

# Reaction cross sections of drip-line nuclei with the Gamow Shell Model

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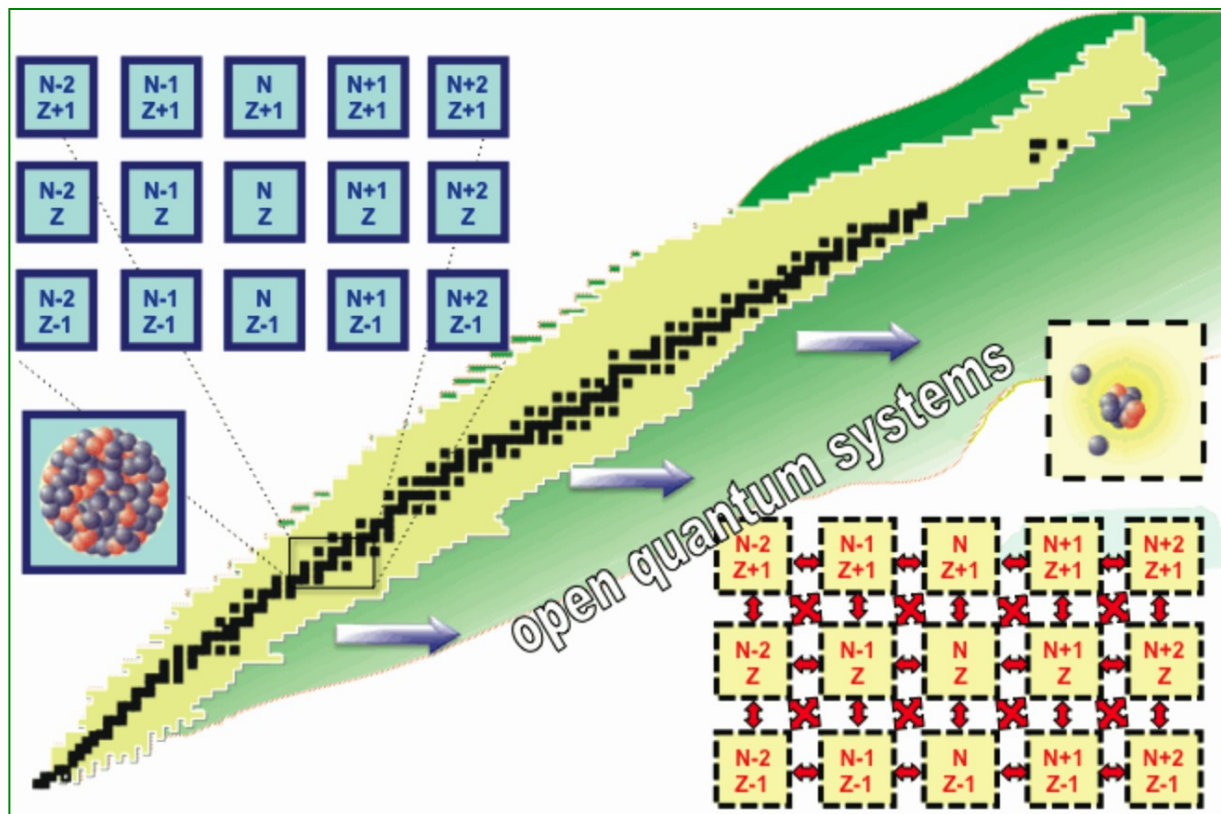
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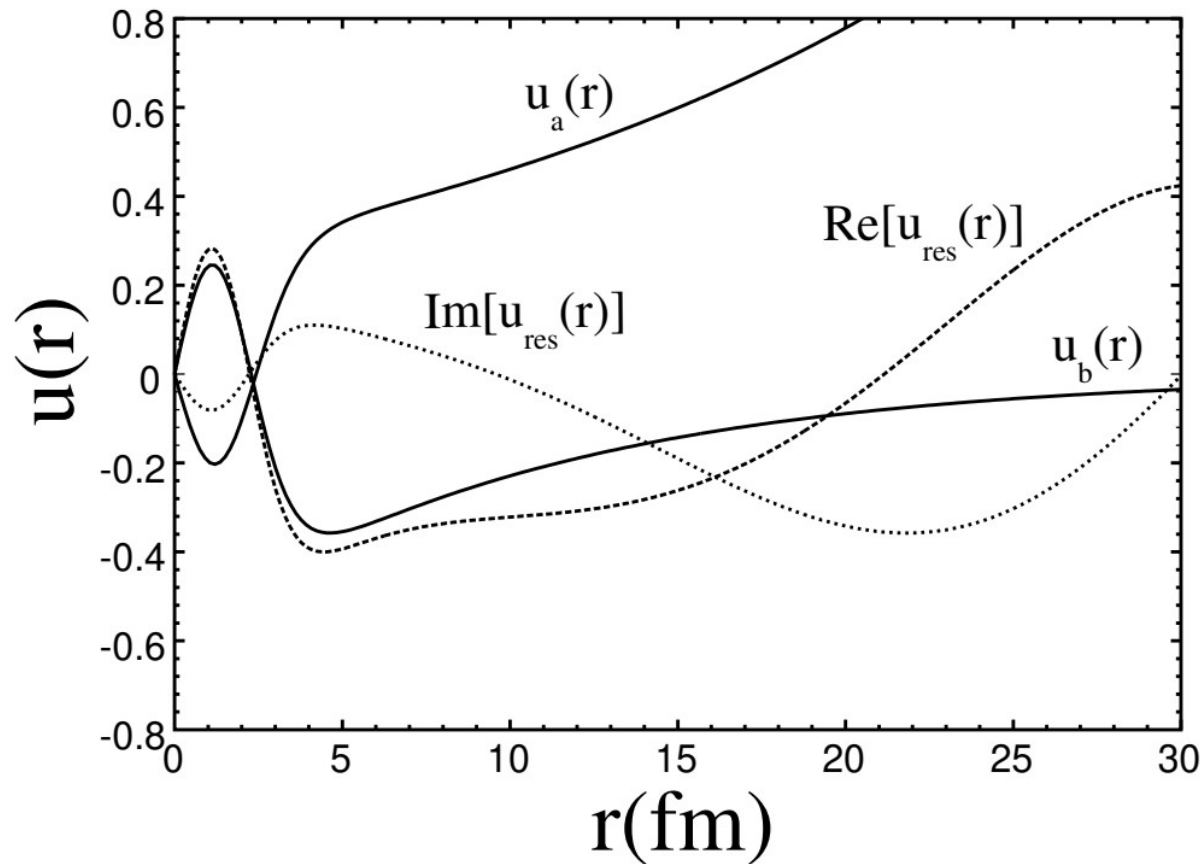
# Scientific context



## Experimental interest

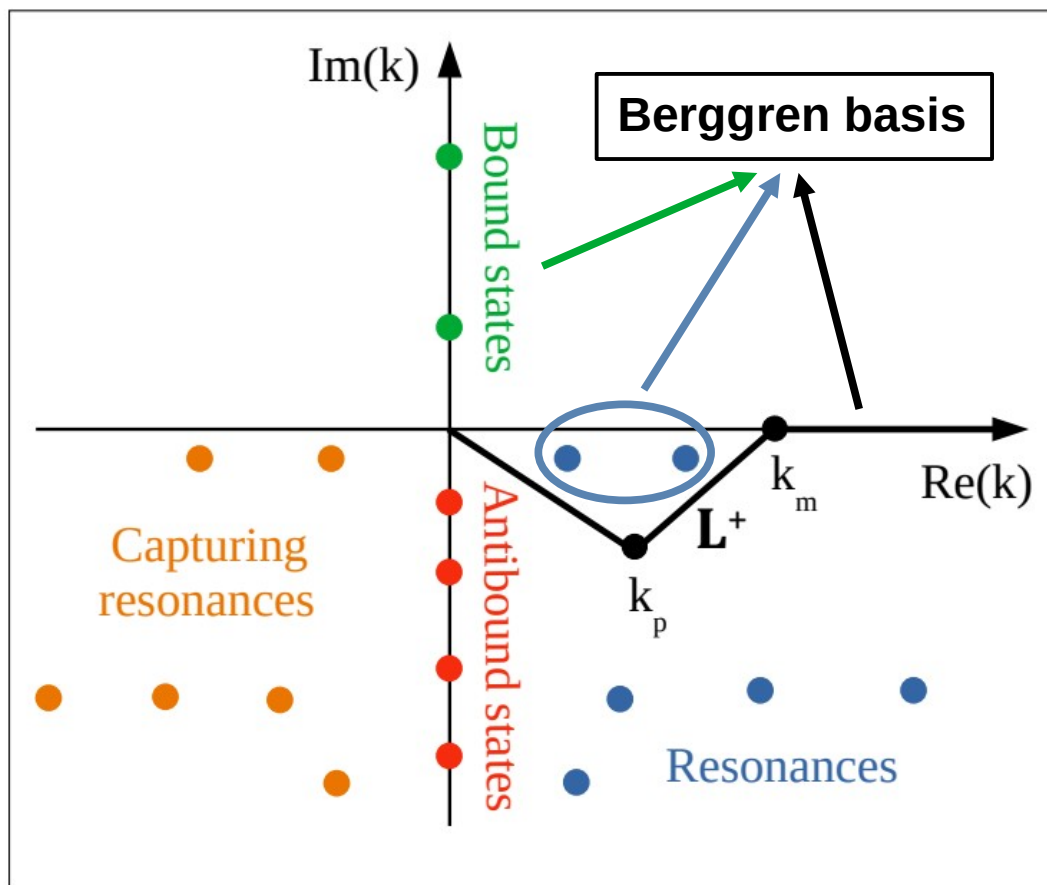
Study of nuclei far from the valley of stability  
Many efforts made to study drip-line nuclei

# Gamow states



Bound and resonance states: same object  
Same qualitative behavior inside the nucleus  
Asymptote is different for bound, antibound, resonance states

