

# A mechanism for shape coexistence- *under construction*

INPP Demokritos

Andriana Martinou

gsb=  
oblate

$8^+ 2749$

$5^+ 2613$

$4^+ 2114$

$3^+ 1941$

$6^+ 1782$

$4^+ 1014$

$2^+ 456$

$0^+ 0$

2nd=  
prolate

**$Q>0$**

$0.4 e b$

$0^+ 1654$

$0.33 e b$

$50$

$24$

$25$

$0^+ \downarrow 508$

$1.16 e^2 b^2$

$-0.70 e b$

**$Q<0$**

$^{74}_{36} Kr_{38}$

$8^+ 2879$

$6^+ 2763$

$5^+ 2452$

$4^+ 1957$

$3^+ 1733$

$6^+ 1859$

B(E2) W u

$\langle Q \rangle e b$

$\langle Q^2 \rangle e^2 b^2$

$2^+ 2091$

$2^+ 1687$

$1.3 e b$

$0^+ 1598$

$2^+ 1221$

$-1.0 e b$

$78$

$157$

$1.1$

$129$

$0^+ \downarrow 770$

$2.49 e^2 b^2$

$126$

$75$

$0^+ \downarrow 0$

$0.77 e^2 b^2$

$-0.9 e b$

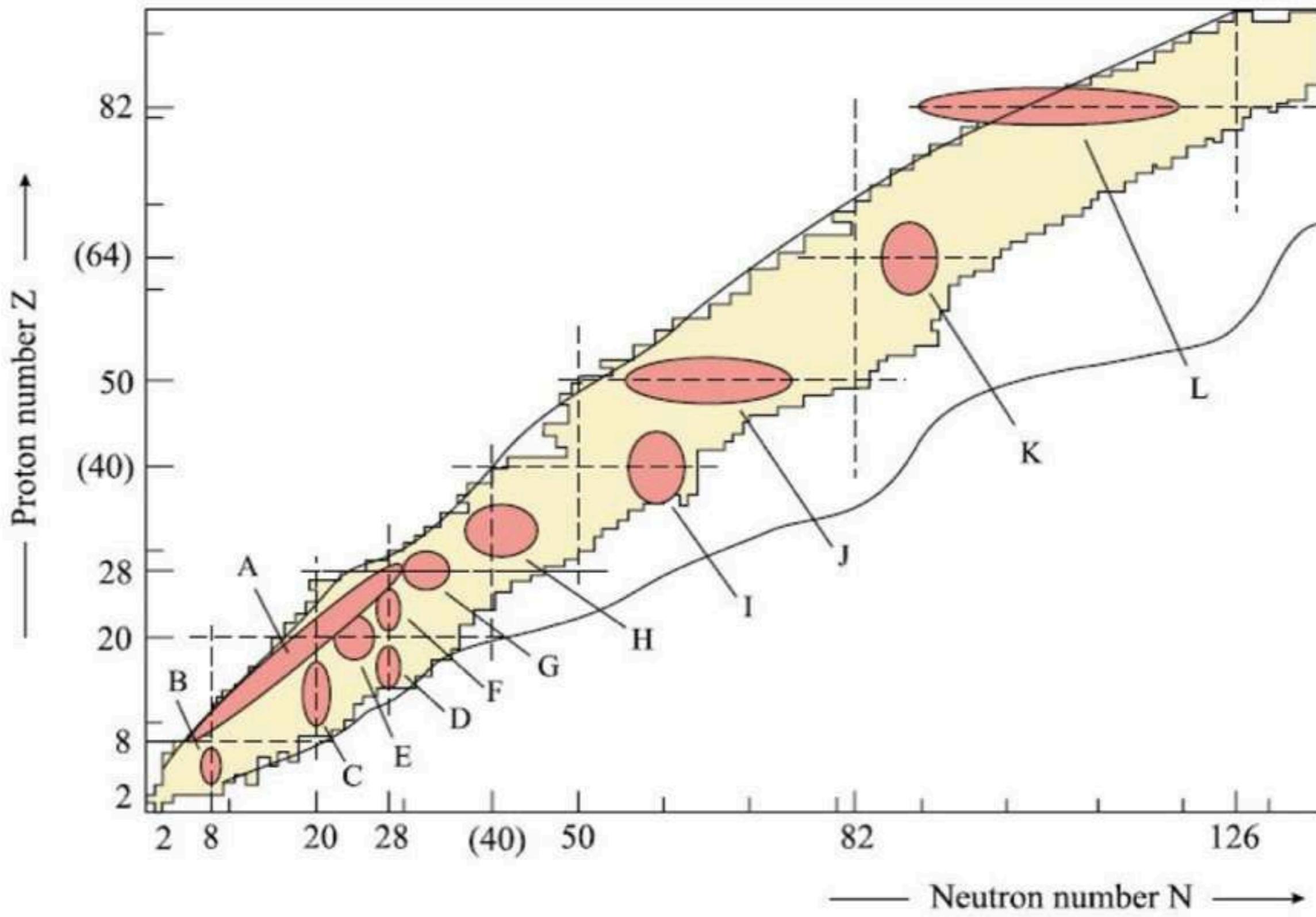
$2^+ 424$

$0^+ \downarrow 0$

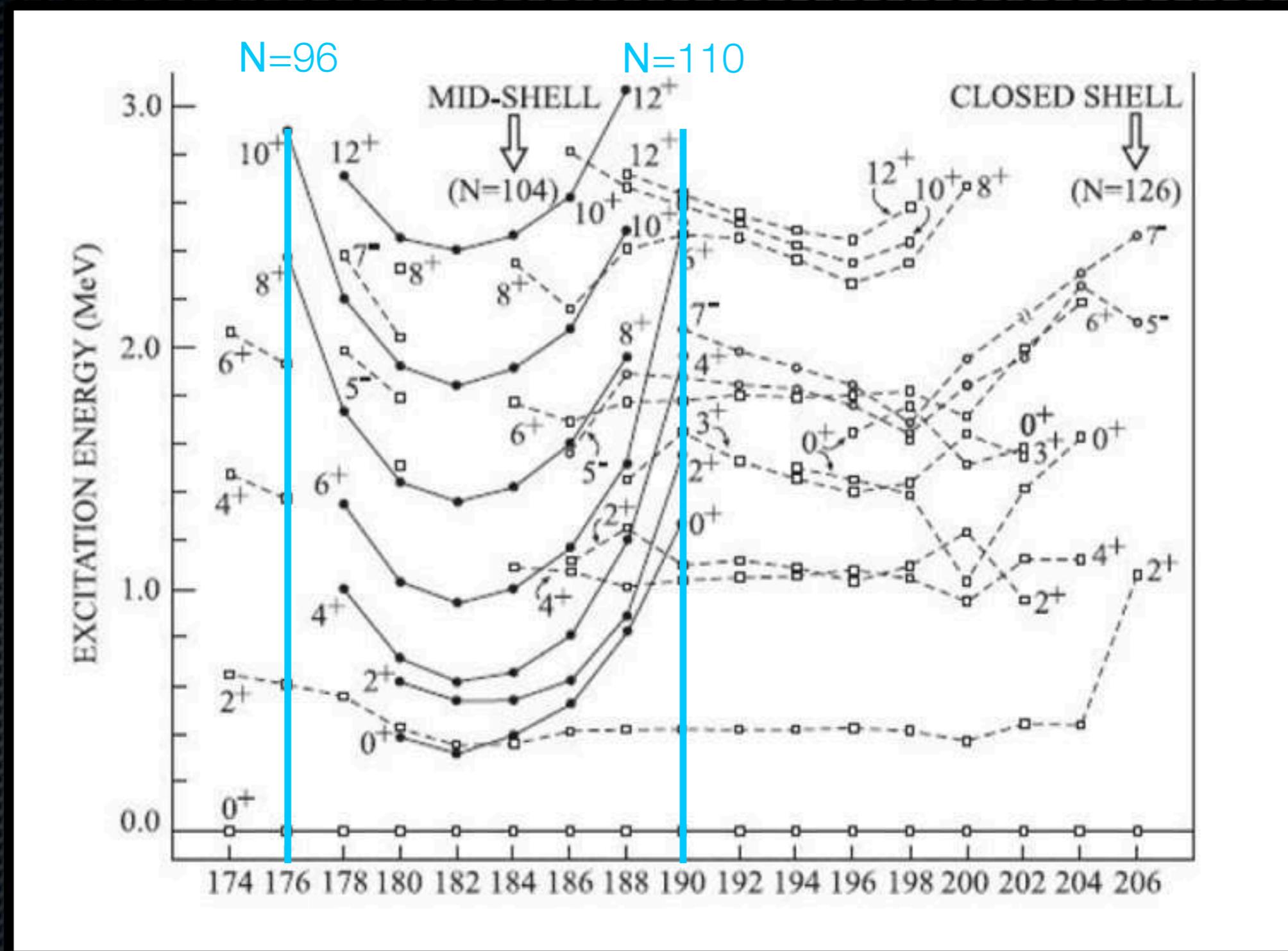
$74_{36} Kr_{40}$

Manifestation  
of shape  
coexistence

# Islands of coexistence

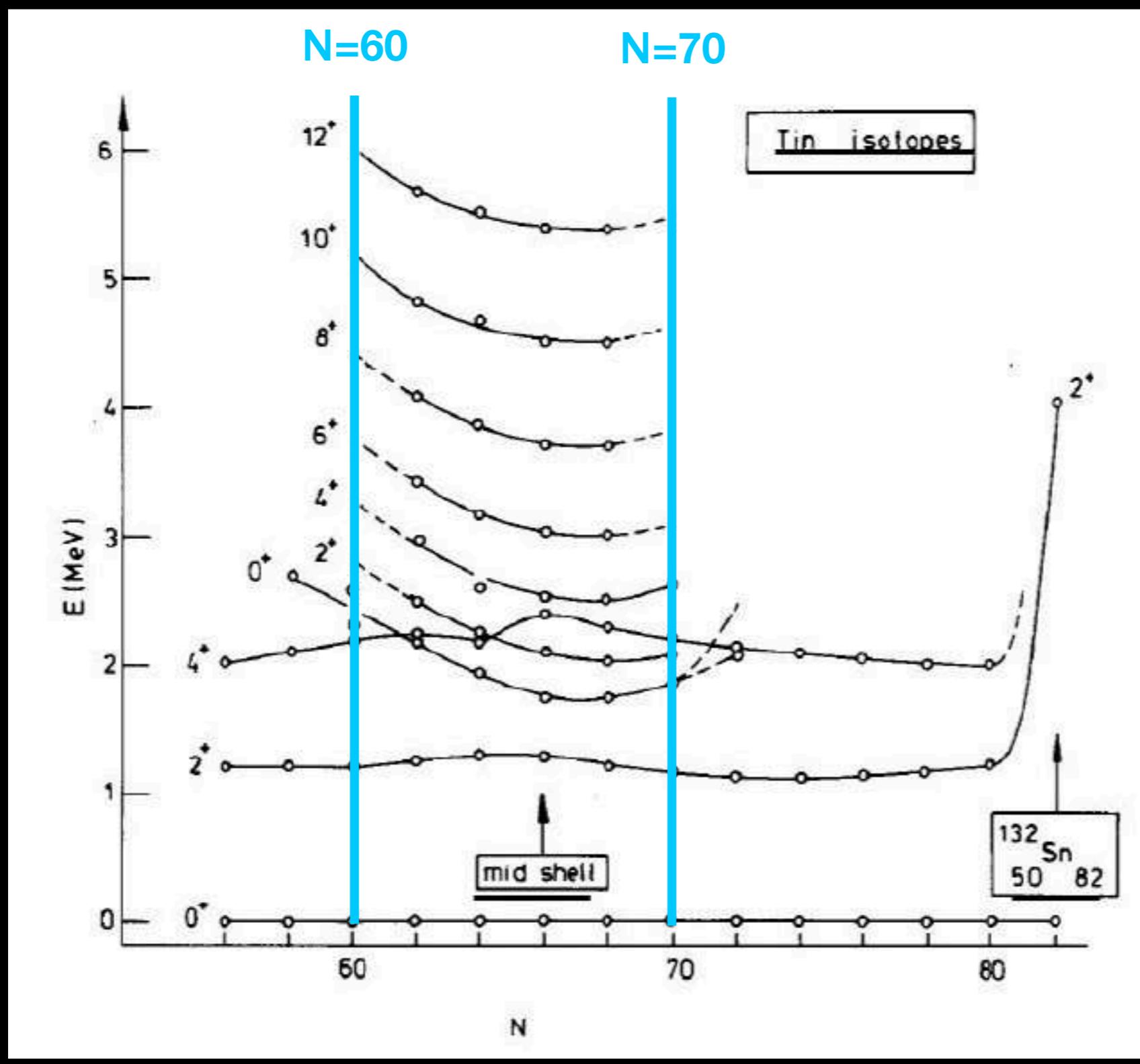


# Hg isotopes



Why?

