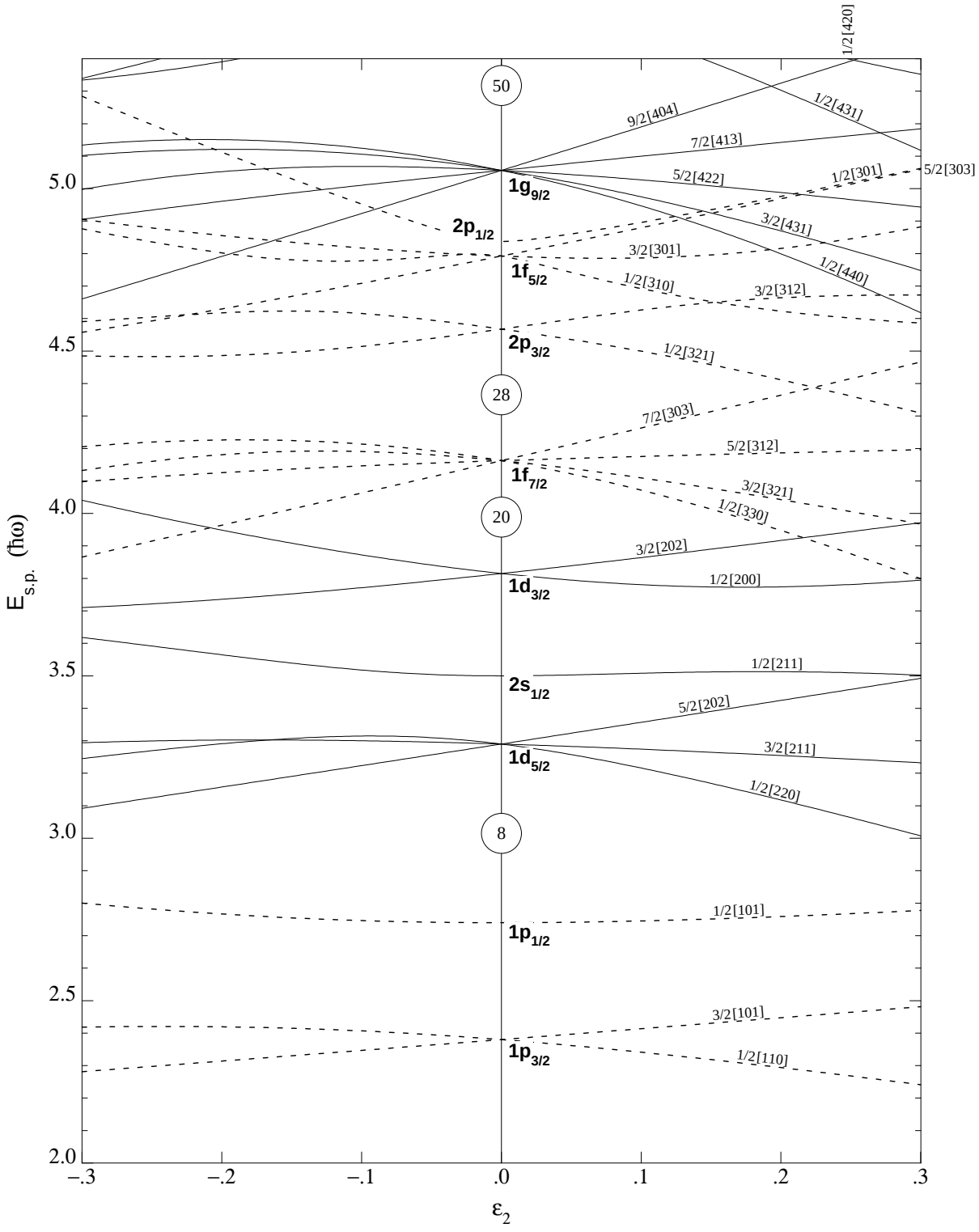

Figure 1. Nilsson diagram for protons or neutrons, Z, N ≤ 50 (ε_4 = 0).

