

#### Three successful experiments

RITU + JUROGAM II – 2016 (B. F. Lv) <sup>135</sup>Nd, <sup>136</sup>Nd, <sup>137</sup>Nd – multiple chiral bands <sup>135</sup>Nd – Wobbling at low spin **NO** <sup>136</sup>Nd – Wobbling 2qp at high spin **YES** (F.Q. Chen)

GALILEO + EUCLIDES + N WALL – 2017 (S. Guo) <sup>130</sup>Ba – Wobbling 2qp **YES** (Q. B. Chen, Y. X. Liu) <sup>131</sup>Ba – chiral bands+octupole correlations

MARA + JUROGAM III – 2019 (K. K. Zheng) <sup>119</sup>Cs – electric revolving chirality <sup>119</sup>Cs – prolate-oblate shape coexistence <sup>119</sup>Ba – neutron 1-qp configurations <sup>118</sup>Cs – isomers at the proton-drip line







## JUROGAM II + RITU, ${}^{40}$ Ar+ ${}^{100}$ Mo $\rightarrow$ Nd 20 pnA (1 week, October 2016)

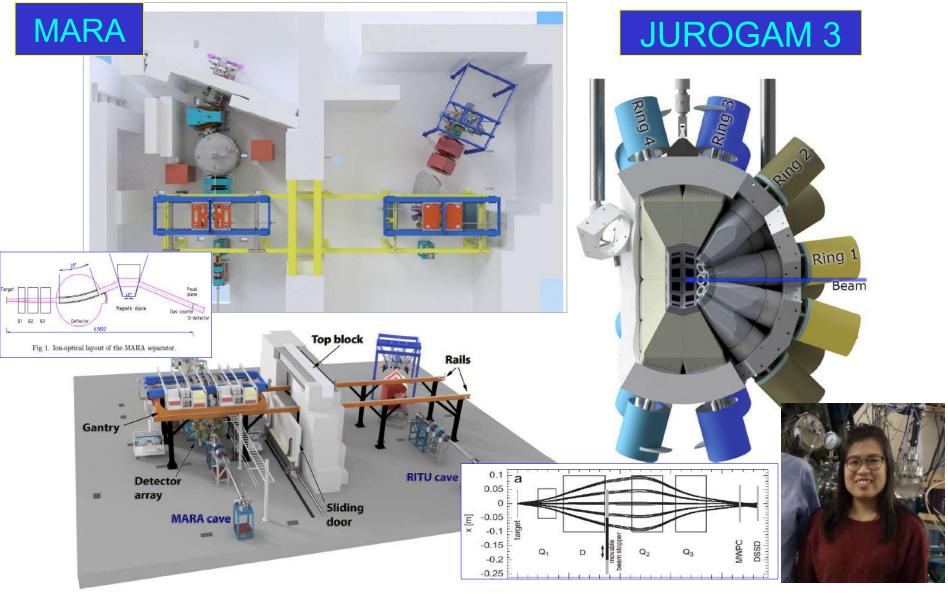
**Uusitalo** 

Greenlees

#### **JUROGAM II**

24 Clovers HPGe 15 Coaxial HPGe 39 BGO shields ε<sub>...</sub> = 4 %

## MARA + JUROGAM 3, ${}^{64}Zn+{}^{58}Ni \rightarrow Cs, Ba, LA (3 days, May 2019)$







25 HPGe





15 scintill. det.

