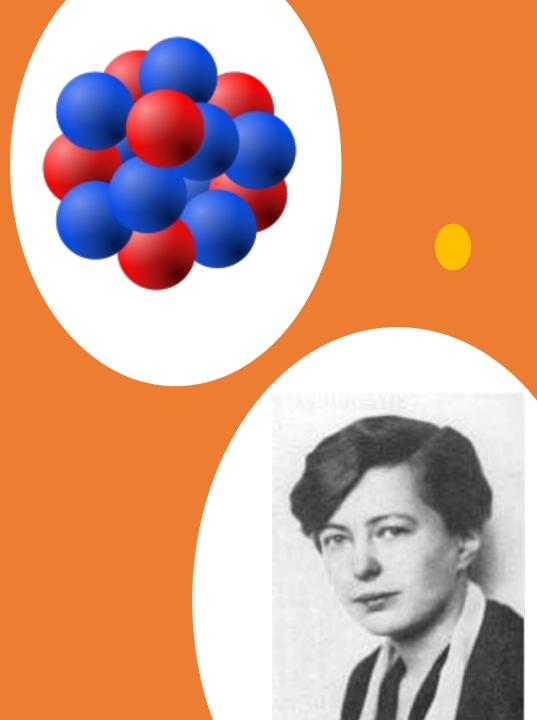
Viaggio al centro del nucleo

**Irene Zanon** 13/02/2023

Giornata internazionale delle donne nella scienza



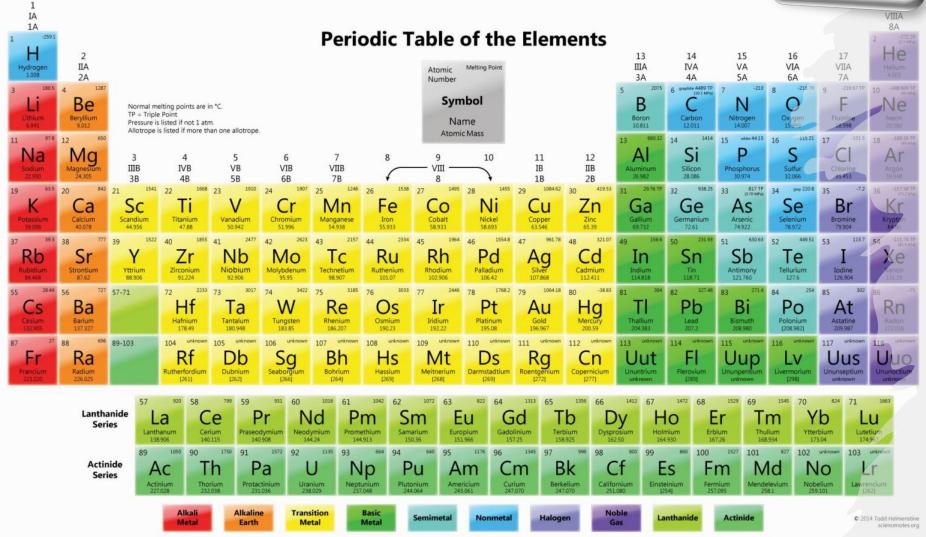


# L'inizio del viaggio



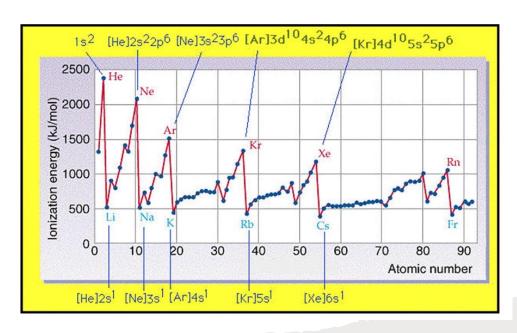
Alcune dovute premesse...

