



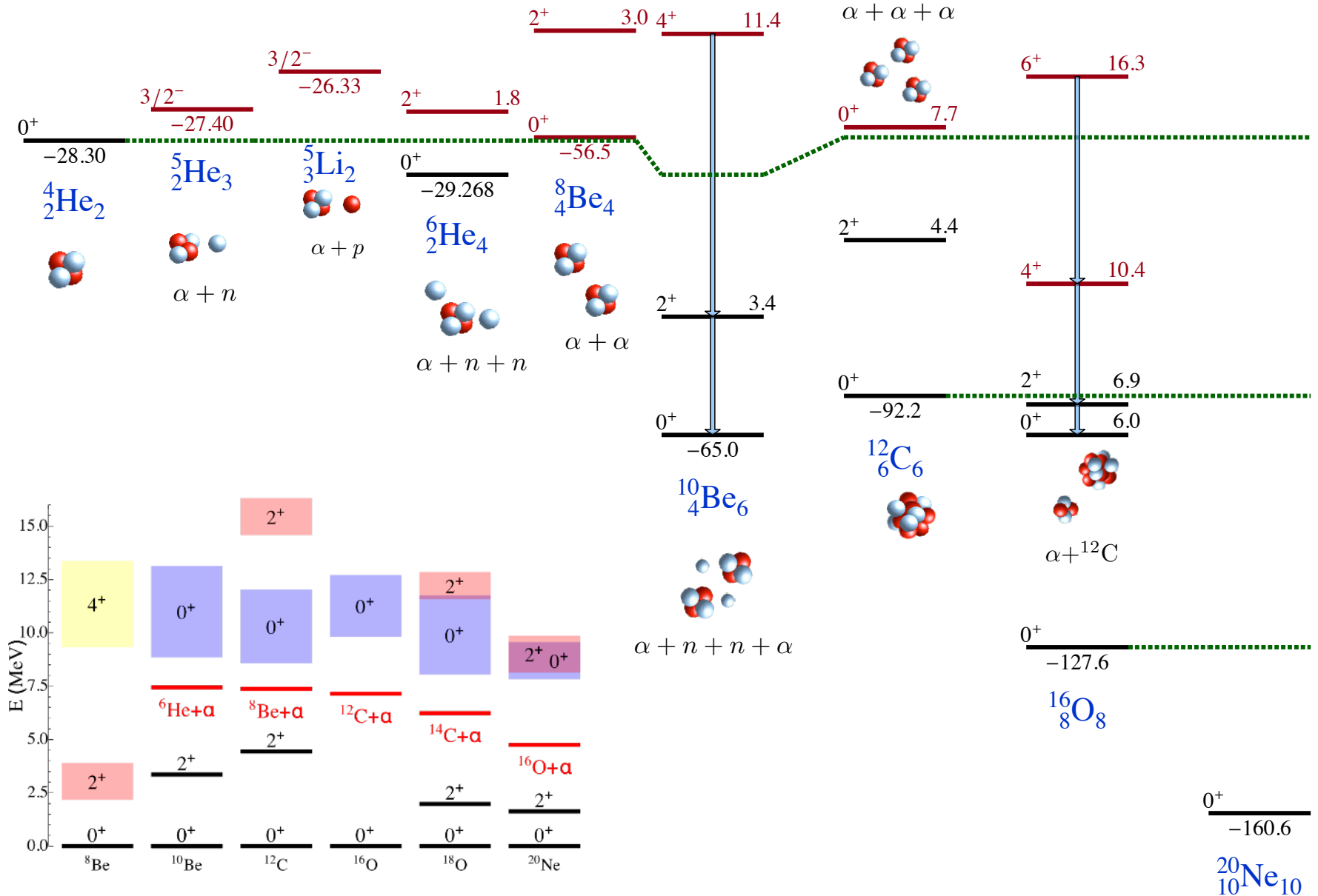
Clustering and collective dynamics in atomic nuclei

Alexander Volya
Florida State University

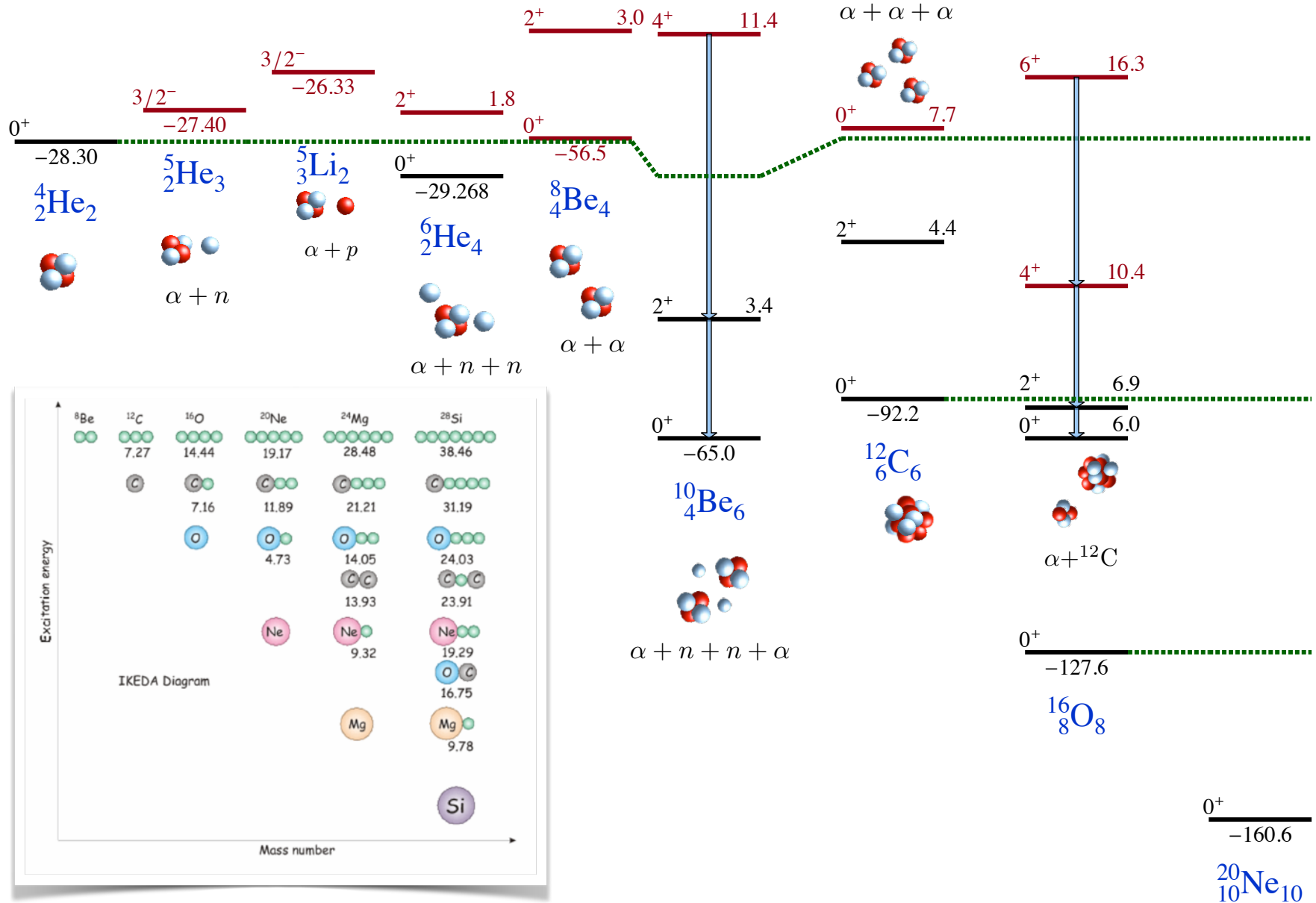
Supported by the US Department of
Energy Award number: DE-SC0009883



Clustering in light nuclei



Clustering in light nuclei



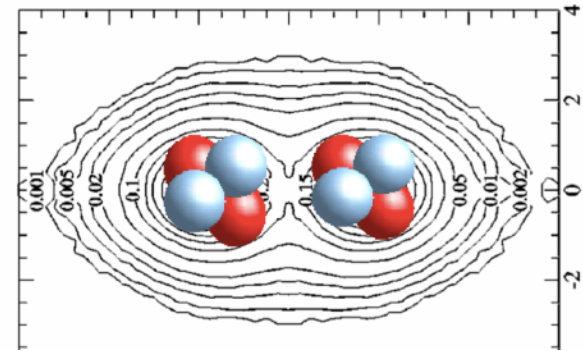
New look into clustering

- Fundamental questions of current interest
 - Nature and emergence of cluster degrees of freedom
 - Role of clustering in nuclear structure: interplay with shapes and rotational dynamics
 - Threshold phenomena and decay processes: superradiance, particle decay, and electromagnetic transitions
 - Cluster transfer reactions
 - Broad, overlapping alpha resonances.
- Revisiting classical ideas with advanced tools and techniques.

