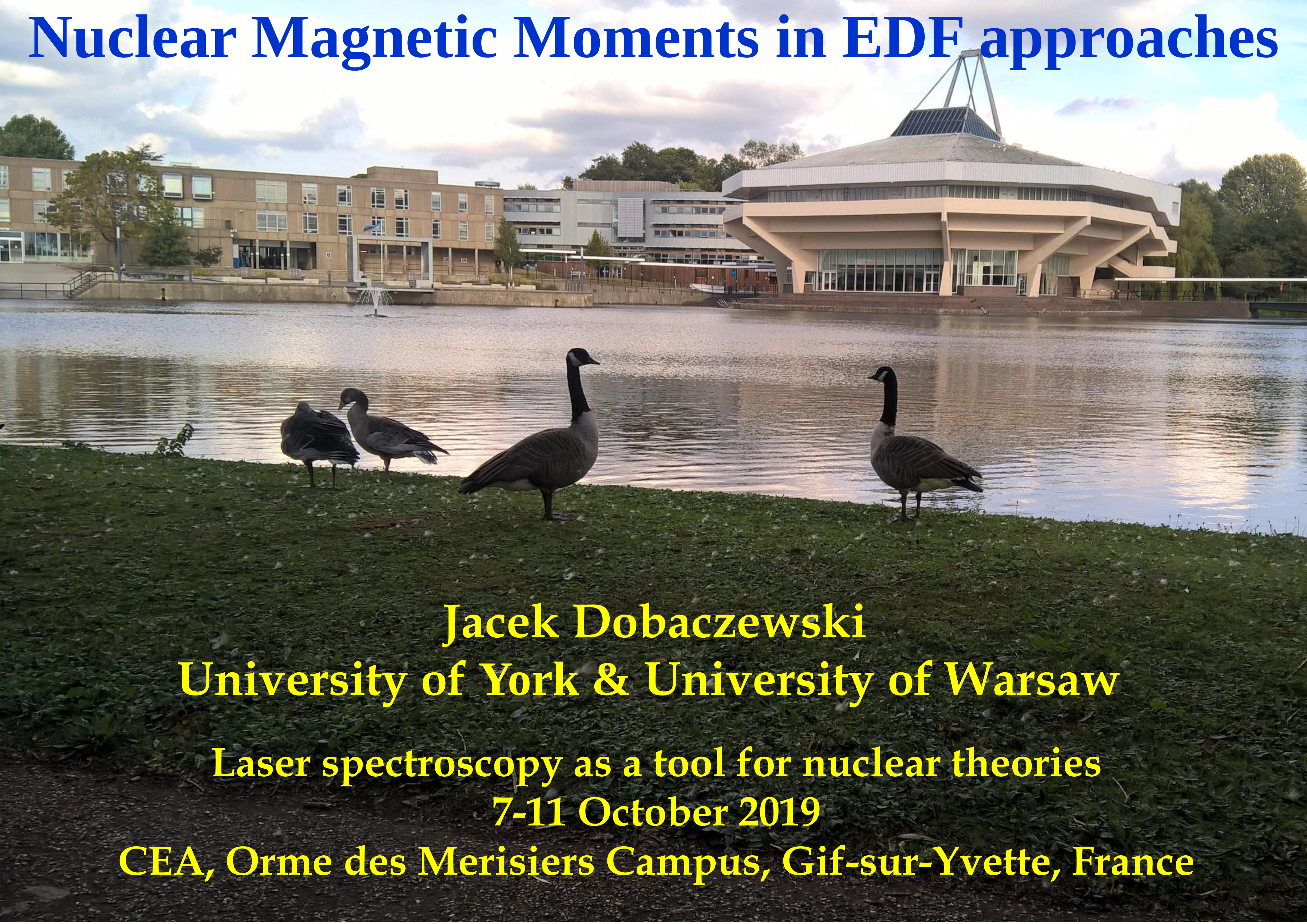
Nuclear Magnetic Moments in EDF approaches



Jacek Dobaczewski
University of York & University of Warsaw

Laser spectroscopy as a tool for nuclear theories
7-11 October 2019
CEA, Orme des Merisiers Campus, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

UNIVERSITY of York
Science & Technology Facilities Council
UK Research and Innovation

NucMagMom Collaboration (est. 2017)

- Michael Bender, Lyon
- Witek Nazarewicz, Mengzhi Chen, MSU
- J.D., Alessandro Pastore, a new PDRA, York
- .... all wishing to join are welcome

Literature

- B. Castel and I.S. Towner, *Modern theories of nuclear moments*, (Oxford Studies in Nuclear Physics) vol 12, ed P E Hodgson (Oxford: Clarendon,1990).
- Gerda Neyens, Rep. Prog. Phys. 66 (2003) 633–689.
- N.J. Stone, At. Data and Nucl. Data Tables 90 (2005) 75–176.
- L. Bonneau *et al.*,Phys. Rev. C91, 054307 (2015).
- M. Borrajo and J.L. Egido, Phys. Lett. B764, 328 (2017).
- O.I. Achakovskiy *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. A (2014) 50: 6

Outline

1. Recap on nuclear magnetic moments
2. 9/2+ ground states in indium
3. 9/2- ground states in bismuth
4. ^{145}Sm
5. 13/2+ isomers in lead
6. Conclusions

Recap

Basics

The magnetic operator $\bar{\mu}$ is a one-body operator and the magnetic dipole moment μ is the expectation value of $\bar{\mu}_z$. The M1 operator acting on a composed state $|\mathrm{Im}\rangle$ can then be written as the sum of single particle M1 operators $\bar{\mu}_z(j)$ acting each on an individual valence nucleon with total momentum j:

$\mu = g_L\, L + g_s\, s$

$$\mu(I) \equiv \left\langle I(j_1, j_2, \ldots, j_n), m = I \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \bar{\mu}_z(i) \right| I(j_1, j_2, \ldots, j_n), m = I \right\rangle \tag{2.1}$$

The single particle magnetic moment $\mu(j)$ for a valence nucleon around a doubly magic core is uniquely defined by the quantum numbers l and j of the occupied single particle orbit [22]:

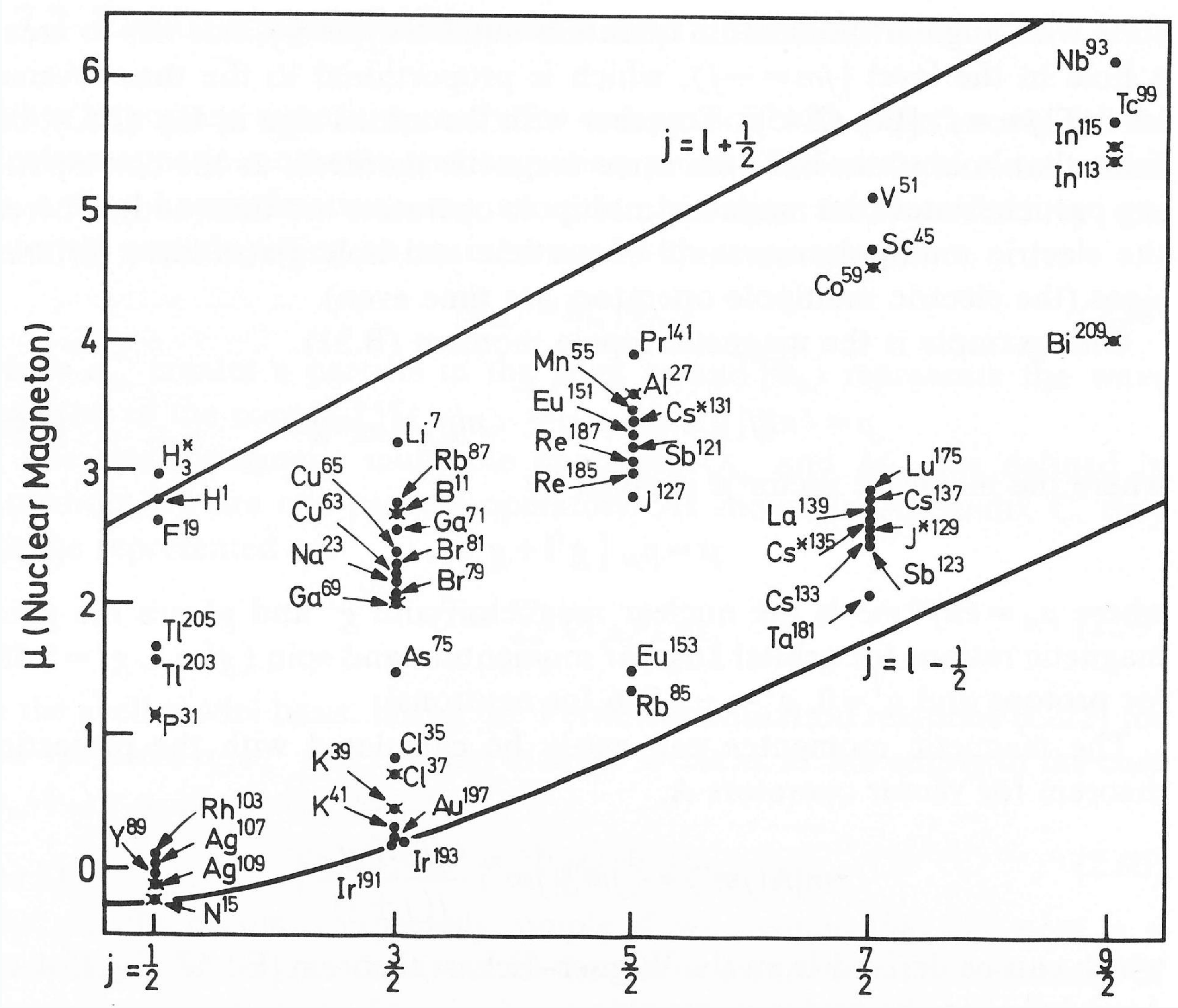
$$\text{for an odd proton:} \begin{cases} \mu = j - \frac{1}{2} + \mu_{\mathrm{p}} & \text{for } j = l + \frac{1}{2} \\ \mu = \dfrac{j}{j+1}\left(j + \dfrac{3}{2} - \mu_{\mathrm{p}}\right) & \text{for } j = l - \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \tag{2.2}$$

$$\text{for an odd neutron:} \begin{cases} \mu = \mu_{\mathrm{n}} & \text{for } j = l + \frac{1}{2} \\ \mu = -\dfrac{j}{j+1}\mu_{\mathrm{n}} & \text{for } j = l - \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \tag{2.3}$$