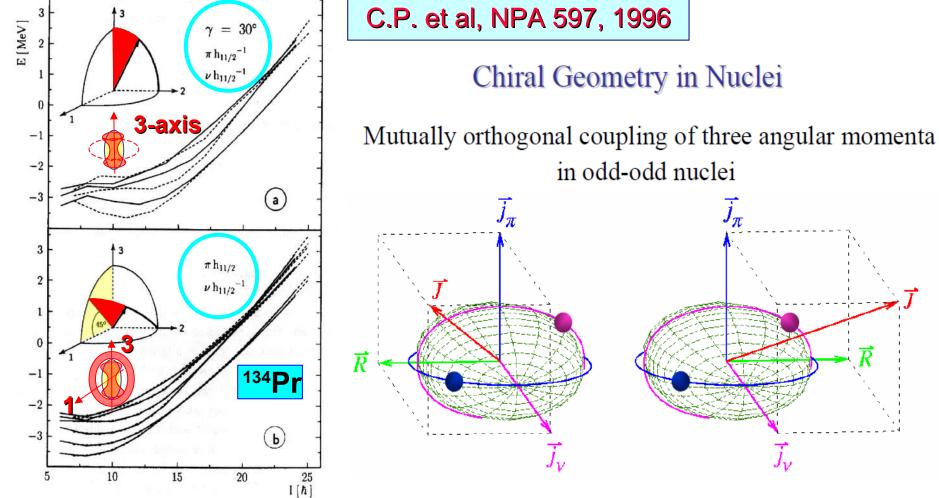




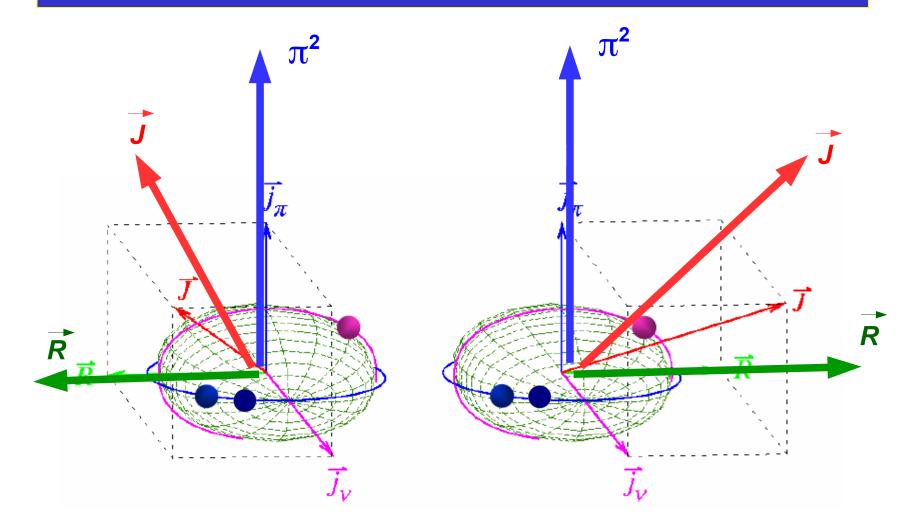




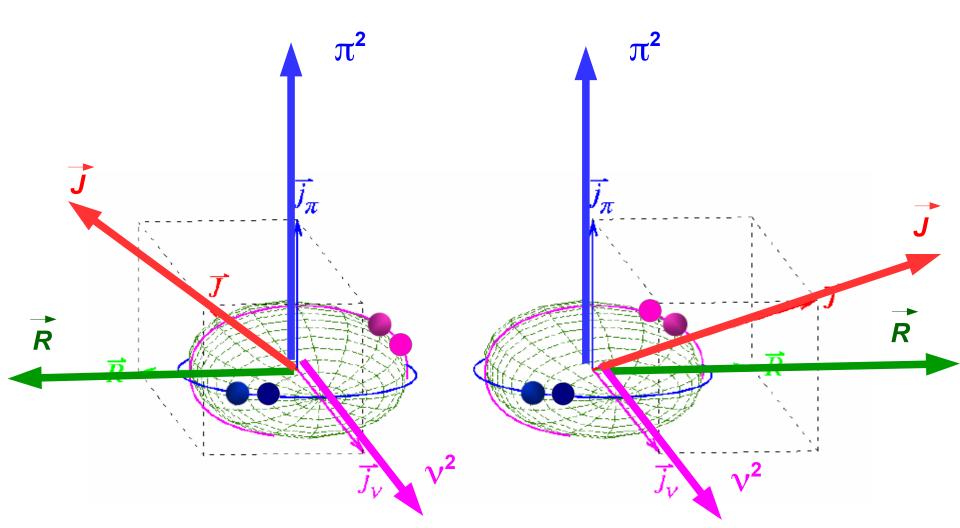
Frauendorf & Meng, NPA 617, 1997



# Chirality in odd-even nuclei: 3-qp configurations



# Chirality in even-even nuclei: 4-qp configurations

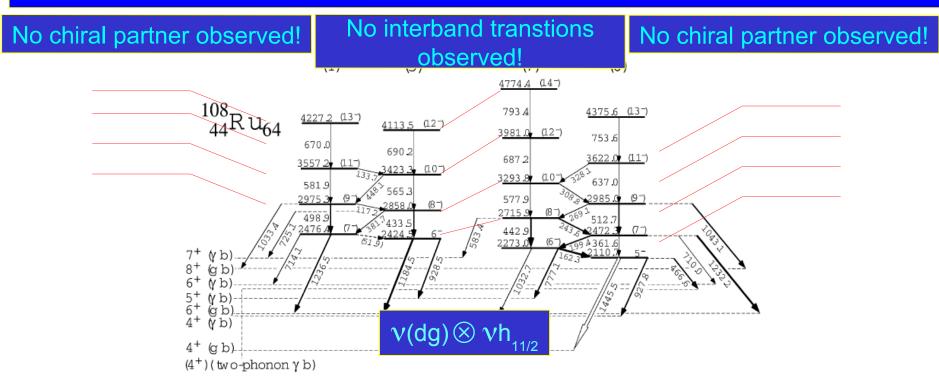


#### Y. X. Luo, et al. - PLB 670 (2009) 307

<sup>110,112</sup>Ru - Many of the experimental findings can be explained by microscopic calculations that combine the TAC mean-field with RPA but a simple geometrical explanation is not apparent.

The lowest configuration is obtained by exciting a neutron from the highest  $h_{11/2}$  level to the low-lying mixed  $d_{5/2} - g_{7/2}$  levels.

The tendency to chirality comes about from the interplay of all the neutrons in the open shell, and we could not find a simple partition.



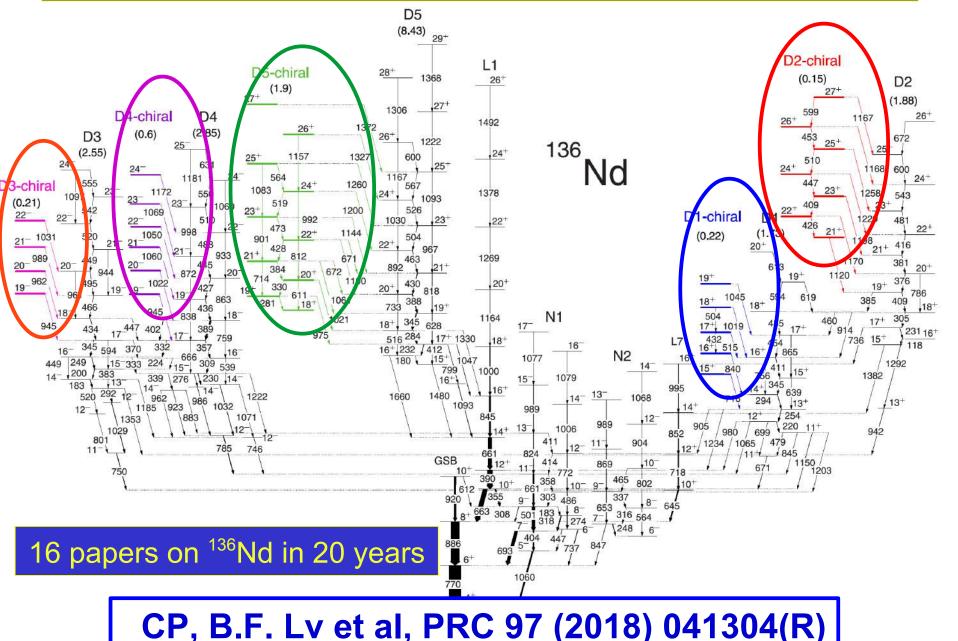
Five chiral doublets in one nucleus: apotheosis of chirality in <sup>136</sup>Nd

### CP, B.F. Lv, et al. PRC 97 (2018) 041304(R)

Breaking two pairs of nucleons and placing them in orbitals with orthogonal angular momenta lead to much more combinations than in odd-odd nuclei.

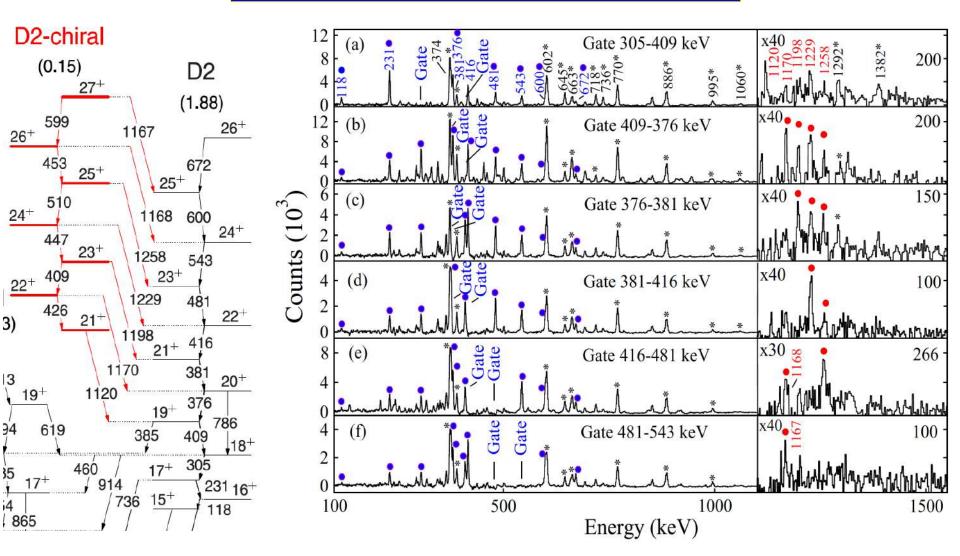
The challenge is to identify the very weakly populated 4-qp bands!

