

Reaction dynamics of slow collisions in light neutron excess systems

—Unified studies from bounds to continuum in Be isotopes

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I. Introduction

II. Framework

III. Varieties of structures in ^{12}Be and Be isotopes

IV. Enhancements induced by large amplitude motions

V. Summary and feature plan

Cluster structures in 4N nuclei

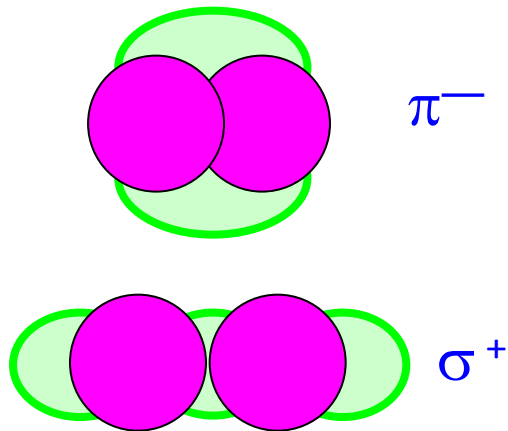
IKEDA Diagram

Ikeda's Threshold rules

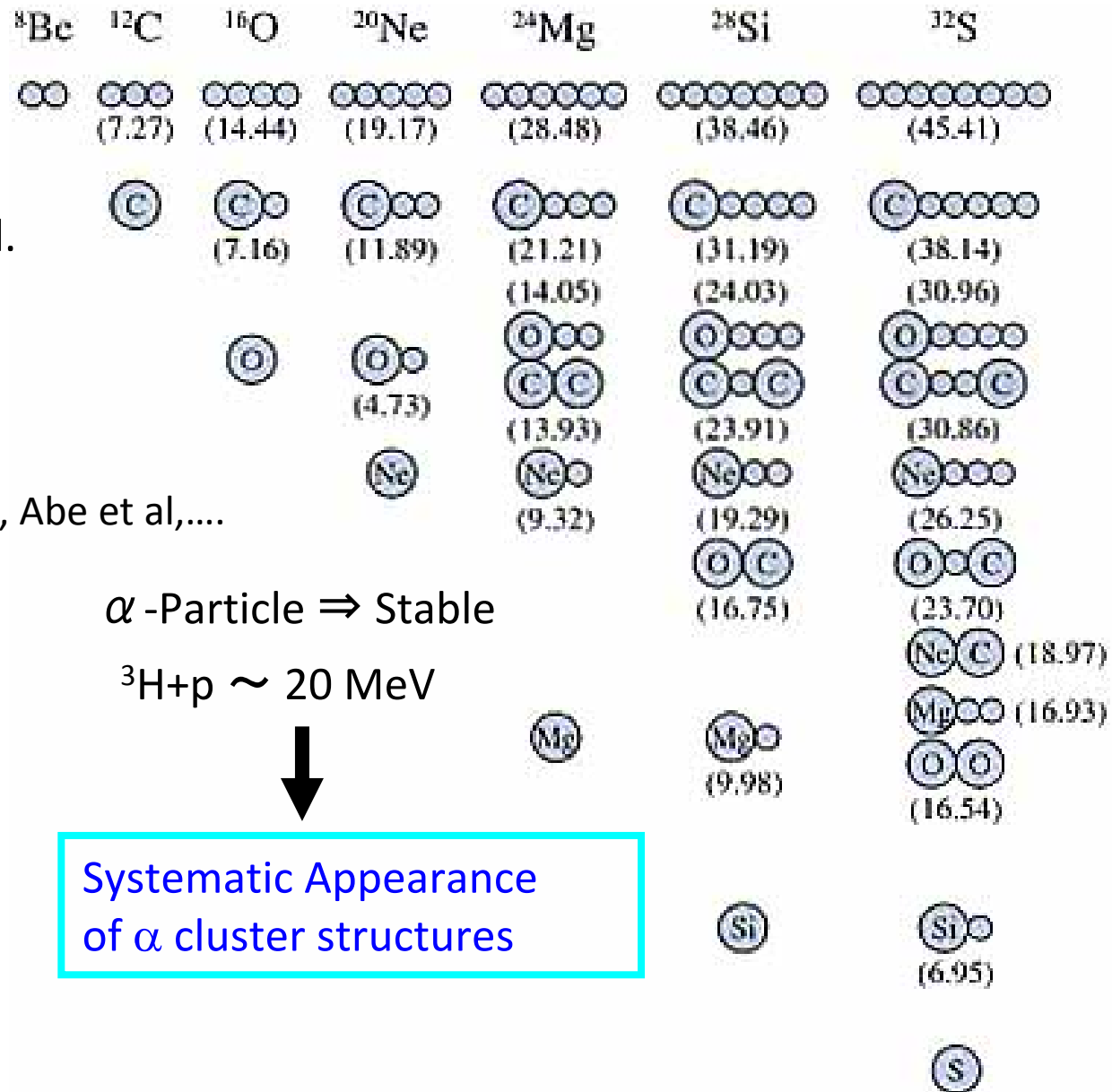
Molecular structures will appear close to the respective cluster threshold.

Be isotopes

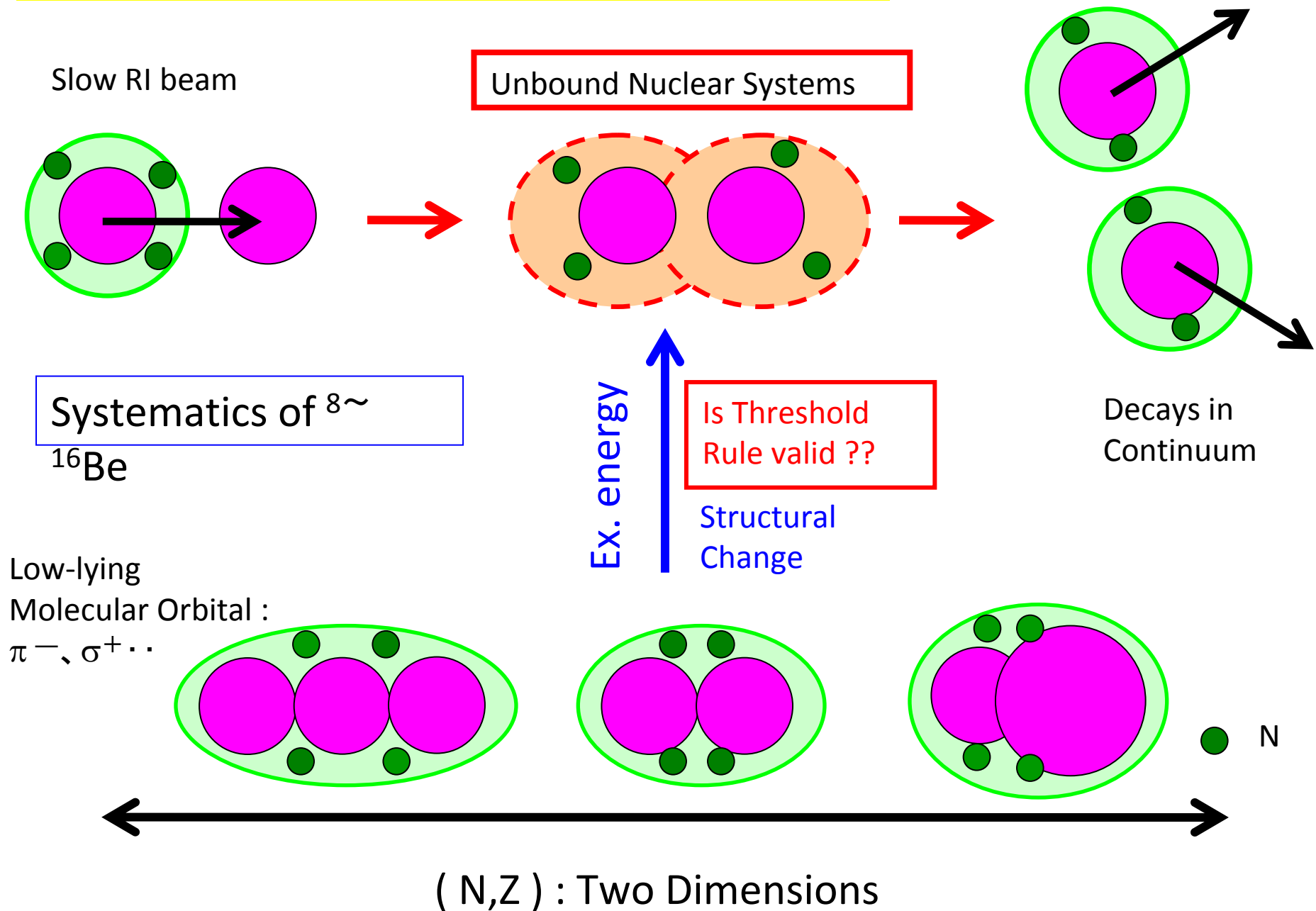
Molecular Orbital : Itagaki et al., Abe et al,....