# Sn isotopes



Why?

Shell model	Original Nilsson
$1g_{9/2}$	$9/2[404]$ $7/2[413]$ $5/2[422]$ $3/2[431]$ $1/2[440]$
$2p_{1/2}$	$1/2[301]$ $5/2[303]$ $3/2[301]$ $1/2[310]$
$1f_{5/2}$	$3/2[312]$ $1/2[321]$
$2p_{3/2}$	
$1f_{7/2}$	$7/2[303]$ $5/2[312]$ $3/2[321]$ $1/2[330]$
$1d_{3/2}$	$3/2[202]$ $1/2[200]$
$2s_{1/2}$	$1/2[211]$
$1d_{5/2}$	$5/2[202]$ $3/2[211]$ $1/2[220]$
$1p_{1/2}$	$1/2[101]$
$1p_{3/2}$	$3/2[101]$ $1/2[110]$
$1s_{1/2}$	$1/2[000]$

50

40

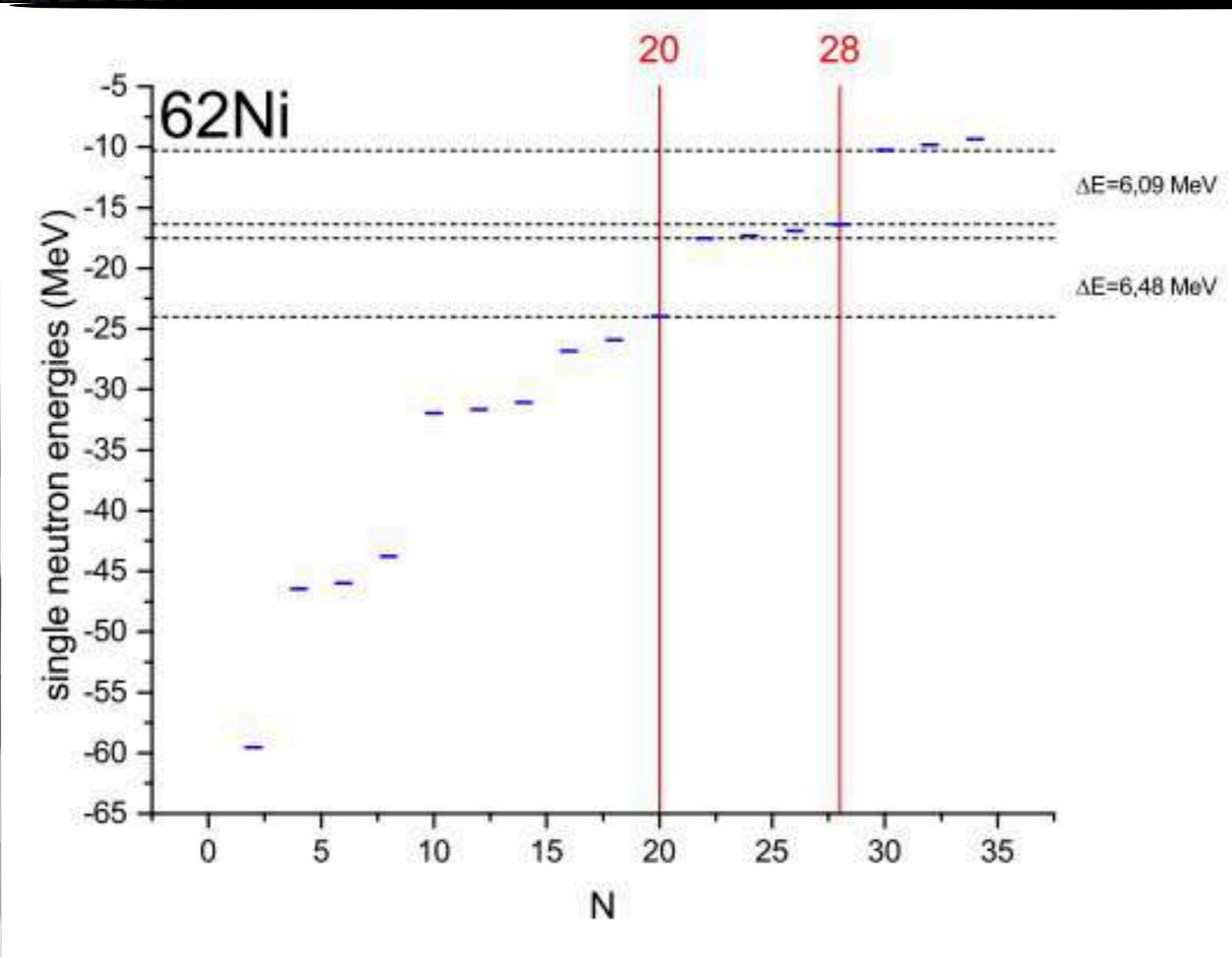
28

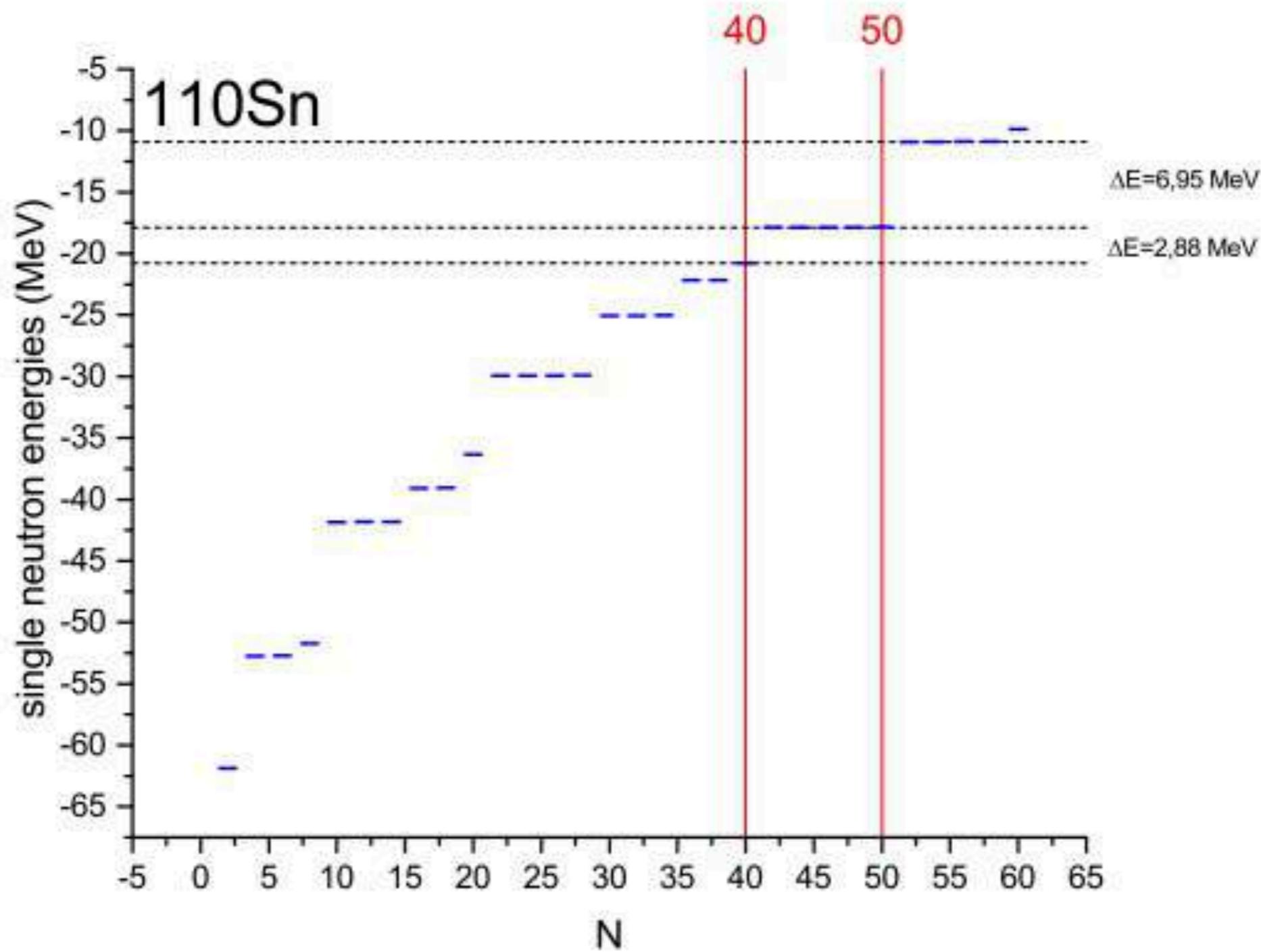
20

