

## Models with spatially unfavoured bosons

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### Abstract

In two recent papers Fujita *et al.* [1] report on results of (<sup>3</sup>He,t) charge-exchange experiments that determine Gamow–Teller (GT) strength in nuclei with mass numbers  $A = 42, 46, 50$  and  $54$ . They observe a concentration of most of the GT strength in the lowest  $1^+$  state at  $0.611$  MeV in the  $^{42}\text{Ca} \rightarrow ^{42}\text{Sc}$  reaction. In parallel, also results of deuteron-transfer experiments in this region of the nuclear chart have become available [2]. In this talk I propose an explanation of the charge-exchange and deuteron-transfer results in terms of a model that assumes nucleons in two orbitals with radial quantum number  $n$ , orbital angular momentum  $l$  and total angular momenta  $j = l \pm 1/2$  [3].

This fermionic model defines elementary modes, in terms of which a boson model can be constructed. A long time ago Elliott and co-workers showed that an isospin-invariant version of the interacting boson model (IBM) with  $s$  and  $d$  bosons [4] could be constructed in terms of isovector bosons (IBM-3) [5] or of both isoscalar and isovector bosons (IBM-4) [6]. In the models considered to date all bosons correspond to nucleon pairs in spatially symmetric states, *i.e.*, to two-nucleon configurations that are favoured under  $SU(4)$ . The bosonic model based on charge-exchange and deuteron-transfer data indeed contains the bosons of IBM-4 but also a  $p$  ( $L = 1$ ) isovector boson, which corresponds to a spatially unfavoured fermion pair. Its presence is an inevitable consequence of the spin-orbit interaction. Some algebraic properties of models with spatially unfavoured bosons are discussed.

### References

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