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^{10}B + α states with chain-like structures in ^{14}N

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I investigate ^{10}B + α-cluster states of ^{14}N with a ^{10}B + α-cluster model. Near the α-decay threshold energy, I obtain $K^\pi = 3^+$ and $K^\pi = 1^+$ rotational bands having ^{10}B$(3^+) + \alpha$ and ^{10}B$(1^+) + \alpha$ components, respectively. I assign the bandhead state of the $K^\pi = 3^+$ band to the experimental 3^+ at $E_x = 13.19$ MeV of ^{14}N observed in α scattering reactions by ^{10}B and show that the calculated α-decay width is consistent with the experimental data. I discuss an α-cluster motion around the ^{10}B cluster and show that the $K^\pi = 3^+$ and $K^\pi = 1^+$ rotational bands contain an enhanced component of a linear-chain 3α configuration, in which an α cluster is localized in the longitudinal direction around the deformed ^{10}B cluster.

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I. INTRODUCTION

It is known that cluster structures appear in various nuclei including unstable nuclei (for instance, Refs. [1–5] and references therein). For cluster states having an α cluster around a core nucleus, well-known examples are ^{16}O + α states in ^{20}Ne and ^{12}C + α states in ^{16}O [6]. Recent experimental and theoretical studies have revealed many cluster resonances in highly excited states near the α-decay threshold also in unstable nuclei, for instance, $^{A-4}$He + α states in Be isotopes [1,4,7–26], ^{10}Be + α states in ^{14}C [27–31], ^{14}C + α states in ^{18}O and their mirror states [32–41], and ^{18}O + α states in ^{22}Ne [39–46].

Multi-α-cluster states such as cluster gas and linear-chain states of $n\alpha$ systems are also interesting topics. The α-cluster gas was proposed by Tohsaki *et al.* to describe the 3α-cluster structure of ^{12}C(0_2^+) [47] and extended to excited states of ^{12}C and other nuclei [48–50]. The linear-chain $n\alpha$ state was originally proposed for ^{12}C(0_2^+) by Morinaga in the 1950s and 1960s [51,52]. However, in the 1970s, this picture was excluded at least for ^{12}C(0_2^+) having a larger α-decay width than the one expected from the linear-chain structure [53]. Despite many discussions for several decades, the existence of linear-chain $n\alpha$ states has not yet been confirmed and it is still an open problem to be solved. It is naively expected that the linear-chain configuration is not favored in an $n\alpha$ system because it costs much kinetic energy to keep α clusters in a row. This means that some mechanism is necessary to form the linear-chain structure. In the 1990s and 2000s, it was proposed for neutron-rich C isotopes that excess neutrons may stabilize the linear-chain structure [1,8]. Itagaki *et al.* analyzed the stability of a 3α-chain configuration surrounded by excess neutrons in molecular orbitals against the bending motion and suggested that the linear-chain structure can be stable in ^{16}C but unstable in ^{12}C and ^{14}C [54]. More recently, Suhara and I predicted a rotational band with a linear 3α-chain configuration in excited states of ^{14}C near the α-decay threshold [31]. They pointed out that the orthogonal condition to lower states is important for the stability of the linear-chain structure. The linear-chain structure is expected to be more favored in high-spin states because of the stretching effect in rotating systems as suggested in ^{15}C [1] and ^{16}O [55].

According to analysis in Refs. [31,56], linear-chain states of ^{14}C are found to have a $2\alpha + 2n$ correlation and are interpreted as ^{10}Be + α structures, where the ^{10}Be cluster is a prolately deformed state containing a 2α core and an additional α cluster is located in the longitudinal direction of the ^{10}Be cluster. Similarly, the linear-chain state of ^{15}C suggested in Ref. [1] also shows a ^{11}Be + α-cluster structure with a prolately deformed ^{11}Be cluster and an α cluster in the longitudinal direction. This means that, the linear-chain states in these neutron-rich C tend to have the 2α correlation, and therefore 3α linear-chain structures are expected to be found in Be + α-cluster states.

In this paper, I focus on ^{10}B + α-cluster states in excited states of ^{14}N. In experimental energy levels of ^{14}N near the α-decay threshold, $J^\pi = 3^+$ and 1^+ resonances were observed by α elastic scattering by ^{10}B [57]. These resonances are expected to be ^{10}B + α-cluster states because of significant α-decay widths. In analogy to ^{10}Be + α-cluster states, it is interesting to investigate whether ^{10}B + α-cluster states with the dominant linear-chain structure exist. The ground state (3^+) and the first excited state (1^+) of ^{10}B can be described by the deformed state with a 2α core surrounded by pn as discussed in Refs. [7,58]. If a ^{10}B + α-cluster state has an α cluster in the longitudinal direction of the deformed ^{10}B cluster, the ^{10}B + α-cluster state can be interpreted as a kind of linear-chain state that contains dominantly 3α clusters arranged in a row.

My aim is to study ^{10}B + α-cluster states of ^{14}N near the threshold energy and discuss 3α configurations, in particular, the linear-chain component in the ^{10}B + α-cluster states. I calculate ^{10}B$(3^+) \otimes L_\alpha$ and ^{10}B$(1^+) \otimes L_\alpha$ components and evaluate partial α-decay widths of ^{10}B + α-cluster states. To discuss stability of the linear-chain ^{10}B + α structure, I analyze the angular motion of an α cluster around the deformed ^{10}B cluster, i.e., rotation of the ^{10}B cluster.

This paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II, I explain the formulation of the present ^{10}B + α-cluster model. In Sec. III, calculated positive-parity states and $E2$ transition strengths of ^{14}N are shown. I discuss α-cluster motion around ^{10}B(3^+) and ^{10}B(1^+) in Sec. IV. Finally, a summary is given in Sec. V.

II. FORMULATION OF THE ^{10}B + α-CLUSTER MODEL

A. Description of the ^{10}B cluster

For the ^{10}B cluster in the present ^{10}B + α-cluster model, I adopt a $2\alpha + (pn)$ wave function which can reasonably de-

scribe features of the ground ($J^\pi = 3^+$) and first excited (1^+) states of ^{10}B as discussed in Ref. [58]. The $2\alpha + (pn)$ wave function is given by a three-body cluster wave function, where α clusters and a dinucleon (pn) cluster are written by $(0s)^4$ and $(0s)^2$ harmonic oscillator configurations, respectively, as

$$\Phi_{2\alpha+pn}(\boldsymbol{R}_1,\boldsymbol{R}_2,\boldsymbol{R}_3) = \mathcal{A}\{\Phi_\alpha(\boldsymbol{R}_1)\Phi_\alpha(\boldsymbol{R}_2)\Phi_{pn}(\boldsymbol{R}_3)\}, \quad (1)$$

$$\Phi_\alpha(\boldsymbol{R}) = \psi_{p\uparrow}(\boldsymbol{R})\psi_{p\downarrow}(\boldsymbol{R})\psi_{n\uparrow}(\boldsymbol{R})\psi_{n\downarrow}(\boldsymbol{R}), \quad (2)$$

$$\Phi_{pn}(\boldsymbol{R}) = \psi_{p\uparrow}(\boldsymbol{R})\psi_{n\uparrow}(\boldsymbol{R}), \quad (3)$$

$$\psi_\sigma(\boldsymbol{R}) = \varphi_{0s}(\boldsymbol{R})\chi_\sigma, \quad (4)$$

where $\mathcal{A}$ is the antisymmetrizer for all nucleons, $\varphi_{0s}(\boldsymbol{R})$ is the spatial part of the single-particle wave function of the $0s$ orbit around $\boldsymbol{R}$,

$$\varphi_{0s}(\boldsymbol{R}) = \left(\frac{2\nu}{\pi}\right)^{3/4} \exp\{-\nu(\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{R})^2\}, \quad (5)$$

and χ_σ is the spin-isospin wave function for $\sigma = p\uparrow$, $p\downarrow$, $n\uparrow$, and $n\downarrow$. For the ^{10}B cluster, I set two α clusters in the z direction as $\boldsymbol{R}_1 - \boldsymbol{R}_2 = (0,0,d_{2\alpha})$ with $d_{2\alpha} = 3$ fm and a spin-aligned pn cluster on the x-y plane at the distance d from the 2α center as $\boldsymbol{R}_3 - (\boldsymbol{R}_1 + \boldsymbol{R}_2)/2 = (d\cos\phi, d\sin\phi, 0)$. I write the ^{10}B wave function localized around $\boldsymbol{X}_B \equiv (4\boldsymbol{R}_1 + 4\boldsymbol{R}_2 + 2\boldsymbol{R}_3)/10$ as $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}}(\boldsymbol{X}_B; d,\phi)$ with the center position $\boldsymbol{X}_B$ and the distance and angle parameters, d and ϕ, for the pn-cluster position. In the $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$-cluster model, I superpose the ^{10}B wave functions with $d = 1$ and 2 (fm) and $\phi_j = \frac{\pi}{4}(j - 0.5)$ $(j = 1,\ldots,8)$.

B. ^{14}N wave function in the $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$ model

A $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$ wave function is written using the ^{10}B wave function $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}}(\boldsymbol{X}_B; d,\phi)$ and the α-cluster wave function $\Phi_\alpha(\boldsymbol{X}_\alpha)$ as

$$\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha; d,\phi) = \mathcal{A}\{\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}}(\boldsymbol{X}_B; d,\phi)\Phi_\alpha(\boldsymbol{X}_\alpha)\}, \quad (6)$$

where $\boldsymbol{R}_\alpha \equiv \boldsymbol{X}_\alpha - \boldsymbol{X}_B$ is written as $\boldsymbol{R}_\alpha = (D_\alpha \sin\theta_\alpha, 0, D_\alpha\cos\theta_\alpha)$. The center-of-mass position is taken to be $4\boldsymbol{X}_\alpha + 10\boldsymbol{X}_B = 0$ so as to decouple the center-of-mass motion and the intrinsic wave function. It should be commented that $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha; d,\phi)$ is equivalent to a Brink cluster model wave function [59] of three α clusters and a deuteron cluster, which is a typical multicenter cluster wave function where clusters are localized around certain positions. In this wave function, the α-cluster wave function relative to the ^{10}B cluster is expressed by a localized Gaussian $\exp[-\nu_\alpha(\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{R}_\alpha)^2]$ $(\nu_\alpha = 20\nu/7)$ with the center position $\boldsymbol{R}_\alpha$. This means that the parameters $\boldsymbol{R}_\alpha$, i.e., the parameters D_α and θ_α, indicate the Gaussian center position and can be interpreted as an α-cluster position though they are not classical coordinates in a strict meaning. Here, D_α and θ_α are the distance and angle parameters of the α-cluster position relative to the deformed ^{10}B cluster (see Fig. 1).

