

JUSTIFICATION OF PROXY $SU(3)$ THROUGH A NILSSON CALCULATION

- $SU(3)$ is the symmetry group of the harmonic oscillator –present in the sd shell of a nucleus
- The symmetry of the harmonic oscillator is destroyed at higher major shells, mostly due to spin –orbit interaction
- The proxy $SU(3)$ is a new symmetry scheme valid for deformed nuclei ,based on $SU(3)$, which is established by replacing the “intruder” parity orbitals with their $0[110]$ partners
- The new shells that will emerge will have $SU(3)$ symmetry, but how will be known that the approximation is valid?
- A mathematical justification through a Nilsson calculation is necessary

The Nilsson Hamiltonian for large deformations

$$H = H_{osc} + u_{ls}\hbar(l \cdot s) + u_{ll}\hbar\omega_0(l^2 - \langle l^2 \rangle_N)$$

- The eigenvalues of the terms H_{osc} and $\langle l^2 \rangle_N$ can be calculated directly because they are functions of N and n_z
- The eigenvalues of the terms $l \cdot s$ and l^2 must be calculated in the new basis

-The u_{ls} and u_{ll} are known parameters

region	v_{ls}	v_{ll}	κ	μ
$N, Z < 50$	-0.16	0	0.08	0
$50 < Z < 82$	-0.127	-0.0382	0.0635	0.602
$82 < N < 126$	-0.127	-0.0268	0.0635	0.422
$82 < Z < 126$	-0.115	-0.0375	0.0575	0.652
$126 < N$	-0.127	-0.0206	0.0635	0.324

A. Bohr and B. R. Mottelson, Nuclear Structure, Vol. II: Nuclear Deformations (Benjamin, New York, 1975).

MATRIX ELEMENTS OF THE SPIN ORBIT TERM $l \cdot s$

- Diagonal matrix elements $\langle n_z r s \Sigma | l \cdot s | n_z r s \Sigma \rangle = (r-s)\Sigma = \Lambda \Sigma$
- Non diagonal matrix elements $\langle n_z - 1, r, s, \Sigma - 1 | l \cdot s | n_z r s \Sigma \rangle = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{n_z(r+1)}$
 $\langle n_z + 1, r, s - 1, \Sigma - 1 | l \cdot s | n_z r s \Sigma \rangle = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(n_z+1)s}$
 $\langle n_z r s \Sigma | l \cdot s | n_z r s \Sigma \rangle = (r-s)\Sigma = \Lambda \Sigma$
 $\langle n_z r s \Sigma | l \cdot s | n_z r s \Sigma \rangle = (r-s)\Sigma = \Lambda \Sigma$

MATRIX ELEMENTS OF THE SQUARE OF THE ANGULAR MOMENTUM l^2

- Diagonal matrix elements

$$\langle n_z r s \Sigma | l^2 | n_z r s \Sigma \rangle = 2n_z + (r + s + 1) + (r + s) + (r - s)^2$$

- Non diagonal matrix elements

$$\langle n_z + 2, r - 1, s, \Sigma | l^2 | n_z r s \Sigma \rangle = -2\sqrt{(n_z + 2)(n_z + 1)rs}$$

$$\langle n_z r s \Sigma | l^2 | n_z r s \Sigma \rangle = -2\sqrt{(n_z - 1)n_z (r + 1)(s + 1)}$$

Matrix of $l \cdot s$ for the 50-82 shell

[illegible]

Matrix of $l \cdot s$ for the sdg shell

[illegible]

Matrix of l^2 for the 50-82 shell

[illegible]

Matrix of l^2 of sdg shell

[illegible]

