

Proxy-SU(3) symmetry in heavy nuclei

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The people behind the work

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Elliott SU(3)

sd shell

J.P. Elliott, Proc. Roy. Soc. Ser. A 245
(1958) 128, 562

J.P. Elliott and M. Harvey, 272 (1963) 557

classification in terms of SU(3)

SU(3)

8 generators

angular momentum L_μ , $\mu=-1,0,1$

quadrupole operator Q_ν , $\nu=-2,-1,0,1,2$

irreducible representations (irreps) (λ,μ)

Young diagrams $[f_1,f_2]$

$\lambda=f_1-f_2$, $\mu=f_2$

$SU(3) \supset SO(3)$ rules

$(\lambda, \mu) \quad K \quad L$

K =missing quantum number

$K = \min\{\lambda, \mu\}, \min\{\lambda, \mu\} - 2, \dots, 1$ or 0

$L = K, K+1, K+2, \dots, K + \max\{\lambda, \mu\}$

except $K=0$

$L = \max\{\lambda, \mu\}, \max\{\lambda, \mu\} - 2, \dots, 1$ or 0

example: ^{24}Mg

12 protons, 12-8 valence protons $\rightarrow (4,2)$

12 neutrons, 12-8 valence neutrons $\rightarrow (4,2)$

total $(8,4)$

$K=4, 2, 0$

ground state band $K=0, L=8,6,4,2,0$

$K=2$ band, $L=2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10$

$K=4$ band, $L=4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12$

Shell model algebras with $SU(3)$ subalgebras

shell	algebra
sd	$U(6)$
pf	$U(10)$
sdg	$U(15)$
pfh	$U(21)$
sdgi	$U(28)$
pfhj	$U(36)$

D.B. and A. Klein, Ann. Phys. 169 (1986) 61

$U(N) \supset SU(3)$

J.P. Draayer, Y. Leschber, S.C. Park, R. Lopez,
Comput. Phys. Commun. 56 (1989) 279

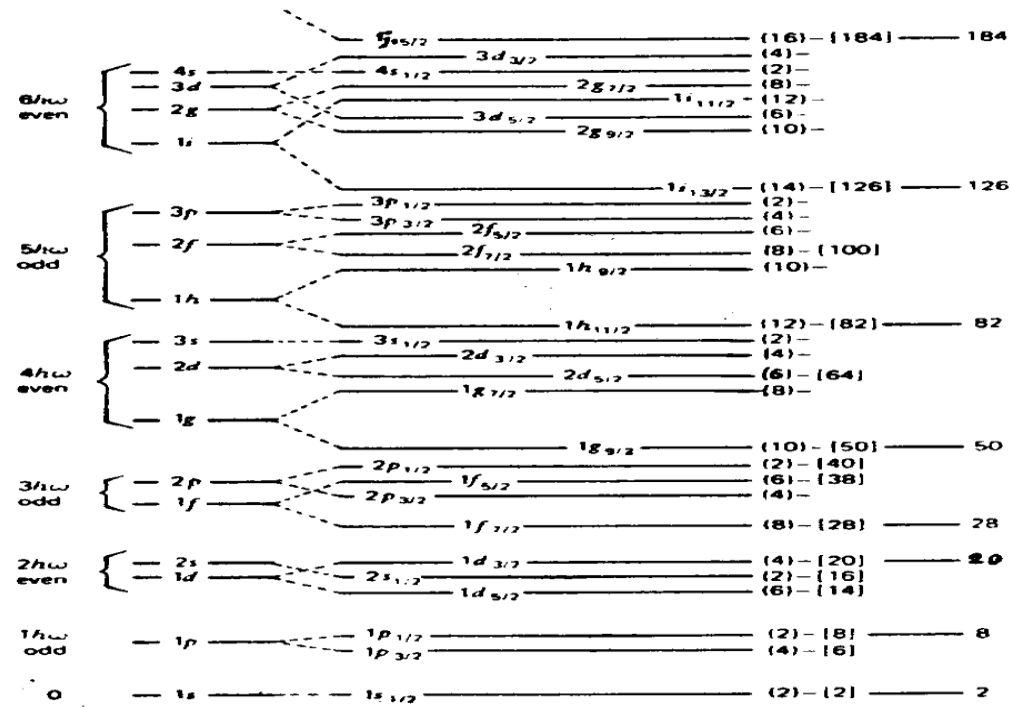
	8-20	28-50	50-82	82-126	126-184	184-258
	sd	pf	sdg	pfh	sdgi	pfhj
	U(6)	U(10)	U(15)	U(21)	U(28)	U(36)
N						
2	(4,0)	(6,0)	(8,0)	(10,0)	(12,0)	(14,0)
4	(4,2)	(8,2)	(12,2)	(16,2)	(20,2)	(24,2)
6	(6,0)	(12,0)	(18,0)	(24,0)	(30,0)	(36,0)
8	(2,4)	(10,4)	(18,4)	(26,4)	(34,4)	(42,4)
10	(0,4)	(10,4)	(20,4)	(30,4)	(40,4)	(50,4)
12	(0,0)	(12,0)	(24,0)	(36,0)	(48,0)	(60,0)

