

# The Value of Perspective

**Approaching nuclei through multiple perspectives  
and diverse models:**

**Patterns, symmetries, interactions**

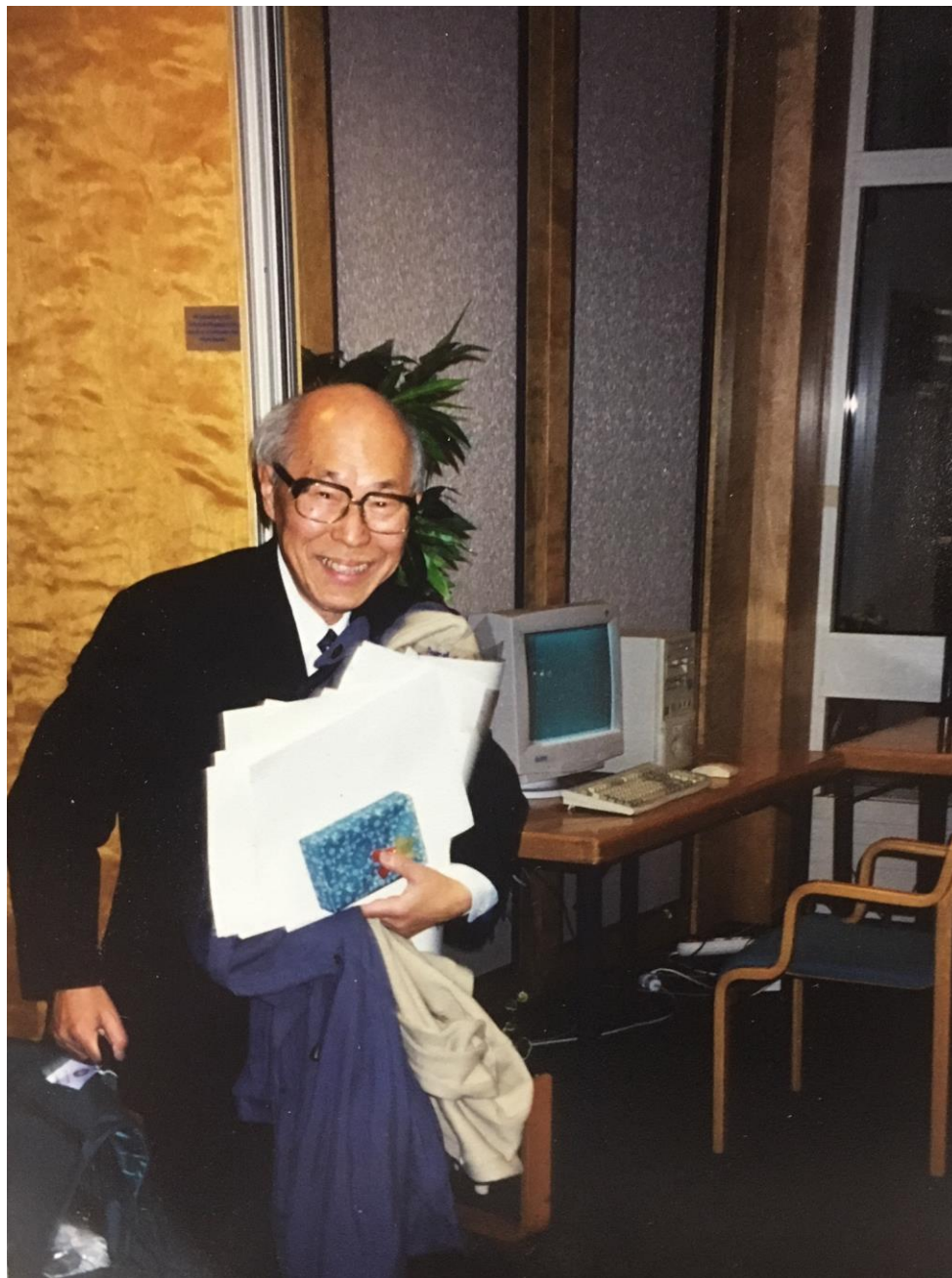
(Apologies for two slides from Tokyo)

R. F. Casten

Yale University and MSU-FRIB

International Symposium on Simplicity, Symmetry,  
and Beauty of Atomic Nuclei, in honor of Professor  
Akito Arima's 88 year-old Birthday

