Ab initio investigation of the $^8\text{Li}(n, \gamma)^9\text{Li}$ reaction

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Background: The $^8\text{Li}(n, \gamma)^9\text{Li}$ reaction plays an important role in several astrophysics scenarios. It cannot be measured directly and indirect experiments have so far provided only cross section limits. Theoretical predictions differ by an order of magnitude.

Purpose: In this work we study the properties of $^8\text{Li}$ bound states and low-lying resonances and calculate the $^8\text{Li}(n, \gamma)^9\text{Li}$ cross section within the no-core shell model with continuum (NCSMC) with chiral nucleon-nucleon and three-nucleon interactions as the only input.

Methods: The NCSMC is an ab initio method applicable to light nuclei that provides a unified description of bound and scattering states well suited to calculate low-energy nuclear scattering and reactions.

Results: Our calculations reproduce the experimentally known bound states as well as the lowest $5/2^-$ resonance of $^8\text{Li}$. We predict a $3/2^-$ spin-parity assignment for the resonance observed at 5.38 MeV. In addition to the very narrow $7/2^-$ resonance corresponding presumably to the experimental 6.43 MeV state, we find several other broad low-lying resonances.

Conclusions: Our calculated $^8\text{Li}(n, \gamma)^9\text{Li}$ cross section is within the limits derived from the 1998 National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory Coulomb-dissociation experiment [Phys. Rev. C 57, 959 (1998)]. However, it is higher than cross sections obtained in recent phenomenological studies. It is dominated by a direct E1 capture to the ground state with a resonant contribution at $\sim 0.2$ MeV due to E2/M1 radiation enhanced by the $5/2^-$ resonance.

I. INTRODUCTION

In neutron rich astrophysical environments, reactions involving the short-lived $^8\text{Li}$ nucleus may contribute to the synthesis of heavier nuclei by bridging the stability gap of mass $A = 8$ elements. In particular, the $^8\text{Li}(n, \gamma)^9\text{Li}$ capture reaction plays an important role in inhomogeneous big bang nucleosynthesis and in the r-process. There, it competes with the $^7\text{Li}(\alpha, n)^8\text{Be}$ reaction and the $^8\text{Li}(\alpha, n)^9\text{Be}$ reaction to the synthesis of heavier nuclei by bridging the stability gap of mass $A = 8$.

In overcoming the $A = 8$ mass gap in the r-process for supernovae of type II \[5] [6].

As the $^8\text{Li}$ half-life is 840 ms and a neutron target is not available, the $^8\text{Li}(n, \gamma)^9\text{Li}$ reaction cannot be measured directly. There have been several attempts to determine its cross section by indirect methods. Using a radioactive beam of $^9\text{Li}$ and the Coulomb-dissociation method with U and Pb targets, only upper limits on the $^9\text{Li}(n, \gamma)^{10}\text{Li}$ cross section were determined as it was not possible to estimate the nuclear contribution to the dissociation [7]. A follow-up Coulomb-dissociation experiment using a Pb target reported a null result and consequently a very low limit on the capture cross section [8].

In Ref. [9], the direct $^8\text{Li}(n, \gamma)^9\text{Li}_{g.s.}$ capture cross section was computed in the framework of the potential model by deducing the single particle spectroscopic factor for the ground state of $^9\text{Li}$ from a measurement of the angular distribution of the $^8\text{Li}(d, p)^9\text{Li}_{g.s.}$ transfer reaction at $E_{c.m.} = 7.8$ MeV. The obtained reaction rate was lower than the limit from Ref. [7] but significantly higher than the limit from Ref. [8]. A similar extraction, but with the spectroscopic factor obtained from the angular distribution of the $^9\text{Be}(^8\text{Li}, ^9\text{Li})$ transfer reaction measured with a 27 MeV $^8\text{Li}$ radioactive nuclear beam, was reported in Ref. [10]. The obtained reaction rate was...
There were several other studies focused on the structure of $^9\text{Li}$. Notably, the $^2\text{H}(^8\text{Li},p)^9\text{Li}$ reaction with 76 MeV radioactive $^8\text{Li}$ beam was studied with the goal to obtain single-neutron spectroscopic factors for states in $^9\text{Li}$ [11]. Spectroscopic factors for the $^9\text{Li}$ ground state have also been investigated through the $d(^8\text{Li},t)^8\text{Li}$ one-neutron transfer reaction at $E/A=1.68$ MeV [12]. The first excited state of $^9\text{Li}$ was studied by the inelastic scattering of $^8\text{Li}$ from deuterons [13]. A very recent experiment investigated the structure of $^8\text{C}$, the mirror of $^9\text{Li}$, using proton resonant scattering [14].

