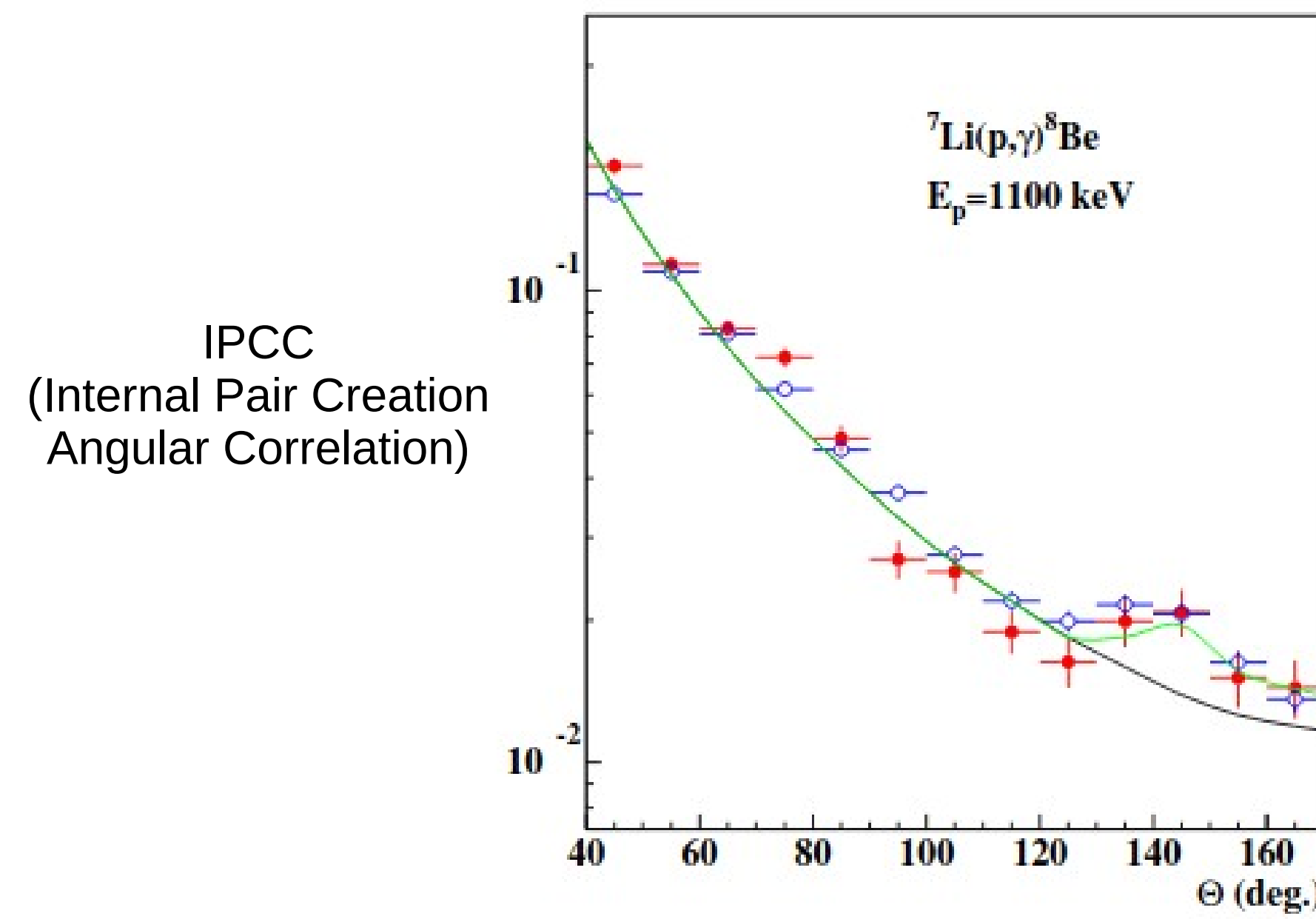


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## The X17 Anomaly in $p + {}^7\text{Li} \rightarrow {}^8\text{Be}$

- The decay of  ${}^8\text{Be}$   $1^+$  excited states produces electron-positron pairs.
- The bump in the angular correlation between pairs in transitions from one of these resonances could indicate the existence of a new particle!