Matrix of the Hamiltonian for the 50-82 proton shell

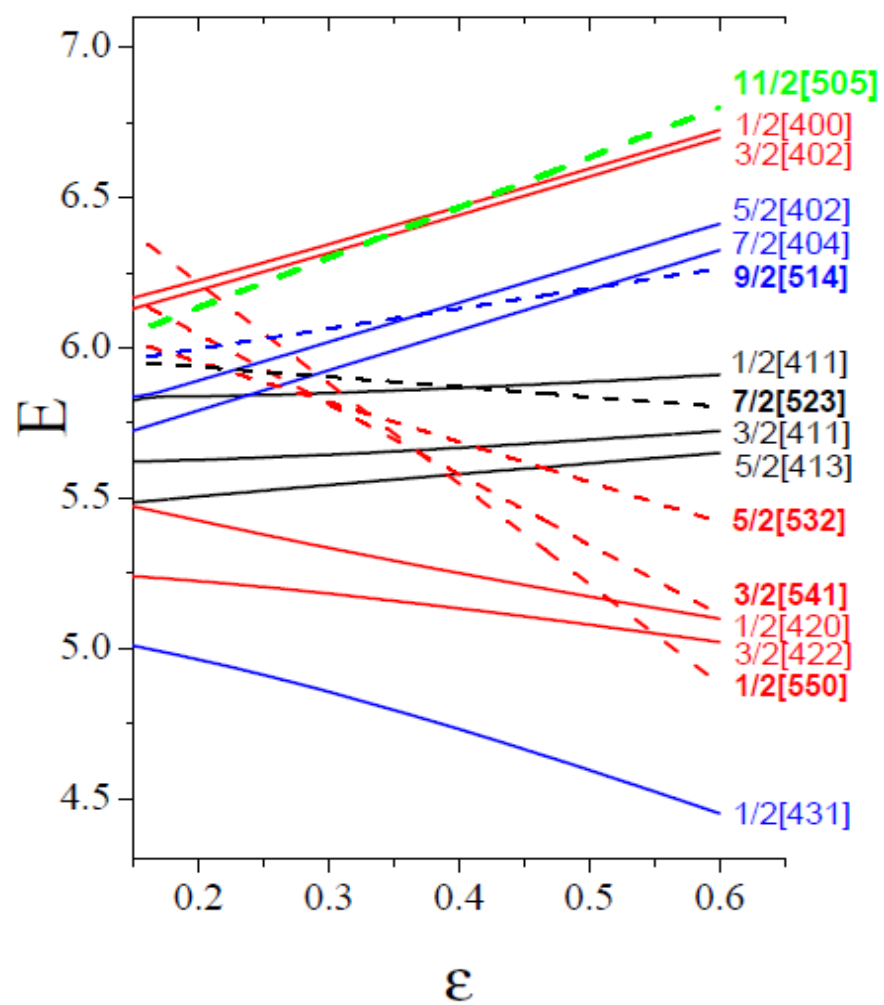
[illegible]

Matrix of the Hamiltonian for the sdg proton shell

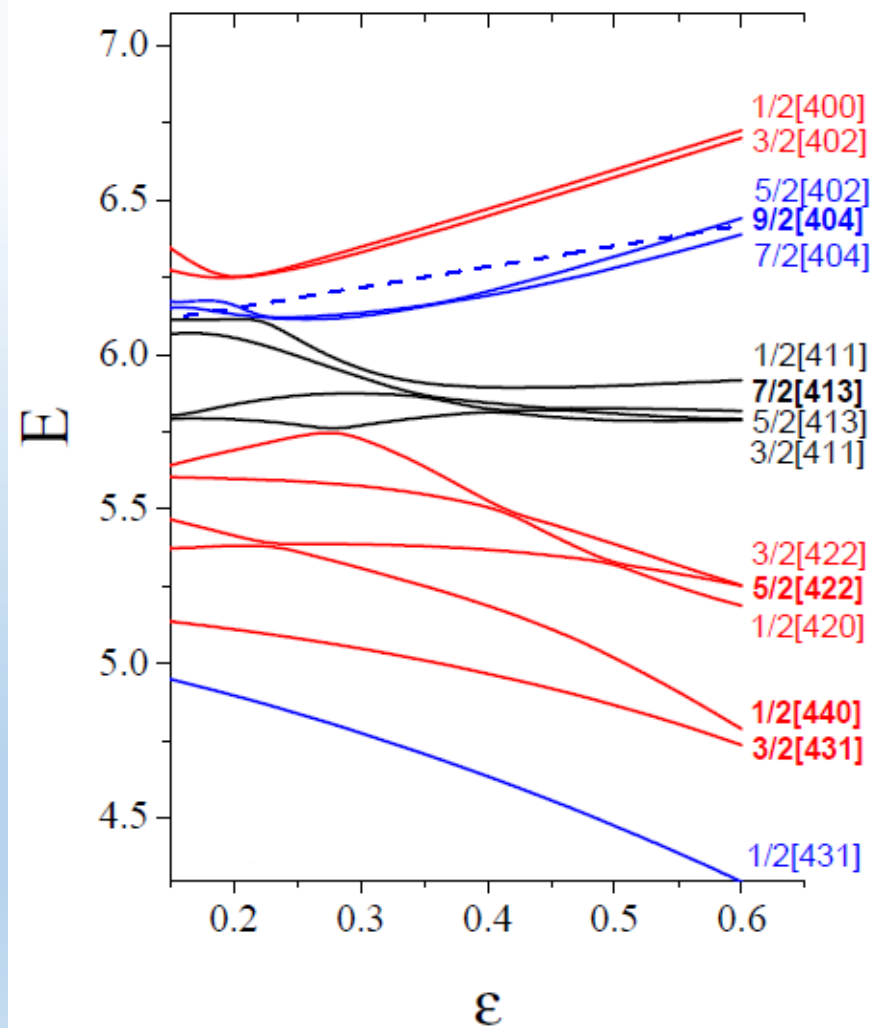
	$\frac{1}{2}[400]$	$\frac{1}{2}[411]$	$\frac{3}{2}[402]$	$\frac{1}{2}[420]$	$\frac{3}{2}[411]$	$\frac{5}{2}[402]$	$\frac{1}{2}[431]$	$\frac{3}{2}[422]$	$\frac{5}{2}[413]$	$\frac{7}{2}[404]$	$\frac{1}{2}[440]$	$\frac{3}{2}[431]$	$\frac{5}{2}[422]$	$\frac{7}{2}[413]$	$\frac{9}{2}[404]$
$1/2[400]$	6.28	-0.13	0	0.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$1/2[411]$		5.74	0	0.18	0	0	0.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$3/2[402]$			6.26	0	0.16	0	0	0.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$1/2[420]$				5.30	0	0	-0.16	0	0	0	0.27	0	0	0	0
$3/2[411]$					5.61	0	0	-0.13	0	0	0	0.27	0	0	0
$5/2[402]$						6.00	0	0	-0.09	0	0	0	0.19	0	0
$1/2[431]$							5.06	0	0	0	0.18	0	0	0	0
$3/2[422]$								5.27	0	0	0	0.22	0	0	0
$5/2[413]$									5.56	0	0	0	0.22	0	0
$7/2[404]$										5.93	0	0	0	0.18	0
$1/2[440]$											5.73	0	0	0	0
$3/2[431]$												5.74	0	0	0
$5/2[422]$													5.82	0	0
$7/2[413]$														5.98	0
$9/2[404]$															6.22