The $^8\text{Li}(n,\gamma)^9\text{Li}$ cross section and its reaction rate have also been the focus of several theoretical investigations, based on various approaches. In Refs. [15] [16], the reaction rate was estimated based on the existing information for other nuclei. Calculations combining the shell model and the potential model were reported in Refs. [16] [17]. The potential model was also applied to a simultaneous study of the $^8\text{Li}(n,\gamma)^9\text{Li}$ reaction and its mirror, $^8\text{B}(p,\gamma)^9\text{C}$ [18]. In Ref. [19], the neutron capture on $^8\text{Li}$ was investigated by means of the microscopic cluster model. The Coulomb dissociation of $^8\text{Li}$ on heavy targets was calculated in Refs. [20] [21] and the principle of detailed balance was then used to obtain the $^8\text{Li}(n,\gamma)^9\text{Li}$ reaction rate. More recently, this reaction was investigated within the framework of the modified potential cluster model with the state classification of nucleons according to the Young tableaux [22]. Overall, theoretical predictions of the reaction rate span more than an order of magnitude.

In this work, we report the first ab initio calculation of the $^8\text{Li}(n,\gamma)^9\text{Li}$ cross section. We apply the no-core shell model with continuum (NCSMC) [23] [25] and use chiral nucleon-nucleon (NN) and three-nucleon (3N) interactions as the only input. In particular, we employ the chiral Hamiltonian from Ref. [26] shown to describe well both light and medium mass nuclei. The NCSMC provides a unified description of bound and scattering states and allows us to investigate bound states of $^9\text{Li}$ as well as its low-lying resonances.

The paper is organized as follows: In Sec. II, we briefly review the NCSMC formalism. In Sec. III, we present our results for $^8\text{Li}$, $^9\text{Li}$, and for the capture cross section. Finally, in Sec. IV, we draw our conclusions.

**II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The starting point of our approach is the microscopic Hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{1}{A} \sum_{i<j=1}^{A} \frac{(\vec{p}_i - \vec{p}_j)^2}{2m} + \sum_{i<j=1}^{A} V_{ij}^{NN} + \sum_{i<j<k=1}^{A} V_{ijk}^{3N},$$

which describes nuclei as systems of $A$ non-relativistic point-like nucleons interacting through realistic inter-nucleon interactions. Modern theory of nuclear forces is based on the framework of chiral effective field theory (EFT) [27] [28]. The quantum chromodynamics (QCD) Lagrangian is expanded in powers of $Q/A$, where $Q$ is the characteristic momentum in the nuclear process and $A \sim 1$ GeV represents the hard scale of the theory. Such an expansion allows a systematic improvement of the nuclear interaction and provides a hierarchy of the NN and many-nucleon forces which naturally arises in a consistent scheme [29] [32].

In the present work we adopt the NN+3N chiral interaction applied in Ref. [26], denoted as NN+3N(lnl), consisting of an NN interaction up to the fourth order ($^3\text{LO}$) in the chiral expansion [33] and a 3N interaction up to next-to-next-to-leading order ($^5\text{LO}$) using a combination of local and non-local regulators. Even though all the underlying parameters (known as low-energy constants or LECs) are determined in $A=2, 3, 4$ nucleon systems, this interaction provides a very good description of properties of both light and medium mass nuclei [26], including $^{100}\text{Sn}$ [34].

A faster convergence of our calculations with respect to the many-body basis size is obtained by softening the chiral interaction through the similarity renormalization group (SRG) technique [35] [39]. The SRG unitary transformation induces many-body forces, included here up to the three-body level. The four- and higher-body induced terms are small at the $\lambda_{\text{SRG}}=2.0$ fm$^{-1}$ resolution scale used in present calculations [26].