#### Ultimate chirality: clear evidence in even-even nuclei



## <sup>136</sup>Nd – D2 chiral doublet

#### $\pi$ h<sup>3</sup> (dg)<sup>-1</sup> $\otimes$ v h<sup>-1</sup>(sd)<sup>-1</sup> (3 particles+3 holes)

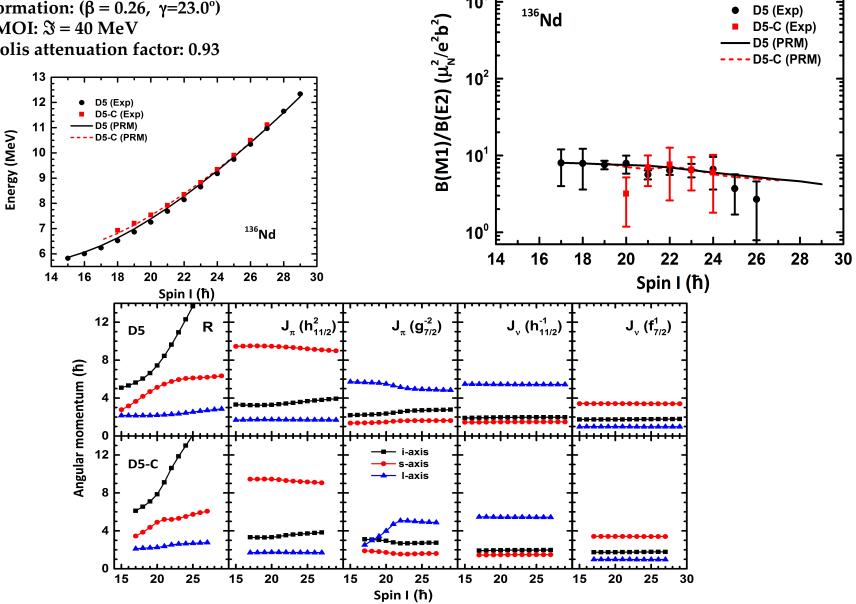


# <sup>136</sup>Nd – chiral doublet D5 (I=2%)

10<sup>3</sup>

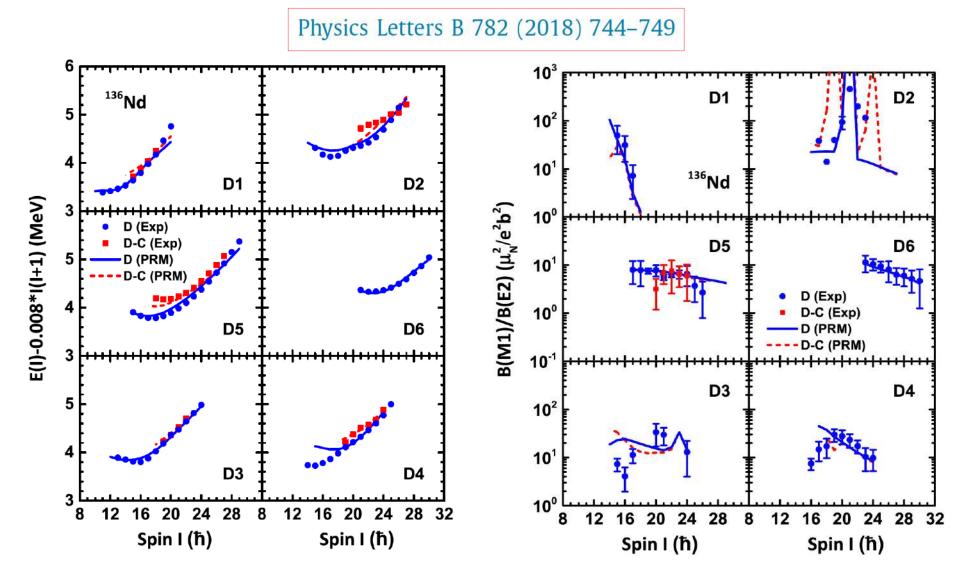
Numerical details

- Configuration:  $\pi (1h_{11/2})^2 (1g_{7/2})^{-2} \nu (1h_{11/2})^{-1} (1f_{7/2})^1$ •
- Deformation: ( $\beta = 0.26$ ,  $\gamma = 23.0^{\circ}$ ) •
- Irr. MOI:  $\Im = 40$  MeV •
- **Coriolis attenuation factor: 0.93** •



## Multiple chiral doublets in four-*j* shells particle rotor model: Five possible chiral doublets in ${}^{136}_{60}$ Nd<sub>76</sub>

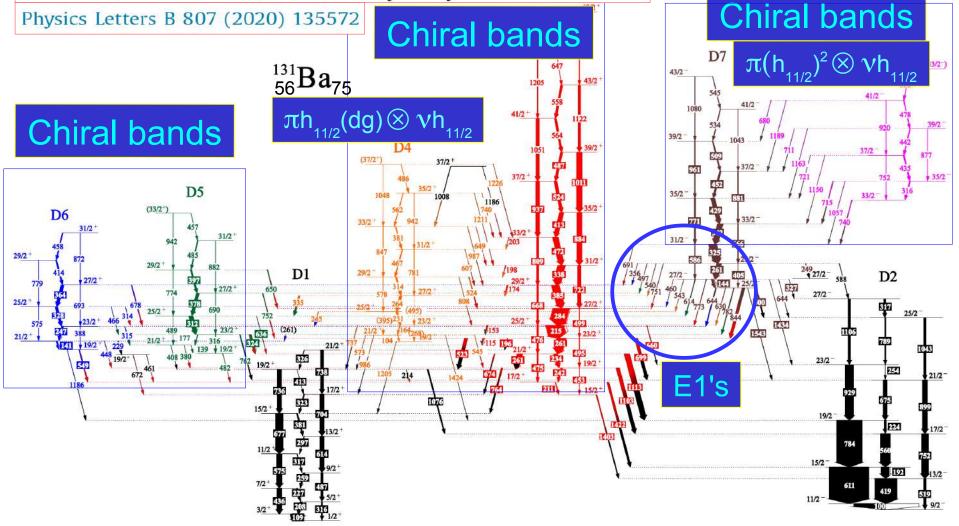
Q.B. Chen<sup>a</sup>, B.F. Lv<sup>b</sup>, C.M. Petrache<sup>b</sup>, J. Meng<sup>c,d,e,\*</sup>

