



華中師範大學
CENTRAL CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY

高精度缪原子谱中的核结构效应

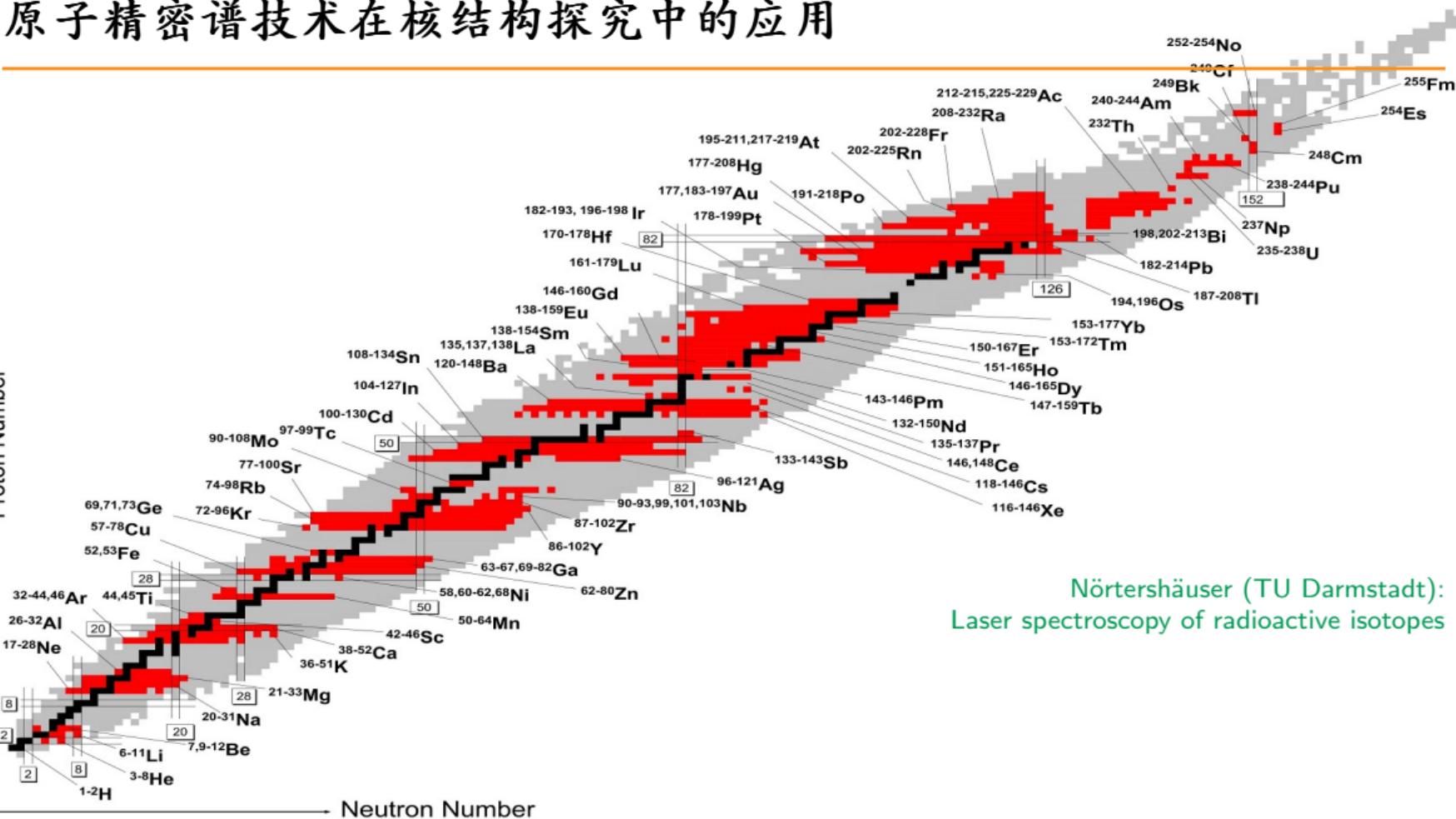


计晨
华中师范大学
粒子物理研究所

第二届惠州大科学装置高精度物理研讨会
广州 2024.08.23-26

原子精密谱技术在核结构探究中的应用

Proton Number



Nörterhäuser (TU Darmstadt):
Laser spectroscopy of radioactive isotopes

原子精密谱中的核结构

- 原子精密谱提供了丰富的核结构信息
 - 核结构物理量：自旋、电荷半径、磁矩、电四极矩、磁半径等
 - 核结构信息：壳层演化、 β 稳定线、滴线、晕结构、形变等
- 核结构的精密测量为构建核力模型和多体理论提供帮助
 - 确定张量力、介子交换电磁流、三体力等

质子半径难题

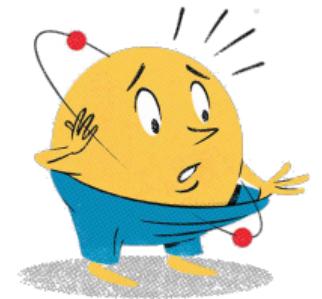
- 电子-质子作用实验: $r_p = 0.8770(45) \text{ fm}$

- eH 氢原子光谱
- $e-p$ 质子散射

- μ 子-质子作用实验: $r_p = 0.8409(4) \text{ fm}$

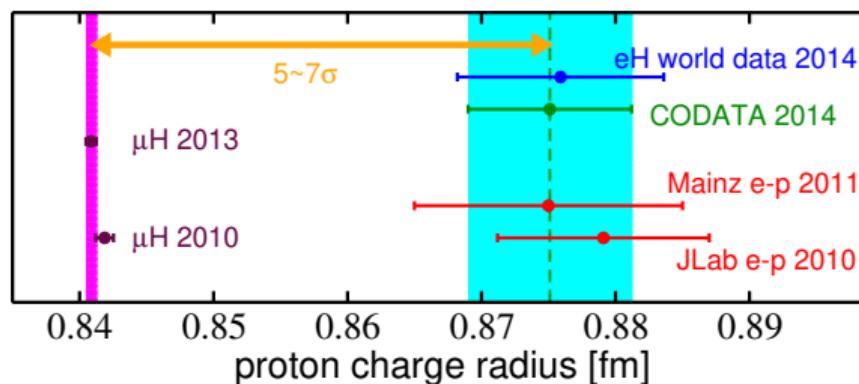
- μH 原子 兰姆位移 (ΔE_{2S-2P}) [PSI-CREMA]

Pohl *et al.*, Nature (2010); Antognini *et al.*, Science (2013)



The New York Times

Chris Gash

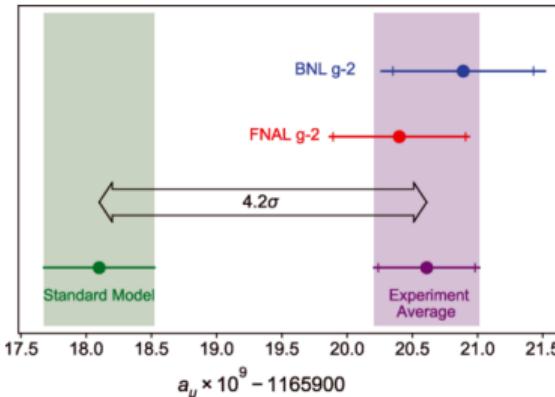
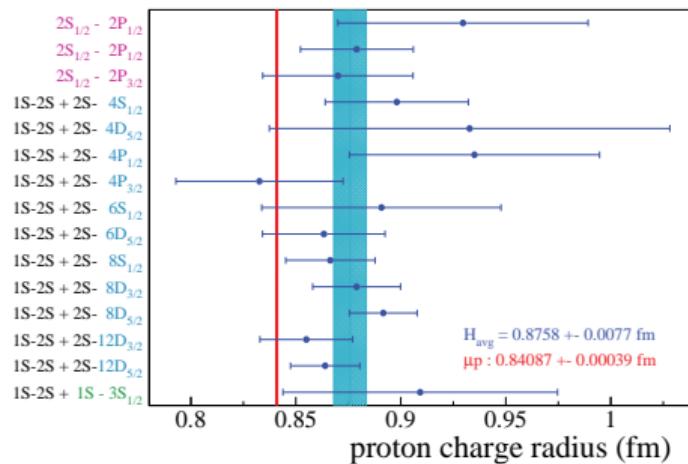


破解质子半径难题

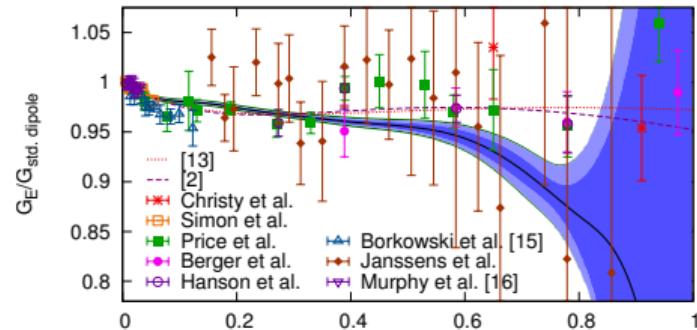
- 半径难题的可能解释：

- 轻子普适性破坏? ($g_\mu - 2$)
- 奇异强子结构?
- 被忽视的实验系统误差?

