

Realistic Shell Model: Consistently Facing the Four Quadrants around ^{208}Pb

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Joint LIA COLL-AGAIN, COPIGAL, and POLITA Workshop



Region around ^{208}Pb

Nuclei around doubly magic nucleus ^{208}Pb are a very interesting laboratory to study nuclear forces

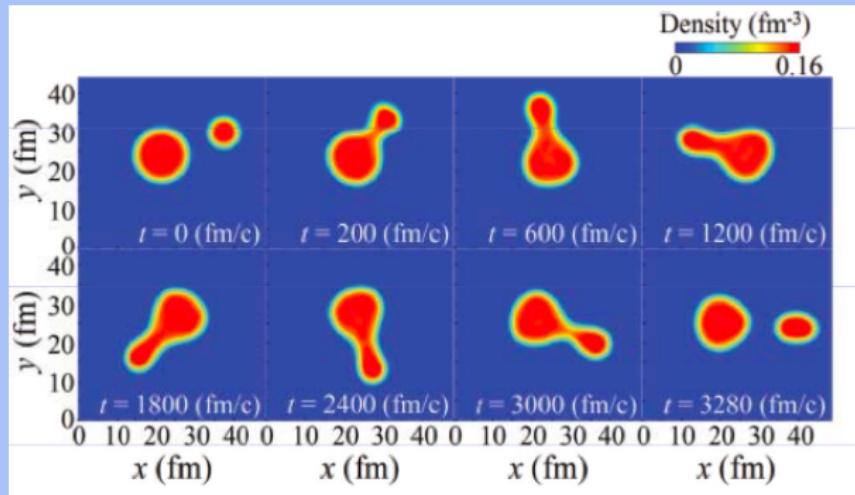
Z	204Ra	205Ra	206Ra	207Ra	208Ra	209Ra	210Ra	211Ra	212Ra	213Ra	214Ra	215Ra	216Ra	217Ra	218Ra	219Ra	220Ra
	203At	204At	205At	206At	207At	208At	209At	210At	211At	212At	213At	214At	215At	216At	217At	218At	219At
84	202Po	203Po	204Po	205Po	206Po	207Po	208Po	209Po	210Po	211Po	212Po	213Po	214Po	215Po	216Po	217Po	218Po
	201Bi	202Bi	203Bi	204Bi	205Bi	206Bi	207Bi	208Bi	209Bi	210Bi	211Bi	212Bi	213Bi	214Bi	215Bi	216Bi	217Bi
82	200Pb	201Pb	202Pb	203Pb	204Pb	205Pb	206Pb	207Pb	208Pb	209Pb	210Pb	211Pb	212Pb	213Pb	214Pb	215Pb	216Pb
	199Tl	200Tl	201Tl	202Tl	203Tl	204Tl	205Tl	206Tl	207Tl	208Tl	209Tl	210Tl	211Tl	212Tl	213Tl	214Tl	215Tl
80	198Hg	199Hg	200Hg	201Hg	202Hg	203Hg	204Hg	205Hg	206Hg	207Hg	208Hg	209Hg	210Hg	211Hg	212Hg	213Hg	214Hg
	197Au	198Au	199Au	200Au	201Au	202Au	203Au	204Au	205Au	206Au	207Au	208Au	209Au	210Au			
78	196Pt	197Pt	198Pt	199Pt	200Pt	201Pt	202Pt	203Pt	204Pt	205Pt							
	118	120	122	124	126	128	130	132							N		

- Both “single-particle” & collective states are manifest



Region around ^{208}Pb

M multinucleon transfer reactions



picture from L. Corradi talk at "Interplay of Structure and Dynamics of heavy ion collisions"

ECT* Trento May 14-15, 2015

- ISOLDE
- SPES-project



Realistic Shell-Model Calculations

Shell model \Rightarrow well-established approach to obtain a microscopic description of both collective and single-particle properties of nuclei



Napoli group

- A. Covello
- A. Gargano (INFN)
- L. Coraggio (INFN)
- N. I. (SUN & INFN)

● HARMONIA-POLITA project



Shell-model effective Hamiltonian

The shell-model hamiltonian has to take into account in an effective way all the degrees of freedom not explicitly considered

Microscopic approach

$$V_{NN} \text{ (+ } V_{NNN}) \Rightarrow \text{many-body theory} \Rightarrow H_{\text{eff}}$$

