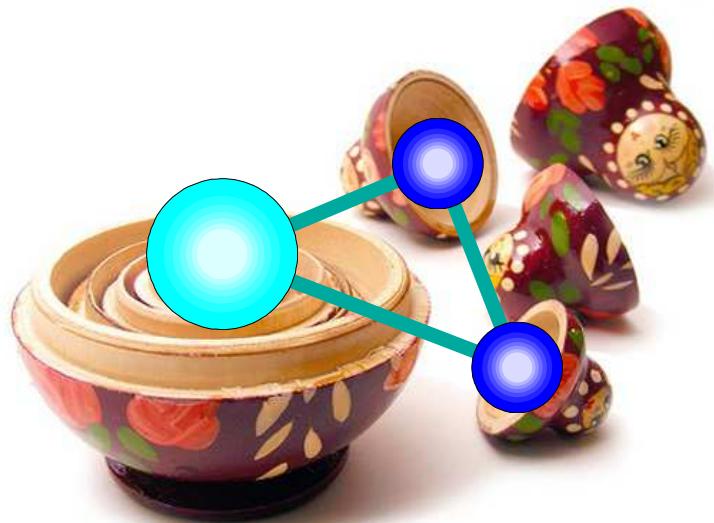


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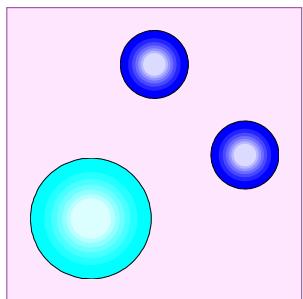
Opportunities and Challenges in Few-Body Physics: Unitarity and Beyond

May 23-26, 2022

Neutron-rich three-body systems



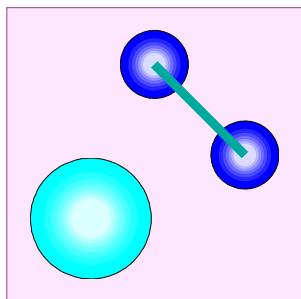
Scattering lengths & three-body systems



$^{16}_4\text{Be}$: $^{14}\text{Be} + \text{n} + \text{n}$

Belén Monteagudo, PhD

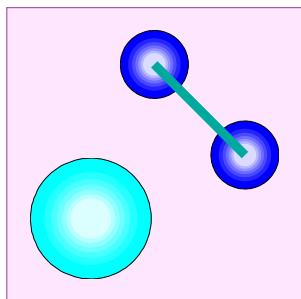
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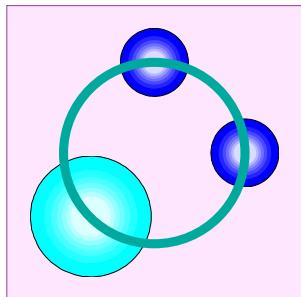
- $a_s(\text{nn})$ strong enough for “dineutron” ?
- experimental signature ?

Scattering lengths & three-body systems



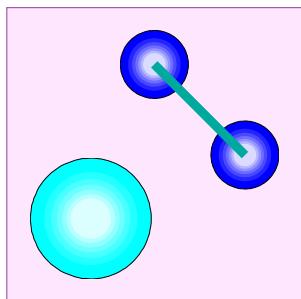
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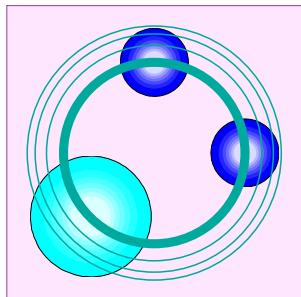
$^{19}_5\text{B}$: $^{17}\text{B} + \text{n} + \text{n}$  Hiyama, PRC 100 (2019) 011603R

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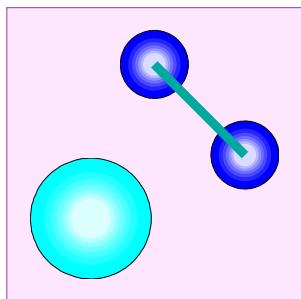
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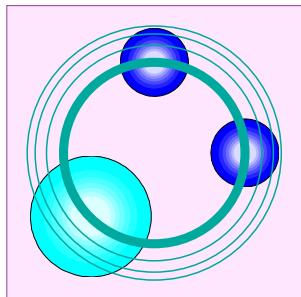
- $a_s(^{18}\text{B})$ strong enough for Efimov states ?
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Scattering lengths & three-body systems



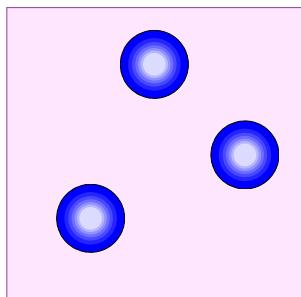
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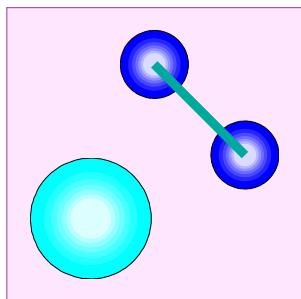
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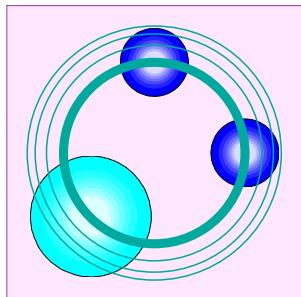
^3_0n : $\text{n} + \text{n} + \text{n}$  Cyril Lenain, PhD

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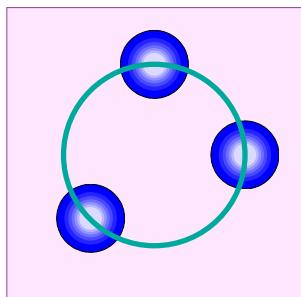
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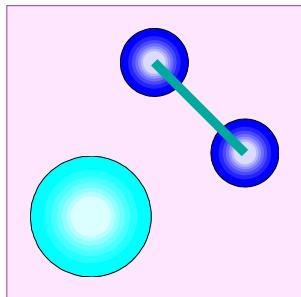
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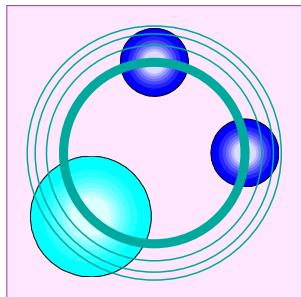
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Scattering lengths & three-body systems



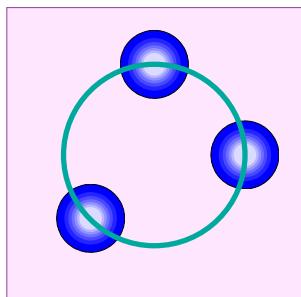
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Discovery of the “dineutron” ?

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

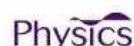
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First Observation of Ground State Dineutron Decay: ^{16}Be

A. Spyrou, Z. Kohley, T. Baumann, D. Bazin, B. A. Brown, G. Christian, P. A. DeYoung, J. E. Finck, N. Frank, E. Lunderberg, S. Mosby, W. A. Peters, A. Schiller, J. K. Smith, J. Snyder, M. J. Strongman, M. Thoennesen, and A. Volya

Phys. Rev. Lett. **108**, 102501 – Published 9 March 2012



See Focus story: Nuclei Emit Paired-up Neutrons

Article

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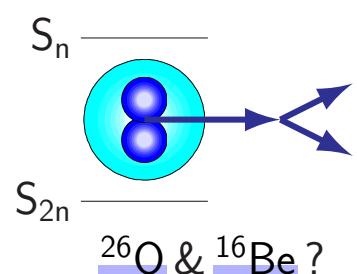
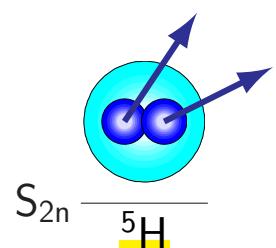
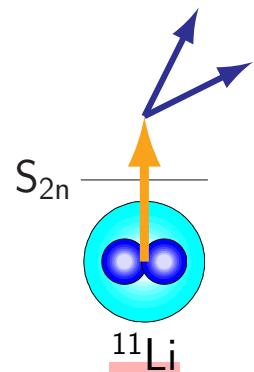
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ABSTRACT

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Discovery of the “dineutron” ?

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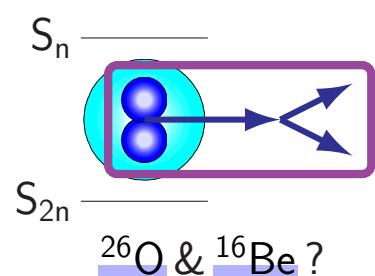
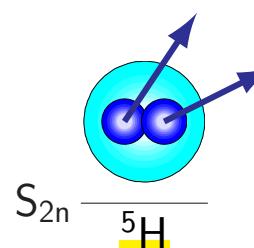
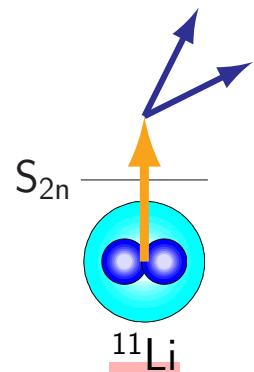
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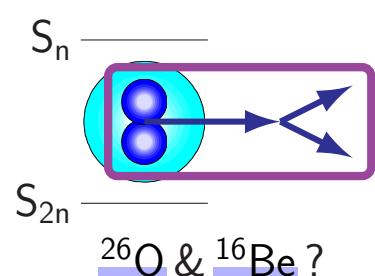
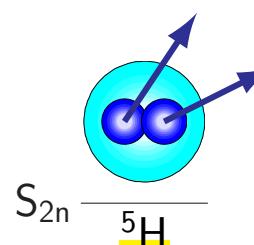
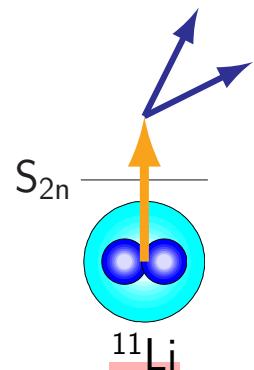
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COMMENTS & REPLIES

Comment on “First Observation of Ground State Dineutron Decay: ^{16}Be ”

F. M. Marqués, N. A. Orr, N. L. Achouri, F. Delaunay, and J. Gibelin

Phys. Rev. Lett. **109**, 239201 (2012)



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A neutron-rich nucleus can emit a neutron pair as a single unit as a product of nuclear decay.

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Two neutrons at the same time: Discovery of dineutron decay

Michigan State University

Neutrons bud and target (or) resulting beryllium-16 neutron pair is

A neutron-only nuclei pairing as a product of nuclei, but the new exist outside the nuclei nuclear physics of neu

(Phys.org) -- Nuclear physicists recently witnessed an atomic nucleus do something that nobody had ever seen one do before – two neutrons at the same time.

Emitting them, that is.

The experiment revealed a brand new form of nuclear decay, the process by which unstable atoms release energy and transform into more stable forms. But instead of emitting known patterns of radiation, the nucleus ejected two correlated neutrons simultaneously – a dineutron. Though physicists had long theorized about the existence of this form of decay, this was the first experiment to see the dineutron event in action.

"We have for the first time unambiguously observed dineutron decay and clearly identified it in beryllium-16," said Artemis Spyrou, professor of nuclear physics.

The newly discovered dineutron decay mode joins the 15 other known forms of atomic decay, including double proton emission, double beta decay and double positron emission. The results hold promise to strengthen scientists' understanding of the strong force that holds nuclei together and the processes taking place within neutron stars.

, emission of a neutron pair extend our understanding of and the processes taking

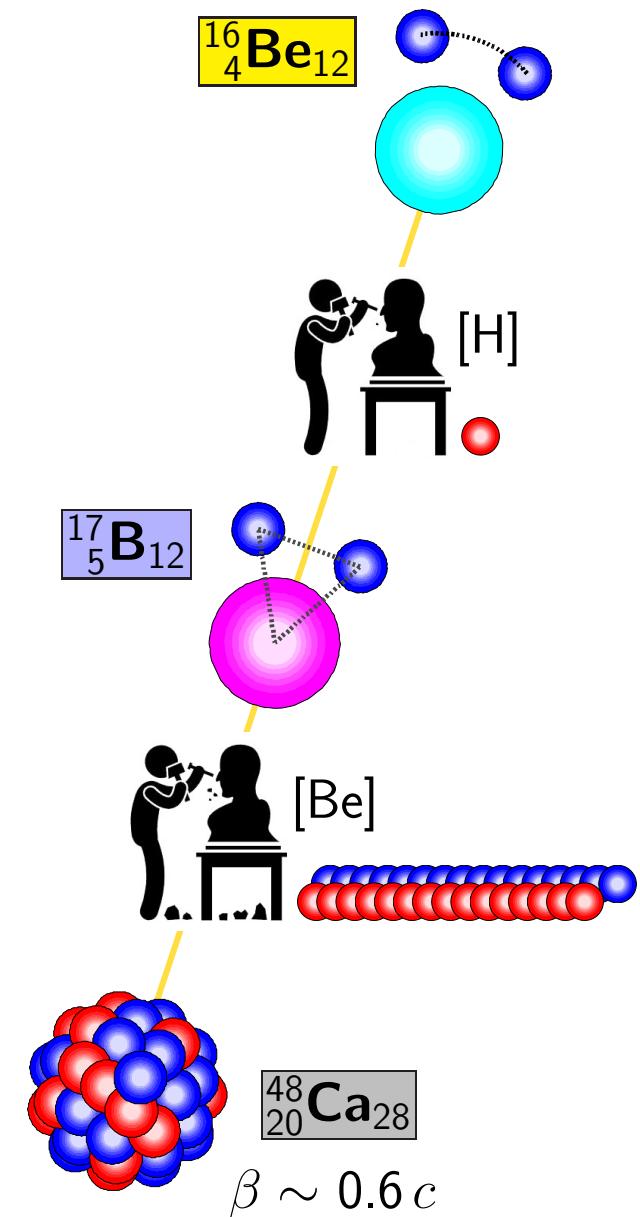
Sculpting Beryllium 16 [S18, Kubota/Corsi]



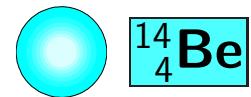
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Sculpting Beryllium 16 [S18, Kubota/Corsi]



Beryllium 16 goes to Hollywood



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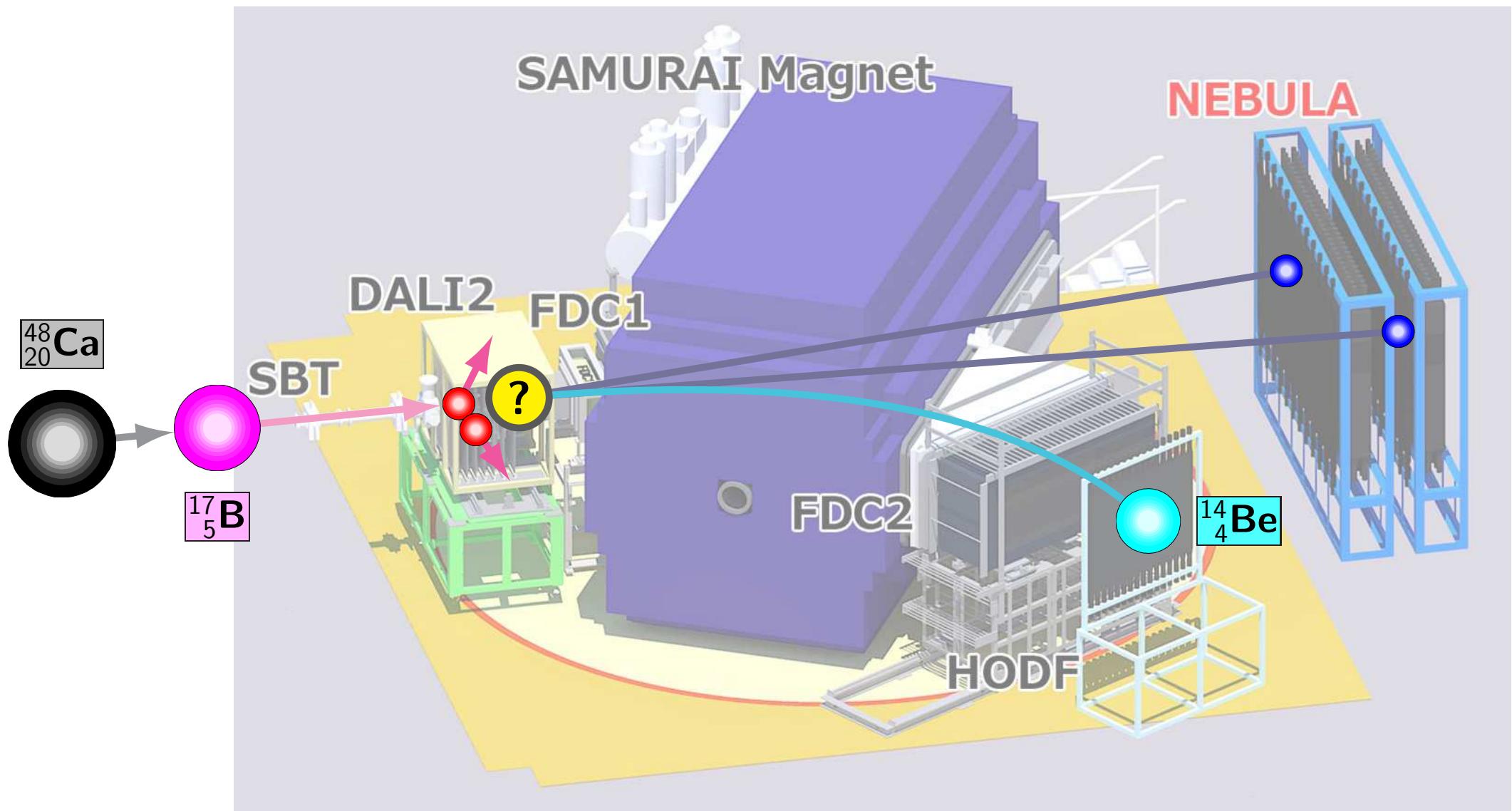
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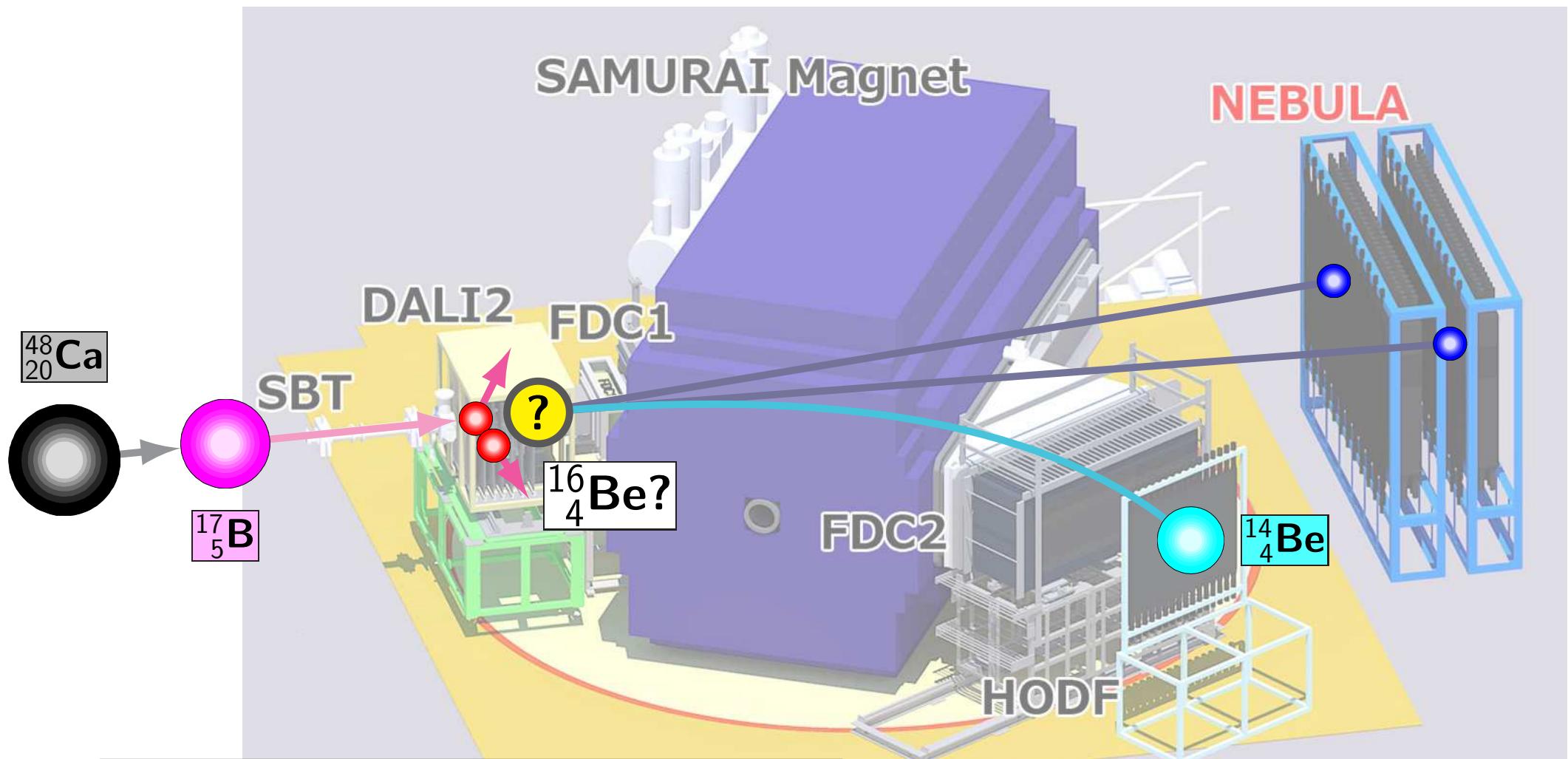
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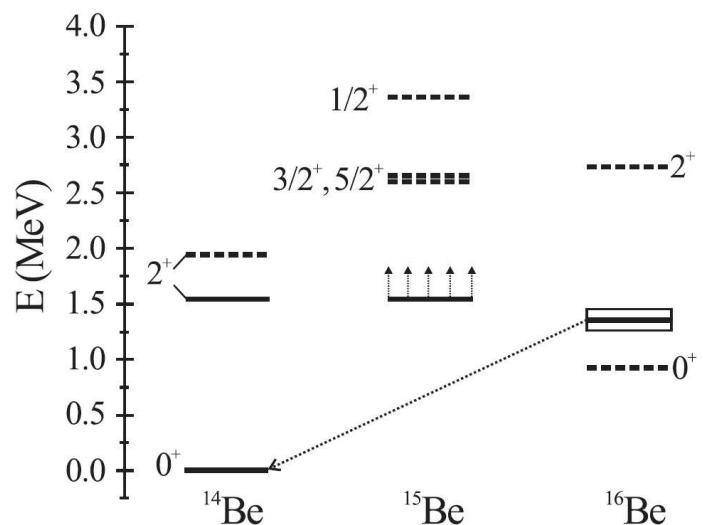
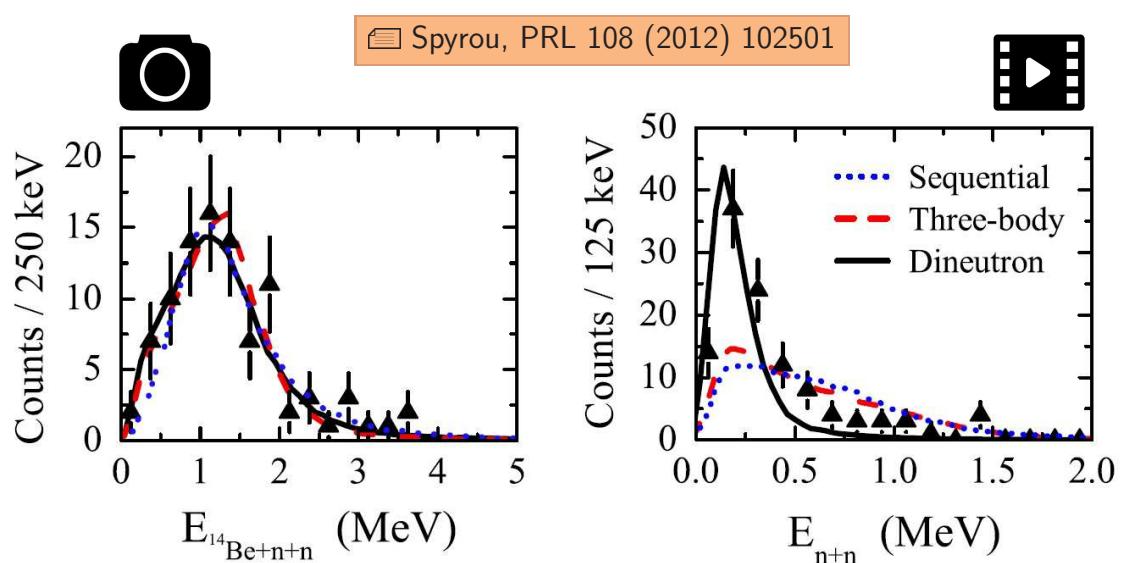


correlations : decay, sequentiality ...

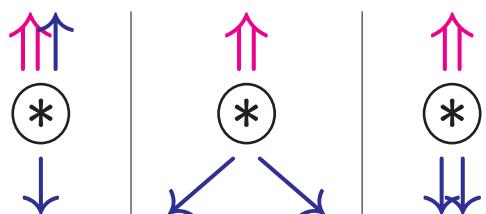
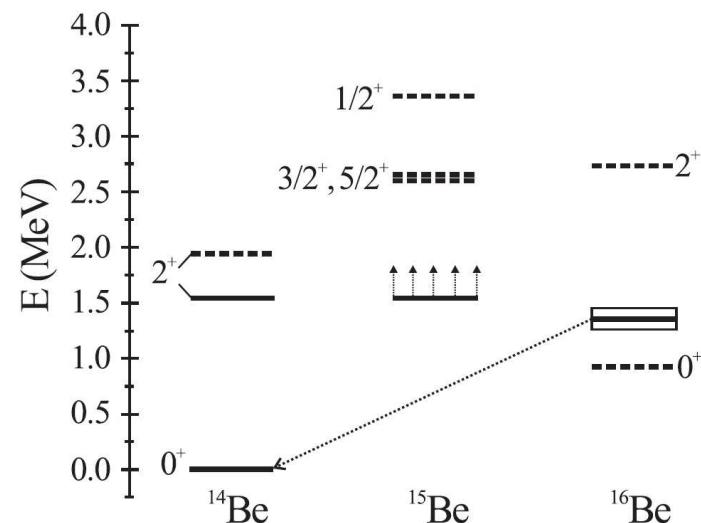
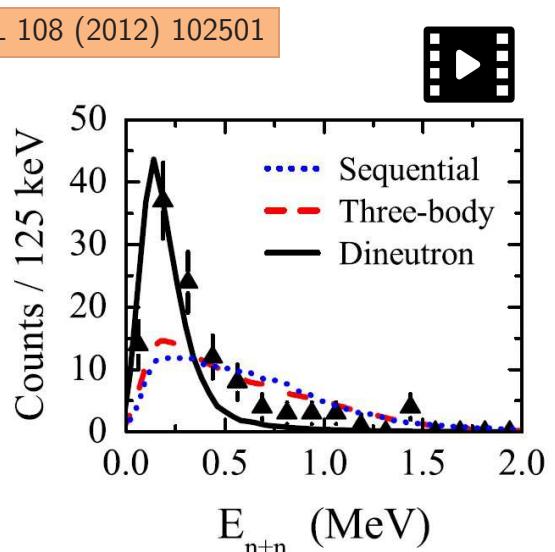
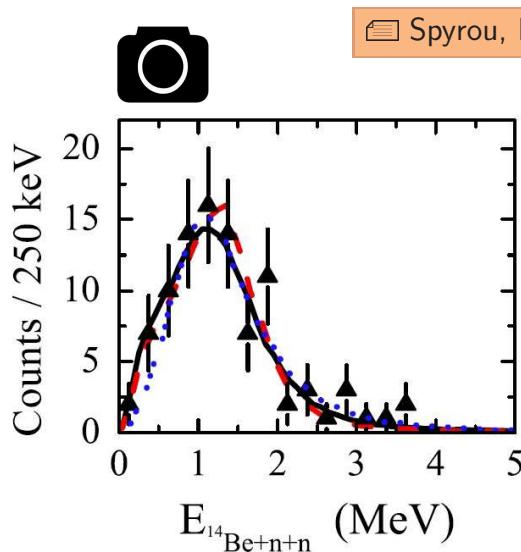
Corsi, PLB 797 (2019) 134843

Kubota, PRL 125 (2020) 252501

The new Beryllium 16 [Monteagudo]

