

Figure 4. Nilsson diagram for protons or neutrons, Z or $N \leq 50$ ($\epsilon_4 = 0$).

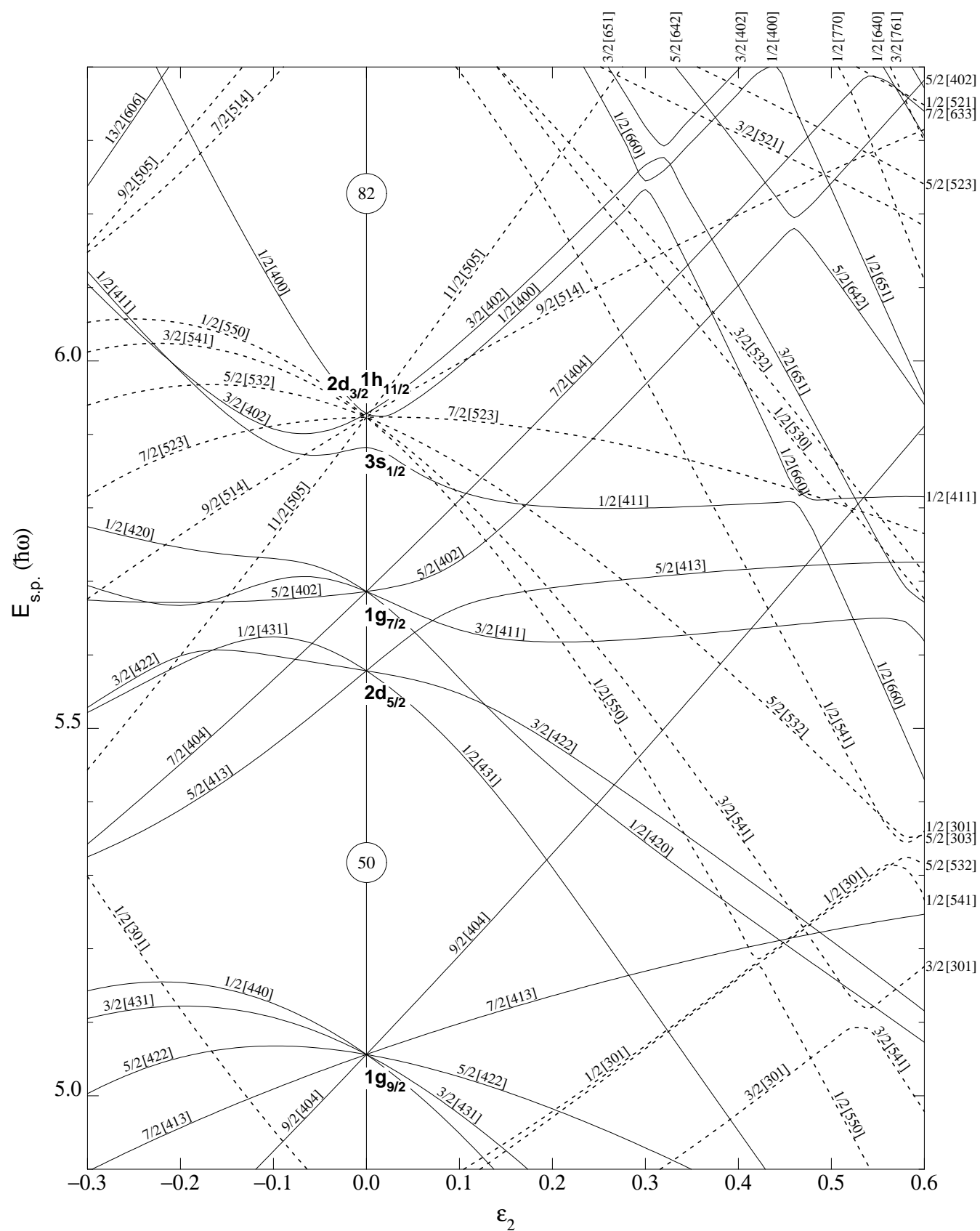


Figure 5. Nilsson diagram for neutrons, $50 \leq N \leq 82$ ($\epsilon_4 = \epsilon_2^2/6$).

