


# Collective motion in nuclei: a journey across Italy between theory and experiments


**Maria Colonna**


 *Laboratori Nazionali del Sud (Catania)*

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*University of Milano*  
*Physics Department*

Multifaceted aspects of  
collaborative research on nuclear structure  
at UNIMI and INFN-MI

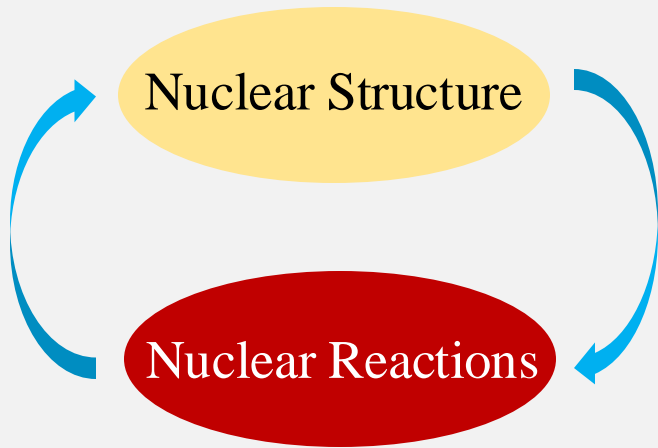
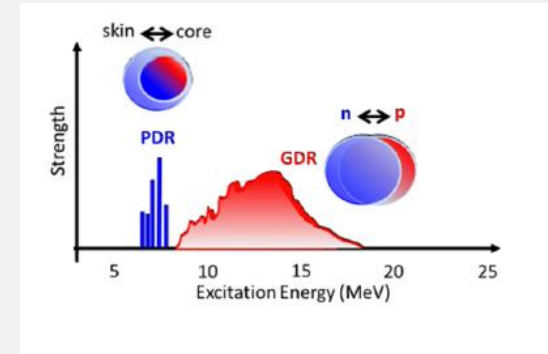
 UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI MILANO

  
Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare



**Celebrating Franco's, Gianluca's and Silvia's 60th birthday**

- The nuclear many-body problem: a challenging interplay between single-particle and collective effects



Structure models  
Ex: HF, HFB, RPA, QRPA,...



Corresponding **time-dependent approaches**  
Ex: TDHF, TDHFB,...



**Semi-classical** methods  
Ex: Vlasov, BUU, BNV,...

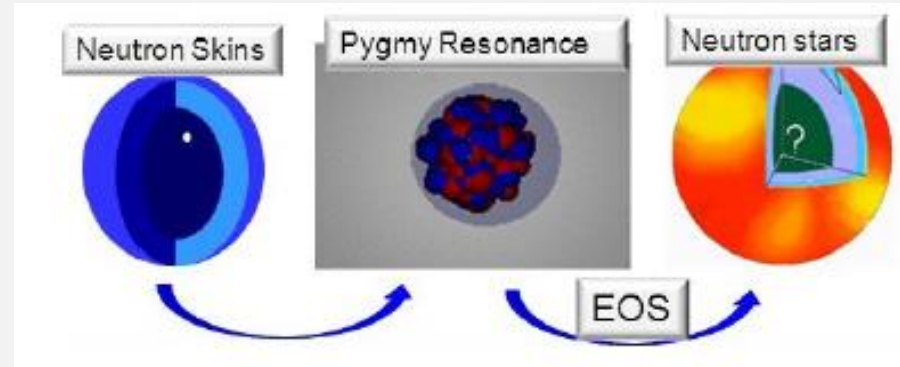
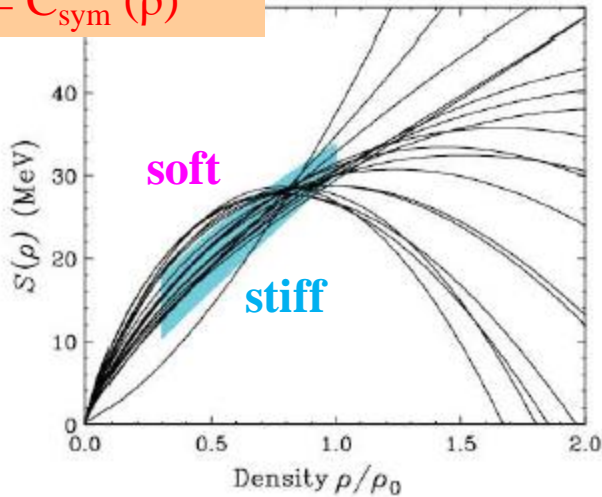
➡ (beyond) mean-field approaches based on the use of **effective interactions** ➔  
**Energy Density Functionals** ➔ **EOS**

- The nuclear matter EOS: a *crucial ingredient* for
  - nuclear structure
  - Heavy Ion Collisions dynamics
  - modeling of compact stellar objects and GW emission signals

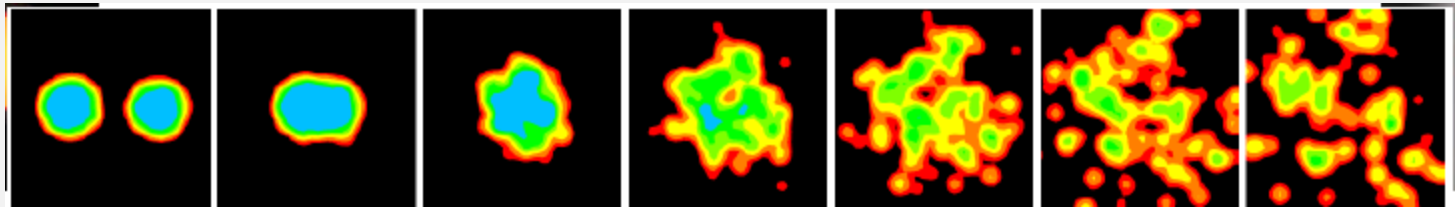
$$E/A(\rho, \delta) = E/A(\rho, \delta=0) + S(\rho)\delta^2 + O(\delta^4)$$