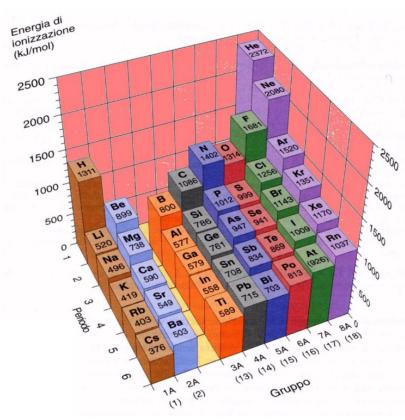




### La struttura dell'atomo

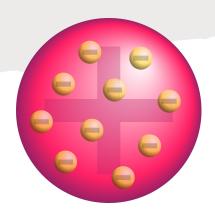
La periodicità è data da alcune proprietà dell'atomo che si ripresentano in modo simile per alcune classi di elementi.





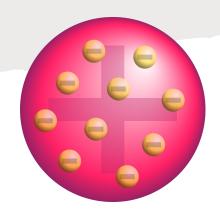
Energia di prima ionizzazione

# I modelli atomici



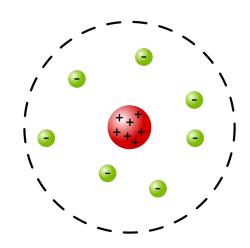
Modello di Thomson (1904)

### I modelli atomici

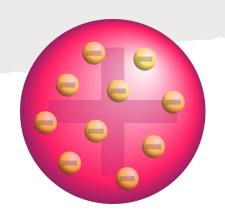


Modello di Thomson (1904)

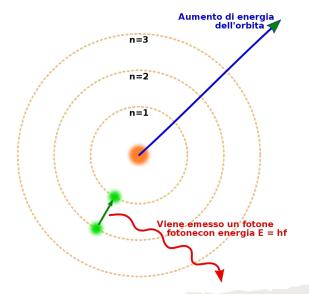
Modello di Rutherford (1911)



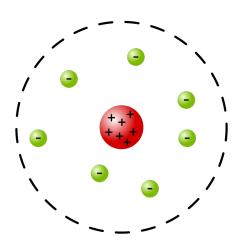
# I modelli atomici



Modello di Thomson (1904)



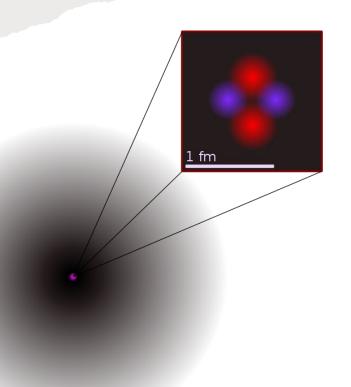
Modello di Rutherford (1911)



Modello di Bohr-Sommerfeld (1913-1916)

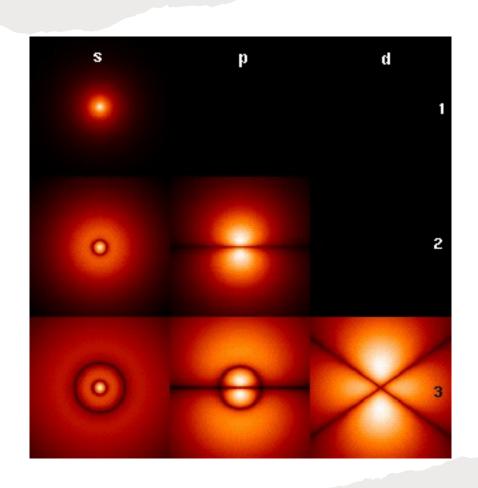
### Da orbita ad orbitale

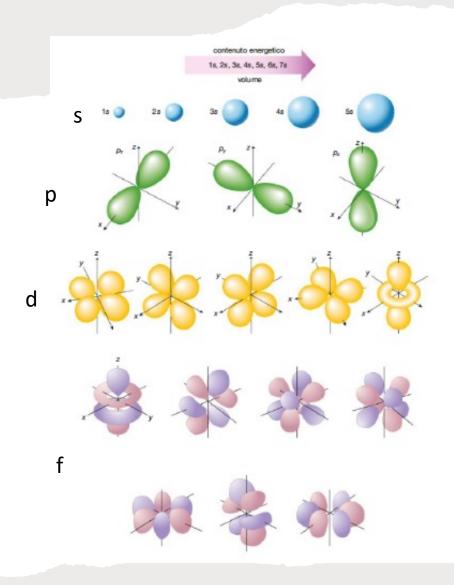
- ➤ La descrizione di Bohr-Sommerfeld funziona bene solo per l'atomo di H ma non per elementi più complessi.
- Il modello si basa su assunti deterministici: si passa ad un modello probabilistico;
- Si abbandona il concetto di orbita a favore dell'orbitale;
- L'orbitale è determinato da tre numeri quantici: n, ℓ e m (energia, forma e orientamento)
- $\triangleright$  Numero di spin (+ ½ o ½)