- The matrices are symmetric so only the diagonal and the upper part is shown.
- A very small percentage is affected by the approximations in the proxy SU(3) scheme!!
- The SU(3) symmetry is conserved!!

normal 50-82 proton shell
full Nilsson Hamiltonian



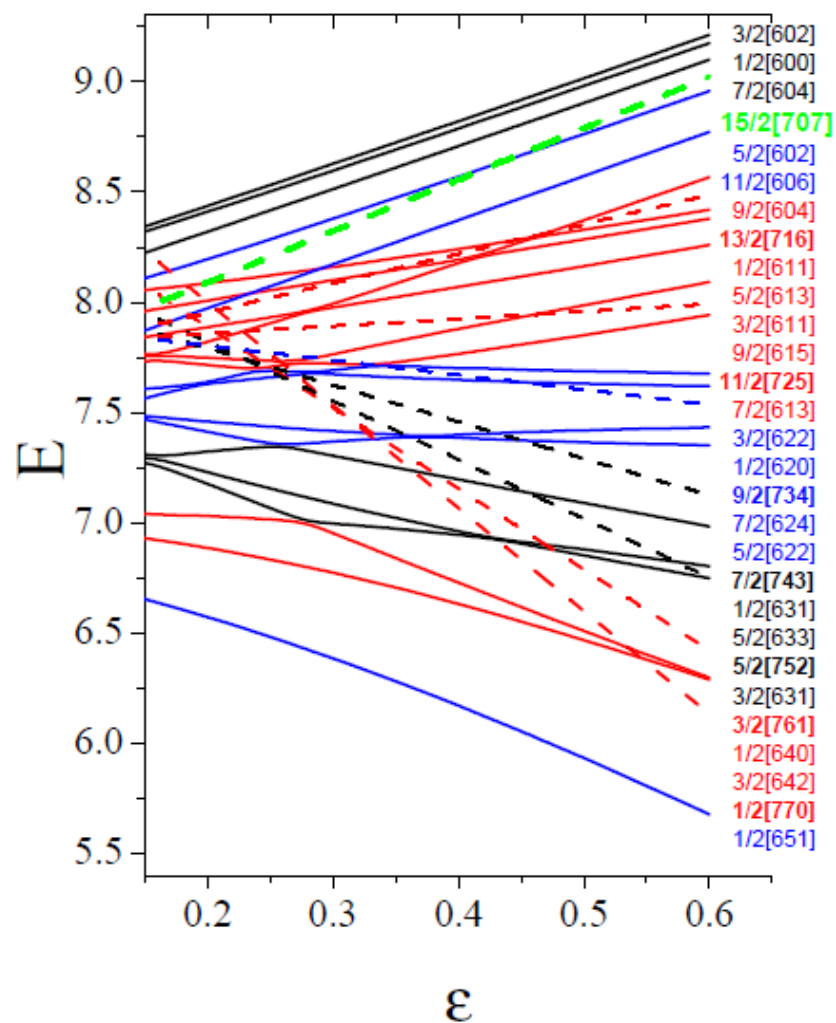
sdg proton shell (proxy for the 50-82 shell)
full Nilsson Hamiltonian



