

Nuclear strength functions from microscopic models:

The impact of triaxiality

Pepijn Demol, S. Goriely, W. Ryssens, E. Vancayseele

Oslo, 10th Workshop on Nuclear Level Density and Gamma Strength

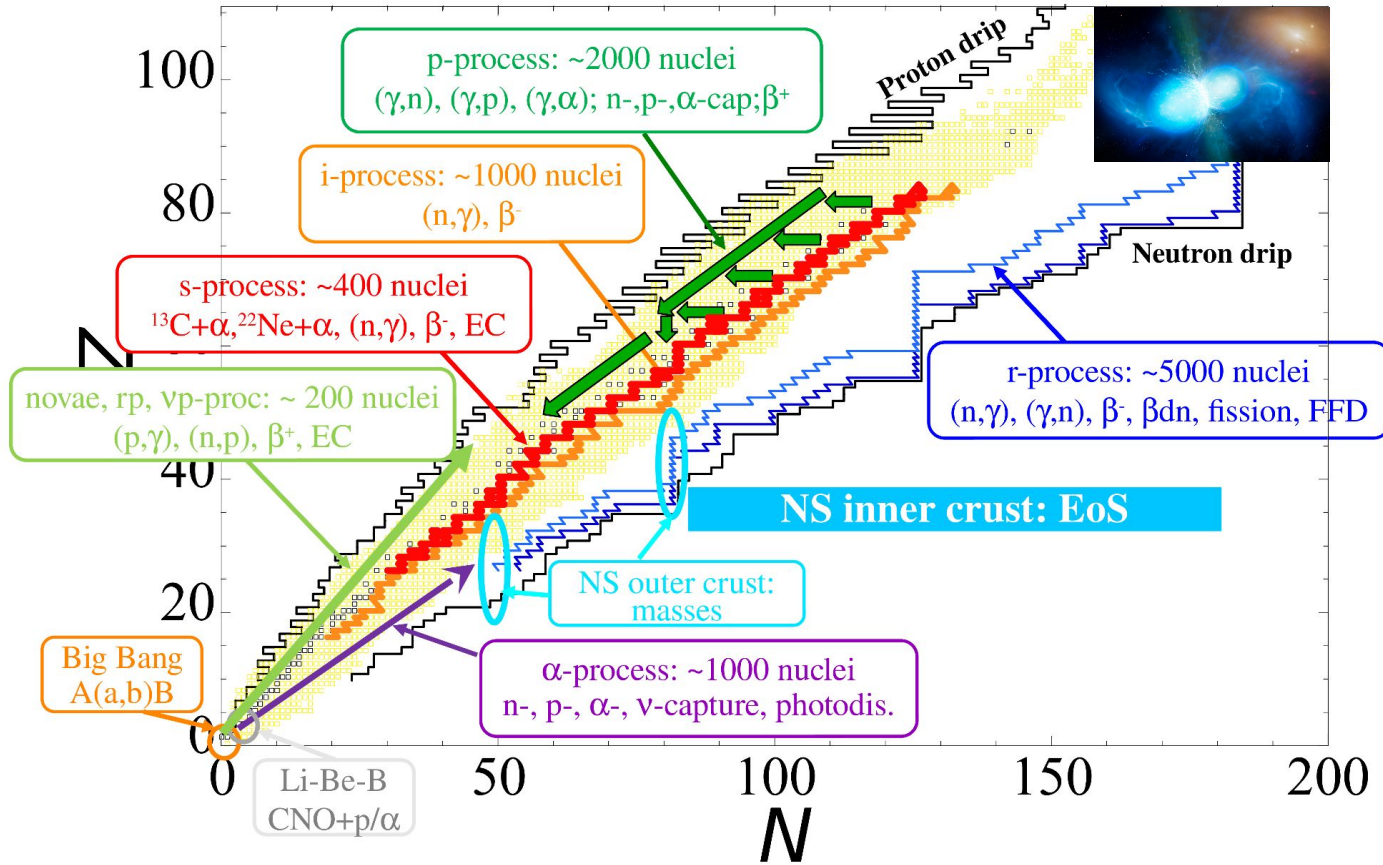
18-22 May 2026

BLU ULB
BRUSSELS LABORATORY OF THE UNIVERSE

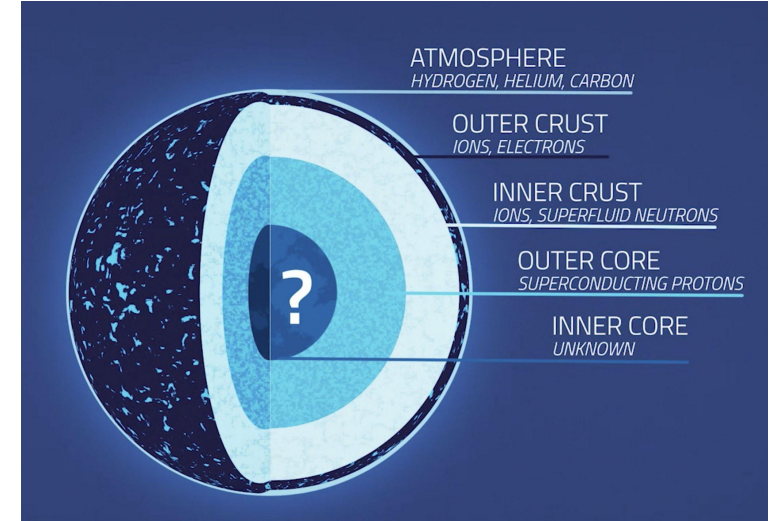
ULB

fnr's

Nucleosynthesis

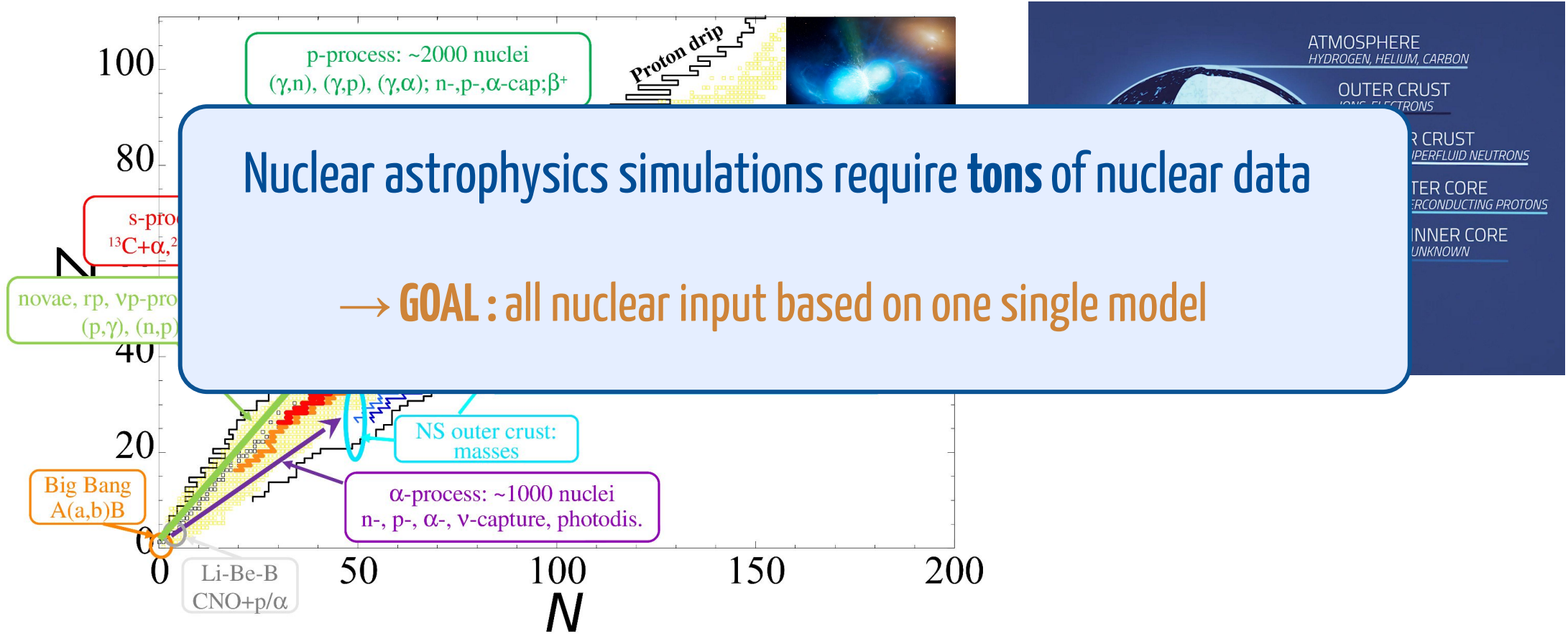


Neutron stars



Nucleosynthesis

Neutron stars



Skyrme energy density functional (EDF) theory

Coupling constants fitted to data

$$E_{\text{Skyrme}}[\rho] \sim \int d^3\mathbf{r} \left[C^\rho \rho(\mathbf{r})\rho(\mathbf{r}) + C^\tau \tau(\mathbf{r})\rho(\mathbf{r}) + C^\gamma \rho(\mathbf{r})^\gamma \rho(\mathbf{r})\rho(\mathbf{r}) + \dots \right]$$

Local densities and currents of the wavefunction

$$\min_{|\Psi\rangle} E_{\text{tot}} = E_{\text{Skyrme}} + E_{\text{kin}} + E_{\text{Coul}} + E_{\text{pair}} + E_{\text{corr.}}$$

Set of trial wavefunctions:

Mean-field states = Slater determinant + **symmetry breaking**

→ solving the **Hartree-Fock(-Bogoliubov)** problem

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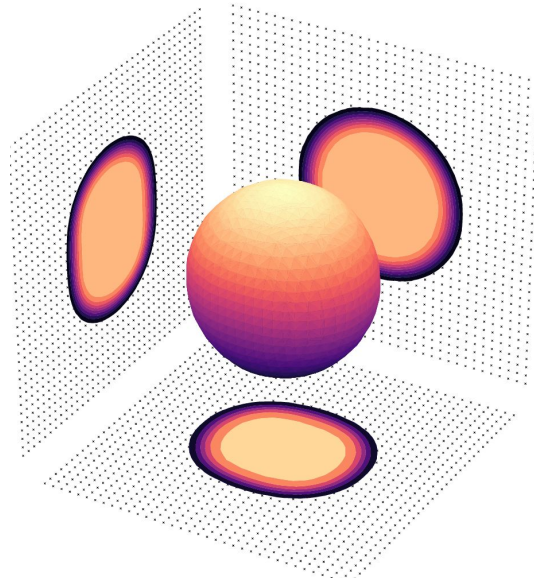
Mean-field states = Slater determinant + **symmetry breaking**

→ solving the **Hartree-Fock(-Bogoliubov)** problem

- + Wavefunction with individual nucleons
- + Feasible for 1000s of nuclei (incl. odds)
- + Many observables accessible

- Unclear how to improve functional form
- Lack of systematic uncertainty quantification

Brussels-Skyrme-on-a-Grid: BSkG

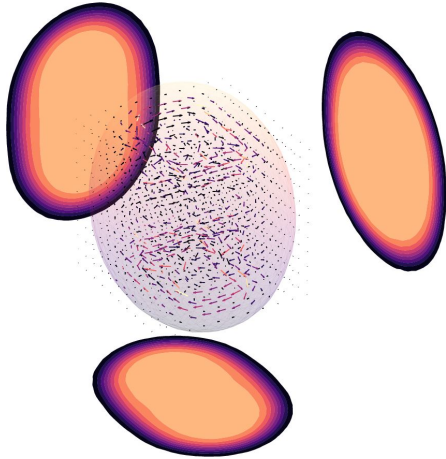


- 3D representation agnostic wrt shape
- shape DOF characterized by multipole moments
- Symmetry breaking enlarges variational space
 - + captures collective correlations at modest CPU cost
 - BUT loss of quantum numbers

Brussels-Skyrme-on-a-Grid: BSkG

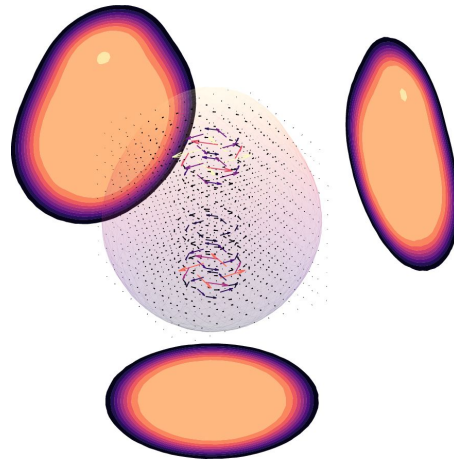
Triaxial

β_{20}, β_{22} or β_2, γ



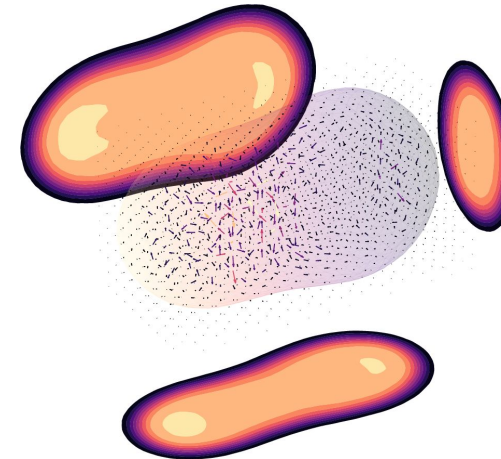
Octupole

β_{20}, β_{30}



Triaxial + octupole

β_{20}, β_{22} and β_{30}



+ . . .

