

Cluster Structure of Nuclei under Constraints on the Quadrupole Moments

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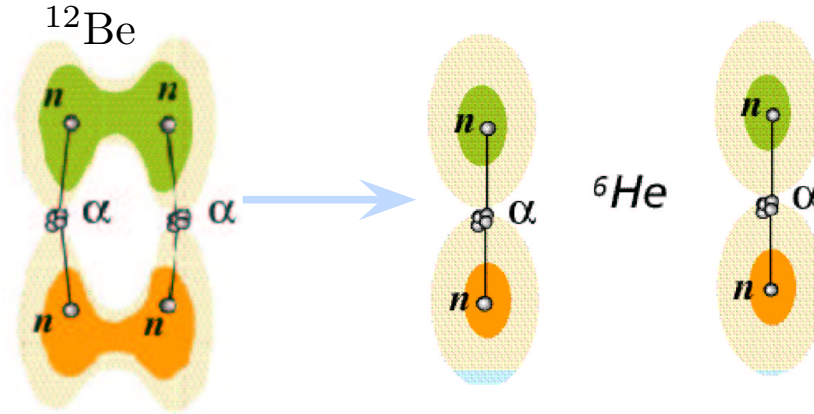
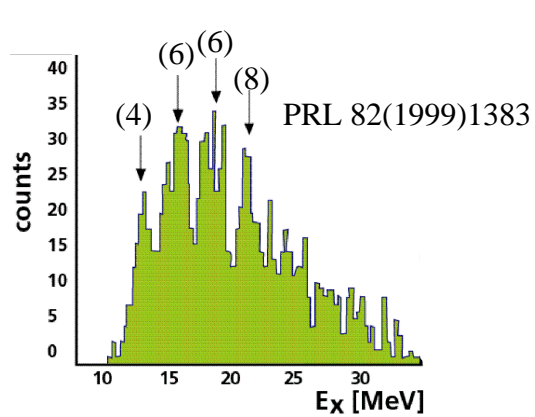
- **1. Motivation**
 - ✗ Cluster Structure of Nuclei
 - Reaction Paths
 - ✗ Nuclear Structure with FMD
 - Mean-field and multiconfiguration mixing
- **2. Constraining Quadrupole Moments**
 - ✗ The quadrupole mass tensor Q
 - ✗ Rotationally invariant constraints
- **3. Results**
 - ✗ Break-up of light nuclei
 - ✗ Fission valleys for clusters of α 's
- **4. Summary & Outlook**

Motivation

Cluster Structure of Nuclei

Experimental observation

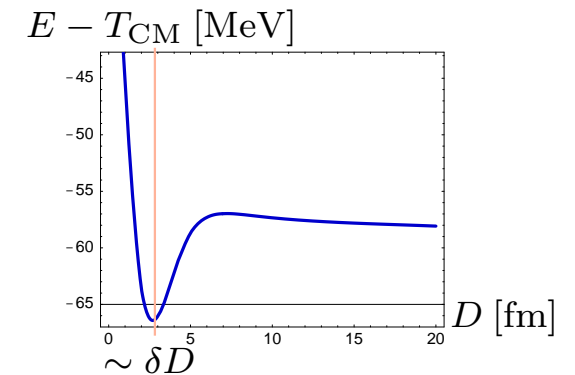
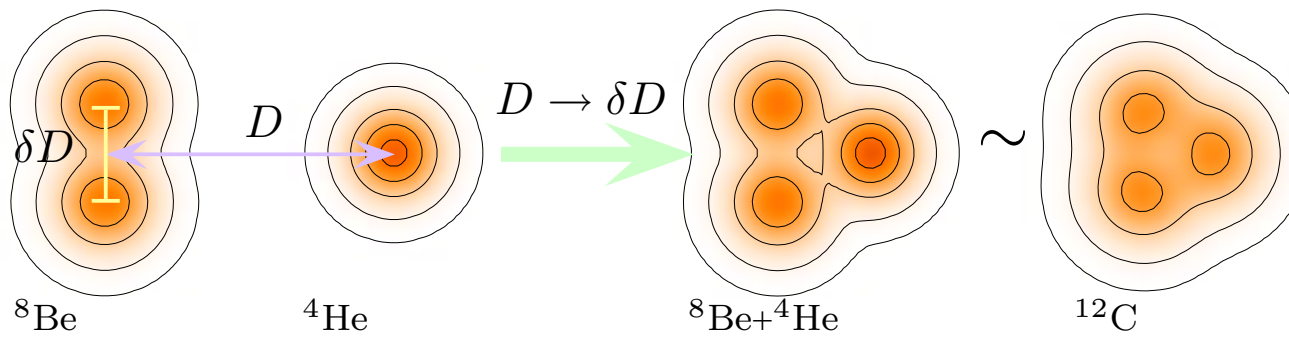
➔ Collision experiments show that nuclei can have cluster structure