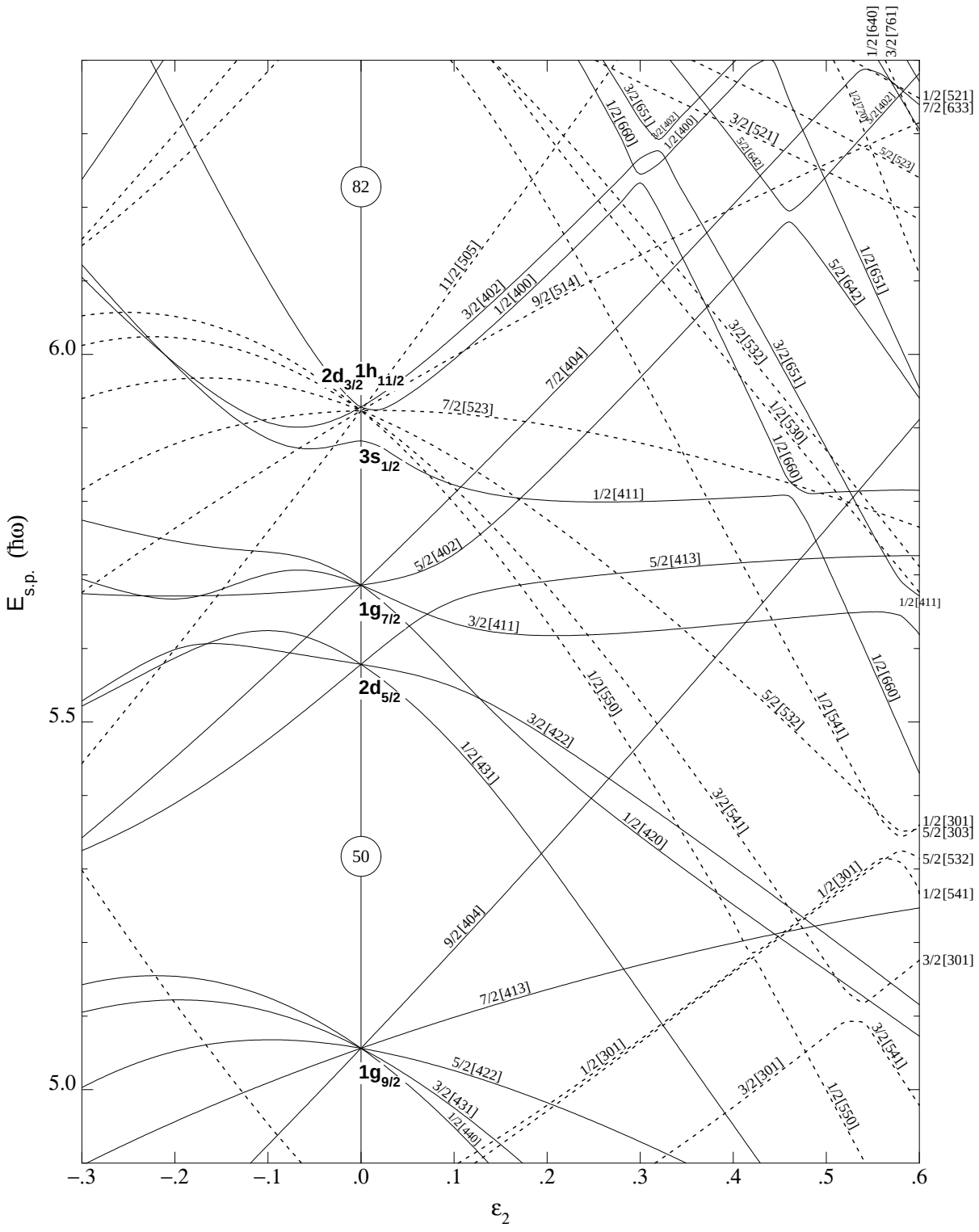

Figure 2. Nilsson diagram for neutrons, $50 \leq N \leq 82$ ($\varepsilon_4 = \varepsilon_2^2/6$).

