## Vector boson model with broken proxy-SU(3) symmetry

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The vector-bosons as elementary nuclear collective excitations [P. Raychev, R. Roussev, Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. 27, 792 (1978)]

## Assumption:

Certain class of nuclear collective properties can be described by two types of elementary excitations created by the operators $\boldsymbol{\xi}^{+}, \boldsymbol{\eta}^{+}$
$\rightarrow$ vectors defined in Fock space

$$
\begin{gathered}
\xi_{\nu}=(-1)^{\nu} \partial / \partial \xi_{-\nu}^{+} ; \quad \eta_{\nu}=(-1)^{\nu} \partial / \partial \eta_{-\nu}^{+}, \quad \nu=1,0,-1 \\
\xi^{\mu}=(-1)^{\mu} \xi_{-\mu} ; \quad \eta^{\mu}=(-1)^{\mu} \eta_{-\mu}
\end{gathered}
$$

$\rightarrow$ closing boson commutation relations

$$
\left[\xi^{\mu}, \xi_{\nu}^{+}\right]=\left[\eta^{\mu}, \eta_{\nu}^{+}\right]=\delta_{\mu \nu}, \quad \mu, \nu=1,0,-1
$$

## Vector-boson realization of SU(3) algebra

Angular momentum

$$
L_{m}=-\sqrt{2} \sum_{\mu, \nu} C_{1 \mu 1 \nu}^{1 m}\left(\xi_{\mu}^{+} \xi_{\nu}+\eta_{\mu}^{+} \eta_{\nu}\right), \quad m=0, \pm 1
$$

Quadrupole momentum

$$
Q_{k}=\sqrt{6} \sum_{\mu, \nu} C_{1 \mu 1 \nu}^{2 k}\left(\xi_{\mu}^{+} \xi_{\nu}+\eta_{\mu}^{+} \eta_{\nu}\right), \quad k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2
$$

$\rightarrow$ closing SU(3) algebra

$$
\begin{aligned}
{\left[L_{m}, L_{n}\right] } & =-\sqrt{2} C_{1 m 1 n}^{1 m+n} L_{m+n} \\
{\left[L_{m}, Q_{n}\right] } & =\sqrt{6} C_{1 m 2 n}^{2 m+n} Q_{m+n} \\
{\left[Q_{m}, Q_{n}\right] } & =3 \sqrt{10} C_{2 m 2 n}^{1 m+n} L_{m+n}
\end{aligned}
$$

SU(3) irreducible representations (irreps) and Casimir operators
$U(n) \supset U(3) \supset S U(3)$
$U(3)$ representation $\left[f_{1}, f_{2}, f_{3}\right], \quad\left(f_{1} \geq f_{2} \geq f_{3}\right)$
$S U(3)$ irreps: $(\lambda, \mu), \quad \lambda=f_{1}-f_{2}, \mu=f_{2}-f_{3}$
$S U(3)$ invariants (Casimir operators):
$\hat{C}_{2} \equiv \sum_{i} \hat{F}_{i} \hat{F}_{i} \simeq \frac{1}{4} \hat{Q} \cdot \hat{Q}+\frac{3}{4} \hat{L}^{2}$
$\hat{C}_{3} \equiv \sum_{i j k} \hat{F}_{i} \hat{F}_{j} \hat{F}_{k}$
Eigenvalues (calc. in SU(3) matr. repr., Baird, Biedenharn, JMP 1963)
$\left\langle\hat{C}_{2}\right\rangle \sim \lambda^{2}+\mu^{2}+\lambda \mu+3(\lambda+\mu)$
$\left\langle\hat{C}_{3}\right\rangle \sim(\lambda-\mu)(\lambda+2 \mu+3)(2 \lambda+\mu+3)$
$\operatorname{dim}(\lambda, \mu)=1 / 2(\lambda+1)(\mu+1)(\lambda+\mu+2)$
$\boldsymbol{\xi}^{+}, \boldsymbol{\eta}^{+} \rightarrow \mathrm{O}(3)$ vectors transforming under two independent
$(\lambda, \mu)=(1,0)$ irreps