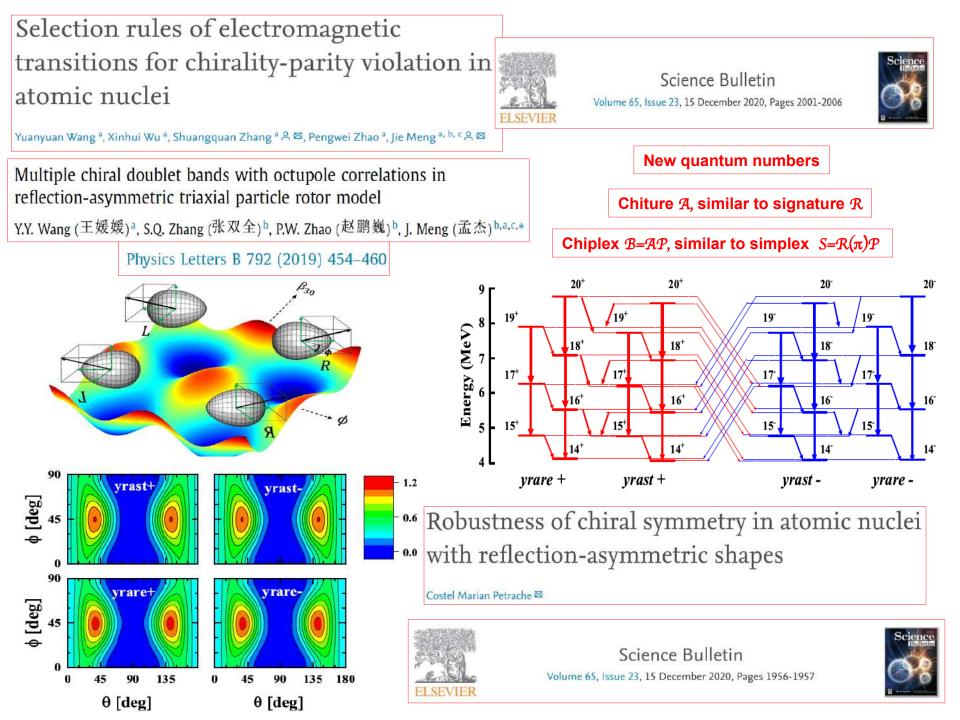


Evidence for pseudospin-chiral quartet bands in the presence of octupole correlations

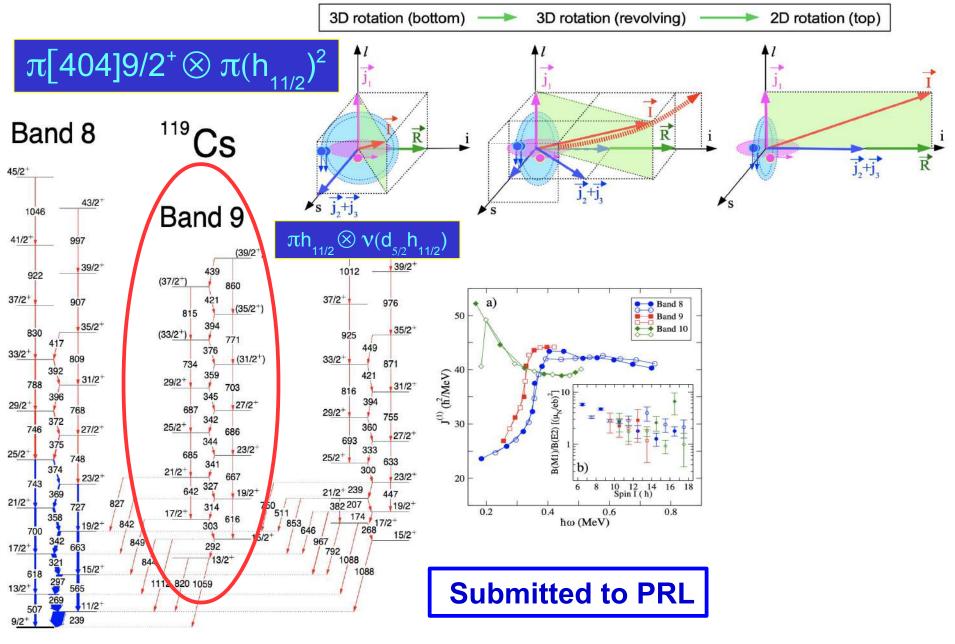
S. Guo<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, C.M. Petrache<sup>c,\*</sup>, D. Mengoni<sup>d,e</sup>, Y.H. Qiang<sup>a</sup>, Y.P. Wang<sup>f</sup>, Y.Y. Wang<sup>f</sup>, J. Meng<sup>f,g</sup>, Y.K. Wang<sup>f</sup>, S.Q. Zhang<sup>f</sup>, P.W. Zhao<sup>f</sup>, A. Astier<sup>c</sup>, J.G. Wang<sup>a,b</sup>, H.L. Fan<sup>a</sup>, E. Dupont<sup>c</sup>, B.F. Lv<sup>c</sup>, D. Bazzacco<sup>d,e</sup>, A. Boso<sup>d,e</sup>, A. Goasduff<sup>d,e</sup>, F. Recchia<sup>d,e</sup>, D. Testov<sup>d,e</sup>, F. Galtarossa<sup>h,i</sup>, G. Jaworski<sup>h</sup>, D.R. Napoli<sup>h</sup>, S. Riccetto<sup>h</sup>, M. Siciliano<sup>h</sup>, J.J. Valiente-Dobon<sup>h</sup>, M.L. Liu<sup>a,b</sup>, G.S. Li<sup>a,b</sup>, X.H. Zhou<sup>a,b</sup>, Y.H. Zhang<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Andreoiu<sup>j</sup>, F.H. Garcia<sup>j</sup>, K. Ortner<sup>j</sup>, K. Whitmore<sup>j</sup>, A. Ataç-Nyberg<sup>k</sup>, T. Bäck<sup>k</sup>, B. Cederwall<sup>k</sup>, E.A. Lawrie<sup>1,m</sup>, I. Kuti<sup>n</sup>, D. Sohler<sup>n</sup>, T. Marchlewski<sup>o</sup>, J. Srebrny<sup>o</sup>, A. Tucholski<sup>o</sup>