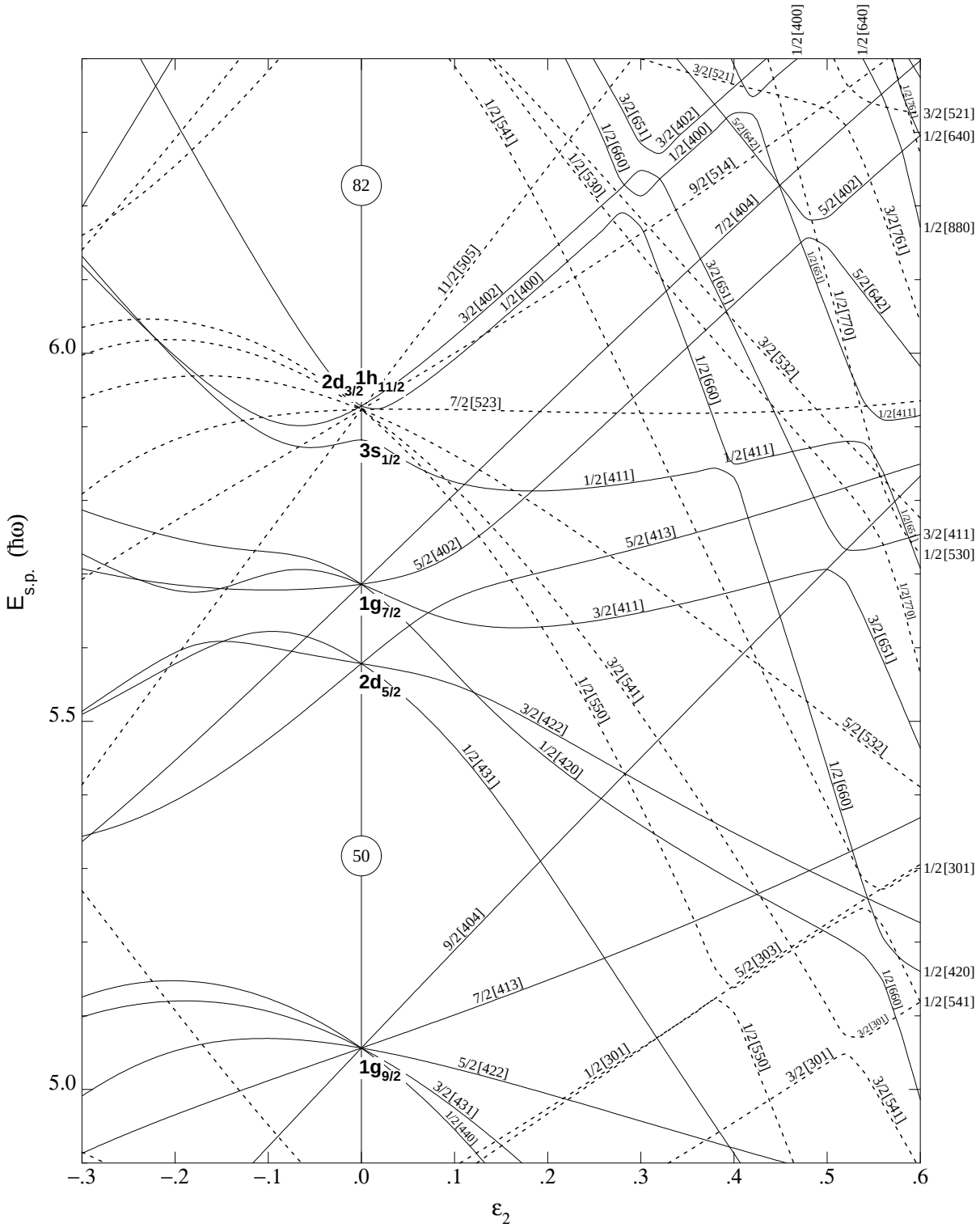

Figure 3. Nilsson diagram for neutrons, $50 \leq N \leq 82$ ($\varepsilon_4 = -\varepsilon_2^2/6$).

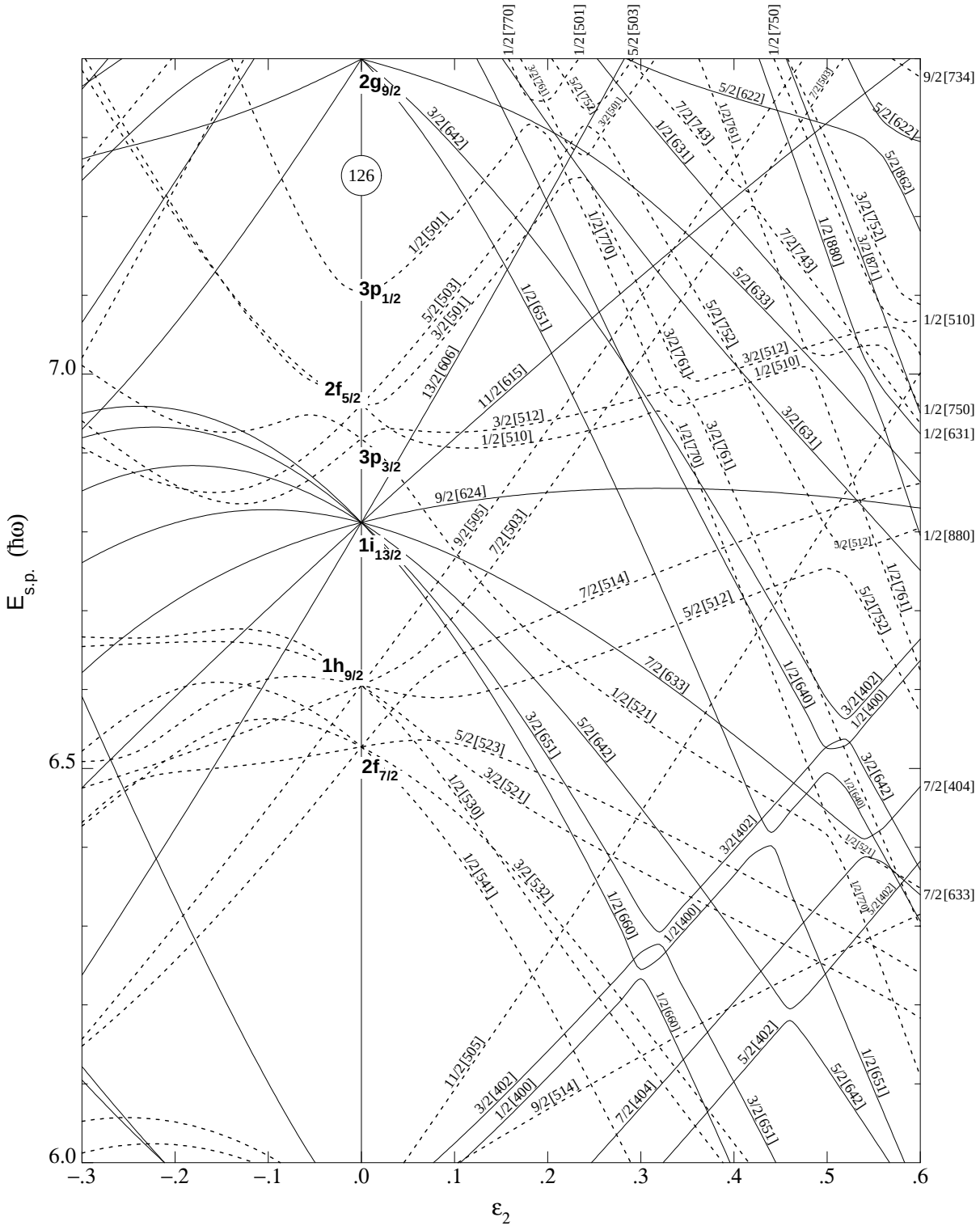

Figure 4. Nilsson diagram for neutrons, $82 \leq N \leq 126$ ($\varepsilon_4 = \varepsilon_2^2/6$).