PRC61,62 (2000)

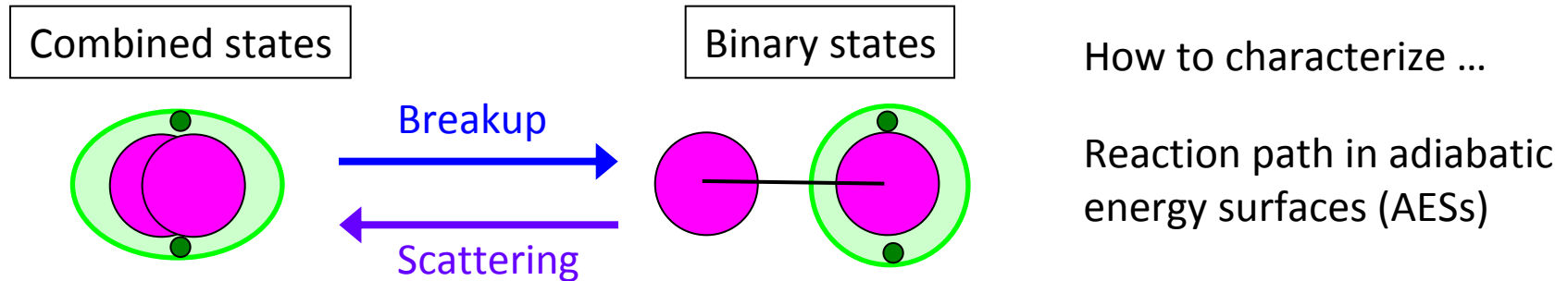


Studies on Exotic Nuclear Systems in (E_x, N, Z, J) Space



Interests from the viewpoints of large amplitude collective motions

Reactions are extreme limits of large amplitude collective motions !



Subjects

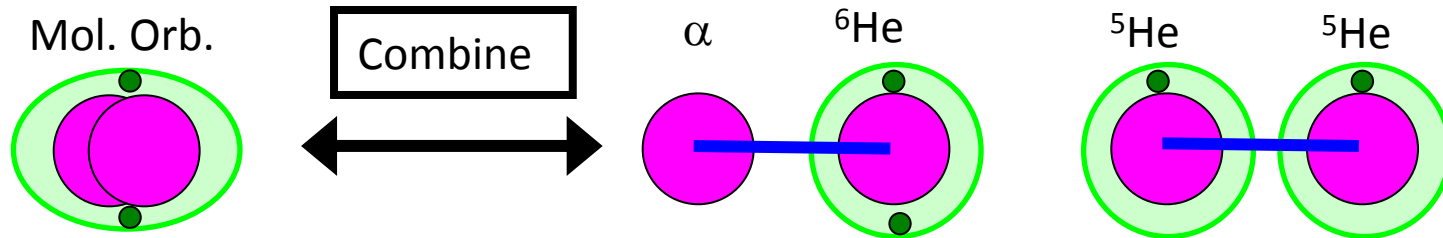
1. Pursuit of structural changes over a wide region in AESs
2. Investigation of reaction path in AESs and enhancements in connection to AESs structures

Today's report

1. Global features of structures in ^{12}Be and Be isotopes
2. Non-adiabatic phenomena in large amplitude reactions

Extension of microscopic cluster model (Test calculation for ^{10}Be)

$$^{10}\text{Be} = \alpha + \alpha + \text{N} + \text{N}$$



Unified model between M.O. and He clusters :PLB588 (04)

$$\Psi = c_1 \text{ (diagram)} + c_2 \text{ (diagram)} + c_3 \text{ (diagram)} + \dots$$

The wave function Ψ is a linear combination of cluster states. The first term, c_1 , shows two α particles with p-orbitals (green ovals) coupled. The second term, c_2 , shows an α particle and a ^6He nucleus with p-orbitals. The third term, c_3 , shows a more complex cluster state. To the right, a diagram shows two α particles with a double-headed arrow labeled 'S' between them, indicating a scattering state.

Opi ($i=x,y,z$) Coupled channels with Atomic orbitals

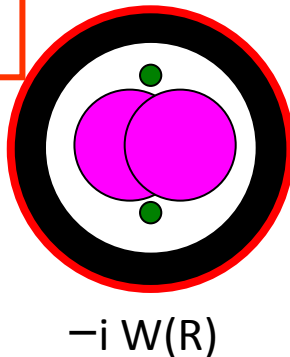
S, Ci : Variational PRM.

Absorbing B.C.

Scattering B.C.

Tr. densities

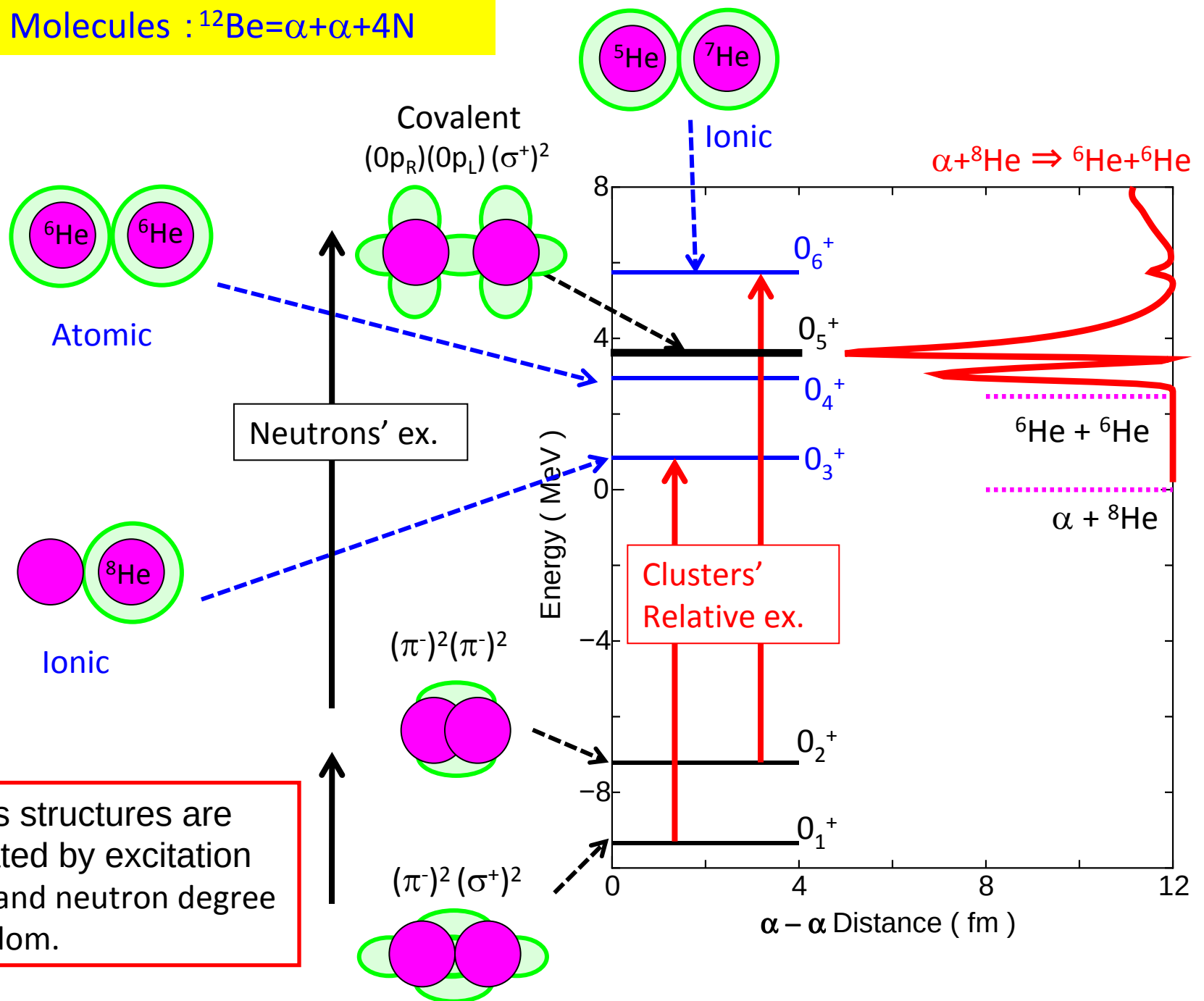
Decay with
PTP113 (05)



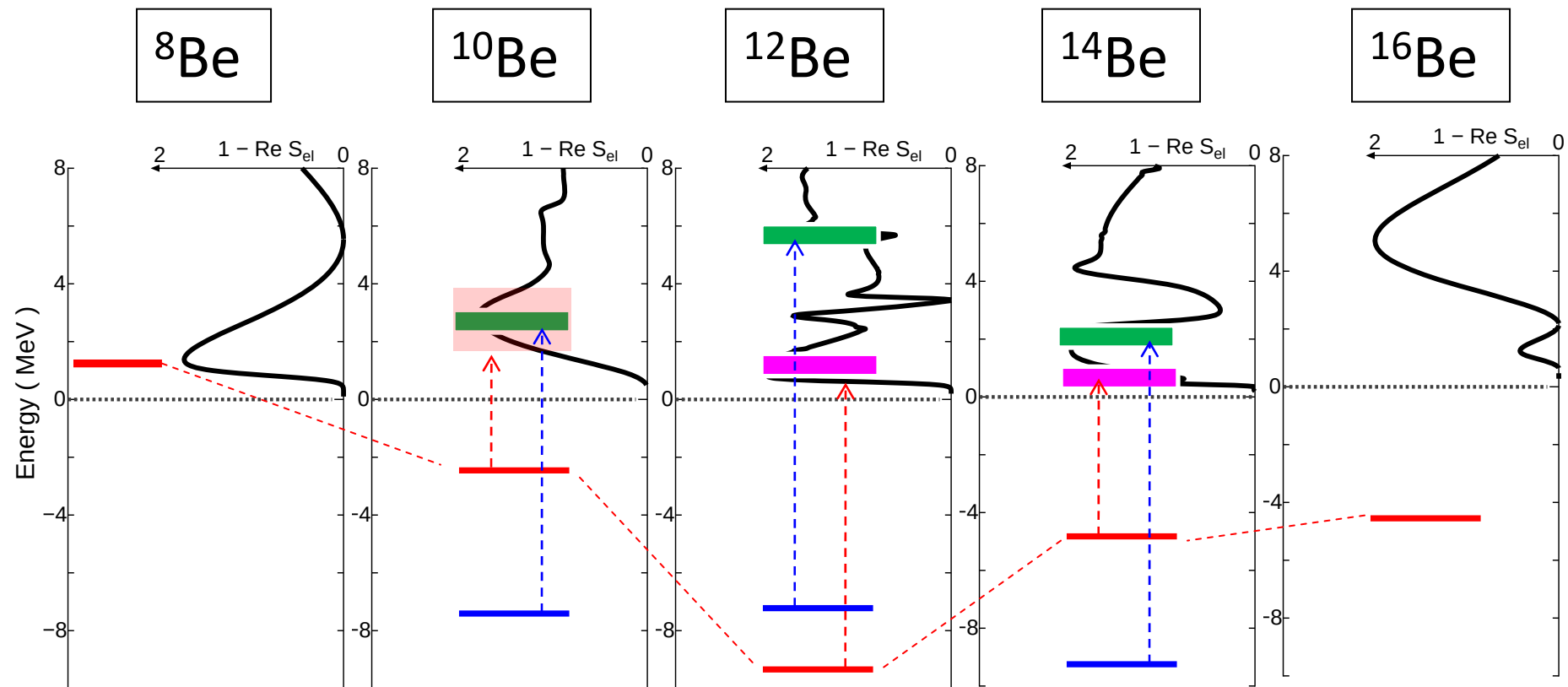
$\alpha + ^6\text{He}$ Cross sections
PLB636 (06)

$\langle \Psi | \rho | \Psi \rangle$
 $^{10}\text{Be} \rightarrow \alpha + ^6\text{He}$
Breakup

Femto Molecules : $^{12}\text{Be} = \alpha + \alpha + 4\text{N}$



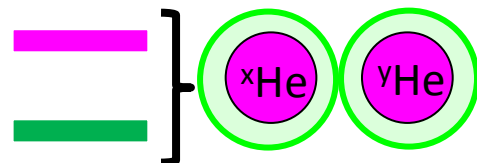
Be isotopes from bounds to continuums : $J^\pi = 0^+$



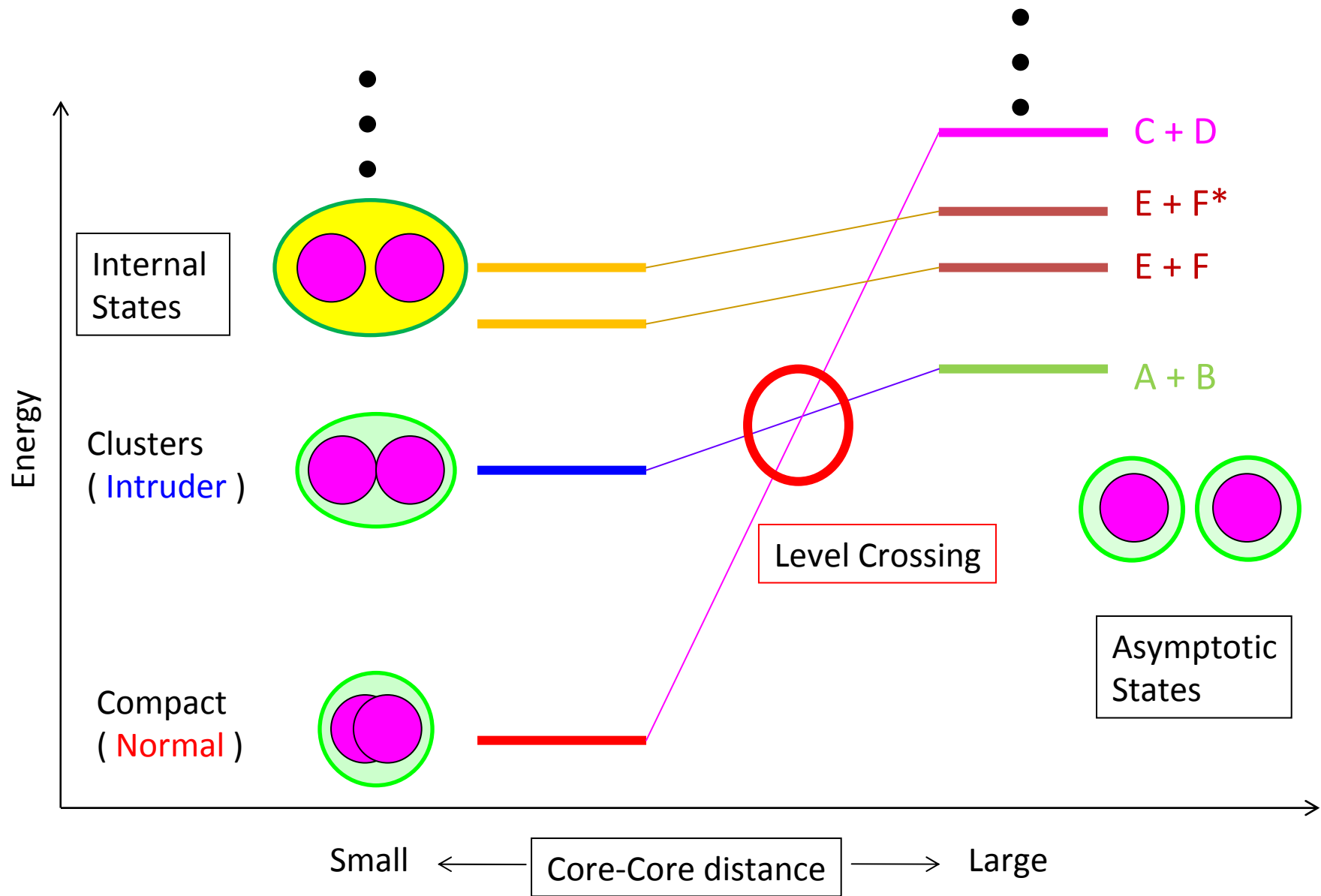
— Deformed states (Clusters)

— Compact states (Shell model)

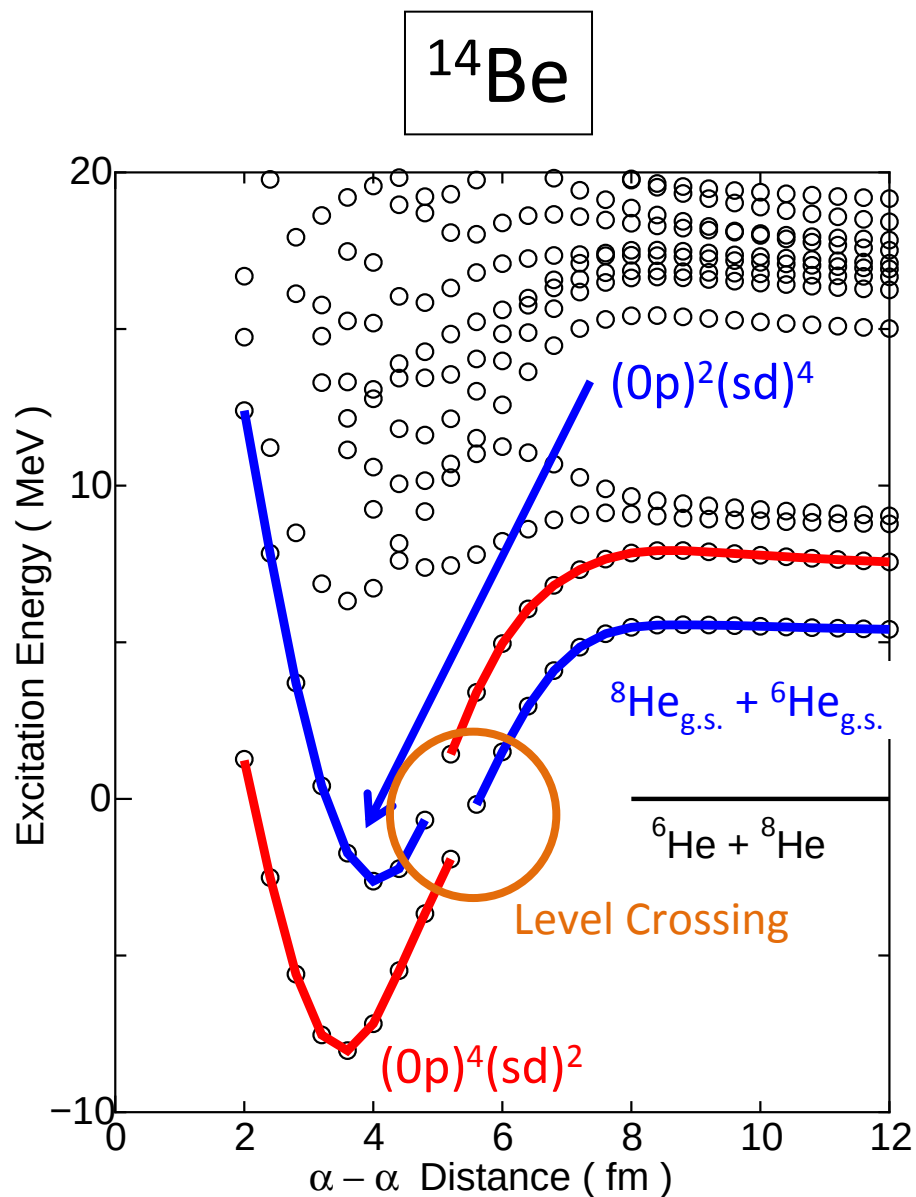
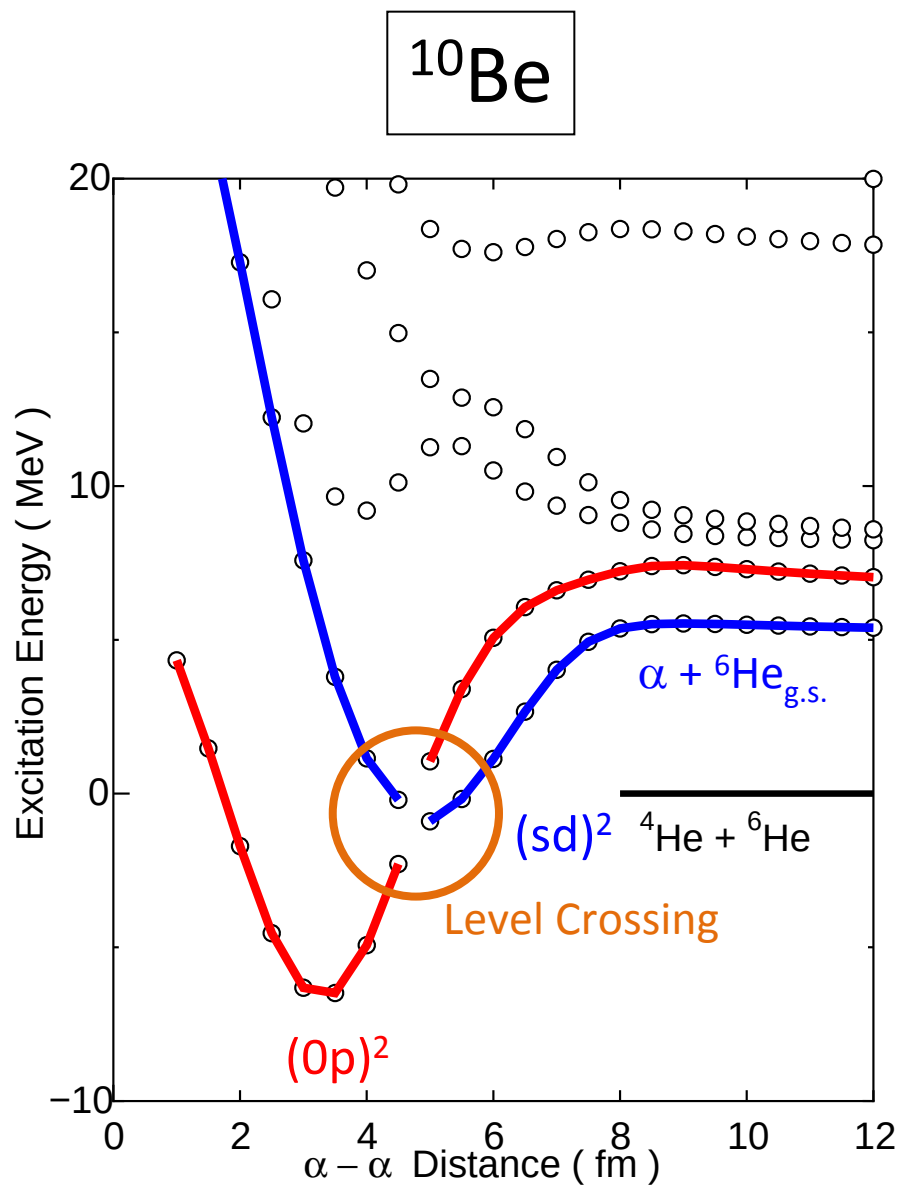
Excitation of
 α - α rel. motion