Definition

The eigenvalues of H_{eff} belong to the set of eigenvalues of the full nuclear hamiltonian

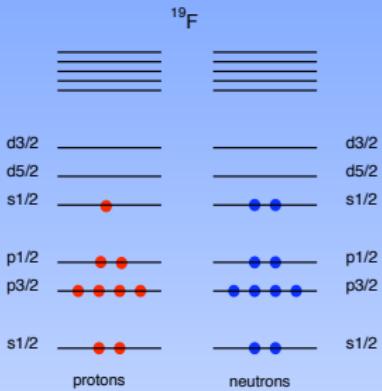


Shell-model effective Hamiltonian

A-nucleon system Schrödinger equation

$$H|\Psi_\nu\rangle = E_\nu|\Psi_\nu\rangle$$

$$H = H_0 + H_1 = \sum_{i=1}^A (T_i + U_i) + \sum_{i < j} (V_{ij}^{NN} - U_i)$$



Shell-model effective Hamiltonian

A-nucleon system Schrödinger equation

$$H|\Psi_\nu\rangle = E_\nu|\Psi_\nu\rangle$$

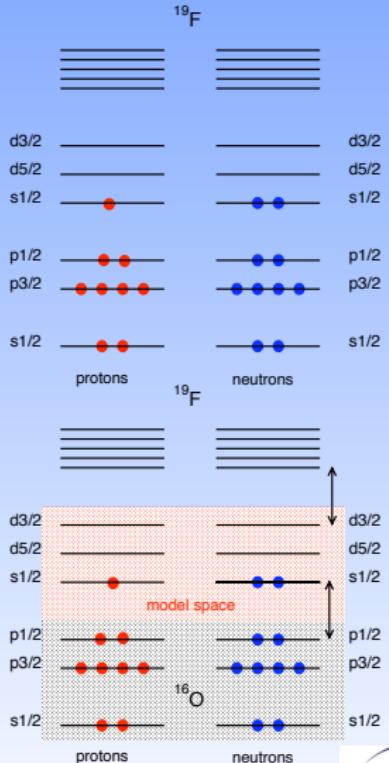
$$H = H_0 + H_1 = \sum_{i=1}^A (T_i + U_i) + \sum_{i < j} (V_{ij}^{NN} - U_i)$$

Model space

$$|\Phi_i\rangle = [a_1^\dagger a_2^\dagger \dots a_n^\dagger]_i |c\rangle \Rightarrow P = \sum_{i=1}^d |\Phi_i\rangle\langle\Phi_i|$$

Model-space eigenvalue problem

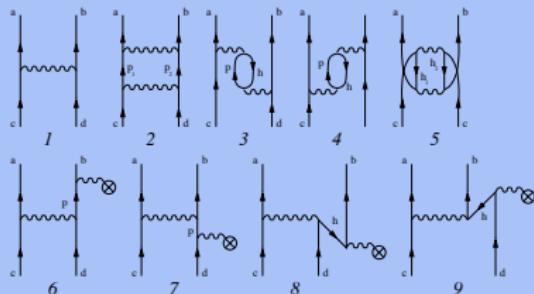
$$H_{\text{eff}} P |\Psi_\alpha\rangle = E_\alpha P |\Psi_\alpha\rangle$$



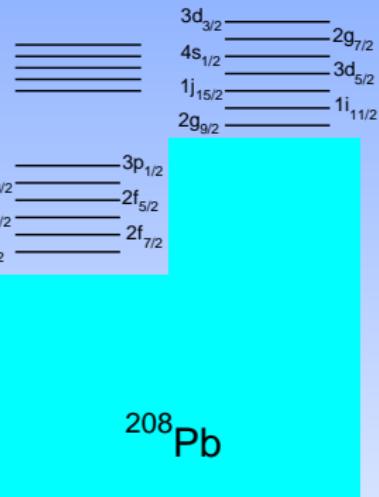
The shell-model effective hamiltonian

Perturbative approach

$$H_{\text{eff}} = \hat{Q} - \hat{Q}' \int \hat{Q} + \hat{Q}' \int \hat{Q} \int \hat{Q} - \hat{Q}' \int \hat{Q} \int \hat{Q} \int \hat{Q} \dots,$$
$$\hat{Q} \text{ box} \Rightarrow \hat{Q}(\epsilon) = PH_1P + PH_1Q \frac{1}{\epsilon - QHQ} QH_1P$$