$$\delta = \frac{\rho_n - \rho_p}{\rho}$$

Symmetry Energy  
 $S(\rho) = C_{\text{sym}}(\rho)$



*Femto-nova explosion created by heavy ion collisions !*

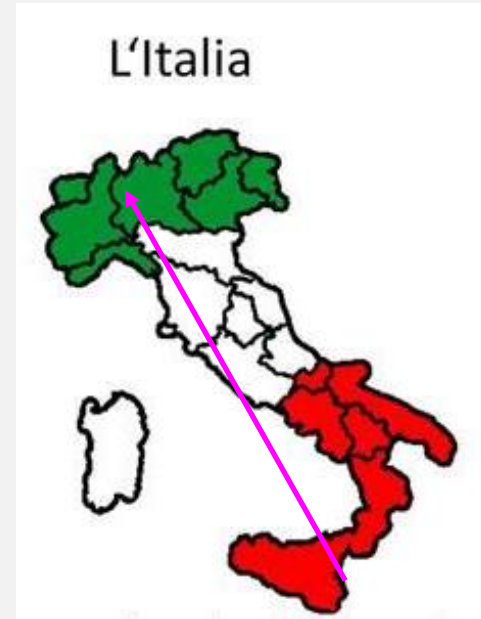


from A. Ono

- Interesting connections between Milano and Catania groups !

➔ **Collective motion** in nuclei:

- a fascinating phenomenon at the borderline between *nuclear structure* and *reaction dynamics*
- direct link with global features of the *nuclear effective interaction* and **EOS** (→ symmetry energy)



Joint **INFN** Theory Project



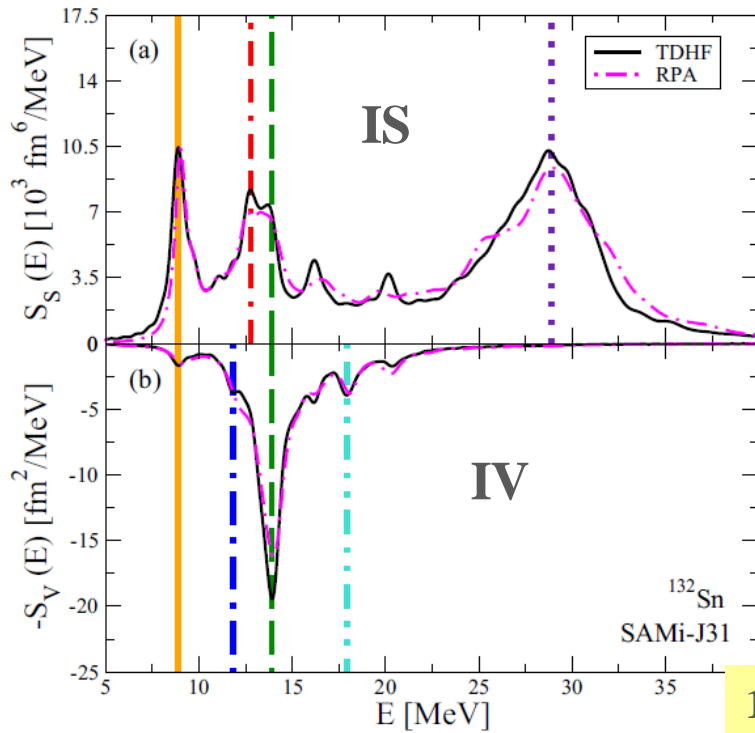
● Collaboration with  
Milano's experimental group

➔ experiments performed at LNL

...but also in **ENSAR2** and **EURO-LABS** !

<https://institucional.us.es/theo4exp/>

# ● Strength function of the dipole response



PHYSICAL REVIEW C **99**, 054314 (2019)

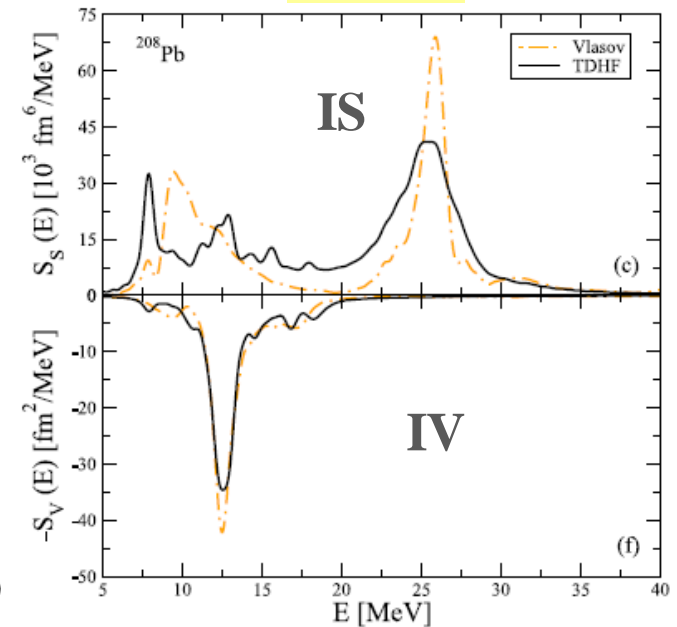
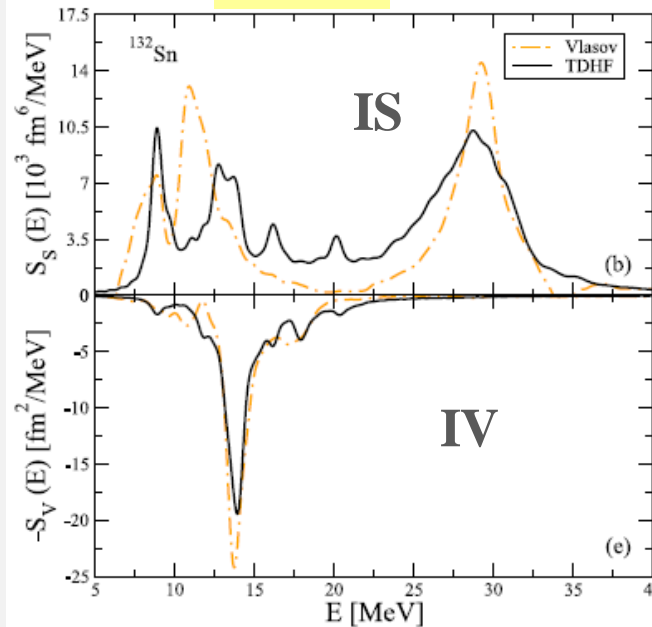
Interplay between low-lying isoscalar and isovector dipole modes: A comparative analysis between semiclassical and quantum approaches