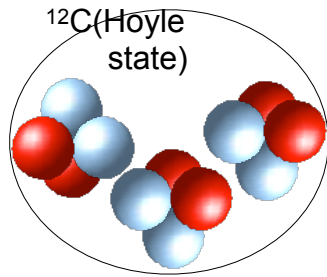
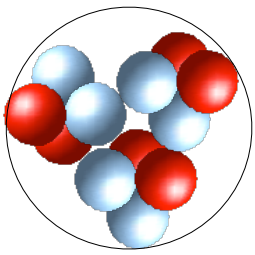
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GFMC nuclear matter density distribution for ^8Be g.s.

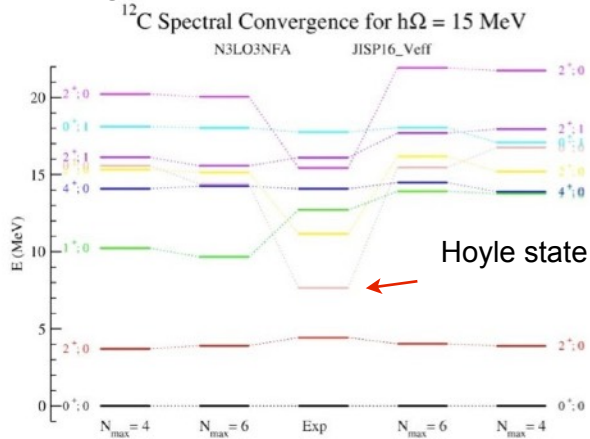


R.B. Wiringa, et al., PRC 62 (2000)



$^{12}\text{C}(\text{g.s.})$

A.M. Shirokov, et al., PRC 79, 014308 (2009)



stering

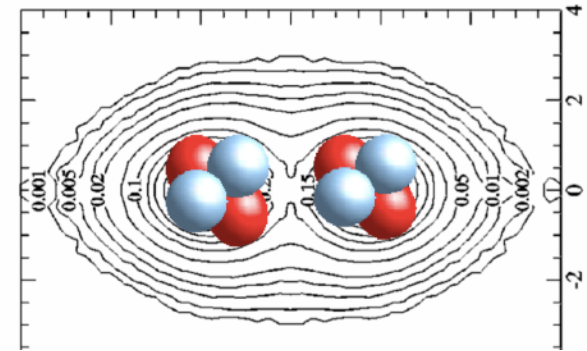
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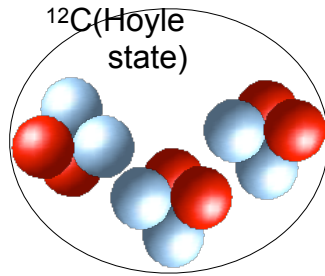
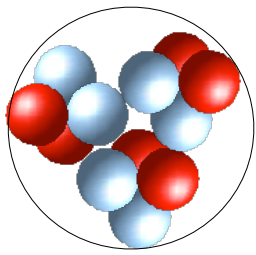
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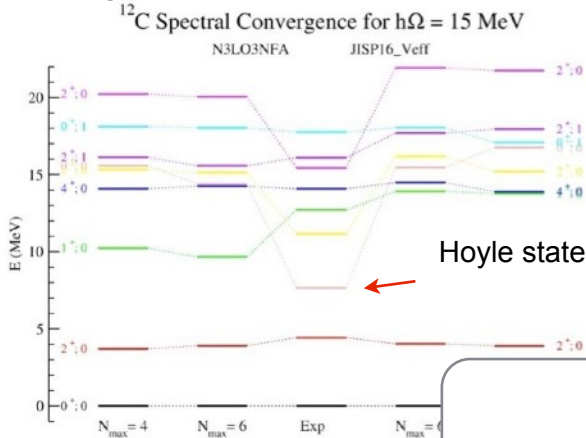
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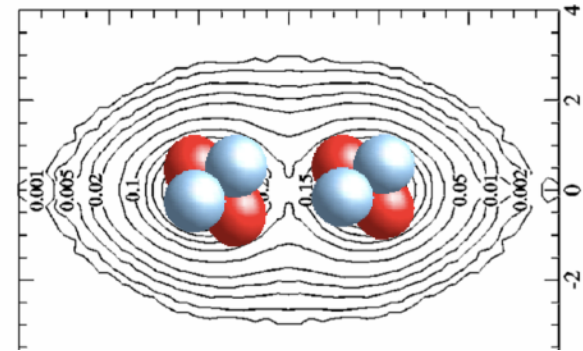
$^{12}\text{C}(\text{g.s.})$

$^{12}\text{C}(\text{Hoyle state})$

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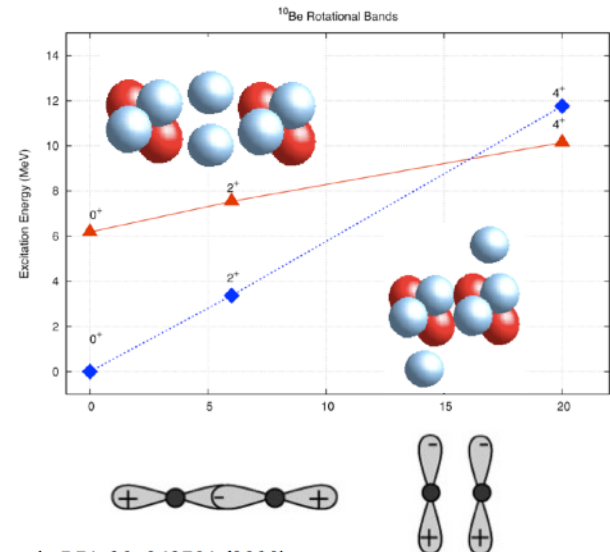


GFMC nuclear matter density distribution for ^8Be g.s.



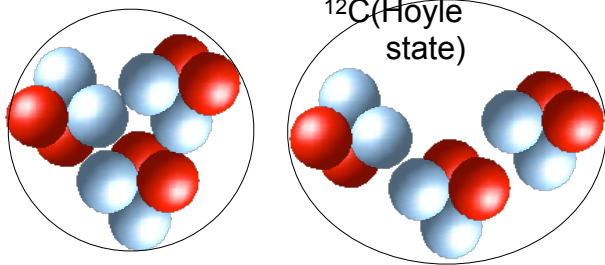
R.B. Wiringa, et al., PRC 62 (2000)

- Rotational band with high moment of inertia built on 0^+ at 6.18 MeV
- 10.15 MeV state reported to be extremely clustered [1]
- Believed to be associated with α -2n- α molecular rotational band.



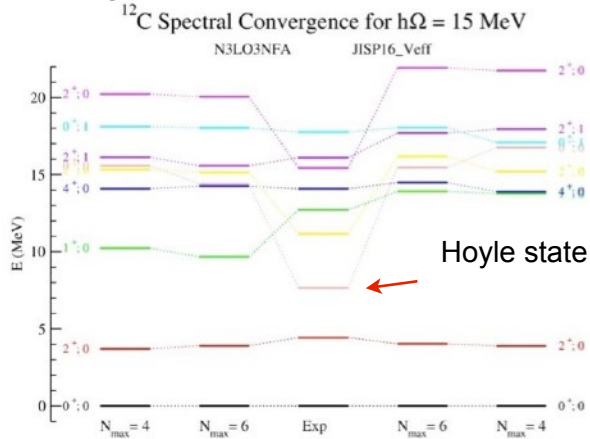
- [1] M. Freer, et al., PRL 96, 042501 (2006)
 [2] M. Milin, et al., NPA 753, 263 (2005)
 [3] N. Curtis, et al., PRC 64, 044604 (2001)