没有哪一种解释已被完全接受



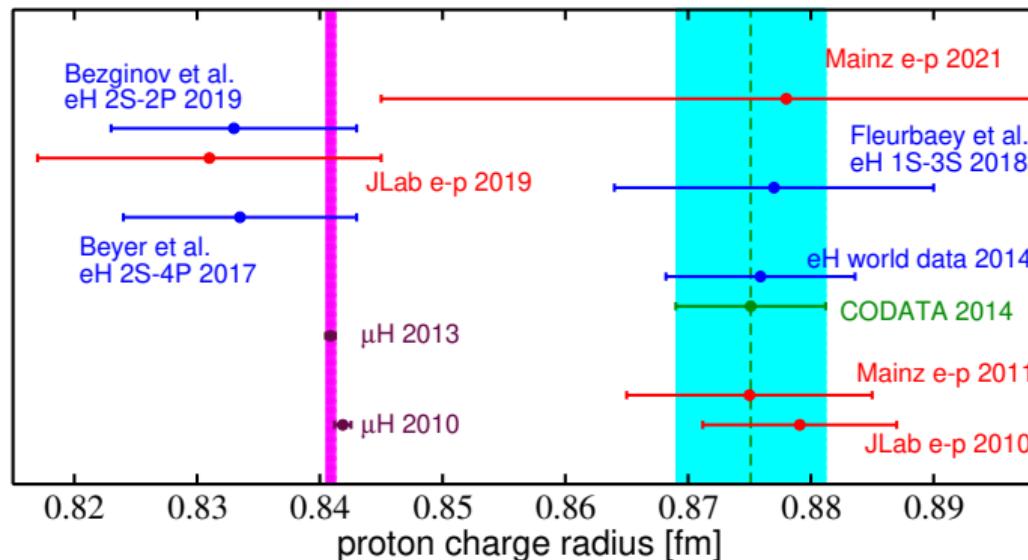
($g - 2$) _{μ} collaboration, PRL 126 (2021) 141801



破解质子半径难题

测量质子半径的新实验

- 电子-质子散射 (JLab, Mainz, Tohoku U.)
- μ 子-质子散射 (PSI-MUSE)
- 氢原子精密谱 (MPQ, LKB, York U.)



质子半径难题悬而未决

其他原子精密谱中的核半径测量

- μ 原子/离子兰姆位移谱 (PSI-CREMA)

- $\mu^2\text{H}$ [Pohl *et al.*, Science 2016]
- $\mu^4\text{He}^+$ [Krauth *et al.*, Nature 2021]
- $\mu^3\text{He}^+$ [K. Schuhmann *et al.*, arXiv:2305.11679]
- $\mu\text{Li}, \mu\text{Be}, \mu\text{B}$ [PSI-QUARTET: X-ray transition]

测量原子核电荷半径

- $e^{3,4}\text{He}$ 原子精密谱

测量 ${}^3\text{He}$ - ${}^4\text{He}$ 核电荷半径同位素位移

- $e^{6,7}\text{Li}$ 原子超精细劈裂谱

测量 ${}^6,{}^7\text{Li}$ 原子核磁矩分布

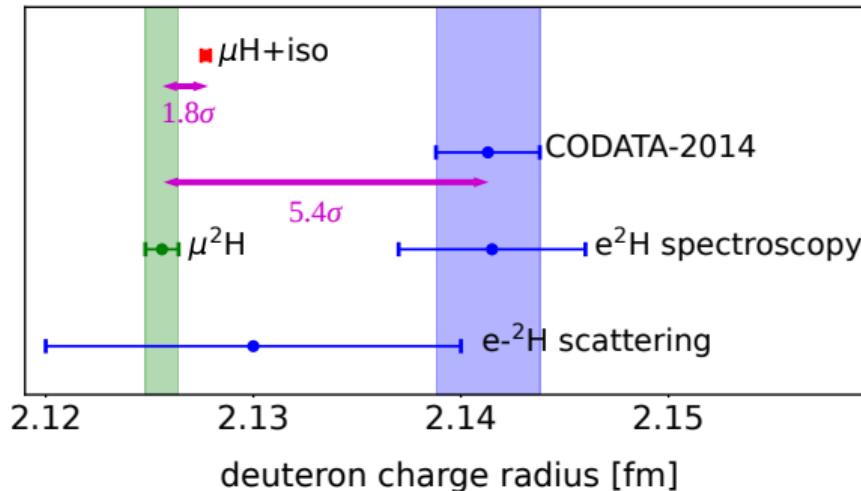
- μ 原子超精细劈裂谱 (PSI-CREMA)

- $\mu^2\text{H}, \mu^3\text{He}^+$

测量原子核磁矩分布

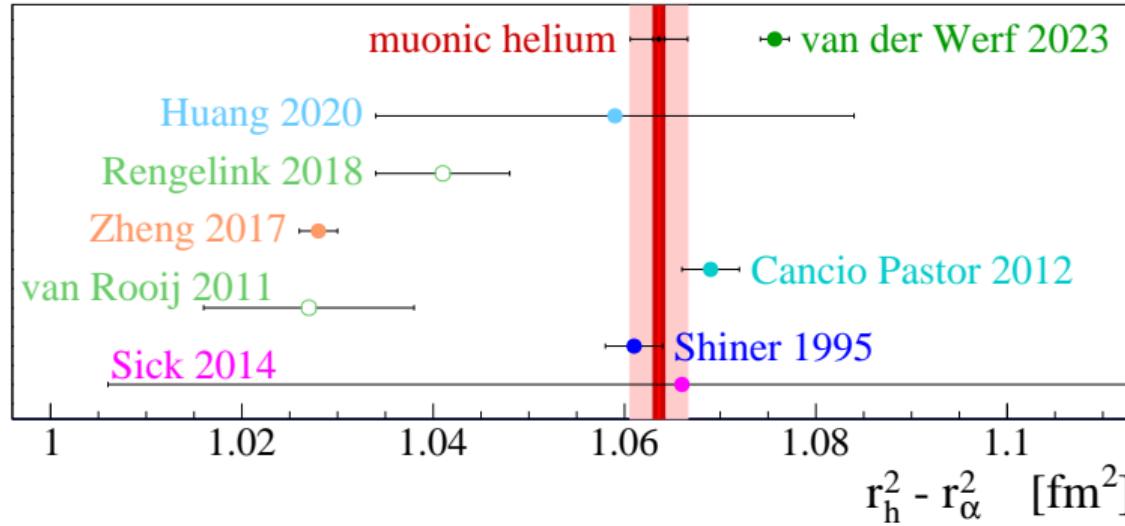
氘核半径分歧

- $\mu^2\text{H}$ 兰姆位移: $r_d = 2.12562(78) \text{ fm}$ Pohl, et al., Science (2016)
- CODATA-2014: $r_d = 2.1415(45) \text{ fm}$
- 同位素半径位移 $r_d^2 - r_p^2$:
 $\delta(\mu^2\text{H}, \mu\text{H}) = 3.8112(34) \text{ fm}^2$
 $\delta(e^2\text{H}, e\text{H}) = 3.8201(07) \text{ fm}^2$ Parthey, et al., PRL (2010)



氦核电荷半径同位素位移测量

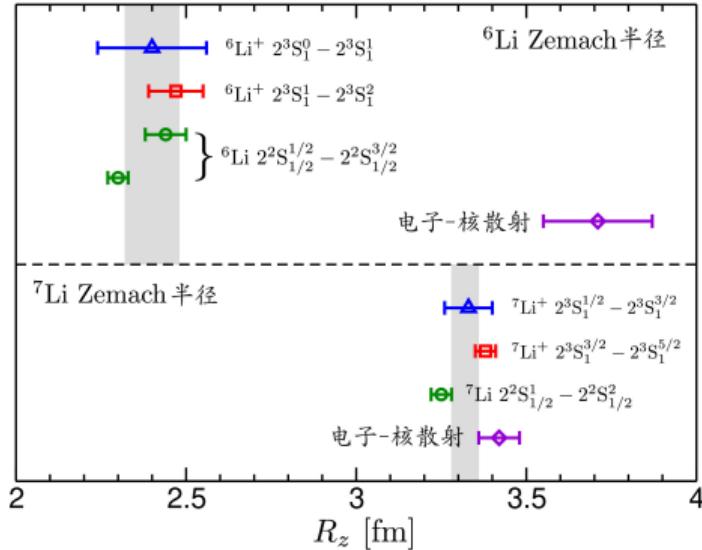
- 不同实验组结果存在差异



Shiner, et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 74, 3553 (1995)
van Rooij, et al., Science 333, 196 (2011)
Cancio Pastor, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 143001 (2012)
Zheng, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 263002 (2017)
Rengelink, et al. Nature Phys. 14 1132 (2018)
CREMA, $\mu^3\text{He}^+$ (arXiv:2305.11679)

锂核磁Zemach半径分歧

- 核Zemach半径 R_z 反映核中磁矩分布
- 原子精密谱与电子-核散射实验中测得的锂核 R_z 存在分歧



Puchalski, Pachucki, PRL 111, 243001 (2013)

Qi et al., PRL 125, 183002 (2020)

Li et al., PRL 124, 063002 (2020)

Guan et al., PRA 102, 030801(R) (2020)

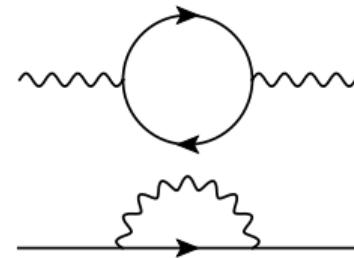
原子兰姆位移谱中的核结构

- 从 μ 原子兰姆位移提取核电荷半径

$$\delta E_{\text{LS}} = \delta_{\text{QED}} + \mathcal{A}_{\text{OPE}} R_E^2 + \delta_{\text{TPE}}$$

- 量子电动力学修正：

- 真空极化效应
- 轻子自能修正
- 相对论反冲修正



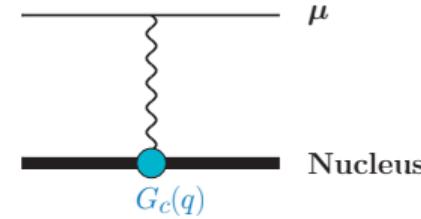
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- 核结构效应修正：