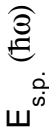


Figure 6. Nilsson diagram for neutrons, $50 \leq N \leq 82$ ($\epsilon_4 = -\epsilon_2^2/6$).

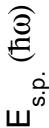


Figure 7. Nilsson diagram for neutrons, $82 \leq N \leq 126$ ($\varepsilon_4 = \varepsilon_2^2/6$).

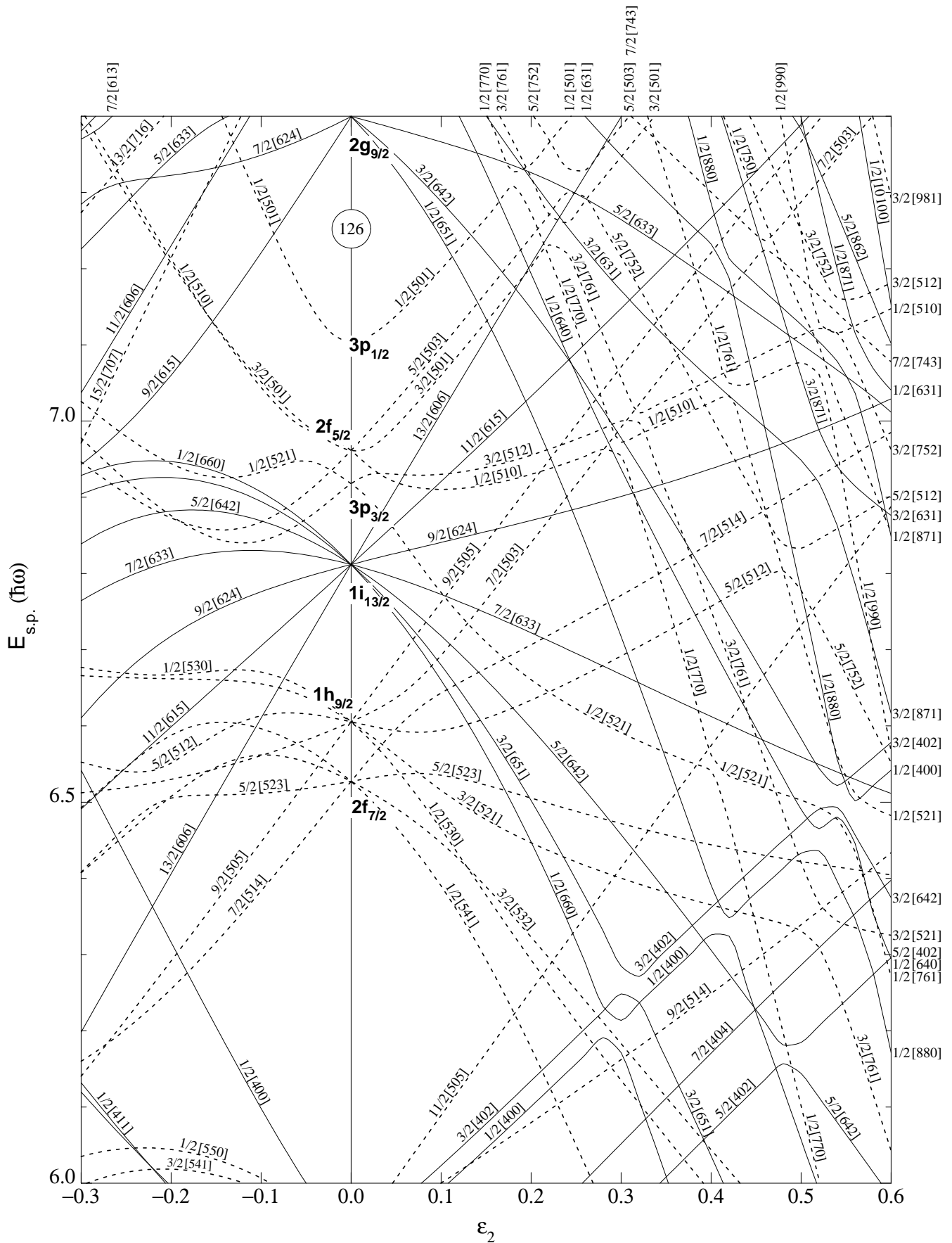


Figure 8. Nilsson diagram for neutrons, $82 \leq N \leq 126$ ($\epsilon_4 = -\epsilon_2^2/6$).

