

Bohr-Mottelson Hamiltonian with octic potential and the shape coexistence phenomenon

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Abstract

The Bohr-Mottelson Hamiltonian [1,2] has been numerically solved for an octic potential in the β variable for both axial and γ -unstable deformations [3,4]. The Bessel functions of the first kind are used as a basis of diagonalization involving the methods developed in Refs. [5–8]. The model, due to the ability of the octic potential to simulate different scenarios of deformations, is suitable to describe ground-state shape phase transitions and critical points, respectively shape coexistence and mixing phenomena. Preliminary applications for the experimental data of the $^{98-106}\text{Ru}$ and $^{106-116}\text{Cd}$ isotopic chains [3,4], respectively of the ^{96}Zr , ^{96}Mo , ^{96}Ru isobars [9] come to support this ability of the model. Moreover, recent results obtained for the $^{52,54}\text{Cr}$ isotopes [10] indicate the possibility of the model to describe anomalous $B(E2)$ transitions in the ground state band.

References

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