spin-orbit interaction

- Lowers the orbit with highest j
- Mixes the harmonic oscillator shells
- Destroys $SU(3)$ symmetry of h.o. shells

Approximations needed

shell model



Interacting Boson Model

N =number of bosons (valence fermion pairs)

$(2N,0)$ $K=0$ ground state band

$(2N-4,2)$ $K=0,2$ β_1, γ_1 bands

$(2N-8,4)$ $K=0,2,4$ β_2, γ_2 , first $K=4$ bands

F. Iachello and A. Arima, The Interacting Boson Model (Cambridge UP, 1987)

Example: ^{168}Er in IBM

68 protons, $82-68=14$ valence protons

100 neutrons, $100-82=18$ valence neutrons

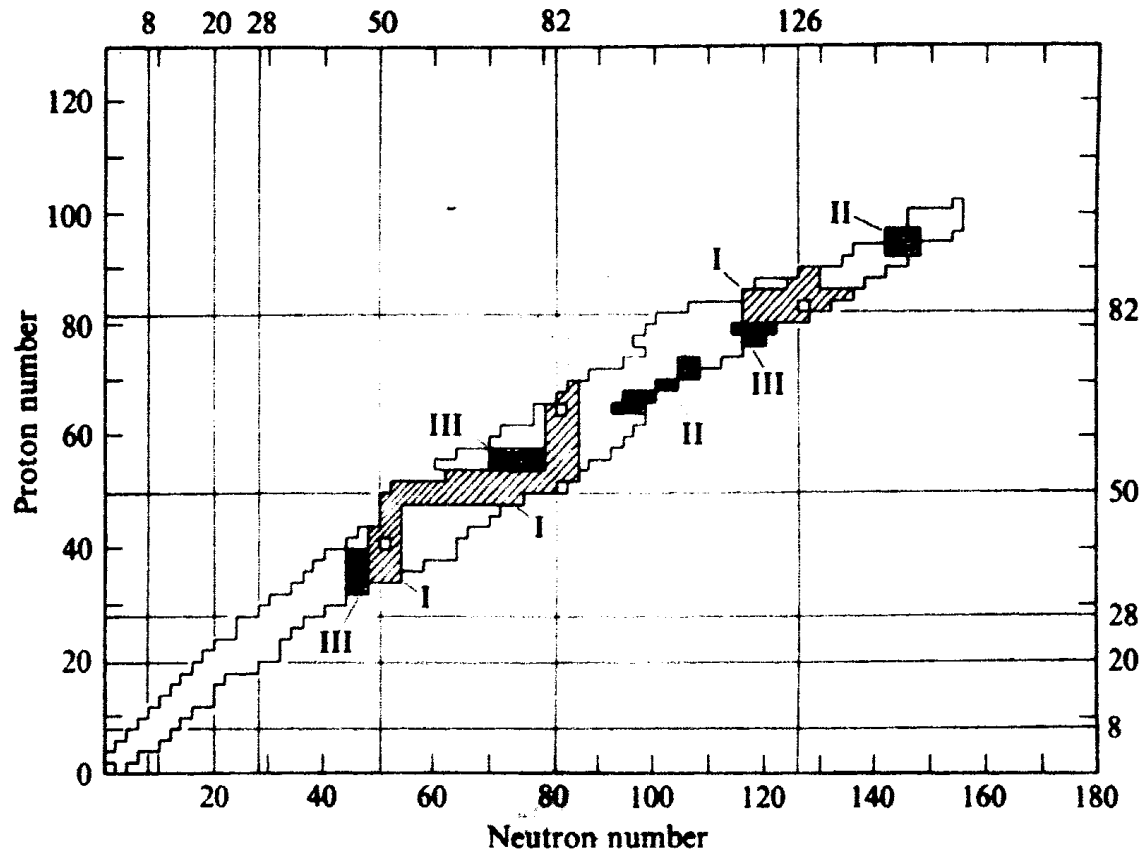
$(14+18)/2=16$ bosons

$(32,0)$ ground state band

$(28,2)$ β_1 , γ_1

$(24,4)$ β_2 , γ_2 , $K=4$

Interacting Boson Model



Pseudo-SU(3)

- Map the levels of normal parity
- Leave levels of intruder parity unchanged

Proxy-SU(3)

