

Cluster dynamics and symmetries in light nuclei

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Abstract

Many light nuclei display behaviour that indicates that, rather than behaving as an A -body system of individual nucleons, the degrees of freedom are those of clusters. The appearance of α -particle clustering is most widespread. In the present proceedings the symmetries and dynamics of the nuclei ^8Be , ^{12}C and ^{16}O are examined together with some recent experimental measurements.

1 Introduction

Symmetries in nature are ubiquitous, be it in natural, biological, systems, through to the atomic scale. On the nuclear scale, symmetries may be traced to the appearance of many nuclear phenomena, from those that underpin the shell model described by Elliot's $\text{SU}(3)$ approach, to the appearance of deformed structures [1]. For an atomic system constrained to two dimensions, such as the carbon atoms in a graphite lattice, then hexagonal-like patterns are favoured. Similarly, in nuclei the arrangement of alpha-particles in two dimensions are predicted by the alpha-cluster model to form hexagonal arrangements [23]. Such symmetries are a manifestation of the minimisation of the energy of the system and change as the internal energy increases.

In the ground-state of nuclei, for most part, the structure is best described in terms of the motion of the constituent nucleons; so-called single particle behaviour. However, as the energy of the nucleus is increased, then it is possible for pairs of protons and neutrons to condense into alpha-particles.

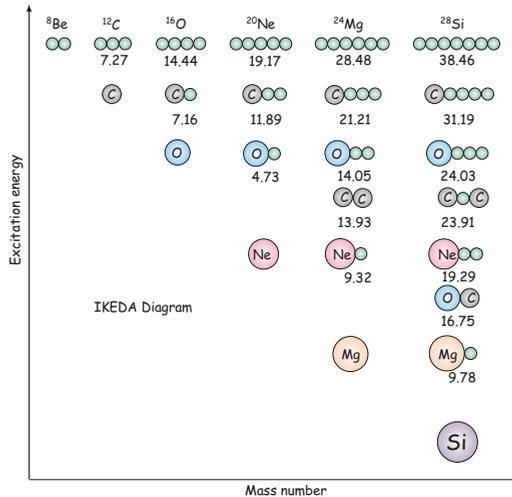


Figure 1: The Ikeda diagram [3]. This approach reveals that cluster structures, rather than appearing in the ground-state, should appear close to the cluster decay thresholds. At this point there is the possibility to convert the internal excitation energy into the mass of the cluster constituents.

There is a threshold energy for this to occur, which is close to the energy to form the alpha-particle. This naturally coincides with the alpha-particle decay threshold. Similarly, if a system is to condense into $N\alpha$ -particles then an energy corresponding to the $N\alpha$ -decay threshold is required. This has been encapsulated in the Ikeda diagram [3] (Fig. 1). Here as the internal energy of the nucleus is increased to the point an α -decay threshold is encountered then the nucleus is able to dissipate the internal energy into the mass of the clusters. For example, at an excitation energy of 7.27 MeV the 3α decay threshold in ^{12}C is encountered. The Ikeda picture would suggest that at this point that one possible structural mode for ^{12}C is that of 3 α -clusters. The ^8Be nucleus is, however, itself unbound to decay to 2α -particles by 93 keV. So, by the same token, ^8Be would contain a 2α -cluster structure. Excited states located just above such decay thresholds would be strongly influenced by such clusters. Famously, the 7.65 MeV Hoyle state has been linked to 3α -cluster structure (as outlined in Ref. [4] and references therein), which has been linked, in turn, to the triple α -process [5, 6] responsible for the synthesis of carbon-12.

The existence of 0^+ cluster states close to the α -decay thresholds of ^8Be

and ^{12}C is mirrored in other light nuclei, which are α -conjugate systems. In ^{16}O the α -decay threshold is 7.16 MeV and the first excited 0^+ state lies at 6.05 MeV. This latter state has been identified with a $^{12}\text{C}+\alpha$ cluster structure [8]. Again, the Ikeda picture is reproduced. However, why is it that nature arranges for such cluster states to be close to the decay thresholds? Weakly bound nuclei close to decay thresholds can be thought of as open quantum systems where the properties of the unbound states influence, or couple to, the bound states below the threshold. The link between the appearance of cluster states at threshold and the role of the continuum has recently been explored in Ref. [9].

The transition from a shell-model ground-state, where the degrees of freedom are those of a strongly correlated single-particle system, to a clustered excited state, in the present oral presentation were mirrored to the transitions that take place in water. Water is a many body system where the interplay between hydrogen bonds and van der Waals interactions not only describe the bulk fluid but the dynamics of the formation of water clusters [10, 11]. As heat is added to water, the excess energy results in the formation of steam or water vapour. Here these droplets can be viewed as liberated water clusters. In the nuclear analogue, as energy is added, α -particles can be evaporated - when the decay threshold is reached. If clusters can exist in the bulk water state, one could ask if the formation of nuclear clusters is also possible below the α -decay threshold, i.e. in the nuclear ground-state?