## SU(3) breaking. VBM Hamiltonian and basis.

Rotation invariants reducing $S U(3)$ to $O(3)$ :
$L^{2}=\sum_{m}(-1)^{m} L_{m} L_{-m}$
$L \cdot Q \cdot L=\sum_{M, m, m^{\prime}}(-1)^{M} C_{1 m 1 m^{\prime}}^{2 M} Q_{-M} L_{m} L_{m^{\prime}}$
$A^{+} A, \quad A^{+}=\left(\xi^{+}\right)^{2}\left(\boldsymbol{\eta}^{+}\right)^{2}-\left(\boldsymbol{\xi}^{+} \cdot \boldsymbol{\eta}^{+}\right)^{2}$
Vector-boson Hamiltonian with broken SU(3) symmetry
$H_{V B M}=g_{1} L^{2}+g_{2} L \cdot Q \cdot L+g_{3} A^{+} A$
$S U(3) \supset O(3) \supset O(2)$
Basis [V. Bargmann and M. Moshinsky, Nucl. Phys. 23, 177 (1961)]

$$
\left|\begin{array}{c}
(\lambda, \mu) \\
\alpha, L, M
\end{array}\right\rangle=P^{(\lambda, \mu, \alpha, L, M)}\left(\xi_{\nu}^{+}, \eta_{\nu}^{+}\right)|0\rangle, \quad \alpha-O(3) \text { multiplicity q.n. }
$$

## VBM Hamiltonian, basis and spectrum

## Diagonalization and spectrum [N.M. et al, PRC 552345 (1997)]

$$
\left.\begin{array}{c}
(\lambda, \mu) \\
\omega_{i}^{L}, L, L
\end{array}\right\rangle=\sum_{j=1}^{d_{L}} C_{i, j}^{L}\left|\begin{array}{c}
(\lambda, \mu) \\
\alpha_{j}, L, L
\end{array}\right\rangle
$$

$L:\left\{\alpha_{j}\right\}_{j=1 \div d_{L}}\left(\alpha_{j}<\alpha_{j+1}\right)$
$\max \left\{0, \frac{1}{2}(\mu-L)\right\} \leq \alpha \leq \min \left\{\frac{1}{2}(\mu-\beta), \frac{1}{2}(\lambda+\mu-L-\beta)\right\}$
$\beta= \begin{cases}0, & \lambda+\mu-L \text { even } \\ 1, & \lambda+\mu-L \text { odd }\end{cases}$
$\lambda, \mu$ even, $\lambda>\mu: \alpha=0,1,2, \ldots \mu / 2=\alpha_{\max }$
$(\lambda, \mu) \rightarrow\left\{\left(\alpha_{i}, L_{\alpha_{i}}\right)\right\} \rightarrow S U(3)$ multiplet
$K=\mu-2 \alpha, \quad N=\lambda+2 \mu \quad$ - number of vector bosons

## Energy bands

$\alpha_{\text {max }}=\mu / 2: L=0^{+}, 2^{+}, 4^{+}, \ldots, L_{\text {max }}=\lambda \quad g s b$
$\alpha_{\text {max }}-1: L=2^{+}, 3^{+}, 4^{+}, \ldots, L_{\text {max }}=\lambda+2 \gamma$ band
$\alpha_{\max }-2: L=4^{+}, 5^{+}, 6^{+}, \ldots, L_{\max }=\lambda+4 K^{\pi}=4^{+}$band; $\ldots$
$\alpha=0: L=\mu, \mu+1, \mu+2, \ldots, L_{\max }=\lambda+\mu \quad K=\mu$ band