S. Burrello,<sup>1</sup> M. Colonna,<sup>1</sup> G. Colò,<sup>2,3</sup> D. Lacroix,<sup>4</sup> X. Roca-Maza,<sup>2,3</sup> G. Scamps,<sup>5,6</sup> and H. Zheng<sup>1,7</sup>

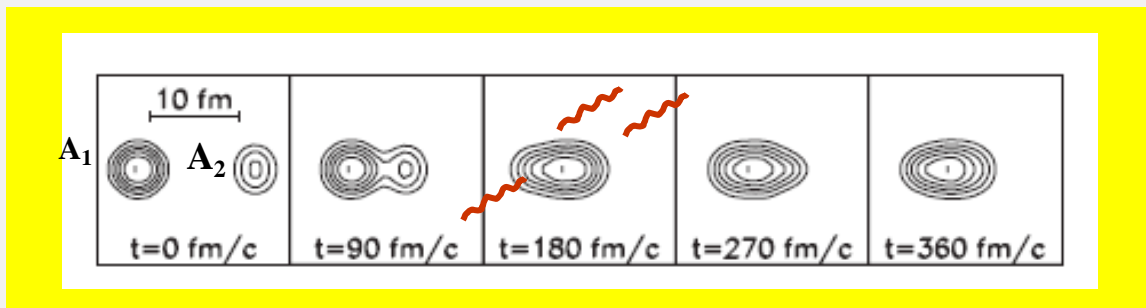
**$^{132}\text{Sn}$**

**$^{208}\text{Pb}$**

**Semi-classical (Vlasov)** approaches capture the main features of **ISGDR** and **IVGDR**



• More than giant.. 'dipolone' → Dipole excitations in heavy ion reactions



**TDHF  
calculations**

Simenel et al,  
PRC 76, 024609 (2007)

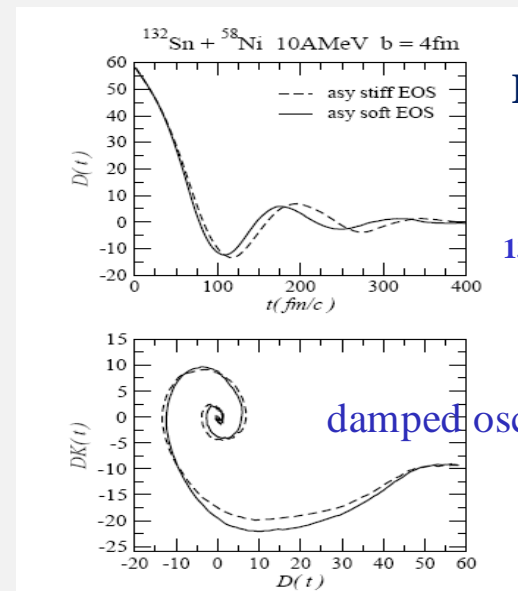
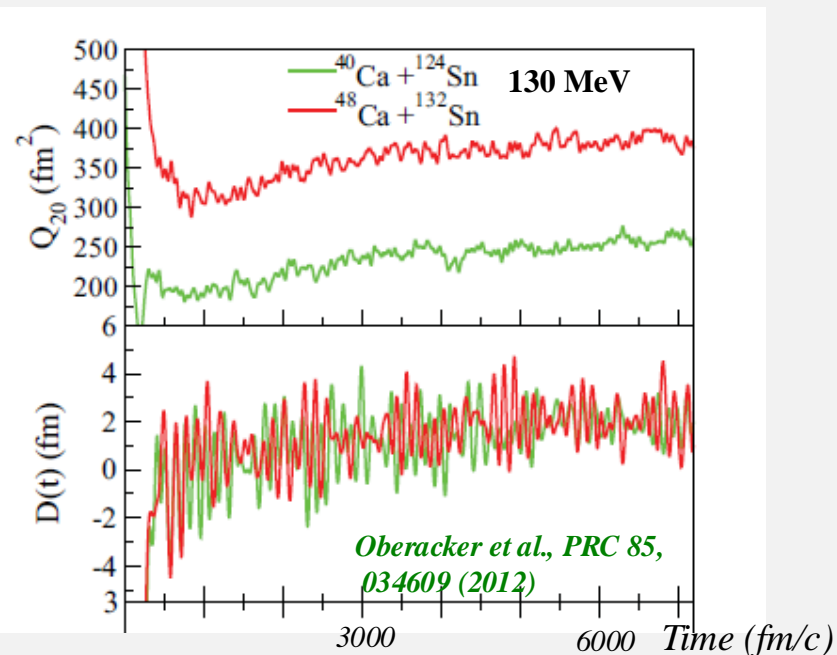
**Initial Dipole**    **D(t) : brems. dipole radiation**    **Compound: stat. GDR**

If  $N_1/Z_1 \neq N_2/Z_2$

$$D(t) \equiv \frac{NZ}{A} [X_p(t) - X_n(t)] \rightarrow X_{p,n} \equiv \frac{1}{Z,N} \sum x_i^{p,n}$$

+ 2-body  
collisional damping

→ Relative motion of neutron and proton centers of mass



**BNV calculations**

$^{132}\text{Sn} + ^{58}\text{Ni}$ ,  $D_0 = 45 \text{ fm}$   
 $E/A = 10 \text{ MeV}$

damped oscillations

C.Rizzo et al.,  
PRC 83, 014604 (2011)