- Map the levels of intruder parity
- Leave levels of normal parity unchanged

Nilsson model

H-7

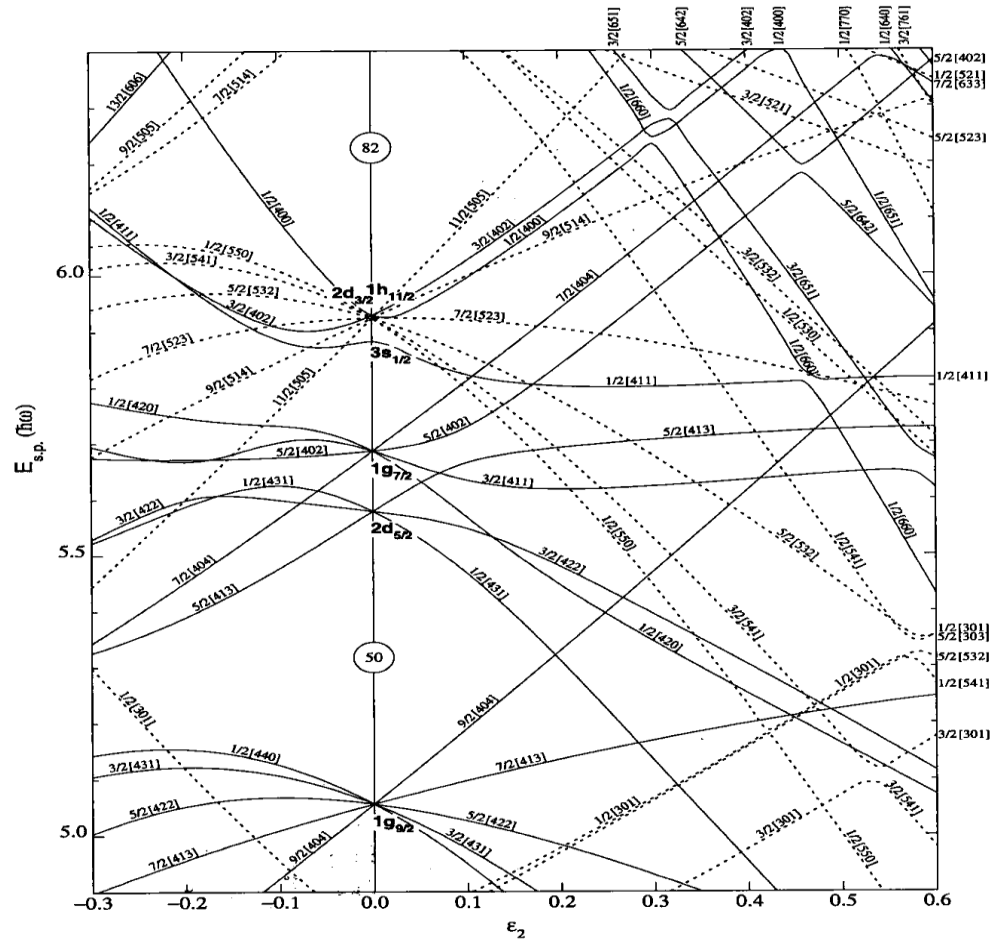


Figure 5. Nilsson diagram for neutrons, $50 \leq N \leq 82$ ($e_s = e_s^2/6$).

Nilsson model

Notation of levels $K[N N_z \Lambda]$

K z-projection of total angular momentum

N oscillator quanta

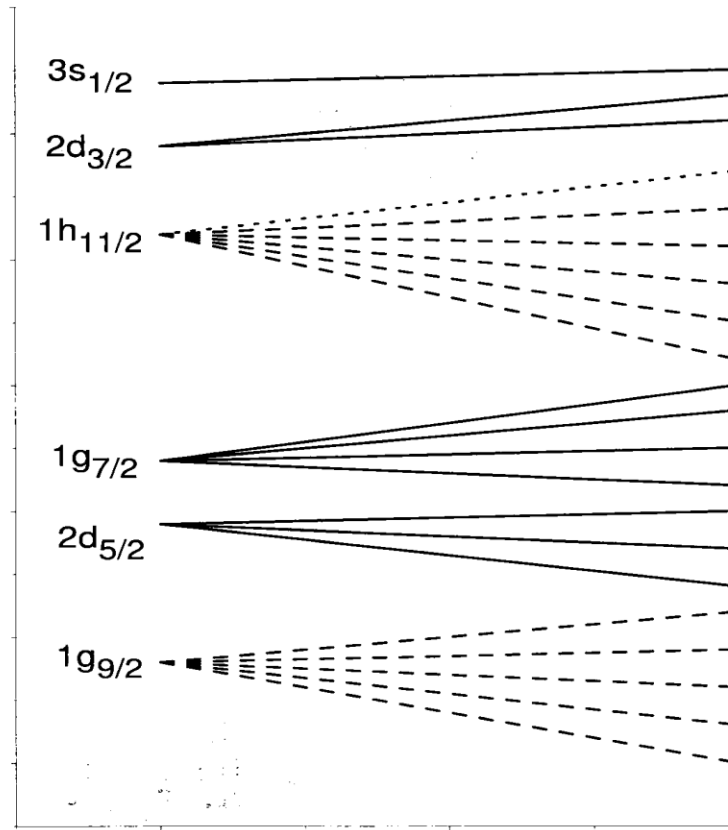
N_z oscillator quanta in z-direction

Λ z-projection of orbital ang. momentum

$K = \Lambda + \Sigma$ $\Sigma =$ projection of spin

S.G. Nilsson and I. Ragnarsson, Shapes and Shells in Nuclear Structure (Cambridge UP, 1995)

50-82 shell



Pseudo-SU(3)

- Reduces N by one unit
- Changes Λ by one unit
- Inverts spin Σ

Proxy-SU(3)

- Uses $0[110]$ pairs
- Leaves Λ , K , Σ unchanged
- Reduces N , N_z by one unit

Pseudo-SU(3)

R.D. Ratna Raju, J. P. Draayer, and K. T. Hecht, Nucl. Phys. A 202 (1973) 433

J.P. Draayer, K.J. Weeks, and K.T. Hecht, Nucl. Phys. A 381 (1982) 1

Pseudo-SU(3)