Excitation energy spectrum from decay of ^{12}Be in two ^6He . Molecular nature illustrated on the right. GANIL magazine, July 2001.

Description in FMD

➔ In Fermionic Molecular Dynamics (FMD) no cluster substructures are assumed *a priori*.



Motivation

Nuclear Structure with FMD

$|Q\rangle$: FMD Representation

➤ Many-body state

$$|Q\rangle = \mathcal{A}(|q_1\rangle \otimes |q_2\rangle \otimes \dots \otimes |q_A\rangle)$$

➤ Single-particle state:

$$|q_k\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^2 |a_k^{(i)}, \vec{b}_k^{(i)}\rangle \otimes |\chi_k\rangle \otimes |\xi_k\rangle,$$

• Coordinate space

$$\langle \vec{x} | a_k^{(i)}, \vec{b}_k^{(i)} \rangle = \exp \left\{ -\frac{(\vec{x} - \vec{b}_k^{(i)})^2}{2a_k^{(i)}} \right\}$$

• Spin space

$$|\chi_k\rangle = c_\uparrow |\uparrow\rangle + c_\downarrow |\downarrow\rangle$$

• Isospin space

$$|\xi_k\rangle \in \{ |p\rangle, |n\rangle \}$$

$\hat{\tilde{H}}$: Correlated interaction

➤ Bonn A Potential

✘ Realistic NN interaction:

- Adjusted to NN scattering and deuteron properties

✘ Based on meson exchange

➤ Unitary Correlation Operator \mathcal{C}

✘ Slater determinants are not able to describe short-range correlations

✘ UCOM implements short-range radial and tensor correlations: $|\hat{Q}\rangle = \mathcal{C}|Q\rangle$

✘ Correlated Hamiltonian

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\tilde{H}} &= \mathcal{C}^\dagger \hat{H} \mathcal{C} = \hat{\tilde{H}}^{[1]} + \hat{\tilde{H}}^{[2]} + \dots \\ &= \tilde{T} + \hat{\tilde{H}}^{[2]} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

✘ Effective Hamiltonian

$$\hat{\tilde{H}}_{\text{eff}} = \tilde{T} + \hat{\tilde{H}}^{[2]} + \hat{\tilde{H}}_{\text{corr}}$$

Motivation

Nuclear Structure with FMD

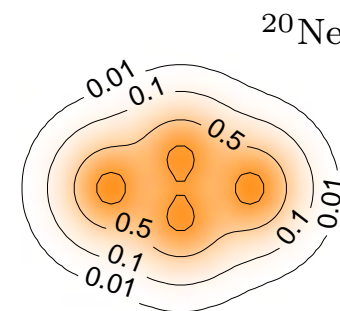
Mean-field solution

➤ Find $|Q\rangle$ such that

$$\delta \frac{\langle Q | \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} - \tilde{T}_{\text{CM}} | Q \rangle}{\langle Q | Q \rangle} = \delta \langle \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} - \tilde{T}_{\text{CM}} \rangle = 0$$

➤ In general, it results in an intrinsically deformed state $|Q\rangle$

✗ Not eigenstate of Angular Momentum



Multiconfiguration Mixing

➤ Diagonalize $\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} - \tilde{T}_{\text{CM}}$ in a set of rotated states $|Q_i\rangle$.

$$\sum_j \langle Q^{(i)} | \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} | Q^{(j)} \rangle c_j^\alpha = E^\alpha \sum_j \langle Q^{(i)} | Q^{(j)} \rangle c_j^\alpha$$

✗ Equivalent to angular momentum projection

➤ Also consider vibrational degrees of freedom

✗ Monopole constraints

✗ Octupole constraints

✗ **Quadrupole constraints**

✗ ...