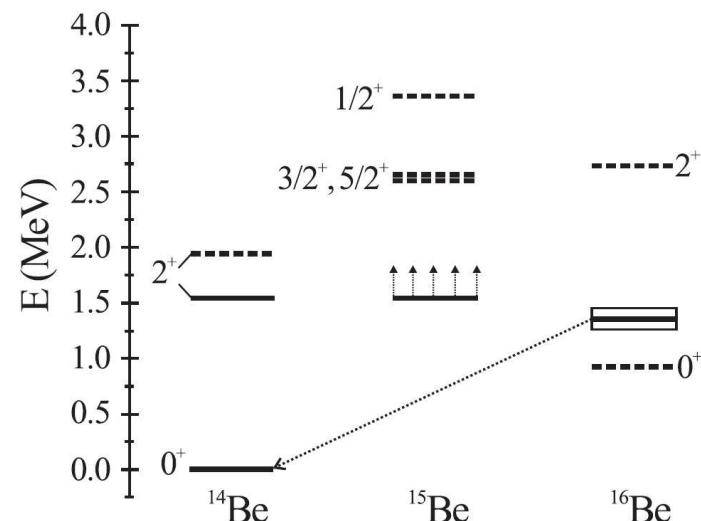
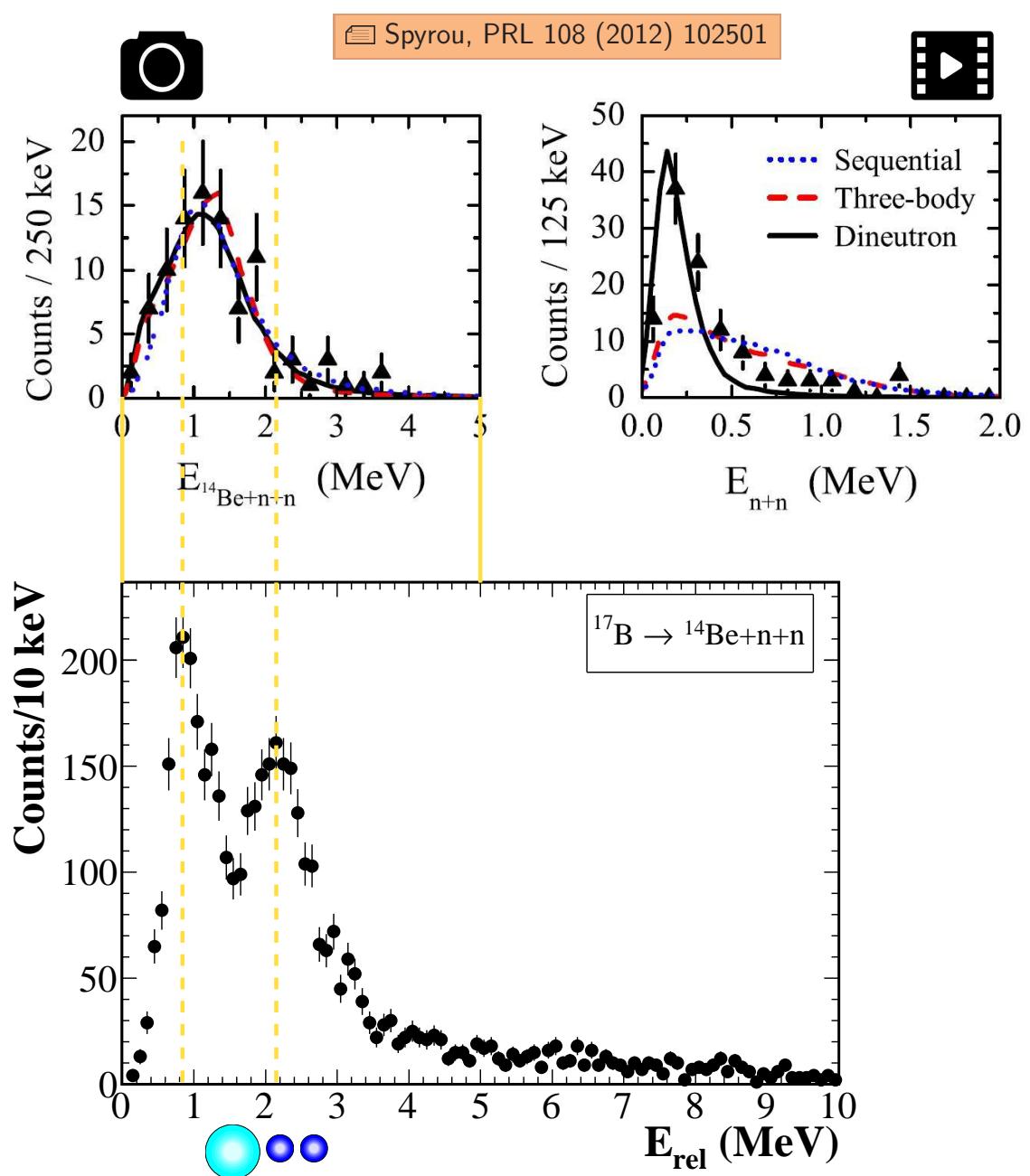


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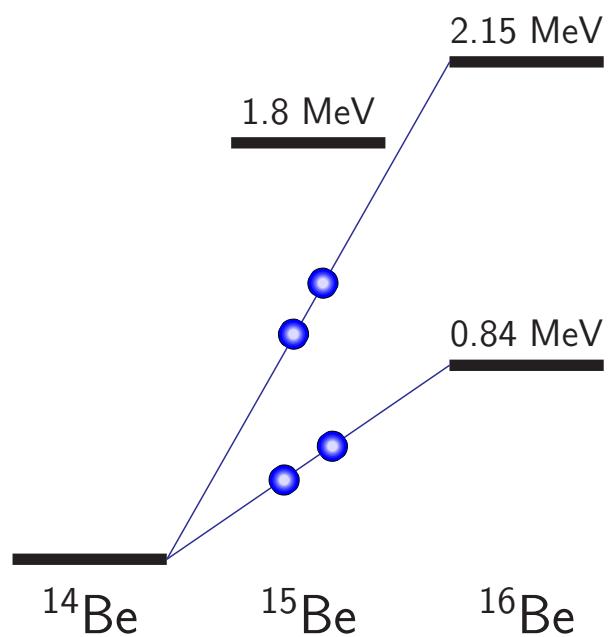
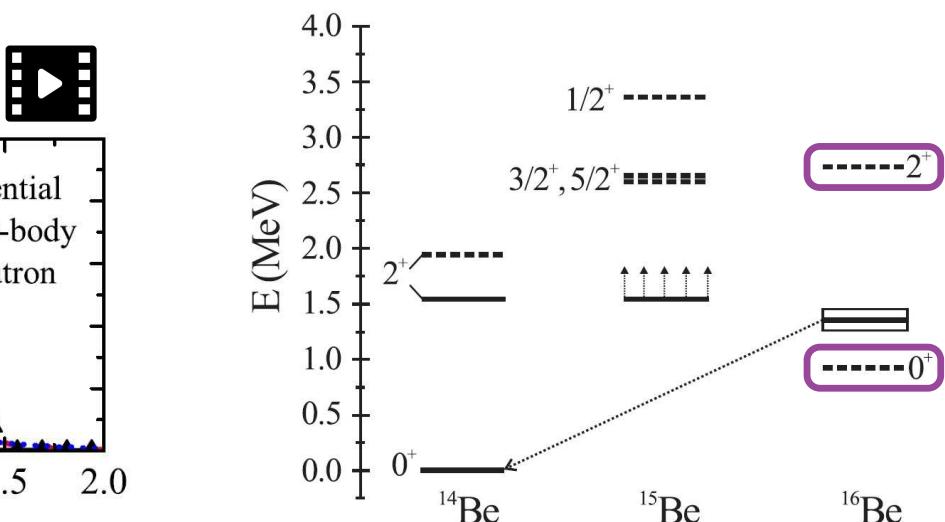
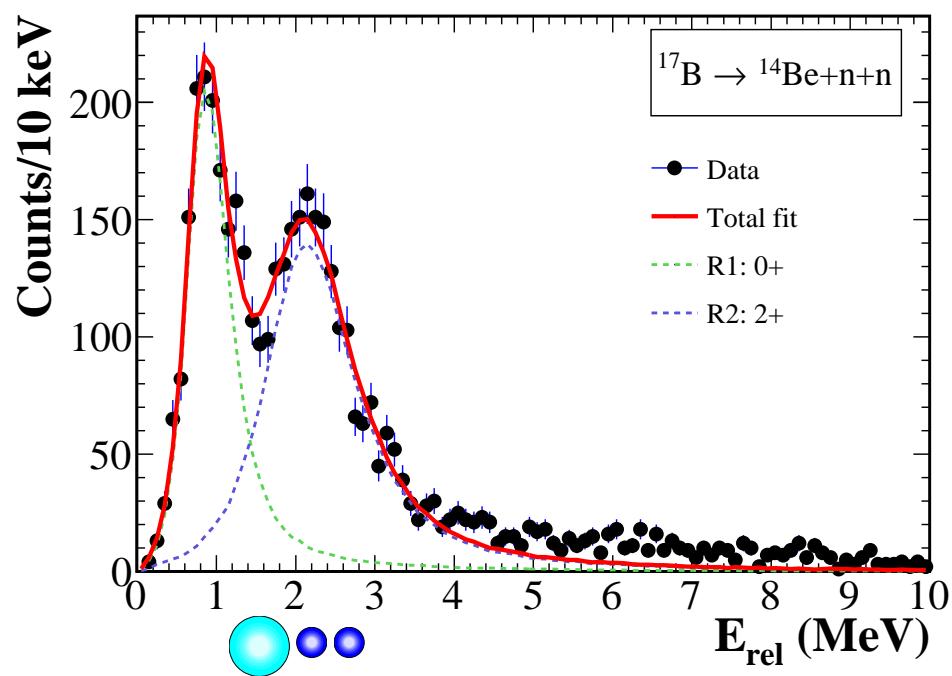
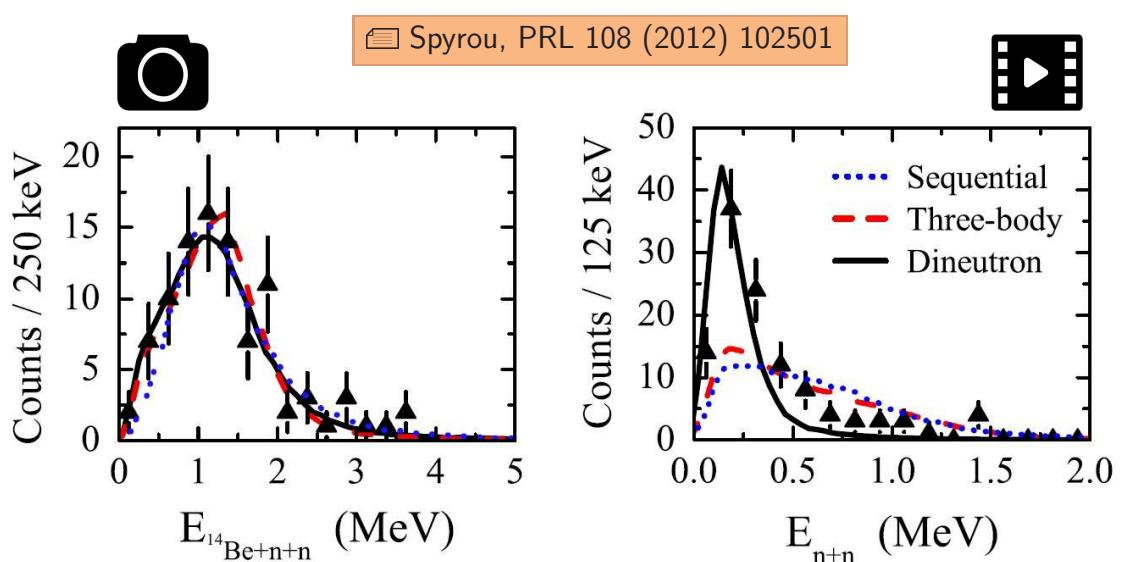


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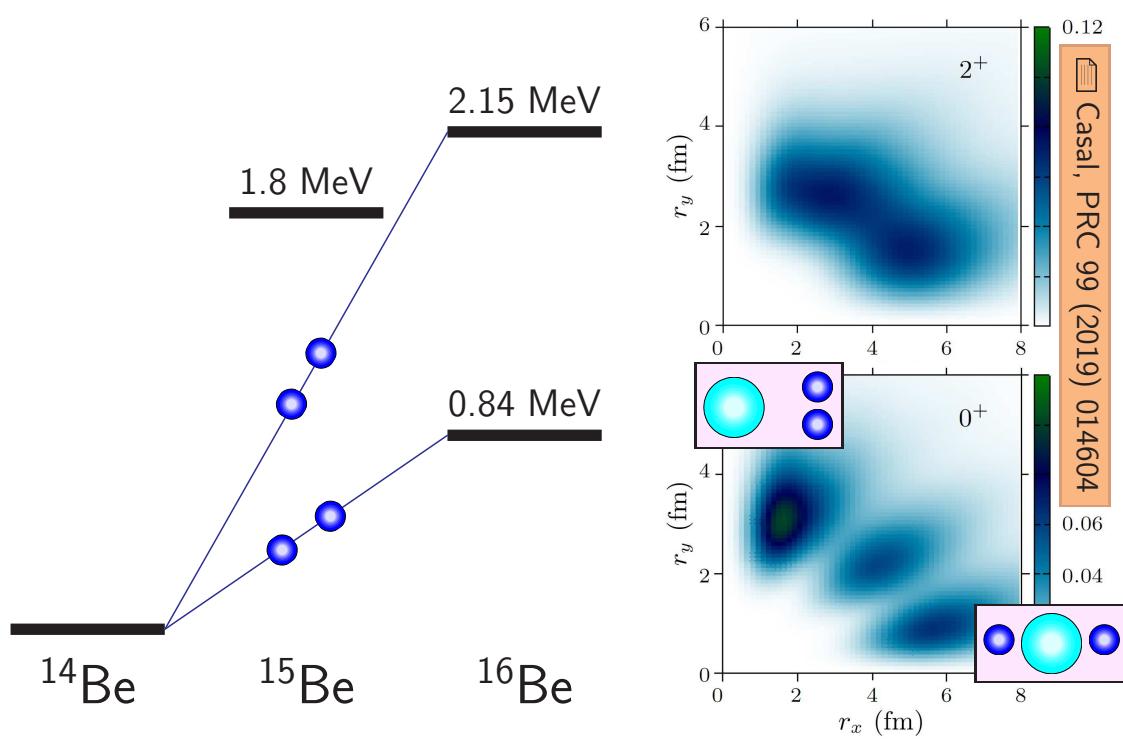
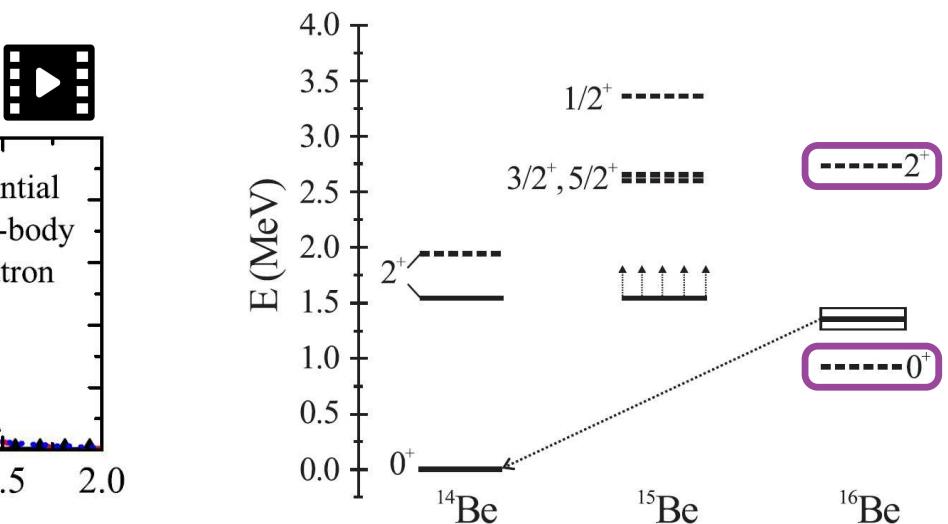
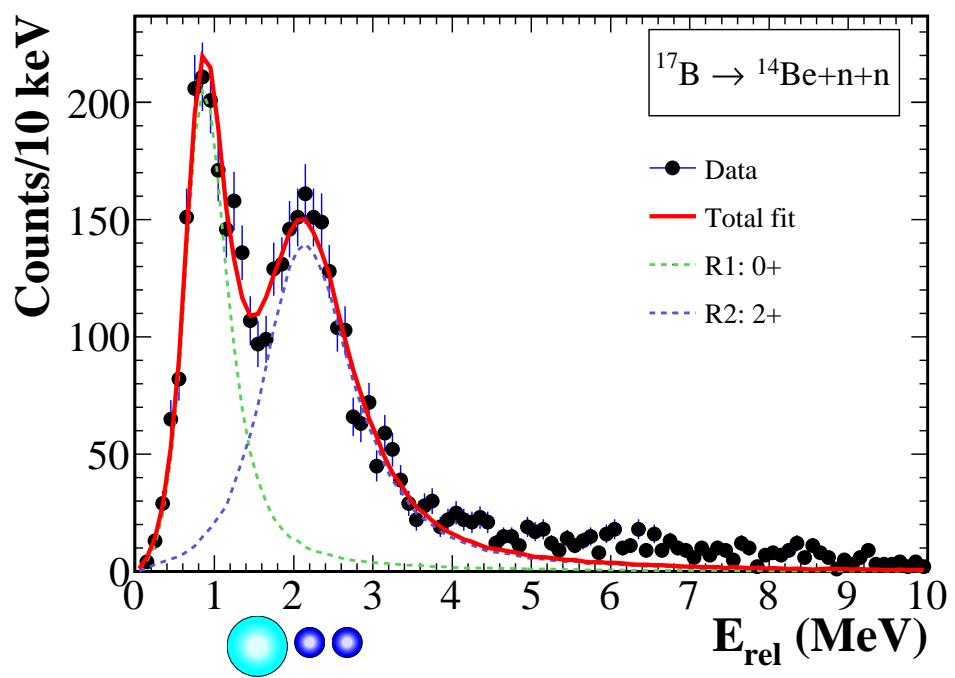
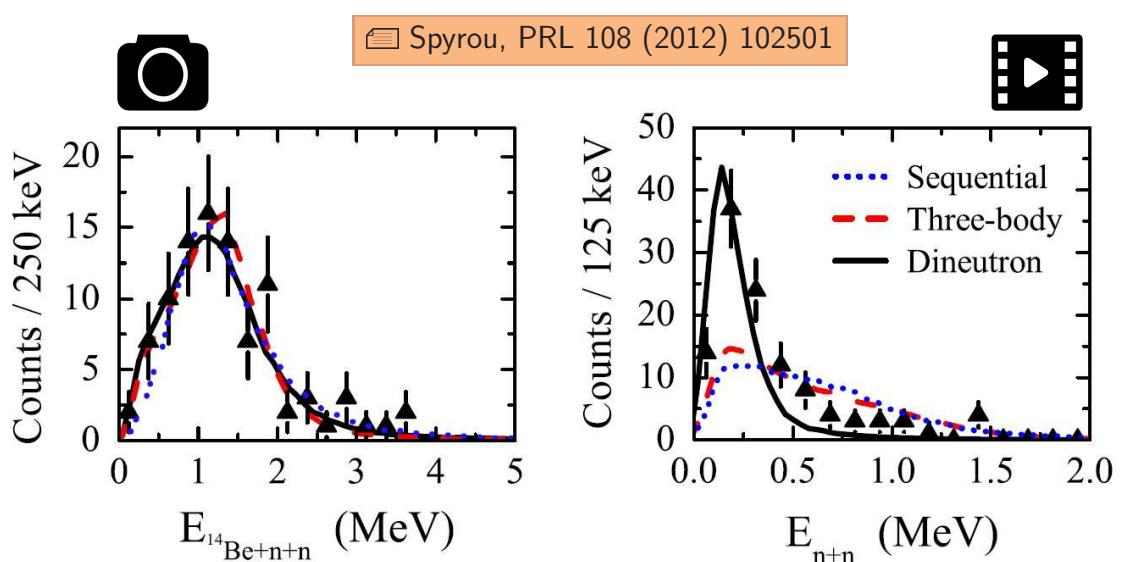
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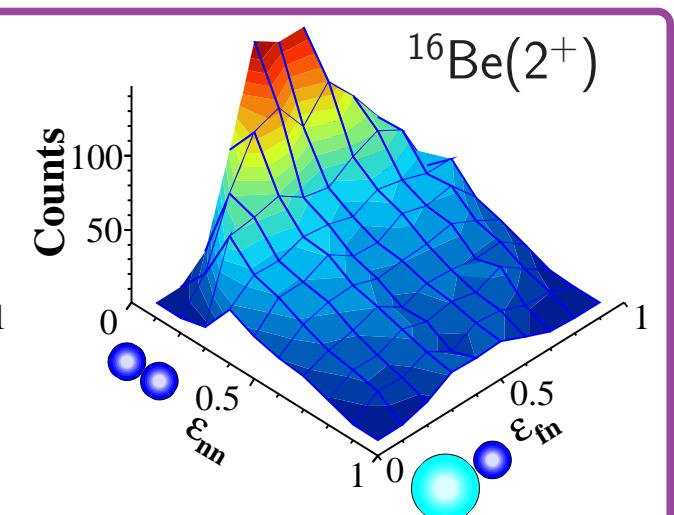
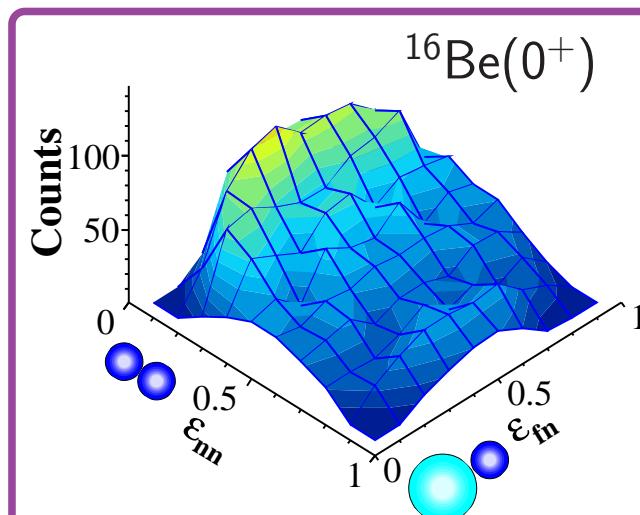
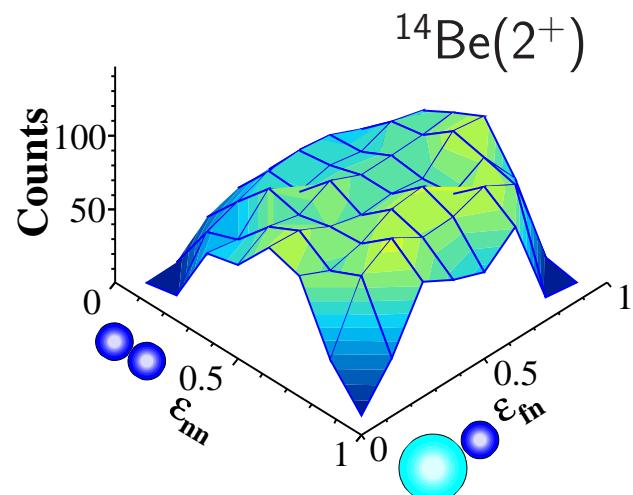


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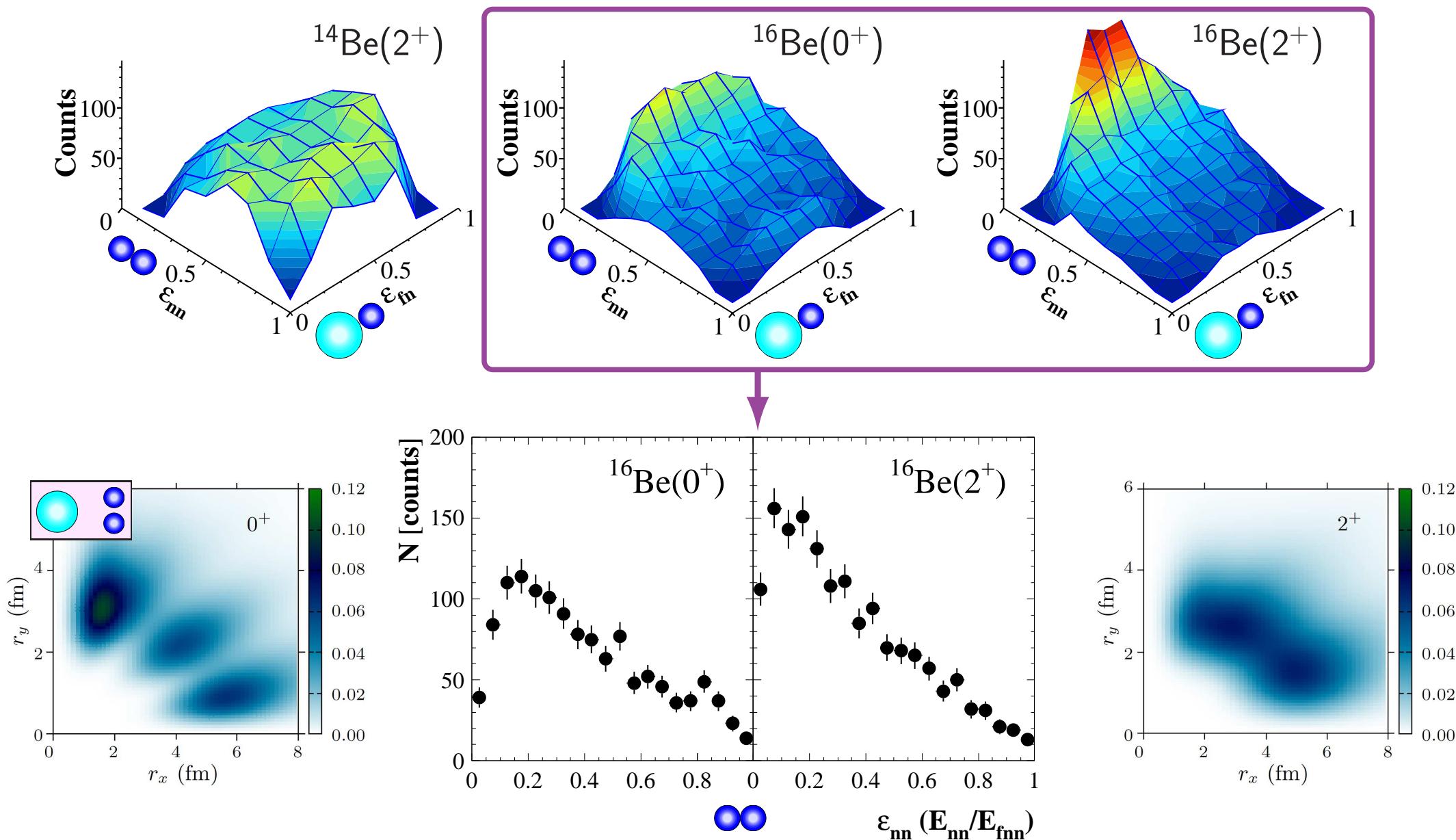
Probing the $2n$ wave function [Monteagudo, Casal]

- Dalitz plot of $2n$ decay:



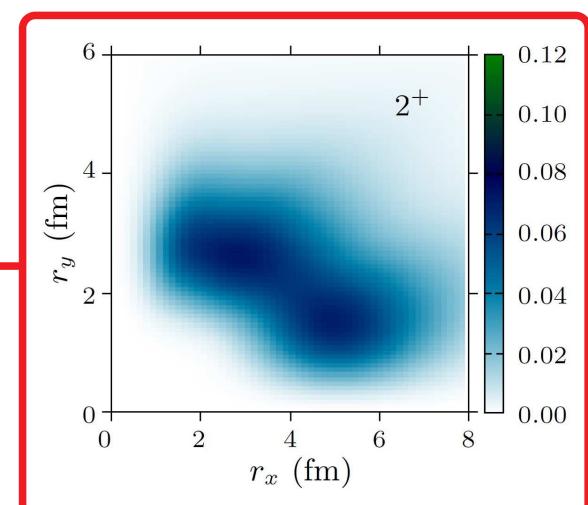
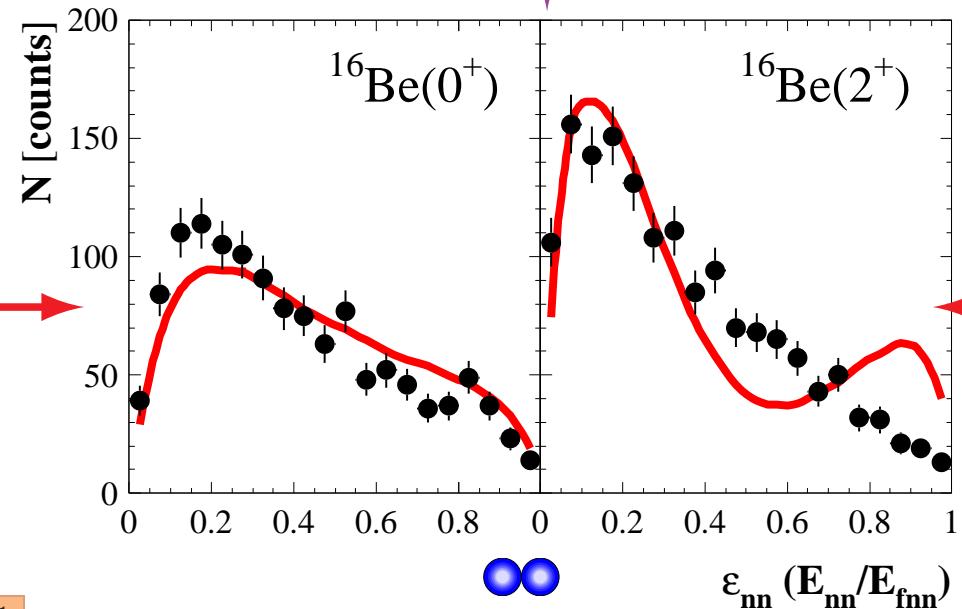
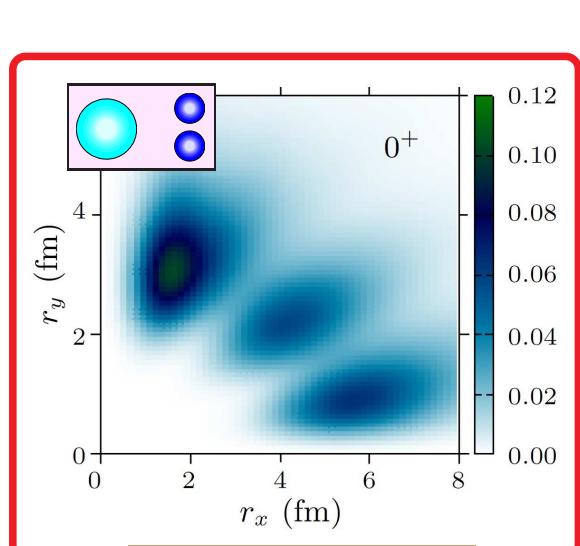
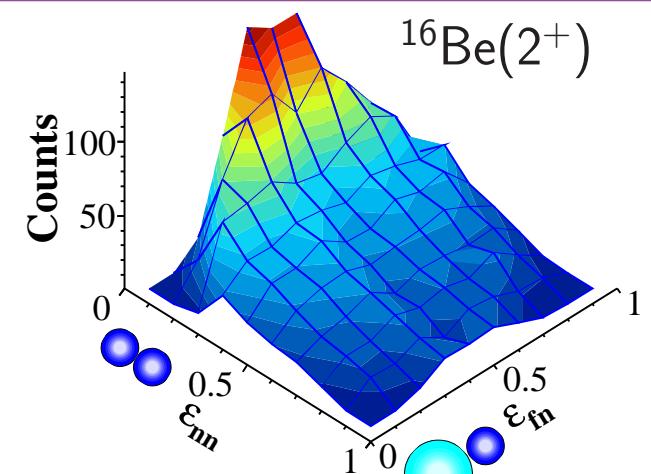
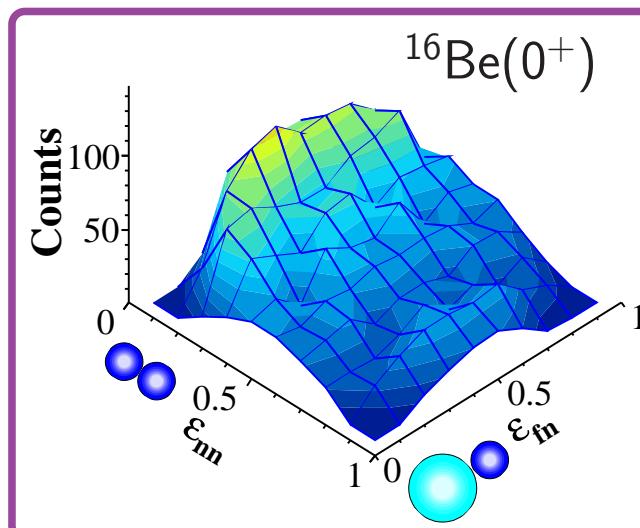
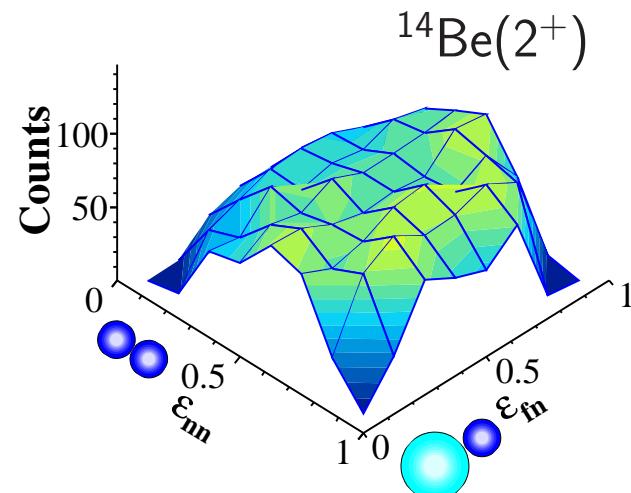
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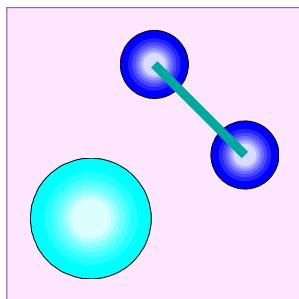
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Casal & Monteagudo

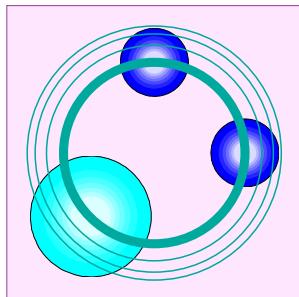
Wang, PRL 126 (2021) 142501

Scattering lengths & three-body systems



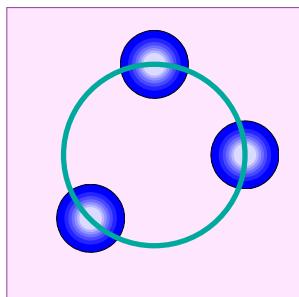
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$^{19}_5\text{B}$: $^{17}\text{B} + \text{n} + \text{n}$  Hiyama, PRC 100 (2019) 011603R

- $a_s(^{18}\text{B})$ strong enough for Efimov states ?
- how big should it be ?



