# Shape coexistence and mixing within the Bohr model 

A. Ait Ben Mennana ${ }^{1}$, R. Benjedi ${ }^{1}$, R. Budaca ${ }^{2}$, A. I. Budaca ${ }^{2}$, P. Buganu ${ }^{2}$, Y. EL Bassem ${ }^{1,3}$, A. Lahbas ${ }^{1,4}$, M. Oulne ${ }^{1}$<br>${ }^{1}$ High Energy Physics and Astrophysics Laboratory, Department of Physics, Faculty of Science Semlalia, Cadi Ayyad University, P. O. B. 2390, Marrakesh, Morocco<br>${ }^{2}$ Horia Hulubei-National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, 077125, Bucharest-Magurele, Romania<br>${ }^{3}$ Research Team ERMAM, Polydisciplinary Faculty of Ouarzazate, Ibn Zohr University, Box 638, Ouarzazate, Morocco<br>${ }^{4}$ ESMaR, Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Mohammed V University in Rabat, 10000 Rabat, Morocco


#### Abstract

Shape evolution as a function of the total angular momentum, respectively shape mixing and coexistence phenomena could be alternatively investigated in the frame of the Bohr-Mottelson model by considering a polynomial potential in the $\beta$ variable, which can simulate two minima separated by a barrier [1]. For a small height of the barrier, one has shape fluctuations as in the case of a critical point of a shape phase transition, while by increasing the barrier, the coexistence and mixing features emerge [2]. Preliminary applications of the model for several nuclei as ${ }^{238} \mathrm{Pu},{ }^{152} \mathrm{Nd},{ }^{170} \mathrm{Hf}$ [1], ${ }^{76} \mathrm{Kr}$ [2], ${ }^{72,74,76} \mathrm{Se}$ [3], ${ }^{96,98,100} \mathrm{Mo}$ [4], ${ }^{74} \mathrm{Ge},{ }^{74} \mathrm{Kr}$ [5] and ${ }^{80} \mathrm{Ge}$ [6], come to support this assumption. Moreover, the model has been recently applied for ${ }^{42} \mathrm{Ca}$ [7], hoping to contribute in this way to a better understanding of its level structure, respectively opening a door for other future applications of the model in the region of light nuclei.


## References

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