## Transition rates

$$
\begin{aligned}
& B\left(E 2 ; \omega_{i}^{L} \rightarrow \omega_{i^{\prime}}^{L+k}\right)=\frac{1}{2 L+1}\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
L+k & 2 & L \\
-L & 0 & L
\end{array}\right)^{-2} \\
& \left.\times\left|\left\langle\begin{array}{c}
(\lambda, \mu) \\
\omega_{i^{\prime}}^{L+k}, L+k, L
\end{array}\right| Q_{0}\right| \begin{array}{c}
(\lambda, \mu) \\
\omega_{i}^{L}, L, L
\end{array}\right\rangle\left.\right|^{2} \\
& R_{1}(L)=\frac{B\left(E 2 ; L_{\gamma} \rightarrow L_{g}\right)}{B\left(E 2 ; L_{\gamma} \rightarrow(L-2)_{g}\right)}, \quad L \text { even } \\
& R_{2}(L)=\frac{B\left(E 2 ; L_{\gamma} \rightarrow(L+2)_{g}\right)}{B\left(E 2 ; L_{\gamma} \rightarrow L_{g}\right)}, \quad L \text { even } \\
& R_{3}(L)=\frac{B\left(E 2 ; L_{\gamma} \rightarrow(L+1)_{g}\right)}{B\left(E 2 ; L_{\gamma} \rightarrow(L-1)_{g}\right)}, \quad L \text { odd } \\
& R_{4}(L)=\frac{B\left(E 2 ; L_{g} \rightarrow(L-2)_{g}\right)}{B\left(E 2 ;(L-2)_{g} \rightarrow(L-4)_{g}\right)}, \quad L \text { odd }
\end{aligned}
$$

## VBM Hamiltonian, basis and spectrum

## VBM spectra for different SU(3) irreps: SU(3) multiplets



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VBM description of ground and $\gamma$-bands. Favoured SU(3) multiplets

## Favored SU(3) multiplets



VBM description of ground and $\gamma$-bands. Favoured SU(3) multiplets

## Favored SU(3) multiplets



VBM description of ground and $\gamma$-bands. Favoured SU(3) multiplets

## Favored SU(3) multiplets [PRC 552345 (1997)])

MINKOV, DRENSKA, RAYCHEV, ROUSSEV, AND BONATSOS

TABLE II. The parameters of the fits of the energy levels and the transition ratios [Eqs. (20) and (21)] of the nuclei investigated are listed for the $(\lambda, \mu)$ multiplets which provide the best model descriptions. The Hamiltonian parameters $g_{1}, g_{2}$, and $g_{3}$ [Eq. (5)] are given in keV . The quantities $\sigma_{E}$ (in keV ) and $\sigma_{B}$ (dimensionless) represent the energy [Eq. (44)] and the transition [Eq. (45)] rms factors, respectively. The splitting ratios $\Delta E_{2}$ [Eq. (46), dimensionless] and the vector-boson numbers $N$ [Eq. (9)] are also given.

| Nucl | $\Delta E_{2}$ | $\lambda, \mu$ | $\sigma_{E}$ | $\sigma_{B}$ | $g_{1}$ | $g_{2}$ | $g_{3}$ | $N$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| ${ }^{164} \mathrm{Dy}$ | 9.4 | 16,2 | 14.1 | 0.52 | -1.159 | -0.321 | -0.590 | 20 |
| ${ }^{164} \mathrm{Er}$ | 8.4 | 18,2 | 8.1 | 0.14 | 3.625 | -0.238 | -0.513 | 22 |
| ${ }^{166} \mathrm{Er}$ | 8.8 | 16,2 | 5.8 | 0.47 | 2.942 | -0.235 | -0.572 | 20 |
| ${ }^{168} \mathrm{Er}$ | 9.3 | 20,2 | 3.2 | 0.28 | 4.000 | -0.181 | -0.401 | 24 |
| ${ }^{168} \mathrm{Yb}$ | 10.2 | 20,2 | 7.9 | 0.27 | 0.500 | -0.271 | -0.501 | 24 |
| ${ }^{172} \mathrm{Yb}$ | 17.6 | $\geqslant 80,2$ | 6.8 | 0.12 | 9.875 | -0.017 | -0.052 | 84 |
| ${ }^{176} \mathrm{Hf}$ | 14.2 | $\geqslant 70,2$ | 15.0 | 0.17 | 9.547 | -0.030 | -0.062 | 74 |
| ${ }^{178} \mathrm{Hf}$ | 11.6 | 34,2 | 7.0 | 0.86 | 8.322 | -0.083 | -0.213 | 38 |
| ${ }^{238} \mathrm{U}$ | 22.6 | $\geqslant 60,2$ | 1.6 | 0.08 | -37.697 | -0.360 | -0.098 | 64 |