In the NCSMC [23] [25], the many-body scattering problem is solved by expanding the wave function on continuous microscopic-cluster states, describing the relative motion between target and projectile nuclei (here $^8\text{Li}$ and the neutron), and discrete square-integrable states describing the static composite nuclear system (here $^9\text{Li}$). The idea behind this generalized expansion is to augment the microscopic cluster model, which enables the correct treatment of the wave function in the asymptotic region, with short-range many-body correlations that are present at small separations, mimicking various deformation effects that might take place during the reaction process. The NCSMC wave function for $^9\text{Li}$ is represented as

$$|\Psi_{J^{\pi}T}^{A=9, -\frac{1}{2}}\rangle = \sum_{\lambda} c_\lambda |^9\text{Li}\lambda J^{\pi}T\rangle + \sum_{\nu} \int dr r^2 \gamma_{J^{\pi}T}(r) A_\nu |\Phi_{J^{\pi}T, -\frac{1}{2}}\rangle.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

The first term of Eq. (2) consists of an expansion over square-integrable energy eigenstates of the $^9\text{Li}$ nucleus indexed by $\lambda$. The second term, corresponding to an expansion over the antisymmetrized channel states in the spirit of the resonating group method (RGM) [40] [44], is given by

$$|\Phi_{J^{\pi}T, -\frac{1}{2}}\rangle = \left[\left(|^8\text{Li}J^{\pi}T_{8}S_{8}\rangle |n \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle (sT) Y_{J^{\pi}T}(\hat{r})\right) \sum_{i<j}^{A} \frac{\delta(r-r_{8,i})}{rr_{8,i}} \right].$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)
Here, the index $\nu$ represents all relevant quantum numbers except for those explicitly listed on the left-hand side of the equation, and the subscript $-\frac{1}{2}$ is the isospin projection, i.e., $(Z-N)/2$. The coordinate $\vec{r}_8,1$ in Eq. (3) is the separation vector between the $^8$Li target and the neutron.

The translationally invariant eigenstates of the aggregate ($|^8$Li$\lambda J^T\bar{T})$ and target ($|^8$Li$\lambda_8 S_8^\pi T_8)$ nuclei are all obtained by means of the no-core shell model (NCSM) [15, 17] using a basis of many-body harmonic oscillator (HO) wave functions with the same frequency, $\Omega$, and maximum number of particle excitations $N_{\text{max}}$ from the lowest Pauli-allowed many-body configuration. In this work we used the HO frequency of $\Omega = 20$ MeV found as optimal for $p$-shell nuclei in Ref. [20].

The discrete expansion coefficients $c_{\nu J}^{\lambda T}$ and the continuous relative-motion amplitudes $\gamma_{\nu J}^T(r)$ are the solution of the generalized eigenvalue problem derived by representing the Schrödinger equation in the model space of the expansions $[22, 23]$. The resulting NCSM equations are solved by means of the coupled-channel R-matrix method on a Lagrange mesh [28, 50].

In general the sum over the index $\nu$ in Eq. (2) includes all the mass partitions involved in the formation of the composite system $^9$Li, i.e., $^8$Li+$n$, $^7$Li+$n+n$, $^9$He+$^3$H etc. Here, we limit the present calculations to the $^8$Li+$n$ clusters of Eq. (3), which are by far the most relevant for the low-energy $^9$Li($n, \gamma)^9$Li capture. The channel states for the other mass partitions are energetically closed and their effect is in part accounted for by means of the first term in Eq. (2). Applications of the NCSMC with three-body clusters and with coupling between different mass partitions can be found, e.g., in Refs. [51] and [52], respectively.

III. RESULTS

A. NCSM calculations for $^8,^9$Li

The present NCSMC calculations require as input NCSM eigenstates and eigenenergies of $^8$Li and $^9$Li. For $^8$Li, we performed calculations up to $N_{\text{max}}=10$, while for $^9$Li up to $N_{\text{max}}=8$ and 9 for the negative- and positive-parity states, respectively. The ground-state energy dependence on the basis size for both isotopes is presented in Fig. 1. The NCSM extrapolated $^9$Li ground state energy of $-42.1(5)$ MeV for the interaction used here has been reported in Ref. [20].

Comparing to the experimental value of $-45.34$ MeV, the calculation underbinds by a few percent. For $^8$Li we find the ground-state energy $-39.4(3)$ MeV compared to the experimental $-41.28$ MeV. The theoretical uncertainty is due to the extrapolation to the infinite basis size.