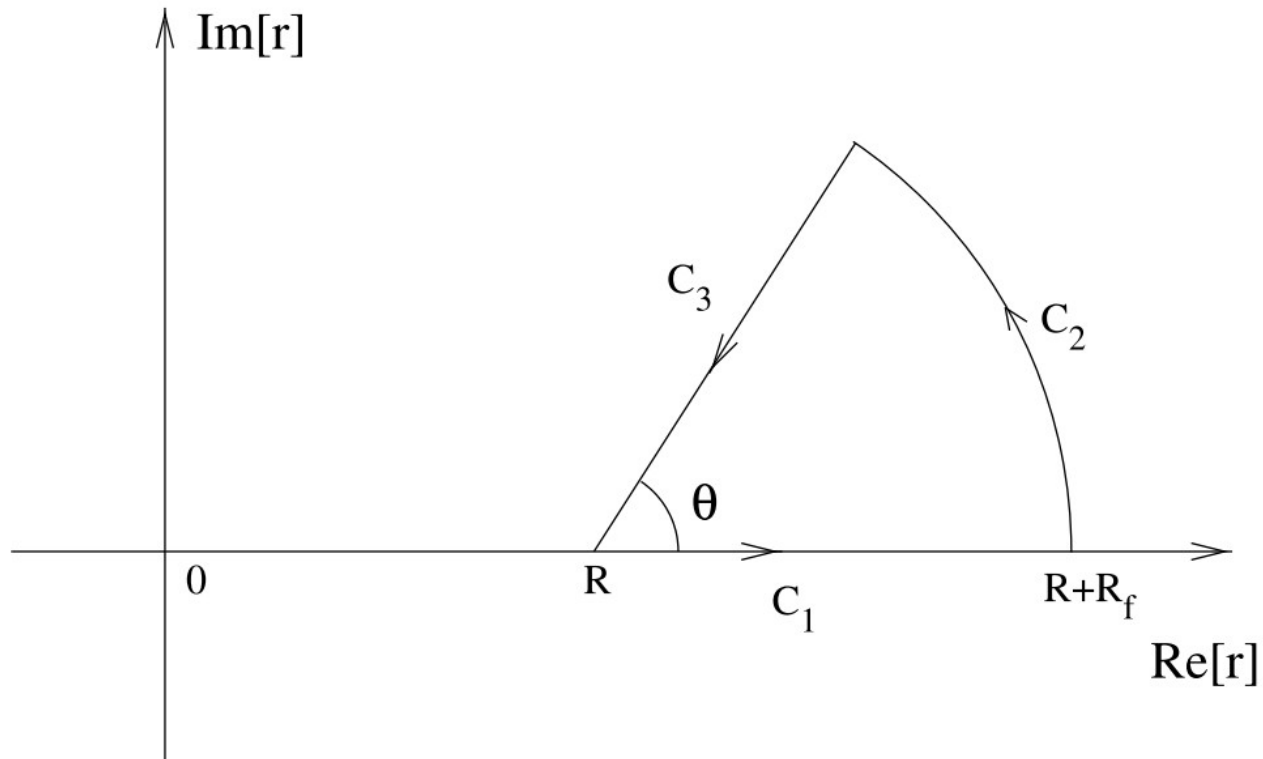
# The Berggren basis



Berggren basis : bound, resonance and scattering states

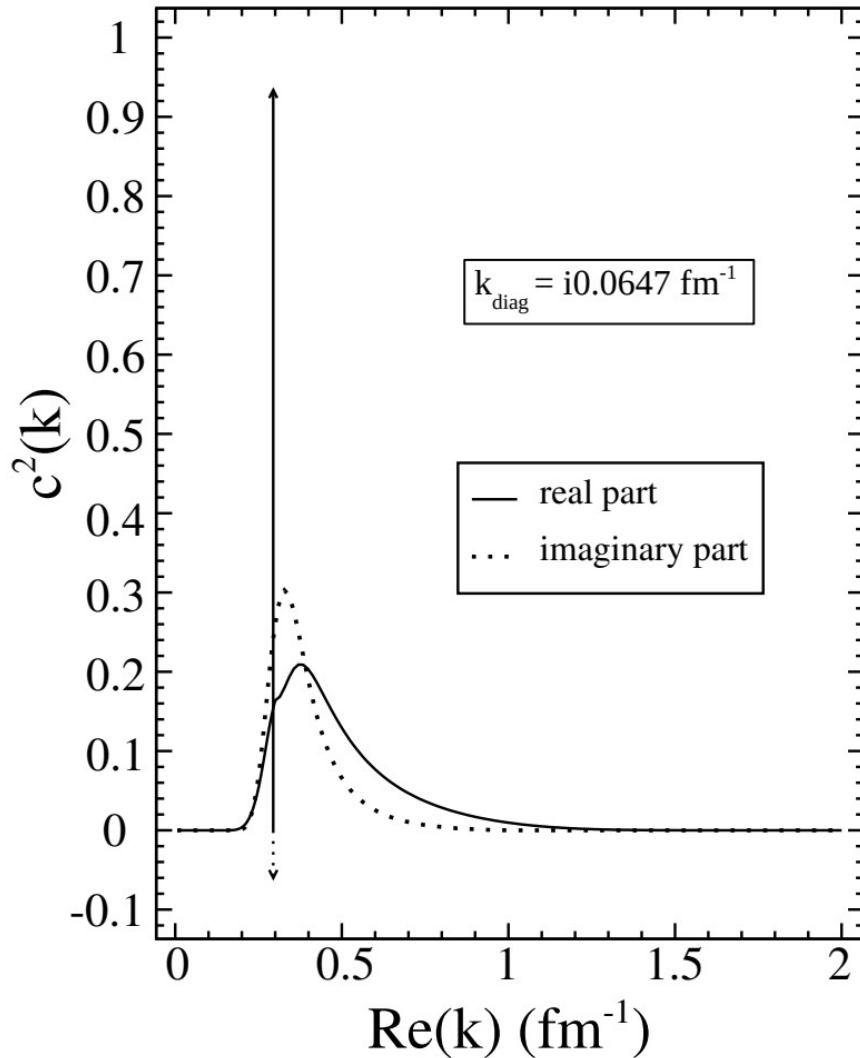
Efficient discretization of the  $L^+$  contour with Gauss-Legendre quadrature

# Complex scaling



Divergence of unbound states on the real axis  
Resonance states: localized in the complex plane  
Complex scaling method to calculate matrix elements  
Bound and resonance states: normalized  
Scattering states: normalized with a Dirac delta

# One-body potential



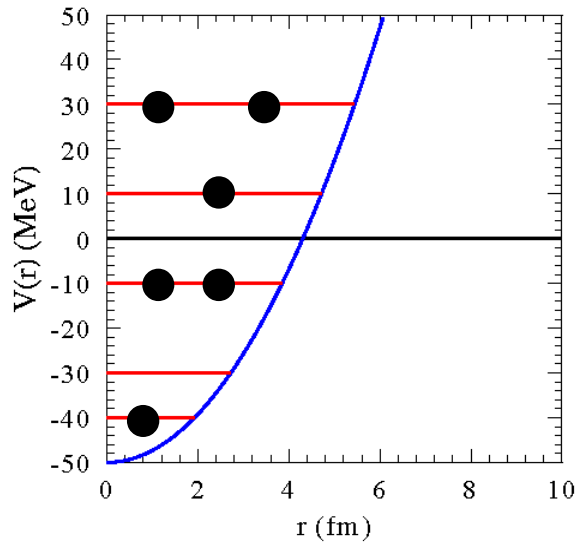
Expansion of bound Woods-Saxon  $1p_{3/2}$  proton state  
Basis of unbound states: no bound basis state  
Large component from basis resonance state  
Scattering components smaller, but necessary

Components have large real and imaginary parts  
Imaginary parts cancel in observables

# Gamow Shell Model (GSM)

Standard shell model

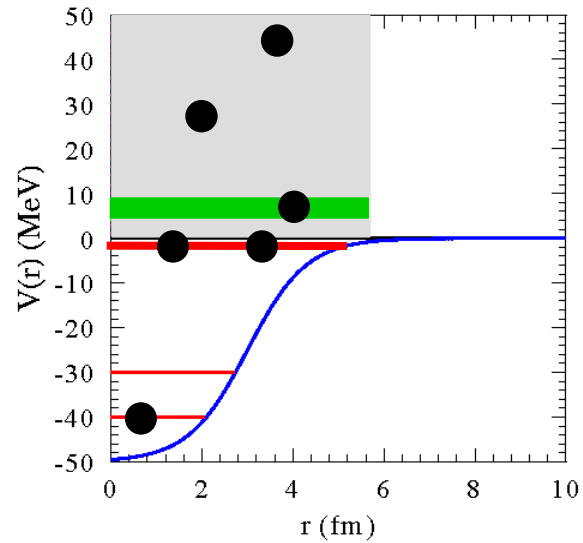
Closed quantum system description



Localized states

Gamow Shell Model

Open quantum system description



Localized states  
Weakly bound/resonant states  
Scattering states

# Diagonalization of GSM matrices

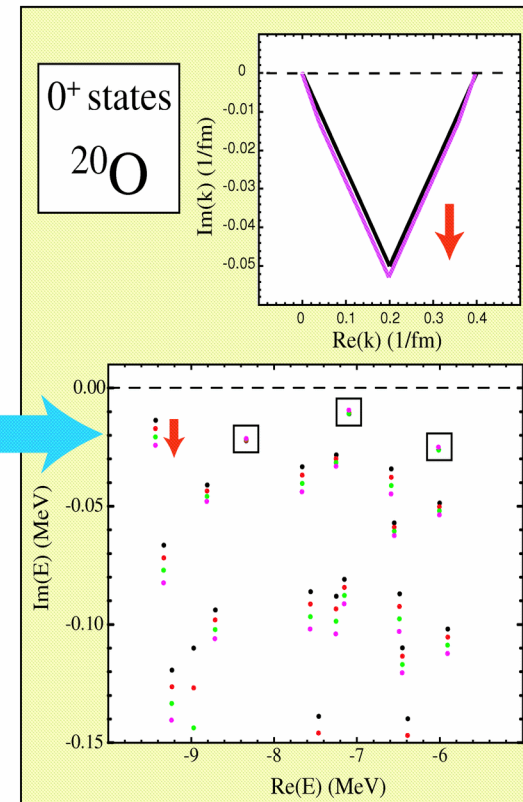
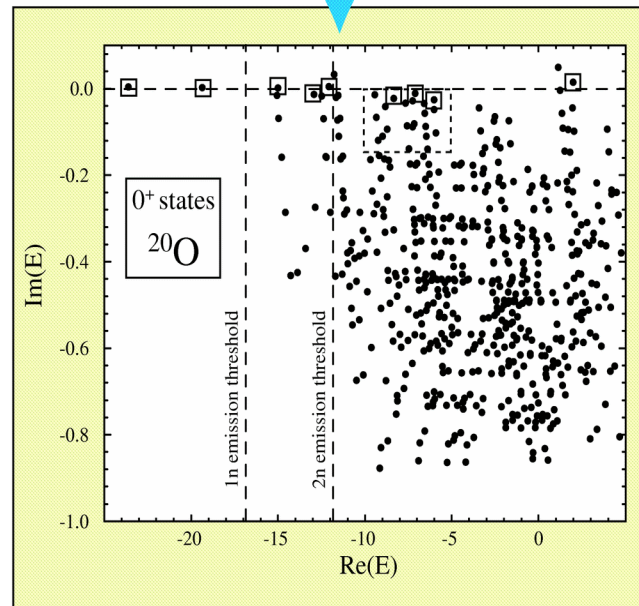
## GSM Hamiltonian matrix

Resonant eigenstates  
representing resonances  
hidden among scattering eigenstates

## The overlap method

- 1) Diagonalization in pole space
- 2) Diagonalization in full space
- 3) Identification of physical states

## Stability of the 'physical' states





# Cluster Orbital Shell Model (COSM)

## Problematic

3A degrees of freedom (particles coordinates)

3(A-1) physically (translational invariance) → spurious states

## Standard shell model

Calculation in a major shell (core + valence nucleons)

Lawson method (no-core shell model)