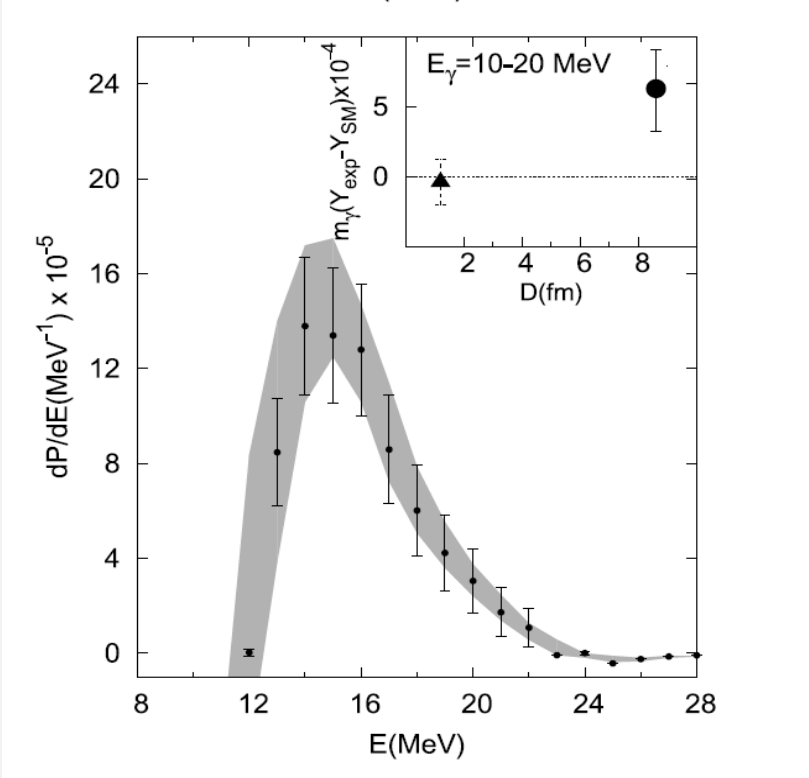
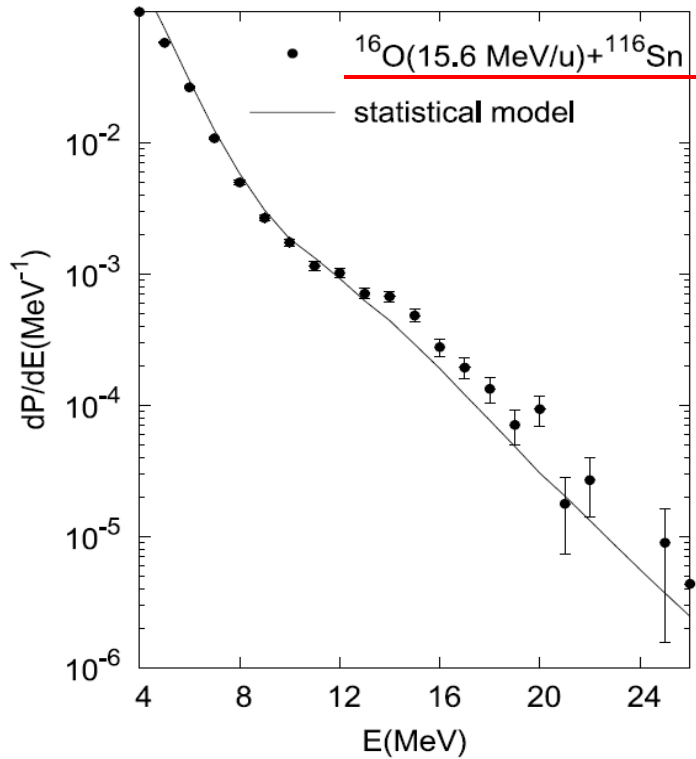
● LNL experiment  
with GARFIELD + HECTOR

**(DD)**

Excitation of the dynamical dipole in the charge asymmetric reaction  $^{16}\text{O} + ^{116}\text{Sn}$

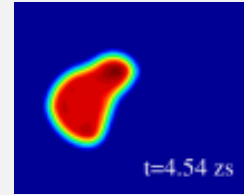
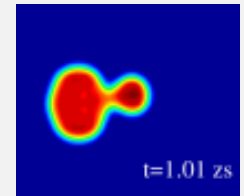
A. Corsi<sup>a,b</sup>, O. Wieland<sup>b</sup>, V.L. Kravchuk<sup>c</sup>, A. Bracco<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Camera<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, G. Benzoni<sup>b</sup>, N. Blasi<sup>b</sup>, S. Brambilla<sup>b</sup>, F.C.L. Crespi<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Giussani<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Leoni<sup>a,b</sup>, B. Million<sup>b</sup>, D. Montanari<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Moroni<sup>a,b</sup>, F. Gramegna<sup>c</sup>, A. Lanchais<sup>c</sup>, P. Mastinu<sup>c</sup>, M. Brekiesz<sup>d</sup>, M. Kmiecik<sup>d</sup>, A. Maj<sup>d</sup>, M. Bruno<sup>e,f</sup>, M. D'Agostino<sup>e,f</sup>, E. Geraci<sup>i,j</sup>, G. Vannini<sup>e,f</sup>, S. Barlini<sup>g</sup>, G. Casini<sup>g</sup>, M. Chiari<sup>g</sup>, A. Nannini<sup>g</sup>, A. Ordine<sup>h</sup>, M. Di Toro<sup>i,j</sup>, C. Rizzo<sup>i,j</sup>, M. Colonna<sup>i,j</sup>, V. Baran<sup>k</sup>

$^{16}\text{O} + ^{116}\text{Sn}$  ( $D_0 = 8.6$  fm)  
 $E/A = 8.1, 15.6$  MeV/u



# Measurement of dynamical dipole $\gamma$ -ray emission in the $N/Z$ -asymmetric fusion reaction $^{16}\text{O} + ^{116}\text{Sn}$ at 12 MeV/nucleon

