

$\alpha + {}^2n + {}^2n$ cluster structure and 2n breaking in ${}^8\text{He}(0_2^+)$

Based on K. Nakagawa, Y. Kanada-En'yo, Phys. Rev. C **112**, 034309 (2025)

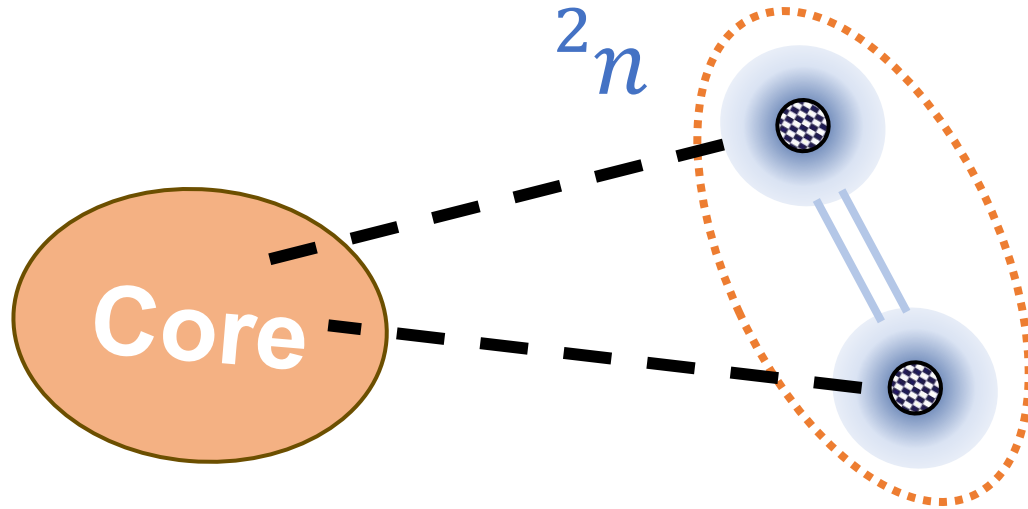
Kyoto University
Kosei Nakagawa
Yoshiko Kanada-En'yo

Dineutron Formation in Neutron-rich Nuclei

Dineutron (2n): Neutron pair with strong spatial correlation ($2n$ are close)

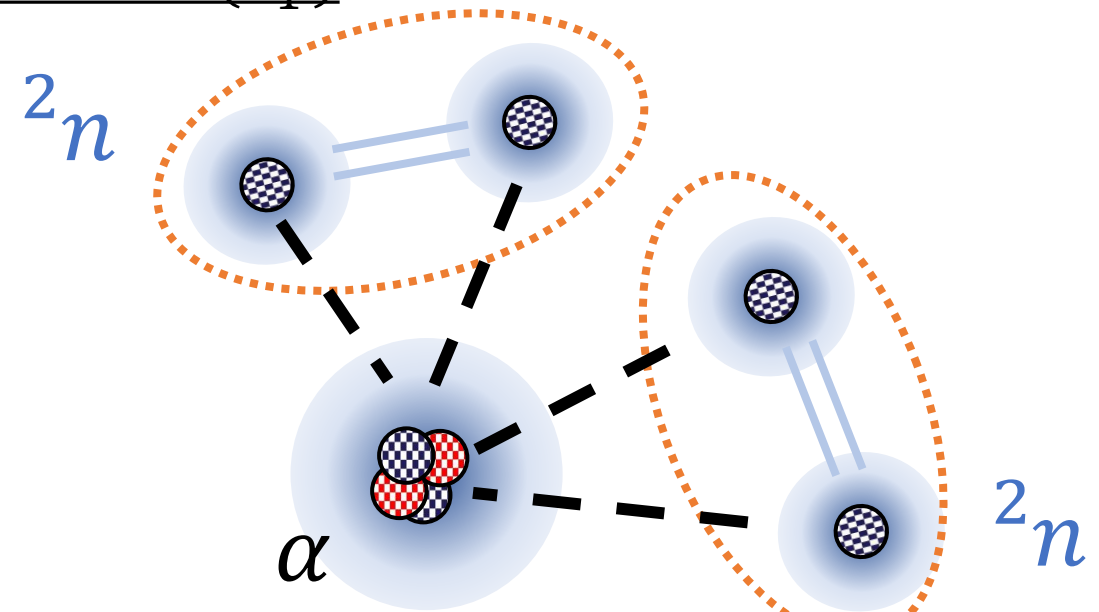
- Appear in low-density region
→ Typical on the surface of some neutron-rich nuclei