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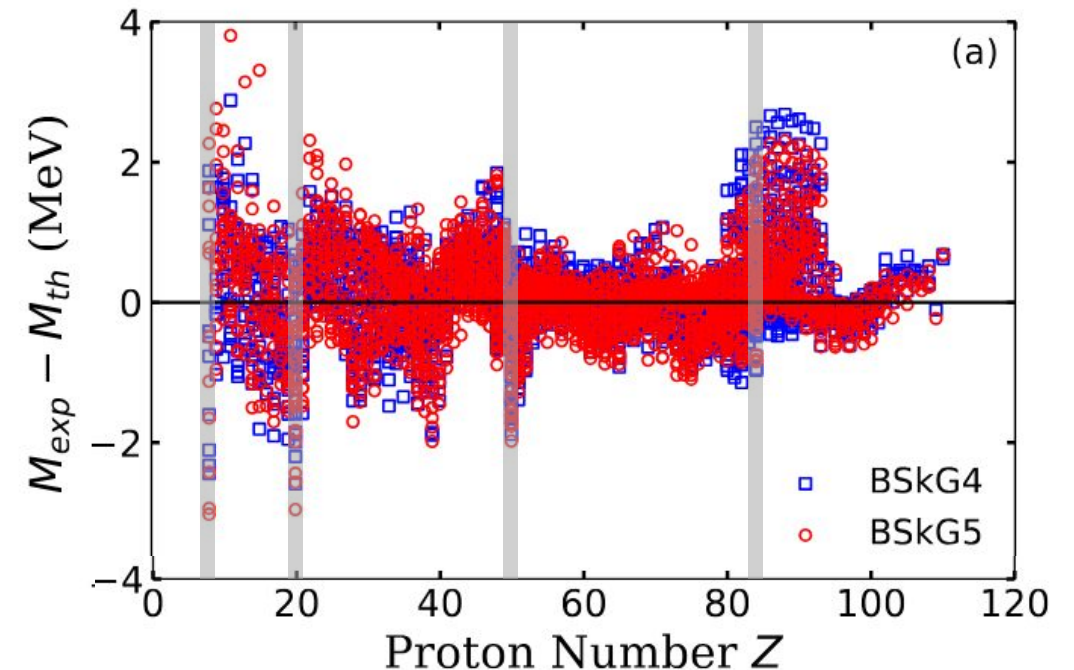
Brussels-Skyrme-on-a-Grid: BSkg

Coupling constants (~25 parameters) fitted to data:

- 2457 masses
- 884 charge radii
- 45 fission barriers
- Infinite matter properties

$$E_{\text{Skyrme}}[\rho] \sim \int d^3\mathbf{r} \left[C^\rho \rho(\mathbf{r})\rho(\mathbf{r}) + C^\tau \tau(\mathbf{r})\rho(\mathbf{r}) + C^\gamma \rho(\mathbf{r})^\gamma \rho(\mathbf{r})\rho(\mathbf{r}) + \dots \right]$$

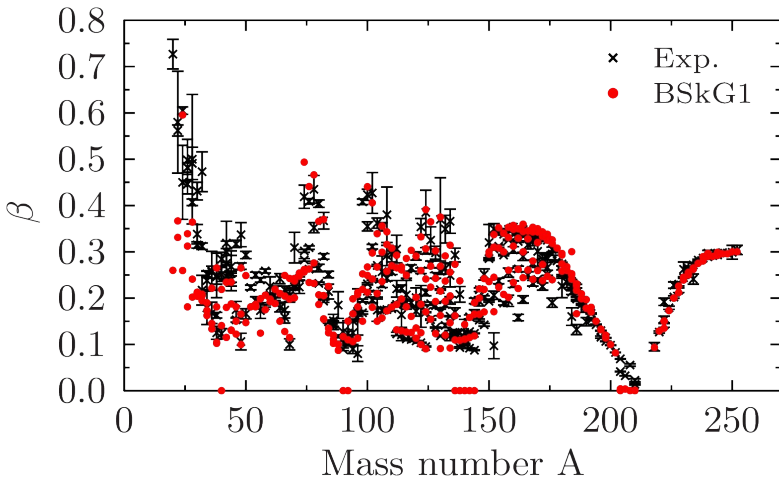
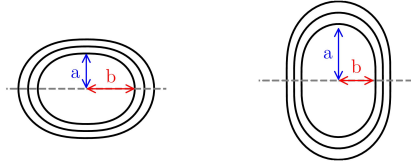
RMSE (MeV)	BSkg1	...	BSkg5	HFB-14	FRDM
Masses	0.741	...	0.643	0.729	0.560
Charge radii (fm)	0.027	...	0.027	0.039	0.038
Primary barriers	0.87	...	0.43	0.61	0.79
Secondary barriers	0.86	...	0.49	0.70	1.35
Isomers	0.45	...	0.59	0.93	1.04



BSkg1: G. Scamps et al., EPJA **57**, 333 (2021).
BSkg5: G. Grams et al. arXiv:2601:05968 (2026).
HFB-14: S. Goriely et al., PRC **75**, 064312 (2007).
FRDM: P. Möller et al., At. Data Nucl. Data Tables, **109-110** (2016).

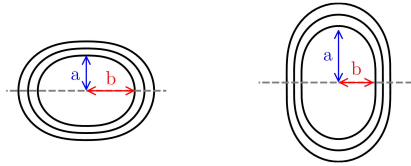
More on shape and charge distributions

“ordinary” quadrupole deformation

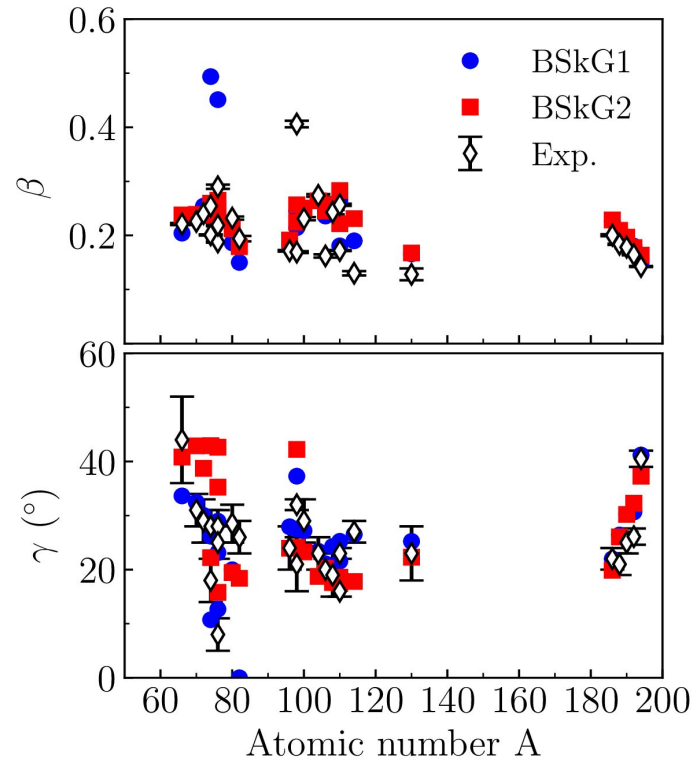
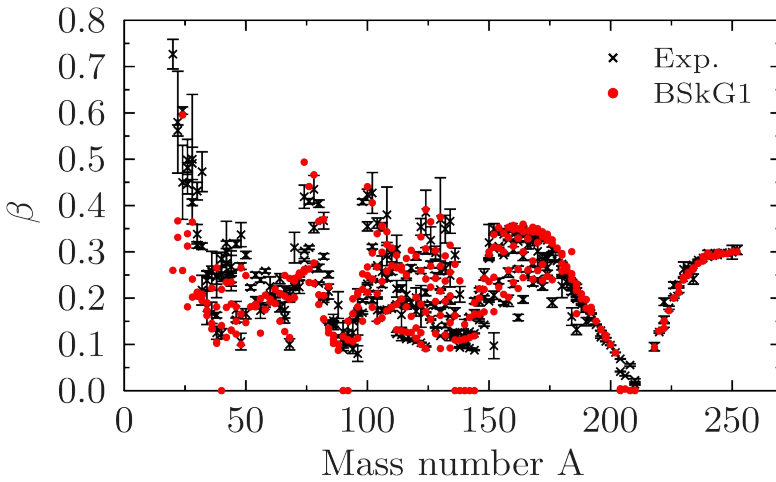
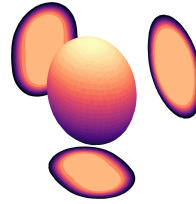


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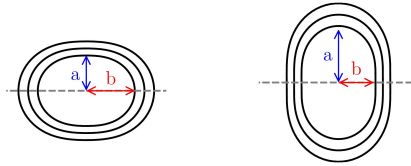


Triaxial deformation

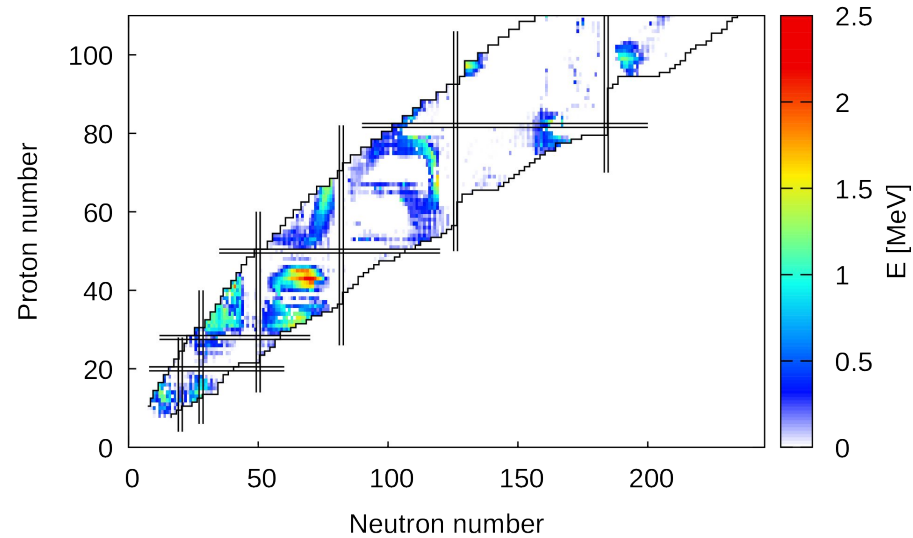
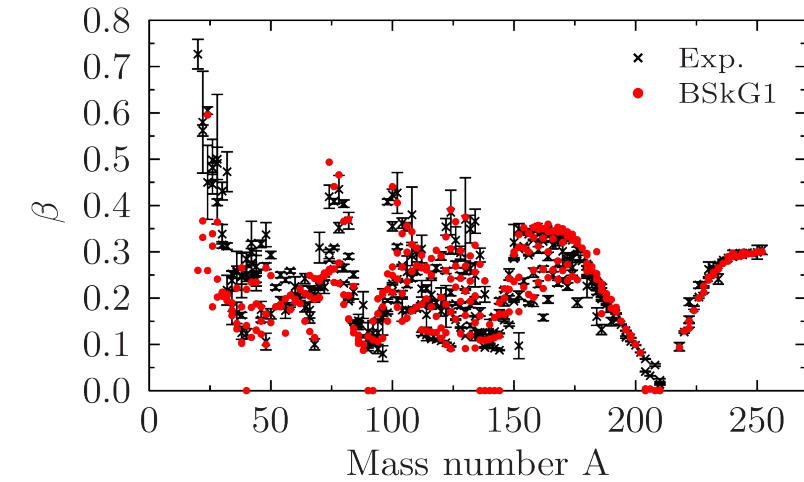
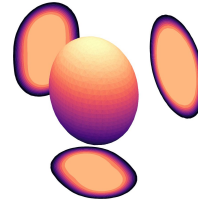


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Triaxial deformation



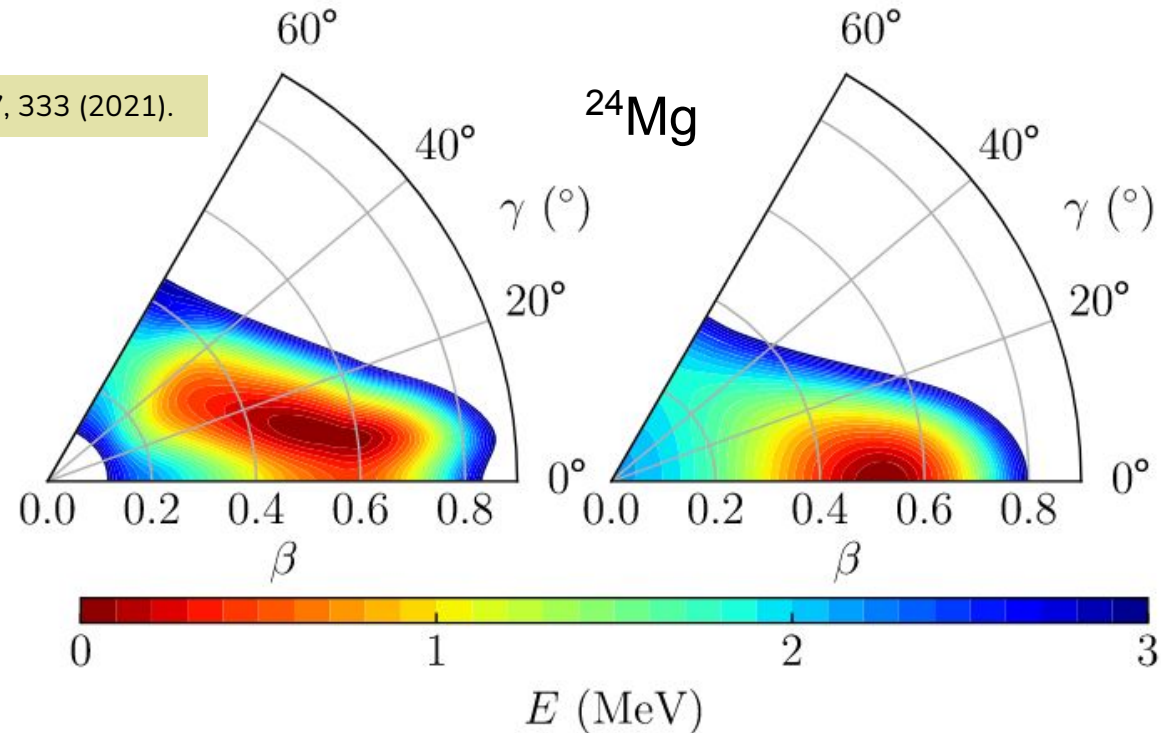
Rotational correction in ^{24}Mg with BSkG1

$$E_{\text{tot}} = E_{\text{Skyrme}} + E_{\text{kin}} + E_{\text{Coul}} + E_{\text{pair}} + \boxed{E_{\text{corr.}}}$$

