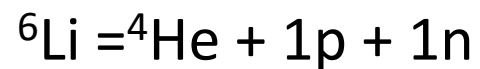


- **Input and output files**



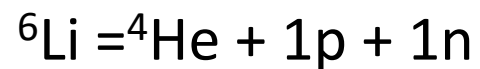
Results

File name	File size	Download	Display
 save_input_ui.txt	0.08 KB	 Download	 Display
 summary_Li6_ckpot.txt	1.71 KB	 Download	 Display
 log_Li6_ckpot_m0p.txt	10.23 KB	 Download	 Display
 log_Li6_ckpot_tr_m0p_m0p.txt	7.19 KB	 Download	 Display
 ckpot.snt	1.64 KB	 Download	 Display

input

input

• Input



N
ckpot.snt
1,1

5
0
0
eff_charge = 1.5, 0.5
gl = 1.0, 0.0
gs = 3.910, -2.678

Y

1

N
ckpot.snt
1,1

0+2,1+1,2+1,3+1
0
0
eff_charge = 1.5, 0.5
gl = 1.0, 0.0
gs = 5.586, -3.826

Y

2

save_input_ui.txt

ckpot.snt

model space

```
2 2 2 2
1 0 1 1 -1 ! 1 = p 0p_1/2
2 0 1 3 -1 ! 2 = p 0p_3/2
3 0 1 1 1 ! 3 = n 0p_1/2
4 0 1 3 1 ! 4 = n 0p_3/2
```

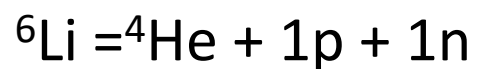
! interaction

```
4 0
1 1 2.41900
2 2 1.12900
3 3 2.41900
4 4 1.12900
```

```
34 0
1 1 1 1 0 0.24400
1 1 2 2 0 -5.05260
1 2 1 2 1 0.73440
1 2 1 2 2 -1.14430
1 2 2 2 2 1.74230
2 2 2 2 0 -3.32870
2 2 2 2 2 0.08780
3 3 3 3 0 0.24400
3 3 4 4 0 -5.05260
3 4 3 4 1 0.73440
3 4 3 4 2 -1.14430
3 4 4 4 2 1.74230
4 4 4 4 0 -3.32870
4 4 4 4 2 0.08780
1 3 1 3 0 0.24400
1 3 1 3 1 -4.29215
1 3 1 4 1 -0.85185
1 3 2 3 1 0.85185
1 3 2 4 0 -5.05260
1 3 2 4 1 1.76980
```

```
1 4 1 4 1 -2.91415
2 3 1 4 1 3.64855
2 3 2 3 1 -2.91415
1 4 1 4 2 -2.60110
2 3 1 4 2 -1.45680
2 3 2 3 2 -2.60110
1 4 2 4 1 -2.26670
2 3 2 4 1 2.26670
1 4 2 4 2 1.23199
2 3 2 4 2 -1.23199
2 4 2 4 0 -3.32870
2 4 2 4 1 -3.43620
2 4 2 4 2 0.08780
2 4 2 4 3 -7.26680
```

• Output



summary_Li6_ckpot.txt

Energy levels

N	J	prty	N_Jp	T	E(MeV)	Ex(MeV)	log-file
1	1	+	1	0	-5.433	0.000	log_Li6_ckpot_m0p.txt
2	3	+	1	0	-5.009	0.424	log_Li6_ckpot_m0p.txt
3	0	+	1	1	-3.910	1.523	log_Li6_ckpot_m0p.txt
4	1	+	2	0	-1.273	4.160	log_Li6_ckpot_m0p.txt
5	2	+	1	0	-0.510	4.923	log_Li6_ckpot_m0p.txt

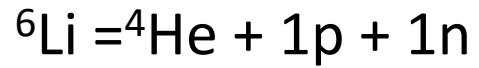
B(E2) (> -0.0 W.u.) mass = 6 1 W.u. = 0.6 e² fm⁴