- $\propto R_E^2 \Rightarrow$ 单光子交换中的核结构效应
 $\mathcal{A}_{\text{OPE}} \approx m_\mu^3 (Z\alpha)^4 / 12$



原子兰姆位移谱中的核结构

- 从 μ 原子兰姆位移提取核电荷半径

$$\delta E_{\text{LS}} = \delta_{\text{QED}} + \mathcal{A}_{\text{OPE}} R_E^2 + \delta_{\text{TPE}}$$

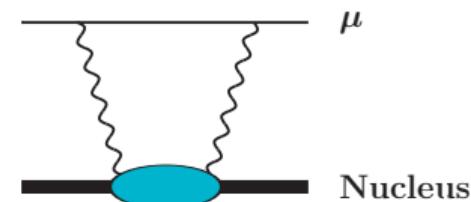
- 核结构效应修正：

- $\delta_{\text{TPE}} \Rightarrow$ 双光子交换中的核结构效应
 - 弹性贡献项： Zemach moment δ_{Zem}
 - 非弹性贡献项： 核极化效应 δ_{pol}

- 提取核半径 R_E 的准确度依赖于 δ_{TPE} 的理论输入

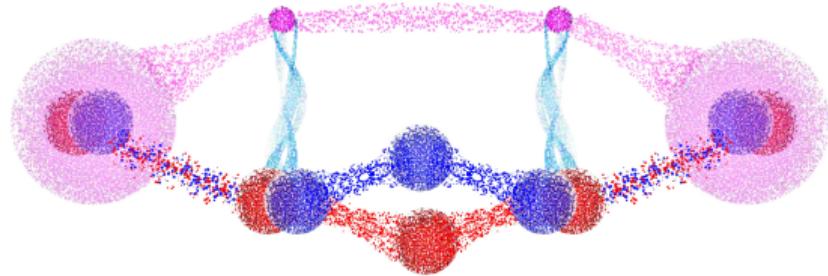
$\mu^2\text{H}$ 实验: δ_{pol} 需要1%的理论精度

$\mu^{3,4}\text{He}^+$ 实验: δ_{pol} 需要5%的理论精度



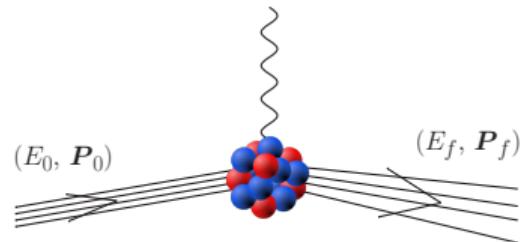
由光核反应求和规则计算核极化效应

$$\delta_{\text{pol}} = \sum_{g, S_{\hat{O}}} \int_{\omega_{th}}^{\infty} d\omega \underbrace{g(\omega)}_{\text{权重}} \underbrace{S_{\hat{O}}(\omega)}_{\text{核响应函数}}$$



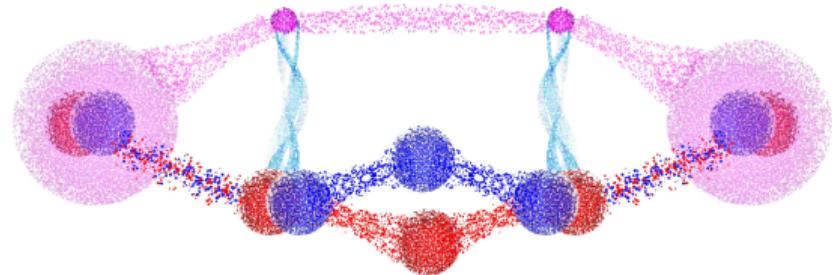
- 能量求和权重 $g(\omega)$
- 核响应函数 $S_{\hat{O}}(\omega)$

$$S_O(\omega) = \sum_f |\langle \psi_f | \hat{O} | \psi_0 \rangle|^2 \delta(E_f - E_0 - \omega)$$



由光核反应求和规则计算核极化效应

$$\delta_{\text{pol}} = \sum_{g, S_{\hat{O}}} \int_{\omega_{th}}^{\infty} d\omega \underbrace{g(\omega)}_{\text{权重}} \underbrace{S_{\hat{O}}(\omega)}_{\text{核响应函数}}$$



μ 原子中核极化效应 δ_{pol} 的贡献项:

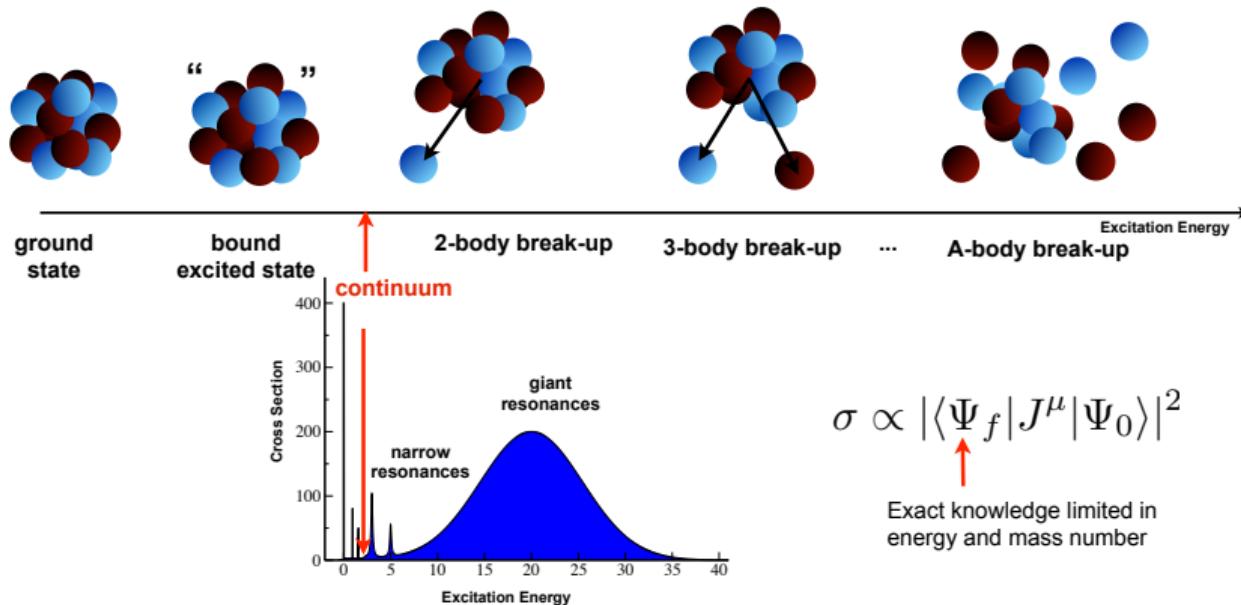
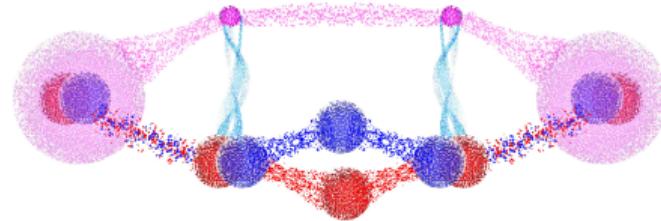
- 电磁多极矩展开
- E0, E1, E2响应求和规则
- 相对论效应与库仑扭曲效应修正
- 核子内部结构修正

CJ, Bacca, Barnea, Hernandez, Nevo-Dinur, JPG 45 (2018) 093002

核响应函数：连续谱

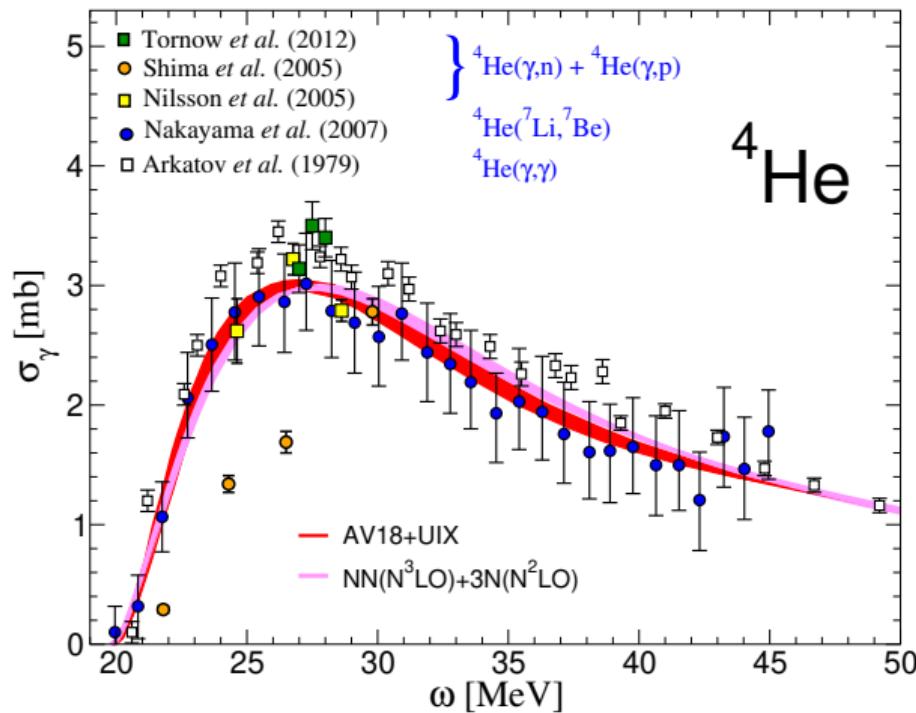
- 原子核在双光子交换过程中被虚激发

$$S_O(\omega) = \sum_f |\langle \psi_f | \hat{O} | \psi_0 \rangle|^2 \delta(E_f - E_0 - \omega)$$