Experiment at ATOMKI (Hungary)



“An anomaly in the internal pair creation on the M1 transition depopulating the 18.15 MeV isoscalar  $1^+$  state on  ${}^8\text{Be}$  was observed. This could be explained by the creation and subsequent decay of a new boson .. mass 17.01(16) MeV” [1]

Can *ab initio* nuclear theory help interpret the anomaly?

## Background: *Ab Initio* Nuclear Theory

Atomic nuclei are complex strongly-interacting systems. An accurate theoretical description of nuclei is needed to interpret experiments.

*Ab initio* nuclear theory uses realistic two- and three-nucleon interactions to construct a Hamiltonian with the nucleons as the degrees of freedom. We can find the bound states of the nucleus by solving the eigenvalue problem:

$$\hat{H} |\psi_k\rangle = E_k |\psi_k\rangle$$

The no-core shell model (NCSM) [2] uses an ansatz wavefunction which is a linear combination of products of harmonic oscillator states.

$$|\psi_k\rangle = \sum_{N=0}^{N_{max}} \sum_j c_{Nj}^k |\phi_{Nj}\rangle$$

In this framework the wavefunction and energies will converge to the exact value as  $N_{max} \rightarrow \infty$  but the extension “no-core shell model with continuum” (NCSMC) is needed to capture properties of weakly bound and scattering states.

## References

- [1] Firak, Krasznahorkay, et al EPJ Web of Conferences **232** 04005 (2020)
- [2] Barret et al. Prog. Part. Nucl. **69** 131 (2013)
- [3] Navratil et al. Physica Scripta **91** (5):053002 (2016)
- [4] TUNL Nuclear Data Evaluation Project <https://nuclldata.tunl.duke.edu/nuclldata/>
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## Acknowledgements

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## Method: No-core Shell Model with Continuum

- Nuclear reactions require access to continuum degrees of freedom.
- We extend our ansatz to include cluster states with relative motion [3].
- We then solve coupled equations at each value of total energy  $E$ .

$$H \Psi^{(A)} = E \Psi^{(A)}$$

$$\Psi^{(A)} = \sum_{\lambda} c_{\lambda} |{}^{(A)}\lambda\rangle + \sum_{\nu} \int d\vec{r} \gamma_{\nu}(\vec{r}) \hat{A}_{\nu} |{}^{(A-a)}\nu\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} H_{NCSM} & h \\ h & H_{RGM} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{C} \\ \mathbb{Y} \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} 1_{NCSM} & g \\ g & N_{RGM} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{C} \\ \mathbb{Y} \end{pmatrix}$$

Our ansatz includes both  $p + {}^7\text{Li}$  and  $n + {}^7\text{Be}$  cluster states:

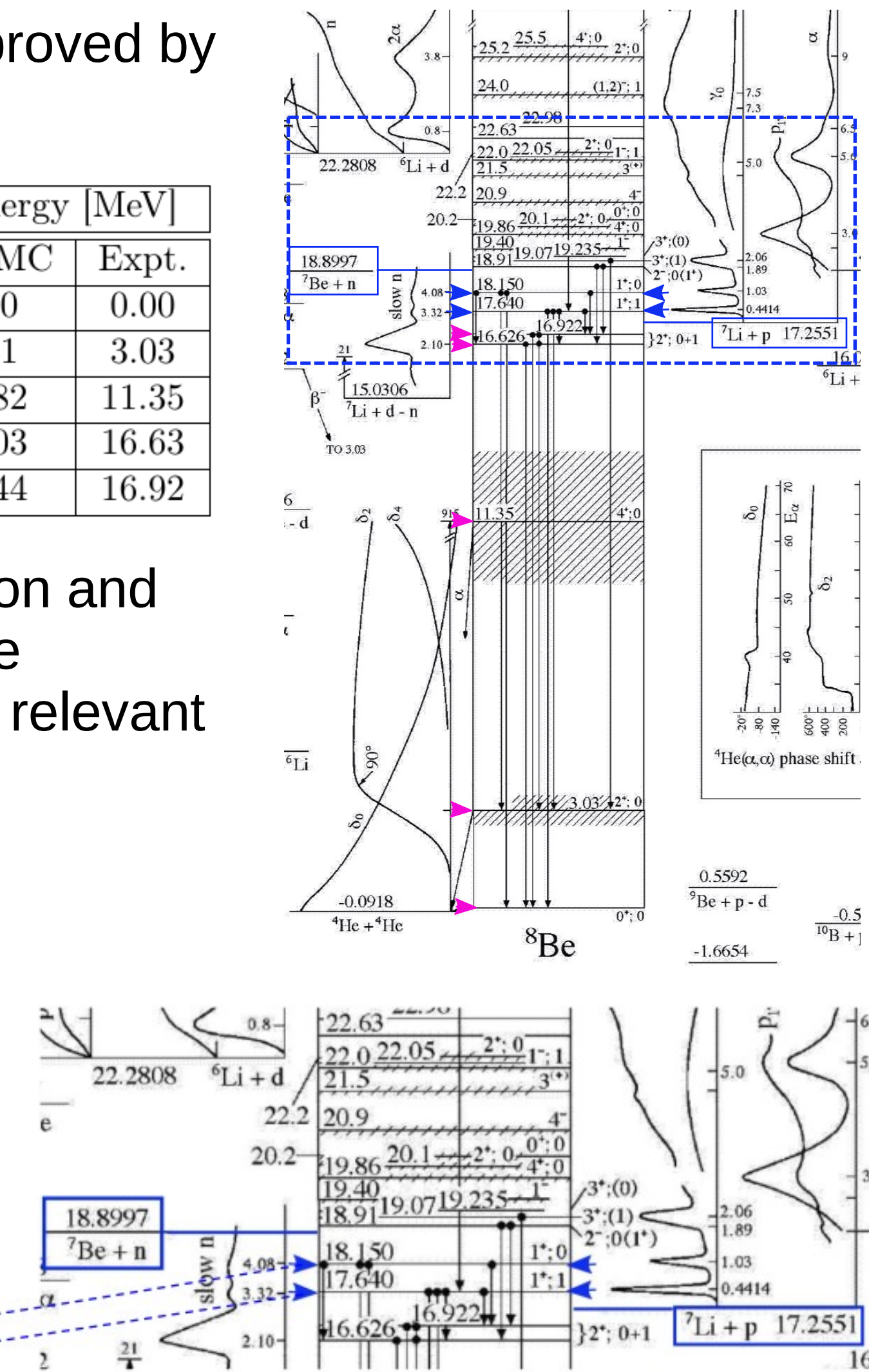
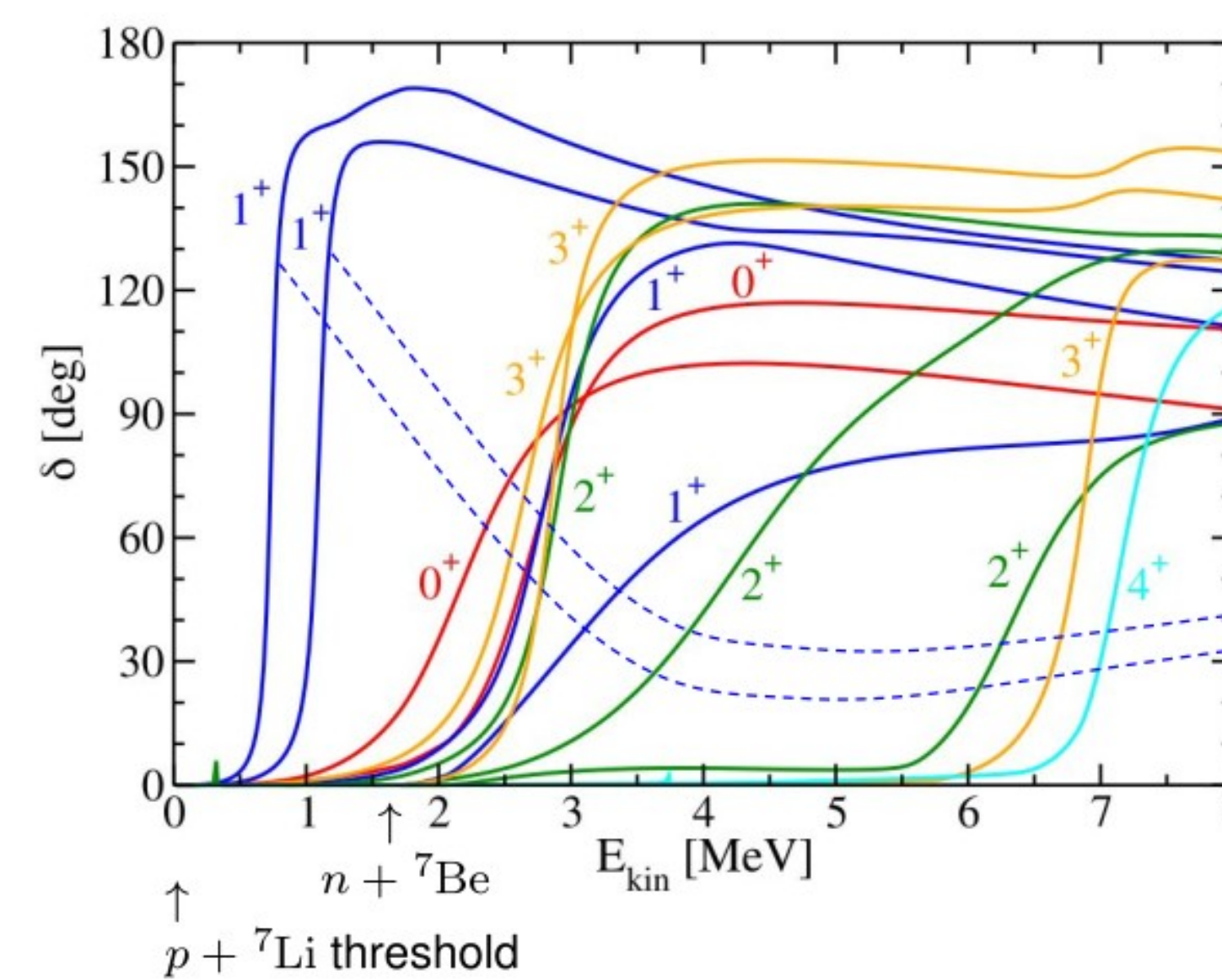
$$\Psi_{NCSMC}^{(8)} = \sum_{\lambda} c_{\lambda} |{}^8\text{Be}, \lambda\rangle + \sum_{\nu} \int dr \gamma_{\nu}(r) \hat{A}_{\nu} |{}^7\text{Li} + p, \nu\rangle + \sum_{\mu} \int dr \gamma_{\mu}(r) \hat{A}_{\mu} |{}^7\text{Be} + n, \mu\rangle$$

