

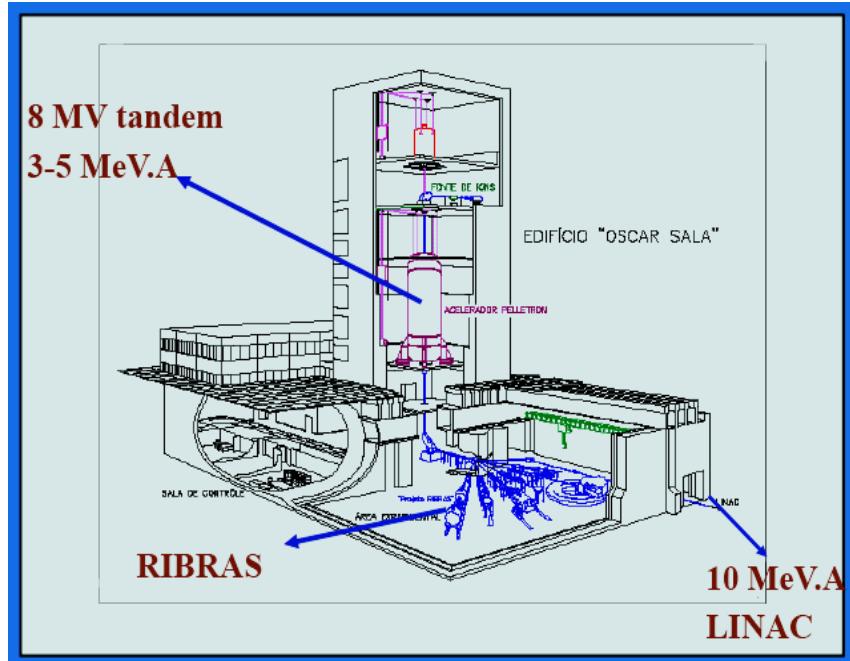
Study of high lying resonances in ${}^9\text{Be}$ by the measurement of (p,p) , (p,d) and (p,α) reactions

Alinka Lépine-Szily,
and the
RIBRAS collaboration



|
International Nuclear Physics Conference
Adelaide Convention Centre, Australia
11-16 September 2016

Tandem Accelerator – Pelletron 8UD at the University of São Paulo - Brazil



primary beams: $^{6,7}\text{Li}$, $^{10,11}\text{B}$, ^9Be , ^{12}C , $^{16,17,18}\text{O}$...

3.0 – 5.0 MeV/nucleon

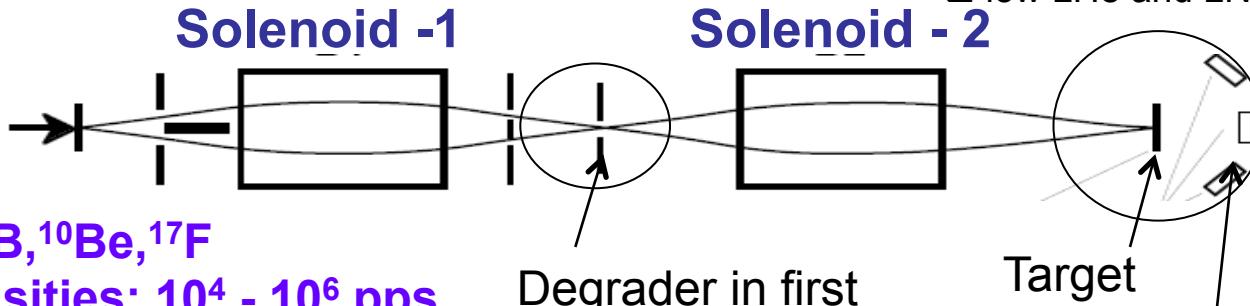


RIBRAS - Radioactive Ion Beams in Brazil

First RIB facility in the Southern Hemisphere, installed in 2004

Two superconducting solenoids: in-flight radioactive ion beam production :

- ❑ Max field 6.5 Tesla
- ❑ versatile configuration
- ❑ persistent mode
- ