

Study Shapes and Alignments of Rotational States in Some Rare-Earth Nuclei

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Abstract: The ground state rotational band members for the studied nuclei have been identified and their energies calculated to about $\pm 0.3\%$. These energies provide good test of various models for rotational bands, and impressive agreement is observed with a theoretical calculations by the variable moment of inertia (VMI) model and cubic polynomial (CP) formula. In addition to giving an excellent fit to the excitation energy of the ground-band levels in all nuclei. Also reproduces a critical spin I_c beyond which the square rotational frequency ω^2 decreases although the moment of inertia \mathfrak{I} keeps on increasing, thus resulting in back bending in $\mathfrak{I} - \omega^2$ plot for some of the studied nuclei. This feature is predicted to appear not only in the deformed nuclei but also at quite low spins in nearly spherical nuclei as well. Also the formula contains the low and high spin behavior in agreement with the available experimental data.

Keywords: Rotational Parameter, Moment of Inertia, Back-Bending

1. Introduction

The study of nuclear states has in recent years expanded to include still higher angular momenta and excitation energies⁽¹⁻³⁾ by an interplay between deformation and alignment effects. Theoretical calculations predict various shapes: some are prolate or triaxial, others (near closed shells) become oblate for a certain spin interval. But at the highest spins the nuclei have a tendency towards a large triaxial deformation and sometimes towards very large prolate deformations (super deformations). Directly involved in their shape changes⁽³⁾ are aligned orbitals which come down to the Fermi level as the nucleus rotates more rapidly. At a certain frequency these orbitals become populated and cause large alignments. These some orbitals also come down in energy as the deformation increases and therefore constitute a driving force towards large deformations. Moments of inertia are sensitive to shapes and alignments. In the present paper, I shall focus on a moment of inertia, which is proportional to the height of angular momentum obtained in the de-excitation of compound nuclei; the moment of inertia is a smooth and single-valued function of the rotational frequency. The nuclides $^{154}\text{Sm}_{92}^{(6)}$, $^{158}\text{Gd}_{94}^{(7,8)}$, $^{162}\text{Dy}_{96}^{(9,10)}$, $^{164,166}\text{Er}_{98}^{(11,12)}$, $^{168}\text{Yb}_{100}^{(13)}$, $^{174}\text{Hf}_{102}^{(14,15)}$, $^{178}\text{W}_{104}^{(16)}$ and $^{182}\text{Os}_{106}^{(17,18,19,20,21, \text{ and } 22)}$ have been chosen for the present work as an illustration out of an

extensive investigation concerning the behavior of the ground state rotational bands in doubly even nuclides. These nuclides have been chosen because they show a quite different behavior of the band structures near the top of the bands and any theoretical description will ultimately have to explain these differences. The nuclei studied exhibits a behavior similar to the one ^{168}Yb , i-e, the moment of inertia is a smooth and single-valued function of the rotational frequency⁽⁵⁾.

2. Description of the Models and the Formalism in the Analysis

Our procedure from adjusting the excitation energies of partially level schemes for the studied nuclei is discussed in more general terms. In the absence of detailed microscopic calculations attempts have been made to describe the dependence of \mathfrak{I} on I (or ω^2) phenomenological. The analysis is based on a variational expression for the energy (using VMI model).

$$E_I = [I(I+1)/2\mathfrak{I}] + V(\mathfrak{I}) \quad (1)$$

$$V(\mathfrak{I}) = c(\mathfrak{I} - \mathfrak{I}_0) \quad (2)$$

where c and \mathfrak{S}_0 are parameters characteristic for a given nucleus. $\mathfrak{S}(I)$ is determined by the requirement

