学位論文題名

Analyses of $n+^6$ Li and $n+^7$ Li Reactions Using the Continuum Discretized Coupled-Channels Method

(離散化連続結合チャンネル法を用いた n+fLi 及び n+fLi 反応の分析)

学位論文内容の要旨

The purpose of this work is to establish the reliability of continuum-discretized coupled-channels (CDCC) method for the evaluation of cross section data for $n+^6\mathrm{Li}$ and $n+^7\mathrm{Li}$ reactions. In this study, $^6\mathrm{Li}$ and $^7\mathrm{Li}$ nuclei are described by the $d+\alpha$ and $t+\alpha$ cluster models, respectively, because they have very small binding energies, from the $d-\alpha$ and $t-\alpha$ breakup threshold. Because of those features, a breakup process of $^{6,7}\mathrm{Li}$ into d, t and α is one of the significant mechanisms of the reaction process, and the accurate description is required. As one of the most reliable methods for treating breakup processes, the Continuum-Discretized Coupled - Channels (CDCC) method is proposed and applied to analyses of three-body breakup reactions, in which the projectile breaks up into two constituents, such as $^{6,7}\mathrm{Li}$ into d, t and α . Thus, the CDCC method is expected to be indispensable to analyze $^{6,7}\mathrm{Li}$ breakup reactions.

For the CDCC analyses of 6,7 Li elastic and inelastic scattering on various targets, Sakuragi et al. (1986) have suggested carefully reproducing the absolute values of a lot of experimental data of cross sections. In spite of their efforts, the CDCC method has not yet confirmed its applicability to the breakup into α -d(t) continuum states, especially to the breakup spectra of 6,7 Li. Furthermore, the statistical model, used often in evaluation of nuclear data for medium to heavy nuclei, cannot be applied to the 6 Li(n, n') reactions. Therefore, it is highly desirable to show that CDCC is more reliable theoretical calculations for the cross sections of 6,7 Li breakup reactions.

In this study, cross sections for $^6\mathrm{Li}(n,n')^6\mathrm{Li}^*\to d+\alpha$ and $^7\mathrm{Li}(n,n')^7\mathrm{Li}^*\to t+\alpha$ reactions are evaluated by using the microscopic coupled-channels method, in which we adopt microscopic wave functions of $^{6,7}\mathrm{Li}$ with the $d+\alpha$ and $t+\alpha$ model. We first calculate the elastic cross sections for the $n+^{6,7}\mathrm{Li}$ scatterings with the complex Jeukenne-Lejeune-Mahaux effective nucleon-nucleon (JLM) interaction and the optical potential model. In comaprison with the experimental data, we fix the parameters in JLM interaction and optical potentials. In the present analyses, it is found that the elastic cross sections for incident energies between 7.47-24.0 MeV can be reproduced by the present cluster models with one normalization parameters for the imaginary part of the JLM effective interaction. In this energy region, cluster folding model with optical potential can be reproduce with two normalization parameters for the real and imaginary part. Next, we calculate the inelstic scattering cross sections and the neutron spectra. The calculated inelastic cross sections of the 3^+ $(7/2^-)$ resonance states and neutron spectra for $^6\mathrm{Li}$ $(^7\mathrm{Li})$ breakup into continuum states are shown to be in good agreement with experimental data.

From tose results, we can have the conclusion that the CDCC method with the JLM interaction and optical potential is very powerful for the data evaluation of the $^6\text{Li}(n,n')$ and $^7\text{Li}(n,n')$ reactions. The advantage of this method is to obtain not only elastic and inelastic cross sections but also neutron spectra within the same framework.

学位論文審査の要旨

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Analyses of $n+^6$ Li and $n+^7$ Li Reactions Using the Continuum Discretized Coupled-Channels Method

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近年、原子核反応の断面積評価研究が著しく進展してきている。特に、中性子入射核 反応の断面積は、原子力エネルギー分野における重要性から多くの研究が行われてきた。 しかし、それらの研究の多くは、いわゆる中重核と言われる質量数が 40 以上の準位密度 が高い原子核で有効な統計模型に基づくものである。質量数が 40 以下の軽い核において は、統計的扱いが可能になるような高い準位密度が観測されておらず、また個々の準位が 個性的な原子核構造を有していることが知られている。従って、そのような軽い原子核の 中性子反応断面積の評価研究は、従来の手法が有効ではなく、新たな手法の開発が待たれ ている状況にある。

本論文は、このような現状にある軽い核の中性子反応断面積の評価研究に対して、軽い核のクラスター構造に注目し、離散化連続チャンネル結合法を用いた新たな研究方法を適用し、その有効性を $n+^6$ Li および $n+^7$ Li 反応の分析によって示したものである。

従って、本論文はこの分野における評価研究の新たな手段を提供するものである。これを要するに、著者は、原子核反応断面積評価研究の分野における研究に対して貢献する

ところ大なるものがある。よって著者は、北海道大学博士 (理学) の学位を授与される資格があるものと認める。