

Impact of finite-temperature on electromagnetic dipole transitions

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Finite temperature effects in electric dipole (E1) and magnetic dipole (M1) transitions can have a significant influence on gamma strength functions [1,2]. In this work, we developed a self-consistent finite temperature relativistic quasiparticle random phase approximation (FT-RQRPA) based on relativistic energy density functional with point coupling interaction [3,4]. This study focuses on elucidating the impact of temperature (T) ranging from T=0 to 2 MeV on E1 and M1 transitions in closed- and open-shell Ca and Sn nuclei. With an increase in temperature, E1 giant resonances undergo moderate modifications, however, new low-energy excitations appear at high temperatures due to thermal unblocking effects, particularly in neutron-rich nuclei. In the case of M1 excitations, the transition strength undergoes a notable shift towards lower excitation energies in Ca and Sn nuclei, primarily ascribed to the decrease in spin-orbit splitting energies and the weakening of the residual interaction. Moreover, an interesting result is obtained for $^{40,60}\text{Ca}$ nuclei at higher temperatures, i.e., the appearance of M1 transitions, which are forbidden at zero temperature due to fully occupied (or fully vacant) spin-orbit partner states. Thus, these considerable temperature effects on E1 and M1 transitions are crucial in accurately modeling gamma strength functions, with potential applications in astrophysically relevant nuclear reaction studies.

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