

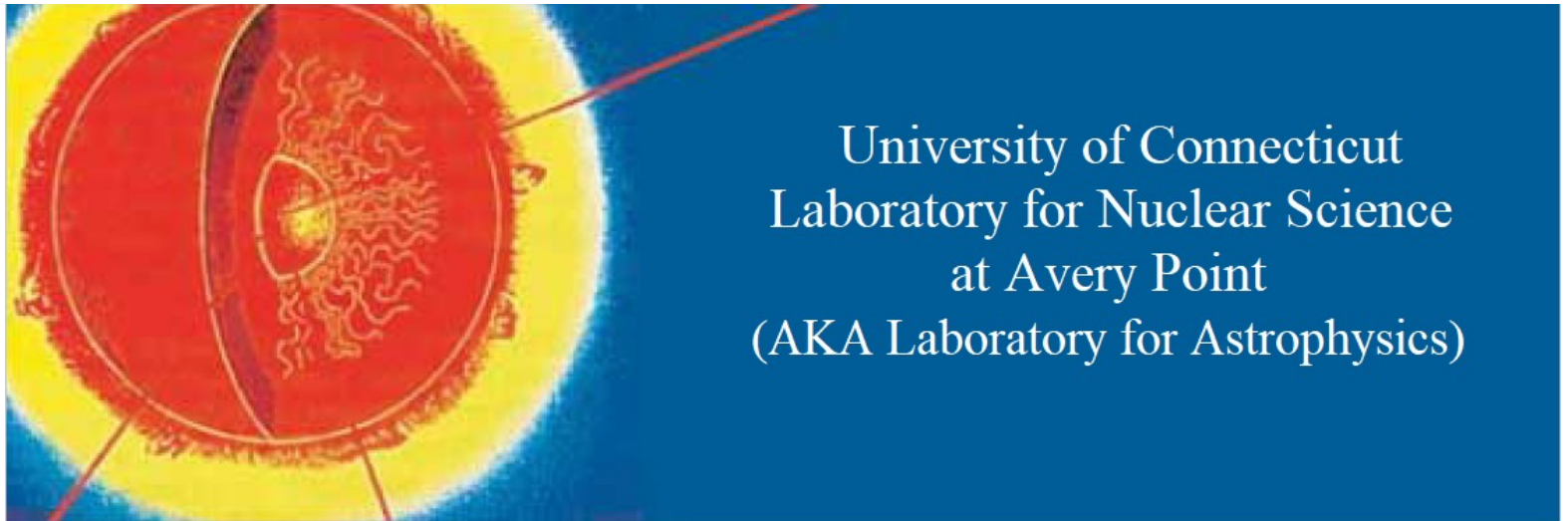
Tests of the Algebraic Cluster Model and Conjectured Hole States of the Cluster Shell Model

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<http://astro.uconn.edu>,

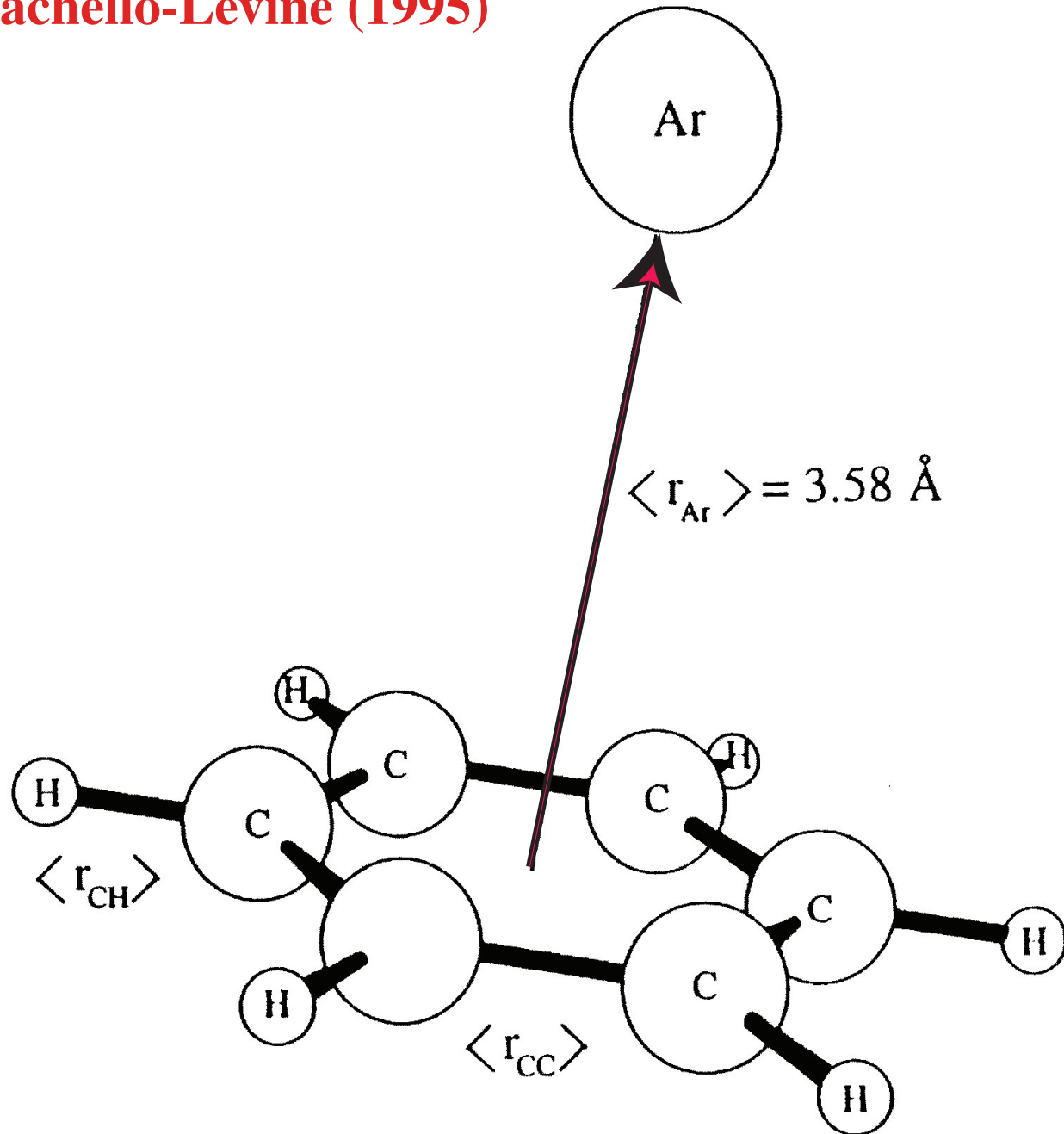
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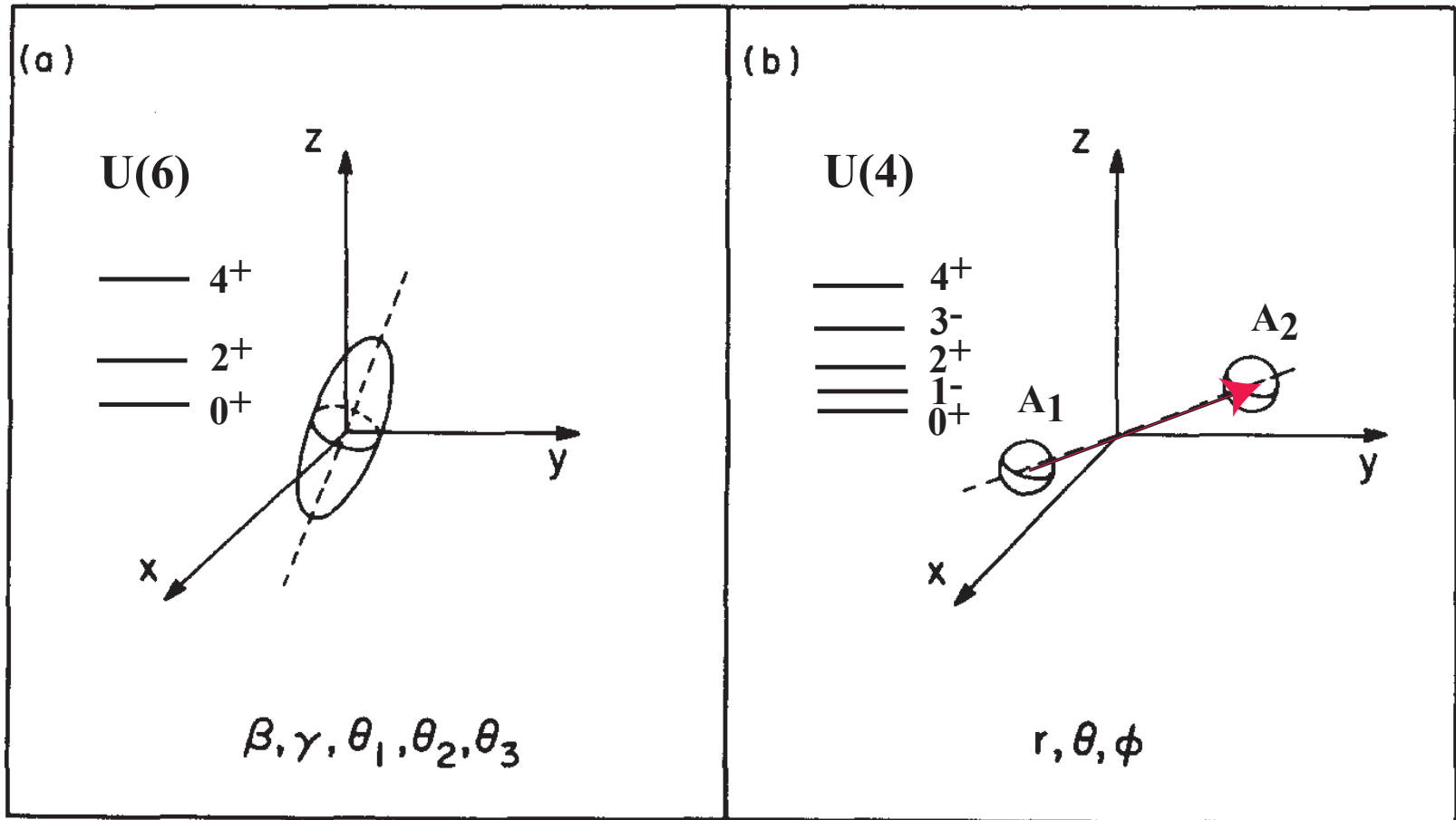


University of Connecticut
Laboratory for Nuclear Science
at Avery Point
(AKA Laboratory for Astrophysics)