^3_0n : $\text{n} + \text{n} + \text{n}$  Cyril Lenain, PhD

- do multineutrons exist ?
- should multineutrons exist ?

Should they exist ?

▣ FMM & Carbonell, EPJA 57 (2021) 105

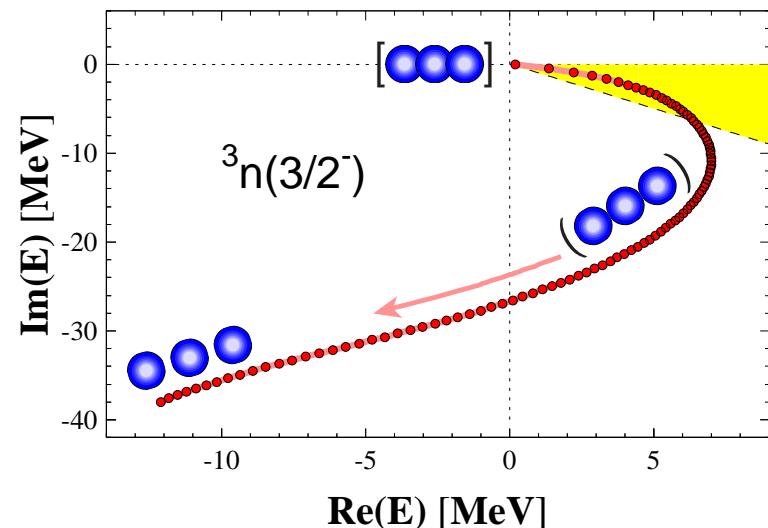
- 'Exact' calculations are categorical !

▣ Glöckle, PRC 18 (1978) 564 : $V_{nn} \times 4.2$

▣ Offermann, NPA 318 (1979) 138 : $V_{nn} \times 3.7$ (+P-waves)

▣ Witała, PRC 60 (1999) 024002 : avoid 2n with $V_{nn}(^1S_0) \times 1$

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"*3n resonances close to the physical region will not exist*"

Should they exist ?

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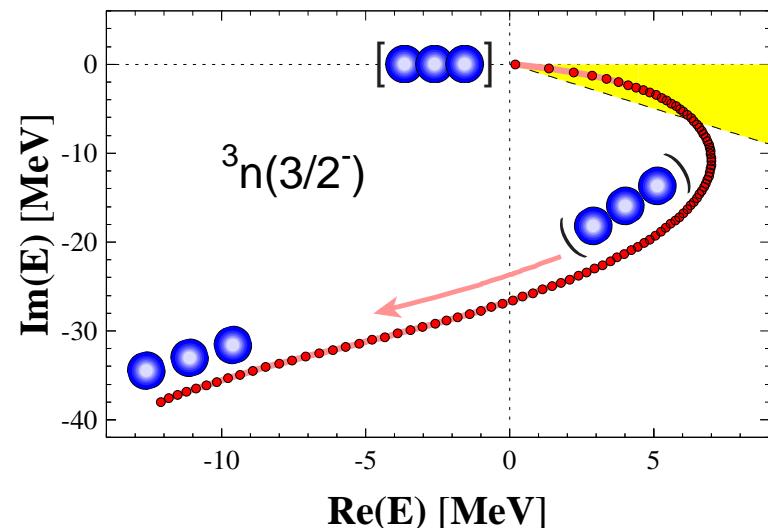
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(3n) ▣ Lazauskas, PRC 71 (2005) 044004 : 3NF ✗

(4n) ▣ Lazauskas, PRC 72 (2005) 034003 : 4NF ✗

(3,4n) ▣ Hiyama, PRC 93 (2016) 044004 : 3NF($T=3/2$) ✗ !

Should they exist ?

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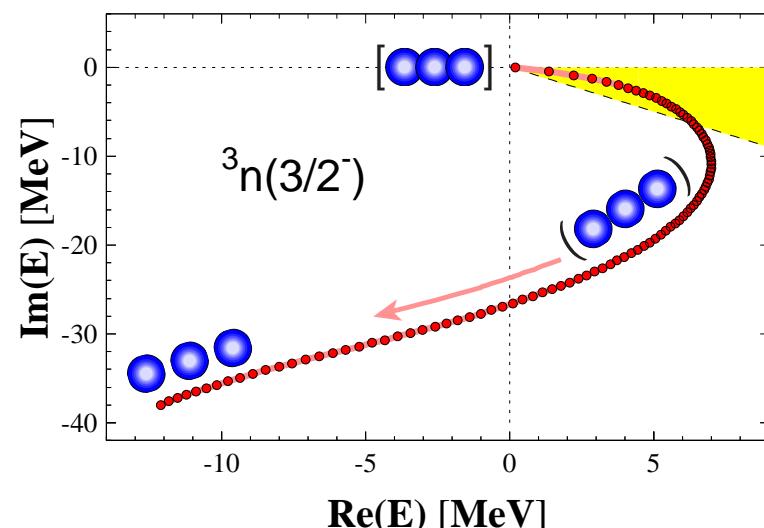
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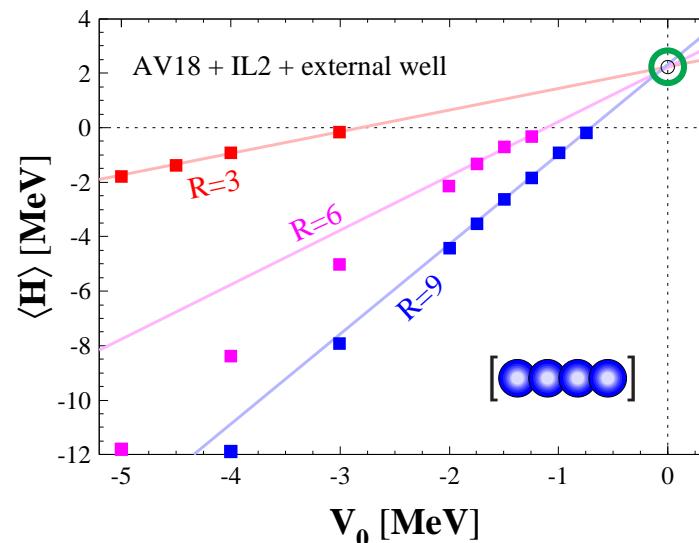
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► Many-body approximations, not so much ...

▣ Pieper, PRL 90 (2003), 252501 :



"the resonance, if it exists at all, must be very broad"

▣ Shirokov, PRL 117 (2016) 182502

▣ Gandolfi, PRL 118 (2017) 232501

▣ Fossez, PRL 119 (2017) 032501

▣ Li, PRC 100 (2019) 054313

} 3n/4n ✓ ?

Should they exist ?

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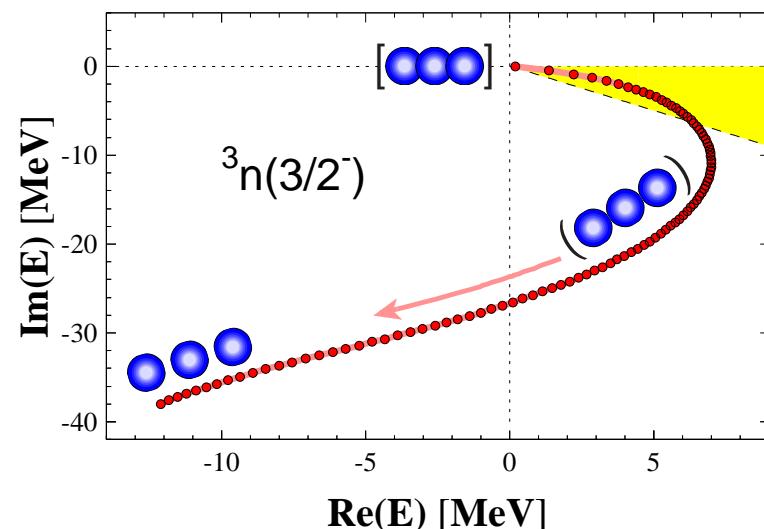
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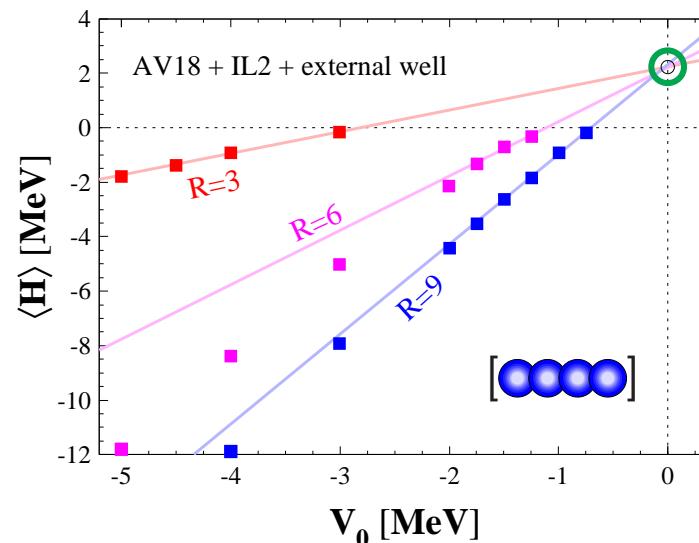
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▣ Deltuva, PRL 123 (2019) 069201

▣ Deltuva, PRC 100 (2019) 044002

▣ Ishikawa, PRC 102 (2020) 034002

▣ Deltuva, PLB 782 (2018) 238

▣ Higgins, PRL 125 (2020) 052501

} 3n/4n ✗ !!!
(trap/evolution/scaling)

} QM enhancements ...

Searching for $3n$ into the light

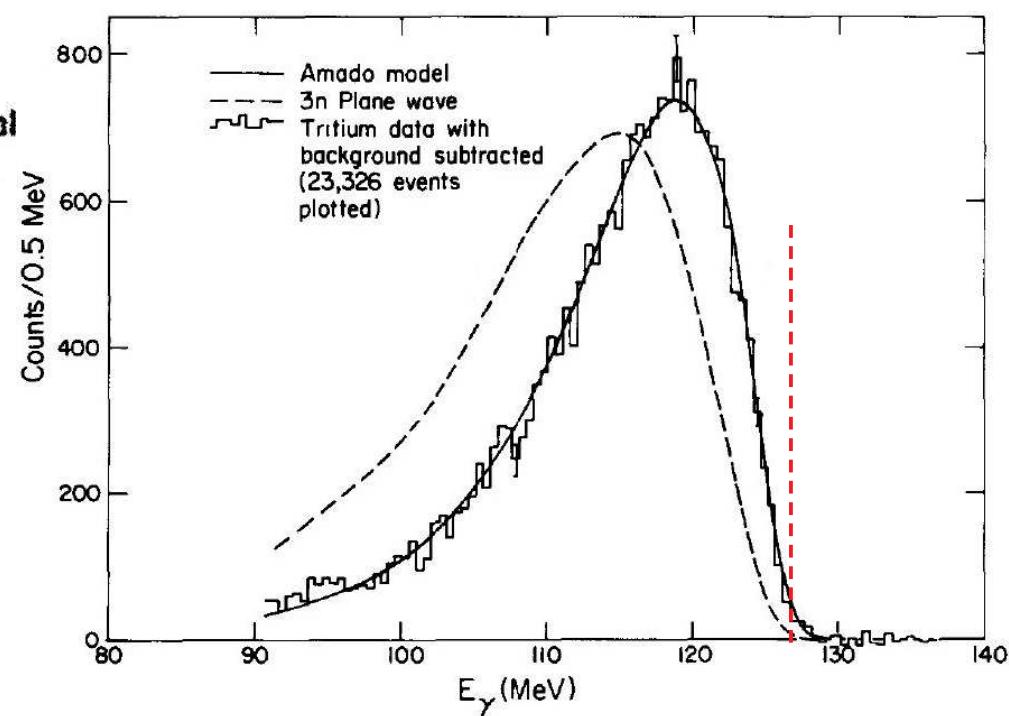
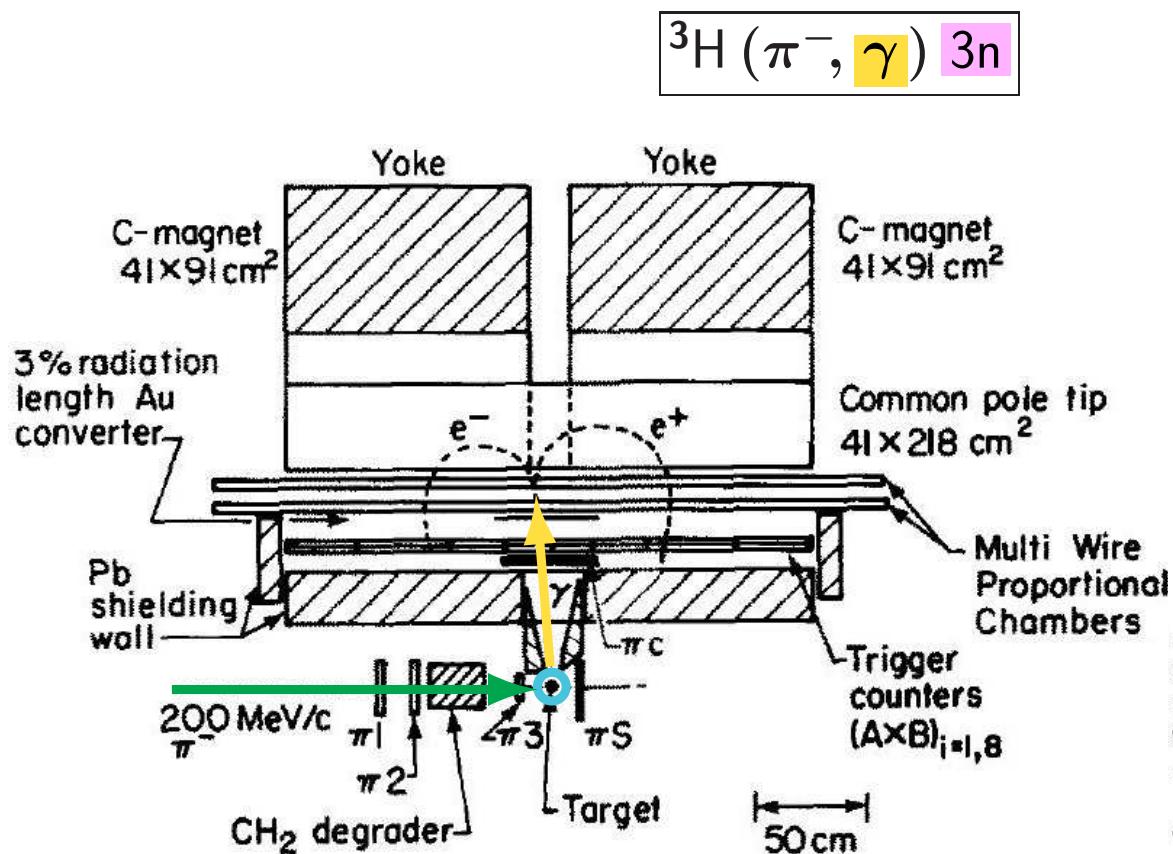
Miller, NPA 343 (1980) 347 :

$$^3H(\pi^-, \gamma) 3n$$



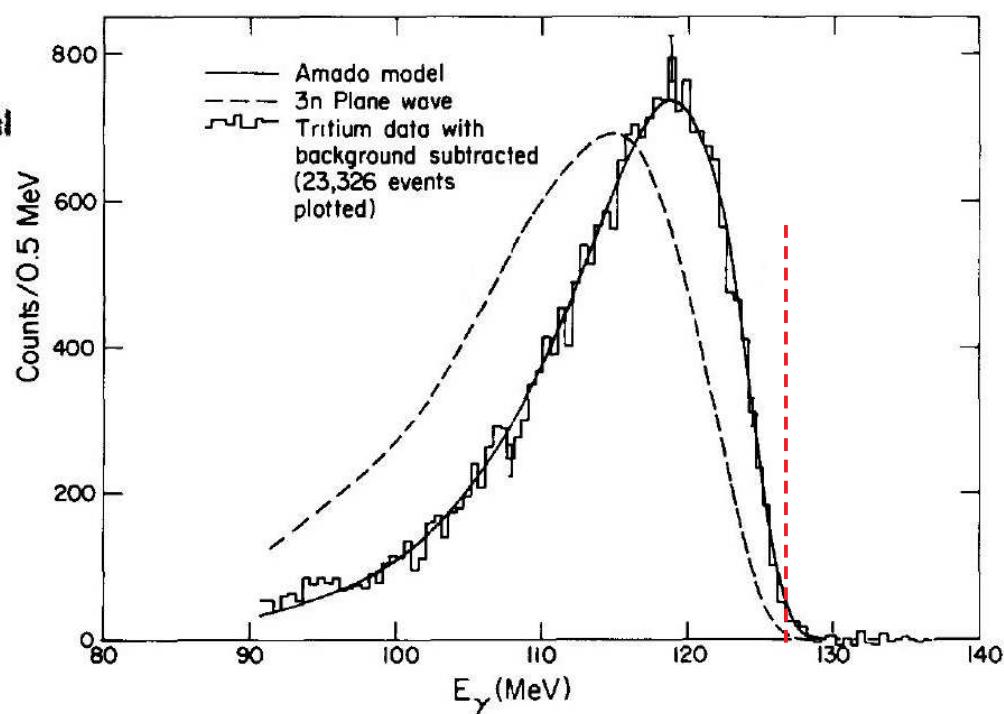
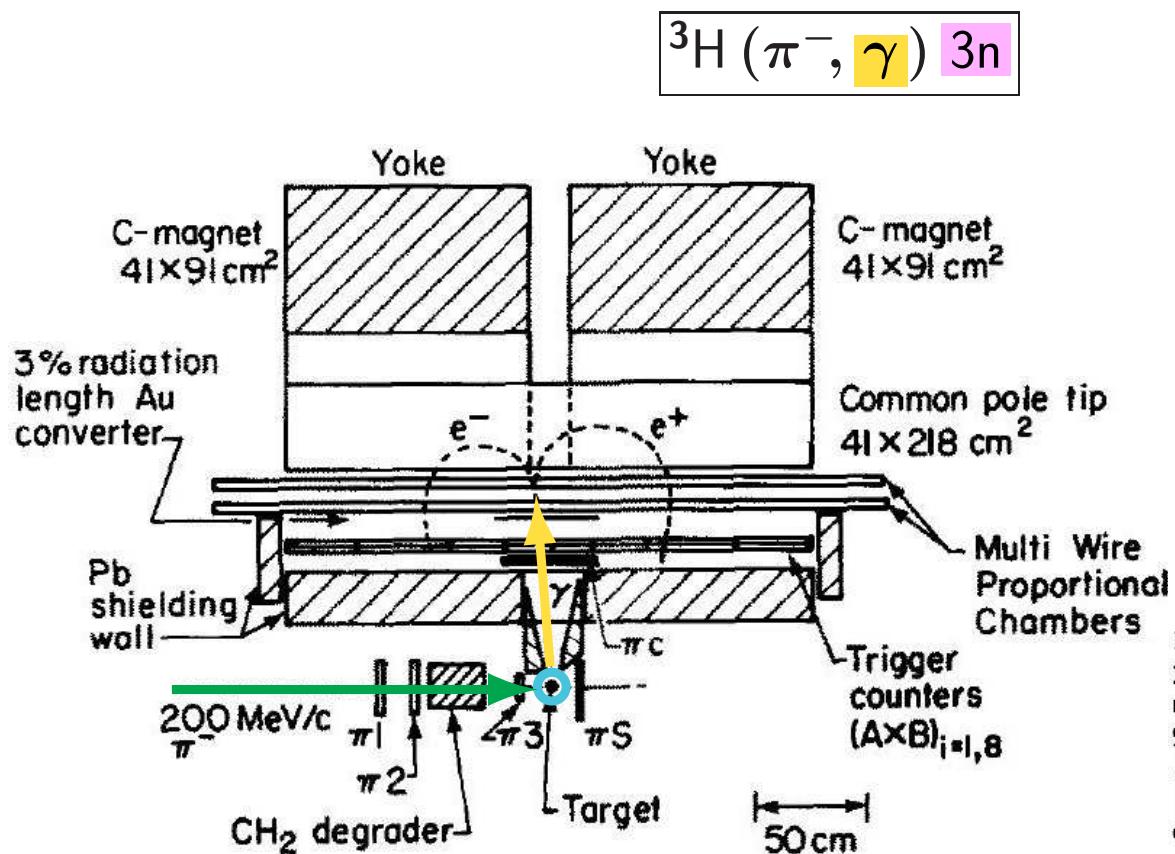
Searching for $3n$ into the light

Miller, NPA 343 (1980) 347 :



Searching for $3n$ into the light

Miller, NPA 343 (1980) 347 :



"We have performed an experiment **highly sensitive** to $3n$ structure near threshold and see **no evidence** for it. A shift to low $3n$ energy can be explained in terms of the simple s-wave pairwise interaction between neutrons"

Don't waste your money !

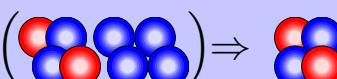
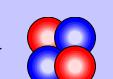
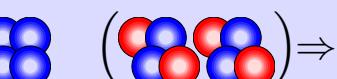
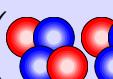
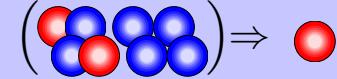
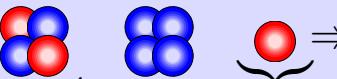
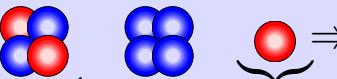
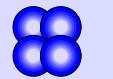
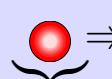
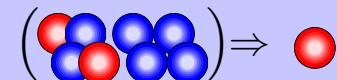
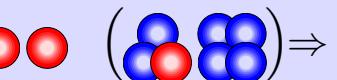
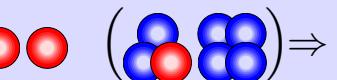
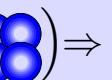
☞ Offermann & Glöckle, NPA 318 (1979) 138 :

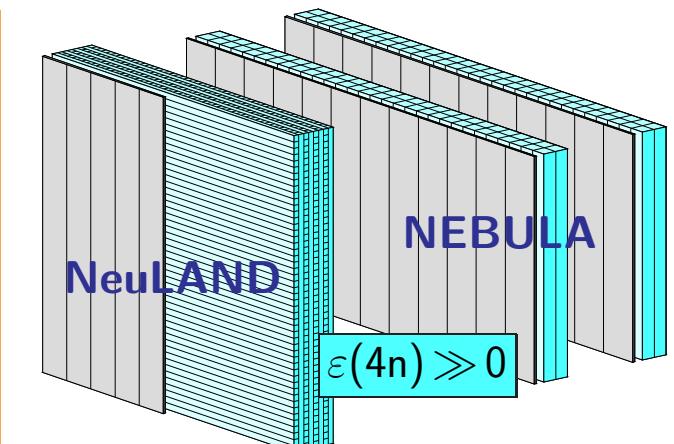
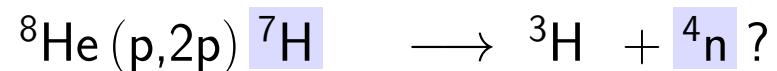
*"The [changes] are not so small that one likes to push forward a
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Don't waste your money !

