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Multidimensionally constrained relativistic mean-field study of triple-humped barriers in actinidesJie Zhao (赵杰),¹ Bing-Nan Lu (吕炳楠),^{1,2} Dario Vretenar,³ En-Guang Zhao (赵恩广),^{1,4} and Shan-Gui Zhou (周善贵)^{1,4,5,*}¹*State Key Laboratory of Theoretical Physics, Institute of Theoretical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China*²*Institut für Kernphysik (IKP-3) and Jülich Center for Hadron Physics, Forschungszentrum Jülich, D-52425 Jülich, Germany*³*Physics Department, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb, Bijenicka 32, Zagreb 10000, Croatia*⁴*Center of Theoretical Nuclear Physics, National Laboratory of Heavy Ion Accelerator, Lanzhou 730000, China*⁵*Center for Nuclear Matter Science, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, China*

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Background: Potential energy surfaces (PES's) of actinide nuclei are characterized by a two-humped barrier structure. At large deformations beyond the second barrier, the occurrence of a third barrier was predicted by macroscopic-microscopic model calculations in the 1970s, but contradictory results were later reported by a number of studies that used different methods.

Purpose: Triple-humped barriers in actinide nuclei are investigated in the framework of covariant density functional theory (CDFT).

Methods: Calculations are performed using the multidimensionally constrained relativistic mean field (MDC-RMF) model, with the nonlinear point-coupling functional PC-PK1 and the density-dependent meson exchange functional DD-ME2 in the particle-hole channel. Pairing correlations are treated in the BCS approximation with a separable pairing force of finite range.

Results: Two-dimensional PES's of $^{226,228,230,232}\text{Th}$ and $^{232,234,236,238}\text{U}$ are mapped and the third minima on these surfaces are located. Then one-dimensional potential energy curves along the fission path are analyzed in detail and the energies of the second barrier, the third minimum, and the third barrier are determined. The functional DD-ME2 predicts the occurrence of a third barrier in all Th nuclei and ^{238}U . The third minima in $^{230,232}\text{Th}$ are very shallow, whereas those in $^{226,228}\text{Th}$ and ^{238}U are quite prominent. With the functional PC-PK1 a third barrier is found only in $^{226,228,230}\text{Th}$. Single-nucleon levels around the Fermi surface are analyzed in ^{226}Th , and it is found that the formation of the third minimum is mainly due to the $Z = 90$ proton energy gap at $\beta_{20} \approx 1.5$ and $\beta_{30} \approx 0.7$.

Conclusions: The possible occurrence of a third barrier on the PES's of actinide nuclei depends on the effective interaction used in multidimensional CDFT calculations. More pronounced minima are predicted by the DD-ME2 functional, as compared to the functional PC-PK1. The depth of the third well in Th isotopes decreases with increasing neutron number. The origin of the third minimum is due to the proton $Z = 90$ shell gap at relevant deformations.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The potential energy surface (PES) of a fissile nucleus plays a crucial role in fission studies. Observables such as the fragment mass distribution and the fission half-life are closely related to properties of the PES of a compound nucleus. The PES's of actinide nuclei are characterized by a two-humped barrier structure along the static fission path, which has extensively been studied both experimentally and using a variety of theoretical models. We refer the reader, for instance, to Refs. [1–4] and references therein. Macroscopic-microscopic model calculations predicted, already in the 1970s [5–7], the occurrence of shallow third minima beyond the second barrier. These minima were used to explain the thorium anomaly [6–8]. High-resolution fission cross section measurements for $^{230-233}\text{Th}$ and ^{237}U supported the existence of shallow third minima on the PES's of these nuclei [9–15]. The deduced values for the depth of the third well are only a few hundred keV. In Ref. [16] a model was developed to

describe fission in light actinides and to consider transmission through a triple-humped fission barrier with absorption. Using this model the complex resonance structure in the first-chance neutron-induced fission cross sections of ^{232}Th and ^{231}Pa was reproduced, and shallow third minima with depths of less than 1 MeV were obtained.

The PES's of nuclei in the Ra-Th region were computed using the macroscopic-microscopic model with a modified oscillator potential, and in many nuclei a third minimum was found at a very large quadrupole deformation [17]. It was concluded that the depth of the third minimum could be at most 1.5 MeV. This model, with shell corrections calculated by adopting an axially deformed Woods-Saxon potential, was later used to systematically study the PES's of even-even Rn, Ra, Th, and U isotopes [18]. Very deep minima, or even two hyperdeformed minima, were predicted in many of these nuclei. In some cases the depth of the third minimum could be as large as 4 MeV.

A series of experiments were performed to find evidence for hyperdeformed states in U isotopes [19–23]. The deduced values for the excitation energies of the third minima and the third barriers were $E_{\text{III}} = 3-4$ MeV and $B_{\text{III}} \approx 6$ MeV,

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respectively. Thus, the depth of the third well could be 2–3 MeV. Such deep third minima in U isotopes agree with the predictions of Ref. [18], but differ from the experimental results of $^{230-233}\text{Th}$ and ^{237}U [9–15] and from the theoretical predictions reported in Refs. [5–7,17].

To verify the predictions for third minima in actinides in the macroscopic-microscopic model based on the Woods-Saxon potential, calculations with additional shape degrees of freedom were performed in Refs. [24,25]. It was found that the third barrier could be lowered substantially by including the β_1 deformation. Consequently, third minima disappeared in many nuclei, except in $^{230,232}\text{Th}$, in which only a shallow third minimum with a depth of less than 400 keV was found. Furthermore, in Ref. [26] an analysis of PES's computed with the finite-range liquid-drop model [27] revealed that only few nuclei accessible to experiment exhibit third minima in their PES's and the depth of the third well is less than 1 MeV for the light Th and U isotopes.

In addition to the macroscopic-microscopic model, a number of self-consistent approaches have also been used to investigate PES's of deformed nuclei. Deformation-constrained Hartree-Fock or Hartree-Fock-Bogoliubov calculations with Skyrme forces [28–30] and the Gogny force [31–33] did not exhibit deep third minima in actinide nuclei. In Ref. [34] a shallow third minimum with a depth of 1–2 MeV in ^{232}Th was found in axially deformed relativistic mean-field calculations with the effective interactions PL-40, NL1, and NL-SH.

In the present study we examine the occurrence and properties of third minima on the PES's of light actinides, using the multidimensionally constrained relativistic mean-field (MDC-RMF) model. Third minima, if they exist, are located at very large quadrupole and octupole deformations. It is probable that some intruder high- N single-particle states play an important role in the formation of these minima. Therefore, in addition to the PES's, we analyze in detail the single-particle level structure at hyperdeformation and study the origin of possible third minima.

The paper is organized as follows. The MDC-RMF model is introduced in Sec. II. In Sec. III we present numerical details and the results for the PES's and third barriers in light actinide nuclei. A summary and conclusions are given in Sec. IV.

II. THE MDC-RMF APPROACH

Relativistic mean-field (RMF) models have been applied very successfully in studies of a variety of nuclear structure phenomena. In the standard representation of RMF models a nucleus is described as a system of Dirac nucleons coupled to exchange mesons through an effective Lagrangian [35–43]. At the energy scale characteristic of nuclear binding and low-lying excited states, the meson exchange is just a convenient representation of the effective nuclear interaction, and can be replaced by the corresponding local four-point (contact) interactions between nucleons [44,45]. A quantitative treatment of nuclear matter and finite nuclei necessitates a medium dependence of effective mean-field interactions that takes into account higher-order many-body effects. The medium dependence can be introduced either by including nonlinear

terms in the Lagrangian [46–48] or by assuming an explicit density dependence for the meson-nucleon couplings [49,50]. Therefore, the framework of covariant density functionals can be formulated in one of the following four representations for the effective nuclear interaction: meson exchange (ME) or point-coupling (PC) nucleon interactions combined with nonlinear (NL) or density-dependent (DD) vertex functions.

In a self-consistent mean-field approach that allows breaking both axial quadrupole and reflection symmetries, the MDC-RMF model has recently been developed and applied to studies of PES's and fission barriers of actinides [1,51–54], shapes of hypernuclei [55,56], and nonaxial-octupole Y_{32} correlations in $N = 150$ isotones [57]. The nuclear shape is parameterized by the deformation parameters

$$\beta_{\lambda\mu} = \frac{4\pi}{3AR^\lambda} \langle Q_{\lambda\mu} \rangle, \quad (1)$$

where $Q_{\lambda\mu} = r^\lambda Y_{\lambda\mu}$ is the mass multipole operator. The shape is invariant under the exchange of the x and y axes, and thus all deformations $\beta_{\lambda\mu}$ with even μ can be included simultaneously. The deformed RMF equations are solved by an expansion in the axially deformed harmonic oscillator (ADHO) basis [58,59]. For details of the MDC-RMF model, we refer the reader to Ref. [1].

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation and numerical details

In the present study we employ two relativistic density functionals: PC-PK1 [60] with point-coupling effective interactions that include nonlinear terms in the self-energies and the meson-exchange functional DD-ME2 [61] with density-dependent meson-nucleon couplings. Pairing correlations are taken into account in the BCS approximation with a separable pairing force of finite range [62–64]

$$V(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2) = -g\delta(\tilde{\mathbf{R}} - \tilde{\mathbf{R}}')P(\tilde{\mathbf{r}})P(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}')\frac{1 - \hat{P}_\sigma}{2}, \quad (2)$$

where g is the pairing strength and $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{r}}$ are the center-of-mass and relative coordinates of the two nucleons, respectively. $P(\mathbf{r})$ denotes the Gaussian function:

$$P(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{(4\pi a^2)^{3/2}} e^{-r^2/4a^2}, \quad (3)$$

where a is the effective range of the pairing force. The two parameters $g = g_0 = 728 \text{ MeV fm}^3$ and $a = 0.644 \text{ fm}$ [62,63] have been adjusted to reproduce the density dependence of the pairing gap at the Fermi surface in symmetric nuclear matter and calculated with the Gogny force D1S.