$$
\Delta E_{2}=\left(E_{2_{2}^{+}}-E_{2_{1}^{+}}\right) / E_{2_{1}^{+}}
$$

## Proxy SU(3) mapping (D. Bonatsos et al)

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 95, 064325 (2017)


## Proxy SU(3) irreps (D. Bonatsos et al)

## ANALYTIC PREDICTIONS FOR NUCLEAR SHAPES, ...

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 95, 064326 (2017)

TABLE II. Most leading $\operatorname{SU}(3)$ irreps $[34,35]$ for nuclei with protons in the $50-82$ shell and neutrons in the $82-126$ shell. Boldface numbers indicate nuclei with $R_{4 / 2}=E\left(4_{1}^{+}\right) / E\left(2_{1}^{+}\right) \geqslant 2.8$, while * denotes nuclei with $2.8>R_{4 / 2} \geqslant 2.5$, and ** labels a few nuclei with $R_{4 / 2}$ ratios slightly below 2.5 , shown for comparison, while no irreps are shown for any other nuclei with $R_{4 / 2}<2.5$. For the rest of the nuclei shown (using normal fonts and without any special signs attached) the $R_{4 / 2}$ ratios are still unknown [46]. Irreps corresponding to oblate shapes are underlined.

| $N$ | $N_{\text {val }}$ | Z | Ba | Ce | Nd | Sm | Gd | Dy | Er | Yb | Hf | W | Os | Pt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $Z_{\text {val }}$ | 56 | 58 | 60 | 62 | 64 | 66 | 68 | 70 | 72 | 74 | 76 | 78 |
|  |  | irrep | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 |
|  |  |  | $(18,0)$ | $(18,4)$ | $(20,4)$ | $(24,0)$ | $(20,6)$ | $(18,8)$ | $(18,6)$ | $(20,0)$ | $(12,8)$ | $(6,12)$ | $(2,12)$ | $(0,8)$ |
| 88 | 6 | $(24,0)$ | $(42,0)^{*}$ | $(42,4)^{*}$ | $(44,4)^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90 | 8 | $(26,4)$ | $(44,4)$ | $(44,8)$ | $(46,8)$ | $(50,4)$ | $(46,10)$ | $(44,12)$ | $(44,10)^{*}$ | $(46,4) *$ | $(38,12)^{*}$ |  |  |  |
| 92 | 10 | $(30,4)$ | $(48,4)$ | $(48,8)$ | $(50,8)$ | $(54,4)$ | $(50,10)$ | $(48,12)$ | $(48,10)$ | $(50,4)$ | $(42,12)^{*}$ |  |  |  |
| 94 | 12 | $(36,0)$ | $(54,0)$ | $(54,4)$ | $(56,4)$ | $(60,0)$ | $(56,6)$ | $(54,8)$ | (54,6) | $(56,0)$ | $(48,8)$ | $(42,12)$ | $(38,12) *$ |  |
| 96 | 14 | $(34,6)$ | $(52,6)$ | $(52,10)$ | $(54,10)$ | $(58,6)$ | $(54,12)$ | $(52,14)$ | (52,12) | $(54,6)$ | $(46,14)$ | $(40,18)$ | $(36,18) *$ |  |