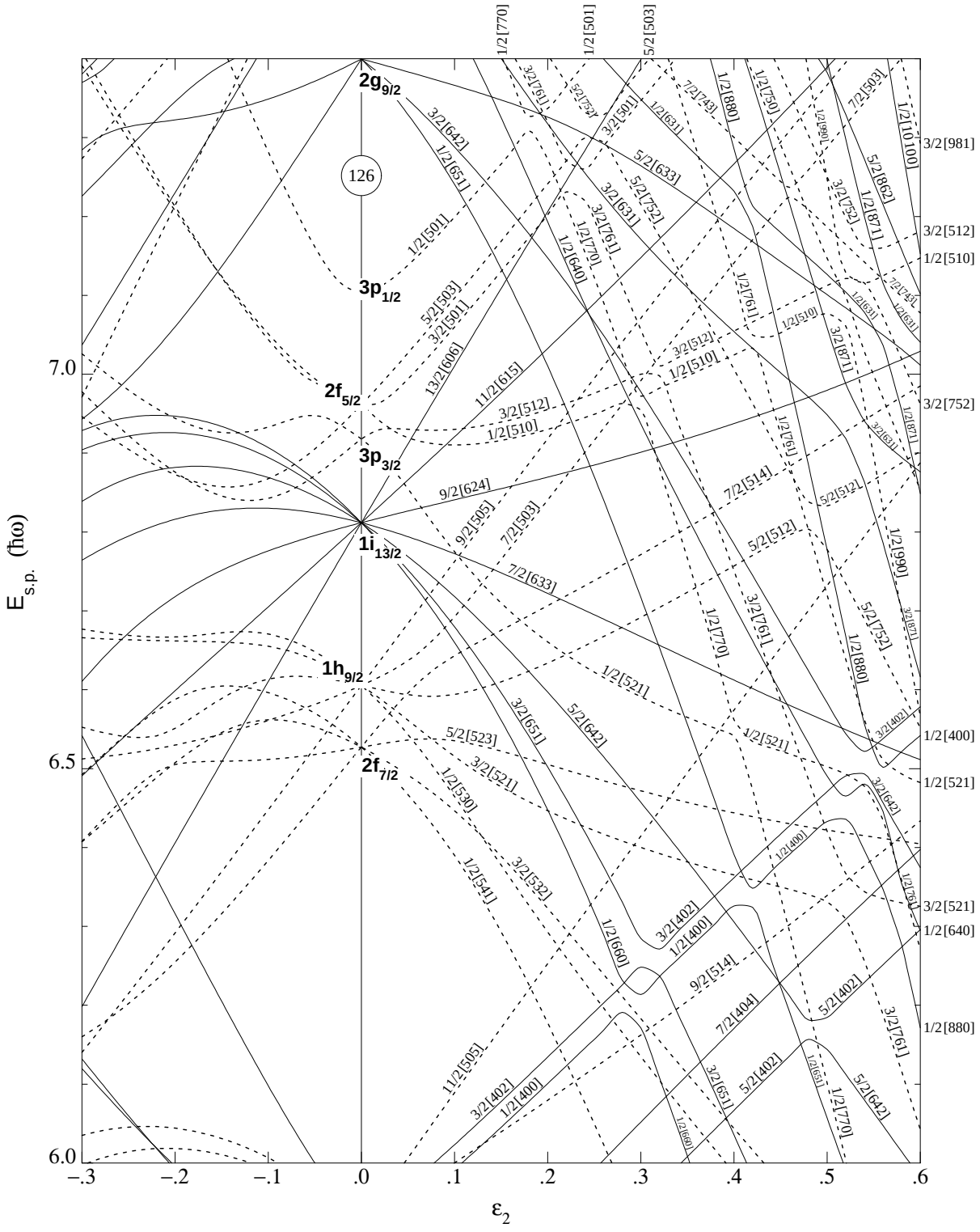

Figure 5. Nilsson diagram for neutrons, 82 ≤ N ≤ 126 ($\varepsilon_4 = -\varepsilon_2^2/6$).