Nonaxial shapes are crucial for determining the height of both the inner [65,66] and outer barriers [1,51–54]. What role do they play at the third barrier? In Fig. 1 we display the energy curve of ^{226}Th computed with and without the inclusion of triaxial deformations. This calculation is performed in an ADHO basis truncated to $N_f = 16$ oscillator shells (see Ref. [1] for the explanation of the truncation). As shown in the figure, triaxial deformations lower the second barrier considerably. Beyond the second saddle point the influence of nonaxial deformations on the binding energy gradually

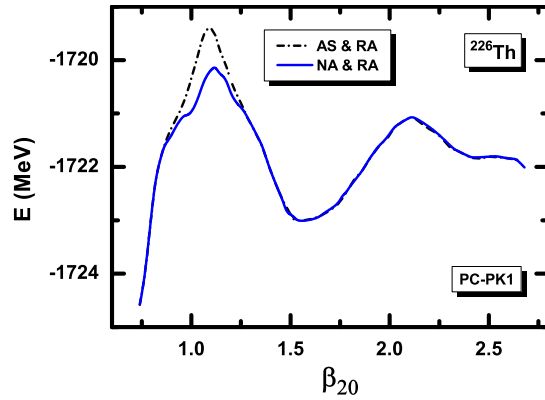


FIG. 1. (Color online) Energy curve of ^{226}Th computed with the MDC-RMF model using the functional PC-PK1. When axial symmetry is imposed, the energy denoted by the dash-dotted (black) curve is obtained [axial symmetric (AS) and reflection asymmetric (RA)], whereas triaxial calculations yield the solid (blue [gray]) curve [nonaxial (NA) and reflection asymmetric (RA)]. The ADHO basis contains $N_f = 16$ oscillator shells.

vanishes as β_{20} increases, and these shapes appear not to be important at the third minimum and the third barrier.

In Ref. [1] the convergence of the total energy with respect to the size of the ADHO basis has been verified along the fission path up to the second fission barrier. Since here we consider a region with even larger deformation, we will extend this check and examine the basis truncation up to the third fission barrier. The energy curve of ^{226}Th is calculated up to $\beta_{20} = 2.7$ assuming axial symmetry and employing ADHO bases with $N_f = 16, 18, 20$, and 22 shells. In Ref. [1] it has been shown that a basis with $N_f = 20$ produces very accurate results for the height of the second barrier, around which the triaxial deformation is also important. In Fig. 1 one notices that nonaxial shapes do not influence the height of the third barrier, and so the axial symmetry is imposed and we mainly focus on the deformation region beyond the second barrier. Figure 2 shows that the height of the third barrier is lowered when N_f increases from 16 to 20. The results obtained with $N_f = 20$ and 22 are almost identical, and this means that $N_f = 20$ should present a sufficient choice. We notice that for the hyperdeformed minimum around $\beta_{20} \sim 1.6$, results obtained with $N_f = 18, 20$, and 22 are difficult to differentiate.

B. Two-dimensional PES's

We consider light even-even actinides $^{232,234,236,238}\text{U}$ and $^{226,228,230,232}\text{Th}$. Figure 3 displays the self-consistent MDC-RMF energy surfaces in the (β_{20}, β_{30}) plane, calculated with the relativistic functionals PC-PK1 and DD-ME2. The deformation parameters are restricted to the ranges $\beta_{20} \sim (1.0, 3.0)$ and $\beta_{30} \sim (0.3, 1.5)$, in which the second barrier together with the third minimum and the third barrier, if they exist, are located. Note that the contour interval for the PES's plotted in Fig. 3 is 0.5 MeV.

In Fig. 3(a) one notices that for $^{232,234,236,238}\text{U}$ the PES's do not display a third minimum when calculated with PC-PK1.

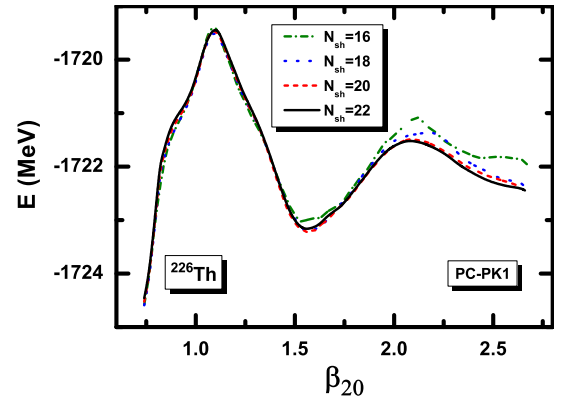


FIG. 2. (Color online) The axially symmetric energy curve of ^{226}Th computed with the MDC-RMF model, using the functional PC-PK1. Results obtained with different truncations of the ADHO basis, i.e., with $N_f = 16, 18, 20$, and 22 shells are plotted by the dash-dotted, dotted, dashed, and solid curves, respectively.

For these four U isotopes the second saddle point is located at $\beta_{20} \sim 1.2-1.3$ and $\beta_{30} \sim 0.3-0.4$. With the increase of β_{20} the total binding energy decreases monotonically along the lowest fission path. Different results are obtained with DD-ME2, as shown in Fig. 3(b). With the exception of ^{236}U , we find a third minimum on the PES's of $^{232,234,238}\text{U}$. The minimum is rather shallow for ^{232}U and ^{234}U and very pronounced for ^{238}U . These results are very similar to those obtained in recent calculations based on the macroscopic-microscopic model [24–26,67] and the Skyrme Hartree-Fock-Bogoliubov model [30].

In the case of Th isotopes, both PC-PK1 and DD-ME2 predict a pronounced third minimum for ^{226}Th with a depth of 2–3 MeV. As the neutron number N increases, both the energy of the third minimum and the height of the third barrier decrease and the depth of the third well is also reduced. This trend has also been predicted in the macroscopic-microscopic model calculations [26]. For ^{230}Th only a shallow minimum of depth less than 1 MeV occurs. The third minimum completely disappears for ^{232}Th when calculated with PC-PK1 and it is very shallow with the functional DD-ME2.

Figure 3 clearly shows that the functional DD-ME2 (lower panel) predicts more pronounced third minima when compared to those obtained with PC-PK1 (upper panel). In addition to the lowest fission path on which we focus in this work, there are other possible paths along which there are more shallow minima and saddle points. It would be worthwhile to investigate these fine structures in a future study.