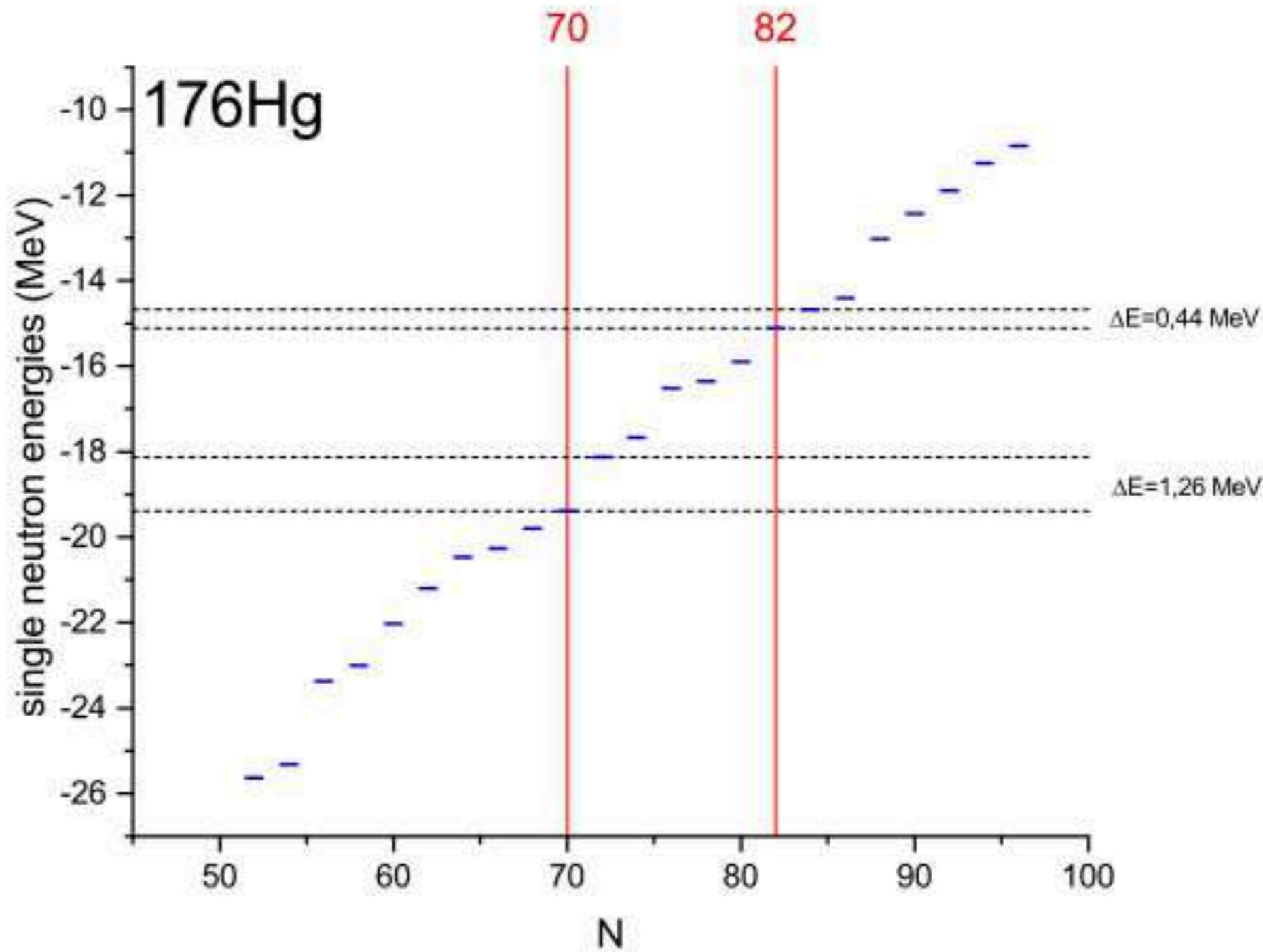
Nuclear Magic  
numbers

Selection rules of QQ  
interaction

# Lowering of major energy gaps







Shell model	Original Nilsson
$1g_{9/2}$	$9/2[404]$
	$7/2[413]$
	$5/2[422]$
	$3/2[431]$
	$1/2[440]$
$2p_{1/2}$	$1/2[301]$
$1f_{5/2}$	$5/2[303]$
	$3/2[301]$
	$1/2[310]$
$2p_{3/2}$	$3/2[312]$
	$1/2[321]$
$1f_{7/2}$	$7/2[303]$
	$5/2[312]$
	$3/2[321]$
	$1/2[330]$
$1d_{3/2}$	$3/2[202]$
	$1/2[200]$
$2s_{1/2}$	$1/2[211]$
$1d_{5/2}$	$5/2[202]$
	$3/2[211]$
	$1/2[220]$
$1p_{1/2}$	$1/2[101]$
$1p_{3/2}$	$3/2[101]$
	$1/2[110]$
$1s_{1/2}$	$1/2[000]$