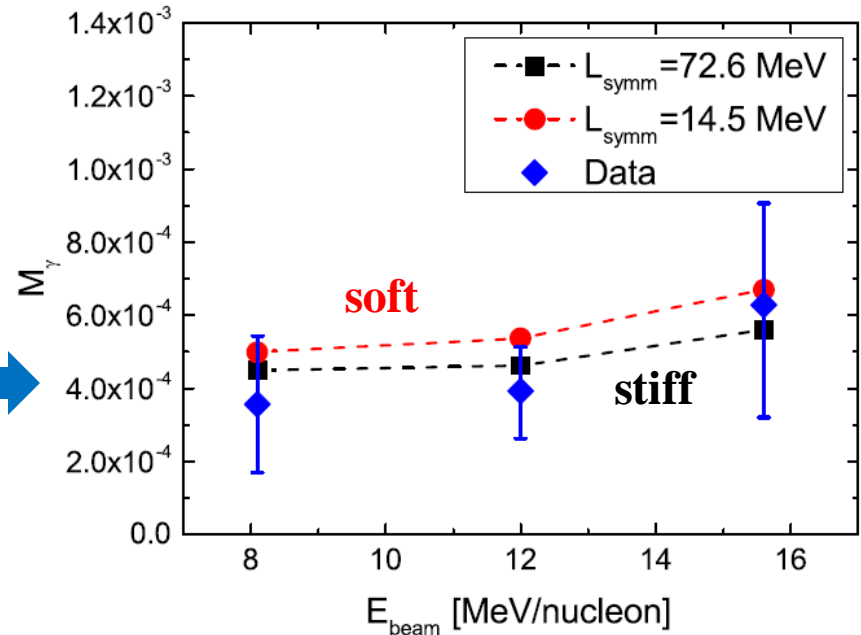
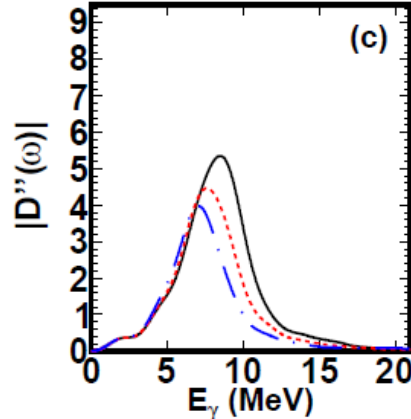
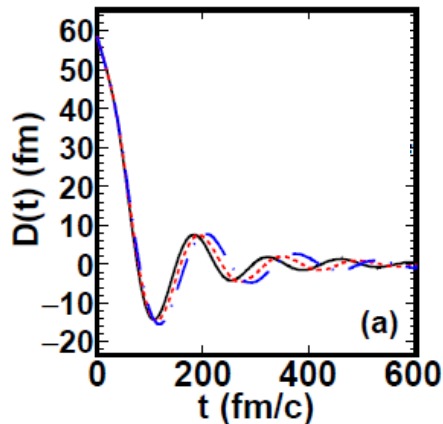
A. Giaz,<sup>1,\*</sup> A. Corsi,<sup>1,†</sup> S. Barlini,<sup>6</sup> V. L. Kravchuk,<sup>3,‡</sup> O. Wieland,<sup>2</sup> M. Colonna,<sup>8</sup> F. Camera,<sup>1</sup> A. Bracco,<sup>1</sup> R. Alba,<sup>8</sup> G. Baiocco,<sup>5,§</sup> L. Bardelli,<sup>6</sup> G. Benzoni,<sup>2</sup> M. Bini,<sup>6</sup> N. Blasi,<sup>2</sup> S. Brambilla,<sup>2</sup> M. Bruno,<sup>5</sup> G. Casini,<sup>10</sup> M. Ciemala,<sup>4</sup> M. Cinausero,<sup>3</sup> F. C. L. Crespi,<sup>1</sup> M. D'Agostino,<sup>5</sup> M. Degerlier,<sup>3,||</sup> M. Di Toro,<sup>9</sup> F. Gramegna,<sup>3</sup> M. Kmiecik,<sup>4</sup> S. Leoni,<sup>1</sup> C. Maiolino,<sup>8</sup> A. Maj,<sup>4</sup> T. Marchi,<sup>3</sup> K. Mazurek,<sup>4</sup> S. Myalski,<sup>4</sup> B. Million,<sup>2</sup> D. Montanari,<sup>1,¶</sup> L. Morelli,<sup>5</sup> R. Nicolini,<sup>1</sup> G. Pasquali,<sup>6</sup> S. Piantelli,<sup>10</sup> A. Ordine,<sup>7</sup> G. Poggi,<sup>6</sup> V. Rizzi,<sup>3</sup> C. Rizzo,<sup>8</sup> S. Sambri,<sup>5,\*\*</sup> D. Santonocito,<sup>8</sup> and V. Vandone<sup>1</sup>



➡ The restoring force is provided by the symmetry term (as in the standard GDR)  
 ➔ probe the symmetry energy in the density conditions and configurations reached along the reaction path