1. **Molecular Degrees of Freedom**
2. **The Algebraic Cluster Model (ACM): ^{12}C**
3. **The Cluster Shell Model (CSM): ^9Be**
4. **Conjectured Hole States of the CSM: ^7Be , ^{19}F**
5. **Conjectured P-H States: ^8Be**
6. **The HIγS and ISOLDE Projects**

The Molecular Degree of Freedom Iachello-Levine (1995)



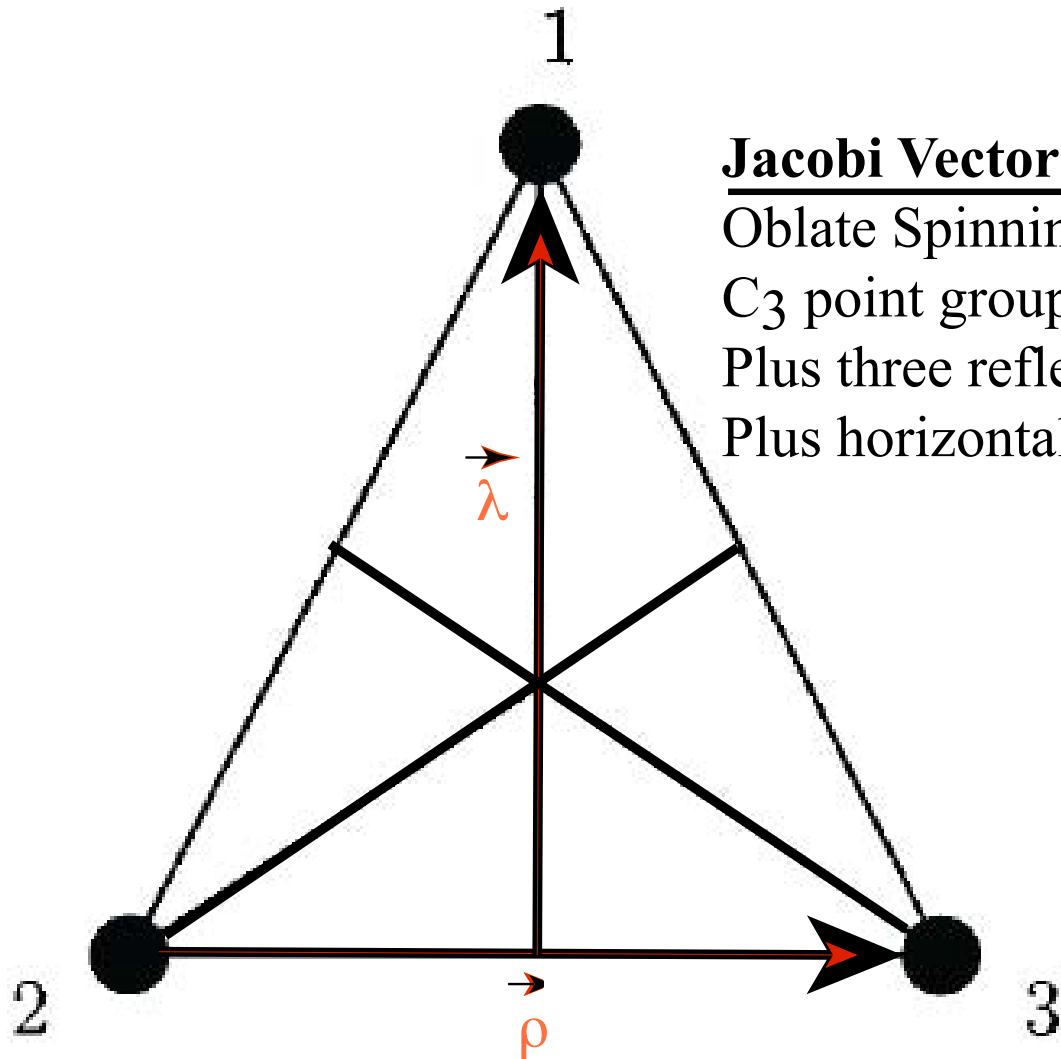


Spectrum of the (Symmetric) Triangular Spinning Top:

Molecular Physics: H_3^+ Molecule

Hadron Structure: Three Quark Model

Nuclear Structure: ^{12}C Three Alpha-Particles

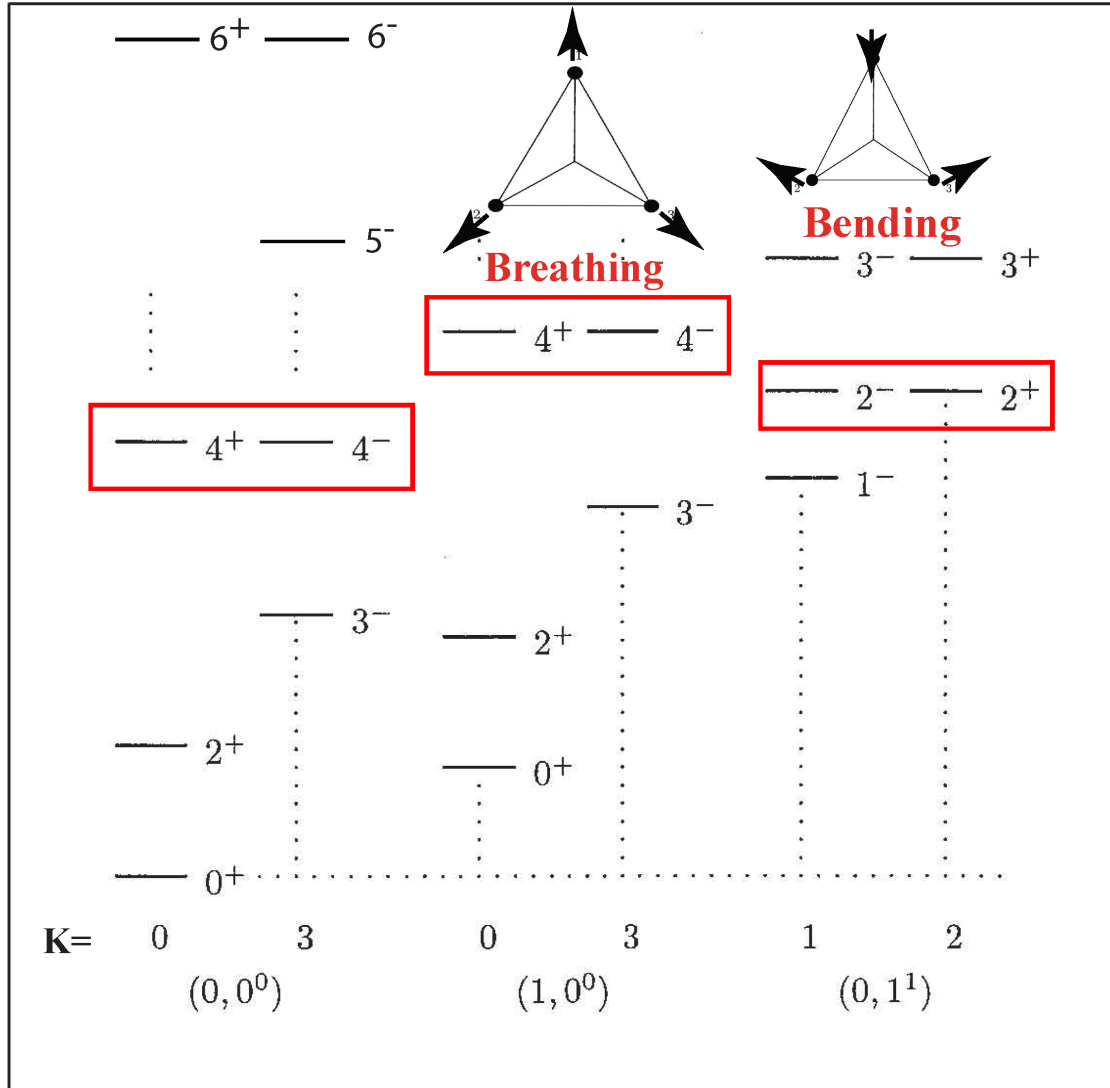


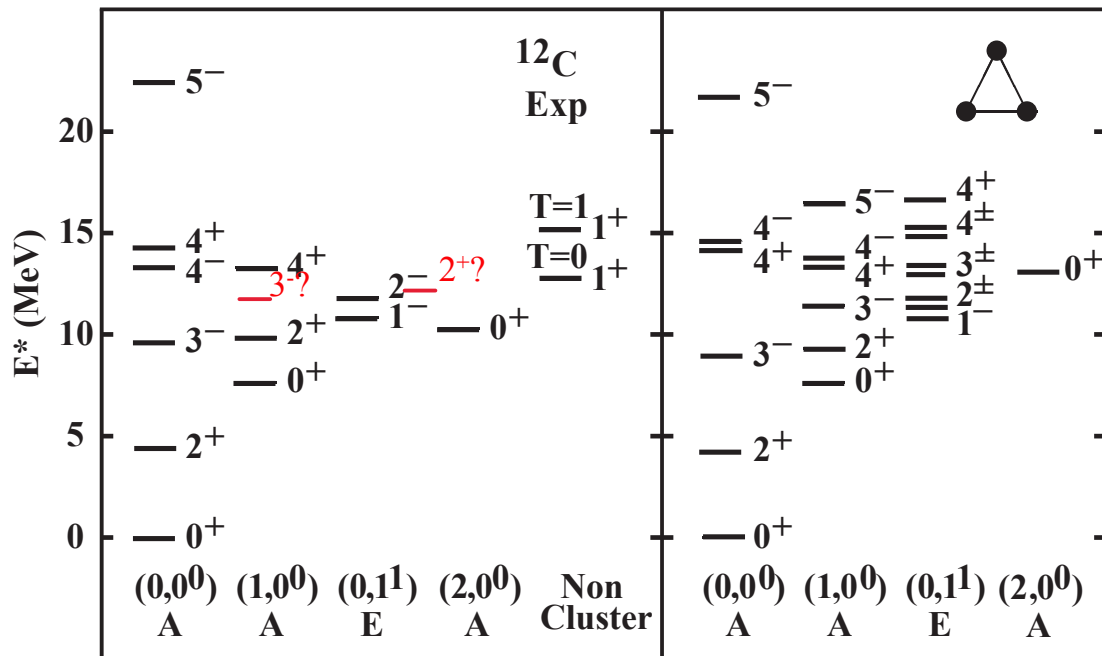
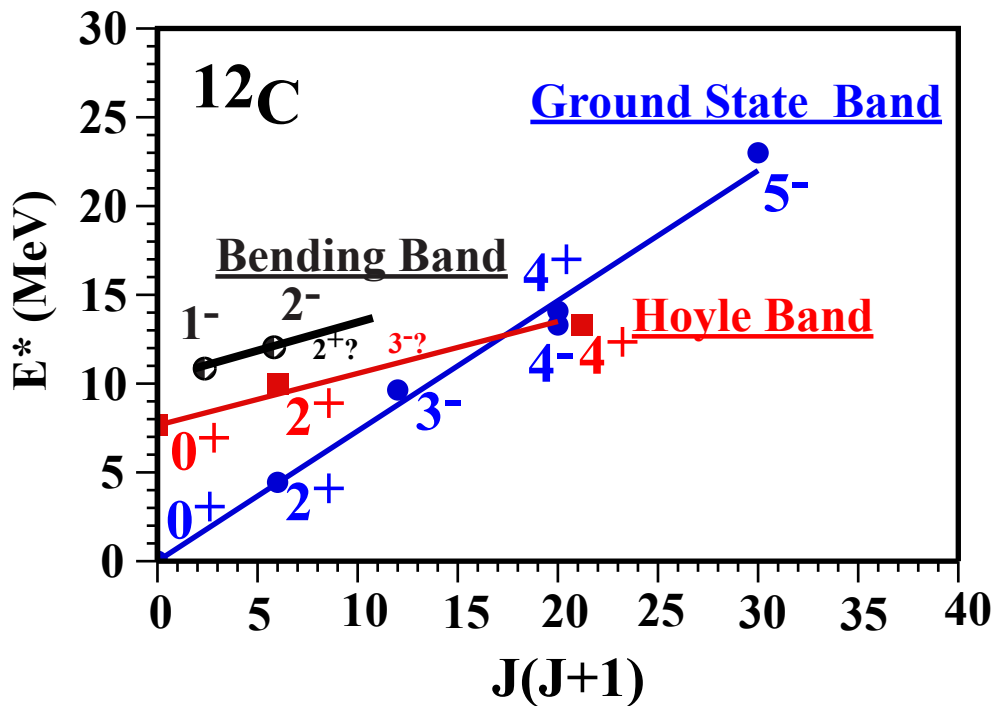
Jacobi Vectors: $\vec{\rho}, \vec{\lambda}$
Oblate Spinning Top: $U(6+1)$
 C_3 point group symmetry
Plus three reflections
Plus horizontal: D_{3h} Symmetry