$$\partial E / \partial \mathfrak{S} |_{I=0} = 0 \quad (3)$$

were shown to describe with surprising accuracy the energies of yarest bands in even-even nuclei ($I\pi = 0^+, 2^+, 4^+, 6^+, 8^+, \dots$, up to I_c , the critical angular momentum at which a sudden increase of \mathfrak{S} occurs [back bending behavior Ref. (23) has appeared in Fig. (6)]). The limit of validity of the equations 1, 2 and 3 is reached for $\mathfrak{S}_0 = -\infty$, giving $E_1 \propto [I(I+1)]^{1/2}$. Between $\mathfrak{S}(0) = 0$ and $\mathfrak{S}(0) = \infty$, the ground state moment of inertia is $\mathfrak{S}(0) = 0$. The extension of equations 1, 2 and 3 to $\mathfrak{S}(0) \rightarrow -\infty$ permitted the definition of the average moment of inertia $\mathfrak{S}_{02} = \frac{1}{2} [\mathfrak{S}(0) + \mathfrak{S}(2)]$, which laid the basis for a macroscopic description of the effective moment of inertia. As \mathfrak{S}_0 reaches larger and larger negative values, the nuclear resistance to cranking increases until, at $\mathfrak{S}_0 = -\infty$, the threshold energy $\frac{1}{2} c (\mathfrak{S}_0)^2$ diverges⁽²⁴⁾. The coefficients c has been determined by a least-squares fit weighted by the inverse square of the measured energy, that is, minimize the relative errors. The components of the rotational frequency ω and the moment of inertia \mathfrak{S}_1 are deduced from the data by defining

$$\hbar\omega = E(I \rightarrow I-2) / I(I+1)^{1/2} - [(I-1)(I-2)]^{1/2} \quad (4)$$

and

$$2\mathfrak{S}_1 / \hbar^2 = (4I-2) / E(I \rightarrow I-2) \quad (5)$$

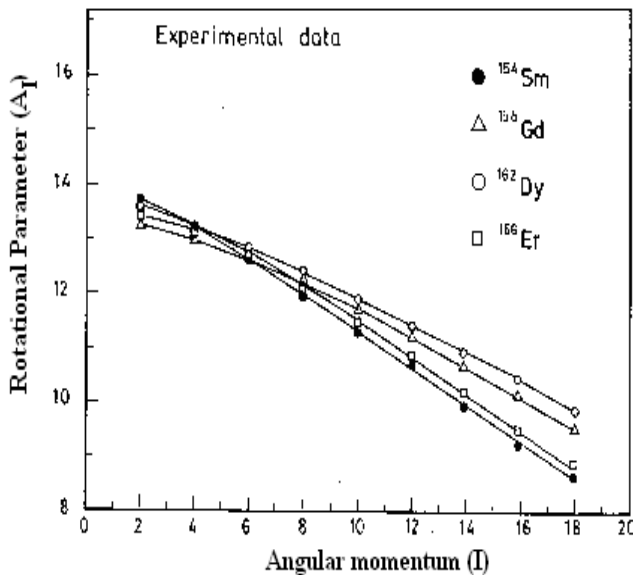


Fig. (1). Experimental rotational constants (appropriate to the transitions) plotted against angular momentum, I for $^{154}\text{Sm}_{92}$, $^{158}\text{Gd}_{94}$, $^{162}\text{Dy}_{96}$, and $^{166}\text{Er}_{98}$ nuclei.

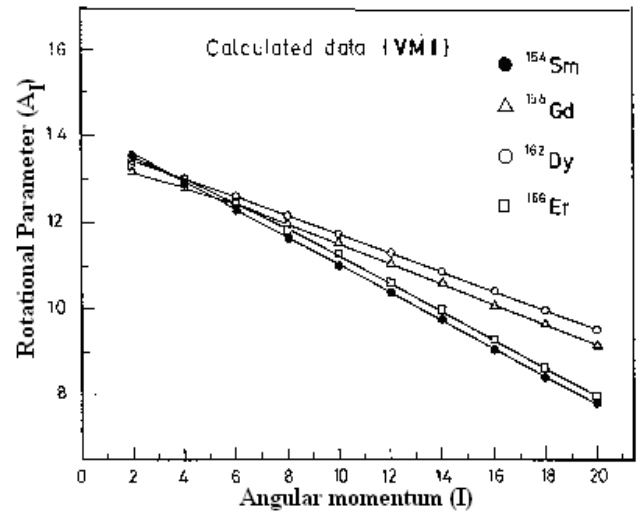


Fig. (2). The calculated rotational constants plotted against angular momentum, I for the same nuclei in Fig. (1).