$$\frac{dP}{dE_\gamma} = \frac{2e^2}{3\pi\hbar c^3 E_\gamma} |D''(\omega)|^2$$

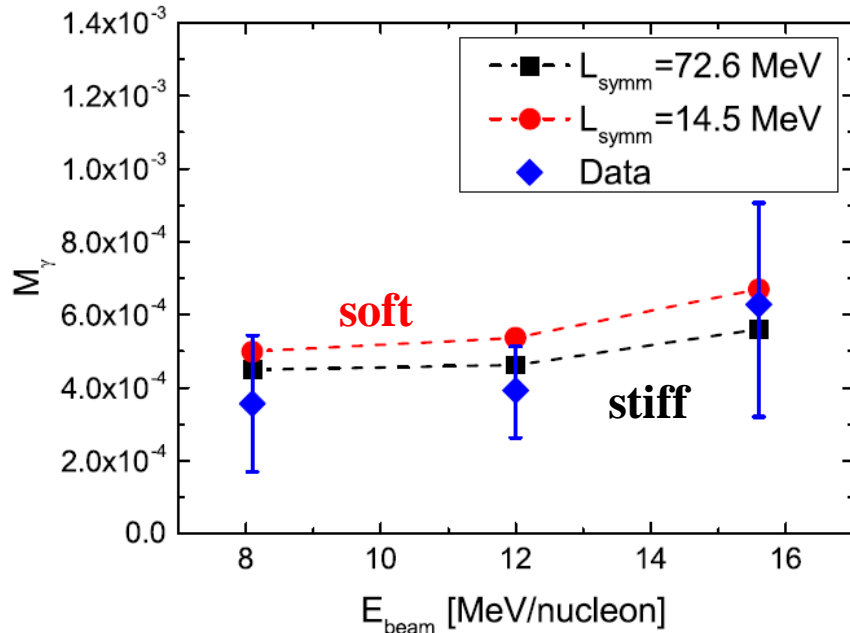
## BNV calculations





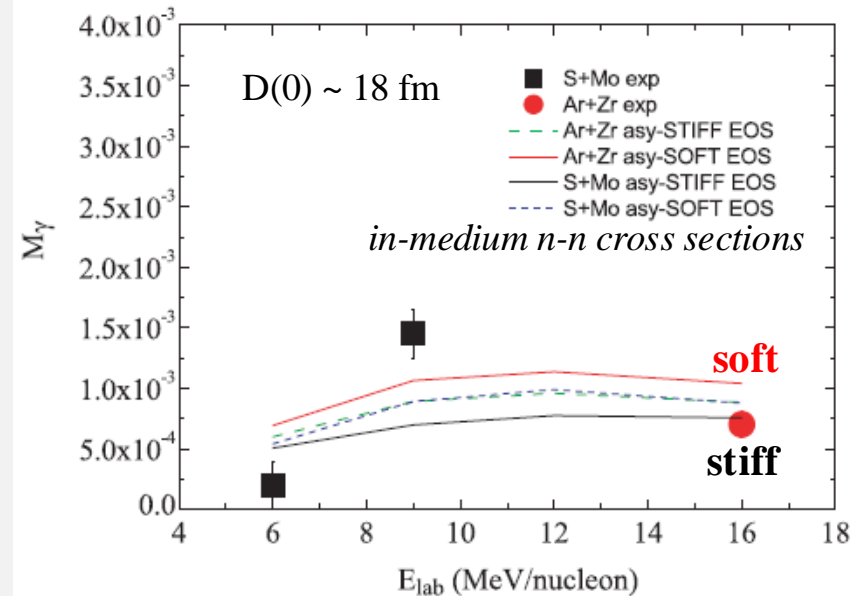
# • Dedicated experiments at LNL and LNS

$^{16}\text{O} + ^{116}\text{Sn}$  ( $D_0 = 8.6$  fm),  $E/A = 8.1, 12, 15.6$  MeV/u



A.Giaz et al., PRC90, 014609 (2014)

$^{36}\text{Ar} + ^{96}\text{Zr}$  ( $D_0 = 18$  fm)  
 $E/A = 16$  MeV/u



D.Pierroutsakou et al., PRC80, 024612 (2009)

$^{40}\text{Ca} + ^{48}\text{Ca}$  ( $D_0 = 15.4$  fm)  
 $E/A = 10$  MeV/u

M.Papa et al., PRC72, 064608 (2005)

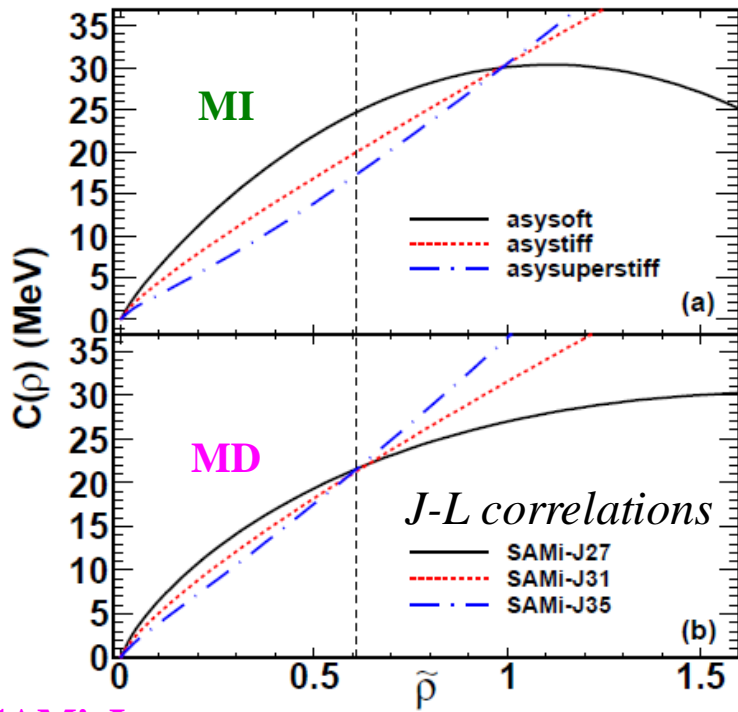
$^{40}\text{Ca} + ^{152}\text{Sm}$  ( $D_0 = 30.6$  fm)  
 $E/A = 11$  MeV/u

C.Parascandolo et al., PRC105, 064611 (2022)

➡ Few experimental data: more systematic analysis needed !

➡ Exotic systems?

• DD oscillations in  $^{132}\text{Sn} + ^{58}\text{Ni}$  :  
dependence on the effective interaction



**SAMi-J:**

X. Roca-Maza, G. Colò, H. Sagawa, Phys. Rev. C 86, 031306(R) (2012); X. Roca-Maza *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 87, 034301 (2013).