Wave functions for the nthJ^π states (J^π_n) of ^{14}N are expressed by superposition of the J^π-projected wave functions as

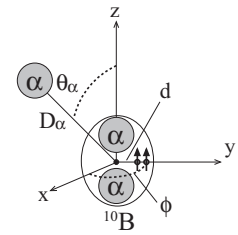

FIG. 1. Schematic figure for a $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$ configuration for the parameters in Eq. (6).

$$\Psi_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J^\pi_n)} = \sum_K \sum_{D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha} \sum_{d,\phi} C(K, D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha,d,\phi) \times \hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK} \Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha; d,\phi), \quad (7)$$

where $\hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}$ is the parity and total angular momentum projection operator. Coefficients $C(K, D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha,d,\phi)$ are determined by diagonalizing Hamiltonian and norm matrices. I take $D_\alpha = \{2,\ldots,6\}$ (fm), $\theta_\alpha = \{0,\pi/4,\pi/2,3\pi/4,\pi\}$, $d = \{1,2\}$ (fm), and $\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}(j - 0.5)$ $(j = 1,\ldots,8)$. In the practical calculation, the $\theta_\alpha = 0 - \pi$ summation can be reduced to the $\theta_\alpha = 0 - \pi/2$ summation because of the reflection symmetry of the ^{10}B cluster. In the present paper, I calculate positive-parity $(\pi = +)$ states of ^{14}N.

In Eq. (7), the ϕ superposition is equivalent to the I_z mixing of the ^{10}B cluster [I_z is the z component of the angular momentum (spin) $\boldsymbol{I}$ of the ^{10}B cluster]. The coupling of $\boldsymbol{I}$ (the spin of the ^{10}B cluster) and $\boldsymbol{L}_\alpha$ (the orbital angular momentum of the α cluster relative to the ^{10}B cluster) is implicitly described by the J^π projection, K mixing, and θ_α and ϕ summations. $\boldsymbol{L}_\alpha$ couples with $\boldsymbol{I}$ to the total angular momentum $\boldsymbol{J} = \boldsymbol{L}_\alpha + \boldsymbol{I}$. The z component, $J_z = I_z + L_{\alpha z}$, is the so-called K quantum, which takes $K = -J,\ldots,+J$. Note that, in the present definition, the orientation of the aligned intrinsic spin of the pn cluster is chosen to be the $+z$ direction as $S_z = +1$, and therefore K can be a negative value when the z component of the total orbital angular momentum is less than -1, meaning that the total orbital angular momentum is in the direction opposite to the intrinsic spin orientation. Strictly speaking, $L_\alpha = 0,2$ $(S,D$-wave) mixing is approximately taken into account by the summation of $\theta_\alpha = \{0,\pi/4,\pi/2,3\pi/4,\pi\}$ but higher $L_\alpha(\geqslant 4)$ mixing cannot be controlled in the present calculation because of the finite number of mesh points for θ_α.

C. Overlap function and α-cluster probability

To investigate $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$ components, I introduce specific $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$ wave functions for the α cluster at a channel radius (D_α) and take their overlap with the ^{14}N wave function [$\Psi_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J^\pi_n)}$ in Eq. (7)]. In the present analysis, I mainly discuss the angular motion of the α cluster around the ^{10}B cluster using two kinds of $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$ wave functions based on the strong-coupling and weak-coupling pictures. One is the $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$ wave function having the α cluster at a certain orientation θ_α. In this case, the state has a specific geometry and contains large mixing of L_α eigen states, which corresponds to a so-called strong coupling state. The other is the $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$ wave function

having the α cluster in an L_α eigen state, which corresponds to a weak coupling state, where the angular momentum L_α of the α cluster weakly couples with the spin I^π of the ^{10}B cluster.

1. Overlap with specific geometric configurations based on the strong-coupling picture

I consider the I^π_z projection for the ^{10}B cluster of the ^{10}B + α wave function $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha;d,\phi)$ [defined in Eq. (6)] as

$$\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a) = \sum_j c_j \Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha;d=2,\phi_j), \quad (8)$$

with $c_j = \exp[i(I_z-1)\phi_j]$, $I_z = \{1,3\}$, $\pi = +$, and $\phi_j = \frac{\pi}{4}(j-0.5)$ $(j=1,\ldots,8)$. I_z, the z component of the total angular momentum $\boldsymbol{I}$ of ^{10}B, is given by the sum of the z component of the intrinsic spin ($S_z = +1$) and that (I_z-1) of the orbital angular momentum for the ϕ rotation of the pn cluster. The I_z projection is approximately performed, whereas the parity π projection of ^{10}B is exactly done because of the reflection symmetry of the ^{10}B cluster. For simplicity, I fix $d = 2$ fm in the present analysis. $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$ in Eq. (8) stands for the wave function for the α cluster at (D_α,θ_a) around the I^π_z-projected ^{10}B cluster.

I calculate the squared overlap of the JK-projected state $\hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$ of $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$ with the ^{14}N wave function $\Psi_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J^\pi_n)}$,

$$P\left[JK;{}^{10}\mathrm{B}\left(I^\pi_z\right);D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha\right] = \frac{\left|\left\langle \hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)\middle|\Psi_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J^\pi_n)}\right\rangle\right|^2}{\left\langle \hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)\middle|\hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)\right\rangle}, \quad (9)$$

which indicates the α-cluster probability at (D_α,θ_α) around the I^π_z-projected ^{10}B cluster. The probability $P[JK;{}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z);D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha]$ is useful to analyze the α-cluster motion and helpful to discuss geometric configurations of 3α clusters in ^{10}B + α-cluster states in the strong-coupling picture. For instance, $P[JK;{}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z);D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha]$ for $\theta_\alpha \sim 0$ means the component of the "longitudinal" configuration, where the α cluster is localized in the longitudinal direction of the deformed $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)$ cluster. This configuration corresponds to the linear-chain structure as three α clusters are arranged in a row as shown in Fig. 2(b). For $\theta_\alpha \sim \pi/2$, $P[JK;{}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z);D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha]$ indicates the component of the "transverse configuration" for the α cluster in the transverse direction of the deformed $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)$ cluster [see Fig. 2(c)]. Schematic figures for angular momentum coupling of $\boldsymbol{L_\alpha}$, $\boldsymbol{I}$, and $\boldsymbol{J}$ in the JK-projected state $\hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$ for a given configuration D_α,θ_a are shown in Fig. 2. Note that, in the JK-projected state, I_z, $L_{\alpha z}$, and J, as well as $K = I_z + L_{\alpha z}$, are eigen values, but L_α and I are not eigen values. This means that the state contains various L_α and I states coupling to total J states. The longitudinal configuration contains only the $K = I_z$ ($L_{\alpha z} = 0$) component meaning that $\boldsymbol{L}_\alpha$ is always perpendicular to the z axis because of the axial symmetry. The transverse configuration contains $K \neq I_z$ components as well as the $K = I_z$ component. In particular, the JK-projected state for $K > I_z$ corresponds to the alignment of $\boldsymbol{L}_\alpha$ to the z axis.

At a given channel radius D_α, $P[JK;{}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z);D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha]$ shows the θ_α dependence of the α-cluster probability. If a ^{14}N state is a weak coupling state dominated by a $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha$ component, the probability is distributed widely in the entire θ_α region without the concentration in a certain θ region. In other words, if the probability of a ^{14}N state is not distributed widely, but concentrates on a certain θ region, this means that the state is a strong-coupling state containing an enhanced component of the corresponding geometric configuration rather than a weak-coupling state.

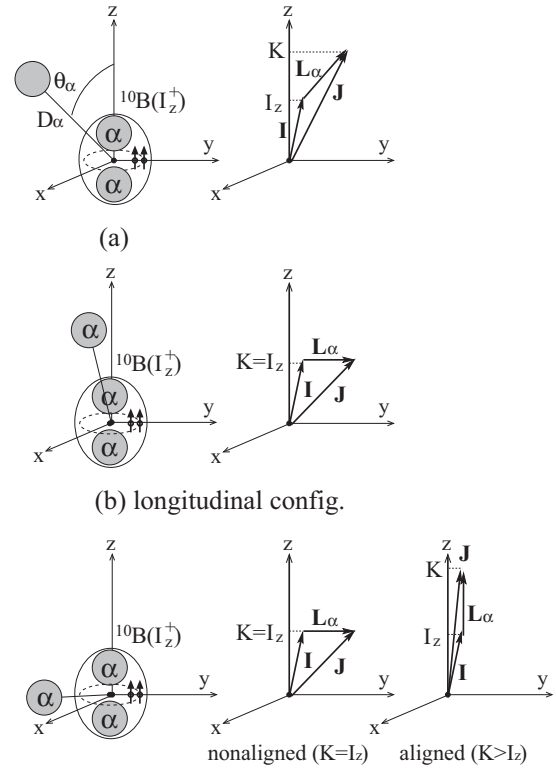

FIG. 2. Schematic figures for $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$ in Eq. (8) and those for $\boldsymbol{L}_\alpha$ orientation in the JK-projected states. (a) Left: A configuration for $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$ in Eq. (8) for the α cluster at (D_α,θ_a) around the I^π_z-projected ^{10}B cluster. Right: Angular momenta in the JK-projected state of $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$. (b) Same as panel (a) but for the longitudinal configuration ($\theta_\alpha \sim 0$). K is restricted to be $K = I_z$ because of the axial symmetry. (c) Left: Transverse configuration for $\theta_\alpha \sim \pi/2$. Middle: Angular momenta in the JK-projected state of the transverse configuration for the nonaligned ($K = I_z$) case. Right: Angular momenta in the JK-projected state of the transverse configuration for the aligned ($K > I_z$) case.

