

# **A magszerkezet egyesítő szimmetriája**

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Atommag: túl sok nukleon.

Kvantummechanikai soktetst-probléma:  
nincs egzakt megoldás.

Kulcsszerep: magmodellek.  
Magmodellek: különböző fizikai képek.



The elephant is like

snout: a thick snake

ear: a fan

leg: a pillar...

The nucleus is like

magic numbers: small atom

rotational bands: liquid drop

decay: molecule, cluster...

# Connection 1958

Elliott: *Proc. Roy. Soc. A* 245, 28,562 (1958)

Spectra of light nuclei,  
deformation + rotation from spherical shell model:  
SU(3).

From shell model to cluster model:

Wildermuth-Kanellopoulos: *Nucl. Phys.* 7, 150 (1958)

Harm. osc. appr.

Cluster-shell connection: SU(3).

Bayman-Bohr: *Nucl. Phys.* 9, 596 (1958/59).

A quadrupole collective or a cluster band is picked up from the spherical shell model basis by their special  $SU(3)$  symmetry.

For a single major-shell problem the connection between the shell, collective and cluster models is provided by an  $SU(3)$  dynamical symmetry:

$$U(3) \supset SU(3) \supset SO(3).$$

**Mi a helyzet a főháj-gerjesztésekkel?**

# Multiconfigurational dynamical symmetry (MUSY)

$$U_s(3) \otimes U_e(3) \supset U(3) \supset SU(3) \supset SO(3)$$

Extension of the  $U(3)$  connection from 1958  
(J. Cseh, Phys. Rev. C 103 (2021) 064322.)

Intersection of the algebraic

- shell
- collective
- cluster models

of multi-shell problems, with microscopic spaces.



Sokfőhég-modellek kellenek, melyek

1958 tanúlsága szerint

- a) szimmetriákra alapiulnak,
- b) tudják az antiszimmetrát

## Shell model

### 1. Symmetry Adapted No Core Shell Model (SA-NCSM)

LSU

T. Dytrych, K. D. Sviratcheva, J. P. Draayer, C. Bahri, and J. P. Vary,  
J. Phys. G **35**, 123101 (2008)

$$U_s(3) \otimes U_e(3)$$

### 2. Semimicroscopic Algebraic Quartet Model (SAQM).

J. Cseh, Phys. Lett. B **743**, 213 (2015).

Wigner scalar, i.e  $S=T=0$ .

## Collective model

Spectrum:

Contacted symplectic model

D. J. Rowe and G. Rosensteel, [Phys. Rev. C \*\*25\*\*, 3236\(R\) \(1982\)](#).

O. Castanos and J. P. Draayer, [Nucl. Phys. A \*\*491\*\*, 349 \(1989\)](#).

$$U_s(3) \otimes U_e(6) \supset U_s(3) \otimes U_e(3) \supset U(3)$$

Shapes:

Stability and self-Consistency of Symmetry (SCS)

J. Cseh, G. Riczu, and J. Darai, [Phys. Lett. B \*\*795\*\*, 160 \(2019\)](#).

## Cluster model

Fully algebraic (both states and operators)

Vibron model: dipole collectivity.

F. Iachello, Phys. Rev. C **23**, 2778 (1981)

$$U_R(4) \supset U_R(3)$$

Coupled degrees of freedom.

ACM: phenomenologic, no Pauli principle

Semimicroscopic Algebraic Cluster Model (SACM)

J. Cseh, Phys. Lett. B **281**, 173 (1992);

J. Cseh and G. Lévai, Ann. Phys. (NY) **230**, 165 (1994).

Fully algebraic and includes Pauli principle.

# Features of MUSY

1. Composite symmetry of a composite system

A) Dynamical symmetry in each configuration

$$U_s(3) \otimes U_e(3) \supset U(3) \supset SU(3) \supset SO(3)$$

B) Transformations between the configurations

$$U(3N) \supset U(3) \otimes U(N)$$

J. Cseh, *Symmetry* **2023**, *15*, 371.

Logical analogy with supersymmetry  
of nuclear and particle physics

Invariant operators: MUSY and Part-SUSY

Non-invariant operators: MUSY and loc. gauge inv.

J. Cseh, *Symmetry* **2023**, *15*, 371.

## 2. Dual symmetry breaking

J. Cseh, Eur. Phys. J. Special Topics 229, 2543–2554 (2020)

A) Dynamical breaking of  $U(3)$  and  $SU(3)$

$$U_s(3) \otimes U_e(3) \supset U(3) \supset SU(3) \supset SO(3)$$

B) Spontaneous breaking of  $SO(3)$

Deformation of nuclei and spont. symm. breaking

Spontaneous breaking:  
symmetric H, asymmetric ground state.