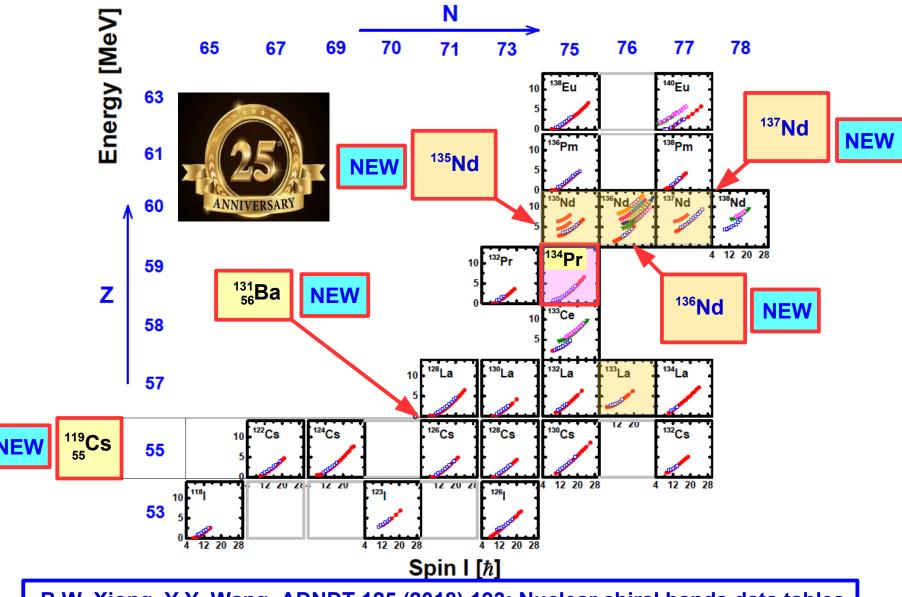




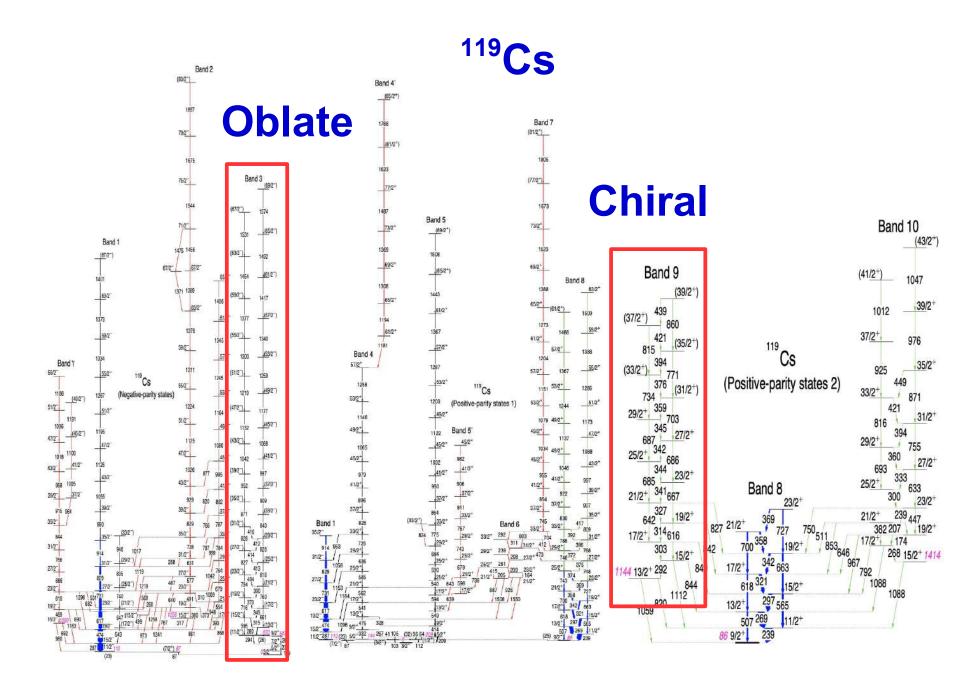
## Electric revolving chirality at the limits