Corrections

✓ INCLUDED ✗ EXCLUDED

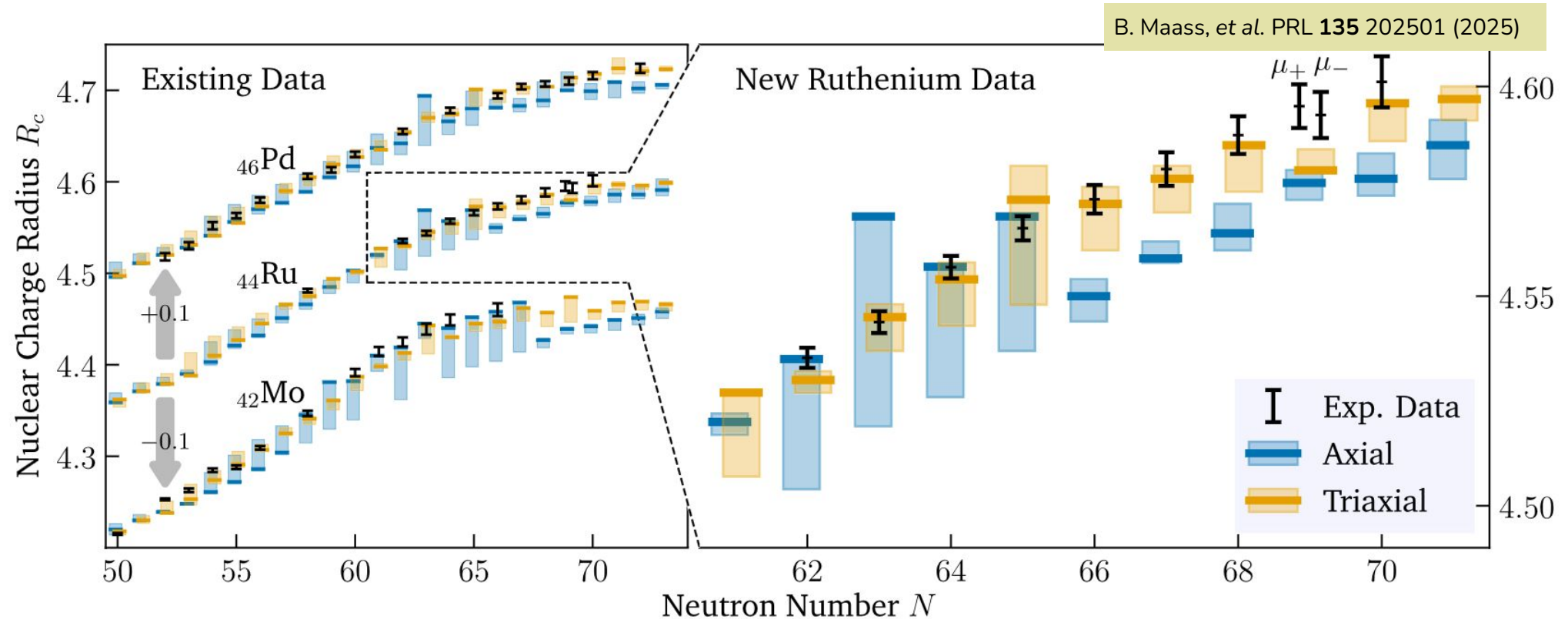
G. Scamps et al., EPJA 57, 333 (2021).



Many nuclei triaxially deformed due to inclusion of rotational correction

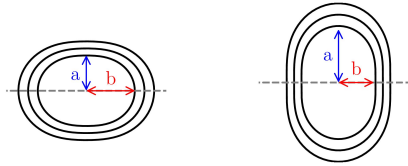
Impact of triaxiality on mean-squared charge radii

spread between BSkG [1,2,3,4] as proxy for model uncertainty

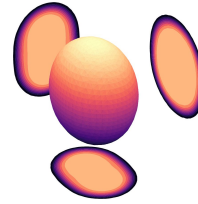


More on shape and charge distributions

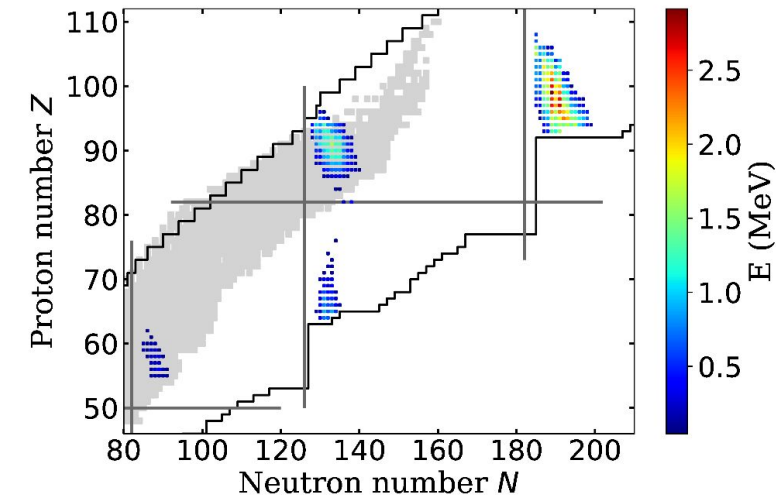
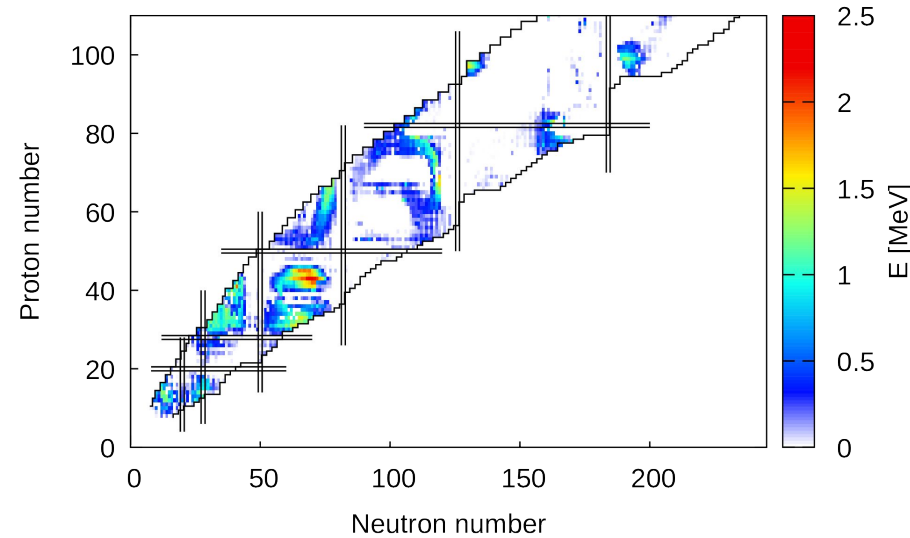
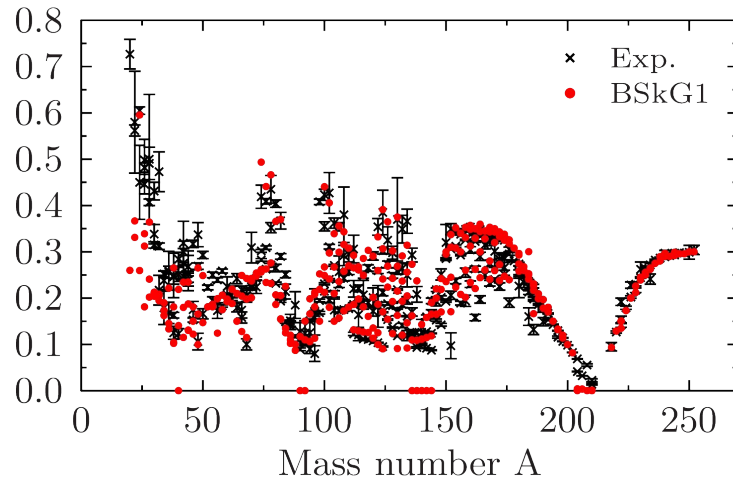
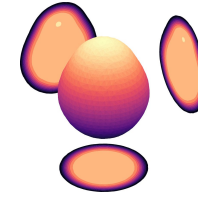
“ordinary” quadrupole deformation