These single particle moments calculated using the free proton and free neutron moments ($\mu_{\mathrm{p}} = +2.793$, $\mu_{\mathrm{n}} = -1.913$) are called the Schmidt moments. In a nucleus, the magnetic

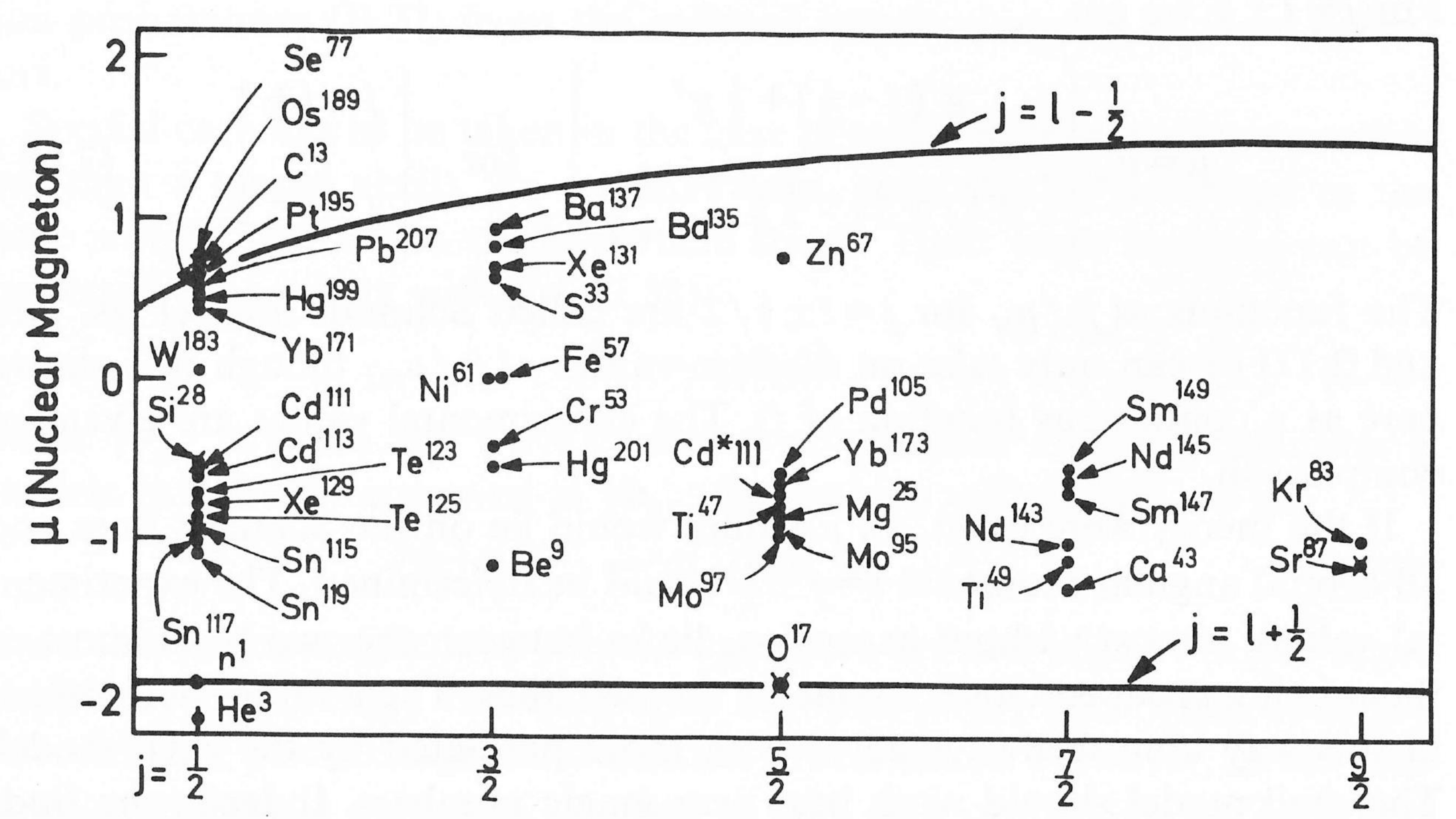
Gerda Neyens, Rep. Prog. Phys. 66 (2003) 633–689

Experiment



M.G. Mayer and J.H.D. Jensen, *Elementary Theory of Nuclear Shell Structure*, (Wiley, New York, 1955)

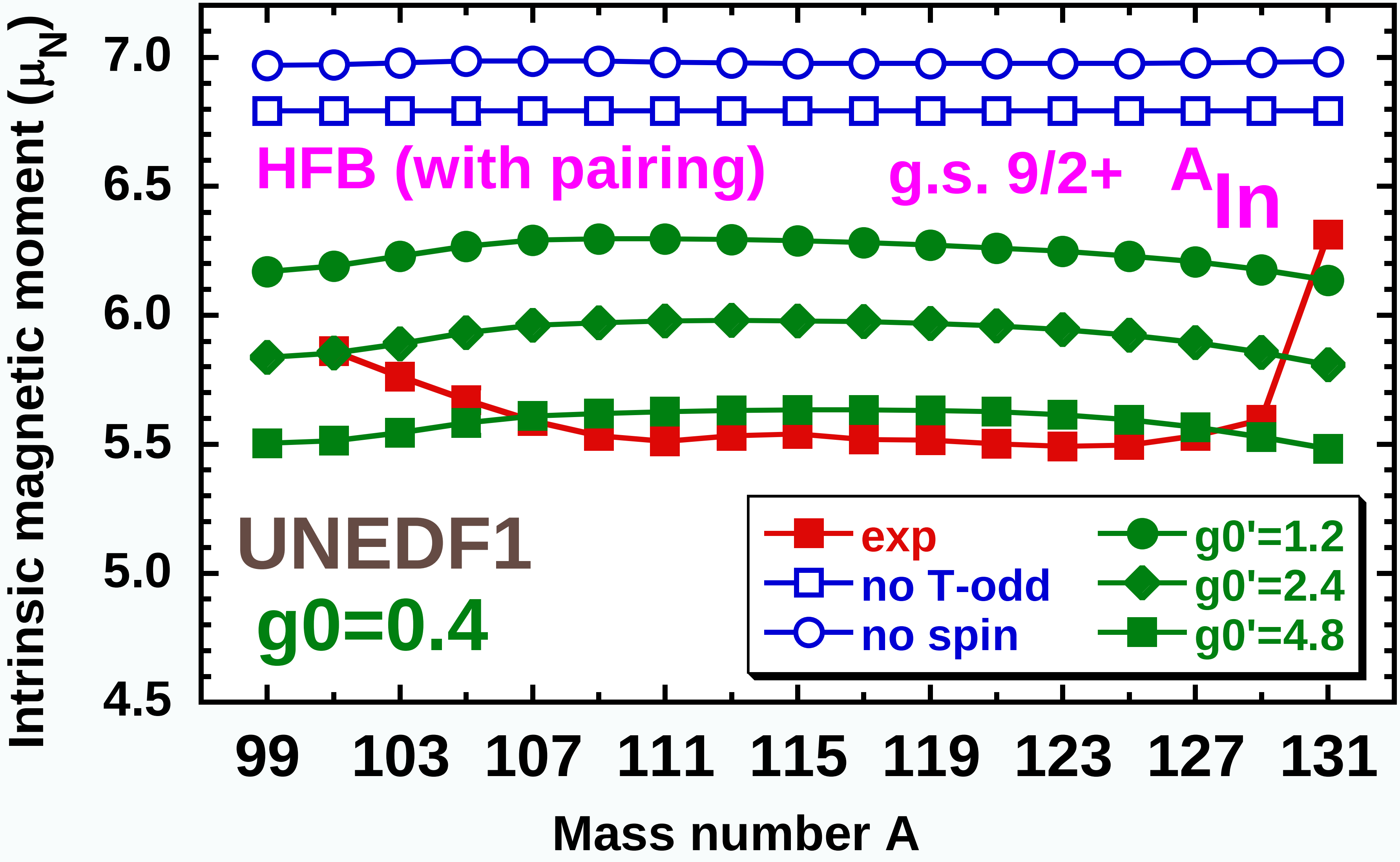
Experiment



M.G. Mayer and J.H.D. Jensen, *Elementary Theory of Nuclear Shell Structure*, (Wiley, New York, 1955)