## New chiral bands in A=130 region

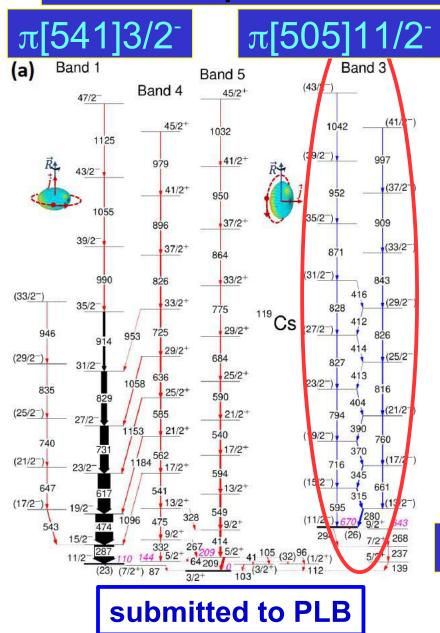


B.W. Xiong, Y.Y. Wang, ADNDT 125 (2018) 193: Nuclear chiral bands data tables



## **Oblate-prolate coexistence** at the limits

TAC-CDFT





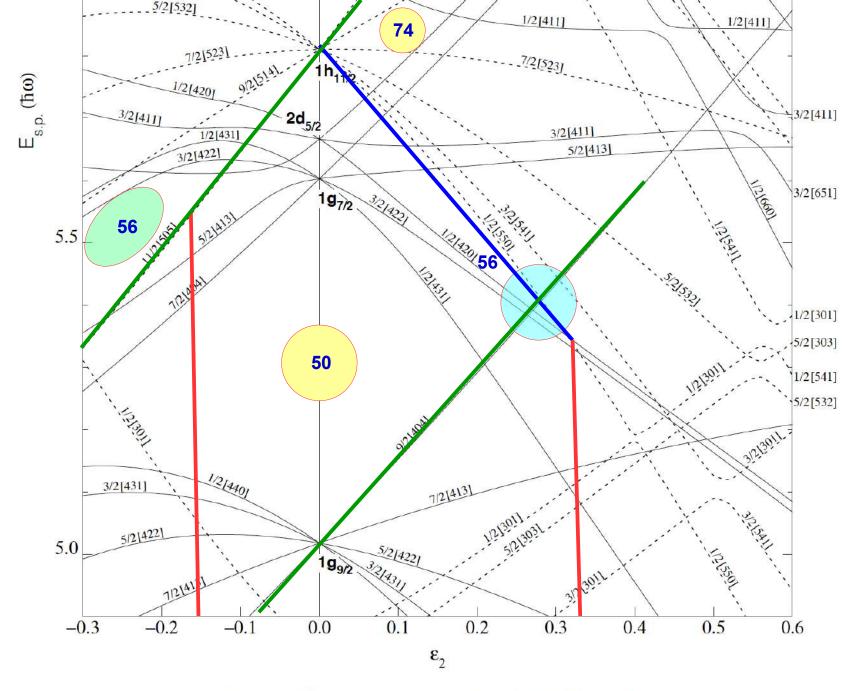
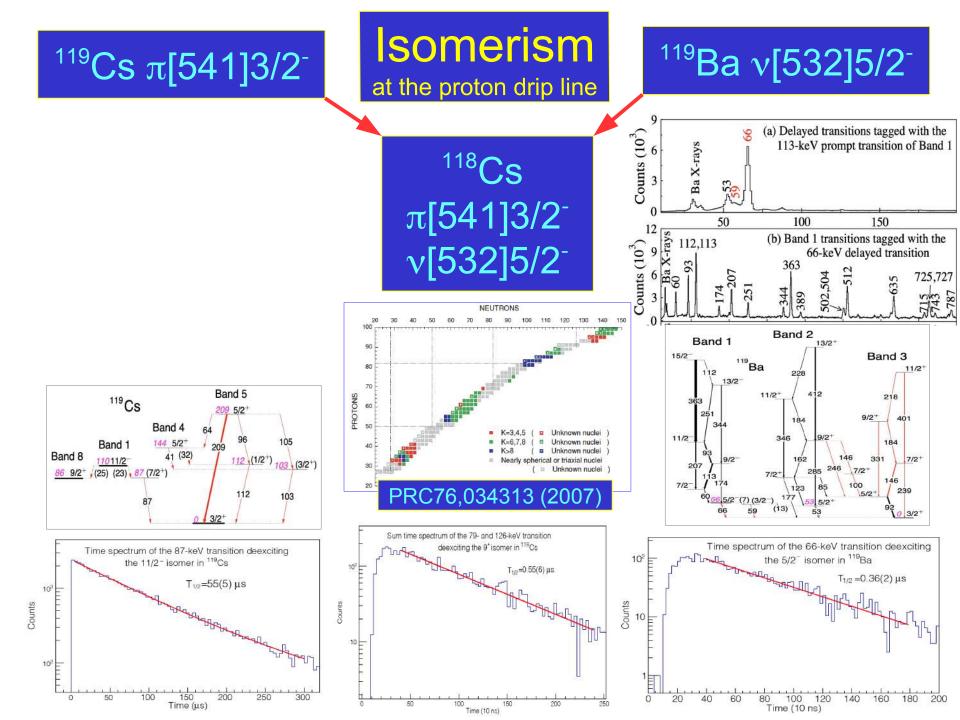


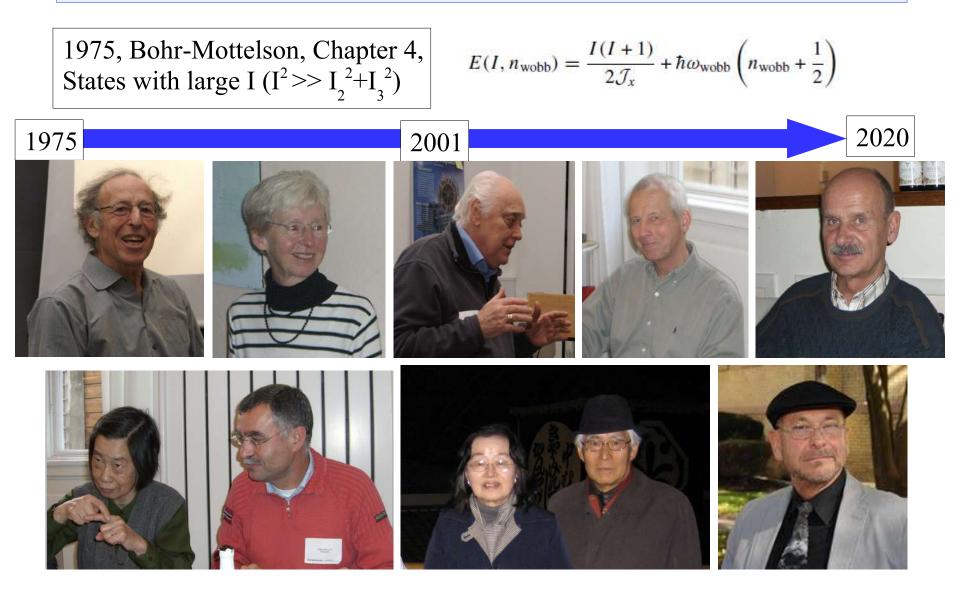
Figure 11. Nilsson diagram for protons, 50  $\leq$  Z  $\leq$  82 ( $\epsilon_4$  =  $\epsilon_2^2/6).$ 

