

# Alpha-Cluster Structures above Double Shell Closures from Chiral Effective Field Theory

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$\alpha$ -cluster states above double shell closures are important examples of nuclear  $\alpha$  clustering. They include  ${}^8\text{Be} = \alpha + \alpha$ ,  ${}^{20}\text{Ne} = {}^{16}\text{O} + \alpha$ ,  ${}^{44,52}\text{Ti} = {}^{40,48}\text{Ca} + \alpha$ ,  ${}^{104}\text{Te} = {}^{100}\text{Sn} + \alpha$ ,  ${}^{212}\text{Po} = {}^{208}\text{Pb} + \alpha$ , etc. Many theoretical and experimental efforts have been made to understand their physical properties.

We develop new cluster models with local potentials to study these  $\alpha$ -cluster states in the light of chiral effective field theory ( $\chi$ EFT) [1]. Compared with phenomenological models for nuclear interactions,  $\chi$ EFT is characterized by its intimate connections to quantum chromodynamics through chiral symmetry breaking [2,3]. Also, its EFT framework provides a systematic way to make improvements and estimate theoretical errors. We obtain the local potentials between  $\alpha$  clusters and doubly magic core nuclei by doubly folding their realistic density distributions with soft local chiral nucleon-nucleon potentials at next-to-next-to-leading order proposed in Ref. [4]. To simulate the Pauli blocking between alpha clusters and core nuclei, we adopt a modified version of the Wildermuth condition.

Various physical properties of  $\alpha$ -cluster states in  ${}^8\text{Be}$ ,  ${}^{20}\text{Ne}$ ,  ${}^{44,52}\text{Ti}$ , and  ${}^{212}\text{Po}$  are studied by our new model. The theoretical results agree well with experimental data and theoretical expectations. We also study  ${}^{104}\text{Te}$ , which has become a hot topic recently [5,6]. We analyze the available experimental data systematically within our model. The results could be helpful references for future experiments.

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## Field of your work

Theoretical nuclear physics

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