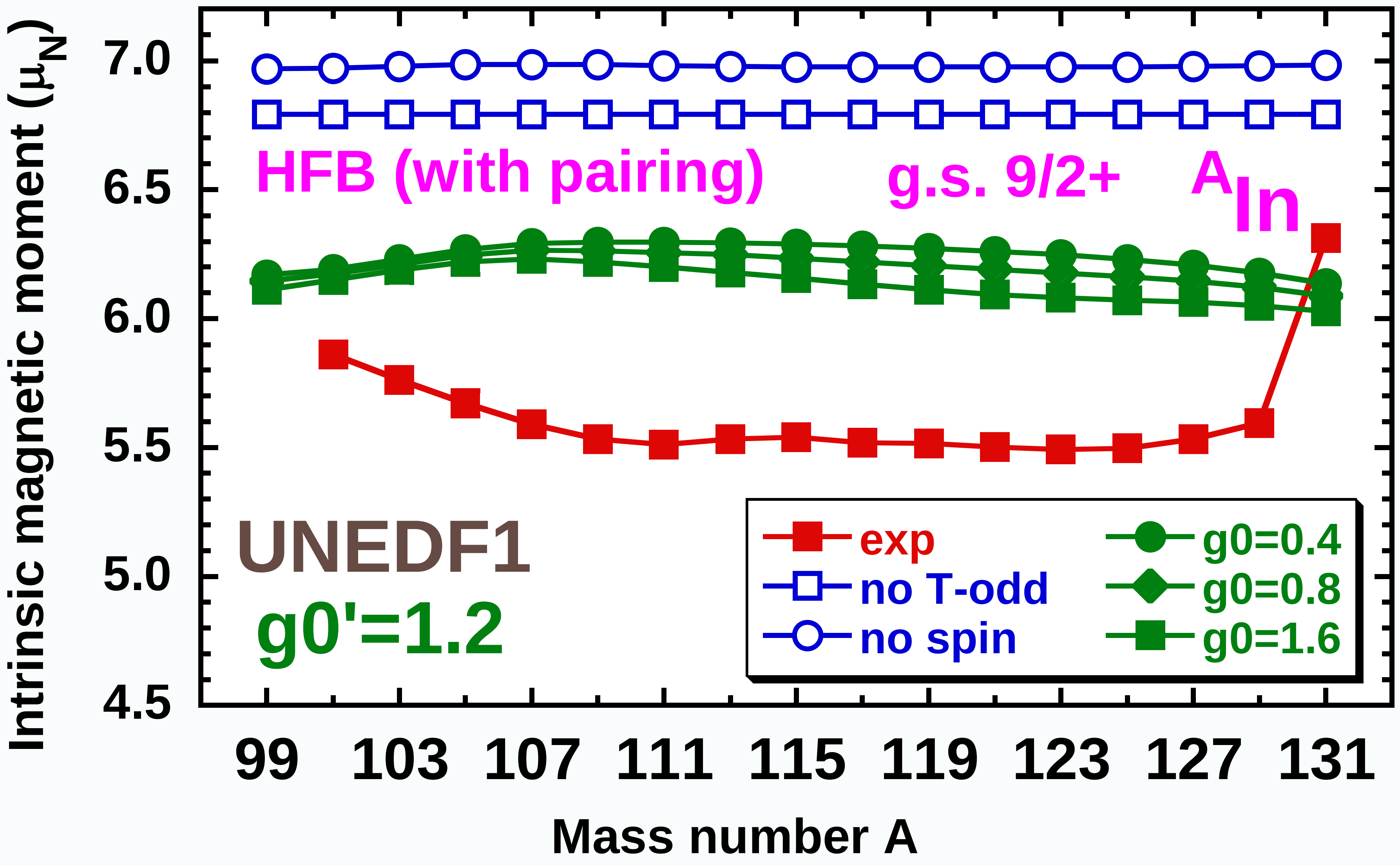
9/2+ ground states in indium Z=49

Indium ground states 9/2+



ISOLDE experiment, preliminary!
R.F. Garcia Ruiz, private communication

Indium ground states 9/2+



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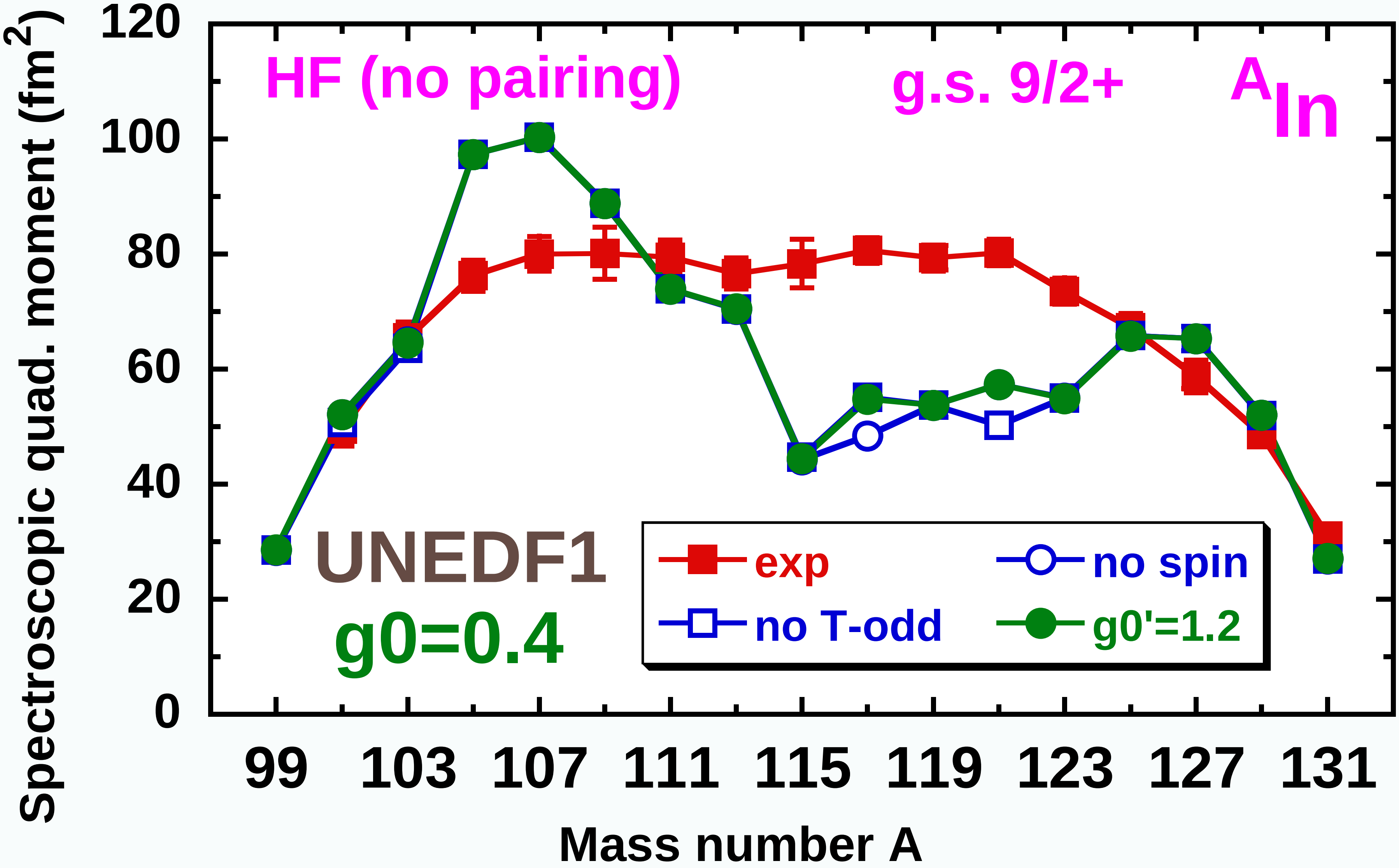
Indium ground states 9/2+



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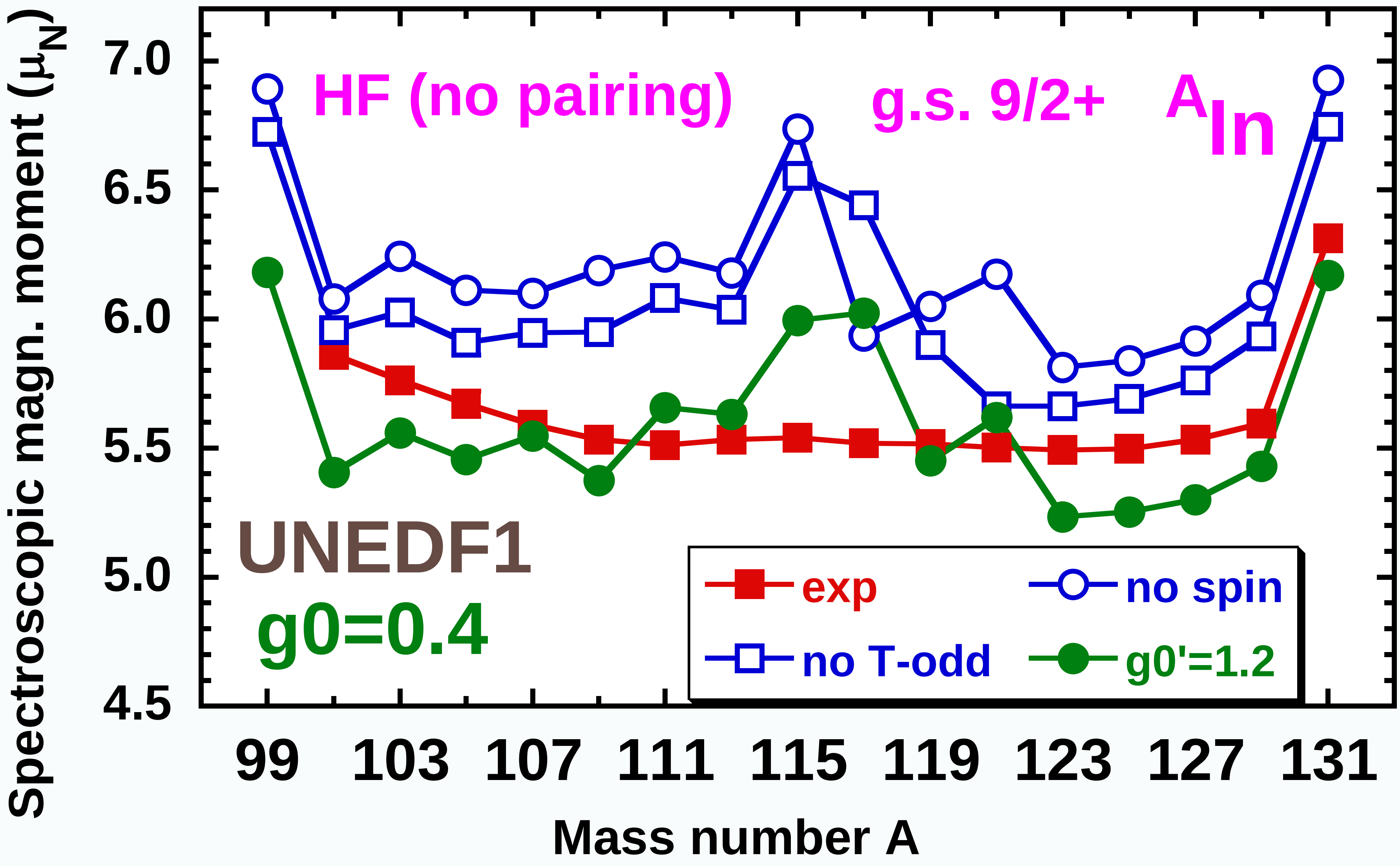
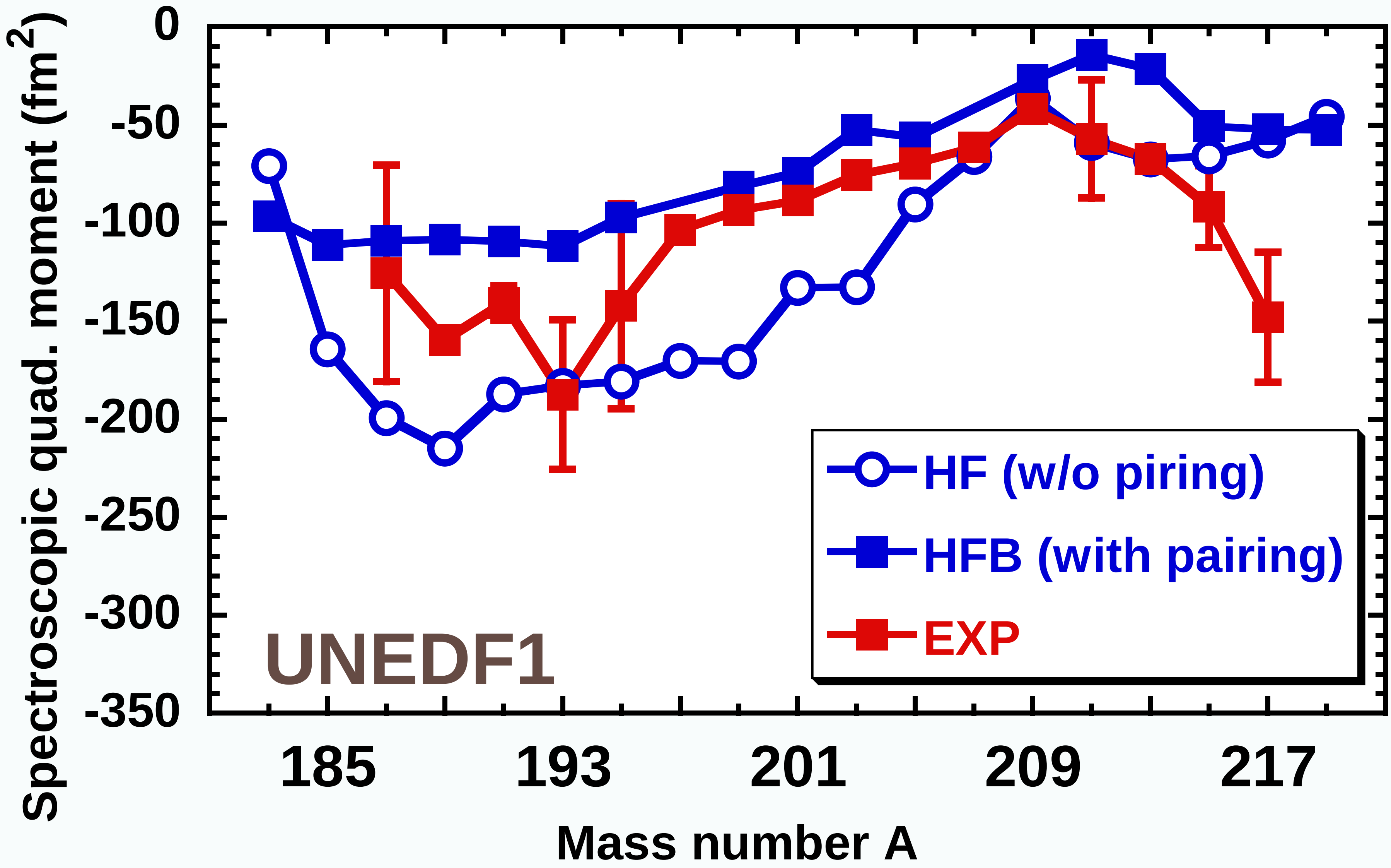
Indium ground states 9/2+



