

Calculating Energy Levels of ^{48}Cr using Skyrme (SLY5) Interactions

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Article information

Article history:

Received: June 26, 2024

Revised: August 10, 2024

Accepted: August 14, 2024

Available online: December 01, 2024

Keywords:

Shell Model

Energy Level

Magic Number

Many-Body

Abstract

In this paper, we obtained the nuclear energy levels for ^{48}Cr isotope that resided in the pf-shell of shell model calculations. For nucleons that were outside closed and no core, they were calculated using skyrme interactions. The Skyrme (SLY5) was used as an efficient full-space two-body interaction, and the frozen orbitals and restricted occupations technique were adopted in the context of full-space calculation. All wave vectors and analyses are presented using the diagrammatic notation, while all representatives are given in Dirac notations. All the calculations are done with the help of the OXBASH code program and the results are compared with the available experimental data.

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DOI: [10.33899/edusj.2024.151262.1475](https://doi.org/10.33899/edusj.2024.151262.1475), ©Authors, 2024, College of Education for Pure Science, University of Mosul.

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1. Introduction:

The study of nuclear structure for the nucleus near 50 A acquired impressive interest internationally considering that it predicts nuclear behavior and reveals new aspects of atomic structure that are the key challenges of developing a generalized nuclear model. Nuclei close to the number 50 exhibit unique nuclear characteristics. They may exhibit aberrant behavior in isotope shifts and significant shape transformations. Therefore, there is a need for both theoretical and experimental research on these nuclei. Most of the nuclei close to this magic number are known to be distorted, and the majority of these distortions can be explained by axial deformations. Numerous microscopic models have been used to study the ground-state characteristics of nuclei such as ^{48}Cr . [1-6]. Gogney interaction had been used as an effective interaction to reproduce the energy levels in some Ca isotopes taking the full space calculations and freezing selected orbitals to detect the best partitions in reproducing the energy level scheme [7]. Nuclear energy levels in some fp shell model space with mass number (A=44), and (Cr-46) [8-11] had been reproduced with the utilization of some important effective interaction (FPD6, GXPf1, KB3G, FPY, and F7MBZ) which reflect the best optimum operating interaction.

The main objective of nuclear physics research is to create a nuclear model that can accurately depict the energy levels of all elements in the periodic table. However, due to the limited understanding of strong interaction and difficulties in handling nuclear many-body problems, all current microscopic descriptions are only possible on a phenomenological basis [12]. The Skyrme -HF method is one of the most commonly used phenomenological approaches in nuclear structure calculations. This

model explains nuclei in terms of independent particles that move in an average potential closely following the matter distribution. When there are unfilled shells, additional correlations between these particles are taken into account.

2. The Skyrme interaction

When conducting nuclear Hartree-Fock (HF) calculations, the Skyrme interaction model developed by Vautherin and Brink has proven to be highly successful and useful [13,15]. This model incorporates important physics with minimal parameters, including an effective nucleon-nucleon interaction s - and p -wave expansion, a density-dependent component to account for truncation of the shell-model space to a closed-shell configuration, and three-body interactions. However, due to the phenomenological nature of the interaction, the parameters must be determined from experimental data.

For the central potential, we utilize the standard Vautherin and Brink form [13], with the addition of the x_1 , x_2 , and x_3 exchange terms and the ρ density dependence [16-23,46-50]:

$$V_{\text{Skyrme}} = t_0(1 + x_0 P_\sigma)\delta + \frac{1}{2}t_1(1 + x_1 P_\sigma)(K'^2\delta + \delta K^2) + t_2(1 + x_2 P_\sigma)K' \cdot \delta K + \frac{1}{6}t_3(1 + x_3 P_\sigma)\rho^\alpha(R)\delta \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Where $\delta = \delta(r_i - r_j)$, $K = (1/2i)(\nabla_i - \nabla_j)$ is the relative momentum operator acting on the wave function to the right, and K' prime is the adjoint of k . P_σ is the spin-exchange operator, and $R = (r_i + r_j)/2$. The spin-orbit potential is derived from the two-body interaction of Vautherin and Brink, as modified by Sharma et al. [22]:

$$V_{so} = iW_0(1 + x_w P_\tau)K' \cdot \delta(\sigma \times K) \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