J_i	Ex_i	J_f	Ex_f	dE	B(E2)->	B(E2)<-
3+(1)	0.424	1+(1)	0.000	0.424	2.8(4.3)	6.5(10.1)
1+(2)	4.160	1+(1)	0.000	4.160	3.1(4.7)	3.1(4.7)
1+(2)	4.160	3+(1)	0.424	3.736	0.0(0.1)	0.0(0.0)
2+(1)	4.923	1+(1)	0.000	4.923	2.0(3.1)	3.3(5.1)
2+(1)	4.923	3+(1)	0.424	4.499	1.9(2.9)	1.3(2.1)
2+(1)	4.923	0+(1)	1.523	3.400	0.0(0.0)	0.0(0.0)
2+(1)	4.923	1+(2)	4.160	0.763	2.2(3.4)	3.6(5.6)

B(M1) (> -0.0 W.u.) mass = 6 1 W.u. = 1.8 mu_N²

J_i	Ex_i	J_f	Ex_f	dE	B(M1)->	B(M1)<-
0+(1)	1.523	1+(1)	0.000	1.523	7.964(4.45)	2.655(1.48)
1+(2)	4.160	1+(1)	0.000	4.160	0.000(0.00)	0.000(0.00)
1+(2)	4.160	0+(1)	1.523	2.637	0.130(0.07)	0.390(0.22)
2+(1)	4.923	1+(1)	0.000	4.923	0.000(0.00)	0.000(0.00)
2+(1)	4.923	3+(1)	0.424	4.499	0.003(0.00)	0.002(0.00)
2+(1)	4.923	1+(2)	4.160	0.763	0.003(0.00)	0.004(0.00)

• Output



1

- log_Li6_ckpot_m0p.txt
- log_Li6_ckpot_tr_m0p_m0p.tx

2

- log_Li6_ckpot_j0p.txt
- log_Li6_ckpot_j2p.txt
- log_Li6_ckpot_j4p.txt
- ...
- log_Li6_ckpot_tr_j0p_j0p.txt
- log_Li6_ckpot_tr_j0p_j2p.txt
- log_Li6_ckpot_tr_j0p_j4p.txt
- ...

$$\mu = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \sqrt{\frac{J}{(J+1)(2J+1)}} \langle \alpha J || M_1 || \alpha J \rangle$$

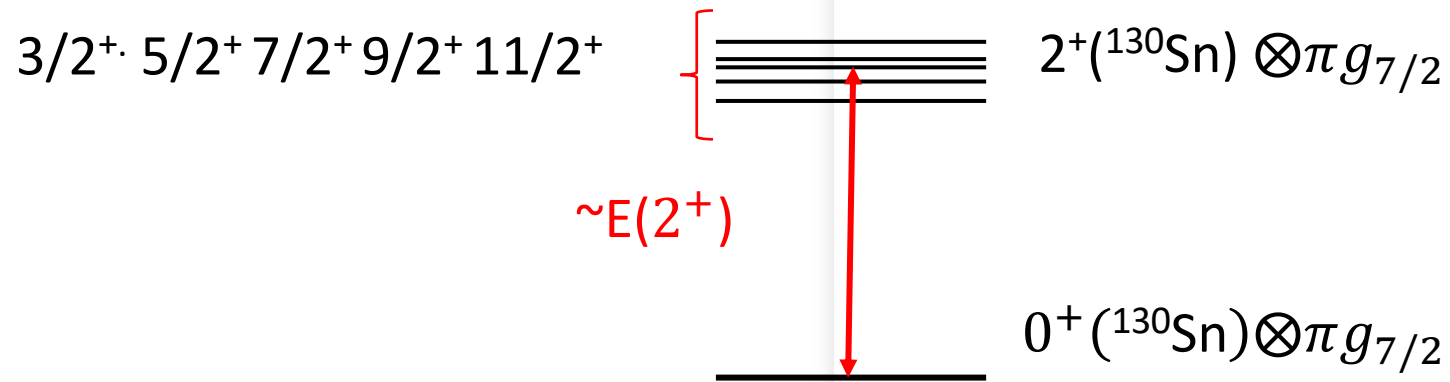
$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{16\pi}{5}} \sqrt{\frac{J(2J-1)}{(J+1)(2J+1)(2J+3)}} \langle \alpha J || Q_2 || \alpha J \rangle$$