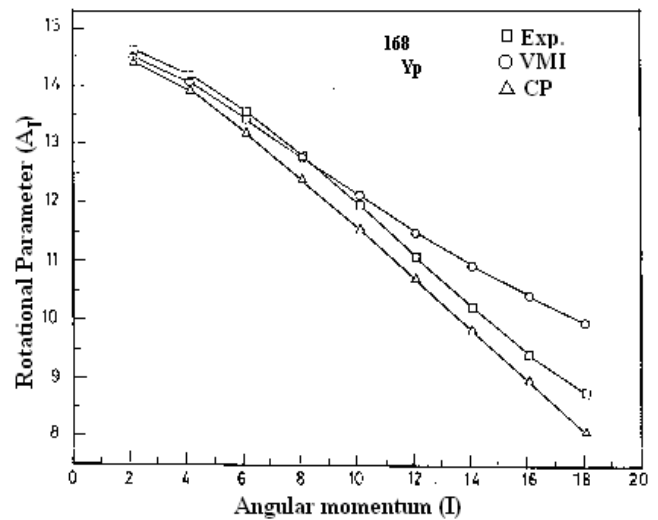


Fig. (3). Experimental and calculated rotational constants plotted against angular momentum, I for $^{168}\text{Yb}_{98}$ nucleus.

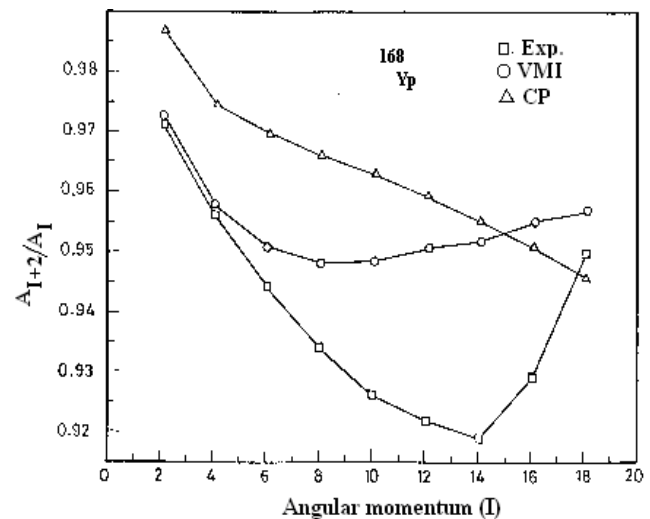


Fig. (4). Ratio of successive experimental and calculated rotational constants, A_{I+2}/A_I , plotted against angular momentum, I for $^{168}\text{Yb}_{98}$ nucleus.

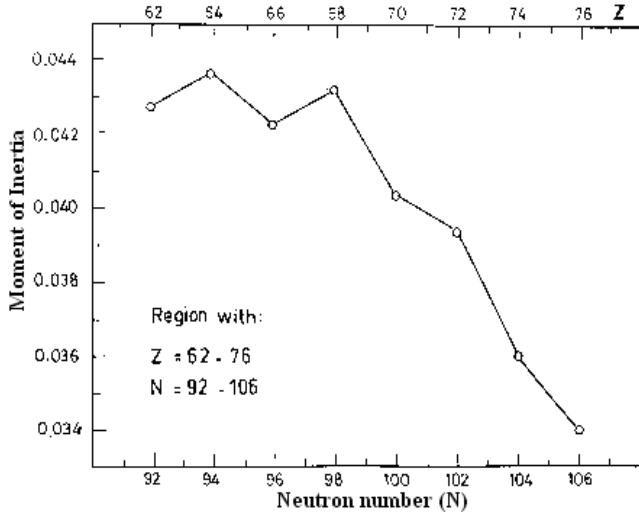


Fig. (5). The inertial parameter for the ground state band plotted against neutron number in the region with $N = 92-106$ and $Z=62-76$.

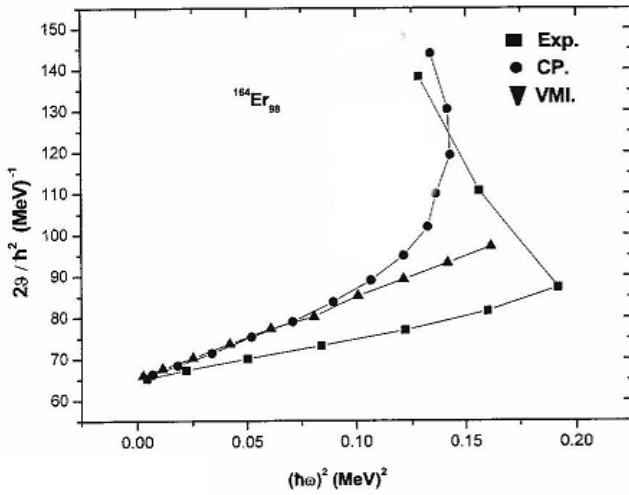


Fig. (6). The observed moments of inertia \mathfrak{I} as a function of the square of the angular velocity $(\hbar\omega)^2$ showing experimental and theoretical curves for ^{164}Er . The figure shows the predicted value of the critical spin at which back bending is expected from the calculations.

