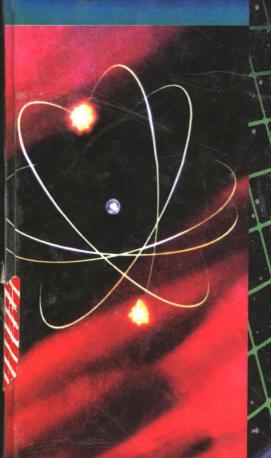


原子核物理 进展

丁大钊 陈永寿 张焕乔 编著



上海科学技术出版社

物理学前沿丛书

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内容提要

本书对近十余年来核物理研究的主要进展及今后十余年将成为核物理研究前沿的三个重要领域作了系统的论述。全书共分八章,虽然相对独立,但互相联系成为一个整体。第一章概述 80 年代以来核物理研究的主要成就,并展望今后可能取得重大进展的前沿方向。该章中还简述核物理研究对相关学科的影响及某些重要的应用领域。第二、第三章着重论述核结构研究的最新成就。第四章论述库仑位全以下能区重离子熔合反应机制的最新成果。第五章论述核裂变理论的发展历史及一些新的探索成果。第六、七、八章分别论述下世纪初期核物理研究的三个前沿领域:中、高能核-核碰撞现象、原子核沿同位旋自由度发展的研究及亚核子自由度的研究。

虽然本书各章由不同作者执笔,论述方式及重点有所不同。例如,有的章节以作者本人近期的工作为主线,而有的章节则以总体上描述该研究方向的发展为主线适当结合作者的研究成果。但各章均力求统一于下述四点:为读者提供比较全面的知识背景;从理论与实验相结合的角度,适当结合作者本人的研究成果及论述该研究领域今后的发展方向。这样,可使读者对各专题的现状和发展以及国内目前研究的主要成就有比较全面的了解。各章后还附有较多的参考文献,以供对该章内容有兴趣的读者索引。

本书可作为核物理研究工作者、研究生及高等院校 核物理教师的参考书。

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我社在物理学界专家学者的热忱关怀下,历年来出了一些比较好的书,如《晶体生长的物理基础》(闵乃本著)、《原子物理学》(第一版杨福家著)、《原子核结构理论》(曾谨言、孙洪州编著)、《群表示论的新途径》(陈金全著)、《物理学中的群论》(陶瑞宝著)、《近代物理学》(倪光炯、李洪芳编著),等等。这些书受到国内外物理学界、出版界和读者的欢迎和好评。为进一步出好这方面的著作,我社拟出版《物理学前沿丛书》。其宗旨是:向国内外介绍我国第一流的物理研究成果,扩大我国物理研究成果在国内外的影响,促进学科的发展和交流。《物理学前沿丛书》包括的面:基础物理、应用物理和技术物理的前沿领域。

考虑到物理科学的特点,在大体统一的规格要求下,我们将充分发挥作者的特长,努力使本丛书具有丰富多采的风格。例如: (1)作者可以对一个专门分支学科,按自己的观点作比较全面深入的阐述,其中一部分内容反映作者自己的创造性工作;(2)作者也可以为着重反映自己有特色的、比较成熟的系统性研究,就某一个重要的课题作详细的介绍,但应包括必要的预备知识和有关课题在国际上的发展动态;(3)在某一领域或新课题的研究发展特别迅速的情况下,我们也可把系列学术报告或专门性讲座汇编起来,经过适当加工,再加上一个比较详细的前言介绍,以便尽快出版;(4)在考虑书稿时应充分注意历年来"获奖"项目和国家基金会重点资助的项目。

我们希望,本丛书不仅可以作为高年级大学生和研究生的教材,而且对广大的教师和科研工作者有益,经若干年有了适当的积累之后,能够在一定程度上显示出我国物理学界的风貌。

我们诚恳希望得到物理学界广大专家的大力支持和指导,使 这套书的出版达到预期的目的。

> 上海科学技术出版社 1992年10月

- 1. 为祝贺王淦昌教授 90 华诞,我们约请几位在中国原子能科学研究院从事原子核物理实验与理论研究的同志撰写本书,以表达我们对为我国核科学技术的发展以及培养后学等诸多方面作出重大贡献的学术前辈的敬意。
- 2. 在撰写这本书时,正值天然放射性现象发现 100 年。原子核物理研究经历了 100 年的发展,在本世纪中叶以后,作为一个既具极重要基础研究价值并具极强实用性的科学领域,已成为一个国家综合国力体现的一个方面。下世纪原子核物理仍将以这双重价值作为前沿科学领域继续发展。

本书内容结合了作者本身的研究方向,论述了若干近年所取 得重要进展,并阐述了核物理今后发展的三个前沿领域。我们感到 这样的选取大体是合适的,希望这本书对读者能起导引的作用。