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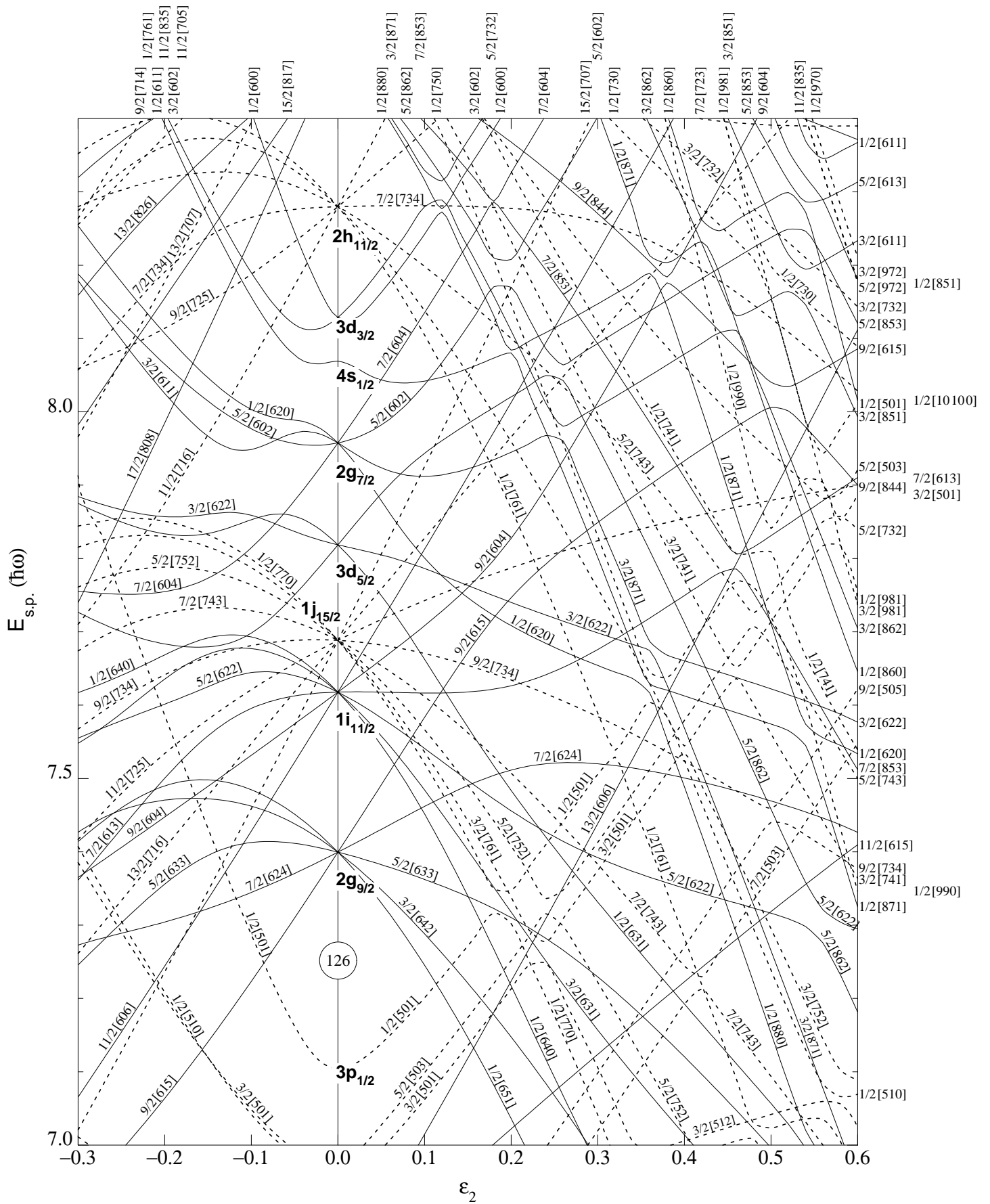


Figure 9. Nilsson diagram for neutrons, $N \geq 126$ ($\epsilon_4 = \epsilon_2^2/6$).