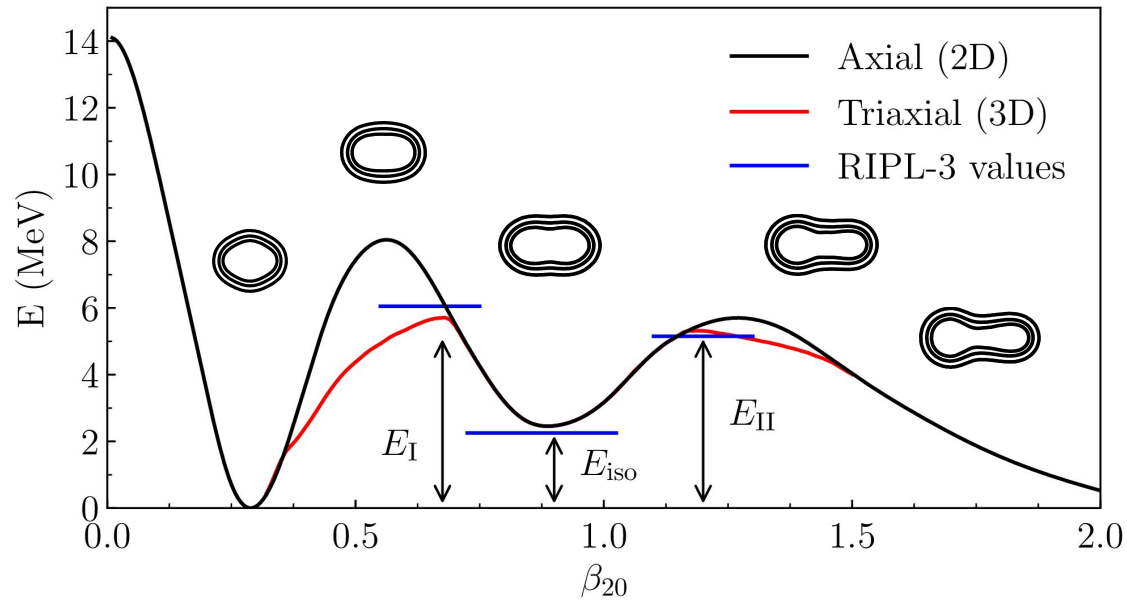
Triaxial deformation



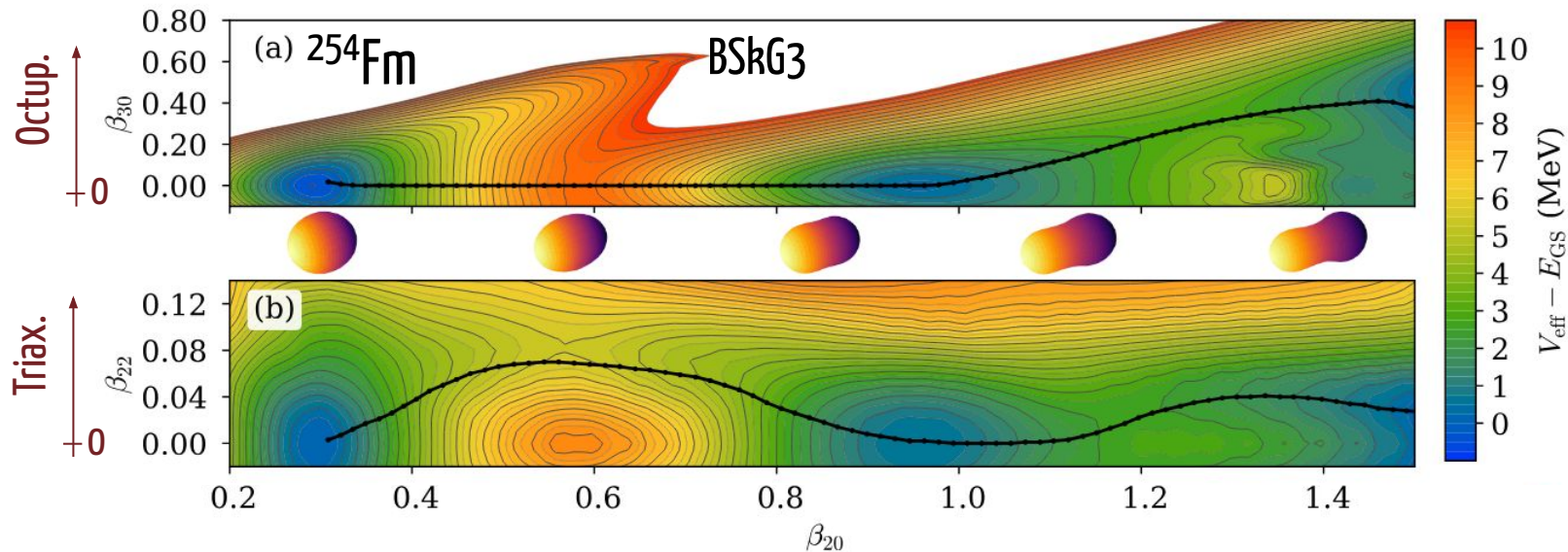
octupole deformation



Impact of triaxiality on fission barriers

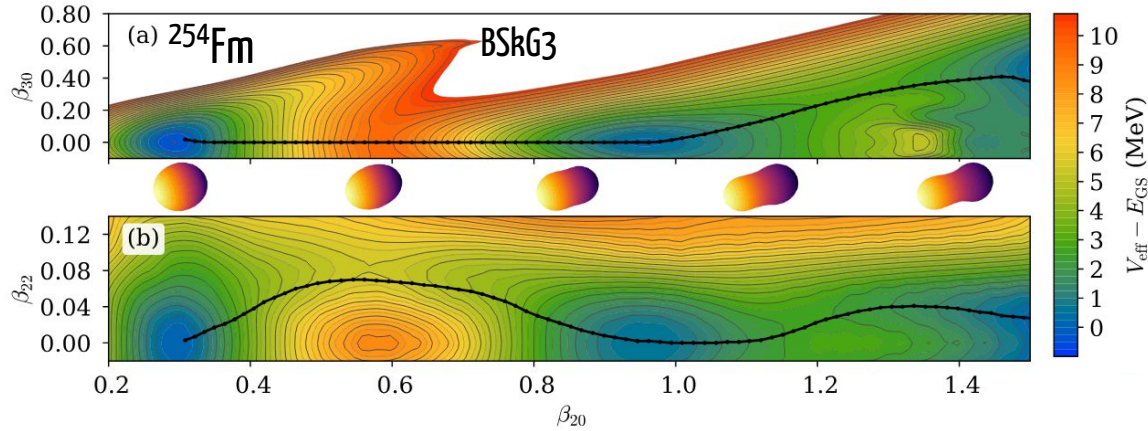


- Inner-barriers are triaxial
- Outer-barriers are triaxial + octupole deformed

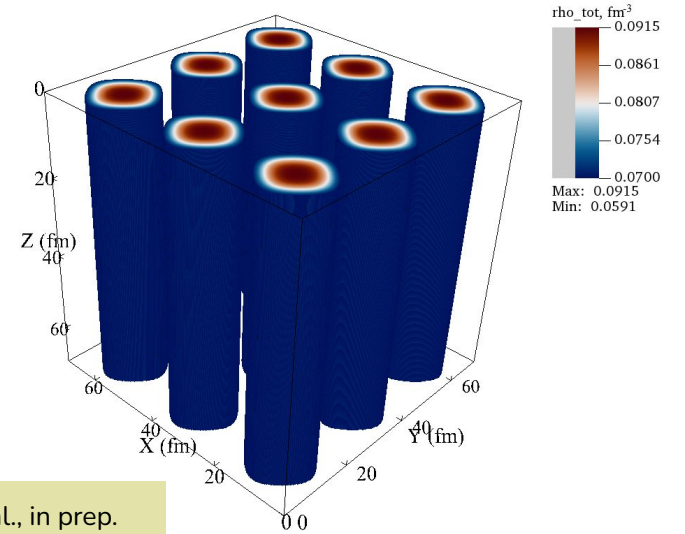


Applications which will not be discussed

Fission

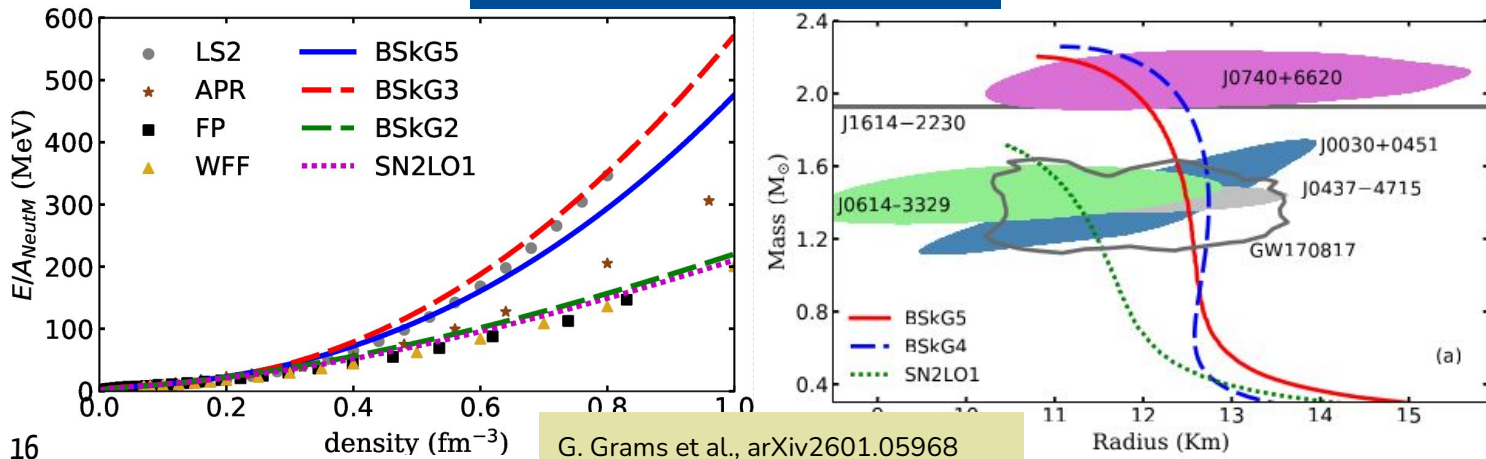


Nuclear Pasta



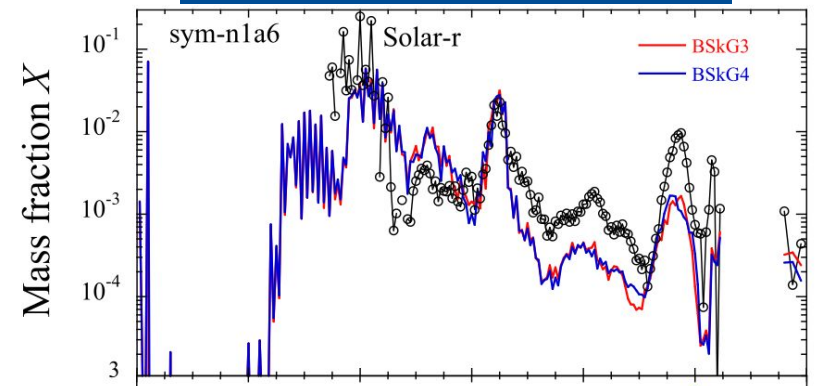
N. Shchechilin et al., in prep.

Neutron star Equation of State (EoS)



G. Grams et al., arXiv2601.05968

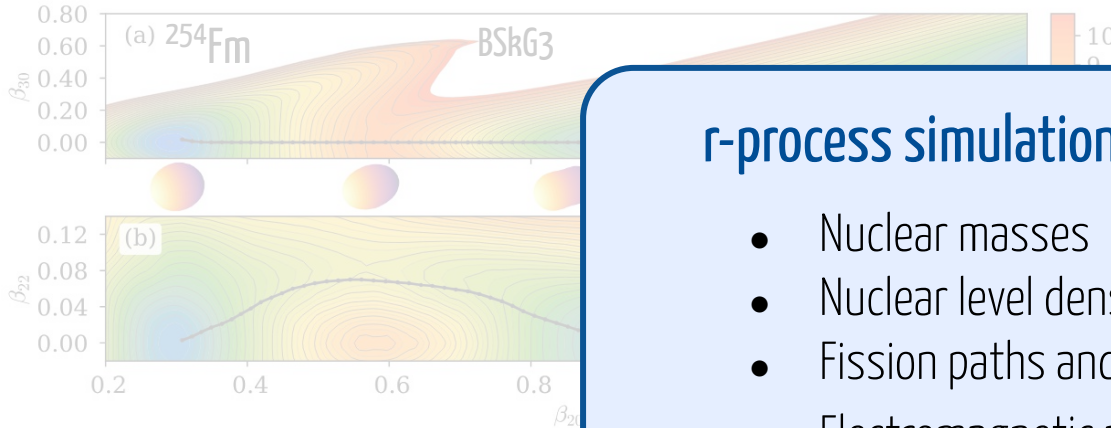
r-process simulations



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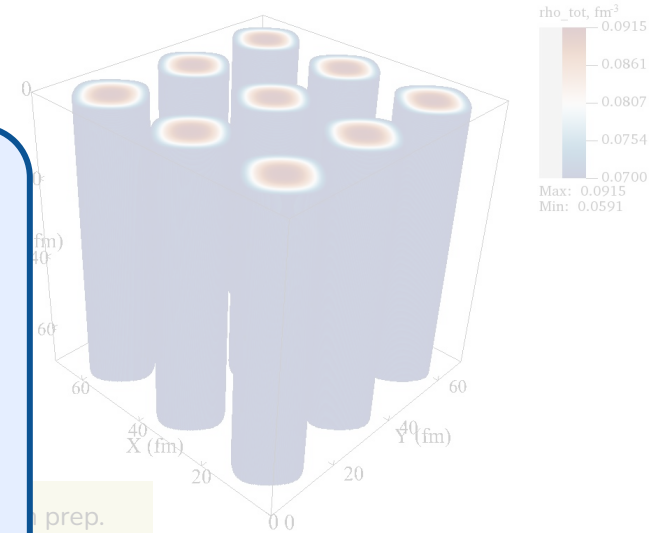


r-process simulations require a lot of data

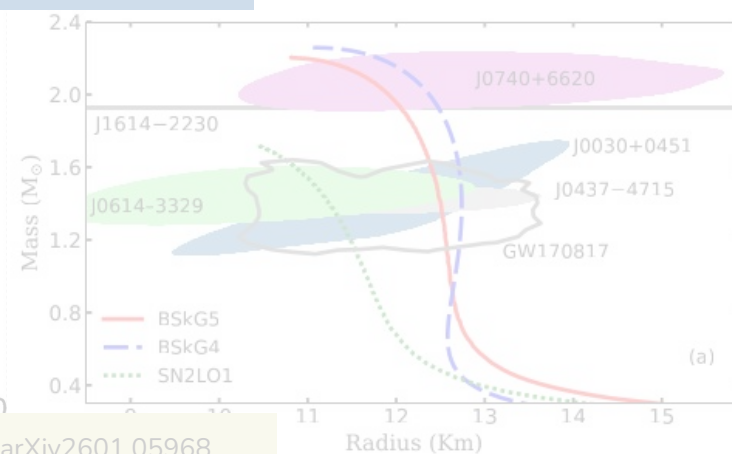
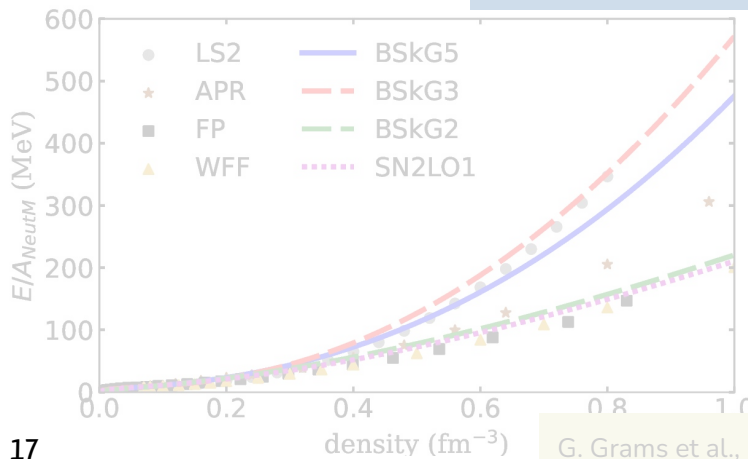
- Nuclear masses
- Nuclear level densities
- Fission paths and fragment yields
- Electromagnetic and weak strength functions

for ALL nuclei

Nuclear Pasta

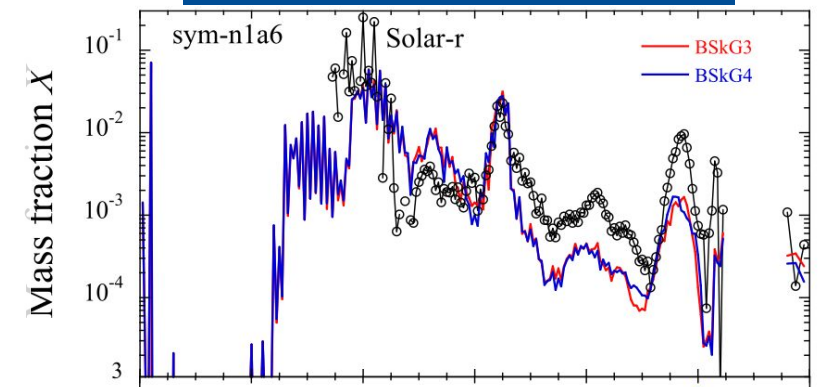


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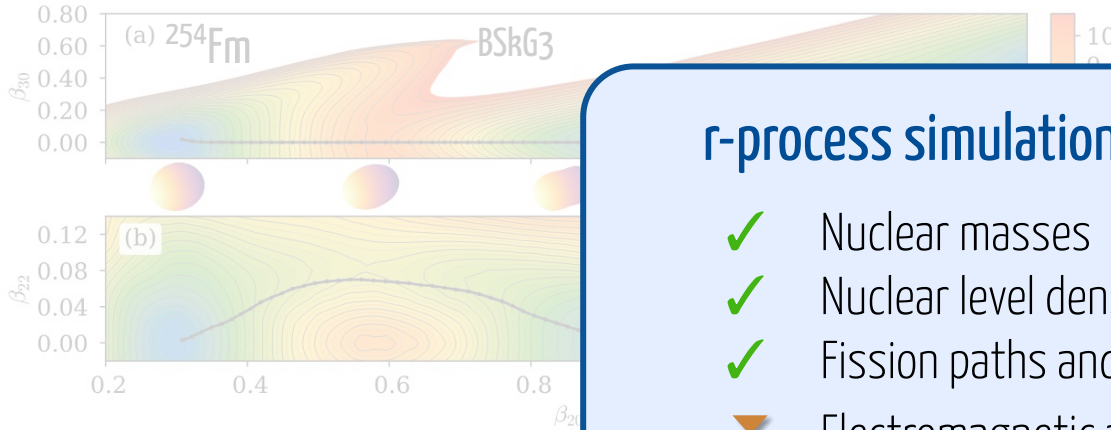
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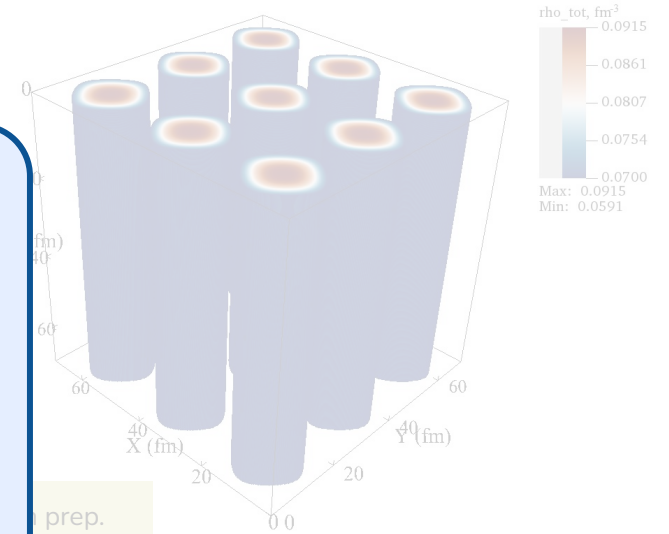