Elliott model 1958

Elliott, Dawber: Symmetry in Physics 1986

A) Dynamical breaking of  $U(3)$  and  $SU(3)$

Spontaneous breaking of  $SO(3)$

J. Cseh, Eur. Phys. J. Special Topics 229, 2543–2554 (2020)



# Spont. symm. breaking in the Elliott model

J. Cseh, Phys. Lett. B **793**, 59 (2019)

$$H = n\hbar\omega + aQQ + b'LL = H_{intr} + H_{coll},$$

$$H_{intr} = aC_{U3} + bC_{SU3}, \quad H_{coll} = C_{SO3} = LL$$

1. Separate the fast and slow degrees of freedom.
2. The rotational symmetry is spontaneously broken for the intrinsic H (when there is degeneracy).
3. Deformed GS and Goldstone bosons appear.
4. For the complete H the symmetry is restored.

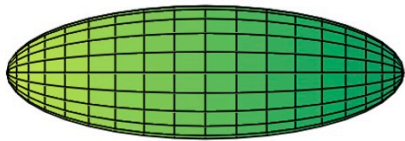
Spont. symm. breaking in MUSY

$$H = H_{intr} + H_{coll}, \quad H_{coll} = C_{SO_3} = LL$$

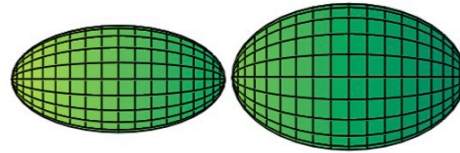
Not only quadrupole but also octupole and molecular deformation.

$^{28}\text{Si}$

$^4\text{He} + ^{24}\text{Mg}$     $^8\text{Be} + ^{20}\text{Ne}$     $^{12}\text{C} + ^{16}\text{O}$

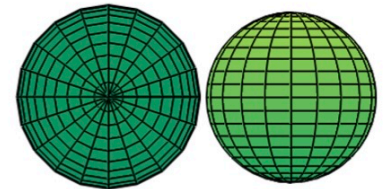
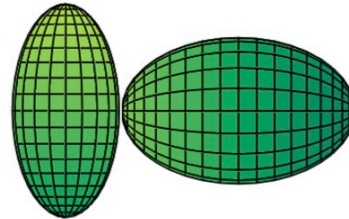
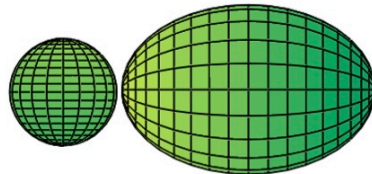
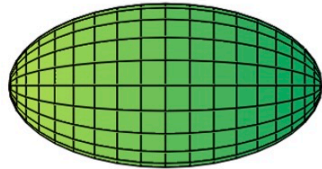


No

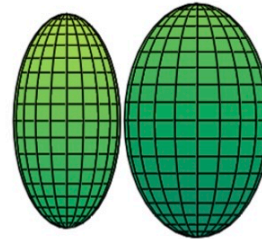
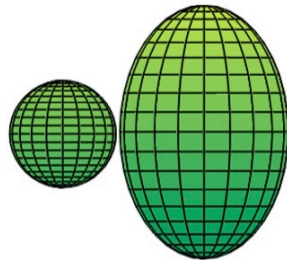
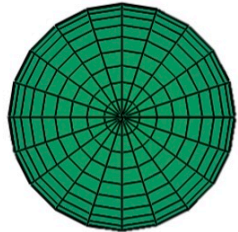


No

12[40,4,4]

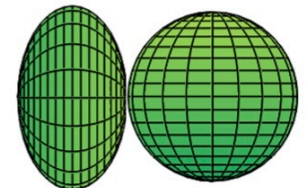
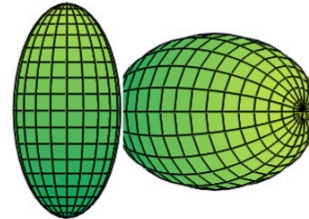
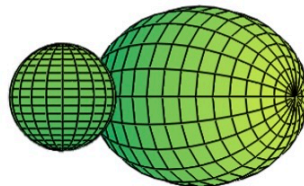
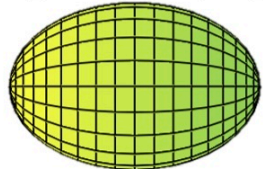


4[28,8,4]



No

0[16,16,4]



0[20,8,8]

# Cluster-shell coexistence



3. Most importantly: unified description  
of spectra of different configurations  
(different reaction channels)  
in different regions of energy and  
deformation.

Which are usually described by different models.

Considerable predictive power.

## Konklúzó

“Nézni a világot becsukott szemekkel,  
látni azt, amit még nem látott meg ember,  
gyönyörködni titkos, mély harmóniákban,  
emlékezni arra, mit sohasem láttam.”

Teller Ede

**Köszönöm a figyelmet!**