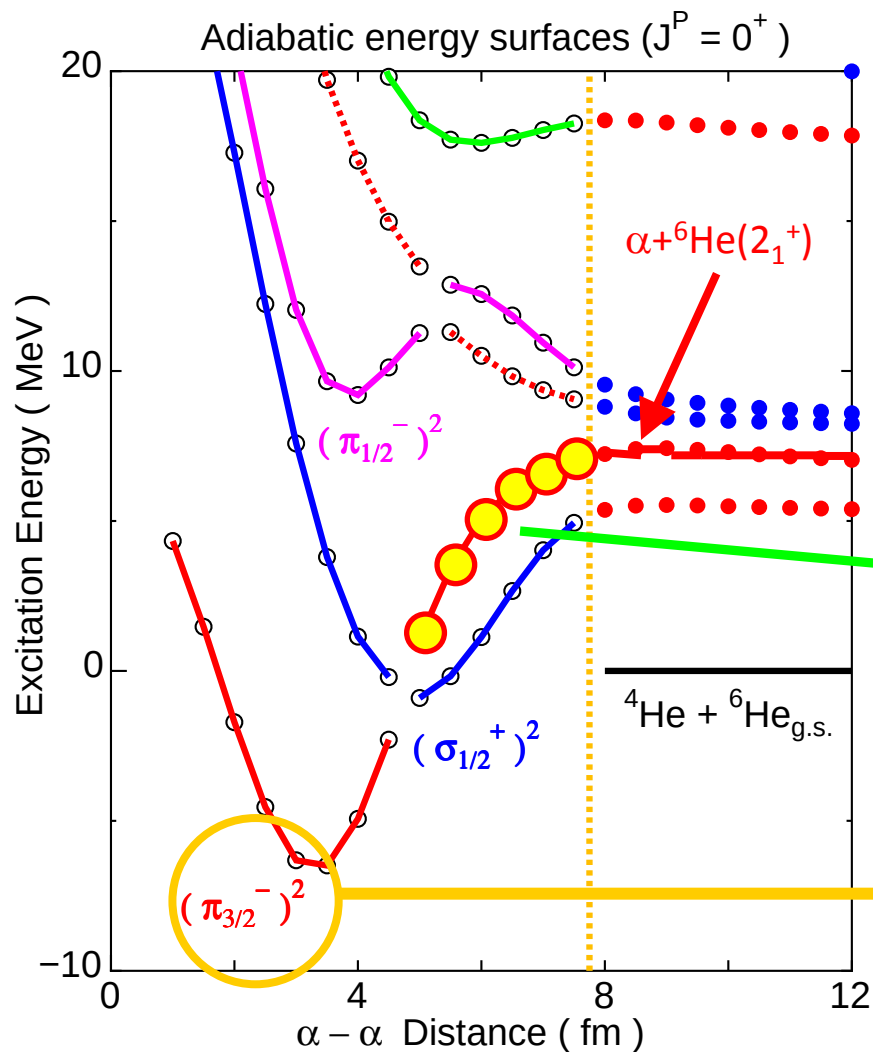
Global behaviors of Level Crossings in Be isotopes



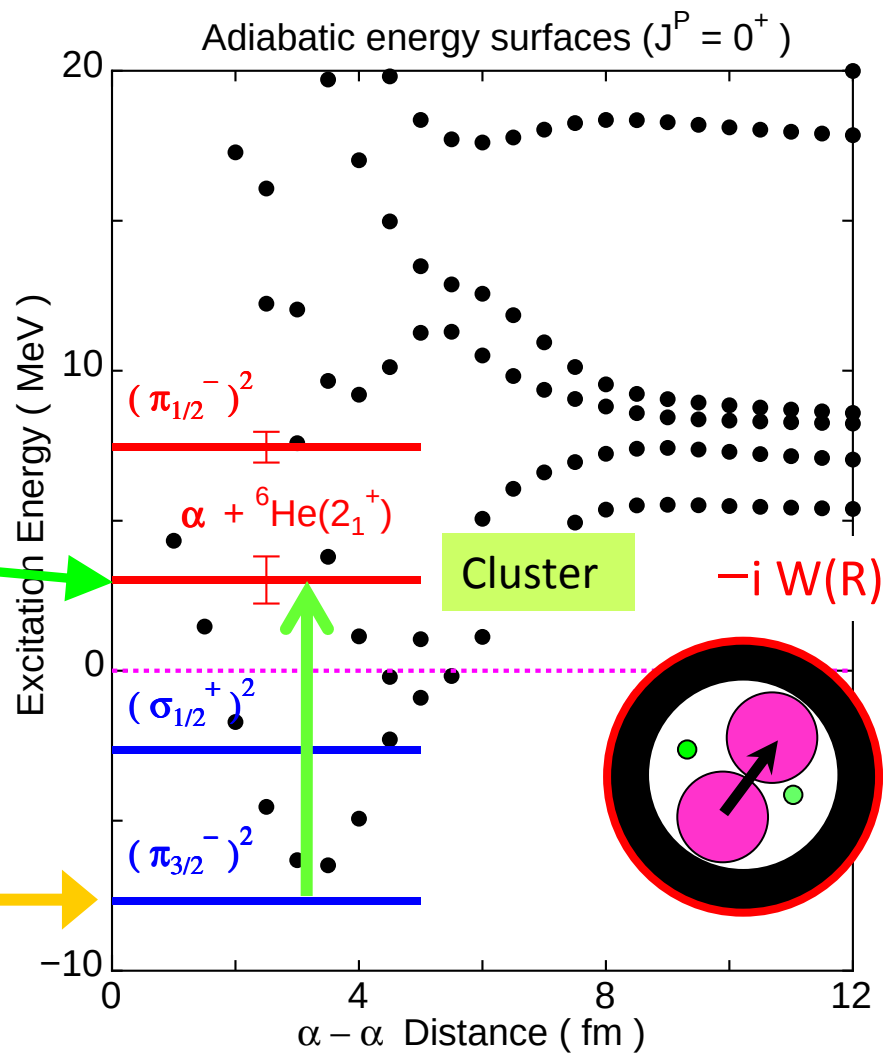
Level Crossings in $^{12,14}\text{Be} = \alpha + \alpha + \text{XN}$ (X=2,6)



