

# Proxy-SU(3) symmetry in heavy nuclei

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# The people behind the work

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# Shell model algebras with $SU(3)$ subalgebras

shell algebra

sd U(6) J.P. Elliott (1958)

pf U(10)

sdg U(15)

pfh U(21)

sdgi U(28)

pfhj U(36)

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

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

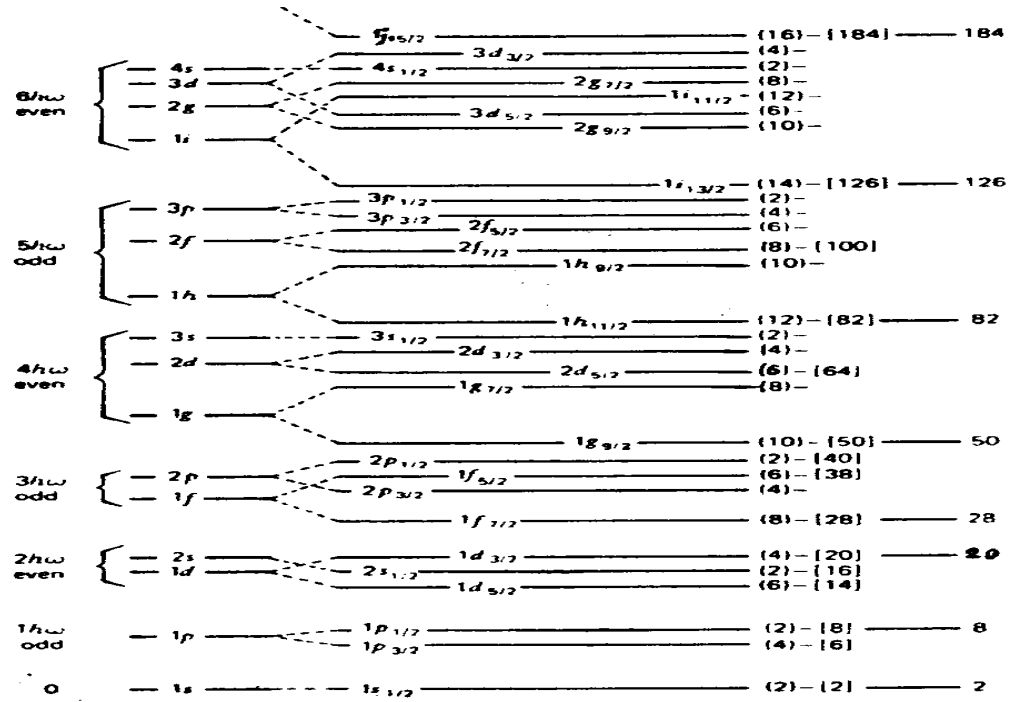
	sd	pf	sdg	pfh	sdgi	pfhj
	U(6)	U(10)	U(15)	U(21)	U(28)	U(36)
N						
2	(4,0)	(6,0)	(8,0)	(10,0)	(12,0)	(14,0)
4	(4,2)	(8,2)	(12,2)	(16,2)	(20,2)	(24,2)
6	(6,0)	(12,0)	(18,0)	(24,0)	(30,0)	(36,0)
8	(2,4)	(10,4)	(18,4)	(26,4)	(34,4)	(42,4)
10	(0,4)	(10,4)	(20,4)	(30,4)	(40,4)	(50,4)
12	(0,0)	(12,0)	(24,0)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



