

IN SEARCH OF NEW RELATIONSHIP IN $N_p N_n$ SCHEME

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It is well understood now that the use of quantity $N_p N_n$ as a variable to gauge the structure of a given nucleus, and to track the evolution of structure, is called the $N_p N_n$ scheme. We stress here that the early schemes, as Mallman plots and the Grodzins rule, not only provided correlations of widespread data but pointed directly to underline physical properties [1]. In the first case, Mallman plots reveals that rotational energies depend linearly and quadratically on angular momentum. The Grodzins rule links the behavior of Eigen values and transition rate.

In recent years, effort have been made for minimizing the uncertainties in Grodzins Rule introducing asymmetry in the even symmetric nuclei of medium mass range and to provide new relationship on moment of inertia in $N_p N_n$ scheme [2]. It has almost been established that the quadrupole deformation β in the nuclei increase with the increase of proton-neutron interaction strength $N_p N_n$ till it optimizes at mid-shell and then start reducing onwards. Quite the contrary the asymmetric deformation γ decreases with the increase of $N_p N_n$ and optimizes at mid-shell then it starts increasing with the increase of $N_p N_n$ [3]. More sensitive quantity $\frac{\epsilon}{\delta} = \beta_2 / (N_p + N_n)$ has currently been discussed whose relationship with $N_p N_n$ is excellently smooth in Ru isotopic chain [4]. It qualitatively matches with $N_p N_n - \gamma$ systematic thus $\frac{\epsilon}{\delta}$ and γ , both have similar systematic in $N_p N_n$ scheme in Ru nuclei. This new relationship need to be tested in broader way also and thus we present here Ru, Xe, Ba, and Hf isotopic chain covering medium and heavy mass of nuclear chart in $N_p N_n$ scheme, where the above view point is clearly verified in wider sense(table 1 and fig. 1).

Table –1

Nucl.	$N_p N_n$	$\frac{\epsilon}{\delta} \times 10^{-3}$	γ (in deg.)
⁹⁸ Ru	24	19.5	27
¹⁰² Ru	48	17.2	25.5
¹⁰⁴ Ru	60	16.9	24.4
¹¹⁰ Ru	96(mid-shell)	13.5	24
¹¹² Ru	84	15.3	26
¹¹⁴ Xe	40	15.8	24
¹¹⁶ Xe	48	15.2	24
¹²⁰ Xe	64(mid-shell)	14.1	23.4
¹²² Xe	56	14.7	24
¹²⁸ Xe	32	15.7	26.6
¹³⁰ Xe	24	17.6	27.6
¹³² Xe	16	18.2	≈30
¹³⁴ Xe	8	21.6	≈30
¹³⁶ Xe	0(magic)	30.5	-
¹⁴⁰ Xe	16	14.2	-
¹²⁴ Ba	84	14.7	20.3
¹²⁶ Ba	72	15.7	21.8
¹²⁸ Ba	60	15.9	22.3
¹³⁰ Ba	48	≤15.5	24.4
¹³² Ba	36	16.9	26.4
¹³⁴ Ba	24	20.4	28.3
¹³⁶ Ba	12	15.6	-
¹³⁸ Ba	0(magic)	15.8	-
¹⁴⁰ Ba	12	16.8	24.5
¹⁴² Ba	24	12.5	19.5
¹⁴⁴ Ba	36	12.3	-
¹⁴⁶ Ba	48	11.9	-
¹⁶⁶ Hf	120	11.0	17
¹⁶⁸ Hf	140	11.0	15
¹⁷⁰ Hf	160	10.0	13
¹⁷² Hf	180	9.5	12.5
¹⁷⁴ Hf	200	9.5	12.5
¹⁷⁶ Hf	220(mid-shell)	9.2	10.7
¹⁷⁸ Hf	200	9.4	11.2
¹⁸⁰ Hf	180	9.8	11.2

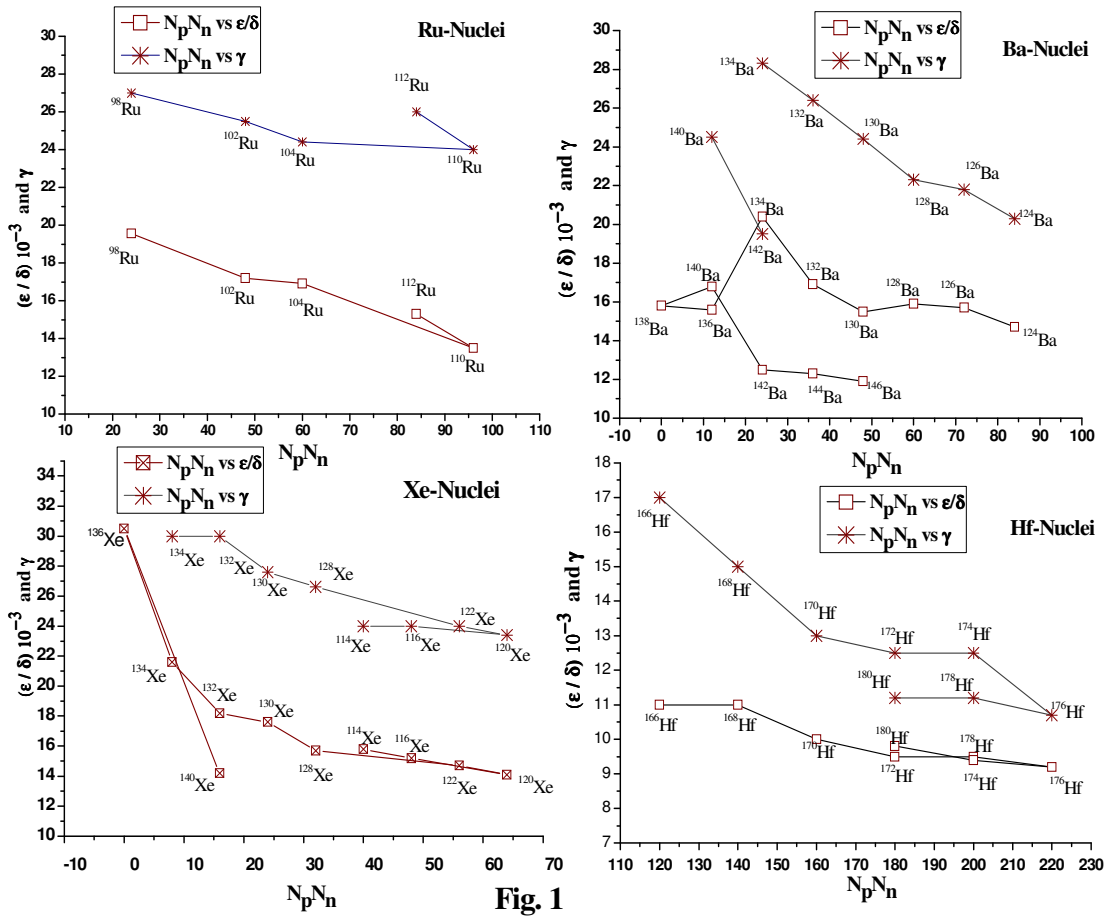


Fig. 1

The values of γ and $\frac{\epsilon}{\delta}$ in above nuclei get optimized at mid shell and also at magic $N_p N_n$. Both variables have similar qualitative trend in $N_p N_n$ scheme which reflects from table 1 and the fig 1.. Such smooth relationships are useful for experimentalist and theoreticians both because of its predictive power and linear nature.

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