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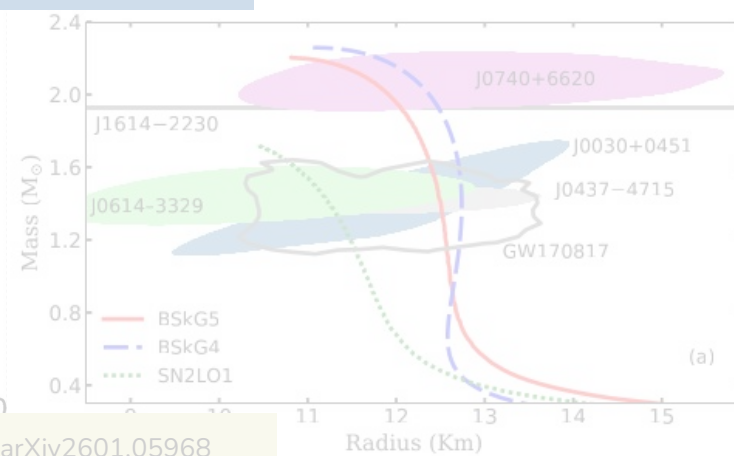
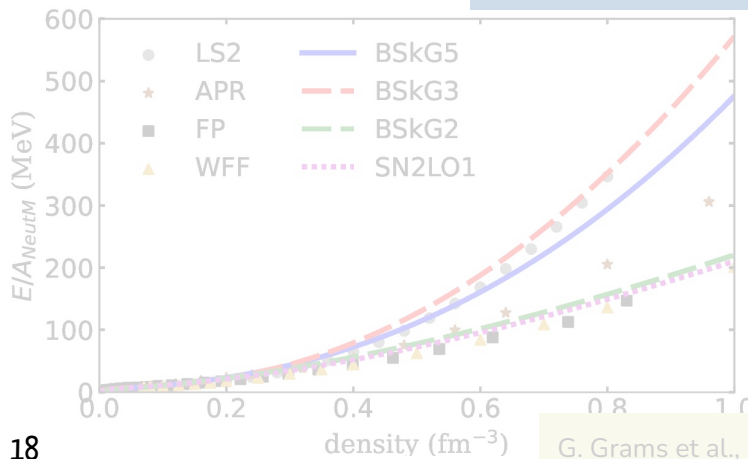
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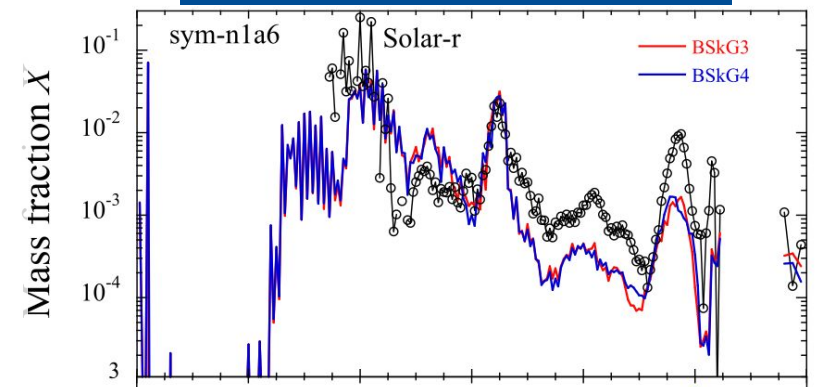


Neutron Equation of State (EoS)



G. Grams et al., arXiv2601.05968

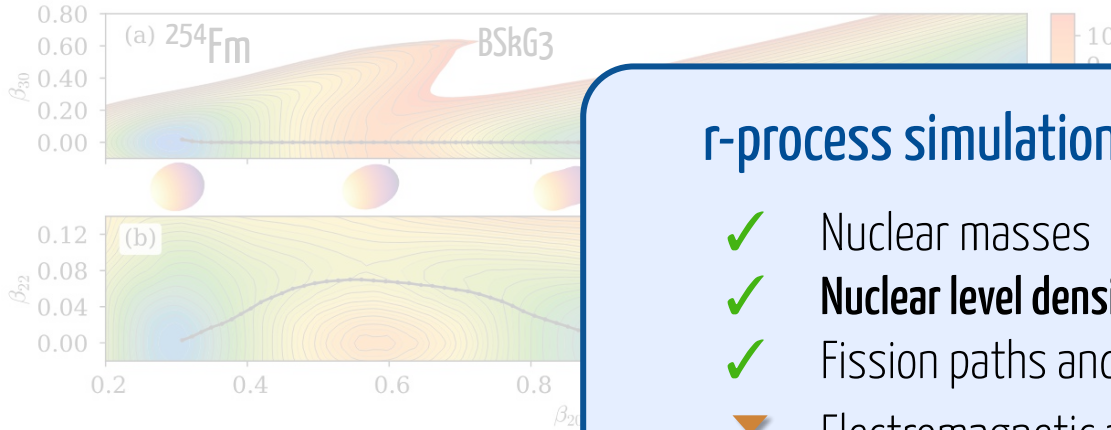
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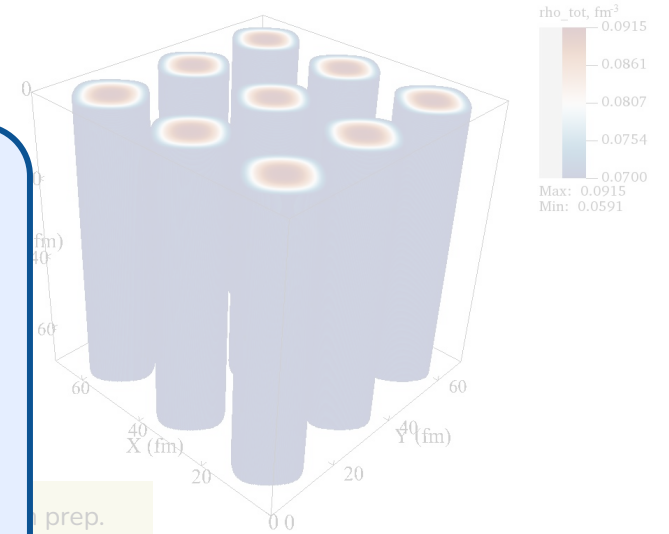


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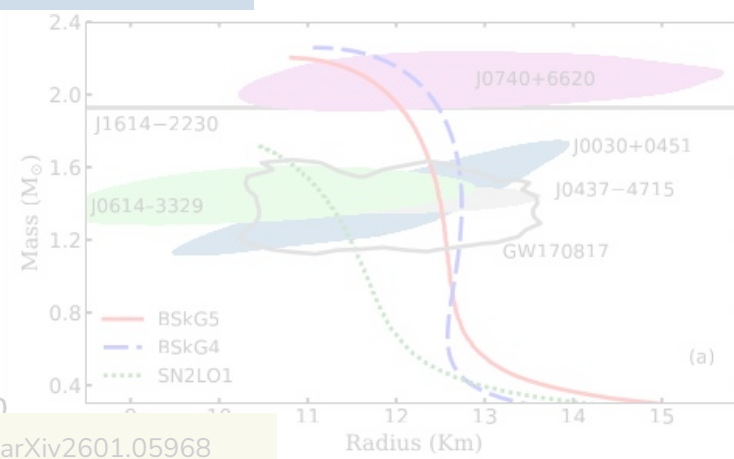
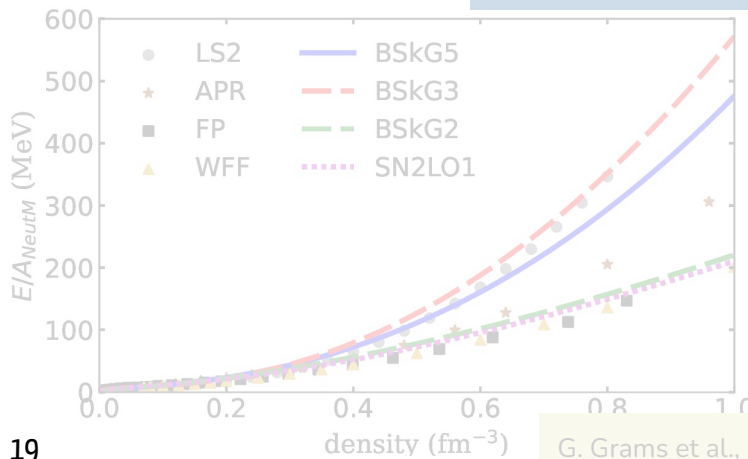
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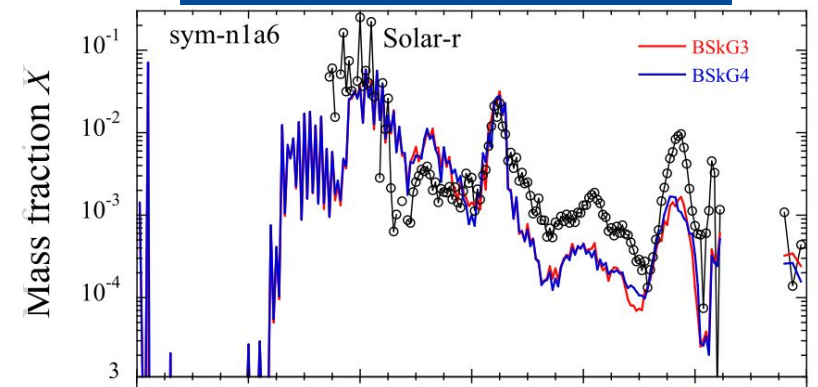


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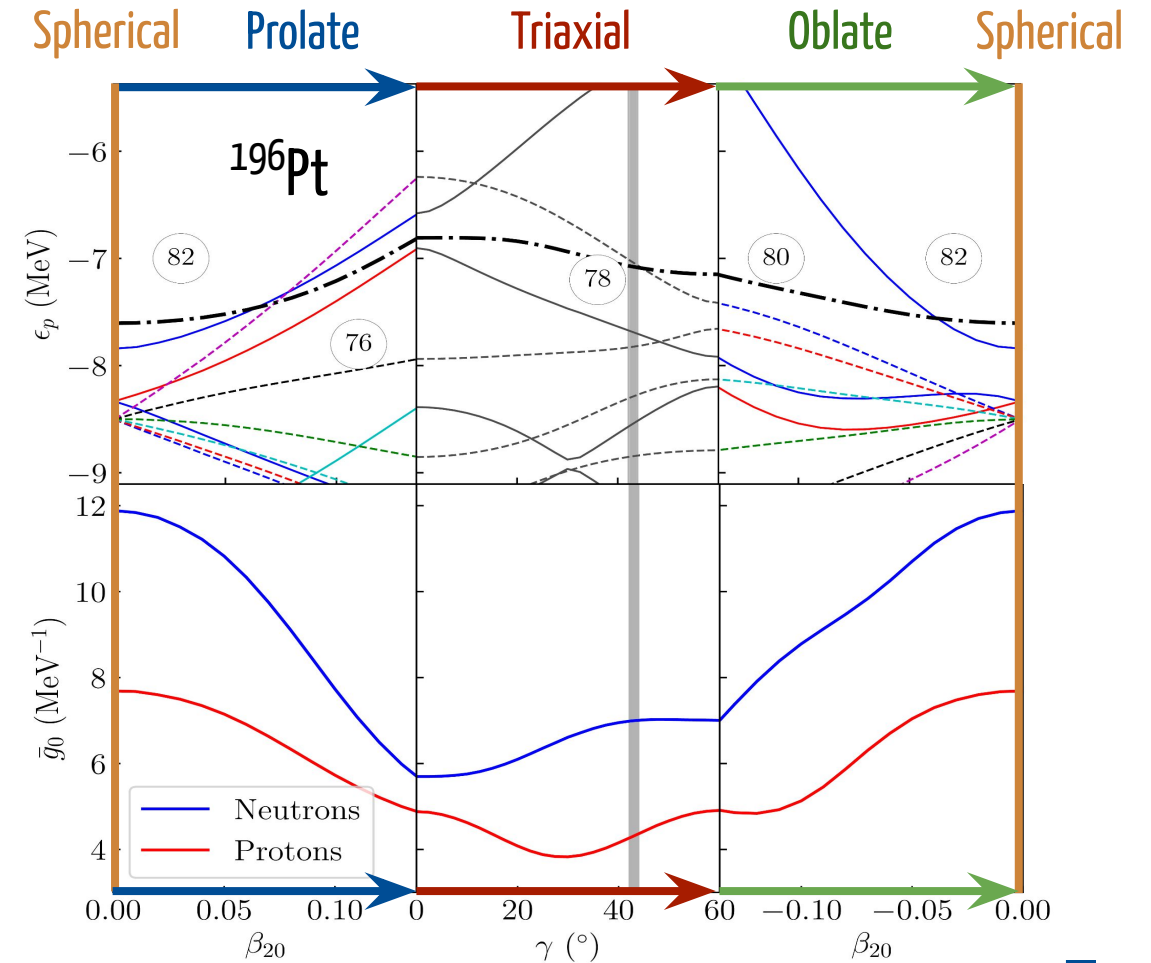
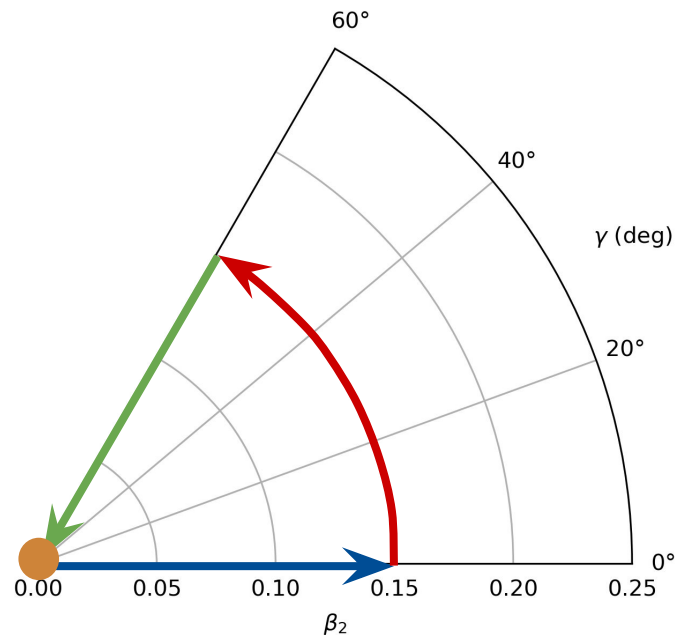
G. Grams et al., arXiv2601.05968

Impact of triaxiality on nuclear level densities

BSkG3 NLDs built from **HFB** mean-field spectrum + **combinatorial** method to account for collective states