Fig. 2 shows a modified version of the Ikeda diagram (Fig. 1) which shows the water-line linked with the explicit precipitation of clusters above, and the shell-model like structures below. The two densities shown in Fig. 2 correspond to Antisymmetrized Molecular Dynamics (AMD) calculation for ^{12}C [12]. The densities show the resulting intrinsic structures for the ground-state, 0_1^+ , and second 0^+ state; 0_2^+ . Both reveal the three α -structure, with it being more explicit in the case of the excited state, which is linked to the ^{12}C Hoyle-state. However, it is clear that the triangular, 3-fold, symmetry is present also in the ground-state. The energy levels of ^{12}C calculated using the AMD approach are shown in Fig. 3. There is seen to be excellent agreement with experiment, a feature which is not found in the case of mean-field inspired models such as the no core shell model (NCSM) [15]. It is well-known that the strength of the AMD approach is its ability to capture simultaneously shell-model and cluster-like states. This makes it ideal for revealing the appearance of the degree of clustering in the ground-state. An experimental verification of the structure of ^{12}C linked to these two intrinsic configurations is explored below.

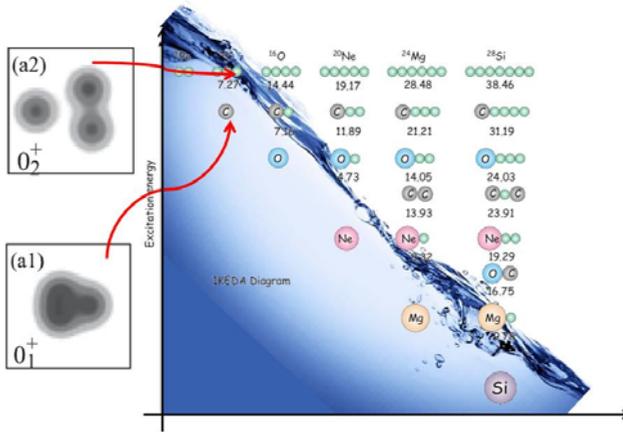


Figure 2: An adapted version of the Ikeda diagram, Fig. 1, delineating the change in structure that occurs above and below the α -decay threshold. The AMD calculations [12] for ^{12}C show that above the threshold (0_2^+) the 3α cluster structure is evident. For the ground state, 0_1^+ , the cluster structure is still apparent, but the clusters are in a more compact configuration.

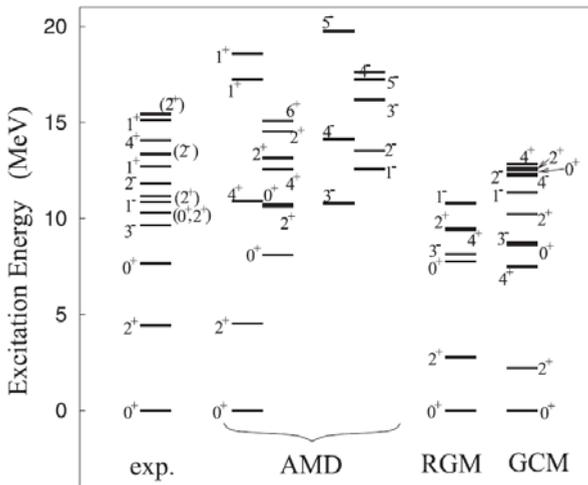


Figure 3: Energy levels for ^{12}C predicted by the AMD approach [12], resonating group method (RGM) [13] and generator coordinate method (GCM) [14], from [12].

2 Experimental signatures for the 3α system

2.1 Excited states linked to the Hoyle-state; above the water line

If the structure of the excited Hoyle-state were close to that of the ground state, then the coupling of rotational modes would produce a corresponding 2^+ state at 4.4 MeV (the first excited state in ^{12}C is at 4.4 MeV) above 7.65 MeV, i.e. 12.05 MeV. There is no known 2^+ state at this energy. The closest state which has been reported with $J^\pi = 2^+$ is at 11.16 MeV [16]. This state was originally observed in the $^{11}\text{B}(^3\text{He},d)^{12}\text{C}$ reaction, however has not been observed in measurements subsequently. A re-measurement of this reaction using the K600 spectrometer at iThemba in South Africa demonstrates that the earlier observation of a state at 11.16 MeV was most probably an experimental artifact and no such state exists [17].

