

Mean-field calculations with the Gogny force including the tensor force

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Motivation

- To understand exotic phenomena appearing in unstable nuclei
- To investigate, in particular, Tensor-force effect on single-particle energies (SPE)
- Its effect on them is different from that of the LS force

Brief description of the Tensor Force

Tensor force

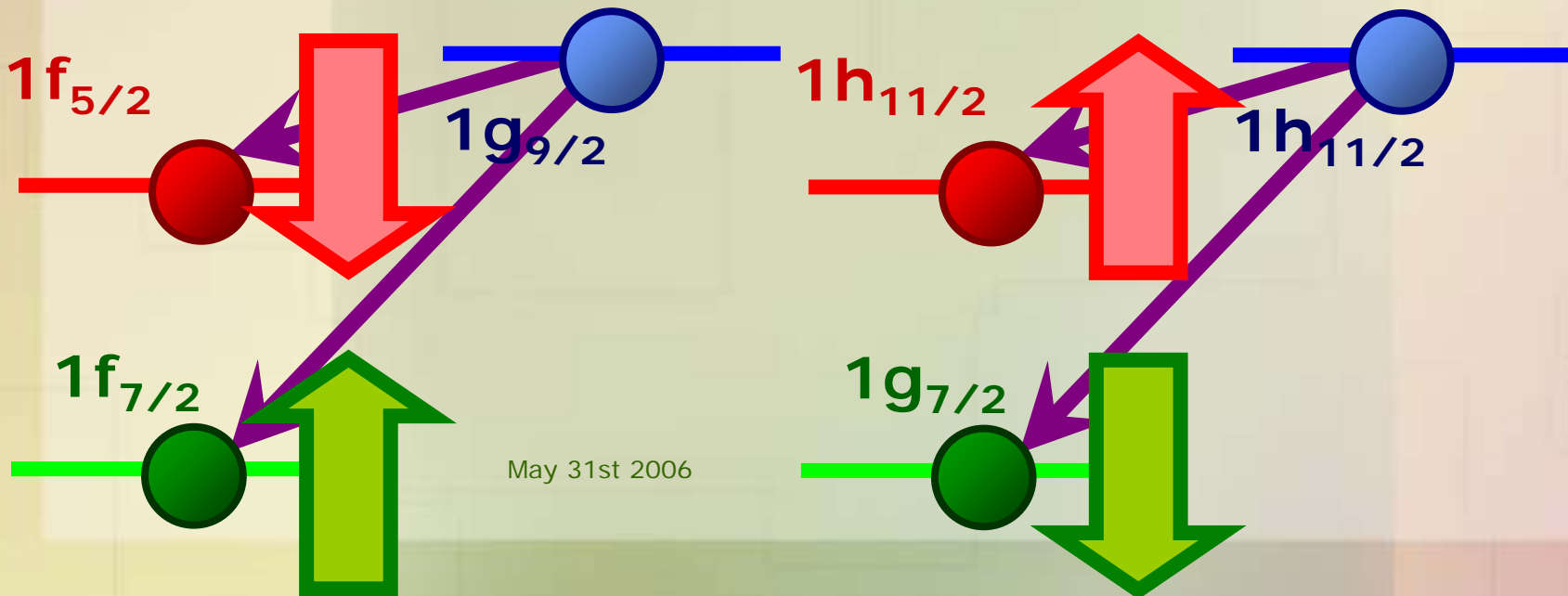
- originates from the π - (and ρ -) meson exchange
- plays an important role in nuclear properties, such as binding energies
- can influence on SPE in the different way compared to the LS force

$$\begin{aligned} V_T &= V_T(r) S_{12} \\ S_{12} &= 3(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}})(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}) - (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) \\ &= 3 \left([\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2]^{(2)} \cdot [\mathbf{r} \otimes \mathbf{r}]^{(2)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Monopole Contribution of the Tensor Force

$$(2j_{>} + 1)V_{j'j_{>}} + (2j_{<} + 1)V_{j'j_{<}} = 0$$

- Repulsive $j_{>}j'_{>}$ or $j_{<}j'_{<}$
- Attractive $j_{>}j'_{<}$ or $j_{<}j'_{>}$



- **Stancu et al.** Phys. Lett. 68B, 108 (1977)
 Skyrme (SIII)
 + Tensor (zero range)

[zero-range Tensor Force]

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_T = \frac{1}{2}T \Big\{ & \left[(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \overleftarrow{\mathbf{k}})(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \overleftarrow{\mathbf{k}}) - \frac{1}{3}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) \overleftarrow{\mathbf{k}}^2 \right] \delta(\mathbf{r}) \\
 & + \delta(\mathbf{r}) \left[(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{\mathbf{k}})(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{\mathbf{k}}) - \frac{1}{3}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) \overrightarrow{\mathbf{k}}^2 \right] \Big\} \\
 & + U \left\{ (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \overleftarrow{\mathbf{k}}) \delta(\mathbf{r}) (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{\mathbf{k}}) - \frac{1}{3}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) \left(\overleftarrow{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \delta(\mathbf{r}) \overrightarrow{\mathbf{k}} \right) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Gogny-type Interaction

