



中法核工程与技术学院  
Institut Franco-Chinois de l'Energie Nucléaire



# 从轻核到重核的壳模型研究及不确定度初步探索

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2019.10.10@武汉

- 2009年12月21日，两国总理的见证下，中山大学与法国民用核能工程师教学联盟签署协议
- 结合法国工程师教育和中国高等教育资源，培养核能领域的一流工程师
- 2010年9月正式招生，通过法国工程师职衔委员会(CTI)认证和欧洲工程教育认证(EUR-ACE)，合格毕业生不出国门就能拿到欧洲认可的证书
  - Total hours for Bachelor at IFCEN = 5331 hours representing 314 credits
  - Total hours for Bachelor at SPE = 2815 hours representing 147 credits

Nb of teaching hours	SYSU IFCEN	SYSU Physics	SYSU Chemistry	SYSU Biology	SYSU Maths	SYSU Environment
Total for Bachelor	5331	2815	3565	2896	2790	2790
%	189%	100%	127%	103%	99%	99%
Representing n credits	314	147	155	155	155	155
%	214%	100%	105%	105%	105%	105%

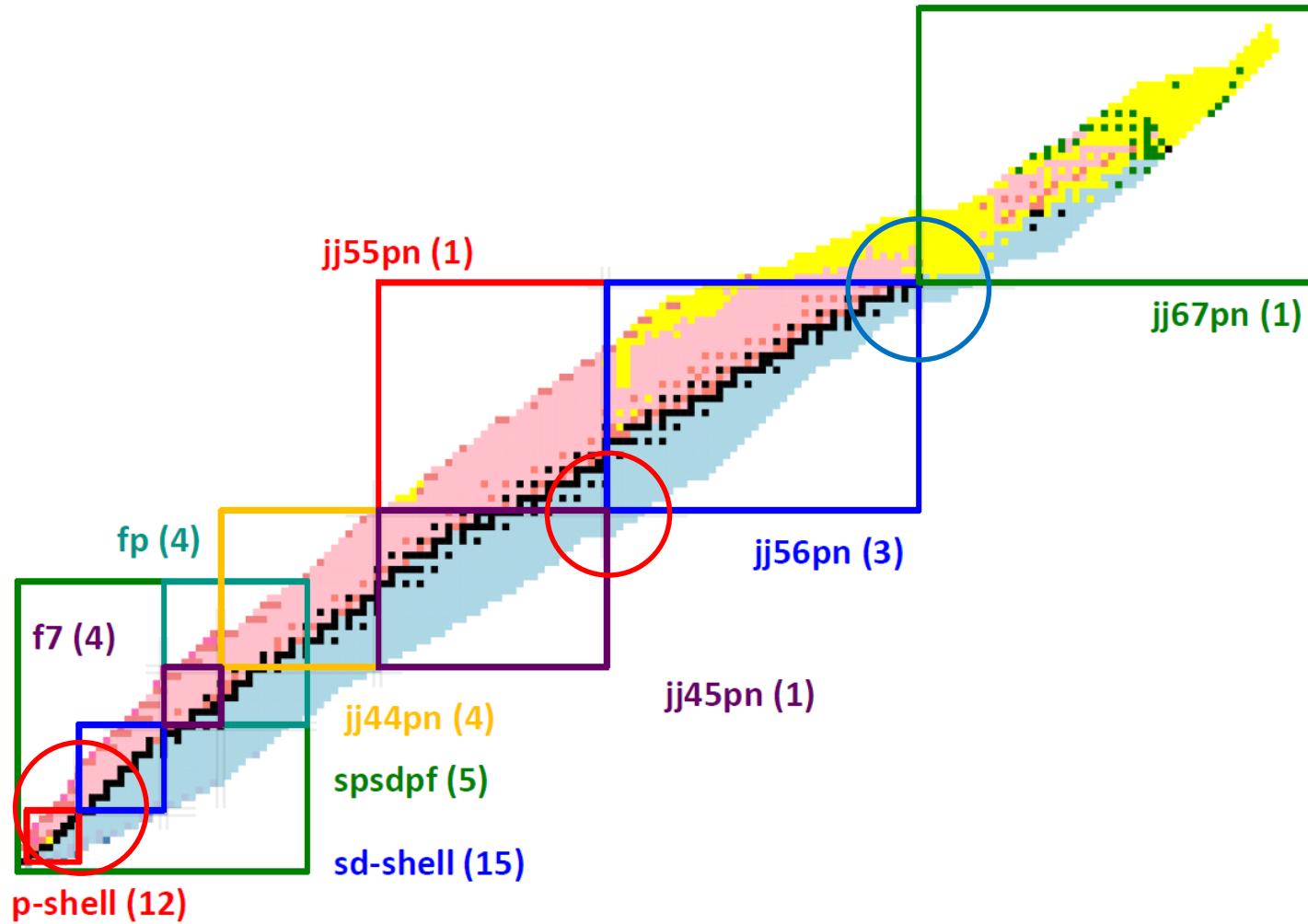
# Outline

- Motivation and shell model
- Light nuclei
- Medium mass nuclei
- Heavy nuclei
- Uncertainty
- Summary and perspective

Force: realistic, phenomenological; Model: *Ab initio*, Mean Field

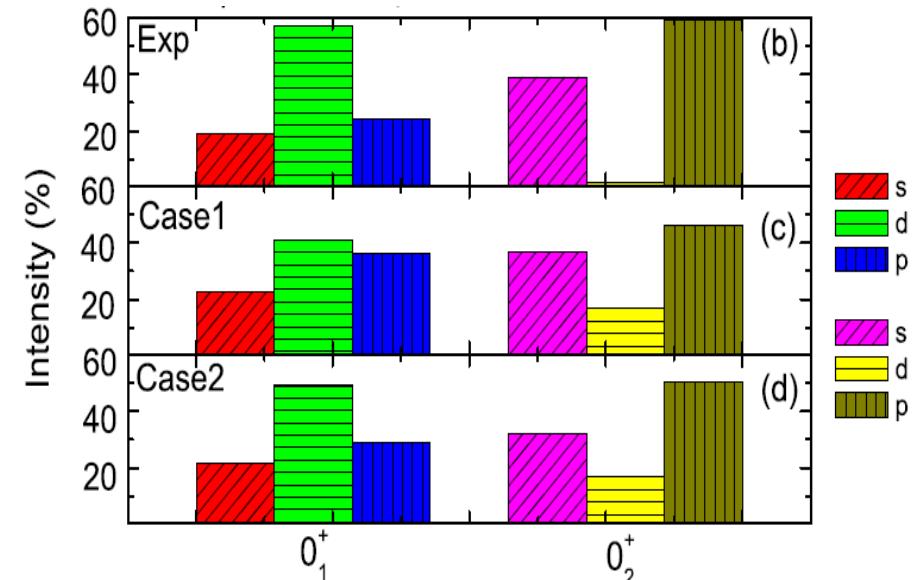
Huge amount of nuclear structure data: BE, level, EM, GT

Phenomenological shell model: deduce force from data



Traditional shell VS dynamic shell

# *sd* component in $^{12}\text{Be}$ beyond N=8



J. Chen, et al., PLB 781(2018)412

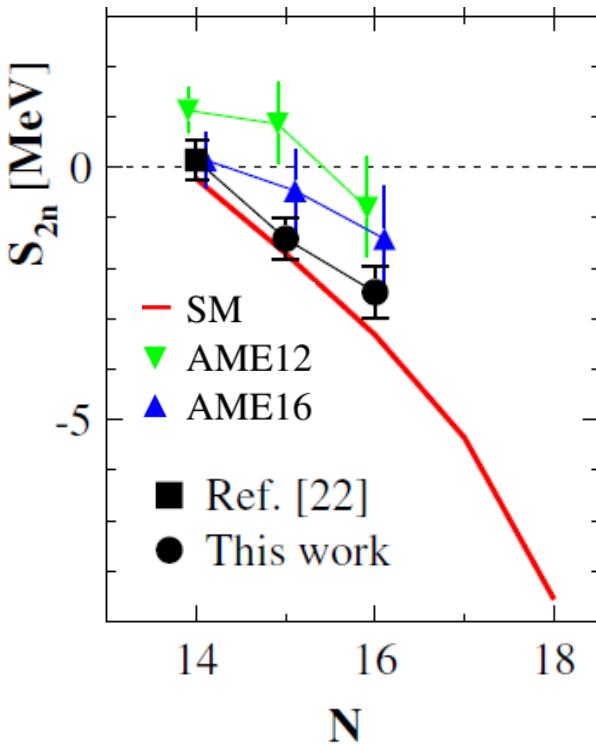
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 121, 262502 (2018)

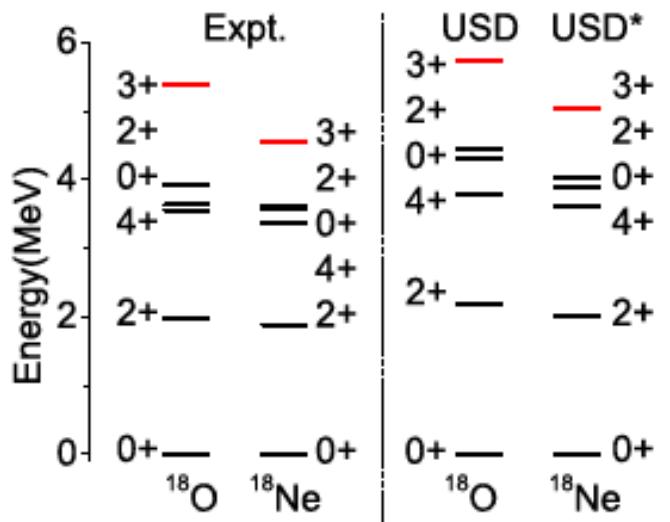
## First Observation of $^{20}\text{B}$ and $^{21}\text{B}$

We wish to extend our thanks to the accelerator staff of the RIKEN Nishina Center for their efforts in delivering the intense  $^{48}\text{Ca}$  beam, and to C. Yuan for the matrix elements of the YSOX interaction. N. L. A., F. D., J. G., F. M. M., and N. A. O. acknowledge partial support from the Franco-[32] C. Yuan, T. Suzuki, T. Otsuka, F. Xu, and N. Tsunoda, Phys. Rev. C 85, 064324 (2012).