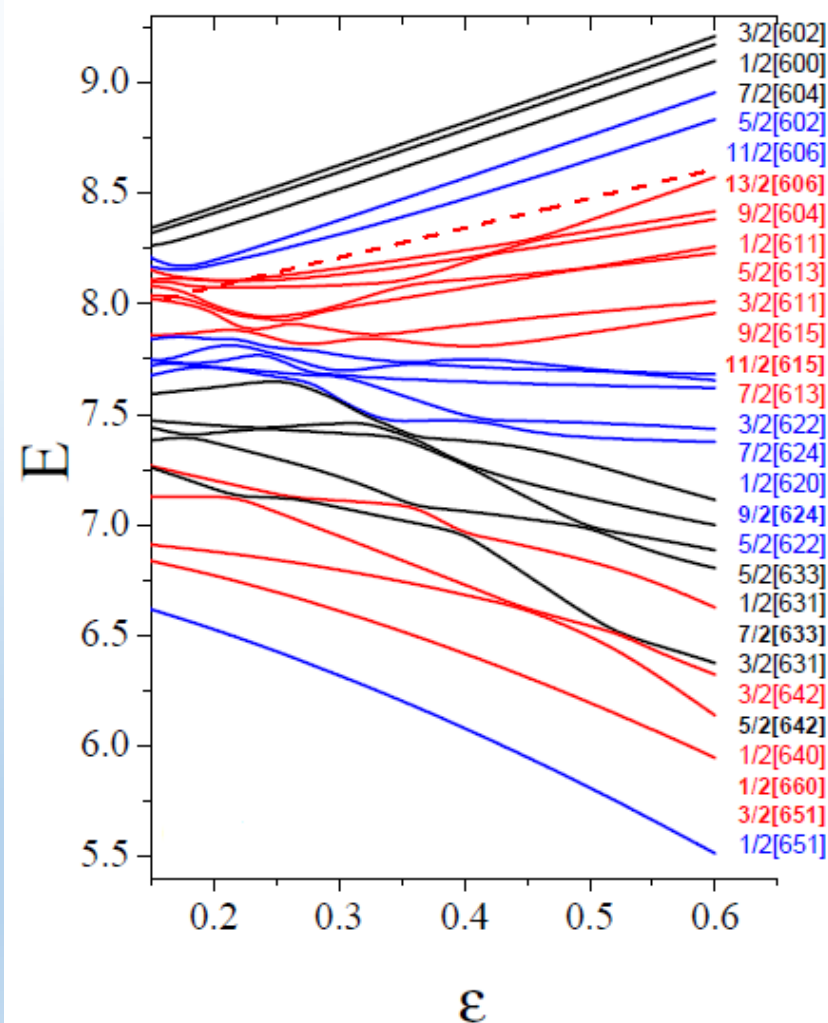
- As we move to heavier shells the approximation gets better!
- In the sdg shell 8.44% of the matrix elements are affected by the approximations, in the pfh shell the number drops to 5.44% and in the sdgi shell at 3.70%

shell	$1 \cdot s$	1^2	H	total
pf	6	-	6	100
sdg	8	11	19	225
pfh	10	14	24	441
sdgi	12	17	29	784

normal 126-184 neutron shell
full Nilsson Hamiltonian



sdgi neutron shell (proxy for the 126-184 shell)
full Nilsson Hamiltonian



Matrix of the Hamiltonian for the 126-184 shell

[illegible]

Matrix of the Hamiltonian for the sdgi shell

[illegible]

- The changes inflicted on the Nilsson diagrams by the replacement of the parity orbitals with their $0[110]$ counterparts do not change the main features of the diagrams
- This is because the “intruder” parity orbitals have the same orbital angular momentum, spin and total angular momentum
- It is expected that several physical properties of the relevant heavy deformed nuclei can be correctly determined by the new proxy $SU(3)$ scheme

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!!!