Rotation-Vibration Spectrum of the Three Alpha Triangular Spinning Top

U(7) Model/ \mathcal{D}_{3h} Symmetry

R. Bijker and F. Iachello; Ann. Phys. **298**(2002)334





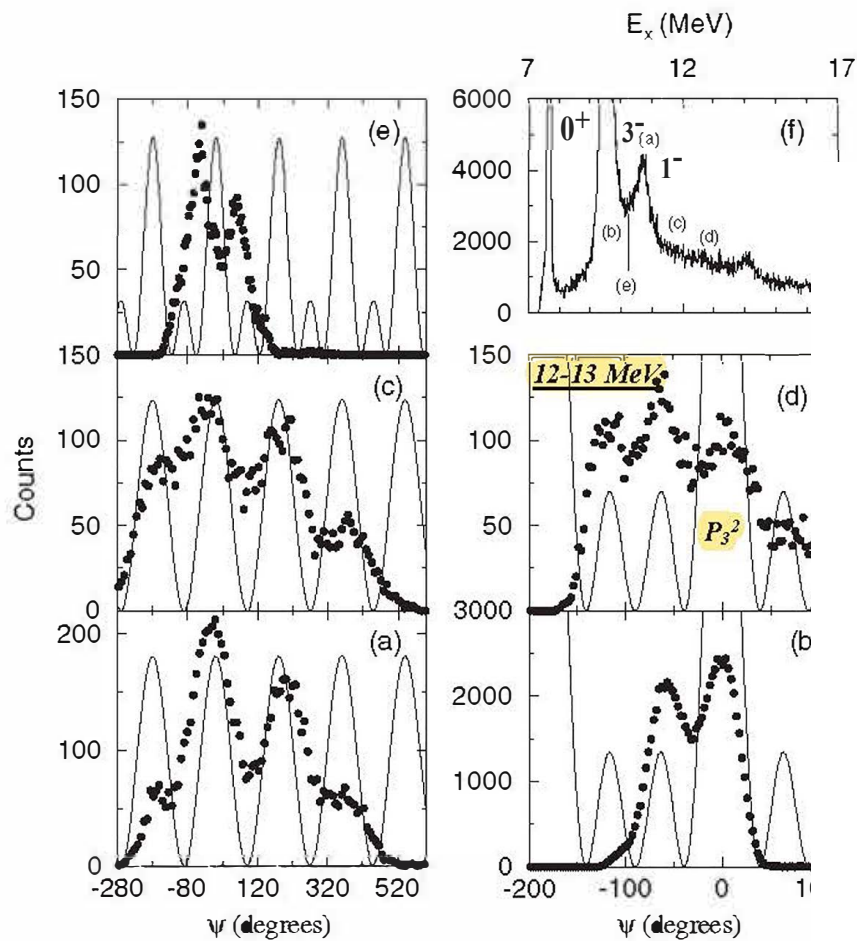
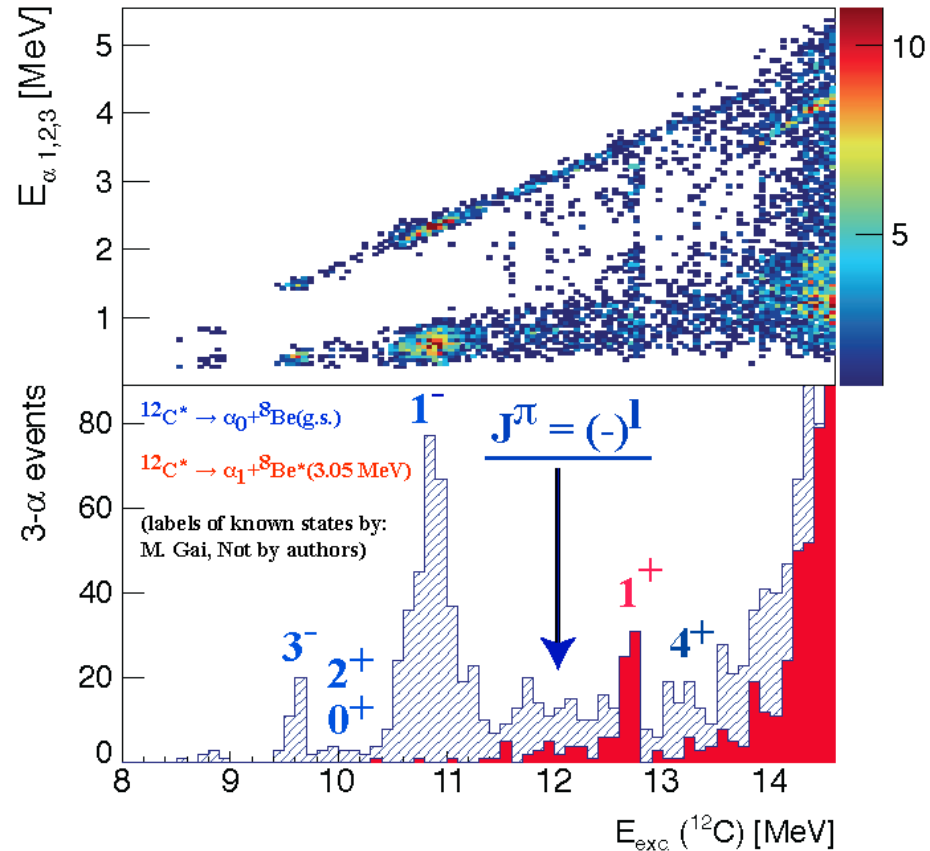


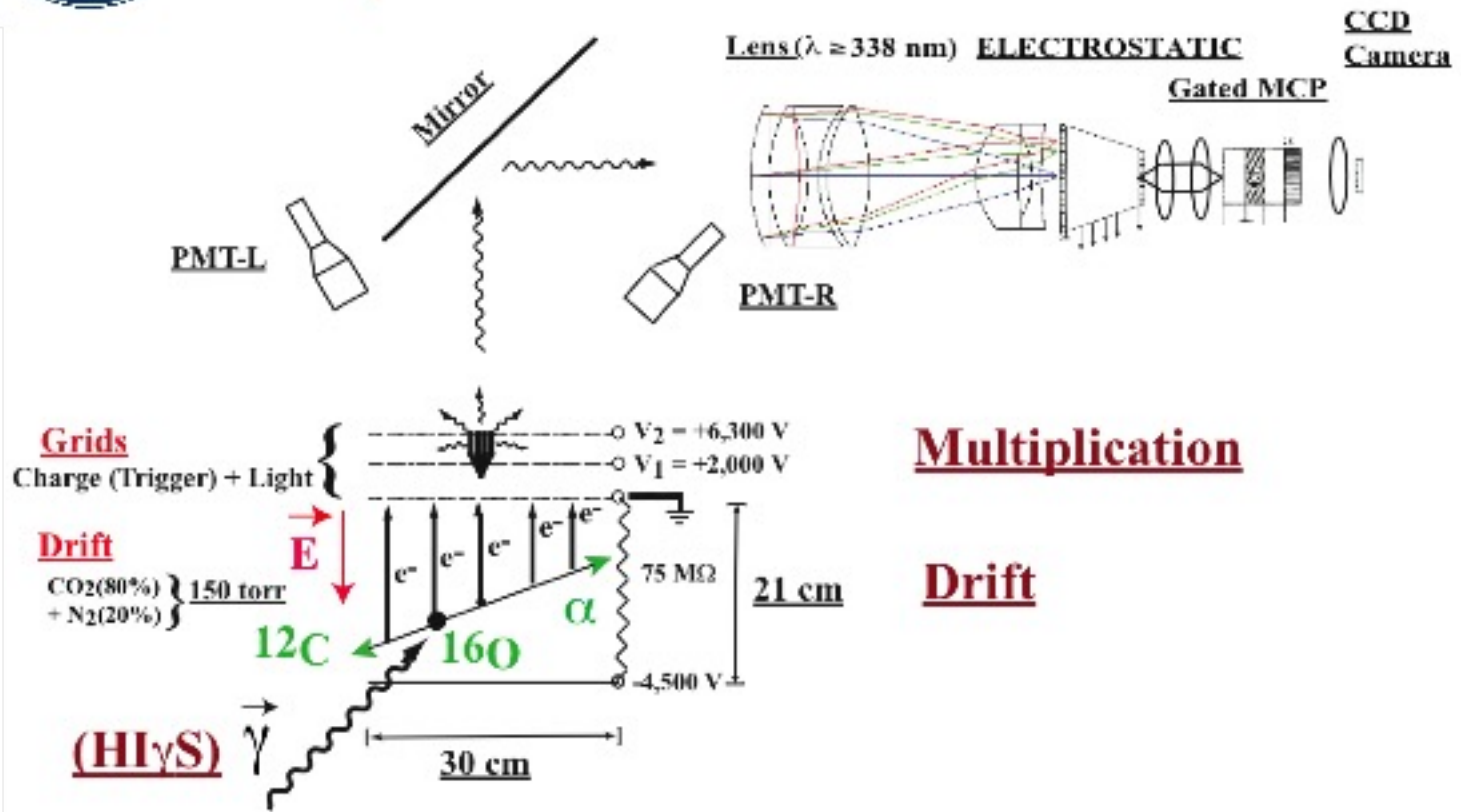
FIG. 5. Angular distributions (circles), panels (a) to (e), portions of the ^{12}C excitation energy spectrum shown in panel (f). The periodicity of the angular distributions are compared with Leger polynomials (solid lines). (a) 1^- state at 10.84 MeV compared with a $|P_1(\cos \psi)|^2$ polynomial, (b) data for the 3^- , 9.64 MeV, state compared with a $|P_3(\cos \psi)|^2$ distribution, (c) and (d) E_x energy intervals 11–12 MeV and 12–13 MeV compared with the functions $|P_1(\cos \psi)|^2$ and $|P_3(\cos \psi)|^2$, respectively. (e) Excitation energy interval between the 9.64 and 10.84 MeV peaks. The data were projected onto the ψ axis at an angle that would correspond to a spin 2 state. The function shown is a corresponding $|P_2(\cos \psi)|^2$ Legendre polynomial.