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"The [changes] are not so small that one likes to push forward a very expensive experiment to measure a three-neutron resonance"

reaction	initial state	final state	σ	results
('16) ${}^4\text{He} ({}^8\text{He}, \alpha\alpha) {}^4\text{n}$ █ Shimoura, NP1512-SHARAQ10	 \Rightarrow 	 \Rightarrow 	nb	$N_{\text{evt}} \sim 10 \text{ s}$ ${}^4\text{n} : E, \Gamma$
('17) ${}^8\text{He} (\text{p}, \text{p}\alpha) {}^4\text{n}$ █ Paschalis, NP1406-SAMURAI19	 \Rightarrow 	 \Leftarrow  \Rightarrow 	μb	$N_{\text{evt}} \sim 1000 \text{ s}$ ${}^4\text{n} : E, \Gamma$
('17) ${}^8\text{He} (\text{p}, 2\text{p}) \{{}^3\text{H} + {}^4\text{n}\}$ █ FMM/Yang, NP1512-SAMURAI34	 \Rightarrow 	 \Rightarrow 	mb	$N_{\text{evt}} \sim 10,000 \text{ s}$ ${}^4\text{n} \& {}^7\text{H} : E, \Gamma, \Omega$

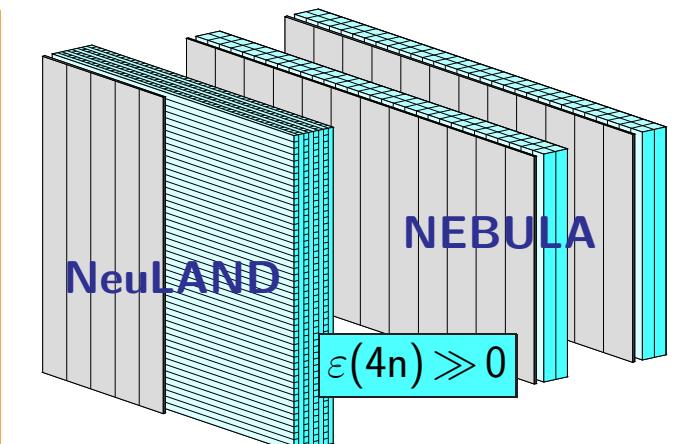
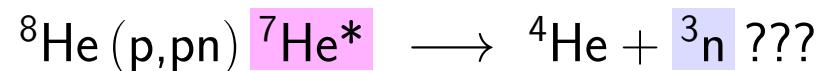
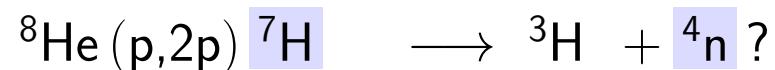


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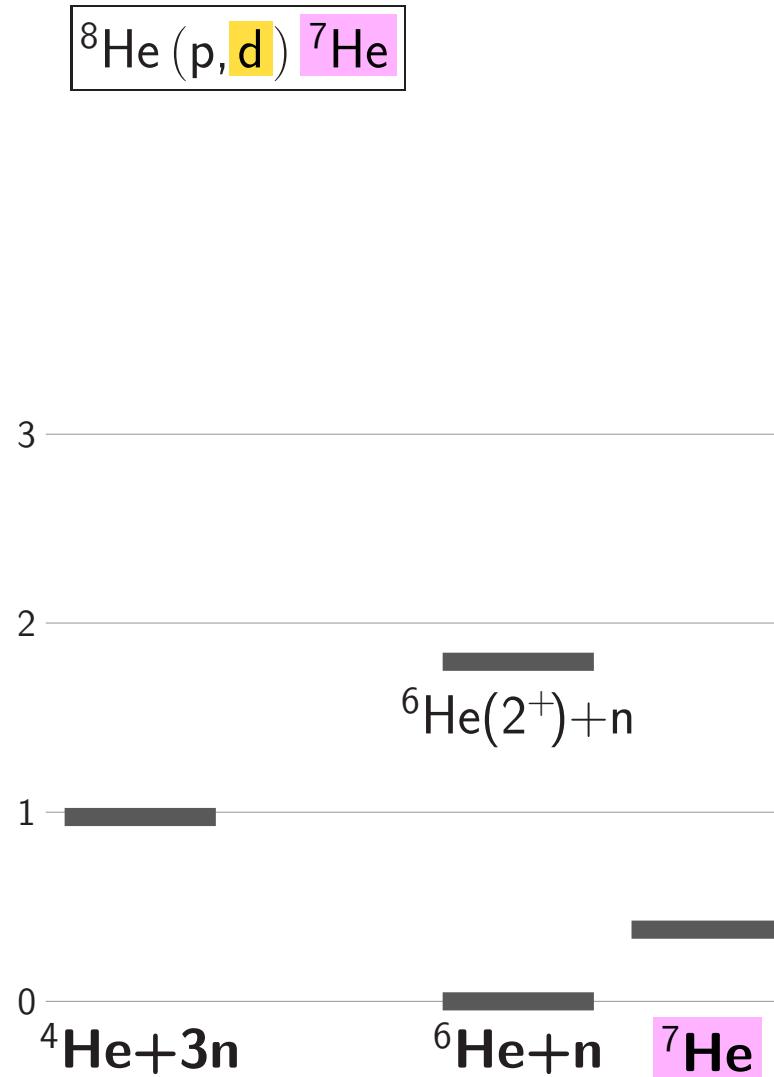
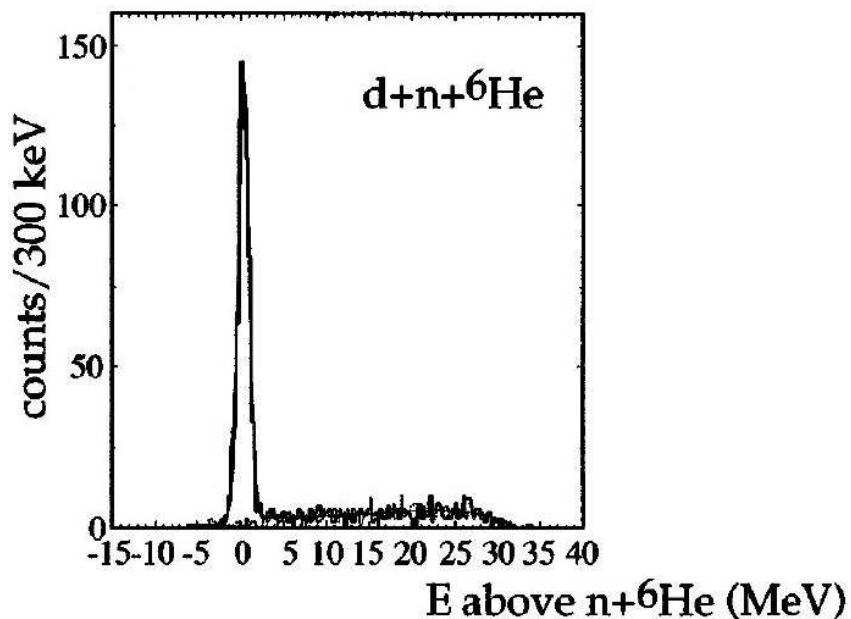
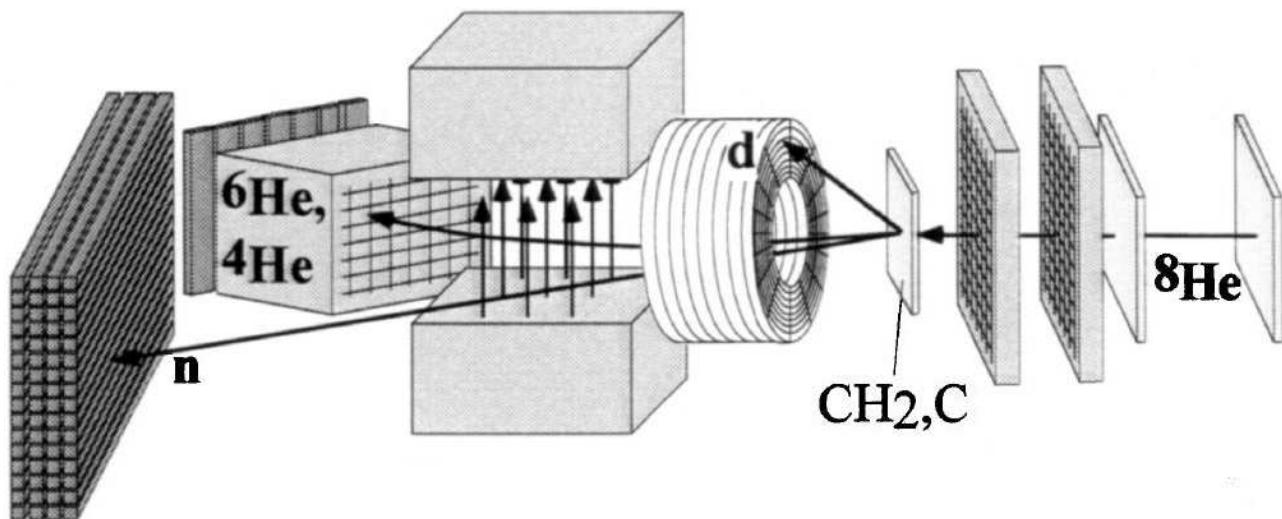
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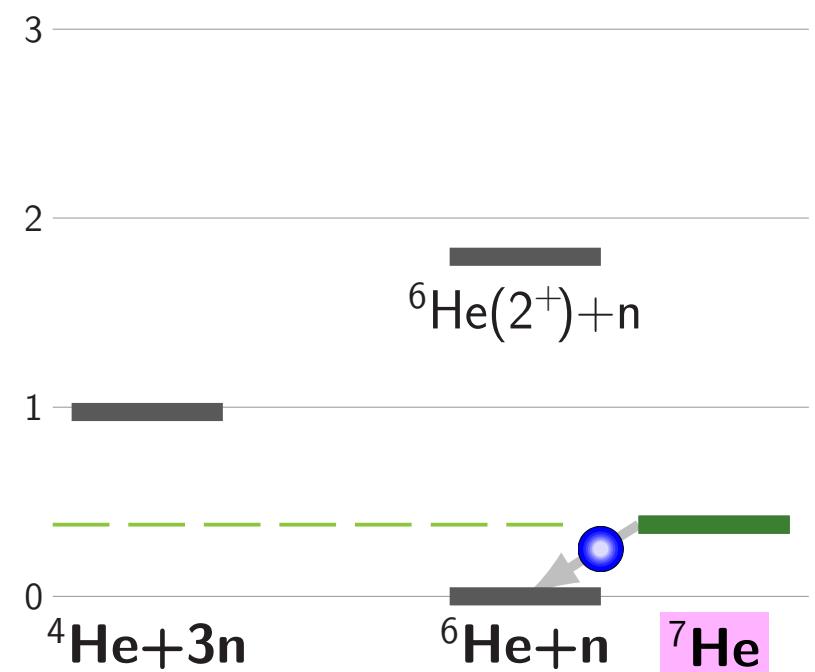
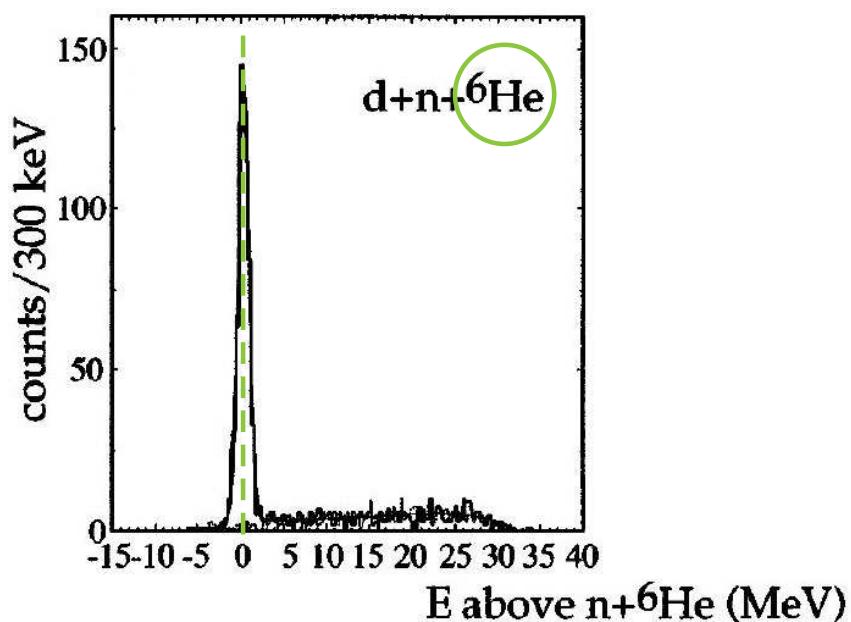
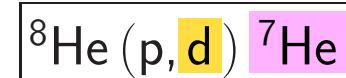
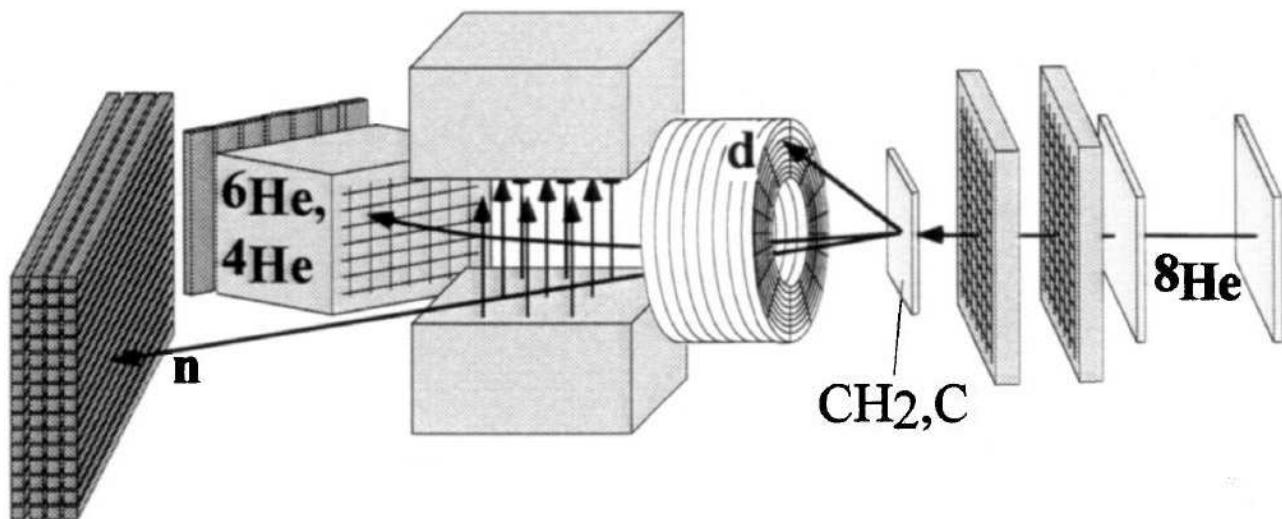
“Excited state with unusual structure”

■ Korsheninnikov, PRL 82 (1999) 3581 :



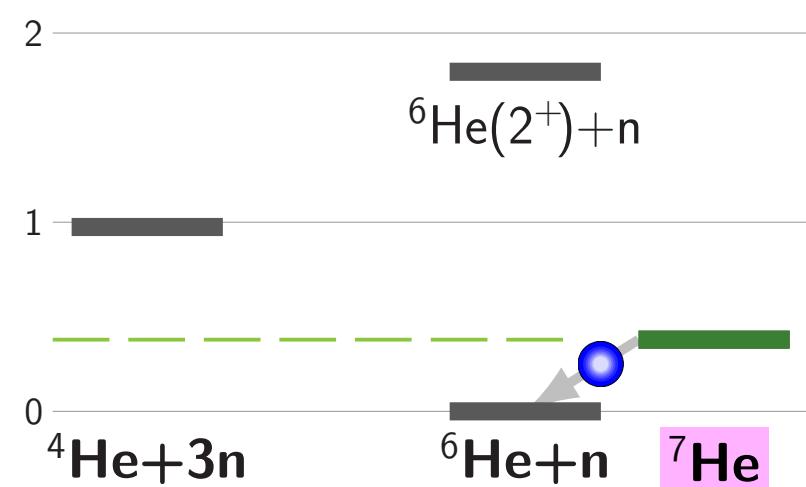
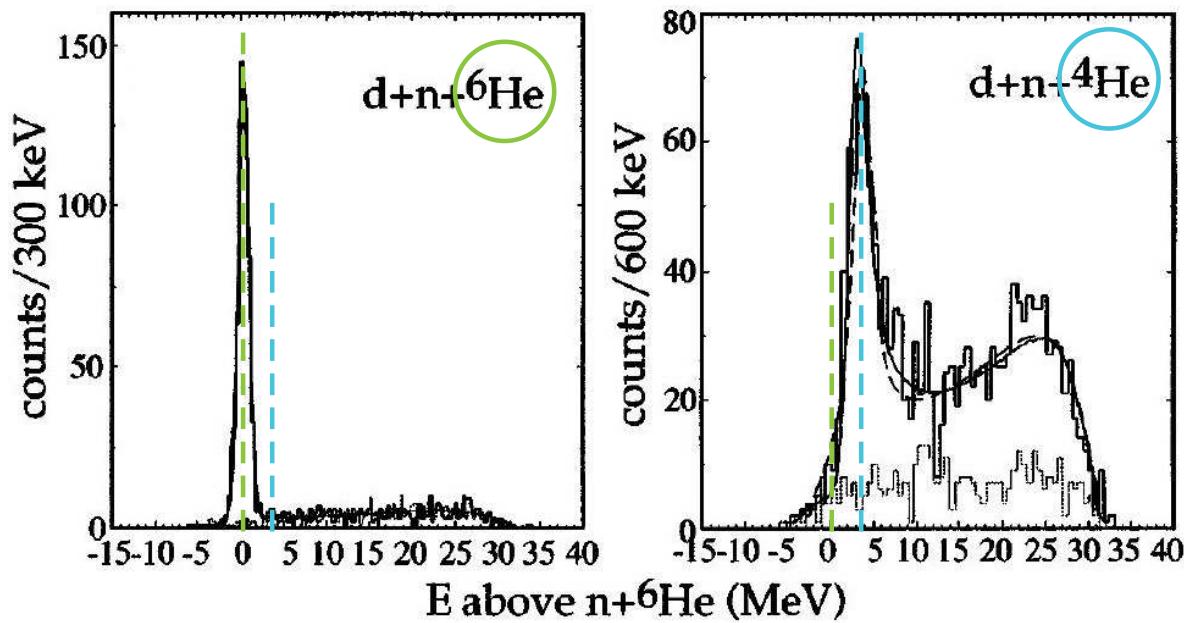
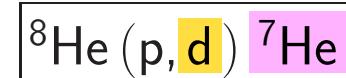
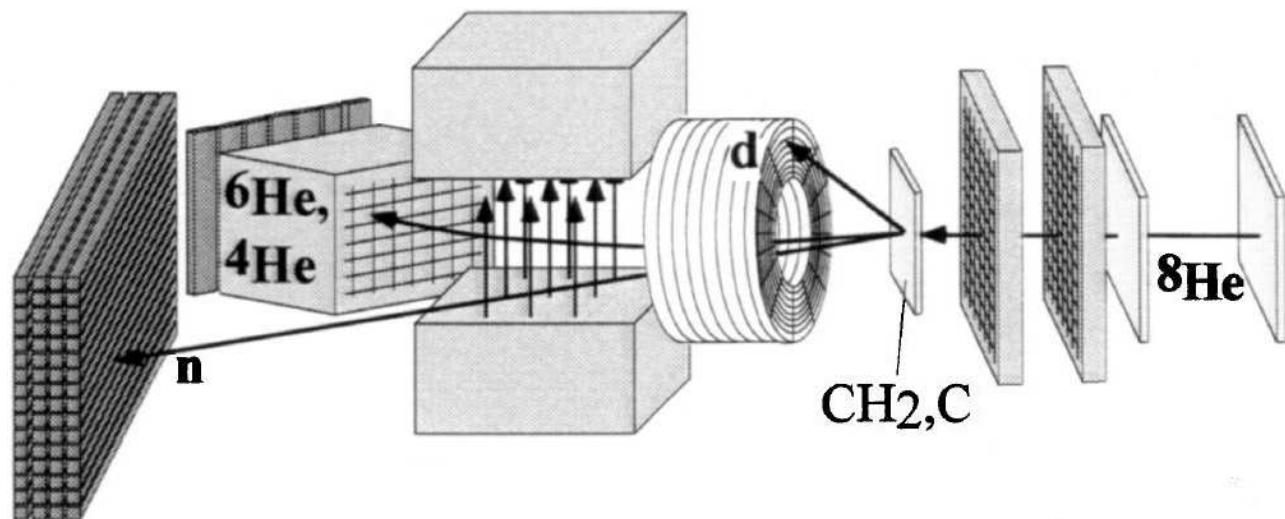
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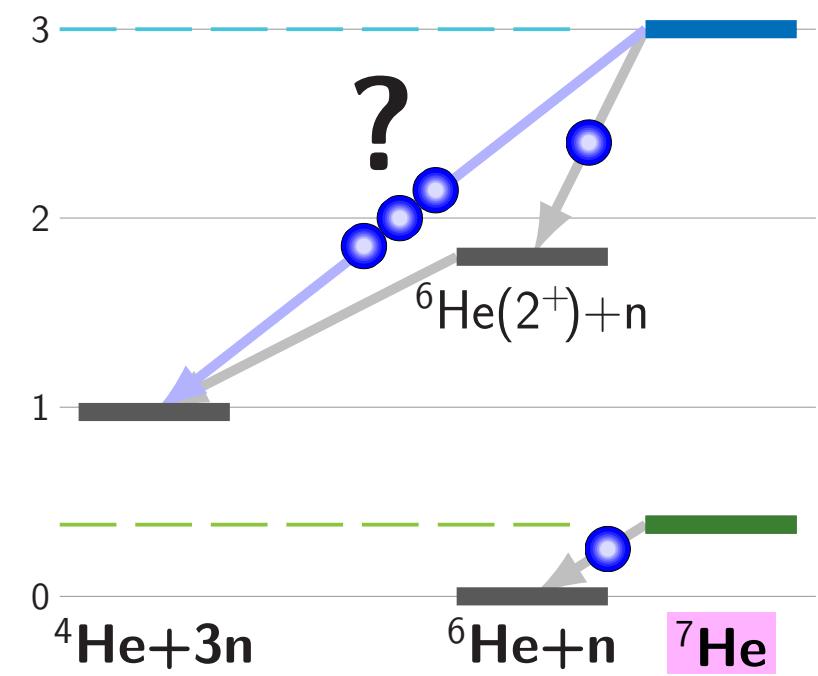
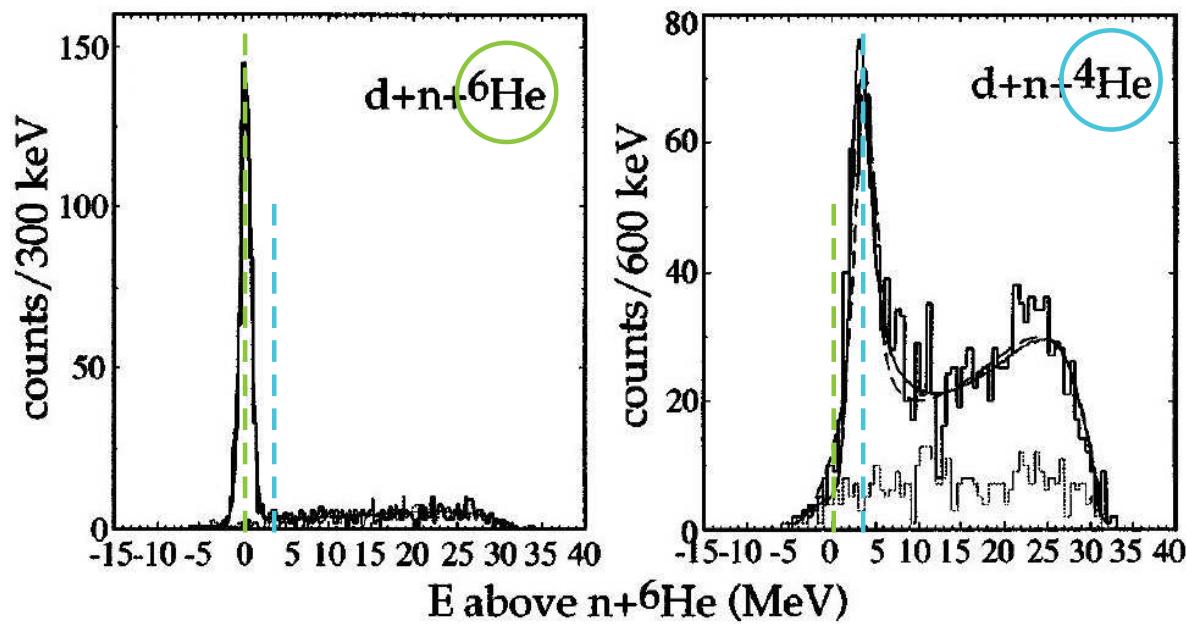
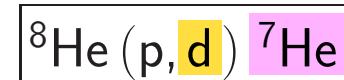
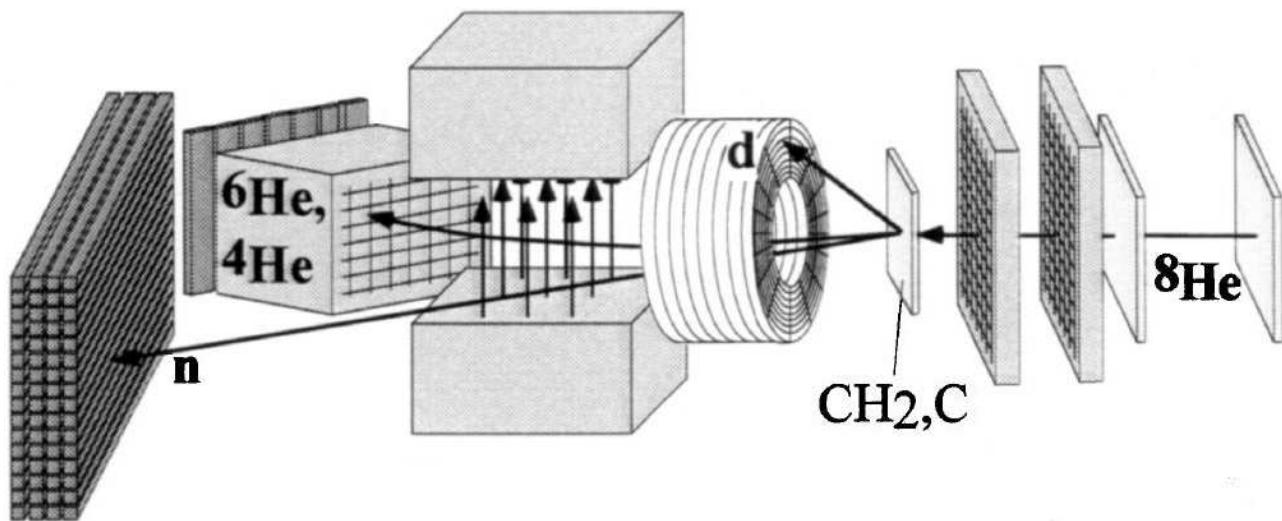
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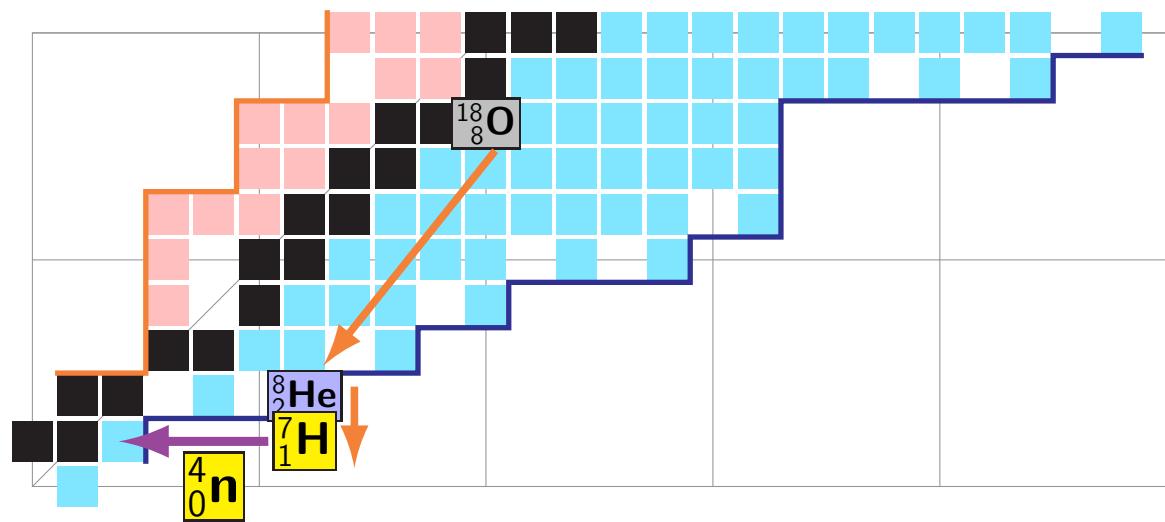




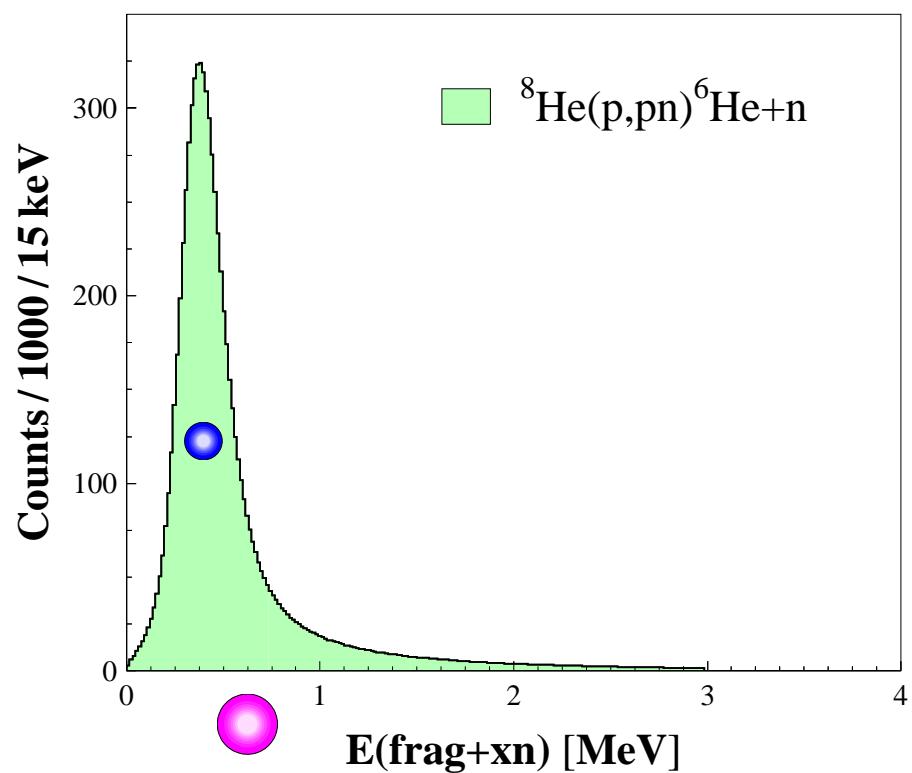
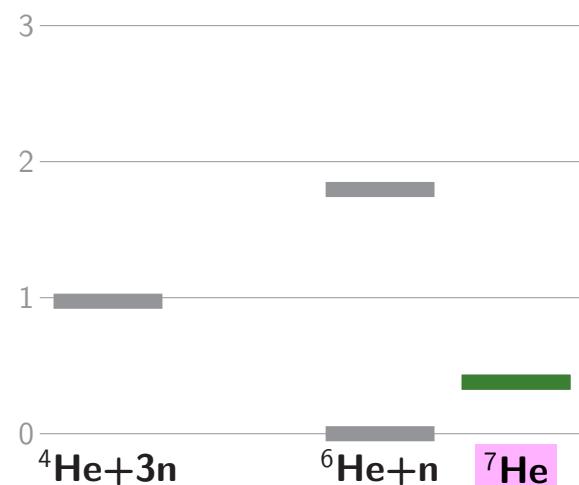
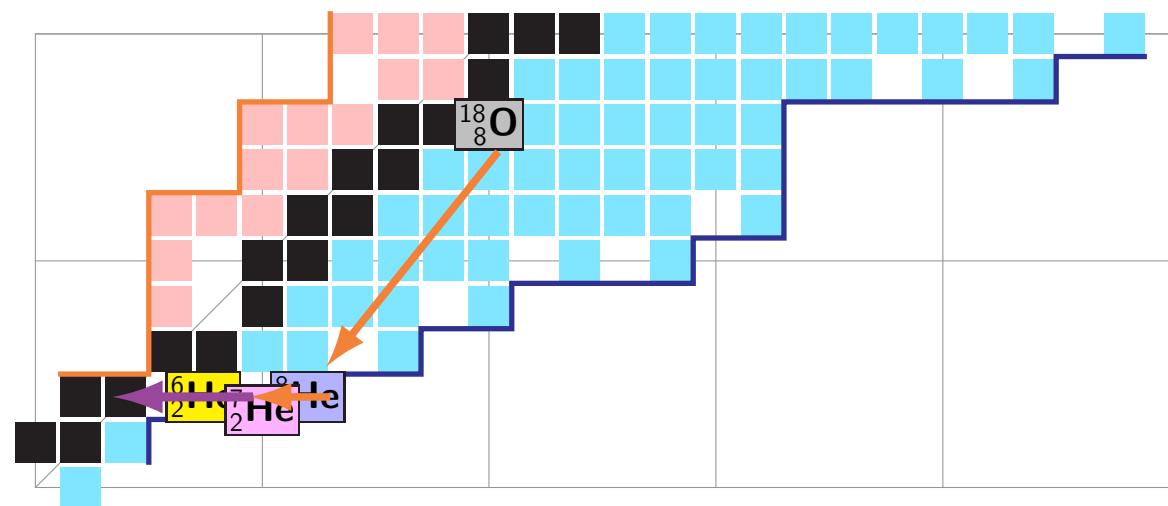
SAMURAI S34 collaboration (part)