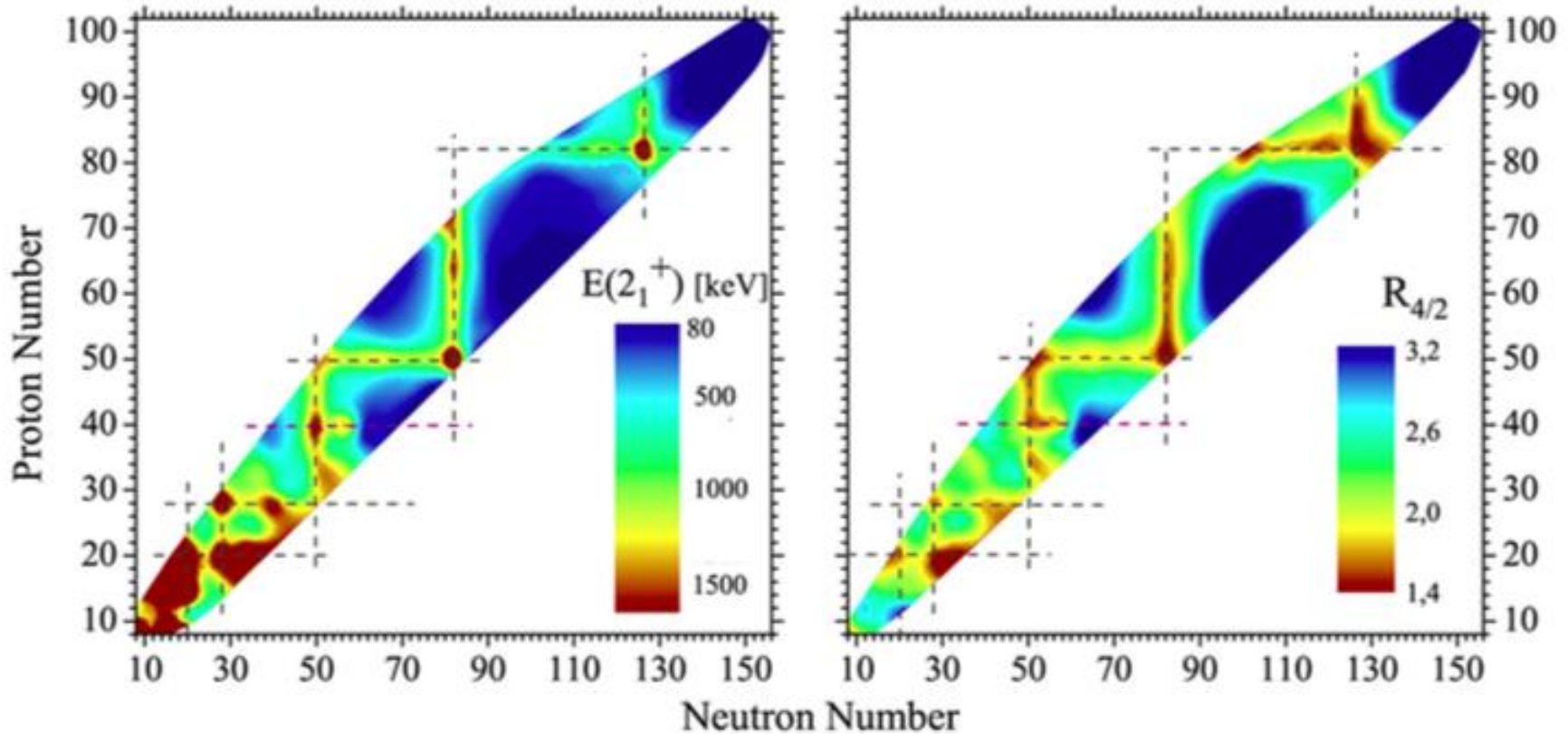
Shanghai, Sept. 26-28, 2018



Do you want to study the details of the trees?  
Or the beauty and symmetry of the forest?  
Or simplify to its essence



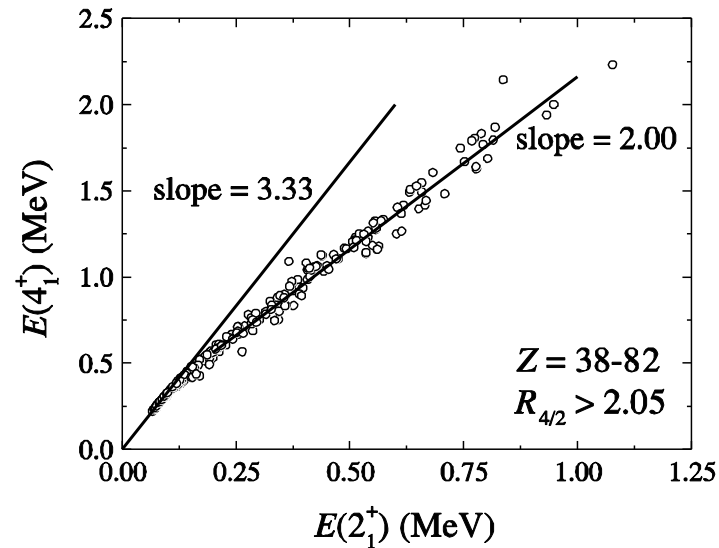
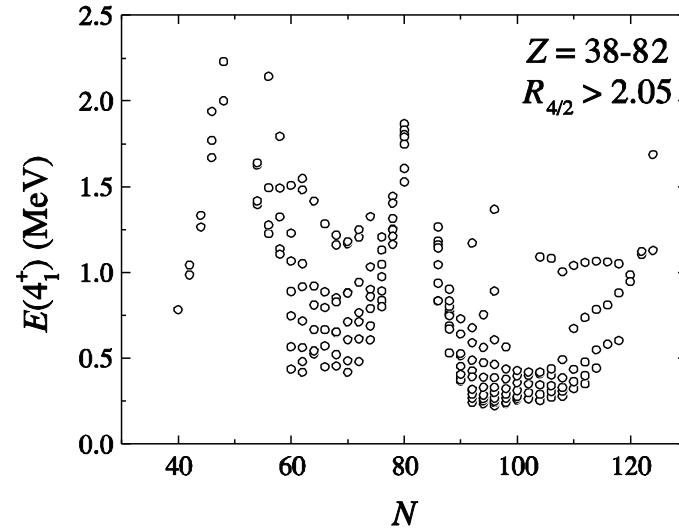
# The Beauty and Elegance of Nuclear Structural Evolution



**Chaos to order, emergent collectivity, symmetries**

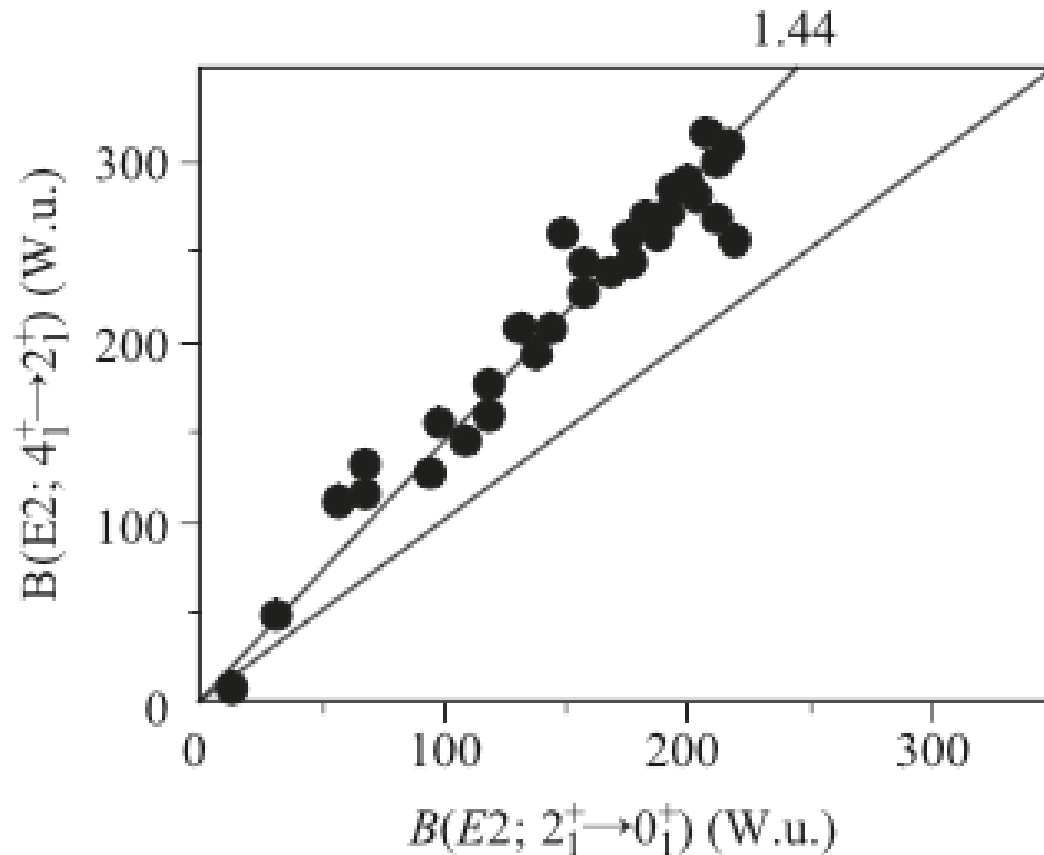
Thanks to R.Burcu Cakirli for figure

# Structural evolution: Look at data from different perspectives





B(E2) values: complex behavior across a shell. A different perspective shows a hidden regularity and some physics