Adiabatic surfaces ($J^\pi = 0^+$)



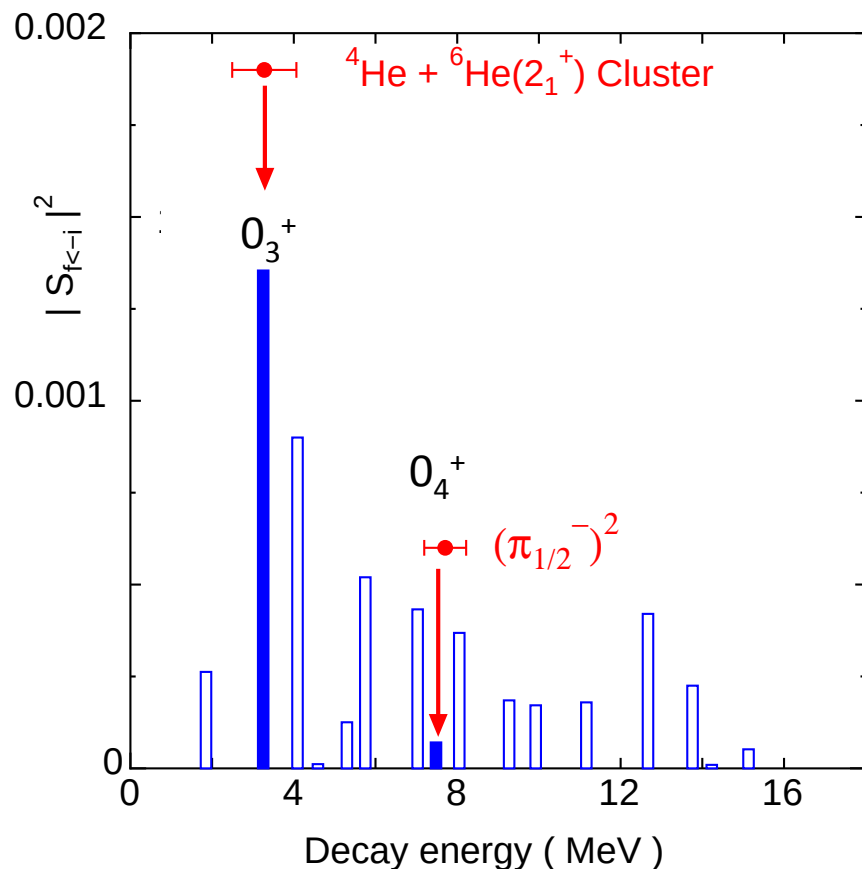
Energy spectra ($J^\pi = 0^+$)



Nuclea breakup : $^{10}\text{Be} + ^{12}\text{C} \Rightarrow ^{10}\text{Be}(0^+ \text{ conti.}) + ^{12}\text{C}$ (CDCC cal.)

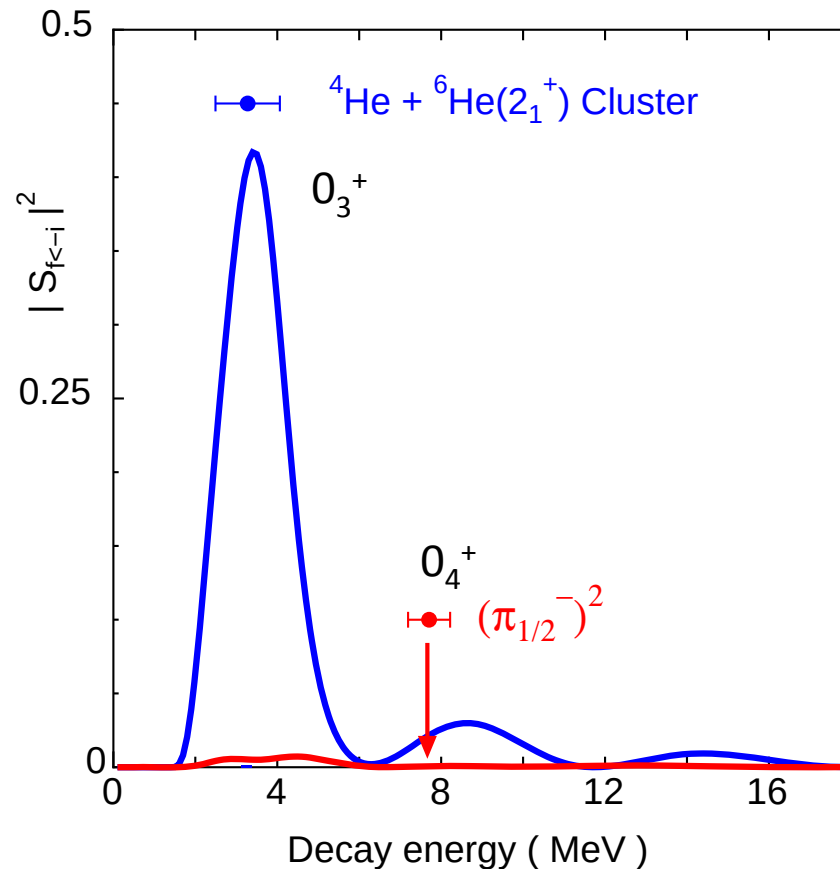
Smat.(Conti. $\leftarrow$ G.S.)

S-matrices to continuums

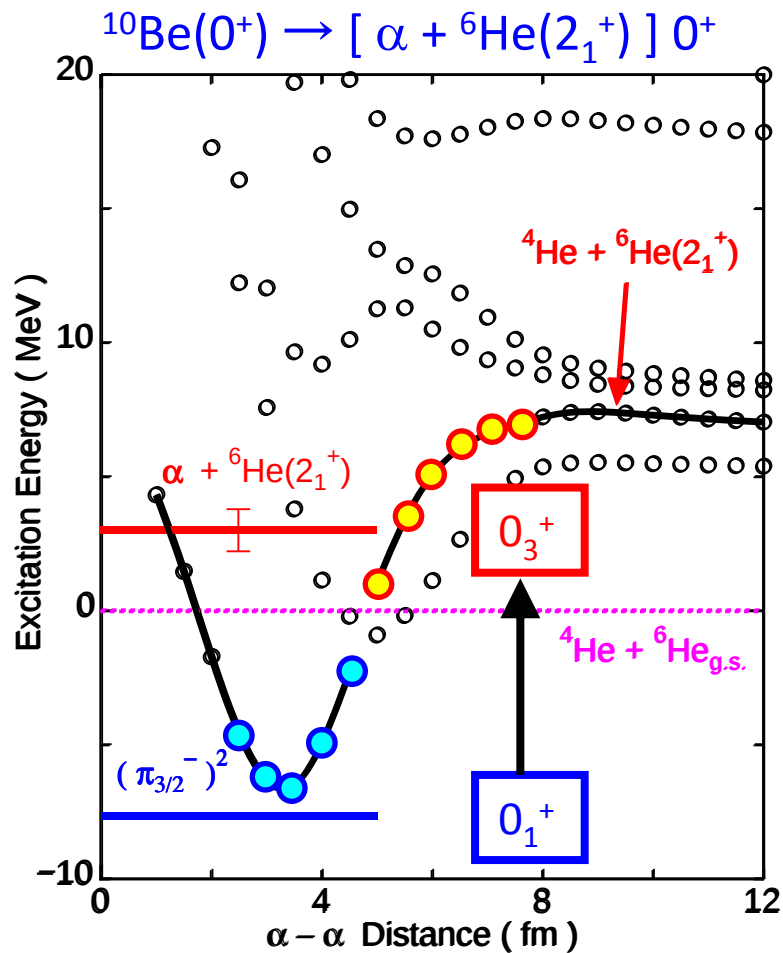


Smat.(Poles $\leftarrow$ G.S.)

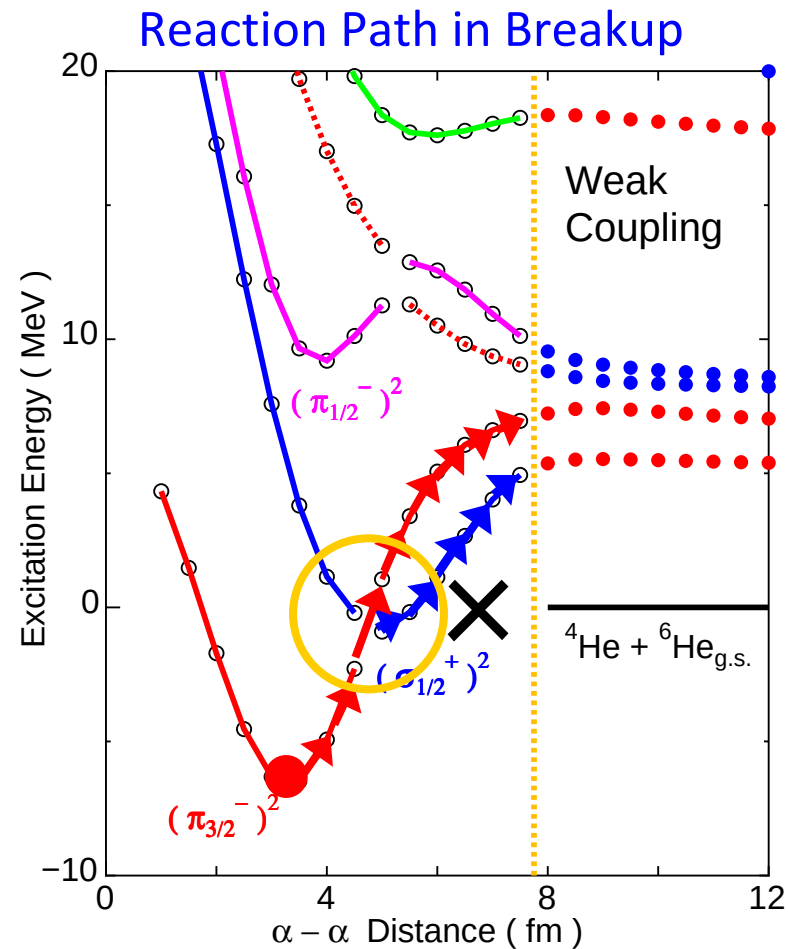
S-matrices to Poles



Reaction path in $^{10}\text{Be} \rightarrow {}^x\text{He} + {}^y\text{He}$ Breakup reaction (Positive Parity)

