



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI MILANO



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

From shape isomers to superdeformation at high spins

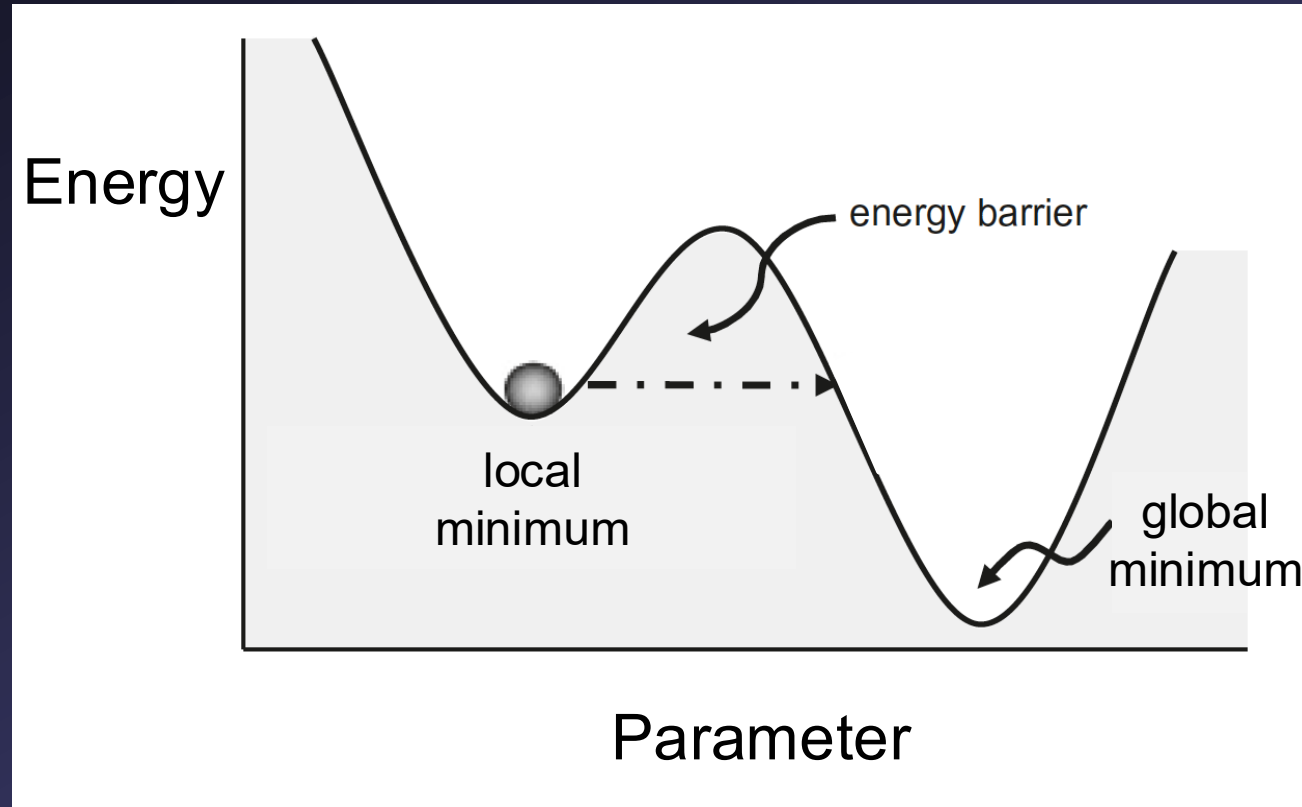
Silvia Leoni – University of Milano and INFN

In collaboration with:

- **B. Fornal** et al., Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow, Poland
- **N. Mărginean** et al., IFIN HH, Bucharest, Romania
- **R.V.F. Janssens** et al., University of North Carolina and TUNL, USA
- **C. Michelagnoli** et al., ILL, Grenoble, France
- **J. Wilson** et al., IJCLAB Orsay, France
- **T. Otsuka and Y. Tsunoda**, University of Tokyo, Japan

The Potential Energy Surface (PES) of a system

a fundamental concept in physics at all scales



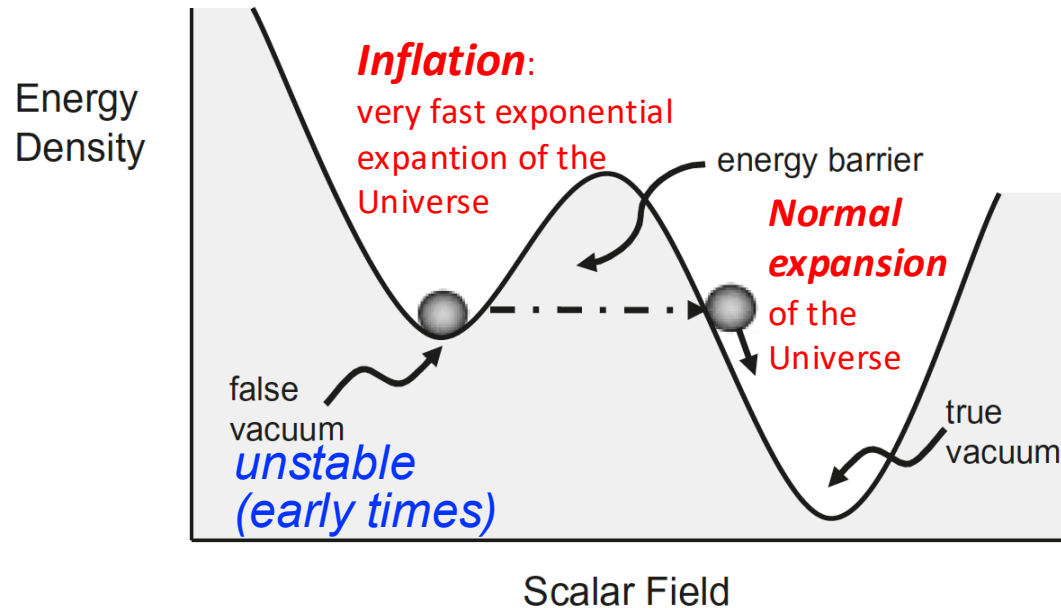
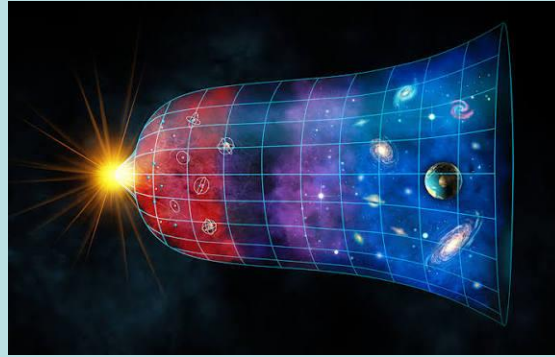
*physical systems
tend to minimize
their potential
energy*

in Quantum Mechanics

a system trapped in a **local minimum** can decay into the **global minimum**,
specifically, into the ground state of the system

Selected Examples

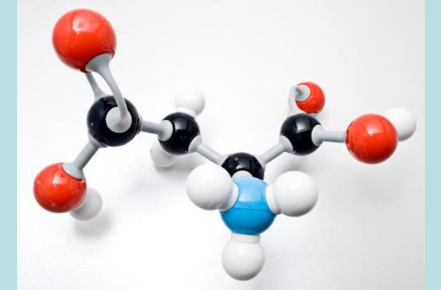
COSMOLOGY Expansion of the Universe



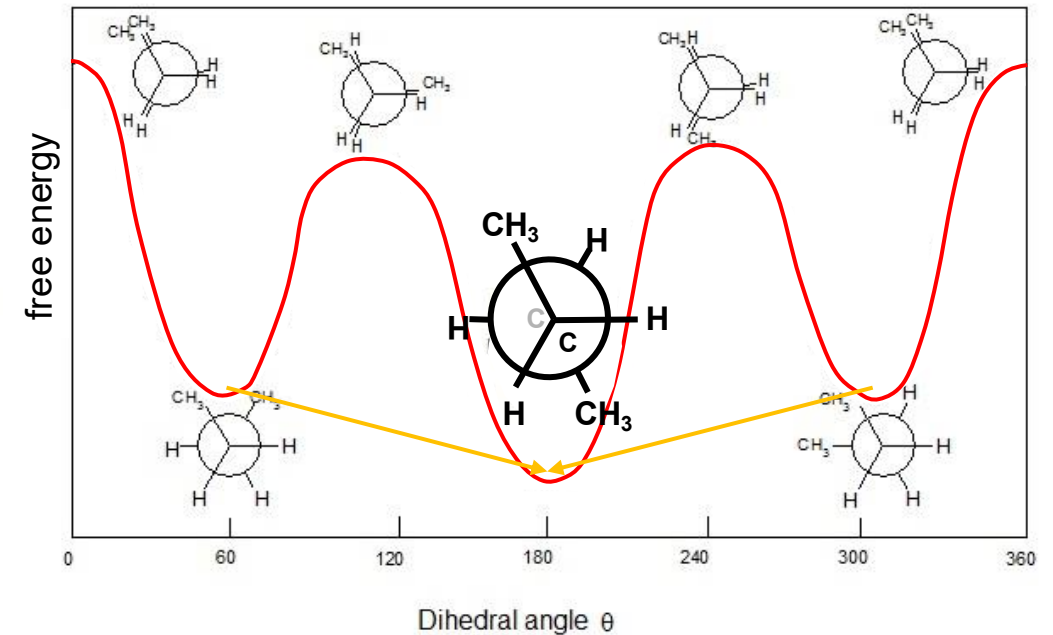
Alan Guth toy model for
Universe expansion: **cosmic inflation**

Alan H. Guth, Phys. Rev. D 23, 347 (1981)