ex. 1: $2n$ halo



H. Esbensen, G. F. Bertsch, Nucl. Phys. A **542**, 2 (1992)
K. Hagino, *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. 99, 022506 (2007)

ex. 2: $^8\text{He}(0_1^+)$



K. Hagino *et al.* Phys. Rev. C **77**, 054317 (2008)

Unique behavior in weakly-bound core+2,4-neutron systems

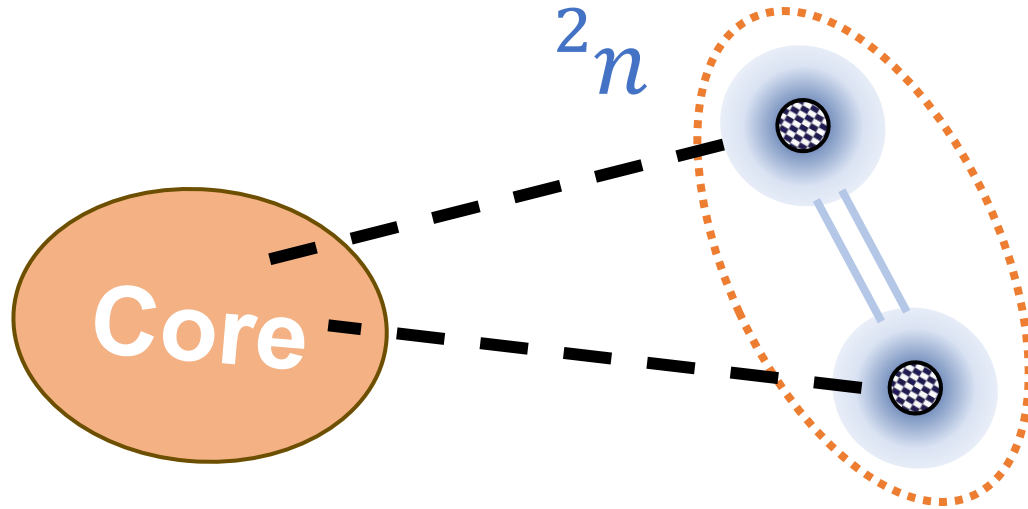
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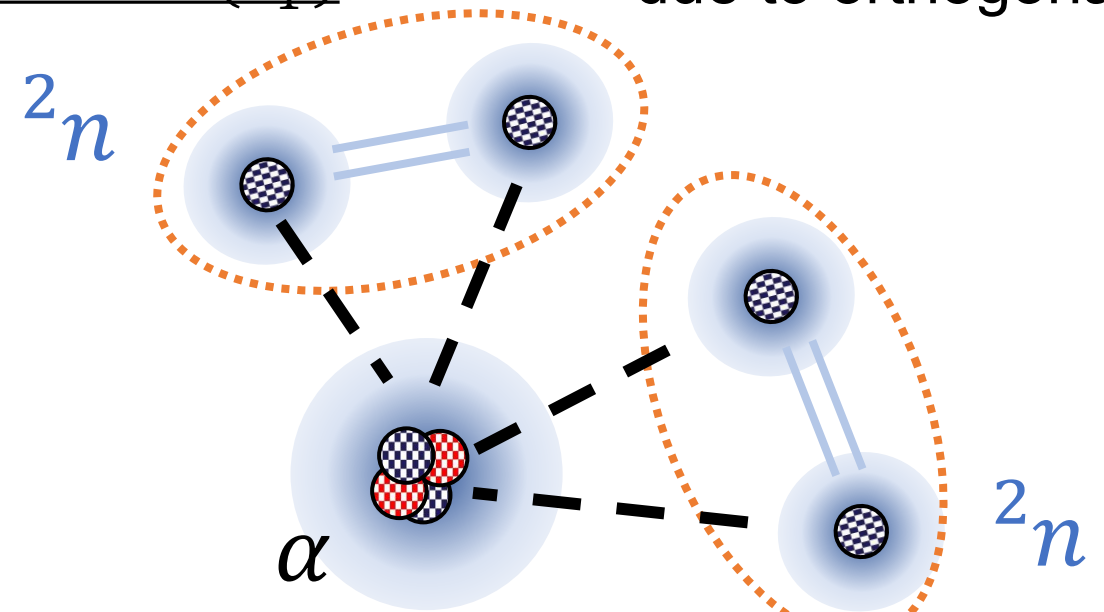
Excited state?