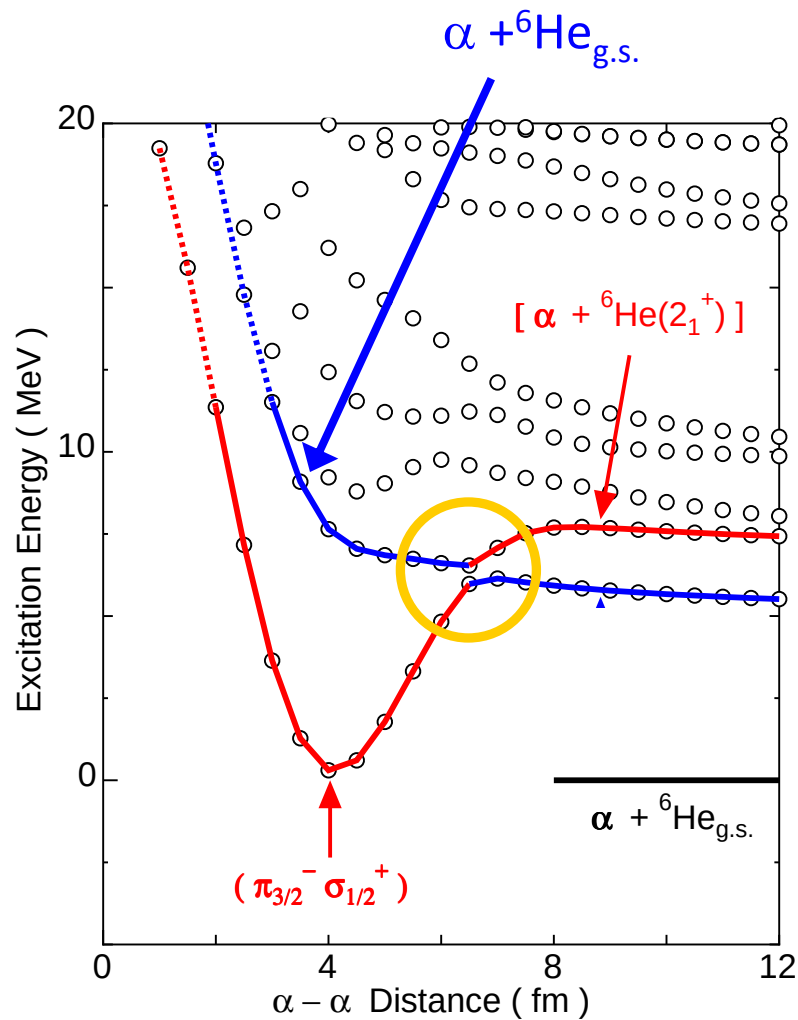


$0_1^+ \rightarrow 0_3^+$ is the dominant transition.

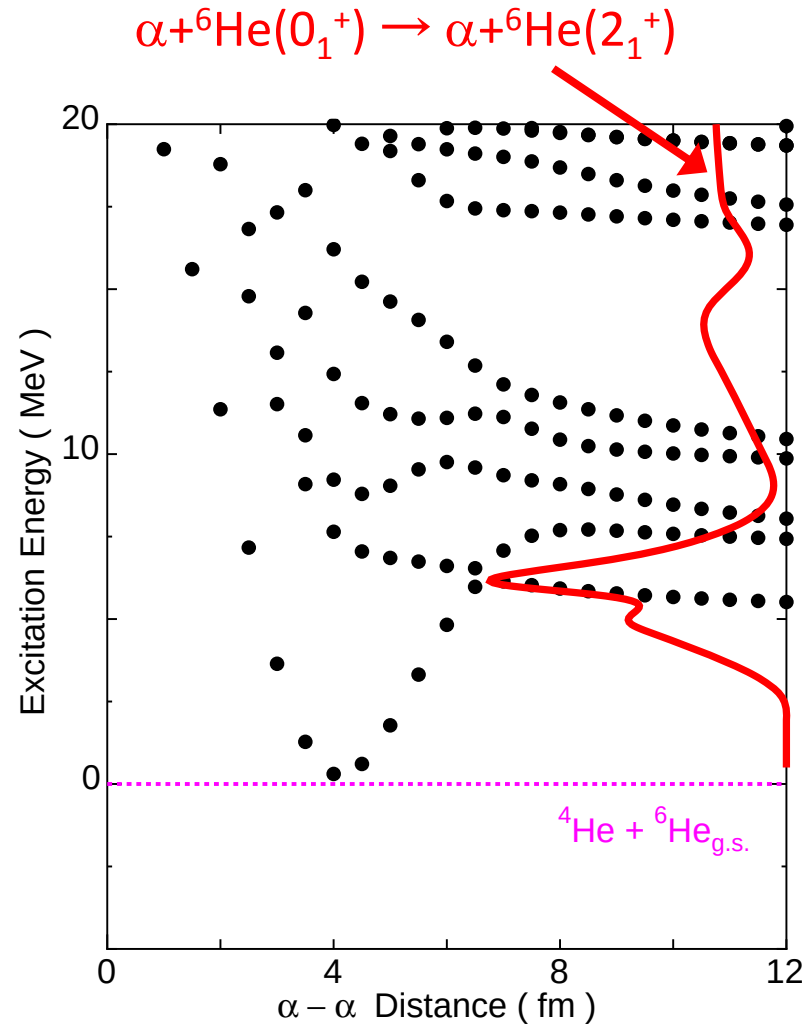


Non-adiabatic path is main process.

$\alpha + {}^6\text{He}_{\text{g.s.}} \Rightarrow \alpha + {}^6\text{He}(2_1^+)$ scattering (Negative Parity)



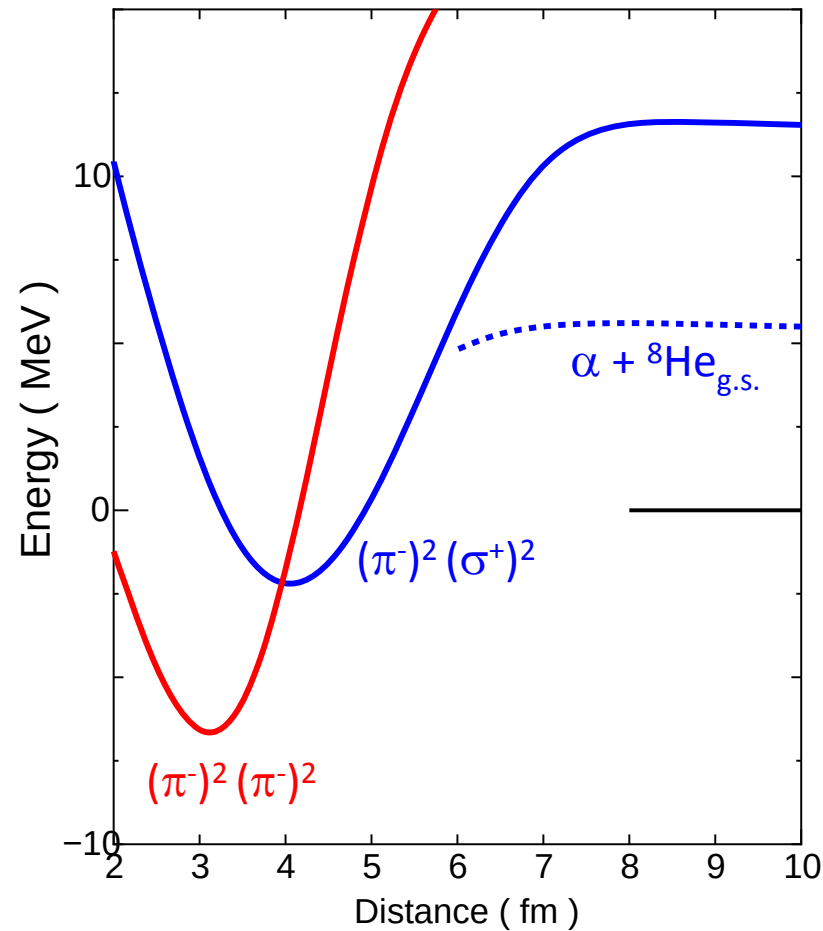
Avoided crossing at the surface



Landau-Zener type enhancement

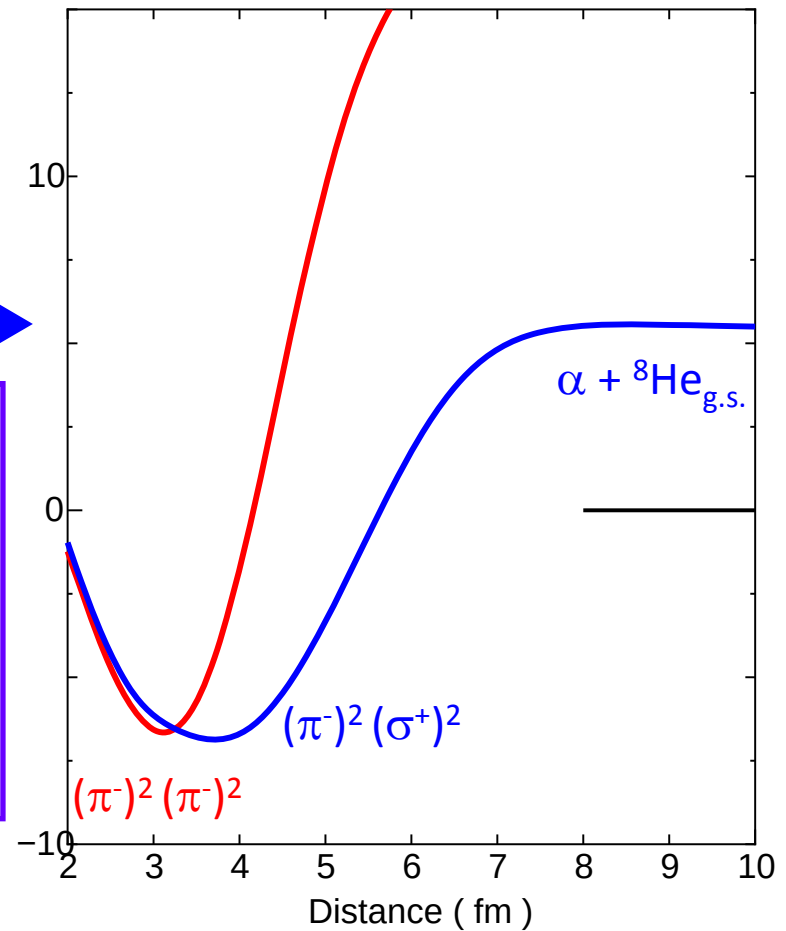
Level Crossing in ^{12}Be (1)

Un correlated AESs



$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\pi^-)^2 (\sigma^+)^2 \\
 &+ \\
 &\alpha + {}^8\text{He}_{\text{g.s.}} \\
 &+ \\
 &S=1 \text{ corr.}
 \end{aligned}$$

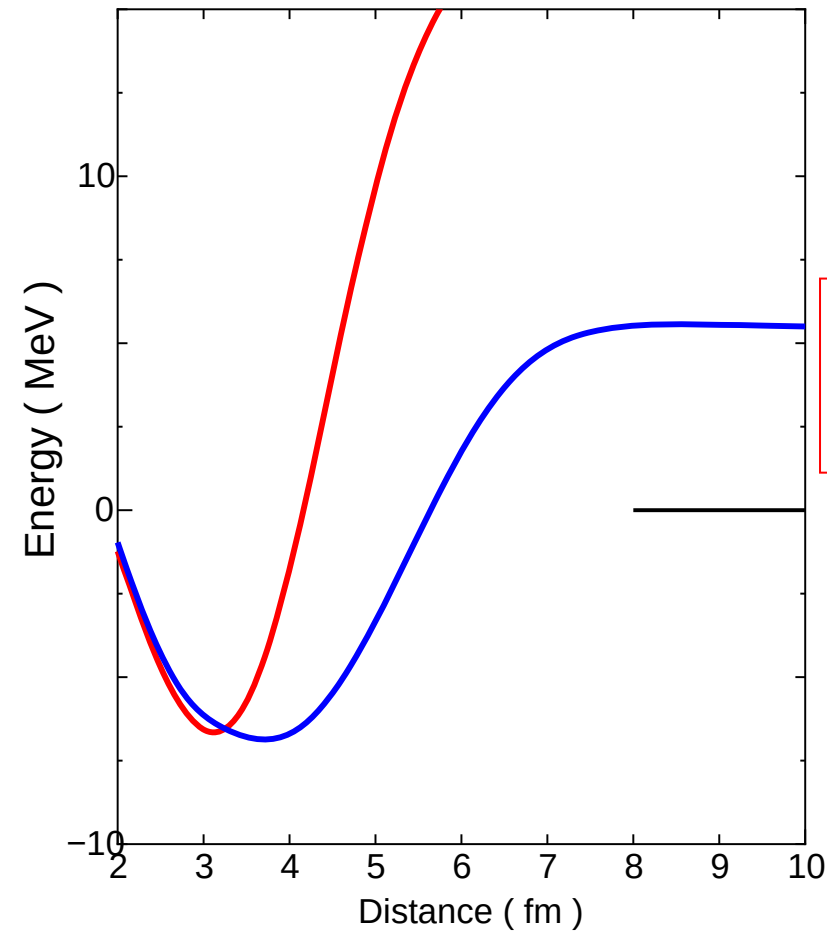
Correlated AESs



Two AESs are almost degenerated due to correlations $\Rightarrow$ Crossing occurs at inner region !

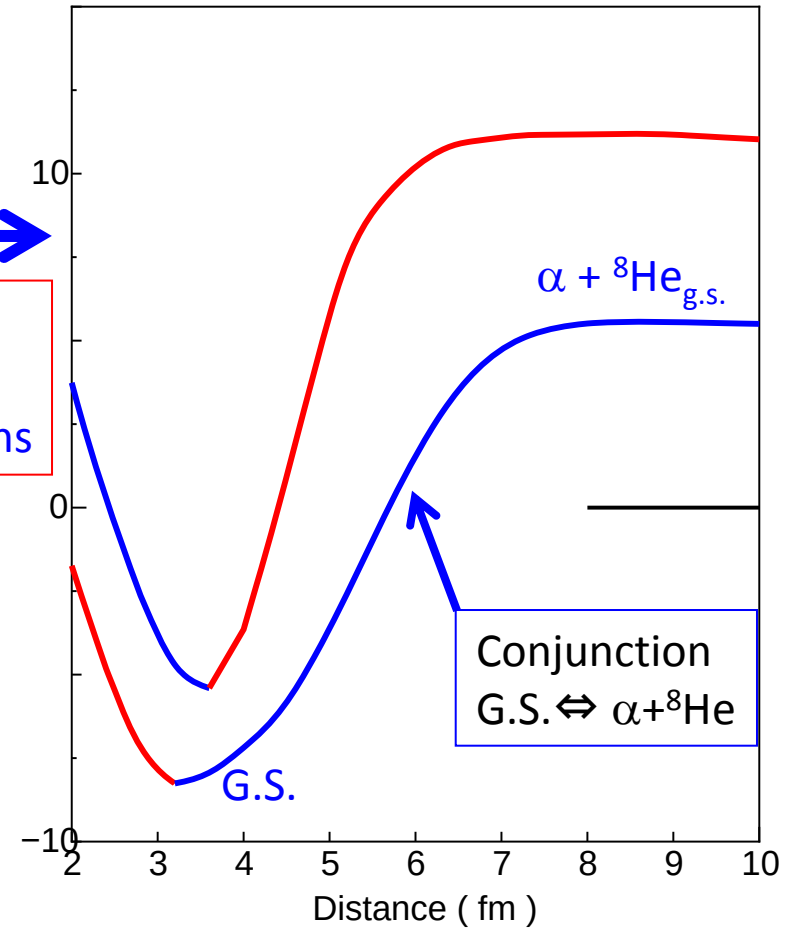
Level Crossing in ^{12}Be (2)