C. Pairing strength

In general the height of fission barriers is rather sensitive to the strength of the pairing interaction [68]. As explained above, the parameters of the separable pairing force of finite range that we use in this work were originally adjusted to reproduce the pairing gap at the Fermi surface in symmetric nuclear matter and calculated with the Gogny force DIS. A number of studies based on the relativistic Hartree-Bogoliubov model have shown that this pairing force can be used to calculate

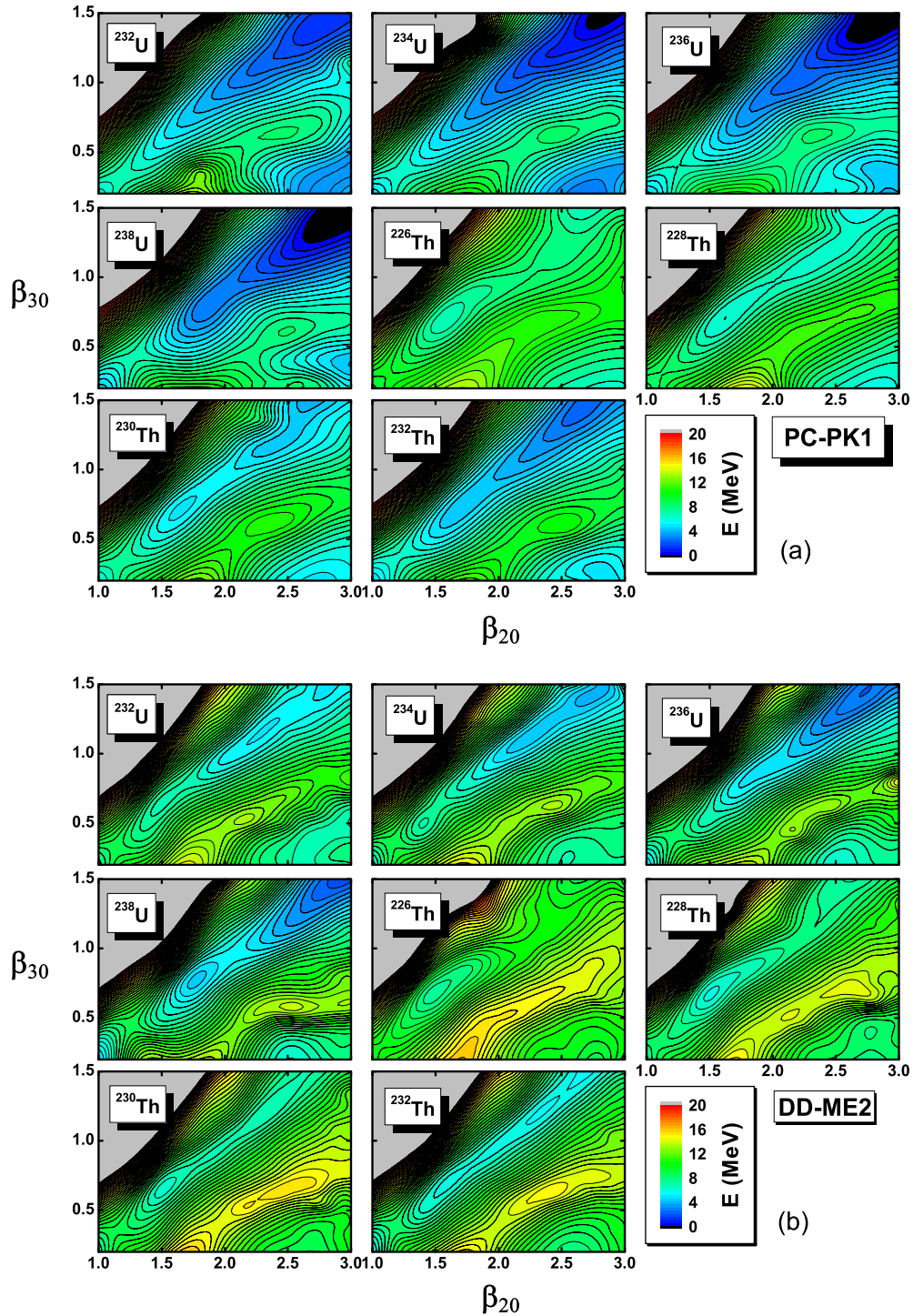


FIG. 3. (Color online) Self-consistent MDC-RMF energy surfaces of U and Th isotopes in the (β_{20}, β_{30}) plane, calculated with the relativistic functionals PC-PK1 (a) and DD-ME2 (b). For each nucleus the energy is normalized with respect to the binding energy of the absolute minimum. The contours join points on the surface with the same energy and the energy difference between neighboring contours is 0.5 MeV. The calculation has been performed in the ADHO basis with $N_f = 16$ shells.

structure properties with a success, but in some other cases, the pairing strength needs to be fine-tuned [69,70].