K. L. Laursen, H. O. U. Fynbo, O. S. Kirsebom, K. S. Madsbøll, and K. Riisager *Eur. Phys. J. A* 52(2016)370.

$^{11}\text{B} + p$: $^{12}\text{C}^*(16.11 \text{ MeV}; 2^+, T=1)$, allowed E1/M1 and E2 - decays to $T=0$ (3α states)



Opto-Electronic Chain



M. Gai *et al.* JINST 5, 12004 (2010)12004
UConn-TUNL-Weizmann-PTB-UCL

O-TPC at HI γ S at TUNL/ Duke



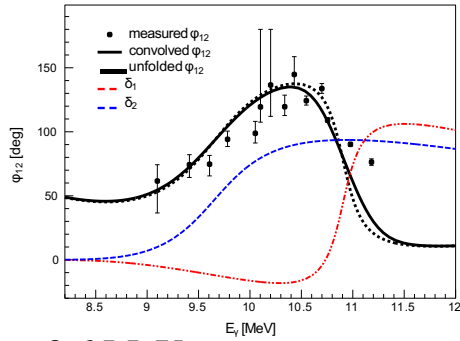
Warsaw eTPC/ 1,000 GET channels



W.R. Zimmerman *et al.*; Phys. Rev. Lett. 110(2013)152502

UConn-HIγS O-TPC

$$\varphi_{12} = \delta_2 - \delta_1 + \arctan(\eta/2)$$



9.6 MeV

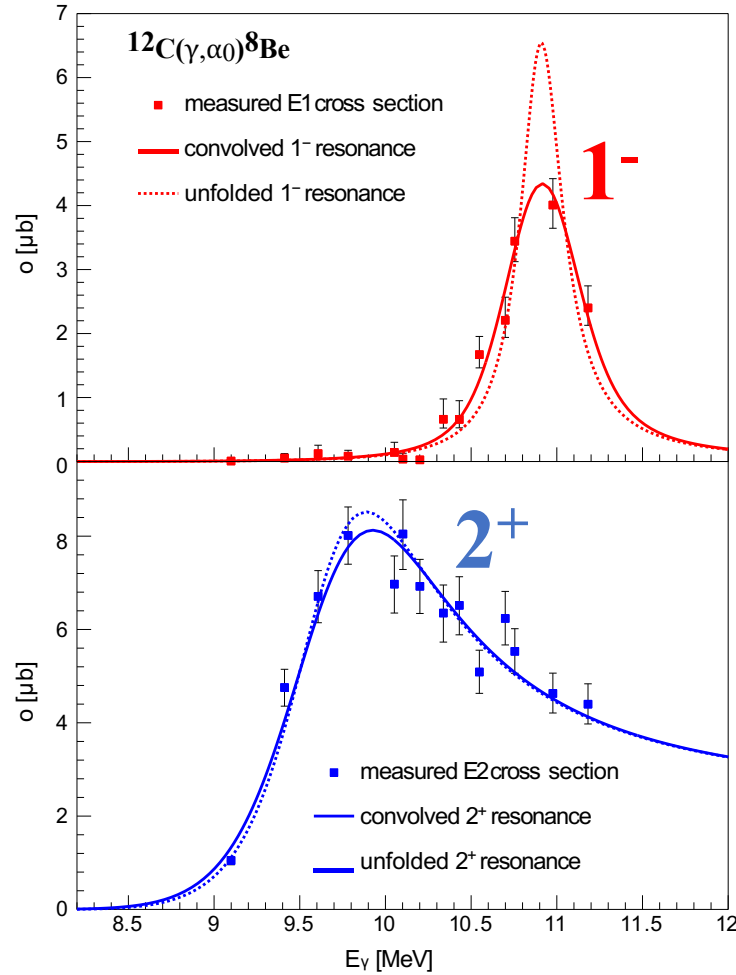
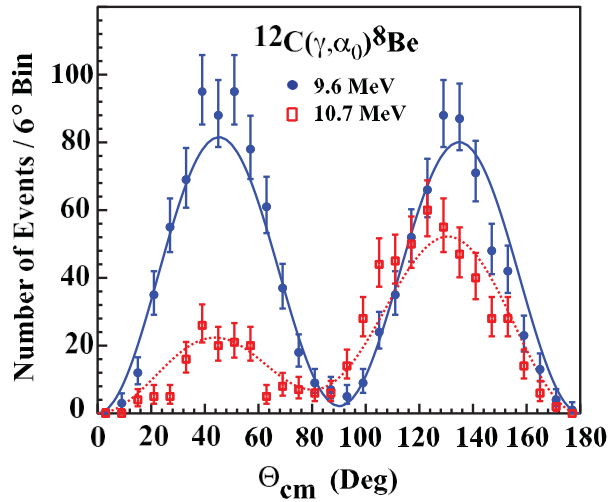
10.7 MeV

$$E2/(E1+E2) = 0.97 \pm 0.02$$

$$0.71 \pm 0.05$$

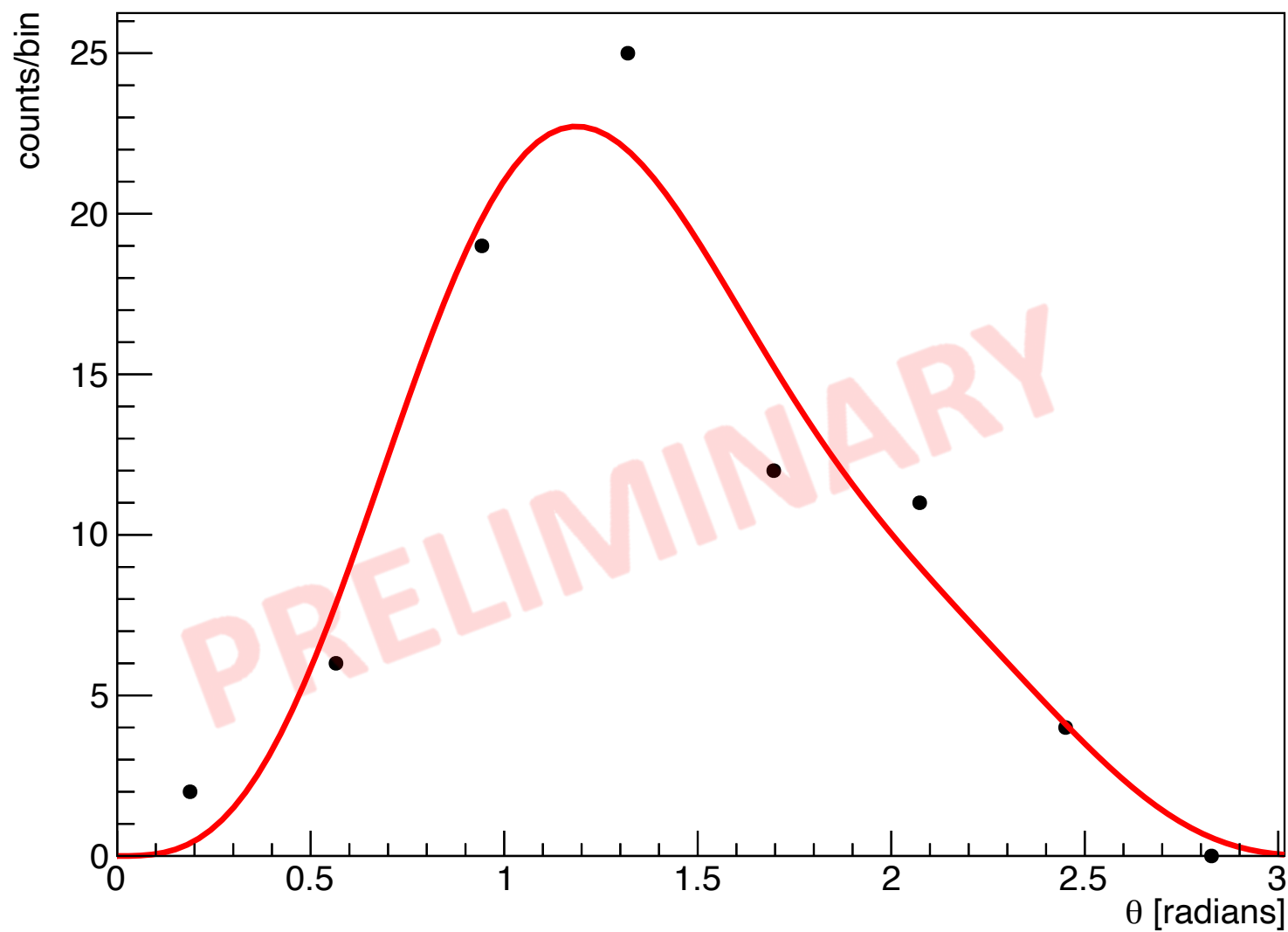
$$\varphi_{12} = 80 \pm 6^\circ$$

$$132 \pm 5^\circ$$



$^{12}\text{C}(\gamma, \alpha_0)^8\text{Be}(\text{g.s.}) \quad \text{E1} + \text{E2}$

