

Y. S., Y. Kanad-En'yo, and H. Morita, arXiv:1902.10962



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Introduction

- Low-energy dipole(LED)とr-processの関係
- LED励起モードの候補
- Motivation and purpose

Formulation

- Cluster model with generator coordinate method(GCM)
- Dipole operators

Results and analysis

- LED in <sup>10</sup>Be
- Analysis for LED states
- vortical mode
- E1 and CD mode

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# Low-energy dipole (LED)

Introduction

- Low-energy dipole (LED)
- 巨大共鳴 (GDR) よりも低いエネルギー領域に 強い双極子励起強度の出現
- 中性子過剰核に多くみられるが、一部のN=Z核 においても見つかっている。
- <u>中性子分離エネルギー付近に出現</u>



S. Goriely, Phys. Lett. B 436 (1998) 10-18





# Low-energy dipole (LED)

Introduction



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## Features of LED excitations

#### Introduction



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## Candidates of LED excitation modes

Introduction



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Introduction

#### motivation

これまでのLEDの研究はほとんどが平均場模型によるもの

- 平均場模型でクラスター励起状態を記述することが得意ではない
- 軽い核ではクラスター励起状態が低エネルギー領域に出現



#### 軽い核におけるLED励起モードをクラスター 構造の観点から明らかにする!!

We studied IS and IV LED in <sup>10</sup>Be which shows the cluster structure.  $(2\alpha + 2valence neutrons)$ 

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## Cluster model + GCM

#### 2 type of cluster model



single particle w.f.: 
$$\phi_i(\mathbf{S}) = \psi_i(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{S})\chi_i\xi_i, \ \psi_i(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{S}) = \exp\left[-\nu\left(\mathbf{r} - \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{\nu}}\right)^2\right]$$

Cluster w.f.:  $\begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{\alpha}(\boldsymbol{S}_{1}) = \mathcal{A}[\phi_{n\uparrow}(\boldsymbol{S}_{1})\phi_{n\downarrow}(\boldsymbol{S}_{1})\phi_{p\uparrow}(\boldsymbol{S}_{1})\phi_{p\downarrow}(\boldsymbol{S}_{1})]\\ \Phi_{^{6}\mathrm{He}}(\boldsymbol{S}_{2}) = \mathcal{A}[\phi_{n\uparrow}(\boldsymbol{S}_{2})\phi_{n\downarrow}(\boldsymbol{S}_{2})\phi_{p\uparrow}(\boldsymbol{S}_{2})\phi_{p\downarrow}(\boldsymbol{S}_{2})\phi_{n}^{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{S}_{2})\phi_{n}^{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{S}_{2})] \end{bmatrix}$ 

the total wave function of <sup>10</sup>Be

$$\Phi_{^{10}\text{Be}}^{J^{\pi}} = \sum_{\beta,K} c_K^J(\beta) \hat{P}_{MK}^J \hat{P}^{\pi} \Phi_{^{10}\text{Be}}(\beta)$$

Cluster model functionをGCMによって重ね合わせることで <sup>10</sup>Beの状態を求める。

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## Hamiltonian and dipole operator

#### Hamiltonian

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \sum_{i=1}^{A} \nabla_i^2 - T_G + \sum_{i < j} (V_{ij}^{\text{central}} + V_{ij}^{\text{Coulomb}} + V_{ij}^{LS})$$

central force :Volkov No.2 b = h = 0.125, m = 0.60

A. B. Volkov, Nucl. Phys. 74, 33 (1965)

spin-orbit interaction : G3RS  $u_I = -u_{II} = u_{ls} = 1600 \text{ MeV}$ 

R. Tamagaki, Prog. Theor. Phys. 39, 91 (1968)

#### Dipole operators

- E1 operator  $M_{E1}(\mu) = \int d^3r \ \rho_{IV}(\vec{r}) r Y_{1\mu}(\hat{\vec{r}}) \qquad \left(\rho_{IV}(r) = \frac{N}{A}\rho_p(r) - \frac{Z}{A}\rho_n(r)\right)$
- Compressive dipole (CD) operator corresponding to ISD operator  $M_{\rm CD}(\mu) = \frac{-1}{10\sqrt{2}c} \int d^3r \ \nabla \cdot \vec{j}_{nucl} r^3 Y_{1\mu} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad M_{\rm ISD}(\mu) = \int d^3r \ \rho(\vec{r}) r^3 Y_{1\mu}(\hat{\vec{r}})$
- Toroidal dipole (TD) operator • measure of vorticity.  $M_{\text{TD}}(\mu) = \frac{-1}{10\sqrt{2}c} \int d\vec{r} \; (\hat{\nabla} \times \vec{j}_{nucl}(\vec{r})) \cdot r^3 \vec{Y}_{11\mu}(\hat{\vec{r}})$ J. Kvasil et al., Phys. Rev. C 84, 034303 (2011).

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## Transition strengths in <sup>10</sup>Be



#### Structures of LED states

♦ α-α 距離Dのsubspaceとのoverlapと2n distribution



# Excitation modes and Origin of strengths



#### Summary and perspectives

#### まとめ

- クラスター模型を用いて<sup>10</sup>BeにおけるLED励起モードを研究。
- In <sup>10</sup>Be, various LED strengths are found.
- voritcal mode appears. This mode is caused by rotation of deformed <sup>6</sup>He.
- 2n cluster expansion enhances E1 strengths.
- <sup>10</sup>Beにおける3体クラスターダイナミクえによるE1・CD強度 への寄与を解明した

#### 今後の課題

- クラスター構造を仮定しないAMD法を用いた解析
  →より正確なLED強度の再現(予測)に向けて
- O同位体への適用
- ・ 系統的な計算・強度予測→R-process元素合成の見積もり