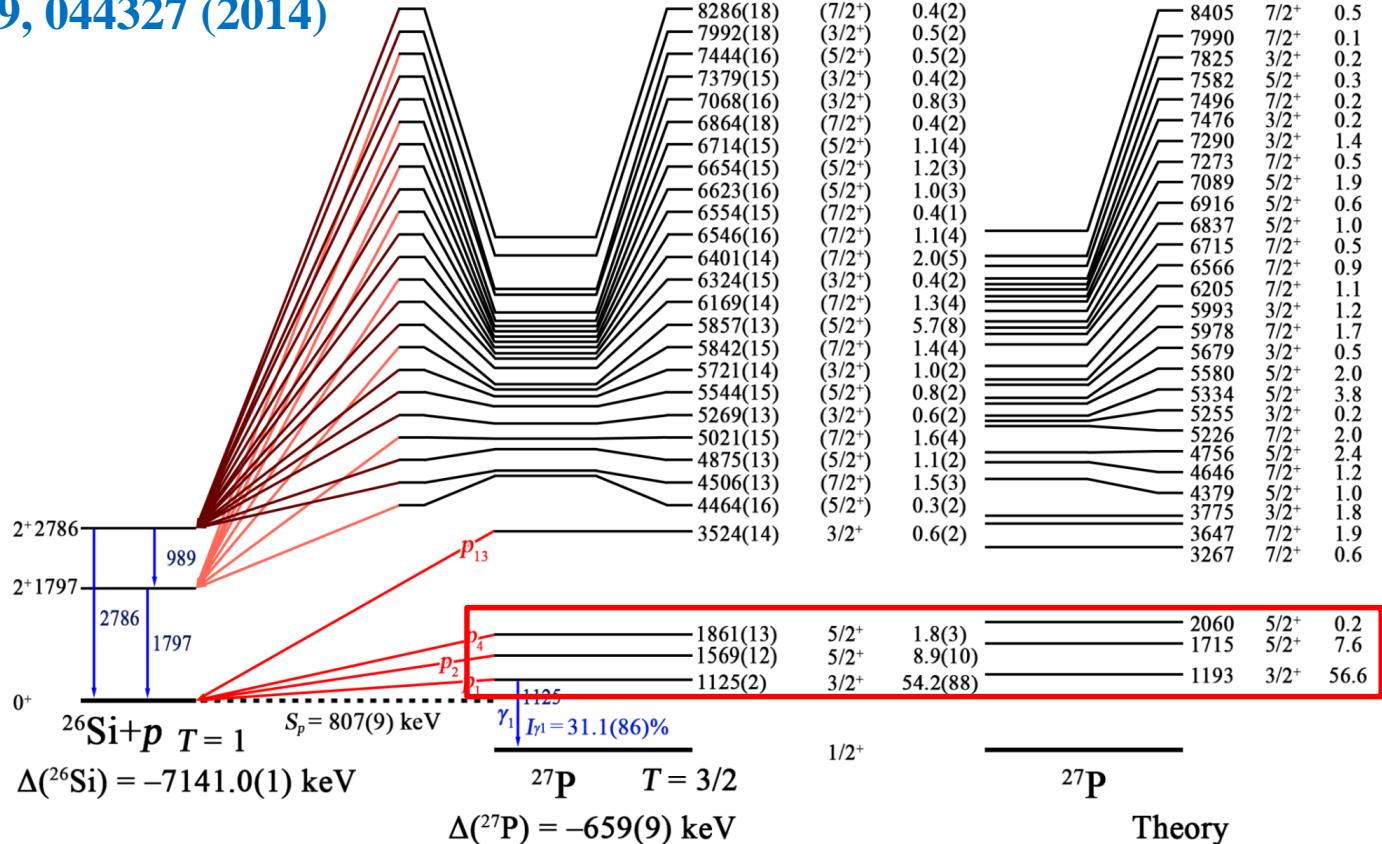
YSOX, enlarged model space, 0-3hw compared with 0-1hw in WBT...  
**Cross-shell interaction is reconsidered**

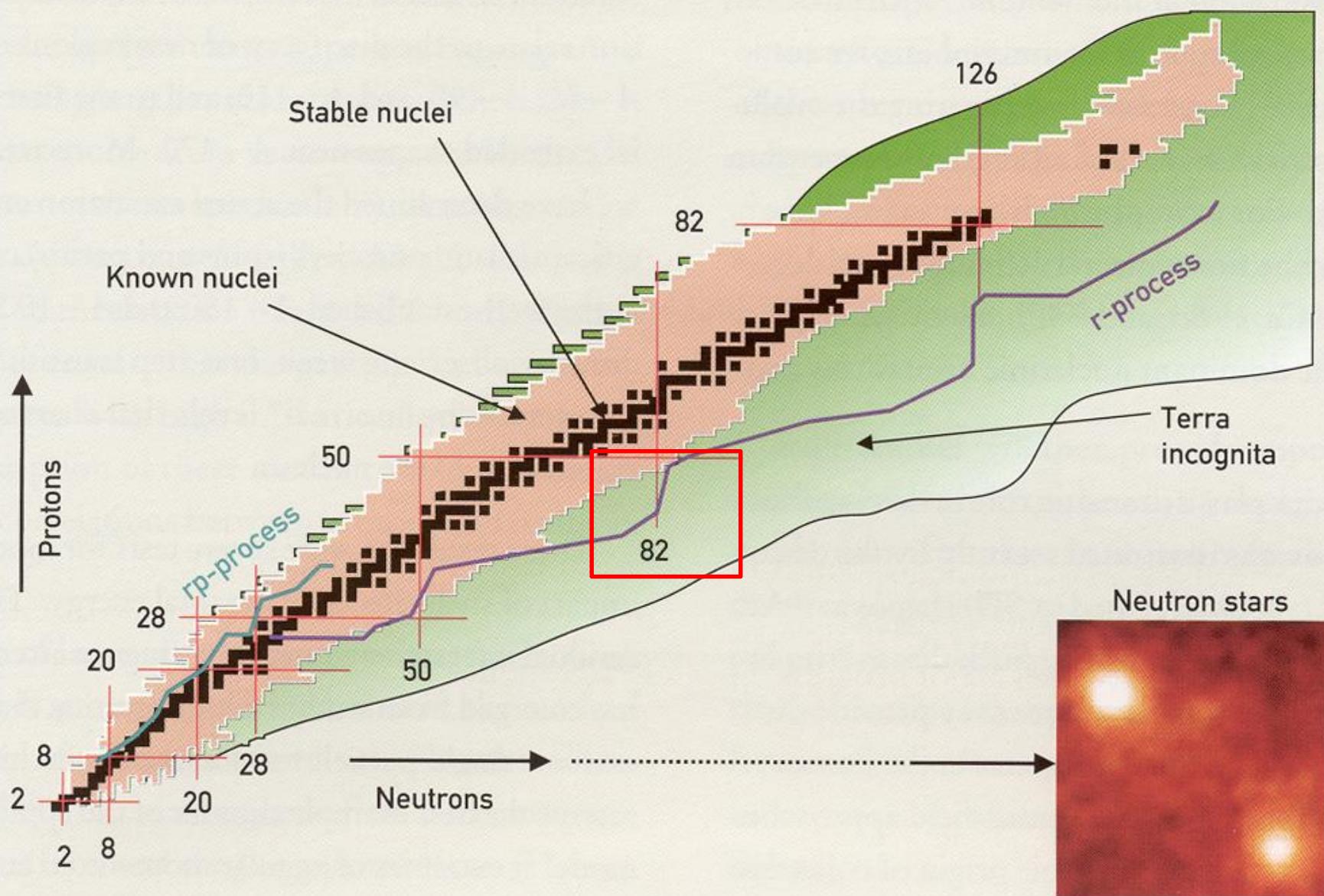
CXY, et al., PRC 85 (2012) 064324





CXY, et al., PRC 89, 044327 (2014)





# Possible isomer in “South east” region of $^{132}\text{Sn}$

Nuclei	$J_i^\pi \rightarrow J_f^\pi$	$E_i$	$\Delta E$	$B(E2)_{th}$	$\tau_{E2}$	$B(E2)_{Expt}$	Configuration
$^{134}\text{Sn}$	$6^+ \rightarrow 4^+$	1.267	0.149	41.72	0.266	35(6)	$\nu(1f_{7/2})^2(96.3\%)$
$^{135}\text{Sn}$	$21/2^- \rightarrow 17/2^-$	2.288	0.147	93.96	0.127		$\nu(1f_{7/2})^2(0h_{9/2})(96.7\%)$
$^{136}\text{Sn}$	$6^+ \rightarrow 4^+$	1.388	0.222	15.43	0.098	24(4)	$\nu(1f_{7/2})^4(75.5\%)$
$^{138}\text{Sn}$	$6^+ \rightarrow 4^+$	1.544	0.183	12.80	0.311	19(4)	$\nu(1f_{7/2})^6(53.13\%)$
$^{132}\text{In}$	$5^- \rightarrow 7^-$	0.067	0.067	1.75	345.693		$\mu(0g_{9/2})^{-1}\nu(1f_{7/2})(99.0\%)$
$^{133}\text{In}$	$17/2^- \rightarrow 13/2^-$	0.972	0.257	48.36	0.015		$\mu(0g_{9/2})^{-1}\nu(1f_{7/2})^2(93.9\%)$
$^{134}\text{In}$	$5^- \rightarrow 7^-$	0.074	0.074	27.69	13.282		$\mu(0g_{9/2})^{-1}\nu(1f_{7/2})^3(72.5\%)$
$^{130}\text{Cd}$	$8^+ \rightarrow 6^+$	2.123	0.106	59.07	1.032	66(13)/50(10)	$\mu(0g_{9/2})^{-2}(100.0\%)$
$^{131}\text{Cd}$	$19/2^- \rightarrow 15/2^-$	1.789	0.139	100.03	0.157		$\mu(0g_{9/2})^{-2}\nu(1f_{7/2})(99.7\%)$
$^{130}\text{Ag}$	$5^- \rightarrow 7^-$	0.072	0.072	18.06	23.350		$\mu(0g_{9/2})^{-3}\nu(1f_{7/2})(74.1\%)$
$^{128}\text{Pd}$	$8^+ \rightarrow 6^+$	2.198	0.100	13.43	6.076	8.43(0.25)	$\mu(0g_{9/2})^{-4}(69.3\%)$
$^{129}\text{Pd}$	$19/2^- \rightarrow 15/2^-$	1.913	0.146	13.70	0.898		$\mu(0g_{9/2})^{-4}\nu(1f_{7/2})(72.7\%)$
$^{130}\text{Pd}$	$6^+ \rightarrow 4^+$	1.328	0.211	184.24	0.011		$\mu(0g_{9/2})^{-4}\nu(1f_{7/2})^2(53.5\%)$