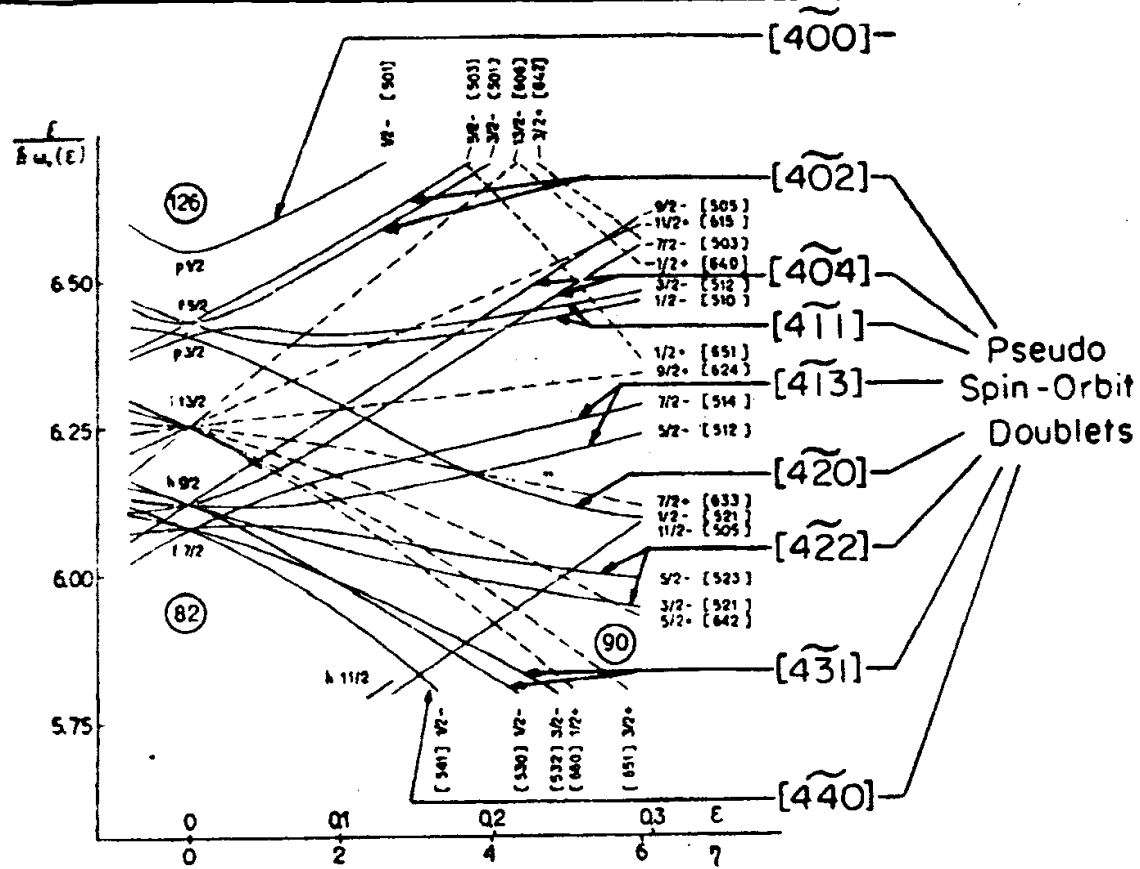


Fig. 2. The Nilsson diagram, $82 \leq N \leq 126$, labelled with pseudo oscillator quantum numbers

Proxy-SU(3)

Uses $0[110]$ pairs

First used for proton-neutron interaction

R.B. Cakirli, K. Blaum, and R.F. Casten,

Phys. Rev. C 82 (2010) 061304(R)

Same angular momentum content

Large overlaps

D. B., S. Karampagia, R.B. Cakirli, R.F. Casten, K.

Blaum, L. Amon Susam, Phys. Rev. C 88 (2013) 054309

proxy-SU(3) vs. pseudo-SU(3)

50-82	present	pseudo
1/2[400]	1/2[400]	1/2[301]
1/2[411]	1/2[411]	1/2[310]
3/2[402]	3/2[402]	3/2[301]
1/2[420]	1/2[420]	1/2[321]
3/2[411]	3/2[411]	3/2[312]
5/2[402]	5/2[402]	5/2[303]
1/2[431]	1/2[431]	1/2[330]
3/2[422]	3/2[422]	3/2[321]
5/2[413]	5/2[413]	5/2[312]
7/2[404]	7/2[404]	7/2[303]
1/2[550]	1/2[440]	1/2[550]
3/2[541]	3/2[431]	3/2[541]
5/2[532]	5/2[422]	5/2[532]
7/2[523]	7/2[413]	7/2[523]
9/2[514]	9/2[404]	9/2[514]
11/2[505]		11/2[505]

proxy-SU(3) vs. pseudo-SU(3)

