

PECULIARITIES OF THE ENERGY SPECTRUM OF THE ^{12}C NUCLEUS IN A 3α MODEL

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The aim of present work is to study peculiar properties of the $^{12}\text{C}(0^+)$ and $^{12}\text{C}(2^+)$ energy spectrum associated with removal of Pauli forbidden states from the 3α functional space. A deep $\alpha\alpha$ -potential of BFW [1] will be employed which has two Pauli forbidden states in the S wave and a single forbidden state in the D wave. A variational method on symmetrized Gaussian basis is employed. For the elimination of the 3α Pauli forbidden states we use the same direct orthogonalization method from [2]. As a possible origin of non-analytical behavior of the ^{12}C spectrum, consequences of the quantum phase transition (QPT) in the ^{12}C nucleus will be discussed.

The direct orthogonalization method [2] is based on the separation of the complete Hilbert functional space into two parts. The first subspace LQ, which we call allowed subspace, is defined by the kernel of the complete three-body projector \hat{P} . The rest subspace LP contains 3α states forbidden by the Pauli principle. After the separation of the complete Hilbert functional space of 3α states into the LQ and LP subspaces, at next step we solve the three-body Schrödinger equation in LQ.

In Fig.1 we display the calculated lowest 0^+ spectrum of the ^{12}C nucleus as a function of ϵ , the maximal allowed eigen value of the Pauli projection operator. As can be seen from the figure, there exist a special eigen value of the projector \hat{P} , which play a decisive role for the 0^+ energy spectrum of the ^{12}C nucleus. The corresponding eigen state of \hat{P} creates a ground state of ^{12}C in a deep phase, while from the left side of this point the lowest energy is close to the energy of the Hoyle state. The situation in the 2^+ spectrum is similar.

1. B. Buck, H. Friedrich, and C. Wheatley, Nucl. Phys.A 275, 246 (1977).
2. H. Matsumura, M. Orabi, Y. Suzuki, and Y. Fujiwara, Nucl. Phys. A 776, 1 (2006).

The speaker is a student or young scientist

No

Section

1. Nuclear structure: theory and experiment

Primary authors: TURSUNOV, Ergash (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences); Prof. MAZUMDAR, Indranil (Dept. of Nuclear & Atomic Physics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research); Mr BEGI-JONOV, Marufjon (INP, Uzbekistan AS)

Presenter: TURSUNOV, Ergash (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences)

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