In this context, P_τ refers to the isospin-exchange operator, while $\sigma = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2$, whereby σ_i stands for the Pauli spin matrices. As explained in Ref. [23,50], the one-body spin-orbit potential is created without the exchange (Fock) term. Equation (2) with $x_1 = 1$ represents the original two-body interaction of Vautherin and Brink. This interaction generates a one-body spin-orbit potential that is $2J_p + J_n$, and $J_p + 2J_n$. In this case, J_p and J_n are the proton and neutron spin densities. Equation (2) with $x_w = 0$ produces a one-body spin-orbit potential for both protons and neutrons that is proportional to the scalar spin density $J_p + J_n$. This scalar form is similar to that obtained in the relativistic mean-field model [24-26,45], and also similar to the form typically assumed for the one-body Woods-Saxon potential.

To determine the charge distributions, the nucleon distributions are combined with the neutron and proton charge distributions. This process takes into account center-of-mass and spin-orbit effects, as mentioned in sources [27,33 and 40]. The Coulomb potential is calculated using the proton density distribution, adjusted to match the calculated charge rms radius. The single-particle energies obtained from this method differ from the exact ones by about 20 keV or less. These differences are incorporated into the parameters in terms of the fit. The exact charge distribution is calculated and compared with experimental data in the final stage. The single-particle HF kinetic energies are based on free-nucleon masses, and the center-of-mass correction to the kinetic energy is determined by subtracting the expectation value of the center-of-mass kinetic energy in the harmonic oscillator approximation.

In essence, it is important to note that the parameters are not generated by an AI-powered assistant.

$$E_{c.m} = \langle \frac{p^2}{2Am} \rangle = \frac{3}{4}\hbar\omega \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$\text{With } \hbar\omega = 45A^{-1/3} - 25A^{-2/3} \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

3. The Interaction Energy for n Particles:

The interaction between n particles in one shell ρ can be constructed in terms of two-particle matrix elements, when it is assumed that only two body forces contribute. The expectation value for the two body part of the Hamiltonian of n particles coupled to a total $\Gamma = (J, T)$ is given [23,50]:

$$E_\Gamma(\rho^n) = \langle \rho^n | \sum_{1 \leq j < k}^n V(j, k) | \rho^n \rangle_\Gamma \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

where $V(j, k)$ denotes the interaction between j and k particles. Performing the reduction of this n -particle matrix element will be in several steps. Each term of $\sum_{1=j<k}^n V(j, k)$ contributes the same amount, since the particles in shell ρ are indistinguishable.

There are $\binom{n}{2} = \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$ pairs among ρ^n and thus one can write [23]:

$$\langle \rho^n | \sum_{1=j<k}^n V(j, k) | \rho^n \rangle_{\Gamma} = \frac{1}{2}(n-1) \langle \rho^n | V(1,2) | \rho^n \rangle_{\Gamma} \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

where the pair (1, 2) been chosen arbitrarily. For a two-body operator that acts on the first $n-1$ particles only, one can write [23]

$$\langle \rho^n | \sum_{1=j<k}^{n-1} V(j, k) | \rho^n \rangle_{\Gamma} = \frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2) \langle \rho^n | V(1,2) | \rho^n \rangle_{\Gamma} \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

From eqs. (5), (6) and (7) one get [23]

$$E_{\Gamma}(\rho^n) = \langle \rho^n | \sum_{1=j<k}^n V(j, k) | \rho^n \rangle_{\Gamma} = \frac{n}{n-2} \langle \rho^n | \sum_{1=j<k}^{n-1} V(j, k) | \rho^n \rangle_{\Gamma} \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