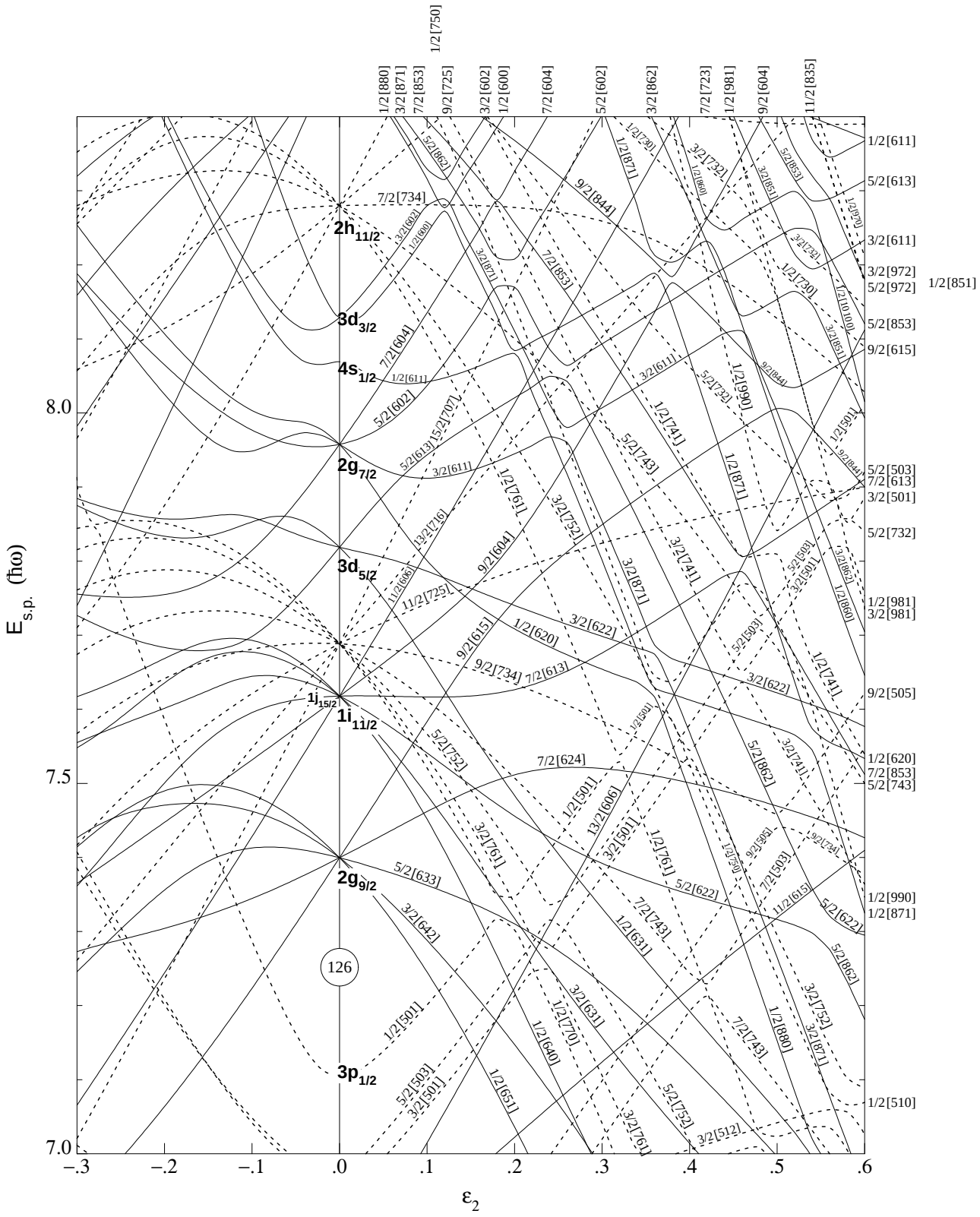

Figure 6. Nilsson diagram for neutrons, N ≥ 126 ($\varepsilon_4 = \varepsilon_2^2/6$).

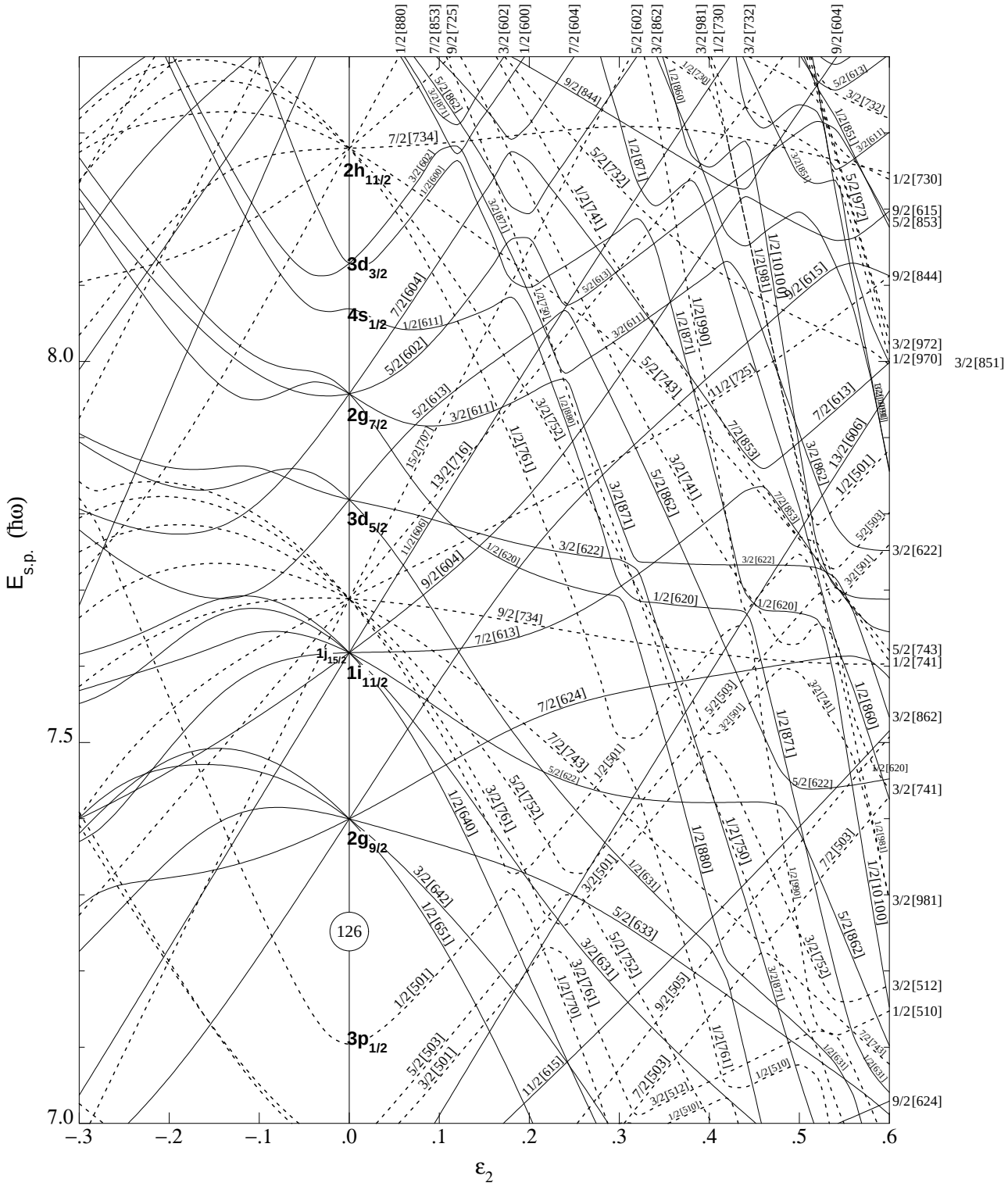

Figure 7. Nilsson diagram for neutrons, N ≥ 126 ($\varepsilon_4 = -\varepsilon_2^2/6$).