ISOLDE experiment, preliminary!
R.F. Garcia Ruiz, private communication

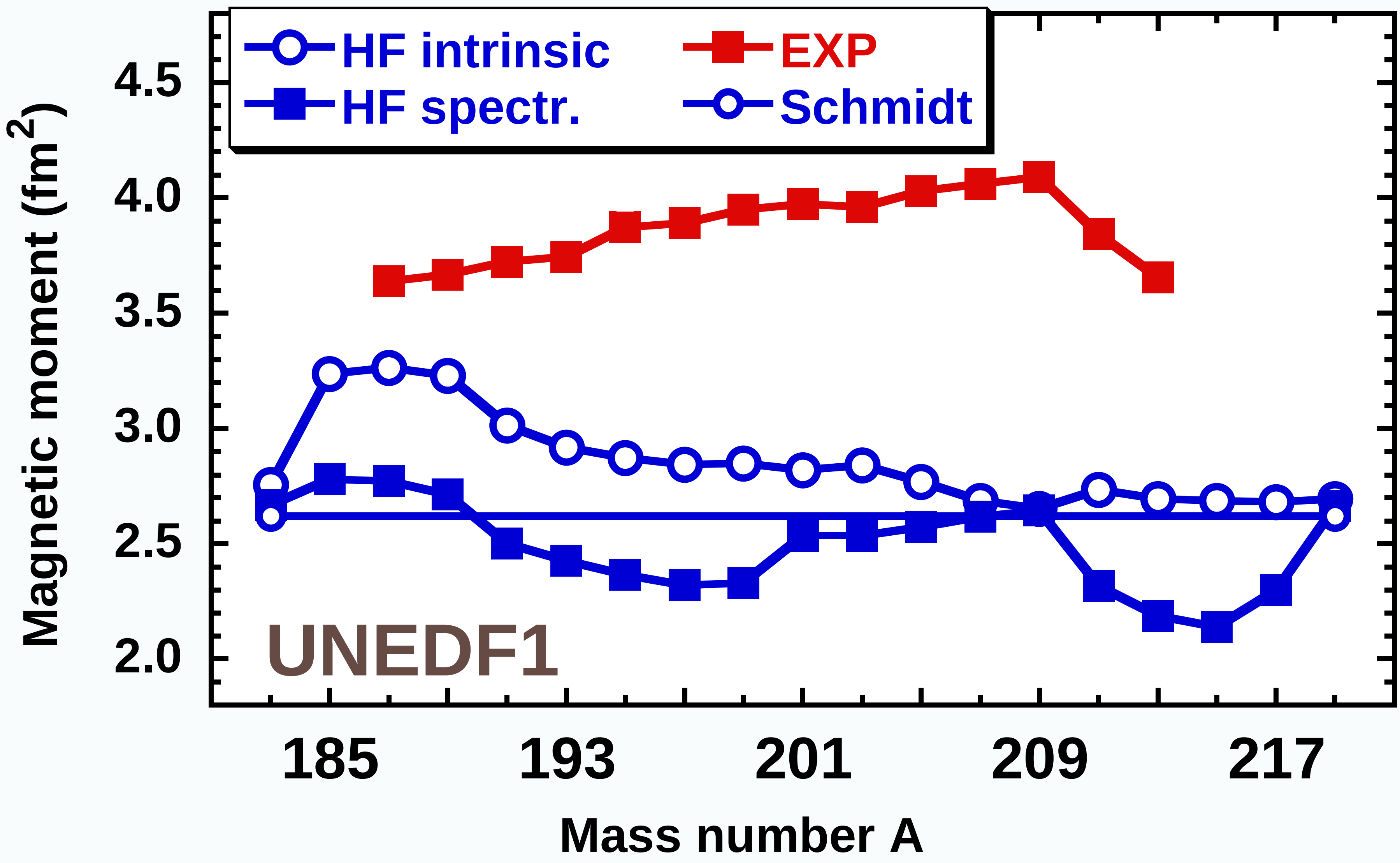
9/2- ground states in bismuth Z=83

Bismuth ground states 9/2-



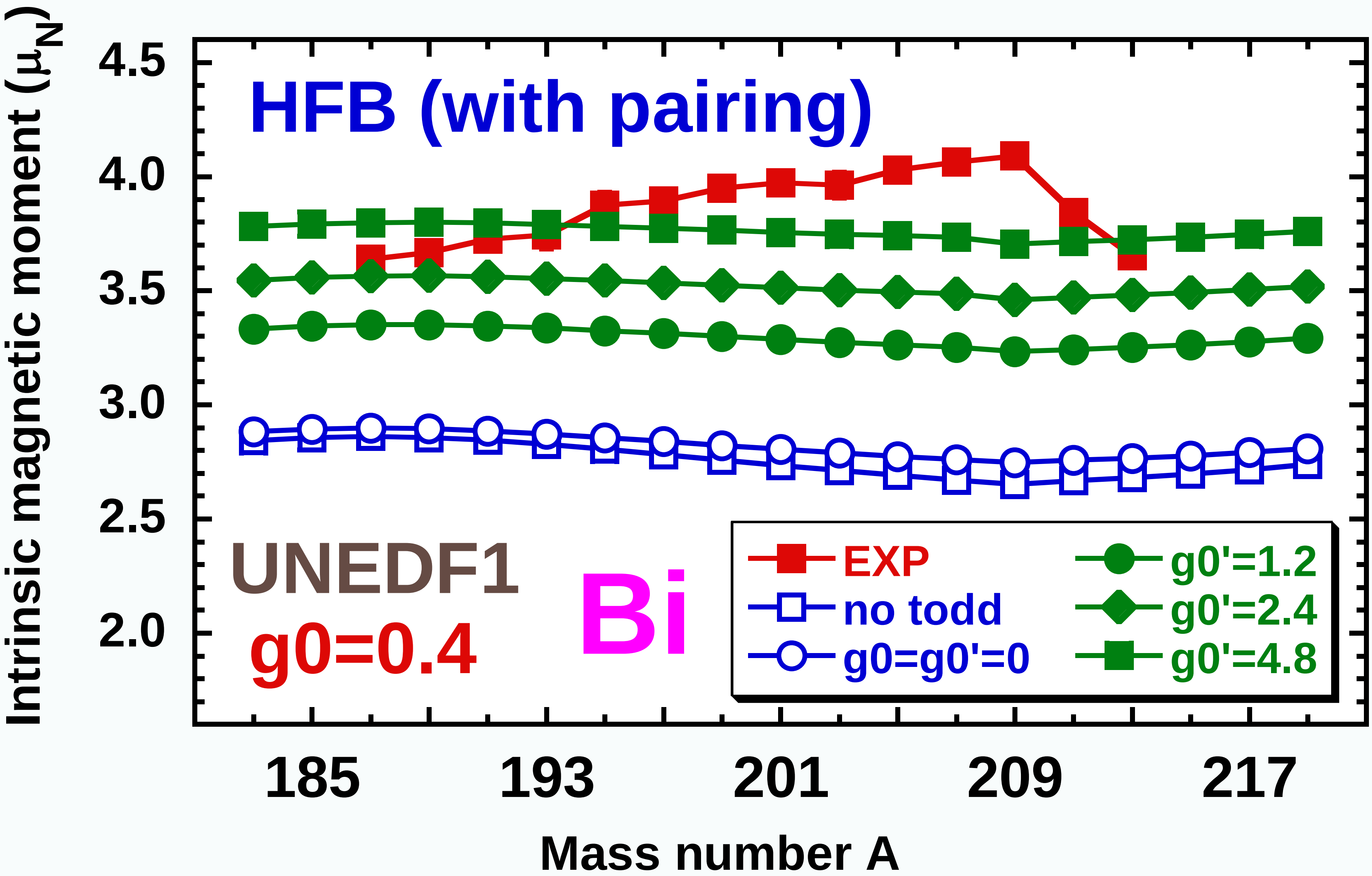
ISOLDE experiment, preliminary!
A.E. Barzakh, private communication