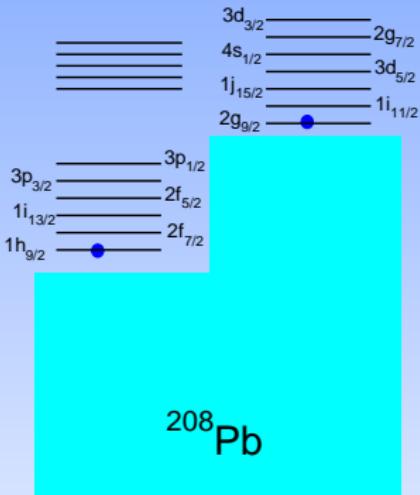
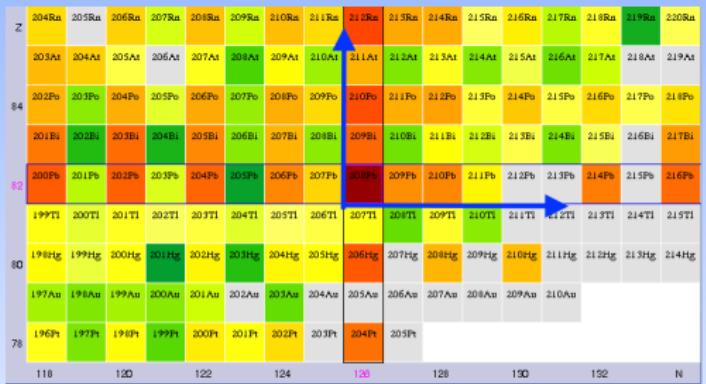
Consistently Facing the Four Quadrants around ^{208}Pb



protons

neutrons

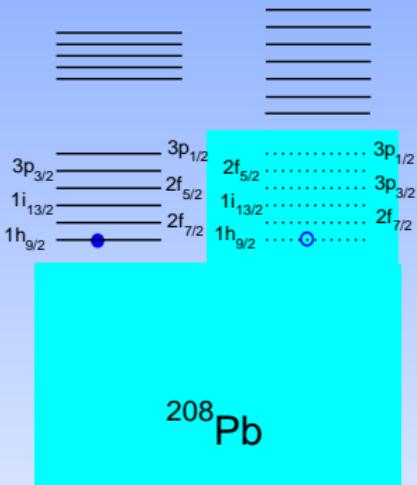
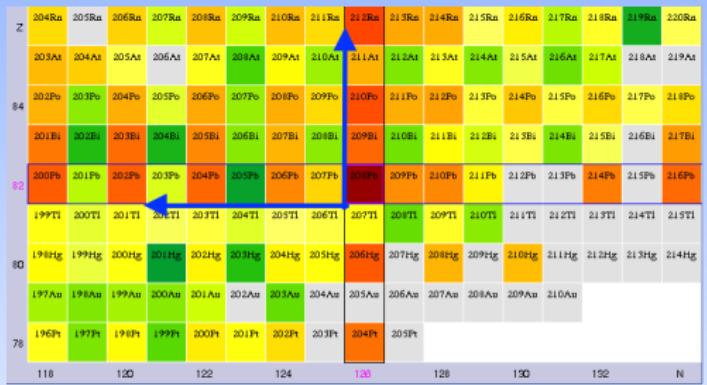
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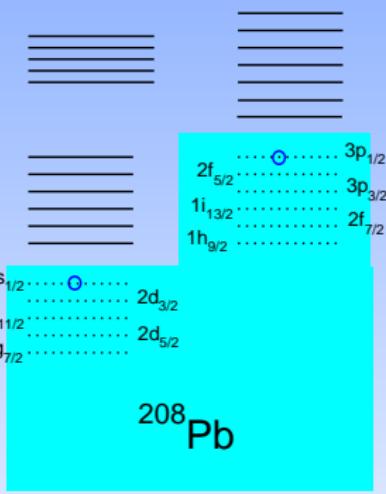
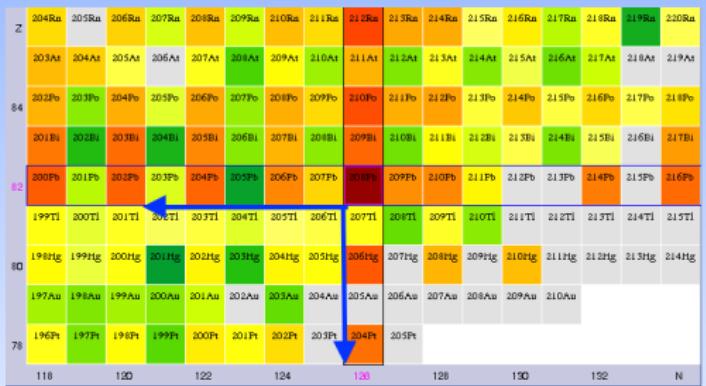
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protons