Selected recent clustering studies

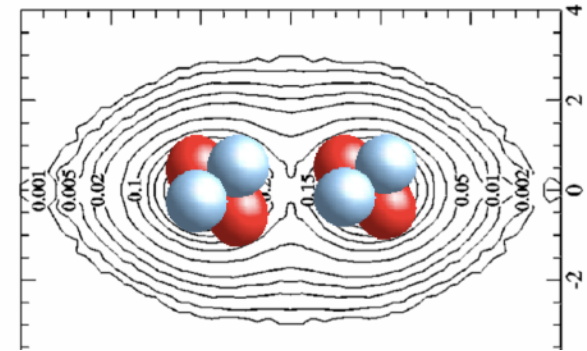


$^{12}\text{C}(\text{g.s.})$

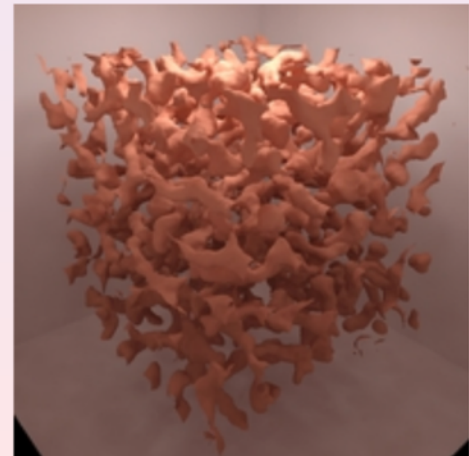
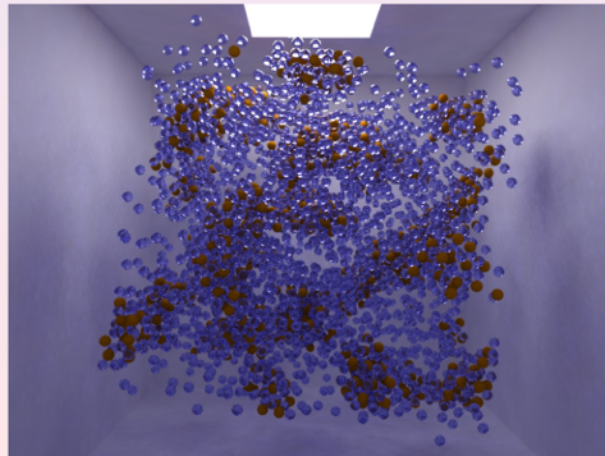
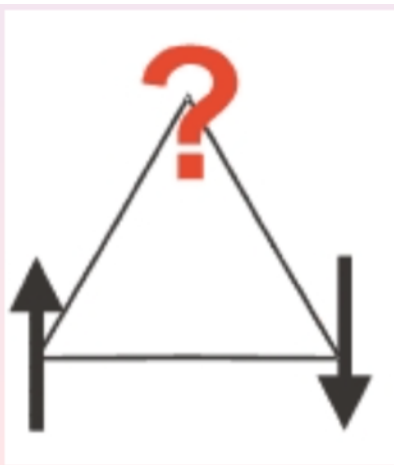
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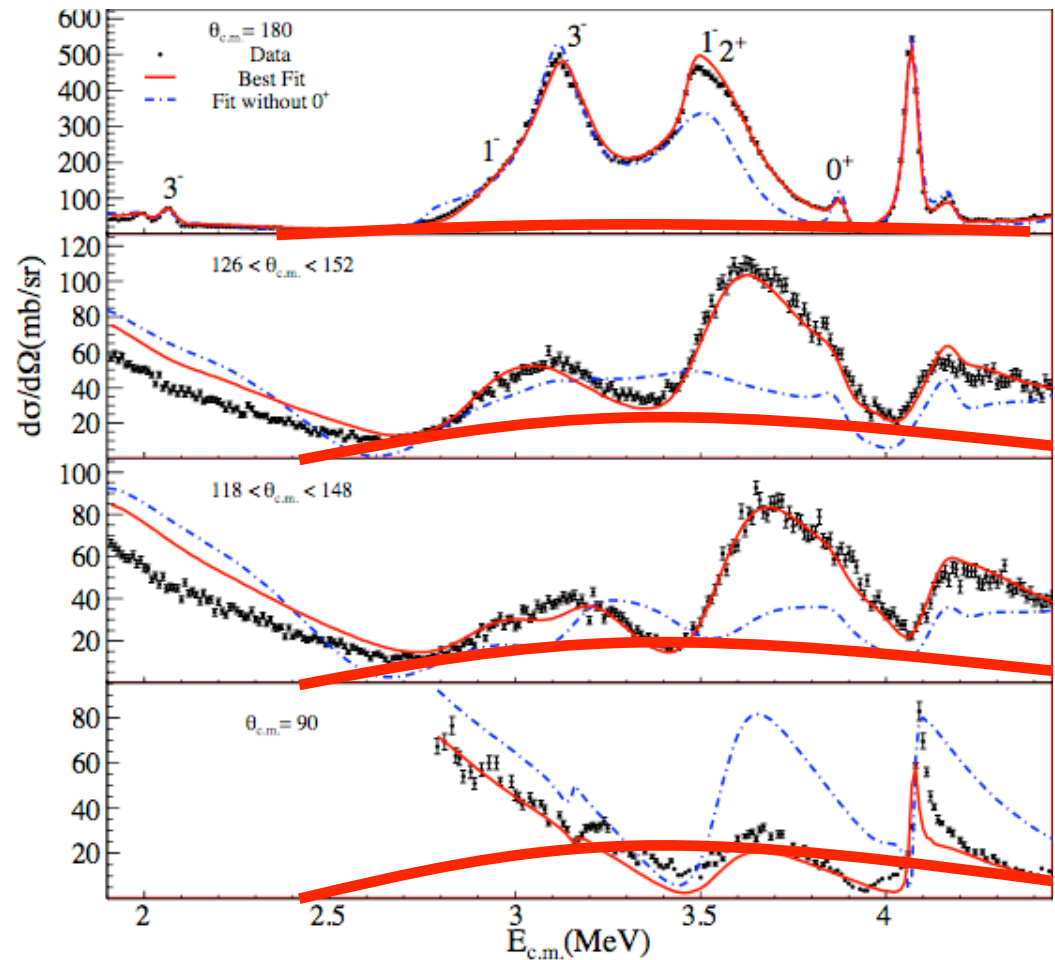
R.B. Wiringa, et al., PRC 62 (2000)



Clustering in nuclear and atomic physics: nuclear pasta

New experimental techniques

Broad 0^+ alpha state at excitation energy of 9.9 MeV $\alpha+^{14}\text{C}$



From G. Rogachev, see E.D. Johnson, et al., EPJA, 42 135 (2009)

Clustering in atomic nuclei

- Norm kernel and blocking
- Clustering in ground states
- Role of valence particles
- Emergence of cluster degrees of freedom, and entanglement
- Experimental results.
- Learning from $N \neq Z$ nuclei

Center-of-Mass boosts

$$\Psi_{nlm} = \phi_{nlm}(\mathbf{R}) \Psi'$$

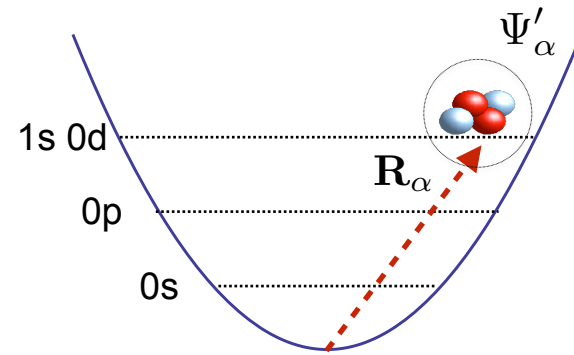
Control only
CM quanta

$$R_\mu = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2Am\omega}} (\mathcal{B}_\mu^\dagger + \mathcal{B}_\mu)$$

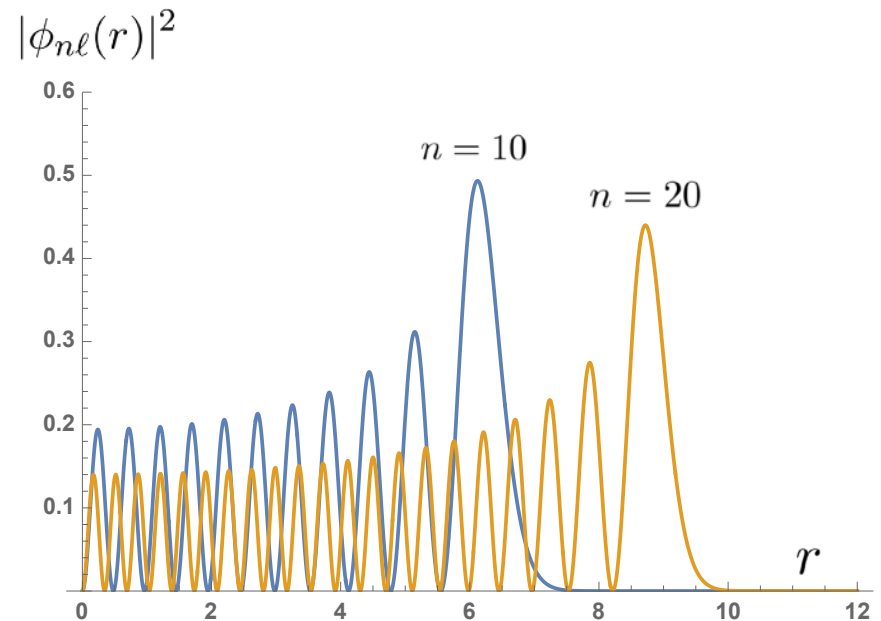
\mathcal{B}^\dagger and \mathcal{B} CM quanta creation and annihilation (vectors)

$$\Psi_{n+1lm} \propto \mathcal{B}^\dagger \cdot \mathcal{B}^\dagger \Psi_{nlm}$$