- **D1S** J. F. Berger, et al., Nucl. Phys. A428 (1984) 23c
- **GT2** T. Matsuo, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Tokyo (2004)

Central

Spin-orbit

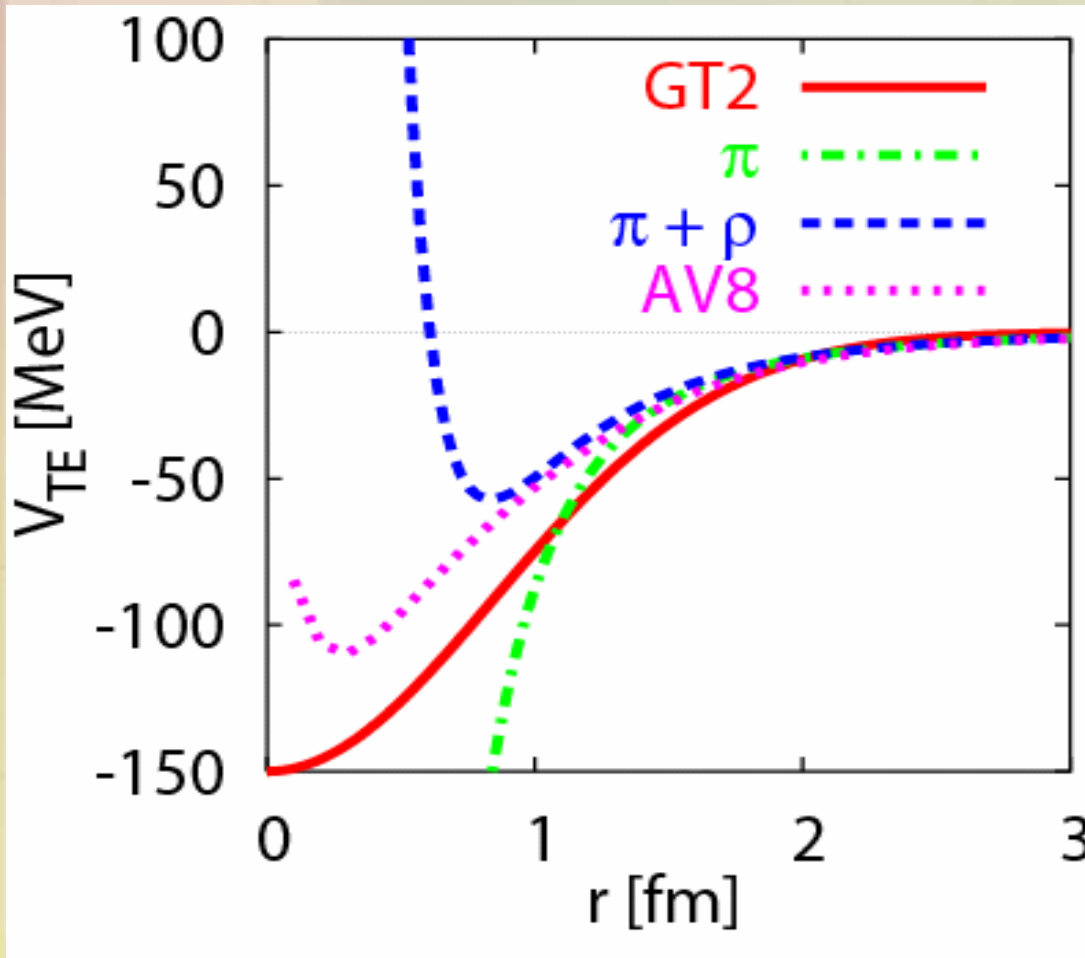
Density-
dependent

Tensor

$$V_T = (\boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2) V_T(r) S_{12}$$
$$V_T(r) = V_T^0 \exp(-r^2/\mu^2)$$

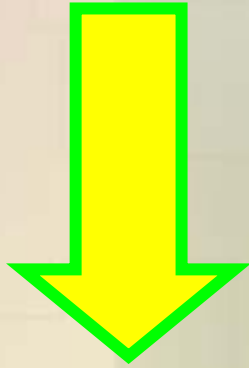
Radial dependences of various interactions

V_{TE} : Triplet-Even



$$\mu_T = 1.2[\text{fm}]$$
$$V_T^0 = 50[\text{MeV}]$$

$$V_{LS} = V_{LS}(r) \mathbf{L}_{12} \cdot (\mathbf{s}_1 + \mathbf{s}_2) \\ \simeq iW_0(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) \cdot \overleftarrow{\mathbf{k}} \times \delta(r) \overrightarrow{\mathbf{k}}$$