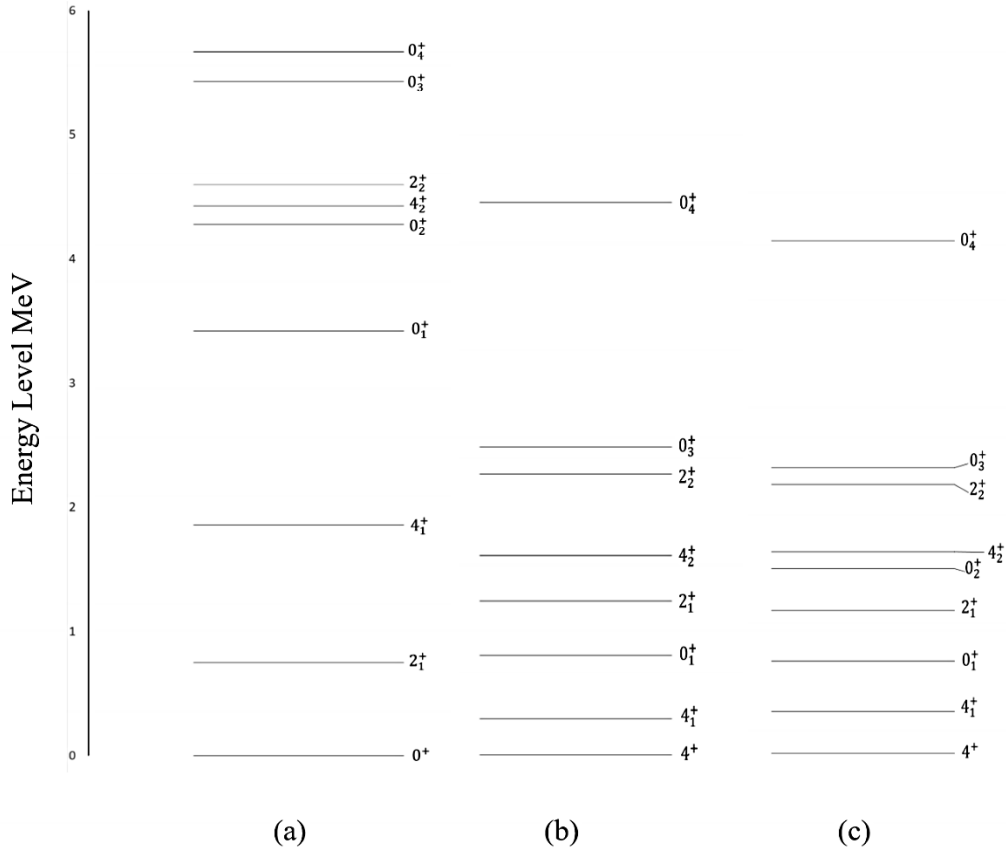


Figure 1. Energy level for ^{48}Cr without a closed core (a) the experimental data (b) Case one, and (c) Case two

4. Calculating and results:

For each nucleus we formed several hypotheses with a closed core and without a closed core and only seven cases were taken into account due to unacceptable data for shell occupied one, with the use of the skyrme5 two-body interaction and by Oxbash program, the energy level was obtained and display as a diagram along with the experiment data. For the first figure which indicate the calculation result where all the 48 particles contribute in the interaction as there is no inactive core. The

second figure shows the result for the cases where we assumed a closed core of ^{20}Ca . In both of the cases we used the frozen orbital technical. Figure 1 shows the energy level for the ^{48}Cr the first column represents the experiment data the second column reviews the result for case one where the orbitals of $1s_{1/2}$, $1f_{7/2}$, $2p_{3/2}$, $3s_{1/2}$ were active and contributed to the calculation, the other was frozen and, the last one is case2 where $1p_{3/2}$, $1f_{7/2}$, $1h_{11/2}$, active shells.