Bismuth ground states 9/2-



ISOLDE experiment, preliminary!
A.E. Barzakh, private communication

Bismuth ground states 9/2-



ISOLDE experiment, preliminary!
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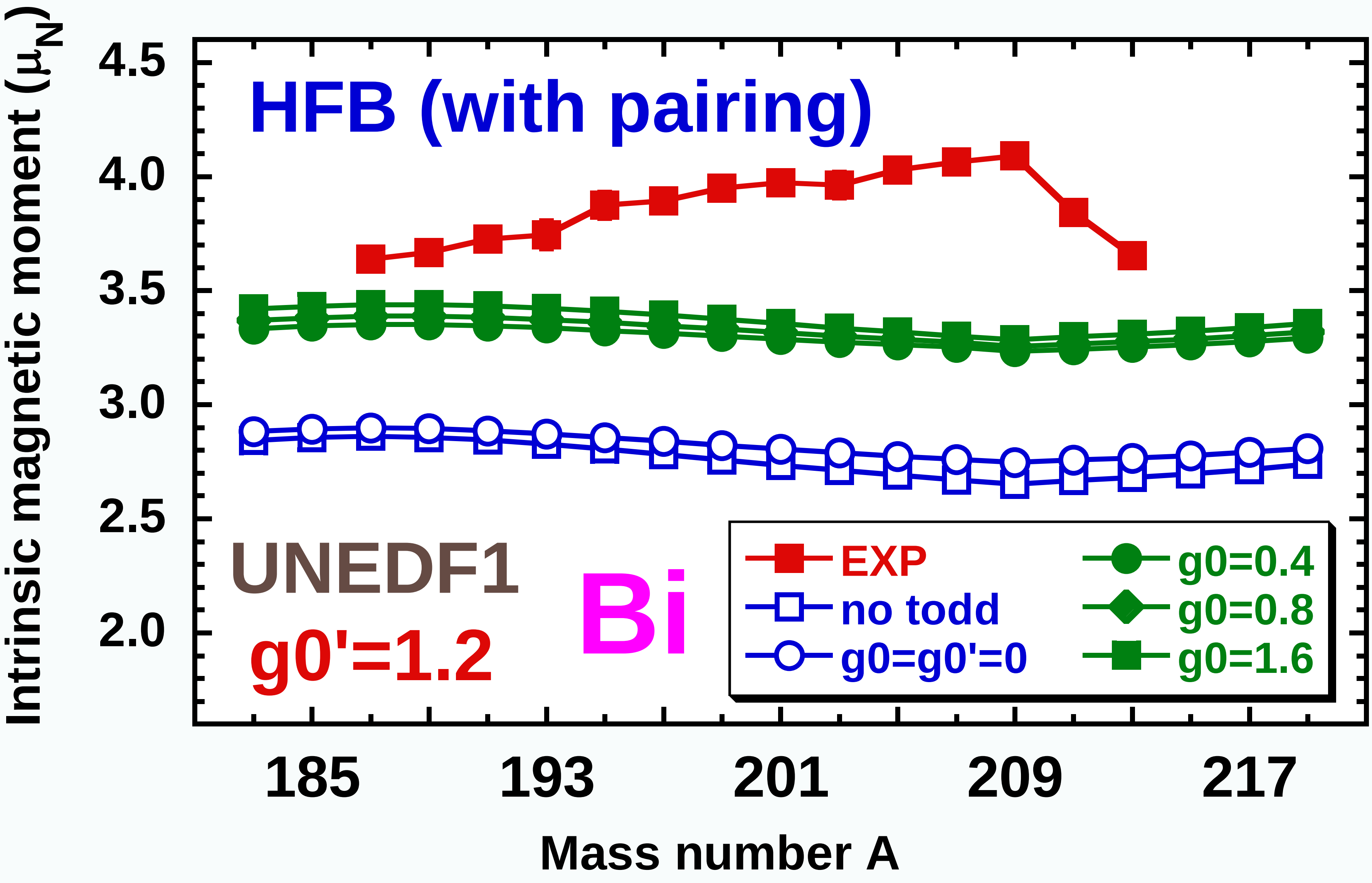
Bismuth ground states 9/2-



ISOLDE experiment, preliminary!
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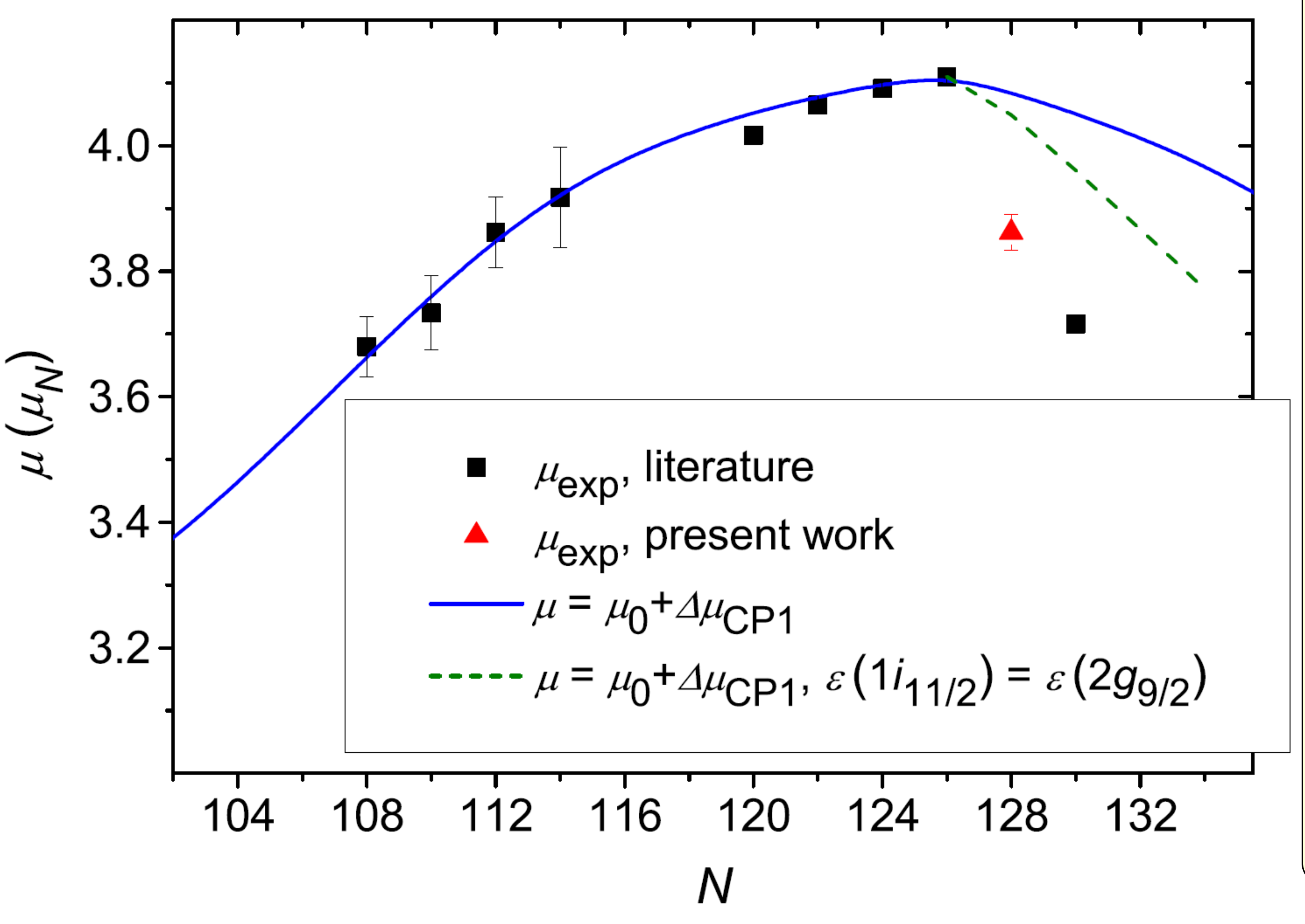
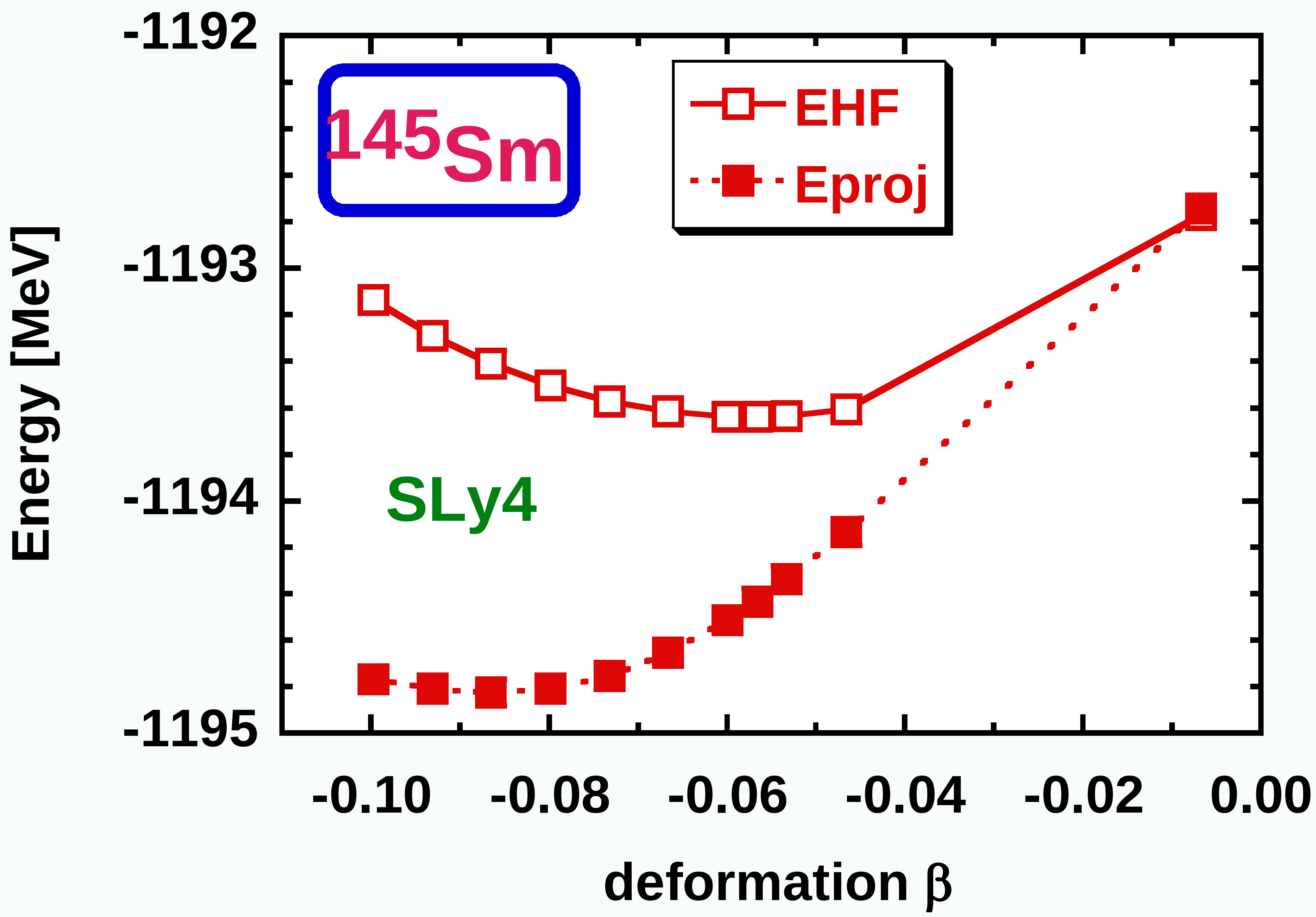
Bismuth ground states 9/2-