Excitation energies of $^8$Li low-lying states are shown in the left panel of Fig. 2. The convergence of the NCSM approach for the experimentally bound $1^+$ state and the narrow $3^+$ resonance is quite good. The second $1^+$ state is a broad resonance in experiment. In the NCSM calculations, this is reflected by rapid changes of the excitation energy with the size of the model space $N_{\text{max}}$. Compared to the known levels, we predict additional states close to the $1_1^+$, most notably a $0^+$ resonance. We note that both the predicted $0^+$ and the $2^+$ resonances have been previously investigated by studying the $n+^7$Li continuum [54] working within a predecessor of the NCSMC approach, known as NCSM/RGM. Experimental evidence for these resonances in $^9$B, the isospin mirror of $^8$Li, has been reported in Ref. [55].

NCSM results for the low-lying excitation energies of $^9$Li with the interaction used here have been reported in Ref. [20]. For completeness, we present the negative-parity level energies in the right panel of Fig. 2. The convergence of the experimentally bound $1/2^-$ state is satisfactory, though the experimental $1/2^- - 3/2^-$ splitting is underestimated in the calculation. We find the $5/2^-_1$ state quite close to the experimentally established $5/2^-$ resonance. In addition, we predict a $3/2^-$ and a $7/2^-$ level that might correspond to the experimentally observed resonances at 5.38 MeV and 6.43 MeV with undetermined spins and parities.

Calculated ground state properties of the two isotopes and the $M1$ transition rate between their bound states are summarized in Table I. Only one-body transition operators were used. Overall agreement with experiment is quite reasonable. The magnetic dipole moment discrepancies could be attributed to the missing two-body currents [56] while the underestimation of the quadrupole moments is most likely due to the limited basis size. The calculations should also be in general improved by the
However, since our focus is on the low-energy and magnetic moments, and the $M_1$ transition rate be-
imented 1
pared to the NCSM results at any fixed
NCSMC ground-state energies are shown in Fig. 1 and the separation energies with respect to the $^8$Li+\textit{n} threshold. NCSM calculations have been performed with the NN+3N(lnl) chiral interaction \cite{26} at the resolution scale of $\lambda_{SRG} = 2.0$ fm$^{-1}$. The HO basis frequency was $\hbar\Omega = 20$ MeV. Experimental data are from Ref. \cite{53}.

| $^8$Li | $^{9}$Li |
|---|---|
| NCSM | Expt | NCSM | Expt |
| $E_{\text{gs}}$ [MeV] | $Q$ [e fm$^2$] | $\mu$ [$\mu_N$] | $B(M1)$ [$\mu_B^2$] | $J^+$ $T$ | $N_{\text{max}}=4$ | $N_{\text{max}}=6$ | $N_{\text{max}}=8$ | Expt |
| $^8$Li | -39.4(3) | +2.95(15) | +1.48 | 4.164 |
| Expt | -41.28 | +3.14(2) | +1.654 | 5.0(16) |
| $^{9}$Li | -42.1(5) | -2.5(2) | +2.91 | 3.23 |
| NCSM | -45.34 | -3.06(2) | +3.437 | N/A |
| Expt | -41.28 | +3.14(2) | +1.654 | 5.0(16) |

Table I. $^8$,$^9$Li ground state energies, quadrupole and magnetic moments, and the $M1$ transition rate between their bound states. In particular, $B(M1;1^+\rightarrow2^+)$ and $B(M1;1^+\rightarrow3^2^-)$ for $^8$Li and $^9$Li, respectively, is shown. NCSM calculations have been performed with the NN+3N(lnl) chiral interaction. Experimental results are from Refs. \cite{53} \cite{59}.

SRG evolution of the transition operators \cite{34} \cite{57} \cite{58}.

For the microscopic cluster component of the NCSMC expansion, Eq. (3), we used two NCSM eigenstates corresponding to the two $^8$Li bound states, the $2^+$ ground state and the $1^+$ excited state. In principle, we could have included also the experimentally narrow $3^+$ state. However, since our focus is on the low-energy $^8$Li($n,\gamma)^9$Li radiative capture, the impact of the $3^+$ state is expected to be negligible while the technical complexity of the calculations would increase substantially. As for the composite $^9$Li states entering the expansion (2), we used the eight lowest negative-parity and six lowest positive-parity NCSM eigenstates of $^9$Li with total angular momentum $J \in \{1/2, 3/2, 5/2, 7/2\}$ and isospin $T=3/2$.

