# New Results Concerning Collective Motion in Triaxial Nuclei

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Nuclear Shapes



#### **Nuclear Deformation**

Most of the nuclei are either *spherical* or *axially symmetric* in their ground-state.

Deformation parameter  $\beta$  (Bohr, 1969): preserves axial symmetry



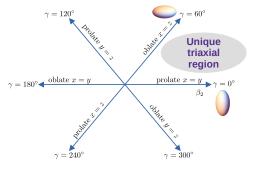
Figure 1: spherical:  $\beta = 0$  prolate:  $\beta > 0$  oblate:  $\beta < 0$ 

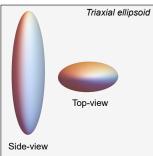
## **Nuclear Triaxiality**

#### Non-axial shape

Deviations from symmetric shapes can occur across the chart of nuclides  $\rightarrow$  **triaxial nuclei**.

The triaxiality parameter  $\gamma$  (Bohr, 1969): departure from axial symmetry





# Fingerprints for Triaxiality

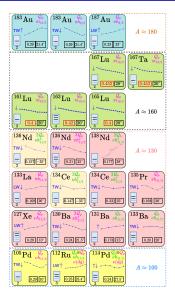
- Experimentally, stable triaxial nuclei represent a real challenge
- Clear signatures for confirming stable triaxiality in nuclei
  - Chiral symmetry breaking (Frauendorf, 1997)
  - **Wobbling motion** (Bohr & Mottelson, 1975)

#### Wobbling Motion (WM)

- Unique to non-axial nuclei
- Predicted 50 years ago for even-A nuclei
- First experimental evidence for <sup>163</sup>Lu (Ødegård, 2001)
- Currently: confirmed wobblers within the mass regions  $A \approx [100, 130, 160, 180]$ .



## Experimental Evidence

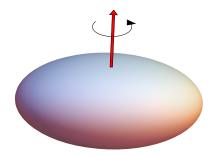


Wobbling nuclei (up to date) *Poenaru, 2022, in progress* 

## Energy of Deformed Nuclei

#### Collective Motion

- A nucleus droplet can generate angular momentum from the rotation and vibration of the droplet itself
- Each individual nucleon contributes to the total angular momentum → collectiveness



## Triaxial Rotor Energy

- A triaxial nucleus can rotate about any of the three axes
- Rotation about the axis with **the largest moment of inertia** (MOI) is energetically the most favorable:  $E_{\rm rot} \propto \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mathcal{I}_{\rm max}}I(I+1)$
- MOI anisotropy  $\rightarrow$  the main rotation around  $\mathcal{J}_{\text{max}}$  is disturbed by the other two axes  $\rightarrow$  total motion has an oscillating behavior