Harmonic oscillator basis only

## Cluster orbital shell model (COSM)

Relative core coordinates → no center of mass excitation

Center of mass handled by a recoil term in the Hamiltonian

+: Formal use identical to laboratory coordinates

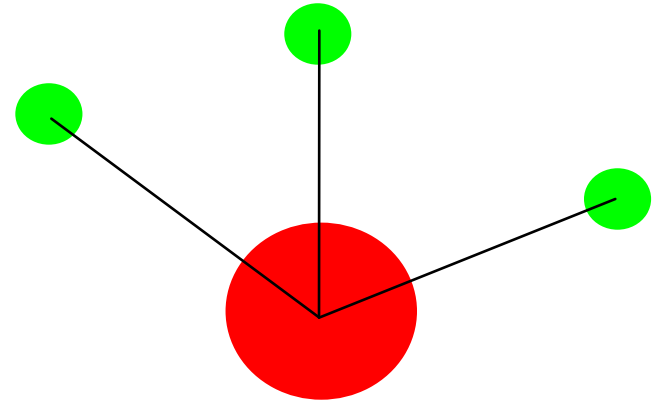
–: Inferior to Jacobi coordinates

Pauli principle approximately treated with a Pauli operator on the core

## Practical use of COSM

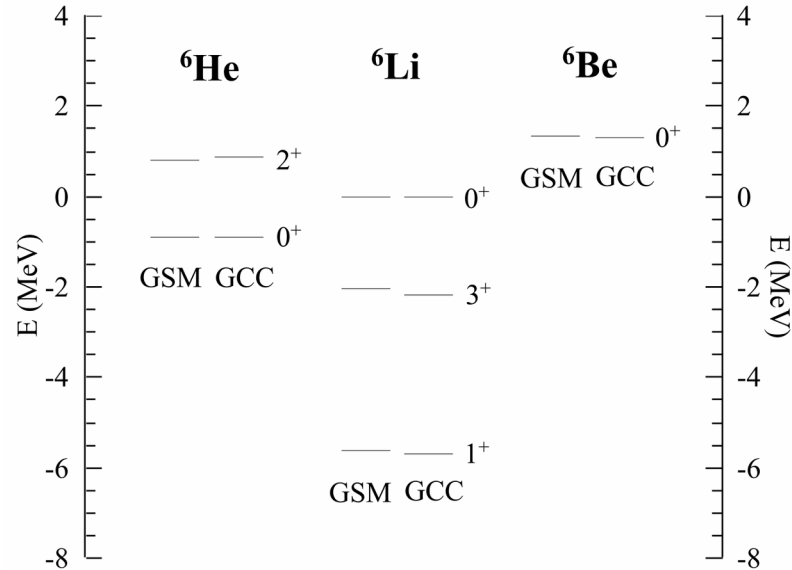
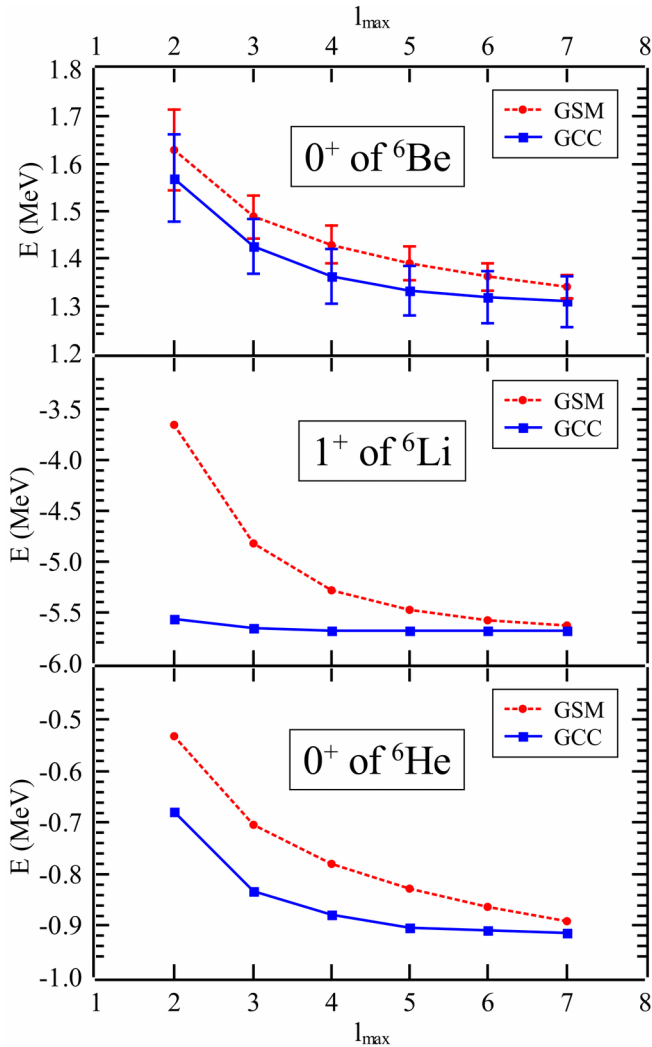
Definition of Hamiltonian directly in COSM frame

Calculations with COSM and Jacobi coordinate models very close



$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_{lab} - \vec{R}_{core}$$

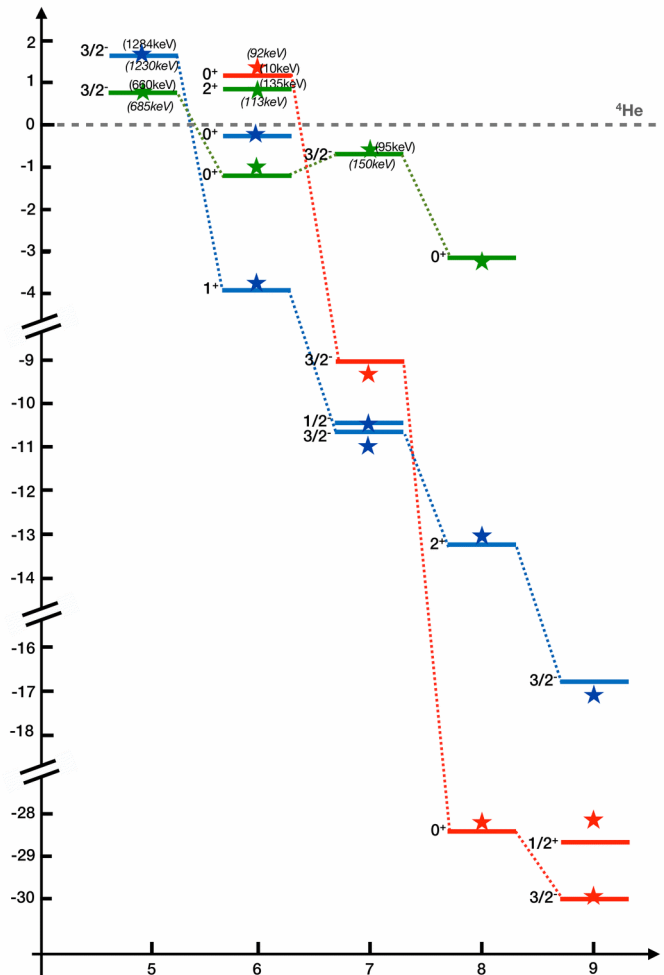
# Comparison of A=6 nuclei using COSM and Jacobi coordinates



Valence nucleons above a  ${}^4\text{He}$  core  
 psd Berggren space, rest HO ( $l_{\max} \leq 7$ )  
 Minnesota interaction

Core fitted to  ${}^5\text{He}$  single-particle states  
 Standard parameters of Minnesota interaction  
 GCC : Gamow hyperspherical harmonics  
 Coupled-channel equations using Jacobi coordinates  
 GSM-COSM and GCC results very close

# Energetics of light nuclei with an effective interaction



Parameter		Value
central	triplet-odd	$-1.54 \pm 25.53$
	triplet-even	$-4.71 \pm 0.76$
	singlet-odd	$-32.78 \pm 7.41$
	singlet-even	$-5.79 \pm 0.42$
spin-orbit	triplet-odd	$-138.31 \pm 819.00$
tensor	triplet-odd	$-12.61 \pm 69.96$
	triplet-even	$-16.25 \pm 4.28$

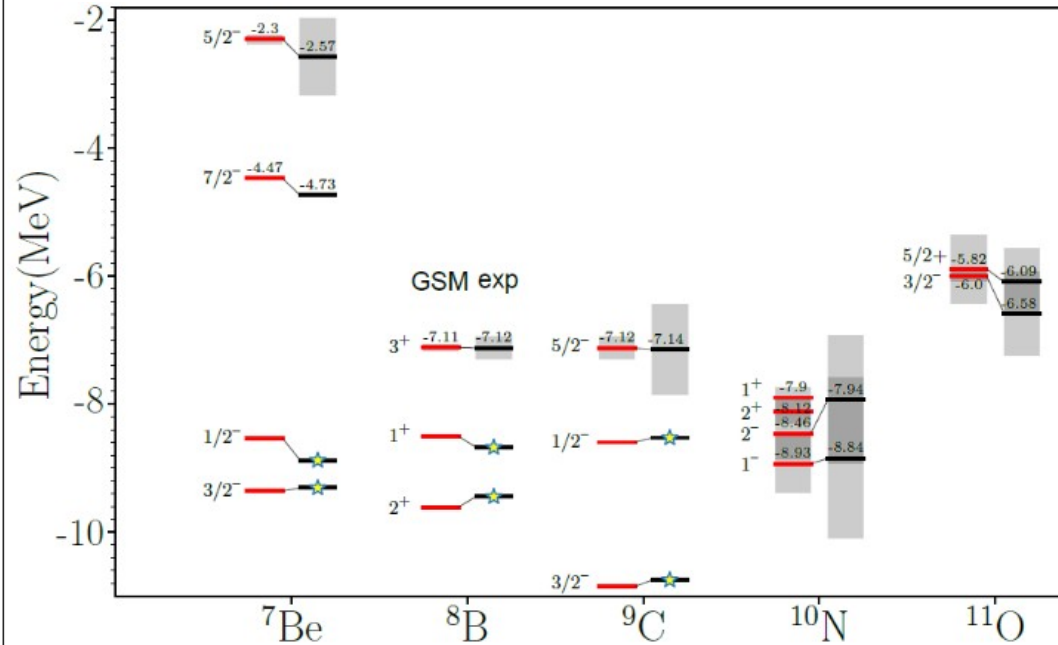
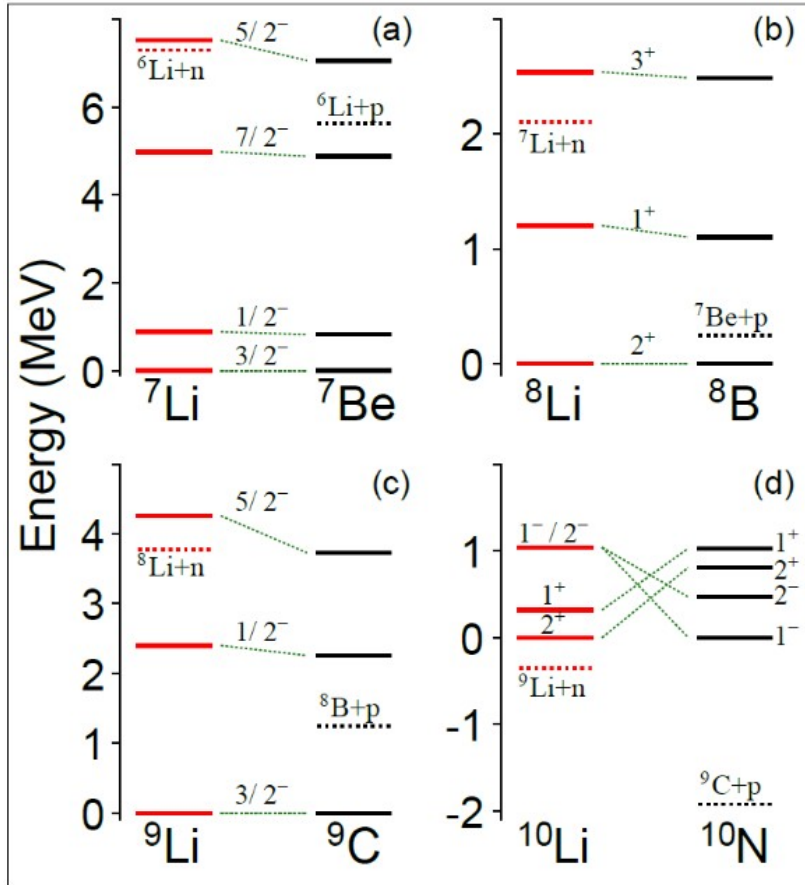
Valence nucleons above a <sup>4</sup>He core  
 psd Berggren space  
 FHT (Furutani-Horiuchi-Tamagaki) interaction

Core fitted to nucleon + <sup>4</sup>He phase shifts  
 He, Li, Be isotopic chains considered  
 Parameters fitted to experimental data  
 Uncertainties of model calculated