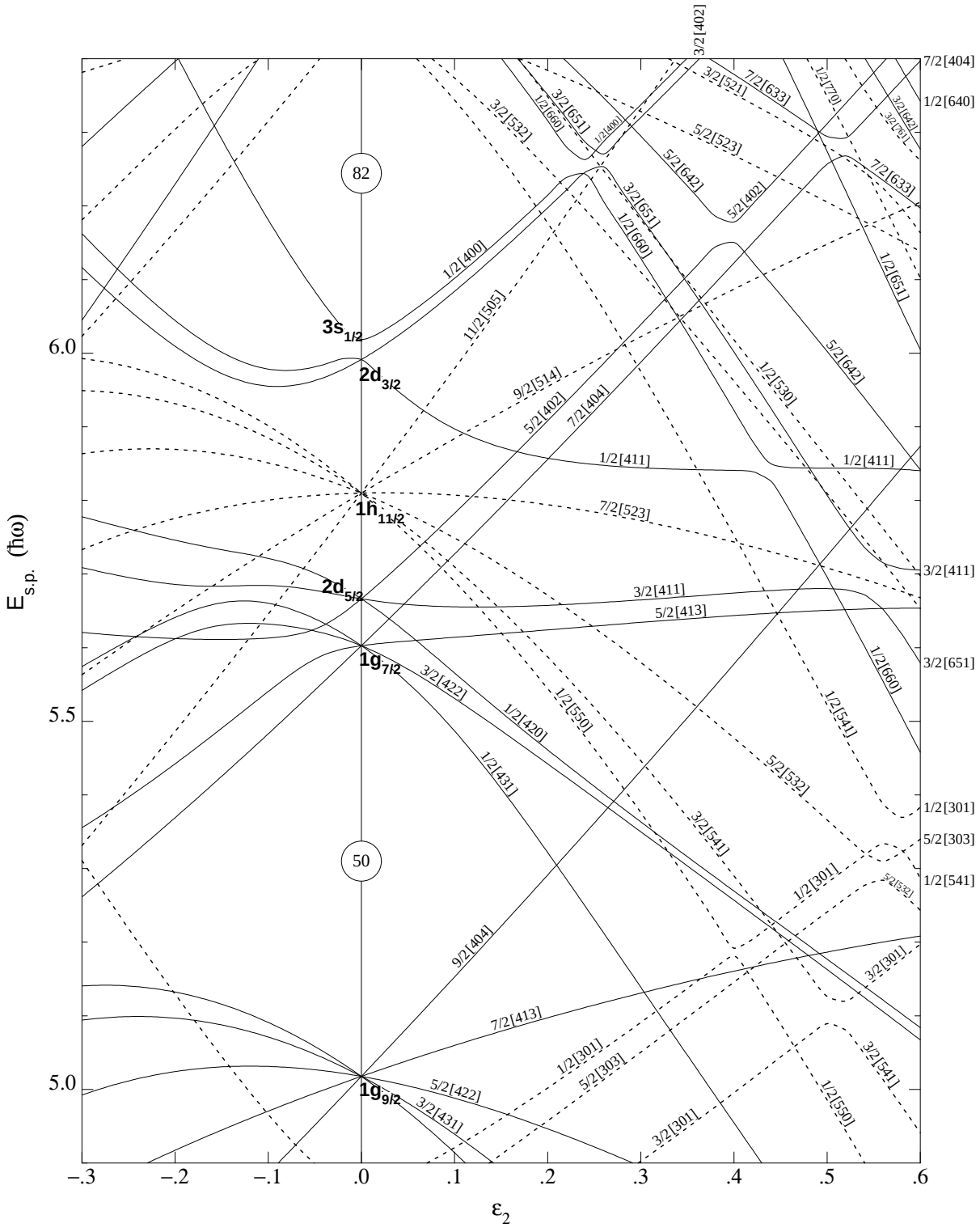

Figure 8. Nilsson diagram for protons, $50 \leq Z \leq 82$ ($\varepsilon_4 = \varepsilon_2^2/6$).