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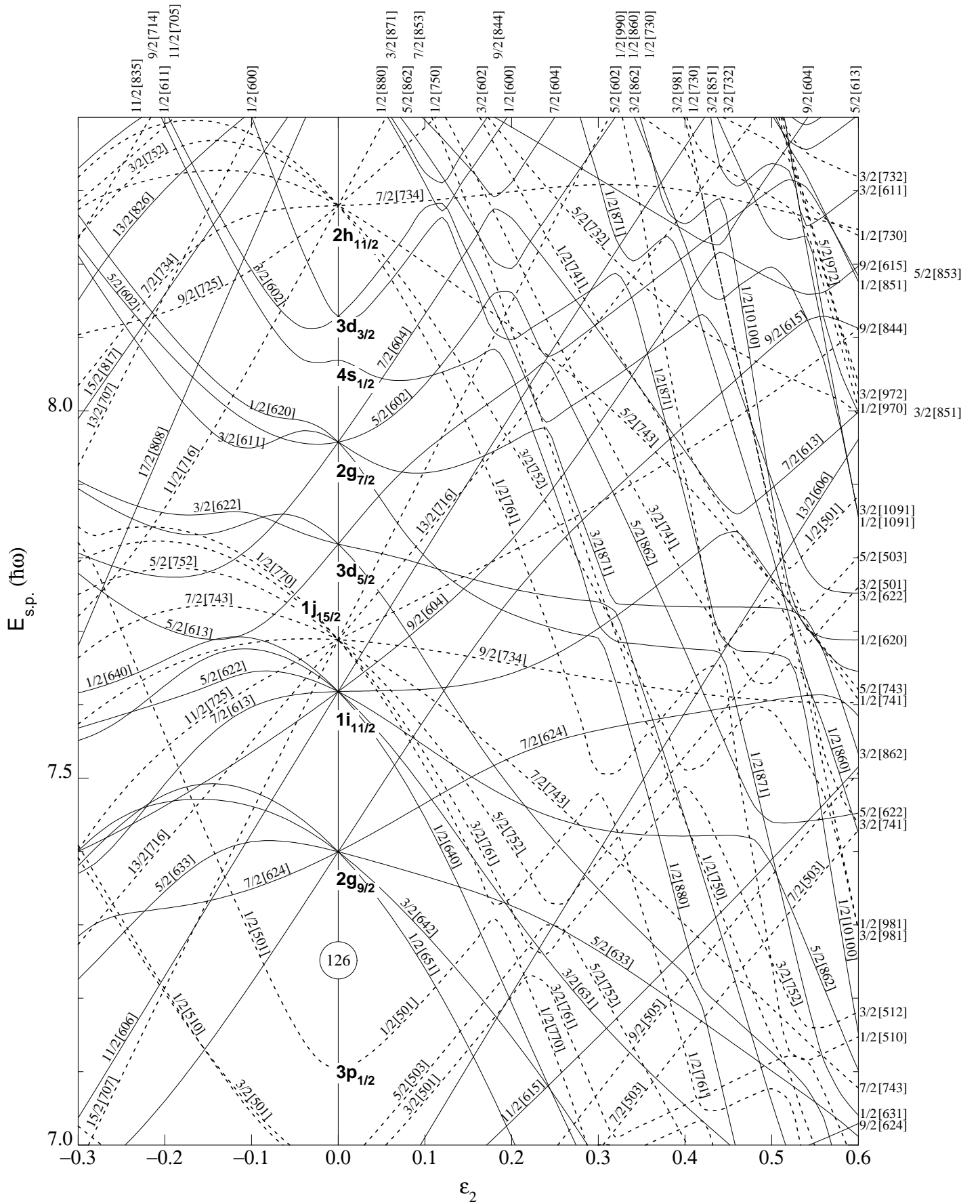


Figure 10. Nilsson diagram for neutrons, $N \geq 126$ ($\epsilon_4 = -\epsilon_2^2/6$).