Triaxiality leads to **two competing effects** on NLDs

↘ Sparser single-particle level densities **decrease** NLDs

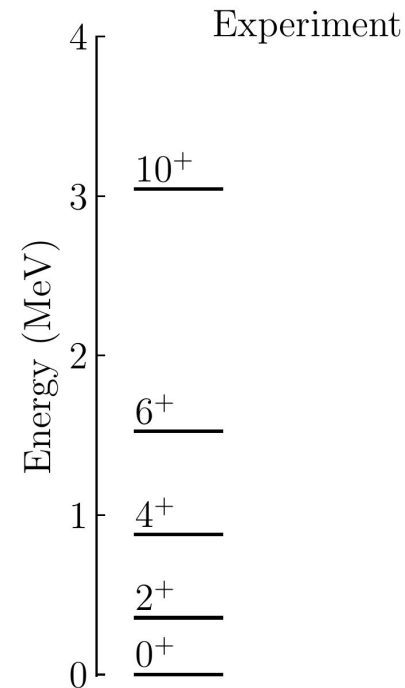


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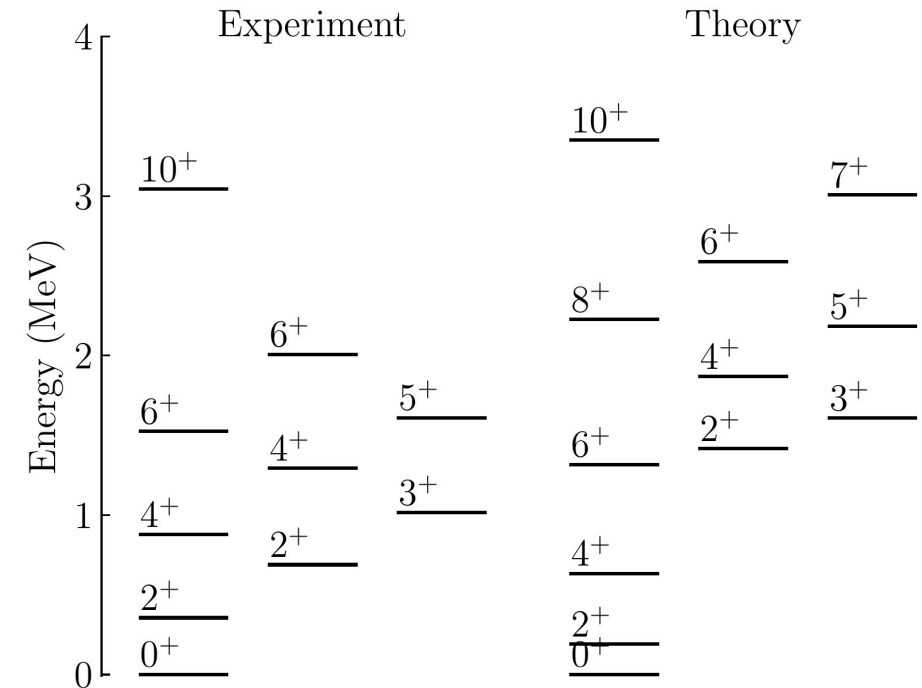


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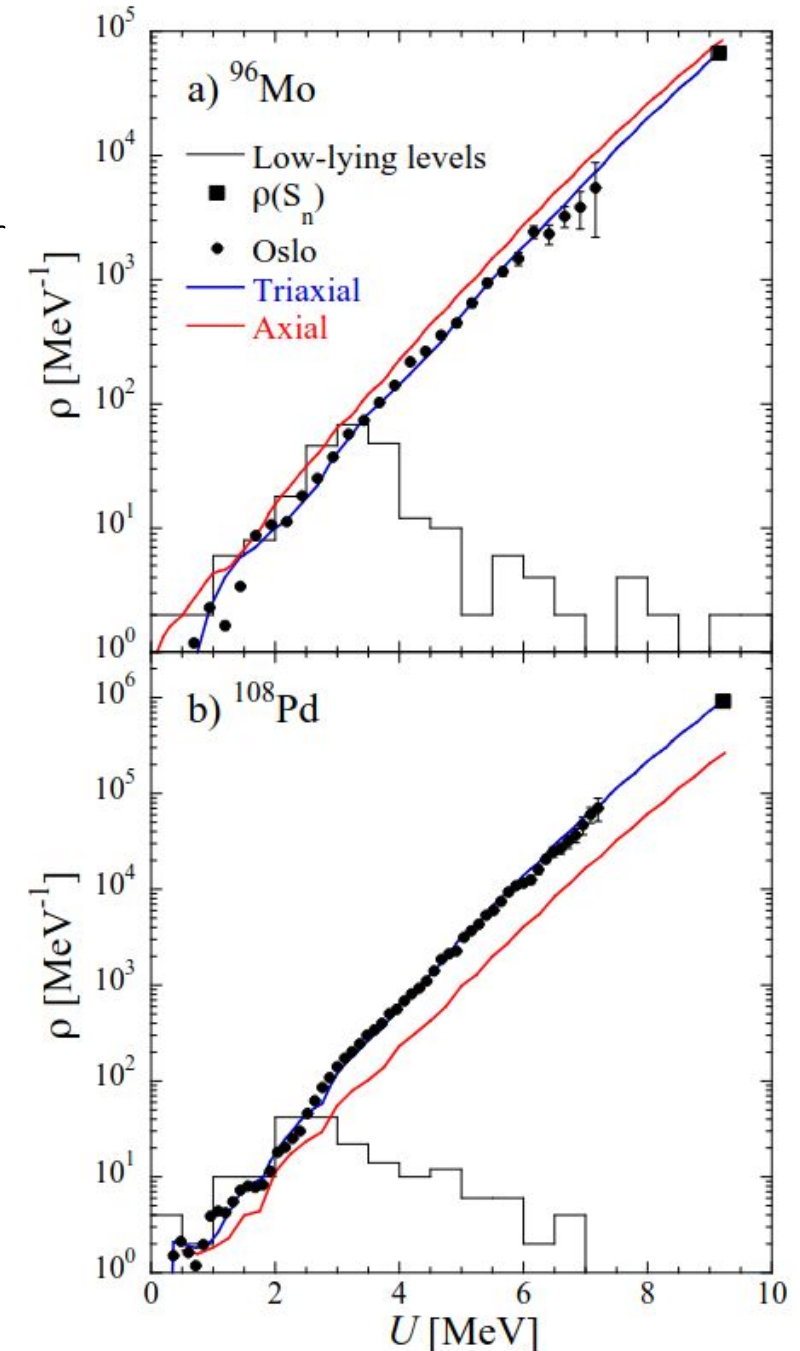
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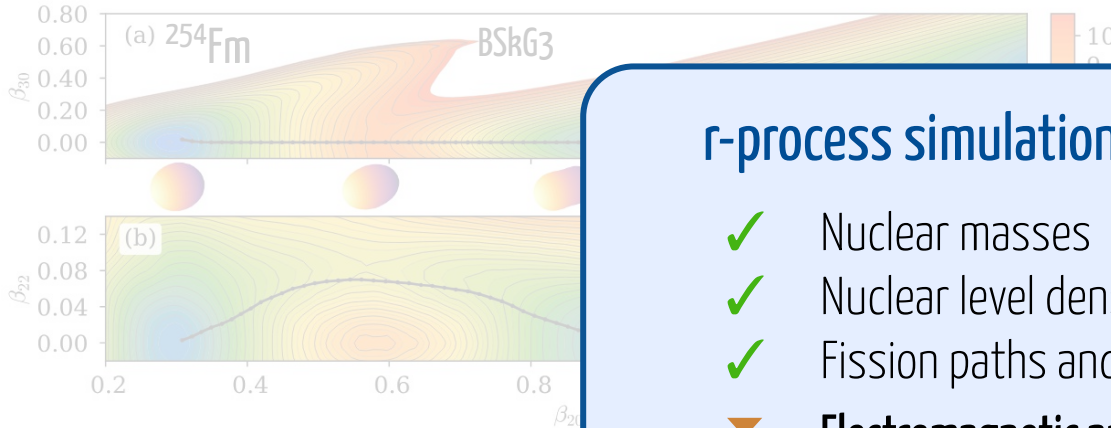
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Tables with BSkG3 NLDs $\rho(U, J, \pi)$ for 8500 nuclei available on [BRUSLIB](#) & [TALYS](#)



Applications which will not be discussed

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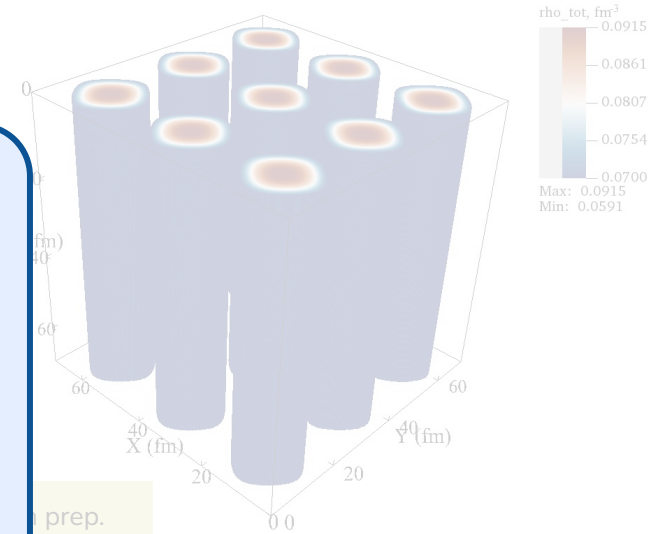


r-process simulations require a lot of data

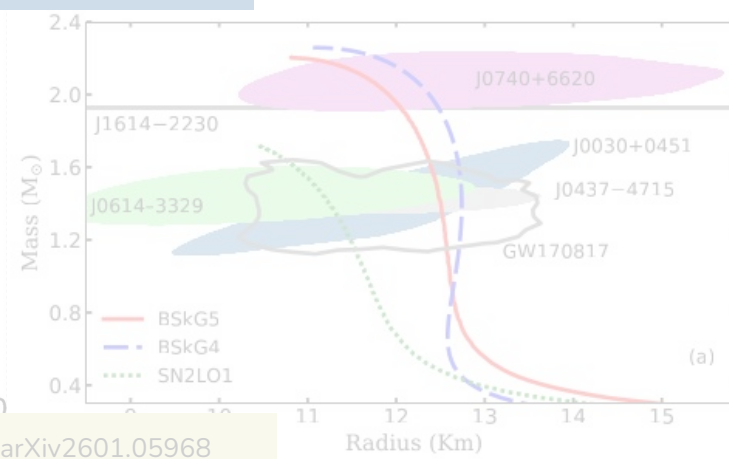
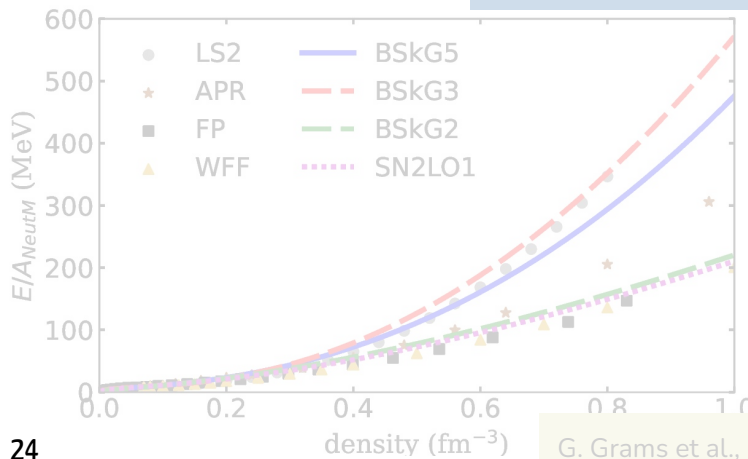
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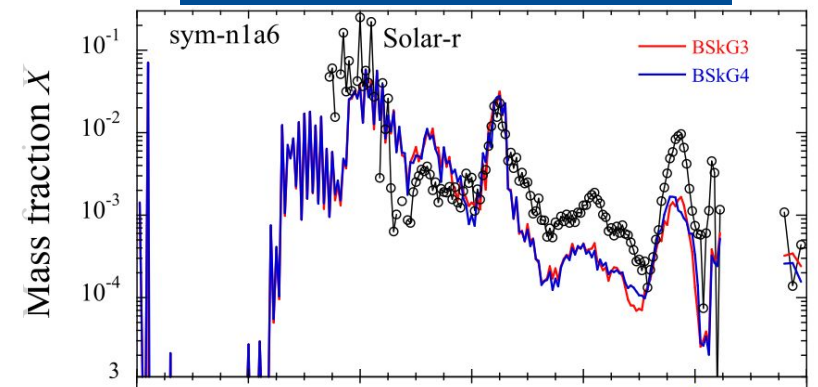
Nuclear Pasta



Neutron Equation of State (EoS)

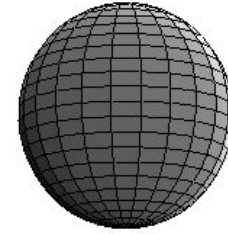


r-process simulations



Nuclear linear response

- 1) Solve mean-field problem for ground-state density ρ_0
- 2) Add a harmonic external perturbation $F(\omega)$, e.g. $E_0, E_1, \dots, M_1, M_2, \dots$



E.g. isoscalar quadrupole (E_2)

$$E[\rho] \rightarrow E[\rho_0] + \frac{\partial E[\rho]}{\partial \rho} \cdot \delta\rho(\omega) + F(\omega)$$