50

20

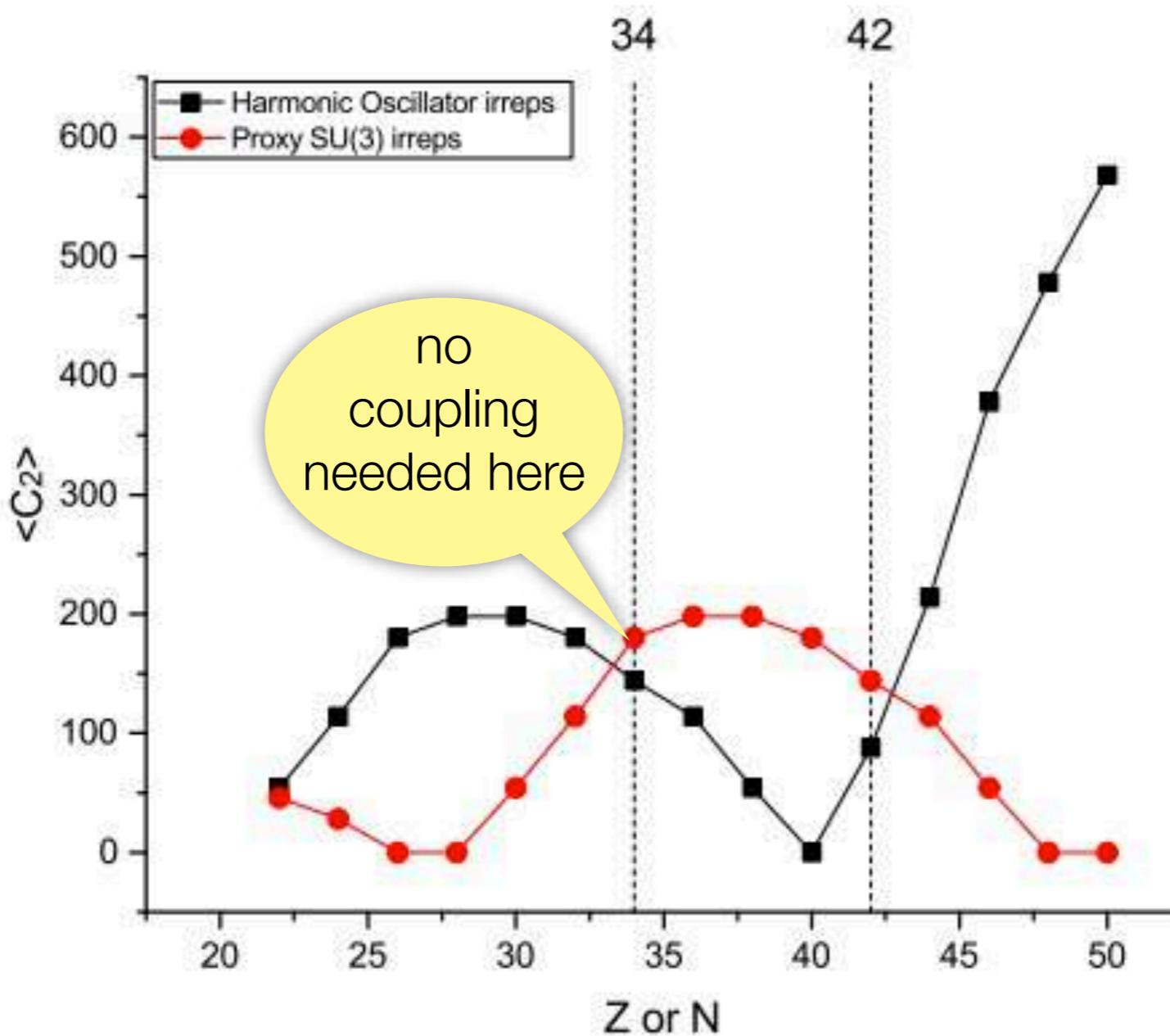
One super  
shell

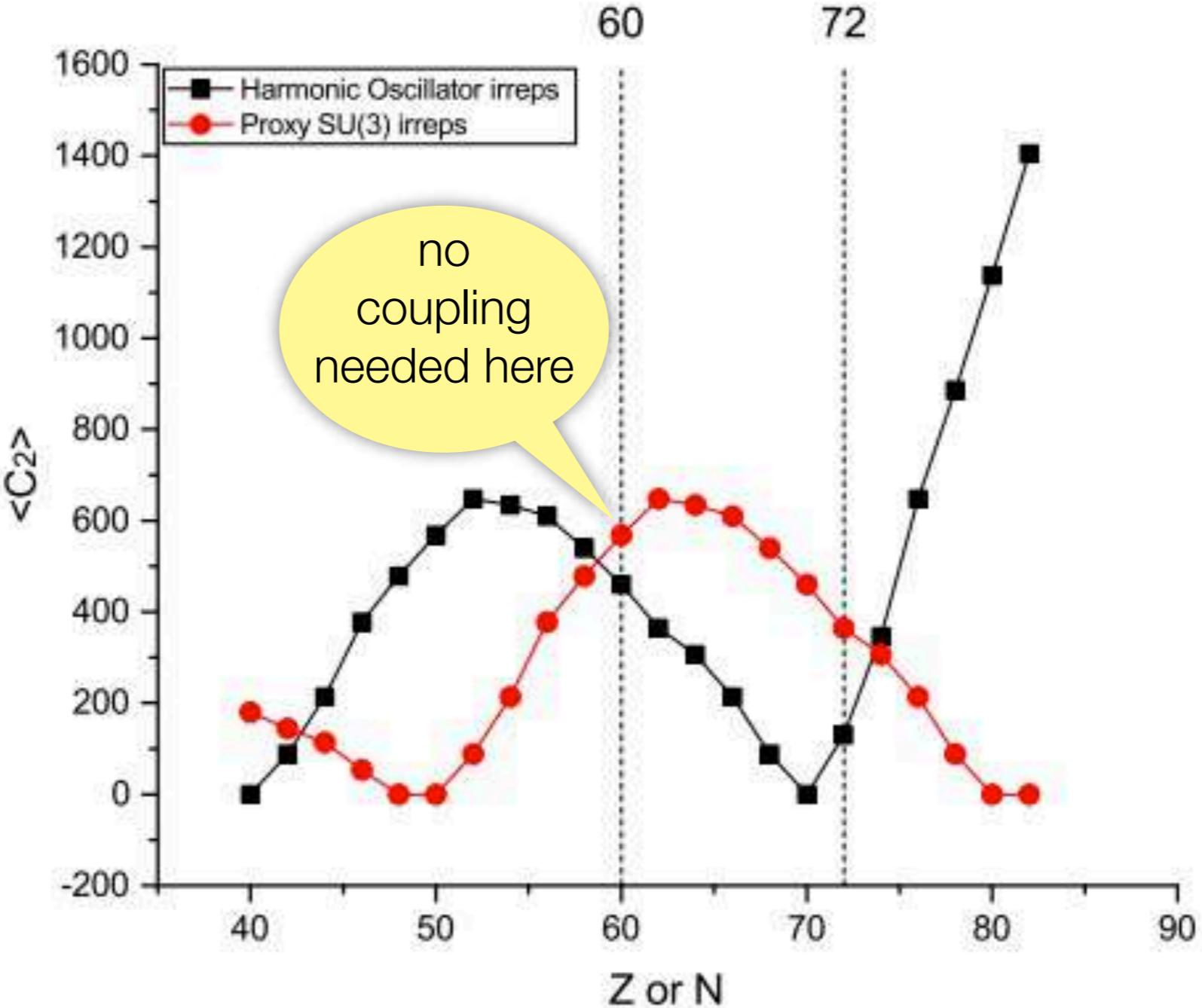
# The collective quadrupole interaction

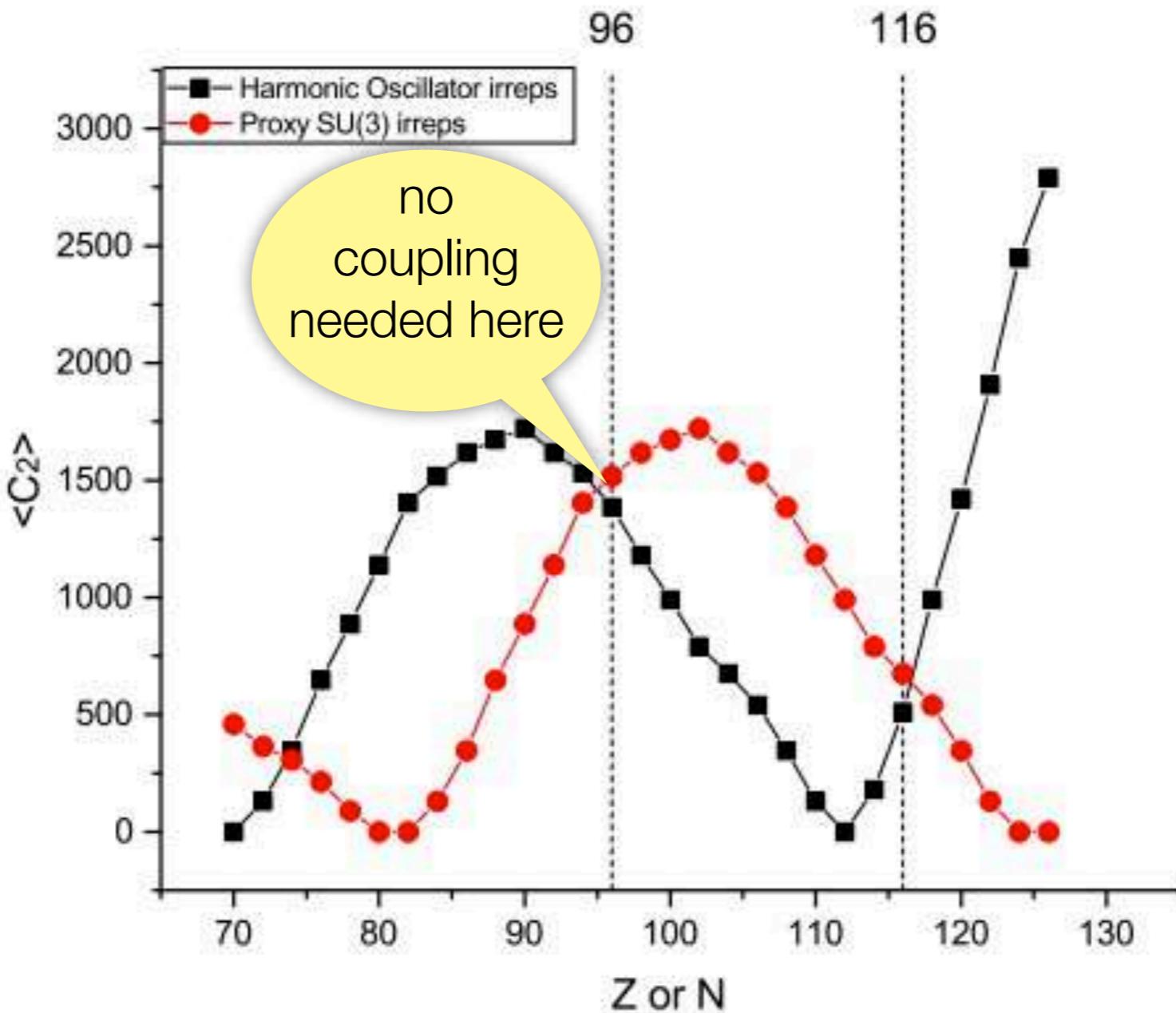
$$\begin{aligned} Q \cdot Q &= 4C_2 - 3L^2, \\ C_2 &= \lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \lambda\mu + 3(\lambda + \mu), \\ \beta^2 &= \frac{4\pi}{5(A\bar{r}^2)^2}(C_2 + 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma = \arctan \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}(\mu + 1)}{2\lambda + \mu + 3} \right)$$

