Why Nilsson Quantum Numbers Remain Good at Moderate Deformations?

Dennis Bonatsos

Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics, National Centre for Scientific Research "Demokritos", GR-15310 Aghia Paraskevi, Attiki, Greece

The Nilsson model is a simple microscopic model which has been extensively used over the years for the interpretation of a bulk of experimental results. The single particle orbitals in this model are labeled by quantum numbers which are good in the limit of large nuclear deformations. However, it is generally admitted that these quantum numbers remain good even at moderate deformations. We show that this fact is due to the existence of an underlying approximate symmetry, called the proxy-SU(3) symmetry [1–3]. The implications of proxy-SU(3) on various aspects of nuclear structure will be discussed.

References

- D. Bonatsos, I. E., N. Minkov, A. Martinou, R. B. Cakirli, R. F. Casten, and K. Blaum, Proxy SU(3) symmetry in heavy deformed nuclei, Phys. Rev. C 95, 064325 (2017).
- [2] D. Bonatsos, I. E. Assimakis, N. Minkov, A. Martinou, S. Sarantopoulou, R. B. Cakirli, R. F., and K. Blaum, Analytic predictions for nuclear shapes, prolate dominance and the prolate-oblate shape transition in the proxy-SU(3) model, Phys. Rev. C 95, 064326 (2017).
- [3] D. Bonatsos, Prolate over oblate dominance in deformed nuclei as a consequence of the SU(3) symmetry and the Pauli principle, Letter to the Editor, Eur. Phys. J. A 53, 148 (2017).