Proton

Neutron

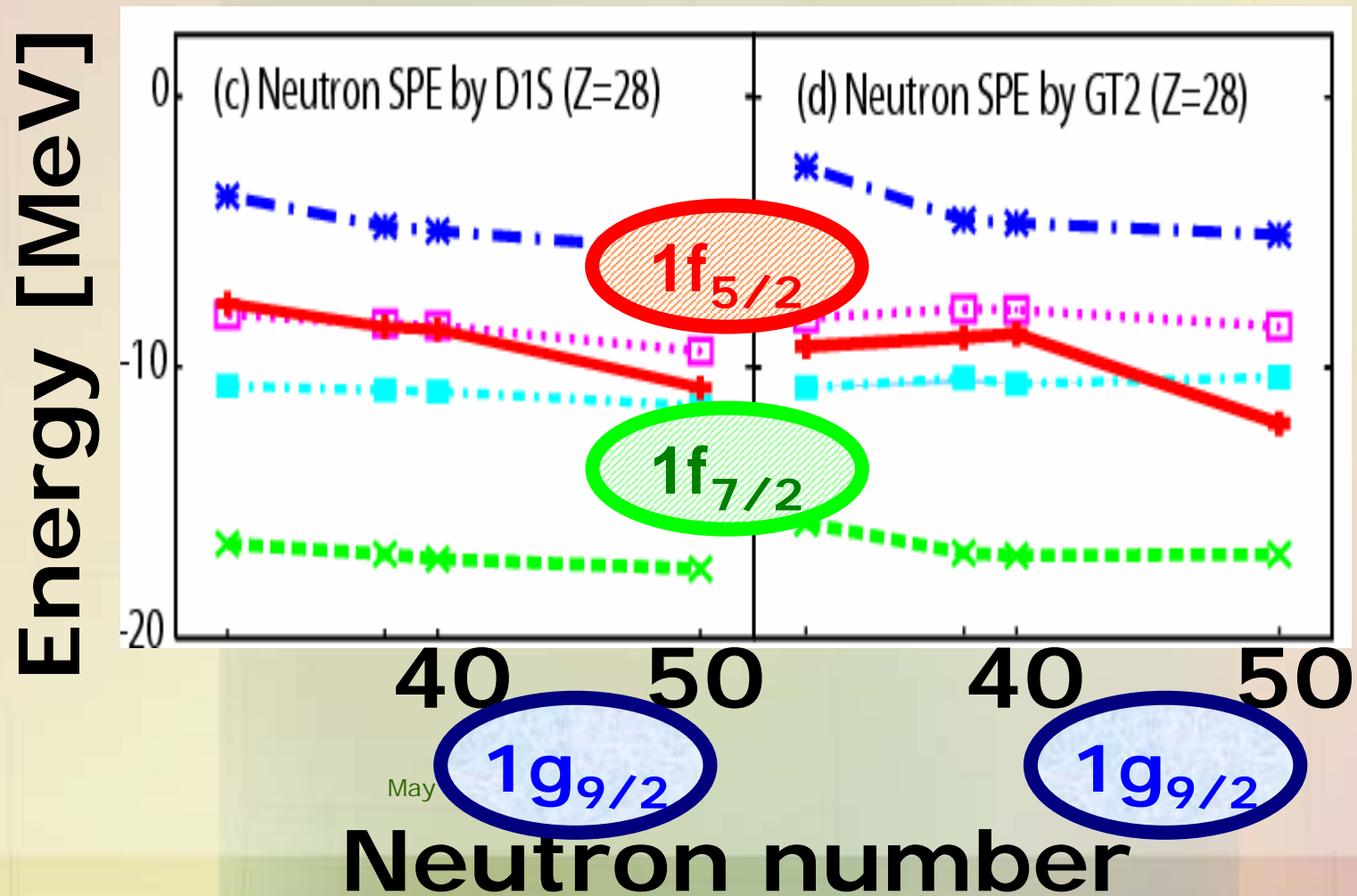
One-body potential

$$U_p \propto \frac{d}{dr}(\rho_n + 2\rho_p)$$