ATOMIC Physics Conformational isomers

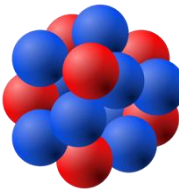


Butane molecule C₄H₁₀

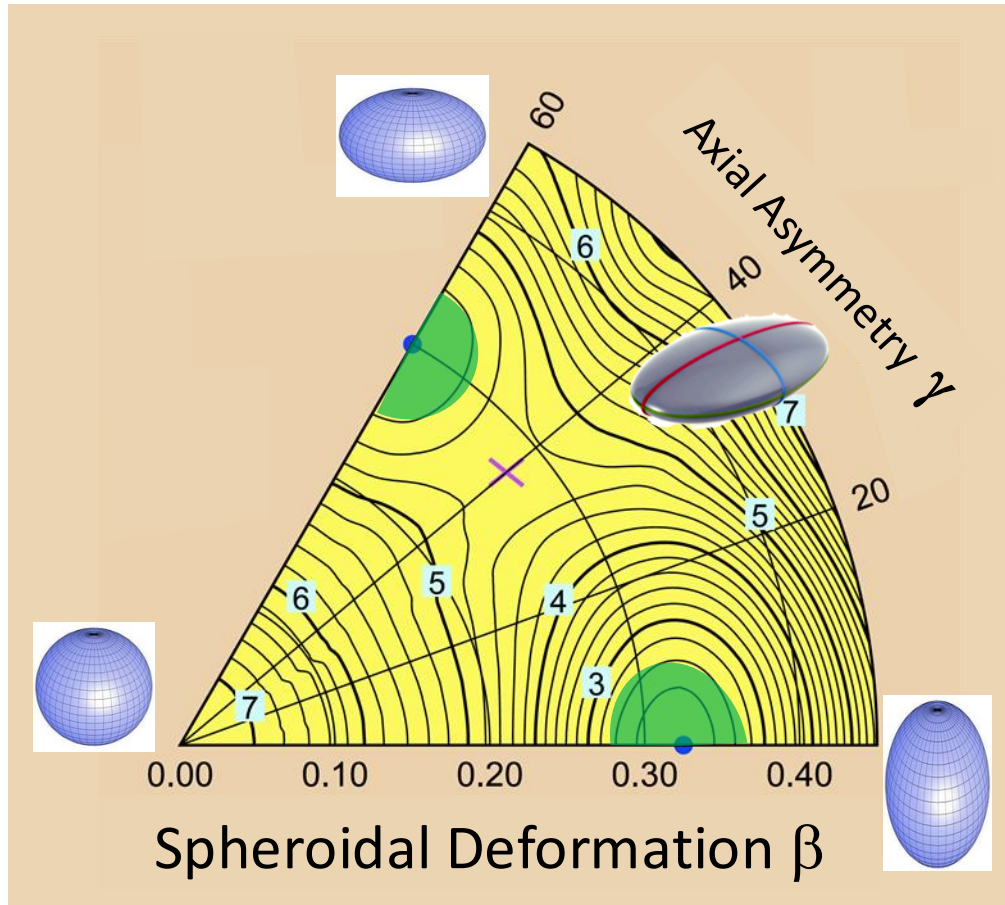


Free energy diagram of butane
as a function of dihedral angle
(rotation about single bond)

Potential Energy Surface (PES) of a NUCLEUS

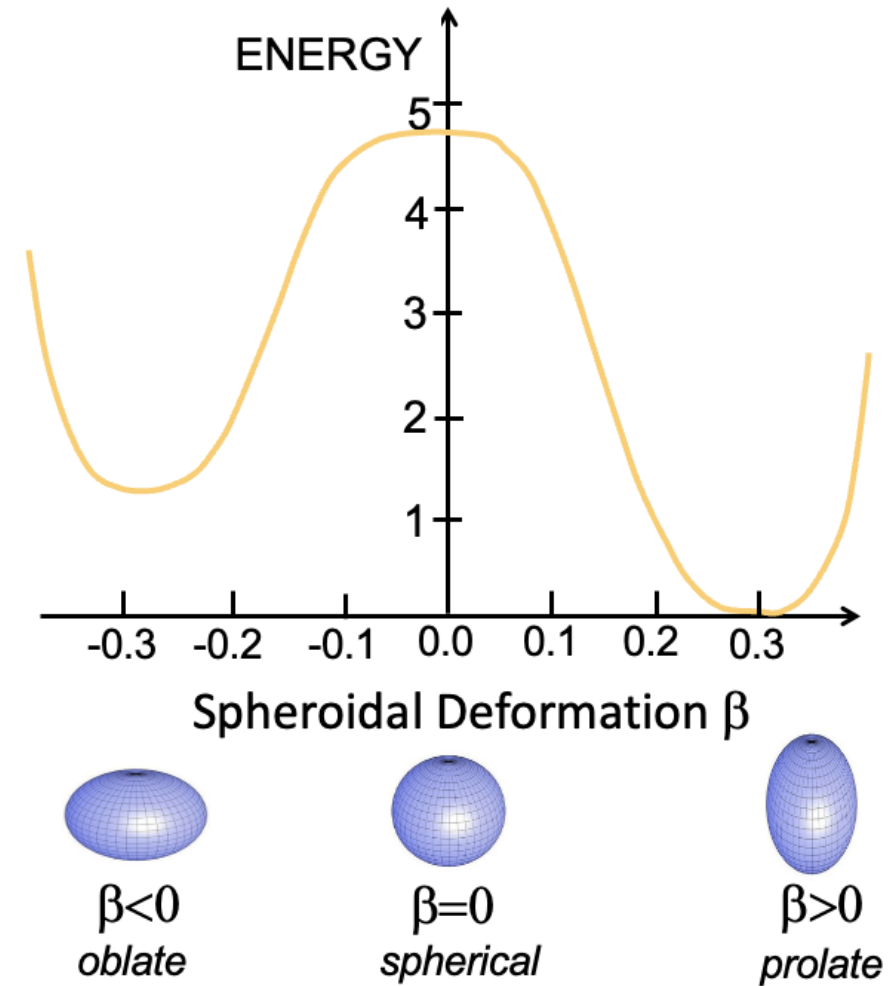


two-dimensional contour

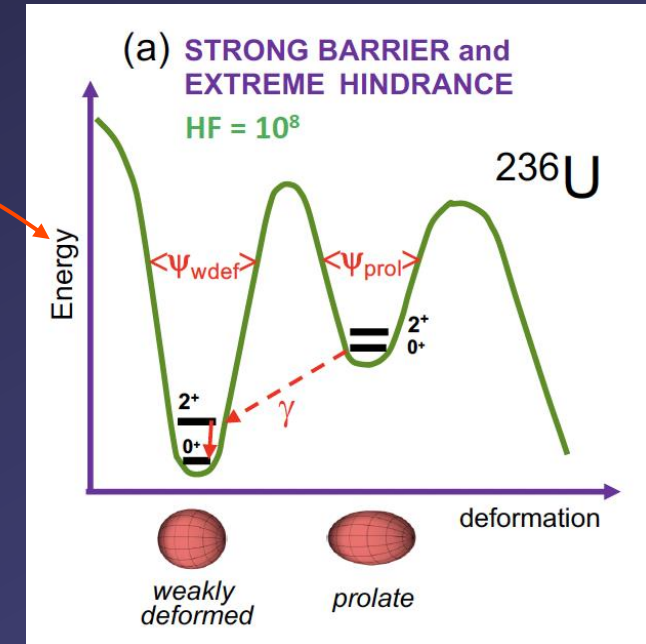


Appearance of different shapes at comparable excitation energies

one-dimensional representation



“An ubiquitous phenomenon across the nuclear chart”



$B(E2: 0^+ \rightarrow 2^+_1) \sim 10^{-8} \text{ W.u.}$
very retarded Decay

K. Heyde and J. L. Wood, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 83, 1467 (2011)

P.E. Garrett, M. Zielińska, E. Clément, *Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys.* 124, 103931 (2022)

S. Leoni, B. Fornal, N. Marginean, J. Wilson, *Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top.* 233, 1061 (2024)

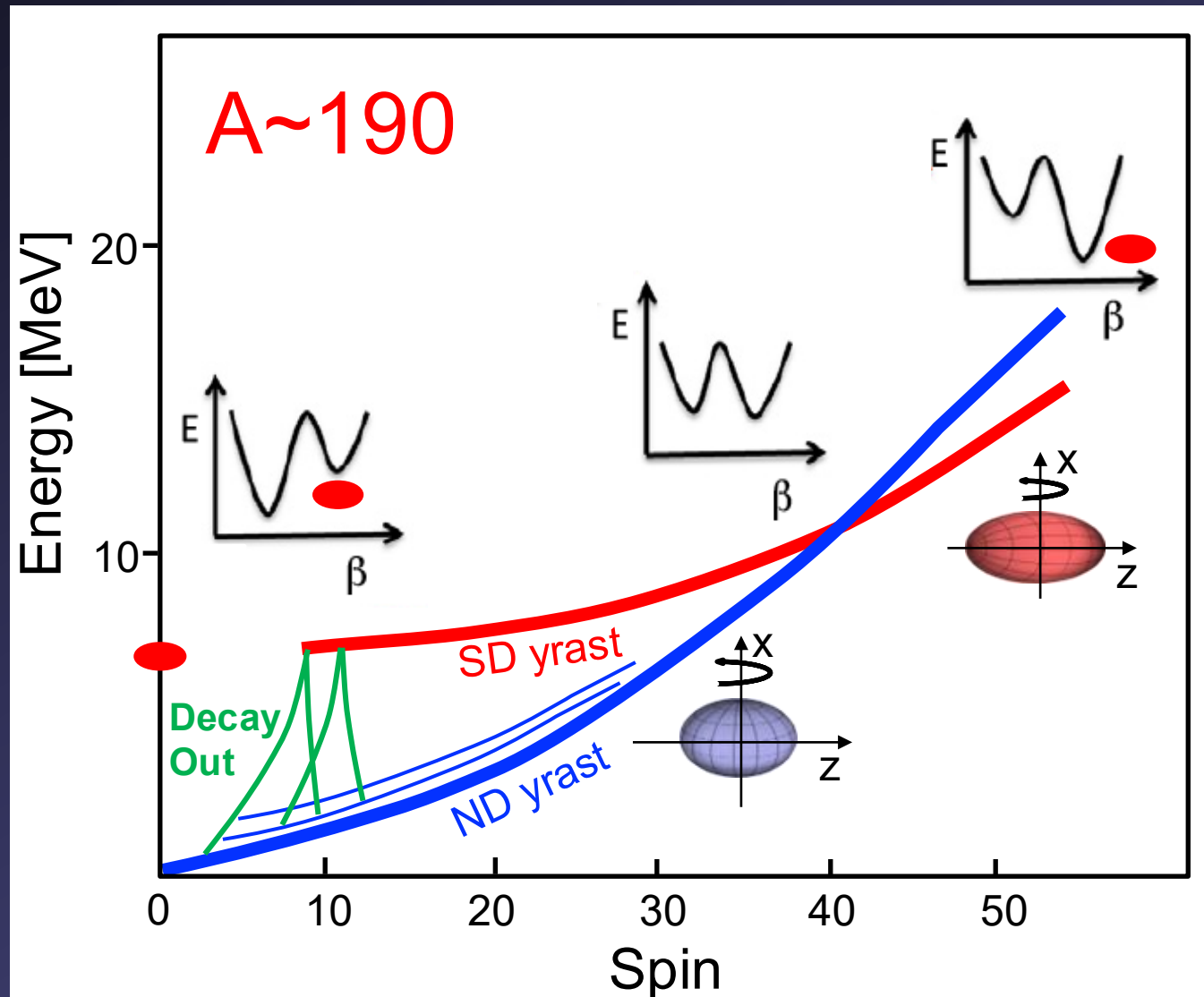
S. Leoni, B. Fornal, A. Bracco, Y. Tsunoda, T. Otsuka, *Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys.* 139, 104119 (2024) → *SURVEY of 0^+ states from Ca to U*

Superdeformation at High Spin: a spectacular example of Shape Coexistence

> 350 cases discovered with EUROBALL and GAMMASPHERE

B(E2)
 10^{-3} - 10^{-4} W.u.

from
LINKING transitions at
decay-out Spin
available only for
12 SD bands
(out of >350)



Shape coexistence
at spin 0 and
superdeformation
are two faces
of the same medal

We are missing a
unified description
from 0 to high spins:
a major unresolved
problem
in nuclear physics