In progress:  
 Bayesian statistical analysis

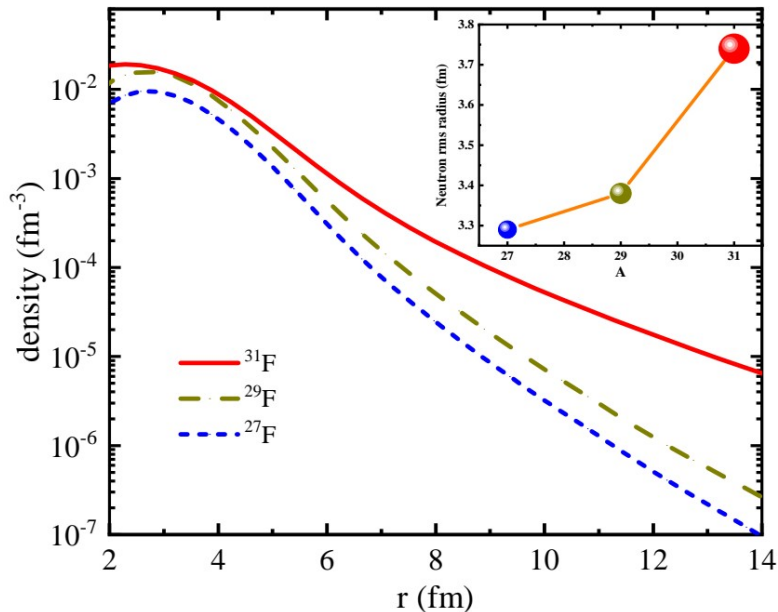
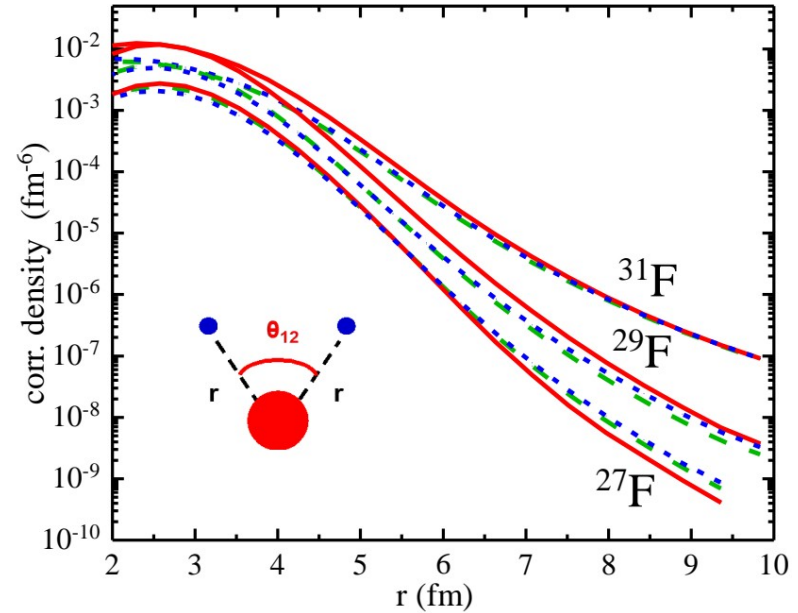
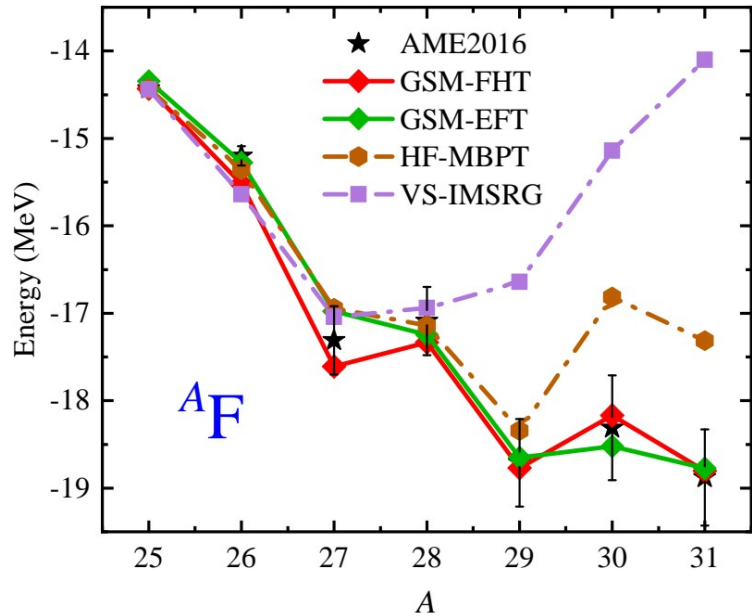
Y. Jaganathan, R. M. Id Betan, N. Michel, W. Nazarewicz, M. Płoszajczak, Phys. Rev. C **96**, 054316 (2017)

# Applications : Li isotopes and mirror partners



${}^4\text{He}$  core + valence nucleons in sp Berggren space  
 FHT interaction renormalized using effective field theory  
 Mirror isotopes: proton-rich, broad resonances  
 strong Thomas-Ehrman shifts  
 Proton-rich not well known experimentally  
 GSM predictions consistent with recent analyses

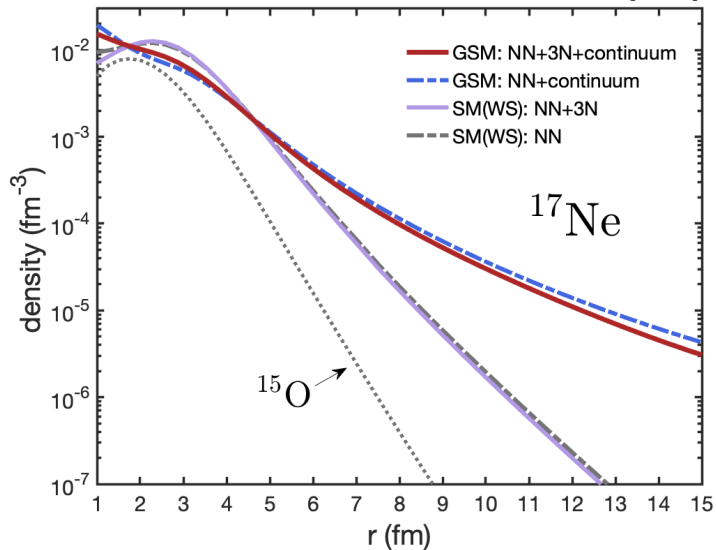
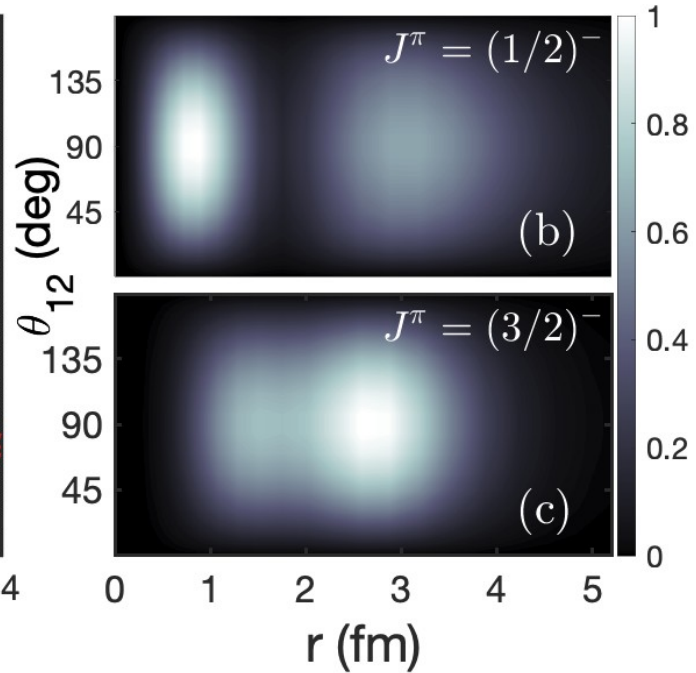
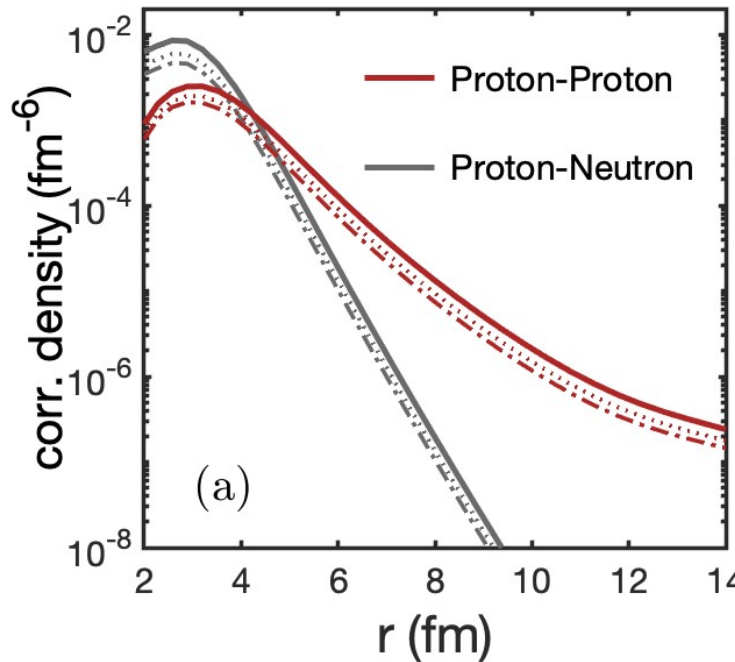
# Two-neutron halo of $^{31}\text{F}$



Valence nucleons above a  $^{24}\text{O}$  core  
 sd-pf HO + Berggren space  
 FHT and EFT (effective field theory) interactions

Neutron-rich fluorine isotopes not well known  
 Only GSM can include continuum coupling  
 Good description of fluorine isotopes at neutron drip-line  
 $^{31}\text{F}$  predicted to be a two-neutron halo  
 Confirmed from GSM calculations with FHT and EFT  
 Clustering still in question

# Two-proton halo of $^{17}\text{Ne}$



Realistic chiral  $\text{N}^3\text{LO}$  potential: Q-box with  $^{14}\text{O}$  core  
 Two-nucleon and three nucleon forces included  
 Neutrons: bound  $0p_{1/2} + sd$  shell  
 Protons:  $s_{1/2}$  and  $d_{5/2}$  Berggren basis states

Inter-nucleon correlations + continuum coupling  
 $^{17}\text{Ne}$  two-proton halo supported by GSM calculations  
 Three-nucleon forces: not prominent in halo formation

# Asymptotic normalization coefficients (ANC) with GSM

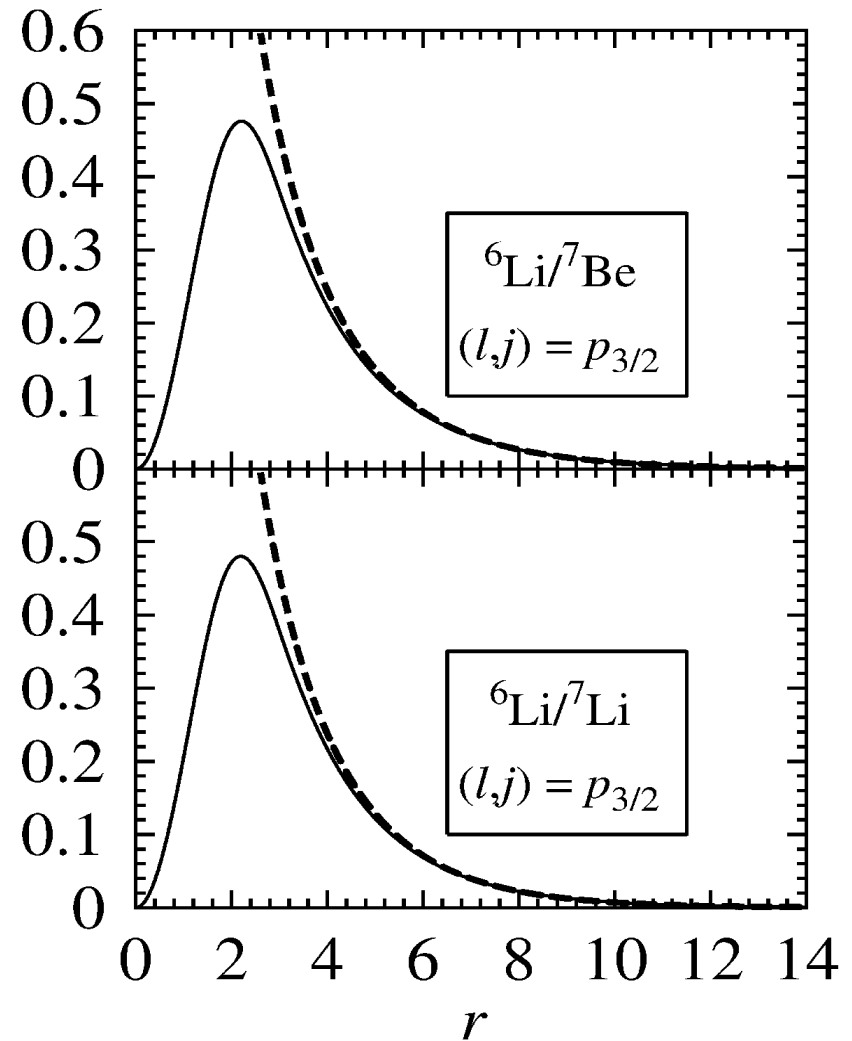
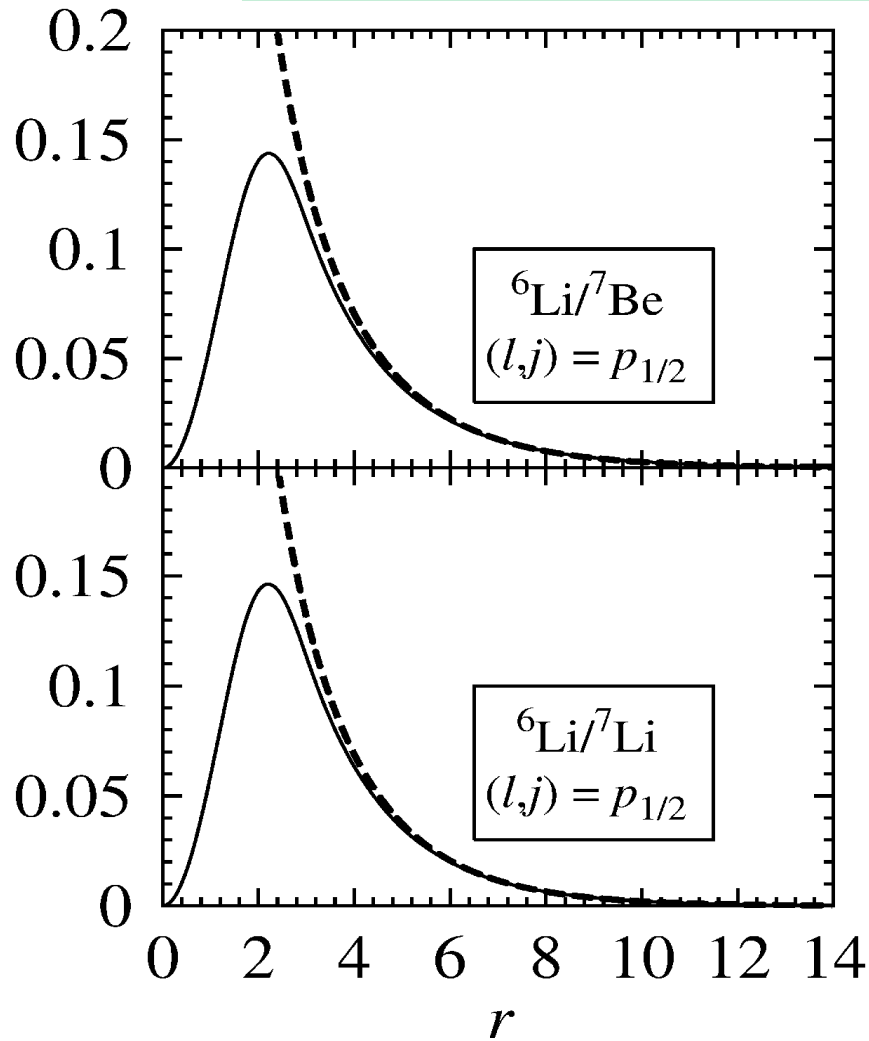
Overlap functions: nucleon form factor times  $A-1$  core  
One-body asymptotic behavior of many-body functions  
Decay directly related to one-nucleon separation energy  
Asymptotic decay: Hankel/Coulomb wave function times ANC