In the present work, since pairing correlations are treated in the BCS approximation, it is necessary to verify whether the strength of the pairing force is adequate for the mass region

under consideration. We have therefore calculated the odd-even mass differences for the Th isotopes:

$$\Delta_n(Z, N) = \frac{1}{2}[E(Z, N+1) + E(Z, N-1) - 2E(Z, N)],$$

$$\Delta_p(Z, N) = \frac{1}{2}[E(Z+1, N) + E(Z-1, N) - 2E(Z, N)],$$

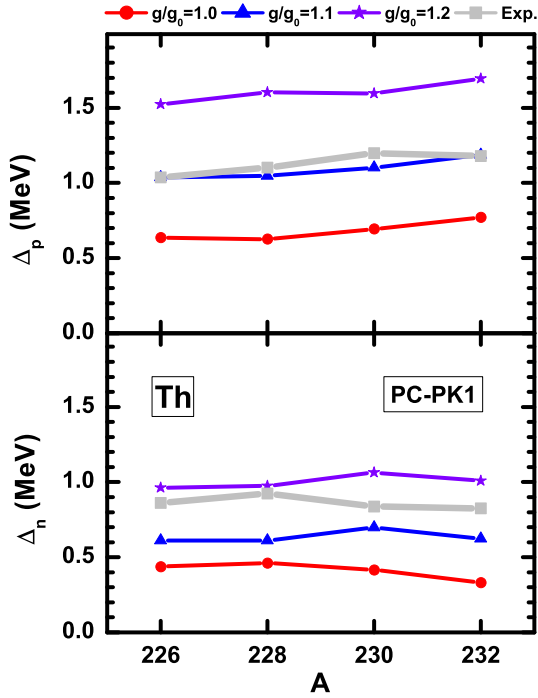


FIG. 4. (Color online) The odd-even differences of binding energies of Th isotopes computed with the MDC-RMF model, using the functional PC-PK1. Results obtained using different pairing strength parameters $g/g_0 = 1.0, 1.1,$ and 1.2 , where $g_0 = 728 \text{ MeV fm}^3$, are plotted as dots, triangles, and stars respectively. The squares denote the experimental values obtained from Ref. [71]. The calculation has been performed in the ADHO basis with $N_f = 20$ shells.

using different pairing strengths: $g/g_0 = 1.0, 1.1,$ and 1.2 , where $g_0 = 728 \text{ MeV fm}^3$. The results are shown in Figs. 4 and 5. For the case of PC-PK1, when compared to experimental values obtained from Ref. [71], one notices that the calculation with $g/g_0 = 1.0$ underestimates both proton and neutron odd-even mass differences considerably. While the results obtained with $g/g_0 = 1.1$ nicely reproduce the empirical proton odd-even mass differences, the experimental neutron gaps are located between the values obtained using $g/g_0 = 1.1$ and $g/g_0 = 1.2$. For the case of DD-ME2, the results obtained with both $g/g_0 = 1.0$ and $g/g_0 = 1.1$ underestimate proton and neutron odd-even mass differences. The results obtained with $g/g_0 = 1.2$ reproduce the empirical proton odd-even mass differences quite well and slightly underestimate the neutron odd-even mass differences. Since we do not wish to introduce additional model parameters by considering different pairing strengths for protons and neutrons, in the remainder of this study we will use $g/g_0 = 1.1$ both for protons and neutrons for PC-PK1 and $g/g_0 = 1.2$ for DD-ME2.

Multidimensional self-consistent deformation-constrained calculations are very time-consuming but, on the other hand, to accurately locate the saddle points it is necessary to consider several shape degrees of freedom. Therefore, to locate the fission paths, in the present study we adopt the approach used in Refs. [1,51]: (1) From the two-dimensional energy surfaces on the (β_{20}, β_{30}) plane shown in Fig. 3, and calculated with $N_f = 16$ and $g/g_0 = 1.0$, one approximately identifies the

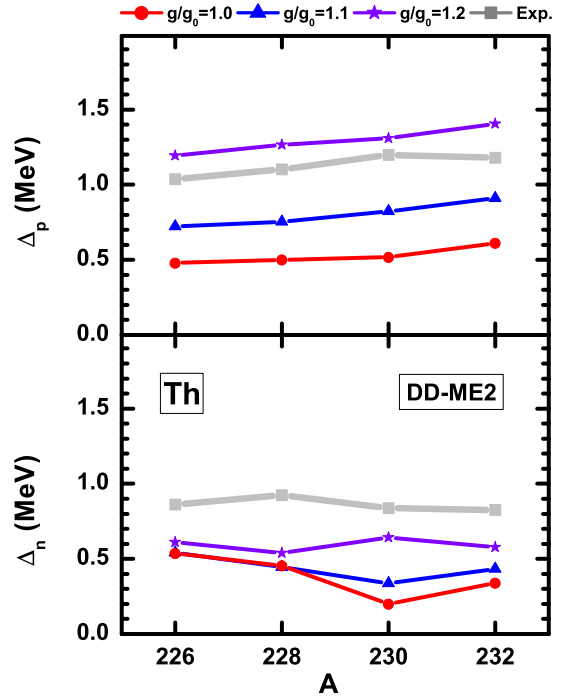


FIG. 5. (Color online) The odd-even differences of binding energies of Th isotopes computed with the MDC-RMF model, using the functional DD-ME2. Results obtained using different pairing strength parameters $g/g_0 = 1.0, 1.1,$ and 1.2 , where $g_0 = 728 \text{ MeV fm}^3$, are plotted as dots, triangles, and stars respectively. The squares denote the experimental values obtained from Ref. [71]. The calculation has been performed in the ADHO basis with $N_f = 20$ shells.

lowest fission path. (2) In a second step, one-dimensional constrained calculations with $N_f = 20$ and $g/g_0 = 1.1$ for PC-PK1 and $g/g_0 = 1.2$ for DD-ME2 are performed along this approximate fission path for nuclei with apparent third minima. In these calculations additional nonaxial shapes are allowed around the second barrier.