$$U_n \propto \frac{d}{dr}(2\rho_n + \rho_p)$$

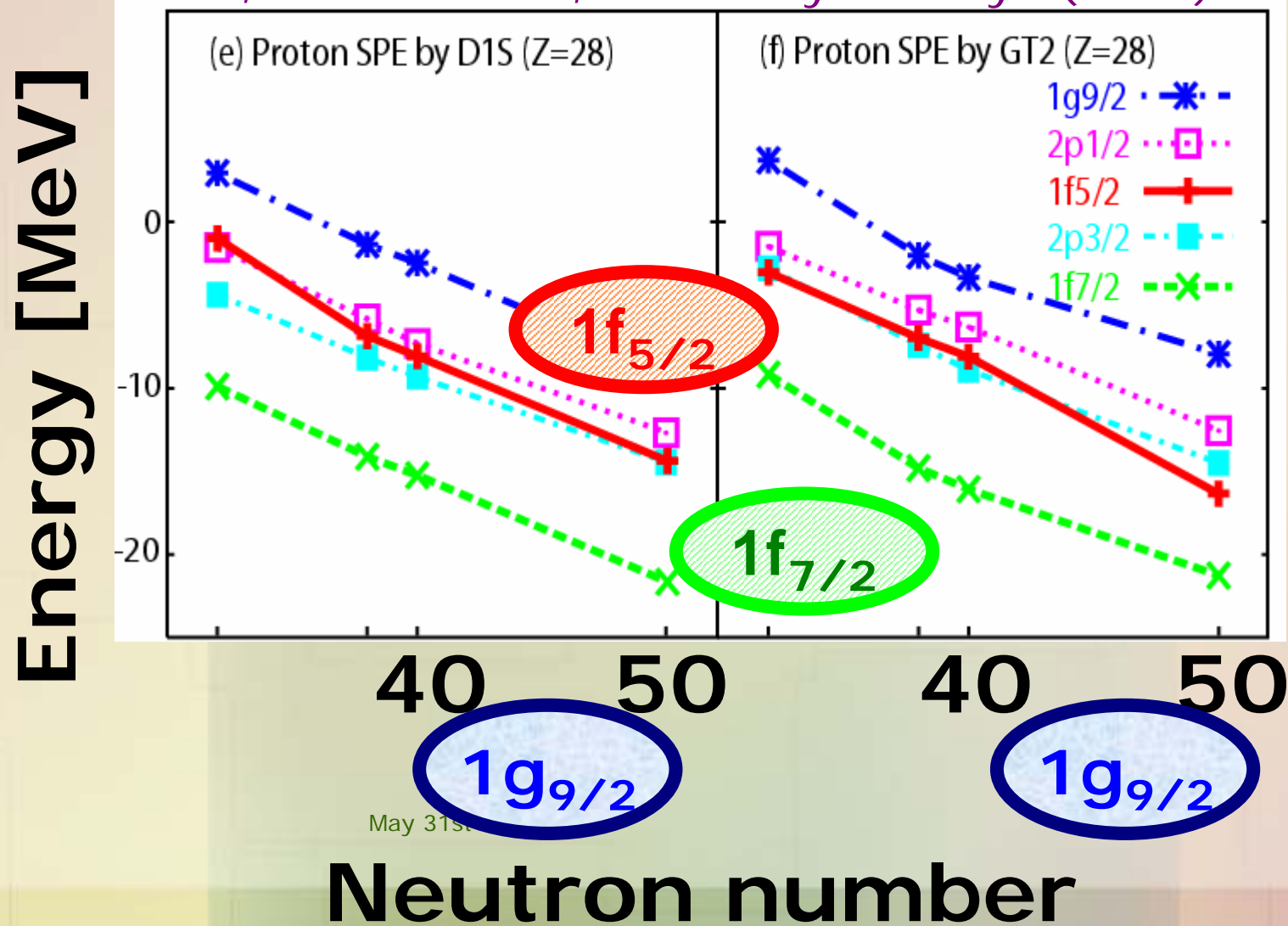
^{68}Ni and ^{78}Ni (Neutron)