Physical interest: radiative capture, transfer cross section  
Cross sections proportional to the square of the ANC

Determination of the ANC in standard models: DWBA + shell model  
Standard models: continuum coupling neglected  
GSM: unified determination of ANCs

Applications: nuclei bearing  $A=6-8$  nucleons  
GSM calculations:  ${}^4\text{He}$  core + phenomenological Gaussian interaction  
Astrophysical interest: solar neutrinos, puzzled Li abundance, ...

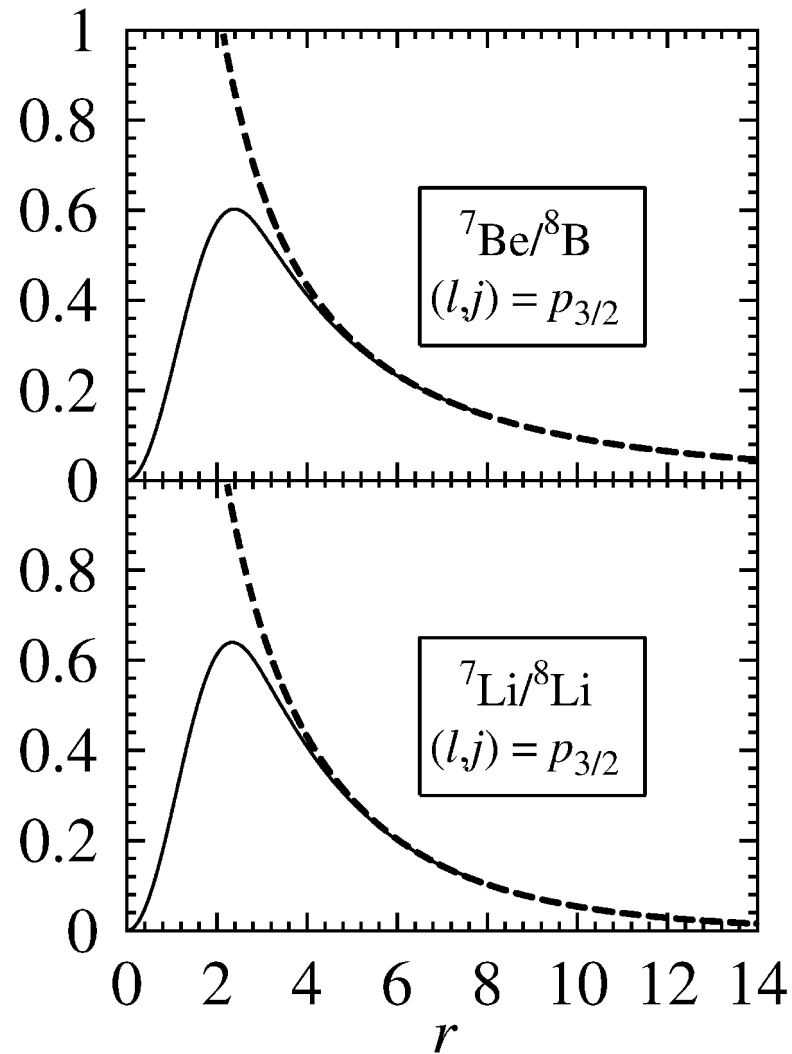
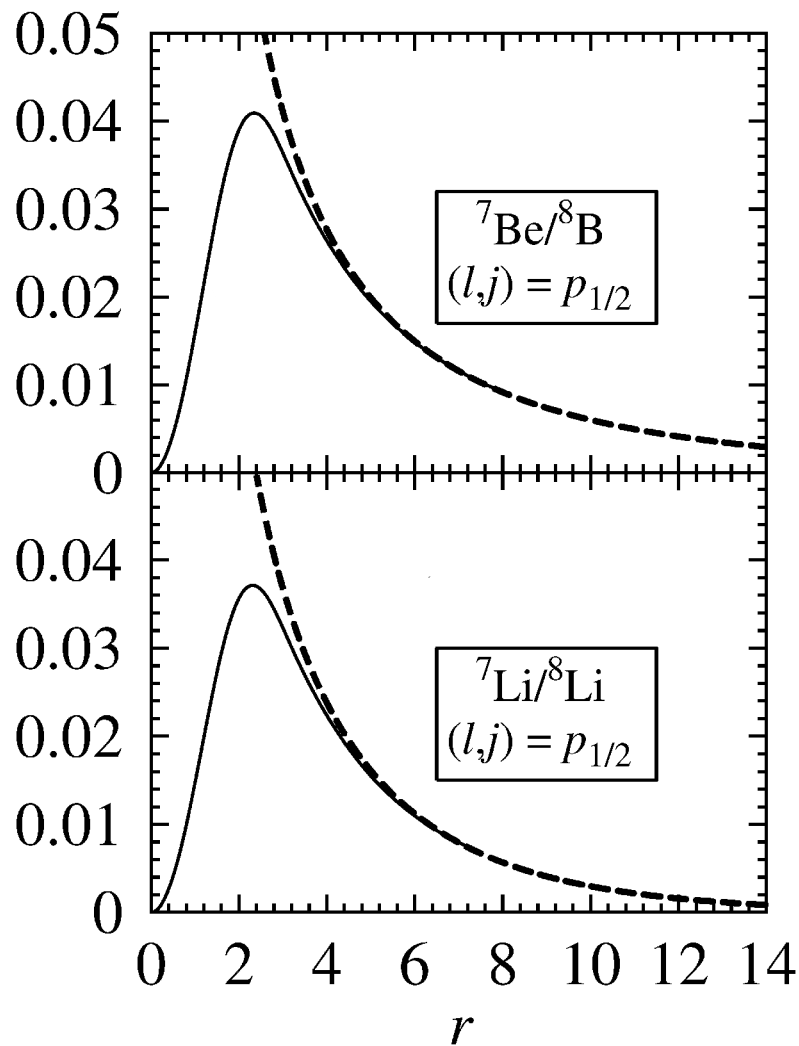
# ${}^6\text{Li}/{}^7\text{Be}$ , ${}^6\text{Li}/{}^7\text{Li}$ : ground states



$1^+ \rightarrow 3/2^-$  : weak coupling to the continuum (well-bound states)

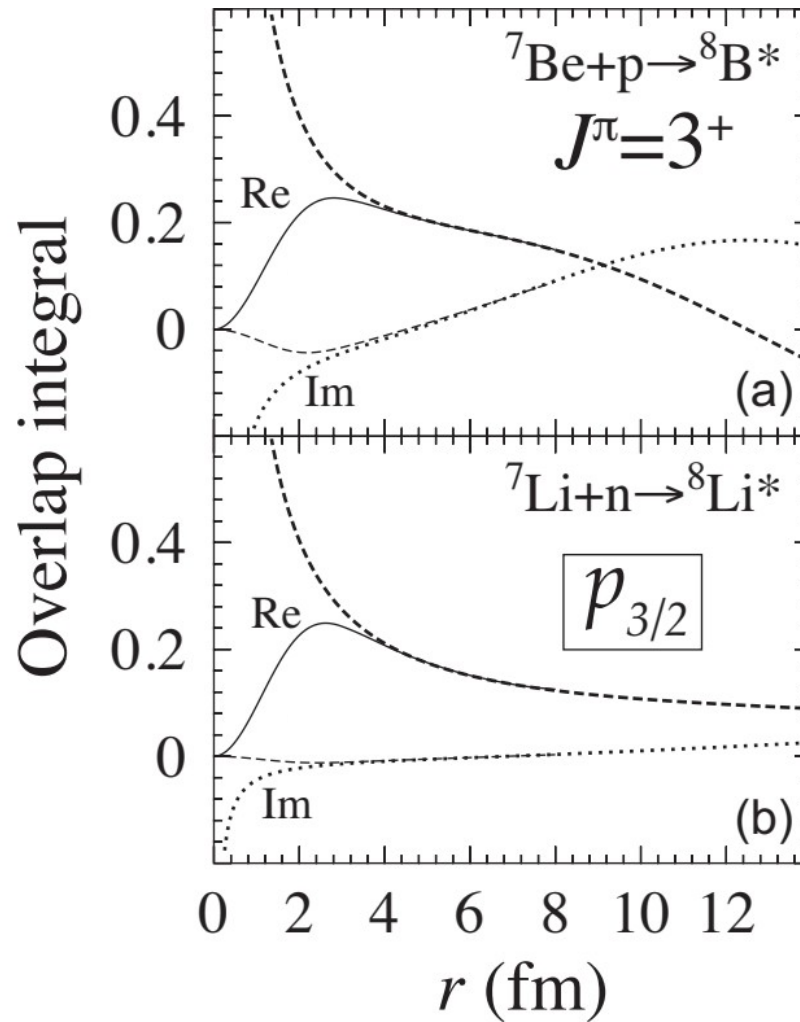


# ${}^7\text{Be}/{}^8\text{B}$ , ${}^7\text{Li}/{}^8\text{Li}$ : ground states



$3/2^- - 2^+ : {}^8\text{B}$  one-proton halo visible

# ${}^7\text{Be}/{}^8\text{B}$ , ${}^7\text{Li}/{}^8\text{Li}$ : unbound states



$3/2^- \rightarrow 3^+$  : complex overlap functions of unbound states

# Reaction observables with GSM

Resonating Group Method (RGM) channels: products of target and projectile states

Target and projectile states from GSM

Projectiles: proton/neutron (scattering, radiative capture),  
deuteron (scattering, transfer, radiative capture in progress),  
 $^4\text{He}$ ,  $^3\text{He}$ ,  $t$  (coded, tests in progress)