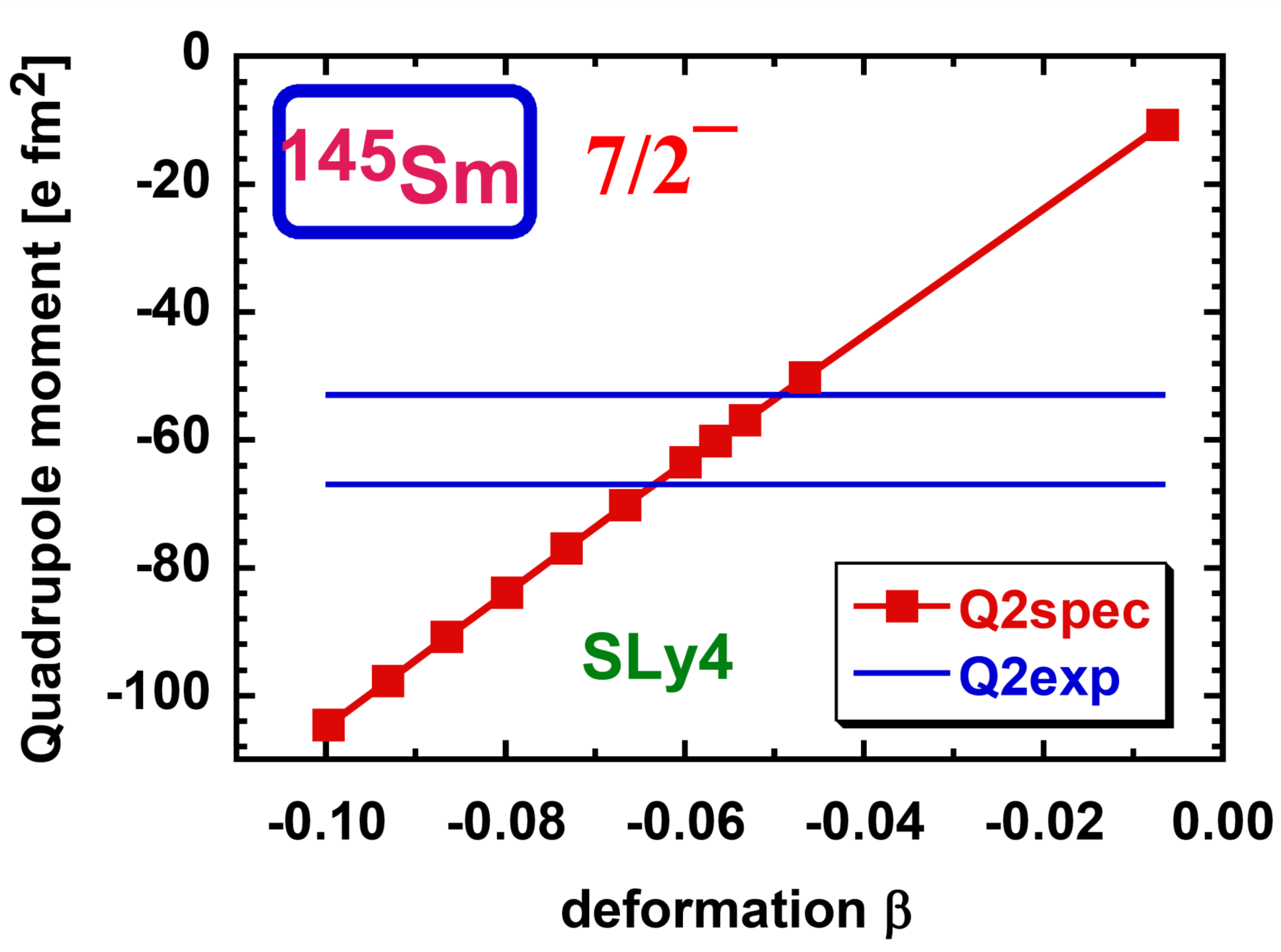


A.E. Barzakh *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 97, 014322 (2018)