D. The third minima and barriers

By examining the two-dimensional PES's shown in Fig. 3, one notices that third minima and barriers appear for $^{226,228,230,232}\text{Th}$ and $^{232,234,238}\text{U}$. For these nuclei the energy curves along the lowest static fission path, calculated in the ADHO basis with $N_f = 20$ shells and with the enhanced pairing strength $g/g_0 = 1.1$ for PC-PK1 and $g/g_0 = 1.2$ for DD-ME2, are shown in Fig. 6. In the vicinity of the second saddle point, MDC-RMF calculations are performed with and without the inclusion of triaxial quadrupole shapes and both results are displayed for comparison. As already reported in Ref. [51], the inclusion of triaxial configurations, in addition to the axial octupole deformation, modifies the shape and height of the second fission barrier. We should note that the effect of triaxiality on the second barrier sensitively depends on the strength of the pairing interaction. For instance, for the case $g/g_0 = 1.0$ (cf. Fig. 1), the inclusion of triaxial configurations lowers the second fission barrier of ^{226}Th by 0.72 MeV, whereas for $g/g_0 = 1.1$ (cf. Fig. 6) the second barrier of

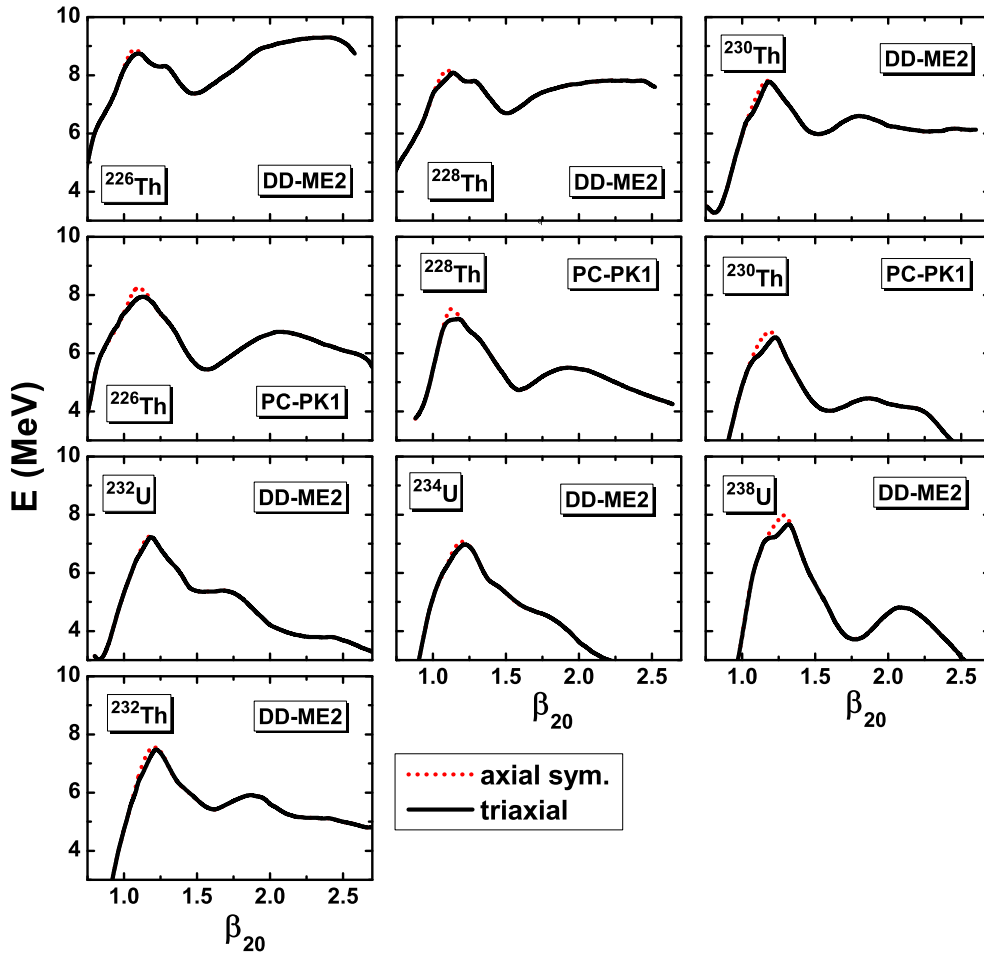


FIG. 6. (Color online) MDC-RMF energy curves of $^{226,228,230,232}\text{Th}$ and $^{232,234,238}\text{U}$. The calculation has been performed in the ADHO basis with $N_f = 20$ shells and the pairing strength parameter $g/g_0 = 1.1$ for PC-PK1 and $g/g_0 = 1.2$ for DD-ME2. For each nucleus the energy is normalized with respect to the binding energy at the absolute minimum.

^{226}Th is only lowered by 0.33 MeV. By further increasing the pairing strength the influence of nonaxial deformations on the binding energy near the second fission barrier may be further reduced [72]. The energies of the third minima, the heights of the second and third barriers, and the depths of the third wells $\Delta E \equiv B_{\text{III}} - E_{\text{III}}$, together with empirical parameters [11,15,20,22,23,73], are included in Table I.