Potentials calculated from GSM: microscopic

Coupled-channel equations to solve : GSM-CC

Same Hamiltonian in GSM and RGM: unification of structure and reaction models

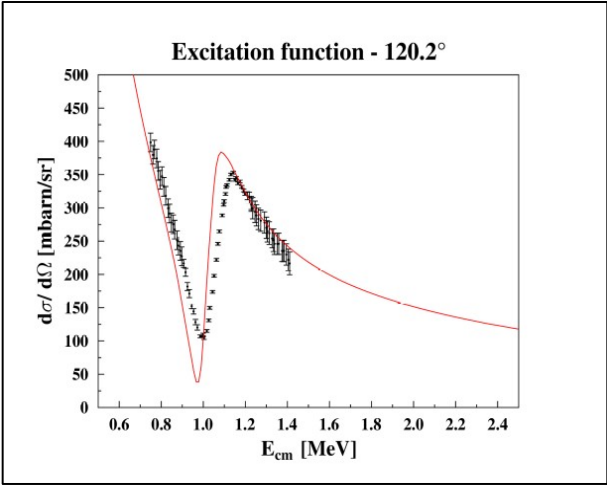
Fine tuning of Hamiltonian parameters

## Applications

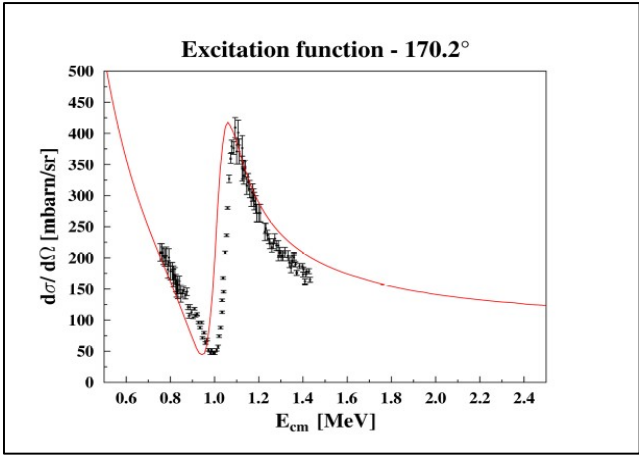
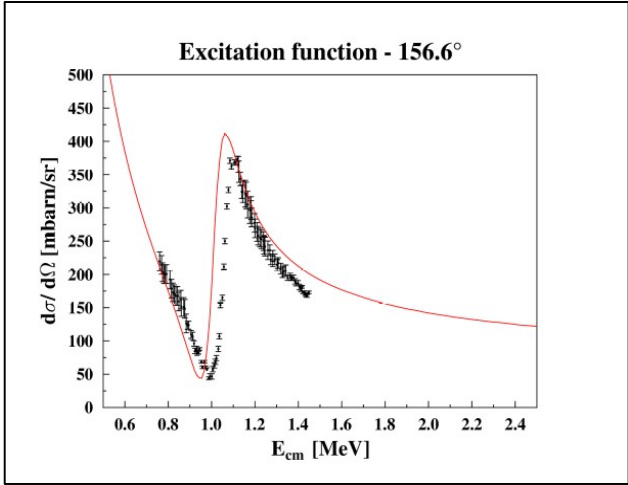
Direct and transfer reactions of low energy  
Nuclei of experimental and astrophysical interest

Elastic and inelastic scattering reactions  
Proton and neutron radiative capture

# $^{18}\text{Ne}(p,p)$ scattering reaction



Valence protons above a  $^{16}\text{O}$  core  
psd Berggren space  
Surface Gaussian interaction

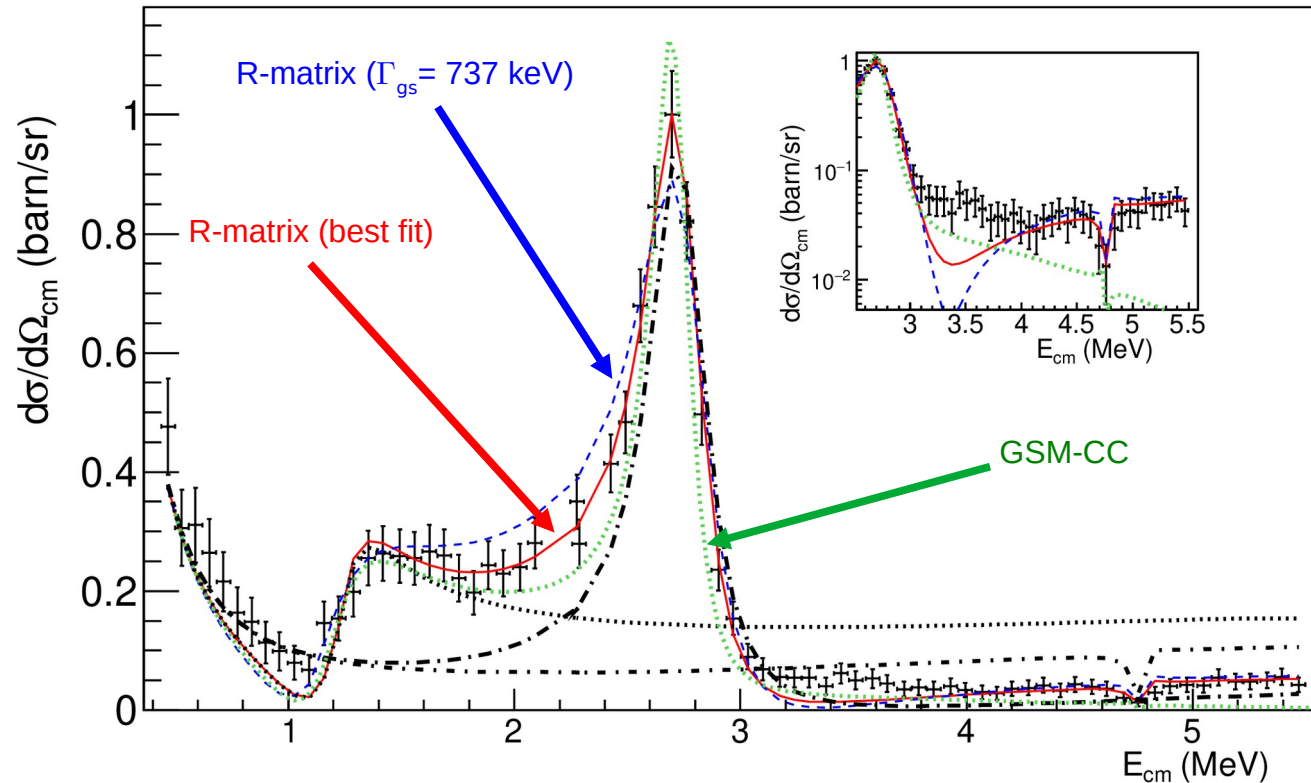


Y. Jaganathen, N. Michel, M. Płoszajczak, Phys. Rev. C **89**, 034624 (2014)

$^{19}\text{Na}$  spectrum fitted to experimental data  
 $^{19}\text{Na}$  states unbound but very narrow  
Good agreement with experimental data

# $^{14}\text{O}(p,p)$ scattering reaction

$\Theta = 180$  deg

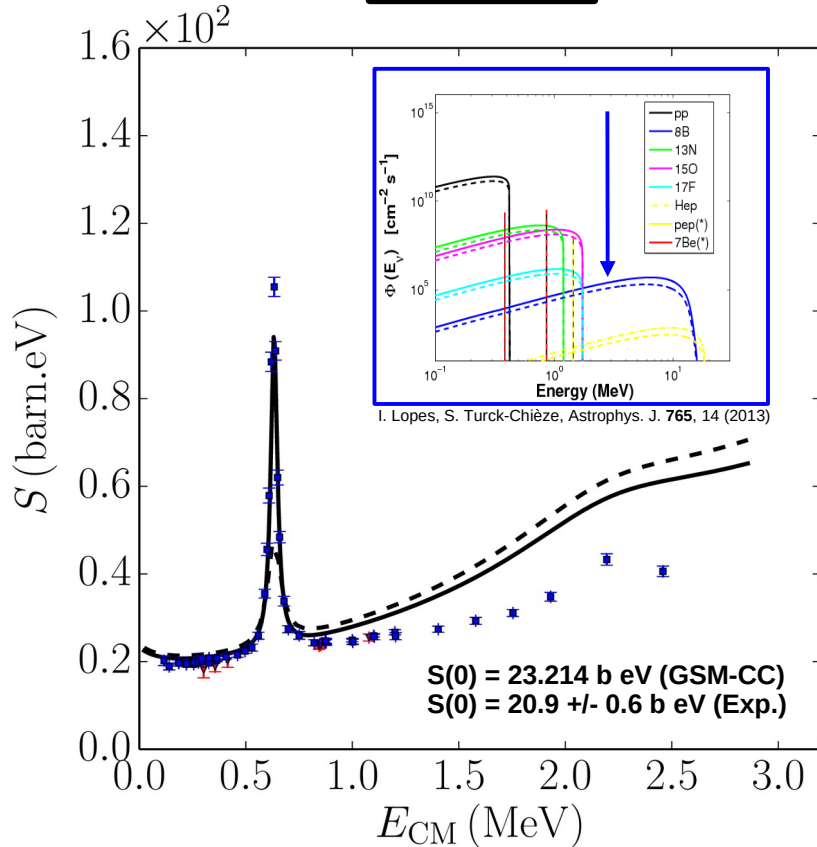


$^{14}\text{O}$  and  $^{15}\text{F}$  spectra fitted to experimental data  
 $^{15}\text{F}$  unbound: continuum effects prominent in this reaction  
Presence of a narrow  $1/2^-$  state above the barrier:  
effect seen on calculated cross section  
Good agreement with experimental data

Valence protons above a  $^{12}\text{C}$  core  
psd Berggren space  
FHT (Furutani-Horiuchi-Tamagaki) interaction

# ${}^7\text{Be}(p, \gamma)$ , ${}^7\text{Li}(n, \gamma)$ radiative captures

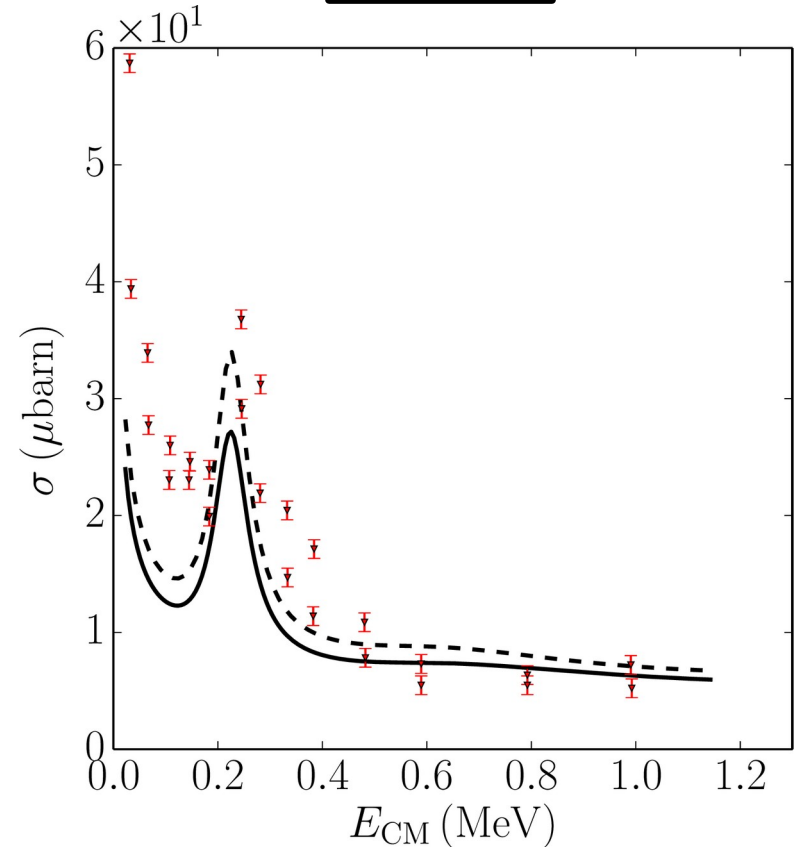
${}^7\text{Be}(p, \gamma)$



K. Fossez, N. Michel, M. Płoszajczak, Y. Jaganathen, R. M. Id Betan,  
Phys. Rev. C **91**, 034609 (2015)

${}^7\text{Be}$  and  ${}^7\text{Li}$  spectra fitted to experimental data  
Solar neutrino flux from  ${}^7\text{Be}$  and  ${}^8\text{B}$   
Exact fine tuning of  ${}^8\text{B}$  separation energy necessary (proton halo)  
Good agreement with experimental data