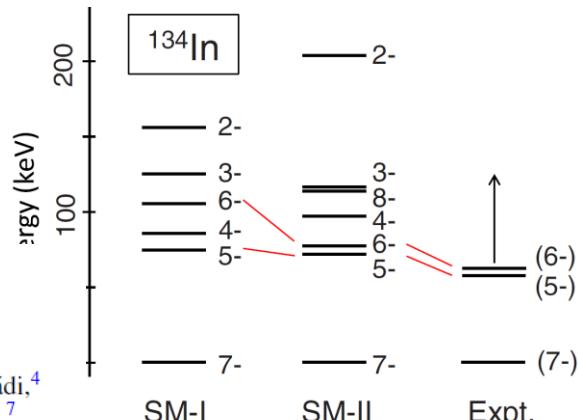
Isomerism in the “south-east” of  $^{132}\text{Sn}$  and a predicted neutron-decaying isomer in  $^{129}\text{Pd}$

Cenxi Yuan <sup>a,\*</sup>, Zhong Liu <sup>b,\*</sup>, Furong Xu <sup>c,d</sup>, P.M. Walker <sup>e</sup>, Zs. Podolyák <sup>e</sup>, C. Xu <sup>f</sup>, Z.Z. Ren <sup>f</sup>, B. Ding <sup>b</sup>, M.L. Liu <sup>b</sup>, X.Y. Liu <sup>b</sup>, H.S. Xu <sup>b</sup>, Y.H. Zhang <sup>b</sup>, X.H. Zhou <sup>b</sup>, W. Zuo <sup>b</sup>

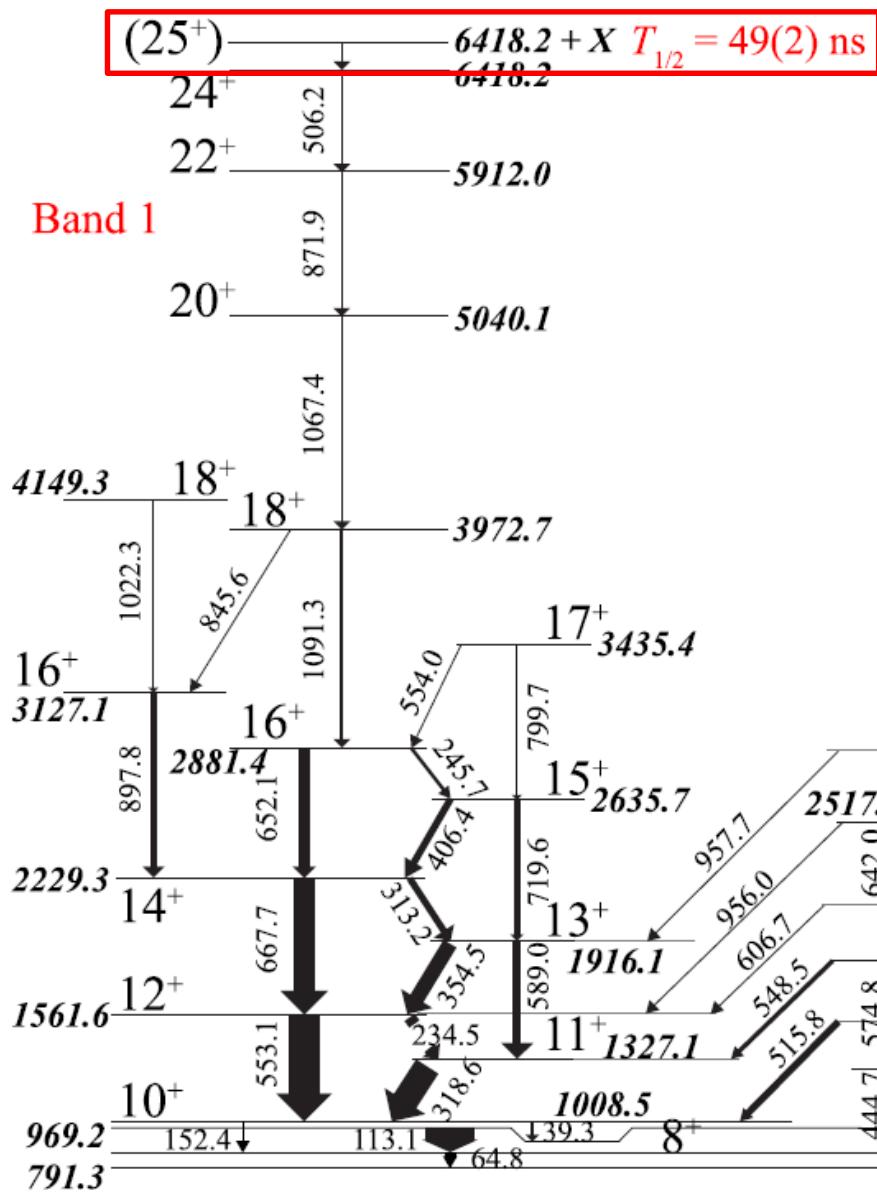
First spectroscopic information from even-even nuclei in the region “southeast” of  $^{132}\text{Sn}$ :  
Neutron-excitation dominance of the  $2_1^+$  state in  $^{132}\text{Cd}$

H. Wang,<sup>1,\*</sup> N. Aoi,<sup>2</sup> S. Takeuchi,<sup>1</sup> M. Matsushita,<sup>3</sup> T. Motobayashi,<sup>1</sup> D. Stepenbeck,<sup>1</sup> K. Yoneda,<sup>1</sup> H. Baba,<sup>1</sup> Zs. Dombrádi,<sup>4</sup> K. Kobayashi,<sup>5</sup> Y. Kondo,<sup>6</sup> J. Lee,<sup>1,†</sup> H. Liu,<sup>1,7</sup> R. Minakata,<sup>6</sup> D. Nishimura,<sup>8</sup> H. Otsu,<sup>1</sup> H. Sakurai,<sup>1,9</sup> D. Sohler,<sup>4</sup> Y. Sun,<sup>7</sup> Z. Tian,<sup>7</sup> R. Tanaka,<sup>6</sup> Zs. Vajta,<sup>4</sup> Z. Yang,<sup>7,‡</sup> T. Yamamoto,<sup>2</sup> Y. Ye,<sup>7</sup> and R. Yokoyama<sup>3</sup>

2<sup>+</sup> state of  $^{132}\text{Cd}$ : Our 708 keV, observed 618(8) keV

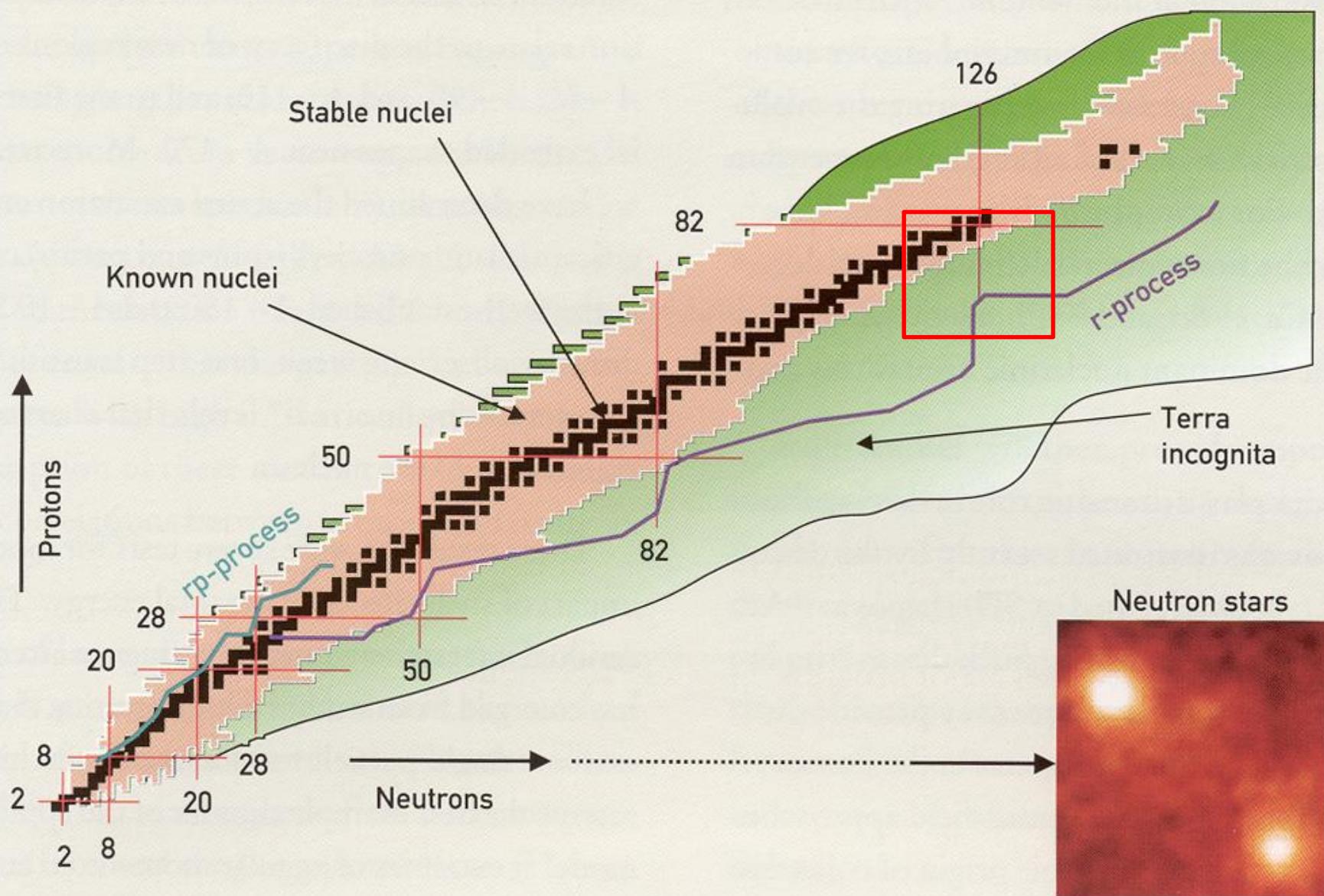


Phong et al., PRC  
100, 011302(R) (2019)



**120I by ANU Group**  
**doublet bands and a high-spin**  
**isomer built on  $\pi h_{11/2}\bar{v}h_{11/2}$**   
**9+: 49%, 1004 keV**  
**10+: 60%, 1003 keV**  
**25+: 90%**  
 $\pi(g7/2)^1(d5/2)^1(h11/2)^1\bar{v}(h11/2)^3$   
**25+-20+: 1.4 MeV**

transitions from the 25<sup>+</sup> state are highly forbidden in terms of the reduced transition rates, which are  $0.02\mu_N^2$  and  $5.746e^2fm^4$  for the M1 and E2 transitions, respectively. This calculated 25<sup>+</sup> state is