Figure 2. Comparison between the NCSM-calculated and the experimental energy spectra of $^8$Li (left panel) and $^9$Li (right panel). The SRG-evolved NN+3N(lnl) chiral interaction \cite{26} at the resolution scale of $\lambda_{SRG} = 2.0$ fm$^{-1}$. The HO basis frequency was $\hbar\Omega = 20$ MeV. Experimental data are from Ref. \cite{53}.

Table II. $^9$Li bound-state energies, in MeV, with respect to the $^9$Li+n threshold. NCSM calculations have been performed with the NN+3N(lnl) chiral interaction \cite{26} at the resolution scale of $\lambda_{SRG} = 2.0$ fm$^{-1}$. The HO basis frequency was $\hbar\Omega = 20$ MeV. Experimental data are from Ref. \cite{53}.

B. NCSMC results for $^9$Li

We performed NCSMC calculations for $^9$Li for $N_{\text{max}}=4, 6, 8$ basis spaces. The $^9$Li NCSM positive-parity states entering the expansion (2) were obtained in $N_{\text{max}}+1$ spaces, i.e., up to $N_{\text{max}}=9$. We found two bound states, the $3/2^-$ ground state and the $1/2^+$ excited state, in agreement with experiment. The NCSMC ground-state energies are shown in Fig. 1 and the separation energies with respect to the $^8$Li+n threshold for both the $3/2^-$ and $1/2^+$ states are given in Table II. NCSMC calculations increase the binding energies compared to the NCSM results at any fixed $N_{\text{max}}$ due to the inclusion of the cluster basis component. The separation energies are quite stable with varying $N_{\text{max}}$. The calculated $1/2^+$ separation energy is quite close to the experimental one while the ground state separation energy is underestimated by about 1.2 MeV. This could be due to a weaker spin-orbit strength and/or missing strength in the T=$3/2$ part of the 3N interaction.

Below the $^8$Li+n energy of 4 MeV in the center of mass, we find three $P$-wave resonances corresponding to two $3/2^-$ and a $5/2^-$ state. Corresponding eigenphase
including the 3\textsuperscript{+} state of \(^9\text{Li}\) in the NCSM cluster expansion \cite{60}. The \(^8\text{Li} \, 3\text{+}\) state that appears at 2.255 MeV is the lowest \(^3\text{+}\) eigenstate that appears at 2.255 MeV in experiment (see the left panel of Fig. \ref{fig:fig2}) would obviously also impact other higher lying – and in particular higher spin – resonances, e.g., the \(7/2^+\) and the second \(5/2^+\), shown in Fig. \ref{fig:fig5}.

The decreasing \(3/2^-\) and \(1/2^-\) eigenphase shifts that start at \(\delta=0^\circ\) in Fig. \ref{fig:fig6} correspond to the two bound states. On the other hand, all calculated \(S\)-wave phase shifts and their associated eigenphase shifts are rising at their respective thresholds, i.e., the corresponding scattering lengths are negative. In particular, for the \(^9\text{Li} \, 3\text{+}\) (top panel) we find the scattering length of 0.44 fm while for \(^4\text{P}_{3/2}(2^+)\) -0.13 fm. We note that a broad \(5/2^+\) \(T=3/2\) resonance in \(^9\text{Be}\), an isospin analog of a resonance in \(^9\text{Li}\), was very recently reported in Ref. \cite{61}. It was found below the \(T=3/2\) 5/2\^- resonance, the isospin analog of the 4.296 MeV resonance in \(^9\text{Li}\).