Heyde and Wood,
Rev. Mod. Phys. 83(2011)

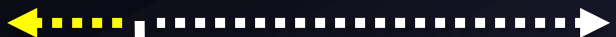
OUR AIM

CONNECT *in Exp. and Theory*

**Shape Coexistence at Spin 0
and Superdeformation at High Spins**

focusing on cases where wave functions are well localized
in different PES minima
separated by a sizable barrier

retarded decay: $B(E2) \ll 1 \text{ W.u.}$

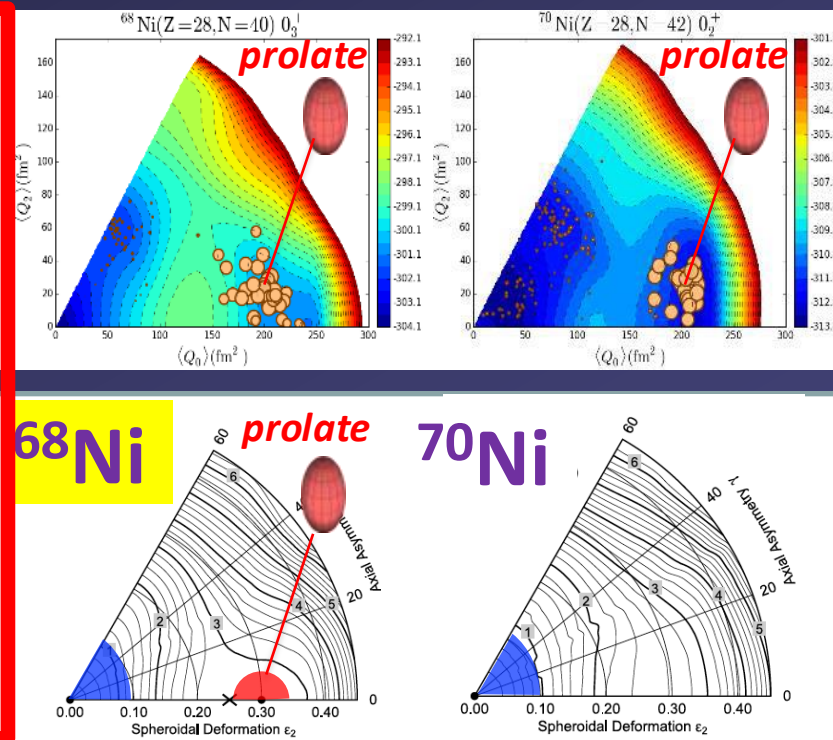
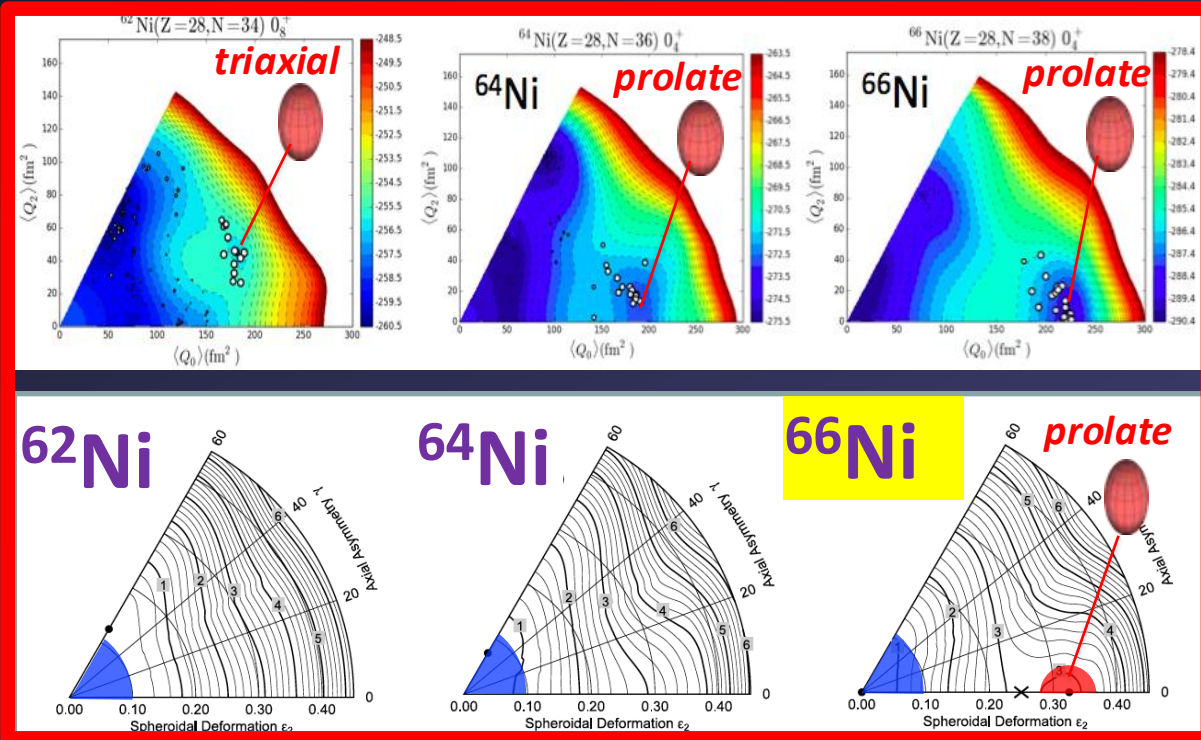
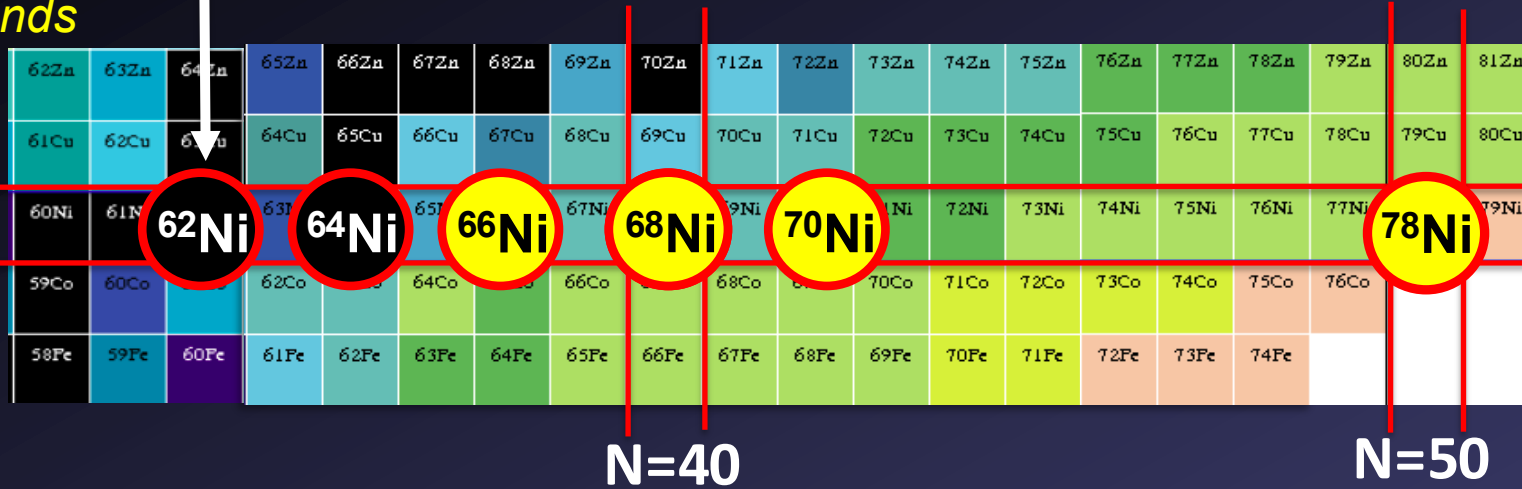
$A \leq 62$ 
High Spin
SD bands

$A > 62$
Low Spins data only

The Ni chain

*historical region
to test
Shape Coexistence*

Z=28



MonteCarlo
SHELL Model

Otsuka, Tsunoda

10^{20} configurations
K computer in Tokyo
 10^6 parallel processors

Mean Field

2012: Moeller

'80s: Girod, Gogny

^{64}Ni

decay scheme, state lifetimes, transition rates, ...

Energy level diagram for ^{208}Pb showing various nuclear states and transitions. The diagram includes energy levels in keV (0 to 4268) and spin-parity assignments. Key transitions are labeled with energies and widths. A red arrow points to an 'expected branch' for the $2^+_{6} \rightarrow 0^+_{4}$ transition. Yellow circles highlight the 3749 and 2117 keV transitions. 3D models of nuclei are shown for several states.

Energy (keV)	Spin-Parity	Transition(s) from Ground State (0)	Transition Energy (keV)	Transition Width (W.u.)
0	0^+_{1}	-	-	-
1346	2^+_{1}	$0 \rightarrow 2^+_{1}$	1346	$9(1)$
2276	2^+_{2}	$0 \rightarrow 2^+_{2}$	2276	-
2972	2^+_{3}	$0 \rightarrow 2^+_{3}$	2972	-
3154	2^+_{4}	$0 \rightarrow 2^+_{4}$	3154	-
3463	1^+_{1}	$0 \rightarrow 1^+_{1}$	3463	-
3749	2^+_{6}	$0 \rightarrow 2^+_{6}$	3749	<0.01
3799	2^+_{7}	$0 \rightarrow 2^+_{7}$	3799	-
3856	0^+_{5}	$0 \rightarrow 0^+_{5}$	3856	-
4268	0^+_{6}	$0 \rightarrow 0^+_{6}$	4268	-

Other labeled transitions and widths:

- $2^+_{1} \rightarrow 2^+_{2}$: 1346 keV, $9(1)$ W.u.
- $2^+_{2} \rightarrow 2^+_{3}$: 1680 keV, $0.65(7)$ W.u.
- $2^+_{3} \rightarrow 2^+_{4}$: 1808 keV
- $2^+_{4} \rightarrow 2^+_{5}$: 1626 keV
- $2^+_{5} \rightarrow 2^+_{6}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{6} \rightarrow 2^+_{7}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{7} \rightarrow 2^+_{8}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{8} \rightarrow 2^+_{9}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{9} \rightarrow 2^+_{10}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{10} \rightarrow 2^+_{11}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{11} \rightarrow 2^+_{12}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{12} \rightarrow 2^+_{13}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{13} \rightarrow 2^+_{14}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{14} \rightarrow 2^+_{15}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{15} \rightarrow 2^+_{16}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{16} \rightarrow 2^+_{17}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{17} \rightarrow 2^+_{18}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{18} \rightarrow 2^+_{19}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{19} \rightarrow 2^+_{20}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{20} \rightarrow 2^+_{21}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{21} \rightarrow 2^+_{22}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{22} \rightarrow 2^+_{23}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{23} \rightarrow 2^+_{24}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{24} \rightarrow 2^+_{25}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{25} \rightarrow 2^+_{26}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{26} \rightarrow 2^+_{27}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{27} \rightarrow 2^+_{28}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{28} \rightarrow 2^+_{29}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{29} \rightarrow 2^+_{30}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{30} \rightarrow 2^+_{31}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{31} \rightarrow 2^+_{32}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{32} \rightarrow 2^+_{33}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{33} \rightarrow 2^+_{34}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{34} \rightarrow 2^+_{35}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{35} \rightarrow 2^+_{36}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{36} \rightarrow 2^+_{37}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{37} \rightarrow 2^+_{38}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{38} \rightarrow 2^+_{39}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{39} \rightarrow 2^+_{40}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{40} \rightarrow 2^+_{41}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{41} \rightarrow 2^+_{42}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{42} \rightarrow 2^+_{43}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{43} \rightarrow 2^+_{44}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{44} \rightarrow 2^+_{45}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{45} \rightarrow 2^+_{46}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{46} \rightarrow 2^+_{47}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{47} \rightarrow 2^+_{48}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{48} \rightarrow 2^+_{49}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{49} \rightarrow 2^+_{50}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{50} \rightarrow 2^+_{51}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{51} \rightarrow 2^+_{52}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{52} \rightarrow 2^+_{53}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{53} \rightarrow 2^+_{54}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{54} \rightarrow 2^+_{55}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{55} \rightarrow 2^+_{56}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{56} \rightarrow 2^+_{57}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{57} \rightarrow 2^+_{58}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{58} \rightarrow 2^+_{59}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{59} \rightarrow 2^+_{60}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{60} \rightarrow 2^+_{61}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{61} \rightarrow 2^+_{62}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{62} \rightarrow 2^+_{63}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{63} \rightarrow 2^+_{64}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- $2^+_{64} \rightarrow 2^+_{65}$: 1473 keV, <0.01 W.u.
- 2

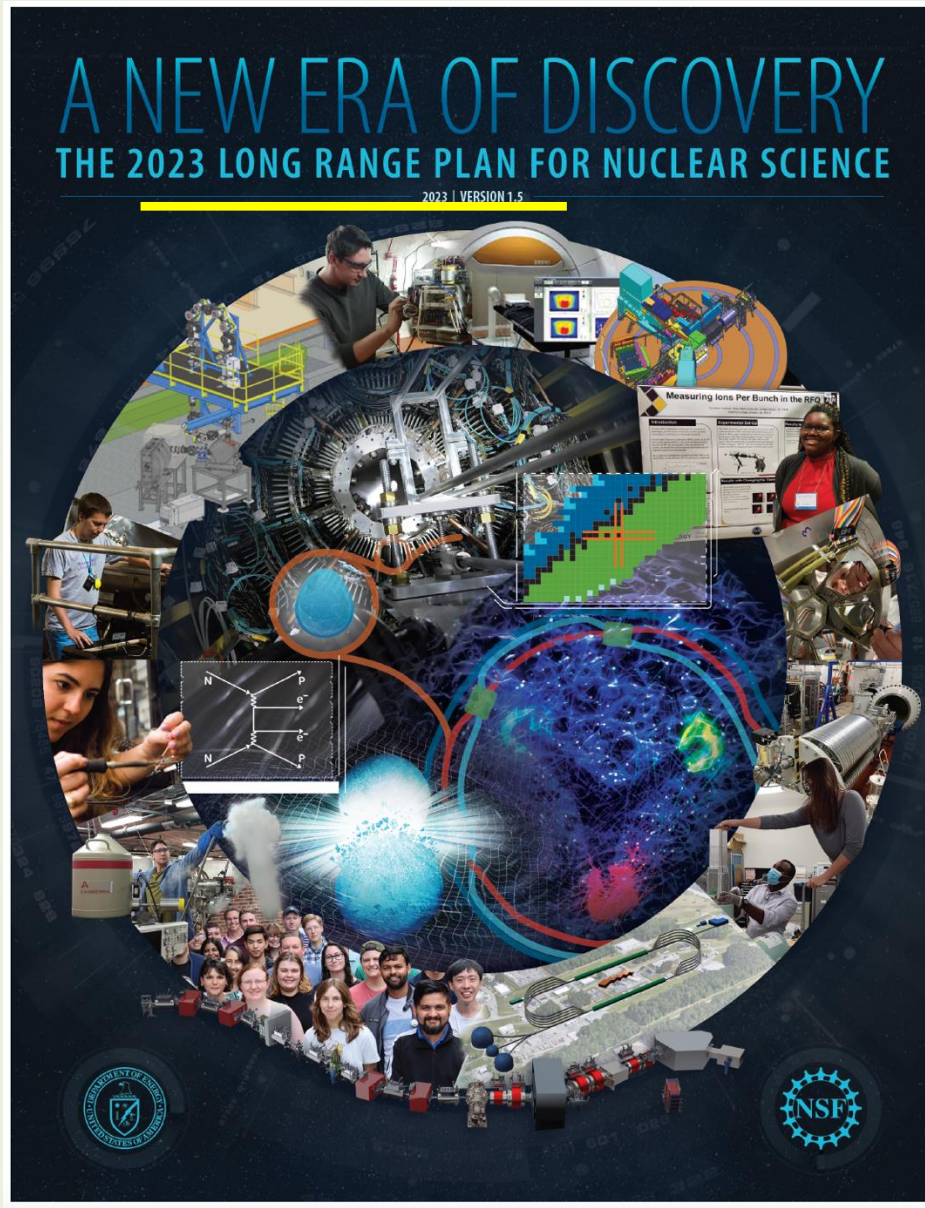
$0^+_4 \rightarrow 2^+_1$ and $2^+_6 \rightarrow 0^+_1$
two E2 transitions strongly hindered !!

N. Marginean, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 125, 102502 (2020)

High Potential Energy Barrier

Strong E2 Hindrance caused by **shape change** (*prolate* $\rightarrow$ *spherical*)

SHAPE-ISOMER-LIKE structure



^{64}Ni shape coexistence in 2023 US LONG RANGE PLAN

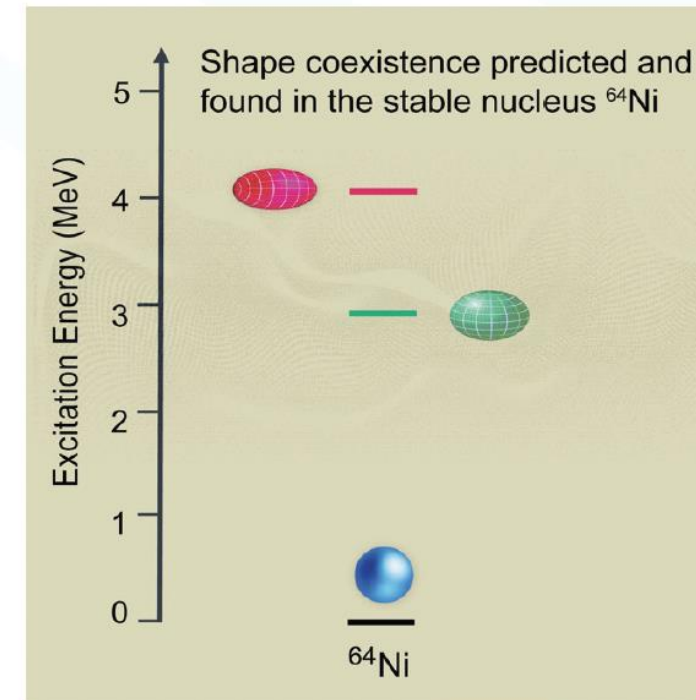


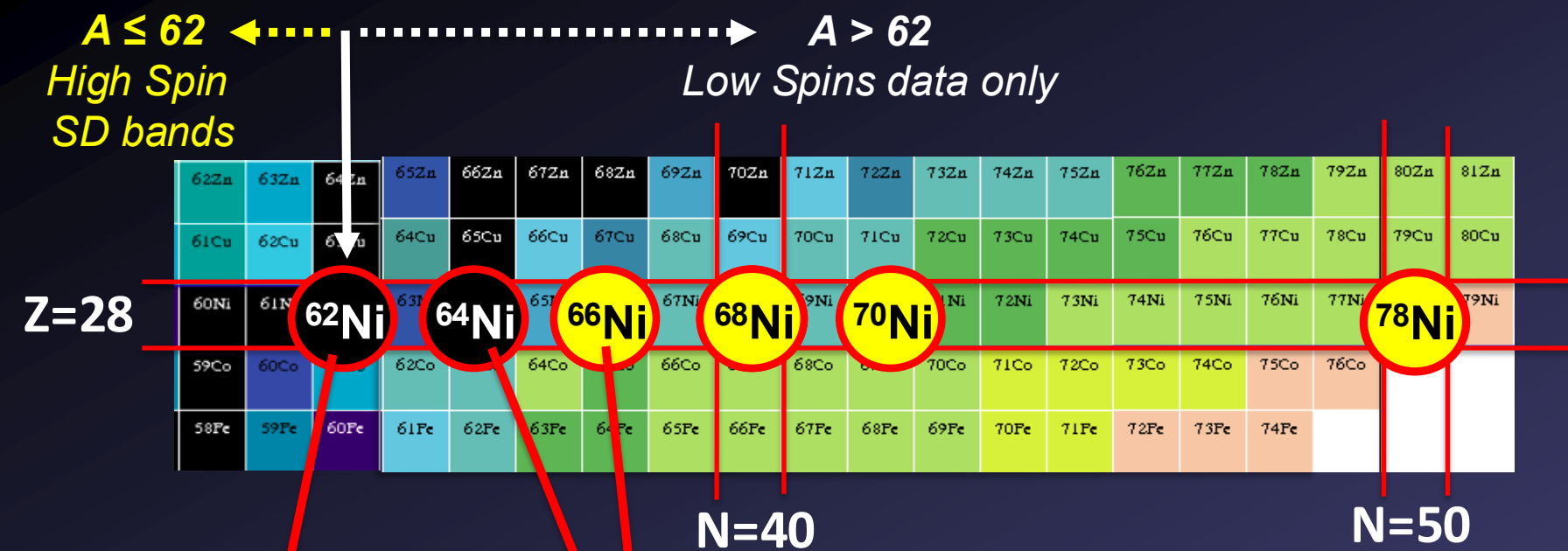
Figure 4.4. The evolution of the nuclear shape in stable nickel-64 as predicted by large-scale nuclear model calculations. Now, new research has confirmed the coexistence of three nuclear shapes [20].

Meanwhile, the study of very elongated shapes in nuclei provides a window into nucleonic shell structure at large deformation. Extensive work earlier this century enabled the characterization of nuclear shapes with 2:1 axis ratio. In the coming decade, GRETA at ATLAS is poised to enable the discovery and study of structures with even bigger deviations.

