



LOW LYING MAGNETIC DIPOLE STRENGTH DISTRIBUTION IN ^{176}Hf

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In this study the scissors mode 1^+ states are systematically investigated within the rotational invariant Quasiparticle Random Phase Approximation (QRPA) for ^{176}Hf isotopes. We consider the 1^+ vibrations generated by the isovector spin-spin interactions and the isoscalar (h_0) and isovector (h_1) quadrupole type separable forces restoring the broken symmetry by a deformed mean field. It has been shown that restoration of the broken rotational symmetry of the Hamiltonian essentially decreases the $B(M1)$ value of the low lying 1^+ states and increases the collectivization of the scissors mode excitations in the spectroscopic energy region. Agreement between the calculated mean excitation energies as well as the summed $B(M1)$ value of the scissors mode excitations and the available experimental data of ^{176}Hf is rather good. For instance, distributions of the calculated $B(M1)$ transition strengths in the ^{176}Hf isotopes with respect to $K^\pi=1^+$ excitations is represented in Figure 1. Thus, we see that the models which use the Hamiltonian with broken rotational symmetry strongly overestimate the $M1$ strength at low energy. These results indicate an importance of the models which are free from the low energy spurious states. The marked differences between the results for 1^+ states calculated in rotational invariant (RI) and non-rotational invariant (NRI) model indicate the importance of the approaches which are free from spurious low energy solutions. A separation of the rotational state from the 1^+ states changes somewhat the distribution of the $B(M1)$ strength in the spectroscopic energy region and increases the fragmentation of the scissors mode 1^+ excitations in agreement with the experimental data.

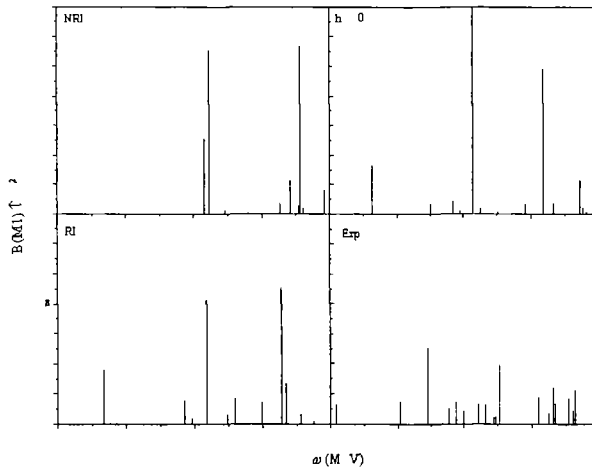


Fig 1 Energy diagram of $B(M1)$ values calculated for ^{176}Hf isotopes in the QRPA using different approximations for the effective forces. We present the dipole states with $K=0$ (dashed line). Only states with $B(M1) \geq 0.01 \mu_N^2$ are displayed.