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## Pygmy resonance above excited states

### Content

Possible existence of a pygmy resonance above excited states in  $^{80}\text{Ge}$  is studied within the quasi-particle version of equation of motion phonon method (EMPM) [1]. In EMPM, a set of iterative equations of motion is constructed and solved to yield the states composed of ( $n = 2, 3, \dots$ ) Tamm Dancoff (TD) phonons. These states, added to an HFB ( $n=0$ ) and TD ( $n=1$ ) solutions, form the multiphonon basis ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) in which the eigen-value problem of nuclear Hamiltonian is solved by a diagonalization of the Hamiltonian matrix. Two effective  $n$ - $n$  potentials, chiral NNLOopt [2] and Daejeon16 derived from the chiral N<sup>3</sup>LO interaction [3], were used in our calculations.

The neutron-rich  $^{80}\text{Ge}$  was recently studied also experimentally. Very preliminary data from beta-decay of  $^{80}\text{Ga}$  indicate the existence of negative parity states ( $2^-, 3^-$ ) with energy 7.5-8 MeV connected to the first  $2^+$  state by E1 transitions [4,5,6]. We analyzed a distribution of one- and two-TD phonon components in the excitation spectrum and our EMPM calculations confirmed the dominance of 2-phonon components of the  $1^-, 2^-, 3^-$  eigen-states in this energy region. If the preliminary experimental results are correct our EMPM calculations indicate that the excited  $1^-, 2^-, 3^-$  states of  $^{80}\text{Ge}$  in the energy region 7.5-8 MeV can be interpreted as the pygmy resonance built on the first  $2^+$  excited state.

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