$$1 \text{ Å} = 100 \text{ pm}$$

### Gli orbitali atomici





### Gli orbitali atomici

• 
$$\ell >= n-1 = 0, 1, 2...$$

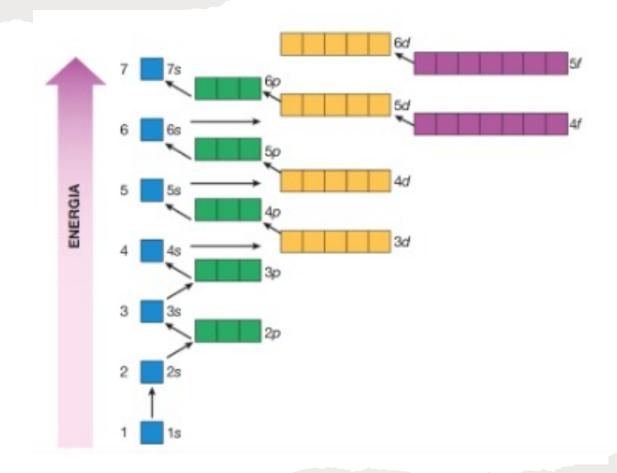
$$s = 0$$

$$p = 1$$

$$d = 2$$

• 
$$-\ell \leq m \leq +\ell$$

• 
$$S = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$



Degenerazione =  $2(2\ell + 1)$ 

### Gli orbitali atomici

#### Oganesson (118)

• 
$$\ell >= n-1 = 0, 1, 2...$$

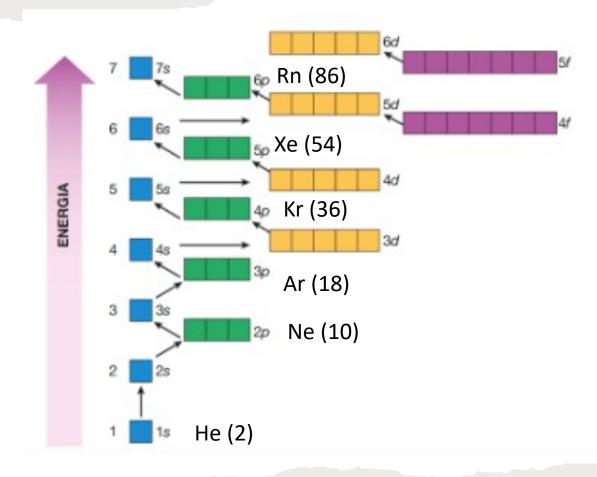
$$s = 0$$

$$p = 1$$

$$d = 2$$

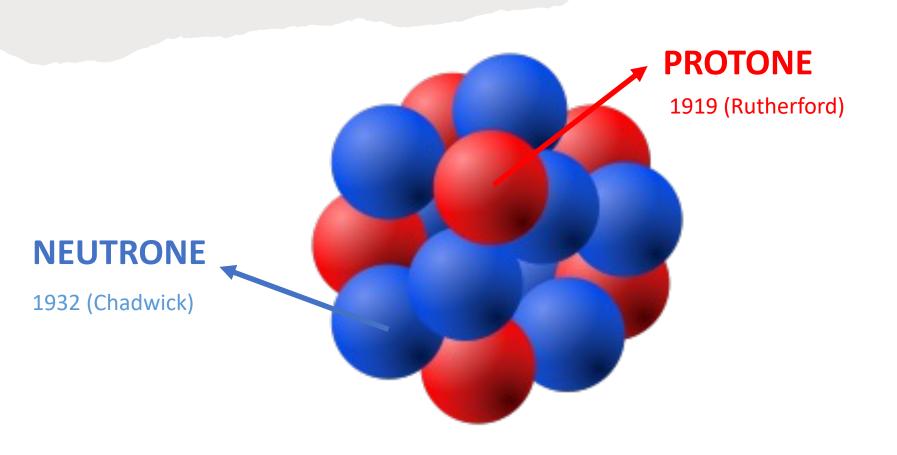
• 
$$-\ell \le m \le +\ell$$