Pb South

khhe

khpe

V<sub>MU</sub>

45 BE RMS  
0.09 MeV

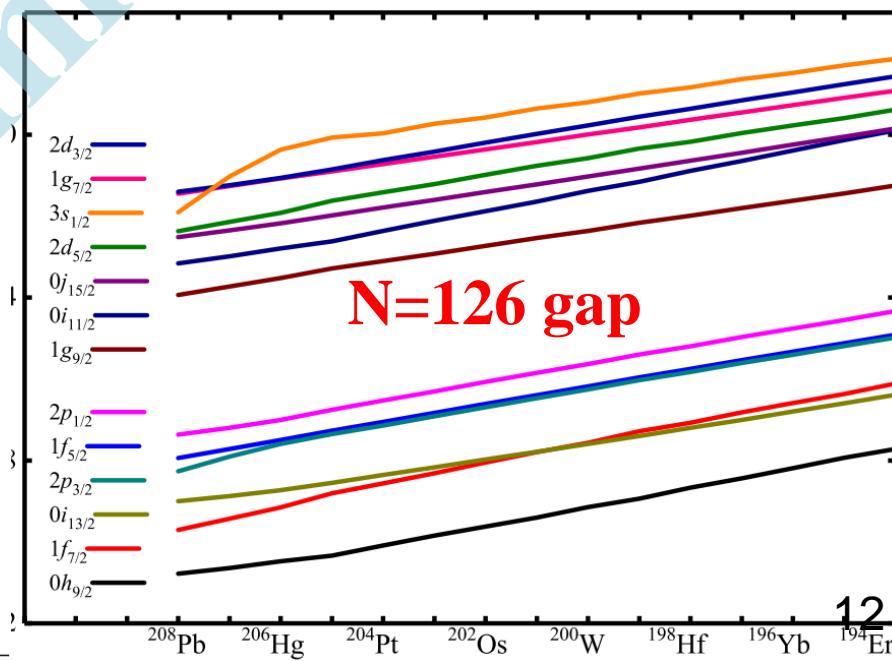
nuclide	BE <sub>Expt.</sub>	BE <sub>KHHE</sub>	BE <sub>d3d5g7h11</sub>	ΔBE <sub>KHHE</sub>	ΔBE <sub>d3d5g7h11</sub>
<sup>208</sup> Hg	1629.512	1629.556	1629.457	-0.044	0.055
<sup>207</sup> Hg	1624.662	1624.690	1624.594	-0.028	0.068
<sup>206</sup> Hg	1621.049	1621.071	1620.977	-0.022	0.072
<sup>205</sup> Hg	1614.320	1614.336	1614.196	-0.016	0.124
<sup>204</sup> Hg	1608.651	1608.644	1608.502	0.007	0.149
<sup>203</sup> Hg	1601.159	1601.164	1601.025	-0.005	0.134
<sup>202</sup> Hg	1595.164	1595.241	1595.100	-0.077	0.064
<sup>201</sup> Hg	1587.410	1587.449	1587.313	-0.039	0.097
<sup>200</sup> Hg	1581.179	1581.297	1581.156	-0.118	0.023
<sup>203</sup> Au	1599.815	1600.051	1599.901	-0.236	-0.086
<sup>202</sup> Au	1592.954	1593.147	1592.897	-0.193	0.057
<sup>201</sup> Au	1586.930	1587.296	1587.127	-0.366	-0.197
<sup>200</sup> Au	1579.698	1580.001	1579.774	-0.303	-0.076
<sup>202</sup> Pt	1592.075	1592.517	1591.883	-0.442	0.192
<sup>201</sup> Pt	1585.052	1585.684	1585.044	-0.632	0.008
<sup>200</sup> Pt	1579.840	1580.513	1579.877	-0.673	-0.037
RMS			0.295	0.105	

nuclide	BE <sub>SM</sub>	BE <sub>Expt.</sub>	ΔBE
<sup>215</sup> Pb	1666.803	1666.839	0.036
<sup>214</sup> Pb	1663.220	1663.292	0.072
<sup>213</sup> Pb	1658.194	1658.241	0.047
<sup>212</sup> Pb	1654.466	1654.516	0.050
<sup>211</sup> Pb	1649.367	1649.388	0.021
<sup>210</sup> Pb	1645.522	1645.553	0.031
<sup>209</sup> Pb	1640.368	1640.367	-0.001
<sup>208</sup> Pb	1636.430	1636.430	0.000
<sup>207</sup> Pb	1629.062	1629.062	0.000
<sup>206</sup> Pb	1622.323	1622.325	0.002
<sup>205</sup> Pb	1614.291	1614.238	-0.053
<sup>204</sup> Pb	1607.564	1607.506	-0.058
<sup>203</sup> Pb	1599.222	1599.112	-0.110
<sup>202</sup> Pb	1592.319	1592.194	-0.125
<sup>201</sup> Pb	1583.648	1583.454	-0.194
<sup>200</sup> Pb	1576.602	1576.362	-0.240
<sup>213</sup> Tl	1654.249	1654.037	-0.212
<sup>211</sup> Tl	1645.832	1645.756	-0.076
<sup>210</sup> Tl	1640.891	1640.854	-0.037
<sup>209</sup> Tl	1637.209	1637.180	-0.029
<sup>208</sup> Tl	1632.220	1632.214	-0.006
<sup>207</sup> Tl	1628.428	1628.427	-0.001
<sup>206</sup> Tl	1621.583	1621.575	-0.008
<sup>205</sup> Tl	1615.072	1615.071	-0.001
<sup>204</sup> Tl	1607.519	1607.525	0.006
<sup>203</sup> Tl	1600.931	1600.869	-0.062
<sup>202</sup> Tl	1593.022	1593.016	-0.006
<sup>201</sup> Tl	1586.284	1586.145	-0.139
<sup>200</sup> Tl	1578.051	1577.941	-0.110
RMS			0.089

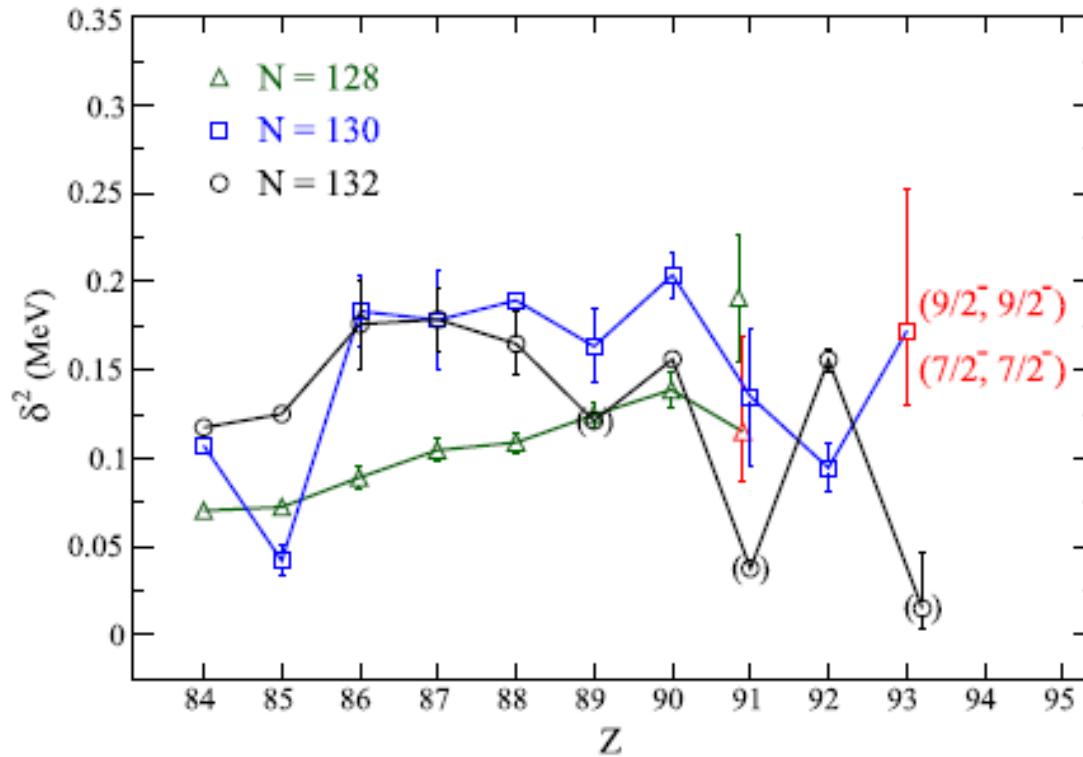
# Prediction for more properties

TABLE IX. The prediction of possible isomers including transition energy ( $\delta E$ ), B(E2), and half-lives.

nuclide	$BE_{Expt.}$	$BE_{KHHE}$	$BE_{d3d5g7h11}$	$\Delta BE_{KHHE}$	$\Delta BE_{d3d5g7h11}$
$^{217}\text{Pb}$	1675.023	1675.141	1675.141	-0.118	-0.118
$^{216}\text{Pb}$	1671.840	1671.749	1671.749	0.091	0.091
$^{212}\text{Tl}$	1649.360	1649.379	1649.379	-0.019	-0.019
$^{211}\text{Hg}$	1641.158	1641.215	1641.117	-0.057	0.041
$^{210}\text{Hg}$	1637.790	1637.875	1637.776	-0.085	0.014
$^{209}\text{Hg}$	1632.917	1633.051	1632.953	-0.134	-0.036
$^{209}\text{Au}$	1627.692	1628.037	1627.942	-0.345	-0.250
$^{208}\text{Au}$	1623.232	1623.455	1623.367	-0.223	-0.135
$^{207}\text{Au}$	1619.775	1620.096	1620.008	-0.321	-0.233
$^{206}\text{Au}$	1615.040	1615.499	1615.420	-0.459	-0.380
$^{205}\text{Au}$	1611.505	1611.996	1611.918	-0.491	-0.413
$^{204}\text{Au}$	1605.480	1605.657	1605.487	-0.177	-0.007
$^{207}\text{Pt}$	1614.186	1614.735	1614.140	-0.549	0.046
$^{206}\text{Pt}$	1611.332	1611.613	1611.007	-0.281	0.325
$^{205}\text{Pt}$	1606.585	1607.072	1606.467	-0.487	0.118
$^{204}\text{Pt}$	1603.440	1603.812	1603.191	-0.372	0.249
$^{203}\text{Pt}$	1597.001	1597.645	1596.997	-0.644	0.004
$^{204}\text{Ir}$	1596.096	1597.002	1596.162	-0.906	-0.066
$^{203}\text{Ir}$	1592.941	1593.890	1592.968	-0.949	-0.027
$^{202}\text{Ir}$	1586.912	1588.082	1587.114	-1.170	-0.202
$^{201}\text{Ir}$	1582.071	1583.037	1582.181	-0.966	-0.110
$^{203}\text{Os}$	1586.648	1588.002	1586.666	-1.354	-0.018
$^{202}\text{Os}$	1584.084	1585.095	1583.720	-1.011	0.364
$^{201}\text{Os}$	1578.051	1579.437	1578.046	-1.386	0.005
$^{200}\text{Os}$	1573.600	1574.854	1573.536	-1.254	0.064
$^{202}\text{Re}$		1577.062	1575.306		
$^{201}\text{Re}$		1574.248	1572.491		
$^{200}\text{Re}$		1569.016	1567.174		
$^{199}\text{Re}$	1562.349	1564.531	1562.797	-2.182	-0.448
$^{201}\text{W}$		1567.529	1565.188		
$^{200}\text{W}$		1564.967	1562.566		
$^{199}\text{W}$		1559.803	1557.387		
$^{198}\text{W}$		1555.738	1553.435		
RMS				0.811	0.201