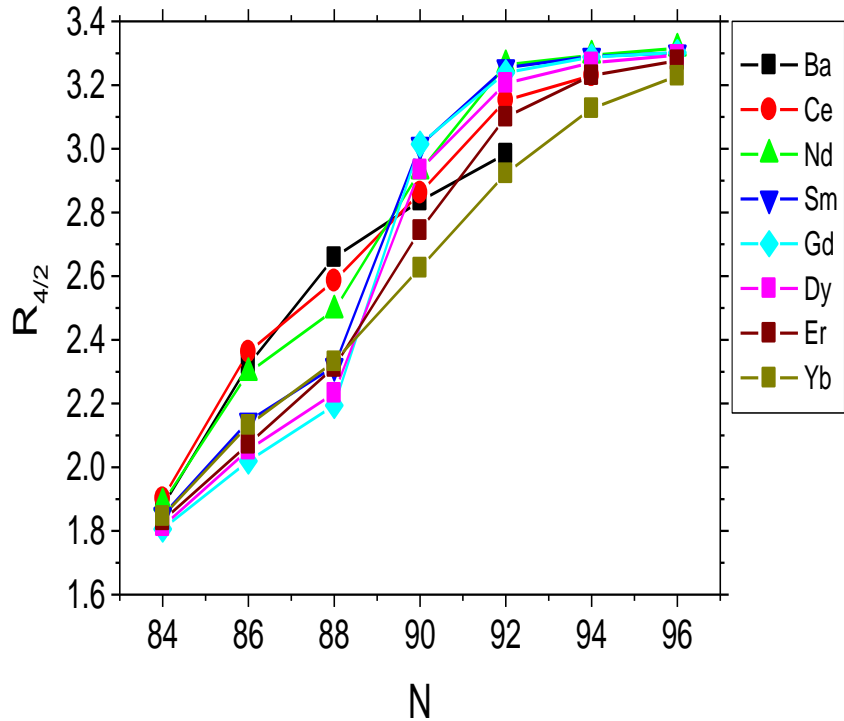
**Not only regular but illustrates an interesting point?: Why is slope so constant across many structures?**

**SU(3) and O(6): ~1.43**

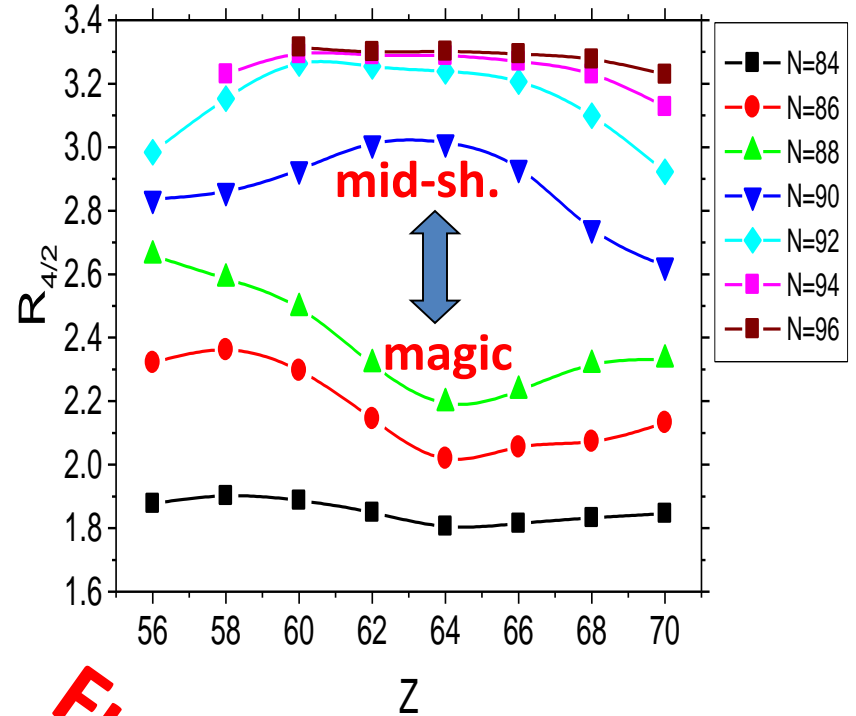
**Geom. Vibrator: 2.00**

**But U(5):  $2x(N-1)/N$   
For  $N = 4$ , this equals:  
1.5 !**

# The power of different perspectives



Onset of deformation



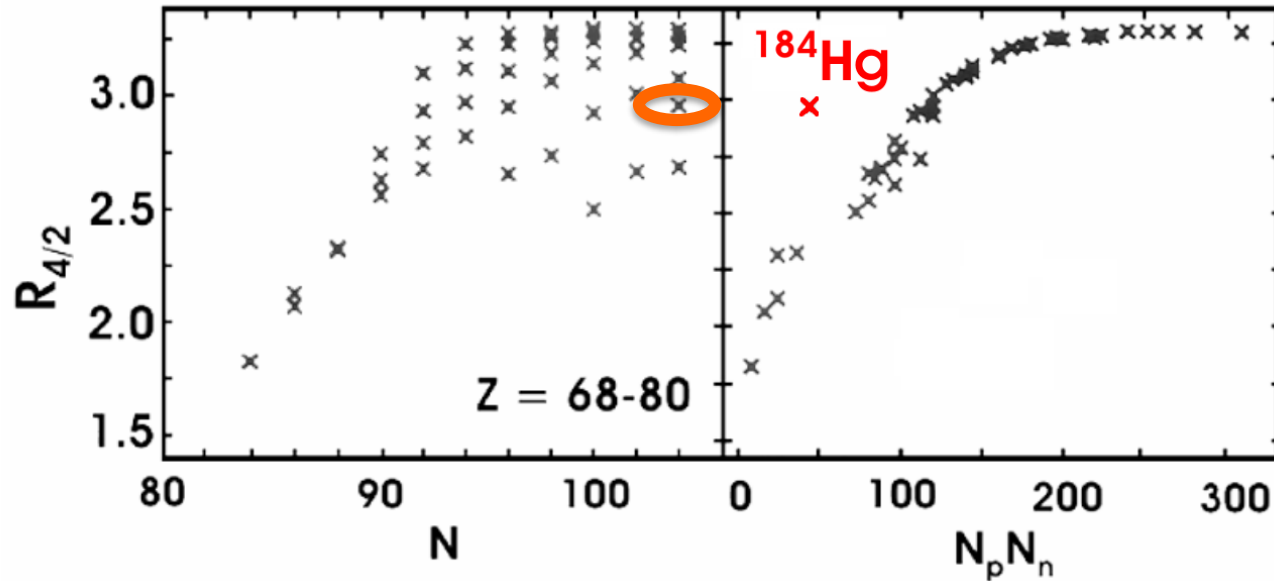
Onset of deformation  
as a  
quantum phase transition  
mediated by a  
change in proton shell structure  
driven by  
the p-n interaction