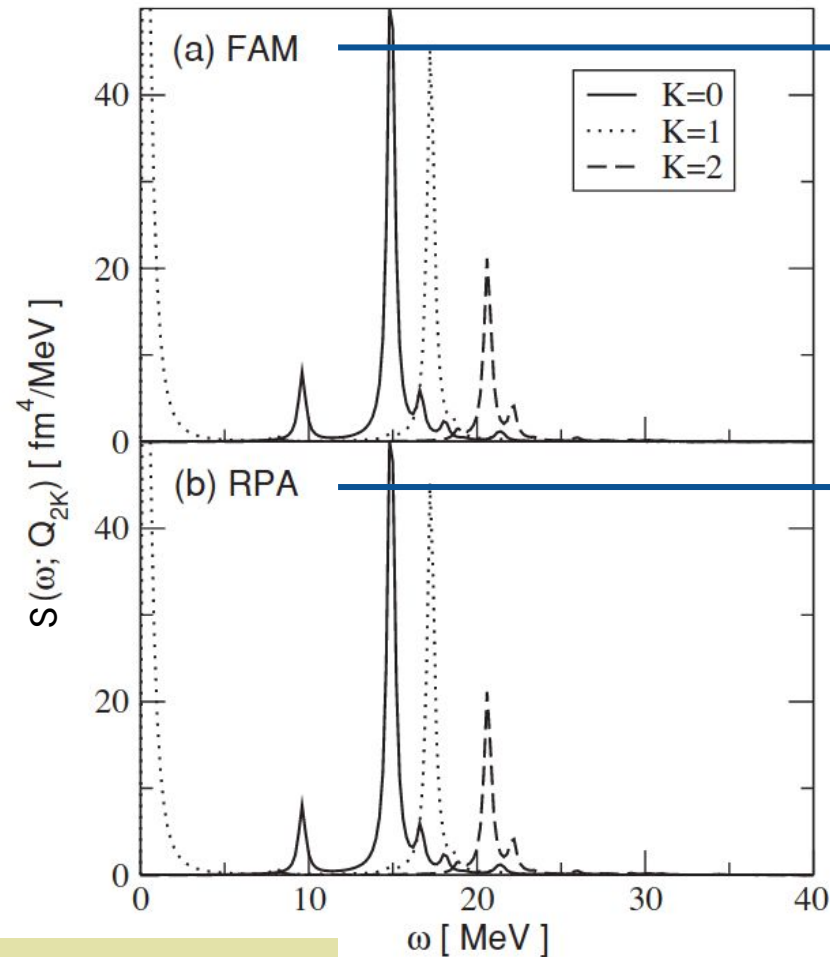
Static mean-field solution

Harmonic oscillations around ρ_0
→ in terms of **1-particle 1-hole excitations**

⇒ Response quantified by the **strength function** $S(\omega, F) = \text{Tr}(F(\omega) \delta\rho(\omega))$

Nuclear linear response

Example: isoscalar quadrupole response of ^{20}Ne



Recently implemented in our 3D solver

Finite amplitude method

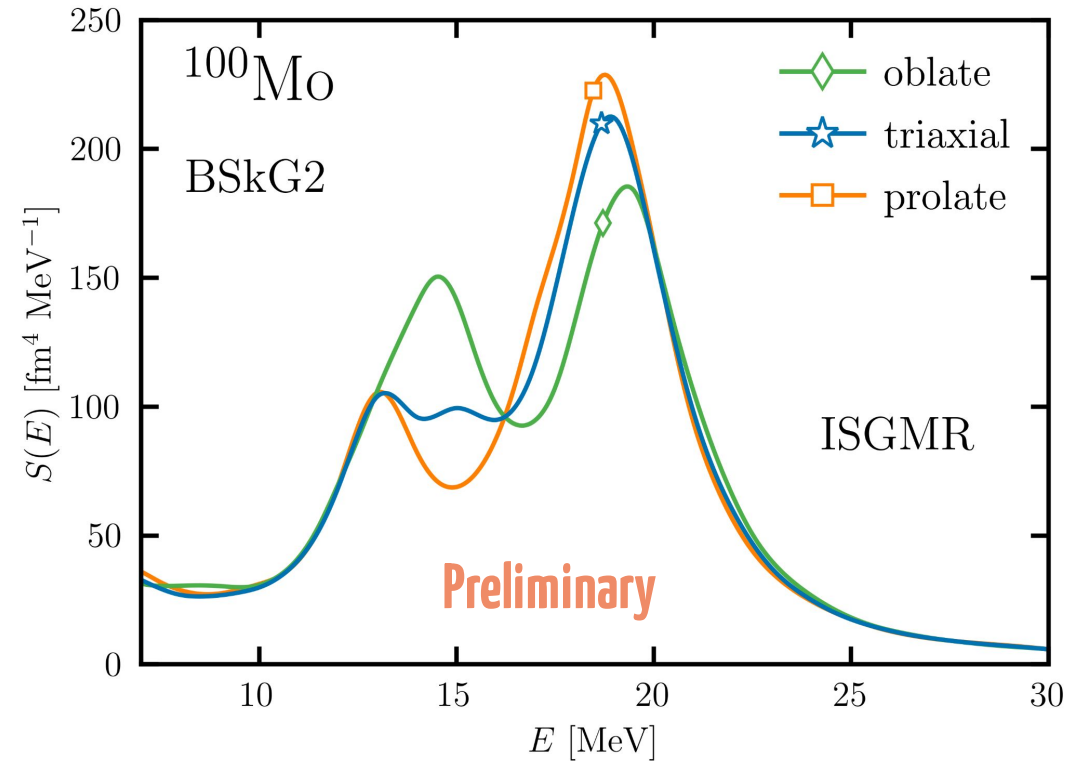
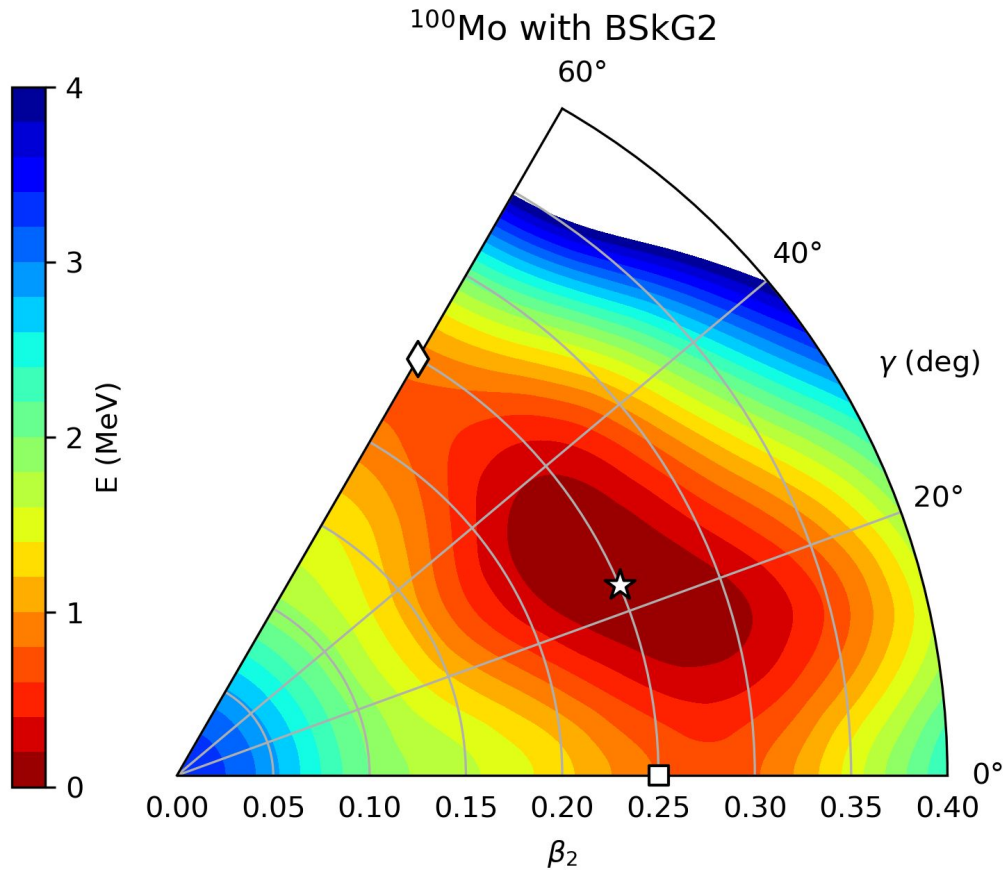
More affordable



Numerically costly

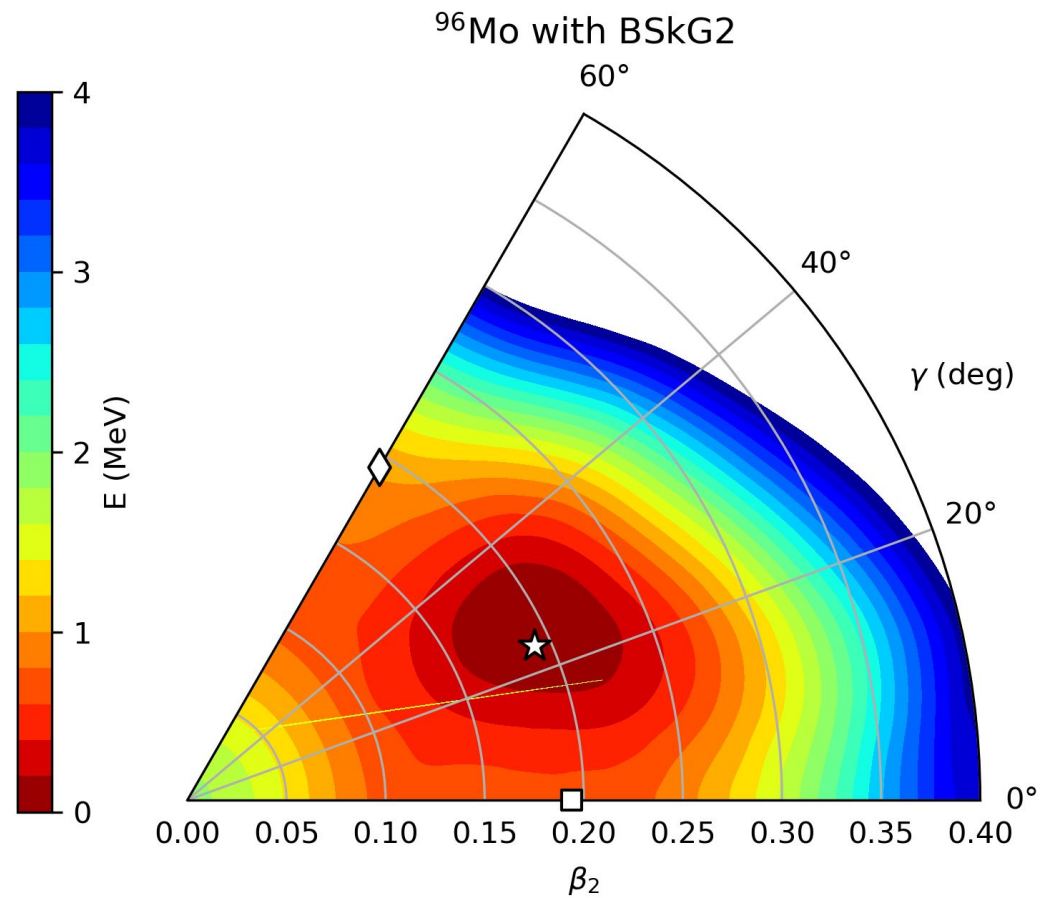
Random phase approximation

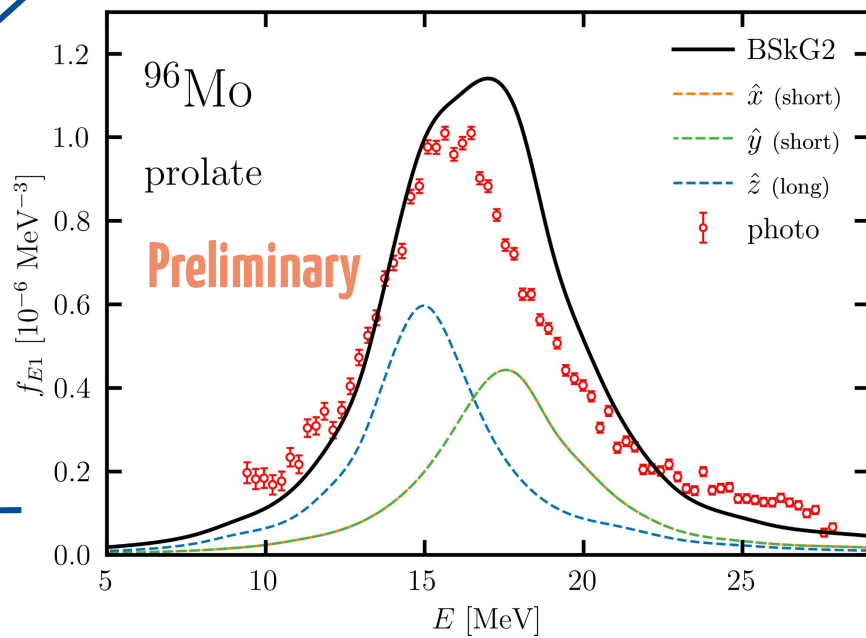
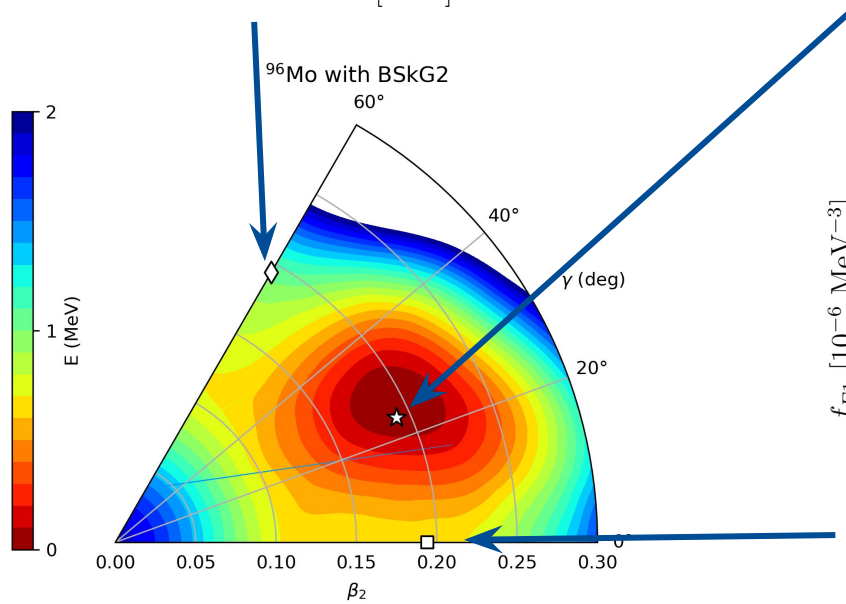
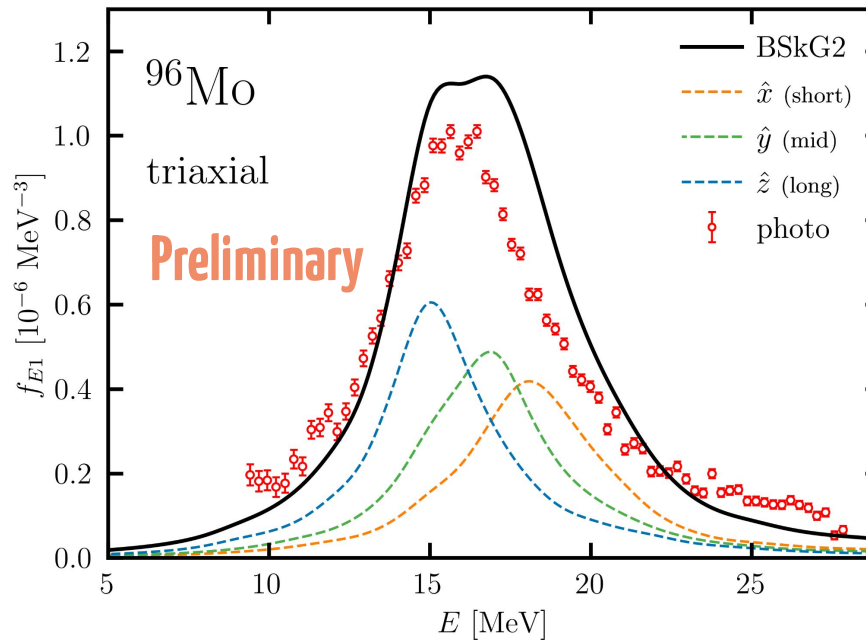
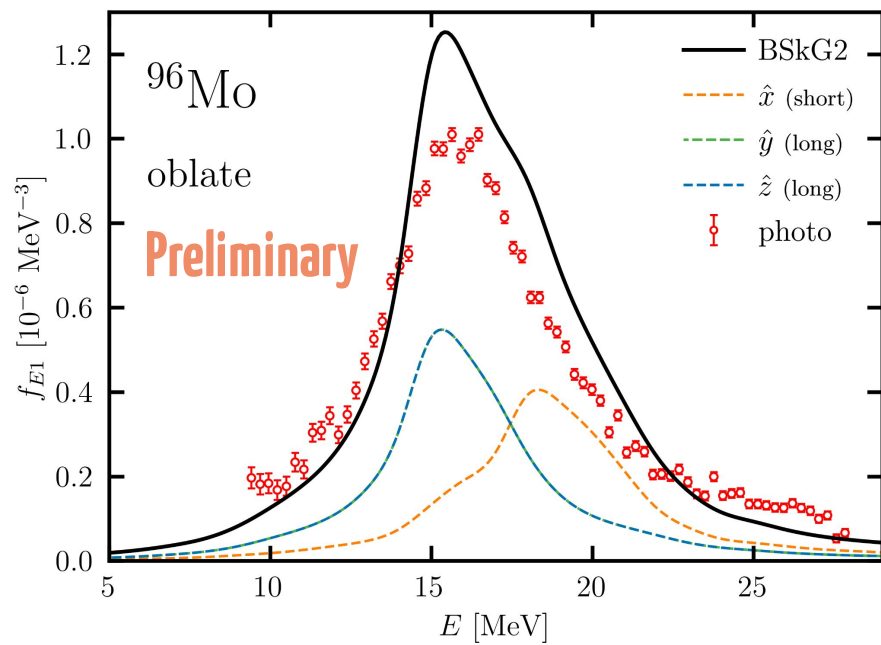
Impact of triaxiality on isoscalar giant monopole resonance (ISGMR)