$\mathcal{B}^\dagger \times \mathcal{B}$ CM angular momentum operator

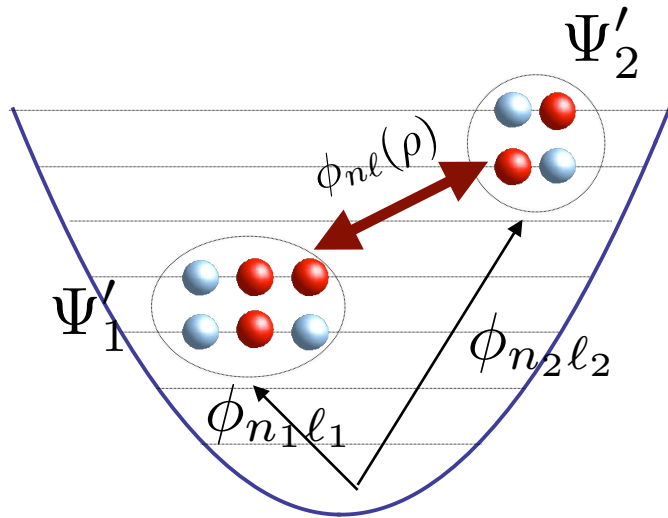


$$N = 2n + \ell$$



Clustering reaction basis channel

(basis states for clustering)



$$\Psi = \phi_{000}(\mathbf{R}) \Psi'$$

Boost

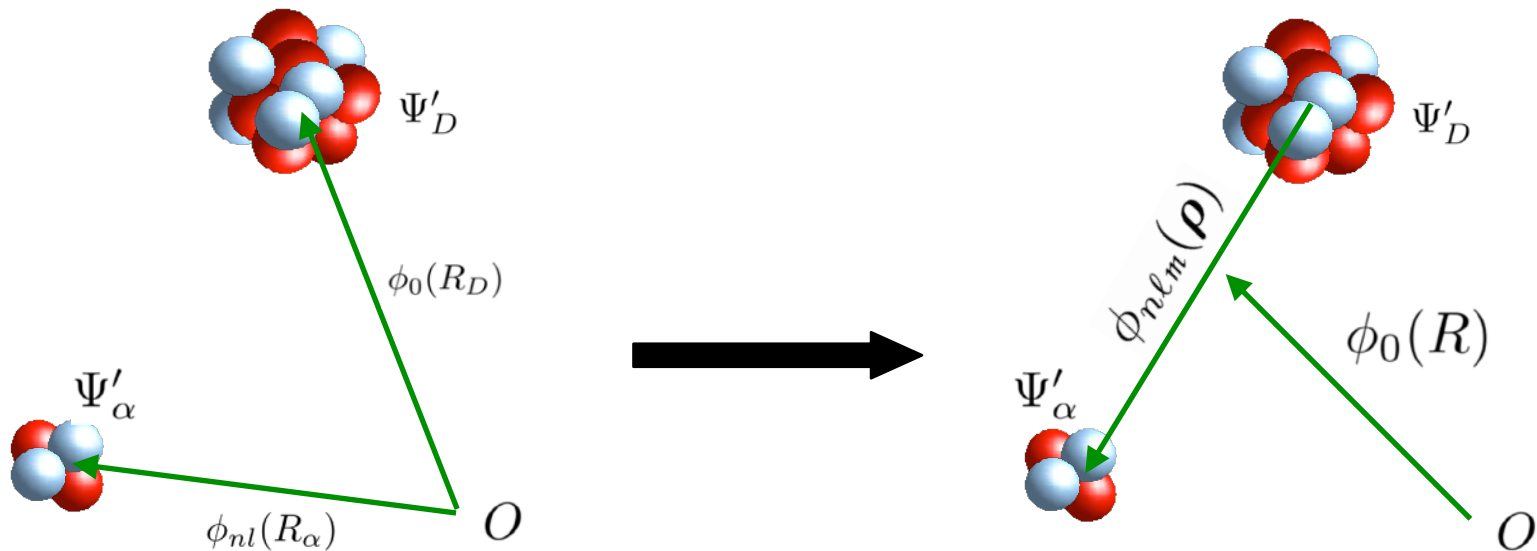
$$\Psi_{nlm} = \phi_{nlm}(\mathbf{R}) \Psi'$$

CM-Recouple

$$\Phi_{nlm} = \mathcal{A} \left\{ \phi_{000}(\mathbf{R}) \phi_{nlm}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) \Psi'^{(1)} \Psi'^{(2)} \right\}$$

$$\Phi_{n\ell}^\dagger = \sum_{\substack{n_1 \ell_1 \\ n_2 \ell_2}} \mathcal{M}_{n_1 \ell_1 n_2 \ell_2}^{n\ell 00; \ell} \left[\Psi_{n_1 \ell_1 m_1}^\dagger \times \Psi_{n_2 \ell_2 m_2}^\dagger \right]_\ell$$

Recoil Recoupling



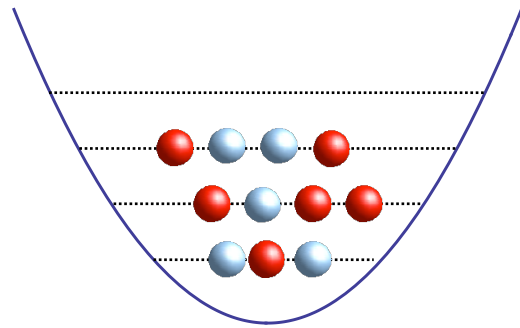
- Recoupling is done with Talmi-Moshinsky brackets

$$\Phi_{nlm} = \mathcal{A} \left\{ \phi_{000}(\mathbf{R}) \phi_{nlm}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) \Psi'^{(1)} \Psi'^{(2)} \right\}$$

Configuration interaction approach and clustering

Traditional shell model configuration
m-scheme

$$|\Psi\rangle = \Psi^\dagger |0\rangle \sim a_1^\dagger a_2^\dagger \dots a_A^\dagger |0\rangle$$

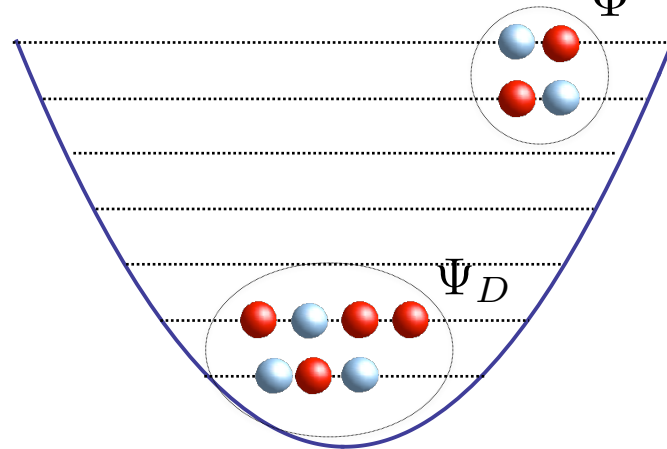


$|\Psi\rangle$

+

Cluster configuration

$$|\text{channel}\rangle \sim |\Phi\Psi_D\rangle \equiv \Phi^\dagger \Psi_D^\dagger |0\rangle$$



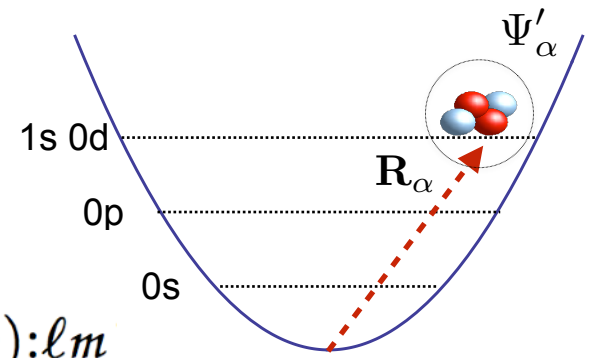
$\Phi^\dagger |\Psi_D\rangle$

+

Center-of-Mass boosts

$$\Psi_{nlm} = \phi_{nlm}(\mathbf{R}) \Psi'$$

$$\Psi_{\alpha} = \phi_{nlm}(\mathbf{R}) \Psi'_{\alpha} = \sum_{\eta} X_{nl}^{\eta} \Phi_{(n,0):lm}^{\eta}$$



Configuration	$N_{\max} = 0$	$N_{\max} = 4$
$(sd)^4$	0.038	0.035
$(p)(sd)^2(pf)$	0.308	0.282
$(p)^2(pf)^2$	0.103	0.094
$(p)^2(sd)(sdg)$	0.154	0.141
$(s)^2(sd)(sdgi)$	0.000	0.005
$(p)(sd)(pf)(sdg)$	0.000	0.009

Select configuration content of NCSM wave

functions for ${}^4\text{He}$ with $\hbar\omega = 20$ MeV boosted by 8 quanta ($L = 0$).

K Kravvaris and A. Volya, Journal of Phys, Conf. Proc. 863, 012016 (2017)

$$\underbrace{\phi_{nlm}(1)\phi_{nlm}(2)\phi_{nlm}(3)\phi_{nlm}(4)}_{4 \times 2 = 8 \text{ quanta}}$$

4 × 2 = 8 quanta

m-scheme state

↔

$$\sum_{\eta} X_{n'l}^{\eta} \Phi_{(8,0):lm}^{\eta}$$

SU(3) symmetry state

=

$$\underbrace{\phi_{n'l'm'}(\mathbf{R}_{\alpha})}_{8 \text{ quanta}}$$

8 quanta

motion of alpha

$$\underbrace{\Psi'_{\alpha}}_{0 \text{ quanta}}$$

0 quanta

Volya and Yu. M. Tchuvil'sky, Phys. Rev. C 91, 044319 (2015).

Yu. F. Smirnov and Yu. M. Tchuvil'sky, Phys. Rev. C 15, 84 (1977).

M. Ichimura, A. Arima, E. C. Halbert, and T. Terasawa, Nucl. Phys. A 204, 225 (1973).

O. F. Nemetz, V. G. Neudatchin, A. T. Rudchik, Yu. F. Smirnov, and Yu. M. Tchuvil'sky, Nucleon Clusters in Atomic Nuclei and Multi-Nucleon Transfer Reactions (Naukova Dumka, Kiev, 1988), p. 295.