$E_\gamma = 13.1 \text{ [MeV]}$



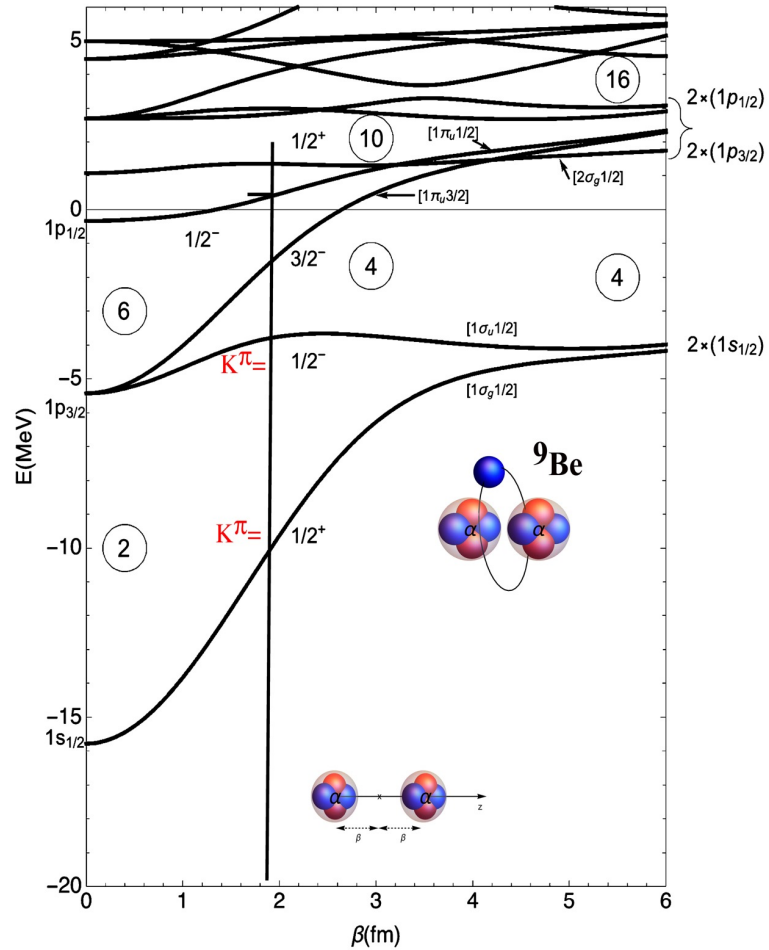


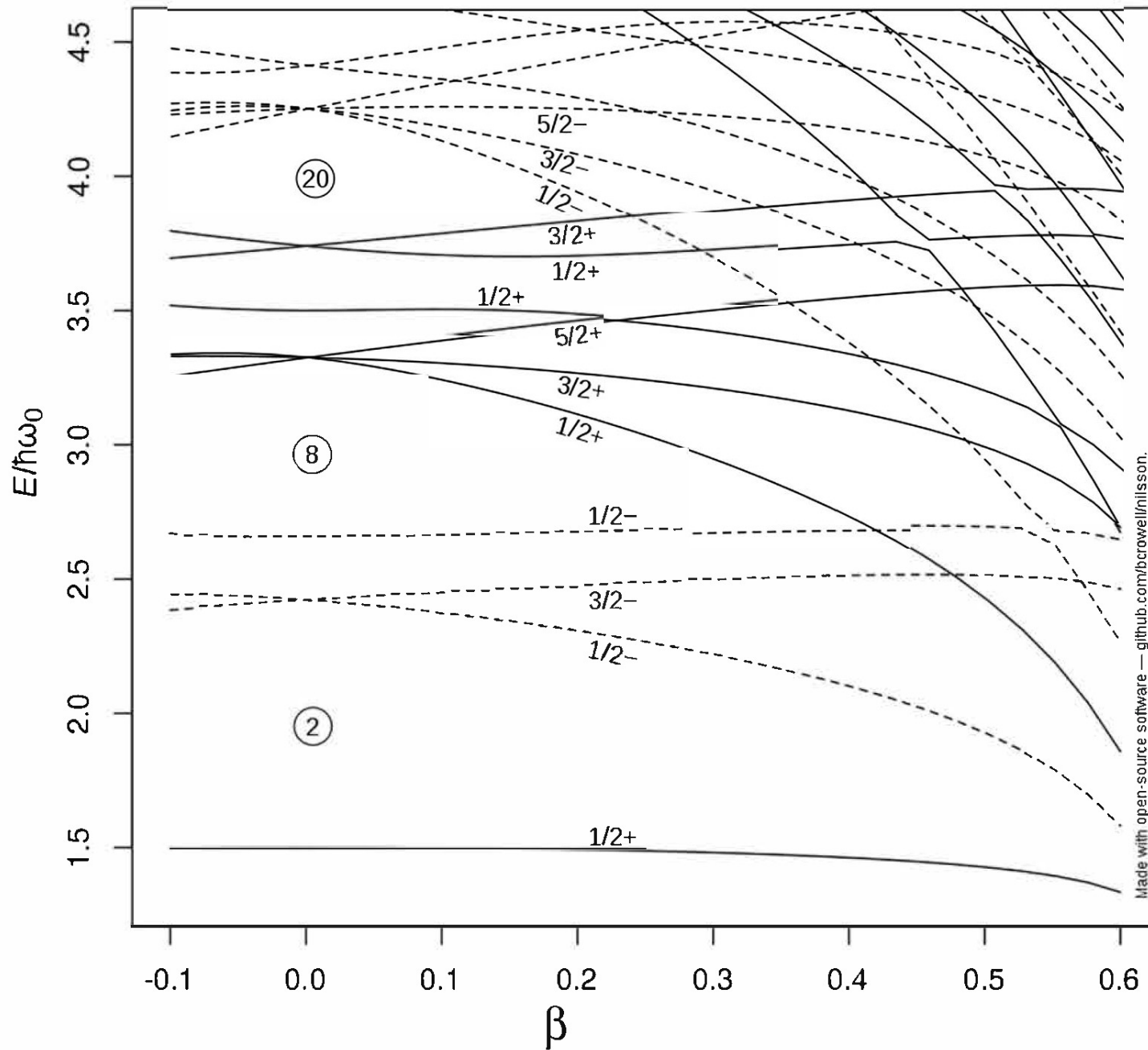
Fig. 5. Energy levels ϵ_Ω in a potential with $V_0 = 20$ MeV, $V_{s_0} = 22$ MeVfm 2 and $\alpha = 0.1115$ fm $^{-2}$, appropriate to ${}^9\text{Be}$.

Table 5

Intrinsic energies in ${}^9\text{Be}$ at
 $\beta = 1.82$ fm.

State $\Omega \boxtimes K^P$	ϵ_Ω (MeV)
$3/2^-$	-1.78
$1/2^-$	+0.32
$1/2^+$	+1.35

The Nilsson Model



Radiative Width of Molecular-Cluster States

Yoram Alhassid and Moshe Gai

A. W. Wright Nuclear Structure Laboratory, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06511

and

George F. Bertsch

Cyclotron Laboratory, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823

(Received 5 August 1982)

Molecular states are characterized by enhanced electromagnetic deexcitations of many different multipolarities. The expected enhancement of $E1$, $E2$, and $E3$ transitions is examined by deriving molecular sum rules for radiative deexcitation widths and via a dimensionality approach. The enhancement of the $E1$ transitions is the most striking.

PACS numbers: 21.60.Gx, 23.20.Ck, 25.40.Lw

"Molecular shape, when expanded in spherical harmonics, require substantial higher order terms": (Enhanced $E1$, $E2$, $E3$, $E4$...)

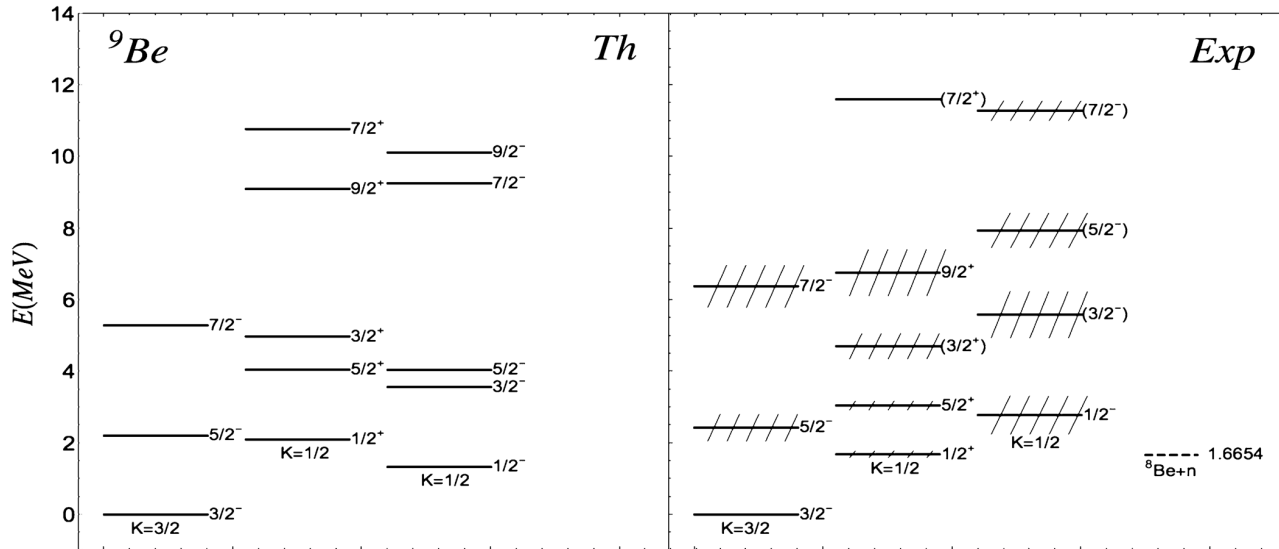


Fig. 7. Comparison between the cluster spectrum in CSM and the experimental spectrum of ${}^9\text{Be}$ [50]. The dashed region is given by the width of the states.