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Unique behavior in weakly-bound core+2,4-neutron systems

Observation of ${}^8\text{He}(0_2^+)$ and its 2n Clustering

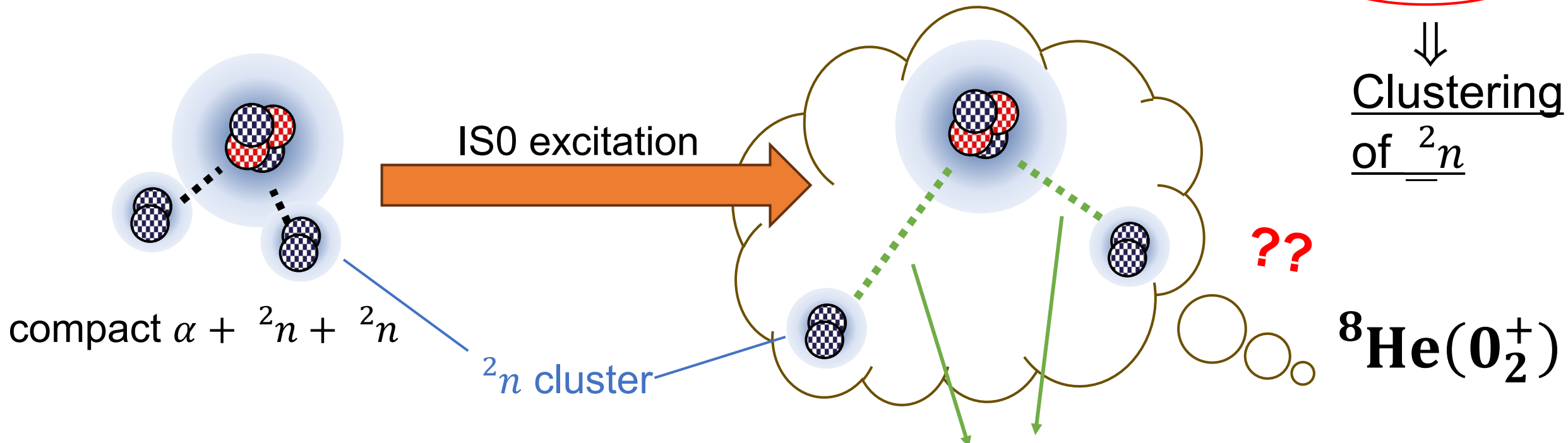
Which state of ${}^8\text{He}$? $\rightarrow$ The 0_2^+ state!

Z. H. Yang *et. al.* PRL **131**, 242501 (2023)

- First observation of ${}^8\text{He}(0_2^+)$ via ${}^{12}\text{C}({}^8\text{He}, {}^8\text{He}^*)$ in RIBF
- Isoscalar monopole (IS0) transition strength : $M(\text{IS0}) = 11 \text{ fm}^2$

large!

$\Downarrow$
Clustering
of 2n



For analysis of ${}^8\text{He}(0_2^+)$, it is necessary to describe **relative motions** between clusters

Purpose of this talk

- Verify rules of the 2n clusters in ${}^8\text{He}(0_2^+)$ focusing on
 - $\alpha + {}^2n + {}^2n$ 3-clusters & spatial correlation between clusters
 - 2n cluster breaking ($\leftarrow 2n$ is not bound in the first place)
- single particle w.f: $e^{-\nu(r-R)^2} |\sigma_z\rangle |\tau_z\rangle$
- 
- To this end, we apply a microscopic cluster model which can describe
 - **relative motion** between clusters
 - 2n cluster breaking due to the spin-orbit force around the α cluster
= expressed by shell-model-induced states

