

Abstract Submitted
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$8\text{Be}+\alpha$ rotational states and alpha condensate in ^{12}C YASURO FUNAKI, RIKEN, Nishina-Center — The Hoyle state, the second $0+$ state in ^{12}C , is known to have the nature of alpha condensation, in which the 3α particles occupy an identical S-orbit, with a dilute gaslike structure of weakly interacting alpha particles. The second $2+$ state in ^{12}C was observed at a few MeV above the Hoyle state in experiments. It is also reported that the new $4+$ state is observed at around 13.3 MeV. The candidates of the third and fourth $0+$ states, which are close to the second $2+$ state, are also reported recently. While all these states are expected to have well developed 3α -cluster structure, a band nature of these states are completely unknown. $8\text{Be}+\alpha$ rotational band is one interpretation and the alpha condensate nature might be deeply related to the band nature. Some authors argue that some of these states form a rotational band with triangular shape. Aiming at solving this puzzling situation, we employ an extended version of the so-called Tohsaki-Horiuchi-Schuck-Ropke (THSR) wave function, which inherently has structures of $2\alpha + \alpha$ clusters as well as of the gaslike 3α clusters. With this model wave function, we discuss the band nature and mutual relation between these excited states, focusing on the strength of E2 transition.

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