T. Matsuo, Ph. D. Thesis, University of Tokyo (2004)

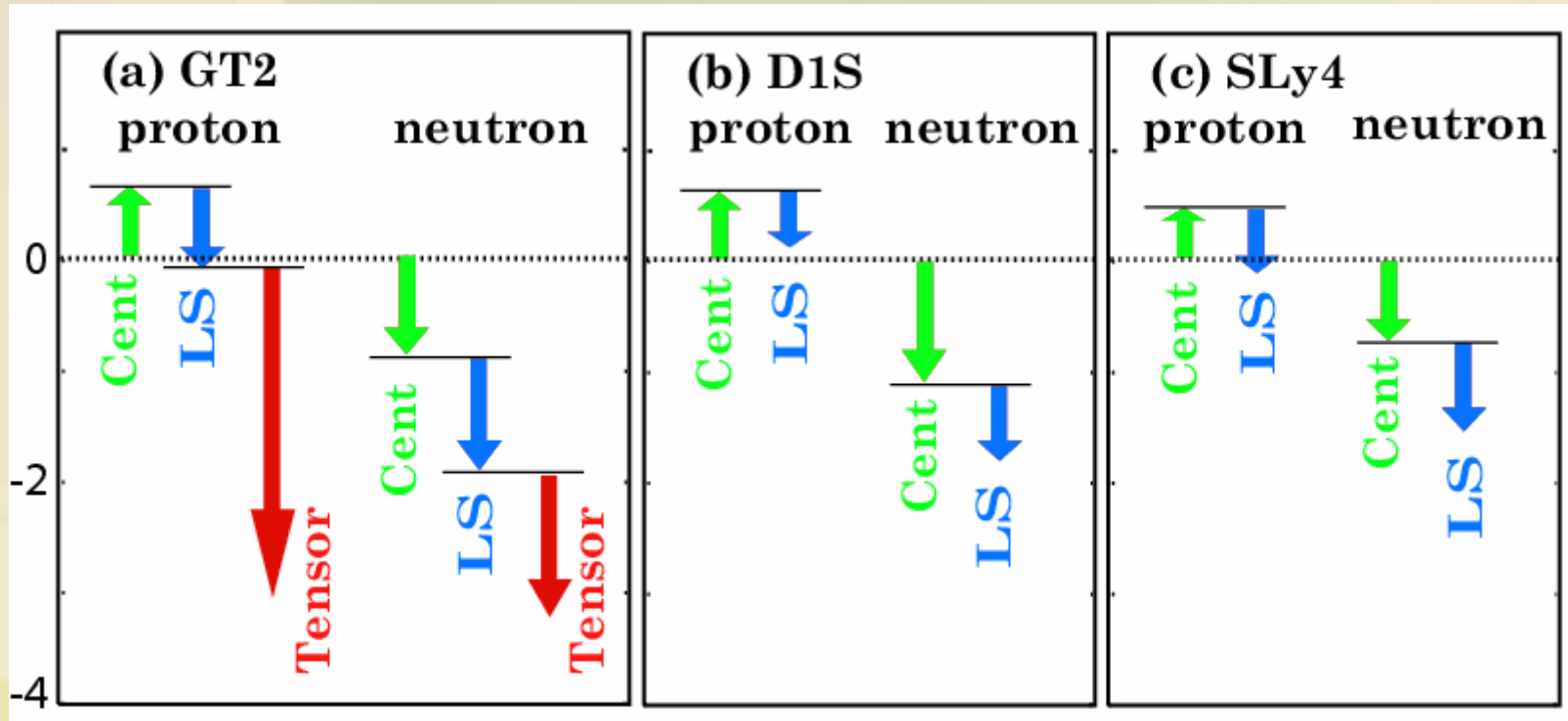
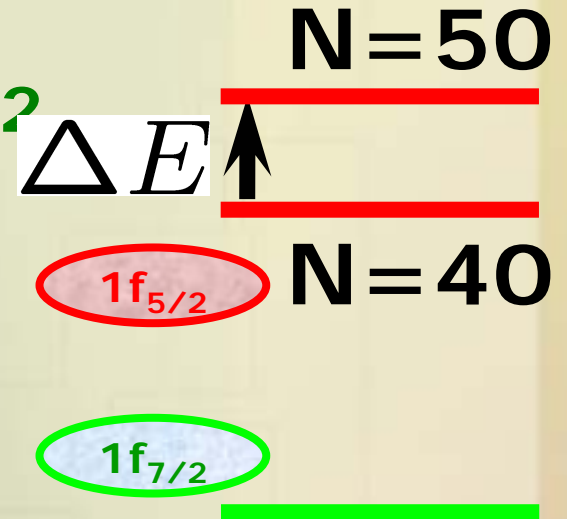


^{68}Ni and ^{78}Ni (Proton)