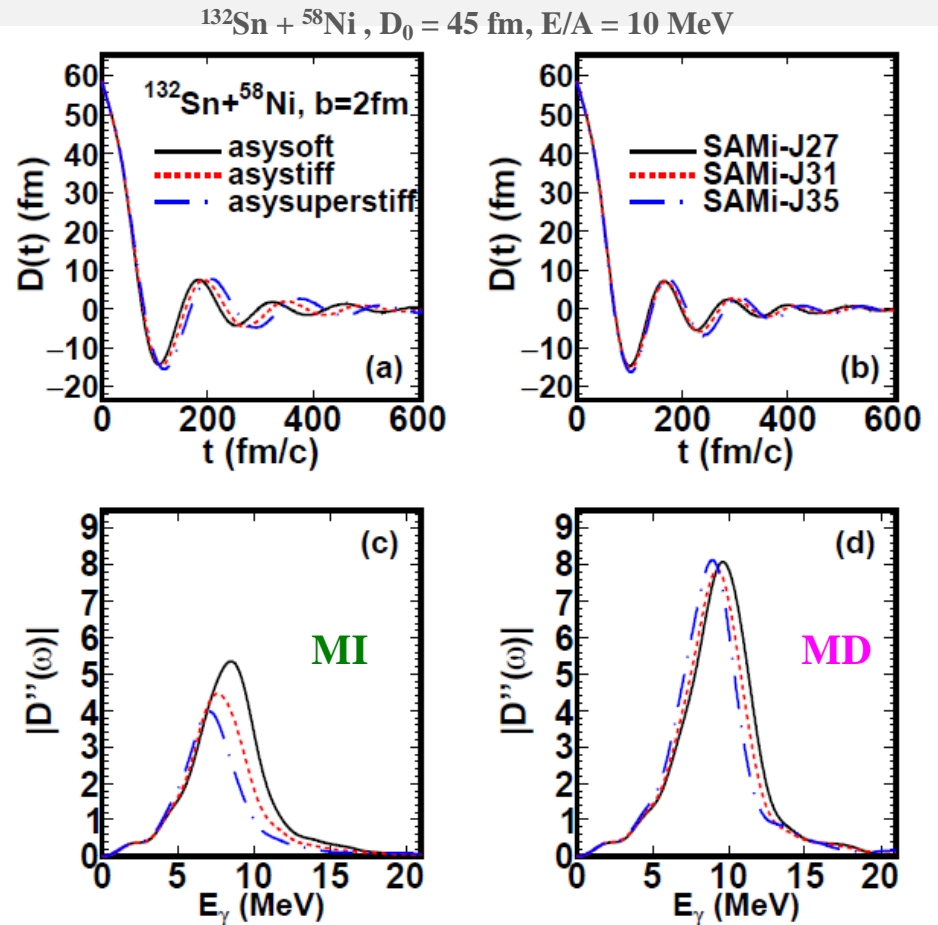
**Skyrme (MI) :** H.Zheng *et al.*,

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 94, 014313 (2016)

- free n-n cross section

$$|D''(\omega)|^2 = \frac{(\omega_0^2 + 1/\tau^2)^2 D_0^2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + 1/\tau^2}$$

(damped harmonic oscillator) →



- The DD emission looks sensitive to  $E_{\text{sym}}$  at  $\rho = 0.6 \rho_{\text{sat}}$
- Larger strength seen in the MD case:  
similar to the enhancement factor in the GDR sum rule

● ...DD is back!

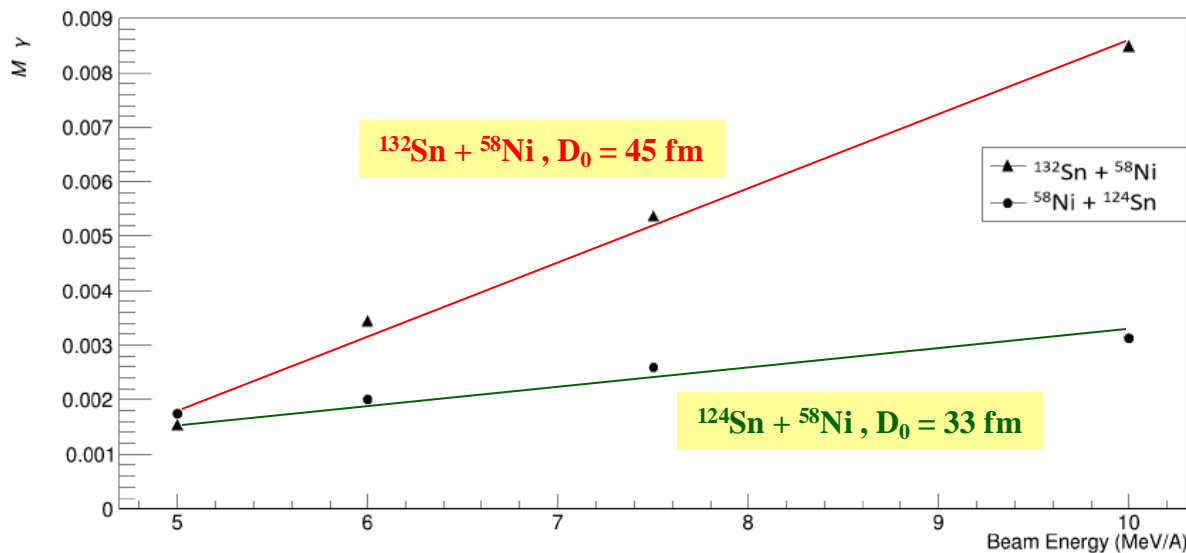
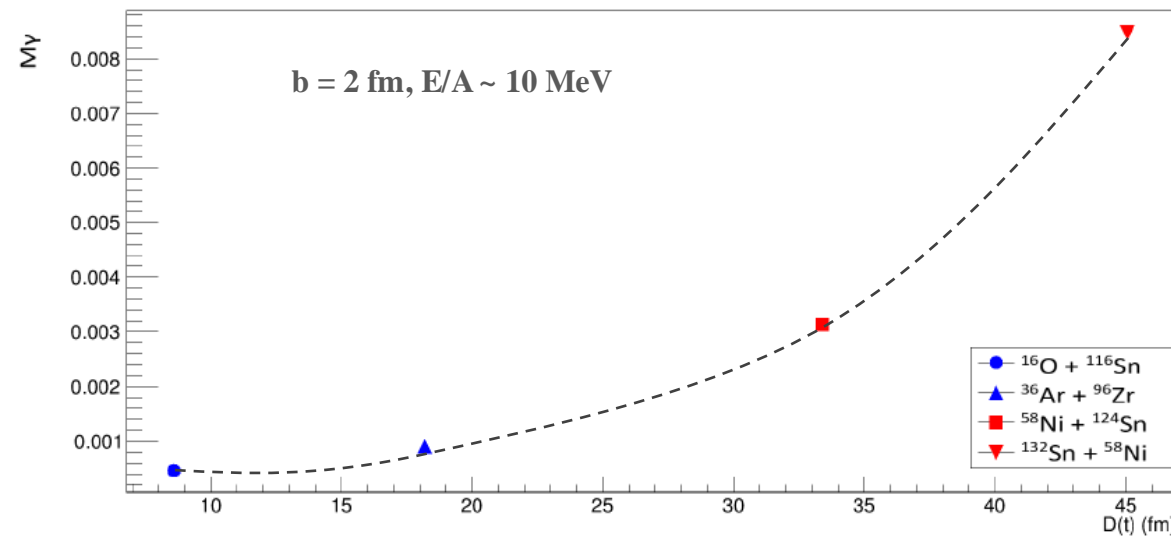
**BNV calculations**