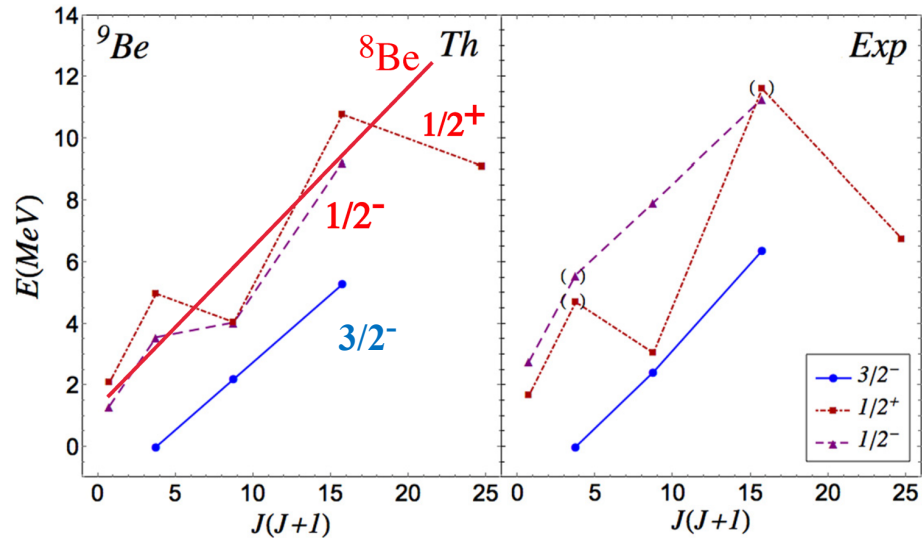
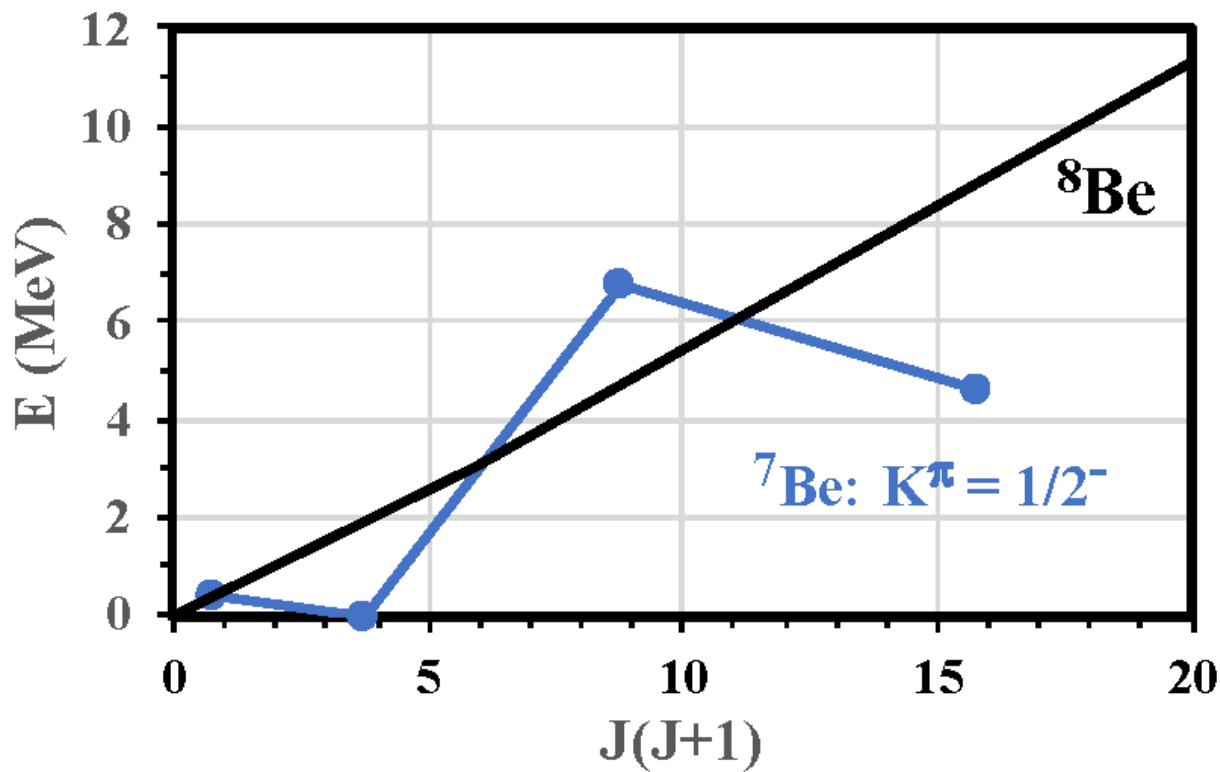


Fig. 8. Observed rotational bands in ${}^9\text{Be}$.



S.P. Pandya,
Phys. Rev. 103, 956 (1956)

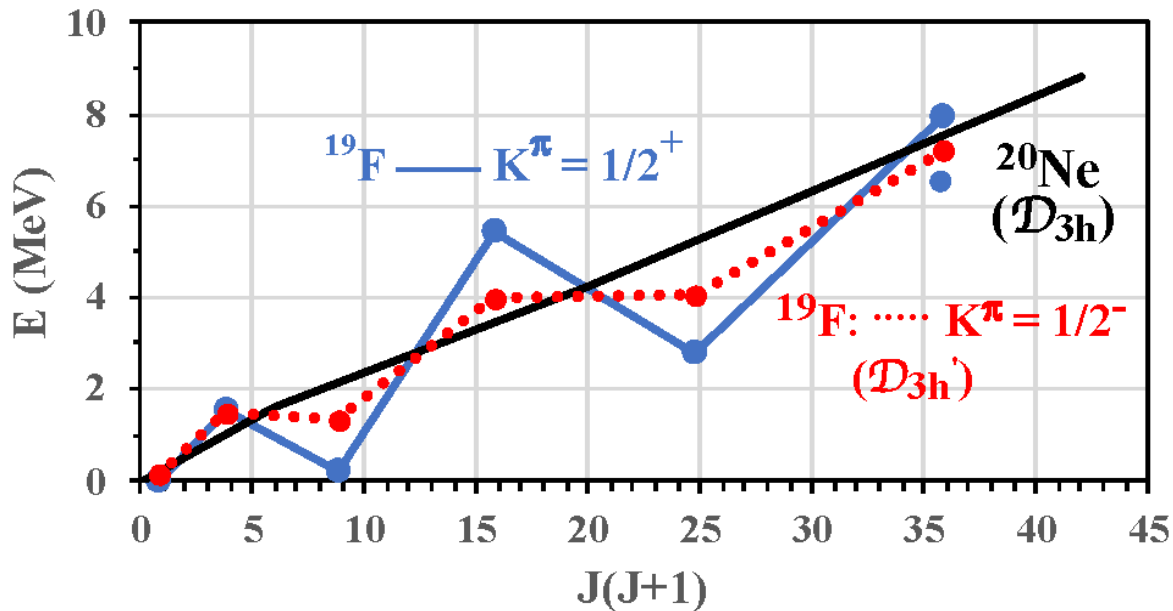
Relationship between:
P-P and P-H m.e.

Valid in jj coupling scheme
 ^{38}Cl ($Z=17$) and ^{40}K ($Z=19$)

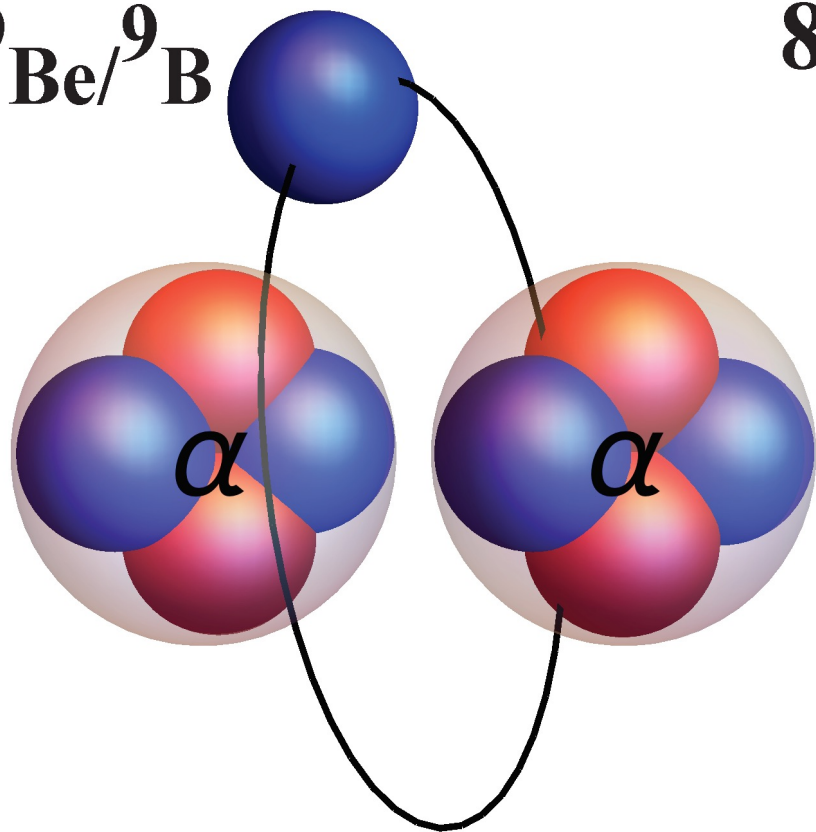
P-h Symmetry in CSM??

$^7\text{Be} - ^9\text{Be}$

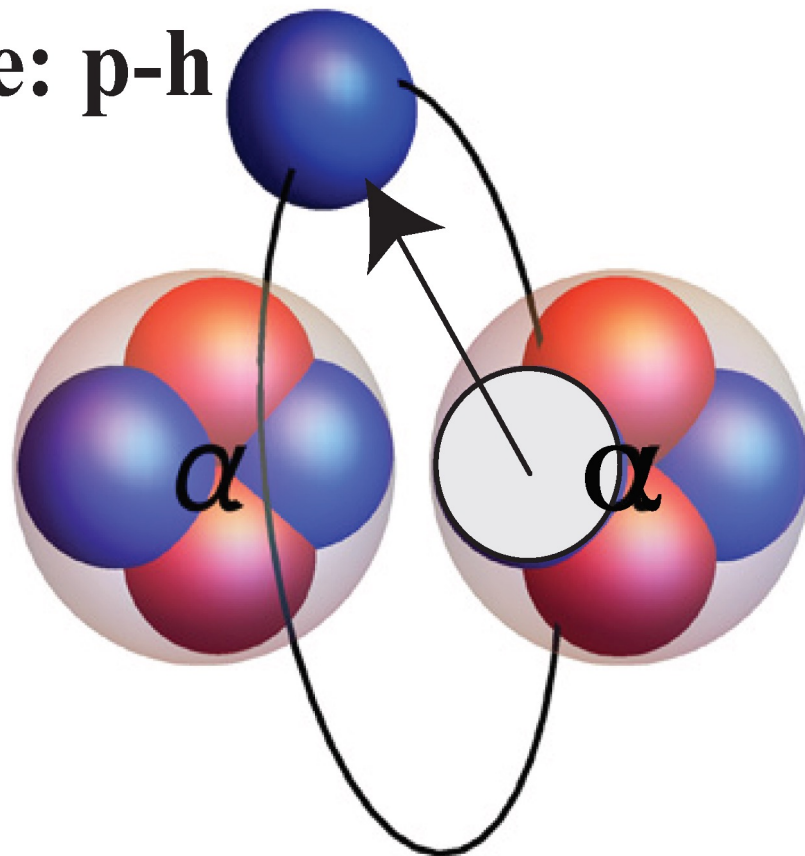
$^{19}\text{F} - ^{21}\text{Na}$ (\mathcal{D}_{3h})



