

## Parameters

$$\underline{A} := 208 \quad Z := 82 \quad R_0 := 1.2 \quad \underline{R} := R_0 \cdot A^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$R = 7.11$$

$$V_0 := -50$$

$$a := 0.6$$

$$VLS_0 := -5.0$$

## Definitions and Formulas

$$V_c(r) := \begin{cases} V_c \leftarrow 1.44 \cdot \frac{Z}{r} & \text{if } r > R \\ V_c \leftarrow \frac{1.44}{2} \cdot \frac{Z}{R} \cdot \left( 3 - \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right) & \text{if } r \leq R \end{cases}$$

return  $V_c$

$$V_n(r) := \frac{V_0}{\frac{r-R}{1+e^{-a}}}$$

$$V_l(l, r) := 20.75 \cdot \frac{l \cdot (l+1)}{r^2}$$

$$V_{tot}(l, r) := V_n(r) + V_c(r) + V_l(l, r)$$

$$V_{Vtot}(l, j, r) := V_n(r) + V_c(r) + V_l(l, r) + VLS(l, j, r)$$

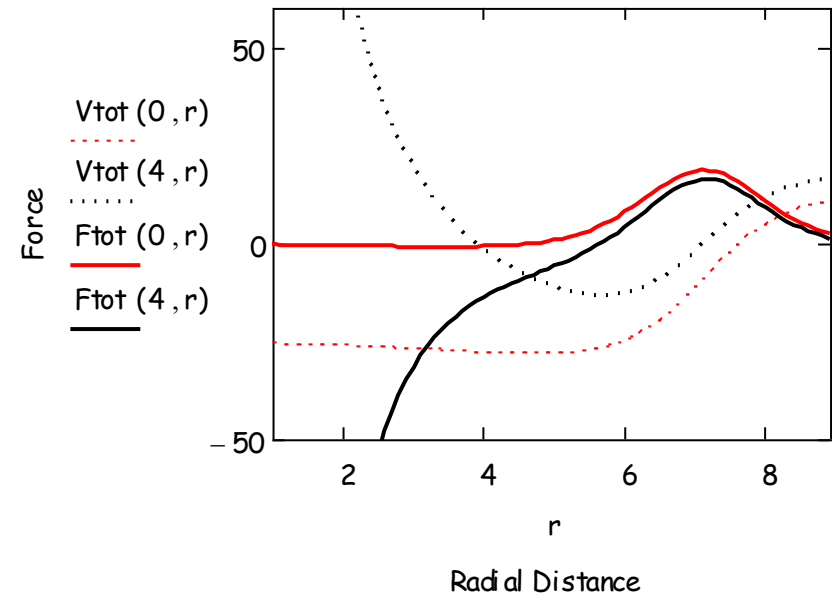
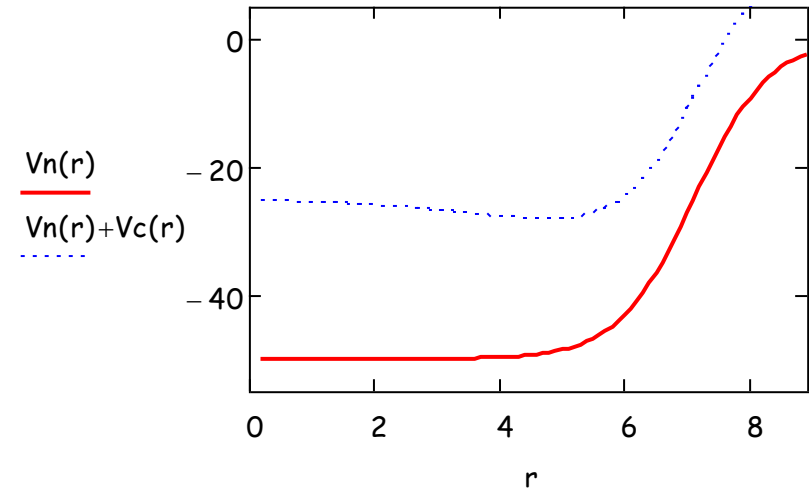
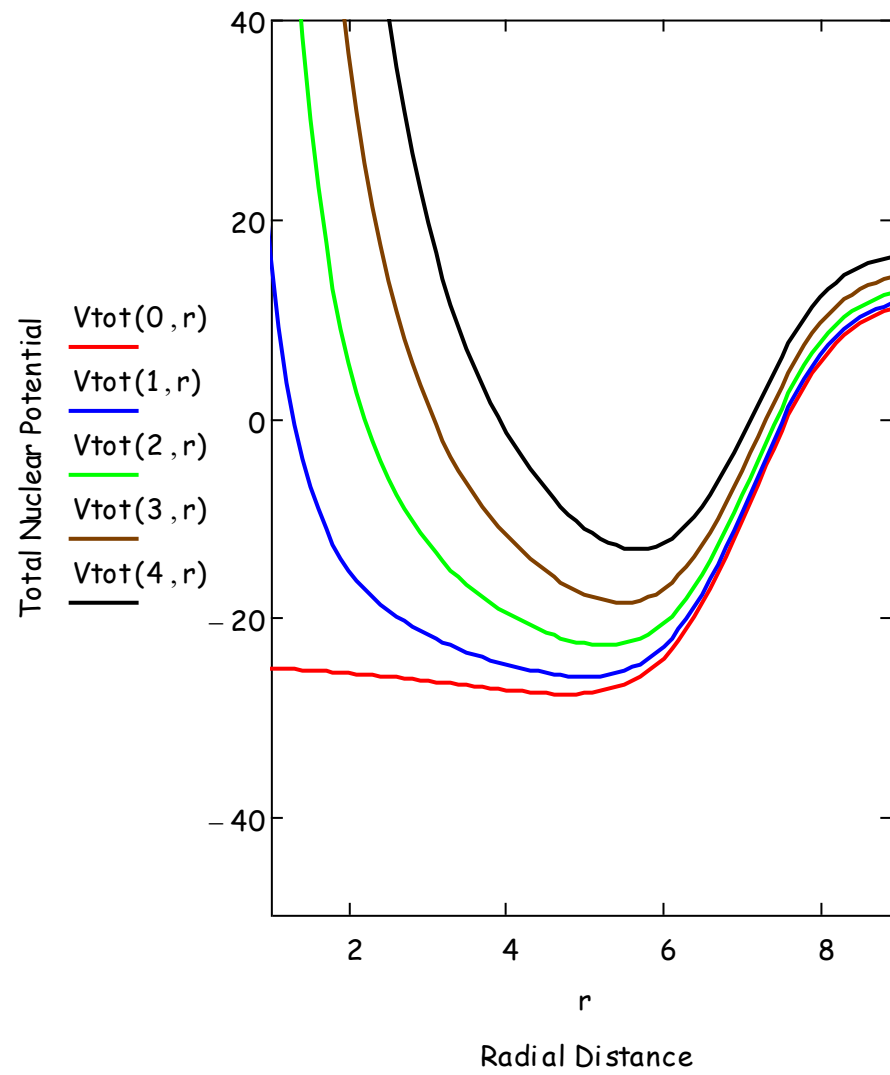
$$F_{tot}(l, r) := \frac{d}{dr} V_{tot}(l, r)$$

