

A IBM Study of Quasibands in ^{166}Sm

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Introduction

The interacting boson model-1 (IBM-1) of Arima and Iachello [1] has been successful in describing the collective nuclear properties in the medium mass nuclei. Earlier systematic studies of $^{146-154}\text{Sm}$ have been performed using interacting boson model [2] and Dynamic Pairing-Plus-Quadrupole (DPPQ) Model [3,4,5]. Very recently Diab [6] presented electrical monopole transition structure of ^{150}Sm isotope. Simpson et al. [7] successfully interpreted the isomers of $^{156-166}\text{Sm}$ using Quasiparticle Rotor Model. Varma [8] presented a fresh analysis of g^- , β^- , and γ^- bands upto higher spins in ^{150}Sm using IBM. This search is now extended to calculate B(E2) values for ($g \rightarrow g$), ($\beta \rightarrow g$), ($\beta^- > \beta$), ($\gamma \rightarrow g$) and ($\gamma \rightarrow \beta$) transitions using IBM and compare with experimental data.

The Interacting Boson Model

The phenomenological interacting boson model- 1 (IBM-1) initially introduced by Arima and Iachello[1] has been rather successful in describing the collective properties of several medium and heavy mass nuclei. In the first approximation, only pair with angular momentum $L=0$ (called s – boson) are considered. The model has associated with it an inherent group structure, which allows for the introduction of limiting symmetries called SU(5), SU(3) AND O(6). The multi-pole form of the interacting boson model-1 (IBM-1) Hamiltonian is given by

$$H = \varepsilon \hat{n}_d + a_0 (\hat{P}^+ \hat{P}) + a_1 (\hat{L} \cdot \hat{L}) + a_2 (\hat{Q} \cdot \hat{Q}) + a_3 (\hat{T}_3 \cdot \hat{T}_3) + a_4 (\hat{T}_4 \cdot \hat{T}_4)$$

Result and Discussion

The absolute B(E2) values are presented in table 1, where the experimental data [9,11] is compared with the present calculation and other previous work [5,9,11,12,13]. The B(E2) values are available for 15 transitions. In the present calculation the B(E2) values for ($g \rightarrow g$) transition increases with spin I^+ . The same feature is also observed by Yen et al.[14], however, in the experiment B(E2) values increases with spin upto 4^+ and decreases when spin increases from 8^+ to 10^+ . For ($\beta \rightarrow g$), ($\beta^- > \beta$), ($\gamma \rightarrow g$) and ($\gamma \rightarrow \beta$) transitions the theoretical values lie very close to the experimental data. In the effective IBM-1 calculation [13] the B(E2; $2g \rightarrow 0g$) value is 8 times smaller than observed value, for ($2\beta^- \rightarrow 0g$) transition it gives 135 times larger value than observed and for ($2\gamma^- \rightarrow 2g$) transition the calculated value is 20 times smaller than experiment, but in present calculation all these three B(E2) values lie very closed to the observed values. Yen et al,[14] used the effective IBM calculation and included the $Z = 64$ proton sub-shell effect for $N < 90$ region. They [12] used two sets of calculation i. e. MI and MII, in MI the proton boson were counted from $Z=50$ closed shell, however, in MII set the $Z = 64$ subshell was included and obtained better results from MII [12]. axes of the plots should be clearly visible and labeled properly with units etc.

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Table 1. Absolute B(E2 ; I i – I f) values (in e² b² unit)

I i -> I f	Expt.	Present work	DPPQ		BEM	IBM ^f		IBM ^g
			d	e		MI	MII	
2g->0g	0.264(12) ^a	0.269	0.41	0.186	0.275	0.355	0.318	0.034
4g->2g	0.49(4)	0.5339	0.73	0.186	0.51	0.708	0.566	0.54
6g->4g		0.7465						
8g->6g	0.435 ^c	0.8738				0.934	0.609	
10g->8g	0.447 ^c	0.9076				0.700	0.512	
4g->2β	0.0106 ^c	0.1201			0.139	0.08	0.05	0.006
0β->2g	0.218(26)	0.686	0.47	0.43	0.42			
	0.26(3) ^c							
2β->0g	0.004(2) ^c	0.0146	0.008	0.0074	0.02	0.09	0.021	0.54
2β->2g	0.27(15)	0.266	0.12	0.108	0.181	0.14	0.11	
	0.043(20) ^c							
2β ->4g	0.55(30)	0.216	0.10	0.10	0.077			
	0.17(10) ^c							
4β ->2g		0.013		0.0004	0.007			
4β ->4g		0.127		0.063	0.105			
2β ->0 β	0.56(31)	0.23	0.33					
2γ ->0g	0.009(4)	0.004		0.015	0.02	0.0001	0.004	0.001
	0.009(2) ^c							
2γ ->2g	0.29(11)	0.082	0.029	0.027	0.024	0.005	0.08	0.002
	0.039(14) ^c							
2γ->4g	0.028(13)	0.129	0.059	0.054	0.087	0.036	0.025	
	0.019(10) ^c							
2γ->0β	0.034(16)	0.1297	0.097					
2γ->2β	0.4(3)	0.3323	0.55					
4γ->2g		0.0042		0.009	0.022			
4γ->4g		0.0677		0.035	0.032			

^a Reference [9] ^b Reference [10] ^c Reference [11] ^d Reference [4]
^e Reference [5] ^f Reference [12] ^g Reference [13]

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