From cubic polynomial (CP) formula the following expressions are derived by using a simple energy expression $E(I)=aI+bI^2+cI^3$ in equations 4 and 5 ,then

$$2\mathfrak{I}_1 / \hbar^2 = (2I+1)[a+2bI+3cI^2]^{-1} \quad (6)$$

And

$$(\hbar\omega)^2 = [(I^2+I+1)/(I^2+I+1/4)] [a+2bI+3cI^2]^{-2} \quad (7)$$

The calculations yield positive a and b and negative c for all the nuclei studied. For high spin values the first factor in equation (7) is practically unity, and ω^2 is seen to reach its maximum for the spin value $I_m = b / 3|c|$. Since the spins of interest are only even integers we designate the even integer next nearest to I_m as the critical spin I_c such that $\omega^2(I_c) \leq \omega^2(I_c-2)$. Calculations show that I_c value ($I_c \approx 20\hbar$) agree reasonable well with those experimentally observed so far ($I_c \approx 16\hbar$).

3. Theoretical Calculations and Discussion

In the present calculations for all studied nuclei with neutron number $N=92-98$ (from Sm to Er nuclei), the ground state of several neutron deficient Sm, Gd nuclei, known experimentally to be essentially spherical, are therefore generally somewhat deformed (often oblate in the calculations). One typical features of some of the light rare earth nuclei is the fact that the ground state distortion, whether oblate as in ^{148}Sm , ^{150}Gd or prolate as in $^{154}\text{Sm}_{92}$, $^{158}\text{Gd}_{94}$, $^{162}\text{Dy}_{96}$, $^{166}\text{Er}_{98}$ and $^{168}\text{Yb}_{98}$ appears to contract in deformation parameter β with increasing I . The reason for the diminishment in β can be directly understood from an inspection of a figure exhibiting neutron orbitals as functions of β [Ref.(1)]. For the heavy rare earth with $N \geq 100$ the opposite effect is noticeable. Thus for $^{174}\text{Hf}_{102}$, $^{178}\text{W}_{104}$, and $^{182}\text{Os}_{106}$ the effect of stretching is very apparent.

For the present calculations only transitions whose association with the ground-state rotational band is highly probable. From the transition energies, $E(I \rightarrow I-2)$, we define the rotational constant, A_I as follows:

$$A_I = \hbar^2/2\mathfrak{I}_I = (E_I - E_{I-2}) / (4I-2) \quad (8)$$

where \mathfrak{I}_I represents the moment of inertia appropriate to the transition. Figures 1 and 2 show the analysis of the experimental and calculated values of the rotational parameter A_I in terms of the angular momentum I for the nuclei studied. For comparison Fig. (2) included the result from a calculation of the variable moment of inertia VMI approach (which is one of the successful phenomenological models for even-even nuclei) in a detailed analysis of rotational bands in such nuclei. At low spin, the general features of this plot are well known : (1) a regular decrease in A_I with increasing spin, and (2) smaller slopes (more perfect rotors) associated with lower A_I values. The similarity in rotational properties of all these isotopes at higher spins is very pronounced.

The points in all cases are, or become with increasing spin, quite linear with a common limiting slope of 0.2 or 0.3% decrease in A_I per state. It can be ruled out that at still higher spins the A_I values will diverge (Fig. 1, 2 and 3) again; however, the most tentative data at the highest spins rather suggests that they may converge to a single group. Thus from the lowest to the highest spins observed, the lighter rare-earth nuclei such as ^{154}Sm and ^{158}Gd seem to have rotational constant 3-6% lower than others in the region studied here (96-106 neutrons inclusive). A possible explanation is that this is due to reduction of the pairing correlation due to the energy gap in the Nilsson diagram ⁽²⁵⁾. This effect seems to be reproduced in Nilsson calculations of the moment of inertia based on the pairing model ⁽²⁵⁾. The very nearly identical behavior of the moments of inertia observed at high spin values for the nuclei studied suggests that a very general property of rotating nuclei must be involved. The average change in moment of inertia with spin

observed in this study is about a factor of two, which indicates that an attempt to explain this should avoid using perturbation theory.