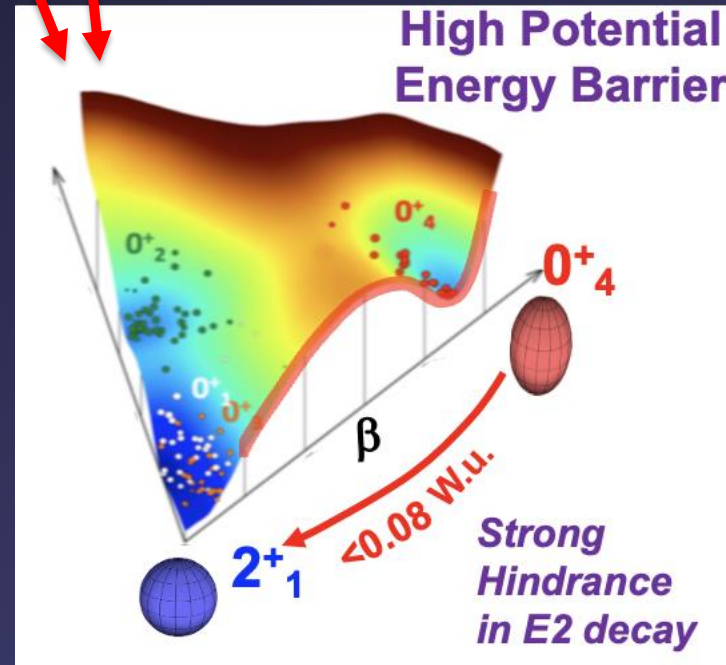
***“... Complementarity of experimental activities ...
the direction for future experiments of low-energy Nuclear Physics ...”***

The Ni chain

*historical region
to test
Shape Coexistence*



in ^{62}Ni ?



in ^{64}Ni (and ^{66}Ni):

Evidence for
SHAPE-ISOMER-LIKE structure
at Spin 0

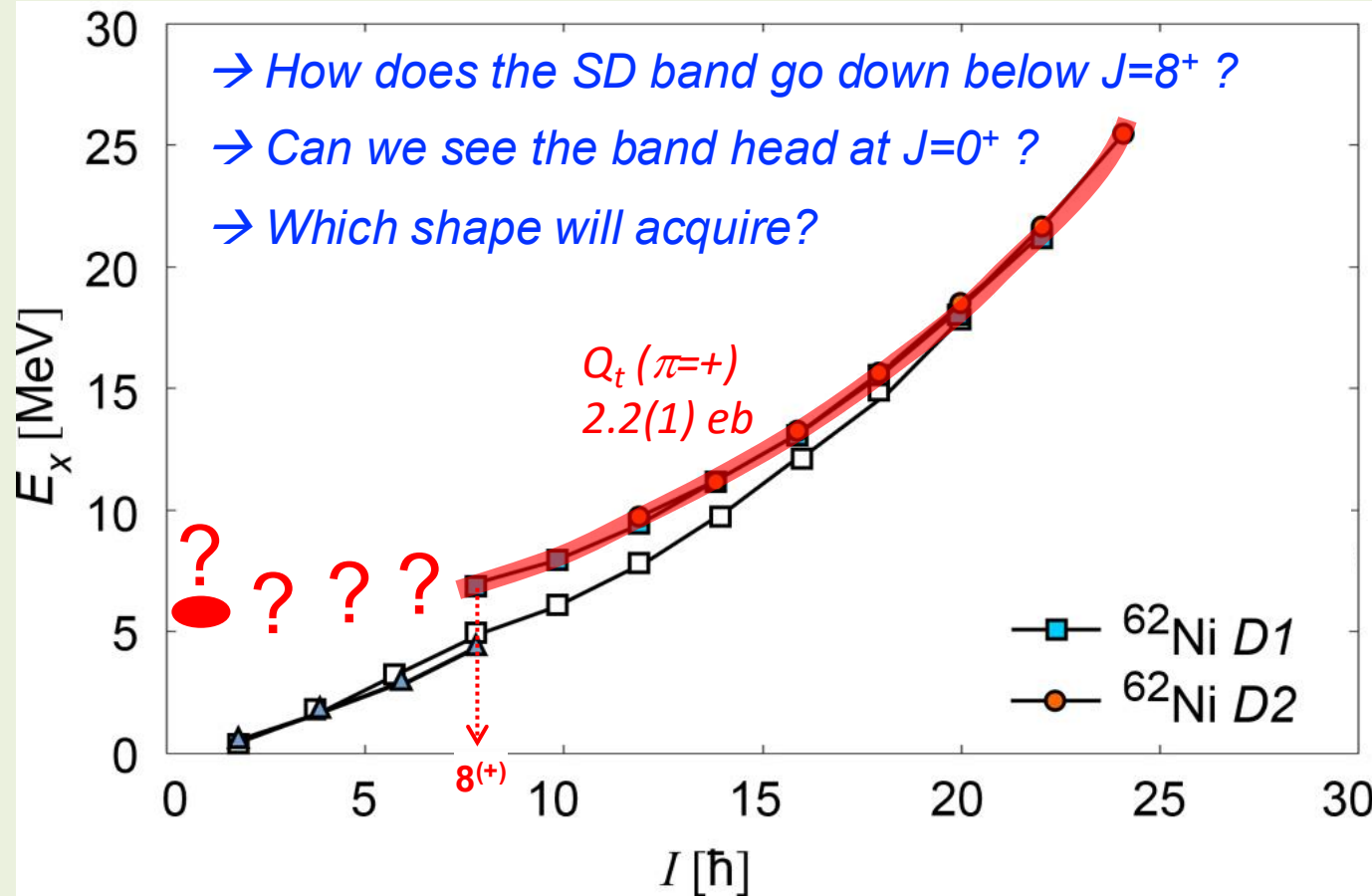
^{66}Ni : IFIN-HH data, sub-barr. 2n transfer

Leoni, Fornal, Marginean et al., PRL118, 162502(2017)

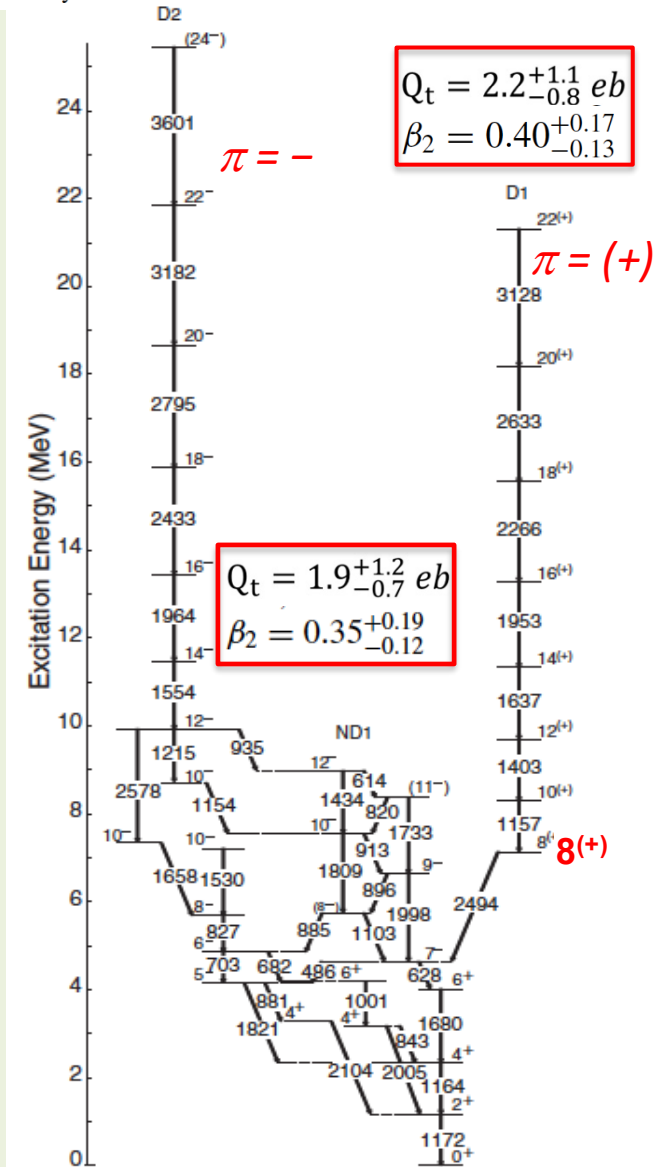
HIGH SPIN data in ^{62}Ni

Single-particle and collective excitations in ^{62}Ni

M. Albers,¹ S. Zhu,¹ A. D. Ayangeaka,¹ R. V. F. Janssens,¹ J. Gellanki,² I. Ragnarsson,³ M. Alcorta,^{1,*} T. Baugher,^{4,5} P. F. Bertone,^{1,†} M. P. Carpenter,¹ C. J. Chiara,¹ P. Chowdhury,⁷ H. M. David,^{1,8} A. N. Deacon,⁸ B. DiGiiovine,¹ A. Gade,^{4,5} C. R. Hoffman,¹ F. G. Kondev,⁹ T. Lauritsen,¹ C. J. Lister,^{1,||} E. A. McCutchan,^{1,||} C. Nair,¹ A. M. Rogers,^{1,||} and D. Seweryniak¹



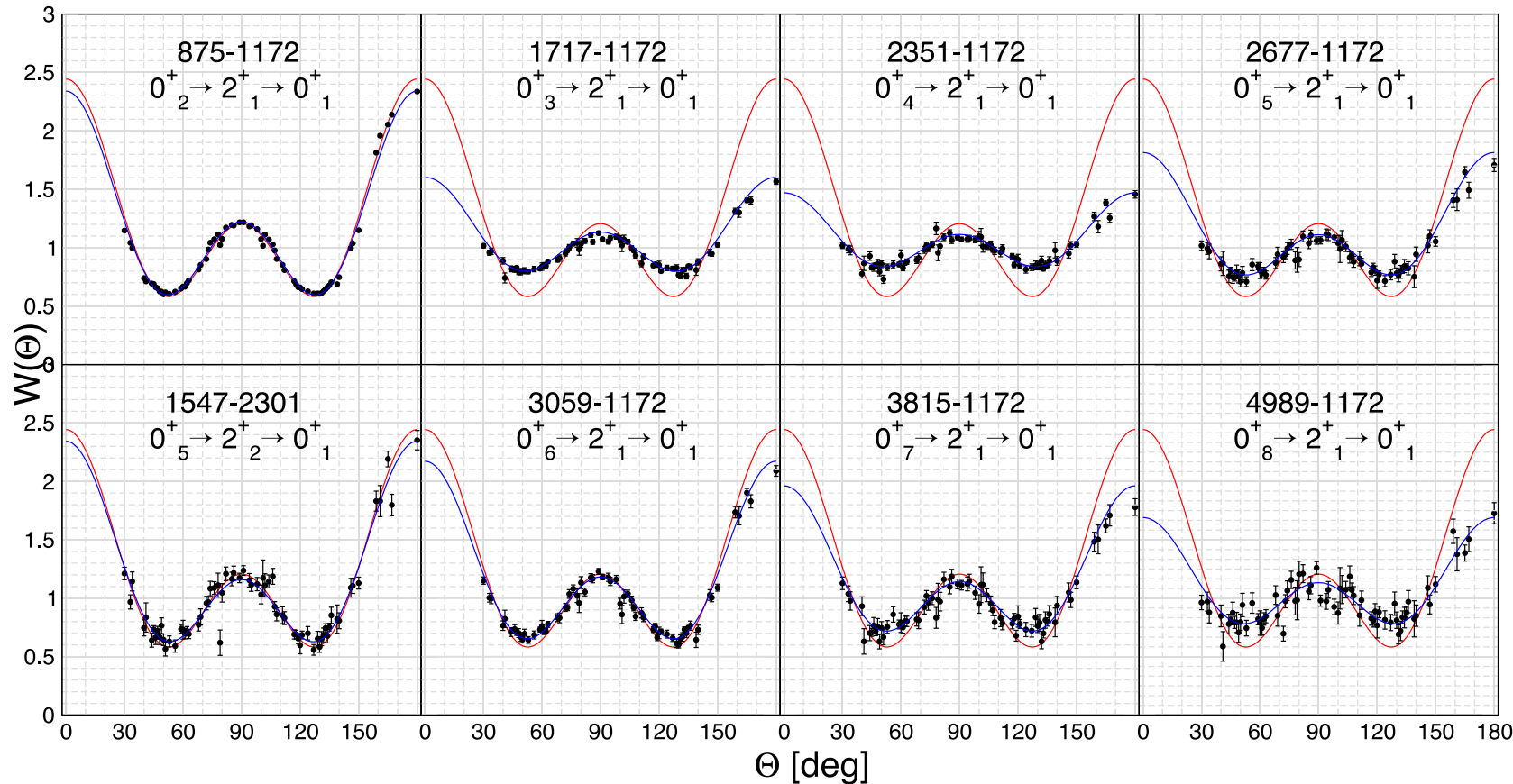
GAMMASPHERE
+
FMA
(Argonne)



^{62}Ni data from $^{61}\text{Ni}(n,\gamma)$ reaction with FIPPS at ILL

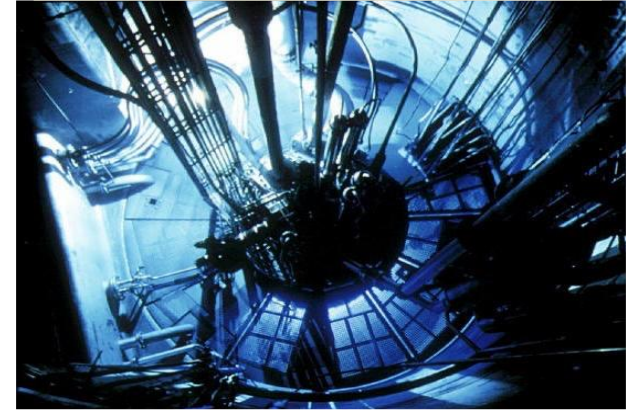
thermal-neutron capture on a 250 mg ^{61}Ni target of metallic powder

Large statistics and high-precision $\gamma\text{--}\gamma$ angular correlations

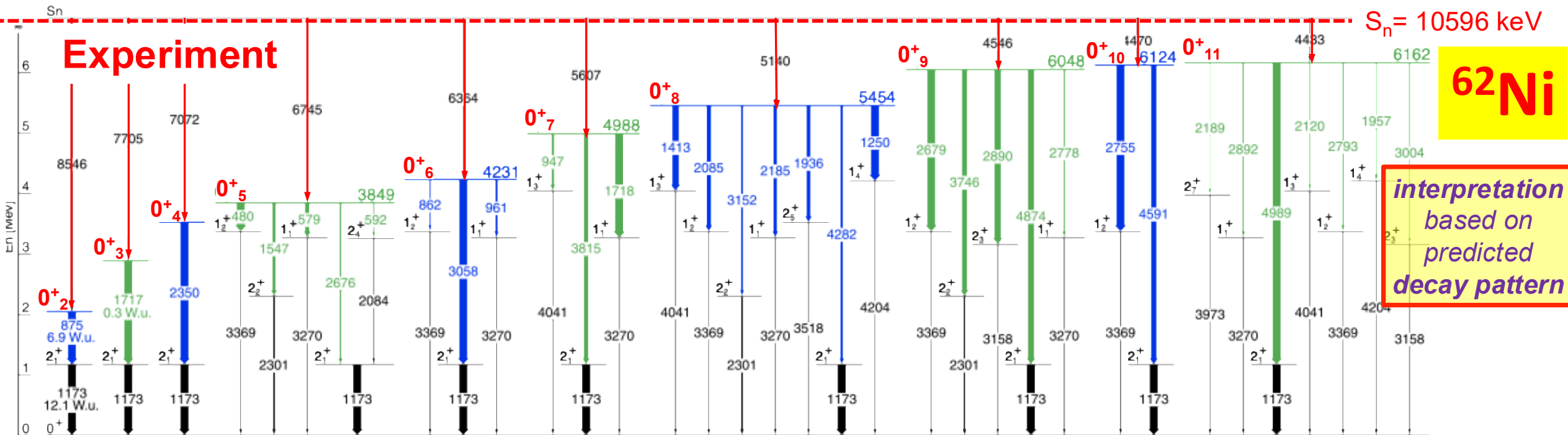


→ 10 excited 0^+ states observed in ^{62}Ni

Pencil-like intense thermal neutron beam

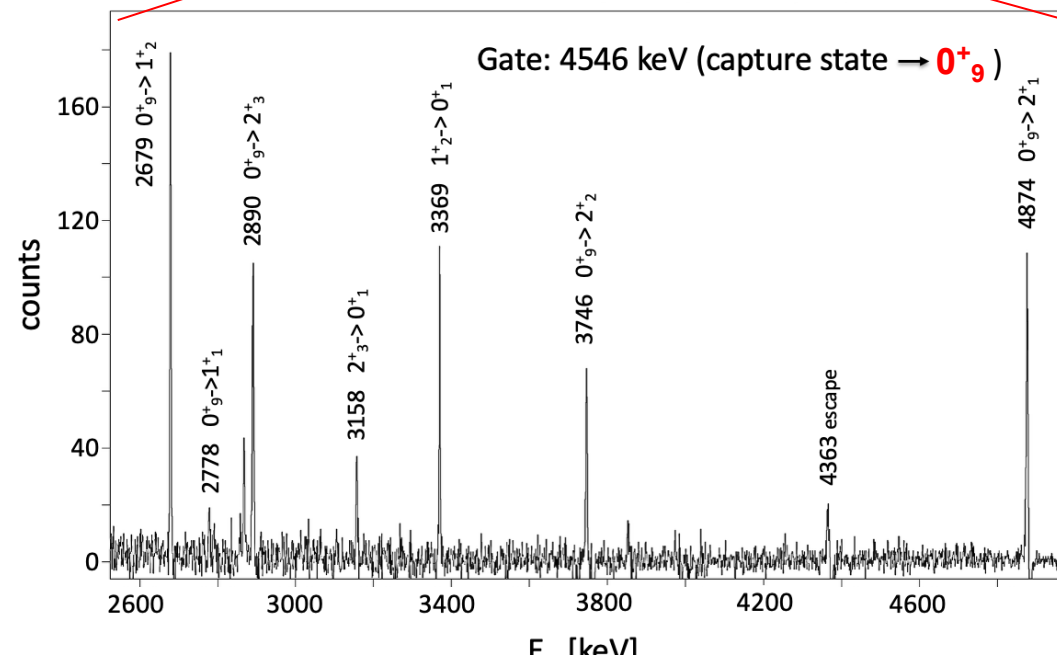


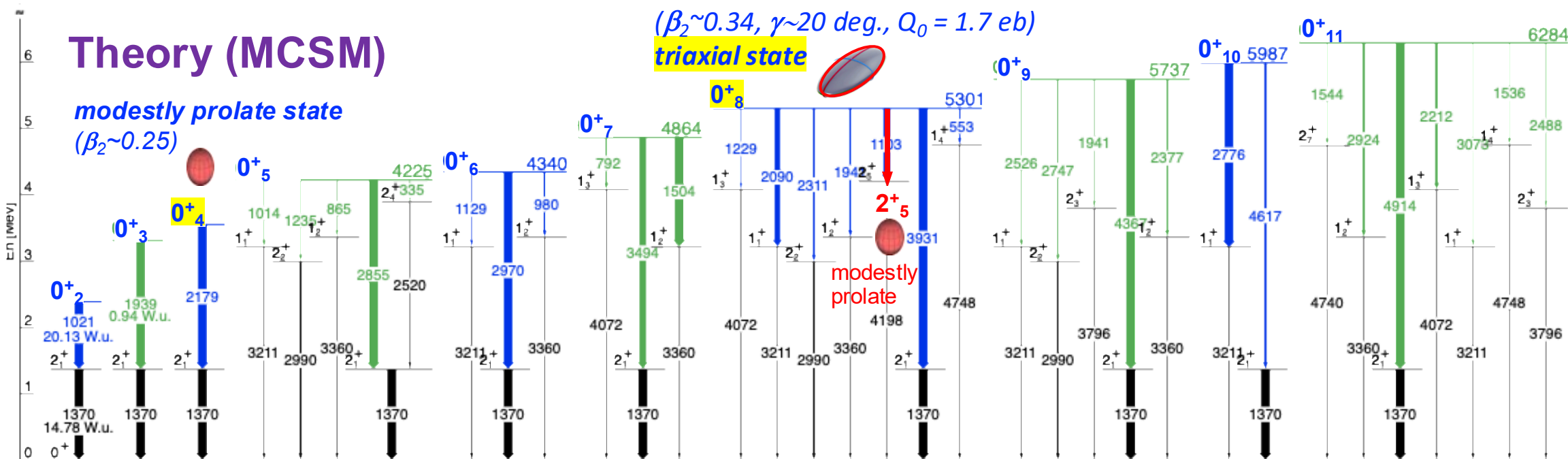
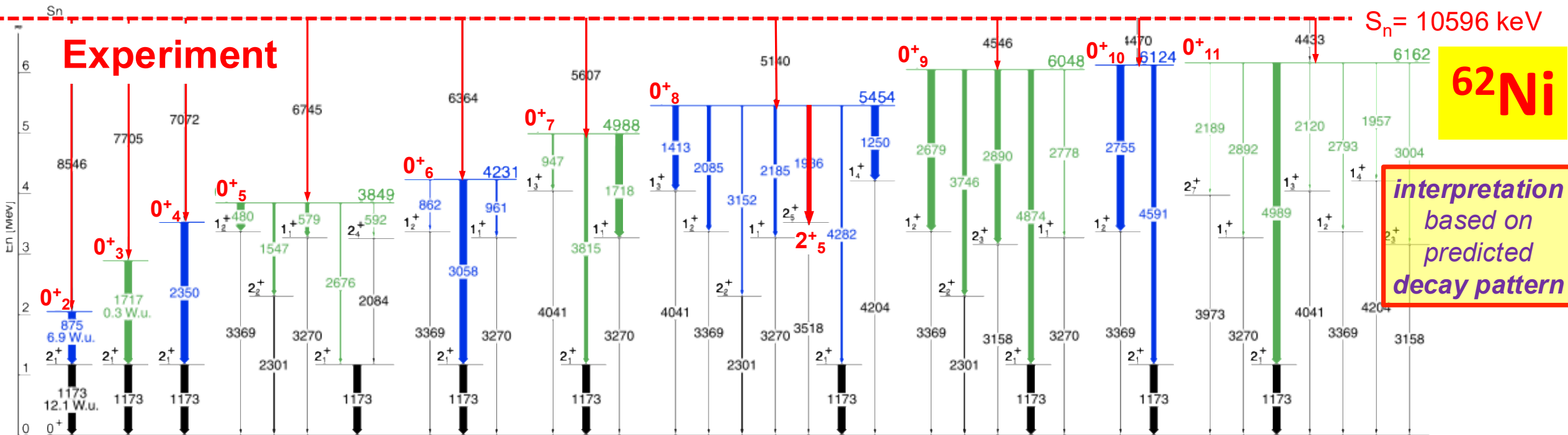
16 HPGe clovers (8 from IFIN-HH) high resolution and efficiency γ detector array



