

# PROPERTIES OF ROTATIONAL BANDS OF ISOTOPES Yb

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Present paper focuses on low-lying states of positive parity of isotopes <sup>170,172,174</sup>Yb. The calculation is conducted by utilizing a phenomenological model [1] which accounts Coriolis mixture all of the experimentally known low-lying rotational bands states with  $K^\pi < 3^+$ . Experimentally observed  $K$ –forbidden transitions as well as non–adiabaticities of energy and in ratios of  $E2$ - transitions can be explained by Coriolis mixture states.

The calculations have been carried out for the <sup>170,172,174</sup>Yb isotopes. All experimentally known rotational bands of positive parity with  $K^\pi < 3^+$  have been included in basis states of Hamiltonian.

The reduced probability of  $E2$ -transitions and reduced probability of  $M1$ - transitions from the states  $I_i K_i$  to the level  $I_f K_f$  band are calculated. The reduced probabilities of  $E2$  – transitions for <sup>172</sup>Yb are presented in Tables 1.

The experiment suggests that  $m = 5$  band with  $K^\pi = 0_m^+$ , one band  $\ell = 1$  with  $K^\pi = 2_\ell^+$ , and  $\nu = 19$  with  $K^\pi = 1_\nu^+$  states in <sup>170</sup>Yb [2]. These all  $n = m + \ell + \nu = 25$  rotational bands have been included in the basis states of Hamiltonian (1). For the isotopes <sup>172,174</sup>Yb, basis states of Hamiltonian include  $n = m + \ell + \nu = 15$  ( $m = 5$ ,  $\ell = 2$  and  $\nu = 8$ ) and  $n = m + \ell + \nu = 22$  ( $m = 5$ ,  $\ell = 2$  and  $\nu = 15$ ), correspondingly [3,4,5].

The energy and structure of wave functions of excited states are calculated. The reduced probabilities of  $E2$ – and  $M1$ – transitions are also calculated and compared with experimental data which are gives satisfactory result.

$I_i K_i \rightarrow I_f 0_f$	Exp. [6]	Theory	$I_i K_i \rightarrow I_f 0_f$	Exp.[4]	Theory
22 <sub>1</sub> → 00 <sub>1</sub>	74.6(57)	82	20 <sub>2</sub> → 00 <sub>1</sub>	14 (1)	13
→ 20 <sub>1</sub>	121 (12)	130	→ 20 <sub>1</sub>	45 (7)	23
→ 40 <sub>1</sub>	6.8 (7)	8.6	→ 40 <sub>1</sub>	142 (20)	74
32 <sub>1</sub> → 20 <sub>1</sub>	152 (11)	154	20 <sub>3</sub> → 00 <sub>1</sub>	0.4 (1)	3.6
→ 40 <sub>1</sub>	79 (6)	73	→ 20 <sub>1</sub>	0.6 (4)	3.0

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