- $(\lambda, \mu)$  are the quantum numbers of SU(3). They depend on the choice of magic numbers.  $\beta$  is the deformation and  $\gamma$  is the angle which distinguishes prolate from oblate.







# Z or N for shape coexistence

34-40

60-70

96-112

210-240

# The 0+ states

$$H = H_0 - \frac{\chi}{2} QQ,$$

$$\frac{\chi}{2} = \frac{1\text{MeV}}{N_0}$$

$$N_0 = \sum_{i=1}^A (n_i + \frac{3}{2}) \hbar \omega_i,$$

$$\hbar \omega_i = \frac{\hbar \omega}{N},$$

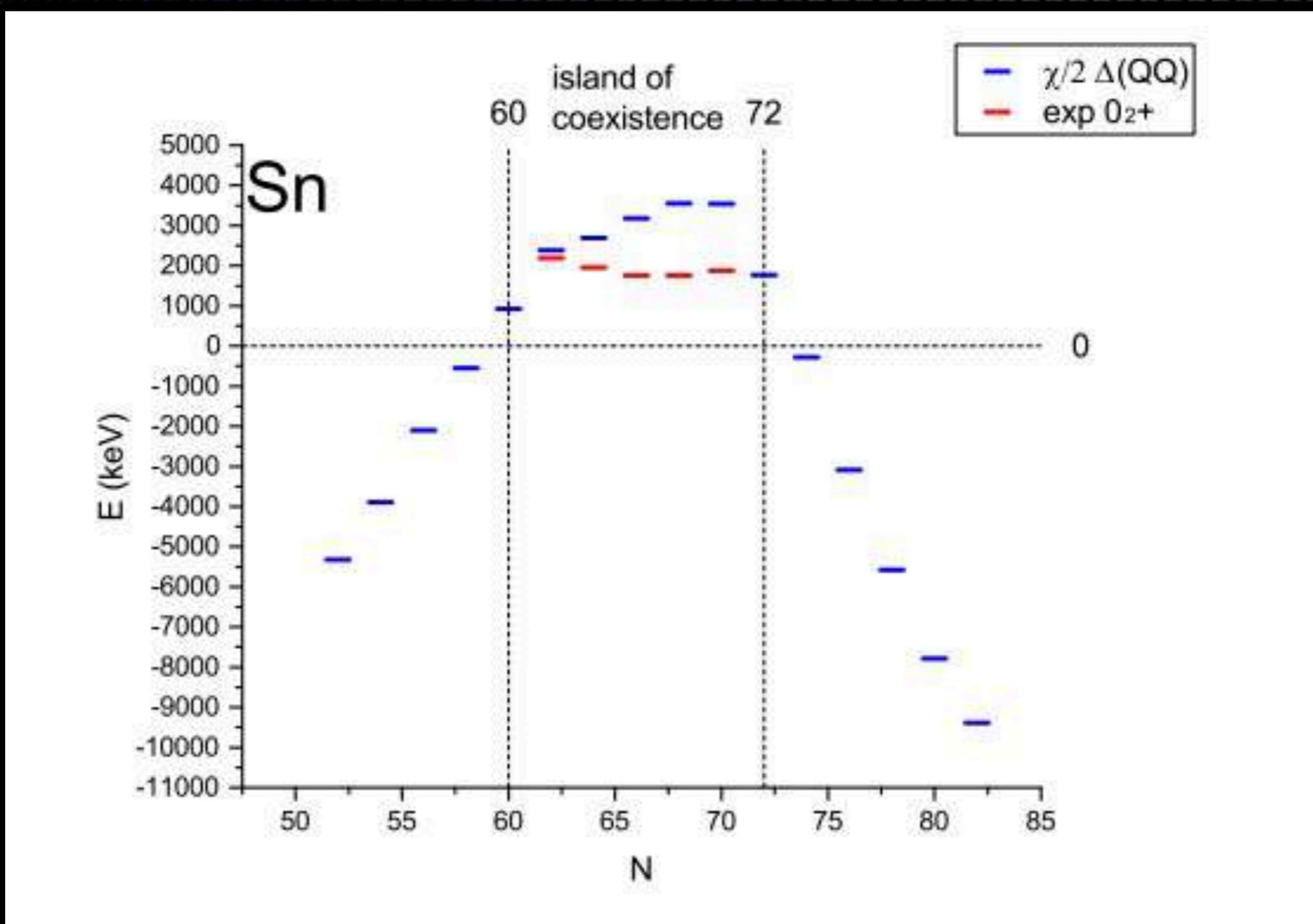
$$\hbar \omega = \frac{41\text{MeV}}{A^{1/3}}.$$