2. $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha$ components based on the weak-coupling picture

I evaluate $^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+)\otimes L_\alpha$ and $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+)\otimes L_\alpha$ components by the L_α projection. I consider the $L_\alpha L_{\alpha z}$-projected $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha$ wave function,

$$\left|J;{}^{10}\mathrm{B}\left(I^\pi_z\right);D_\alpha,L_\alpha L_{\alpha z}\right\rangle = n_0\sum_{\theta_\alpha}\omega(\theta_\alpha)y^{L_\alpha}_{L_{\alpha z}}(\theta_\alpha)\hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK=I_z+L_{\alpha z}}\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a), \quad (10)$$

with $\boldsymbol{X}_\alpha - \boldsymbol{X}_B = (D_\alpha \sin\theta_\alpha, 0, D_\alpha \cos\theta_\alpha)$ and $4\boldsymbol{X}_\alpha + 10\boldsymbol{X}_B = 0$. $y^\lambda_\mu(\theta)$ is the θ-dependent part of the spherical harmonics $Y^\lambda_\mu(\theta,\phi)$ and is given as $y^\lambda_\mu(\theta) = e^{-i\mu\phi} Y^\lambda_\mu(\theta,\phi)$. The parity π in the projection operator $\hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}$ is the same as that of I^π_z and is positive ($\pi = +$) in the present paper. n_0 is determined from the normalization condition $\langle J; {}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z); D_\alpha, L_\alpha L_{\alpha z} | J; {}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z); D_\alpha, L_\alpha L_{\alpha z}\rangle = 1$. In Eq. (10), the $L_{\alpha z}$ projection is done by the K projection in the projection operator $\hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}$ with $K = I_z + L_{\alpha z}$. The L_α projection is approximately performed by the summation $\theta_\alpha = \frac{\pi}{N_\theta} i$ ($i = 0, \ldots, N_\theta$) with the weight function $\omega(\theta_\alpha) = \int_{\min[\theta_\alpha - \pi/2N_\theta, 0]}^{\max[\theta_\alpha + \pi/2N_\theta, \pi]} \sin\theta d\theta$. I perform only $L_\alpha = 0$ and $L_\alpha = 2$ projections because $L_\alpha \geqslant 4$ projections are not possible for the present $N_\theta = 4$ case. I calculate the squared overlap of the ^{14}N wave function with the above wave function, $|\langle J; {}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z); D_\alpha, L_\alpha L_{\alpha z} | \Psi_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J^\pi_n)}\rangle|^2$. Assuming that the 3^+_1 and 1^+_1 states of the ^{10}B cluster are approximately described by the I^π_z-projected ^{10}B wave functions, $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z = 3^+)$ and $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z = 1^+)$, respectively, I approximately estimate the $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi) \otimes (L_\alpha = 0,2)$ components in the ^{14}N wave function $\Psi_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J^\pi_n)}$ as

$$P_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha}(D_\alpha) \approx \sum_{L_{\alpha z}} |\langle JK | I I_z L_\alpha L_{\alpha z}\rangle \langle J; {}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z); D_\alpha, L_\alpha L_{\alpha z} | \Psi_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J^\pi_n)}\rangle|^2, \quad (11)$$

with $I_z = I$ and $K = I_z + L_{\alpha z}$, where $\langle JK | I I_z L_\alpha L_{\alpha z}\rangle$ is the Clebsch-Gordan coefficient.

If a ^{14}N state is a weak-coupling state dominated by a $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi) \otimes L_\alpha$ component, the probability is concentrated on the corresponding L_α state. If a ^{14}N state is a strong-coupling state, the probability is fragmented into various L_α components reflecting the large L_α mixing.

III. RESULTS

I adopt the two-body effective nuclear interactions used in Ref. [58] that are adjusted to describe low-lying energy levels of ^{10}B. Namely, I use the Volkov central force [60] with the Bartlett, Heisenberg, and Majorana parameters $b = h = 0.006$ and $m = 0.60$, the G3RS spin-orbit force [61] with the strength $u_I = -u_{II} = 1300$ MeV, and the Coulomb force approximated by 7-range Gaussian. Using these interactions, energies of ^{10}B are obtained to be -53.3 MeV for the ground state (3^+) and -52.2 MeV for the first excited state (1^+) with the $2\alpha + pn$-cluster model by superposing $\sum_{I_z,d} \hat{P}^{I\pi}_{MI_z} \Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}}(\boldsymbol{X}_B = 0; d, \phi = 0)$ with $d = 1$ and 2 (fm). Though the calculation underestimates the experimental binding energy (64.75 MeV), it reproduces the spin-parity of the ground state [$^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+_{\mathrm{g.s.}})$], and also the calculated excitation energy $E_x = 0.9$ MeV of the 1^+ state reasonably agrees with the experimental value $E_x = 0.72$ MeV for $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+_1)$. Properties of $^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+_{\mathrm{g.s.}})$ such as the magnetic moment (μ), the electric quadrupole moment (Q), and the rms radius of proton distribution (r_p) are calculated to be $\mu = 1.83$ (μ_N), $Q = 8.1$ ($e\,\mathrm{fm}^2$), and $r_p = 2.35$ (fm), which are in reasonable agreement with the experimental data,

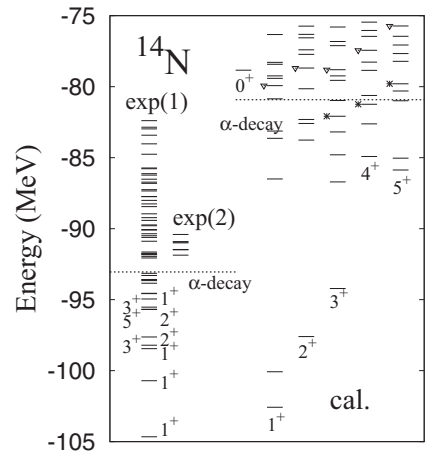

FIG. 3. Positive-parity energy levels of ^{14}N obtained by the $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$-cluster model compared with experimental levels taken from Ref. [62]. $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$-cluster states in the $K^\pi = 3^+$ band and those in the $K^\pi = 1^+$ band are labeled by asterisks and down-triangle symbols, respectively. The dotted lines indicate the α-decay threshold.

$\mu = 1.80$ (μ_N), $Q = 8.472(56)$ ($e\,\mathrm{fm}^2$), and $r_p = 2.25(5)$ (fm) reduced from the charge radius.

Using the $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$-cluster wave function in Eq. (7), I calculate positive-parity states of ^{14}N. Properties of the ground state $^{14}\mathrm{N}(1^+_{\mathrm{g.s.}})$ are reasonably reproduced by the present calculation. Namely, the calculated values, the binding energy B.E. = 102.6 MeV, $\mu = 0.36$ (μ_N), $Q = 2.4$ ($e\,\mathrm{fm}^2$), and $r_p = 2.38$ (fm) of $^{14}\mathrm{N}(1^+_{\mathrm{g.s.}})$, reasonably agree with the experimental data [B.E. = 104.66 MeV, $\mu = 0.4038$ (μ_N), $Q = 1.93(8)$ ($e\,\mathrm{fm}^2$), $r_p = 2.39(1)$ (fm)]. The calculated energy spectra are shown in Fig. 3. The α-decay threshold is much higher in the present calculation than the experimental threshold. In other words, the ground and some low-lying states of ^{14}N show too deep binding from the α-decay threshold compared with the experimental data. The significant overestimation of the α-decay threshold is a general problem in microscopic calculations with density-independent two-body effective interactions as found for ^{14}C and O isotopes [6,31,33]. One of the origins of this problem is a difficulty in reproducing systematics of binding energies in a wide mass-number region with such effective interactions. In the present calculation, only the ^{14}N states that can be approximately described by the model space of the present $(2\alpha) + (pn) + \alpha$-cluster model are obtained but states such as other spin configuration states and single-particle excitations may be missing.

