



ID de Contribution: 119

Type: Non spécifié

## Multiscale physics of nuclei from first principles

*jeudi 7 novembre 2024 08:45 (20 minutes)*

Atomic nuclei exhibit multiple energy scales ranging from hundreds of MeV in binding energies to fractions of an MeV for low-lying collective excitations. Describing these different energy scales within an ab-initio framework is a long-standing challenge that we overcome by using high-performance computing, many-body methods with polynomial scaling, and ideas from effective-field-theory. With this approach we accurately describe the first  $2+$  and  $4+$  energies and the quadrupole transitions from the first  $2+$  to the ground-state in neon isotopes. For  $^{32,34}\text{Ne}$  less is known and we predict that they are strongly deformed and collective. For  $^{30}\text{Ne}$  we interestingly find that a deformed and nearly spherical shape coexist, similar to what is seen in  $^{32}\text{Mg}$ . We also confirm that  $^{78}\text{Ni}$  has a low-lying rotational band, and that deformed ground states and shape coexistence emerge along the magic neutron number  $N = 50$  towards the key nucleus  $^{70}\text{Ca}$ . On the neutron-deficient side we also addressed structure of nuclei around the strongly deformed  $N = Z = 40$  nucleus  $^{80}\text{Zr}$ , although there are challenges our results are competitive with mean-field calculations. With this talk I hope to convey that the accurate computation of multiscale nuclear physics demonstrates the predictive power of modern ab initio methods.

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**Classification de Session:** Session 13