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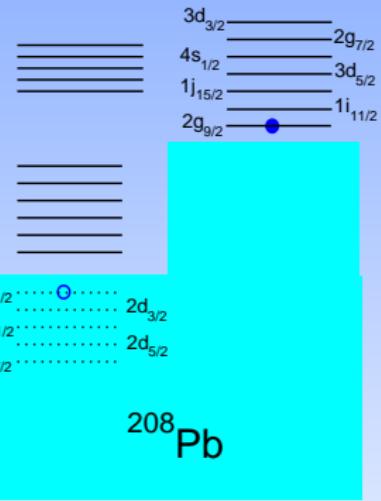
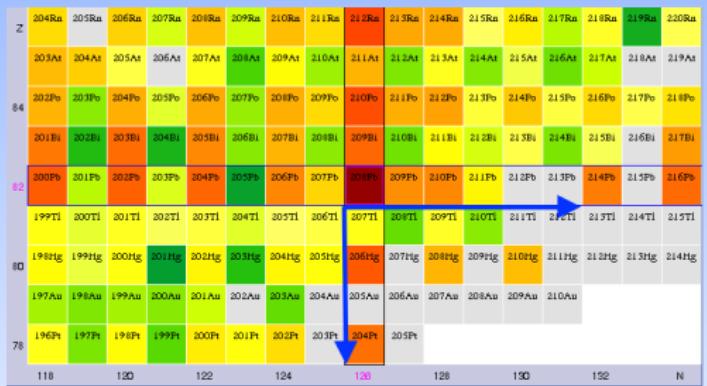
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protons

neutrons

Consistently Facing the Four Quadrants around ^{208}Pb

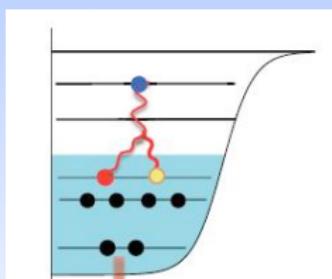


protons

neutrons

Results

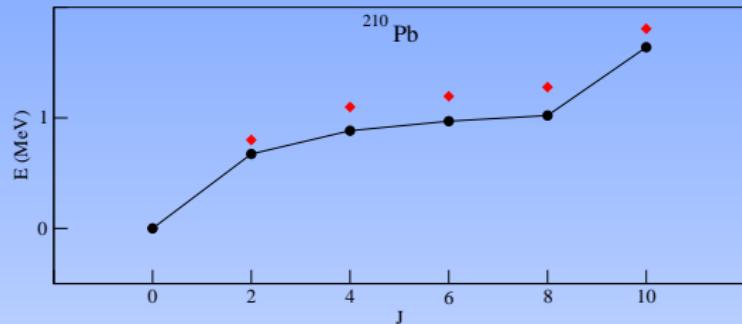
- V_{low-k} from the high-precision NN CD-Bonn potential
- Single-particle energies from the experiment \Rightarrow reduced role of $3N$ force



	208Pb126	
3p _{1/2}	-166	
3p _{3/2}	-681	
2f _{5/2}	-977	
1i _{13/2}	-2191	
2f _{7/2}	-2902	
1h _{9/2}	-3799	
		3d _{3/2} -1400
		2g _{7/2} -1446
		4s _{1/2} -1905
		3d _{5/2} -2370
		1j _{15/2} -2514
		1i _{11/2} -3158
		2g _{9/2} -3937
3p _{1/2}	-7368	
3s _{1/2}	-8013	2f _{5/2} -7938
2d _{3/2}	-8364	3p _{3/2} -8266
1h _{11/2}	-9361	1i _{13/2} -9001
2d _{5/2}	-9696	2f _{7/2} -9708
1g _{9/2}	-11487	1h _{9/2} -10781
	Protons	Neutrons