Before proceeding with the calculation of the capture cross section, the NCSM results were phenomenologically adjusted to reproduce experimental thresholds and positions of known resonances in an approach known as NCSM-pheno \cite{62,63}. This was accomplished first by adjusting the \(^8\text{Li}\) excitation energy of the \(1^+\) state to its experimental value and, second, by fitting the \(^9\text{Li}\) NCSM input energies to reproduce the experimental \(^9\text{Li}\) energies in the NCSM calculations. We performed the NCSM-pheno calculations for the \(N_{\text{max}}=6\) and \(N_{\text{max}}=8\) model spaces. As seen in the left panel of Fig. \ref{fig:fig6} our calculated excitation energy for the \(^8\text{Li}\) \(1^+\) state is quite close to experiment. Consequently, it only needs a -45 keV adjustment in the \(N_{\text{max}}=8\) calculation. Next, we adjust the lowest NCSM \(^9\text{Li}\) eigenenergies in the \(3/2^-\), \(1/2^-\) and \(5/2^-\) channels (used as input in the NCSM calculation) to reproduce the experimental separation energies of the \(3/2^-\) and \(1/2^-\) bound states and the \(5/2^-\) resonance centroid energy. As seen in the middle panel of Fig. \ref{fig:fig6} the NCSM \(1/2^-\) energy is already quite close to experiment, therefore a shift of -0.3 MeV in the lowest \(1/2^-\) NCSM eigenvalue is sufficient to reproduce the separation energy. For the \(3/2^-\) and \(5/2^-\) channels, we need to modify the eigenvalues by about -1 MeV, i.e., 2.5% of the calculated ground-state (g.s.) energy.

The resulting NCSM-pheno bound-state energies, centroids and widths of the lowest three calculated resonances and selected eigenphase shifts for the \(N_{\text{max}}=8\) model space are presented in the fourth panel of Fig. \ref{fig:fig6} and in Fig. \ref{fig:fig6a} respectively. Due to the negligible adjustment of the \(^8\text{Li} \, 1^+\) energy, channels other than the \(1/2^-\), \(3/2^-, \, 5/2^-\) are basically unmodified compared to the original NCSM calculation.

In Table \ref{table:table1} we summarize bound-state energies, as well as centroid energies and widths of the lowest three calculated resonances obtained in the \(N_{\text{max}}=8\) NCSM and NCSM-pheno calculations. Within the table, these are compared to available experimental data. The resonance energies and width have been determined from the eigenphase shift derivatives as well as from an \(S\)-matrix analysis in the complex momentum space. The two methods agree very well for all the resonance ener-

![Figure 3: Dependence of the \(^8\text{Li}+n\) eigenphase shifts (top panel) on the NCSM basis size characterized by \(N_{\text{max}}\) for low-lying \(3/2^-\) (red) and \(3/2^+\) (blue and green) resonances of \(^9\text{Li}\). The same for selected \(3/2^-\) (middle panel) and \(5/2^-\) (bottom panel) \(P\)-wave phase shifts. The NN+3N(lnl) chiral interaction was used.](image-url)

Shifts and selected partial wave phase shifts are shown in Figs. \ref{fig:fig3}. The convergence with respect to \(N_{\text{max}}\) is quite satisfactory, especially for the two sharper resonances. We note that the eigenphase shifts are obtained from the \(S\)-matrix eigenvalues while the partial wave phase shifts are obtained from diagonal matrix elements of the \(S\)-matrix.

In the leftmost three panels of Fig. \ref{fig:fig4} we show the bound-state energies, in addition to the energies and widths of the three resonances for the \(N_{\text{max}}=4, 6, 8\) model spaces. These are shown alongside available experimental data. The numerical values for the \(N_{\text{max}}=8\) space are then given in Table \ref{table:table1}. Selected eigenphase shifts and \(S\)-wave phase shifts obtained in the \(N_{\text{max}}=8\) space are presented in Fig. \ref{fig:fig5}. It is clear that the calculated \(5/2^-\) resonance is a good match to the experimentally known resonance at 4.296 MeV. We predict that the 5.38 MeV level is \(3/2^-\). On the other hand, the experimentally very narrow 6.43 MeV level does not correspond to our calculated very broad second \(3/2^-\). Rather, it presumably corresponds to the calculated \(7/2^-\) state shown in the right panel of Fig. \ref{fig:fig2} and in the top panel of Fig. \ref{fig:fig5} as an extremely narrow resonance. For a more realistic description of this state, we would most likely need to include the \(3^+\) state of \(^8\text{Li}\) in the NCSM cluster expansion \cite{60}. The \(^8\text{Li} \, 3^+\) state that appears at 2.255 MeV

