

## Atomic picture versus covalent picture for the breaking of N=8 magic number in $^{12}\text{Be}$

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The breaking of N=8 magic number in  $^{12}\text{Be}$  is suggested by recent experimental observations (anormalous deformation length, and low-lying 1- and excited 0+ and so on). In the present report, we will discuss the low-lying states of this nucleus based on the microscopic cluster model of  $\alpha+\alpha+4\text{N}$ . We will investigate the breaking of N=8 magic number from the viewpoints of the covalent picture and the atomic or ionic one. In the covalent picture, we employ the so-called molecular orbital (MO) model which is successful to describe the many kinds of properties in  $^9,^{10}\text{Be}$ . In the MO picture, the competition between the normal configuration  $((0p)6)$  and the 2hw one  $((0p)4(sd)2)$  occurs, and the latter state becomes the ground states due to the strong effect of the spin-orbit interaction. On the other hand, in the atomic (ionic) picture, we perform the coupled channel calculation among the  $4\text{He}+8\text{He}$ ,  $6\text{He}+6\text{He}$ , and  $5\text{He}+7\text{He}$ . We will show the former two configurations ( $4\text{He}+8\text{He}$  and  $6\text{He}+6\text{He}$ ) is insufficient to describe the normal and 2hw configuration simultaneously, and the odd-odd cluster,  $5\text{He}+7\text{He}$ , plays important role for the formation of a pair of the 0+ state. We will also discuss the monopole transition between the ground 0+ and excited one from the viewpoint of the covalent picture where the delicate competition between the normal configuration and the 2hw one occurs.

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