Methods

Description of the Relative Motions

$$\Psi(^8\text{He}) = \sum_i \underbrace{c_i^{3B}}_{\text{weight coefficient}} \det \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram of } \alpha + ^2n + ^2n \text{ clusters} \\ \text{enclosed in a large bracket with index } i \end{array} \right) + \dots$$

- $S = 0$
- common Gaussian center

- The **relative motions** between $\alpha + ^2n + ^2n$ clusters are described by superposing basis with various spatial configurations (GCM)

Description of the Relative Motions

$$\Psi(^8\text{He}) = \sum_i \frac{c_i^{3B}}{\text{weight coefficient}} \det \left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \begin{array}{cc} {}^2n & {}^2n \end{array} \end{array} \right)_i + \dots$$

The diagram illustrates the relative motions of the clusters. It shows three clusters: an α cluster (top) and two 2n clusters (bottom left and right). Dashed arrows represent relative coordinates: $\vec{X}_i$ between the two 2n clusters, and $\vec{Y}_i$ between one 2n cluster and the α cluster. The entire configuration is enclosed in large parentheses with a subscript i .

- The **relative motions** between $\alpha + {}^2n + {}^2n$ clusters are described by superposing basis with various spatial configurations (GCM)

Mixing cluster breaking configurations

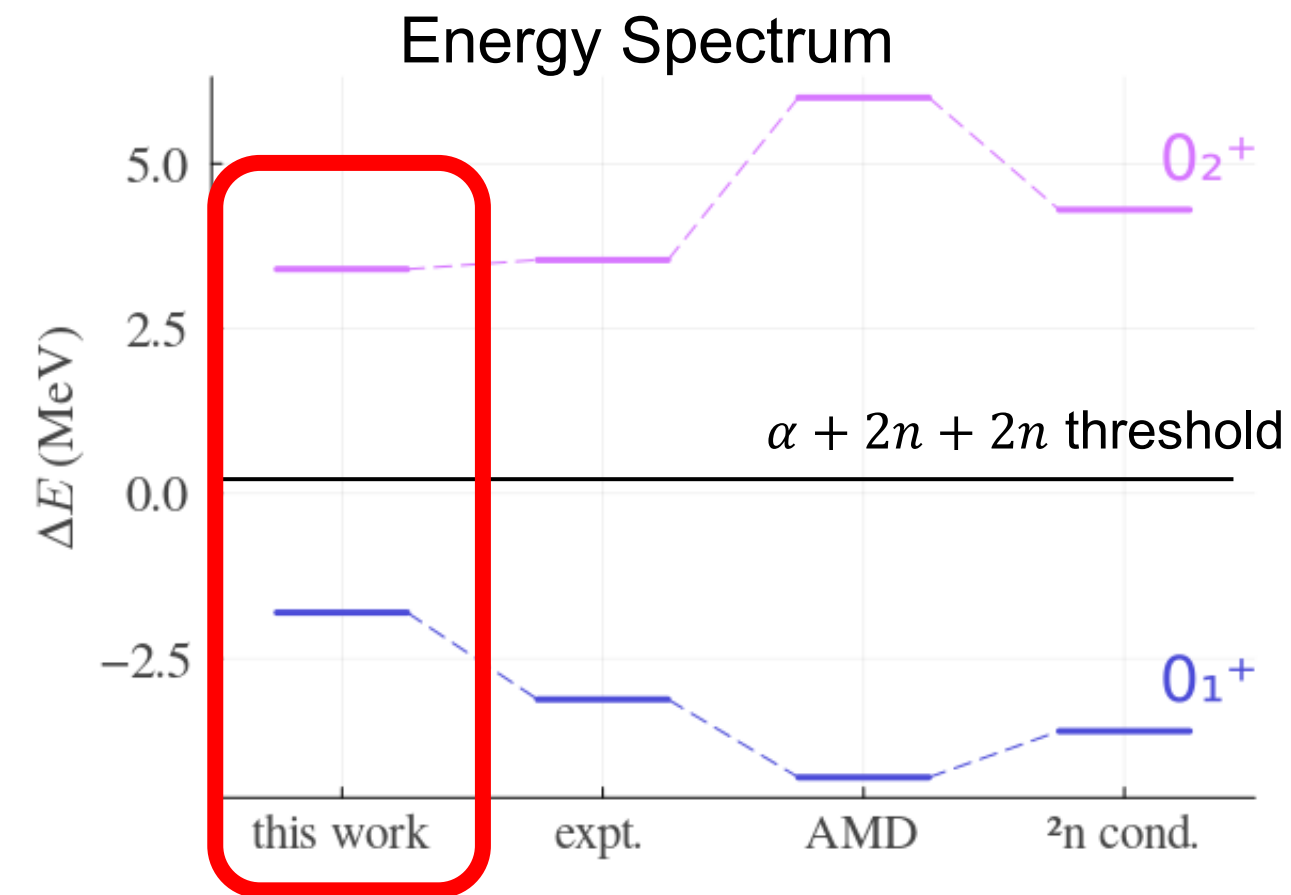
$$\begin{aligned}
 \Psi(^8\text{He}) = & \sum_i c_i^{3B} \det \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \begin{array}{ccc} & & \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \vec{Y}_i \\ \text{---} \vec{X}_i \end{array} & & \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array} & & \end{array} \right]_i \\
 + & \sum_j c_j^{2B} \det \left[\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} & & \\ \begin{array}{c} \vec{a}_j \\ \text{---} \end{array} & & \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array} & & \end{array} \right]_j \\
 + & c^{1B} \det \left[\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} & & \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array} & & \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