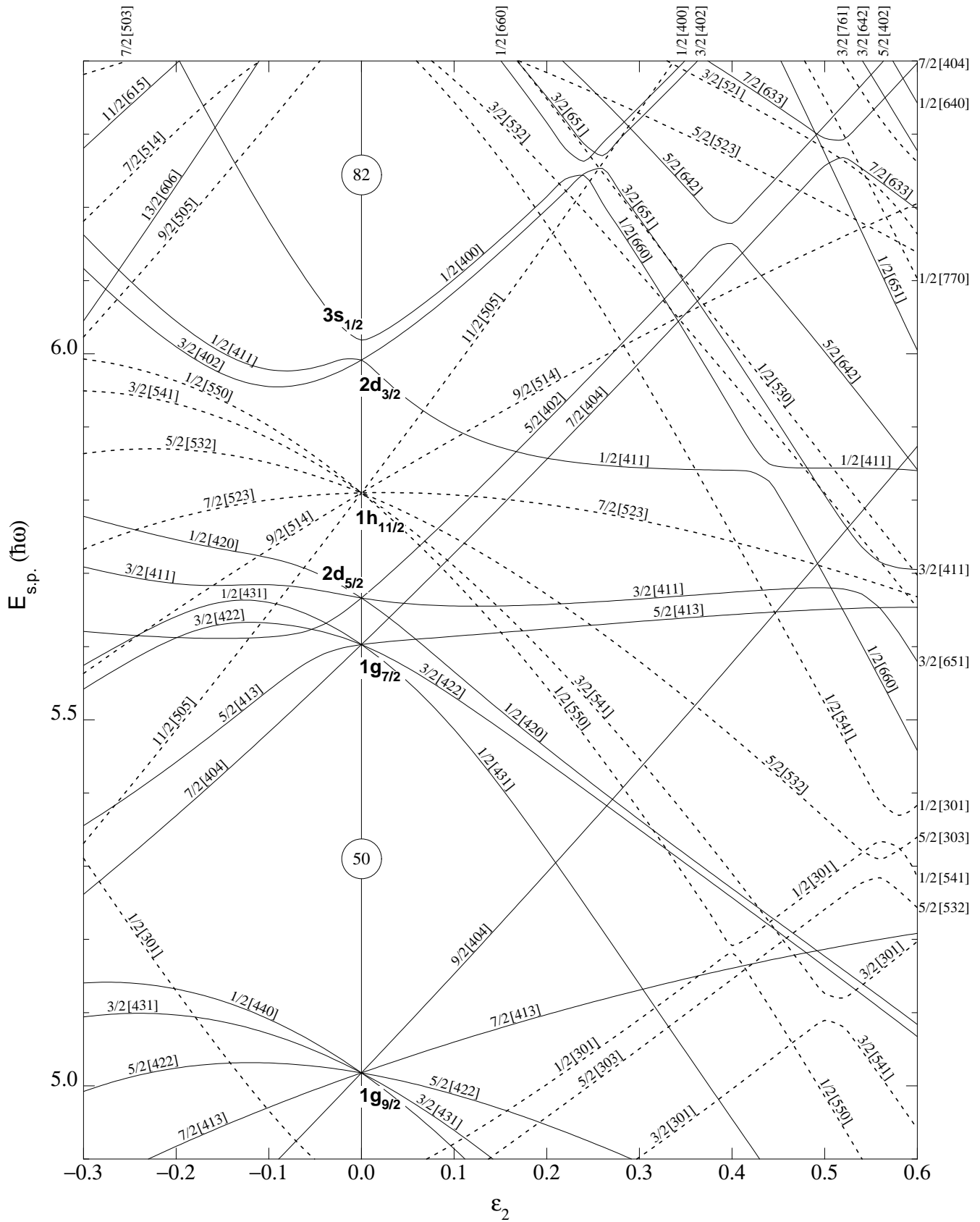


Figure 11. Nilsson diagram for protons, $50 \leq Z \leq 82$ ($\epsilon_4 = \epsilon_2^2/6$).

