

## Lecture 6. Solutions to Problems.

1. Use formulae of Lecture 5 for the calculation of the matrix elements of the irreducible tensor operators.

2.

$$\langle r^L \rangle = \int R_{n_f l_f}^*(r) r^{L+2} R_{n_i l_i}(r) dr = \frac{3R_0^{2L}}{L+3}, \quad (1)$$

$$B(\mathcal{E}L; j_i = L + 1/2 \rightarrow j_f = 1/2) = e^2 \frac{(1.2)^{2L}}{4\pi} \left( \frac{3}{L+3} \right)^2 A^{2L/3} \text{ fm}^{2L}. \quad (2)$$

3.

$$B(\mathcal{E}2; 1/2^+ \rightarrow 5/2^+) \approx 21.56 e_{eff}^2 \text{ fm}^4. \quad (3)$$

The effective charges are  $e_{eff}(\nu) = 0.54 e$  and  $e_{eff}(\pi) = 1.72 e$

4.

$$Q(^9\text{Li}(3/2^-)) = -\frac{2}{5} e \langle p_{3/2} | r^2 | p_{3/2} \rangle \approx -2.5 \text{ e.fm}^2. \quad (4)$$

5.

$$\mu(j) = \begin{cases} j g_l + (g_s - g_l)/2 (\mu_N) & \text{for } j = l + 1/2 \\ j g_l - j(j+1)(g_s - g_l)/2 (\mu_N) & \text{for } j = l - 1/2 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

6.

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(^{31}\text{Al}(5/2^+)) &\approx 4.8 (\mu_N), \\ Q(^{31}\text{Al}(5/2^+)) &= -\frac{4}{7} e \langle d_{5/2} | r^2 | d_{5/2} \rangle \approx -7.0 \text{ e.fm}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

7.  $\varepsilon(\nu p_{3/2}) = 1.943 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu f_{5/2}) = 2.575 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu p_{1/2}) = 3.614 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\pi p_{3/2}) = 1.716 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\pi f_{5/2}) = 2.588 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\pi p_{1/2}) = 3.475 \text{ MeV}$ .

8.  $\varepsilon(\nu s_{1/2}) = 1.205 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu g_{7/2}) = 1.882 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu d_{3/2}) = 2.042 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu h_{11/2}) = 2.170 \text{ MeV}$ .

9. The single-particle energies for neutrons and protons:  $\varepsilon(\nu i_{11/2}) = 0.779 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu j_{15/2}) = 1.423 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu d_{5/2}) = 1.567 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu s_{1/2}) = 2.032 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu g_{7/2}) = 2.491 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu d_{3/2}) = 2.538 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\pi f_{7/2}) = 0.896 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\pi i_{13/2}) = 1.609 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\pi f_{5/2}) = 2.826 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\pi p_{3/2}) = 3.120 \text{ MeV}$ .

The single-hole energies for neutrons and protons:  $\varepsilon(\nu f_{5/2}^{-1}) = 0.570 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu p_{3/2}^{-1}) = 0.898 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu i_{13/2}^{-1}) = 1.633 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu f_{7/2}^{-1}) = 2.340 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\nu h_{9/2}^{-1}) = 3.414 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\pi d_{3/2}^{-1}) = 0.351 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\pi h_{11/2}^{-1}) = 1.348 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\pi d_{5/2}^{-1}) = 1.683 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\varepsilon(\pi g_{7/2}^{-1}) = 3.474 \text{ MeV}$ .