3. 参加本书撰写的作者是:第一章——丁大钊、张焕乔;第二章——陈永寿、杨春祥;第三章——丁大钊、黄正德;第四章——张焕乔;第五章——吴锡真、卓益忠;第六章——李祝霞、萨本豪;第七章——白希祥;第八章——马中玉、何汉新。各章自成完整体系,因此在某些极少数内容的阐述上可能有所交叠,但我们在编辑中已注意各自有所侧重,因此这种重叠可以起强调的作用,而不致成为"累赘"。各作者的文风各有所不同,但从总体上看仍是连贯一气的。

在编写过程中,黄正德、翁珍珊做了大量文字校订、图表整理等编辑工作。

4. 我们要特别感谢朱光亚教授热忱为本书撰写了序言,他在 烦忙的公务中,拨冗执笔撰写中、英文稿,以奖掖后进,我们深表敬

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意。

5. 由于作者科研工作方向及水平的限制,阐述中可能有不恰当、不贴切处,敬希读者不吝指正。

在上一世纪之交,物理学发生了巨大飞跃,宣告了现代物理学的诞生。相对论和量子力学的创立,冲破了经典物理学形而上学的局限,揭示了物体在高速运动状态下的规律和打开了微观世界的大门。现代物理学在更深的物质结构层次和更广阔的时空领域内扩展了人类对自然界的认识。

原子核作为物质结构的一个重要层次,是研究微观世界运动规律的内容丰富的对象。原子核物理的发展,从100年前发现天然放射性开始,到本世纪30年代以前,大体上确立了原子核、核现象和核衰变等基本事实。30年代,以正电子和中子的发现、人工放射性的获得、加速器的建造和裂变现象的发现为标志,使原子核物理成为一门新兴学科。随后,由于入射粒子能量的不断提高和粒子品种的丰富,原子核物理的发展把对于物质世界结构的研究导向更小的物质基石的门坎,在50年代分支出粒子物理这一姐妹学科。两者在分流30—40年后又在更深的层次上重新组合,产生了高能核物理学。原子核物理开发的许多实验技术和理论方法,已广泛地应用于现代物理学的其他学科,如原子物理、分子物理和凝聚态物理等。原子核物理与其他学科相结合,形成了许多门类的交叉学科。

同位旋、核密度和能量密度这些自由度内不断开拓新领域。科学家们关注的核现象所跨越的自然尺度,从现有粒子加速器可测试的最小距离,一直到天体物理中最大规模的事件。展望下一个世纪前期的原子核物理研究,除上述的前沿课题外,还将为大至宇宙演化,小至更深微观层次的粒子运动,提供一个重要的实验或验证的园地。

还应指出的是,1938 年铀核裂变的发现,开辟了原子核研究的一个重要的科技应用领域,宣告了人类有可能从自然界获取的一种划时代的新能源,即核能的诞生。1942 年实现了链式反应,使核能的利用成为实际可能。1956 年实验性核电站的建立,实现了核能的和平利用。70 年代核电站进入了商业运行阶段,核能成为经济建设和社会发展所必需的重要能源之一。近 40 年来,科学家还不断在为利用更丰富、更经济的核聚变能源开展研究,以期更有效地解决能源问题。此外,在射线利用方面,天然放射性、人工放射性和粒子束被广泛地用于医学、工业、农业、环保等。原子核物理发展中开发的许多新技术也逐渐得到广泛应用,例如用于回旋加速器的高精度超导磁铁和用于直线加速器的超导谐振腔已发展为成熟的技术。

我国的原子核物理研究始于 30 年代,王淦昌、赵忠尧、钱三强和张文裕教授等是开创者和奠基人。王淦昌教授是在国内第一个进行放射性测量研究的实验工作者,随后虽进行过原子核物理、加速器的多方面探索,但在贫穷落后、政治腐败、民生凋敝的旧中国,很难取得实质性进展。中华人民共和国成立后,在中国共产党和人民政府的领导下,科学研究事业得到恢复和迅速发展。从事原子核物理研究的科技工作者,新中国诞生时不足十人,现已发展壮大并组成一个较完备的教育和科研体系。仅就专门的原子核物理科研单位讲,已建成了在北京的中国原子能科学研究院、兰州重离子研究所和上海原子核研究所 3 个研究中心。核科技和核工业及其支撑行业构成的体系,为我国的能源工业建设和国防建设提供了保证。

本书的编写和出版,正值天然放射性发现 100 周年和王淦昌教授 90 华诞前夕。王淦昌教授在我国核科学技术的发展中发挥了重要作用,做出了很大贡献。他在原子能科学研究院的学生们编写的这本专著中,介绍了原子核物理学近二三十年来的一些主要前沿课题和成就,并展望了下世纪初的三个前沿领域和发展前景,同时也适当地介绍了他们在王教授的亲切关怀和指导下所取得的部分科研成果,是一本有意义的著作。

李公正

1996年8月7日

By the end of the 19th and early in the 20th centuries, big jumps took place in physics, declaring the birth of modern physics. The founding of relativity theory and quantum mechanics, breaking through the metaphysic confines of classical physics, revealed the laws that govern objects moving at speeds near the velocity of light and opened up the realm of the microscopic world. Modern physics extends our understanding of nature to the more fundamental level of the structures of matter and over the vaster scope of space-time.