In this paper, I mainly investigate $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$-cluster states near the α-decay threshold and discuss their features. In the calculated energy levels near the threshold, I obtain several excited states having significant component of a spatially developed α cluster around the ^{10}B cluster. From remarkable $E2$ transitions, I assign the $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$-cluster states to a $K^\pi = 3^+$ band of $J^\pi = 3^+$, 4^+, and 5^+ states and a $K^\pi = 1^+$ band of $J^\pi = 1^+$, 2^+, 3^+, 4^+, and 5^+ states. The former and the latter bands are shown by asterisks and down-triangle symbols in Fig. 3. The $K^\pi = 3^+$ band has the significant $^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+) + \alpha$ component, whereas the $K^\pi = 1^+$ band contains

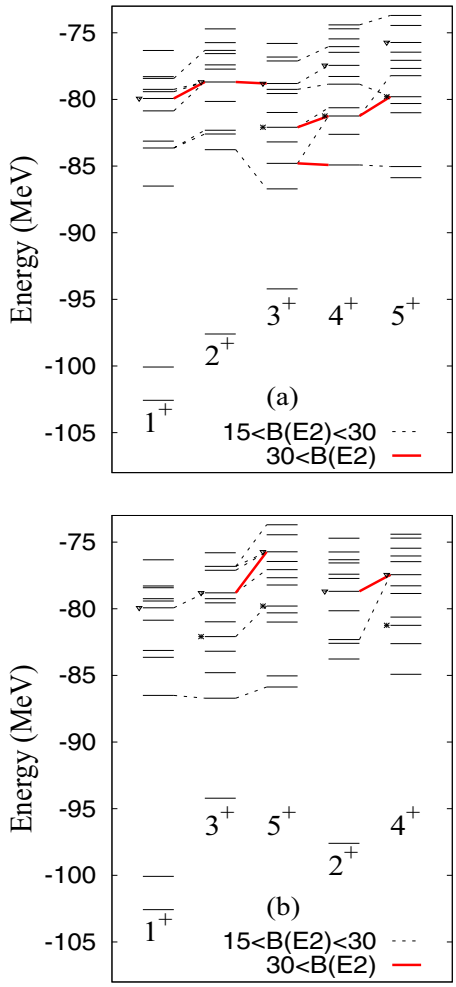

FIG. 4. (Color online) $E2$ transition strengths calculated by the ^{10}B + α-cluster model for (a) $J^+ \to J^+ - 1$ and (b) $J^+ \to J^+ - 2$ transitions with $B(E2) \geqslant 15\ e^2\,\mathrm{fm}^4$. Asterisks and down-triangle symbols show ^{10}B + α-cluster states in the $K^\pi = 3^+$ and $K^\pi = 1^+$ bands, respectively.

the ^{10}B(1^+) + α component. More details of the structure of these states are discussed in the next section.

Figure 4 shows $E2$ transitions with $B(E2) \geqslant 15\ e^2\,\mathrm{fm}^4$ for $J \to J - 1$ and $J \to J - 2$ transitions. In-band transitions for the $K^\pi = 3^+$ and $K^\pi = 1^+$ ^{10}B + α bands are rather strong because of the developed cluster structures, though $E2$ strengths are somewhat fragmented into neighboring states.

IV. DISCUSSION

We calculate the α-cluster probability in the obtained ^{14}N(J^π) wave functions [$\Psi_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J_n^\pi)}$ in Eq. (7)] and find that ^{10}B + α-cluster states in the $K^\pi = 3^+$ and $K^\pi = 1^+$ bands have maximum amplitudes of α-cluster probability around $D_\alpha = 5$ fm as shown later. In this section, I focus on the angular motion of the α cluster at $D_\alpha = 5$ fm. I first investigate ^{10}B$(I^\pi) \otimes L_\alpha$ components based on the weak-coupling picture and estimate α-decay widths. Then, I discuss geometric configurations of ^{10}B + α-cluster states in the strong-coupling picture by analyzing the θ_α dependence of the α-cluster probability around the ^{10}B cluster.

A. Fixed-D_α calculation

In the present calculation, radial motion of the α cluster is described by superposing ^{10}B + α wave functions for $D_\alpha = 2, \ldots, 6$ fm. Instead of the full model space in Eq. (7) including $D_\alpha = 2, \ldots, 6$ fm wave functions, I also perform a similar calculation using the D_α-fixed model space

$$\Psi^{D_\alpha=5}_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J_n^\pi)} = \sum_K \sum_{\theta_\alpha} \sum_{d,\phi} C(K,\theta_\alpha,d,\phi) \times \hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}\, \Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha}(D_\alpha = 5,\theta_\alpha; d,\phi), \qquad (12)$$

where I fix $D_\alpha = 5$ fm and take $\theta_\alpha = \{0, \pi/8, \ldots, \pi\}$, $d = \{1,2\}$ (fm), and $\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}(j - 0.5)$ $(j = 1, \ldots, 8)$. Coefficients $C(K,\theta_\alpha,d,\phi)$ are determined by diagonalizing Hamiltonian and norm matrices. $\Psi^{D_\alpha=5}_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J_n^\pi)}$ given in Eq. (12) is the wave function for the ^{14}N(J_n^π) state obtained by the truncated model space with the fixed D_α ($D_\alpha = 5$ fm), and $\Psi_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J_n^\pi)}$ given in Eq. (7) is that obtained by the full model space with the D_α superposition. I call the former with the fixed D_α "the fixed-D_α calculation" and the latter with the D_α superposition "the full-D_α calculation." I analyze the ^{14}N wave functions, $\Psi^{D_\alpha=5}_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J_n^\pi)}$ and $\Psi_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J_n^\pi)}$, obtained by the fixed-$D_\alpha$ and the full-D_α calculations, respectively, by calculating two kinds of the α-cluster probabilities, $P(JK; {}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I_z^\pi); D_\alpha, \theta_\alpha)$ in Eq. (9) and $P_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha}(D_\alpha)$ in Eq. (11), for each of $\Psi^{D_\alpha=5}_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J_n^\pi)}$ and $\Psi_{^{14}\mathrm{N}(J_n^\pi)}$, to understand how the ^{10}B + α-cluster states emerge in the angular motion of the α cluster in the fixed-D_α calculation and how the angular motion and decay width are affected by the D_α superposition in the full-D_α calculation.

In the fixed-D_α calculation, I find the states near the threshold energy corresponding to ^{10}B + α-cluster states in the $K^\pi = 3^+$ and $K^\pi = 1^+$ bands, but do not obtain lower states below the threshold because of the truncation of the model space. Energy levels of the $K^\pi = 3^+$ and $K^\pi = 1^+$ bands obtained with the full-D_α and fixed-D_α calculations are shown in Fig. 5. The calculated energies are measured from the α-decay threshold. The experimental levels observed by α elastic scattering by ^{10}B are also shown in the figure.

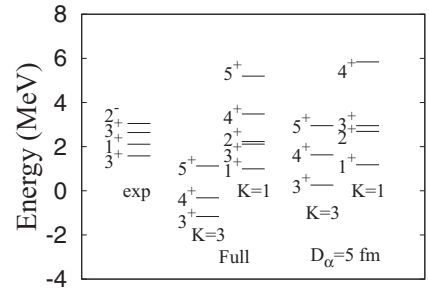

FIG. 5. Energies of ^{10}B + α-cluster states obtained by the full-D_α and fixed-D_α calculations and those observed by the experiment of ^{10}B$(\alpha,\alpha)^{10}$B reactions [57]. Energies are measured from the α-decay threshold.

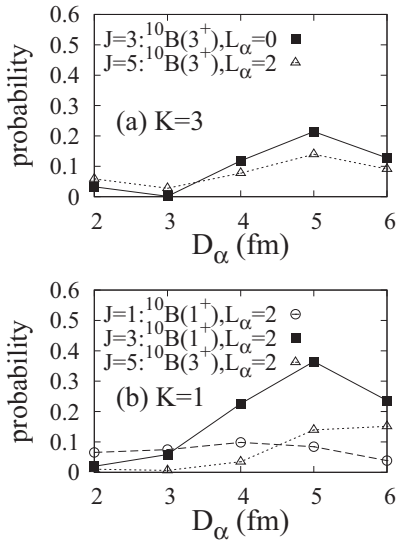

FIG. 6. $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha$ components [$P_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha}(D_\alpha)$ in Eq. (11)] for $^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha$-cluster states in the $K^\pi=3^+$ and $K^\pi=1^+$ bands obtained by the full-D_α calculation. The D_α dependencies of the dominant components for (a) $J^\pi=3^+(K^\pi=3^+)$ and $5^+(K^\pi=3^+)$ and for (b) $J^\pi=1^+(K^\pi=1^+)$, $J^\pi=3^+(K^\pi=1^+)$, and $5^+(K^\pi=1^+)$ are shown.

The level structures of the $K^\pi=3^+$ and $K^\pi=1^+$ bands are essentially consistent between the full-D_α and fixed-D_α calculations, though about a 2-MeV global shift is found for the $K^\pi=3^+$ band between two calculations.

B. α-cluster probability and α-decay widths

I show in Fig. 6 $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha$ components [$P_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha}(D_\alpha)$ in Eq. (11)] for $^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha$-cluster states in the $K^\pi=3^+$ and $K^\pi=1^+$ bands obtained by the full-D_α calculation. The probability for the dominant channel shows the maximum amplitude at $D_\alpha\sim 5$ fm. In Table I, I show $P_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha}(D_\alpha)$ at $D_\alpha=5$ fm in $^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha$-cluster states obtained by the full-D_α and fixed-D_α calculations. In the result of the fixed-D_α calculation, $K^\pi=3^+$ band states are dominated by the $^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+)\otimes L_\alpha$ component, whereas $K^\pi=1^+$ band states contain dominantly the $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+)\otimes L_\alpha$ component. In the result of the full-D_α calculation, the dominant channel of each state in the $K^\pi=3^+$ and $K^\pi=1^+$ bands is essentially consistent with that in the fixed-D_α calculation, except for the $1^+(K^\pi=1^+)$ state, though the absolute amplitude of the dominant component decreases because of radial motion and state mixing. Namely, the $K^\pi=3^+$ and $K^\pi=1^+$ band states except for the $1^+(K^\pi=1^+)$ state contain significant $^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+)\otimes L_\alpha$ and $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+)\otimes L_\alpha$ components, respectively, also in the full-D_α calculation. The $1^+(K^\pi=1^+)$ state obtained by the full-D_α calculation shows a feature quite different from that obtained by the fixed-D_α calculation, which has almost the pure $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+)\otimes(L_\alpha=0)$ component showing a weak-coupling feature. That is, the $1^+(K^\pi=1^+)$ state in the full-D_α calculation has $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+)\otimes(L_\alpha=0)$, $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+)\otimes(L_\alpha=2)$, and $^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+)\otimes(L_\alpha=2)$ components with the same order showing a strong-coupling feature.

TABLE I. $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes(L_\alpha=0,2)$ components, $P_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha}(D_\alpha=5$ fm), of $^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha$-cluster states in the $K^\pi=3^+$ and $K^\pi=1^+$ bands obtained by the full-D_α and fixed-D_α calculations.