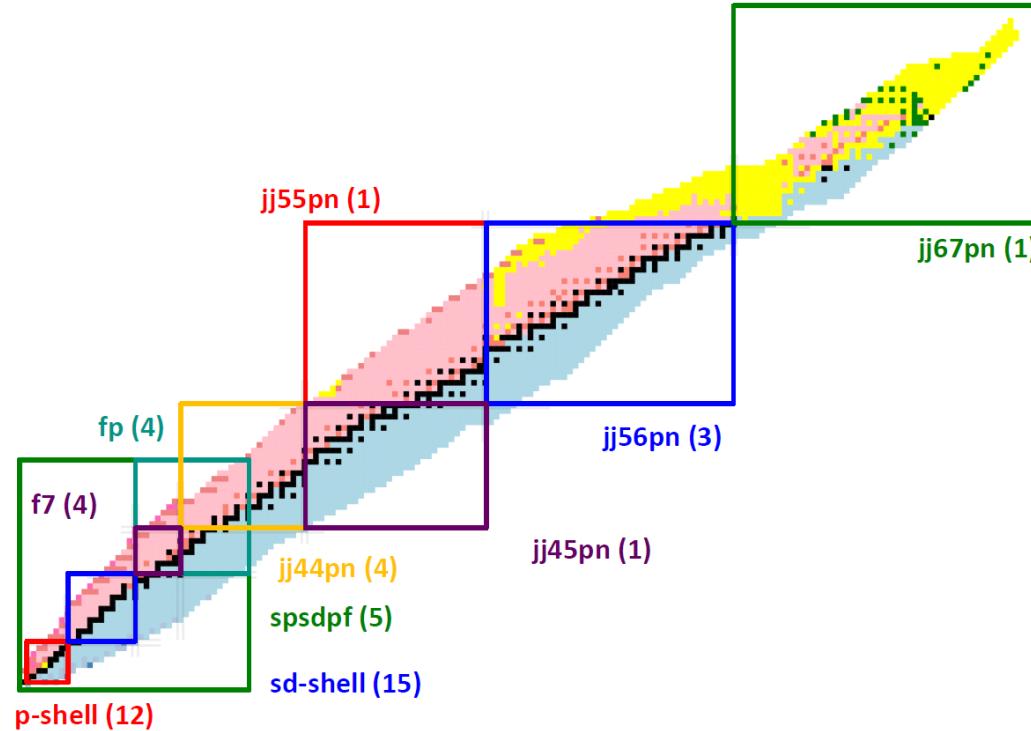
# Ground state spin parity of $^{223}\text{Np}$ compared with alpha decay results, by Zhong Liu@IMP



change for Np, i.e. in case of a  $7/2^-$  ground state? Thus, I would like the authors to clarify this point, and eventually include *both* options (compatible with the experimental decay observations) in Figs. 3 and 4; that the shell-model predictions later-on prefer one of them is just fine.

$Z = 92$  subshell closure. The spin and parity of  $^{223}\text{Np}$  are proposed to be  $9/2^-$  by combining the reduced  $\alpha$ -decay width and large-scale shell-model calculations in truncated model space, negating

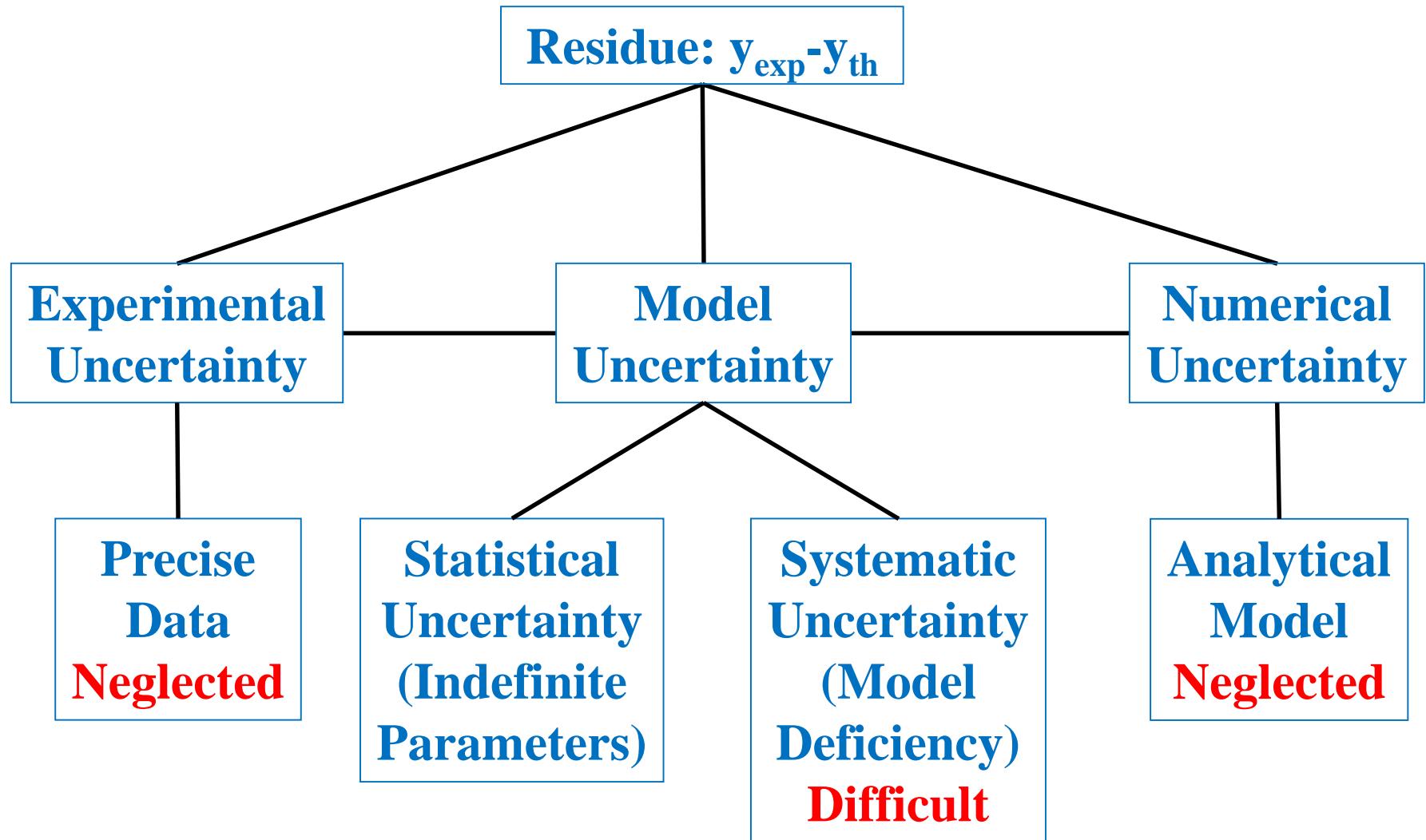
- **Confidence:** nice results on BE, level, EM, GT
- **Confusion:** different H, quality of predicted power



- **Uncertainty MUST be included in shell model to evaluate predictions**
- **One effective force for all possible nuclei (RMS for BE, level, EM. GT)**

Theoretical model:  $y_{th}=f(x_1, x_2 \dots p_1, p_2 \dots)$

$y_{th}$ : unknown,  $f()$ : model,  $x_1, x_2$  : known,  $p_1, p_2$ : parameters



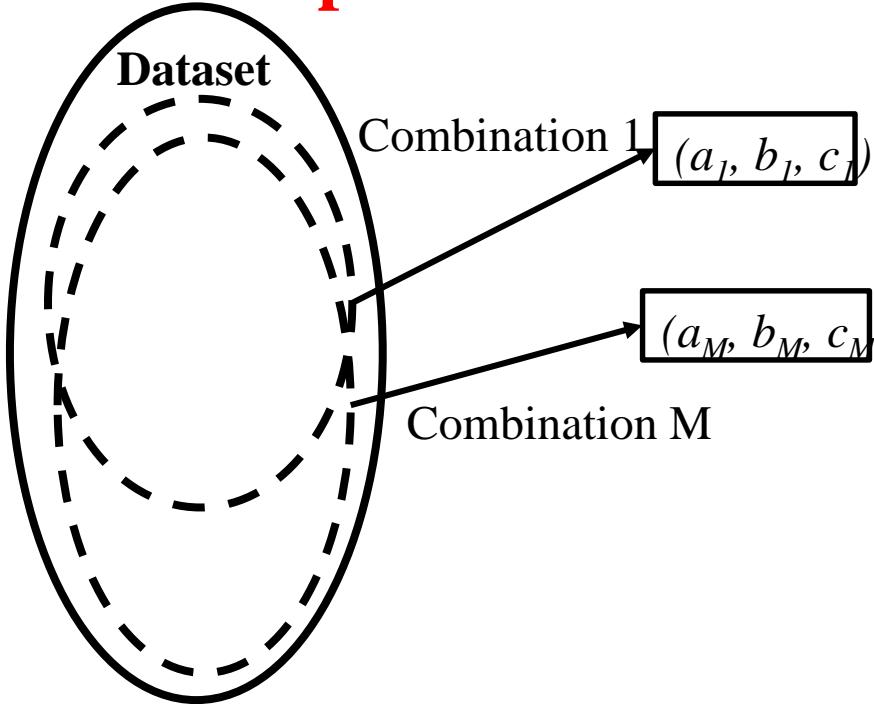
- **Uncertainty Decomposition Method (UDM) for simple model under simple statistical assumption.**
- **Distribution of residue is assumed to be the sum of two normal distribution:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(e) &= f(stat) + f(syst) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}N(m_{stat}, \sigma_{stat}) + \frac{1}{2}N(m_{syst}, \sigma_{syst}).
 \end{aligned}$$

- **After inclusion of shell term both statistical and systematic uncertainty reduce:**