| 98 | 16 | $(34,8)$ | $(52,8)$ | $(52,12)$ | $(54,12)$ | $(58,8)$ | $(54,14)$ | (52,16) | (52,14) | (54,8) | $(46,16)$ | $(40,20)$ | $(36,20)^{*}$ |  |
| 100 | 18 | $(36,6)$ | $(54,6)$ | $(54,10)$ | $(56,10)$ | $(60,6)$ | $(56,12)$ | $(54,14)$ | (54,12) | $(56,6)$ | $(48,14)$ | $(42,18)$ | $(38,18)$ | (36,14)* |
| 102 | 20 | $(40,0)$ | $(58,0)$ | $(58,4)$ | $(60,4)$ | $(64,0)$ | $(60,6)$ | $(58,8)$ | $(58,6)$ | (60,0) | (52.8) | $(46,12)$ | $(42,12)$ | $(40,8) *$ |
| 104 | 22 | $(34,8)$ | $(52,8)$ | $(52,12)$ | $(54,12)$ | $(58,8)$ | $(54,14)$ | $(52,16)$ | $(52,14)$ | $(54,8)$ | (46,16) | $(40,20)$ | $(36,20)$ | $(34,16) *$ |
| 106 | 24 | $(30,12)$ | $(48,12)$ | $(48,16)$ | $(50,16)$ | $(54,12)$ | $(50,18)$ | $(48,20)$ | $(48,18)$ | $(50,12)$ | 42,20) | $(36,24)$ | $(32,24)$ | $(30,20) *$ |
| 108 | 26 | $(28,12)$ | $(46,12)$ | $(46,16)$ | $(48,16)$ | $(52,12)$ | $(48,18)$ | $(46,20)$ | $(46,18)$ | $(48,12)$ | $(40,20)$ | $(34,24)$ | $(30,24)$ | $(28,20) *$ |
| 110 | 28 | $(28,8)$ | $(46,8)$ | $(46,12)$ | $(48,12)$ | $(52,8)$ | $(48,14)$ | $(46,16)$ | $(46,14)$ | $(48,8)$ | $(40,16)$ | $(34,20)$ | $(30,20)$ | $(28,16)^{*}$ |
| 112 | 30 | $(30,0)$ | $(48,0)$ | $(48,4)$ | $(50,4)$ | $(54,0)$ | $(50,6)$ | $(48,8)$ | $(48,6)$ | $(50,0)$ | $(42,8)$ | $(36,12)$ | $(32,12)$ | $(30,8)$ ** |
| 114 | 32 | $(20,10)$ | $(38,10)$ | $(38,14)$ | $(40,14)$ | $(44,10)$ | $(40,16)$ | $(38,18)$ | $(38,16)$ | $(40,10)$ | $(32,18)$ | $(26,22)$ | $(22,22)$ | $(20,18) * *$ |
| 116 | 34 | $(12,16)$ | $(30,6)$ | $(30,10)$ | $(32,10)$ | $(36,6)$ | $(32,12)$ | $(30,14)$ | $(30,12)$ | $(32,6)$ | $(24,14)$ | $\underline{(18,28) *}$ | (14,28) | $\underline{(12,24) * *}$ |
| 118 | 36 | $(6,18)$ | $(24,18)$ | $(24,22)$ | $(26,22)$ | $(30,18)$ | $(26,24)$ | $(24,16)$ | $(24,24)$ | $(26,18)$ | $(18,26)$ | $\underline{(12,30)}$ | $\underline{(8,30) *}$ | $\underline{(6,26) * *}$ |
| 120 | 38 | $(2,16)$ | $(20,16)$ | $(20,20)$ | $(22,20)$ | $(26,16)$ | $(22,22)$ | $(20,24)$ | $(20,22)$ | $(22,16)$ | (14,24) | $\underline{(8,28)}$ | $\underline{(4,28) *}$ | $\underline{(2,24) * *}$ |

## Proxy SU(3) irreps [S. Sarantopoulou, D. Bonatsos et al, BJP 44, 417 (2017)]

TABLE II: Highest weight SU(3) irreps for nuclei with protons in the $82-126$ shell and neutrons in the 126 - 184 shell.