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In Table \ref{table:table1} we summarize bound-state energies, as well as centroid energies and widths of the lowest three calculated resonances obtained in the \(N_{\text{max}}=8\) NCSM and NCSM-pheno calculations. Within the table, these are compared to available experimental data. The resonance energies and width have been determined from the eigenphase shift derivatives as well as from an \(S\)-matrix analysis in the complex momentum space. The two methods agree very well for all the resonance ener-
Energies of $^9$Li bound states and low-lying resonances with respect to the $^8$Li+$n$ threshold. The leftmost three panels show NCSMC calculations at $N_{\text{max}}=4, 6,$ and $8$. The fourth panel shows the NCSMC-pheno $N_{\text{max}}=8$ calculation. The NN+3N(lnl) chiral interaction was used. Coloured bars represent the widths of resonances. Experimental data in the rightmost panel are from Ref. [53]. Question marks are used where data is unavailable.

$^8$Li+$n$ eigenphase shifts for selected negative-parity (top panel) and positive-parity (bottom panel) channels. Dashed lines in the bottom panel represent $S$-wave phase shifts. NCSMC calculations performed in $N_{\text{max}}=8$ space with the NN+3N(lnl) chiral interaction.

$^8$Li+$n$ eigenphase shifts obtained from the $N_{\text{max}}=8$ NCSMC-pheno calculation for selected negative-parity (solid) and positive-parity (dashed) channels.

Table III. $^9$Li bound-state and resonance energies with respect to the $^8$Li+$n$ threshold with the corresponding resonance widths. All values in MeV. NCSMC and NCSMC-pheno calculations have been performed with the NN+3N(lnl) chiral interaction in the $N_{\text{max}}=8$ space. Experimental data are from Ref. [53].

| J$^*$ | T | E  | $\Gamma$ | E  | $\Gamma$ | E  | $\Gamma$ | E  | $\Gamma$ |
|------|---|----|----------|----|----------|----|----------|----|----------|
| 3/2$^-$ | 3/2 | 2.65 | 2.5(4) | 2.62 | 2.5(4) | N/A | N/A |
| 3/2$^-$ | 3/2 | 1.41 | 0.59 | 1.37 | 0.61 | 1.32 | 0.60(10) |
| 5/2$^-$ | 3/2 | 0.67 | 0.56 | 0.23 | 0.11 | 0.23 | 0.10(3) |
| 1/2$^-$ | 3/2 | -1.14 | -1.37 | -1.37 | -1.37 | -1.37 | -1.37 |
| 3/2$^-$ | 3/2 | -2.81 | -4.07 | -4.06 | -4.06 | -4.06 | -4.06 |

$^a$ Experimental spin and parity assignment uncertain.
Table IV. \(^{9}\)Li 3/2\(^{-}\) g.s. asymptotic normalization coefficients (ANC) obtained in the NCSMC-pheno calculations and spectroscopic factors (SF) obtained in the NCSM and NCSMC-pheno calculations. Calculations were performed in the \(N_{\text{max}}=8\) space. See Fig. 7 for other details.

| \(N\) | ANC [fm\(^{-1/2}\)] | SF NCSM | SF NCSMC-pheno |
|---|---|---|---|
| \(^4\)P\(_{3/2}(2^+)\) | 1.026 | 0.64 | 0.59 |
| \(^6\)P\(_{3/2}(2^+)\) | 0.955 | 0.41 | 0.41 |
| \(^2\)P\(_{3/2}(1^+)\) | -1.009 | 0.39 | 0.37 |
| \(^4\)P\(_{3/2}(1^+)\) | -0.663 | 0.11 | 0.11 |

Figure 7. \(^{9}\)Li 3/2\(^{-}\) g.s. cluster form factors. Only P-wave components are shown. The full lines represent the \(N_{\text{max}}=8\) NCSMC-pheno calculations, the dashed lines (for the \(^{9}\)Li 2\(^{+}\) state channels only) are NCSM results. The coupling between the \(^{9}\)Li and neutron in the cluster state is given in Eq. (3).