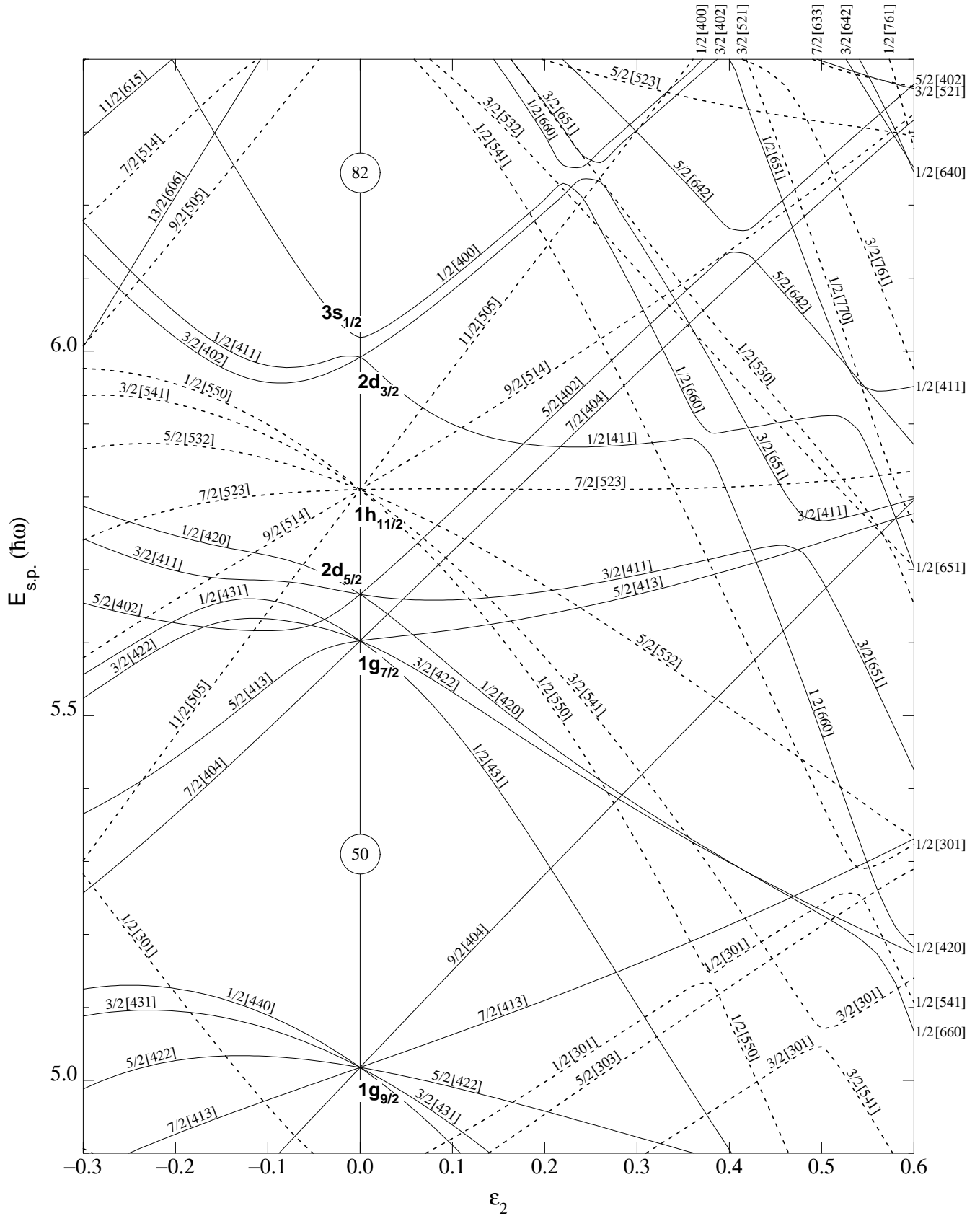


Figure 12. Nilsson diagram for protons, $50 \leq Z \leq 82$ ($\epsilon_4 = -\epsilon_2^2/6$).