## Results: Bound states and resonances

Calculations of bound states are improved by inclusion of the continuum. ( $N_{max}=9$ )

State	Energy [MeV]			Excitation Energy [MeV]		
	NCSM	NCSMC	Expt.	NCSM	NCSMC	Expt.
$0^+$	-15.96	-16.13	-17.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
$2^+$	-12.51	-12.72	-14.23	3.45	3.41	3.03
$4^+$	-3.97	-4.31	-5.91	11.99	11.82	11.35
$2^+$	+0.76	-0.10	-0.63	16.72	16.03	16.63
$2^+$	+1.09	+0.31	-0.33	17.05	16.44	16.92

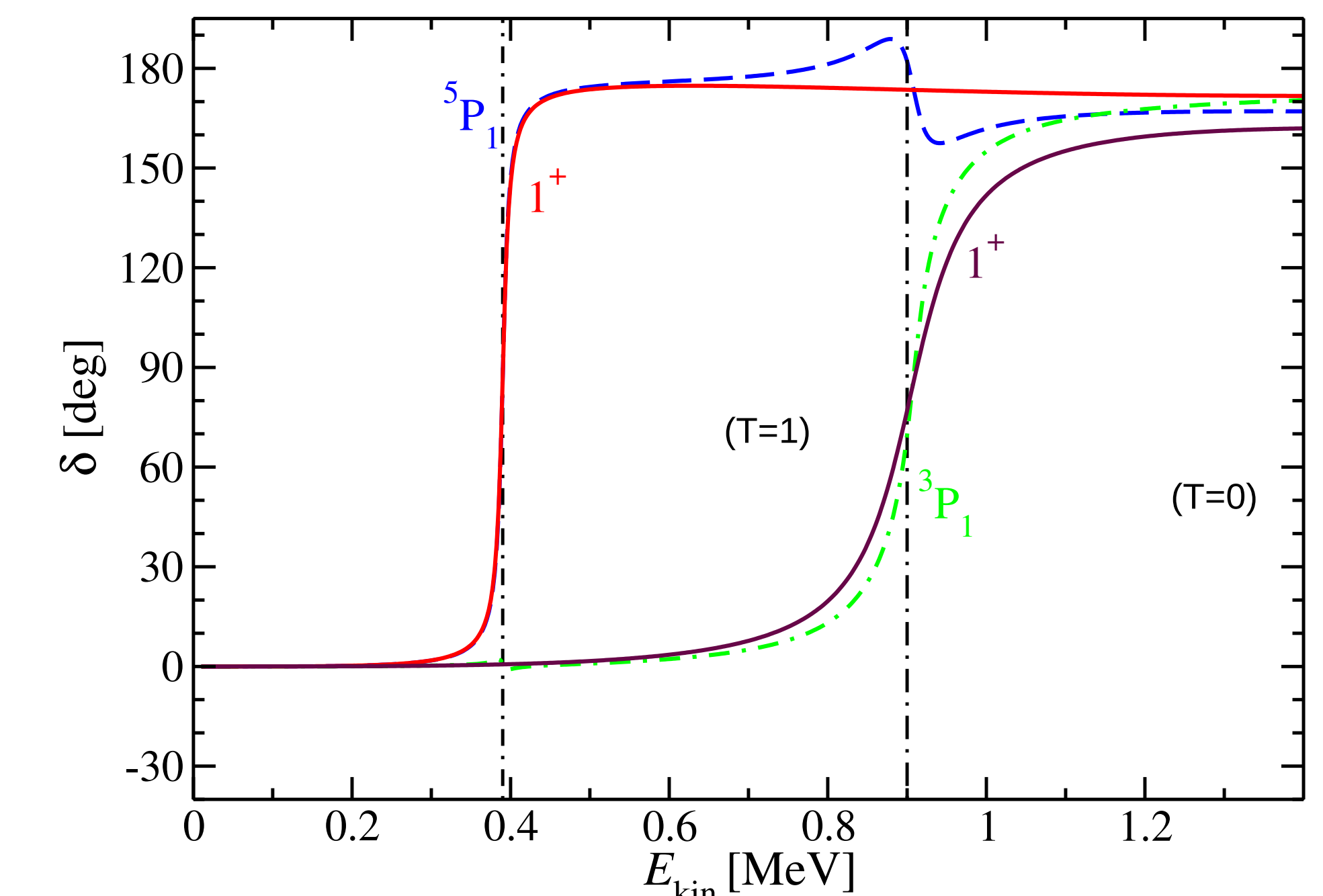
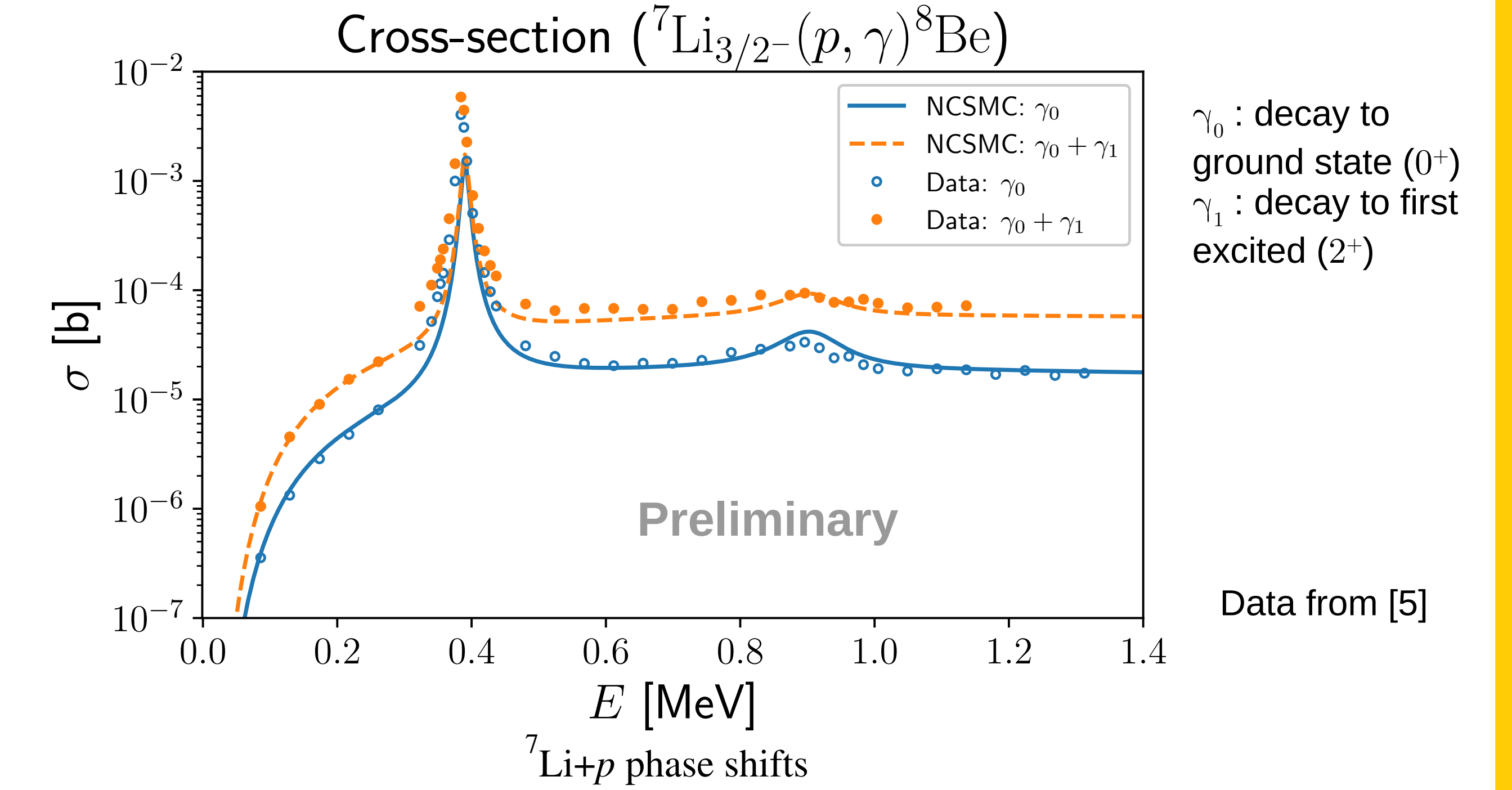
Eigenphase shifts indicate the position and width of resonances in the composite system, the  $1^+$  resonances are most relevant to the anomaly.