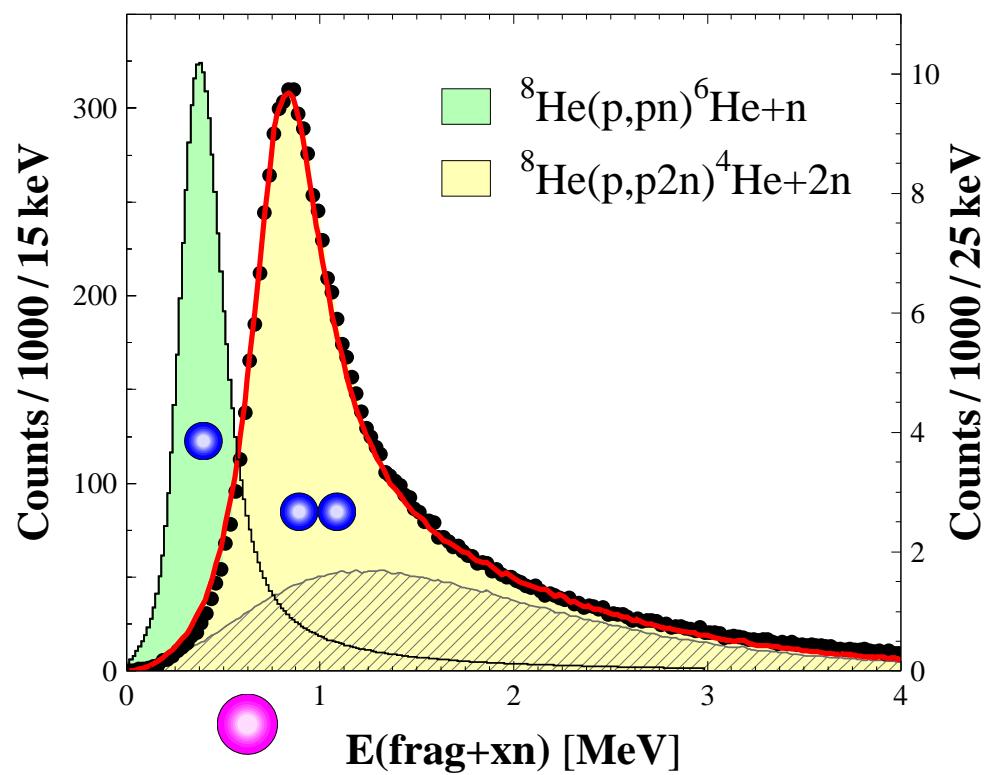
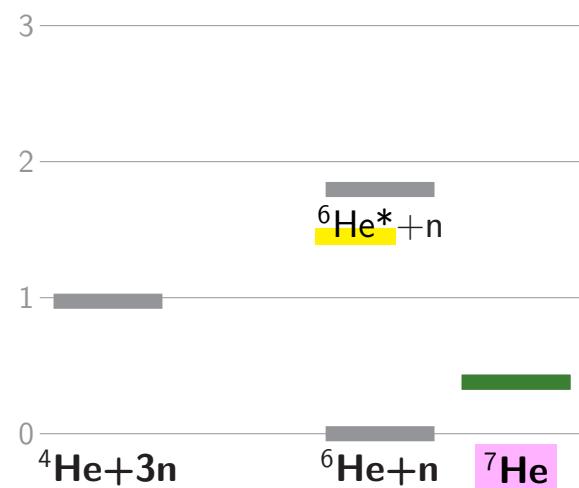
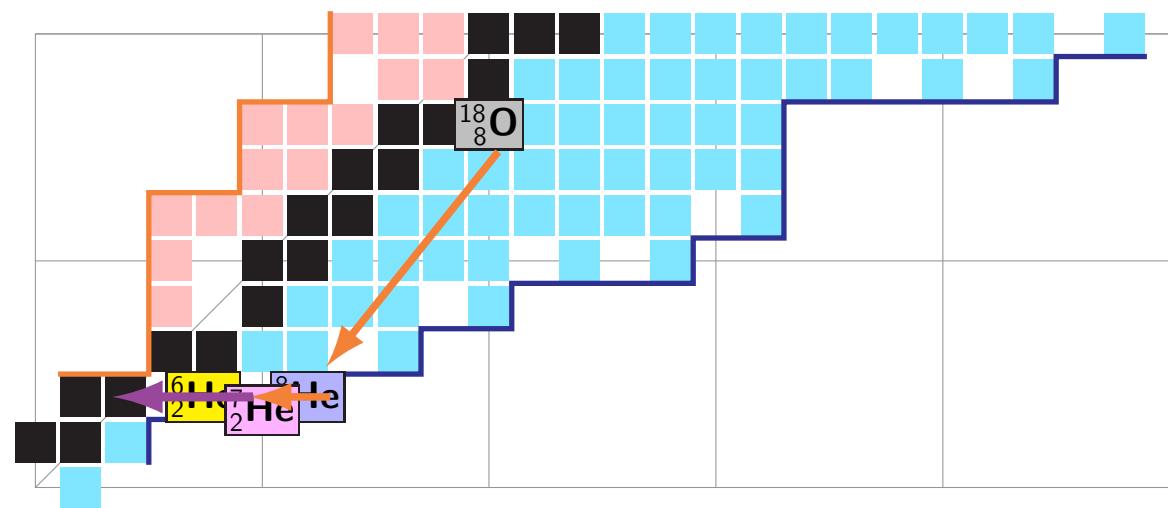
PRELIMINARY results ! [Lenain]



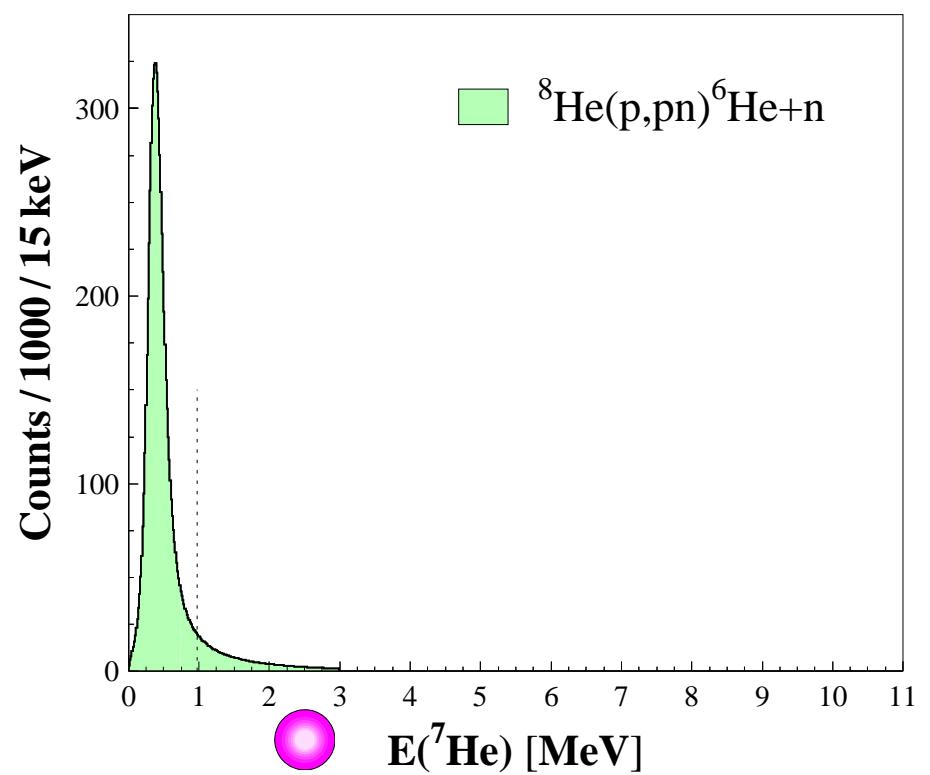
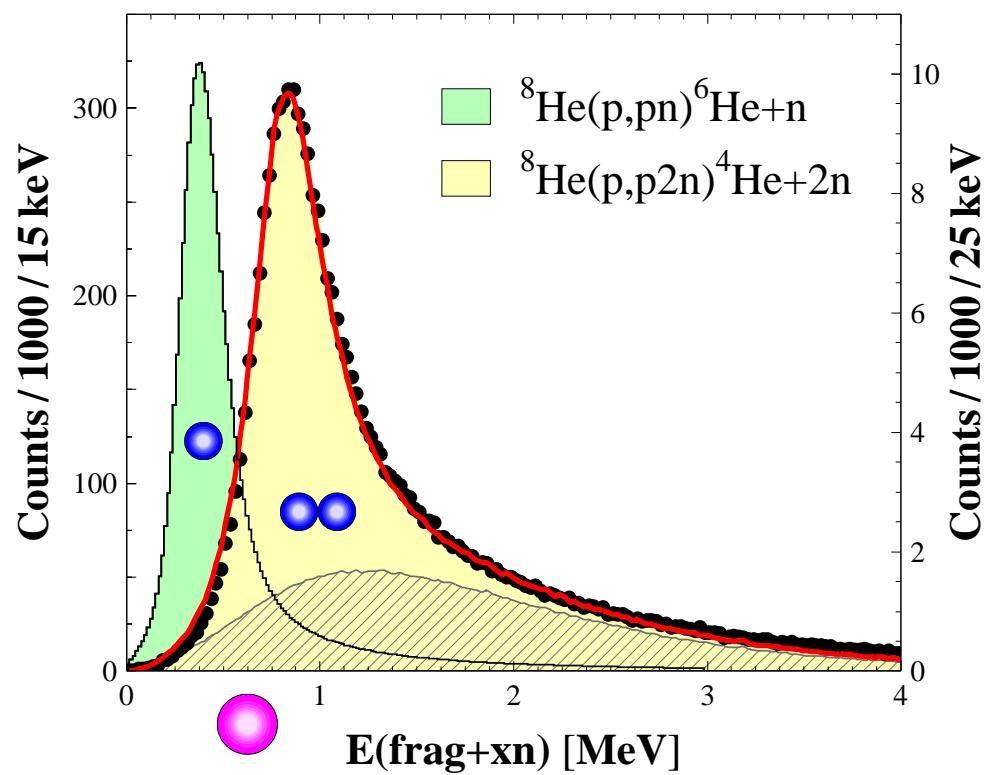
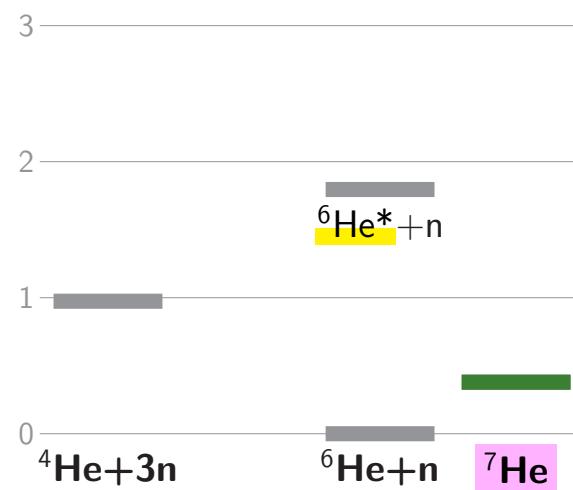
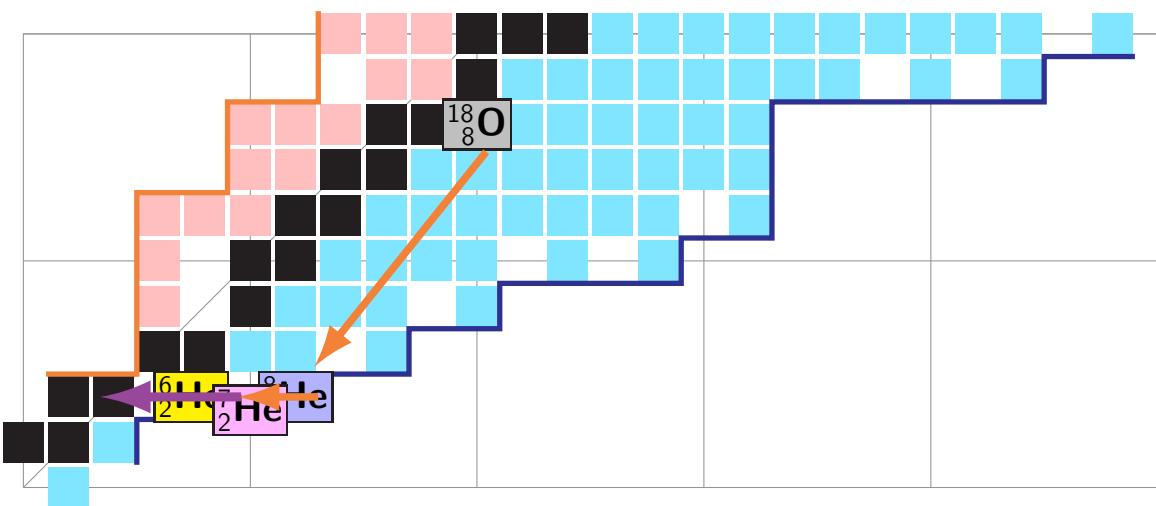
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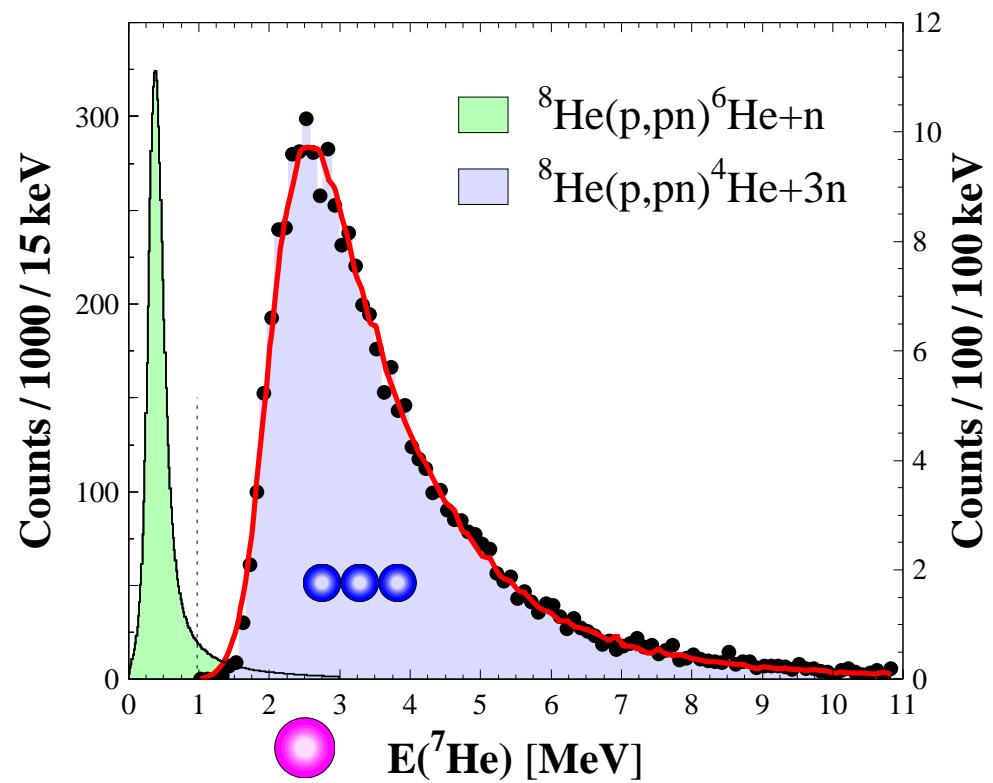
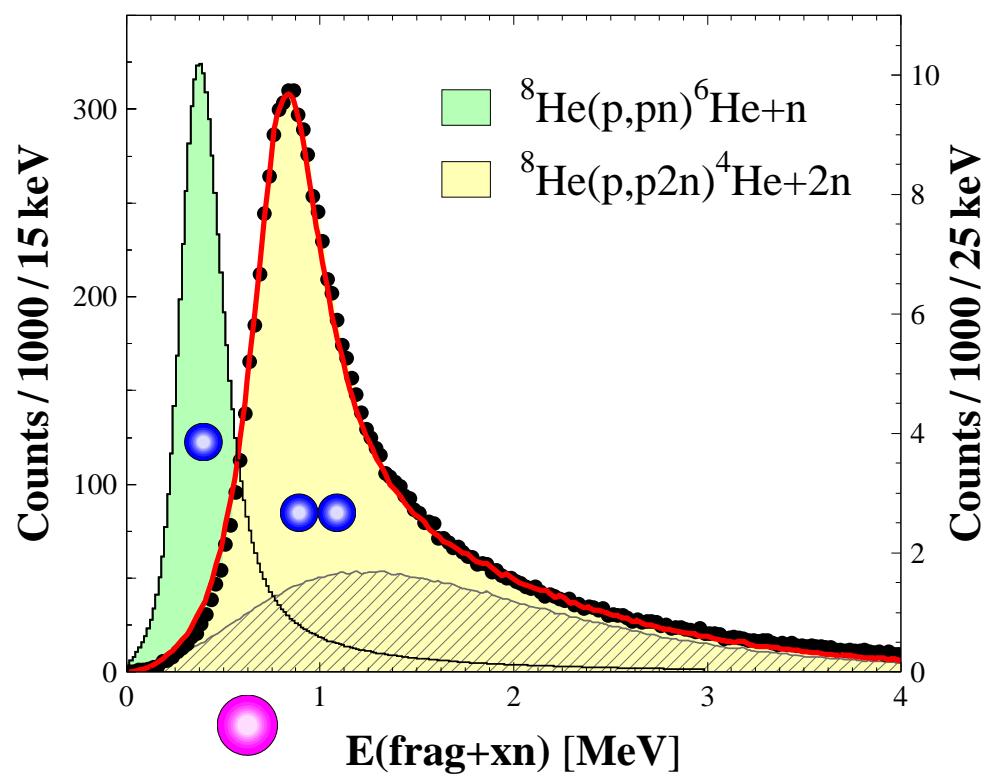
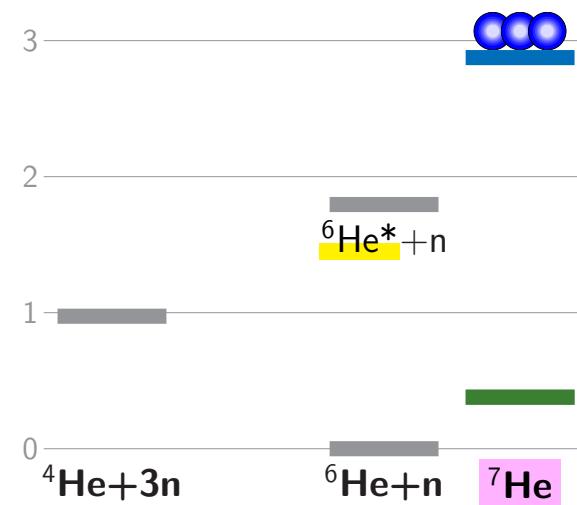
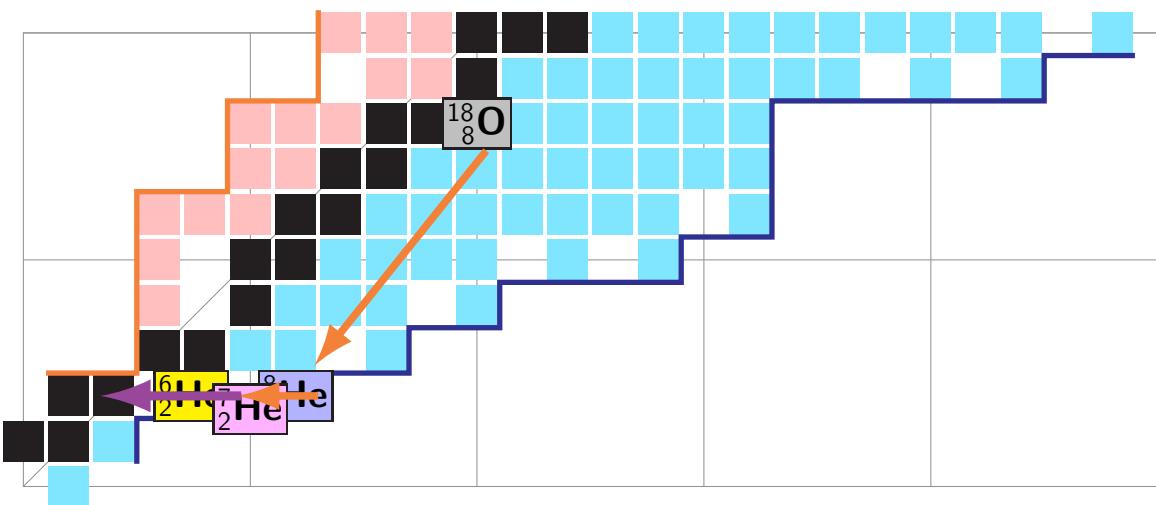
PRELIMINARY results ! [Lenain]



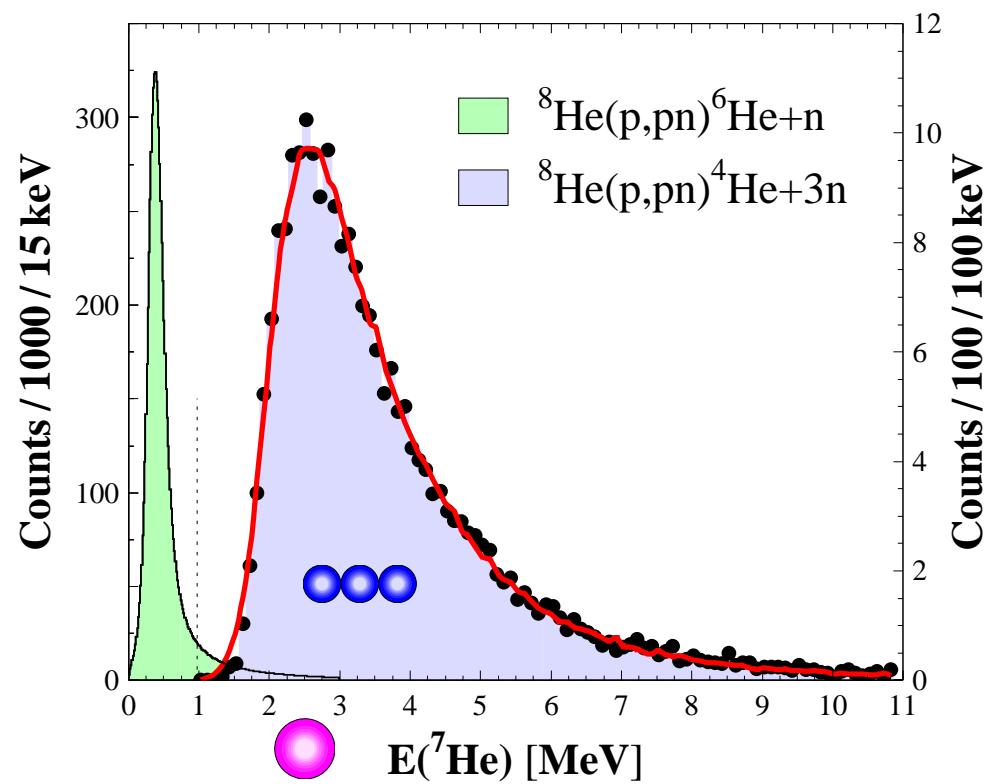
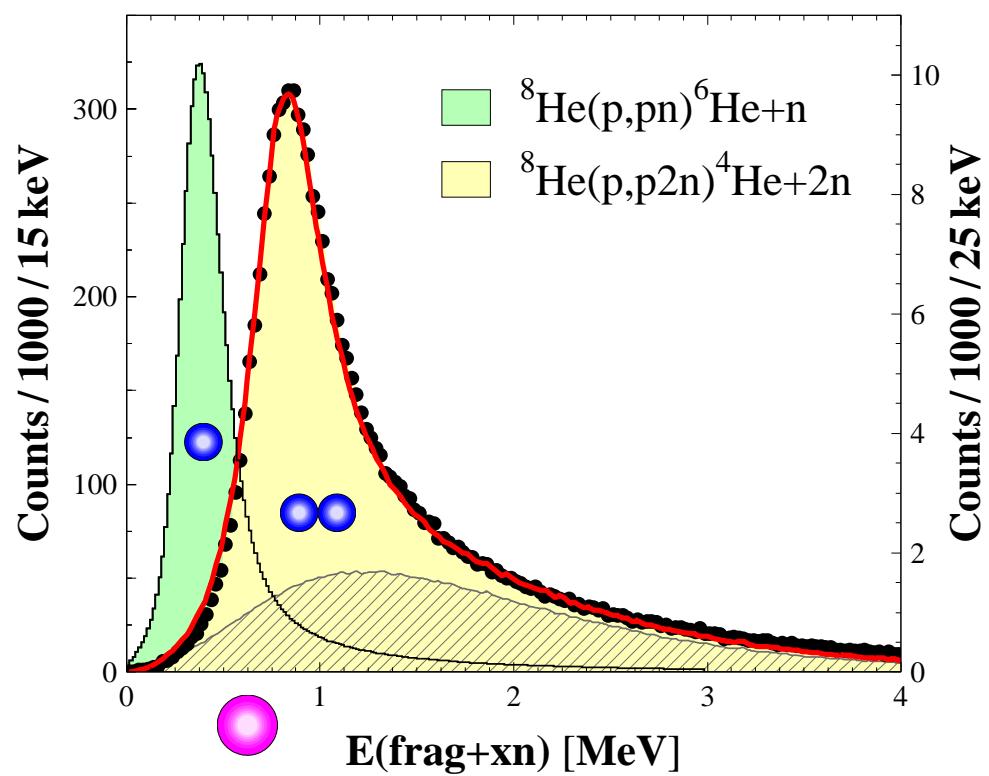
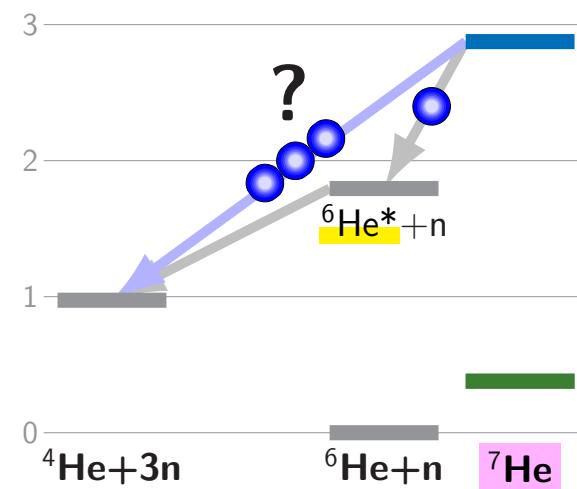
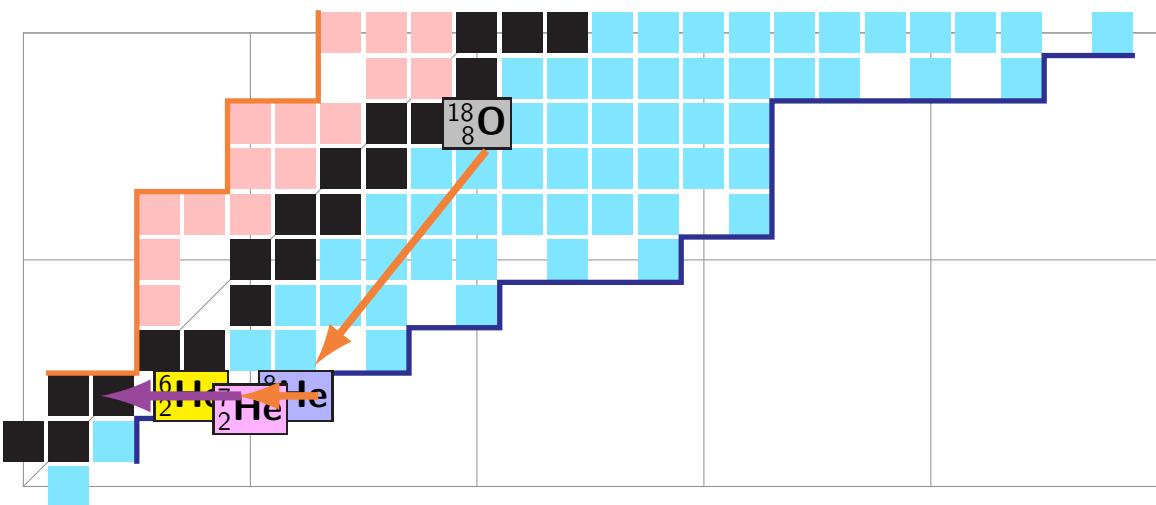
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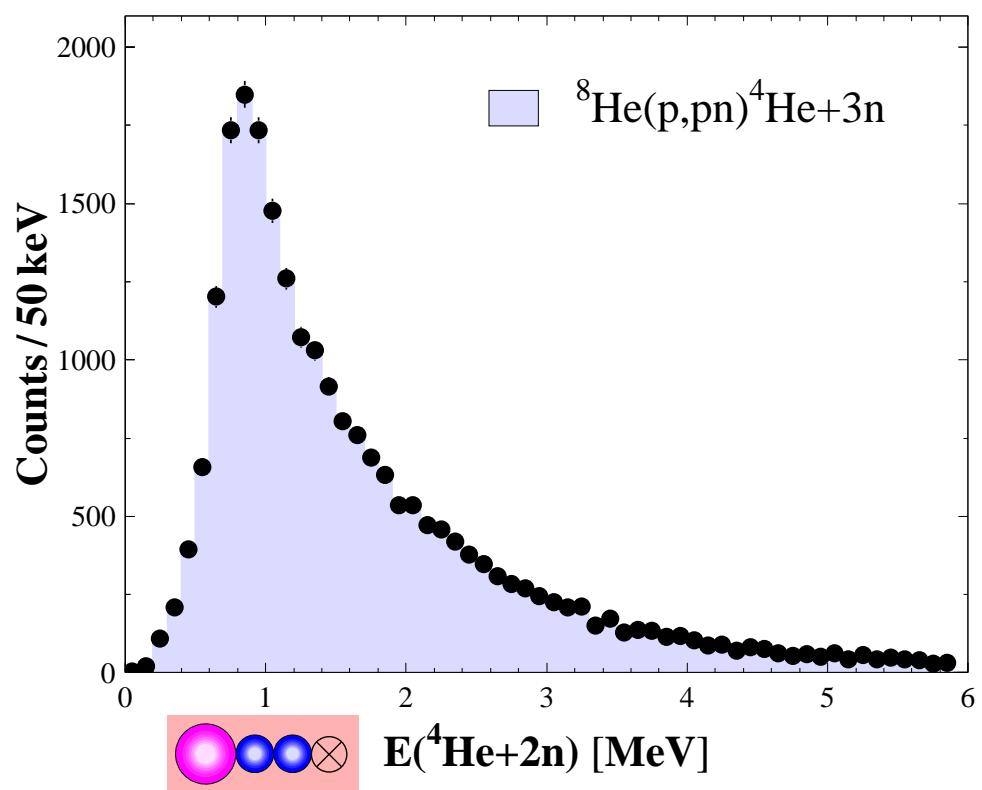
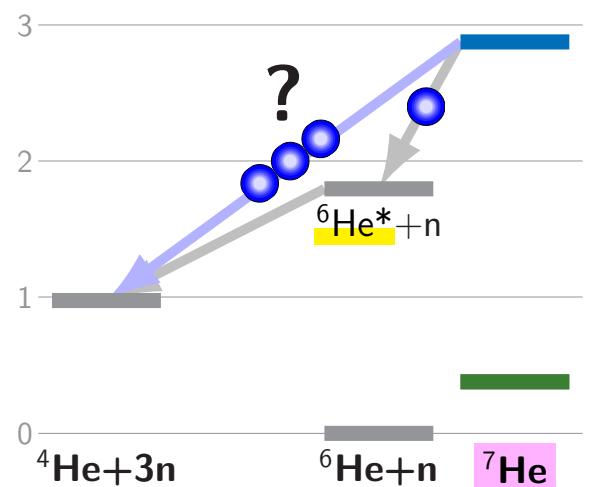
PRELIMINARY results ! [Lenain]