J^π	$P_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+)\otimes L_\alpha}$		$P_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+)\otimes L_\alpha}$	
	$L_\alpha=0$	$L_\alpha=2$	$L_\alpha=0$	$L_\alpha=2$
Full-D_α cal.				
$3^+(K^\pi=3^+)$	0.21	0.10		0.04
$4^+(K^\pi=3^+)$		0.23		
$5^+(K^\pi=3^+)$		0.14		
$1^+(K^\pi=1^+)$		0.03	0.05	0.09
$2^+(K^\pi=1^+)$		0.02		0.25
$3^+(K^\pi=1^+)$	0.00	0.02		0.37
$4^+(K^\pi=1^+)$		0.01		
$5^+(K^\pi=1^+)$		0.14		
Fixed-D_α cal.				
$3^+(K^\pi=3^+)$	0.57	0.25		0.01
$4^+(K^\pi=3^+)$		0.73		
$5^+(K^\pi=3^+)$		0.75		
$1^+(K^\pi=1^+)$		0.02	0.89	0.05
$2^+(K^\pi=1^+)$		0.01		0.78
$3^+(K^\pi=1^+)$	0.10	0.13		0.74
$4^+(K^\pi=1^+)$		0.00		

Figure 7 shows L_α components ($P_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha}$) at $D_\alpha=5$ fm of J^π states in the ^{14}N spectra obtained by the full-D_α calculation. The $^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+)\otimes(L_\alpha=0)$ and $^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+)\otimes(L_\alpha=2)$ components concentrate at the $3^+(K^\pi=3^+)$ and $4^+(K^\pi=3^+)$ states, respectively, though the components are fragmented

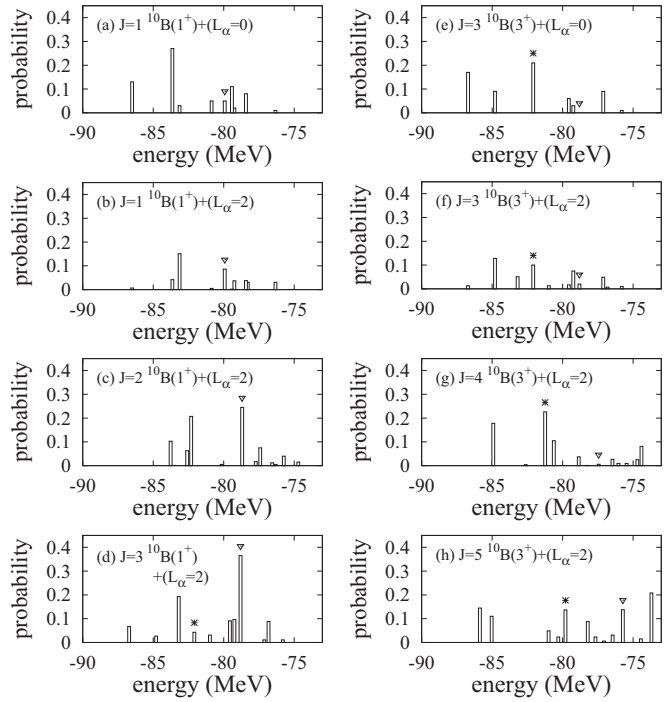

FIG. 7. $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes(L_\alpha=0,2)$ components, $P_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha}(D_\alpha=5$ fm), in positive-parity states of ^{14}N obtained by the $^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha$ cluster model. Asterisks and down-triangle symbols show $^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha$-cluster states in the $K^\pi=3^+$ and $K^\pi=1^+$ bands, respectively.

into other states. The $5^+(K^\pi = 3^+)$ state shows rather strong state mixing. The $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+) \otimes (L_\alpha = 2)$ component concentrates at the $2^+(K^\pi = 1^+)$ and $3^+(K^\pi = 1^+)$ states, whereas, the $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+) \otimes (L_\alpha = 0)$ component feeds lower 1^+ states of ^{14}N.

In the experiment of $^{10}\mathrm{B}(\alpha,\alpha)^{10}\mathrm{B}$ reactions [57], the 3^+ state at $E_r = 1.58$ MeV ($E_x = 13.19$ MeV) with the width $\Gamma = 0.065$ MeV is strongly populated. In the analysis of Ref. [57], this state is described well by the dominant (almost 100%) S-wave α-decay indicating the significant $^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+) \otimes (L_\alpha = 0)$ component of the 3^+ state. The 1^+ state at $E_r = 2.11$ MeV ($E_x = 13.72$ MeV) is weakly populated in $^{10}\mathrm{B}(\alpha,\alpha)^{10}\mathrm{B}$ reactions, whereas its α decay into the first excited state of $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+)$ was observed in $^{10}\mathrm{B}(\alpha,\alpha'\gamma)^{10}\mathrm{B}$ reactions [63]. These experiments suggest that the 1^+ state would contain $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+) \otimes (L_\alpha = 0)$ and $^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+) \otimes (L_\alpha = 2)$ components.

From the experimental α-decay properties, I tentatively assign the theoretical $3^+(K^\pi = 3^+)$ and $1^+(K^\pi = 1^+)$ states having $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$-cluster structures to the experimental 3^+ ($E_r^{\mathrm{exp}} = 1.58$ MeV) and 1^+ ($E_r^{\mathrm{exp}} = 2.11$ MeV) states, though the bandhead energies $E_r(3^+; K^\pi = 3^+) = -1.2$ MeV and $E_r(1^+; K^\pi = 1^+) = 1.0$ MeV obtained by the full-D_α calculation do not necessarily agree with the experimental energies (see Fig. 5). I estimate partial α-decay widths for $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi) \otimes L_\alpha$ channels from $P_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha}(D_\alpha = a)$ (a is the channel radius) as follows. Using the approximate evaluation of the reduced width amplitude proposed in Ref. [64], the reduced width $\gamma_\alpha^2(a)$ is calculated as

$$\gamma_\alpha^2(a) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu a}\left(\frac{\nu}{2\pi}\frac{A_1 A_2}{A_1 + A_2}\right)^{1/2} P_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)\otimes L_\alpha}(D_\alpha = a), \quad (13)$$

and the partial α-decay width $\Gamma_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)+\alpha}$ for $L_\alpha = l$ is calculated as

$$\Gamma_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi)+\alpha} = 2P_l(a)\gamma_\alpha^2(a), \quad (14)$$

$$P_l(a) = \frac{ka}{F_l^2(ka) + G_l^2(ka)}, \quad (15)$$

where $k = \sqrt{2\mu E}/\hbar$ with the reduced mass μ, and F_l and G_l are the regular and irregular Coulomb functions, respectively. Here I use the momentum k of the energy $E = E_r^{(\mathrm{adjust})}$, which is phenomenologically adjusted to the experimental energy position because it is difficult to quantitatively predict the energy position in the present calculation. Namely, I adjust the bandhead energies of the $K^\pi = 3^+$ and $K^\pi = 1^+$ bands to the experimental energy positions $E_r^{\mathrm{exp}}(3^+) = 1.58$ MeV and $E_r^{\mathrm{exp}}(1^+) = 2.11$ MeV by a constant shift for each band as

$$E_r^{(\mathrm{adjust})}(J^+; K^\pi = 3^+) = E_r(J^+; K^\pi = 3^+) - E_r(3^+; K^\pi = 3^+) + E_r^{\mathrm{exp}}(3^+), \quad (16)$$

$$E_r^{(\mathrm{adjust})}(J^+; K^\pi = 1^+) = E_r(J^+; K^\pi = 1^+) - E_r(1^+; K^\pi = 1^+) + E_r^{\mathrm{exp}}(1^+). \quad (17)$$

TABLE II. Partial α-decay widths of $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$-cluster states in the $K^\pi = 3^+$ and $K^\pi = 1^+$ bands obtained by the full-D_α calculation. The channel radius is chosen to be $a = 5$ fm. Energies of the bandhead states of the $K^\pi = 3^+$ and $K^\pi = 1^+$ bands are adjusted to the experimental resonance energies of the 3^+ state at 1.58 MeV and the 1^+ state at 2.11 MeV. The sum $[\Gamma_{^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha}(L_\alpha \leqslant 2)]$ of the partial widths of the decay channels $^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+) \otimes (L_\alpha \leqslant 2)$ and $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+) \otimes (L_\alpha \leqslant 2)$ is also shown. The unit is MeV.

J^π	$E_r^{(\mathrm{adjust})}$	$\Gamma_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+)+\alpha}$		$\Gamma_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+)+\alpha}$		$\Gamma_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+)+\alpha}$
		$L_\alpha = 0$	$L_\alpha = 2$	$L_\alpha = 0$	$L_\alpha = 2$	$(L_\alpha \leqslant 2)$
$3^+(K^\pi = 3^+)$	1.58	0.04	0.00		0.00	0.05
$4^+(K^\pi = 3^+)$	2.43		0.06			0.06
$5^+(K^\pi = 3^+)$	3.87		0.16			0.16
$1^+(K^\pi = 1^+)$	2.11		0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
$2^+(K^\pi = 1^+)$	3.35		0.02		0.09	0.11
$3^+(K^\pi = 1^+)$	3.23	0.00	0.01		0.12	0.13
$4^+(K^\pi = 1^+)$	4.60		0.01			0.01
$5^+(K^\pi = 1^+)$	6.31		0.36			0.36

Calculated partial α-decay widths obtained by the full-D_α calculation are shown in Table II. I calculate widths for $L_\alpha = 0$ and $L_\alpha = 2$ channels for the channel radius $a = 5$ fm. The α-decay width of the $3^+(K^\pi = 3^+)$ state is $\Gamma_\alpha = 0.05$ MeV with the dominant $^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^+) \otimes (L_\alpha = 0)$ decay, which is quantitatively consistent with the experimental observation [$\Gamma_\alpha \sim \Gamma = 0.065(10)$ MeV] [57]. For the $1^+(K^\pi = 1^+)$ state, I obtain a small α-decay width $\Gamma_\alpha = 0.01$ MeV with the dominant $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+) \otimes (L_\alpha = 0)$ decay. This result seems consistent with the weak population in the α elastic scattering [57] and the fact that the 1^+ state was observed in the $^{10}\mathrm{B}(\alpha,\alpha'\gamma)^{10}\mathrm{B}$ reaction [63]. However, experimental information of partial α-decay widths is not enough to confirm the present assignment of the $1^+(K^\pi = 1^+)$ state. The calculated α-decay width is much smaller than the experimental total width, $\Gamma = 0.16(2)$ MeV, of the 1^+ state at 2.11 MeV. I should comment that, because the $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+) \otimes (L_\alpha = 0)$ component is fragmented into neighboring states as shown in Fig. 7, an effectively large width could be observed for the $1^+(K^\pi = 1^+)$ state.