If the Hoyle-state is more extended than the ground-state (as suggested in Fig. 2) then the 2^+ state would be lower in energy. Alternatively, the Hoyle-state could possess no collective excitations. Studies of the $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\alpha')$ and $^{12}\text{C}(p,p')$ [18] reactions indicated the presence of a 2^+ state close to 9.6-9.7 MeV with a width of 0.5 to 1 MeV. The state is only weakly populated in these reactions, presumably due to its underlying cluster structure, and is broad. Consequently, its distinction from other broad-states and dominant collective excitations (e.g. the 9.6 MeV, 3^- state) made its unambiguous identification in these measurements challenging. Further, and perhaps definitive, evidence for such an excitation comes from measurements of the $^{12}\text{C}(\gamma,3\alpha)$ reaction performed at the HIGS facility, TUNL [19]. Here a measurable cross section for this process was observed in the same region of 9-10 MeV which cannot be attributed to other known states in this region. Furthermore, the angular distributions of the α -particles are consistent with an $L=2$ pattern, demonstrating a dominant 2^+ component.

Based on a rather simple description of this state in terms of three α -particles with radii given by the experimental charge radius, it is possible to use the 2 MeV separation between the Hoyle-state and the proposed 2^+ excitation to draw some conclusions as to the arrangements of the clusters [18]. A linear arrangement of the 3α -particles, in which the separation is close to that of the ^8Be ground state, would give a separation of between the Hoyle-state and the 2^+ state of close to 1 MeV - as opposed to the 2 MeV that is observed experimentally. The data would then indicate that rather than a linear arrangement of the three clusters, a more appropriate description would be a loose arrangement of the α -particles in something approaching

a triangular structure. Alternatively, the states may be represented by the motion of an α -particle around the symmetry axis of the ^8Be nucleus.

A natural extension of the rotational model is that there should also be a collective 4^+ state. Using the simple $J(J+1)$ scaling, a 4^+ excitation close to $E_x(^{12}\text{C}) = 14$ MeV would be expected. Measurements of the two reactions $^9\text{Be}(\alpha,3\alpha)n$ and $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,3\alpha)^4\text{He}$ have been performed [20]. These measurements indicate a candidate state close to 13.3 MeV with a width estimated to be 1.7 MeV. It is believed that this is not a contaminant and is observed with similar properties in all spectra. Angular correlation measurements made using the ^{12}C target are not definitive, but indicate a 4^+ assignment.

2.2 Dynamical excitations of the ground state; below the water line

In 1938 Hafstad and Teller [21] identified for α -particle systems that there should be a set of dynamical symmetries. In the case of ^{12}C the symmetries of 3α -system correspond to a spinning top with a triangular point symmetry (D_{3h}). The rotational properties of these states are given by

$$E_{J,K} = \frac{\hbar^2 J(J+1)}{2\mathcal{I}_{Be}} - \frac{\hbar^2 K^2}{4\mathcal{I}_{Be}} \quad (1)$$

where \mathcal{I}_{Be} is the moment of inertia corresponding to two touching α -particles, which can be determined from the ^8Be ground-state rotational band [21]. K is the projection of the angular momentum onto the symmetry axis of the 3α system.

One would expect that based on this structure there should be a number of rotational bands with different values of K . For $K^\pi=0^+$, the rotations will be around an axis which lies in the plane of the three α -particles, generating a series of states 0^+ , 2^+ , 4^+ The next set of rotations correspond to the rotation around an axis perpendicular to the plane of the triangle, with each α -particle having one unit on angular momentum - giving $L = 3 \times 1\hbar$; $K^\pi=3^-$. Rotations around this axis and that parallel to the plane combine to give a series of states 3^- , 4^- , 5^-

As indicated in Fig. 2 the triangular structure seen in the AMD calculations for the Hoyle-state is also found in the ground-state. Here the α -particles exist in a more compact configuration and at such separations the internal fermionic degrees of freedom become important and the Pauli principle plays a role in perturbing the cluster structure. It is well-known

that the ground-state has a significant overlap with shell-model like structures, whereas approaches the NCSM [15] fail to reproduce the properties of the Hoyle-state.

Nevertheless, the triangular symmetry that is observed in the calculations may also be found in the experimental spectroscopic fingerprint. The rotations corresponding to $K^\pi=0^+$ have long been known to correspond to the 0^+ ground state, 2^+ 4.4 MeV and 4^+ 14.1 MeV excited states. The next collective rotation occurs when each α -particle is provided with one unit of angular momentum around the 3-fold symmetry axis that passes through the centre of the triangle. These three units of angular momenta are linked to $K^\pi=3^-$. The collective excitations are then 3^- , 4^- , 5^- A precision measurement of the width of the 9.64 MeV, 3^- , state has recently been published [22] indicating that α -clustering may play a non-negligible role in the structure of this state. A collective 4^- excitation of this state has been suggested at 13.35 MeV [23,24], with a 5^- member at 22.4 MeV [25]. The rotational behaviour of the ground-state rotational band and the $K^\pi=3^-$ band (associated with the 9.64 MeV state) are indicative of a D_{3h} dynamical symmetry reflecting the underlying triangular 3α -structure of ^{12}C [25].