$$VLS(l, j, r) := \begin{cases} V_{VV} \leftarrow \frac{VLS_0}{\frac{r-R}{1+e^{-a}}} \\ VLS \leftarrow 0 & \text{if } j = l \\ VLS \leftarrow 0.5 \cdot l \cdot V_{VV} & \text{if } j > l \\ VLS \leftarrow -0.5 \cdot (l+1) \cdot V_{VV} & \text{if } j < l \end{cases}$$

return  $VLS$

$$r := 0.20, 0.30 \dots R + 3a$$

# Nuclear Potentials



## Schroedinger Equation Solutions through Runge-Kutta Integration

The radial Schroedinger equation has the form:

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} = (V(r) - E) \cdot u$$

If  $u(r) = X_0$  and  $du/dr = X_1$  then the differential equation is equivalent to the following system:

$$dX_0/dr = X_1$$

$$dX_1/dr = (V(r) - E)X_0$$

Using a fixed step Runge-Kutta method:

$$r0 := R + 8a \quad r1 := 0.1 \quad N := 400 \quad n := 2 \quad L := 1$$

$$D(r, X) := \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ 0.048193 (V_{tot}(L, r) - E) \cdot X_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ic := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E := E_n(n, L)$$

$$E = -5.5860$$

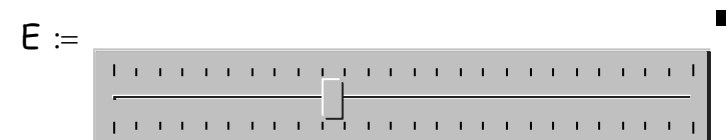
$$S := rkfixed(ic, r0, r1, N, D)$$

$$Y := S^{\langle 2 \rangle}$$

$$X := S^{\langle 1 \rangle}$$

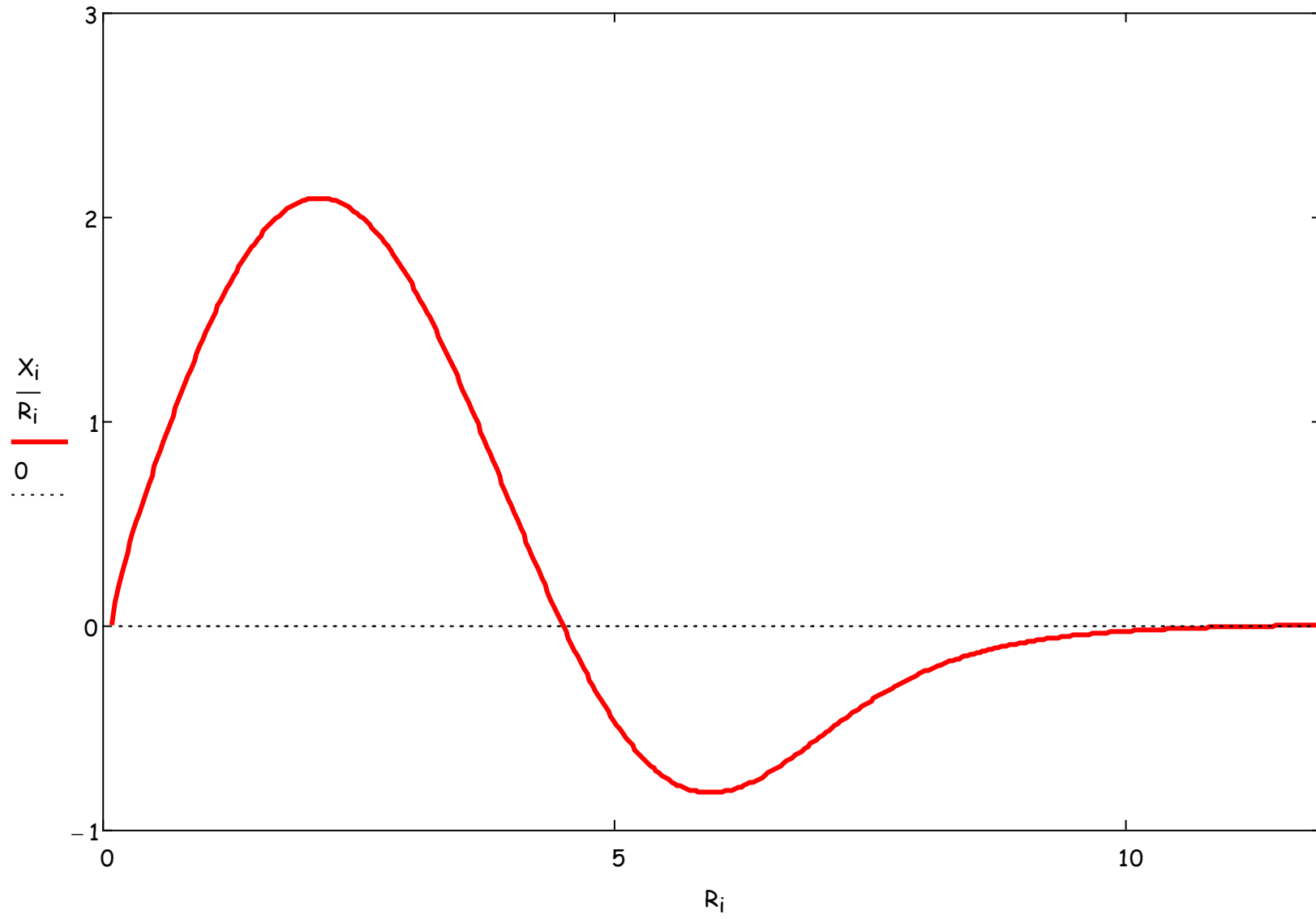
$$R := S^{\langle 0 \rangle}$$

$$X_N = -1.431 \times 10^{-4} \quad i := 1..N$$



$n = 2$

$L = 1$



$n = 2$

$L = 1$