2-body cluster
 $p_{3/2}$ -closure = shell model state

- Configuration mixing of $p_{3/2}$ -subshell state = 1,2- 2n cluster breaking

Results

Basic Results of our Calculation



Yang *et al.*, PRL **131**, 242501 (2023)

Kanada-En'yo, PRC **76**, 044323 (2007)

Kobayashi, Kanada-En'yo PRC **88**, 034321 (2013)

Radius & IS0 transition strength

	<u>This work</u>	Expt.	AMD	2n cond.
$R_{rms}(0_1^+)$ (fm)	<u>2.40</u>	2.52	2.24	2.49
$R_{rms}^p(0_1^+)$ (fm)	<u>1.89</u>	1.788	1.76	1.93
$R_{rms}(0_2^+)$ (fm)	<u>3.91</u>		2.73	4.67
$M(IS0)$ (fm ²)	<u>7.75</u>	$11_{-2.3}^{+1.8}$	7.3	10.3

- Overall results reproduced experimental or other theoretical studies well.
- Large radius and $M(IS0)$ → developments of cluster structures

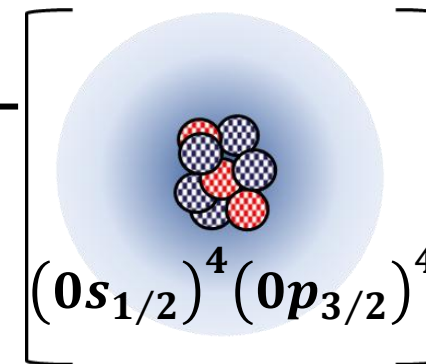
Analysis of 2n Breaking Components

- squared overlap of the $0p_{3/2}$ closure configuration

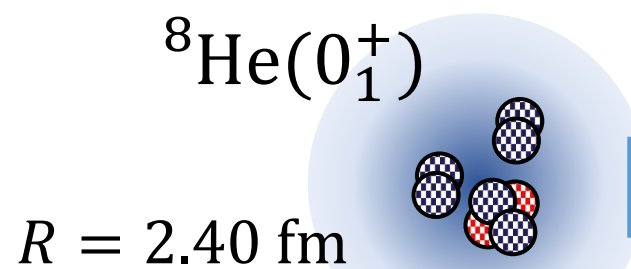
	0_1^+	0_2^+
overlap	0.487	0.086

large!