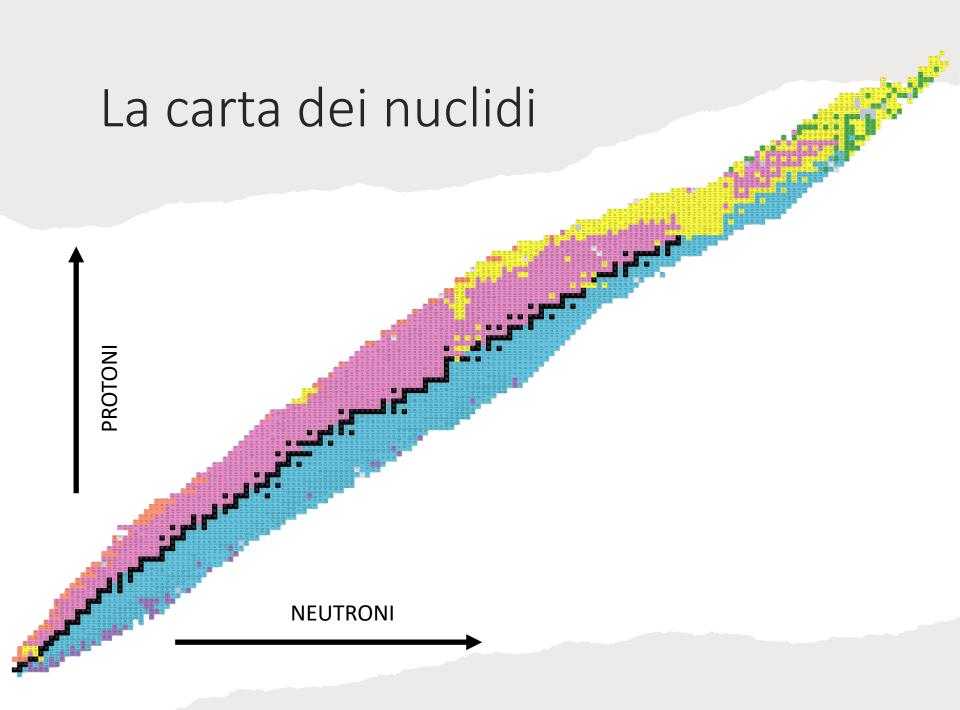
• 
$$S = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$



Degenerazione =  $2(2\ell + 1)$ 

### La struttura del nucleo





#### Atomo VS Nucleo

#### **Atomo**

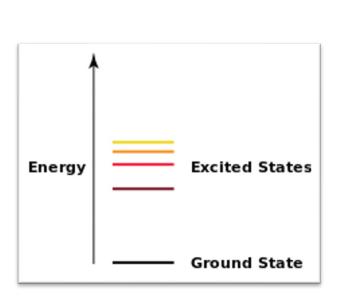
- Sistema di fermioni
- Interazione elettromagnetica

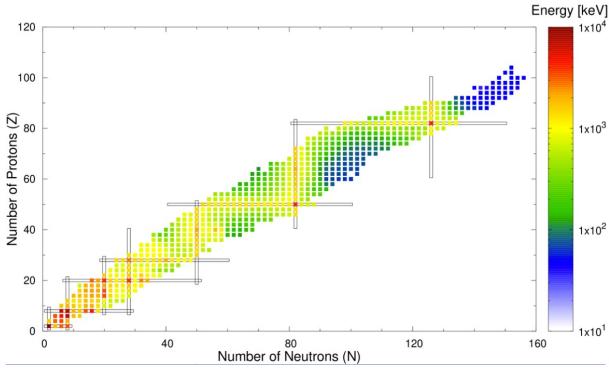
- Particelle elementari
- Struttura a shell

#### **Nucleo**

- Sistema di fermioni
- Interazione elettromagnetica + Interazione nucleare
- Particelle complesse
- Struttura a shell????