Table (1). Experimental and calculated rotational parameter values with the corresponding angular momentum in $^{154}\text{Sm}_{92}$, $^{158}\text{Gd}_{94}$, $^{162}\text{Dy}_{96}$ and $^{166}\text{Er}_{98}$ nuclei.

Nucleus	^{154}Sm		^{158}Gd		^{162}Dy		^{166}Er	
	A_1	Exp.	Cal.	Exp.	Cal.	Exp.	Cal.	Exp.
2		13.67	13.51	13.25	13.12	13.64	13.49	13.43
4		13.21	12.90	12.99	12.82	13.12	13.06	13.17
6		12.61	12.28	12.62	12.41	12.86	12.62	12.75
8		11.97	11.64	12.20	11.97	12.34	12.18	12.16
10		11.32	11.00	11.74	11.51	11.94	11.74	11.55
12		10.72	10.36	11.22	11.05	11.43	11.30	10.80
14		10.12	9.72	10.88	10.58	10.96	10.86	10.24
16		9.48	9.08	10.36	10.06	10.46	10.42	9.58
18		8.74	8.44	9.84	9.64	9.90	9.98	8.93

A comparison of the experimental data with the calculations by using the variable moment of inertia (VMI) and Cubic polynomial formula fit (CP) for the $^{168}\text{Yb}_{98}$ nuclei is shown in Fig. (4). this case $^{168}\text{Yb}_{98}$, represents one of the best fits of our nuclei. The ordinate here is the ratio A_{I+2}/A_I ,

$$A_{I+2}/A_I = [E(I+2 \rightarrow I) / 4I+6] / [E(I \rightarrow I-2) / 4I-2] \quad (9)$$

which is related to the slope of Fig. (1), and is used primarily because it gives a plot which is very sensitive to the transition energies. A least-square fit has been used to calculate the energy spectra to the ground state bands. For all studied even – even nuclei, the model parameters a, b and c can be

determined from fitting the three energy levels E_2 , E_4 and E_6 . It can be seen that the quality of fit, with an error around $\pm 0.3\%$ between the calculated and experimental energy levels. The moment of inertia obtained for the studied nuclei are compared. The value of the inertial parameter tends to fluctuation until $N=98$ and after that tend to decrease smoothly with neutron number as shown in fig. (5). Again there is a systematic similarity between the nuclei under investigation: although the interactions in these nuclei are stronger, both interactions initially decrease with neutron. These comparisons strongly suggestive of an underlying structural similarity of the intrinsic states in these nuclei.

Table (2). Experimental and calculated ratios of successive rotational constants with the corresponding angular momentum in $^{168}\text{Yb}_{98}$ nucleus .

I	AI (Exp)	AI (VMI)	AI (CP)	AI t 2 (Exp)	AI t 2 (VMI)	AI t 2 (CP)	$\frac{A_{I+2}}{A_I}$ (Exp.)	$\frac{A_{I+2}}{A_I}$ (VMI)	$\frac{A_{I+2}}{A_I}$ (CP)
2	14.62	14.48	14.457	14.201	14.080	14.267	0.9713	0.97237	0.9869
4	14.20	14.08	13.966	13.579	13.484	13.610	0.95626	0.9577	0.9745
6	13.58	13.48	13.227	12.825	12.820	12.830	0.9444	0.95104	0.96998
8	12.82	12.82	12.417	11.980	12.160	12.000	0.93447	0.94852	0.9664
10	11.98	12.16	11.574	11.100	11.540	11.150	0.92654	0.94901	0.9633
12	11.10	11.54	10.720	10.240	10.980	10.290	0.92252	0.95147	0.95988
14	10.24	10.98	9.854	9.420	10.960	9.420	0.91992	0.95264	0.9559
16	9.43	10.46	8.983	8.770	10.000	8.550	0.9300	0.95603	0.95179
18	8.77	10.00	8.100	8.340	9.580	7.670	0.95079	0.9580	0.9469

4. Conclusion

The prolate and oblate configurations in $N \approx 92-106$ nuclei interact strongly perturbing states. Levels perturbed in their way must contain contributions from both prolate and oblate wave functions. This is due to level mixing and shape coexistence previously seen in much lighter rare earth nuclei such as ^{154}Sm and ^{158}Gd . Also, the ground-state rotational band members for several nuclei have been identified and provide a good test of various models for rotational bands. An impressive agreement is observed with a variable moment of inertia and cubic polynomial calculation, where the rotational

parameters are related to I, give equally good results.

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