small



- From these results, we can deduce



- $p_{3/2}$ -closure
- compact $\alpha + {}^2n + {}^2n$

Orthogonality

${}^8\text{He}(0_2^+)$

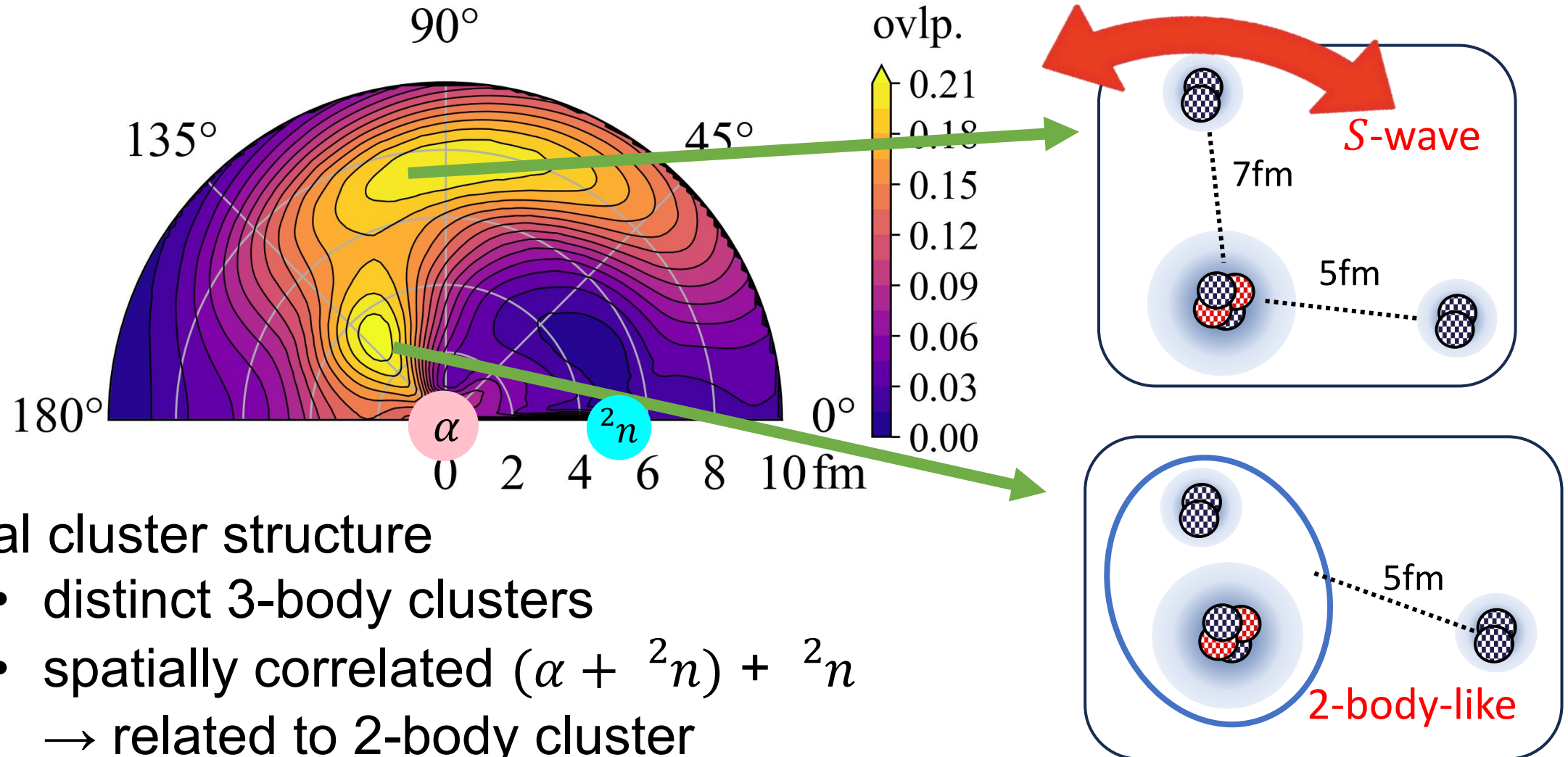
Forbidden!

$R = 3.91 \text{ fm}$

Cluster gas
→ What's next

2n Cluster Spatial Distribution in $^8\text{He}(0_2^+)$ 13/14

Squared overlap with configurations with fixing the α and 2n cluster



Dual cluster structure

- distinct 3-body clusters
- spatially correlated $(\alpha + ^2n) + ^2n$
→ related to 2-body cluster

Conclusions

- We analyze cluster structure in ${}^8\text{He}(0_2^+)$
- Our model is focusing on
 - relative motion between $\alpha + {}^2n + {}^2n$ clusters
 - 2n cluster breaking

- What we revealed:
 - 0_1^+ : shell-model-like
 - 0_2^+ : weakly-bound 2,3-body
 - Enlargement of $M(\text{IS0})$