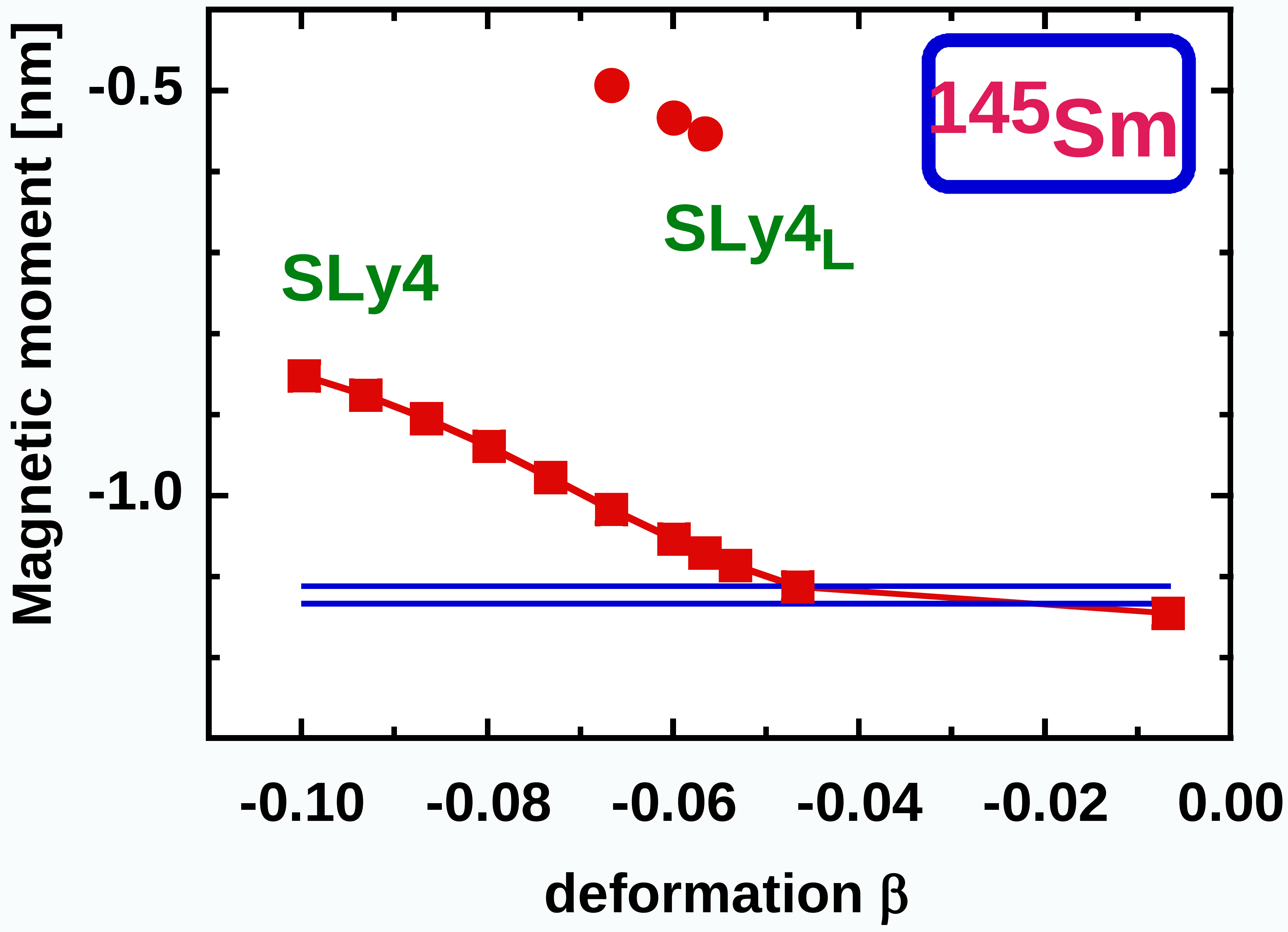
^{145}Sm



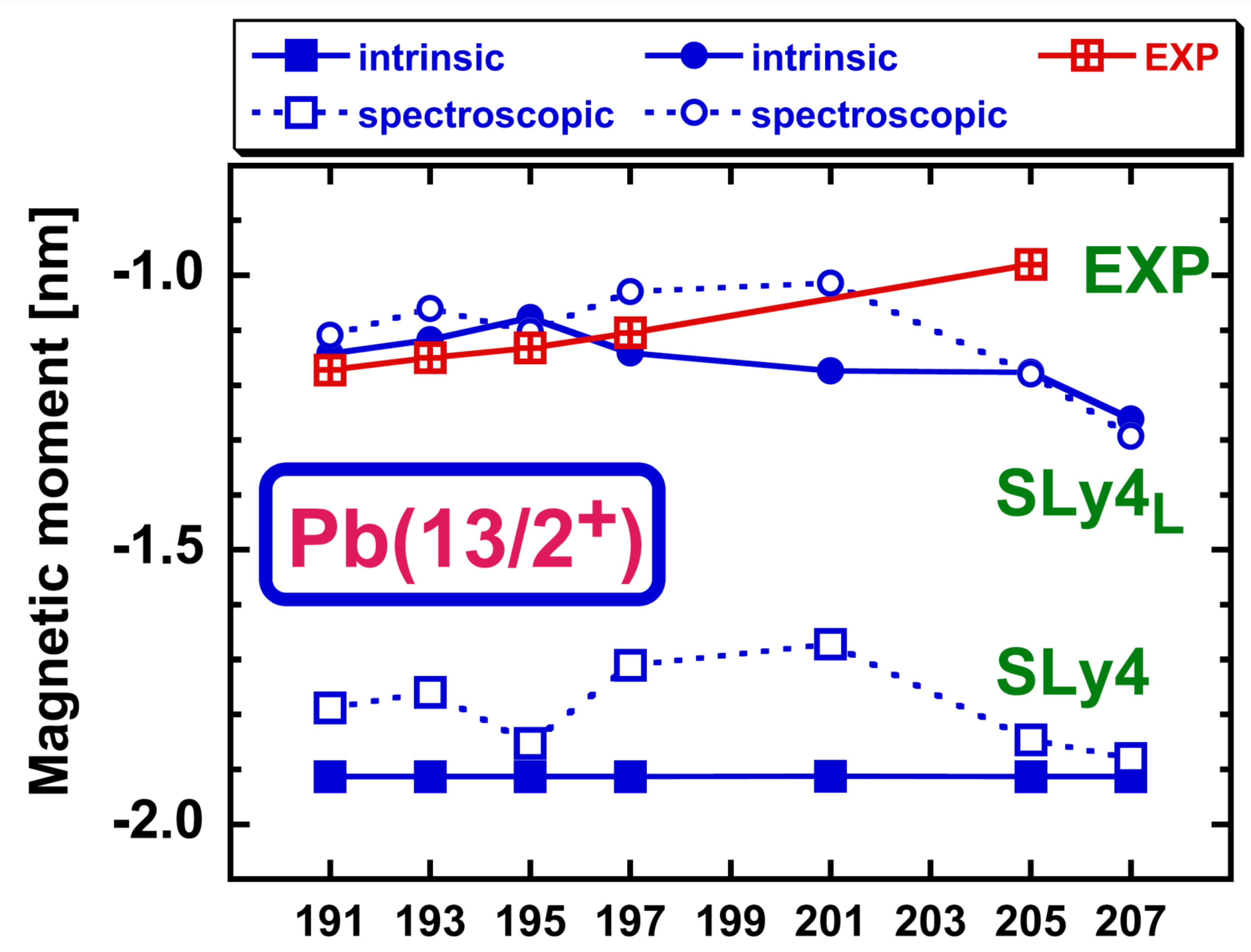
-1192
-1193
-1194
-1195
Energy [MeV]
145Sm
EHF
Eproj
SLy4
-0.10
-0.08
-0.06
-0.04
-0.02
0.00
deformation β



Quadrupole moment [e fm²]
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100
145Sm
7/2⁻
SLy4
Q2spec
Q2exp
-0.10
-0.08
-0.06
-0.04
-0.02
0.00
deformation β


145Sm
SLy4
SLy4L
-0.5
-1.0
Magnetic moment [nm]
-0.10
-0.08
-0.06
-0.04
-0.02
0.00
deformation β

13/2+ isomers in lead



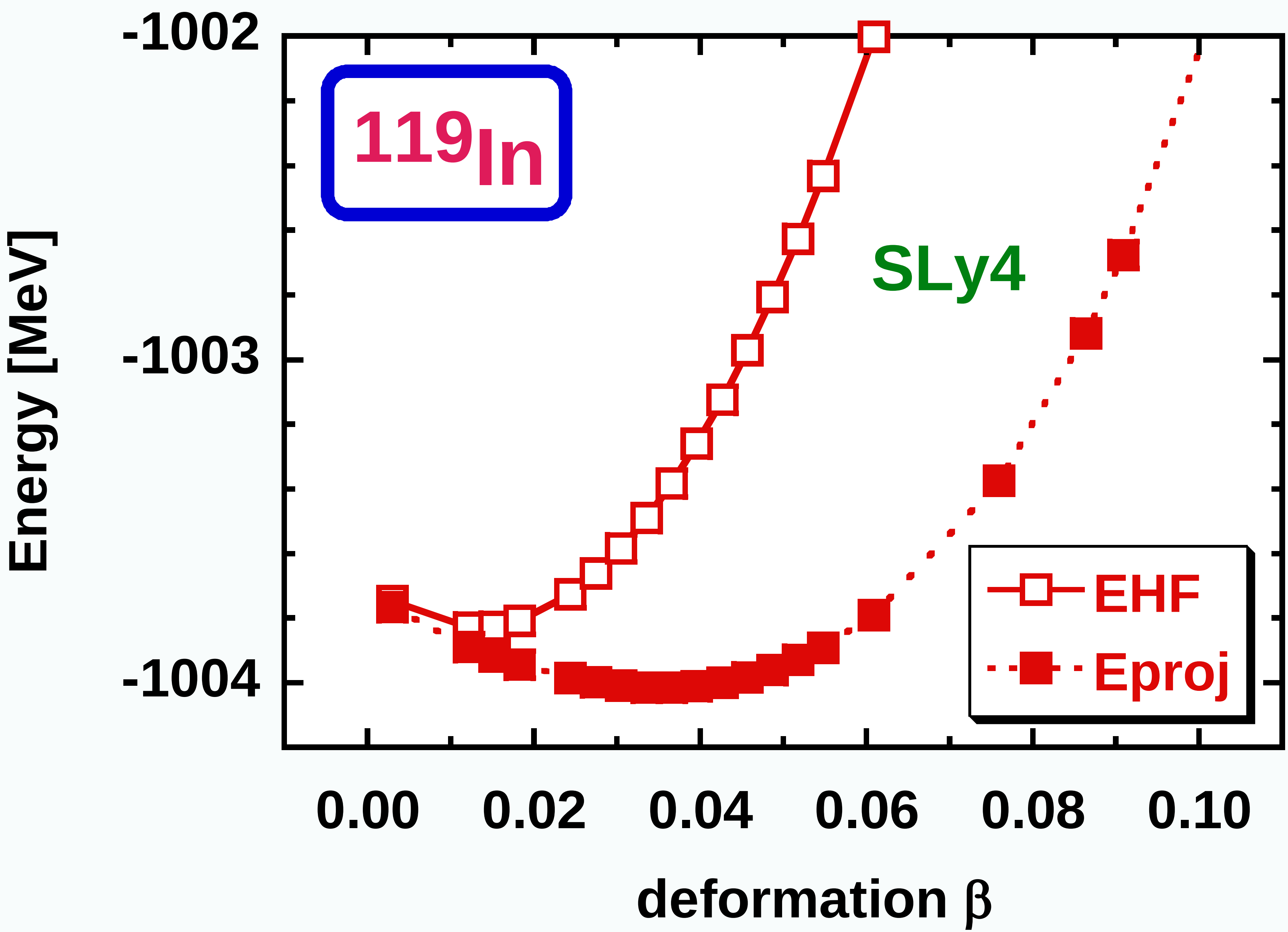
intrinsic
spectroscopic
intrinsic
spectroscopic
EXP
Magnetic moment [nm]
-1.0
-1.5
-2.0
191
193
195
197
199
201
203
205
207
EXP
SLy4L
Pb(13/2+)
SLy4