Model	data	$m_{stat}$	$\sigma_{stat}$	$m_{syst}$	$\sigma_{syst}$	$\frac{1}{2}(m_{stat}^2 + \sigma_{stat}^2)$	$\frac{1}{2}(m_{syst}^2 + \sigma_{syst}^2)$
LD6	AME1995	1.02	1.63	-1.00	2.98	1.84	4.95
LD6	AME2003	1.01	1.66	-0.86	2.77	1.89	4.22
LD6	AME2012	1.05	1.66	-0.88	2.85	1.93	4.45
LD8	AME1995	0.94	0.91	-1.03	1.17	0.86	1.22
LD8	AME2003	0.81	0.92	-0.74	1.33	0.75	1.16
LD8	AME2012	0.91	0.86	-0.96	1.22	0.78	1.20

## • Non-parametric Bootstrap Method



Universal Decay Law (by Qi *et al.* in 2009):

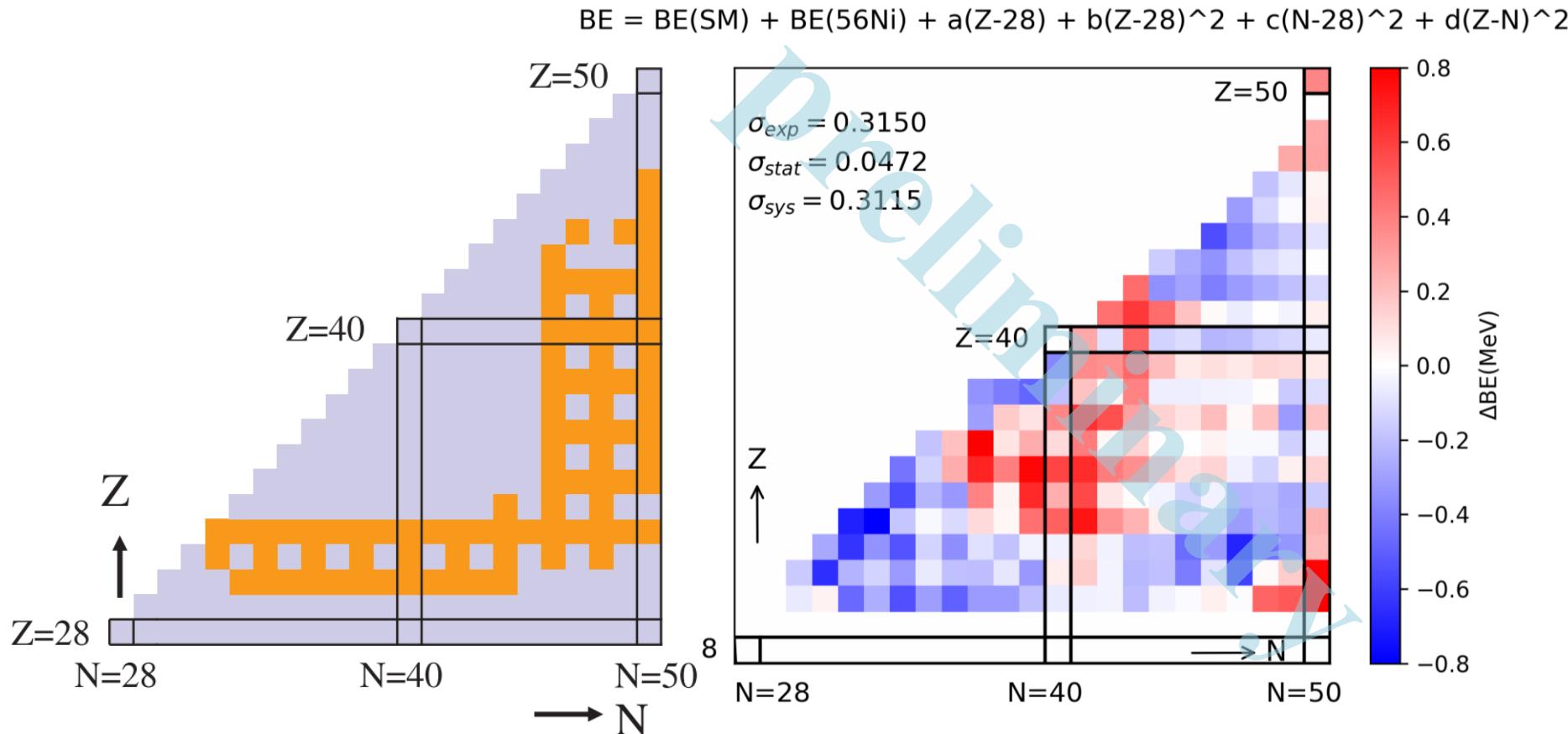
$$\log T_{1/2} = aZ_c Z_d \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{Q}} + b \sqrt{\mu Z_c Z_d (A_c^{1/3} + A_d^{1/3})} + c$$

New Geiger-Nuttall Law (by Ren *et al.* in 2012):

$$\log T_{1/2} = aZ_c Z_d \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{Q}} + b \sqrt{\mu Z_c Z_d} + c + S + Pl(l+1)$$

		a	b	c	d	Uncertainty						
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	total	stat	sys		
UDL	(Total)	0.4094	0.0022	-0.4256	0.0043	-21.6122	0.2870	0.3442	0.0504	0.3405		
	$N \leq 126$	0.4188	0.0031	-0.3943	0.0054	-24.7439	0.5106	0.2922	0.0626	0.2854		
	$N \geq 127$	0.4013	0.0013	-0.3707	0.0066	-24.7370	0.5221	0.1737	0.0356	0.1700		
	$N \geq 127^*$							0.7330	0.0939	0.7270		
NGNL	(Total)	0.4074	0.0019	-1.3232	0.0123	-17.7678	0.2162	0.2658	0.0406	0.2626		
	$N \leq 126$	0.4126	0.0030	-1.3574	0.0143	-17.6370	0.4536	0.2736	0.0577	0.2674		
	$N \geq 127$	0.3982	0.0013	-1.2622	0.0213	-18.0730	0.5863	0.1720	0.0344	0.1686		
	$N \geq 127^*$							0.3079	0.0814	0.2970		
uncorrected (Eq. 11)	(Total)	0.4031	0.0024	-1.5054	0.0190	-11.9837	0.4932	0.3939	0.0594	0.3894		
corrected (Eq. 17)	(Total)	0.4069	0.0020	-1.3682	0.0142	-16.4383	0.3919	1.7018	0.1278	0.2657	0.0466	0.2616

- Full model space calculation:
  - $2 \leq Z, N \leq 8$ ;  $8 \leq Z, N \leq 20$ ;  $20 \leq Z, N \leq 28$
  - $28 \leq Z, N \leq 50$ ? JUN45 interaction dimension  $\sim 10^{10}$



M Honma *et al.*, PRC, 80, 064323 (2009)

CXY, *et al.*, in preparation

# The effective interaction between nucleons deduced from nuclear spectra\*

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Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois 60439  
and University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637

William W. True

University of California, Davis, California 95616

## Configuration mixing

### Semi magic T=1

### C10+C11+LS+T

### Uncertainty of C10 and C11

Two-body matrix elements of the residual nucleon-nucleon interaction are extracted from experimental data throughout the periodic table and are used to determine the ranges and well depths of various components of a local interaction. The  $T = 1$  even and odd components of the central interaction both definitely require two wells with different ranges; a shorter-range attractive well with a longer-range repulsive one. The need for a tensor interaction and a two-body spin-orbit interaction is also explored and their inclusion improves the fit slightly.