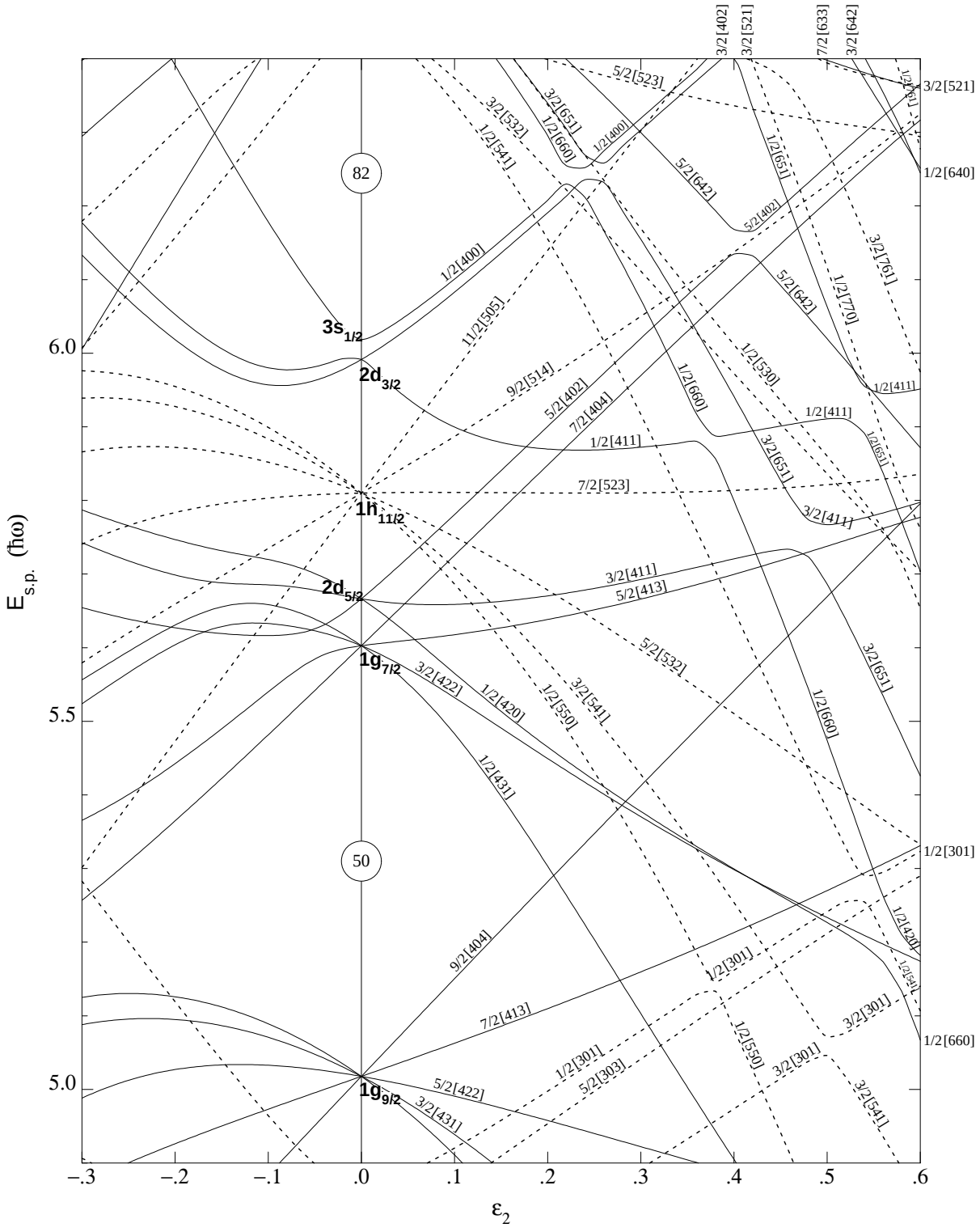

Figure 9. Nilsson diagram for protons, $50 \leq Z \leq 82$ ($\varepsilon_4 = -\varepsilon_2^2/6$).