Further interpretation



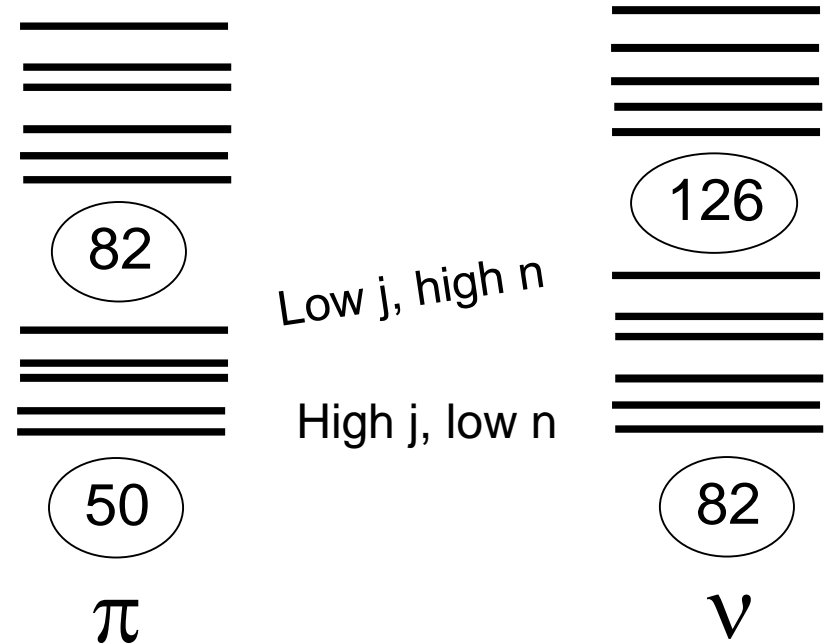
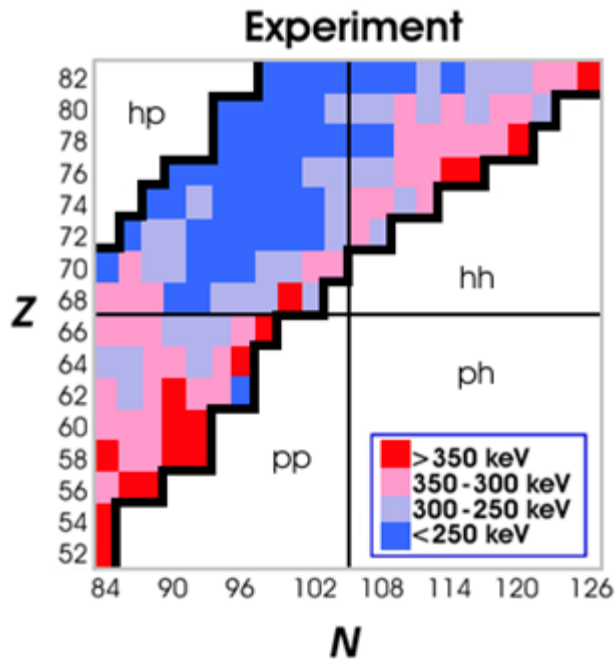
# Different perspectives, one more example

## Inspired by the p-n interaction



Which is the  
anomalous  
nucleus?

Identify  
deviant  
behavior



## Empirical valence p-n interactions

$$\delta V_{pn}$$

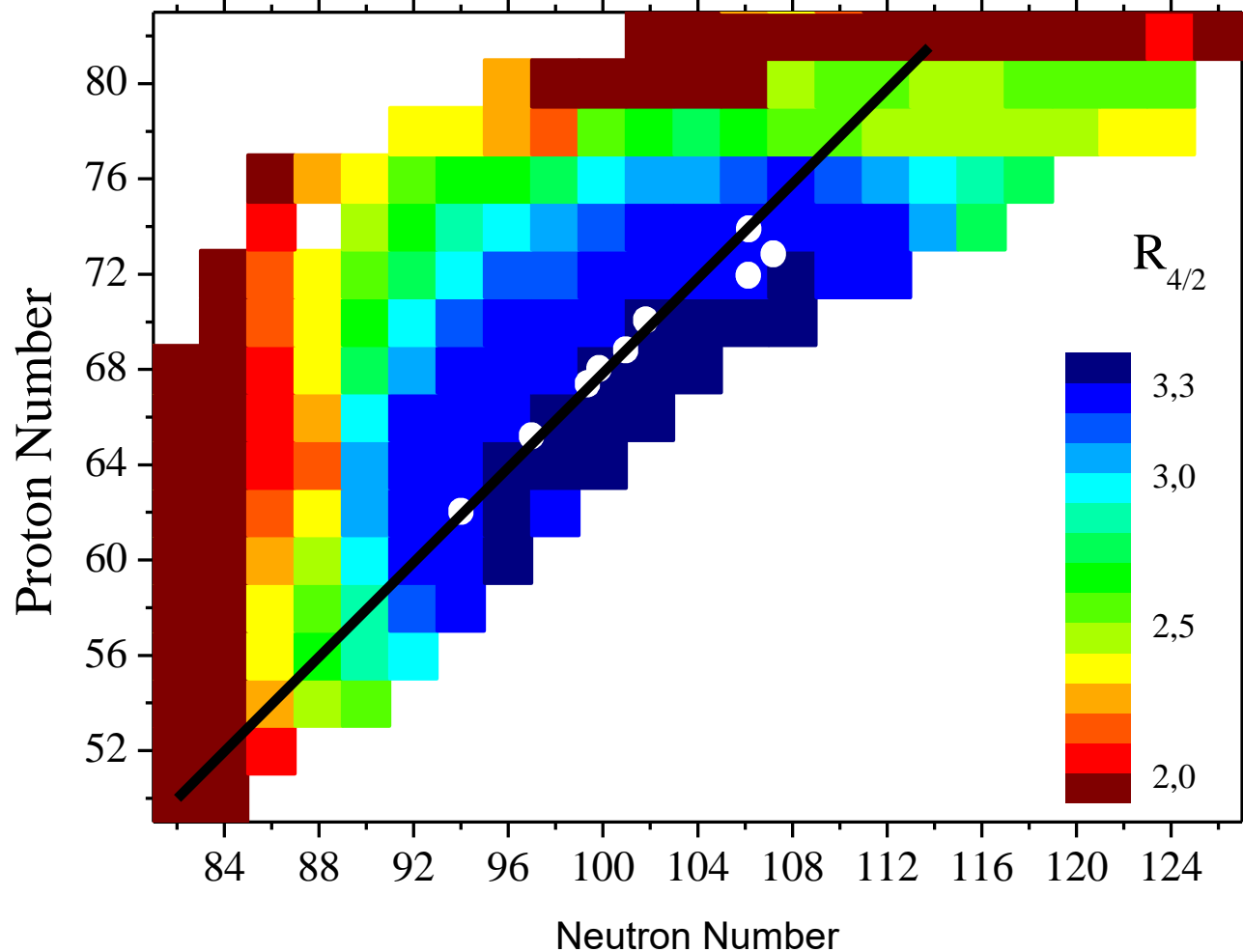
**Double difference of masses**

Empirical p-n interaction strengths indeed strongest along diagonal.