*high statistics
extremely clean data
from FIPPS*

*Branching ratios extracted
from analysis of gamma cascades
in coincidence with
primary transitions
from the capture state*

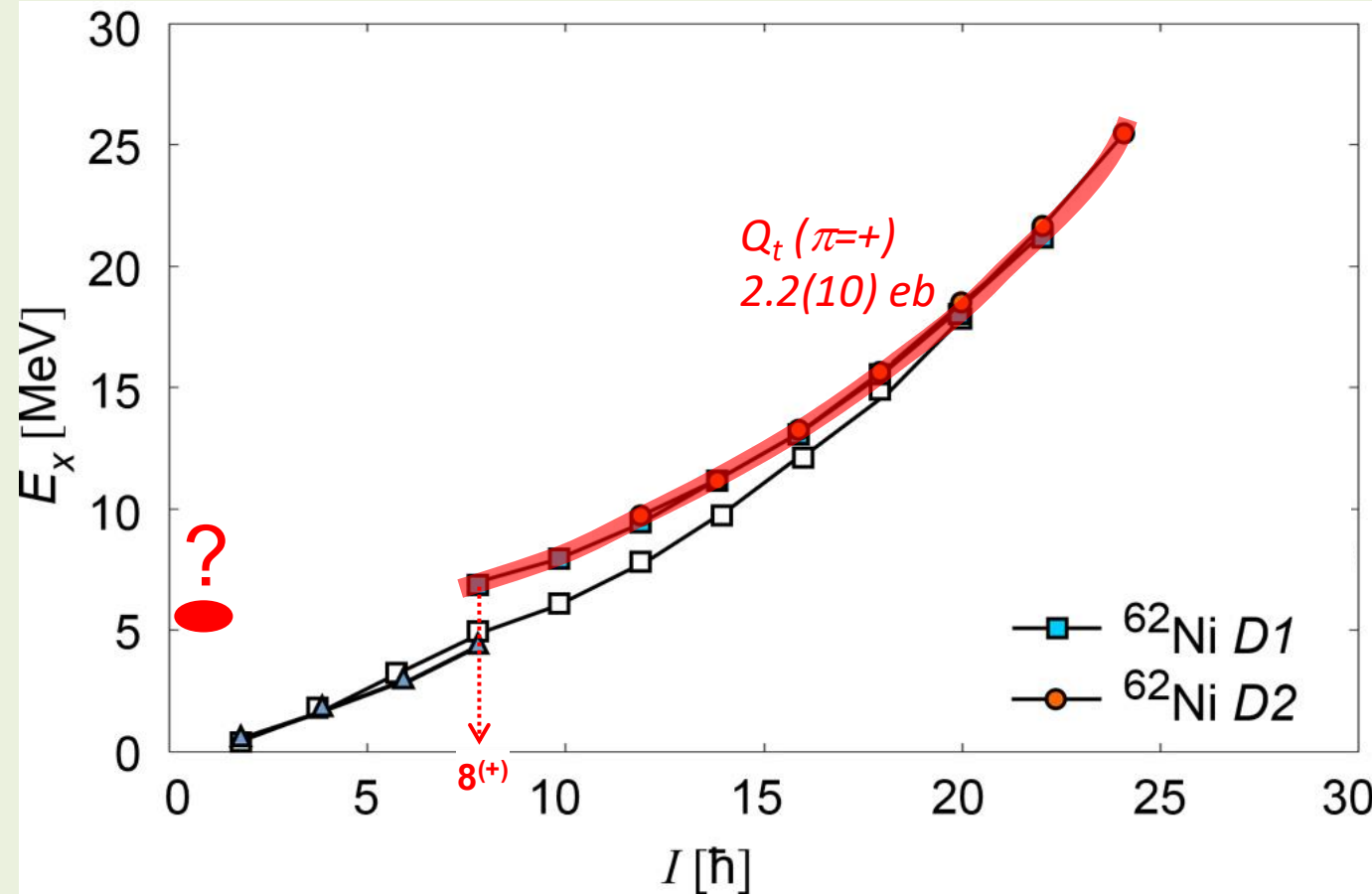




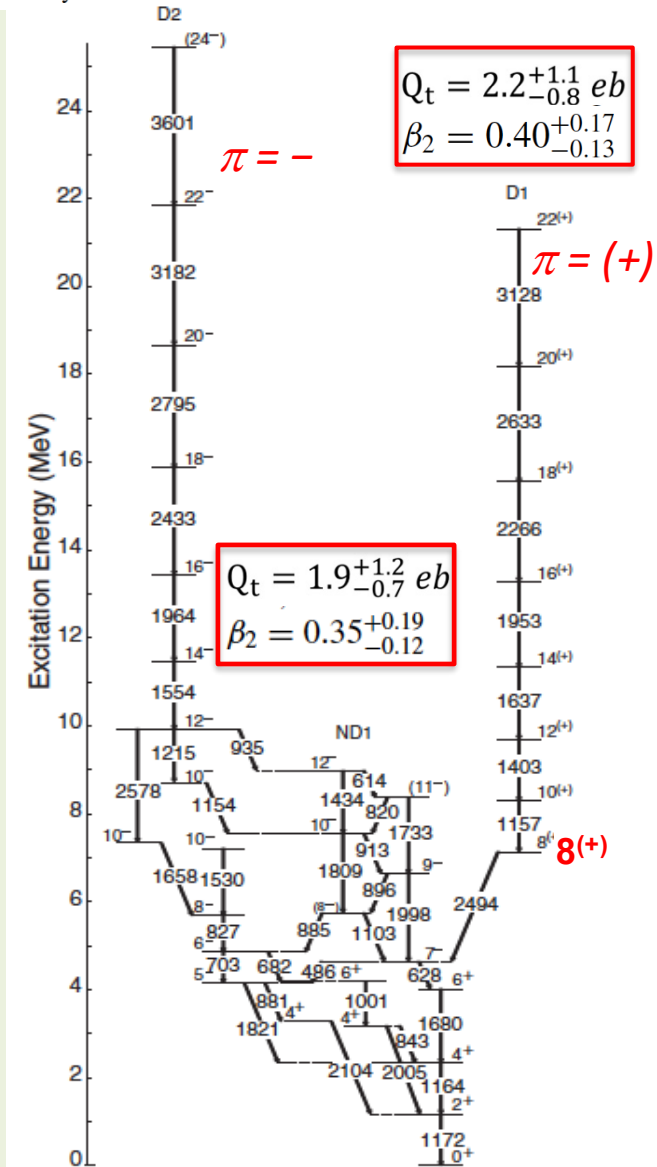
Single-particle and collective excitations in ^{62}Ni

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 and D. Seweryniak¹

Connecting Shape Coexistence at Spin 0 to Superdeformation at High Spins in ^{62}Ni



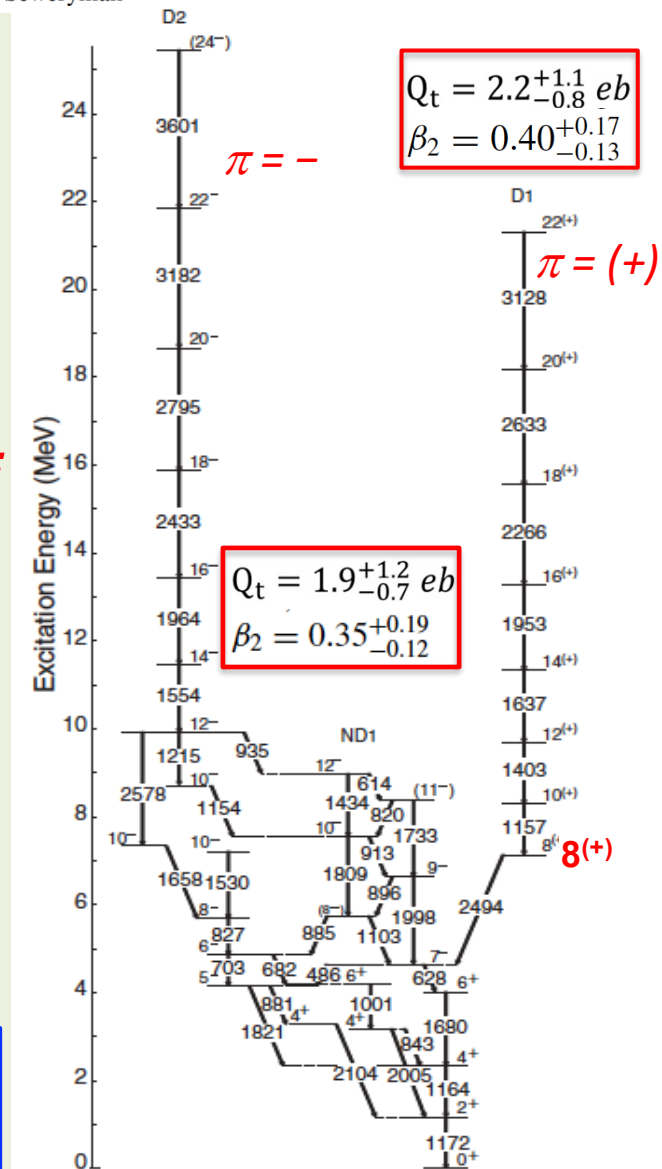
GAMMASPHERE
 +
FMA
 (Argonne)