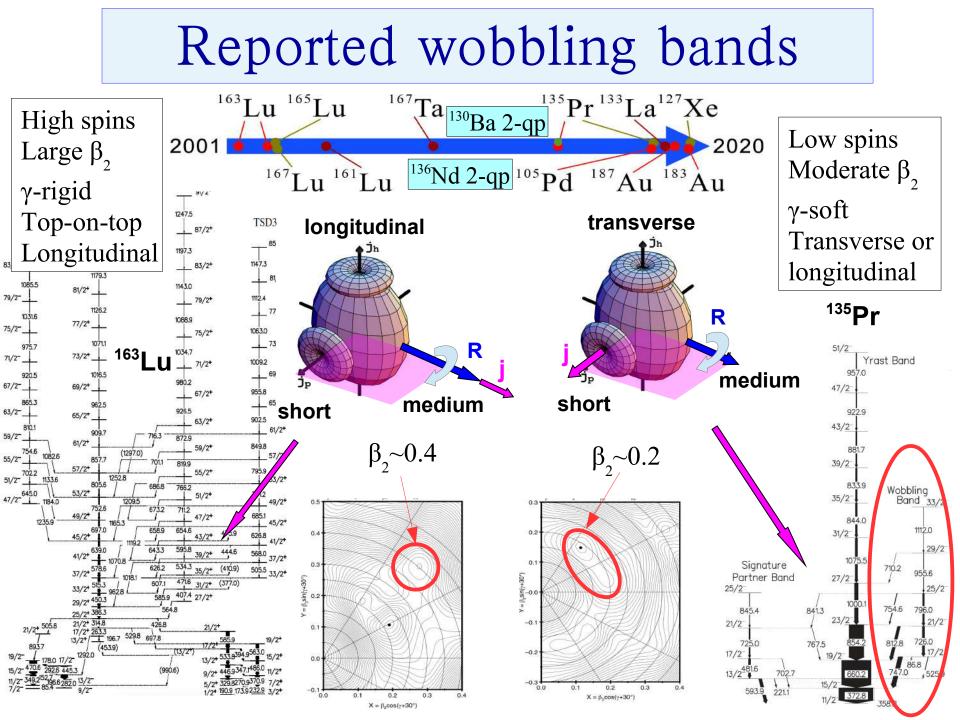


# Wobbling outside of the A=160 mass region

# - low-spin 1-qp bands: NO - high-spin 1,2-qp bands: YES

# Wobbling bands theoretical predictions and calculations

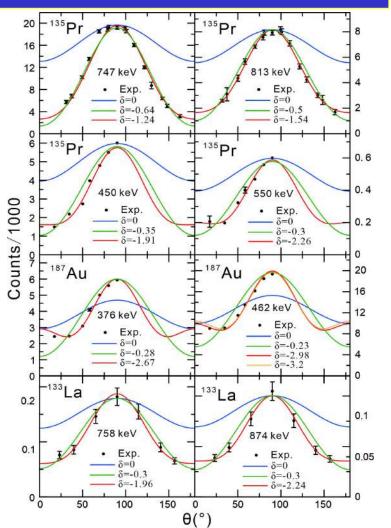


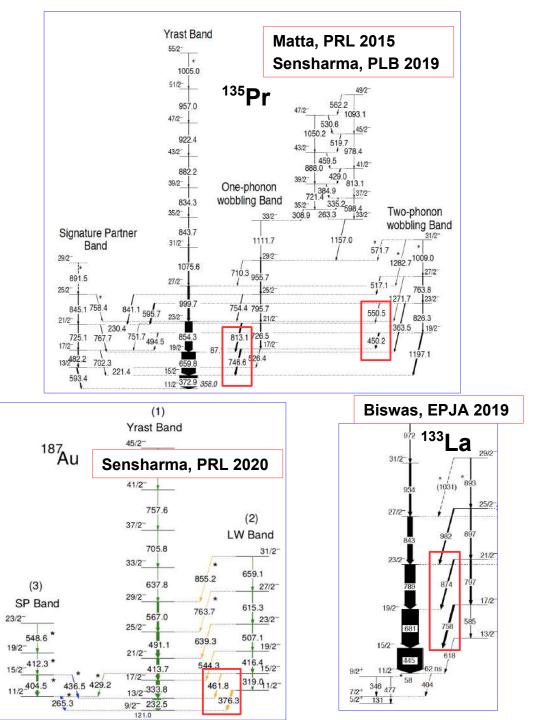


#### No wobbling at low spin !

Not easy to extract convincing mixing ratios from angular distributions of transitions with 10% relative intensities!

Polarization asymmetry has very large errors for weak transitions!







O

#### No wobbling at low spins, high risk of misinterpretation



PHYSICAL REVIEW C 101, 034306 (2020)

#### Tilted precession and wobbling in triaxial nuclei

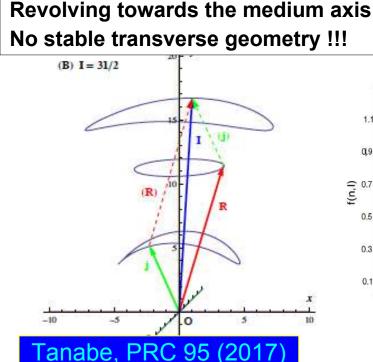
E. A. Lawrie<sup>(1)</sup>,<sup>1,2,\*</sup> O. Shirinda<sup>(1)</sup>,<sup>†</sup> and C. M. Petrache<sup>(3),‡</sup>

The wobbling approximation is valid if the rotational angular momenta around the two axes with lower MoI is small [16]:

$$I_2^2 + I_3^2 \ll I^2, \tag{15}$$

a condition that can be rewritten as

$$f(n,I) = (2n+1)\frac{(A_2 + A_3 - 2A_1)}{2I\sqrt{(A_2 - A_1)(A_3 - A_1)}} \ll 1.$$
 (16)

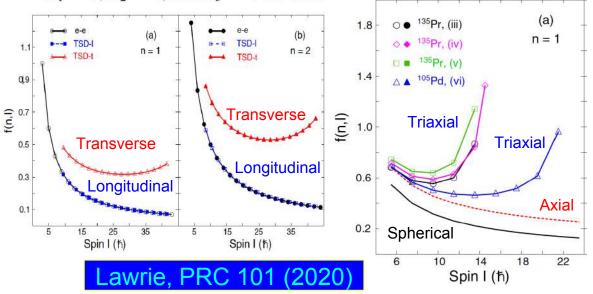


135 D

(R)

