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## Pairing dynamics in Richardson model

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Nuclei show a variety of collective phenomena. Especially, excited  $0^+$  states in even-even nuclei show puzzling properties. Recent experiments reveal anomalous properties of the low-lying  $0^+$  states. We presume that the pairing dynamics plays a significant role in these low-lying excited  $0^+$  states. For instance, the  $0_2^+$  states in  $^{152}\text{Sm}$  and  $^{154}\text{Gd}$ , which were interpreted as the  $\beta$  vibrations, are strongly populated by two-neutron transfer reaction [1,2].

Our goal is to construct a new framework to elucidate pairing dynamics in nuclei.

As a first step, we treat simple systems with the two-body pairing interaction, known as the exactly solvable Richardson model [3]. We have found new properties about collective excited  $0^+$  states. The strength of two-particle transfer reaction to the excited  $0^+$  states strongly depends on the strength of pair correlation. In the strong pairing regime, these excited  $0^+$  states form a pair-rotational band, in addition to the “ground” pair-rotational band.

We have studied properties of these  $0^+$  states, employing the time-dependent Hartree-Fock-Bogoliubov (TD-HFB) theory and requantizing the pairing dynamics. As a result of the quantization of the TDHFB, looking at the classical trajectories in the intrinsic gauge space, we are able to classify these collective excited  $0^+$  states into two types of states. Similar to the classification of the ground state, they are identified as either normal states or pair-condensed states. The pair-condensed excited states have properties analogous to the pair-condensed ground states.

In this contribution, we will present our recent results in two topics. (1) Requantization of collective coordinates in Richardson model; the application of Sommerfeld quantization and canonical quantization. (2) Applying the Richardson model to nuclei. We will show the strength of two-neutron transfer reaction in Sn isotope, discussing anomalous pairing vibration states discussed in Ref. [4].

[1] J. F. Sharpey-Schafer, et al. Eur. Phys. J. A 47, 5 (2011)

[2] P. E. Garrett, Phys. J. Phys. G 27, R1 (2001)

[3] R. W. Richardson, Phys. Lett 3, 277 (1963)

[4] H. Shimoyama and M. Matsuo, Phys. Rev. C 84, 044317 (2011)

**Primary author:** Mr NI, Fang (Univ. of Tsukuba)

**Co-author:** Dr NAKATSUKASA, Takashi (University of Tsukuba and RIKEN Nishina Center)

**Presenter:** Mr NI, Fang (Univ. of Tsukuba)

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