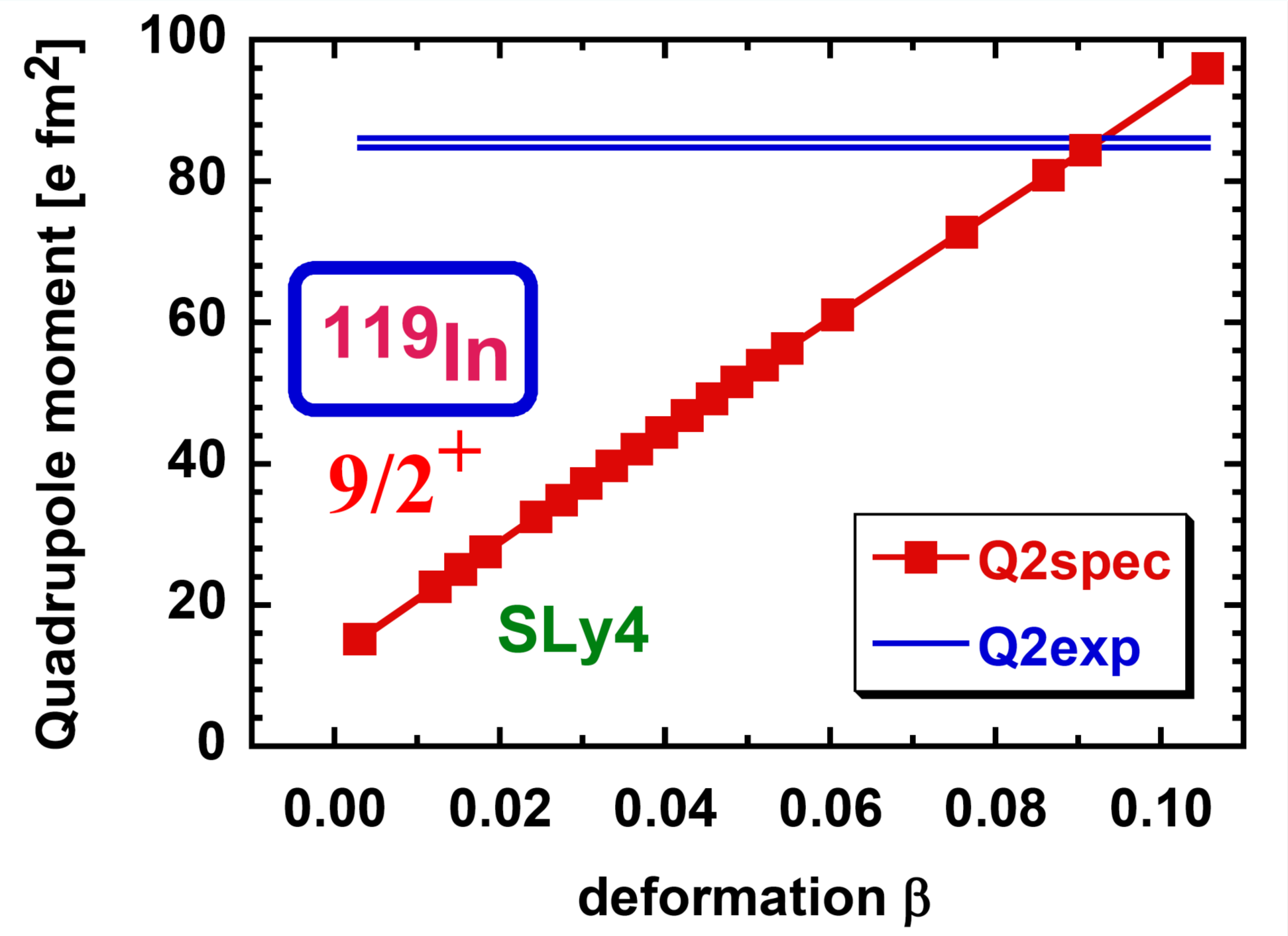
Conclusions

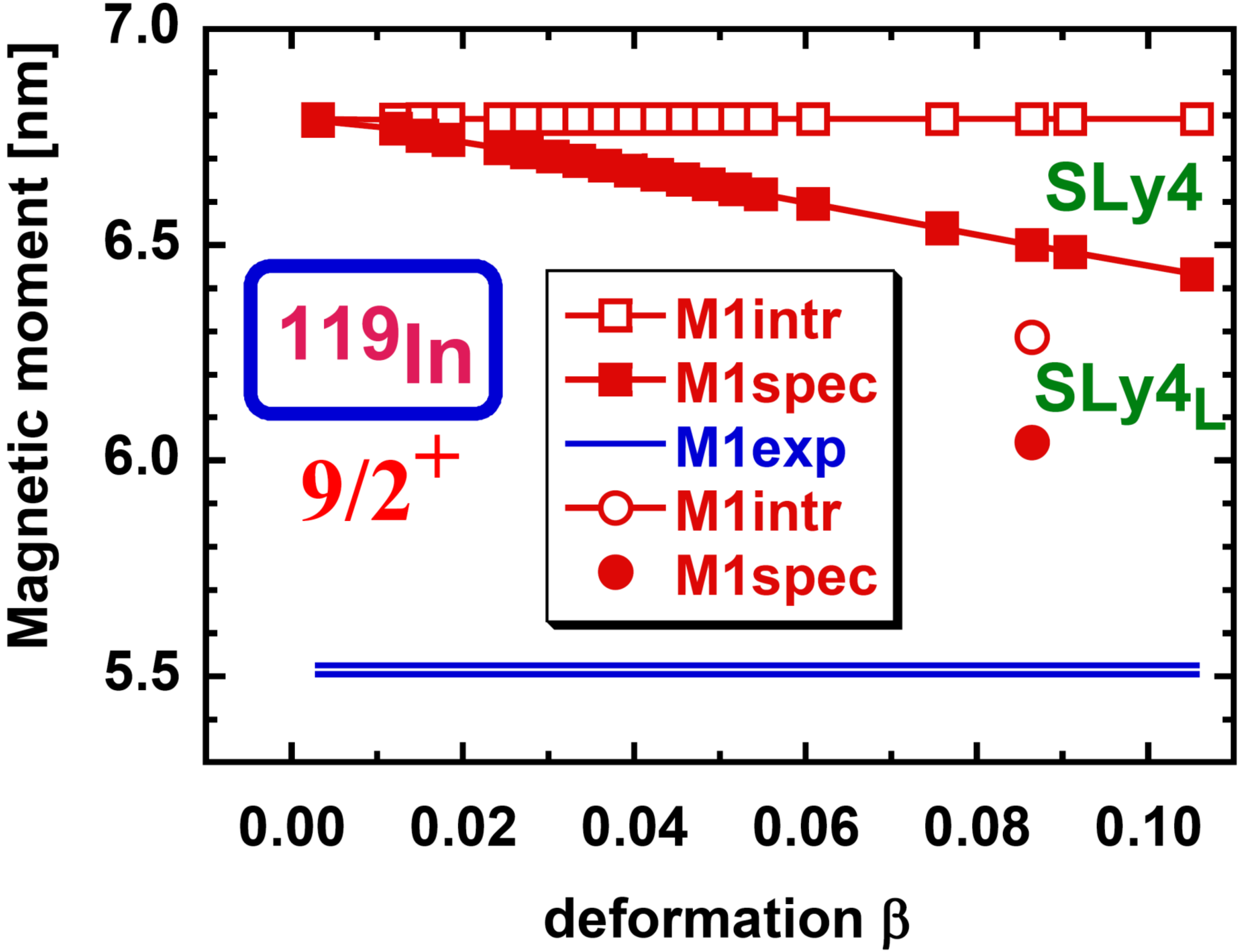
1. Ground-state and isomeric magnetic moments are known in hundreds of odd and odd-odd nuclei, measured by atomic spectroscopic methods up to a **very high precision**.
2. In the standard shell-model calculations, agreement with data is achieved by using the concept of **effective g-factors**.
3. In the nuclear DFT calculations, magnetic moment have been up to now **rarely considered**.
4. Poorly known **time-odd sector** of the nuclear DFT crucially influences the magnetic moments.
5. **Adjustments of the nuclear DFT coupling constants** to data should take the magnetic moments into account.

Thank you

^{119}In

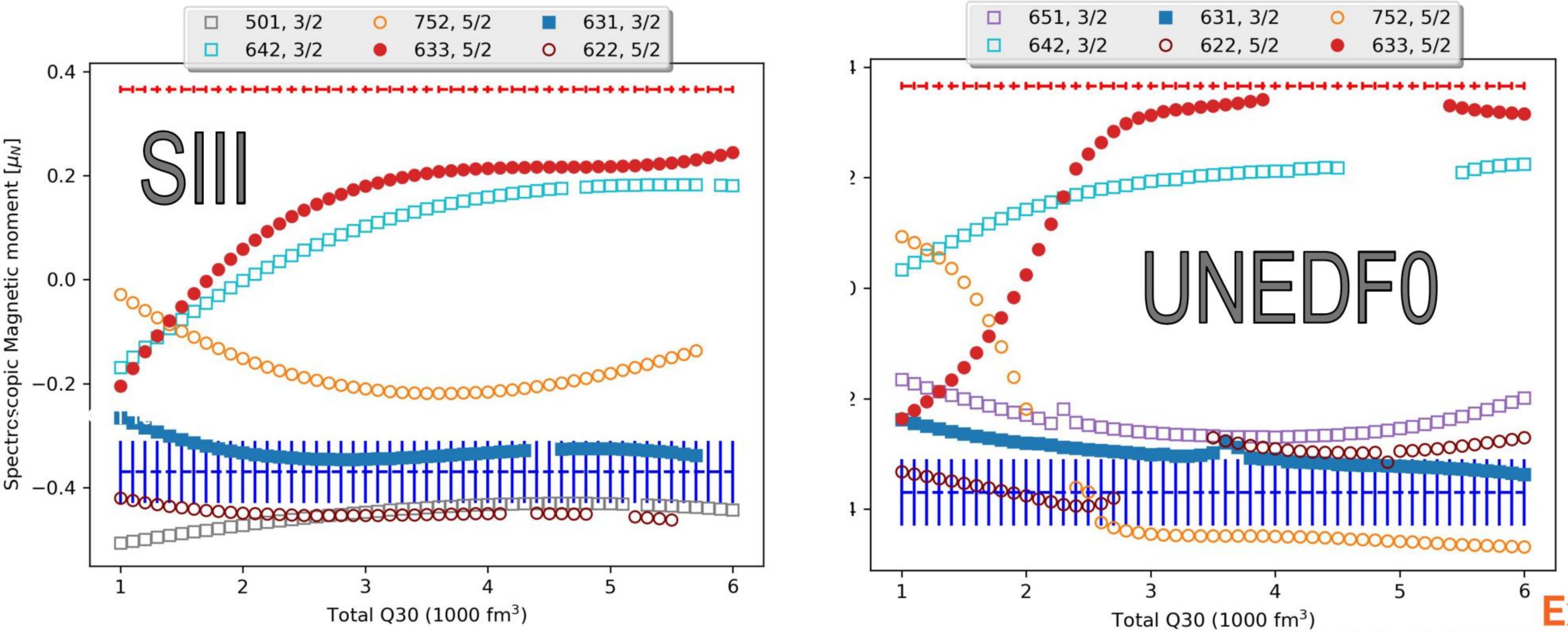

-1002
-1003
-1004
119In
SLy4
EHF
Eproj
Energy [MeV]
0.00
0.02
0.04
0.06
0.08
0.10
deformation β


100
80
60
40
20
0
Quadrupole moment [e fm^2]
0.00
0.02
0.04
0.06
0.08
0.10
deformation β
119In
9/2+
SLy4
Q2spec
Q2exp



7.0
6.5
6.0
5.5
Magnetic moment [nm]
0.00
0.02
0.04
0.06
0.08
0.10
deformation β
119In
9/2+
M1intr
M1spec
M1exp
M1intr
M1spec
SLy4
SLy4L

^{229}Th



Exp

-- $\mu_{5/2}$ = 0.360(7) μ_N

-- $\mu_{3/2}$ = -0.37(6) μ_N

No time-odd terms

Evolution of the spectroscopic total magnetic moment for the blocked ^{229}Th