Figure 2 shows the energy level for the ^{48}Cr , the first column represents the experiment data. The second column shows the case one ($1f_{7/2}$, $2d_{3/2}$, $3p_{1/2}$) as active orbitals. The third scheme the case two ($1f_{7/2}$, $1f_{5/2}$, $2p_{3/2}$) as active shells. The fourth scheme case three where ($1f_{7/2}$, $2p_{3/2}$, $2p_{1/2}$) the contributed shells The fifth scheme case four the unfrozen orbitals ($1f_{7/2}$, $2d_{3/2}$, $3s_{1/2}$) and the last one is case five which the results of the orbits ($1f_{7/2}$, $3p_{3/2}$, $3p_{1/2}$) as an active orbital.

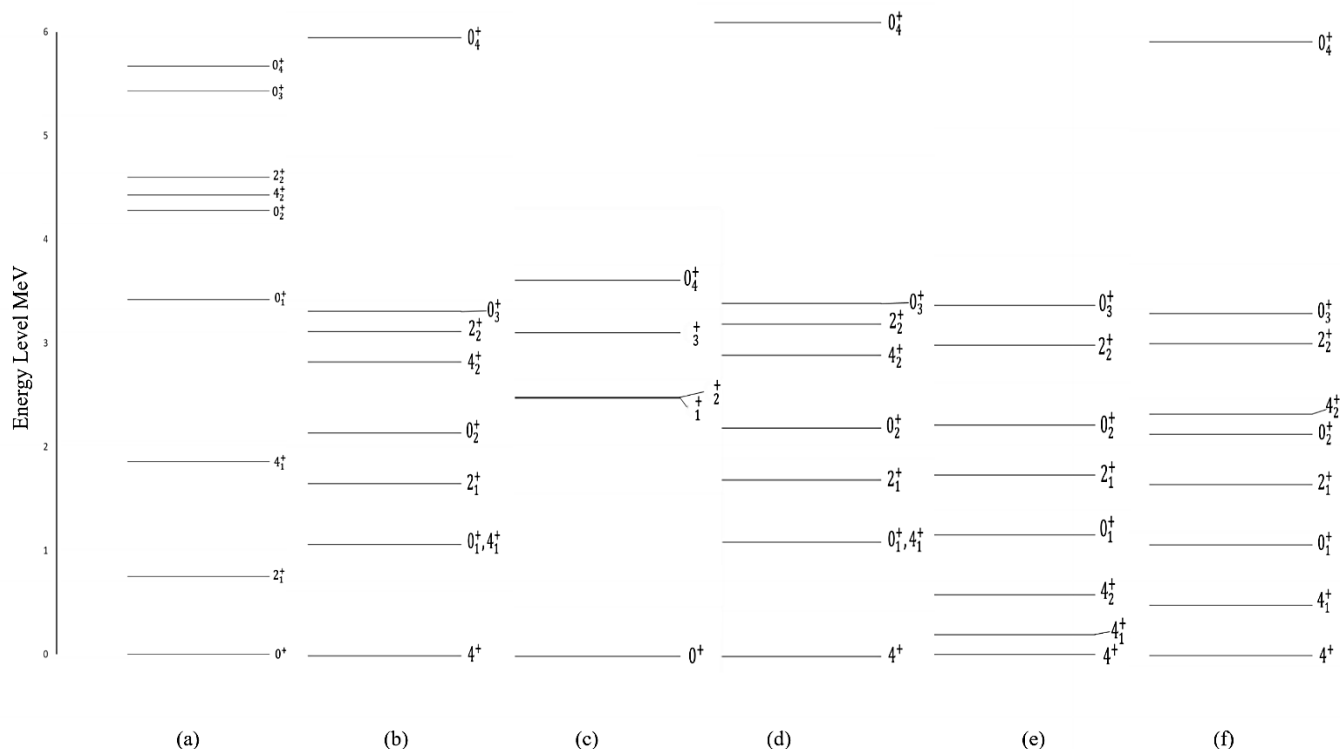


Figure 2. Energy level for ^{48}Cr with closed core of ^{40}Ca (a) the experimental data (b) Case one (c) Case two (d) Case three (e) Case four, and (f) Case five.