Empirical p-n interaction strengths stronger in like regions than unlike regions.

# Locus of collectivity

Collectivity and maxima in  $\delta V_{pn}$ :  
Essential role of the p-n interaction



# Nuclear Astrophysics / Nucleosynthesis

**n-capture cross sections in keV energy range key, especially for unstable nuclei**

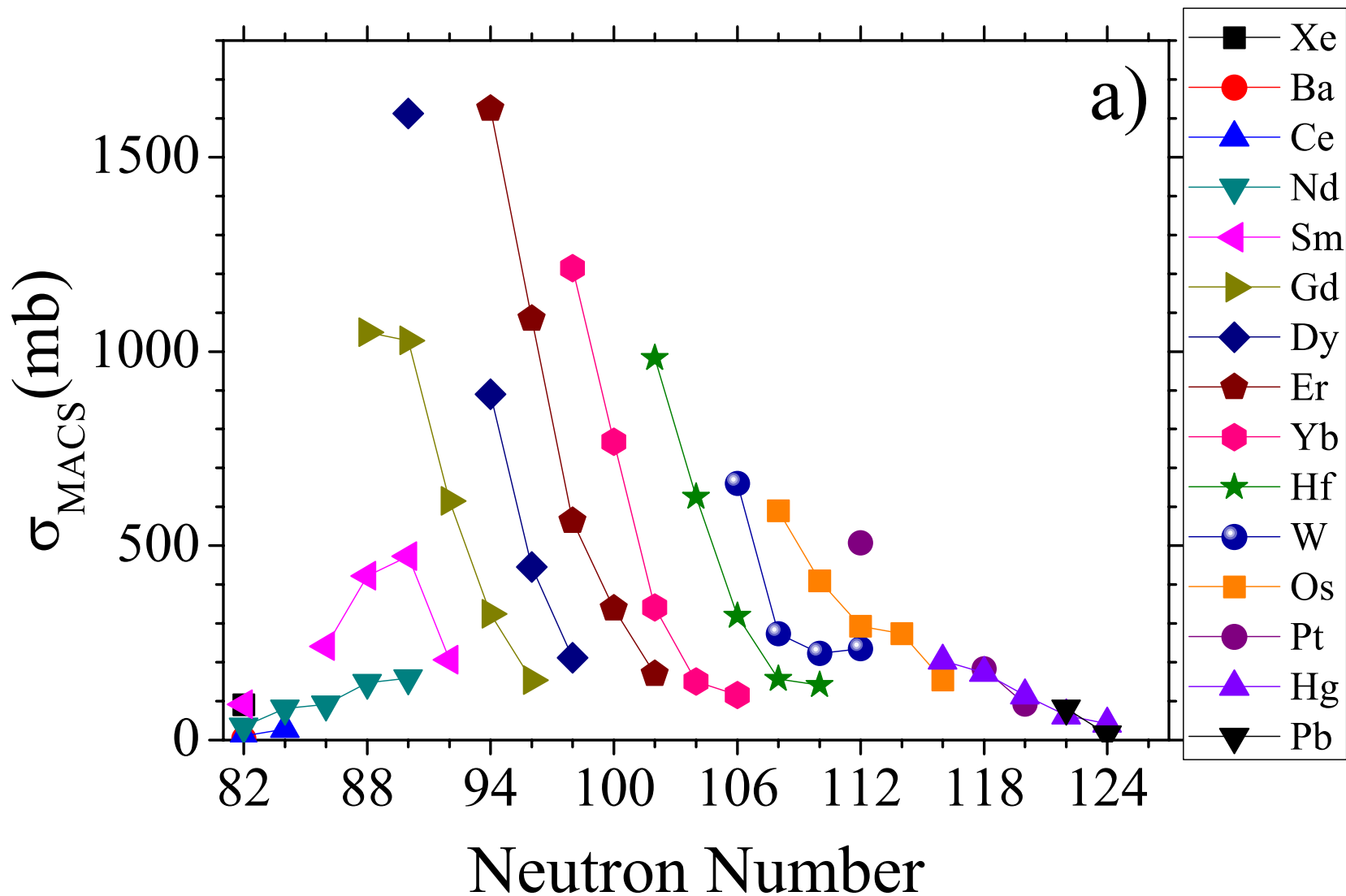
Problem: Difficult to measure  
Difficult and uncertain to predict

Is there another way?