3 The 4α system ^{16}O

The work by Hafstad and Teller [21] indicates the collective properties of the 4α system should be described by the tetrahedral symmetry group; T_d . Here the properties are those of a spherical top, with equal moments of inertia. If one assumes the separation of the α -particles is that which is associated with the ^8Be ground state, \mathcal{I}_{Be} , then the rotational energies are given by

$$E_J = \hbar^2 \frac{J(J+1)}{4\mathcal{I}_{Be}} \quad (2)$$

The rotations of the tetrahedral structure corresponds to the equivalent rotation of two ^8Be nuclei around their symmetry axis and hence the $4\mathcal{I}_{Be}$ in the denominator. The symmetry then dictates that all values of J are permitted except $J=1, 2$ and 5 ; states with $J=0, 4$ and 8 have even parity and $J=3, 7$ and 11 have negative parity. A key feature of this structure would be degenerate 6^+ and 6^- states. A similar conclusion can be found in the recent work of Bijker and Iachello [26]. The experimentally observed states at 6.130 MeV, 3^- ; 10.356, 4^+ and 21.052 MeV 6^+ have been linked in this latter work to the collective excitations of the tetrahedral structure. These same calculations predicted states at 6.132, 10.220 and 21.462 MeV

and electromagnetic transition strengths $B(E3)$ and $B(E4)$ of 181 and 338 $e^2\text{fm}^{2L}$ compared with experimental values of 205(10) and 378(133) $e^2\text{fm}^{2L}$. The comparison between experiment and theory is compelling.

An alternative theoretical approach is provided by the Alpha Cluster Model (ACM) calculations of Bauhoff, Shultheis and Shultheis [8]. These calculations identify a number of cluster structures, including a tetrahedral arrangement of the four α -particles in the ground-state. In addition, a planar arrangement of α -particles is found for the first excited 0^+ state. These structures give rise to rotational bands. The main difference between the ACM and Algebraic Cluster Model (ACM') of Ref. [26] is evident in the assignment of the 10.356 MeV 4^+ state. The ACM assigns it to the planar rotational structure, whereas the ACM' links it to the tetrahedral ground-state. What is clear from measurements of the α -decay branching ratios for decay to the ^{12}C ground state and first excited states is that the states in the ACM planar band, above the alpha-decay threshold, all have very similar decay properties - they predominantly decay to the ^{12}C ground state [27]. This similar structure conflicts with the tetrahedral interpretation and indicates a collective excitation built around a $^{12}\text{C}+\alpha$ cluster structure where the total angular momentum of the state is generated by the orbital motion of the α -particle around the ^{12}C core. To arrive at a better understanding of the cluster symmetries of ^{16}O further electromagnetic transition strengths need to be determined. These include states above the α -decay threshold, where small branching ratios ($< 10^{-5}$) make such studies very challenging.

A further outstanding puzzle is the question over the existence of the 4α -particle chain state. This dates back to some ground-breaking measurements performed by Chevallier [28] of the $^{12}\text{C}(^4\text{He}, ^8\text{Be})^8\text{Be}$ reaction which showed a number of resonances that decayed into two ^8Be nuclei. Given the structure of the final state and that the resonances appeared to lie on a $J(J+1)$ trajectory with a moment of inertia consistent with a 4α linear arrangement, a chain state was conjectured. These data have stood without proper test for many decades. The theoretical study using a cranked Hartree-Fock approach [29] indicated that, unlike the experimental data, the chain-like structure should *not* appear at low spins, but is rather stabilised by the rotations and hence would exist at higher spins. These are spins beyond when the experimental data indicated sharp resonances. A subsequent experimental study, repeating the measurement of the same reaction used by Chevallier came to a different conclusion regarding the nature, J^π , of the resonances [30]. As such, there remains no definitive evidence for the existence of chain-like states in ^{16}O . A study at higher spins would help in this exploration.

4 Summary

One of the original predictions of the structure of light nuclei [21] suggested the ground state of nuclei such as ^8Be , ^{12}C and ^{16}O are composed of geometric arrangements of α -particles. Though this idea has largely fallen from favour, it is now clear that the two nuclei ^8Be and ^{12}C have a spectroscopic finger print that reveals this underlying cluster structure. In these systems the cluster symmetries remain, even if the clusters themselves are not completely intact. The 4α system ^{16}O presents the next challenge to our understanding. Within a model which exploits the dynamical symmetries of the tetrahedral system, T_d , there appears to be a reasonable basis for the description of the experimental states. However, there remain inconsistencies from the experimental perspective, which mean that there remains experimental challenges to provide data that can definitively constrain the symmetries and structure.

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