光核反应实验提取核响应函数 $S_{\hat{O}}$

$$\sigma_\gamma(\omega) = 4\pi^2 \alpha \omega S_{E1}(\omega)$$



由第一性原理计算核极化效应 δ_{pol}

- $\mu^{2,3}\text{H}, \mu^{3,4}\text{He}^+$:

- 第一性原理数值计算方法

Effective Interaction Hyperspherical Harmonics (超球简谐基展开)

Lorentz Integral Transform (核响应函数)

Lanczos Algorithm (求和规则)

束缚态 → 共振/散射态

- 核子-核子间相互作用势

AV18+UIX

χ EFT $NN(N^3\text{LO}) + NNN(N^2\text{LO})$

对比两种核力模型下 δ_{pol} 计算结果的差异，分析核理论误差

CJ, Nevo-Dinur, Bacca, Barnea, [PRL 111 \(2013\) 143402](#)

Hernandez, CJ, Bacca, Nevo-Dinur, Barnea, [PLB 736 \(2014\) 344](#)

Nevo Dinur, CJ, Bacca, Barnea, [PLB 755 \(2016\) 380](#)

Hernandez, Ekström, Nevo Dinur, CJ, Bacca, Barnea, [PLB 788 \(2018\) 377](#)

CJ, Bacca, Barnea, Hernandez, Nevo-Dinur, [JPG 45 \(2018\) 093002](#)

Hernandez, Ekström, Nevo, CJ, Bacca, Barnea, [PLB 788 \(2018\) 377](#)

Nevo, Hernandez, Bacca, Barnea, CJ, Pastore, Piarulli, Wiringa, [PRC 99 \(2019\) 034004](#)

Emmons, CJ, Platter, [JPG 48 \(2021\) 035101](#)

唯象现实核力

- **Argonne v_{18}**

- 精确拟合1787 pp & 2514 np 散射数据 ($E_{lab} \leq 350$ MeV, $\chi^2/\text{datum} = 1.1$)
- 拟合nn 散射长度 & ${}^2\text{H}$ 束缚能

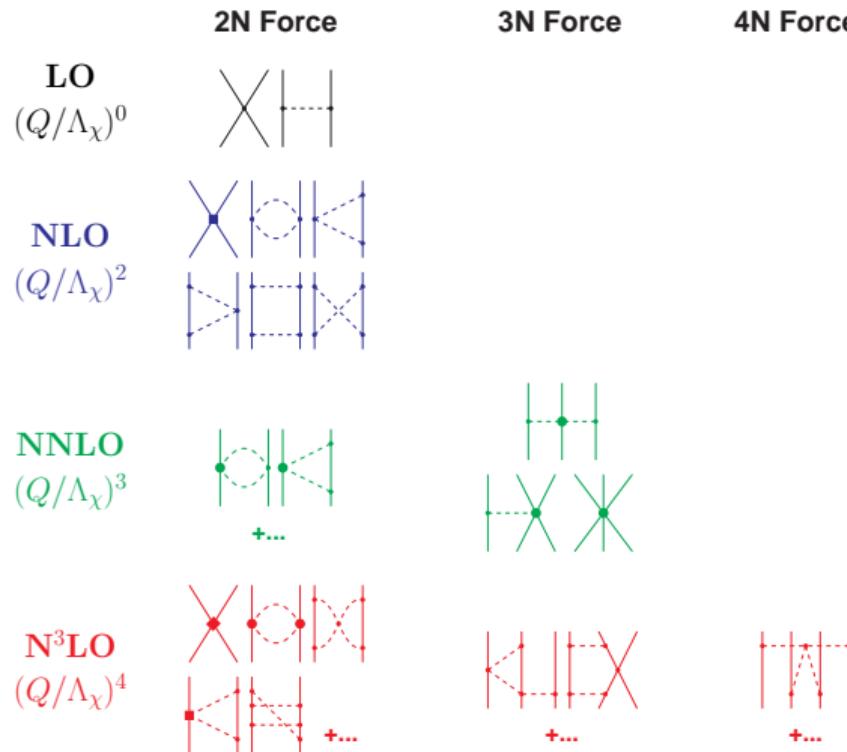
- **Urbana IX**

$$V_{ijk} = V_{ijk}^{2\pi P} + V_{ijk}^R$$



手征有效场论核力

- QCD低能有效理论
- 数幂规则构造核力 (Q/Λ_χ 展开)
- 由数据拟合确定势能低能常数



有效相互作用超球谐基展开方法

- 质心系下求解三体薛定谔方程

$$[T + V]\psi(\vec{\eta}_1, \vec{\eta}_2) = E\psi(\vec{\eta}_1, \vec{\eta}_2)$$

- 超球坐标

$$\rho = \sqrt{\eta_1^2 + \eta_2^2}, \Omega = [\theta_1, \phi_1, \theta_2, \phi_2, \arctan(\frac{\eta_2}{\eta_1})]$$

$$T = T_\rho + \hat{K}^2/\rho^2$$

- 超球谐基展开

$$\psi(\vec{\eta}_1, \vec{\eta}_2) \sim \sum_{[K]}^{K_{max}} R_{[K]}(\rho) \mathcal{Y}_{[K]}(\Omega)$$

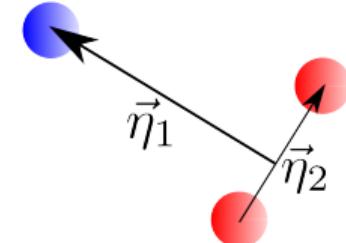
$$\hat{K}^2 \mathcal{Y}_{[K]}(\Omega) = K(K+4) \mathcal{Y}_{[K]}(\Omega)$$

- 哈密顿量有限基展开 P : $K = \{0, 1, \dots, K_{max}\}$

$$H = PH_0P + PV^{eff}P$$

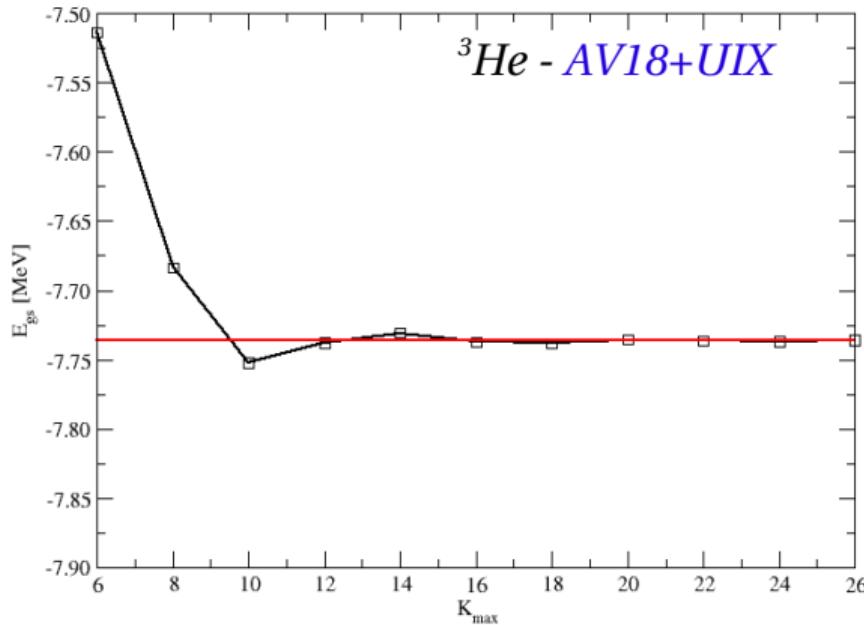
V^{eff} Lee-Suzuki变换软化核力

三体系统



超球谐基展开下束缚态收敛性

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_K^{K_{max}} c_K \text{HH}(K)$$



Lorentz积分（逆）变换

- 响应函数包含连续态

$$S_O(\omega) = \sum_f |\langle \psi_f | \hat{O} | \psi_0 \rangle|^2 \delta(E_f - E_0 - \omega)$$

- LIT实现连续态 \rightarrow 束缚态转化

$$\mathcal{L}(\sigma, \Gamma) = \int d\omega \frac{S_O(\omega)}{(\sigma - \omega)^2 + \Gamma^2} = \langle \tilde{\psi} | \tilde{\psi} \rangle$$

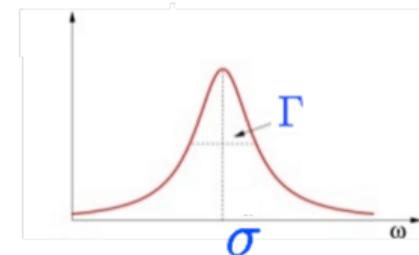
$$(H - E_0 - \sigma + i\Gamma) |\tilde{\psi}\rangle = \hat{O} |\psi_0\rangle$$