- ✓ Improves ground state
- ✓ Yields excited levels
 - Rotational
 - **Vibrational**

Constraining Quadrupole Moments

The quadrupole mass tensor \mathcal{Q}

- Mass quadrupole operator

$$\mathcal{Q} = \{Q_{ij}\}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

$$Q_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^A \left(3(\tilde{x}_i(k) - \tilde{X}_i)(\tilde{x}_j(k) - \tilde{X}_j) - \delta_{ij}(\tilde{\vec{x}}(k) - \tilde{\vec{X}})^2 \right),$$

$$\text{with } \tilde{\vec{X}} = \frac{1}{A} \sum_k^A \tilde{\vec{x}}(k)$$

- Expectation values

$$\mathcal{Q} = \{Q_{ij}\}$$

$$Q_{ij} = \frac{\langle Q | Q_{ij} | Q \rangle}{\langle Q | Q \rangle}$$

Rotationally invariant constraints

- Use properties of \mathcal{Q}

✗ Symmetric

✗ Traceless

2 independent
parameters: $\text{Tr } \mathcal{Q}^2$,
 $\text{Det } \mathcal{Q}$

- Minimize with constraints

$$\langle \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} - T_{\text{CM}} \rangle + \kappa_1 (\text{Det } \mathcal{Q} - D_1)^2 + \kappa_2 (\text{Tr } \mathcal{Q}^2 - D_2)^2$$

- Customary parametrization

$$\gamma = \gamma(\text{Tr } \mathcal{Q}^2, \text{Det } \mathcal{Q})$$

$$\beta = \beta(\text{Tr } \mathcal{Q}^2)$$

✗ $\beta = 0 \text{ fm}^2$ round

✗ $\beta \neq 0 \text{ fm}^2$

- $\gamma = 0^\circ$ prolate

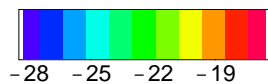
- $\gamma = 60^\circ$ oblate

- $\gamma \neq 0, 60^\circ$ triaxial

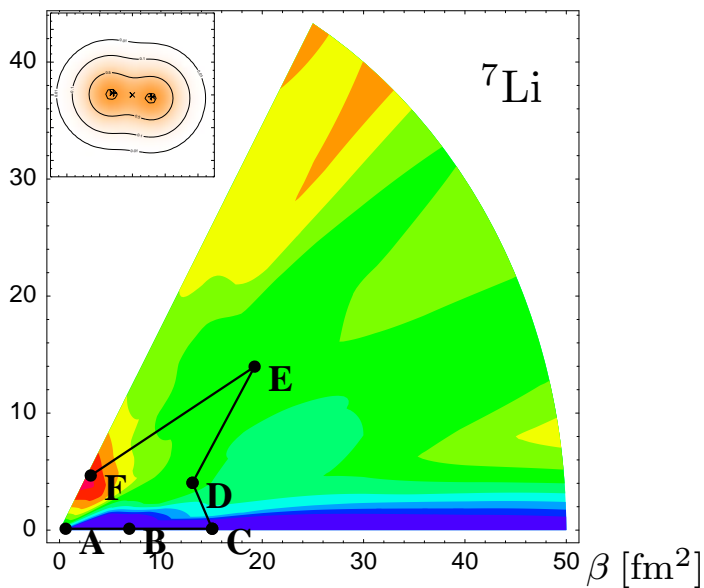
Results

Break-up of light nuclei

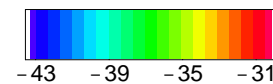
$E - T_{CM}$ [MeV]