Quartet that corresponds to alpha cluster

$$\ell = 0$$

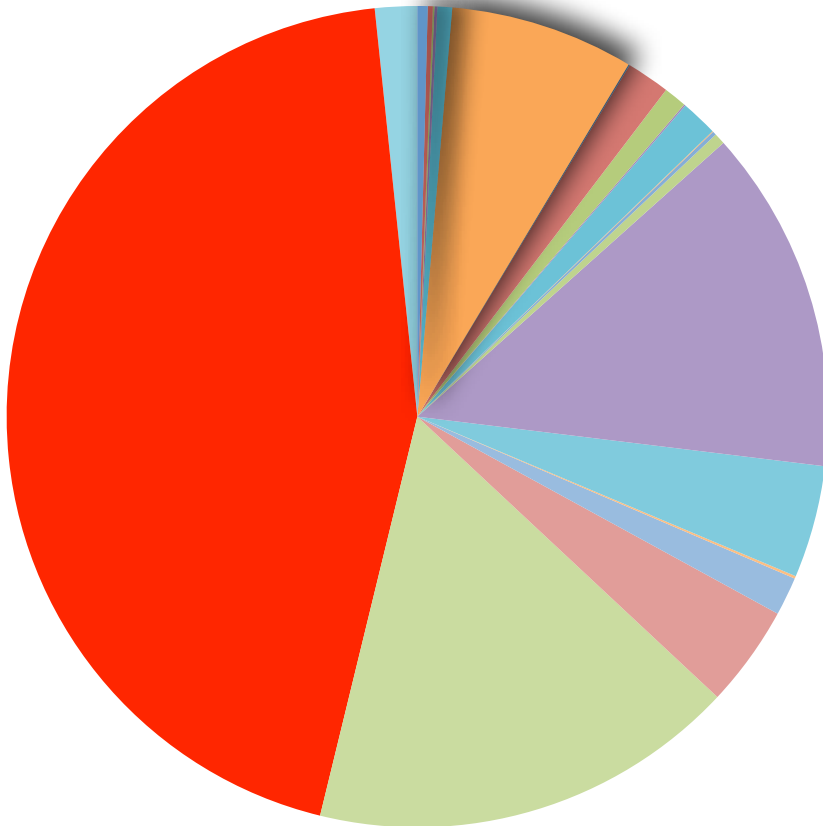
n	X^2	(8,0)	(4,2)	(0,4)	(2,0)
4	0.02848	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.00697	0.561658	0.438338	0.0	0.0
2	0.00169	0.549804	0.0451847	0.3363	0.0636439
1	0.00018	0.0693304	0.735878	0.0134005	0.147418
0	0.00011	0.0693304	0.261291	0.0990471	0.0384533

$$L = S = T = 0 \quad (\lambda, \mu) = (8,0), (4,2), (0,4), \text{ or } (2,0)$$

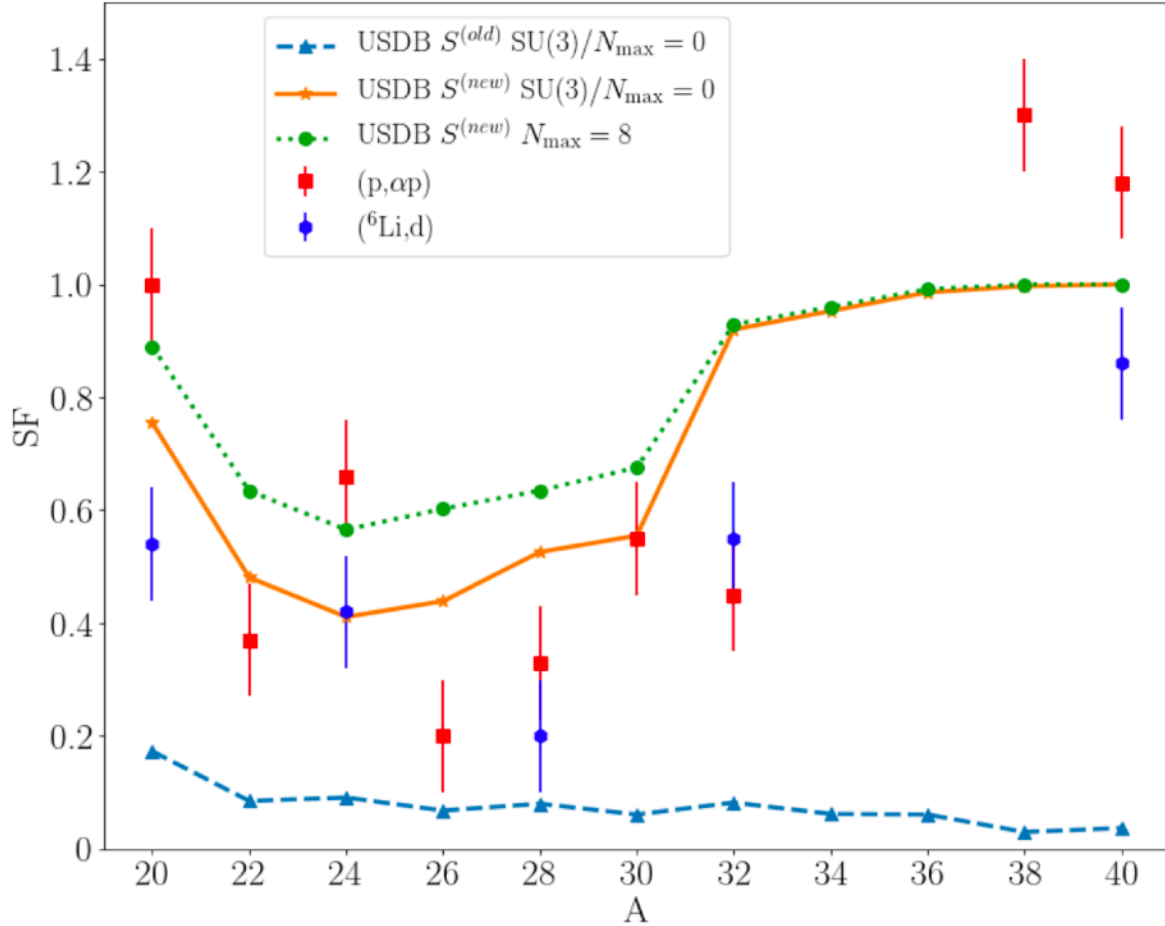
In light nuclei SU(3) symmetry plays significant role for clustering and deformation
Norm kernel and Pauli blocking plays an important role.
Effective operator for alpha cluster is significantly modified.

Classic Example: ^{24}Mg , 8 nucleons in sd-shell

USD realistic interaction
Ground state $J=T=0$
breakdown in SU(3) irreps

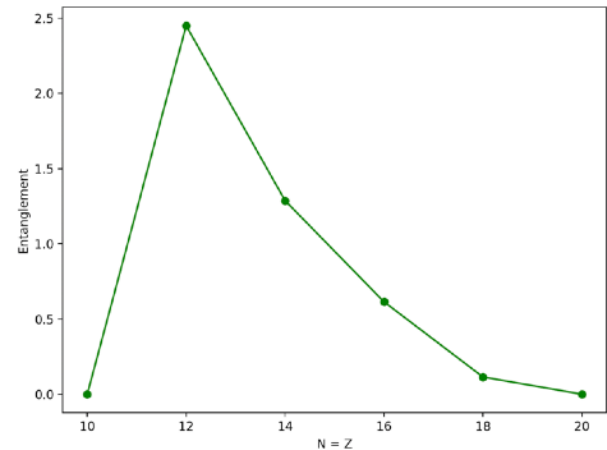


Understanding alpha clustering in sd-shell nuclei



USDB interaction [5]
(8,0) configuration

- Old SF are small
- Old SF decrease with A



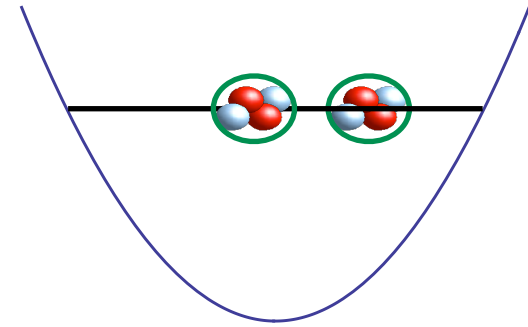
- [1] T. Carey, P. Roos, N. Chant, A. Nadasen, and H. L. Chen, Phys. Rev. C 23, 576(R) (1981).
 [2] T. Carey, P. Roos, N. Chant, A. Nadasen, and H. L. Chen, Phys. Rev. C 29, 1273 (1984).
 [3] N. Anantaraman and et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 35, 1131 (1975).
 [4] W. Chung, J. van Hienen, B. H. Wildenthal, and C. L. Bennett, Phys. Lett. B 79, 381 (1978).
 [5] B. A. Brown and W. A. Richter, Phys. Rev. C 74, 034315 (2006)