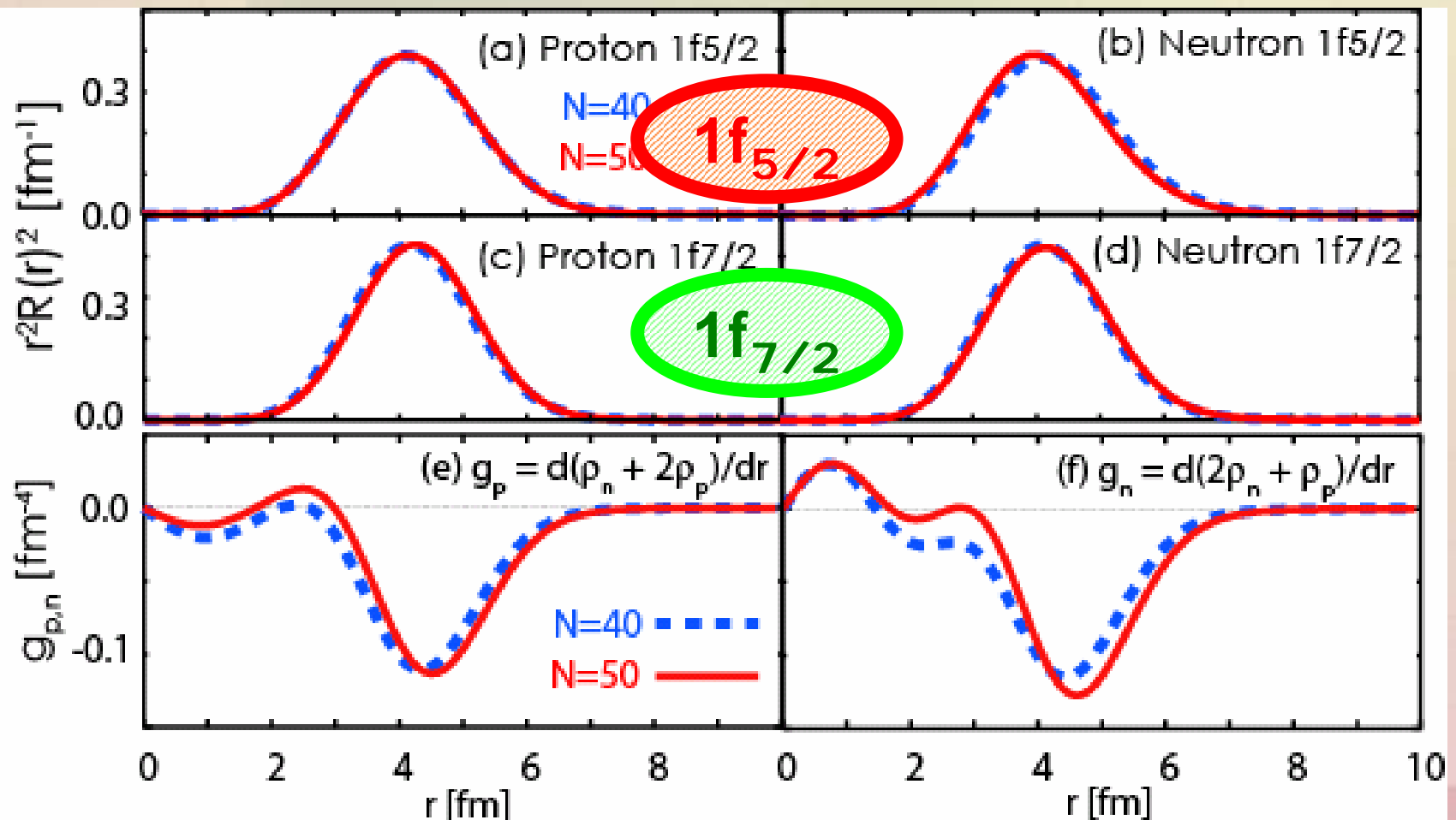
T. Matsuo, Ph. D. Thesis, University of Tokyo (2004)



Variation of the gap between $1f_{5/2}$ and $1f_{7/2}$ ($N = 40-50$)