- 逆变换获取 $S_O(\omega)$

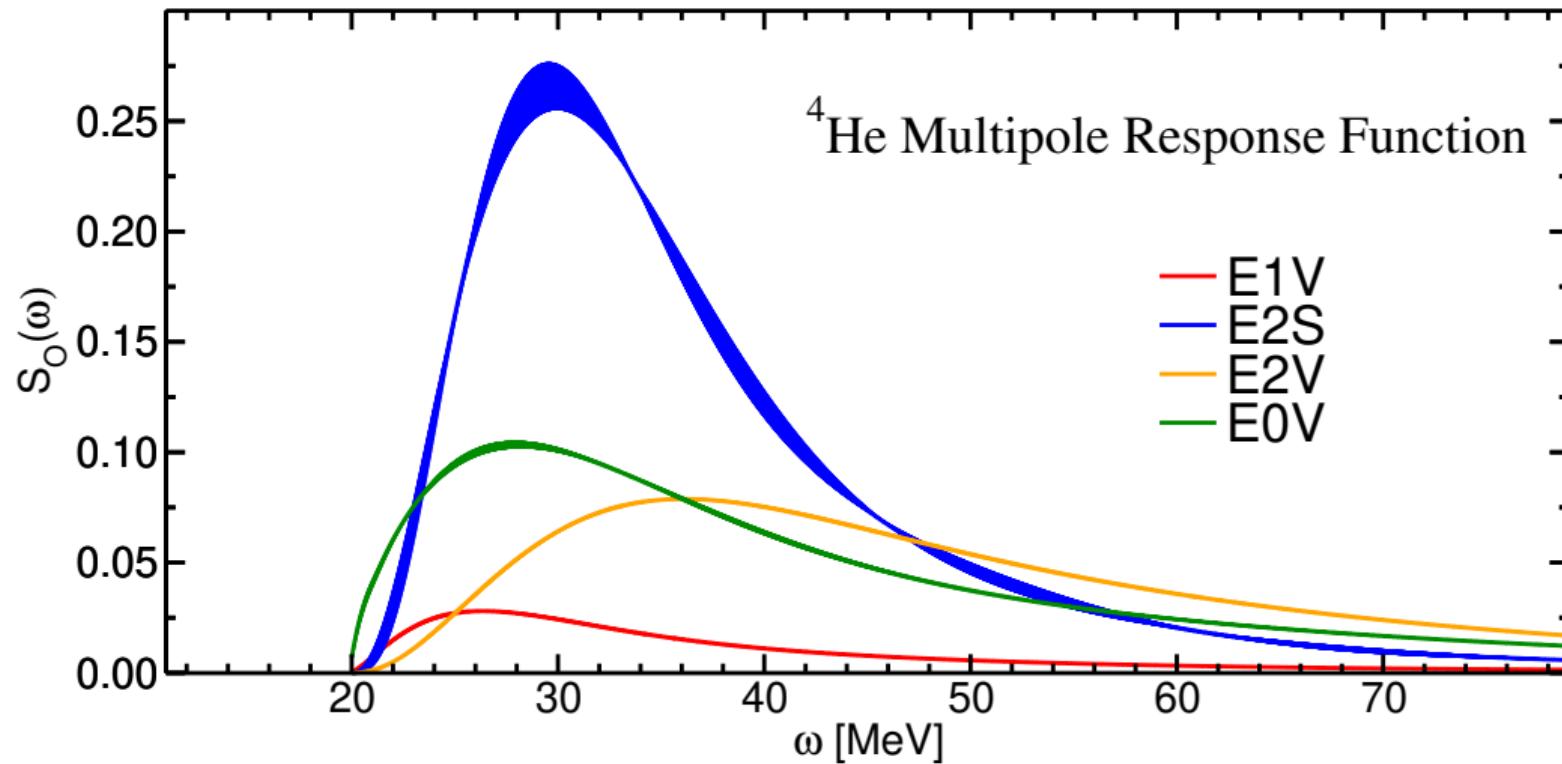
- $|\tilde{\psi}\rangle$ 具有束缚态渐进形式

- 适用多数少体束缚态基展开方法

Efros et al., '07



LIT求解响应函数



广义Lanczos求和规则

- $\delta_{\text{pol}} \rightarrow$ 光核响应函数求和规则利用直接对角化求和计算收敛很慢

$$I_{\hat{O}} = \int_0^\infty d\omega S_{\hat{O}}(\omega) g(\omega) \approx \sum_{n=1}^{N_{\max}} |\langle 0 | \hat{O} | n \rangle|^2 g(\omega_n)$$

- 利用Lanczos方法将 I_O 计算投影到有效子空间求和，同时避免直接计算响应函数 $S_{\hat{O}}(\omega)$
- 哈密顿量映射至Krylov子空间

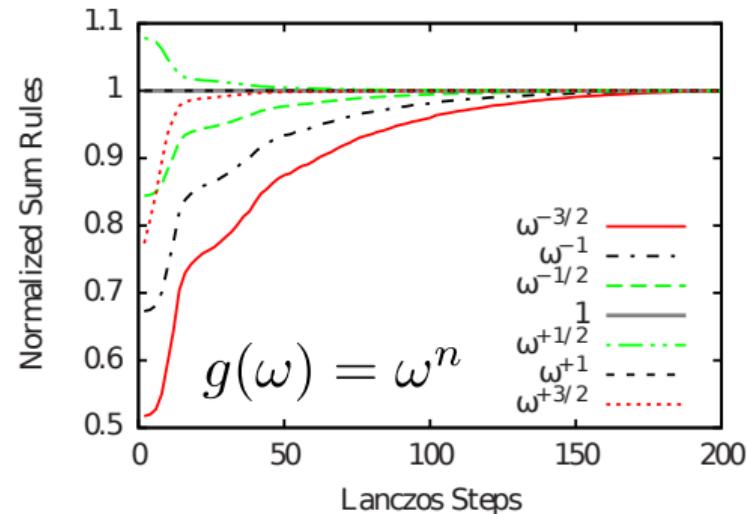
$$\{\phi_0, \phi_1, \dots, \phi_M\}$$

$$b_{i+1}|\phi_{i+1}\rangle = \hat{H}|\phi_i\rangle - a_i|\phi_i\rangle - b_i|\phi_{i-1}\rangle$$

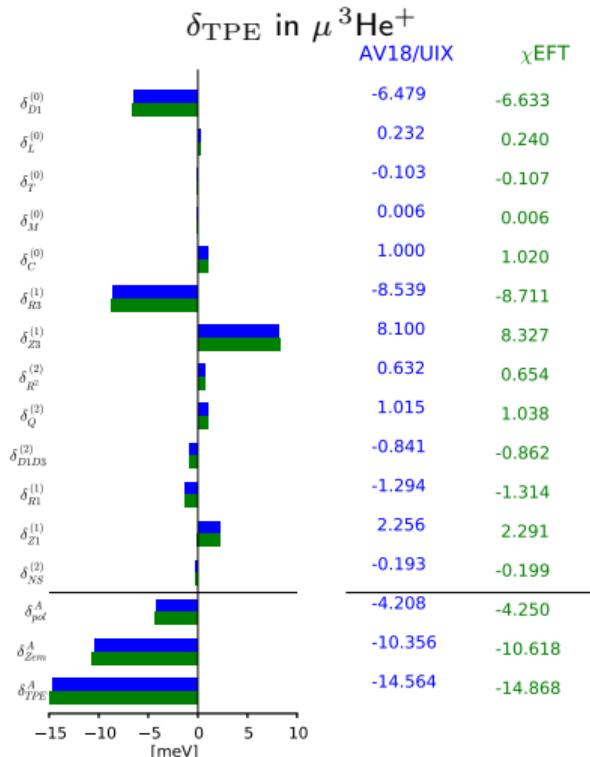
$$|\phi_{-1}\rangle = 0; \quad |\phi_0\rangle = \hat{O}|\Psi_0\rangle; \quad \langle\phi_i|\phi_j\rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

- $I_{\hat{O}}$ 随Lanczos迭代步数增加逐渐收敛

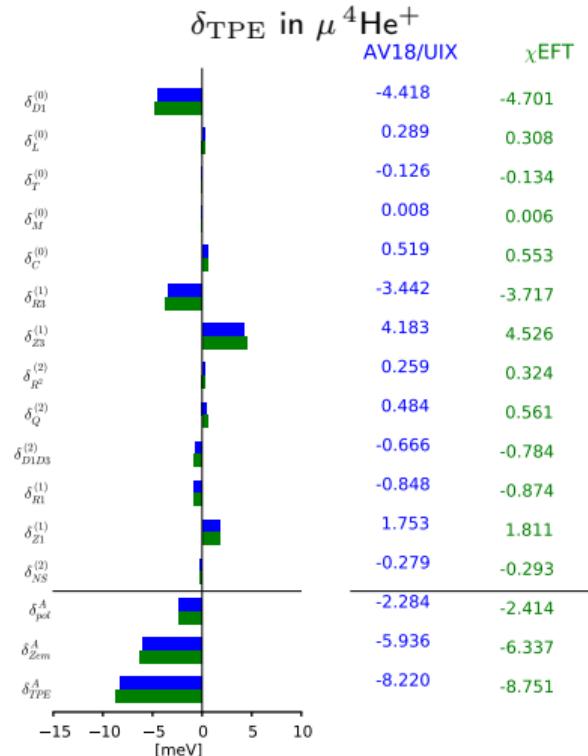
$$I_{\hat{O}} \approx \sum_{m=1}^{M_{\max}} |\langle\phi_0|\phi_m\rangle|^2 g(\omega_m); \quad M_{\max} \ll N_{\max}$$