Bosonic nature of 4-nucleon operators non-orthogonality

If $\hat{\Phi}^\dagger$ is thought of as being a boson then $\hat{\Phi}\hat{\Phi}^\dagger = 1 + N_b$

$$|\Psi_D\rangle = |\Phi\rangle \quad \langle\Phi_D|\hat{\Phi}\hat{\Phi}^\dagger|\Psi_D\rangle = \langle 0|\hat{\Phi}\hat{\Phi}\hat{\Phi}^\dagger\hat{\Phi}^\dagger|0\rangle = 2$$

$$L = S = T = 0$$



Φ	Ψ_P	$ \langle\Psi_P \hat{\Phi}^\dagger \Psi_D\rangle ^2$	$\langle 0 \hat{\Phi}\hat{\Phi}\hat{\Phi}^\dagger\hat{\Phi}^\dagger 0\rangle$
$(p)^4 (4, 0)$	$(p)^8 (0, 4)$	1.42222*	1.42222
$(sd)^4 (8, 0)$	$(sd)^8 (8, 4)$	0.487903	1.20213
$(fp)^4 (12, 0)$	$(fp)^8 (16, 4)$	0.292411	1.41503
$(sdg)^4 (16, 0)$	$(sdg)^8 (24, 4)$	0.209525	1.5278

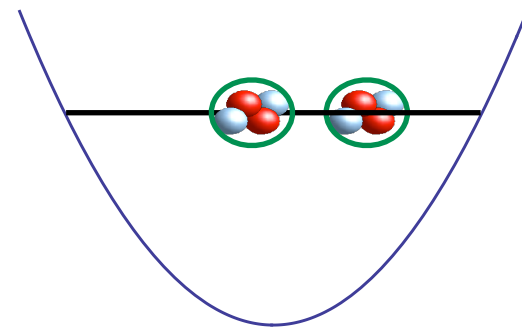
* For p-shell the result is known analytically 64/45

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Effective operators (alphas) are not ideal bosons

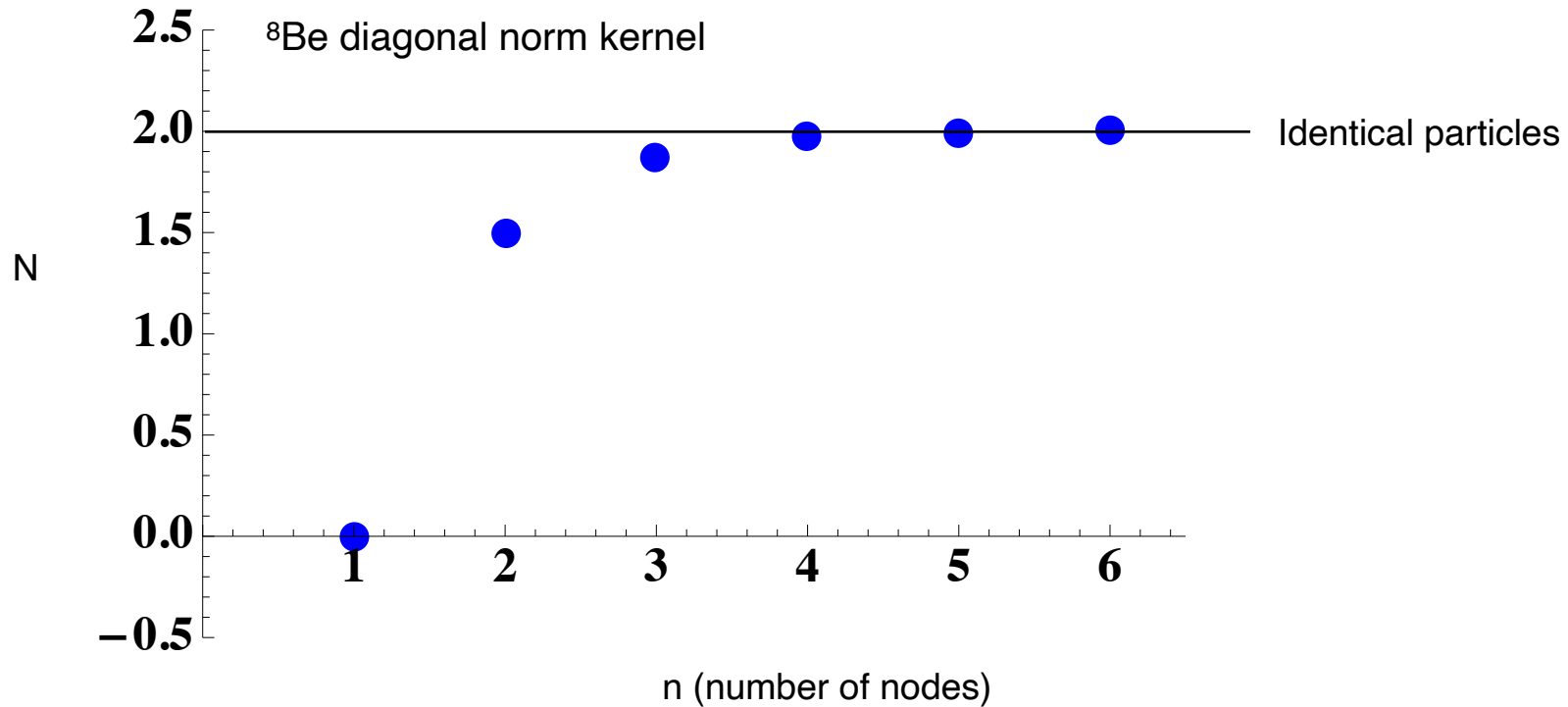
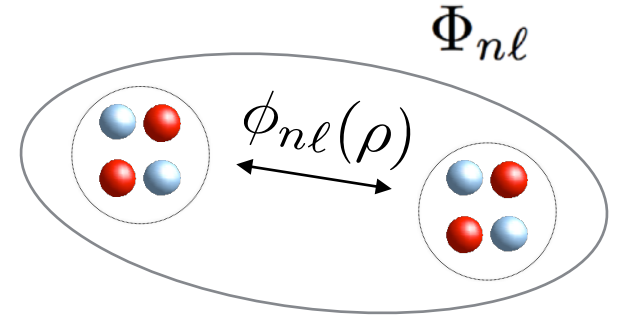
Cluster configurations are not orthogonal and not normalized

Resonating group method

$$\mathcal{F}_\ell(\rho) = \sum_n \chi_n \Phi_{n\ell}$$

$$\sum_n \mathcal{H}_{nn}^{(\ell)} \chi_n = E \sum_n \mathcal{N}_{nn}^{(\ell)} \chi_n$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{nn}^{(\ell)} = \langle \Phi_{n\ell} | H | \Phi_{n\ell} \rangle \quad \mathcal{N}_{nn}^{(\ell)} = \langle \Phi_{n\ell} | \Phi_{n\ell} \rangle$$

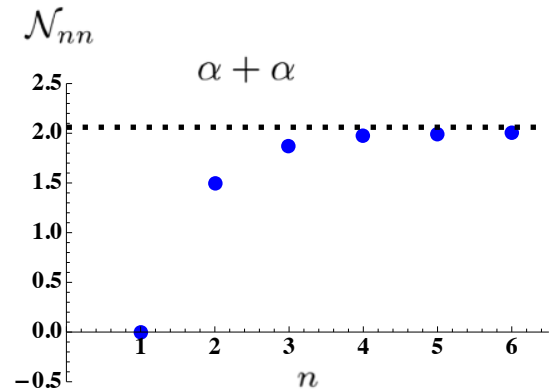
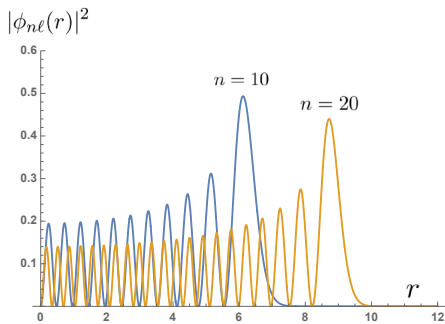


Resonating group method and reactions

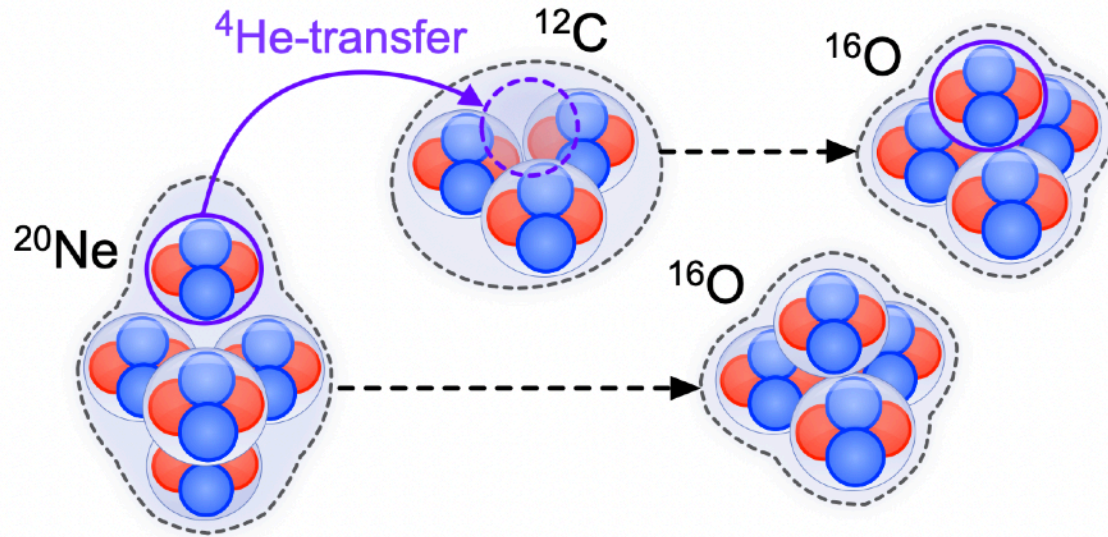
$$\sum_n \mathcal{H}_{nn'}^{(\ell)} \chi_{n'} = E \sum_n \mathcal{N}_{nn'}^{(\ell)} \chi_{n'}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{H}_{00} & \dots & \mathcal{H}_{0n} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & 0 & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathcal{H}_{n0} & \dots & \mathcal{H}_{nn} & T_{nn+1} & 0 & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & T_{n+1n} & T_{n+1n+1} & T_{n+1n+2} & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & T_{n+2n+1} & T_{n+2n+2} & \ddots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \vdots \\ \chi_n \\ x_{n+1} \\ x_{n+2} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{N}_{00} & \dots & \mathcal{N}_{0n} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & 0 & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathcal{N}_{n0} & \dots & \mathcal{N}_{nn} & 0 & 0 & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \vdots \\ \chi_n \\ x_{n+1} \\ x_{n+2} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