## Favored and proxy $\mathrm{SU}(3)$ multiplets

| Nucl | $\Delta E_{2}$ | $\lambda, \mu$ | $\sigma_{E}$ | $\sigma_{B}$ | $g_{1}$ | $g_{2}$ | $g_{3}$ | $N$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{164} \mathrm{Dy}$ | 9.4 | 16,2 | 14.1 | 0.52 | -1.159 | -0.321 | -0.590 | 20 |
|  | 9.4 | 52,16 | 19.8 | 0.46 | -18.558 | -0.194 | -0.052 | 84 |
| ${ }^{164} \mathrm{Er}$ | 8.4 | 18,2 | 8.1 | 0.14 | 3.625 | -0.238 | -0.513 | 22 |
|  | 8.4 | 52,12 | 18.5 | 0.15 | -8.805 | -0.158 | -0.059 | 76 |
| ${ }^{166} \mathrm{Er}$ | 8.8 | 16,2 | 5.8 | 0.47 | 2.942 | -0.235 | -0.572 | 20 |
|  | 8.8 | 52,14 | 19.1 | 0.43 | -11.081 | -0.235 | -0.153 | 80 |
| ${ }^{168} \mathrm{Er}$ | 9.3 | 20,2 | 3.2 | 0.28 | 4.000 | -0.181 | -0.401 | 24 |
|  | 9.3 | 54,12 | 12.8 | 0.21 | -7.799 | -0.136 | -0.053 | 78 |
| ${ }^{168} \mathrm{Yb}$ | 10.2 | 20,2 | 7.9 | 0.27 | 0.500 | -0.271 | -0.501 | 24 |
|  | 10.2 | 54,8 | 10.9 | 0.24 | -6.536 | -0.151 | -0.071 | 70 |
| ${ }^{172} \mathrm{Yb}$ | 17.6 | $\geq 80,2$ | 6.8 | 0.12 | 9.875 | -0.017 | -0.052 | 84 |
|  | 17.6 | 60,2 | 7.4 | 0.12 | 9.531 | -0.024 | -0.091 | 64 |
| ${ }^{176} \mathrm{Hf}$ | 14.2 | $\geq 70,2$ | 15.0 | 0.17 | 9.547 | -0.030 | -0.062 | 74 |
|  | 14.2 | 46,16 | 15.5 | 0.16 | -28.637 | -0.262 | -0.106 | 78 |
| ${ }^{178} \mathrm{Hf}$ | 11.6 | 34,2 | 7.0 | 0.86 | 8.322 | -0.083 | -0.213 | 38 |
|  | 11.6 | 42,20 | 7.6 | 0.86 | -43.408 | -0.354 | -0.102 | 82 |
| ${ }^{238} \mathrm{U}$ | 22.6 | $\geq 60,2$ | 1.7 | 0.08 | -38.112 | -0.363 | -0.098 | 64 |
|  | 22.6 | 90,4 | 1.7 | 0.08 | -32.992 | -0.215 | -0.042 | 98 |

## Concluding remarks

- The VBM algorithm is applicable with the use of proxy SU(3) defined multiplets.
- The proxy $\mathrm{SU}(3)$ symmetry acquires further physical significance in the structure of nuclear collective excited spectra (ground and $\gamma$ bands, in particular)
- Possible application of the VBM with broken SU(3) symmetry for further detailed analysis and systematics of spectra and transition rates in wide ranges of heavy even-even deformed nuclei.