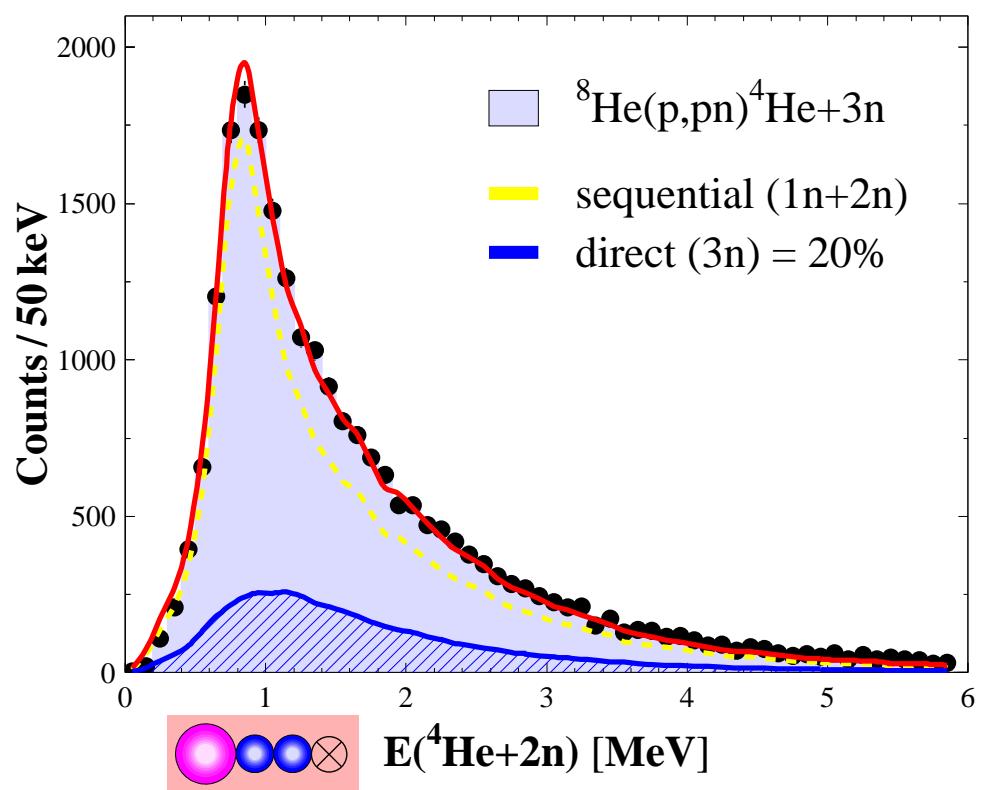
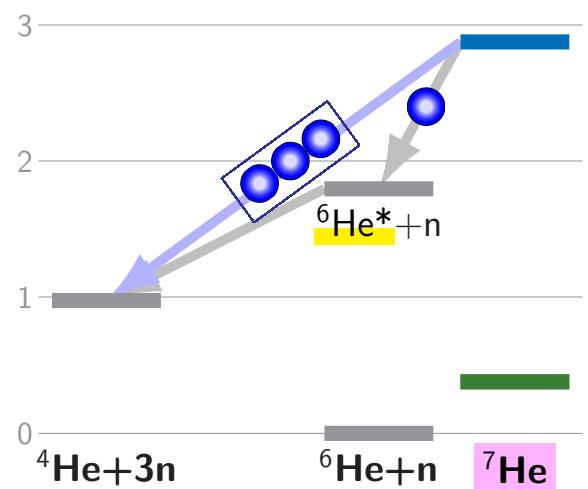
PRELIMINARY results ! [Lenain]



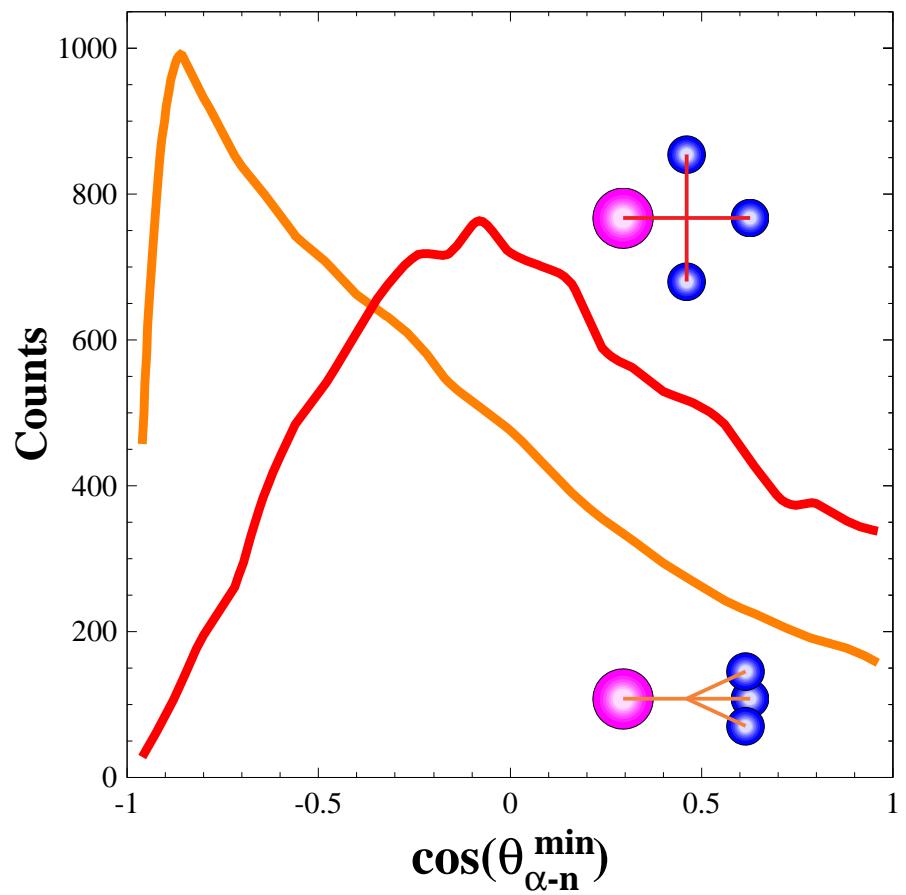
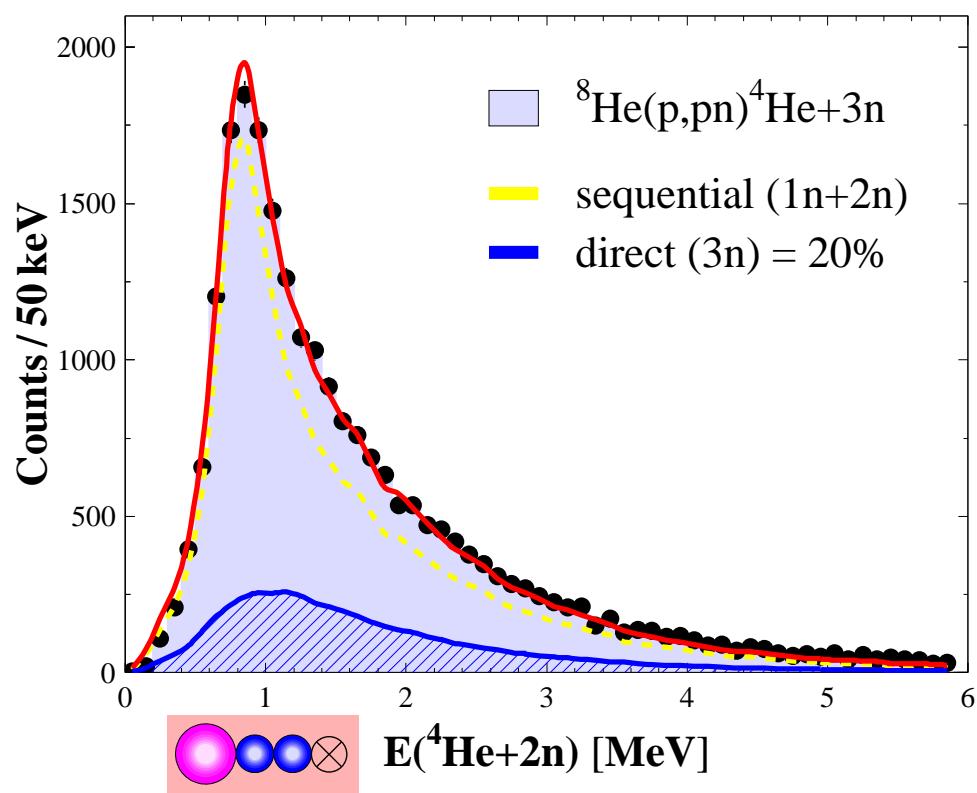
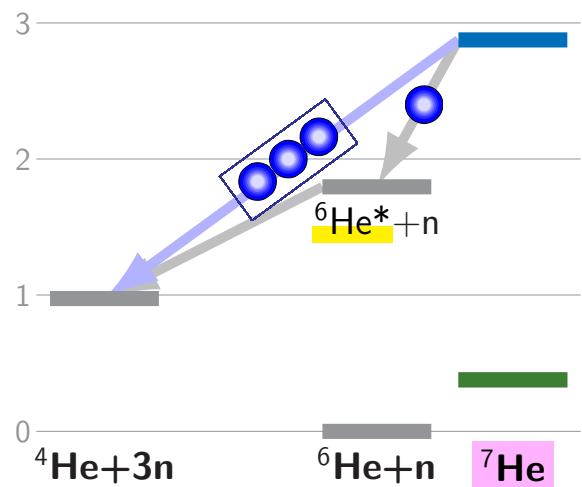
VERY PRELIMINARY results ! [Lenain]



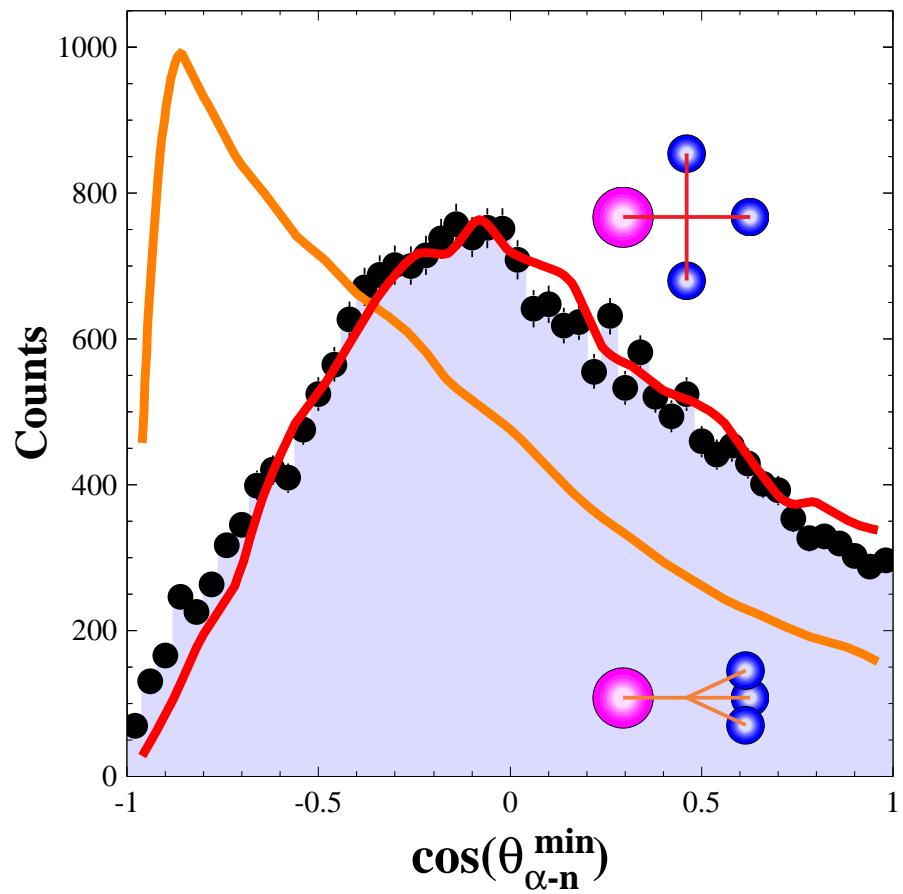
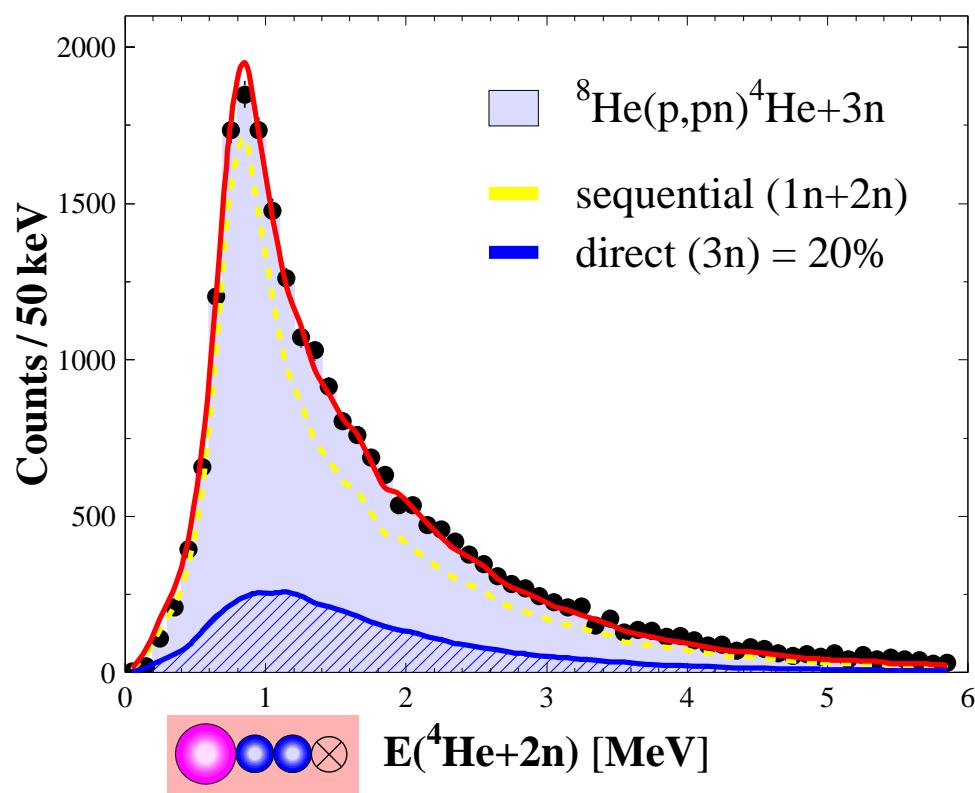
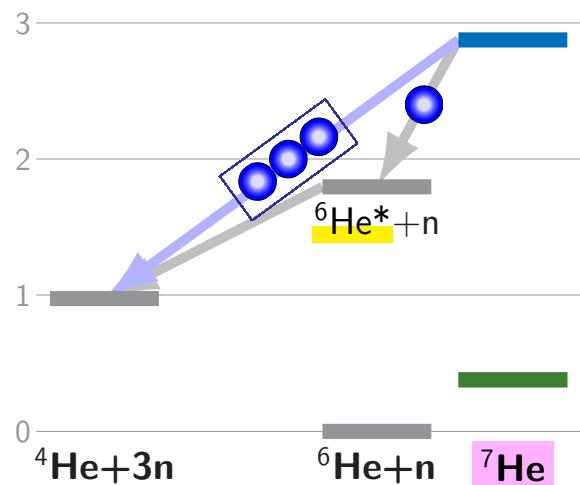
VERY PRELIMINARY results ! [Lenain]



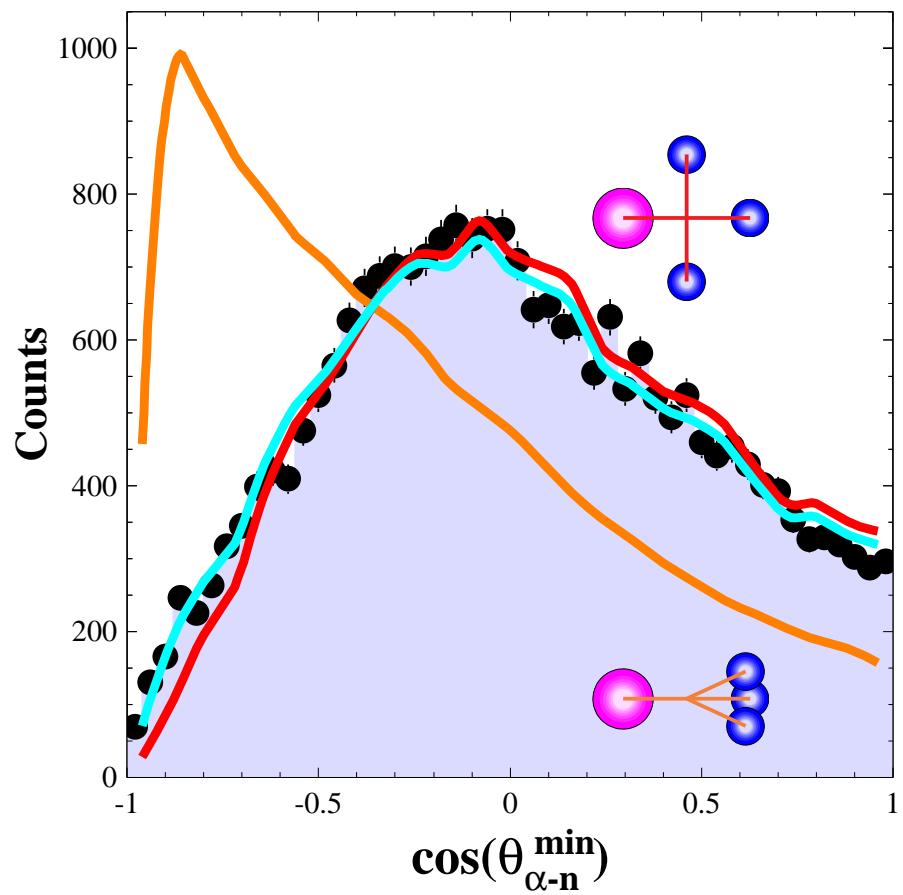
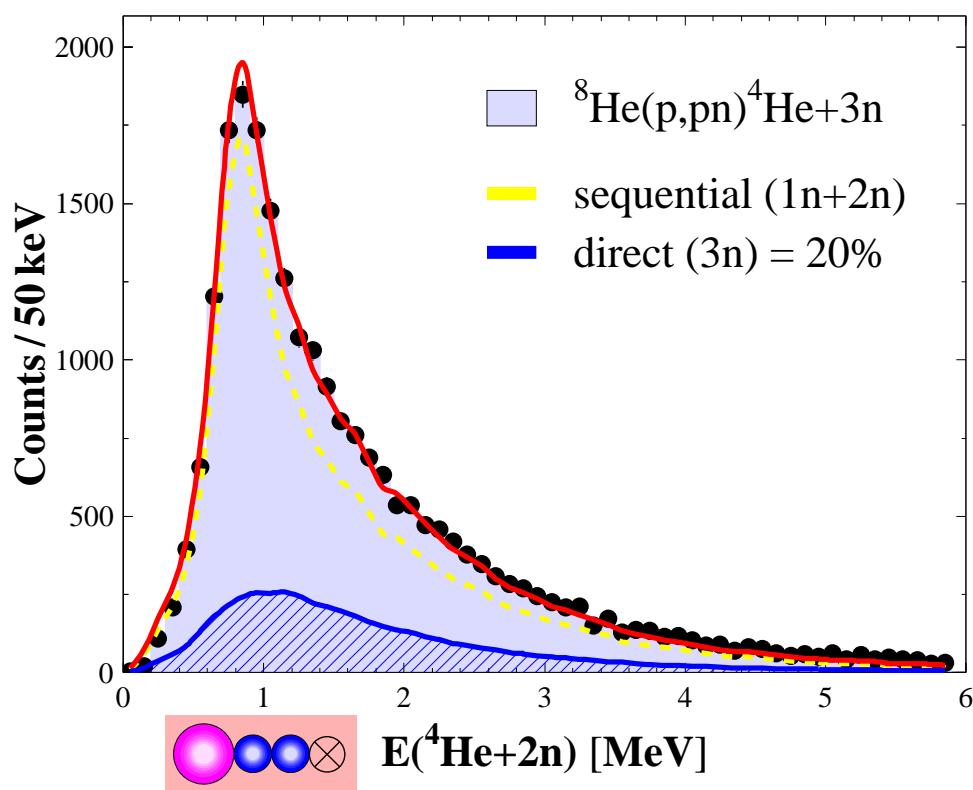
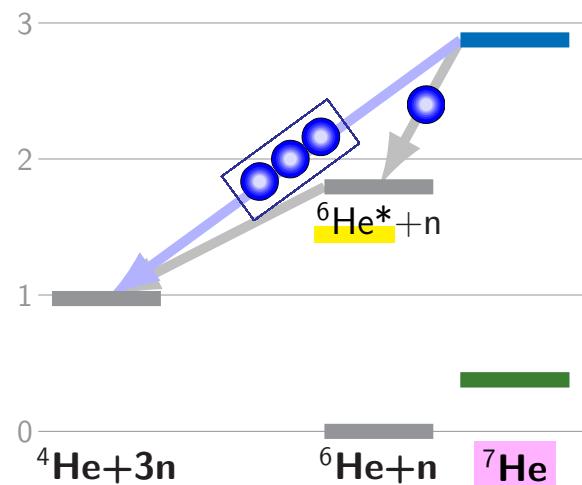
VERY PRELIMINARY results ! [Lenain]



VERY PRELIMINARY results ! [Lenain]

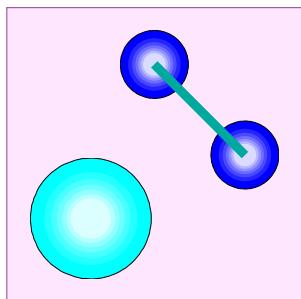


VERY PRELIMINARY results ! [Lenain]



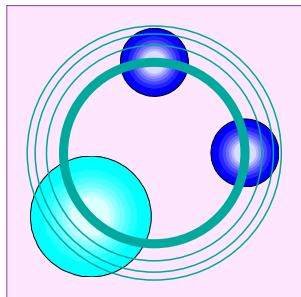
- first evidence of 3n emission !
- no significant ${}^3\text{n}$ signal ?
- PS4 exploration in progress ...

Scattering lengths & three-body systems



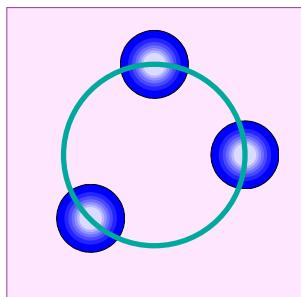
$^{16}_4\text{Be}$: $^{14}\text{Be} + \text{n} + \text{n}$  Belén Monteagudo, PhD

- $a_s(\text{nn})$ strong enough for “dineutron” ?
- experimental signature ?



$^{19}_5\text{B}$: $^{17}\text{B} + \text{n} + \text{n}$  Hiyama, PRC 100 (2019) 011603R

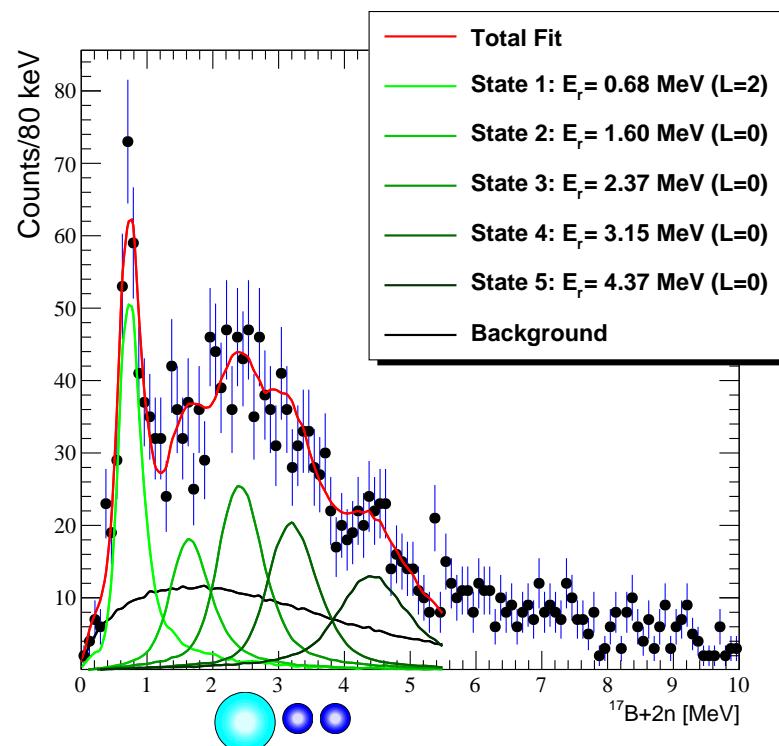
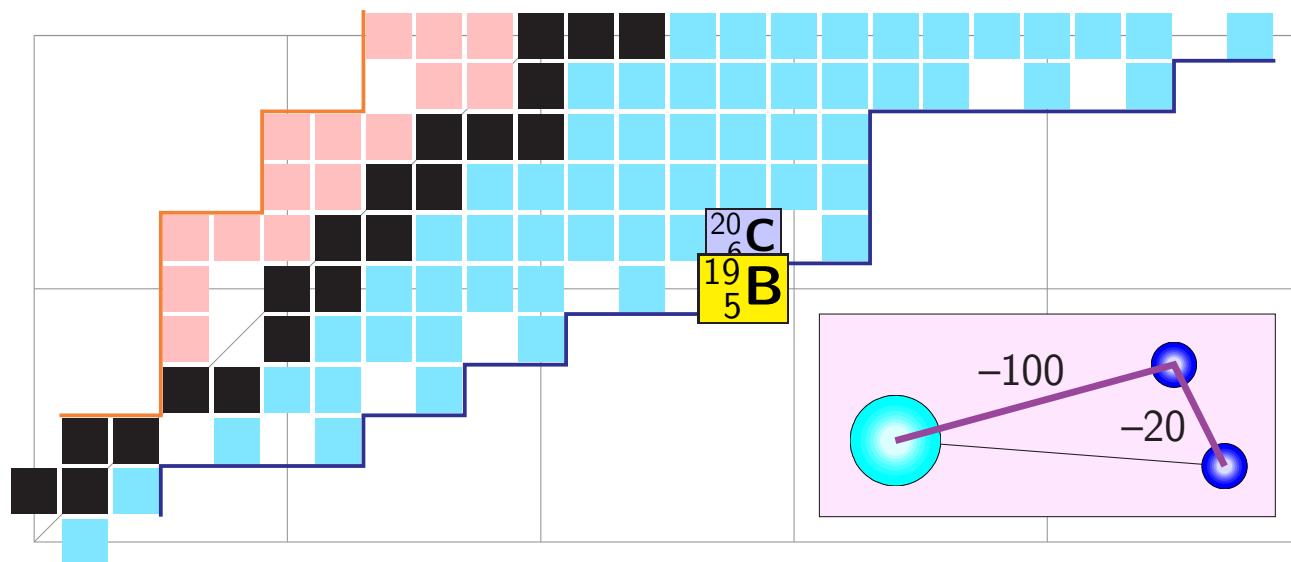
- $a_s(^{18}\text{B})$ strong enough for Efimov states ?
- how big should it be ?