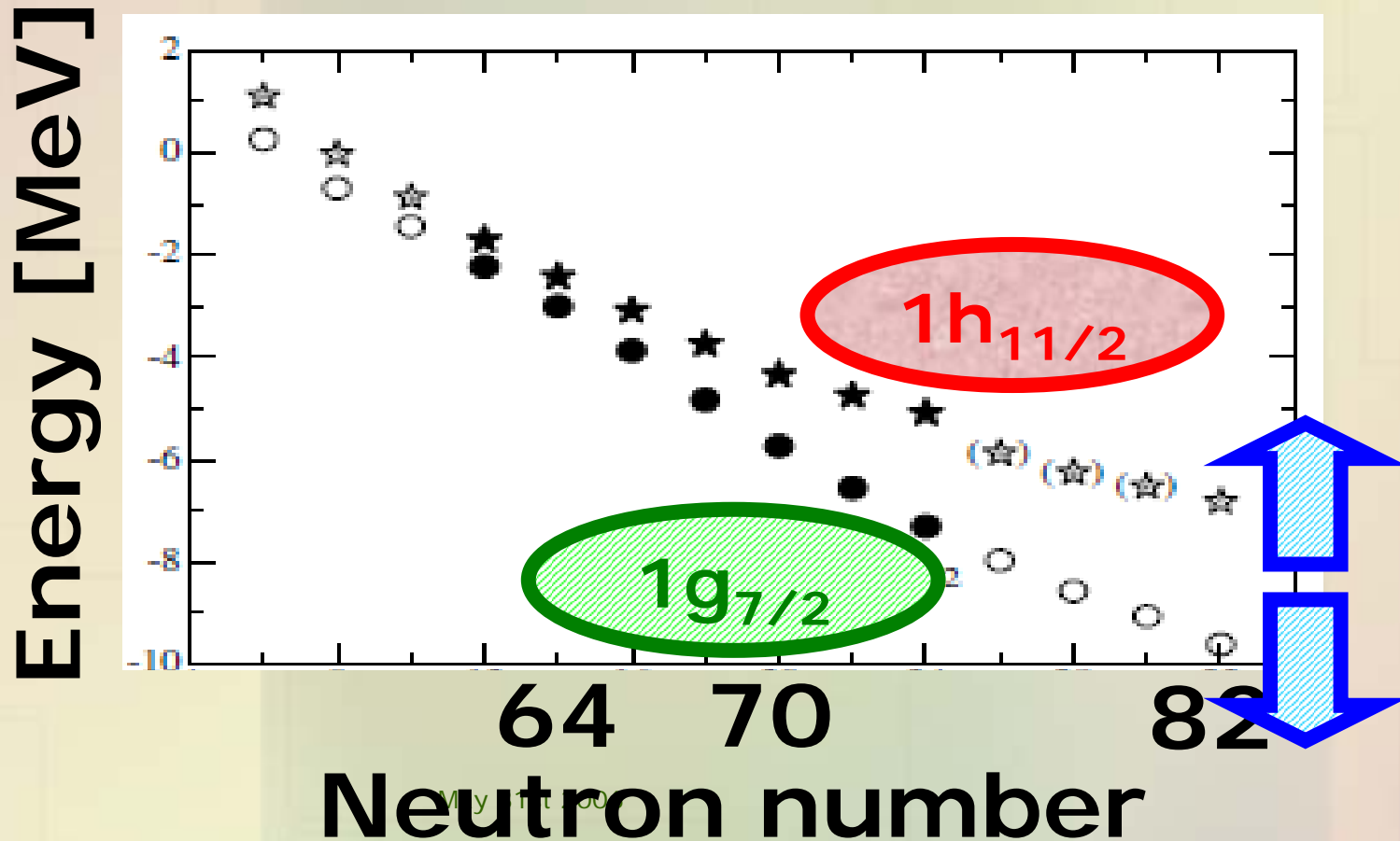


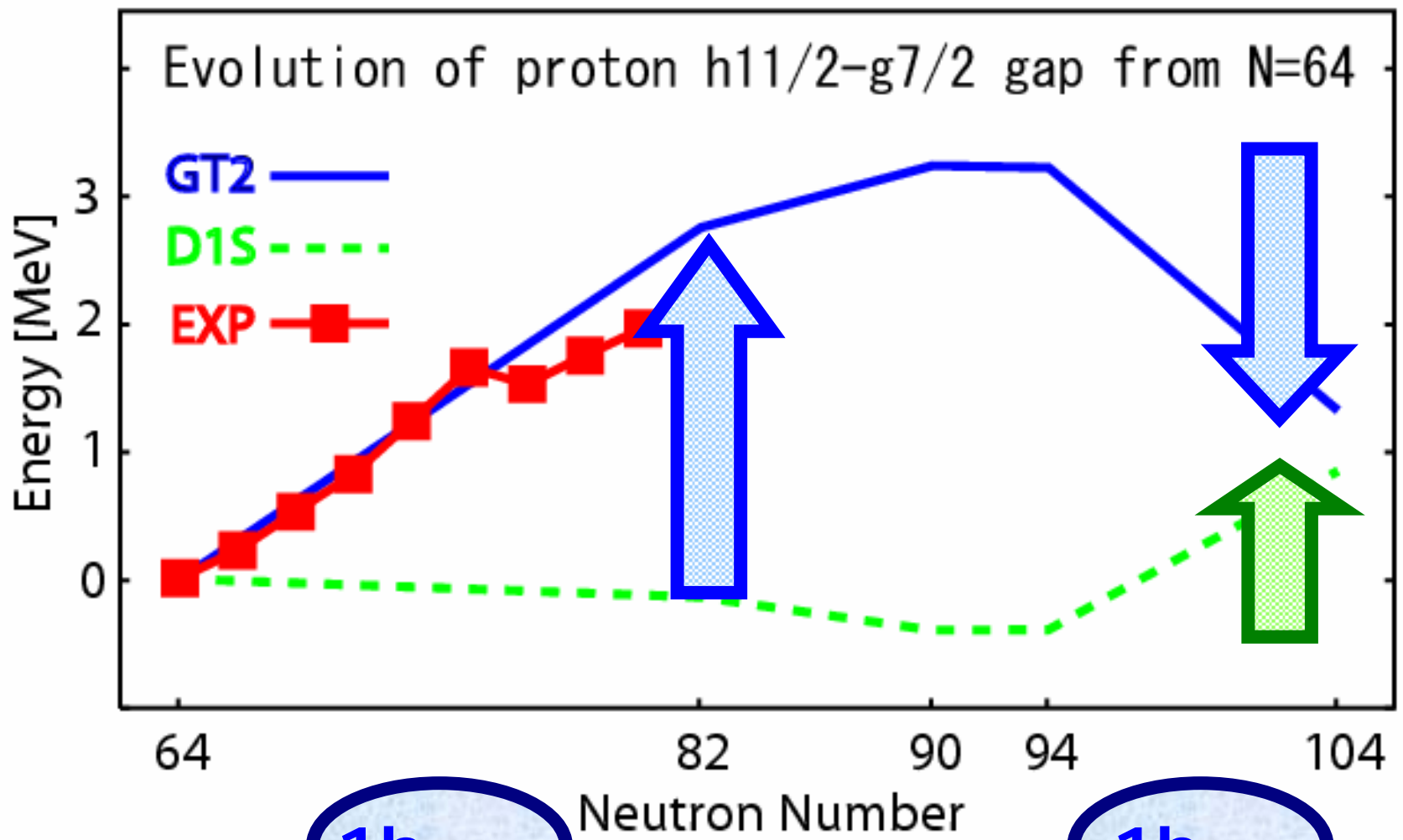
Density and spin-orbit potential



Proton $1h_{11/2}$ and $1g_{7/2}$ of $_{51}\text{Sb}$ isotopes

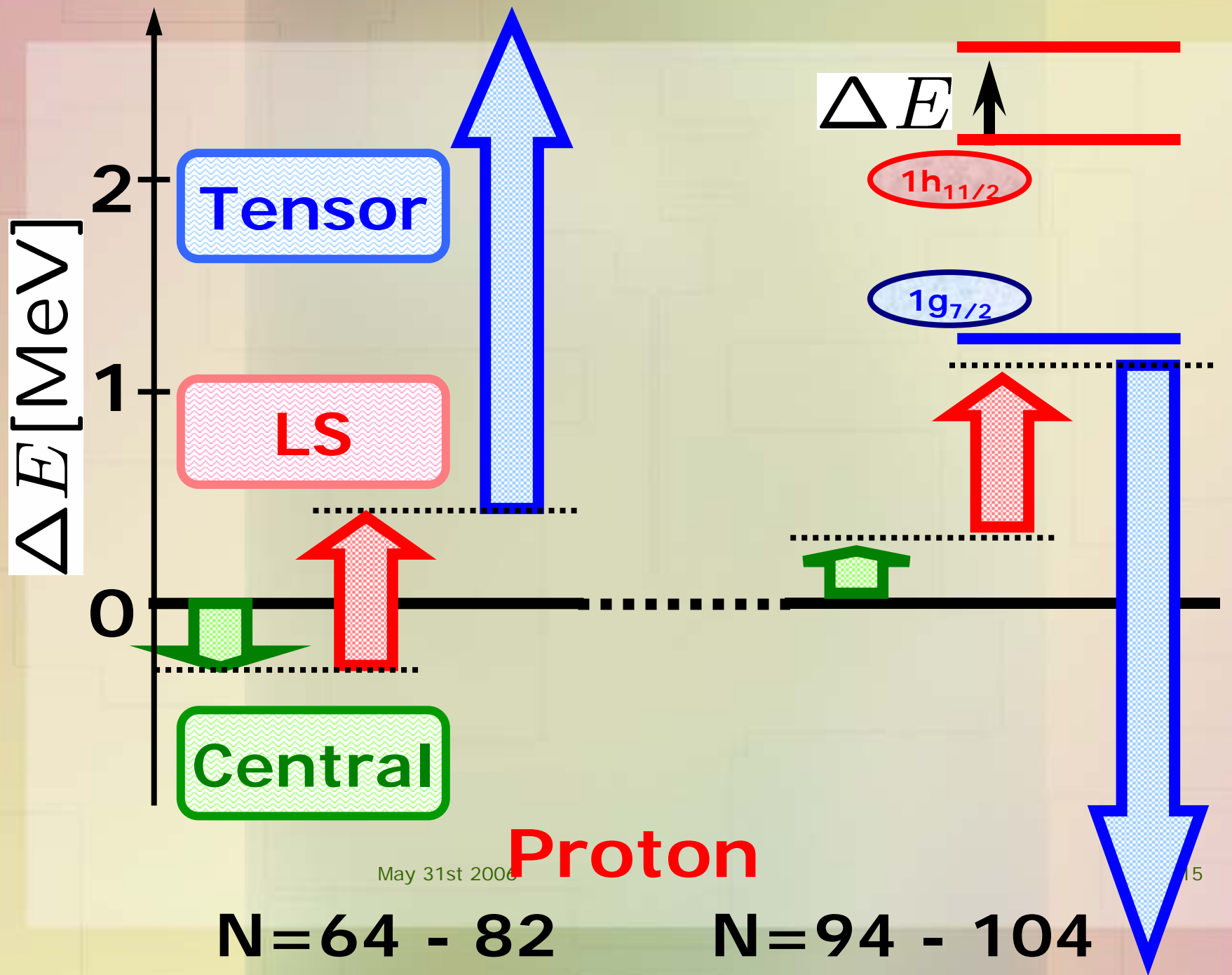
J. P. Schiffer et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 92 162501 (2004)





$1h_{11/2}$

$1h_{9/2}$



Summary

- Tensor force can influence on single-particle energies in the different way compared to the LS force
- For example,
 - Gap between $1f_{7/2}$ and $1f_{5/2}$ of Ni isotopes
 - Gap between $1h_{11/2}$ and $1g_{7/2}$ of Sb isotopes