Put together two perspectives

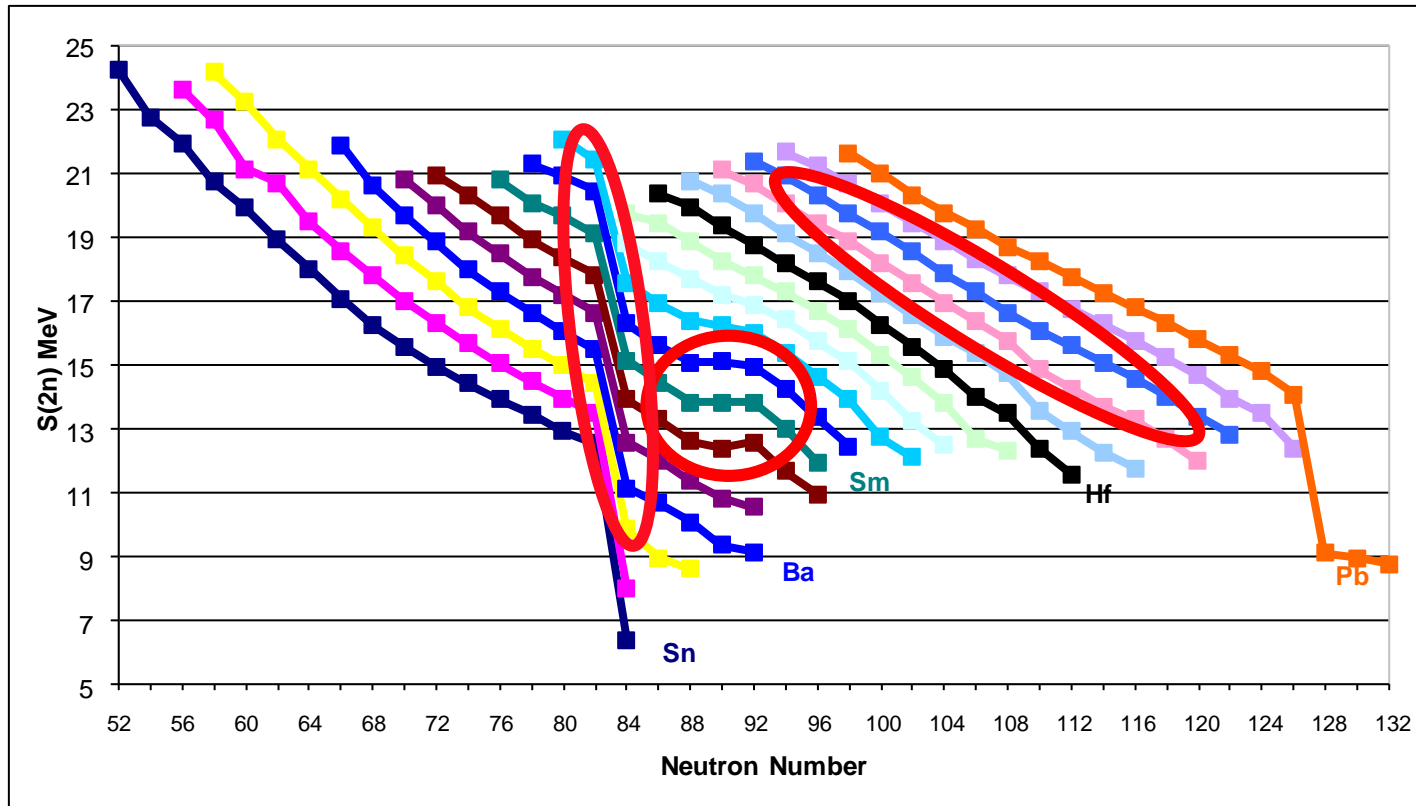
# N-capture cross sections

Rare earth region, 30 keV



# Try a different perspective

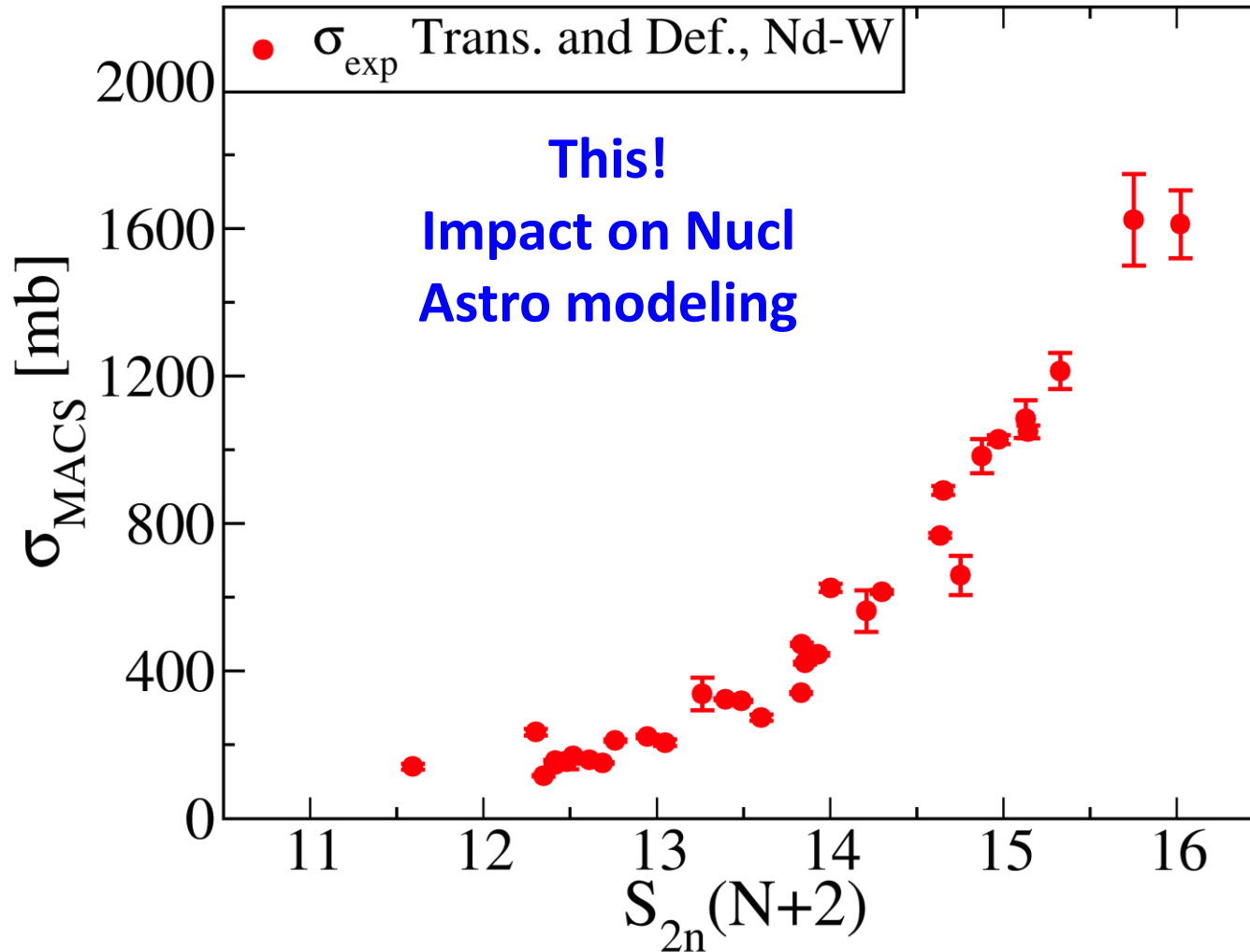
Look at two neutron separation energies





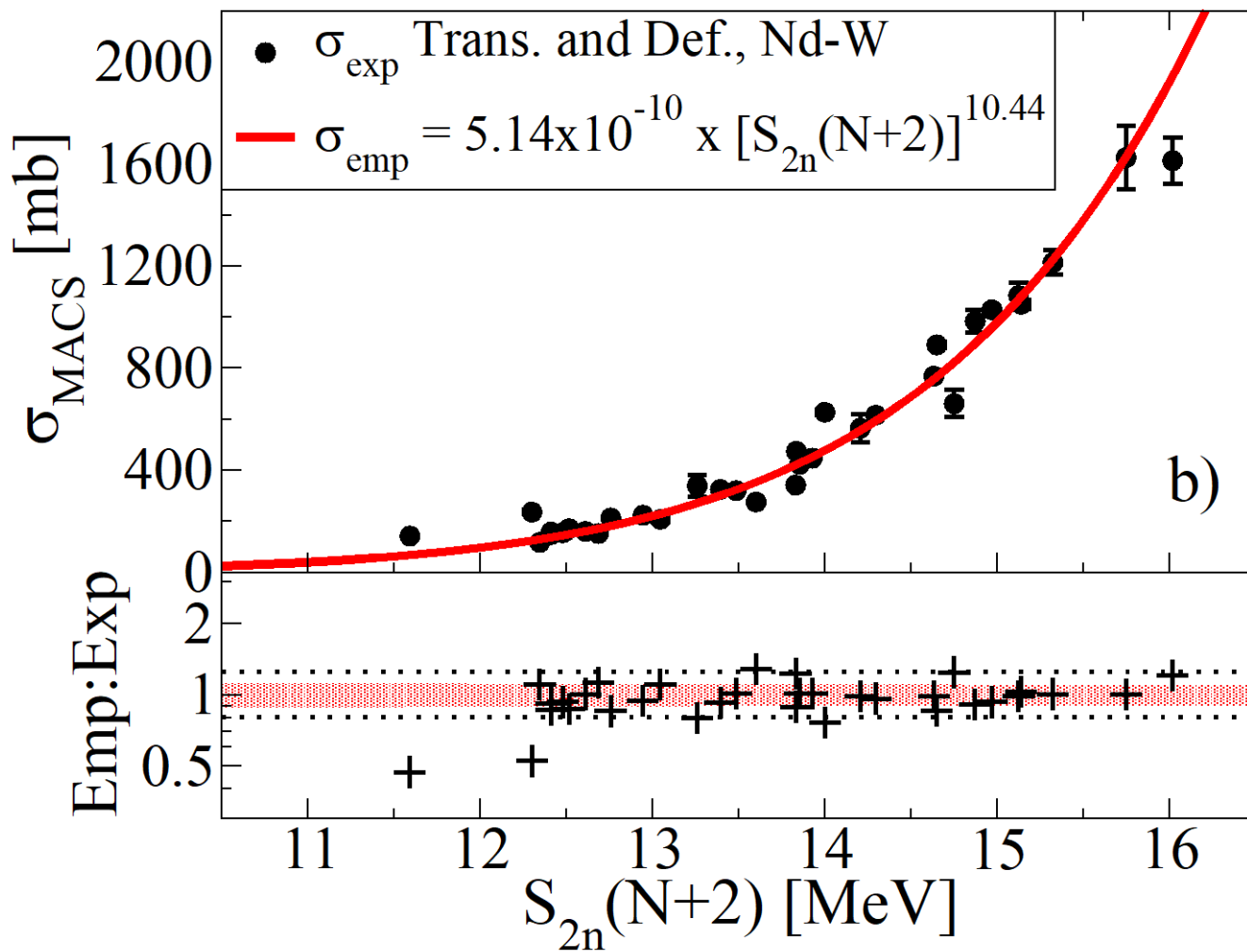
# Neutron capture MACS at 30 keV vs. $S_{2n}(N+2)$

Bring together 3 physicists, one who knows cross sections and two who know masses:





# Use these correlations to predict unknown cross sections



$$\Delta\sigma = [S_{2n}(N+2)]^{9.44} \left\{ (4.33 \times 10^{-21}) [S_{2n}(N+2)]^2 - (6.89 \times 10^{-20}) S_{2n}(N+2) + 6.89 \times 10^{-19} \right\}^{1/2}$$

# The Path to Symmetry

**Regularity out of chaos**

**→ Patterns**

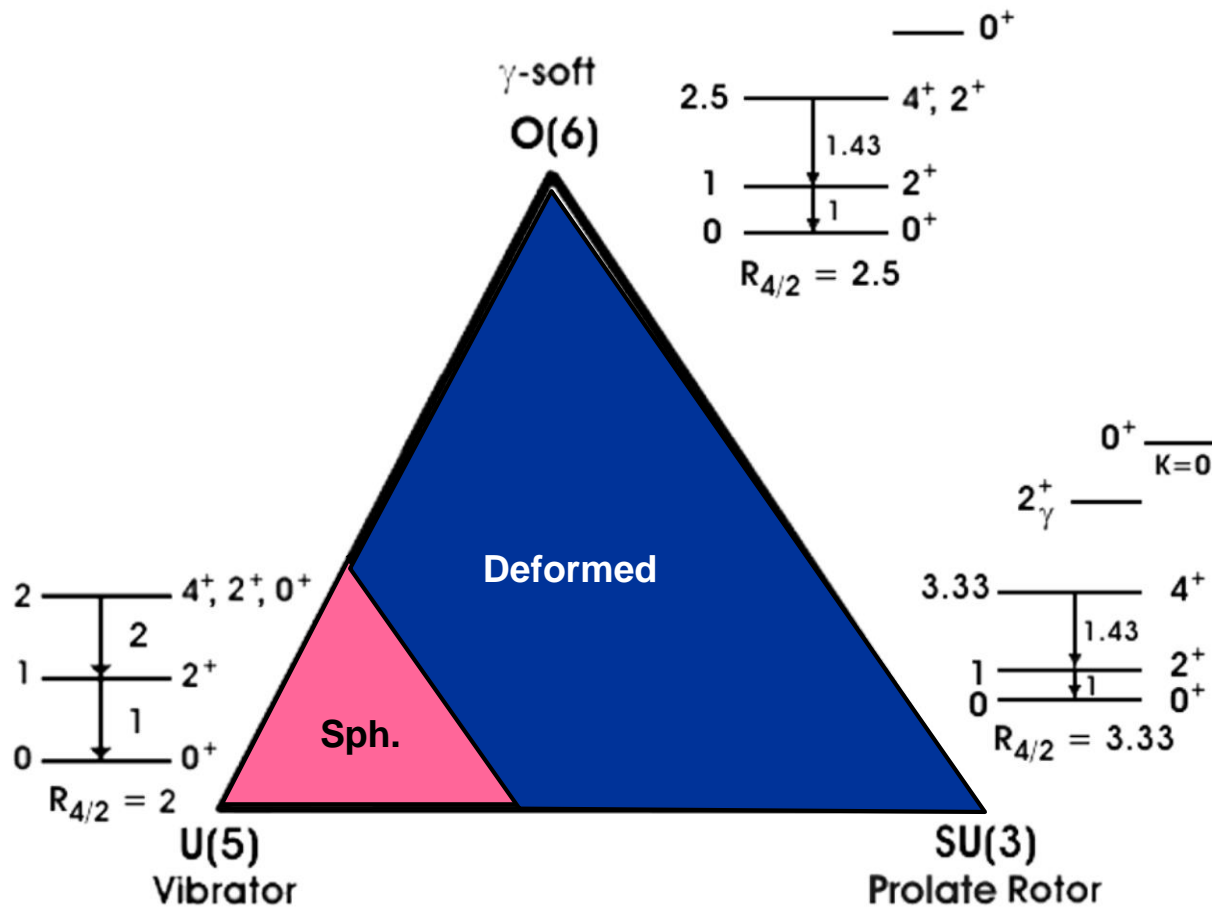
**→ Simple interpretations**

**→ Geometry**

**→ Symmetries – Quantum numbers**

**→ Algebra**

# The IBM, not too shabby!!



The value and challenge of  
alternate perspectives in  
comparing models with the data