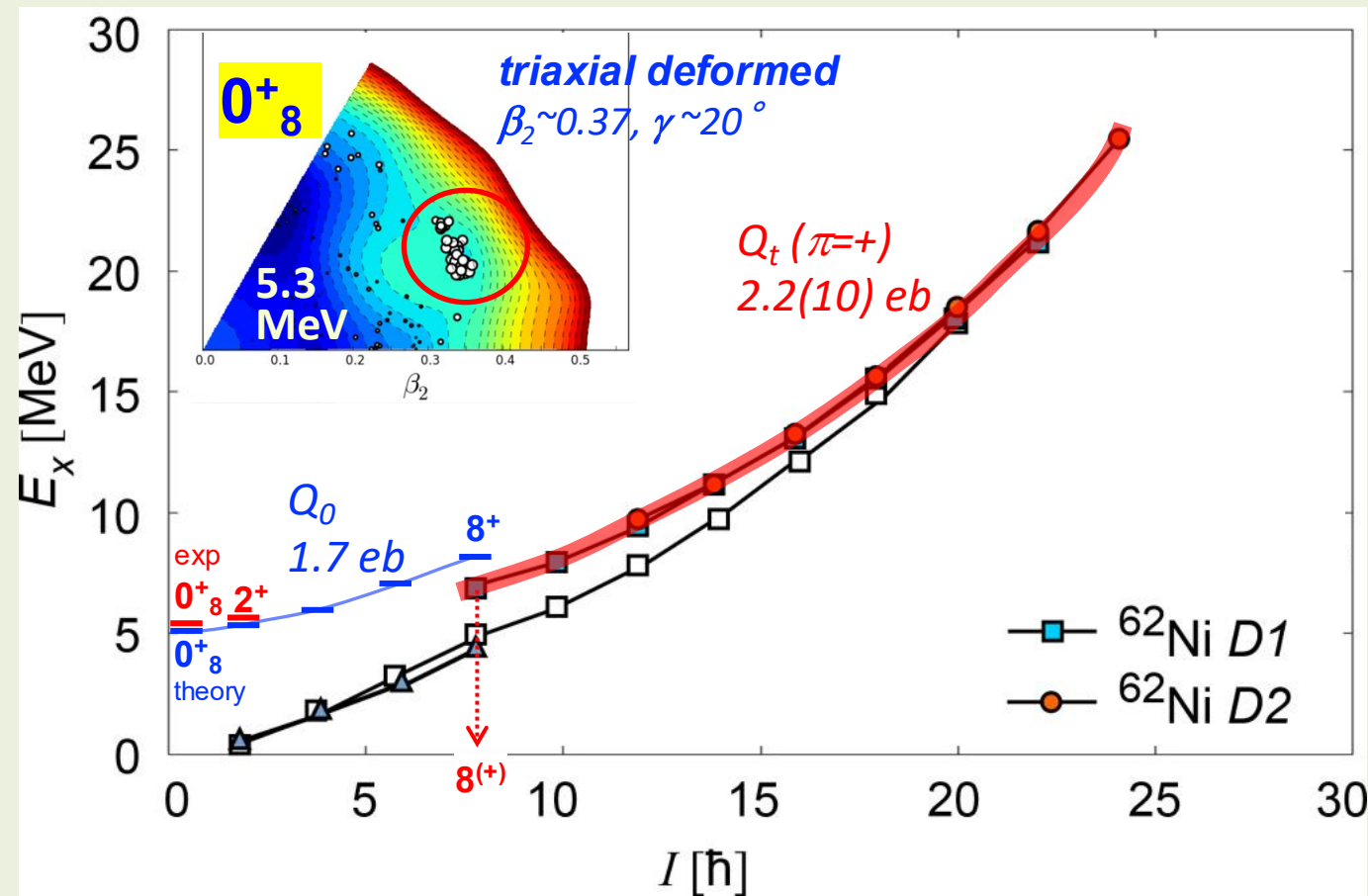
in ^{62}Ni

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **94**, 034301 (2016)

M. Albers,¹ S. Zhu,¹ A. D. Ayangeaka,¹ R. V. F. Janssens,¹ J. Gellanki,² I. Ragnarsson,³ M. Alcorta,^{1,*} T. Baugher,^{4,5} P. F. Bertone,^{1,†} M. P. Carpenter,¹ C. J. Chiara,^{1,6,†} P. Chowdhury,⁷ H. M. David,^{1,§} A. N. Deacon,⁸ B. DiGiovine,¹ A. Gade,^{4,5} C. R. Hoffman,¹ F. G. Kondev,⁹ T. Lauritsen,¹ C. J. Lister,^{1,||} E. A. McCutchan,^{1,||} C. Nair,¹ A. M. Rogers,^{1,||} and D. Seweryniak¹



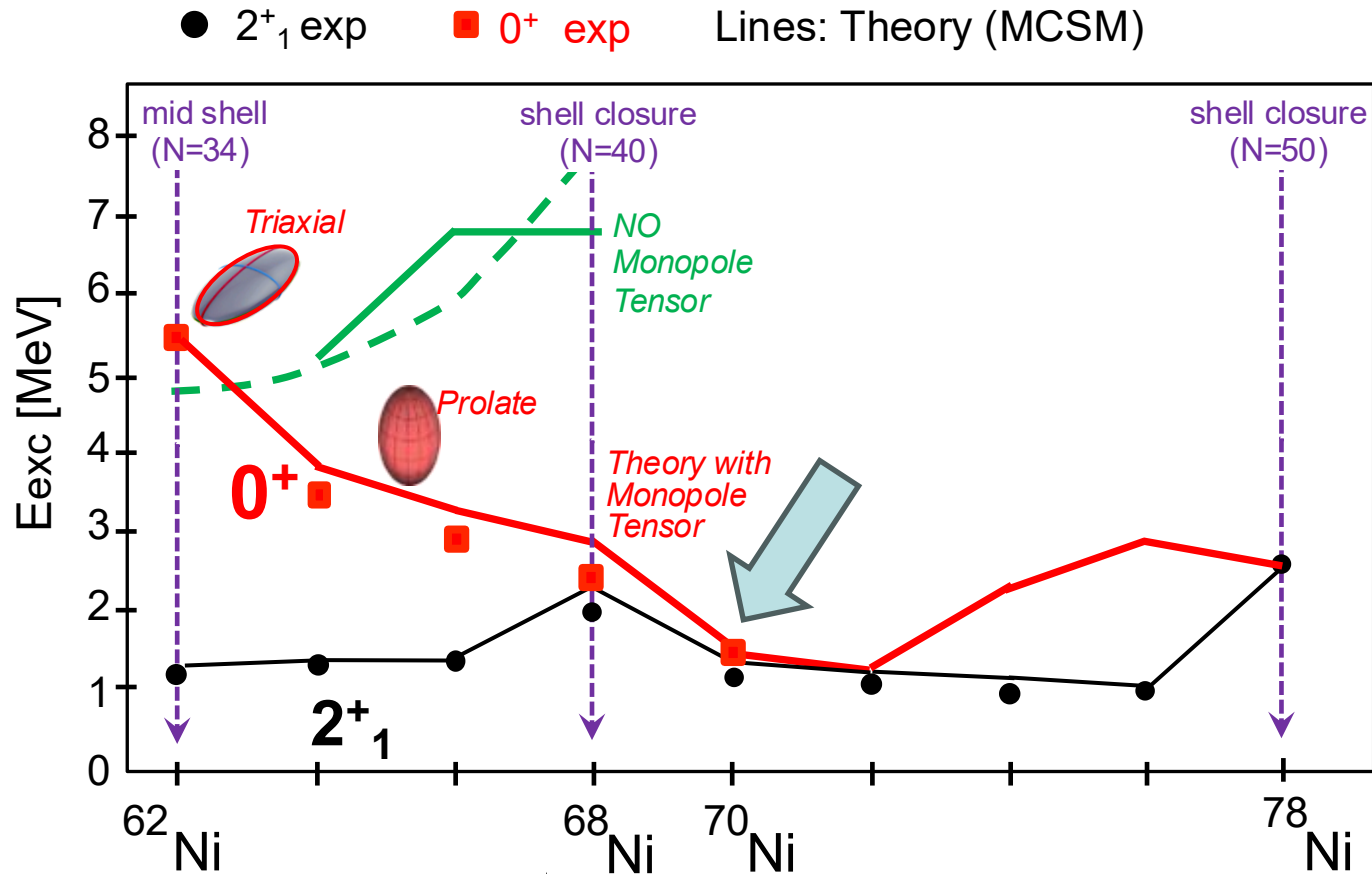
Connecting Shape Coexistence at Spin 0 to Superdeformation at High Spins in ^{62}Ni



We are getting closer to
a **unified description** of
shape coexistence at spin 0
and superdeformation
at high spins

triaxial deformed 0^+ state could be the **main component** of the
fragmented BANDHEAD of rotational structures observed at high spins

Perspectives



In neutron-rich Ni isotopes
SD bands are expected
to come down in energy,
making it possible to observe
the complete SD bands

In ^{70}Ni :
the band head is
at $E_x \sim 1.5$ MeV

Thank you for the attention !



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI MILANO





VIIIth Topical Workshop on Modern Aspects in Nuclear Structure

The Many Facets of Nuclear Structure

BORMIO 22-27 February 2027

Bormio, Italy

22-27 feb 2027
Bormio
Europe/Rome fuso orario

Sintesi
International
Advisory
Committee
Invited Speakers
Program
Elenco dei
partecipanti
Accommodation
and FEE
Deadlines
Registration
Abstract
Submission
Previous Editions
Young Speaker
Award
Sponsors and
Exhibitors
Conference
Pictures
How to reach
Bormio

Università degli Studi di Milano and Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (sez. Milano) are pleased to announce the **Eighth Edition** of the series of **Topical Workshops on Modern Aspects of Nuclear Structure**.

The meetings are organized every second year in the month of **February** in **Bormio**, focusing on specific topics which are relevant for the nuclear physics community and related areas.

Within the workshop, **experimental** and **theoretical** collaborations will have the opportunity to present and discuss their latest development on physics and more technical issues ([Link to Previous Edition Bormio 2025](#)).

In this edition, the first day **Monday 22nd February** will be devoted to

Nuclear structure and reactions of light nuclei

Additional SATELLITE Meetings:

To be announced

Inizio 22 feb 2027, 09:00
Finisce 27 feb 2027, 19:30
Europe/Rome

Bormio
Bormio Terme Auditorium
Via Stelvio 14, Bormio



Chairpersons

S. Leoni, G. Colò

Scientific Secretaries

S. Bottoni, A. Giaz

Organizing Committee

A. Bracco, C. Barbieri, G. Benzoni, F. Camera, F. Crespi, B. Million, E. Vigezzi, O. Wieland

Local Student Support

F. Conca, D. Genna

**Deadline for
abstract submission:
15th October (not extendable)**

**Special Prizes
for Young Speakers
offered by CAEN**

*As in the previous editions chash prizes
will be awarded to best talks given
by young speakers
(PhD students and early Post-Docs)*

Invited Speakers (preliminary)

Mitch Allmond (ORNL, USA)
 Mia Au (CERN, Switzerland)
 Michael Block (GSI, Germany)
 Michal Ciemala (IFJ PAN Krakow, Poland)
 Ian Cox (University of Tennessee, USA)
 Irene Dedes (IFJ PAN Krakow, Poland)
 Timo Dickel (GSI, Germany)
 César Domingo-Pardo (IFIC Valencia, Spain)
 Paul Fallon (LBNL, USA)
 Christian Forssen (University of Chalmers, Sweden)
 Franco Galtarossa (University of Padua/INFN, Italy)
 Francesca Gulminelli (University of Caen, France)
 Andreas Heinz (University of Chalmers, Sweden)
 Matthias Heinz (ORNL, USA)
 Jack Henderson (University of Surrey, UK)
 Ania Kwiatkowski (TRIUMF, Canada)
 Marco La Cognata (LNS-INFN, Italy)
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