# A Systematic Description of the Wobbling Motion in Odd-Mass Nuclei Within a Semi-Classical Formalism

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A presentation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

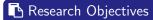
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### TOC

Aim and Motivation

- 2 Introduction
  - Nuclear Shapes

#### Aim



- Extend the current interpretation of the nuclear triaxiality in the context of its unique fingerprint: Wobbling Motion
- Adopt a framework that is as close as possible to classical physics.
- Provide new formalisms for the phenomena related to nuclear deformation.

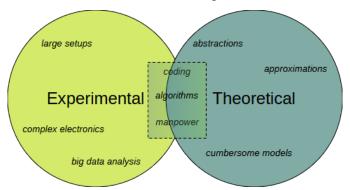
### Objectives exclusive to the thesis

- Give the reader enough context towards a better understanding of the underlying concepts, methods, and results.
- C create a completely open-source project.



#### Motivation

- Nuclear Triaxiality has become a hot topic within the scientific community.
- Identifying nuclei with triaxial deformations represents a real experimental and theoretical challenge.



# Fingerprints of Triaxiality

#### Evidence Q

- Currently, there are only two well-established phenomena uniquely attributed to triaxial deformation.
  - Wobbling Motion WM (Bohr and Mottelson, 1950s)
  - **2** Chiral Motion  $\chi$ M (*Frauendorf*, 1997)
- These two can be measured/detected experimentally.

#### Experimental observations Q

First experimental evidence for nuclear wobbling motion in 2001.

### Goal 🖪

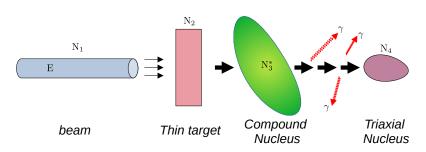
Describe the elusive character of Wobbling Motion in the context of nuclear triaxiality.

# Q Probing triaxiality in nuclei

Triaxial nuclei can be observed/obtained in several experiments:

- Nuclear fission:  $A \rightarrow B + C$
- Nuclear fusion:  $X + Y \rightarrow Z$
- Fusion-evaporation reactions: Long-lived + enhanced deformation

$$Beam(N_1, E) + Target(N_2) \longrightarrow N_3^* \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow triaxial(N_4)$$



# **Q** Nuclear facilities



Figure: Gammasphere detector, ANL-ATLAS USA. *Source:* aps.org

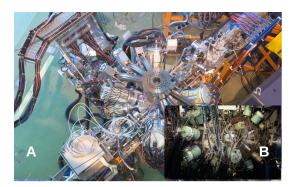


Figure: a) IDS detector, CERN. *Source:* isolde.web.cern.ch b) JUROGAM II, Finland. *Source:* twitter.com

# Nuclear Shapes (in the context of WM)

#### **Nuclear Radius**

The **shape** of the nucleus is most generally described in terms of the *nuclear radius*:

$$R(\theta, \varphi; t) = R_0 \left( 1 + \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\mu=-\lambda}^{\lambda} \alpha_{\lambda\mu}(t) Y_{\lambda}^{\mu}(\theta, \varphi) \right)$$
(1)

#### Quadrupole deformations

• For us: Most relevant modes are the **quadrupole vibrations**  $\lambda = 2$   $\implies$  Play a crucial role in the rotational spectra of nuclei:



## Axial shapes

#### Collective coordinates

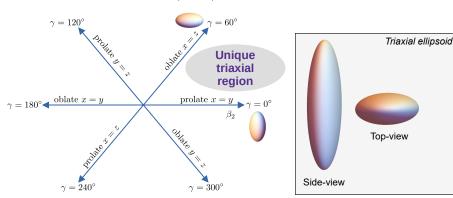
- Most of the nuclei are either spherical or axially symmetric in their ground-state (Budaca, 2018).
- Coordinates  $\alpha_{2\mu}$  can be reduced to only two deformation parameters:  $\beta_2$  (eccentricity) and  $\gamma$  (triaxiality).
- Moments of inertia:  $\mathcal{I}_{1,2,3}$ : two are equal, one is different.



Figure: spherical:  $\beta_2 = 0$  prolate:  $\beta_2 > 0$  oblate:  $\beta_2 < 0$ .  $(\gamma = 0^\circ)$ .

# Non-axial (triaxial) shapes

- The triaxiality parameter  $\gamma$  (Bohr, 1969): departure from axial symmetry.
- Moments of inertia:  $\mathcal{I}_1 \neq \mathcal{I}_2 \neq \mathcal{I}_3$ .





# Wobbling Motion

#### **Characteristics**

- $\gamma \neq 0^{\circ} \rightarrow$  MOI anisotropy  $\rightarrow$  the main rotation around  $\mathcal{J}_{\text{max}}$  is disturbed by the other two axes  $\rightarrow$  resulting motion of the rotating nucleus has an oscillating behavior
- The total angular momentum (a.m.) precesses and wobbles around  $\mathcal{J}_{\text{max}}$
- Tilting by an energy quanta  $\sim$  vibrational character  $\rightarrow$  wobbling phonon  $n_w = 0, 1, 2...$

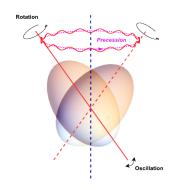


Figure: Geometrical interpretation of a wobbling triaxial nucleus: rotation + precession + oscillation. R. Poenaru, PhD Thesis (WIP)

## Rotational Energy

# Thank you for your attention $\nabla$

