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⑤

$E_{corr}(+2) = 1.5 \text{ MeV (conf. Fig. 1)}$ Box 3

$\Delta \varepsilon_p = 2 (|\varepsilon_{p1/2}| - |\varepsilon_{g1/2}|) = 6.82 \text{ MeV}$

Thus $2 \Delta \varepsilon_p - E_{corr} = (6.82 - 1.5) \text{ MeV} = 5.32 \text{ MeV}$

$$\begin{cases} X_1^a(k) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \Omega_k^{1/2} \Lambda_1(+2)}{2 (|\varepsilon_{g1/2}| - |\varepsilon_k|) + 1.5 \text{ MeV}} \\ Y_1^a(i) = - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \Omega_i^{1/2} \Lambda_1(+2)}{2 (|\varepsilon_i| - |\varepsilon_{p1/2}|) + 5.32 \text{ MeV}} \end{cases} \quad \Omega_i = \frac{2\hbar}{2} \quad \text{Table 2.C.2}$$

Units	MeV	MeV ⁻¹	
$\hbar \Omega_k$	Ω_k	$ \varepsilon_{g1/2} - \varepsilon_k $	$X_1^a(k)$
$1g_{1/2}$	5	0	0.82
$0i_{1/2}$	6	0.77	0.403
$0d_{1/2}$	8	1.41	0.327
$2d_{1/2}$	3	1.56	0.187
$5s_{1/2}$	1	2.03	0.090
$1g_{3/2}$	4	2.47	0.155
$2d_{3/2}$	2	2.51	0.108

$\sum_k C^2(k) = 0.903$

coincides exactly with column 2 of Table 2.C.2 Adts. in N.P

Units	MeV	MeV ⁻¹	
$\hbar \Omega_i$	Ω_i	$ \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{p1/2} $	$Y_1^a(i)$
$2p_{1/2}$	1	0	-0.10
$1f_{5/2}$	3	0.57	-0.134
$2p_{3/2}$	2	0.90	-0.099
$0i_{3/2}$	7	1.64	-0.154
$1f_{7/2}$	4	2.35	-0.100
$0h_{9/2}$	5	3.47	-0.091

$\sum_i D^2(i) = 0.079$

$$\Lambda_1(+2) \left(\sum_k C^2(k) - \sum_i D^2(i) \right) = (0.903 - 0.079) = 0.824 \text{ MeV}^{-2}; \quad \Lambda_1(+2) = \frac{\text{MeV}}{10.824} = 1.102 \text{ MeV}$$