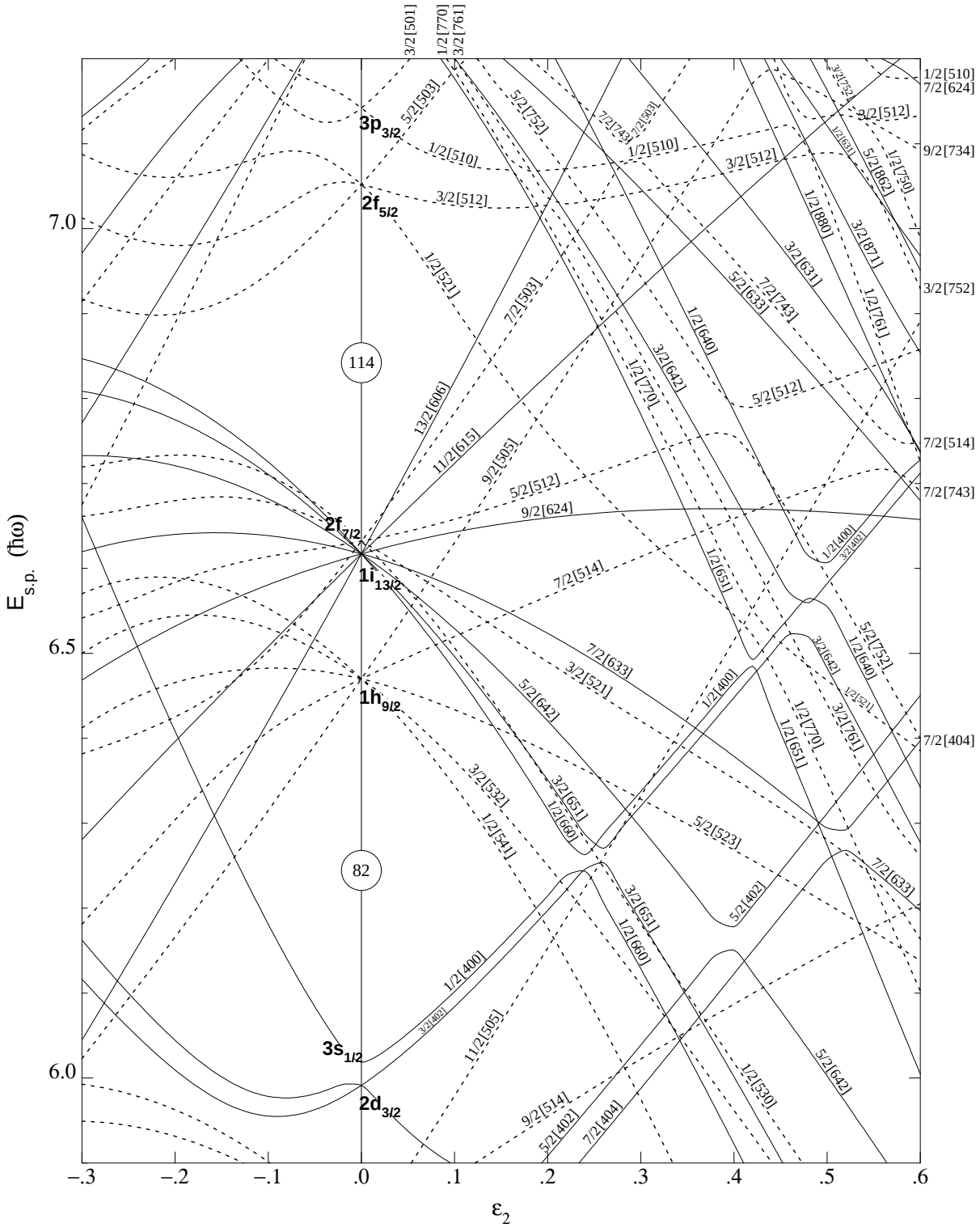

Figure 10. Nilsson diagram for protons, Z ≥ 82 ($\varepsilon_4 = \varepsilon_2^2/6$).

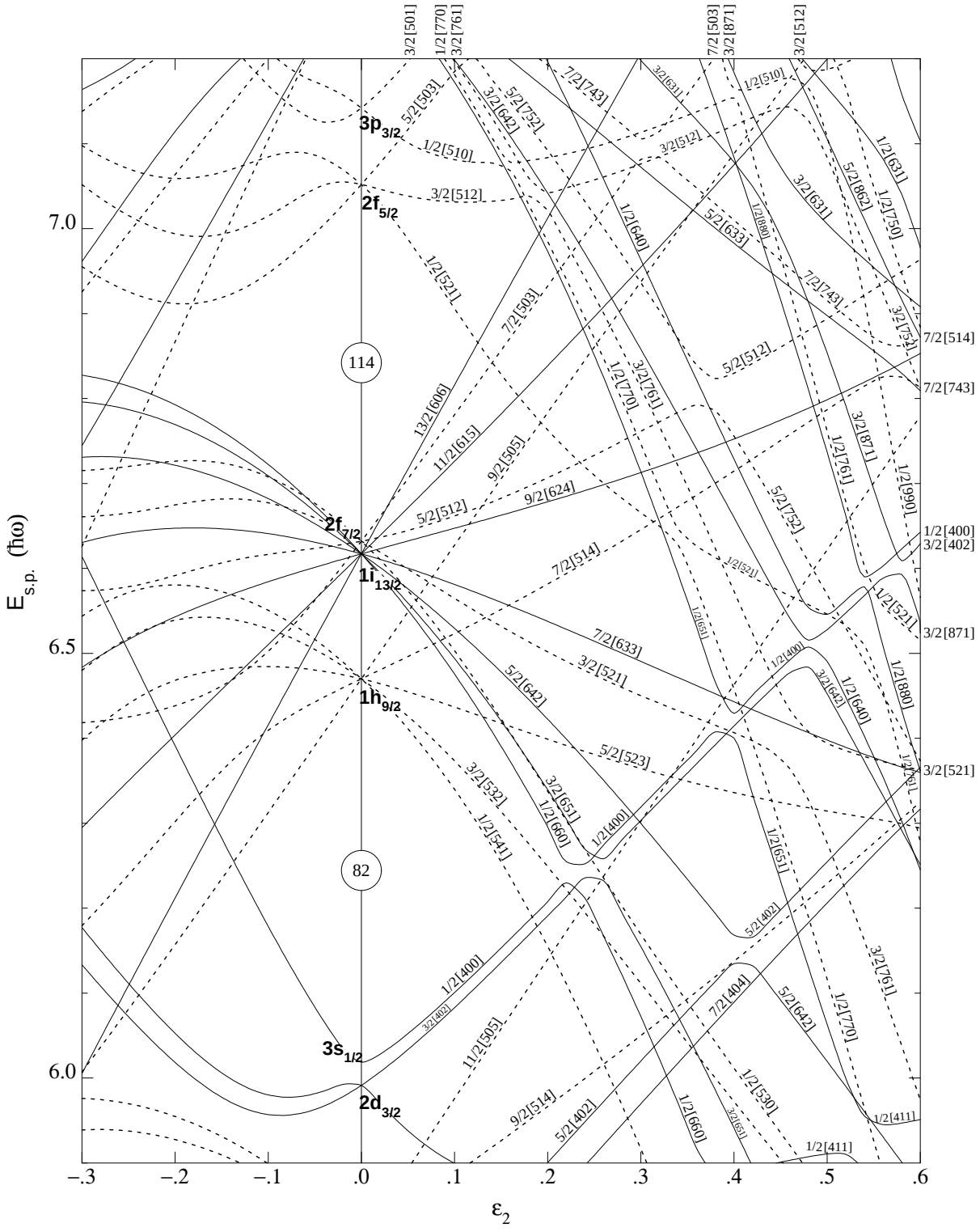

Figure 11. Nilsson diagram for protons, Z ≥ 82 ($\varepsilon_4 = -\varepsilon_2^2/6$).