The nucleus, as an important building block of the structure of matter, is an object that is rich in phenomena for the study of the laws of the motions of the microscopic world. For the development of nuclear physics, starting from the discovery of natural radioactivity one hundred years ago to the thirties of the 20th century, the essential facts such as atomic nuclei at the center of atoms, nuclear phenomena and nuclear decay were identified experimentally. In the thirties nuclear physics was characterized as a new growing discipline through the discoveries of positron and neutron, the obtainment of induced radioactivity, the construction of accelerator and the discovery of fission phenomena. Since then, as a result of higher and higher energies of incident particles attained and a rich variety of elementary particles produced in nuclear reaction experiments, the development of nuclear physics led the study of the structure of matter

to its smaller building blocks, and spawned the sister discipline of elementary particle physics in the 1950s. After diversion for thirty to forty years, the two integrate again with each other at a more profound level to form high energy nuclear physics. Many experimental techniques and theoretical methods developed in nuclear physics have been routinely used in other disciplines of modern physics, such as atomic, molecular and condensematter physics etc.. Many cross disciplines have been formed through the hybridization of nuclear physics with other subjects.

Nuclear physics includes the study of many-body problem of strong interaction combined with the electro-weak interaction as well as the problems of the structure of material world from the microscopic scale to problems in astrophysics and the evolution of the universe, and also provides a natural laboratory for the testing of many of the symmetries and laws of nature. For example, one of the fundamental symmetries of nature, the parity nonconservation law of the weak interaction, was first proved by the experiment of nuclear beta-decay in the 1950s. At present, our understanding of the problems of nuclear force and many-body system has depende in substantial ways. And new fields of studies have been continuously opened up through the degrees of freedom of excitation energy, angular momentum, isospin, nuclear matter and energy densities. The nuclear phenomena which scientists pay close attention to thus involve natural scales that range from the shortest distances we can test with existing particle accelerators to those of the grandest events in astrophysics. Looking forward to the horizons of nuclear physics studies in the earlier period of the next century, in addition to the frontiers mentioned above, important fields of activity of experiments or tests for the vast subject as the

evolution of the universe and the tiniest one as the motion of particles at a deeper microscopic level will be opened to scientists.

It should be pointed out that the discovery of the fission of uranium nucleus in 1938 created an important domain of the application of science and technology, declaring the birth of nuclear energy as a new kind of epoch-making energy resource that human can possibly obtain from nature. The chain reaction established in 1942 made it really possible to utilize nuclear energy. In 1956 a testing nuclear power plant was built which characterized the achievement of the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy. In the seventies nuclear power plant entered into commercial operation, and nuclear fission energy became one kind of important energy resources to ensure the needs of the developments of economy and society. In order to solve more efficiently the problem of energy resources, scientists also made great efforts over the past forty years in carrying out research on the utilization of nuclear fusion energy which is more plentiful and economic. And in the meantime, natural and induced radioactivities and particle beams have been utilized extensively in medical science, industry, agriculture, environmental protection etc.. And various kinds of new techniques developed in nuclear physics research, for example, superconducting highprecision magnets for cyclotrons and superconducting resonantors for linear accelerators have been advanced into mature technologies and found applications in other domains.

Scientific research on nuclear physics in our country was initiated in the thirties, and professors Wang Ganchang, Zhao Zhongyao, Qian Sanqiang and Zhang Wenyu were the pioneers and founders. Professor Wang Ganchang was the first scientist

who carried out the measurement of radioactivity in our country. Soon afterwards, although he made great efforts to explore problems of nuclear physics and accelerators, yet it was very difficult to make any material progress in those years because China was poor and backward, politically corrupt and people lived in destitution. After the founding of People's Republic of China and under the leadership of Chinese Communist Party and People's Government, the scientific research undertakings resumed and developed rapidly. Scientists and technologists engaged in nuclear physics research were less than ten people at the very start, and it has now grown up and formed a rather complete architecture of education and scientific research. Just taking the research institutions of nuclear physics as an example, the three centers, namely, China Institute of Atomic Energy in Beijing, Institute of Modern Physics in Lanzhou and Institute of Nuclear Research in Shanghai were established. The infrastructure consisting of nuclear science and technology institutions, nuclear industry and its supporting trades, ensures the building up of the industry of energy resources and national defense in our country.

The monograph "Progress of Nuclear Physics" was edited and published just at the time of the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of natural radioactivity and on the eve of the 90th anniversary of the birthday of Professor Wang Ganchang. Professor Wang Ganchang has been playing an important role in the developments of nuclear science and technology in our country and has contributed greatly to it. This monograph compiled by his students in China Institute of Atomic Energy emphasizes on some major modern topics of nuclear physics, presents the three frontiers and perspectives in the earlier years