Results: 2 valence-particles nuclei

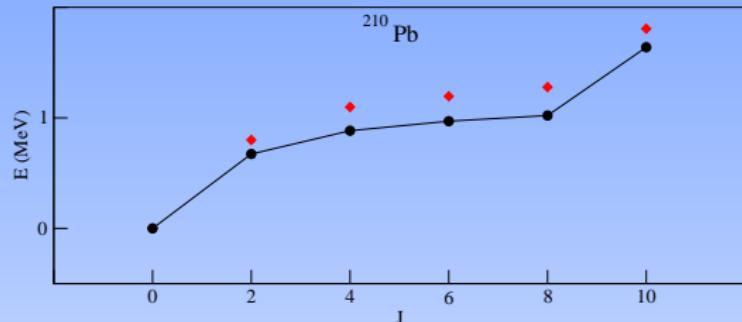


- $(g_{9/2})^2 \nu\nu$ multiplet ($J^\pi = 0^+, \dots, 8^+$)

$E_{exp}(3^-)$ MeV	$E_{th}(3^-)$ MeV
1.870	1.993
2.828	2.915



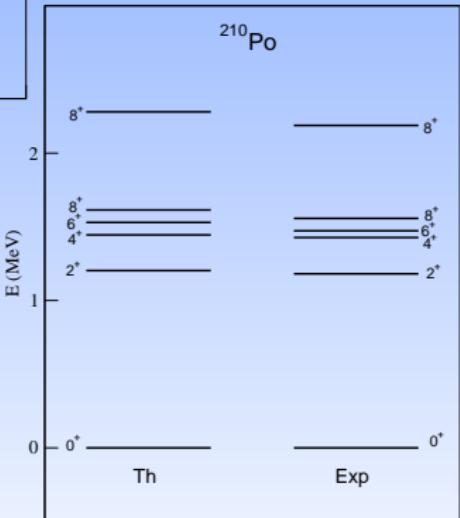
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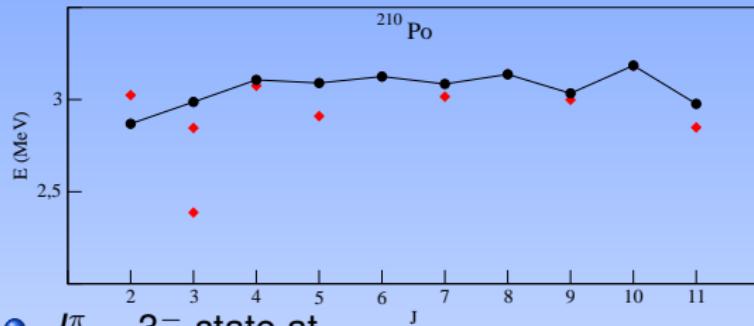
- $(g_{9/2})^2 \nu\nu$ multiplet ($J^\pi = 0^+, \dots, 8^+$)

$E_{\text{exp}}(3^-)$ MeV	$E_{\text{th}}(3^-)$ MeV
1.870	1.993
2.828	2.915

- low-energy spectrum up to 2.3 MeV
- $(h_{9/2})^2 \pi\pi$ multiplet ($J^\pi = 0^+, \dots, 8^+$)