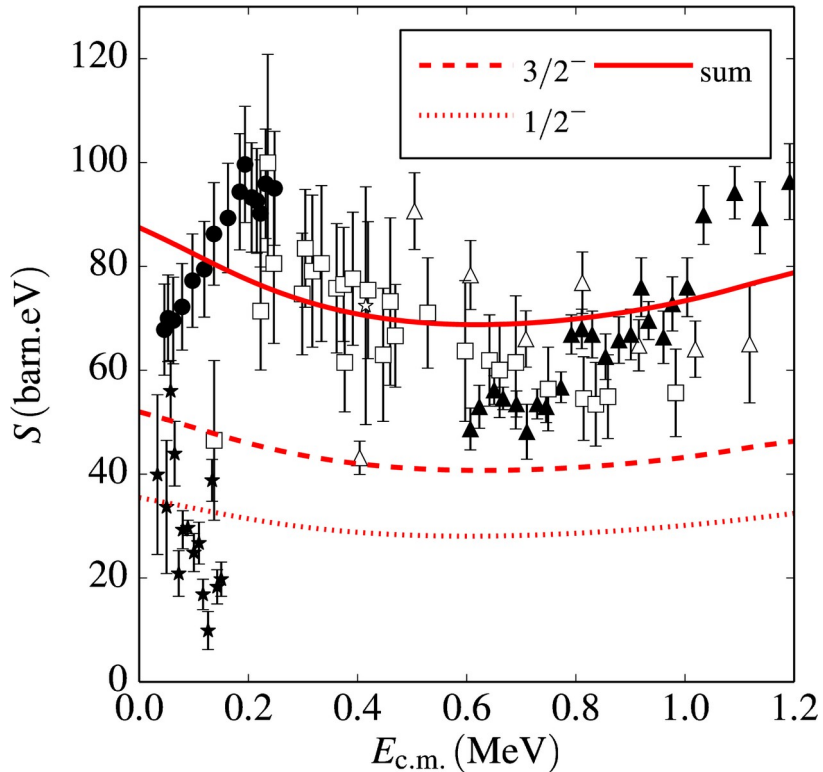
${}^7\text{Li}(n, \gamma)$



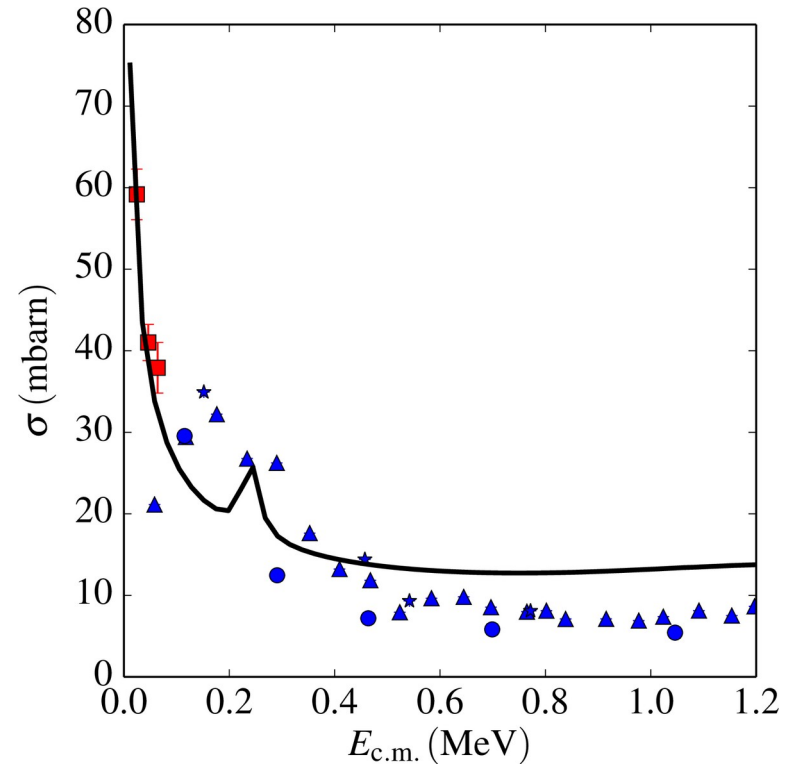
Valence nucleons above a  ${}^4\text{He}$  core  
psd Berggren space  
FHT interaction

# ${}^6\text{Li}(p,\gamma)$ , ${}^6\text{Li}(n,\gamma)$ radiative captures

${}^6\text{Li}(p,\gamma)$



${}^6\text{Li}(n,\gamma)$

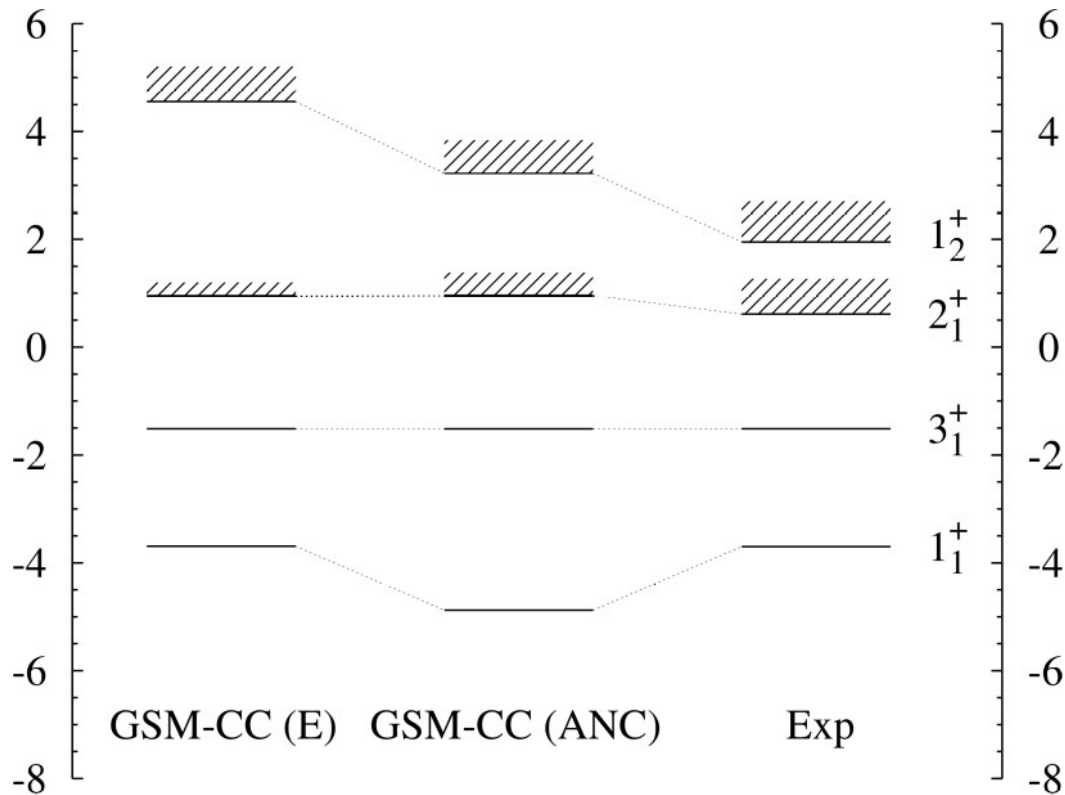


G.X. Dong, N. Michel, K. Fosseze, M. Płoszajczak, Y. Jaganathen, R.M. Id Betan, J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. **44**, 045201 (2017)

Valence nucleons above a  ${}^4\text{He}$  core  
psd Berggren space  
FHT interaction

Problem of puzzled abundances of  ${}^{6-7}\text{Li}$   
 ${}^{6-7}\text{Li}$  and  ${}^7\text{Be}$  spectra fitted to experimental data  
Good agreement with experimental data

# ${}^4\text{He}(d,d)$ scattering reaction (1/3)



Valence nucleons above an alpha core  
Partial waves up to  $l=4$   
FHT interaction between valence nucleons

Structure and reactions features  
 ${}^6\text{Li}$ : spectrum fit vs ANC fit

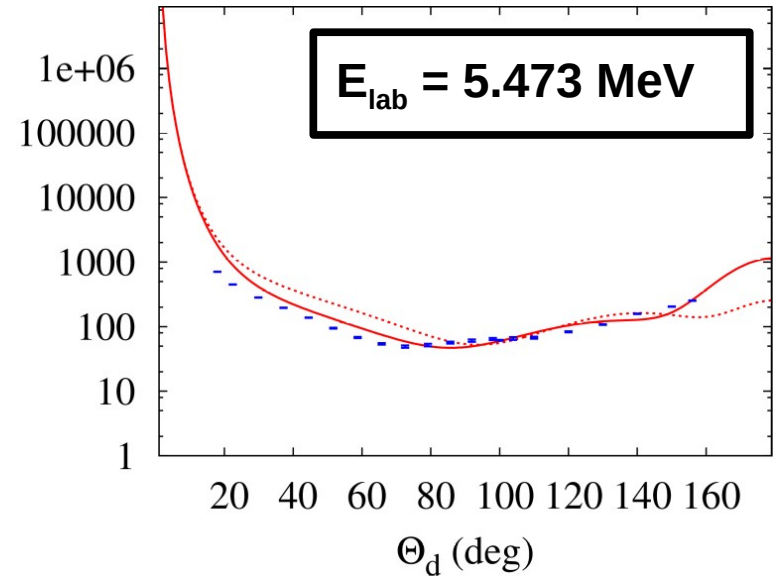
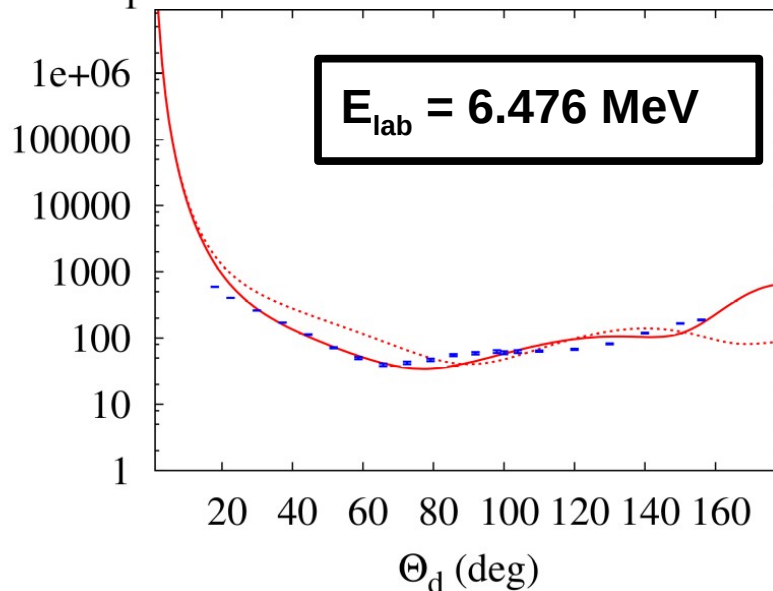
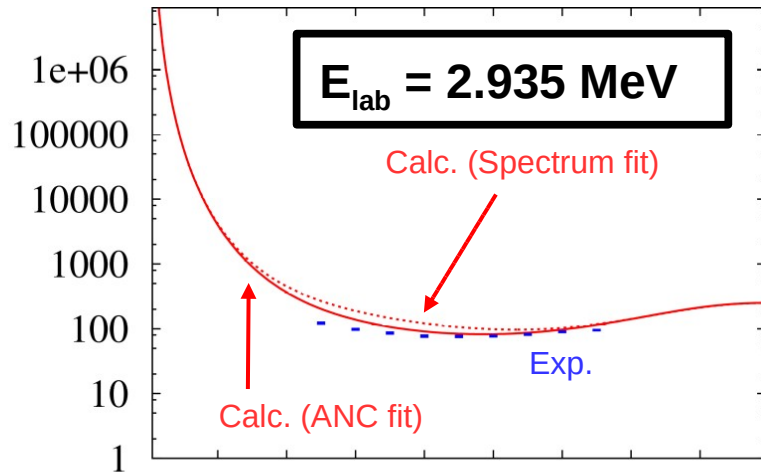
Spectrum fit: Neglects important correlations  
Not sufficient for reactions