核极化&双光子交换效应：核理论误差



$$\delta_{\text{TPE}} = -14.72 \text{ meV} \pm 1.5\%(1\sigma)$$

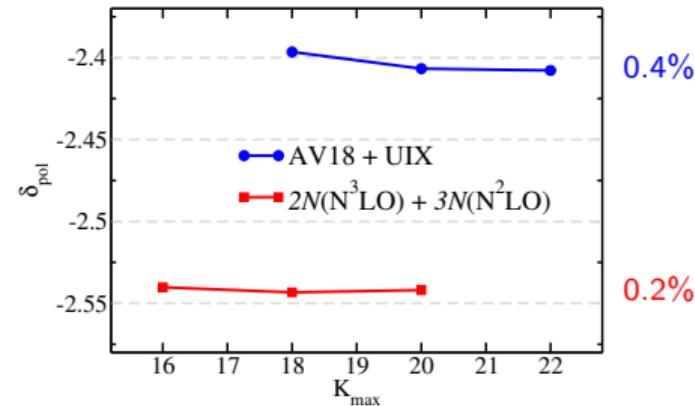


$$\delta_{\text{TPE}}^A = -8.49 \text{ meV} \pm 4.4\%(1\sigma)$$

核极化&双光子交换效应：其他理论误差

数值计算误差

- 超球简谐基收敛性($\mu^4\text{He}^+$)



- 综合全部误差分析：

$$\delta_{\text{TPE}}(\mu^3\text{He}^+) = -14.72 \text{ meV} \pm 2.1\%$$

$$\delta_{\text{TPE}}(\mu^4\text{He}^+) = -8.49 \text{ meV} \pm 4.6\%$$

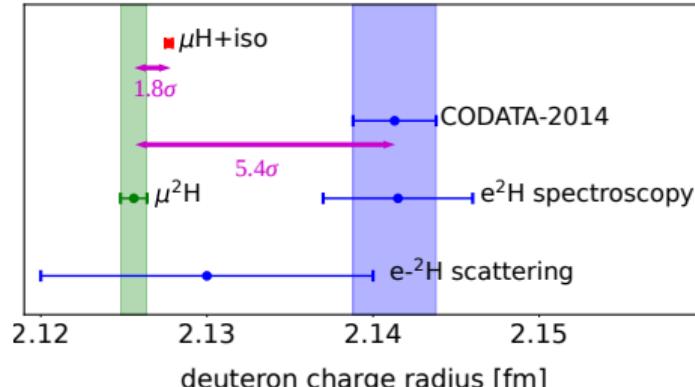
- 计算结果满足 $\mu^{3,4}\text{He}^+$ 实验对 δ_{TPE} 所需5%的精度

原子理论误差

- (Z α)⁶修正 高阶于双光子交换
- 相对论与库仑扭曲修正对电磁多极矩求和规则的修正
- 核子结构高阶修正
- 原子理论总误差
 - 1.5% in $\mu^3\text{He}^+$
 - 1.3% in $\mu^4\text{He}^+$

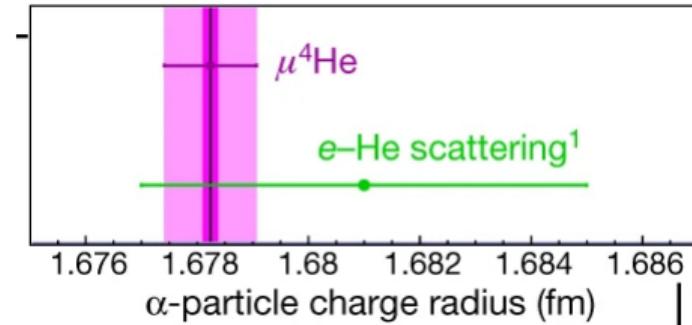
由 μ 原子兰姆位移测量核电荷半径

- 核极化理论预测被PSI实验用于提取核半径
- 原子精密谱实验所得核电荷半径误差由核极化效应理论误差主导



$$r_d = 2.12562(13)_{\text{exp}}(77)_{\text{theo}} \text{ fm}$$

Pohl, et al., Science (2016)



$$r_\alpha = 1.67824(13)_{\text{exp}}(82)_{\text{theo}} \text{ fm}$$

Krauth et al., Nature (2021)

核极化理论:

Hernandez, CJ, Bacca, Nevo-Dinur, Barnea, PLB 736 (2014) 344; PRC 100 (2019) 064315 ($\mu^2\text{H}$)

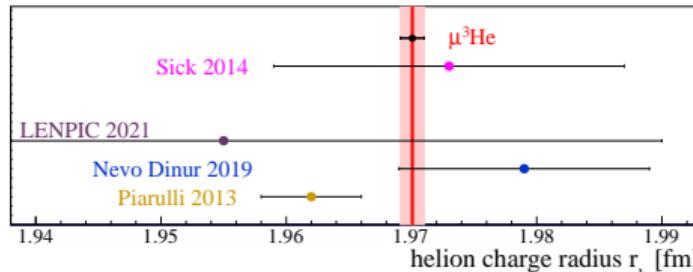
Hernandez, Ekström, Nevo Dinur, CJ, Bacca, Barnea, PLB 788 (2018) 377 ($\mu^2\text{H}$)

CJ, Nevo-Dinur, Bacca, Barnea, PRL 111 (2013) 143402 ($\mu^4\text{H}$)

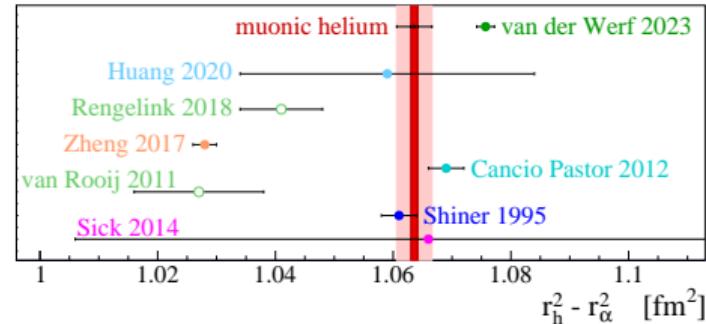
CJ, Bacca, Barnea, Hernandez, Nevo-Dinur, JPG 45 (2018) 093002 ($\mu^{2,3}\text{H}$, $\mu^{3,4}\text{He}^+$)

由 μ 原子兰姆位移测量核电荷半径

- 核极化理论预测被PSI实验用于提取核半径
- 原子精密谱实验所得核电荷半径误差由核极化效应理论误差主导



$$r_h = 1.97007(12)_{\text{exp}}(93)_{\text{theo}} \text{ fm}$$



$$r_h^2 - r_\alpha^2 = 1.0636(6)_{\text{exp}}(30)_{\text{theo}} \text{ fm}^2$$

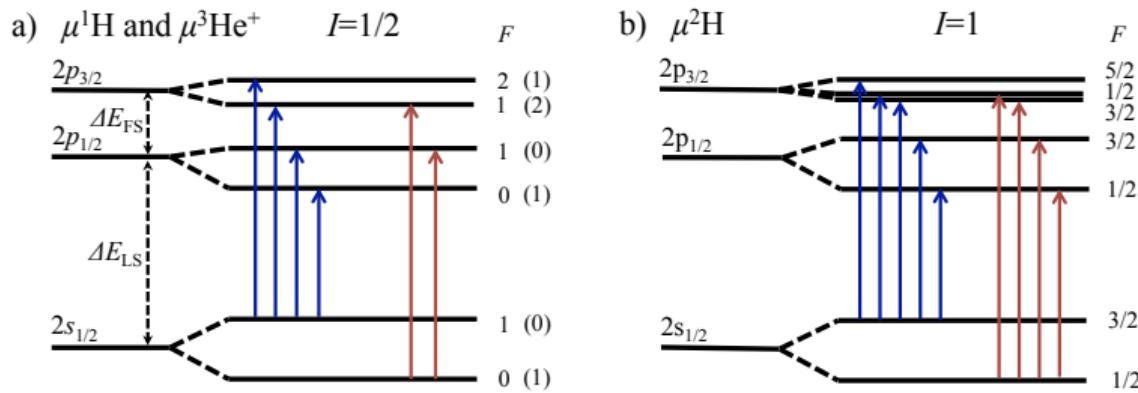
Schuhmann et al. (CREMA) arXiv:2305.11679

核极化理论:

Nevo Dinur, CJ, Bacca, Barnea, PLB 755 (2016) 380 ($\mu^3\text{H}$, $\mu^3\text{He}^+$)

CJ, Bacca, Barnea, Hernandez, Nevo-Dinur, JPG 45 (2018) 093002 ($\mu^{2,3}\text{H}$, $\mu^{3,4}\text{He}^+$)

μ 原子超精细劈裂谱测量核Zemach半径



- Zemach半径 R_Z 由核电荷分布与磁矩分布共同决定

$$R_Z = \iint dr dr' \rho_E(\mathbf{r}) \rho_M(\mathbf{r}') |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|$$

- CREMA (PSI) 计划通过测量 μ 原子超精细结构确定核Zemach半径

超精细劈裂谱中的核结构效应

- 从 e/μ 原子超精细劈裂提取核Zemach半径

$$E_{\text{HFS}}(nS) = E_F(1 + \delta_{\text{QED}} + \delta_{\text{TPE}})$$

- Fermi接触项

- 核-轻子自旋耦合

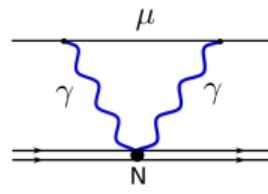
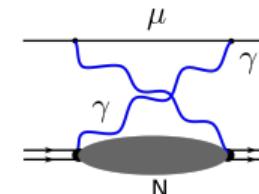
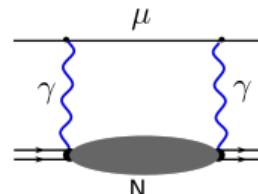
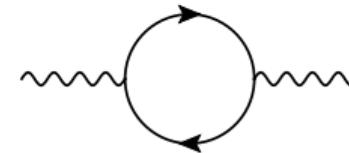
$$E_F = \frac{2\pi\alpha g_m}{3m_\ell m_N} \phi_n^2(0) \langle \vec{\sigma}^{(\ell)} \cdot \vec{I} \rangle$$