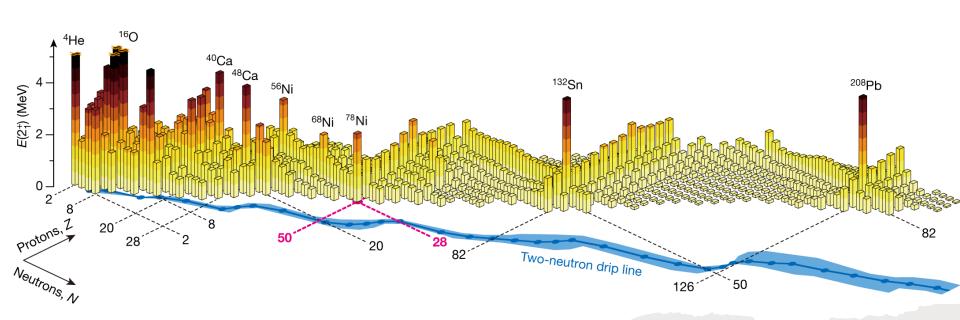
# Evidenze sperimentali





# I numeri magici

N o Z = 2, 8, 20, 28, 50, 82, 126 He, O, Ca, Ni, Sn, Pb, ???



#### Atomo VS Nucleo

#### **Atomo**

- Sistema di fermioni
- Interazione elettromagnetica

- Particelle elementari
- Struttura a shell
- 2, 10, 18, 36, 54, 86, 118 2, 8, 20, 28, 50, 82, 126

#### Nucleo

- Sistema di fermioni
- Interazione elettromagnetica + Interazione nucleare
- Particelle complesse
- Struttura a shell

# Il potenziale nucleare

#### Il potenziale nucleare è più complesso di quello atomico!

- Potenziale a buca infinita;
- Potenziale a oscillatore armonico;
- Potenziale di Wood-Saxon...

$$n = 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6$$

$$1s \quad 1p \quad 1d \quad 2s \quad 1f \quad 2p \quad 1g \quad 2d \quad 3s \quad 1h \quad 2f \quad 3p \quad 1i \quad 2g \quad 3d \quad 4s$$

$$N \text{ or } Z = 2 \quad 8 \quad 20 \quad 40 \quad 70 \quad 112$$

#### Nuclear Configurations in the Spin-Orbit Coupling Model. I. Empirical Evidence

MARIA GOEPPERT MAYER

Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois

(Received December 7, 1949)

An extreme one particle model of the nucleus is proposed. The model is based on the succession of energy levels of a single particle in a potential between that of a three-dimensional harmonic oscillator and a square well. (1) Strong spin orbit coupling leading to inverted doublets is assumed. (2) An even number of identical nucleons are assumed to couple to zero angular momentum, and, (3) an odd number to the angular momentum of the single odd particle. (4) A (negative) pairing energy, increasing with the j value of the orbit is assumed. With these four assumptions all but 2 of the 64 known spins of odd nuclei are satisfactorily explained, and all but 1 of the 46 known magnetic moments. The two spin discrepancies are probably due to failure of rule (3). The magnetic moments of the five known odd-odd nuclei are also in agreement with the model. The existence, and region in the periodic table, of nuclear isomerism is correctly predicted.

PHYSICAL REVIEW

VOLUME 78, NUMBER 1

APRIL 1, 1950

#### Nuclear Configurations in the Spin-Orbit Coupling Model. II. Theoretical Considerations

MARIA GOEPPERT MAYER

Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois

(Received December 7, 1949)

The assumption of short-range attractive forces between identical nucleons in the jj coupling model of nuclear structure is in agreement with the empirically observed spins.