$$0_2^+ = \frac{\chi}{2} (QQ_{nucl} - QQ_{ho}) - (N_{0,nucl} - N_{0,ho})$$

$$0_2^+ = \frac{\chi}{2} \Delta(QQ) - \Delta N_0.$$

no particle excitations

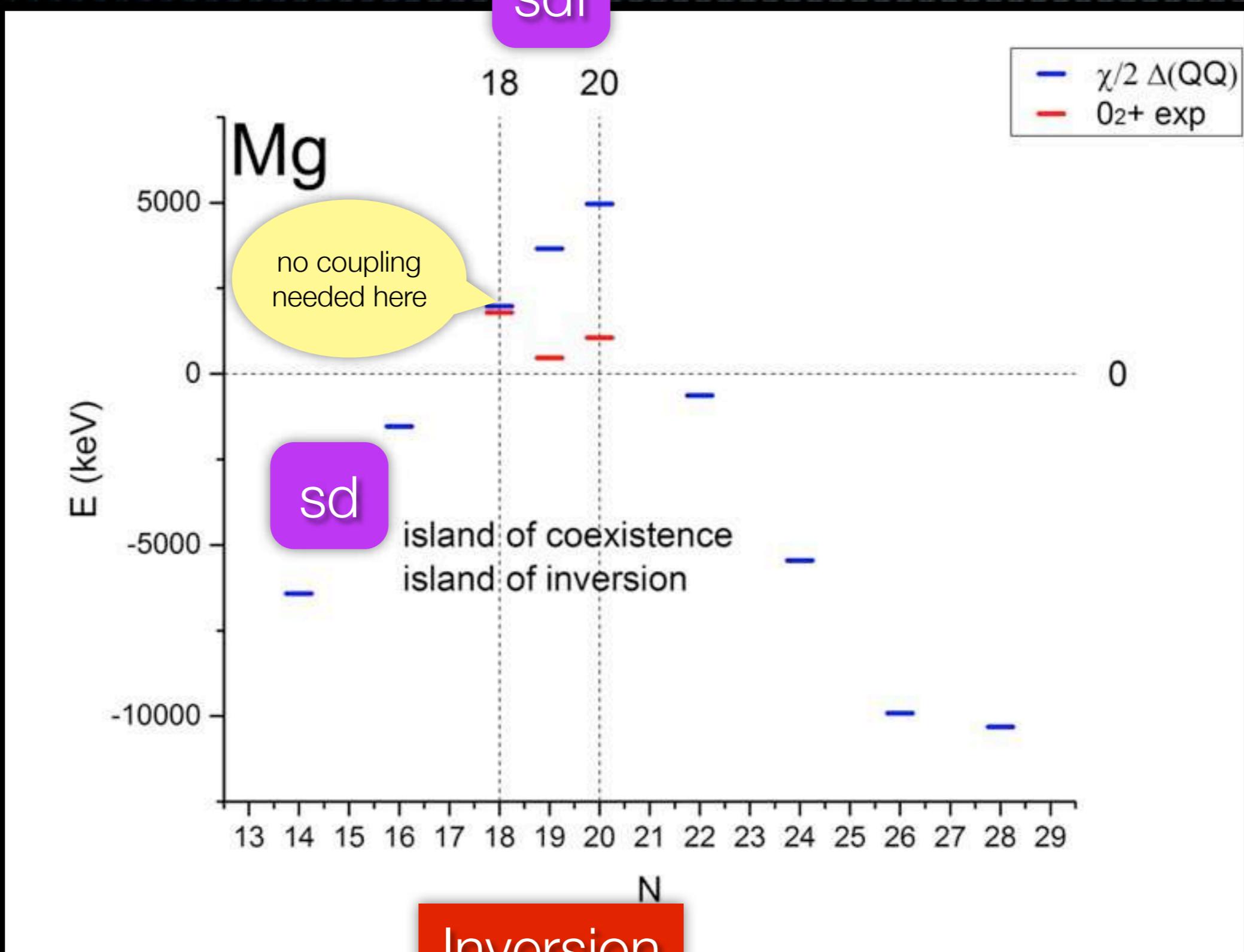
# Before the coupling of 40-70, 50-82 shells



# Below 28

**Table 1** Magic numbers 14-28 consist of Nilsson orbitals which have a Proxy SU(3) symmetry. The Nilsson orbitals  $1/2[330]$ ,  $3/2[321]$ ,  $5/2[312]$  different only by one quantum in the z axis with the  $1/2[220]$ ,  $3/2[211]$ ,  $5/2[202]$  respectively. Such orbitals have differences of quantum numbers  $\Delta K[\Delta N \Delta n_z \Delta A] = 0[110]$ . By excluding the  $7/2[303]$  orbital and replacing the rest  $1f_{7/2}$  orbitals with their  $0[110]$  counterparts of the  $1d_{5/2}$ , the 14-28 has a restored SU(3) symmetry. The 14-28 shell appears in the isotopes of the  $N \sim 20$  island of inversion. This shell is also useful for the explanation of shape coexistence in the Mg region.

shell model	$K[Nn_zA]$	0[110] counterparts	algebra	magic numbers
$1f_{7/2}$	$7/2[303]$	X	U(6)	28
	$5/2[312]$	$5/2[202]$		26
	$3/2[321]$	$3/2[211]$		
	$1/2[330]$	$1/2[220]$		
$1d_{3/2}$	$3/2[202]$		U(3)	
	$1/2[200]$			
$2s_{1/2}$	$1/2[211]$			
$1d_{5/2}$	$5/2[202]$	X	U(1)	14
	$3/2[211]$	$3/2[101]$		12
	$1/2[220]$	$1/2[110]$		
$1p_{1/2}$	$1/2[101]$			
$1p_{3/2}$	$3/2[101]$	X	U(1)	6
	$1/2[110]$	$1/2[000]$		4
$1s_{1/2}$	$1/2[000]$		U(1)	2



Inversion  
at  $N=18$

# Conclusions

- The mechanism involves **no particle excitations**.
- The  $0_2^+$  state is always the less deformed, coupled configuration.
- The  $0_1^+$  state comes from the uncoupled nuclear shell, except from the island of inversion, where the  $0_1^+$  state comes from the uncoupled harmonic oscillator shell.
- In nuclei with  $C_{2\text{proxy}} \approx C_{2\text{ho}}$ ,  $X/2\Delta(QQ) \approx 0_2^+$ . In the rest nuclei coupling of the two shells has to be done.
- Inversion of states occurs in nuclei which traditionally follow the harmonic oscillator magic numbers and they exhibit shape coexistence. The inversion is presented in the isotopes with shape coexistence.

# Done

- The mechanism predicts that shape coexistence occurs in islands.
- The candidate nuclei for shape coexistence are predicted without parameters.

# Have to be done

- Pairing interaction has to be introduced in the Proxy SU(3) symmetry. Pairing acquires a **9-( $\lambda, \mu$ )** symbol.
- The coupling of the shells acquires a **9-( $\lambda, \mu$ )** symbol. A code has to be constructed for large SU(3) irreps.
- The islands of coexistence have to be predicted after the **9-( $\lambda, \mu$ )** symbol.
- The  $0_2^+$  states have to be predicted after the **9-( $\lambda, \mu$ )** symbol.

Thank you