ANC fit: Slightly shifted ground state  
Better reproduction of cross sections

A. Mercenne, N. Michel, M. Płoszajczak, Phys. Rev. C **99**, 044606 (2019)



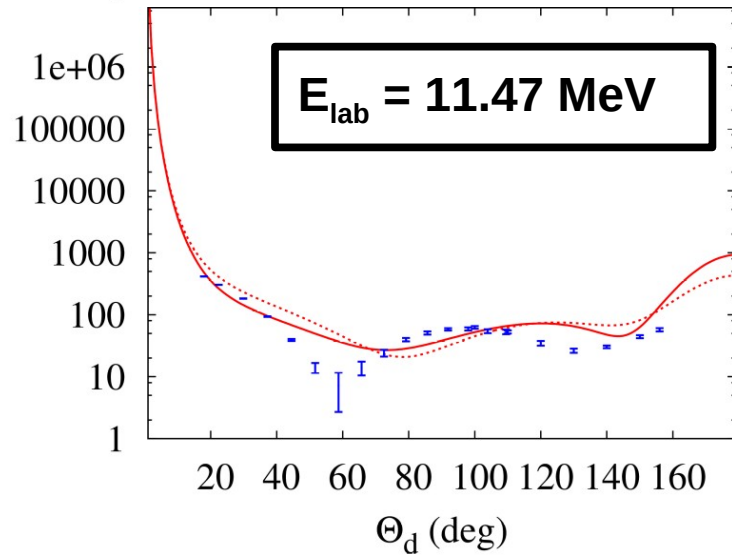
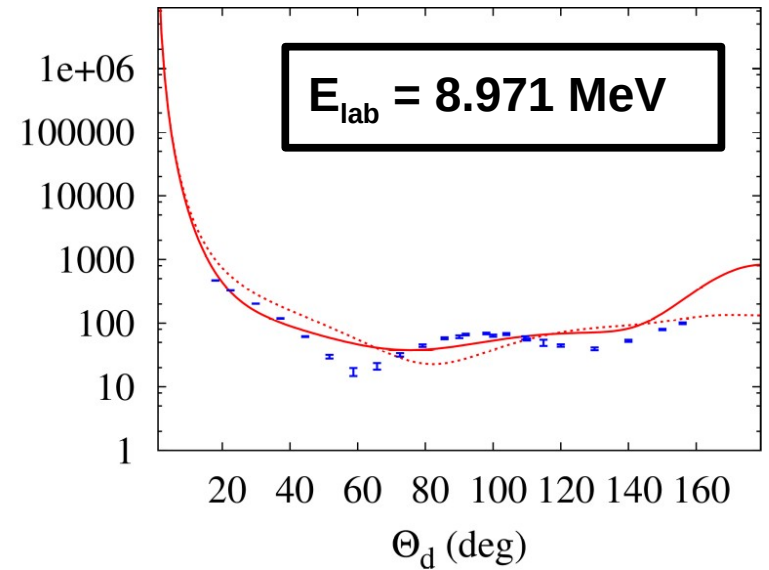
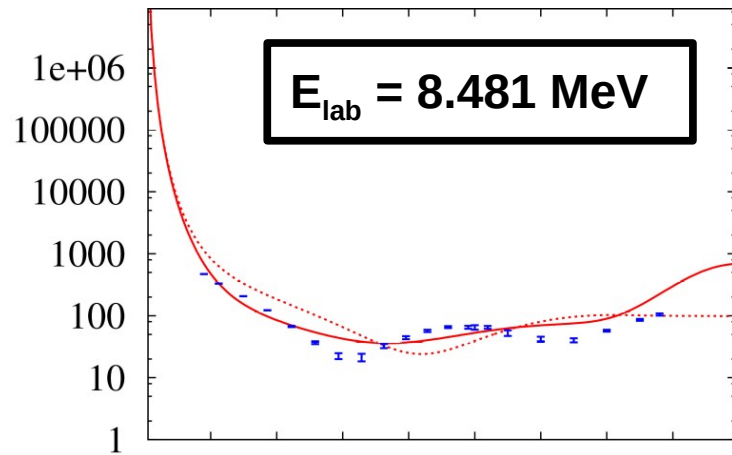
# $^4\text{He}(d,d)$ scattering reaction (2/3)



Valence nucleons above an alpha core  
 Partial waves up to  $l=4$   
 Deuteron structure from  $N^3\text{LO}$  interaction  
 Break-up included with scattering deuteron states  
 FHT interaction between valence nucleons

Simple model for alpha cluster ( $0s_{1/2}$  occupied only)  
 Spectrum fit not sufficient already for low energies  
 Good reproduction of experimental data with ANC fit

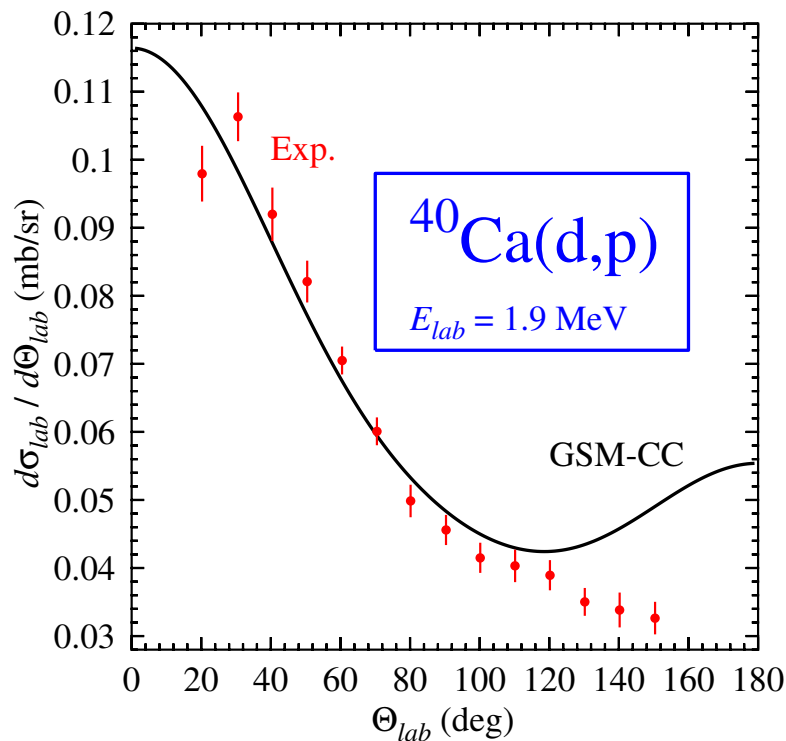
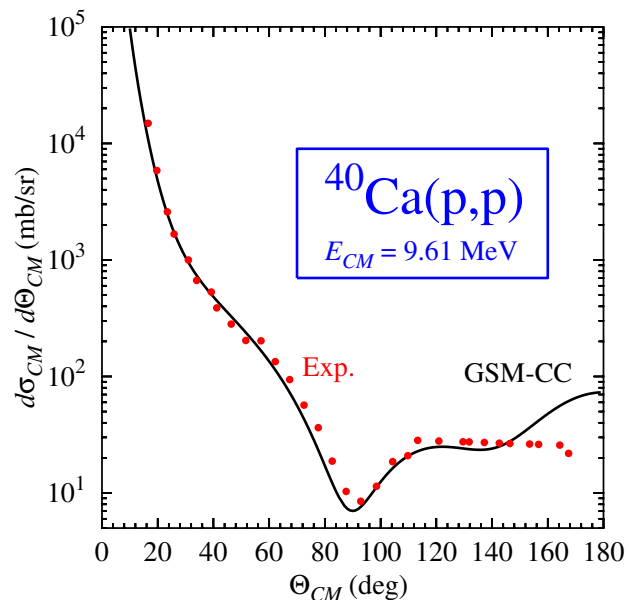
# $^4\text{He}(d,d)$ scattering reaction (3/3)



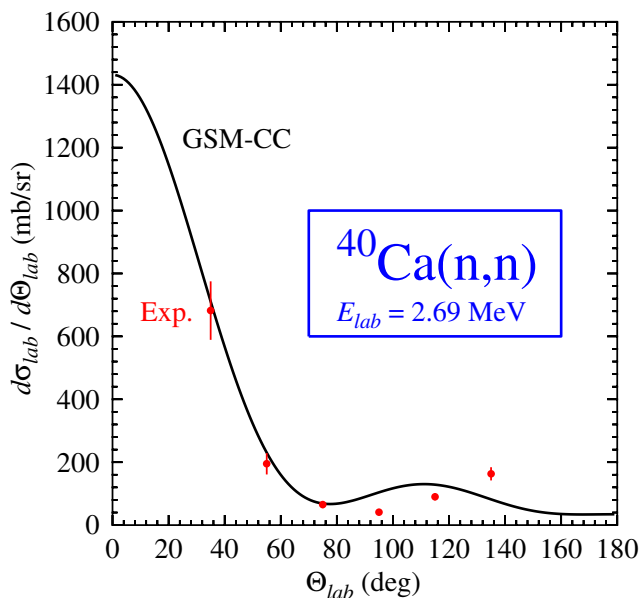
Cross sections qualitatively correct at higher energy  
Spectrum fit provides with poor results  
ANC fit gives a good reproduction of experimental data  
Effect of missing channels and absence of 3-body force visible

A. Mercenne, N. Michel, M. Płoszajczak, Phys. Rev. C **99**, 044606 (2019)

# $^{40}\text{Ca}(d,p)$ transfer reaction



Valence nucleons above a  $^{40}\text{Ca}$  core  
Same framework used as for  $^4\text{He}(d,d)$



Scattering and transfer cross sections properly described  
Simple model : no excitation from  $^{40}\text{Ca}$  core,  
Inter-nucleon correlations missing : larger model space needed

# Book on Gamow shell model

[The Gamow Shell Model: the unified theory of nuclear structure and reactions](#)

[Authors](#) : N. Michel and M. Płoszajczak

[Publisher](#) : Lectures Notes in Physics (Springer)

## Background

Functional analysis, linear algebra, differential equations, standard quantum mechanics

## Main topics

Introduction with one-body and two-body systems

Many-body theory of complex-energy physics

Halos and resonances in molecules and nuclei

Examples of applications in nuclear structure and reactions

## Exercises and codes

Theoretical details about used methods

Computational applications using codes available from internet

# Conclusion

## Current status

GSM: structure model including the continuum  
GSM-CC: reaction model including structure

Elastic and inelastic scattering cross sections  
Radiative capture cross sections  
Deuteron projectile scattering and transfer cross sections

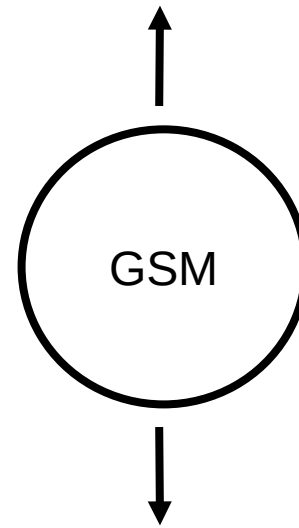
Energetics of the lightest nuclei  
Nice agreement with experimental data  
Structure effects on reaction observables explicit  
Fine tuning of Hamiltonian necessary

Book on GSM and GSM-CC published  
Theory, exercises, GSM codes publicly available

## Perspectives

GSM: Isotopic chains with effective and realistic interactions  
GSM-CC: non-resonant channels, few-nucleon clusters  
Calculation of theoretical uncertainties with Bayesian statistics

Effective interaction at drip-lines for light nuclei  
Observables dependence on spectrum ( ${}^6\text{-}8\text{Li}$ ,  ${}^7\text{Be}$ ,  ${}^8\text{B}$ )  
Two-neutron and two-proton halos ( ${}^{31}\text{F}$ ,  ${}^{17}\text{Ne}$ )



### Reactions with GSM-CC

${}^6\text{Li}(p,\gamma)$ ,  ${}^6\text{Li}(n,\gamma)$ ,  
 ${}^7\text{Be}(p,\gamma)$ ,  ${}^7\text{Li}(n,\gamma)$ ,  
 ${}^{14}\text{O}(p,p)$ ,  ${}^{18}\text{Ne}(p,p)$ ,  
 ${}^4\text{He}(d,d)$ ,  
 ${}^{40}\text{Ca}(p,p)$ ,  ${}^{40}\text{Ca}(n,n)$ ,  ${}^{40}\text{Ca}(d,p)$