x

 $A_1 = 1, A_2 = 4$ , and  $A_3 = 4$  are used



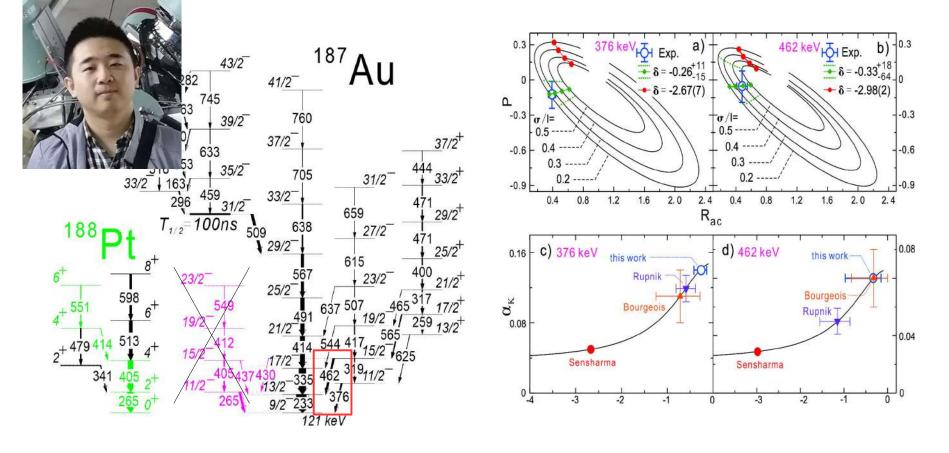
Editors' Suggestion

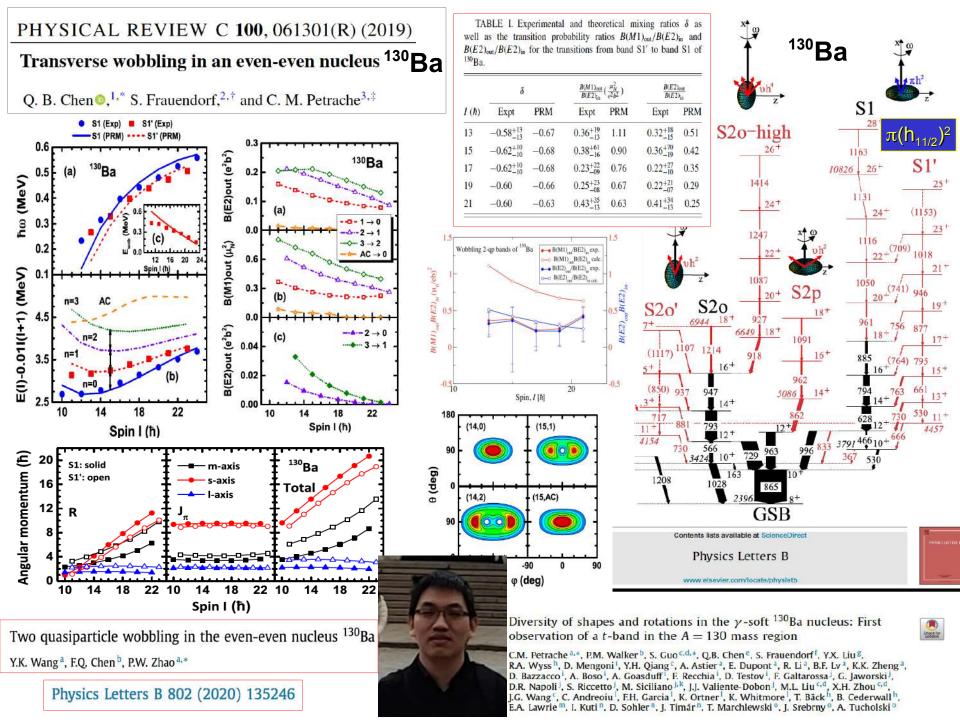
Featured in Physics

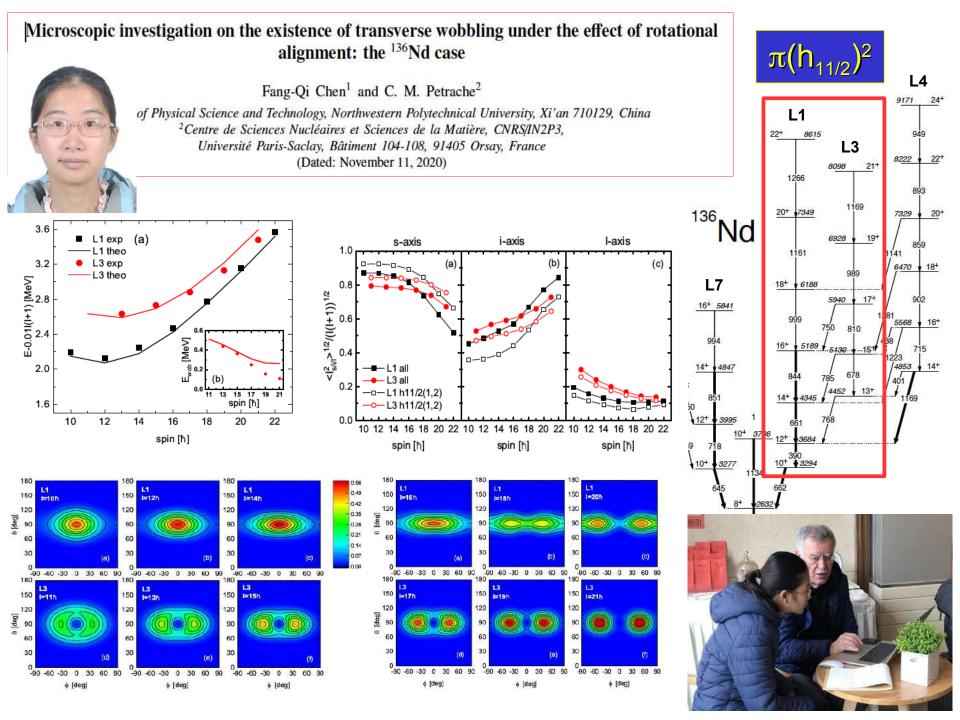
## No wobbling in <sup>187</sup>Au !

#### Longitudinal Wobbling Motion in <sup>187</sup>Au

N. Sensharma,<sup>1</sup> U. Garg,<sup>1</sup> Q. B. Chen,<sup>2</sup> S. Frauendorf,<sup>1</sup> D. P. Burdette,<sup>1</sup> J. L. Cozzi,<sup>1</sup> K. B. Howard,<sup>1</sup> S. Zhu,<sup>10</sup> M. P. Carpenter,<sup>3</sup> P. Copp,<sup>3</sup> F. G. Kondev,<sup>3</sup> T. Lauritsen,<sup>3</sup> J. Li,<sup>3</sup> D. Seweryniak,<sup>3</sup> J. Wu,<sup>3</sup> A. D. Ayangeakaa,<sup>4</sup> D. J. Hartley,<sup>4</sup> R. V. F. Janssens,<sup>5,6</sup> A. M. Forney,<sup>7</sup> W. B. Walters,<sup>7</sup> S. S. Ghugre,<sup>8</sup> and R. Palit<sup>9</sup>







Risk of misinterpretation of low-spin bands in odd-even nuclei as wobbling bands instead of Tilted Precession (TiP) bands

Wobbling at low spins? => NO: not supported by experiment and by theory <sup>135</sup>Pr – no wobbling (1 PLB & 1 PRL submitted) <sup>187</sup>Au – no wobbling (1 PLB submitted) Tilted Precession at low spin in general – PRC 101, 034306 (2020) Tilted Precession at low spin in<sup>135</sup>Nd – PRC 103, 044308 (2021)

2-qp wobbling at high spins => YES 2-qp wobbling in <sup>130</sup>Ba – PRC 100, 061301(R) (2019) 2-qp wobbling in <sup>136</sup>Nd – PRC submitted

# Challenges and perspectives for chiral and wobbling bands, and shape coexistence

#### Chirality

New types of chiral motion.

Robustness of chirality against other broken symmetries.

#### Wobbling

Consolidate the experimental results, which at present are NOT conclusive, but only SUGGEST the possible existence of low-spin wobbling bands!

Measurement of mixing ratios with very high precision, therefore high statistics, which imply long beam times and/or very high efficiency setups.

#### Shape coexistence – new regions, global view

