Cluster structures in stable and unstable nuclei postprint

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Abstract

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Full Text

Preamble

Cluster structures in stable and unstable nuclei

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Abstract

Cluster structures in light unstable nuclei are discussed. The structures of neutron-rich Be isotopes are theoretically investigated and the molecular orbital bond structure and its role in the vanishing of the neutron magic number

N = 8 are discussed. The two-body cluster resonances in highly excited states of neutron-rich Li, Be and B isotopes are predicted theoretically.

Keywords: Cluster, Molecular dynamics, Unstable nuclei
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INTRODUCTION

Historically, many cluster structures have been discovered in light stable nuclei. More recently, various cluster structures have also been reported in the sd-shell and pf-shell regions of heavier nuclei and in unstable nuclei ([1–4] and references therein). These findings indicate that cluster structures are common across a wide region of the nuclear chart. If there were no correlation between nucleons, all nucleons in a nucleus would behave as independent particles in a mean field. However, in reality, because of the attractive nuclear force, correlations between nucleons occur to form cluster cores at the nuclear surface. This cluster core formation is regarded as a kind of ground state correlation. In cluster formation at the nuclear surface, clusters largely overlap with the core nucleus and the system remains in a normal density state. In systems with cluster cores, intercluster motion is easily activated by a small amount of energy, leading to spatially developed cluster structures in excited states. This means that mean-field and cluster states coexist in the low-energy regions of nuclear systems.

^{12}C is a typical example of coexisting cluster and mean-field features. The ground state of ^{12}C is a mean-field state dominated by the $p_3/_2$-shell closed configuration mixed with the 3α cluster core structure. At around 100 MeV, all twelve nucleons in the ^{12}C nucleus can dissociate, and the system evolves to a free nucleon gas state. At the low energy region around 10 MeV, three α clusters develop spatially in excited states of ^{12}C. The energy of the 3α cluster excitation is much smaller than that of the nucleon gas state, implying that mean-field and cluster states coexist in the low-energy levels of ^{12}C.

Recent studies have revealed further rich cluster phenomena in unstable nuclei, in which valence nucleons play important roles. When excess neutrons are added to already-clustered stable nuclei, the cluster structure weakens in some cases. However, if the additional neutrons deform the neutron structure, the cluster structure can be further developed in neutron-rich nuclei. In neutron-rich Be and Ne isotopes, cluster development is accompanied by the vanishing of the neutron magic number. Moreover, in remarkably developed cluster structures in Be and B isotopes, a new type of cluster structure called molecular orbital structure has been attributed to valence neutrons in molecular orbitals surrounding the 2α and ^{16}O+α cluster cores, respectively.

Furthermore, recent experimental and theoretical studies have revealed new states of cluster resonances containing exotic clusters in highly excited states of various unstable nuclei, such as He+He cluster states in Be isotopes [2, 3, 5–23], ^{10}Be+α states in ^{14}C [24–28], ^{14}C+α states in ^{18}O and their mirror states

[29–38], ^{18}O+α states in ^{22}Ne [36–43], ^{9}Li+^{6}He states in ^{15}B [12], and ^{6}He+t states in ^{9}Li [44].

Cluster structures have also been reported in heavier mass nuclei in the sd-shell and pf-shell regions. Examples are ^{28}Si+α, ^{24}Mg+α, ^{28}Si+α, ^{36}Ar+α, and ^{40}Ca+α cluster states in ^{28}Si, ^{32}S, ^{40}Ca, and ^{44}Ti, respectively. These cluster states may coexist with different cluster channels such as ^{16}O+^{12}C, ^{16}O+^{16}O, ^{28}Si+^{12}C, and ^{28}Si+^{16}O cluster structures in each nucleus. These facts indicate that various cluster structures appear across a wide region of the nuclear chart.

By theoretically investigating these cluster phenomena, we aim to acquire a systematic understanding of nuclear systems and investigate cluster phenomena in light nuclei with the antisymmetrized molecular dynamics (AMD) method [3, 45]. The AMD model describes both cluster and mean-field structures in general nuclei. One advantage of the AMD model is that cluster formation and breaking, as well as cluster excitation, can be described in the AMD framework without assuming the existence of any clusters. The AMD method is further explained in Ref. [3] and the references therein.

This paper is organized as follows. Section II discusses the cluster structures of Be isotopes obtained from the AMD calculation. Cluster resonances are discussed in Section III. The paper concludes with a summary in Section IV.

II. CLUSTER STRUCTURES OF BE ISOTOPES

In Be isotopes, two α clusters are formed even in low-lying levels. In the case of ^{10}Be, the ground state is the normal state having a 2α cluster core structure. In the excited state, the molecular orbital (MO) structure appears in the $0^{+}{}_{2}$ state at 6.18 MeV, in which valence neutrons occupy the longitudinal molecular orbital, σ orbital, around the 2α core. The $0^{+}{}_{2}$ state is a largely deformed state with a developed cluster structure, and it constructs a rotational band. Candidates for band members, a 2^{+} state at 7.54 MeV and a 4^{+} state at 10.2 MeV, have been reported experimentally [19, 20]. We call this MO structure in the $0^{+}{}_{2}$ state the MO bond structure because two α clusters are bonded by valence neutrons in the MO around the 2α core. Very recently, ^{6}He+α cluster resonances have also been reported at around Ex=10 MeV, at slightly higher energy than that of the MO bond.