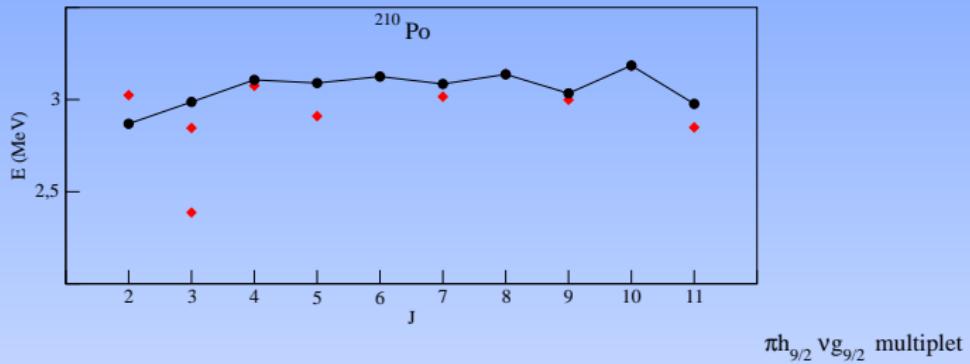
Results: 2 valence-particles nuclei



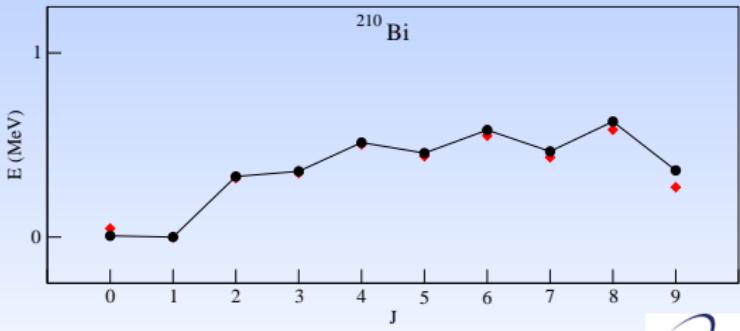
- $J^\pi = 3^-$ state at 2.4 MeV \Rightarrow collective excitation
- other negative parity states arising from core excitations in the range 3.5-4.5 MeV



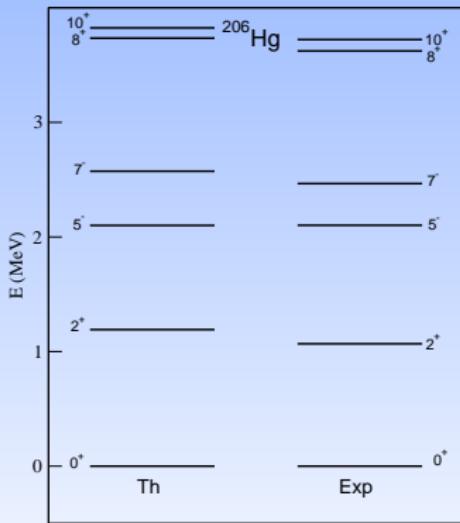
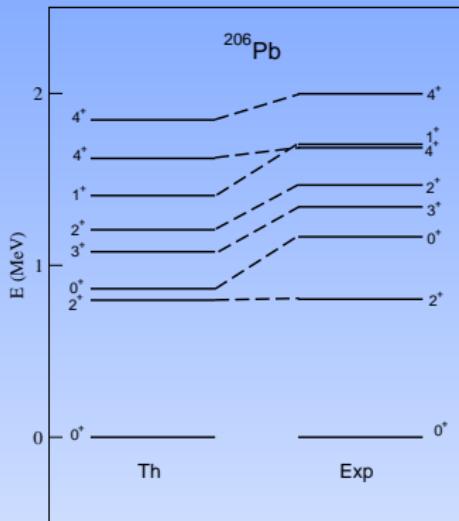
Results: 2 valence-particles nuclei



- violation of Nordheim strong coupling rule

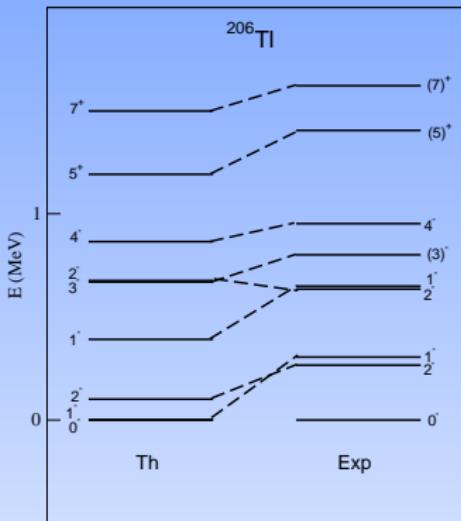


Results: 2 valence-holes nuclei

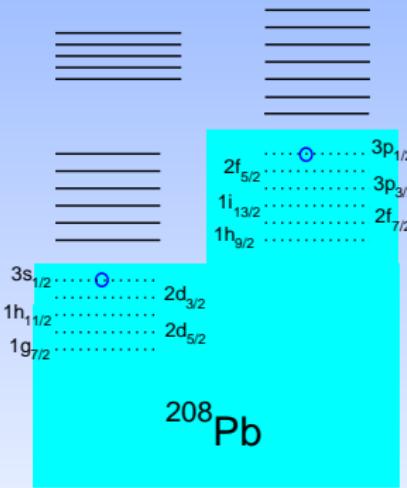


- ^{206}Pb energy spectrum up to 2.0 MeV
- scanty experimental information on ^{206}Hg

Results: 2 valence-holes nuclei



- no multiplets
- apart from 1^- states, max discrepancy $\simeq 200$ keV



Takeaway points

- consistent approach to the four quadrants around ^{208}Pb
- good reproduction of low-energy spectra
- no adjustable parameters
- core excitations