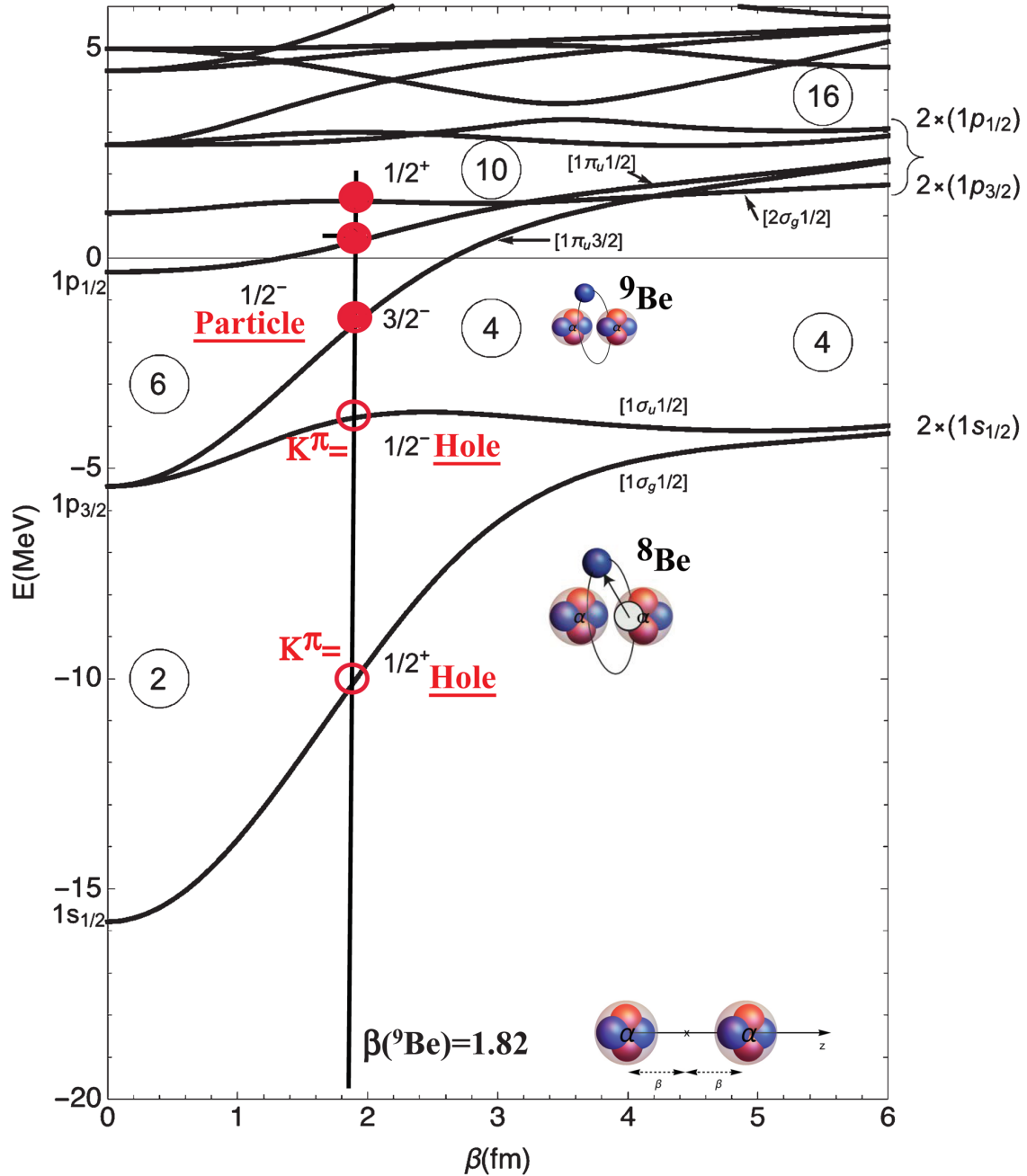
${}^9\text{Be}/{}^9\text{B}$

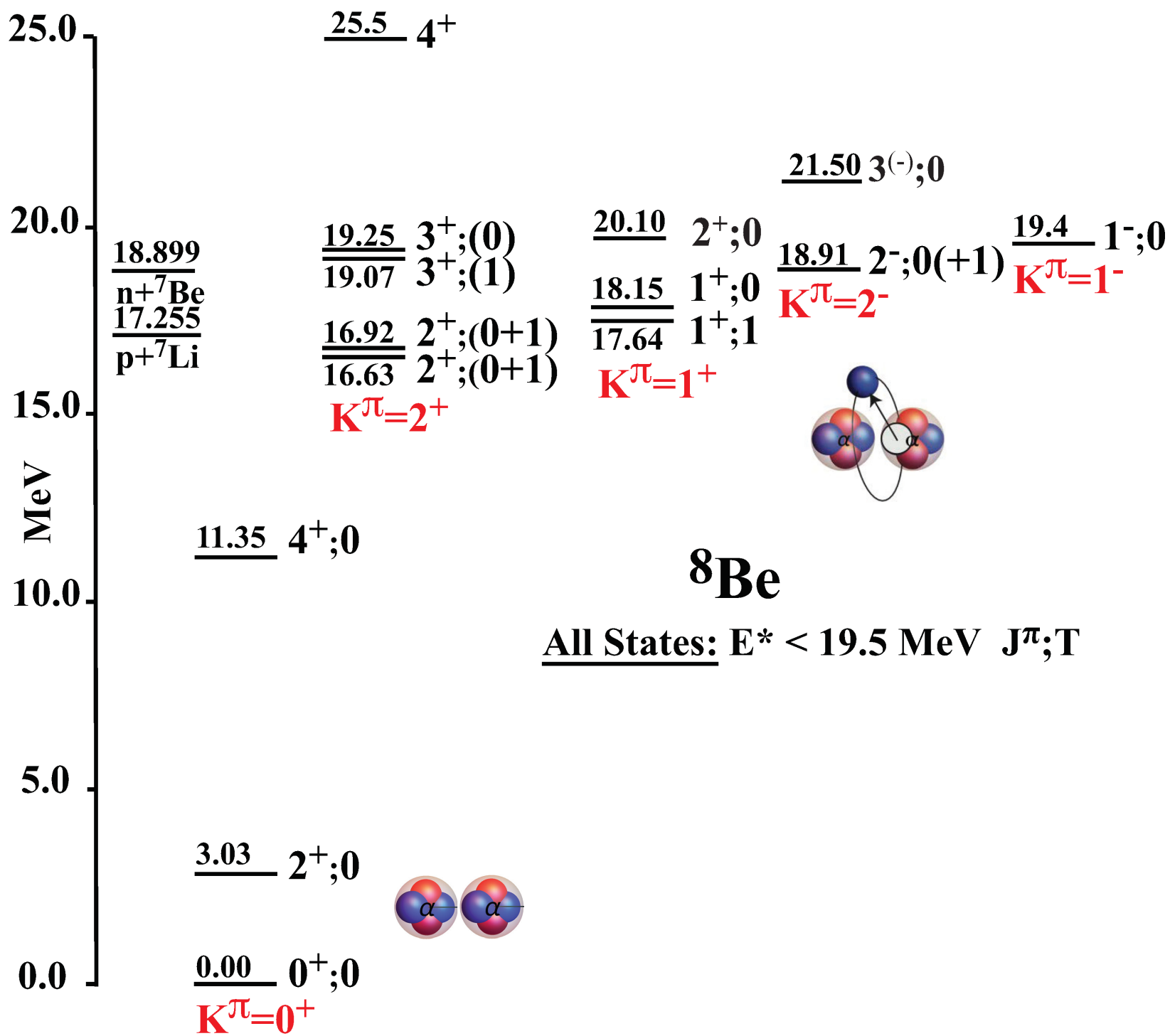


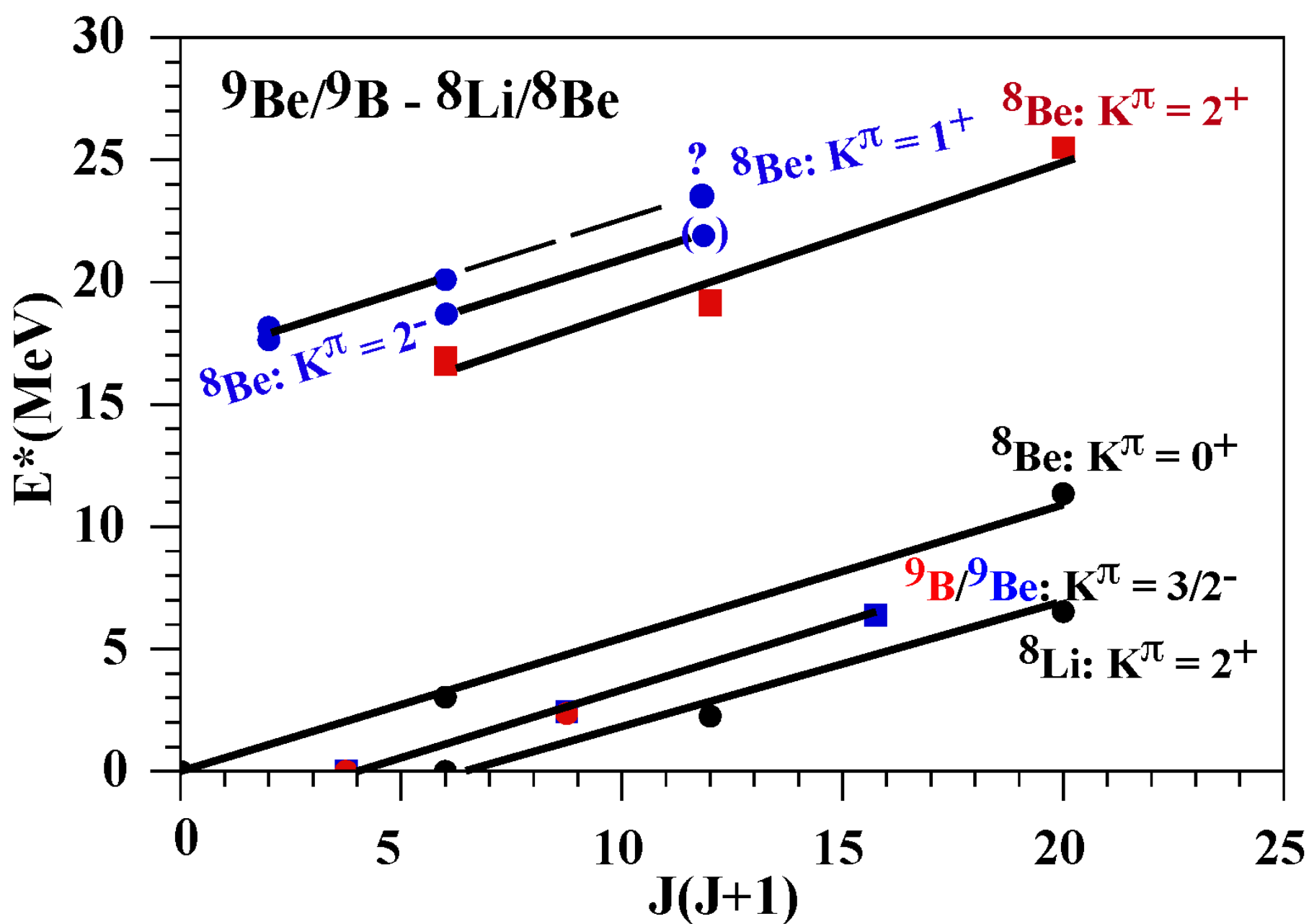
${}^8\text{Be}$: p-h



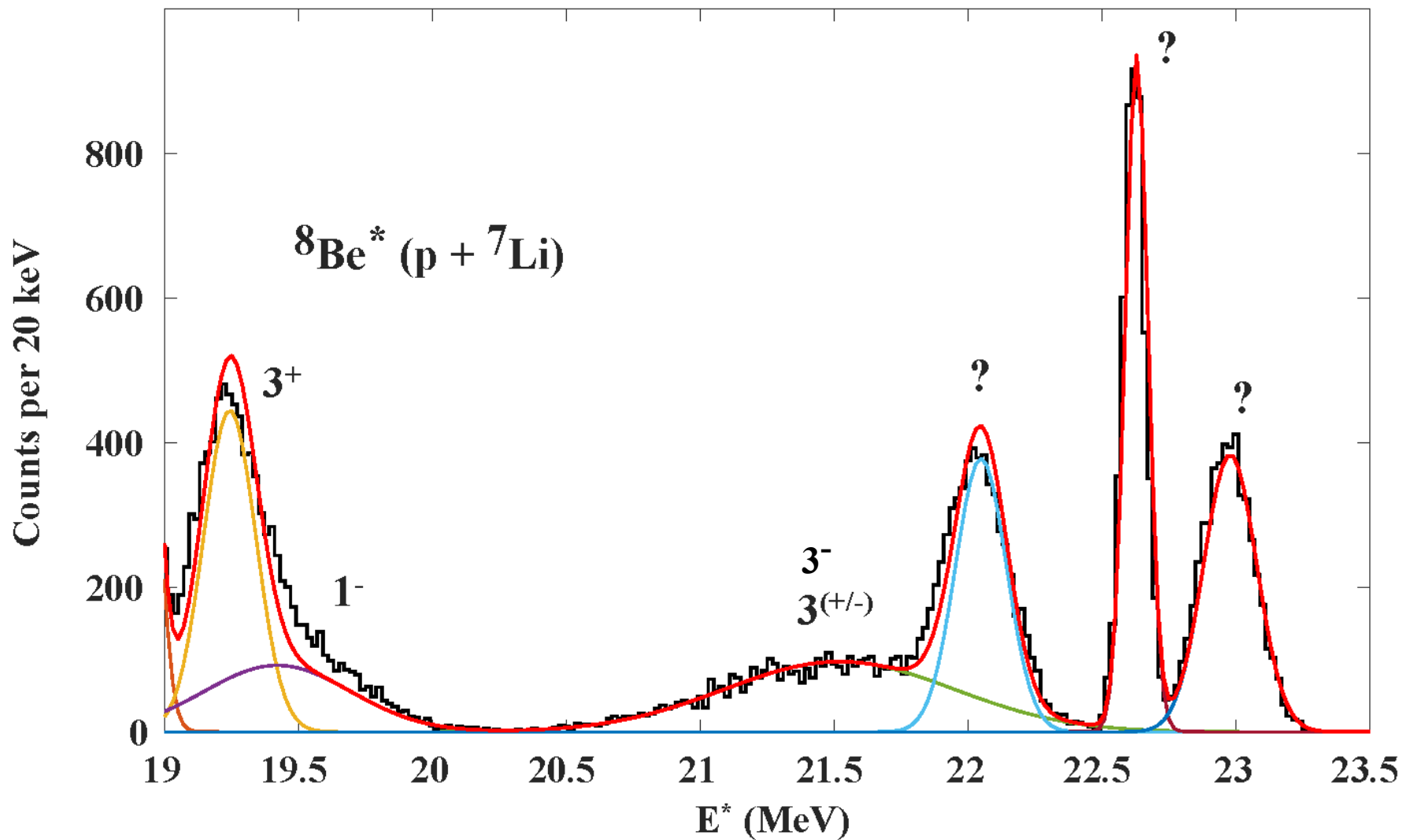
(The Cluster Shell Model)







Philip R. Page, R-Matrix Analysis: ${}^8\text{Be}^*(21.5 \text{ MeV})$ is a 3-
 Phys. Rev. C 72, 054312 (2005).



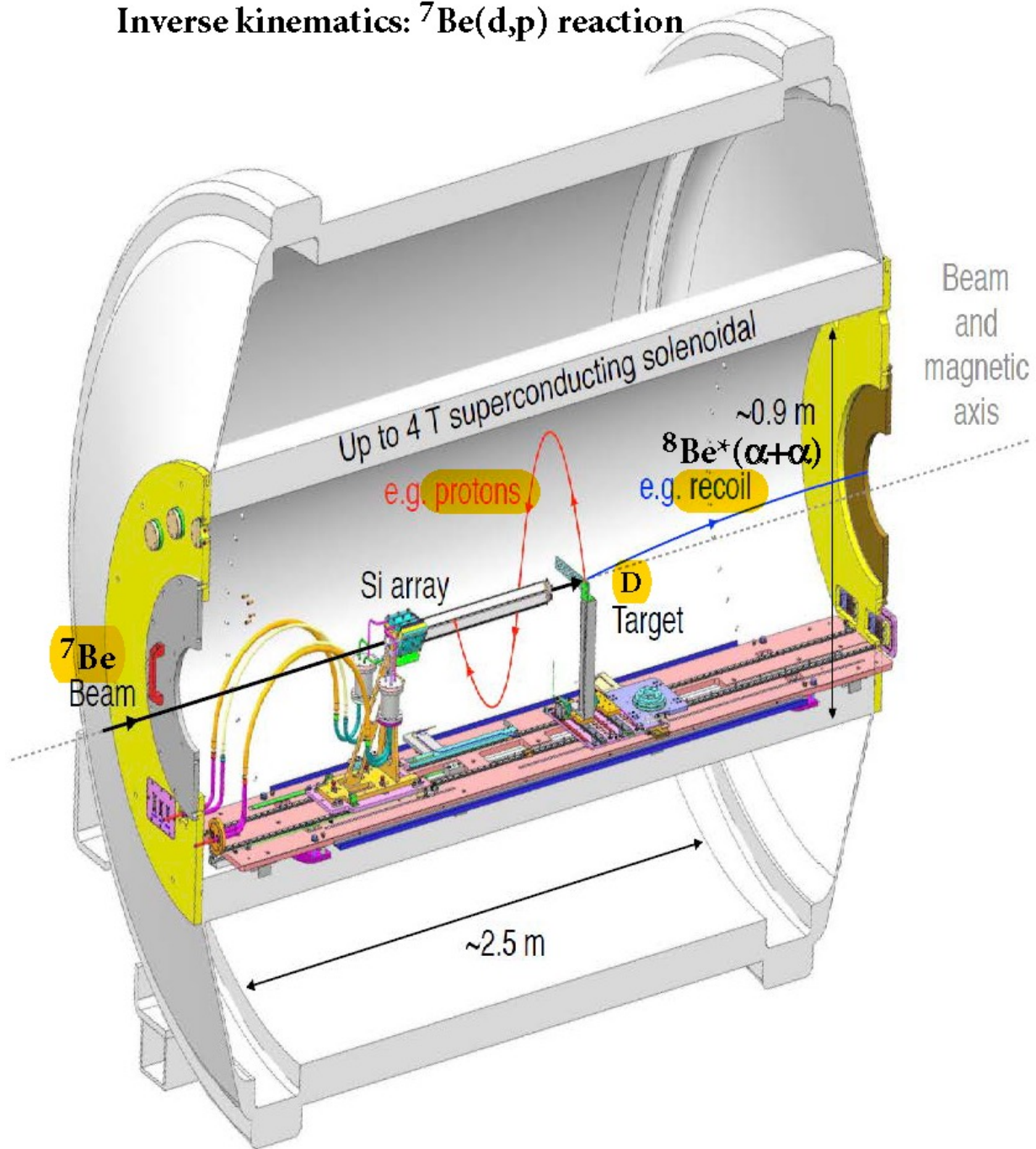
HIE-ISOLDE Experiment: IS692

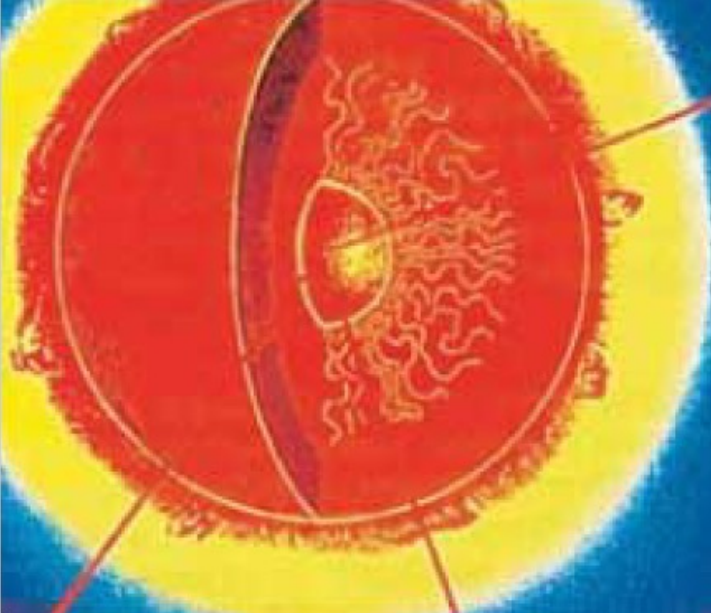
ISOLDE Solenoidal Spectrometer (ISS)



ISOLDE Solenoidal Spectrometer (ISS)

Inverse kinematics: ${}^7\text{Be}(d,p)$ reaction





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Conclusions

1. **ACM New paradigm for cluster states (even-even).**
2. **CSM New paradigm for molecular orbits of s.p. (odd-mass)**

Theoretical Motivations:

3. **Phenomenology of hole states: ${}^7\text{Be}$, ${}^{19}\text{F}$.**
4. **Phenomenology of p-h state: ${}^8\text{Be}$**