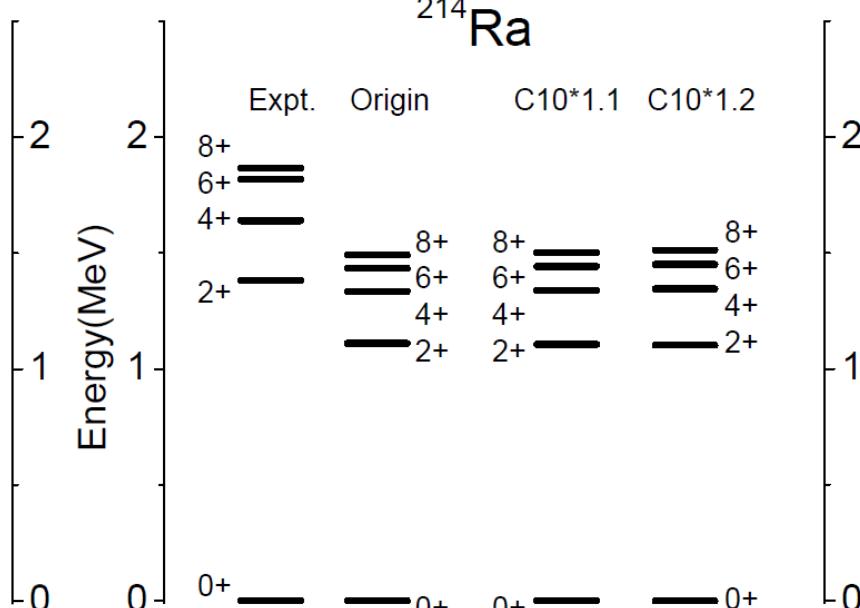
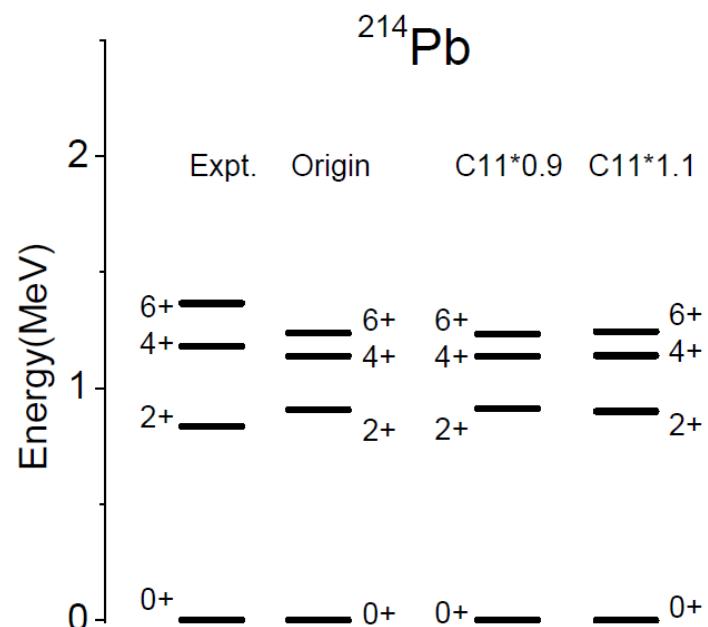
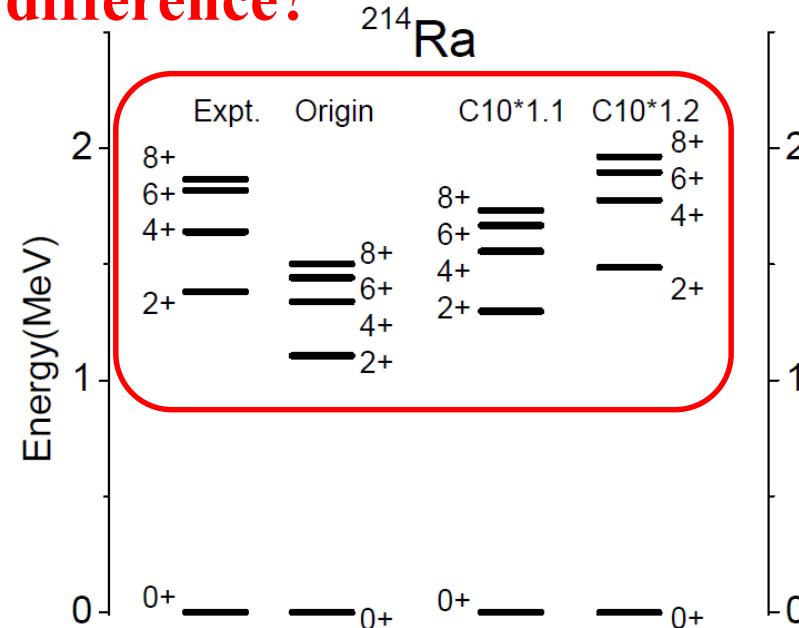
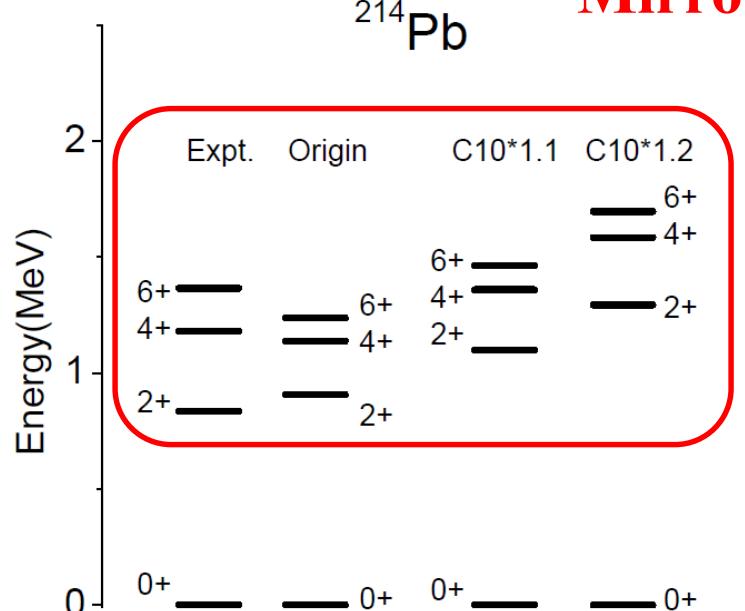
$$V_{\text{CEN}} = U_{\text{SO}}(r)P^{\text{SO}} + U_{\text{SE}}(r)P^{\text{SE}} + U_{\text{TO}}(r)P^{\text{TO}} + U_{\text{TE}}(r)P^{\text{TE}}, \quad V_{\text{LS}} = U_{\text{LS}}(\mathbf{r})\vec{L} \cdot \vec{S} \quad V_{\text{Tensor}} = U_{\text{Tensor}}(r) \left[ \frac{3(\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{r})(\vec{\sigma}_2 \cdot \vec{r}) - r^2(\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2)}{r^2} \right]$$

TABLE XV. Typical errors in the interaction strengths in MeV with  $r_1 = 1.415$  fm and  $r_2 = 2.0$  fm for a 1% change in  $\chi^2$ .

$T = 0$	S. O. A	S. O. B	Tr. E. A	Tr. E. B	Tens. E.	LS. E.
	$3.7 \pm 9$	$122 \pm 73$	$-56 \pm 2$	$-63 \pm 20$	$-43 \pm 10$	$-0.4 \pm 2$

$T = 1$	S. E. A	S. E. B	Tr. O. A	Tr. O. B	Tens. O.	LS. O.
	$-13.5 \pm 1.2$	$-36 \pm 13$	$15.2 \pm 1.1$	$-171 \pm 12$	$-6.1 \pm 1.4$	$3.4 \pm 0.8$

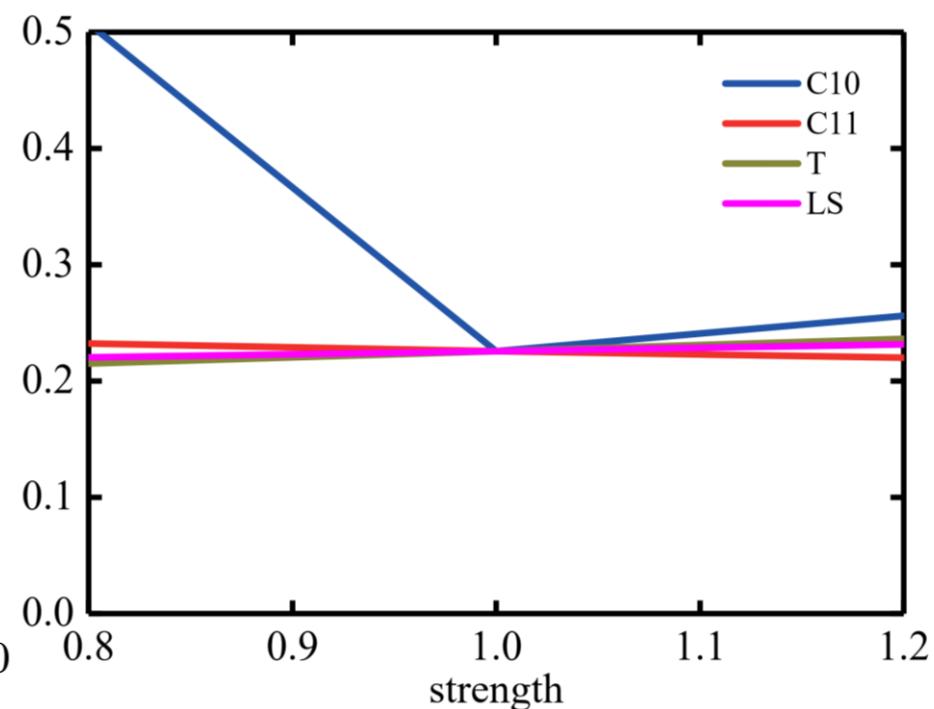
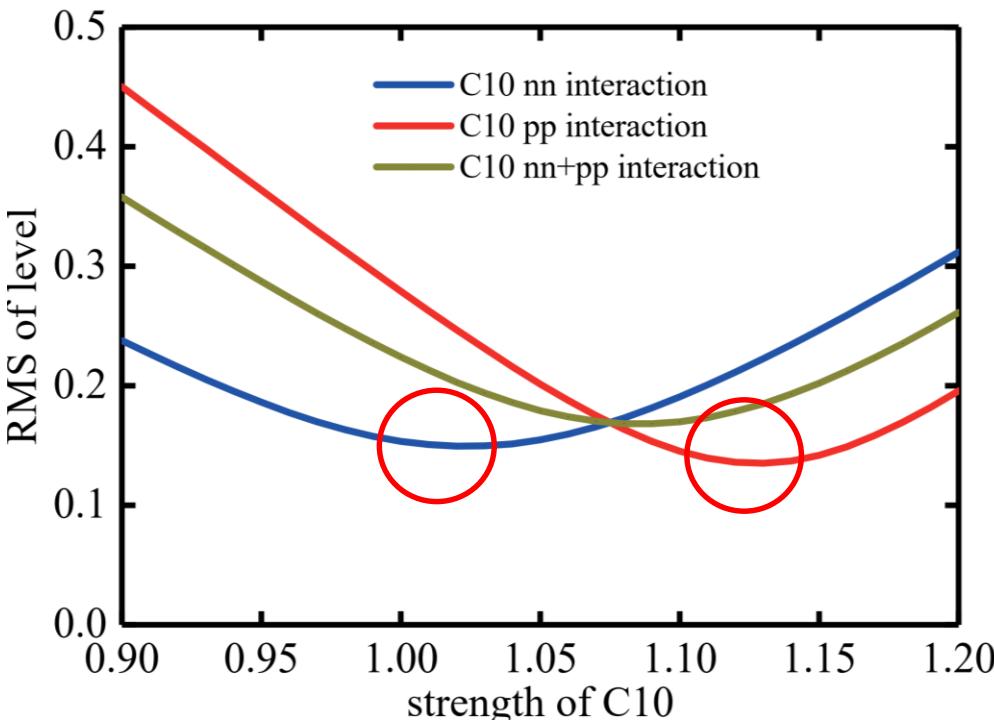
# “Mirror” difference?



# RMS from nuclei around $^{208}\text{Pb}$ and $^{132}\text{Sn}$

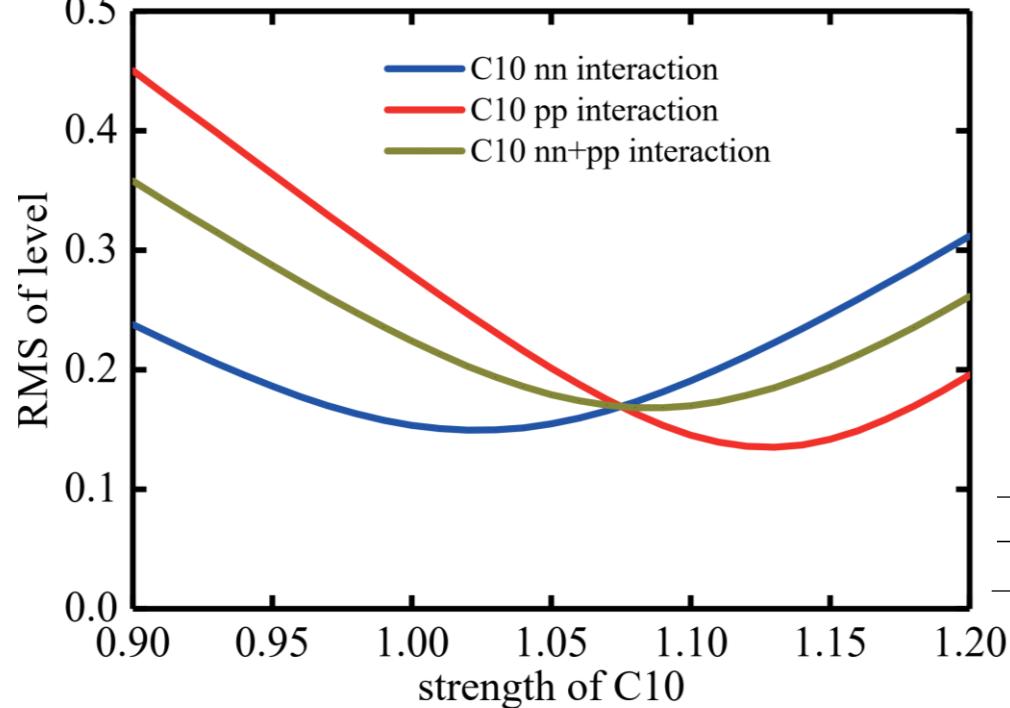
nn: 101 levels in Pb and Sn isotopes,  $^{201-214}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{125-138}\text{Sn}$

pp: 97 levels in N=126 and N=82 isotones,  $^{204}\text{Pt}$ - $^{214}\text{Ra}$ ,  $^{128}\text{Pd}$ - $^{139}\text{La}$