1. Investigate the development of collectivity in $^{131}\text{Sb} = ^{130}\text{Sn} + 1\pi$

- Calculate $E(2)$ and $B(E2; 2^+ \rightarrow 0^+)$ in ^{130}Sn
- Calculate energies and $B(E2)$ in ^{131}Sb

$$e_p = 1.7e \quad e_n = 0.7e$$

Weak particle-core coupling scheme:



$$\sum B(E2; \uparrow) = B(E2; 0_{gs}^+ \rightarrow 2^+)_{core}$$

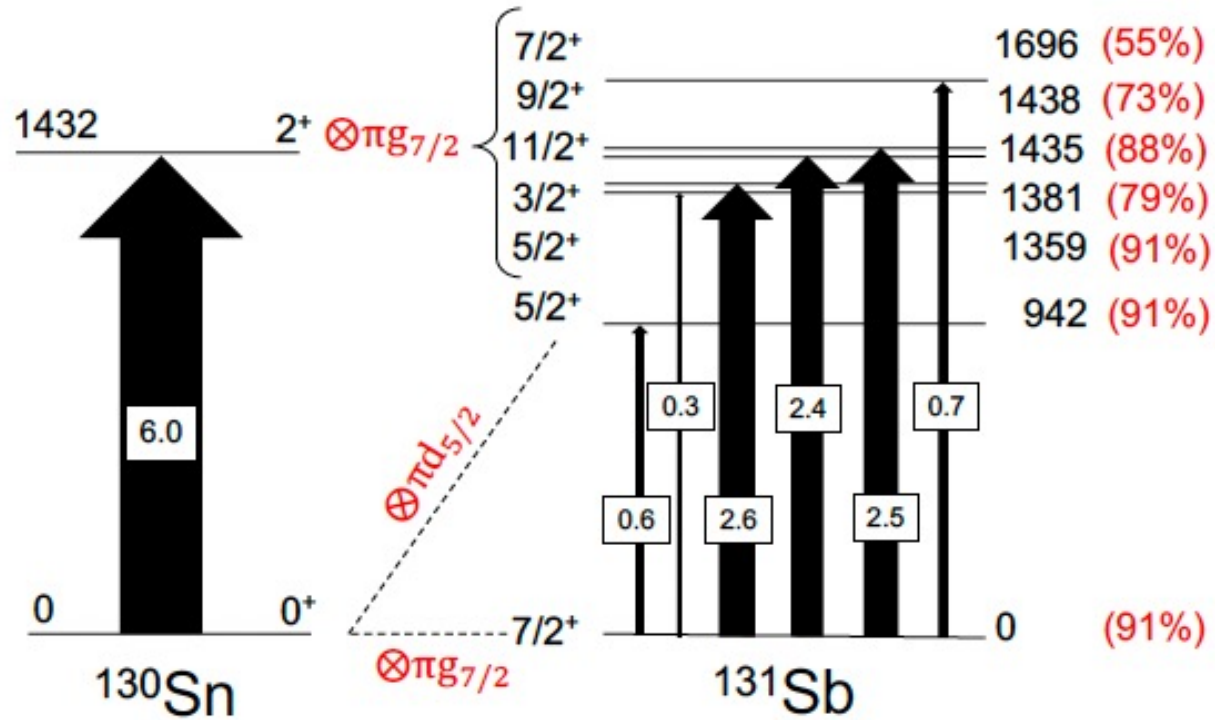
$$B(E2; J \rightarrow 7/2^+) = B(E2; 2^+ \rightarrow 0_{gs}^+)_{core}$$

$$B(E2; \uparrow) = \left(\overbrace{e_p}^p \frac{A_p}{\sqrt{2J+1}} \right)^2 + \left(\overbrace{e_n}^n \frac{A_n}{\sqrt{2J+1}} \right)^2 + \overbrace{2e_p e_n}^{np} \frac{A_p A_n}{(2J+1)}$$