Asymptotic solution with phase shift

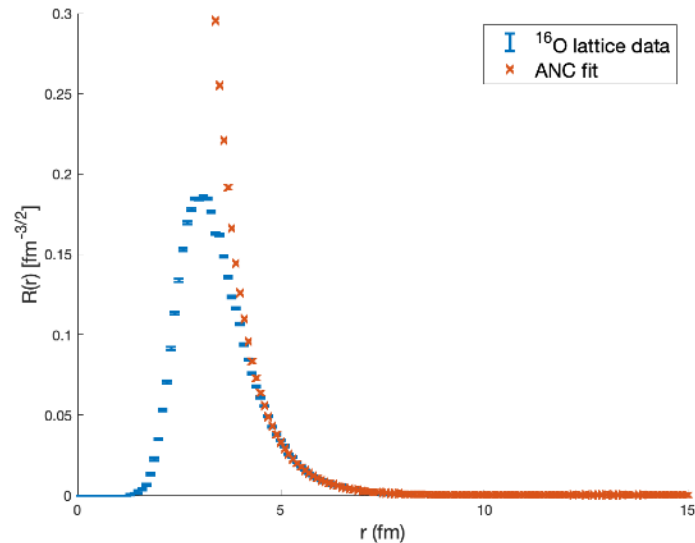
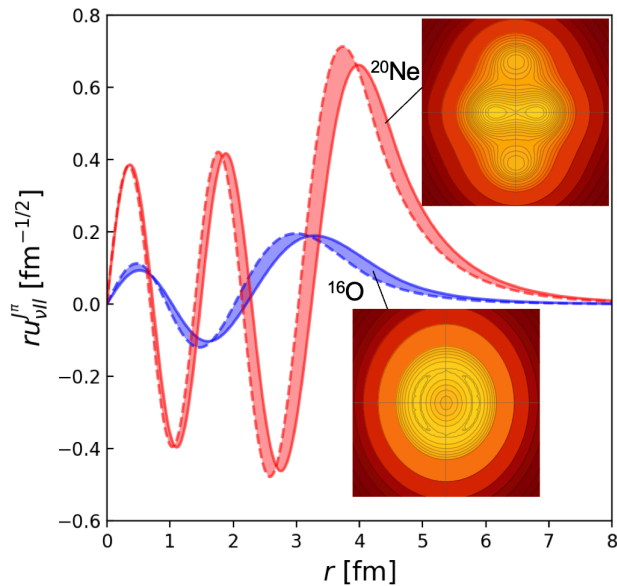
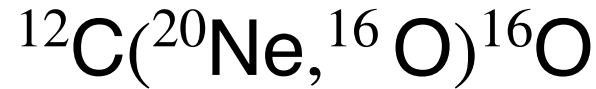


Clustering in the ground states



Model	$\text{C}(^{16}\text{O})$ ($\text{fm}^{-1/2}$)	$\text{C}(^{20}\text{Ne})$ ($\text{fm}^{-1/2}$)	C^2C^2 (10^{12} fm^{-2})
Experiment	Preliminary result		10(1.5)(2.0)
NLEFT	380(80)	3800(950)	2.1(1.4)
SA-NCSM	210(30)	3760(470)	0.6(0.4)
CI	520(30)	4500(500)	5.4(1.3)

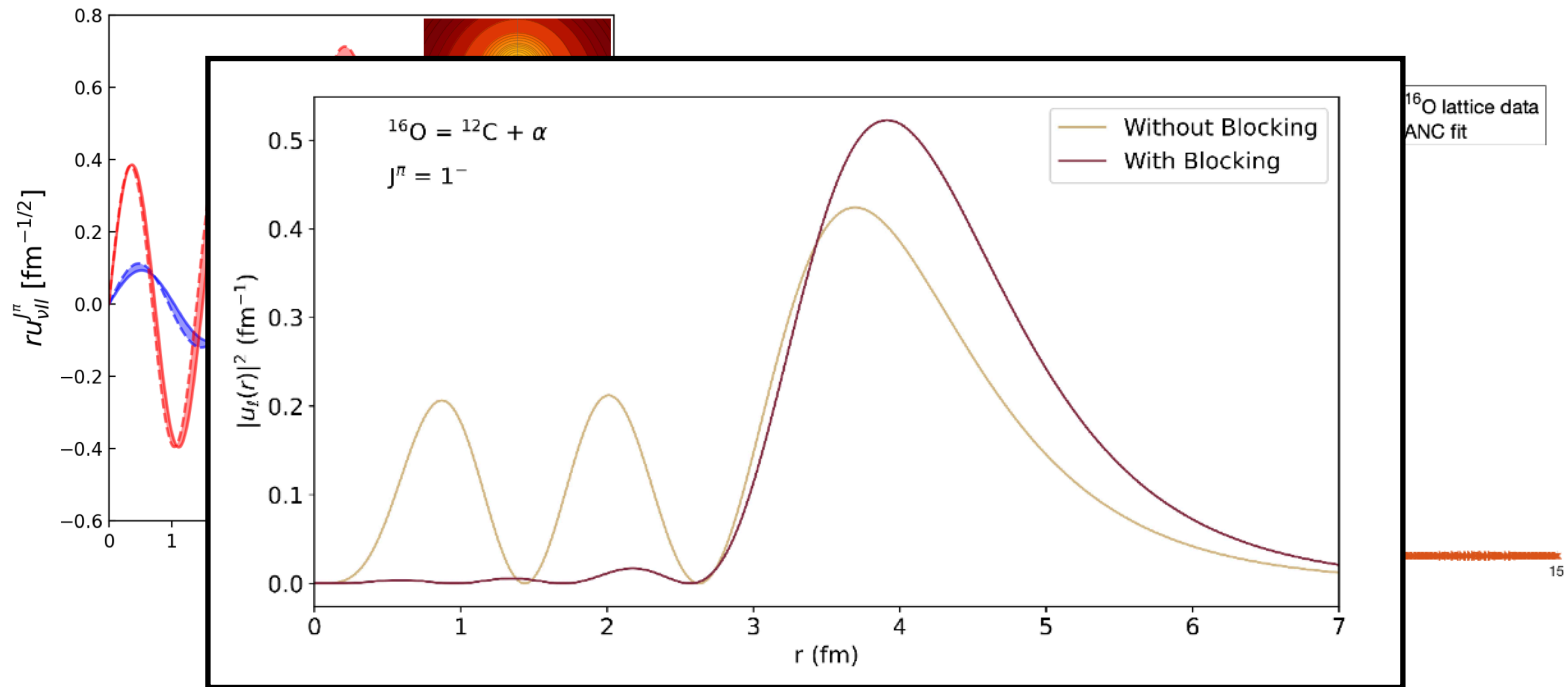
Clustering in the ground states



- A. C. Dreyfuss et al., Phys. Rev. C 102, 044608 (2020).
- K. Kravvaris and A. Volya, Phys. Rev. C 100, 034321 (2019).
- E. Epelbaum et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 252501 (2012).
- D. K. Nauruzbayev et al., Phys. Rev. C 96, 014322 (2017).