**Comparing models**

**All give similar predictions ! Why?**

**Pure bands:  
Sep. Intr, Rot DoF**

**Eff. mixing  
through  $\gamma$**

**No mixing.  
Finite N**

$\gamma$  To Grd Rel. B(E2)s

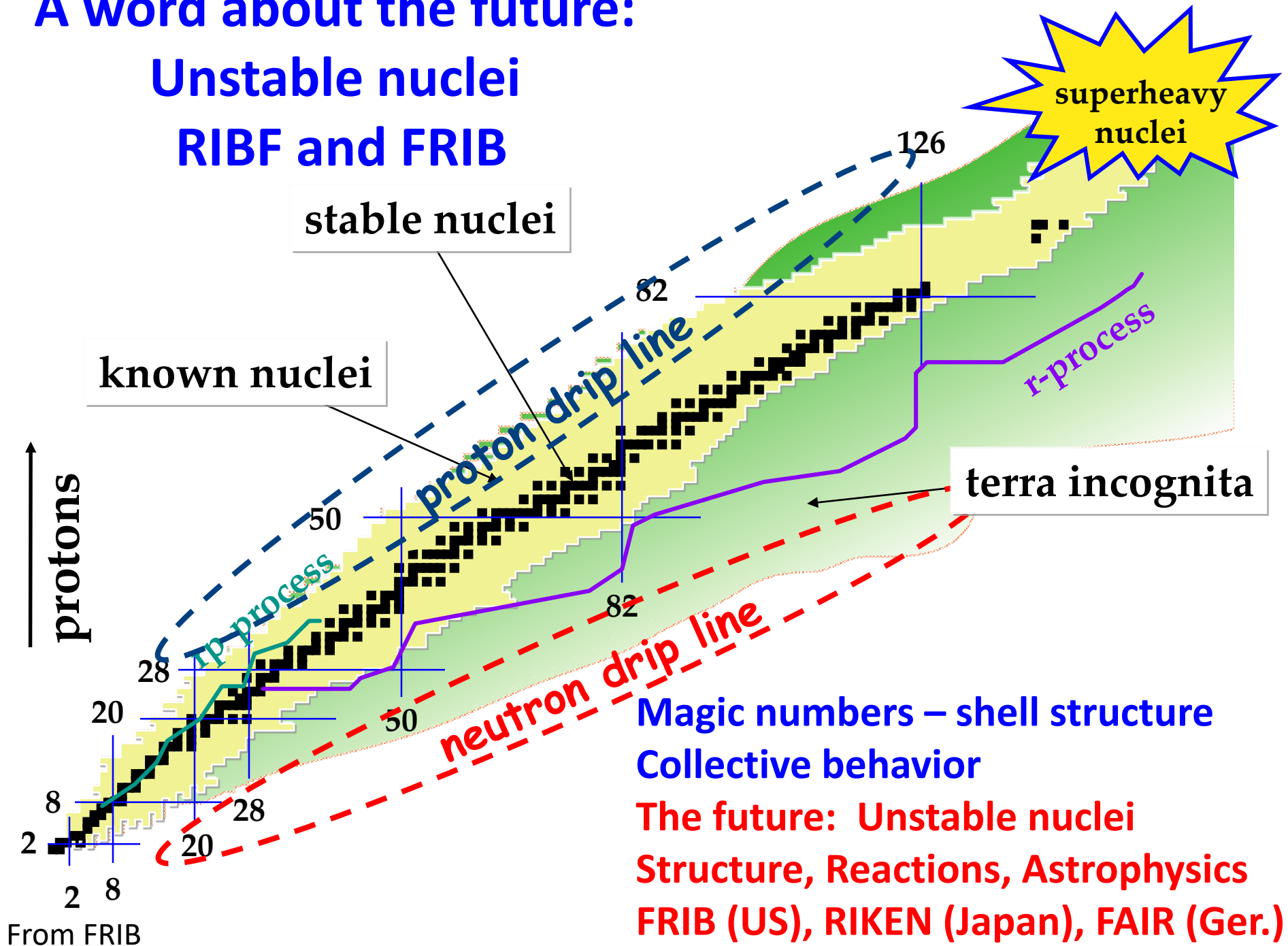
K mixing IBA using Davydov

| $J_{\text{initial}}$ | $J_{\text{final}}$ | <sup>168</sup> Er-EXP | Alaga | Zg=0.035 | CQF | Proxy | PDS  |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------|-----|-------|------|
| 2 <sub>g</sub>       | 0 <sup>+</sup>     | 56.2(11)              | 70    | 56.9     | 54  | 52.9  | 64.3 |
|                      | 2 <sup>+</sup>     | 100                   | 100   | 100      | 100 | 100   | 100  |
|                      | 4 <sup>+</sup>     | 7.3(4)                | 5     | 7.6      | 8   | 8.5   | 6.3  |
| 3 <sub>g</sub>       | 2 <sup>+</sup>     | 100                   | 100   | 100      | 100 | 100   | 100  |
|                      | 4 <sup>+</sup>     | 62.6(14)              | 40    | 62.9     | 69  | 73    | 49.3 |
| 4 <sub>g</sub>       | 2 <sup>+</sup>     | 19.3(4)               | 34    | 20.2     | 18  | 16.4  | 28.1 |
|                      | 4 <sup>+</sup>     | 100                   | 100   | 100      | 100 | 100   | 100  |
|                      | 6 <sup>+</sup>     | 13.1(12)              | 8.6   | 16       | 16  | 18.7  | 12.5 |
| 5 <sub>g</sub>       | 4 <sup>+</sup>     | 100                   | 100   | 100      | 100 | 100   | 100  |
|                      | 6 <sup>+</sup>     | 123(14)               | 57.1  | 117      | 125 | 147.7 | 79.6 |
| 6 <sub>g</sub>       | 4 <sup>+</sup>     | 11.2(10)              | 26.9  | 11       | 9   | 7.4   | 20.3 |
|                      | 6 <sup>+</sup>     | 100                   | 100   | 100      | 100 | 100   | 100  |
|                      | 8 <sup>+</sup>     | 37.6(72)              | 10.6  | 23.6     | 20  | 27.9  | 18   |

# A word about the future:

## Unstable nuclei

### RIBF and FRIB



stable nuclei

known nuclei

r-process

terra incognita

Magic numbers – shell structure

Collective behavior

The future: Unstable nuclei

Structure, Reactions, Astrophysics

FRIB (US), RIKEN (Japan), FAIR (Ger.)

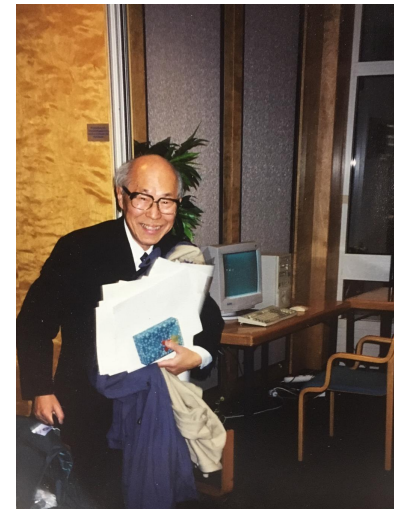
# Conclusions / Congratulations, Akito

**Different perspectives, simple patterns, symmetries:  
Have revealed so much about nuclei, influenced  
generations.**

**Do not look at nuclei (or other systems) only  
through your favorite paradigm, or model.**

**The IBM: Inspiration for half of Akito's life.**

**Congratulations, Akito  
What an amazing career,  
and life !!**



# BACKUPS



# Ditto – semi-log plot