$$\frac{dP}{dE_\gamma} = \frac{2e^2}{3\pi\hbar c^3 E_\gamma} |D''(\omega)|^2$$

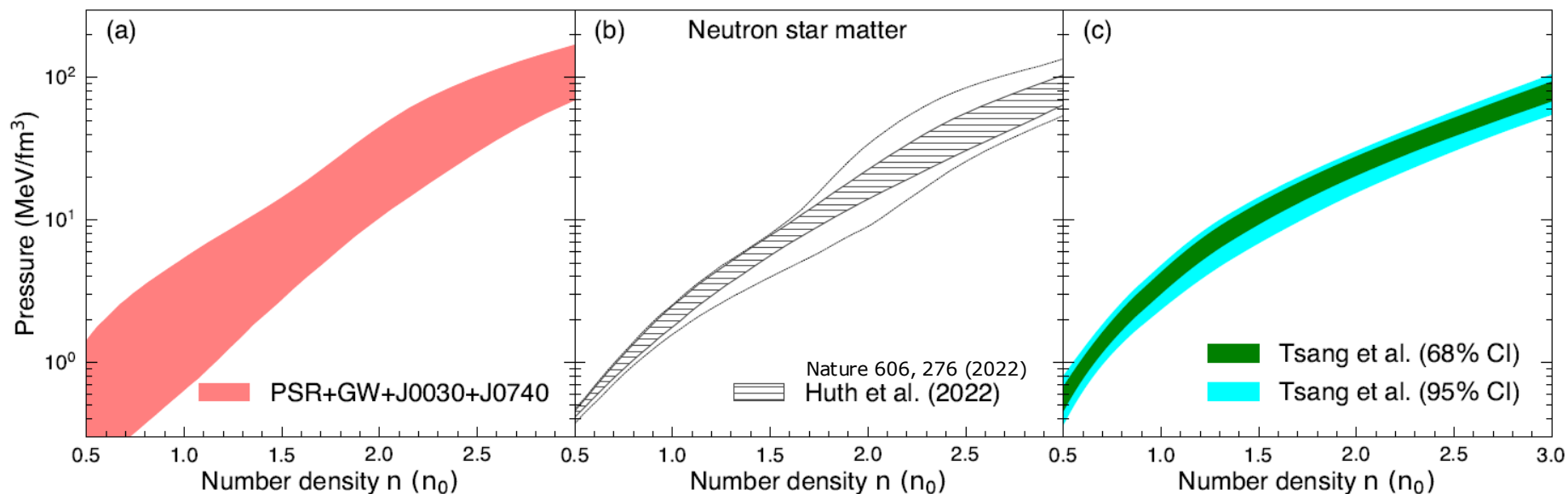
$$|D''(\omega)|^2 = \frac{(\omega_0^2 + 1/\tau^2)^2 D_0^2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + 1/\tau^2}$$

*damped oscillator*

Master Thesis  
Giulia Spina  
University of Milano,  
April 2024

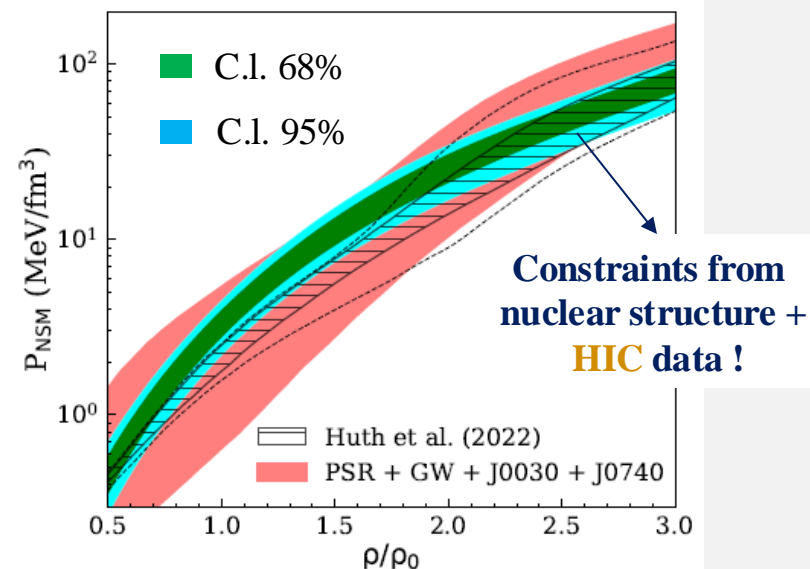


# Symm. Energy from structure, nuclear reactions and astrophysics



C.Y. Tsang et al., Nature Astron. 8 (2024) 328

- The pressure of neutron star matter from a Bayesian analysis with:
  - only astro observations (red)
  - astro + structure + HIC data (green and light blue)



➔ Contribution from dissipative heavy ion reactions!

Dear Franco, Gianluca and Silvia,

many congratulations on your  
achievements !

and

Happy Birthday !

