



INSTITUTO GALEGO
DE FÍSICA
DE ALTAS ENERXÍAS

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$\nu^0 p_{1/2} - \nu^0 p_{3/2}$ **spin-orbit splitting in ^{20}O**

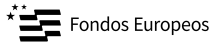
M. Lozano-González, B. Fernández-Domínguez, J. Lois-Fuentes
T. Roger, F. Delaunay

USC-IGFAE, GANIL and LPC-Caen

EuNPC 2025 - Caen



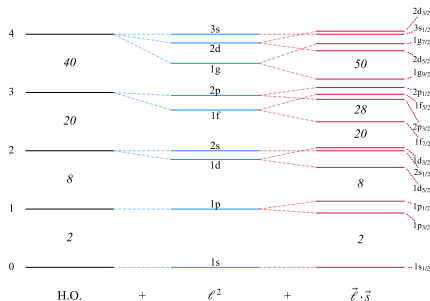
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A recap on the SO splitting

Introduced by M. Goeppert-Mayer, the SO potential successfully reproduces magic numbers in stable nuclei.



It is mainly a surface effect:

$$V_{\text{SO}} = -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} V_{\text{so}}(\vec{\ell} \cdot \vec{s}) \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{dV}{dr} \right)$$

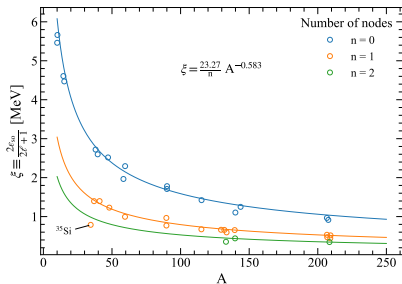
yielding a ℓ -dependent gap:

$$\Delta_{\text{so}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2} (2\ell + 1) \xi$$

⇒ Expected to evolve towards more exotic nuclei, as surface blurs and hence $\xi \sim dV/dr$ changes.

A recap on the SO splitting

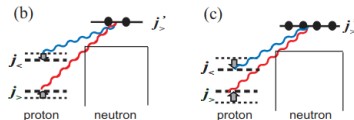
G. Mairle *et al.* (PLB 304 (1993)) found systematic trends easily parametrizable.



Proton-neutron
interactions drive **shell
evolution**

Deviations from the trend are found though:

- 1 Loosely bound orbitals
- 2 Nuclear matter depletion (^{35}Si ?)
- 3 Role of **tensor force**



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