- 量子电动力学修正

- 真空极化效应
- 轻子自能修正
- 相对论反冲修正

- 双光子交换（核结构效应）

- 核极化
- 弹性项（Zemach 半径）



氚原子超精细劈裂谱中核结构效应

- 双光子交换项主导了超精细劈裂实验测量与QED理论预测的偏差
- $e^2\text{H}$ 超精细谱中的核结构效应：理论与实验吻合（争议性）
- $\mu^2\text{H}$ 超精细谱中的核结构效应：理论与实验有很大分歧

$e^2\text{H} \ 1S \ E_{HFS}(2\gamma) \ [\text{kHz}]$

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $\nu_{\text{exp}} - \nu_{\text{qed}}$ | 45 [1] |
| Khriplovich, Milstein 2004 | 43 (model dependent) |
| Friar 2005 | 46 (+18) (1N pol/recoil) |

$\mu^2\text{H} \ 2S \ E_{HFS}(2\gamma) \ [\text{meV}]$

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| $\nu_{\text{exp}} - \nu_{\text{qed}}$ | 0.0966(73) [2] |
| Kalinowski, Pachucki 2018 | 0.0383 |

[1] Wineland, Ramsey, PRA (1972)

[2] Pohl et al., Science (2016)

氕原子超精细劈裂谱中核结构效应

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|--|-----------------------------|---|----------------|
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| Friar 2005 | 46 (+18) (1N pol/recoil) | [1] Wineland, Ramsey, PRA (1972) [2] Pohl et al., Science (2016) | |

- 原有理论未能严格处理核激发（极化项）

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 133, 042502 (2024)

Nuclear Structure Effects on Hyperfine Splittings in Ordinary and Muonic Deuterium

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(Received 1 December 2023; revised 16 May 2024; accepted 21 June 2024; published 25 July 2024)

^2H and $\mu^2\text{H}$ 超精细劈裂谱中的双光子修正

- 双光子修正

$$E_{\text{TPE}} = E_{\text{el}} + E_{\text{pol}} + E_{1N}$$

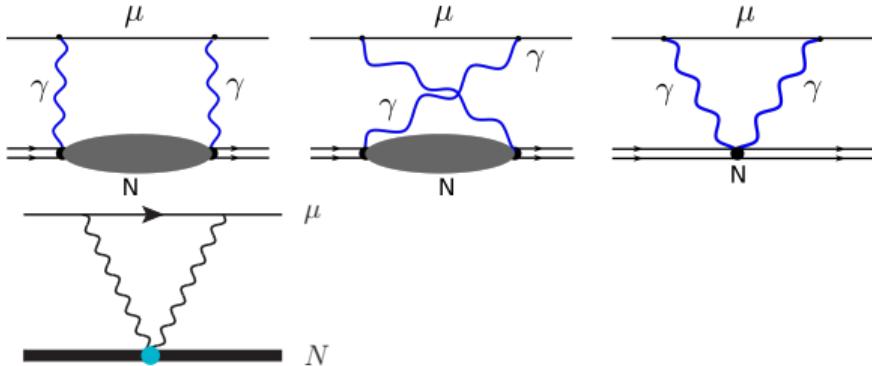
- 弹性部分 $F_c(q)$, $F_m(q)$, $F_Q(q)$: $\sim r_Z$
- 非弹性矢量极化
- E_{1N} : 轻子-单核子双光子交换 (核子结构)

$$\delta_{\text{pol}}^{(0,1)} \propto \int d\omega \int dq h^{(0,1)}(\omega, q) S^{(0,1)}(\omega, q)$$

电荷-磁流耦合: $S^{(0)}(\omega, q) = -\frac{1}{q^2} \text{Im} \sum_{N \neq N_0} \int \frac{d\hat{q}}{4\pi} \langle N_0 II | [\vec{q} \times \vec{J}_m^\dagger(\vec{q})]_3 | N \rangle \langle N | \rho(\vec{q}) | N_0 II \rangle \delta(\omega - \frac{q^2}{2m_A} - \omega_N)$

运流电流-磁流耦合: $S^{(1)}(\omega, q) = -\text{Im} \sum_{N \neq N_0} \int \frac{d\hat{q}}{4\pi} \epsilon^{3jk} \langle N_0 II | \vec{J}_{m,j}^\dagger(\vec{q}) | N \rangle \langle N | \vec{J}_{c,k}(\vec{q}) | N_0 II \rangle | N_0 II \rangle \delta(\omega - \frac{q^2}{2m_A} - \omega_N)$

- 无 π 介子有效场论计算 [CJ*](#), Zhang, Platter, Phys. Rev. Lett. 133, 042502 (2024)



无 π 介子有效场理论计算核极化效应

- 无 π 介子有效场论通过接触势构建核子间低能相互作用
- 理论预测仅需要极少的输入参数: a_t, r_t, Q_d at NNLO (5% 精度)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & N^\dagger \left[i\partial_0 + \frac{\nabla^2}{2M} \right] N - \textcolor{red}{C}_0 \left(N^T P_i N \right)^\dagger \left(N^T P_i N \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{8} \textcolor{red}{C}_2 \left[\left(N^T P_i N \right)^\dagger \left(N^T \nabla^2 P_i N \right) + h.c. \right] - \frac{1}{16} \textcolor{red}{C}_4 \left(N^T \nabla^2 P_i N \right)^\dagger \left(N^T \nabla^2 P_i N \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{4} \textcolor{red}{C}_0^{(sd)} \left\{ \left(N^T P^i N \right)^\dagger \left[N^T P^j \left(\nabla_i \nabla_j - \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla^2 \right) N \right] + h.c. \right\}\end{aligned}$$

- np 散射 t-矩阵 \mathcal{A}_n 逐阶展开:

$$\mathcal{A}_0 = \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: two crossed lines with } V_0 \text{ vertex} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: two lines meeting at a loop with } V_0 \text{ vertex} \end{array} + \dots$$

$$\mathcal{A}_1 = \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: two lines meeting at a shaded vertex } V_1 \text{ which then splits into two lines} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_2 = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: two lines meeting at a shaded vertex } V_1 \text{ which then splits into two lines, one of which meets another shaded vertex } V_1 \text{ before splitting again} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: two lines meeting at a shaded vertex } V_2 \text{ which then splits into two lines} \end{array} \\ = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: a single horizontal line with a shaded circle around it} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: two crossed lines with } V_0 \text{ vertex} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: two lines meeting at a loop with } V_0 \text{ vertex} \end{array} + \dots\end{aligned}$$

- on-shell t-matrix

$$\mathcal{A}_t(p, p; E) = - \frac{4\pi}{m_N} \frac{1}{\gamma + ip} \left[1 + \rho(\gamma - ip)/2 + \rho^2(\gamma - ip)^2/4 \right]$$

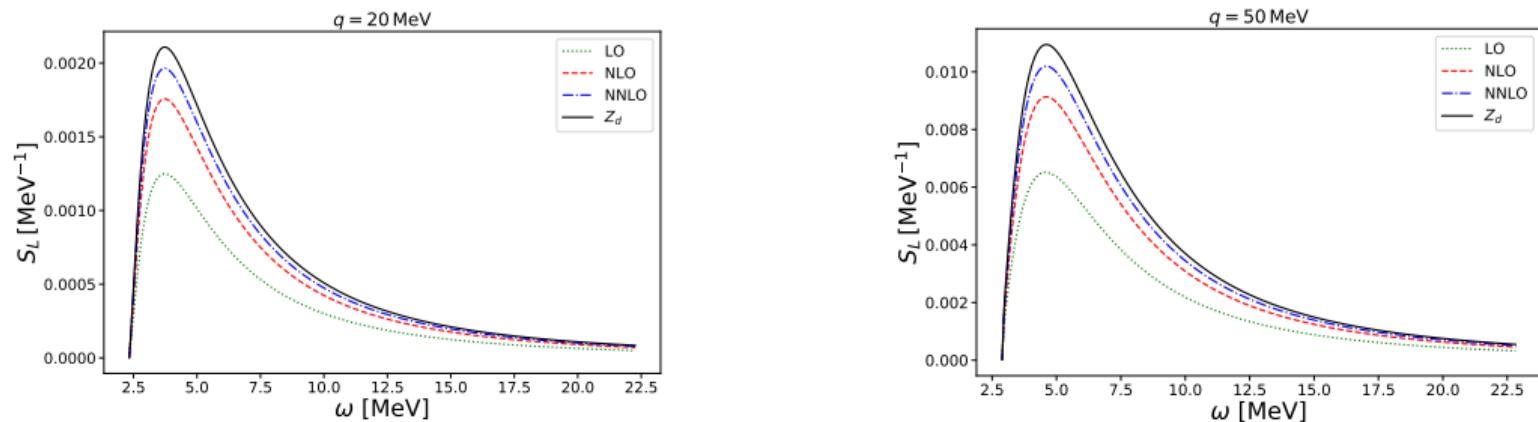
- off-shell t-matrix

$$\mathcal{A}_t^{(0)}(k, p; E) = - \frac{4\pi}{m_N} \frac{1}{\gamma + ip}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_t^{(1)}(k, p; E) = - \frac{2\pi}{m_N} \frac{\rho}{\gamma + ip} \left[\gamma - ip + \frac{1}{2(\gamma - \mu)} (k^2 - p^2) \right]$$

$$\mathcal{A}_t^{(2)}(k, p; E) = - \frac{\pi}{m_N} \frac{\rho^2}{\gamma + ip} \left[(\gamma - ip)^2 + \frac{\gamma - ip}{\gamma - \mu} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma + ip}{\gamma - \mu} \right) \frac{k^2 - p^2}{2} \right]$$