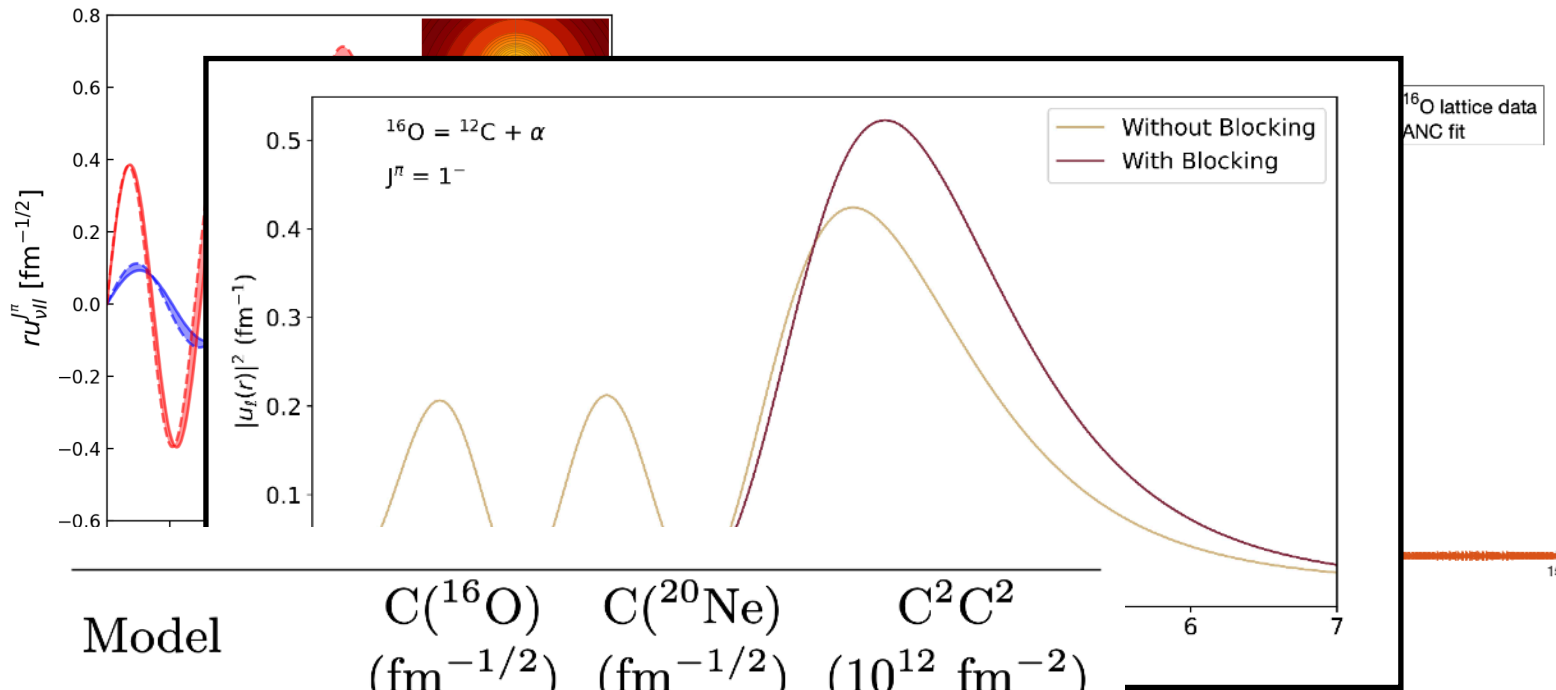
E. Harris, et al. Quantifying clustering in the ground states of ^{16}O and ^{20}Ne

Clustering in the ground states



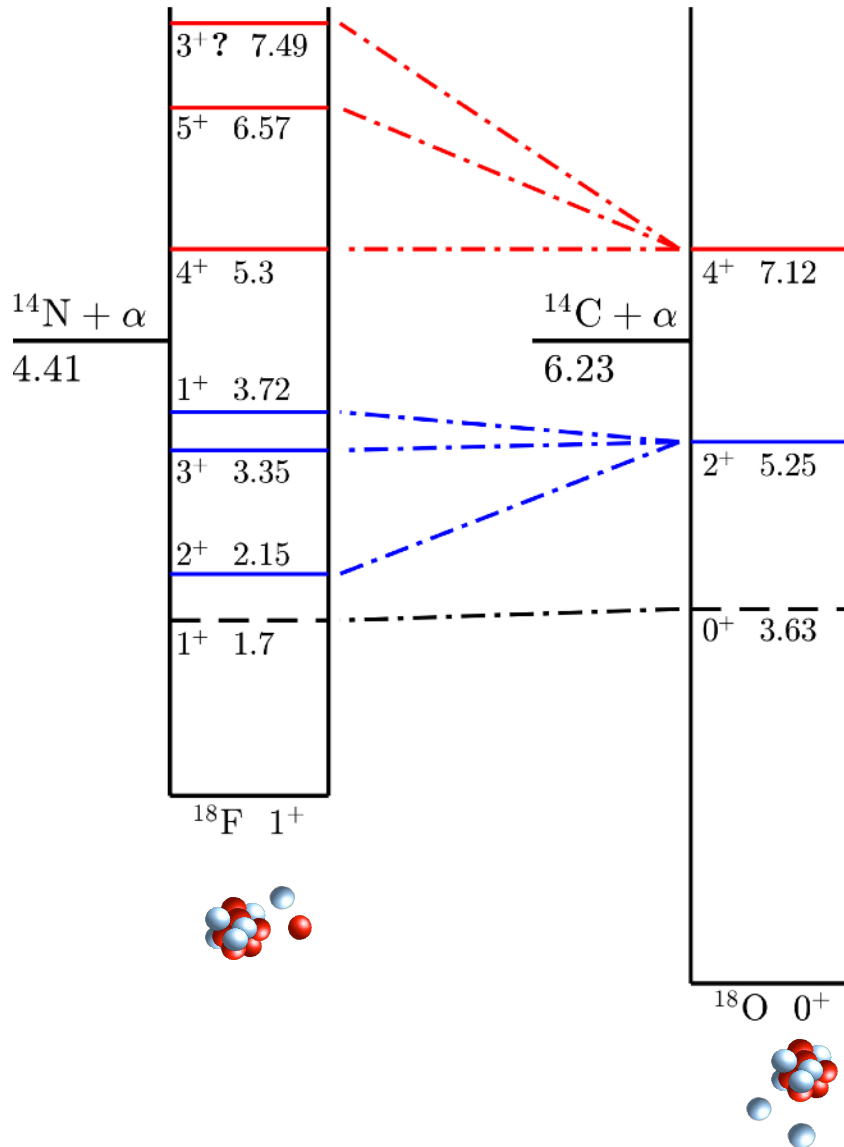
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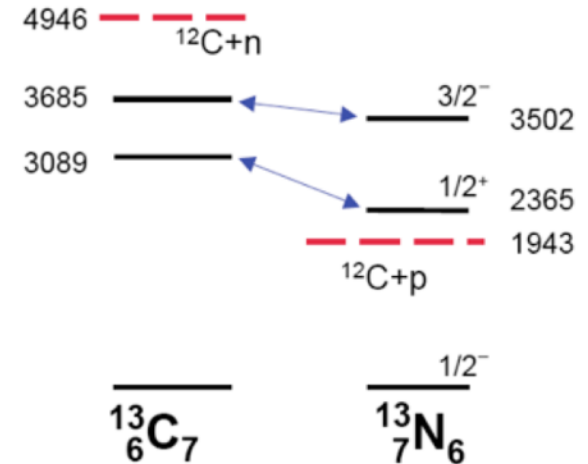
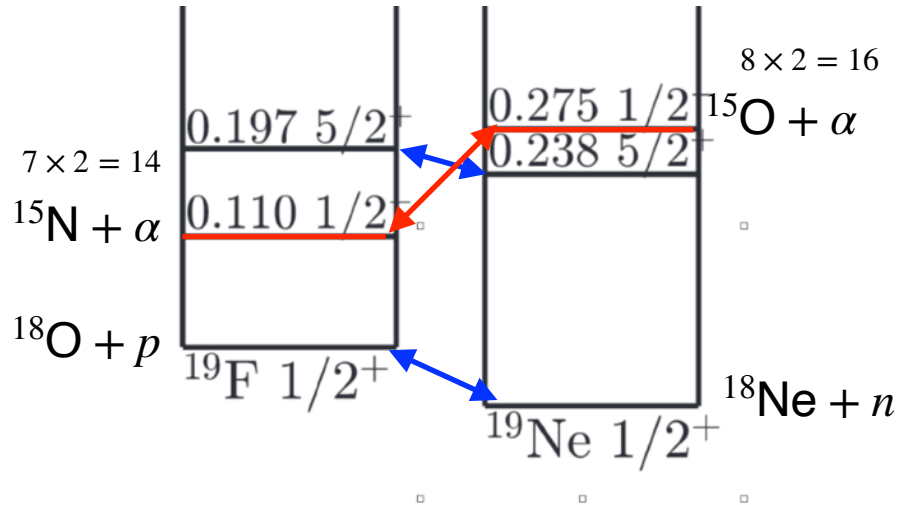
18F and 18O, pn and nn pairs and clustering



- Significant effect of nucleon pair on alpha blocking
- Low ground state alpha SF
- Clear clustering in excited states
- Core spin coupling to orbital motion.

Clustering, interaction with continuum

Near-threshold behavior has a significant impact on structure, reactions, and various key phenomena.



- V. Z. Goldberg, A. K. Nurmukhanbetova, A. Volya, D. K. Nauruzbayev, G. E. Serikbayeva, and G. V. Rogachev, Phys. Rev. C 105, 014615 (2022).
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Remarks and outlook

- Microscopic studies of clustering allow for quantitative evaluation of long standing questions related to identical particles, entanglement, and emergence of cluster degrees of freedom
- Advances in experimental techniques and studies for $N \neq Z$ nuclei provide sensitive tests for theory.

Main publications:

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- V. Z. Goldberg, et al., Phys. Rev. C 105 (2022) 014615.
- A. Volya, M. Barbui, V. Z. Goldberg, and G. V. Rogachev, Commun Phys 5, 1 (2022).
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