Perspectives

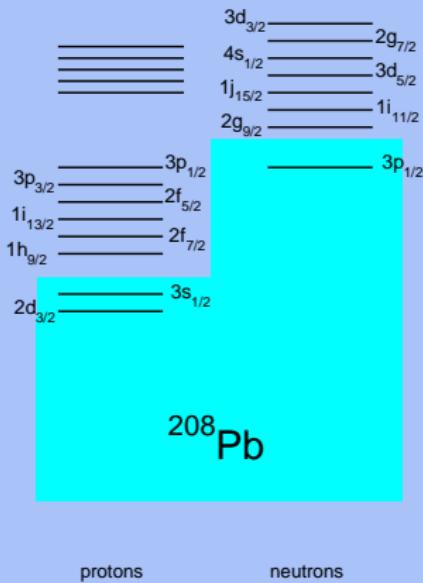
Explicit inclusion of $N = 126$ and $Z = 82$ cross-shell excitations

- computational complexity grows very fast
- Example: ^{210}Po
2 protons in (82-126) shell

$$\downarrow \\ 10^3$$

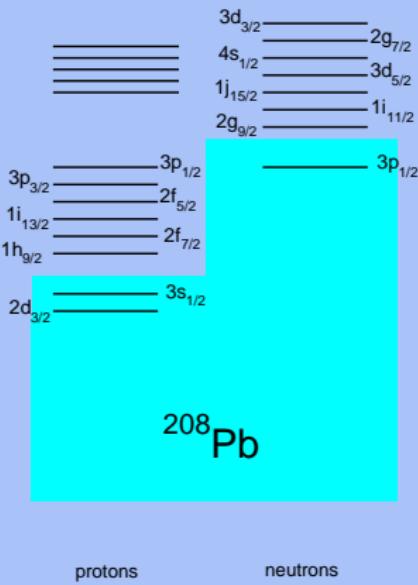
8 protons in (82-126) shell +
 $d_{3/2}, s_{1/2}$

$$\downarrow \\ 500 \times 10^6$$

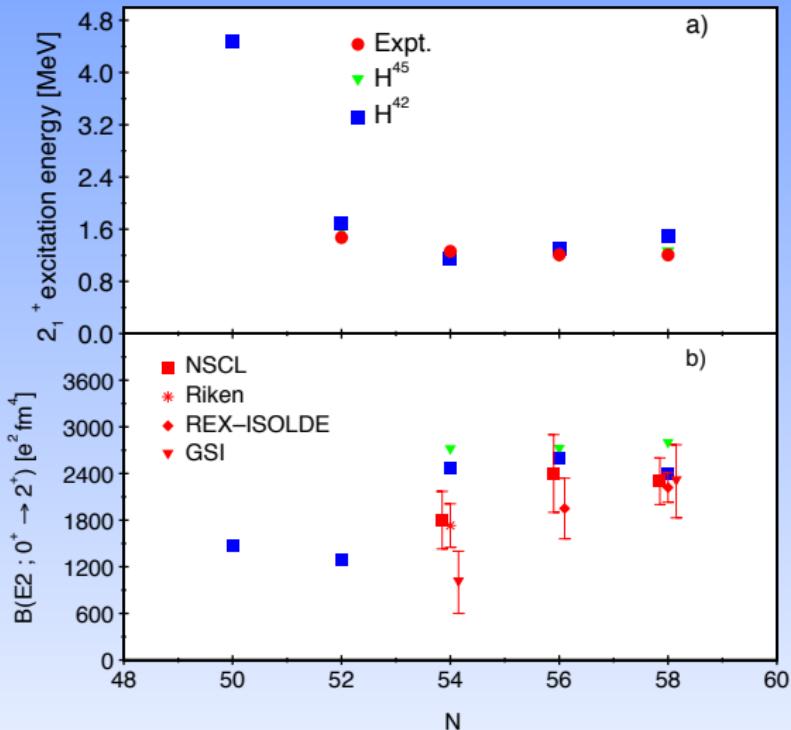


Double step approach

- shell-model effective hamiltonian defined in a large model space ("mother hamiltonian")
- relevant degrees of freedom that characterize the physical system
- unitary transformation of the "mother hamiltonian" into a reduced model space



Quadrupole collectivity in light tin isotopes



L. Coraggio, A. Covello, A. Gargano, N. I., and T. T. S. Kuo,
Phys. Rev. C **91**, 041301 (2015).



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