For ^{226}Th the functional DD-ME2 (PC-PK1) predicts the third minimum at 7.37 (5.44) MeV above the deformed ground state. With DD-ME2 the third barrier is slightly higher than the second one, whereas the opposite is obtained with PC-PK1. The depths of the third well computed with DD-ME2 and PC-PK1 are 1.94 MeV and 1.29 MeV, respectively. In the case of ^{228}Th the third minimum is shallower: 1.13 MeV for DD-ME2 and 0.78 MeV for PC-PK1. Among the nuclei considered here, these two isotopes exhibit the most pronounced third minima. The fission barrier parameters for ^{230}Th deduced in Ref. [11] are $E_{\text{III}} = 5.55$ MeV and $B_{\text{III}} = 6.45$ MeV. MDC-RMF calculations with the functional DD-ME2 reproduce these values, whereas they are underestimated by about 2 MeV by PC-PK1. For ^{232}Th the third minimum appears on the PES calculated with DD-ME2 but not on the one obtained

with PC-PK1. The electron-induced fission cross section measurement for ^{232}Th indicates a shallow third minimum with a depth of about 0.30 MeV [15]. The theoretical result obtained with DD-ME2 (0.50 MeV) is consistent with this empirical value. In general, Table I shows that the depth of the third minimum in the Th isotopes decreases with increasing the neutron number.

For the U isotopes MDC-RMF calculations with the functional DD-ME2 predict the existence of the third minimum in ^{238}U . The depth of the third well is 1.11 MeV, which is smaller than the empirical value 2.0 MeV [23]. The reason for that is shown in Table I, where one notices that the calculated energy of the third minimum (3.70 MeV) is close to the empirical value (3.6 MeV), but the theoretical height of the third barrier (4.81 MeV) is much smaller than the empirical value 5.6 MeV.

E. Single-nucleon level structure

The appearance of a hyperdeformed minimum must have its origin in the single-particle level structure. Since ^{226}Th displays the most pronounced third minimum among the nuclei

TABLE I. Excitation energies (in MeV) of the second saddle point B_{II} , the third minimum E_{III} , and the third saddle point B_{III} , with respect to the deformed mean-field equilibrium state for $^{226,228,230,232}\text{Th}$ and $^{232,234,236,238}\text{U}$, obtained from MDC-RMF calculations. $\Delta E \equiv B_{III} - E_{III}$ denotes the depth of the third well relative to the third barrier. The empirical values (denoted by ‘‘Emp’’) are from Refs. [11,15,20,22,23,73].

Nucleus	Parameters	B_{II}	E_{III}	B_{III}	ΔE
^{226}Th	DD-ME2	8.76	7.37	9.31	1.94
	PC-PK1	7.94	5.44	6.73	1.29
^{228}Th	DD-ME2	8.16	6.69	7.82	1.13
	PC-PK1	7.19	4.72	5.50	0.78
^{230}Th	DD-ME2	7.84	5.97	6.60	0.63
	PC-PK1	6.56	4.01	4.45	0.44
	Emp [73]	6.80			
^{232}Th	Emp [11]	5.75	5.55	6.45	0.90
	DD-ME2	7.53	5.42	5.92	0.50
	Emp [73]	6.70			
^{232}U	Emp [15]	6.50	5.40	5.70	0.30
	DD-ME2	7.25			
	Emp [73]	5.40			
^{234}U	Emp [22]	4.91	3.20	6.02	2.82
	DD-ME2	7.01			
	Emp [73]	5.50			
^{238}U	Emp [20]		3.1		
	DD-ME2	7.70	3.70	4.81	1.11
	Emp [73]	5.50			
	Emp [23]	5.6	3.6	5.6	2.0

considered in this work, we will analyze the neutron and proton deformed single-particle levels of this isotope.

In Fig. 7 we display the neutron and proton deformed single-particle levels of ^{226}Th near the Fermi surface along the static fission path, as functions of the quadrupole deformation β_{20} . The levels are obtained in a MDC-RMF calculation using the functional DD-ME2. The quadrupole deformation of the superdeformed minimum of ^{226}Th is predicted at $\beta_{20} \approx 0.6$. For $\beta_{20} \leq 0.6$, octupole deformations are not considered, and thus parity is conserved. When $\beta_{20} > 0.6$, the octupole deformation β_{30} is nonzero and the parity cannot be considered as a good quantum number for large deformations. Furthermore, around the second saddle point triaxial deformations also play a role and the third component of the angular momentum is not conserved either. This results in a very complex single-particle level scheme around the second barrier. Since in this study we are mainly interested in single-particle levels in the region of the third minimum and the third barrier, in Fig. 7 we only plot results obtained by imposing axial symmetry.

The hyperdeformed minimum of ^{226}Th is located at $\beta_{20} \sim 1.5$ and $\beta_{30} \sim 0.7$. By examining the neutron single-particle levels around $\beta_{20} = 1.5$, in the upper panel of Fig. 7 one notices a region of low level density near the Fermi surface, even though the energy gap is not large. For protons, as shown in the lower panel of Fig. 7, a large energy gap is clearly visible at $Z = 90$ in the region $\beta_{20} \approx 1.5$. Therefore, the formation of the third minimum on the PES of ^{226}Th is mainly caused by the large proton gap at the Fermi surface. Many single-particle

states around the proton Fermi level are involved in the formation of the energy gap at $Z = 90$. These states are dotted with symbols in the lower panel of Fig. 7, and labeled with Ω , i.e., the third component of the angular momentum.

IV. SUMMARY

We have analyzed the potential energy surfaces (PES’s) of light even-even Th and U isotopes using the multidimensionally constrained relativistic mean field (MDC-RMF) approach. Calculations have been performed with two relativistic density functionals: PC-PK1 with point-coupling effective interactions that include higher order terms, and the meson-exchange functional DD-ME2 with density-dependent meson-nucleon couplings. Pairing correlations are taken into account in the BCS approximation with a separable pairing force of finite range.