1. Investigate the development of collectivity in $^{131}\text{Sb} = ^{130}\text{Sn} + 1\pi$

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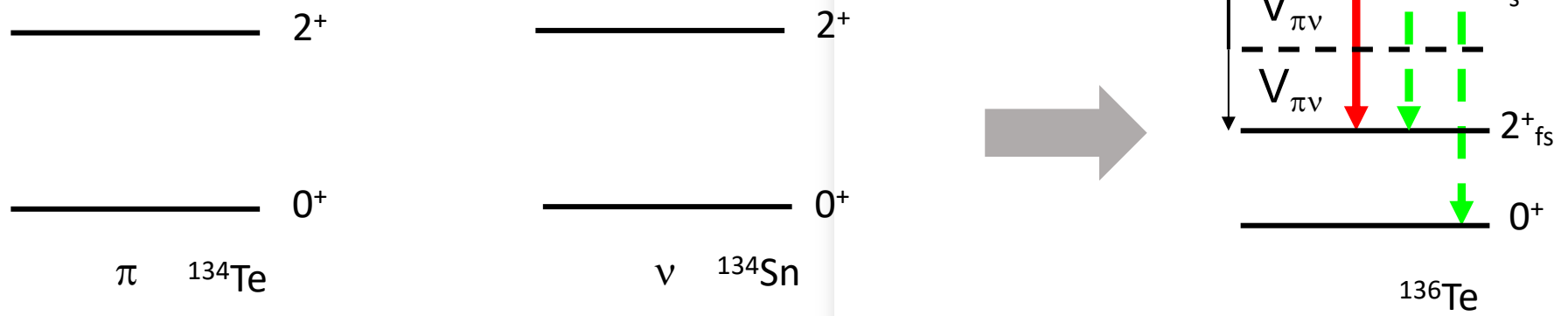


The sum of the fragmented $B(E2)$ strength is a factor 1.6 larger than the $B(E2; 0^+ \rightarrow 2^+)$ in ^{130}Sn , in contrast with the expectation of a pure weak coupling scheme

2. Investigate the 2^+ MS states in $^{136}\text{Te} = ^{134}\text{Sn} \otimes ^{134}\text{Te}$

1. Calculate the yrast 2^+ state of ^{134}Sn
2. Calculate the yrast 2^+ of ^{134}Te
3. Calculate energies, $B(E2)$, $B(M1)$ for the first two 2^+ states of ^{136}Te

Two-state model



$$|2^+_{FSS}\rangle = \alpha|0^+(\pi)\rangle|2^+(\nu)\rangle + \beta|0^+(\nu)\rangle|2^+(\pi)\rangle$$

$$|2^+_{MS}\rangle = \alpha|0^+(\pi)\rangle|2^+(\nu)\rangle - \beta|0^+(\nu)\rangle|2^+(\pi)\rangle$$

$|2^+_{MS}\rangle$ characterized by

- strong M1 to 2^+_{FSS} due its isovector nature
- weak E2 to 0^+ due to the partial cancellation of the neutron and proton contributions

Seniority

Seniority quantum number corresponds to the number of alike nucleons in every single j orbital that are not in $J = 0$ pairs

Related to the strong short attractiveness of the nuclear interaction $\rightarrow$ two particles in a j^2 configuration are strongly bound when coupled to $J=0 \rightarrow$ a simple schematic interaction as the pairing force is introduced which acts only in $J=0$ two particle states & whose eigenstates can be classified by seniority quantum number

For $j \leq \frac{7}{2}$ seniority is automatically conserved

For $j \geq \frac{9}{2}$ seniority breaking effects may be observed being the eigenstates admixtures of states with different seniorities

However, for $j = \frac{9}{2}$ it was shown that there is a partial conservation among the $J=4$ and 6 states. There is a state with ($v=4$ $J=4$) and a state with $v=4$ $J=6$) independently from the used interaction [Van Isacker PRL 100, 052501 (2008)]

3. Seniority in Ni isotopes with N from 42 to 48

1. Calculate the excitation energy of the 2^+ states and the $B(E2; 2^+ \rightarrow 0^+)$

^{56}Ni Core, valence neutron in the $f_{5/2} p_{3/2} p_{1/2} g_{9/2}$ model space

$$^{70}\text{Ni} - ^{76}\text{Ni}: (g_{9/2})^2 - (g_{9/2})^{-2}: J=0^+(v=0), 2^+, 4^+, 6^+, 8^+ (v=2)$$

$$^{72}\text{Ni} - ^{74}\text{Ni} (g_{9/2})^4 - (g_{9/2})^{-4}: J=0^+ (1 v=0, 1 v=4); J=2^+ (1 v=2, v=4); J=4^+ (1 v=2, 2 v=4); \\ J=6^+ (1 v=2, 2 v=4); J=8^+ (1 v=2, 1 v=4)$$

$$\langle j^n v J || B(E2) || j^n v J' \rangle = \frac{2j+1-2n}{2j+1-2v} \langle j^v v J || B(E2) || j^v v J' \rangle$$

$$\langle j^n v J || B(E2) || j^n v - 2 J' \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{(n-v+2)(2j+3-n-v)}{2(2j+3-2v)}} \langle j^v v J || B(E2) || j^v v - 2 J' \rangle$$