## 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

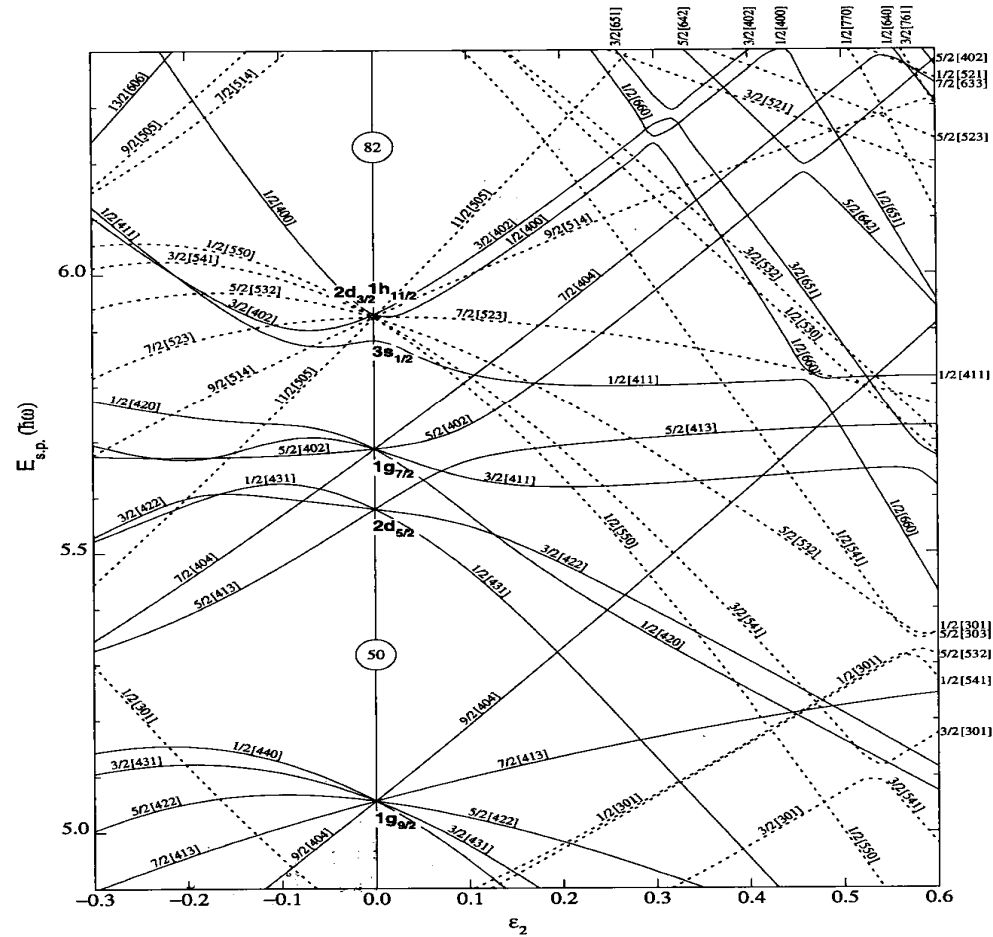


Figure 5. Nilsson diagram for neutrons,  $50 \leq N \leq 82$  ( $\epsilon_4 = \epsilon_2^2/6$ ).



# Nilsson model

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

$K$  z-projection of total angular momentum

$N$  oscillator quanta

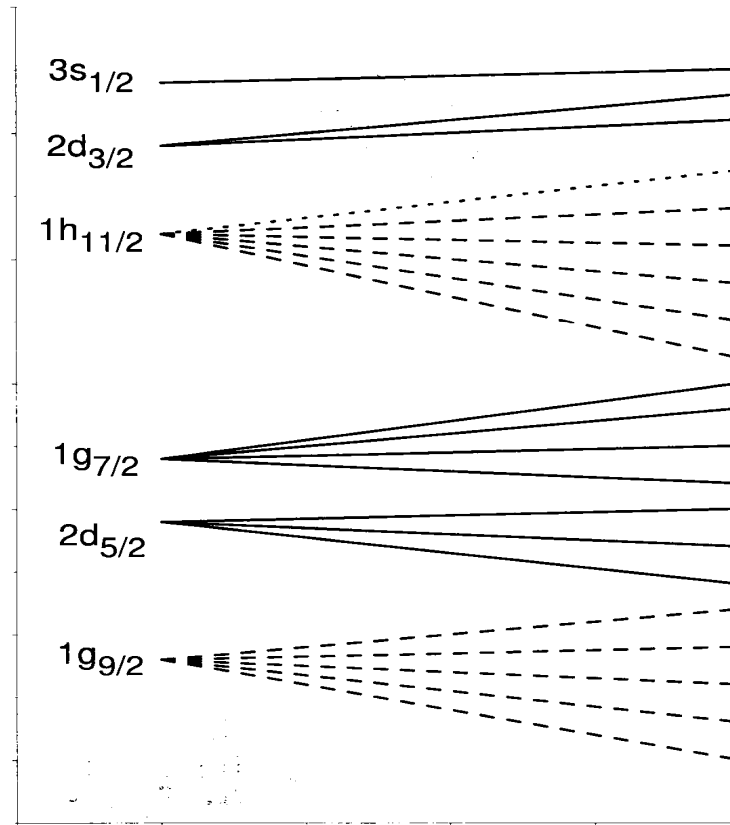
$N_z$  oscillator quanta in z-direction

$\Lambda$  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



# 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

# 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)
	+intruders	

# Example: $^{168}\text{Er}$ 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,  $\gamma_1$ , first K=4, first K=6, ...

(50,14) contains:

$\beta_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ , 2<sup>nd</sup> K=4, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$

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)
- Odd-odd, odd nuclei
- $A < 100$
- Scissors mode
- p-n pairs

V.K.B. Kota

# Outlook

- Two shells

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

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

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

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

- Proxy- $O(6)$

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

$$pf \text{ shell } U(10) \supset O(6)$$

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

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PRC 95 (2017) 064325 and 064326