TABLE VII: Levels appearing in the various major shells in the framework of the Nilsson model [15, 16] (labelled by the nucleon number ranges for each shell), in the present proxy SU(3) scheme (labelled by “present”), and in the pseudo-SU(3) scheme [8, 9] (labelled by “pseudo”). The orbitals that have been replaced by alternate substitutions in the last two cases are indicated by boldface. See subsection IV.C for further discussion.

28-50			82-126			126-184		
	present	pseudo		present	pseudo		present	pseudo
1/2[301]	1/2[301]	1/2[220]	1/2[501]	1/2[501]	1/2[400]	1/2[611]	1/2[611]	1/2[510]
1/2[321]	1/2[321]	1/2[220]	1/2[521]	1/2[521]	1/2[420]	1/2[600]	1/2[600]	1/2[501]
3/2[312]	3/2[312]	3/2[211]	3/2[512]	3/2[512]	3/2[411]	3/2[602]	3/2[602]	3/2[501]
1/2[310]	1/2[310]	1/2[211]	1/2[510]	1/2[510]	1/2[411]	1/2[631]	1/2[631]	1/2[530]
3/2[301]	3/2[301]	3/2[202]	3/2[501]	3/2[501]	3/2[402]	3/2[622]	3/2[622]	3/2[521]
5/2[303]	5/2[303]	5/2[202]	5/2[503]	5/2[503]	5/2[402]	5/2[613]	5/2[613]	5/2[512]
1/2[440]	1/2[330]	1/2[440]	1/2[541]	1/2[541]	1/2[440]	1/2[620]	1/2[620]	1/2[521]
3/2[431]	3/2[321]	3/2[431]	3/2[532]	3/2[532]	3/2[431]	3/2[611]	3/2[611]	3/2[512]
5/2[422]	5/2[312]	5/2[422]	5/2[523]	5/2[523]	5/2[422]	5/2[602]	5/2[602]	5/2[503]
7/2[413]	7/2[303]	7/2[413]	7/2[514]	7/2[514]	7/2[413]	7/2[604]	7/2[604]	7/2[503]
9/2[404]		9/2[404]	1/2[530]	1/2[530]	1/2[431]	1/2[651]	1/2[651]	1/2[550]
			3/2[521]	3/2[521]	3/2[422]	3/2[642]	3/2[642]	3/2[541]
			5/2[512]	5/2[512]	5/2[413]	5/2[633]	5/2[633]	5/2[532]
			7/2[503]	7/2[503]	7/2[404]	7/2[624]	7/2[624]	7/2[523]
50-82	present	pseudo	9/2[505]	9/2[505]	9/2[404]	9/2[615]	9/2[615]	9/2[514]
1/2[400]	1/2[400]	1/2[301]	1/2[660]	1/2[550]	1/2[660]	1/2[640]	1/2[640]	1/2[541]
1/2[411]	1/2[411]	1/2[310]	3/2[651]	3/2[541]	3/2[651]	3/2[631]	3/2[631]	3/2[532]
3/2[402]	3/2[402]	3/2[301]	5/2[642]	5/2[532]	5/2[642]	5/2[622]	5/2[622]	5/2[523]
1/2[420]	1/2[420]	1/2[321]	7/2[633]	7/2[523]	7/2[633]	7/2[613]	7/2[613]	7/2[514]
3/2[411]	3/2[411]	3/2[312]	9/2[624]	9/2[514]	9/2[624]	9/2[604]	9/2[604]	9/2[505]
5/2[402]	5/2[402]	5/2[303]	11/2[615]	11/2[505]	11/2[615]	11/2[606]	11/2[606]	11/2[505]
1/2[431]	1/2[431]	1/2[330]	13/2[606]		13/2[606]	1/2[770]	1/2[770]	
3/2[422]	3/2[422]	3/2[321]				3/2[761]	3/2[651]	3/2[761]
5/2[413]	5/2[413]	5/2[312]				5/2[752]	5/2[642]	5/2[752]
7/2[404]	7/2[404]	7/2[303]				7/2[743]	7/2[633]	7/2[743]
1/2[550]	1/2[440]	1/2[550]				9/2[734]	9/2[624]	9/2[734]
3/2[541]	3/2[431]	3/2[541]				11/2[725]	11/2[615]	11/2[725]
5/2[532]	5/2[422]	5/2[532]				13/2[716]	13/2[606]	13/2[716]
7/2[523]	7/2[413]	7/2[523]				15/2[707]		15/2[707]
9/2[514]	9/2[404]	9/2[514]						
11/2[505]		11/2[505]						