C. Angular motion of the α cluster around the deformed ^{10}B cluster

I here discuss angular motion of the α cluster around the deformed ^{10}B cluster by analyzing the θ_α dependence of α-cluster probabilities. Discussions in this section are based on the strong-coupling picture, which is somehow different from the previous discussion based on the L_α decomposition in the weak-coupling picture. I show energies of $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I_z^\pi)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$, in which the α cluster is localized at (D_α,θ_α) around the I_z^π-projected ^{10}B cluster. In Fig. 8, intrinsic energies before parity and angular momentum projections of $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I_z^\pi)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$ for $I_z^\pi = 3^+$ and 1^+ are plotted on the $(x,z) = (D_\alpha \sin\theta_\alpha, D_\alpha \cos\theta_\alpha)$ plane. The energy curves for $D_\alpha = 5$ fm are also shown as functions of θ_α. In the $D_\alpha \geqslant 5$ fm region, the contour of the energy surface on the (x,z) plane is deformed in the longitudinal ($\theta_\alpha = 0$) direction because of

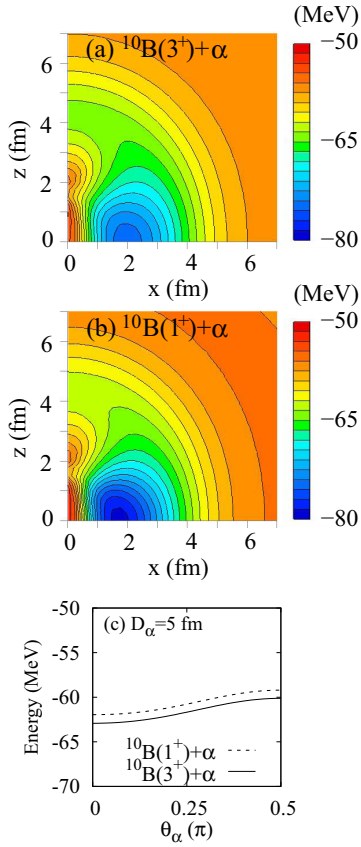

FIG. 8. (Color online) Intrinsic energies of $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z = 3^+) + \alpha$ and $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z = 1^+) + \alpha$ before the parity and angular-momentum projections. Energies for (a) $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z = 3^+) + \alpha$ and (b) $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z = 1^+) + \alpha$ plotted on $(x,z) = (D_\alpha \sin\theta_\alpha, D_\alpha \cos\theta_\alpha)$, and (c) those at $D_\alpha = 5$ fm plotted as functions of θ_α.

the prolate deformation of the ^{10}B cluster, meaning that the α cluster at the fixed distance $D_\alpha = 5$ fm feels an attraction in the longitudinal direction. In other words, in the intrinsic system, the α cluster at $D_\alpha = 5$ fm energetically favors the longitudinal direction to form the linear 3α configuration rather than the transverse direction to form the triangle 3α configuration. In the $D_\alpha \leqslant 3$ fm region, the α cluster feels an effective repulsion in the longitudinal direction because of the Pauli blocking from the ^{10}B cluster, whereas it feels an attraction in the transverse ($\theta_\alpha = \pi/2$) direction.

In contrast to the intrinsic energy behavior, the θ_α dependence of the J^π projected energy is not trivial because the energy is affected by not only potential energy but also by the kinetic energy of angular motion, i.e., rotational energy. Figure 9 shows energies of JK-projected states $[\hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)]$ of $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$ at $D_\alpha = 5$ fm for $K = I_z$, which corresponds to the $L_{\alpha z} = 0$ projection. In high-J states, the longitudinal direction ($|\theta_\alpha| \lesssim \pi/8$) is energetically favored more than the transverse direction ($|\theta_\alpha - \pi/2| \lesssim \pi/8$) because the longitudinal configuration has a moment of inertia (m.o.i.) larger than that of the transverse configuration for the $L_{\alpha z} = 0$ projection. However, in the lowest-spin state ($JK = 11$), the energy almost degenerates

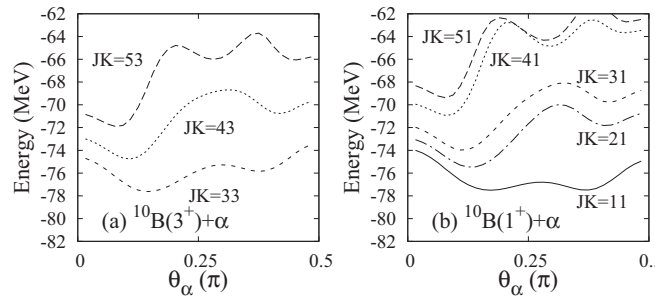

FIG. 9. Energies of the JK-projected $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}$ wave function $\hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$ with $K = I_z$ for (a) $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z = 3^+)$ and (b) $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z = 1^+)$. Energies for $D_\alpha = 5$ fm are plotted as functions of θ_α.

in a wide region of θ_α because the kinetic energy for the transverse configuration is smaller than that for the longitudinal configuration because of the phase-space factor $\sin\theta_\alpha$ in the $L_{\alpha z} = 0$ projection. This energy degeneracy results in the $L_\alpha = 0$ (S-wave) dominance in the $1^+(K^\pi = 1^+)$ state obtained by the fixed-D_α calculation.

Figures 10 and 11 show energies of JK-projected states at $D_\alpha = 5$ fm for $K \neq I_z$. Note that the $K \neq I_z$ projection corresponds to the $L_{\alpha z} \neq 0$ projection, and $K > I_z$ means the L_α alignment to the z direction [see Fig. 1(c)]. For instance, the L_α-aligned state for $L_\alpha = 2$ (D-wave) is the $K = I_z + 2$ state. As shown in Figs. 10(a)–10(c) and 11(a)–10(d), L_α-aligned states energetically favor the transverse configuration because its m.o.i. is larger than that of the longitudinal configuration in the $L_{\alpha z} = 2$ projection.

Figures 10 and 11 also show the α-cluster probability $P(JK;^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z); D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha)$ at $D_\alpha = 5$ fm in the $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$-cluster states obtained by the fixed-D_α and full-D_α calculations. Let me first discuss the result obtained by the fixed-D_α calculation [Figs. 10(d)–10(f) and 11(e)–10(h)]. In the $K^\pi = 3^+$ band states [Figs. 10(d)–10(f)], the $J^\pi = 3^+$ state contains dominantly the longitudinal configuration ($|\theta_\alpha| \lesssim \pi/8$) rather than the transverse configuration ($|\theta_\alpha - \pi/2| \lesssim \pi/8$) as expected from the JK-projected energy curve for $K = I_z$. As the spin (J) goes up to $J = 5$, the L_α-aligned component ($K = 5$) of the transverse configuration becomes large corresponding to the alignment of the orbital angular momentum L_α of the α cluster to $I_z = 3$ [the spin of (pn) cluster in the ^{10}B cluster]. In the $K^\pi = 1^+$ band states [Figs. 11(e)–11(h)], the $J^\pi = 1^+$ state shows the α-cluster probability distributed widely in the $0 \leqslant \theta_\alpha \leqslant \pi/2$ region indicating the dominant $L_\alpha = 0$ (S-wave) component. As J increases, the longitudinal component becomes dominant compared with the transverse component. The alignment of L_α (the orbital angular momentum of the α cluster) and I_z is not so remarkable for $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z = 1^+)$ differently from $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z = 3^+)$.

Next, I look into the α-cluster probability in the full-D_α calculation shown in Figs. 10(g)–10(i) and 11(i)–11(l). The full-D_α calculation shows features of the angular distribution similar to those of the fixed-D_α calculation, except for the $J^\pi = 1^+$ ($K^\pi = 1^+$) state, though the absolute values of the probability decrease by about a factor of 2. In other words, the $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$-cluster states obtained by the fixed-D_α