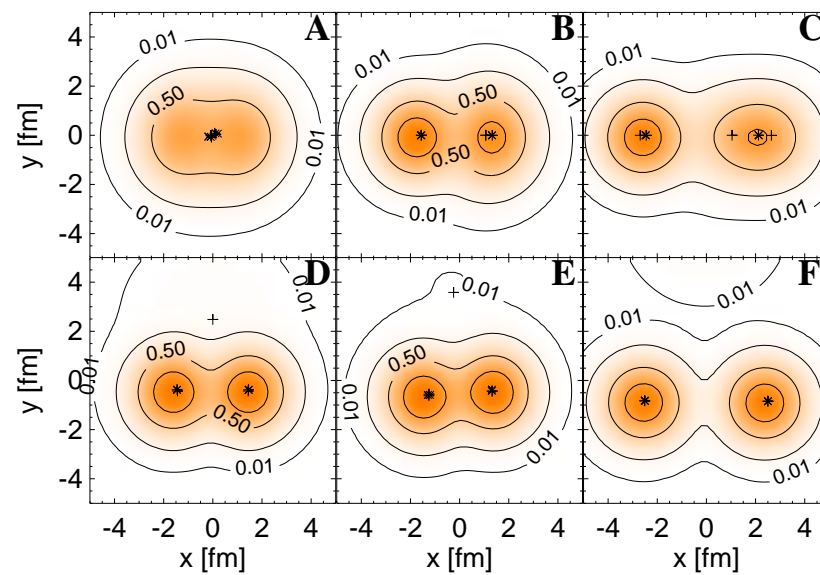
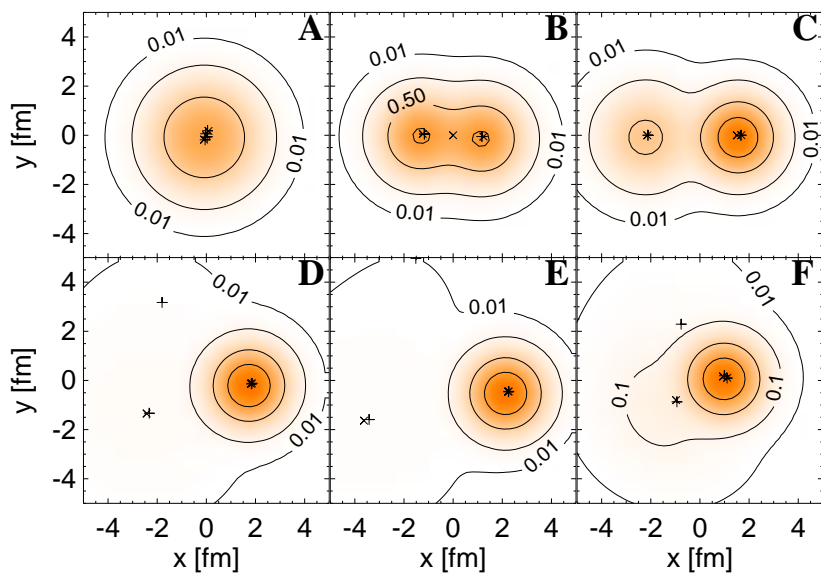
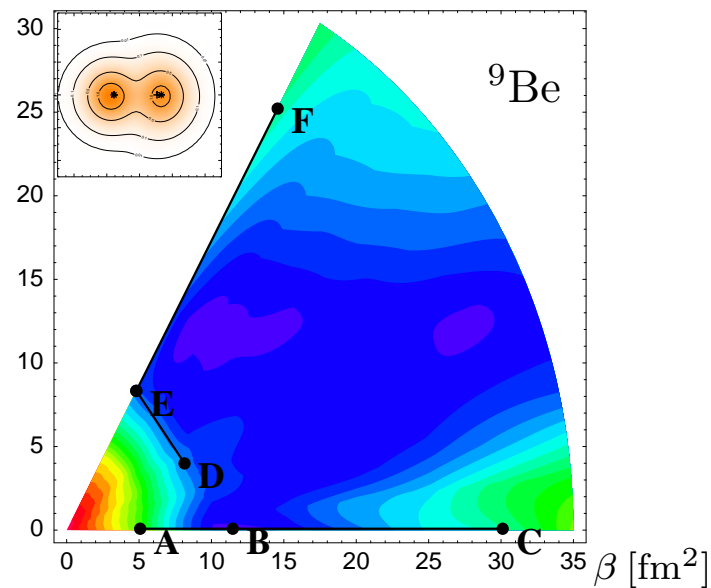
$E_0^{exp} \approx -39$ MeV