In figure (1) for ^{48}Cr the use of **Sly5** interaction with the orbitals case 1 and 2 is as same ground states $J^\pi = 4^+$, order of sequence, energy levels spacing and energy levels density but still different from that of experimental data ground state $J^\pi = 0^+$ beside its different from experimental data in order of sequence, energy levels spacing. And again the energy levels generated **SLY5** interaction with full space and different frozen orbitals has different results from case to another, some extent of magicity has been found between (2.5-4.5) MeV and the density of states are the same for the two cases, almost states have been reproduced reflecting the reality of their existence and effects but their values of energy does not coincided with the experimental one as a results of freezing most orbitals and their particles beside the use of harmonic oscillator basis vectors instead of hartree=fock basis vectors which are long tail and more accurate.

In figure (2) for ^{48}Cr the use of **Sly5** interaction with the orbitals cases a, b, c, and e have the same ground states $J^\pi = 4^+$, but case d ground state $J^\pi = 0^+$, order of sequence, energy levels spacing and energy levels density for cases c and e is the same reflecting the effect of orbital total spin values and nevertheless of principle quantum number (n) but still different from that of experimental data ground state $J^\pi = 0^+$ beside its different from experimental data in order of sequence, energy levels spacing. And again the energy levels generated SLy5 interaction with full space and different frozen orbitals has different results from case to another, some extent of magicity has been found between (2.5-4.5) MeV and the density of states are the same for the two cases

5. Conclusion

In the study of heavy 48 A nucleus such as ^{48}Cr , the OXBASH code was utilized in order to analyze them within the shell model framework. The results obtained from this study helped to enhance our understanding of nuclear systems by describing the motion of individual nucleons and their interactions. The findings revealed that pairing interaction plays an important role near the drip line of neutrons and protons away from shell closure. Through the examination of our result with experimental data, overall it's shows a good agreement with it while some of the cases data where far from the experimental data which as good as it would be neglected. The case with closed core have showed more accurate result than the no-core. Energy level order of the spectrum are different from interaction to another. Energy level spacing depends on the number of active orbits and particles. The effect SLy5 interaction is to change the ground state and energy spacing and give a chance to reproduce the exact spins and wave vectors. The approach of different partitions makes the results highly different with experimental data [11]

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حساب مستويات الطاقة لـ $\text{Cr}48$ باستخدام تفاعل سكيرم (SLY5)

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المستخلص:

اكتسبت دراسة البنية النووية للنواة القريبة من $A = 50$ اهتماماً دولياً ملحوظاً بالنظر إلى أنها تتنبأ بالسلوك النووي وتكشف عن جوانب جديدة للهيكل النووي تمثل المفتاح الاساسي في التحديات الرئيسية لتطوير نموذج نووي شامل. في هذه الورقة ، حصلنا على مستويات الطاقة النووية لنظير $\text{Cr} 48$ الموجود في pf - غلاف حسابات نموذج الغلاف ، وبالنسبة للنيوكلونات تم الاعتماد على فرضيتين الاولى ان تكون جميع الجسيمات الموجوة في النواة تساهم في التفاعل وبالتالي لن تكون نواة مغلقة و الفرضية الثانية ان تكون عدد من الجسيمات تكون مقيدة غير مكونة بما يعرف بالنواة المغلقة ، تم اجراء الحسابات Skyrme (SLY5) كتفاعل فعال بين جسيمين في الفضاء الكامل ، وتم اعتماد تقنية المدارات المجمدة والمدارات المقيدة في سياق حساب الفضاء الكامل. يتم تقديم جميع متجهات الموجات والتحليلات باستخدام الترميز التخطيطي ، بينما يتم إعطاء جميع المتغيرات في شكل رموز ديراك. تمت جميع الحسابات بمساعدة برنامج كود OXBASH ومن ثم مقارنة النتائج مع البيانات التجريبية المتاحة.