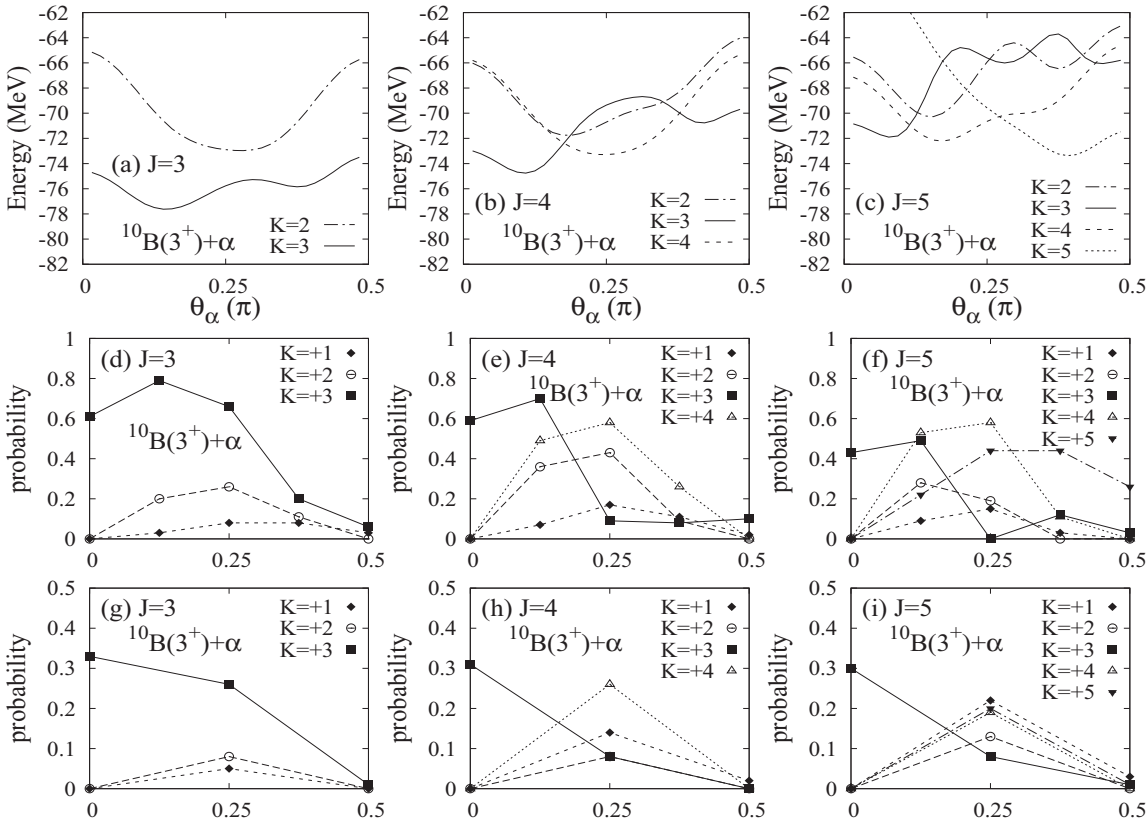

FIG. 10. (a)–(c) Energies of the JK-projected $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}$ wave function $\hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$ for $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z = 3^+)$. (d)–(f) α-cluster probability $P(JK;{}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z);D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha)$ for $I^\pi_z = 3^+$ at $D_\alpha = 5$ fm in the $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$-cluster states in the $K^\pi = 3^+$ band obtained by the fixed-D_α calculation, and (g)–(i) that obtained by the full-D_α calculation.

calculation retain their features in the full-D_α calculation despite the radial motion and state mixing. Compared with the fixed-D_α calculation in more detail, it is found that transverse components tend to be relatively more suppressed than longitudinal components in the full-D_α calculation. In particular in the $J^\pi = 1^+$ ($K^\pi = 1^+$) state obtained by the full-D_α calculation, the transverse component is significantly suppressed differently from the fixed-D_α calculation. Note that the 1^+ ($K^\pi = 1^+$) state obtained by the fixed-D_α calculation contains 90% of the $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^+) \otimes (L_\alpha = 0)$ component, in which the α cluster is moving in almost an S wave, as discussed previously. Comparing Fig. 11(i) with Fig. 11(e), it is found that the 1^+ ($K^\pi = 1^+$) state contains the relatively enhanced longitudinal component and the suppressed transverse component as well as the 3^+ ($K^\pi = 3^+$) state, though the absolute amplitude itself decreases in the full calculation because of the radial motion.

Here, it should be noted that the angular distribution of the α-cluster probability contains the θ_α-dependent phase-space factor. In the classical picture, the phase-space factor is $\sin\theta_\alpha$. In the present model, the α-cluster wave function is localized around the position $\boldsymbol{R}_\alpha = (D_\alpha \sin\theta_\alpha, 0, D_\alpha\cos\theta_\alpha)$ with a localized Gaussian form, $f_{\boldsymbol{R}_\alpha}(\boldsymbol{r}_\alpha) = (2\nu/\pi)^{3/4}\exp[-\nu_\alpha(\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{R}_\alpha)^2]$. When the antisymmetrization effect is omitted, the phase-space factor for the positive-parity and $L_{\alpha z} = 0$ projected state in the strong-coupling limit is estimated by the squared overlap between the positive-parity $L_{\alpha z} = 0$ component and the S-wave component of the localized Gaussian as

$$\mathcal{N}_{\mathrm{pf}}(D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha) = \frac{\int d\Omega' \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_\alpha \left|\left\langle f_{\boldsymbol{R}'_\alpha}\middle|\hat{P}^+ f_{\boldsymbol{R}_\alpha}\right\rangle\right|^2}{\int d\Omega' \int d\Omega \left\langle f_{\boldsymbol{R}'_\alpha}\middle| f_{\boldsymbol{R}_\alpha}\right\rangle \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi''_\alpha \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_\alpha \left\langle \hat{P}^+ f_{\boldsymbol{R}''_\alpha}\middle|\hat{P}^+ f_{\boldsymbol{R}_\alpha}\right\rangle}, \quad (18)$$

where D_α, θ_α, and ϕ_α are the spherical coordinates for $\boldsymbol{R}_\alpha$, and $D_\alpha = D'_\alpha = D''_\alpha$ and $\theta_\alpha = \theta''_\alpha$ are chosen. As shown in Fig. 12, the phase-space factor $\mathcal{N}_{\mathrm{pf}}$ is relatively larger in the $|\theta_\alpha - \pi/2| \lesssim \pi/4$ region for the transverse configuration than in the $|\theta_\alpha| \lesssim \pi/4$ region for the longitudinal configuration. In Fig. 12, I show the ratio to $\mathcal{N}_{\mathrm{pf}}$ of the α-cluster probability $\hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$ for $K = 3$ and $I^\pi_z = 3^+$ at $D_\alpha = 5$ fm in the 3^+ ($K^\pi = 3^+$) state and that for $K = 1$ and $I^\pi_z = 1^+$ in the 1^+ ($K^\pi = 1^+$) state obtained by the full-D_α calculation. The ratios show that the $\theta_\alpha = 0$ component is remarkably enhanced, whereas the $\theta_\alpha = \pi/4$ and $\pi/2$ components are relatively suppressed, indicating a feature of the elongated chain-like structure of the $^{10}\mathrm{B} + \alpha$-cluster bands. What I call the "chain-like configuration" is the structure that has relatively enhanced longitudinal components with suppressed transverse components. It should be pointed out that it is different from the ideal linear configuration of a classical picture but it has some quantum fluctuation in the radial and angular (θ_α) motion.

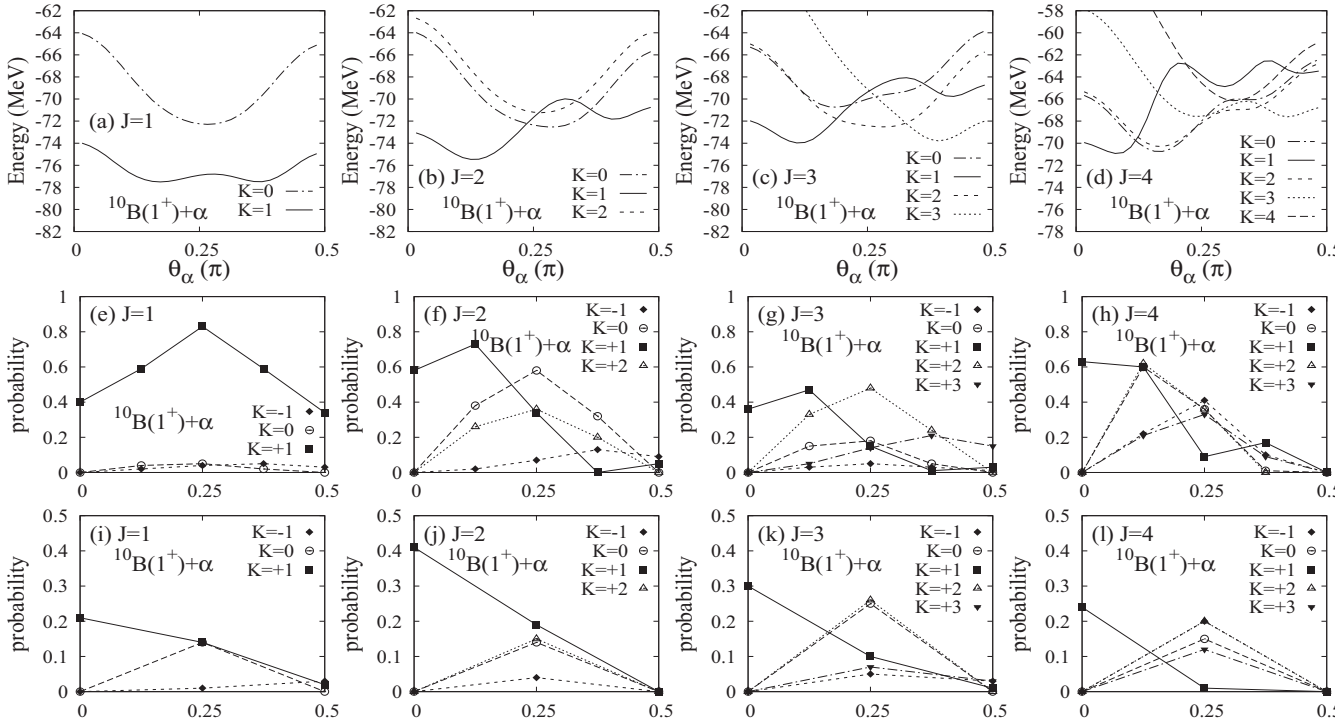

FIG. 11. (a)–(d) Energies of the JK-projected $\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}$ wave function $\hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$ for $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z=1^+)$. (e)–(h) α-cluster probability $P(JK;{}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z);D_\alpha,\theta_\alpha)$ for $I^\pi_z=1^+$ at $D_\alpha=5$ fm in the $^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha$-cluster states in the $K^\pi=1^+$ band obtained by the fixed-D_α calculation, and (i)–(l) that obtained by the full-D_α calculation.