### On the "Magic Numbers" in Nuclear Structure







OTTO HAXEL

Max Planck Institut, Göttingen
J. HANS D. JENSEN

Institut f. theor. Physik, Heidelberg

AND

HANS E. SUESS

Inst. f. phys. Chemie, Hamburg

April 18, 1949



1963

# Il contributo spin-orbita

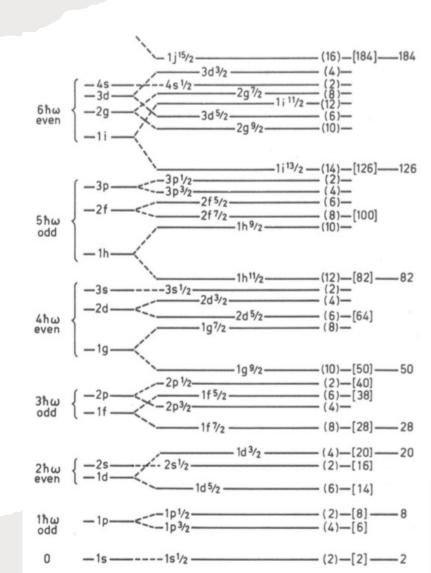
Ancora una volta la somiglianza deriva dal modello atomico!

L'interazione spin-orbita deriva dal fatto che lo spin di una particella risente del moto della particella stessa.

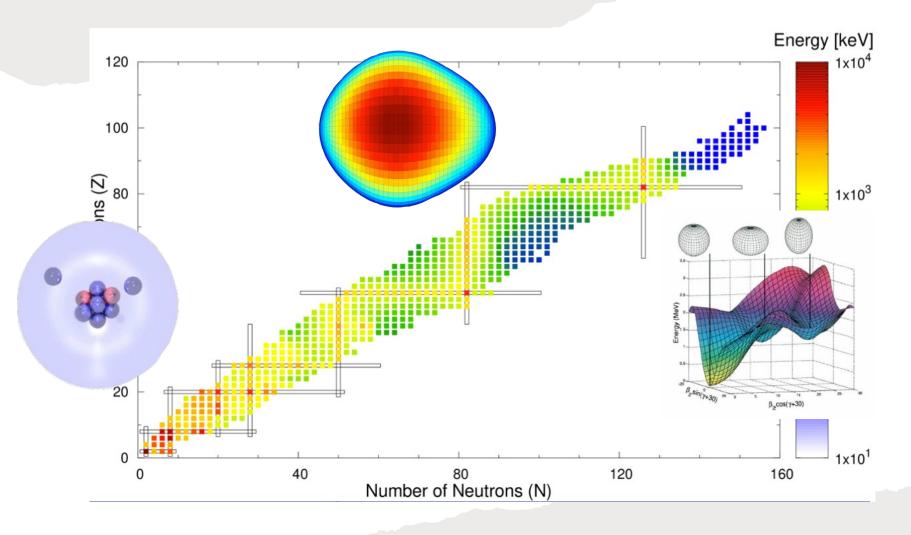
Questa interazione ha l'effetto di abbassare i livelli j =  $\ell$  + ½ di alcune shell

I conti tornano!



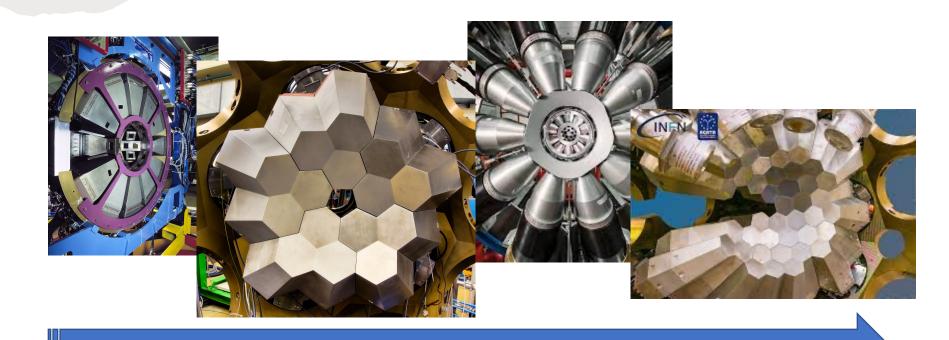


# Lo shell model oggi





# Il viaggio continua...



# Grazie per l'attenzione