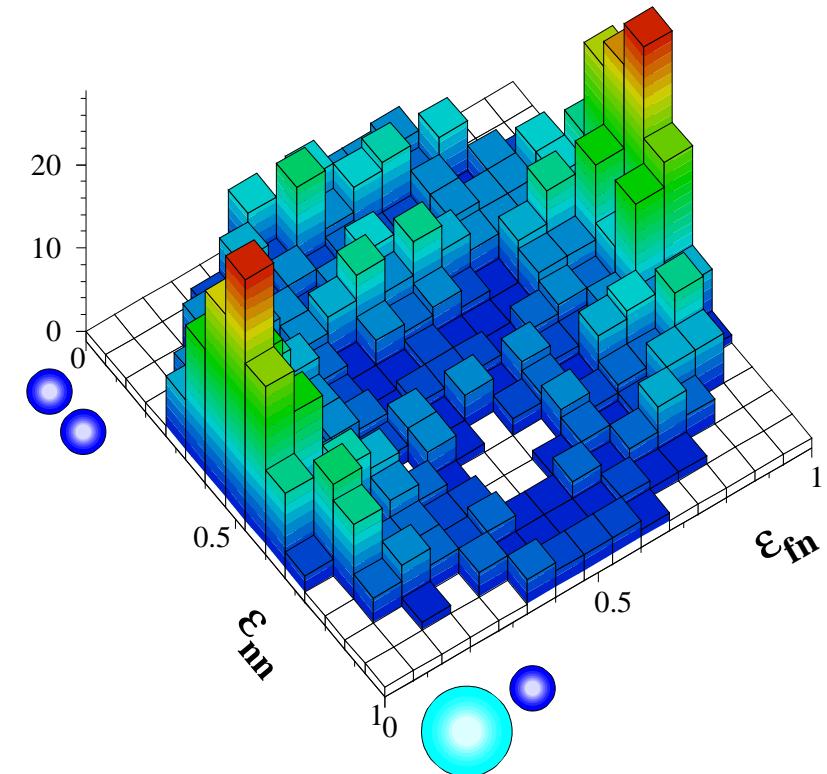
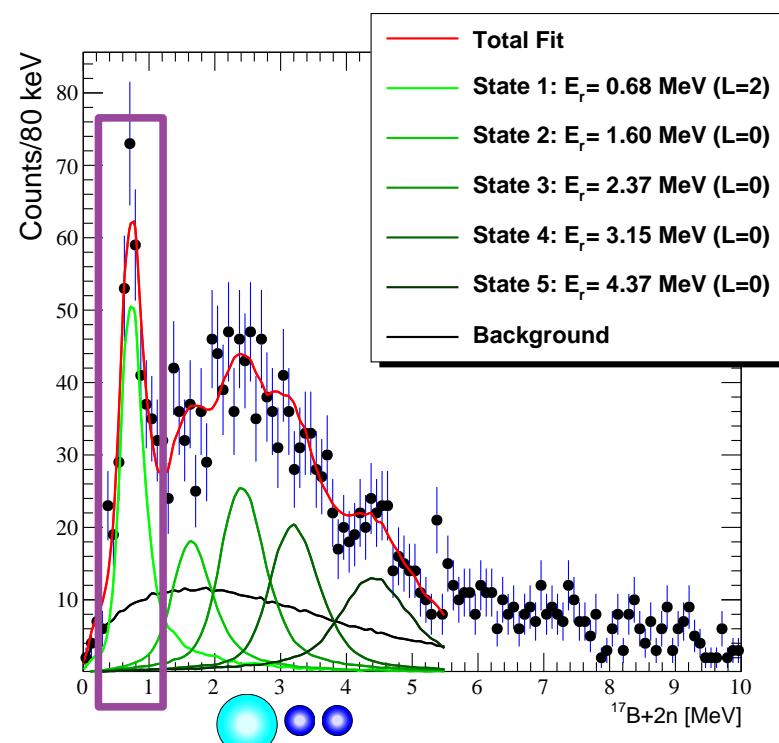
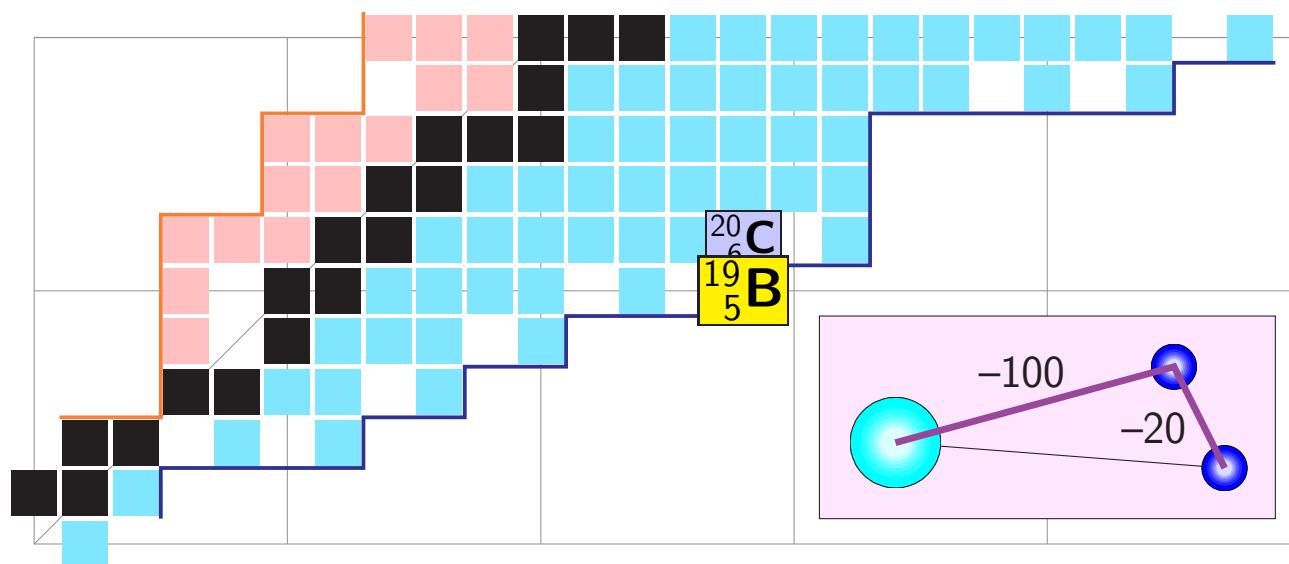
^3_0n : $\text{n} + \text{n} + \text{n}$  Cyril Lenain, PhD

- do multineutrons exist ?
- should multineutrons exist ?

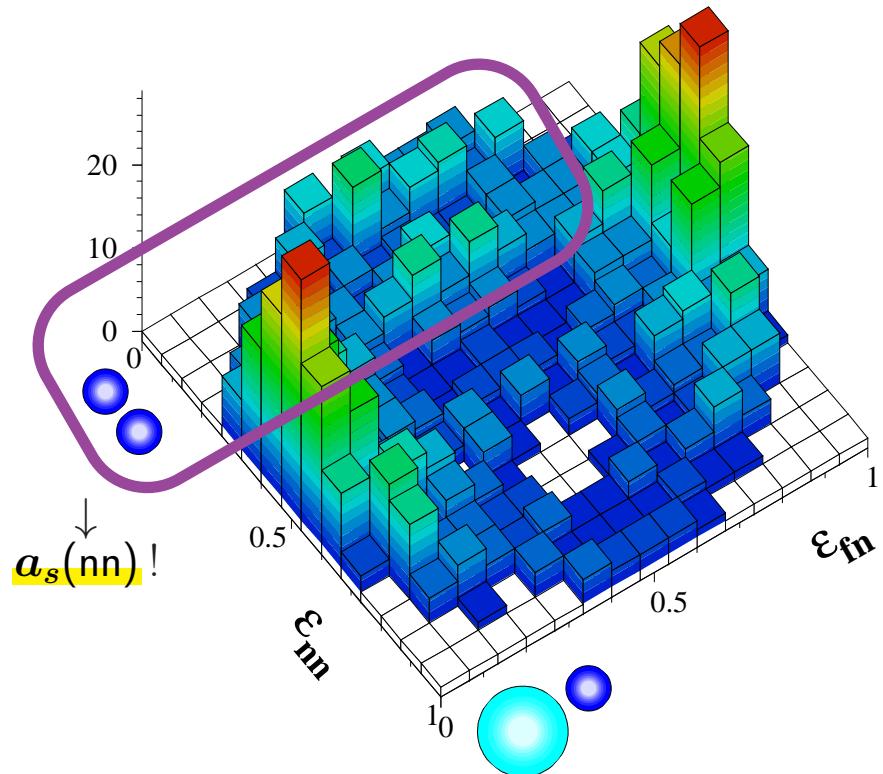
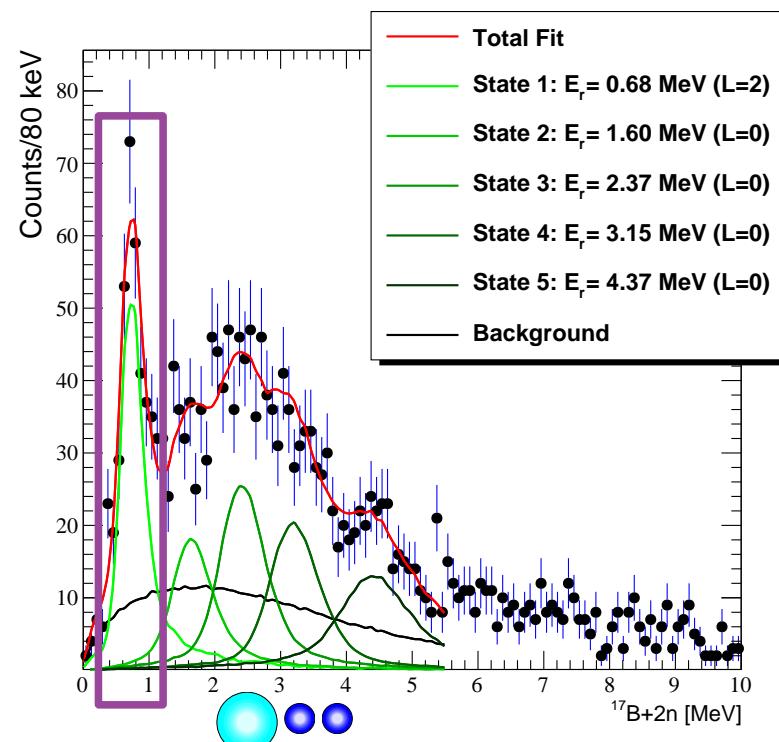
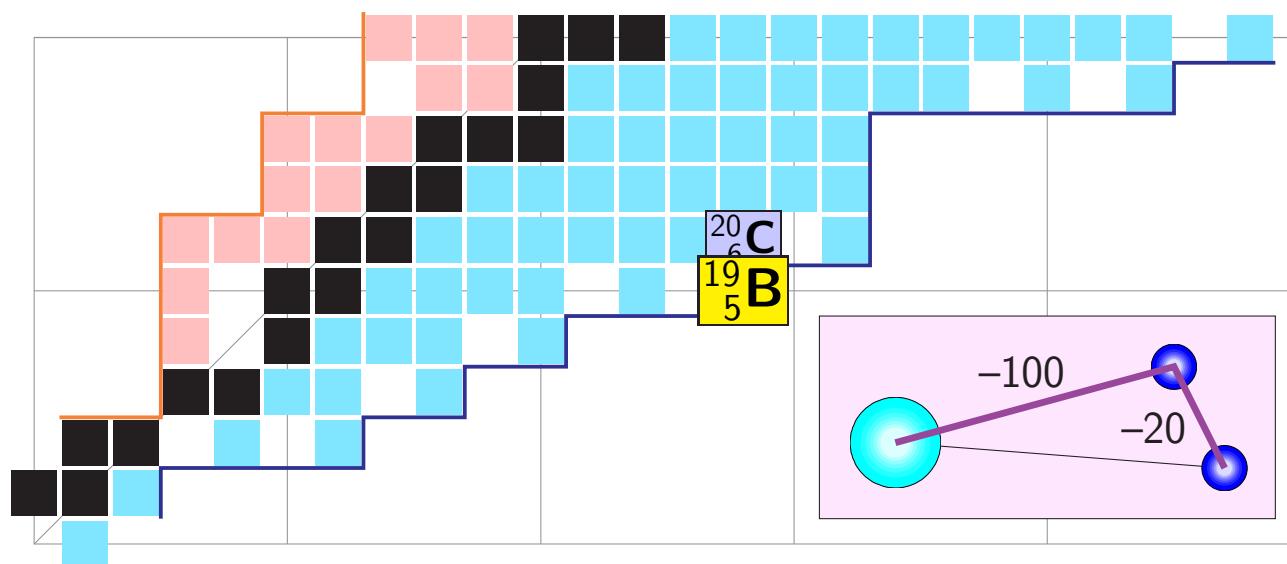
Boron 19: two large a_s ! [Gibelin]



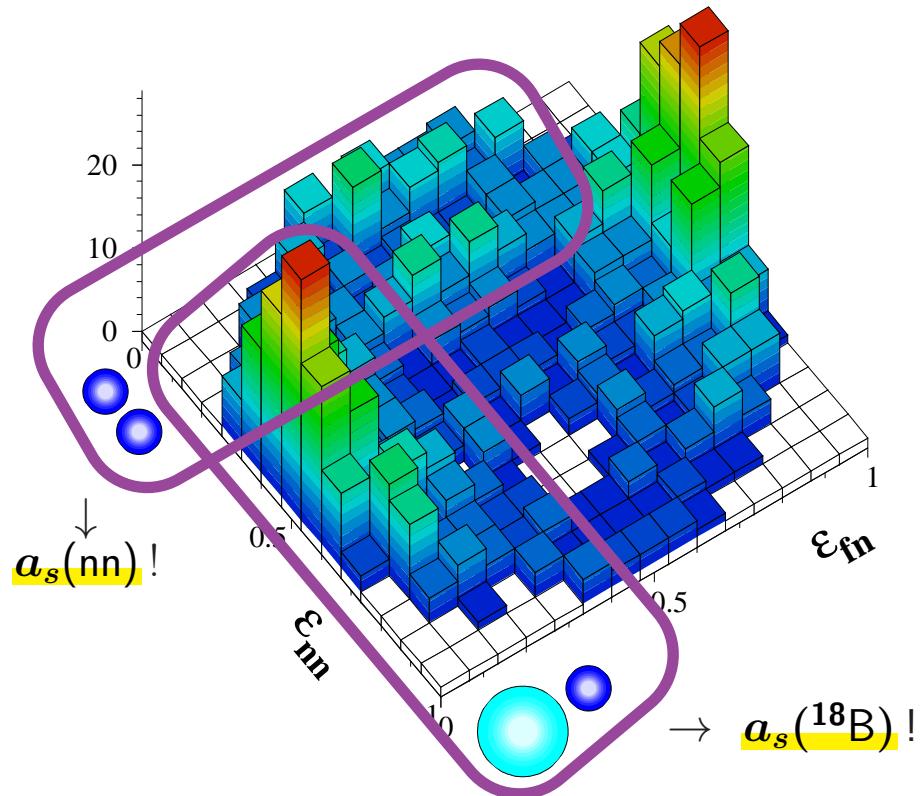
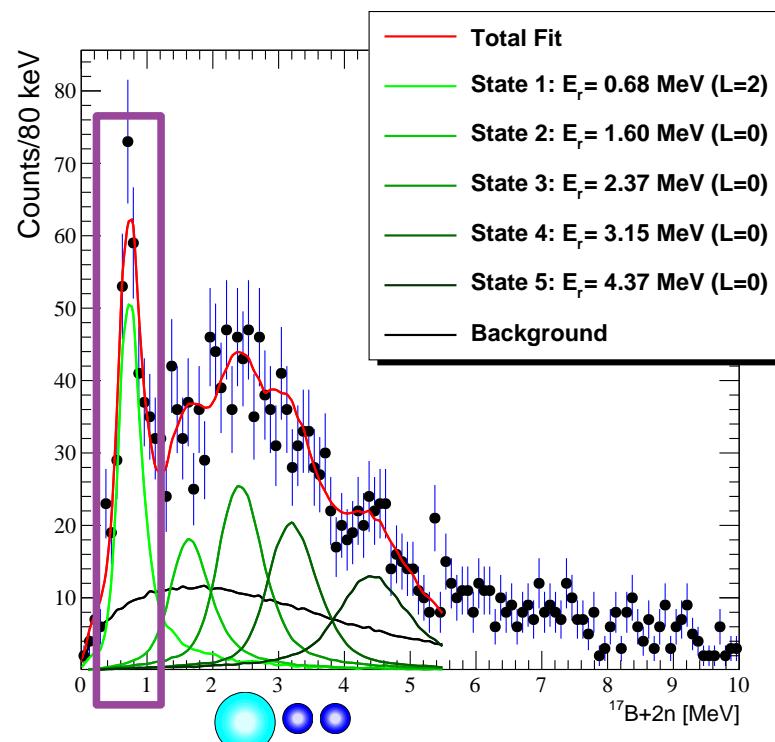
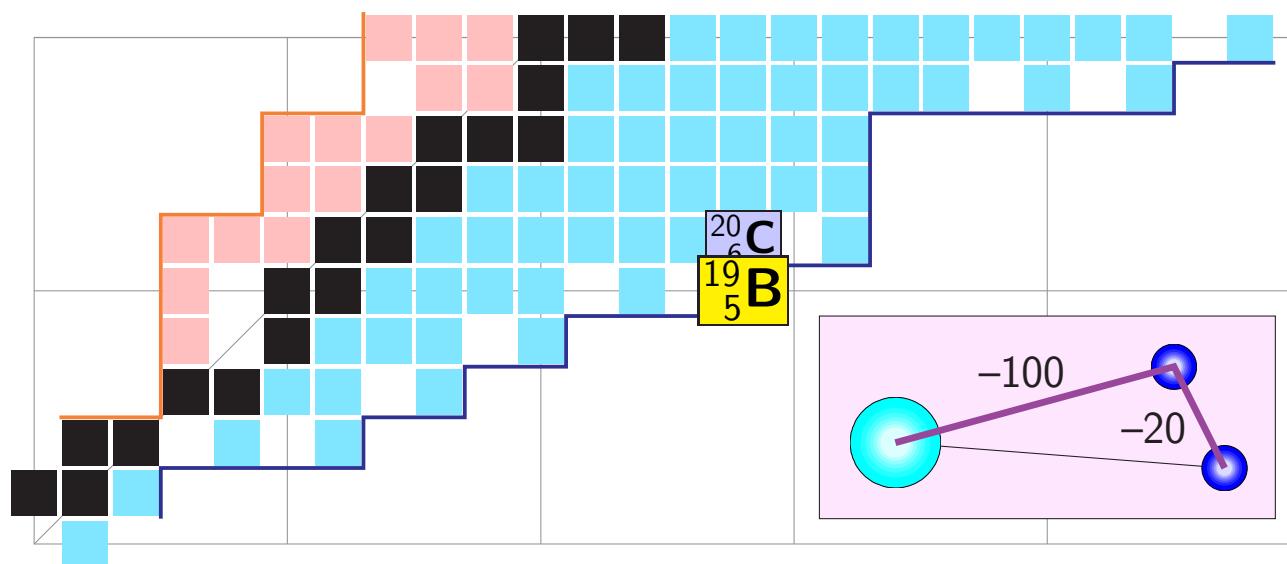
Boron 19: two large a_s ! [Gibelin]



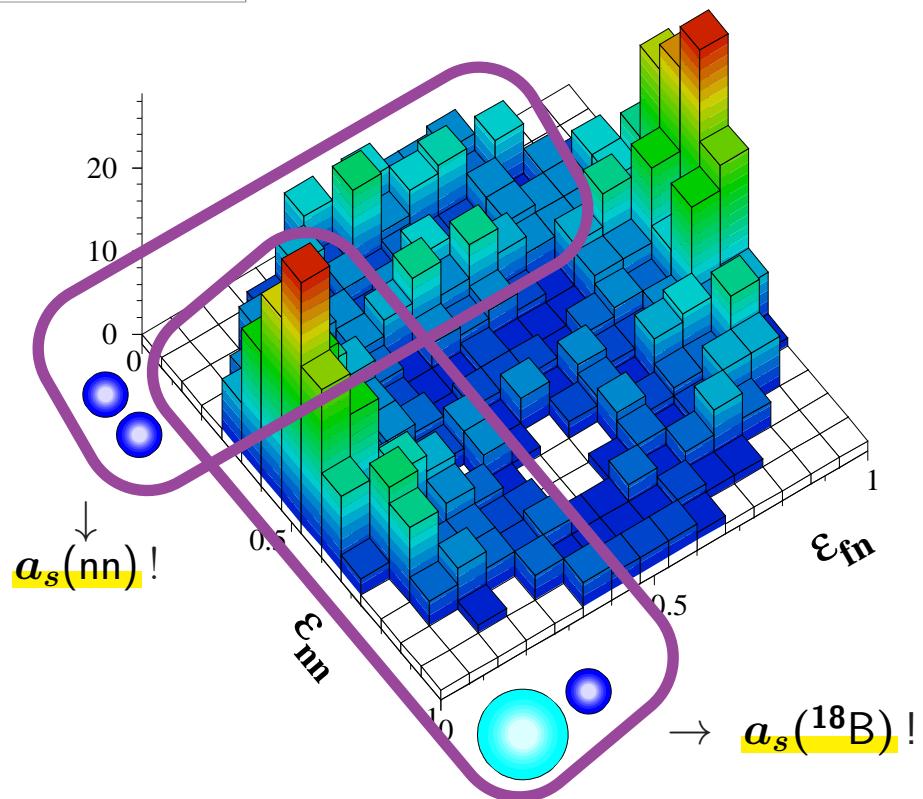
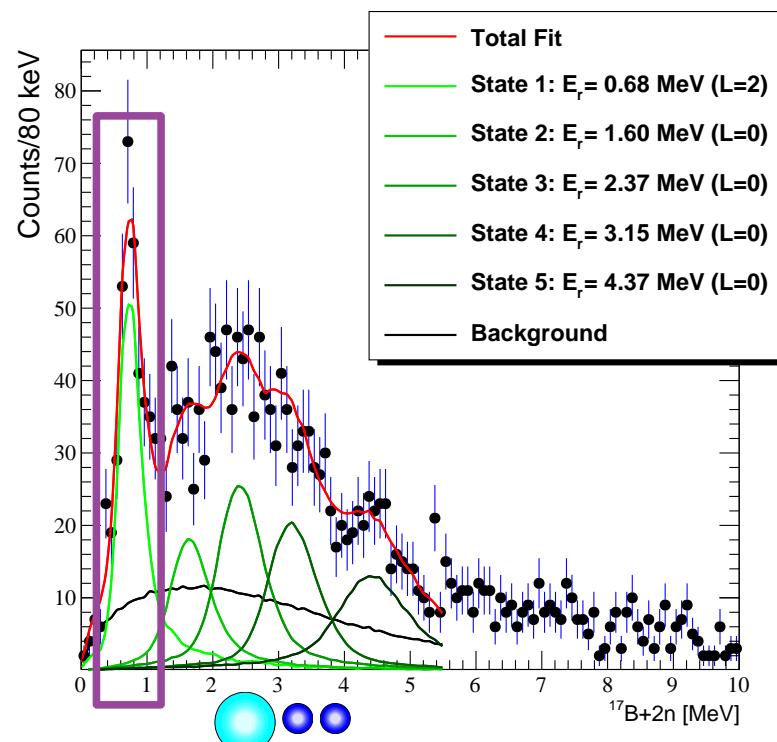
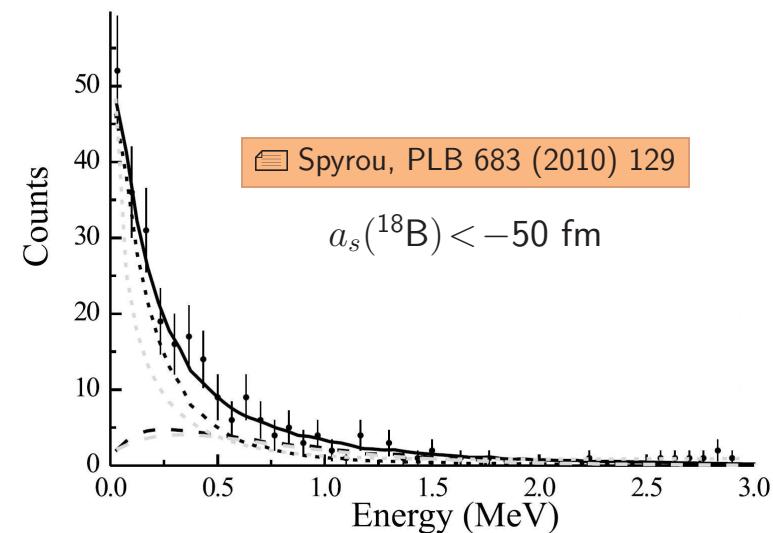
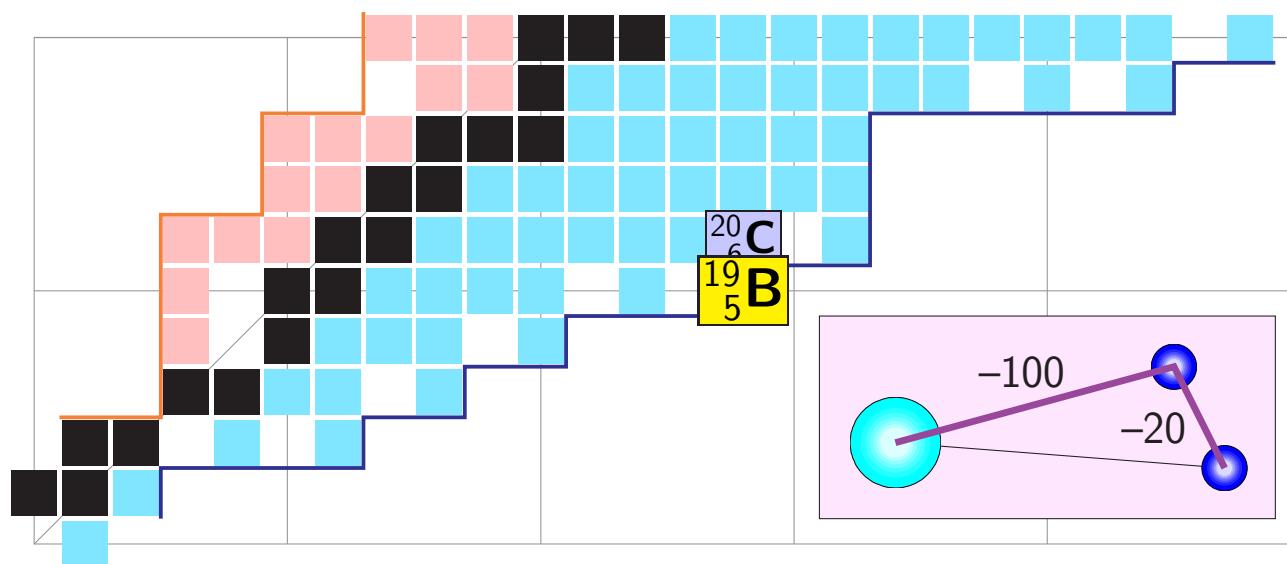
Boron 19: two large a_s ! [Gibelin]



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► Efimov effect :

"a scale-invariant 3-body attraction"

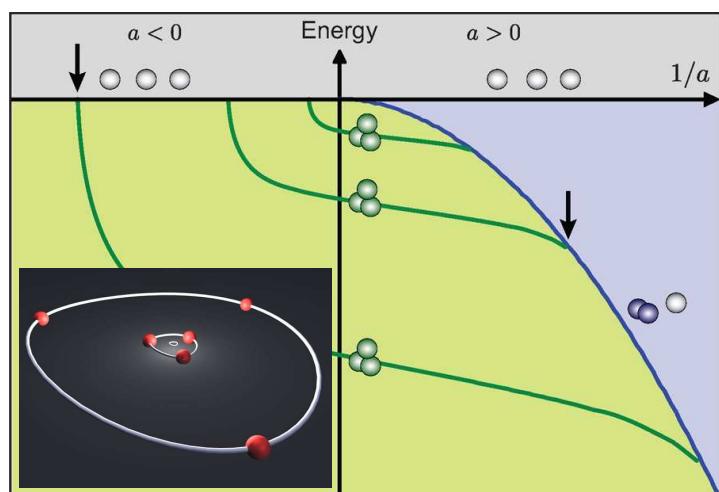
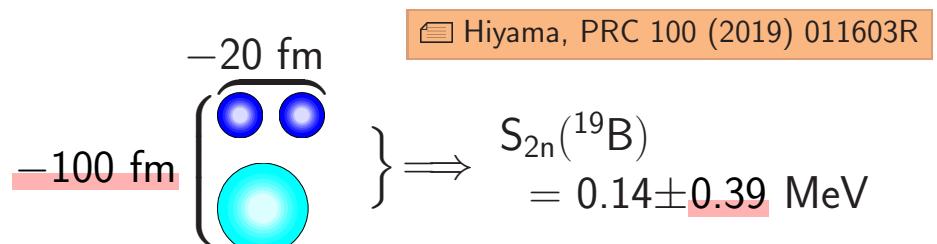
■ Naidon & Endo, Rep Prog Phys 80, 5 (2017)

