

## Study of nuclei around $Z=28$ by large-scale shell model calculations

Y. Tsunoda<sup>1</sup>, T. Otsuka<sup>1,2,3</sup>, N. Shimizu<sup>2</sup>, M. Honma<sup>4</sup>, Y. Utsuno<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Physics, University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

<sup>2</sup> Center for Nuclear Study, University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

<sup>3</sup> National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, USA

<sup>4</sup> Center for Mathematical Sciences, University of Aizu, Ikki-machi,  
Aizu-Wakamatsu, Fukushima 965-8580, Japan

<sup>5</sup> Advanced Science Research Center, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, Tokai, Ibaraki, 319-1195, Japan

Contact email: [ytsunoda@nt.phys.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp](mailto:ytsunoda@nt.phys.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

We study neutron-rich nuclei in the  $N \sim 40$  region by Monte Carlo shell model (MCSM) calculations in  $pf_{7/2}g_{9/2}d_5$  shell ( $0f_{7/2}$ ,  $1p_{3/2}$ ,  $0f_{5/2}$ ,  $1p_{1/2}$ ,  $0g_{9/2}$ ,  $1d_{5/2}$ ). In the MCSM, a wave function is represented as a linear combination of angular-momentum- and parity-projected deformed Slater determinants. Effects of excitation across  $N = 40$  and other gaps are important to describe properties such as deformation, and we include these effects by using the  $pf_{7/2}g_{9/2}d_5$  model space. We calculate various observables of nickel and other isotopes, and study intrinsic shapes of nuclei by using quadrupole deformations of MCSM basis states before projection [1]. We discuss magicity and deformation of neutron-rich nuclei such as nickel isotopes.

[1] N. Shimizu, *et al.*, Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys., **2012**, 01A205 (2012).