In a first step we have examined the two-dimensional PES’s of $^{226,228,230,232}\text{Th}$ and $^{232,234,236,238}\text{U}$ and located the third minima on the energy maps. By analyzing the resulting potential energy curves along the lowest static fission path, the energies of the second barrier, the third minimum, and the third barrier have been determined. In calculations with the functional DD-ME2, a third potential barrier is predicted in all Th nuclei and ^{238}U . The third well in $^{230,232}\text{Th}$ is very shallow with a depth of less than 1 MeV, whereas the third well in $^{226,228}\text{Th}$ and ^{238}U is rather deep. The functional PC-PK1 predicts a third barrier only in $^{226,228,230}\text{Th}$. Therefore we note that the occurrence of a third barrier in constrained mean-field calculations of PES’s of actinides depends on the specific choice for the energy density functional.

Insights into the origin of the third minimum on the PES have been obtained by examining the neutron- and proton-deformed single-particle levels of ^{226}Th near the Fermi surface along the static fission path, as functions of the quadrupole deformation β_{20} . We have shown that the formation of the third minimum is facilitated by the appearance of the $Z = 90$ proton energy gap in the region $\beta_{20} \approx 1.5$ and $\beta_{30} \approx 0.7$ and that this gap originates from several pairs of single-proton states in the vicinity of the Fermi surface.

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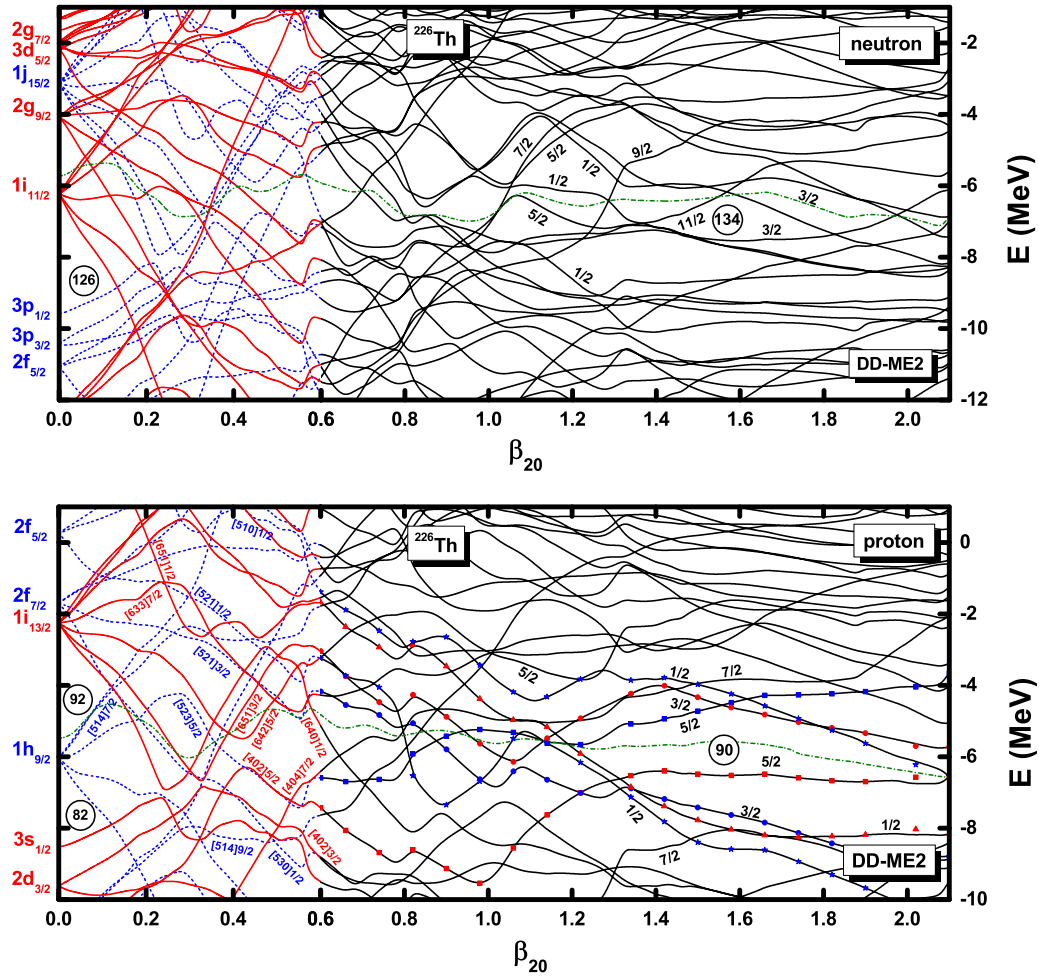


FIG. 7. (Color online) The neutron (upper panel) and proton (lower panel) single-particle levels of ^{226}Th near the Fermi surface along the static fission path. For $\beta_{20} \leq 0.6$, only reflection-symmetric deformations are considered and the solid (dotted) curves represent positive (negative) parity states. When $\beta_{20} > 0.6$, the octupole deformation β_{30} has a nonvanishing value and parity is not a good quantum number. The dash-dotted curves denote the Fermi energy, and the symbols in the lower panel are used to guide the eye. The MDC-RMF calculation has been performed with the functional DD-ME2.

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