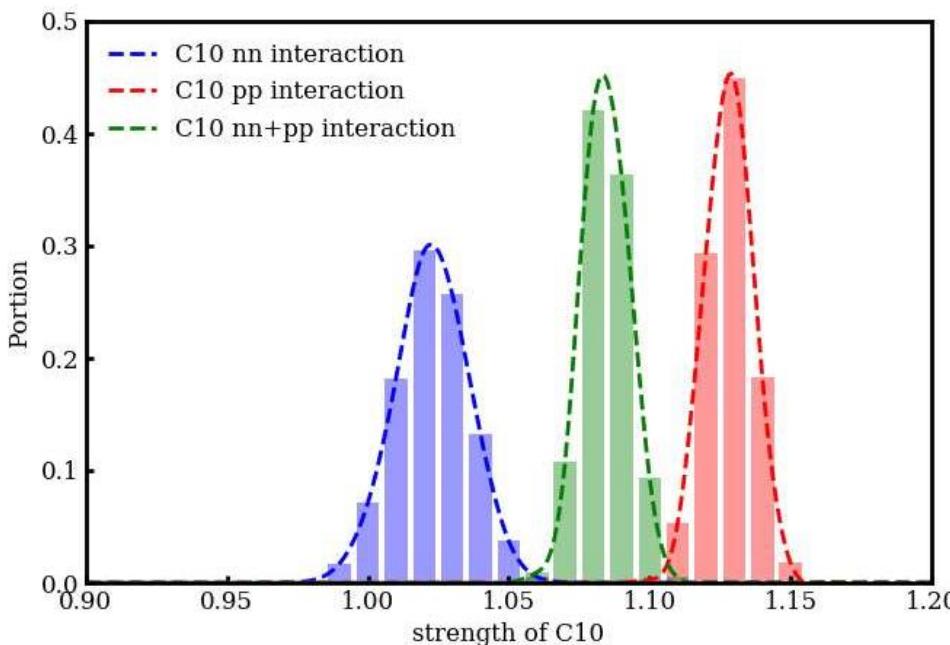
Different pp and nn interaction for C10 channel

Few effect from C11, T, and LS channel



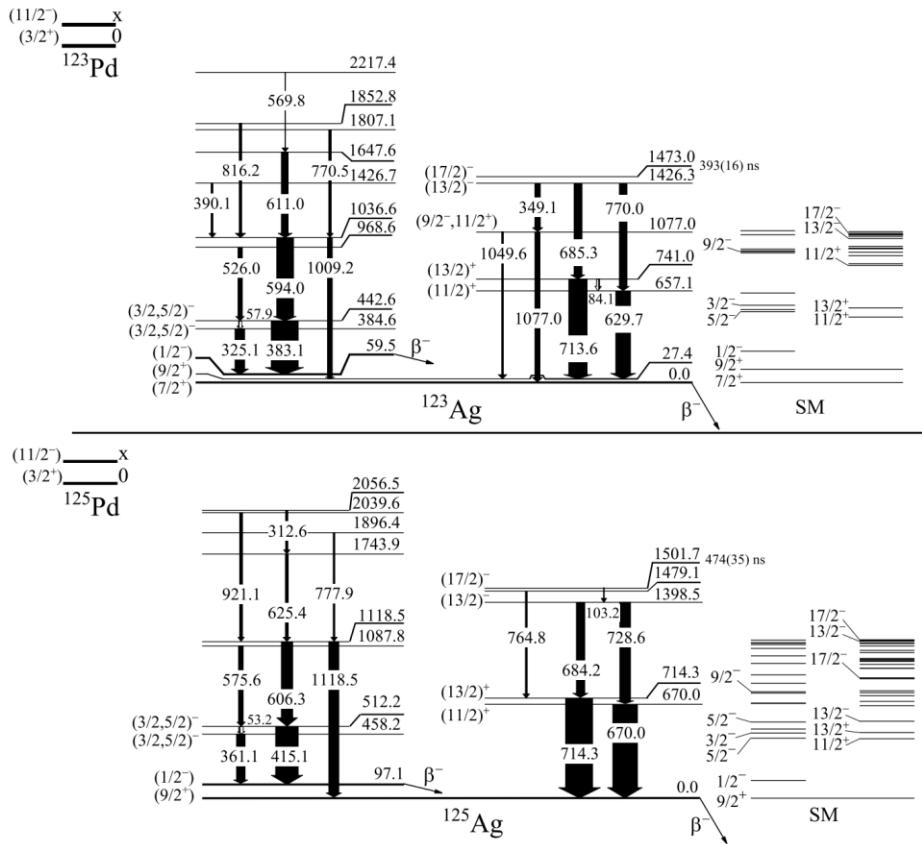
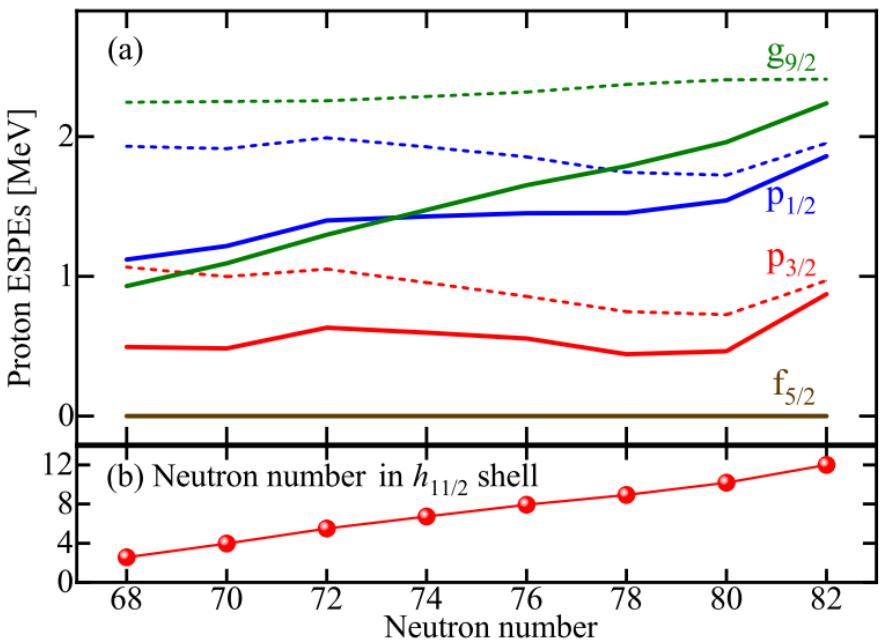
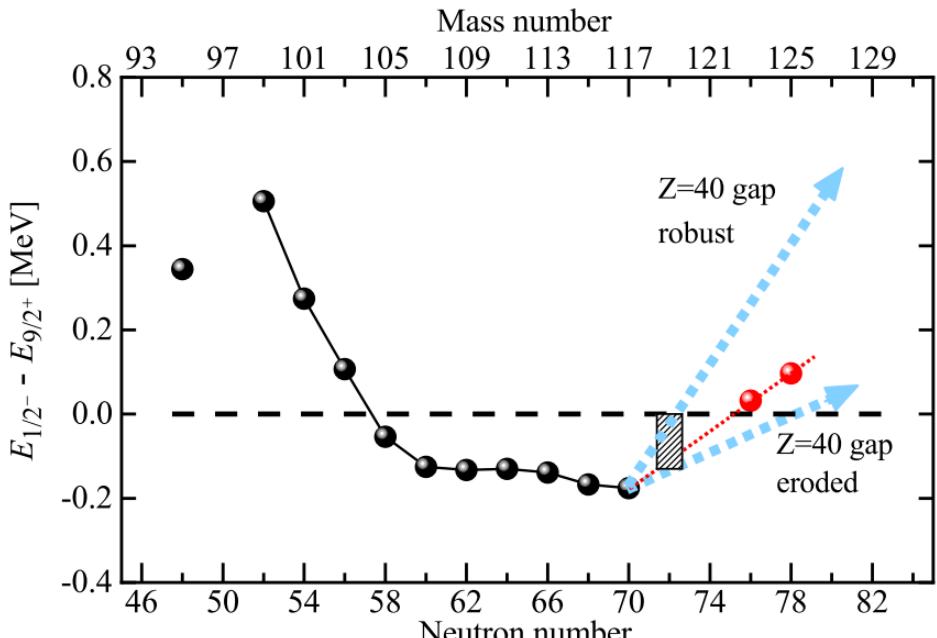
Comparing with 88 levels in 15 nuclei, the RMS of levels are 0.17, 0.27, and 0.47 for  $V_{MU}+LS$ , jj45pnpm, and jj45pna, respectively. Simple nuclear force  $V_{MU}+LS$  gives

nucleus	$J\pi$	Expt.	$V_{MU}+LS$	jj45pnpm	jj45pna
RMS			0.17	0.27	0.47



## Uncertainty of strength of C10 from bootstrap method

CXY, et al., ND2019 proceedings



Such simple nuclear force give both nice description on levels, ESPE, and the mechanism of shell evolution

ZQ Chen, et al., PRL, 122, 212502 (2019)

# Summary and perspective

- **Summary and perspective**
  - Systematic study for proton- and neutron-rich nuclei from light to heavy nuclei
  - **More data and more computational power!**  
Uncertainty of shell model from more than 1000 nuclei and more than 10000 spectroscopic properties, BE, levels, EM, GT and FF

# **Collaboration**

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**Zhong Liu (IMP)**

**Phil Walker, Zsolt Podolyak (Surrey U)**

**Zhongzhou Ren, Chang Xu (Nanjing U)**

**Many others ...**

# **Thank You for Attending**