Additional resonances are seen compared to TUNL data [4]

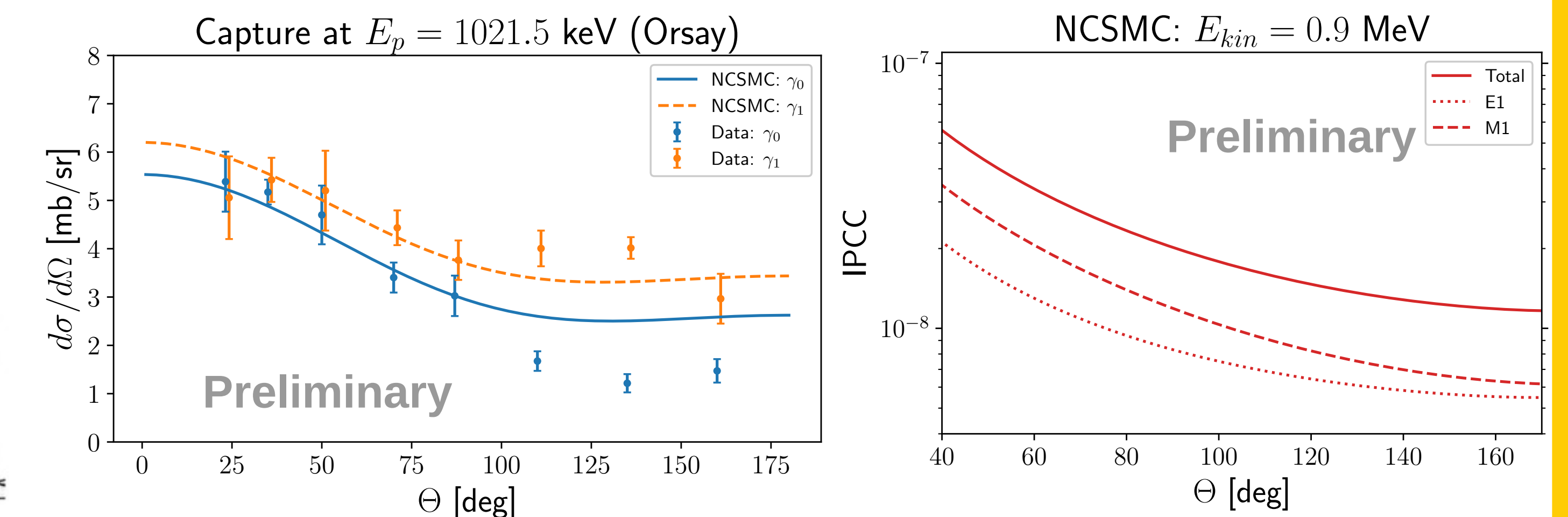
## Results: ${}^7\text{Li}(p, \gamma){}^8\text{Be}$

The  $1^+$  resonances enhance the cross section of  ${}^7\text{Li}(p, \gamma){}^8\text{Be}$  capture.



Phenomenological adjustment is needed to get the  $1^+$  resonances at the correct energies (i.e. shifting input NCSM energies).

Ongoing and planned measurements at Orsay and Montreal may confirm the X17. Calculated differential cross-sections for the isoscalar transition (decay of the second  $1^+$ ) have reasonable agreement with experiment.



## Next steps

- Calculate  ${}^7\text{Li}(p, e^+ e^-){}^8\text{Be}$  with  $\gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^-$  operator and various  $X \rightarrow e^+ e^-$  operators (e.g. axions, axial vector bosons)
- Explore charge-exchange reactions relevant for nucleosynthesis ( ${}^7\text{Be}(n, p){}^7\text{Li}$ ,  ${}^7\text{Li}(p, n){}^7\text{Be}$ )
- Include  $\alpha$  degrees of freedom ( ${}^8\text{Be}$  is unstable to  $\alpha + \alpha$  break-up)