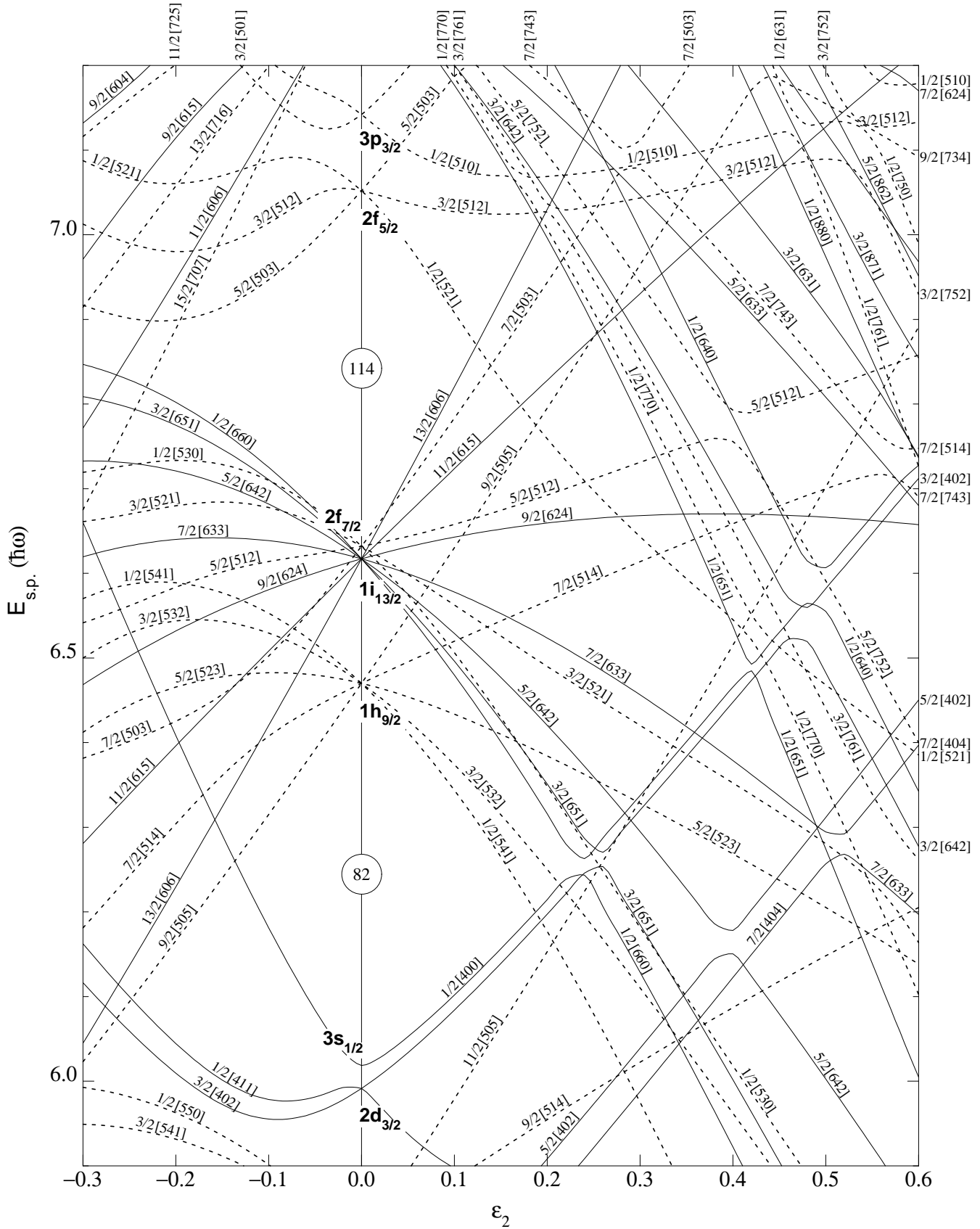


Figure 13. Nilsson diagram for protons, $Z \geq 82$ ($\epsilon_4 = \epsilon_2^2/6$).