Correlated AEs



Coupling
with all
configurations

AEs with full coupling

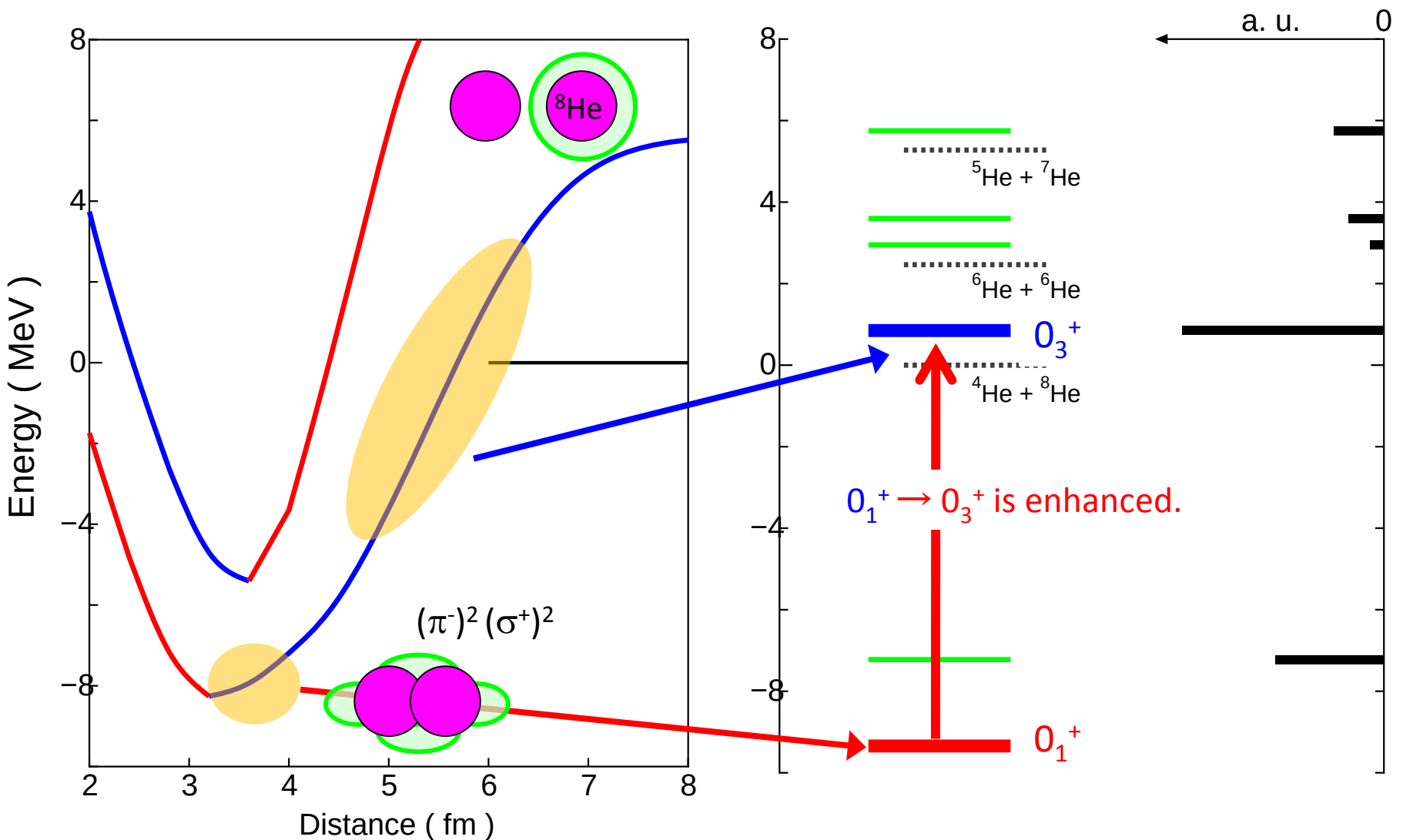


Lowest minimum smoothly connected to $\alpha + {}^8\text{He}_{\text{g.s.}} \Rightarrow$ Formation of adiabatic conjunction

Monopole transition of ^{12}Be

$$M(E0, IS) = \left\langle 0_f^+ \left| \sum_{i=1}^A r_i^2 \right| 0_1^+ \right\rangle$$

Adiabatic conjunction enhances the monopole transition !



Contents of present report

1. Unified studies from bounds to continuums in Be isotopes
2. Reactions with large amplitudes in connection to adiabatic energy surfaces

Results

1. There appears a wide variety of structures in excited states (Cluster + excess N)
Enhancements occur depending on the structures of AESs.
 - ^{10}Be : **Non-adiabatic path** is dominant in monopole breakup and slow scattering.
 - ^{12}Be : **Adiabatic path is dominant** in monopole b.u. (Formation of conjunction)

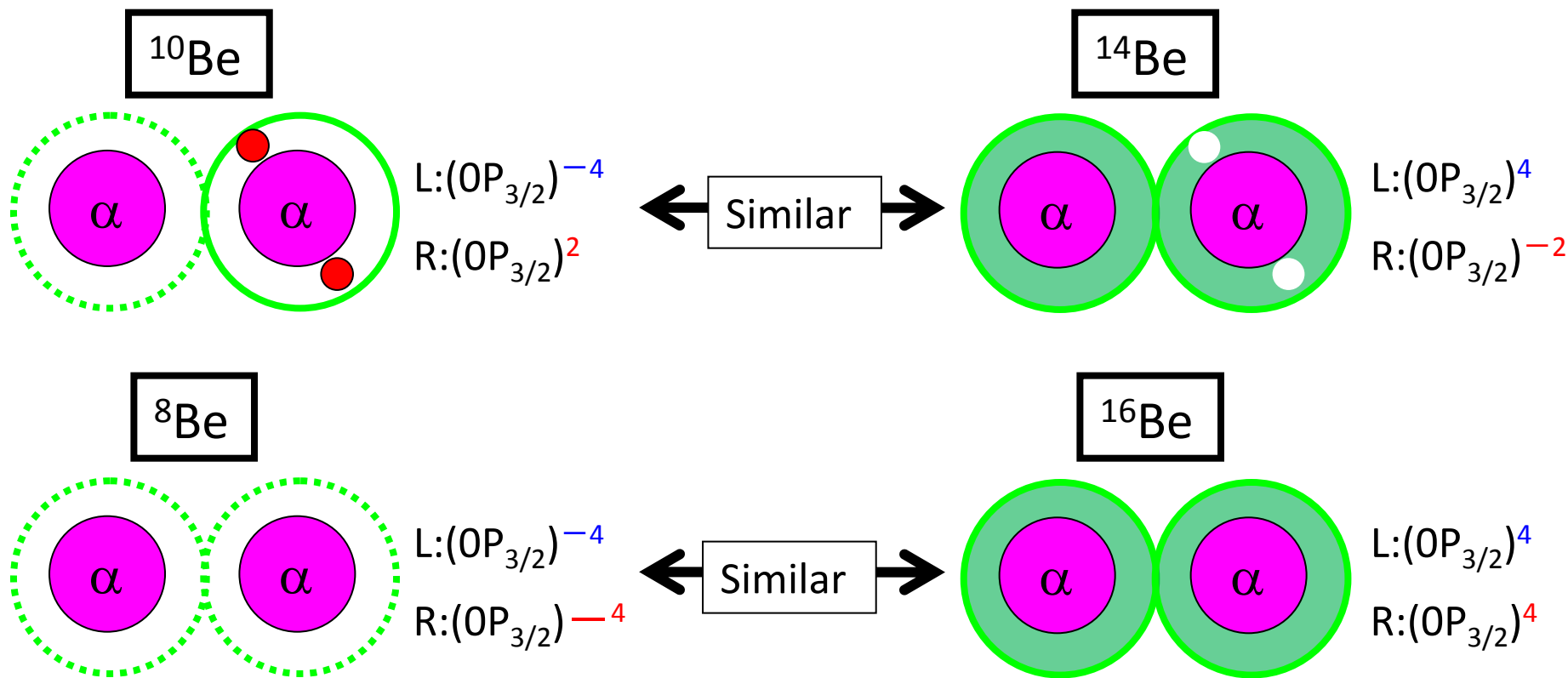
Feature studies

Recently, we have just succeeded in **extending the model to general two centers**.

Extension to SD shell $\Rightarrow$ $\text{O} = \alpha + ^{12}\text{C} + \text{XN}$, $\text{Ne} = \alpha + ^{16}\text{O} + \text{XN}$

Generalities and Specialities : hybrid structures of clusters + excess neutrons in O and Ne

Systematics based on the Cluster Picture



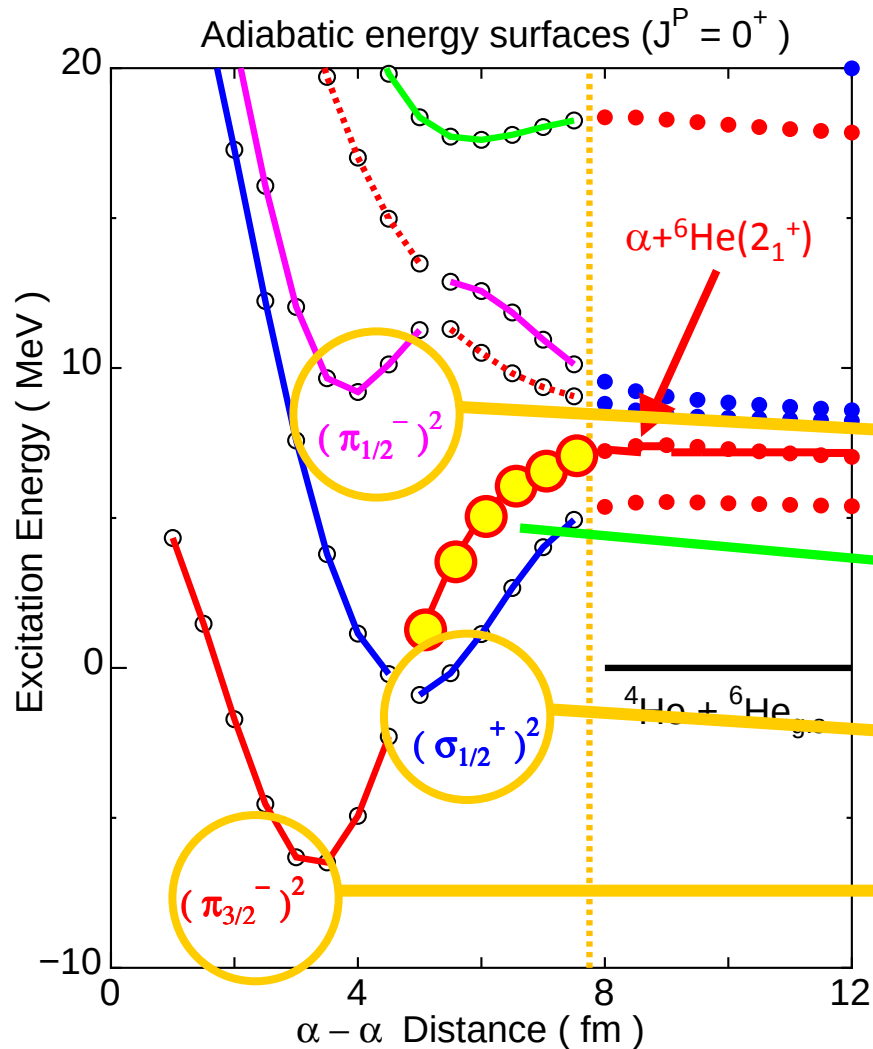
We are now analyzing wave functions.

Special feature in ^{12}Be

$^{12}\text{Be} = {}^6\text{He} + {}^6\text{He}$, $\alpha + {}^8\text{He}$ is a **self conjugate** when atomic p-h are exchanged.

⇒ This is a special nucleus in even Be isotopes

Adiabatic surfaces ($J^\pi = 0^+$)



Energy spectra ($J^\pi = 0^+$)