$E - T_{CM}$ [MeV]

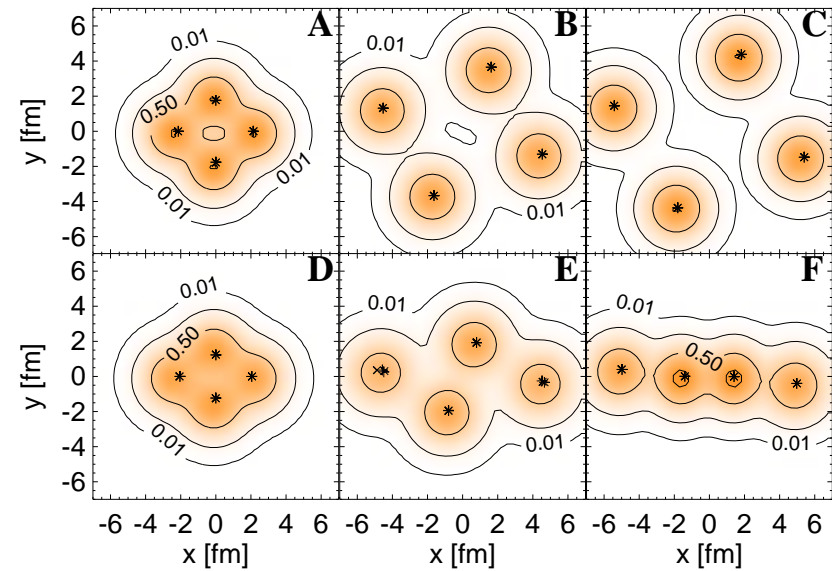
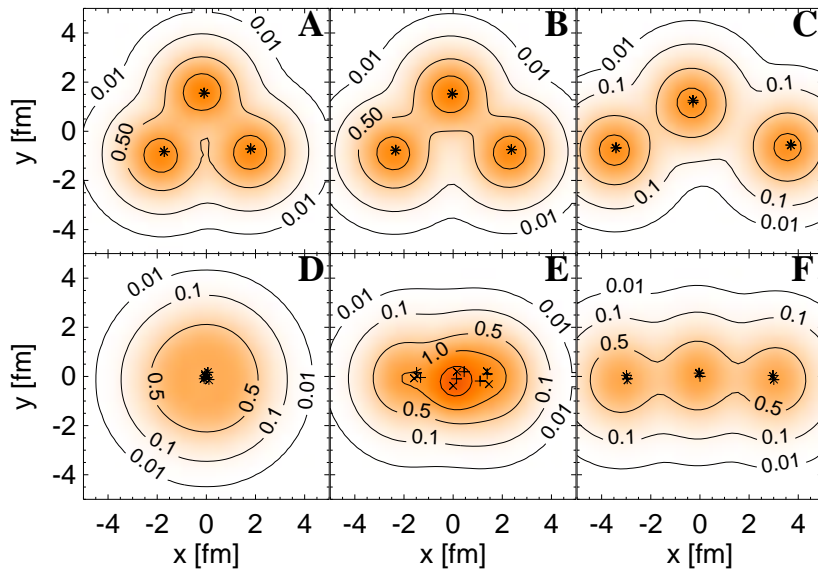
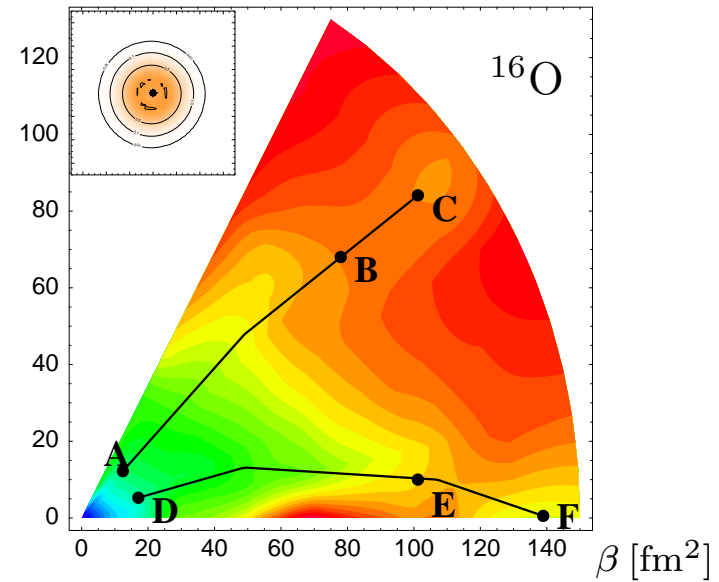
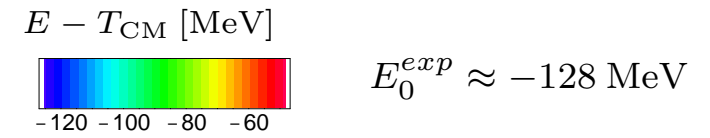
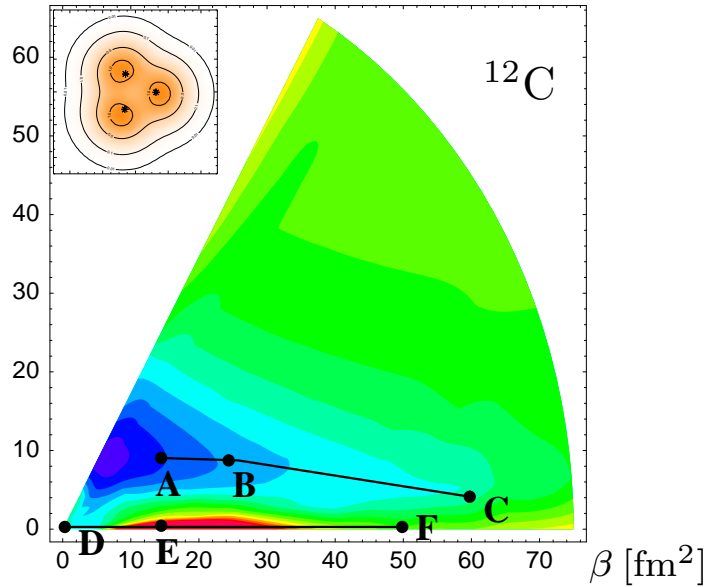
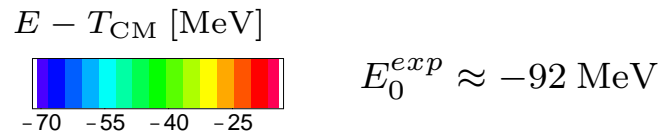


$E_0^{exp} \approx -58$ MeV



Results

Fission valleys for clusters of α 's




Summary & Outlook

Summary

- Appearance of nucleon clusters without ab initio assumptions, specially α -clusters
- Energy landscapes show break-up valleys
 - ✗ Found possible path for the reaction ${}^8\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{12}\text{C}$
- Large β deformations at $\gamma = 0^\circ$ for ${}^{12}\text{C}$ and ${}^{16}\text{O}$ yield α -chains.
- Valence nucleons in ${}^7\text{Li}$ and ${}^9\text{Be}$ loosely bound

Outlook


- Multiconfiguration mixing calculations in FMD: nuclear structure
- Cross section calculations along the constrained paths
 - ✗ Reactions ${}^8\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{12}\text{C}$ and ${}^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{16}\text{O}$
 Important for stellar evolution
- Higher order constraints: octupole deformations

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