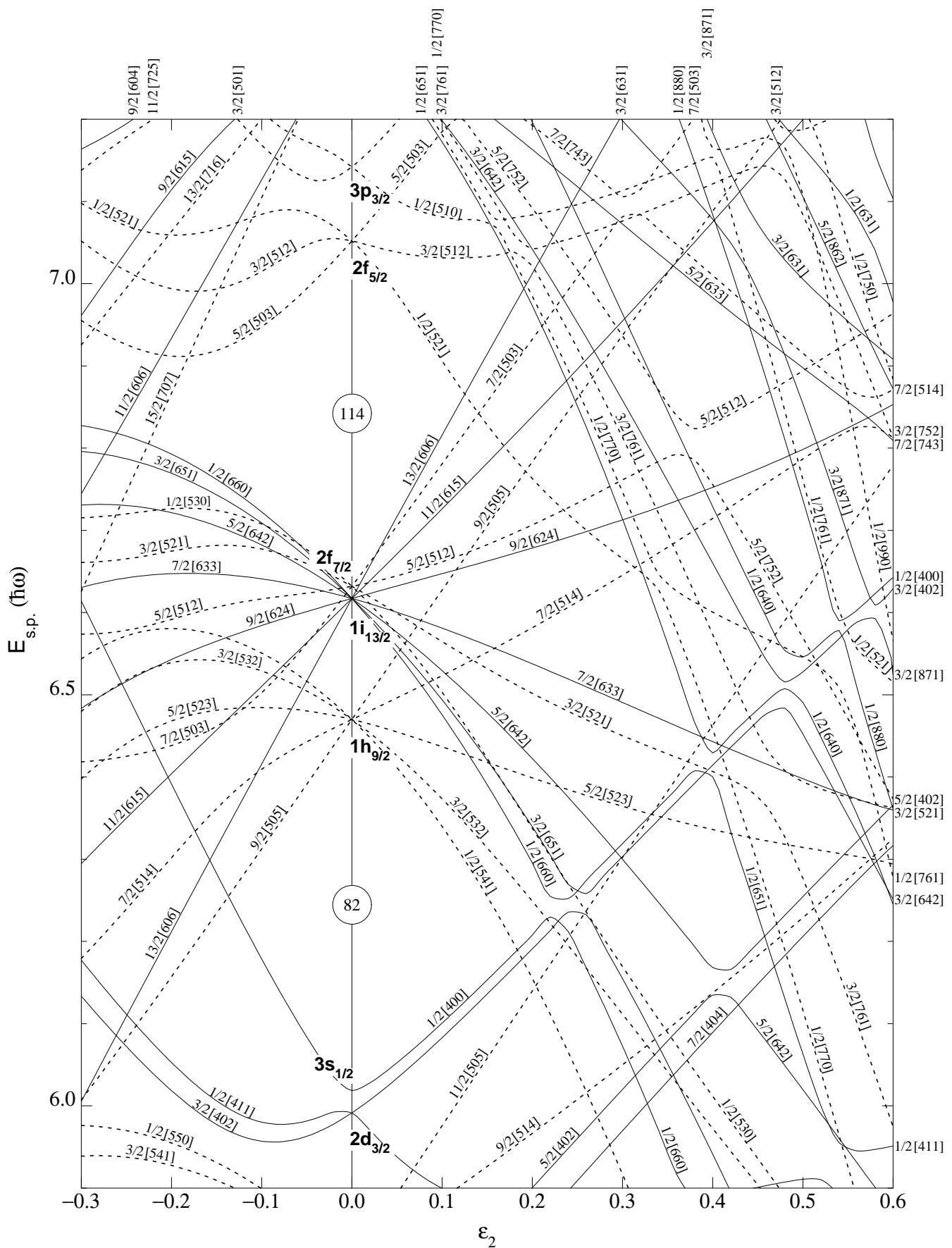


Figure 14. Nilsson diagram for protons, $Z \geq 82$ ($\epsilon_4 = -\epsilon_2^2/6$).