The cluster features of the MO bond structure and those of the cluster resonance differ from each other. In the MO bond structure, two valence neutrons move throughout the system around the two α clusters. By contrast, in the ^{6}He+α cluster resonance, two valence neutrons are localized around one of the two α clusters to form the ^{6}He cluster, which weakly couples to the other α cluster. Thus, two kinds of cluster structure appear in neutron-rich Be isotopes: one is the MO bond structure, and the other is the cluster resonance. The former is a strong coupling cluster structure, while the latter is a weak coupling cluster structure. Similar cluster structures have also been reported in sd-shell nuclei such as ^{22}Ne, for which the MO bond structure with the ^{16}O+α cluster core and the ^{18}O+α cluster resonances were predicted in excited states.

The picture of the MO structure proposed by Seya et al. and von Oertzen et al. well describes the cluster structures of low-lying states of Be isotopes [5, 6] and is useful for understanding the vanishing of the neutron magic number N = 8 in neutron-rich Be. In neutron-rich Be, many-body correlation leads to the formation of two α cluster cores. In the 2α system, MOs of a normal π-type orbital and a higher nodal σ orbital are constructed by the linear combination of the p-orbit around each α cluster, and they are occupied by valence neutrons. If the valence neutrons occupy the π orbital, they retain two α clusters in an inner region to gain potential energy. On the other hand, if the valence neutrons occupy the σ orbital, two α clusters are pushed outward because the σ orbital has two nodes along the α-α direction, thus gaining kinetic energy as the α-α distance increases. This lowering mechanism of the σ orbital drives the σ orbital configuration into the lower energy region in the developed cluster system. Consequently, level inversion occurs between the normal π orbital and the higher nodal σ orbital, and the N = 8 magic number breaks down in very neutron-rich Be such as ^{11}Be and ^{12}Be. According to AMD calculations, it is found that the level inversion (i.e., the breaking of the neutron magic number N = 8) occurs in ^{12}Be and ^{13}Be as well as in ^{11}Be. For these nuclei, largely deformed ground states with highly developed clustering are obtained.

The theoretically predicted large deformation is consistent with experimental reports on strong E2 transitions in the ground band [46–48]. The breaking of neutron magicity in ^{12}Be has been more directly evidenced by the intruder configuration in the ground state measured by 1n-knockout reactions, which has been experimentally observed [49, 50]. Moreover, the systematics of charge radii of neutron-rich Be, which have been recently measured precisely, indicate the vanishing of neutron magicity at N = 8. The charge radius is smallest in ^{10}Be and increases in ^{11}Be and ^{12}Be in the chain of Be isotopes. This means that the N dependence of the charge radii shows a kink not at N = 8 but at N = 6. This may indicate that the neutron magic number at N = 8 disappears or shifts to N = 6.

III. CLUSTER RESONANCES IN HIGHLY EXCITED STATES OF NEUTRON-RICH NUCLEI

In highly excited states of neutron-rich Be isotopes, two-body cluster resonances containing neutron-rich He, such as ^{6}He and ^{8}He clusters, are expected to appear. For instance, He+He resonances in ^{12}Be have been observed in ^{6}He+^{6}He and ^{8}He+^{4}He break-up reactions [16, 17, 23]. According to recent experimental and theoretical studies of ^{10}Be, ^{6}He+^{4}He cluster resonances appear a few MeV higher than the ^{10}Be($0^{+}{}_{2}$) of the MO bond structure [51–53]. These weakly coupling cluster states differ from the strongly coupling cluster states of the MO bond structure as mentioned previously.

[Figure 1: see original paper] Density distribution of ^{6}He+^{6}He, ^{6}He+^{8}He, and ^{6}He+^{9}Li cluster states in ^{12}Be, ^{14}Be, and ^{15}B. These states are obtained in the energy region near the corresponding threshold energy with the AMD+VAP calculation using the modified Volkov interaction supplemented by the spin-orbit force [12].

Moreover, various cluster resonances containing exotic clusters that are unstable nuclei themselves were theoretically predicted in neutron-rich nuclei. As an example, we obtain the ^{6}He and t cluster resonances in ^{9}Li with theoretical calculation. Also in ^{14}Be and ^{15}B, ^{8}He+^{6}He and ^{9}Li+^{6}He cluster structures were obtained in highly excited states [12, 52] (see Fig. 1). These cluster resonances are expected in the energy region near the corresponding threshold energy. Further experiments should search for those new cluster resonances near or above the threshold energy in neutron-rich nuclei.

The systematic study of cluster structures of excited states in unstable nuclei is needed to obtain a new energy rule for cluster states in unstable nuclei, analogous to Ikeda's threshold rule for cluster states in stable nuclei [54].

IV. SUMMARY

Cluster structures in light unstable nuclei were discussed. The structures of neutron-rich Be isotopes were theoretically investigated, and the molecular orbital bond structure and its role in the vanishing of the neutron magic number N = 8 were discussed. Two-body cluster resonances were predicted in highly excited states of neutron-rich Li, Be, and B isotopes.

The systematic study of cluster structures has revealed that clustering is one of the essential features of nuclear systems and that cluster states and mean-field states coexist in low-energy levels. The cluster feature is particularly remarkable in low-density systems realized in excited states near the threshold energy. This cluster enhancement in low density is a common feature not only in nuclear structure but also in heavy ion collisions and infinite nuclear matter at finite temperature, as seen in phenomena of multifragmentation and nuclear pasta formation in neutron stars.

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Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.