Appearance of a third peak, in accordance with Washiyama et al PRC 109 (2024)

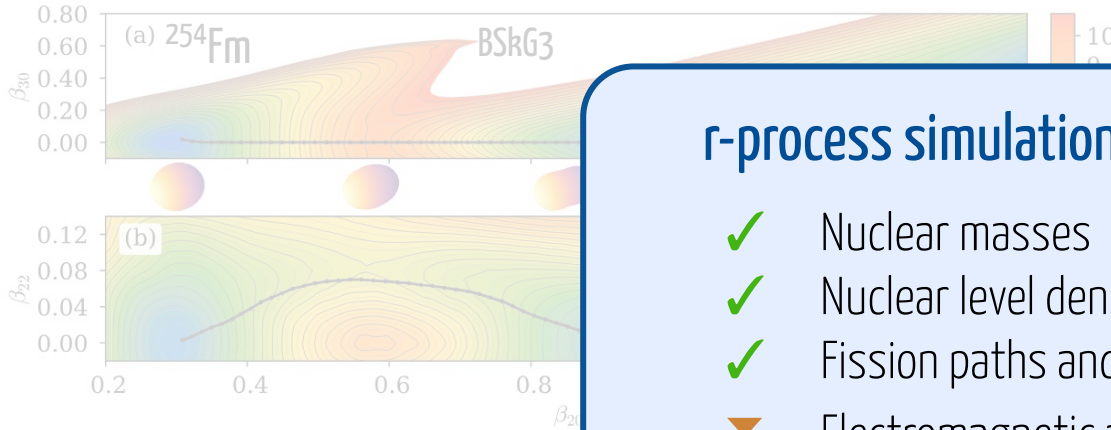
Impact of triaxiality on isovector giant dipole resonance (IVGDR)





Applications which will not be discussed

Fission

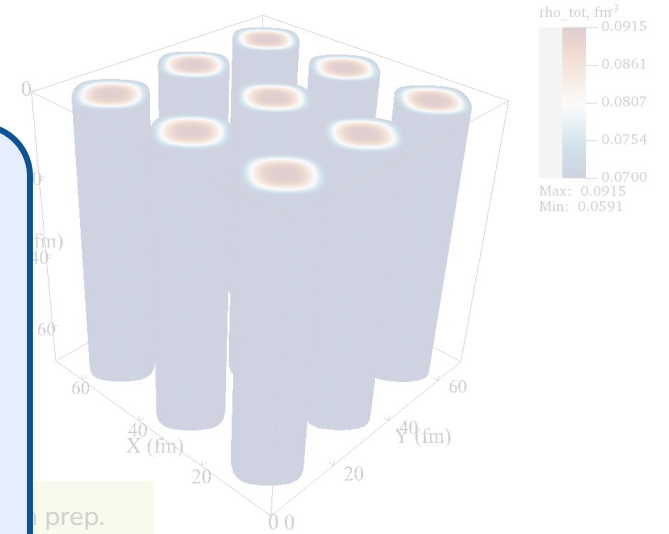


r-process simulations require a lot of data

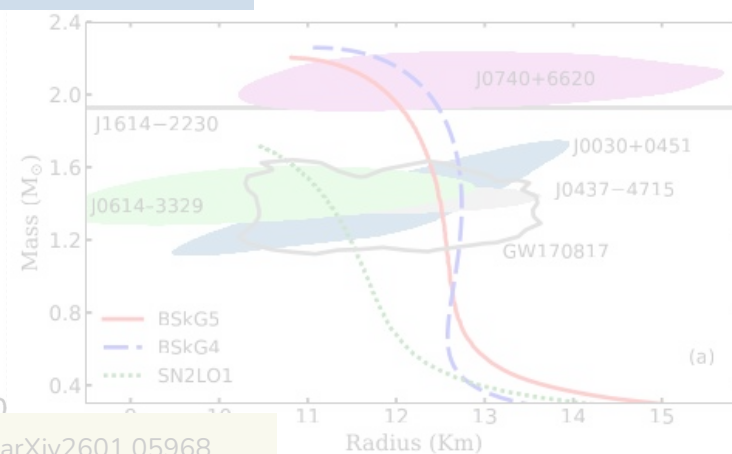
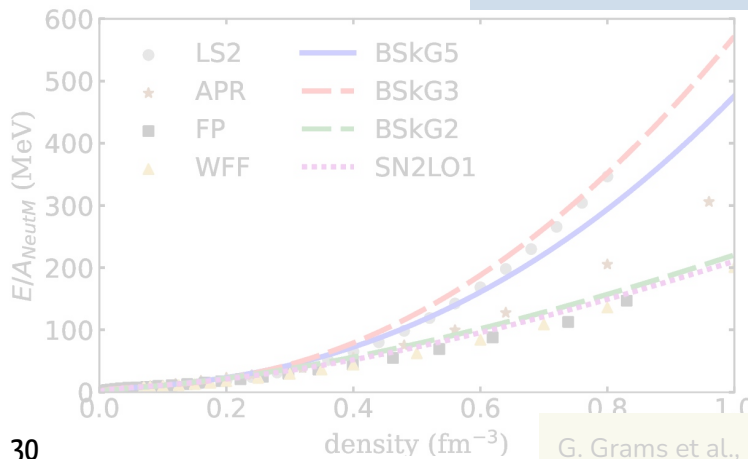
- ✓ Nuclear masses
- ✓ Nuclear level densities
- ✓ Fission paths and fragment yields
- ✗ Electromagnetic and weak strength functions

for ALL nuclei

Nuclear Pasta

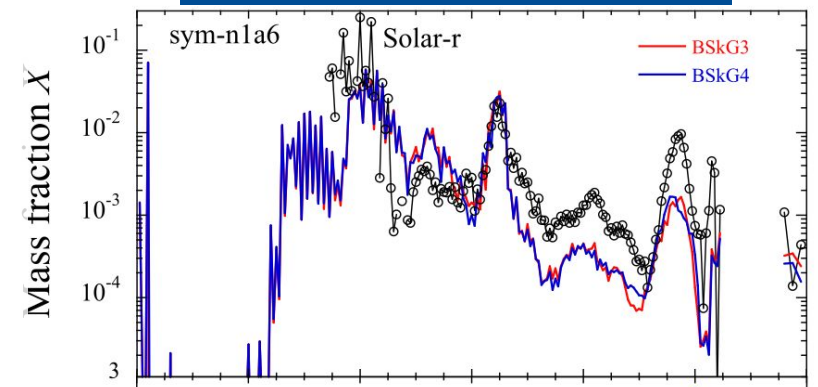


Neutron Equation of State (EoS)



G. Grams et al., arXiv2601.05968

r-process simulations

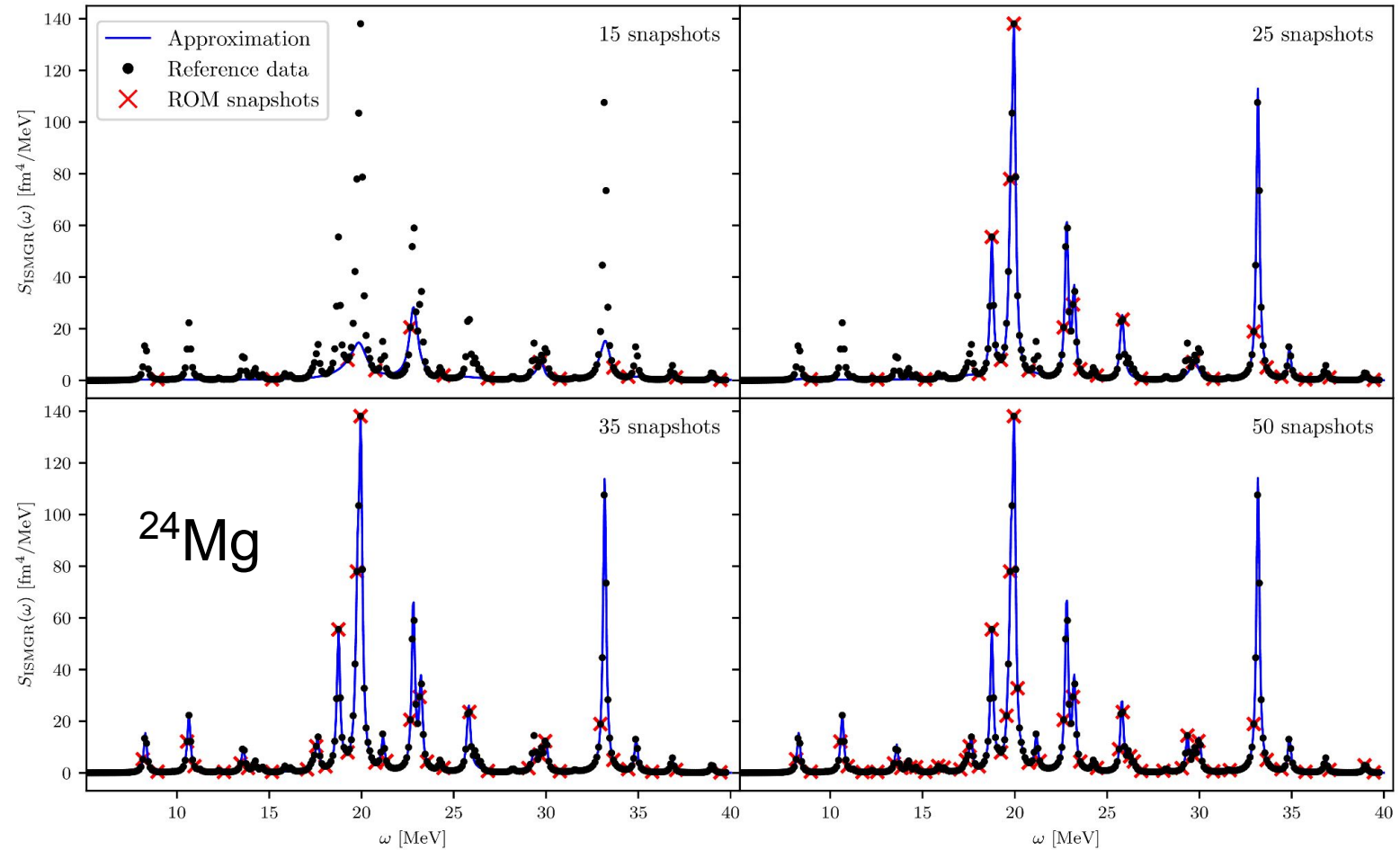


G. Grams et al., arXiv2601.05968

Upscaling FAM via reduced order model

Work of master's student Emma Vancayseele

- Solve FAM for few snapshot frequencies ω_i
- Interpolate X and Y amplitude for any ω
- Efficient interpolation of strength function
- + Extrapolations in complex frequency plane



Global evaluation of E1 strength in the near future !

Conclusion

BSkG provides large-scale, microscopic model of nuclear structure

- Large-scale : **thousands** of nuclei and **many observable**
- Microscopic : simple wave functions yet complex **symmetry breaking** (triaxial, octupole, time-reversal)
- with accurate bulk predictions of **masses, radii, fission properties**
- Recently extended to **nuclear level densities** and **photo strength functions**

Triaxiality leaves its fingerprints on **many** nuclear observables : radii, fission barriers, NLDs, PSFs

Outlook

- **Global evaluation of E1 strength** with BSkG under way!
- Implementation of **magnetic** operators
- Investigation of **scissor modes** with triaxial+octupole deformation

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LUMI