approximation schemes

Shell model	pseudo-SU(3)	proxy-SU(3)
28-50	sd U(6)	pf U(10)
50-82	pf U(10)	sdg U(15)
82-126	sdg U(15)	pfh U(21)
126-184	pfh U(21)	sdgi U(28)
184-258	sdgi U(28)	pfhj U(36)

Example: ^{168}Er in pseudo-SU(3)

$68-50=18$ valence protons

From Nilsson diagrams:

10 with normal parity $\rightarrow [22222]$ of U(10)

8 with intruder parity $1h_{11/2}$

$100-82=18$ valence protons

From Nilsson diagrams:

10 with normal parity $\rightarrow [22222]$ of U(15)

8 with intruder parity $1i_{13/2}$

Example: ^{168}Er in pseudo-SU(3)

10 protons in U(10) \rightarrow (10,4)

10 neutrons in U(15) \rightarrow (20,4)

total (30,8)

SU(3) + 8 protons in $1h_{11/2}$

+ 8 neutrons in $1i_{13/2}$

Example: ^{168}Er in proxy-SU(3)

18 protons in U(15) \rightarrow (18,6)

18 neutrons in U(21) \rightarrow (36,6)

total (54,12)

next irrep: (50,14)

(54,12) contains:

gsb, γ_1 , first K=4, first K=6, ...

(50,14) contains:

β_1 , γ_2 , 2nd K=4, 2nd K=6, ...

Why does proxy-SU(3) work?

Ioannis E. Assimakis

Compare

usual Nilsson calculation

proxy-SU(3) calculation

Few and small extra matrix elements

What does proxy-SU(3) predict for deformations and spectra?

Andriana Martinou

Parameter-free predictions for β and γ

Need 3-body and/or 4-body SO(3) scalars in the integrity basis of SU(3)

Get parameter-free predictions of ratios of energy levels and B(E2)s

What does proxy-SU(3) predict for
the prolate-oblate transition ?

Smaragda Sarantopoulou

Location of prolate-oblate shape/phase
transition

Particle-hole symmetry breaking

Outlook

- Superheavy elements (SHE) V. Prassa
 - Scissors mode Th. Mertzimekis
 - p-n pairs Ch. Moustakidis
 - Nuclear astrophysics S. Karampagia
- Nuclear level density (NLD)
 γ -ray strength function (γ SF)

Outlook

- Two shells

$$\text{sd+pf} = \text{spdf} \quad \text{U}(16)$$

$$\text{pf+sdg} = \text{spdfg} \quad \text{U}(25)$$

$$\text{sdg+pfh} = \text{spdfgh} \quad \text{U}(36)$$

$$\text{pfh+sdgi} = \text{spdfghi} \quad \text{U}(49)$$

- Proxy-O(6)

$$\text{sd shell } \text{U}(6) \supset \text{SU}(3) \quad \text{J.P. Elliott}$$

$$\text{pf shell } \text{U}(10) \supset \text{SU}(3)$$

D. Kusnezov, J. Phys. A 22 (1989) 4271, 5673

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