^2H 纵向极化响应函数→兰姆位移中的核极化修正



- 无 π 介子有效场论下， ^2H 纵向极化响应函数逐阶收敛
- 无 π 介子有效场论与手征核力计算结果高度符合

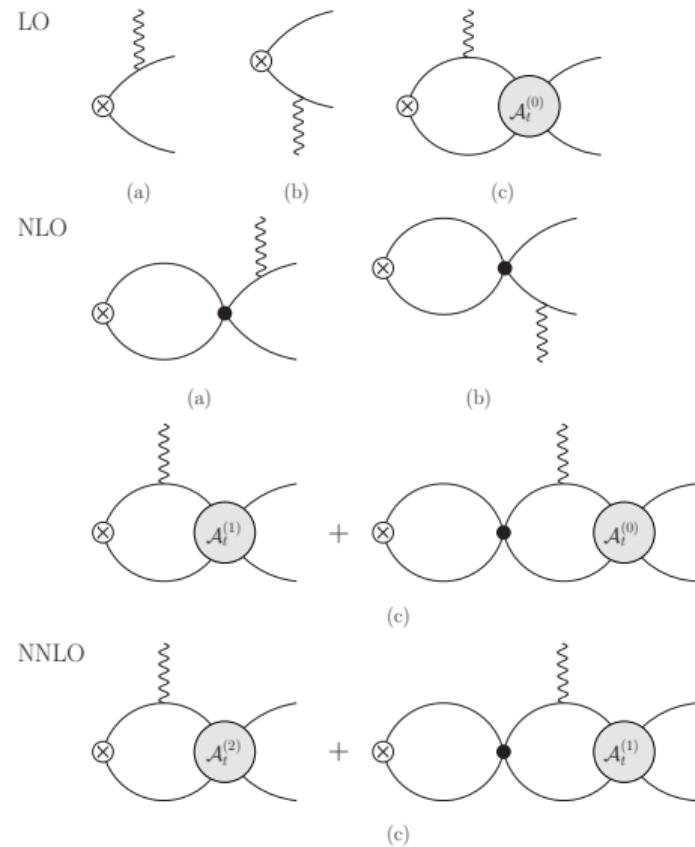
| δ_{pol} | 非相对论近似 | 相对论修正后 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| πEFT | -1.605 | -1.574 |
| χEFT | -1.590 | -1.560 |

^2H and $^2\mu\text{H}$ 超精细劈裂谱中的双光子修正

- 核激发模式中的单核子电磁流贡献：

核电荷密度 ρ_E , 对流电流 \vec{J}_c , 磁流 \vec{J}_m 均对超精细谱产生核修正

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{EM},1b} = & -eN^\dagger \frac{1+\tau_3}{2} NA_0 \\ & - \frac{ie}{2m_N} \left[N^\dagger \nabla \frac{1+\tau_3}{2} N \right] \cdot \vec{A} \\ & + \frac{e}{2m_N} N^\dagger (\kappa_0 + \kappa_1 \tau_3) \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{B} N\end{aligned}$$

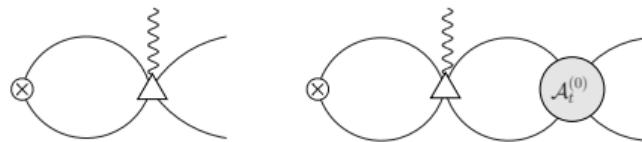


^2H and $^2\mu\text{H}$ 超精细劈裂谱中的双光子修正

- 双核子对流电流、磁流（介子交换流）修正

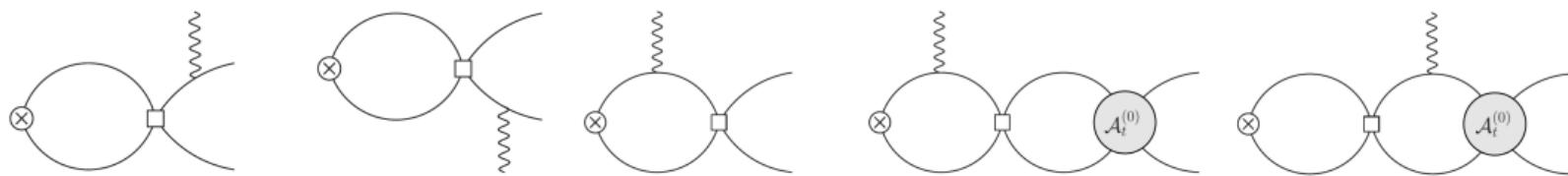
$$\mathcal{L}_{2,C} = ie \frac{C_2}{4} \left[(N^T P_i N)^\dagger (N^T \not{\nabla} P_i \tau_3 N) + \text{h.c.} \right] \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{2,B} = -ie L_2 \epsilon_{ijk} \left(N^T P_i N \right)^\dagger \left(N^T P_j N \right) B_k + \text{h.c.}$$



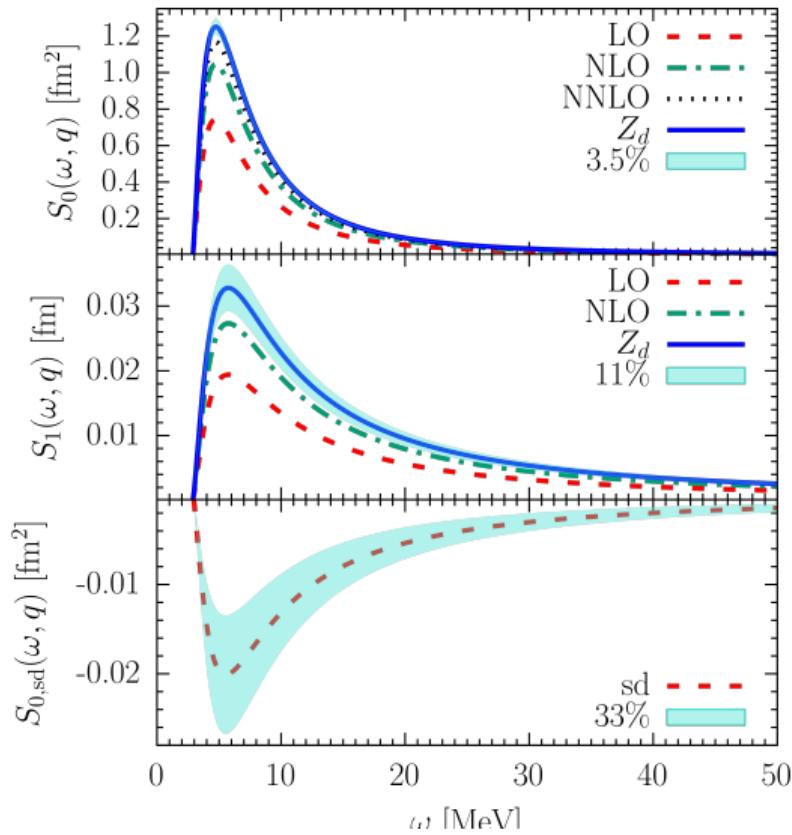
- SD耦合张量力修正

$$\mathcal{L}_{2,Q} = -e L_Q \left(N^T P_i N \right)^\dagger \left(N^T P_j N \right) \left(\nabla^i \nabla^j - \frac{1}{3} \nabla^2 \delta_{ij} \right) A_0$$



超精细劈裂双光子修正中的核极化响应函数

- $S^{(0)}(\omega, q)$: 电荷密度-磁流跃迁 (LO)
- $S^{(1)}(\omega, q)$: 对流电流-磁流跃迁 (NLO)
- $S_{\text{sd}}^{(0)}(\omega, q)$: SD耦合修正 (NNLO)
- 核响应函数计算结果逐阶收敛



^2H and $\mu^2\text{H}$ 超精细劈裂中的双光子修正

| | ^2H (1S) | $\mu^2\text{H}$ (1S) | $\mu^2\text{H}$ (2S) |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| E_{1p} (Antognini 2022) | -35.54(8) | -1.018(2) | -0.1272(2) |
| E_{1n} (Tomalak 2019) | 9.6(1.0) | 0.08(3) | 0.010(4) |
| E_{el} | -42.1(2.1) | -0.984(46) | -0.123(6) |
| E_{pol} | 109.8(4.5) | 2.86(12) | 0.358(14) |
| E_{TPE} | kHz | meV | meV |
| This work | 41.7(4.4) | 0.94(11) | 0.117(13) |
| Khriplovich, Milstein 2004 | 43 | | |
| Friar, Payne 2005 mod | 64.5 | | |
| Kalinowskim, Pauckci 2018 | | 0.304(68) | 0.0383(86) |
| $\nu_{exp} - \nu_{qed}$ | 45.2 | | 0.0966(73) |

- 计算结果较好地解释实验-QED理论偏差 ($0.8 - 1.3\sigma$)
- 未来将进一步提高核理论计算精度 (手征核力、 N^3LO 无 π 有效场论)
- 单核子修正的理论误差可能被低估 (手征微扰论与色散关系计算相差10倍)

总结

● 质子半径难题与原子精密谱

- 向轻子普适性与高阶QED理论提出挑战
- 核极化效应连接光核反应与原子谱
- 由低能核结构理论探究精密物理

● 通过第一性原理计算原子谱中核效应

- 双光子交换对 μ 原子兰姆位移谱的修正
- 双光子交换对 $e^2\text{H}$ 、 $\mu^2\text{H}$ 超精细劈裂谱的修正
- 将理论输入提高到百分比的精度，比由光核反应数据提取的核极化结果更加精确
- 计划1： $\mu^3\text{He}$ 、 $e^{6,7}\text{Li}$ 超精细谱中的核效应
- 计划2：发展三光子交换核结构理论
- 计划3：结合先进的多体计算方法探究更重核原子谱中的核效应