→ induced long-range interaction

→ discrete scale invariance

→ Borromean binding (○○○)

► Three-body calculation :



● Efimov physics :

→ Universality if $|a_s| \gg r_0 \dots$

→ number of trimers $\geq 1 \dots$

► Efimov effect :

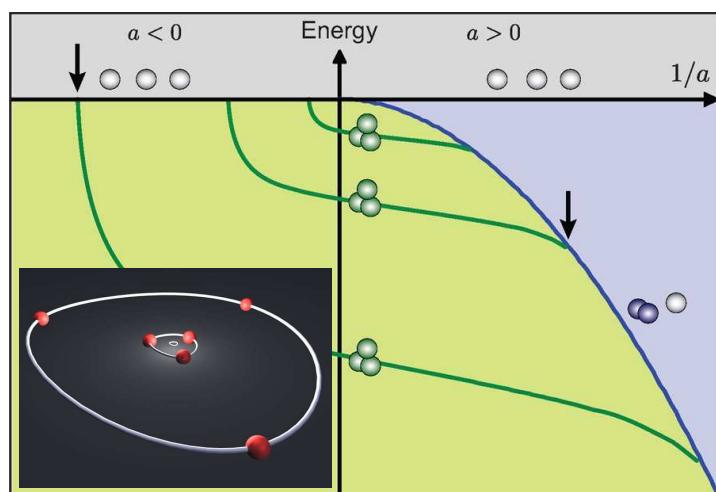
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→ induced long-range interaction

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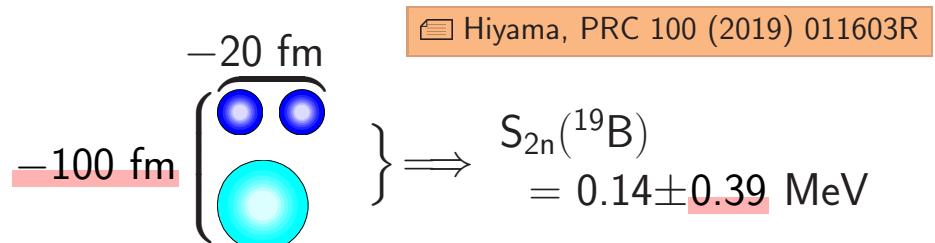


- Efimov physics :

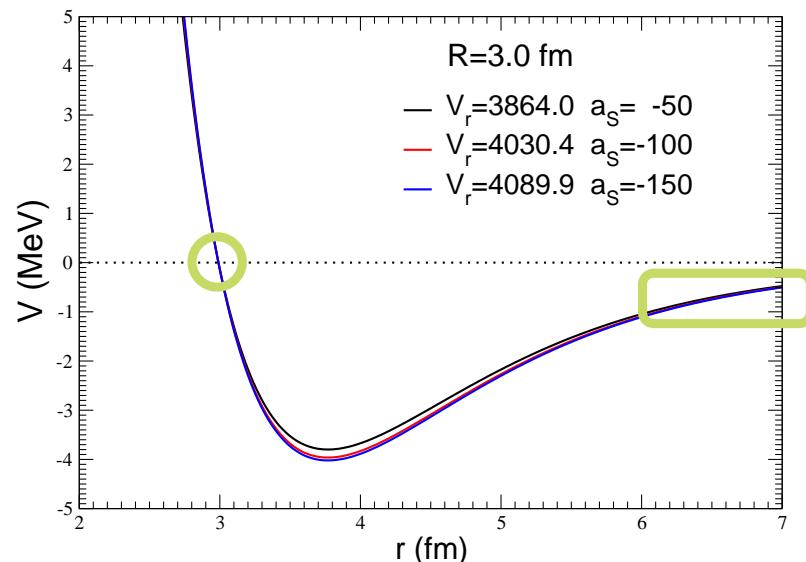
→ Universality if $|a_s| \gg r_0 \dots$

→ number of trimers $\geq 1 \dots$

► Three-body calculation :



- $V(^{17}\text{B}-\text{n}) = V_r (e^{-\mu r} - e^{-\mu R}) \frac{e^{-\mu r}}{r}$
- $\mu = 1/m_\pi \sim 0.7 \text{ fm}^{-1}$
- $R = R_{\text{rms}}(^{17}\text{B}) \sim 3 \text{ fm}$

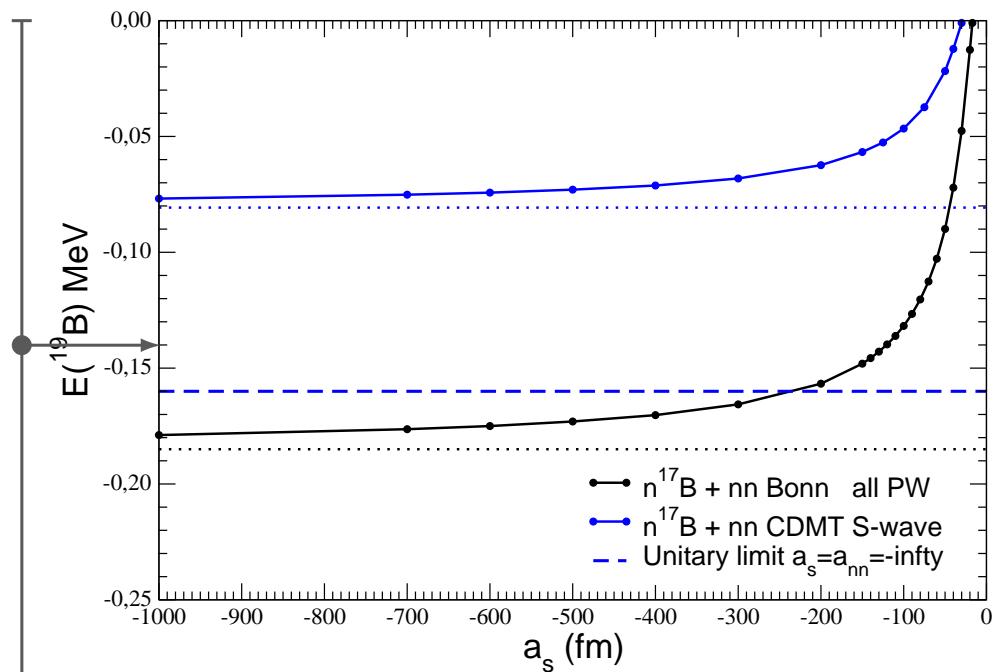


- n-n : Bonn A (all waves) / CD MT13 (*s* wave)

$^{17}\text{B} + \text{n} + \text{n}$: Unitary Limit

► Faddeev/GEM :

Hiyama, PRC 100 (2019) 011603R



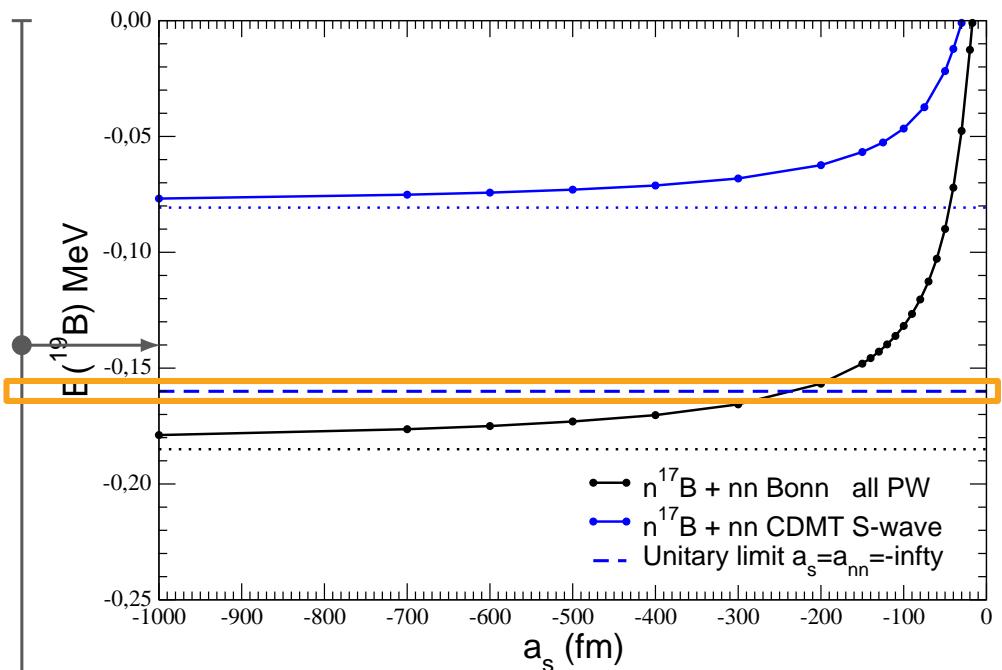
✓ ^{19}B bound state!

✓ unbound excited states!

$^{17}\text{B} + \text{n} + \text{n}$: Unitary Limit

► Faddeev/GEM :

Hiyama, PRC 100 (2019) 011603R

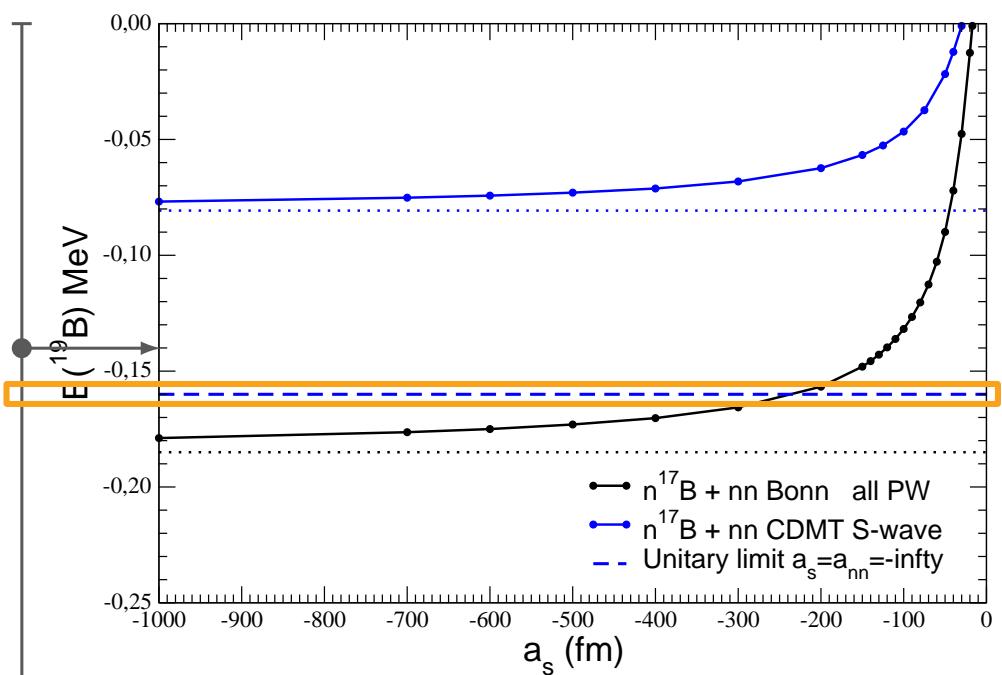


- ✓ ^{19}B bound state!
- ✓ unbound excited states!
- ✓ good description @ Unitary Limit!

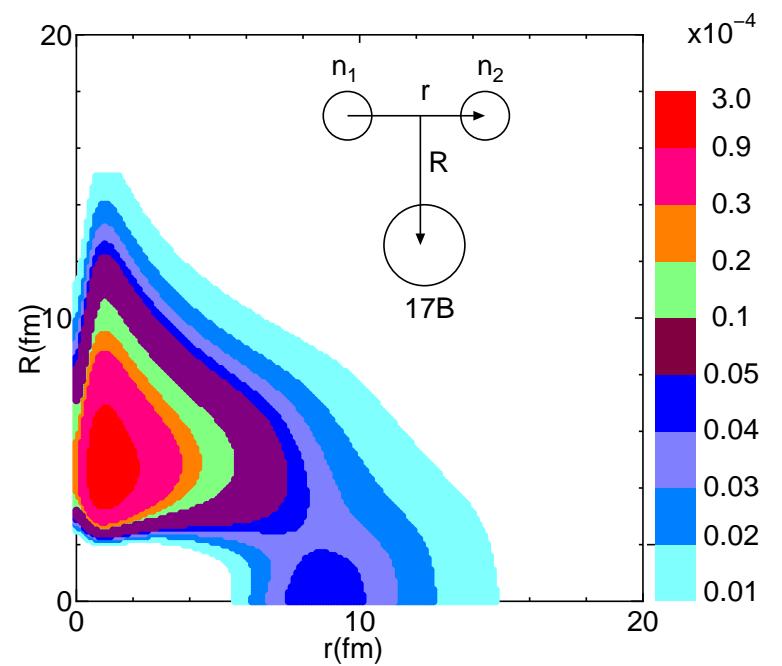
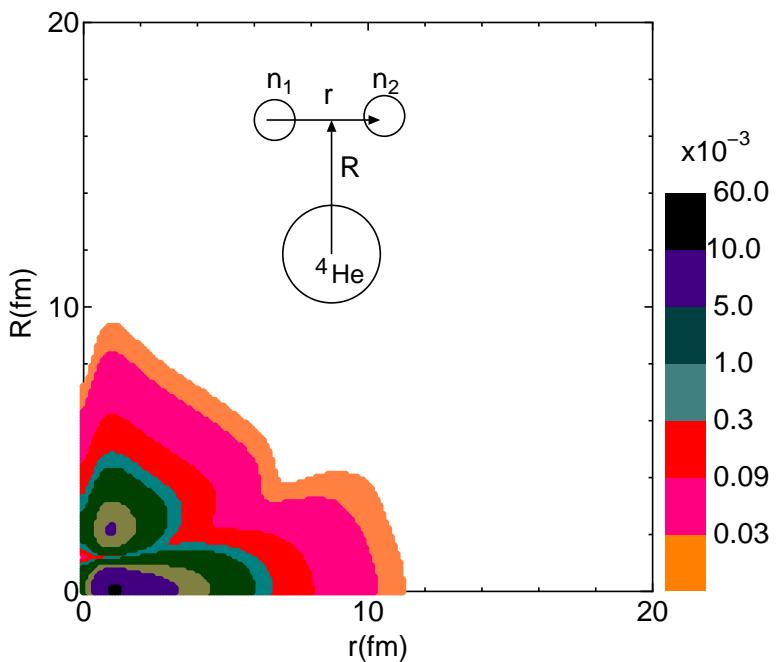
17B+n+n : Unitary Limit

► Faddeev/GEM :

Hiyama, PRC 100 (2019) 011603R



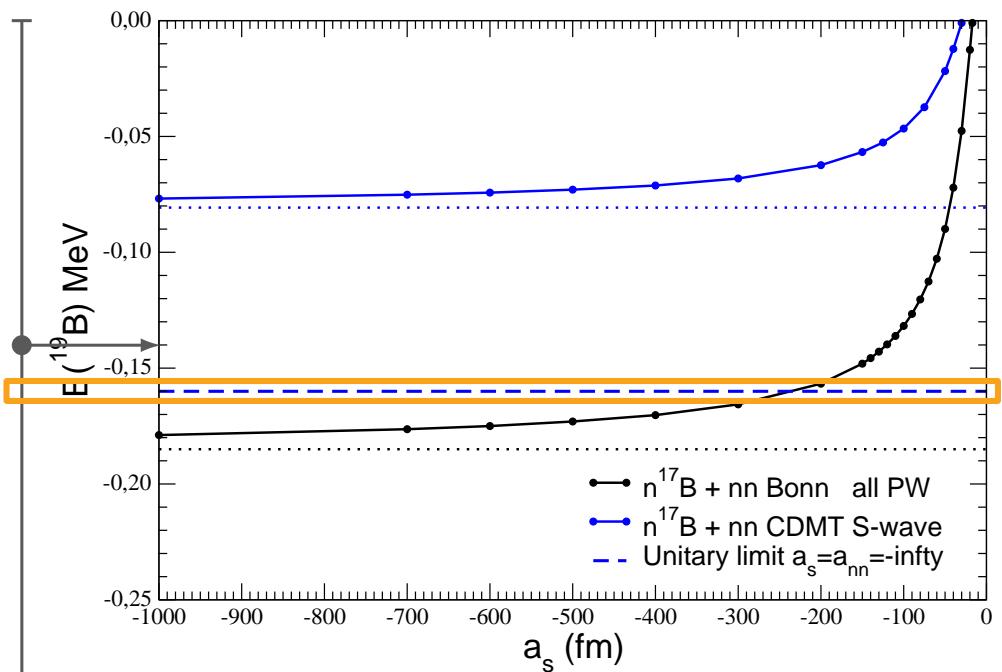
- ✓ ^{19}B bound state!
- ✓ unbound excited states!
- ✓ good description @ Unitary Limit!
- ✓ $|\Psi(r, R)|^2$: molecule-like!



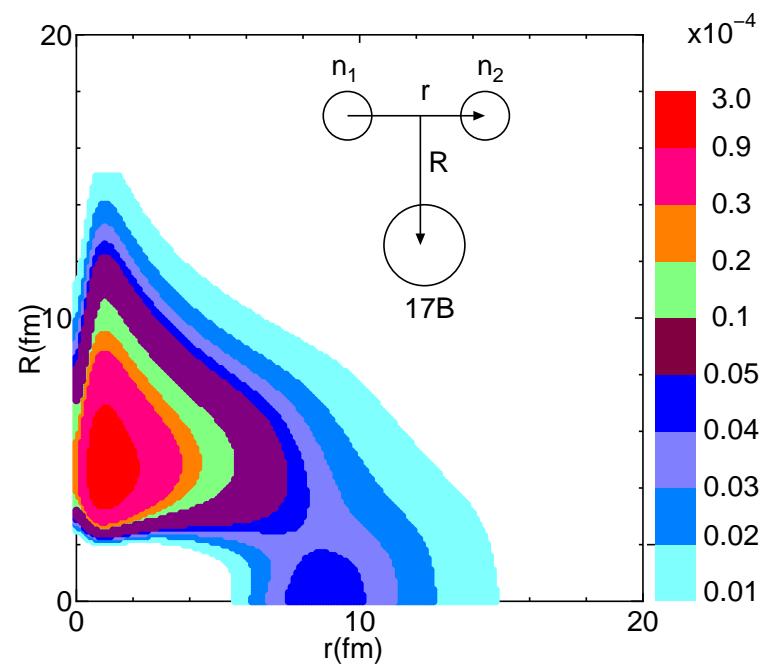
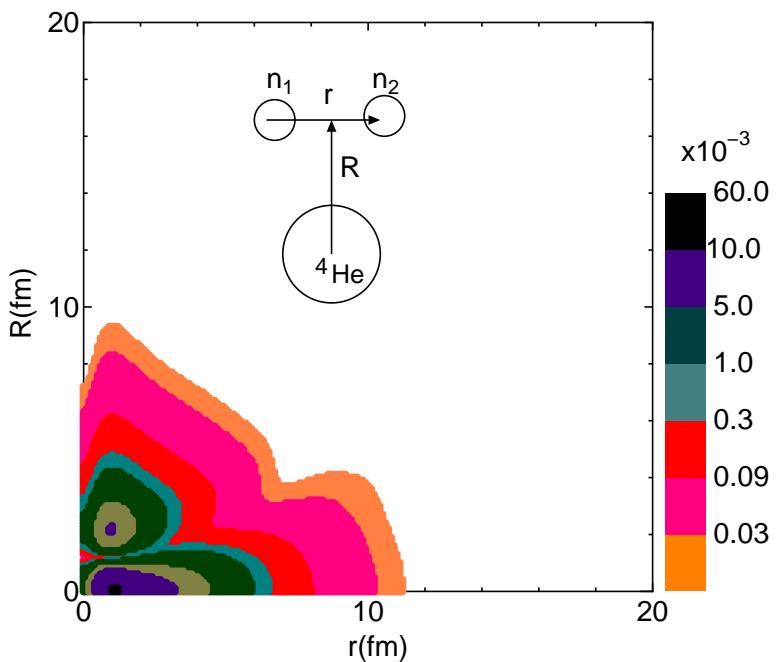
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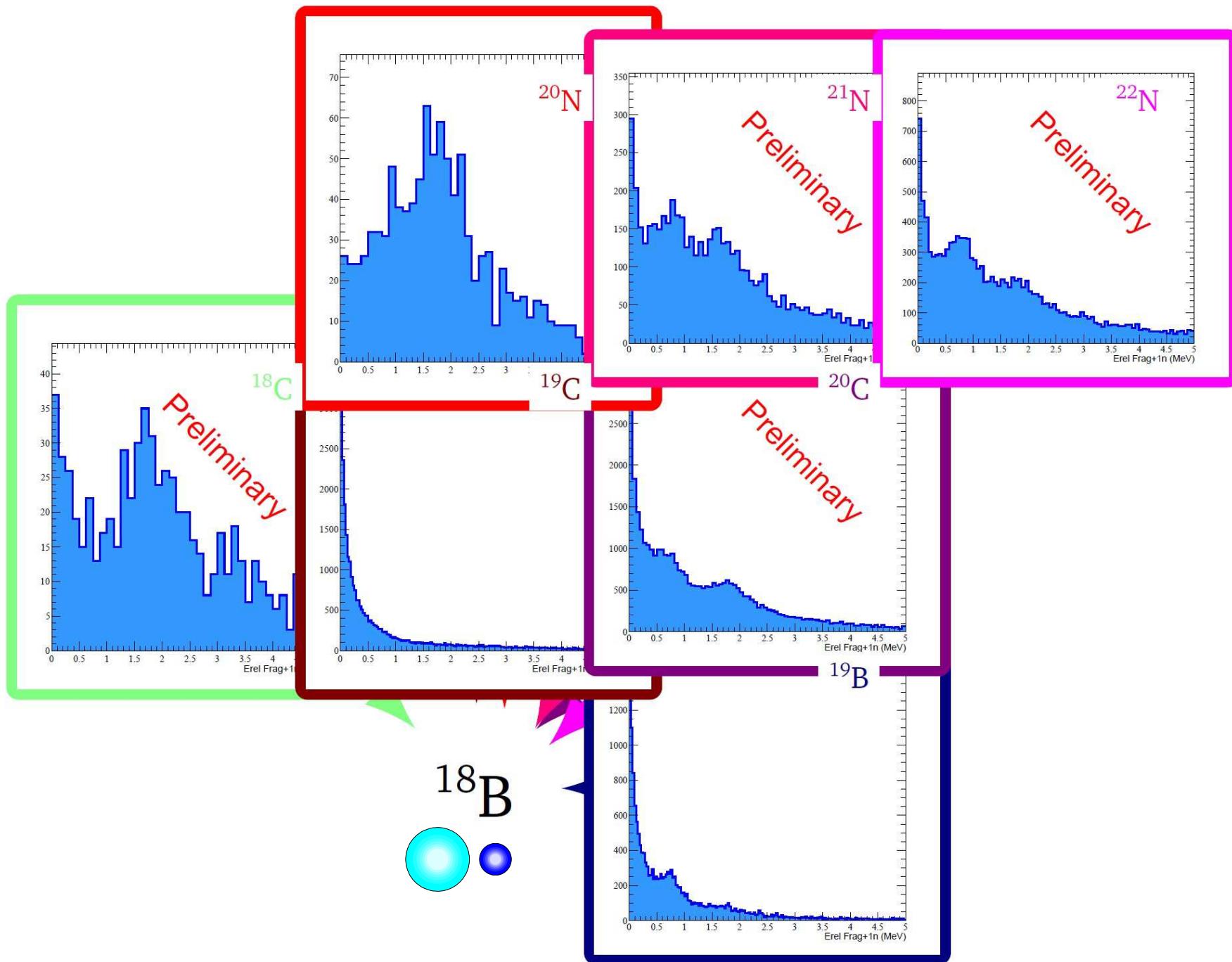
Hiyama, PRC 100 (2019) 011603R



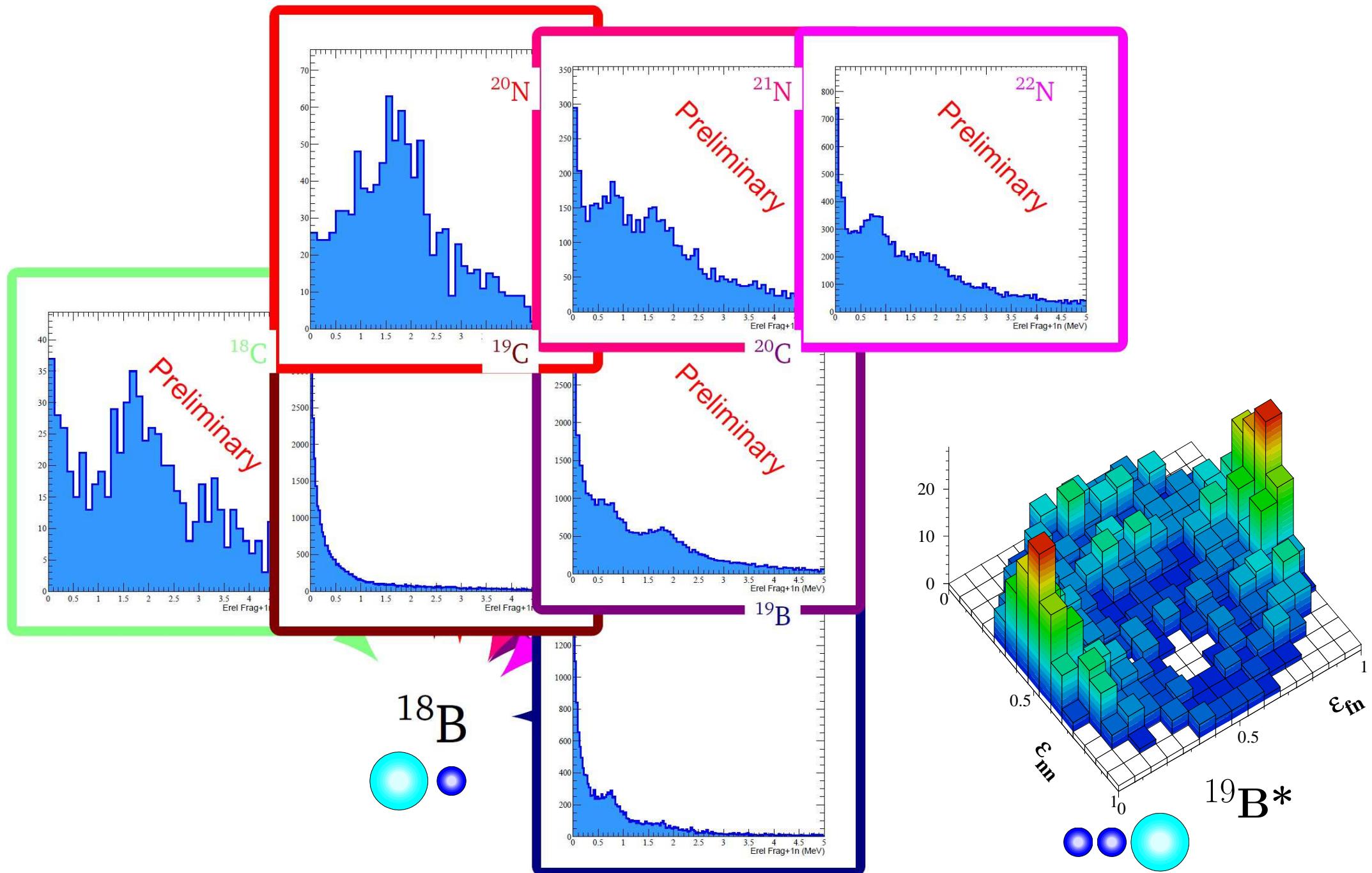
- ✓ ^{19}B bound state!
- ✓ unbound excited states!
- ✓ good description @ Unitary Limit!
- ✓ $|\Psi(r, R)|^2$: molecule-like!
- ✗ other bound trimers unlikely ($a_s \sim \text{kfm}$)
- ✓ only binary inputs (no 3NF) !!!



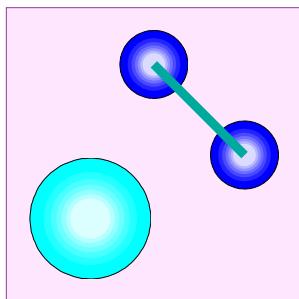
Boron 18: better constraint on a_s [Gibelin]



Boron 18: better constraint on a_s [Gibelin]

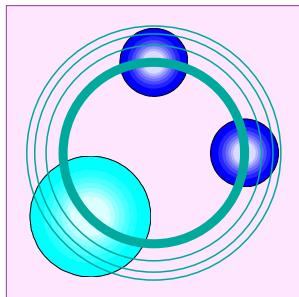


Summary & Conclusions



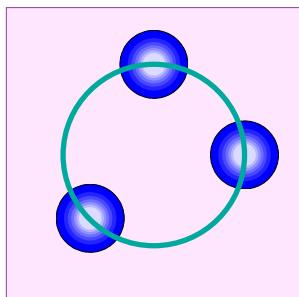
$^{16}_4\text{Be}$: $^{14}\text{Be} + n + n$  Belén Monteagudo, PhD

- there is no “dineutron” emission
- probe of the $2n$ wave function !



$^{19}_5\text{B}$: $^{17}\text{B} + n + n$  Hiyama, PRC 100 (2019) 011603R

- short answer: no Efimov trimers
- long answer: good description @ Unitary Limit !



^3_0n : $n + n + n$  Cyril Lenain, PhD

- first direct detection of $3n$ emission !
- no trineutron (yet), but no money was wasted ...