The origin of the suppression of transverse components in $^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha$-cluster states in the full-D_α calculation can be described by orthogonality to lower states which contain transverse components with $D_\alpha<5$ fm. As shown in Fig. 8 for the energy surface on the (D_α,θ_a) plane, an energy pocket exists in the transverse direction ($\theta_\alpha\sim\pi/2$) around $D_\alpha\sim 2$, and therefore, transverse components contribute to low-lying ^{14}N states. Although the low-lying states are compact states containing mainly configurations with small D_α, transverse components with $D_\alpha=5$ fm somewhat feed the low-lying states. As a result of the feeding of lower states, transverse components in the $^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha$-cluster states near the threshold are suppressed. Figures 13 and 14 show the α-cluster probability $P[JK;{}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z);D_\alpha,\theta_a]$ for $\theta_\alpha=0$ at $D_\alpha=5$ fm and that for $\theta_\alpha=\pi/4$ and $\pi/2$ at $D_\alpha=4$ fm. (Here $D_\alpha=4$ fm is chosen

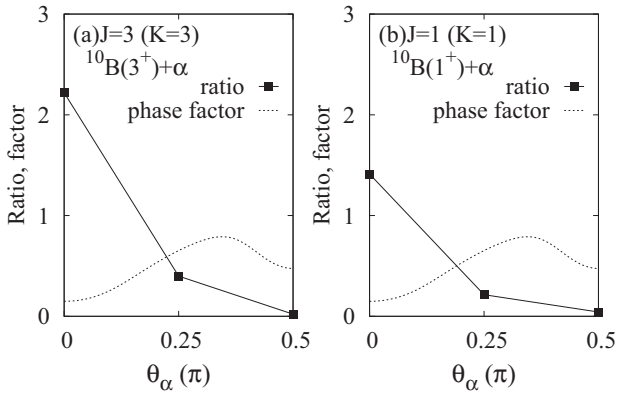

FIG. 12. Ratio of the α-cluster probability to the phase-space factor $\mathcal{N}_{\mathrm{pf}}$. The ratio of the probability $\hat{P}^{J\pi}_{MK}\Phi_{^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z)+\alpha}(D_\alpha,\theta_a)$ for $K=3$ and $I^\pi_z=3^+$ at $D_\alpha=5$ fm in the 3^+ ($K^\pi=3^+$) state and that for $K=1$ and $I^\pi_z=1^+$ in the 1^+ ($K^\pi=1^+$) state obtained by the full-D_α calculation are shown. The phase-space factor $\mathcal{N}_{\mathrm{pf}}$ for $D_\alpha=5$ fm is also shown.

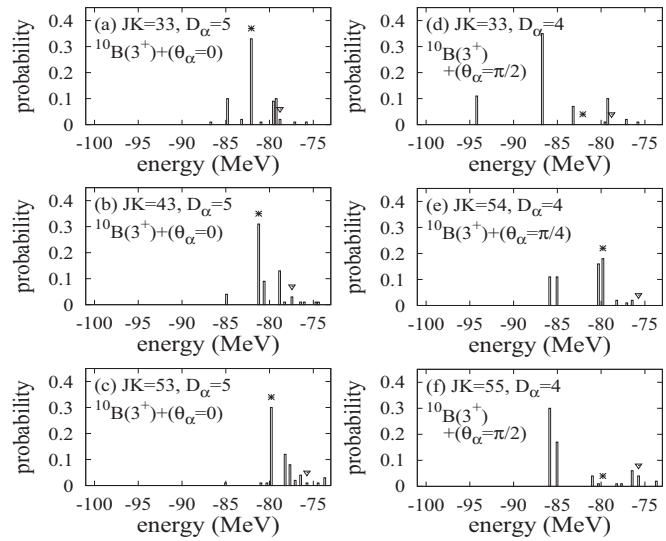

FIG. 13. α-cluster probability $P[JK;{}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^\pi_z);D_\alpha,\theta_a]$ for $I^\pi_z=3^+$. D_α is taken to be $D_\alpha=5$ fm for $\theta_\alpha=0$ and $D_\alpha=4$ fm for $\theta_\alpha=\pi/4$ and $\pi/2$. Asterisks and down-triangle symbols show $^{10}\mathrm{B}+\alpha$-cluster states in the $K^\pi=3^+$ and $K^\pi=1^+$ bands, respectively.

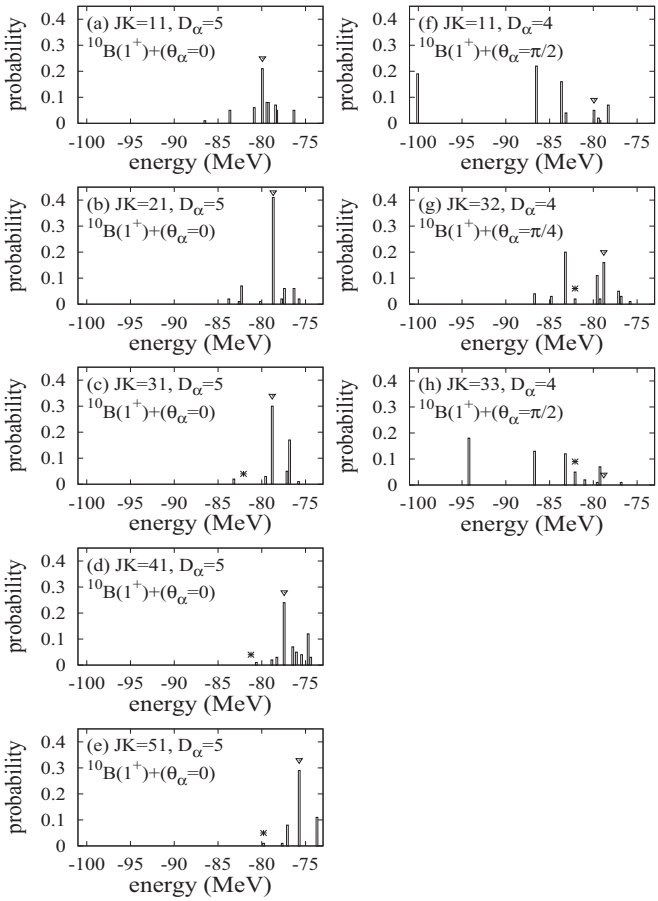

FIG. 14. α-cluster probability $P[JK;{}^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^{\pi}_{z});D_{\alpha},\theta_{a}]$ for $I^{\pi}_{z}=1^{+}$. D_{α} is taken to be $D_{\alpha}=5$ fm for $\theta_{\alpha}=0$ and $D_{\alpha}=4$ fm for $\theta_{\alpha}=\pi/4$ and $\pi/2$. Asterisks and down-triangle symbols show ^{10}B + α-cluster states in the $K^{\pi}=3^{+}$ and $K^{\pi}=1^{+}$ bands, respectively.

for $\theta_{\alpha}=\pi/4$ and $\pi/2$ just to show the feeding low-lying states of the transverse components at small D_{α}, but the probability at $D_{\alpha}=5$ fm is qualitatively consistent with $D_{\alpha}=4$ fm except for the scaling factor.) As seen in Figs. 13(a)–13(c) for $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^{\pi}_{z}=3^{+})$, the longitudinal ($\theta_{\alpha}=0$) component of $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^{\pi}_{z}=3^{+})+\alpha$ shows the largest amplitude at the $K^{\pi}=3^{+}$ band states (labeled by asterisks) and some fragmentation into neighboring states. Similarly, the longitudinal component of $^{10}\mathrm{B}(I^{\pi}_{z}=1^{+})+\alpha$ concentrates on the $K^{\pi}=1^{+}$ band states [see Figs. 14(a)–14(e)]. On the other hand, transverse components feed states lower than the ^{10}B + α-cluster states as seen in Figs. 13(d) and 13(f) and Figs. 14(f) and 14(g). Consequently the α cluster in ^{10}B + α-cluster states near the threshold tends to avoid transverse configurations so as to satisfy orthogonality to lower states. This mechanism is consistent with the discussion of Ref. [31] for linear-chain 3α states in ^{14}C.

V. SUMMARY

I calculated positive-parity states of ^{14}N with the ^{10}B + α-cluster model and investigated ^{10}B + α-cluster states. Near the α-decay threshold energy, I obtained the $K^{\pi}=3^{+}$ and $K^{\pi}=1^{+}$ rotational bands having the developed α cluster with the $^{10}\mathrm{B}(3^{+})$ and $^{10}\mathrm{B}(1^{+})$ cores, respectively. I assigned the $3^{+}(K^{\pi}=3^{+})$ state in the present result to the experimental 3^{+} at $E_{r}=1.58$ MeV observed in α scattering reactions by ^{10}B and showed that the calculated α-decay width agrees with the experimental width.

I analyzed the component of the longitudinal configuration having an α cluster in the longitudinal direction of the deformed ^{10}B cluster, which corresponds to a linear-chain 3α structure with valence nucleons. In the spectra of ^{14}N, the linear-chain component concentrates at the ^{10}B + α-cluster states in the $K^{\pi}=3^{+}$ and $K^{\pi}=1^{+}$ bands. However, the ^{10}B + α-cluster states are different from the ideal linear configuration of a classical picture but they show significant quantum fluctuation in the angular (θ_{α}) motion and are regarded as the chain-like configuration that has relatively enhanced longitudinal components and suppressed transverse components. The orthogonality to low-lying states plays an essential role in the suppression of the transverse component.

The present model with the effective interaction cannot quantitatively reproduce the α-decay threshold energy and the low-energy spectra of ^{14}N. The influence of the low-lying states on the ^{10}B + α-cluster states near the α-decay should be checked in more sophisticated calculations that can reproduce well the low-energy spectra and the α-decay threshold.

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