C. \(^{8}\)Li\((n,\gamma)\)^{9}\Li radiative capture

Our calculated \(^{8}\)Li\((n,\gamma)\)^{9}\Li capture cross section is presented in Fig. 8. We compare NCSMC-pheno results obtained in the \(N_{\text{max}}=8\) and \(N_{\text{max}}=6\) spaces. Overall, we find a good stability of the calculations. By increasing the model space, the cross section gets reduced slightly and the difference can serve as an estimate of the uncertainty. The capture to the \(^{9}\)Li ground state dominates the total cross section. The excited state contribution is suppressed by more than an order of magnitude. In the low-energy region displayed in Fig. 8, the non-resonant E1 capture is the leading contribution. The E2/M1 capture enhanced by the 5/2\(^{-}\) resonance is visible as a bump around 0.23 MeV.

Our calculated cross section is on the higher side but still within the limits derived from the 1998 NSCL Coulomb dissociation experiment [7] shown in Fig. 8 by black points and vertical lines. These limits should be compared to the E1 contribution to the capture to the ground state.

The \(^{8}\)Li\((n,\gamma)\)^{9}\Li reaction rate obtained from our total capture cross section is shown in Fig. 9. In addition, we present the contribution of the capture to the ground state to the overall reaction rate. Our results are smaller by a factor of 4 and 2 compared to values reported in Refs. [15] and [16], respectively. However, they are higher by a factor of 2 compared to the recent potential cluster model calculations from Ref. [22]. One of the reasons for the smaller reaction rate obtained in the latter calculations is the lower value of the spectroscopic factor used as input for the potential cluster model calculations compared to the spectroscopic factor obtained as an output of our many-body calculations.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

We applied the \textit{ab initio} NCSMC to study properties of \(^{9}\)Li bound states and low-lying resonances, and calculated the \(^{8}\)Li\((n,\gamma)\)^{9}\Li cross section. Chiral nucleon-nucleon and three-nucleon interactions from Refs. [33] and [26] served as the only input for our calculations,
Li($n,\gamma$)$^9$Li capture cross section obtained in the NCSMC-pheno calculations. We compare $N_{\text{max}}=6$ (dotted lines), $N_{\text{max}}=8$ (dashed lines), the total $N_{\text{max}}=8$ cross-section (solid line), and experimental limits from Ref. [7] (black points). Cross-section contributions from the ground state are shown in blue, contributions from the first excited state are in green.

Figure 9. $^8$Li($n,\gamma$)$^9$Li reaction rate obtained in the $N_{\text{max}}=8$ NCSMC-pheno calculations. The upper line shows the total reaction rate, and the lower line shows the ground-state contribution.

though for the purpose of predicting the capture cross section we adjusted the thresholds and the position of the lowest resonance to their experimental values.

Our calculations reproduce experimentally known bound states as well as the lowest $5/2^-$ resonance of $^9$Li. We predict the 5.38 MeV resonance to be a $3/2^-$ state. In addition to the very narrow $7/2^-$ resonance, corresponding most likely to the experimental 6.43 MeV state, we find several other broad low-lying resonances. In particular, at 2.6 MeV above the $^8$Li+$n$ threshold we find a broad $3/2^-$ resonance with the width of 2.5 MeV. The description of the $7/2^-$ resonance and of the higher lying $7/2^+$ and $5/2^-$ resonances can be improved by including the $^8$Li $3^+$ state in the NCSMC trial wave function (Eqs. (2), (3)). We plan to perform such calculations in the future.

Our calculated $^8$Li($n,\gamma$)$^9$Li capture cross section is on the higher side but within the limits derived from the 1998 NSCL Coulomb dissociation experiment. It is dominated by the direct E1 capture to the ground state with a resonant contribution around 0.23 MeV due to E2/M1 radiation enhanced by the $5/2^-$ resonance.

The reaction rate obtained from our calculated capture cross section is lower than early evaluations. However, it is higher by about a factor of two compared to recent potential cluster model calculations. Our results indicate that the $^8$Li($n,\gamma$)$^9$Li reaction might play a more important astrophysical role than recently considered.

Results presented in this paper demonstrate current capabilities of the NCSMC. With high-precision chiral NN+3N interactions as the input, we are able to predict with confidence properties of light nuclei even with a large neutron excess. NCSMC calculations of several other radiative capture reactions important for astrophysics including $^7$Be($p,\gamma$)$^8$B, $^{11}$C($p,\gamma$)$^{12}$N, and $^{14}$C($n,\gamma$)$^{15}$C are under way.

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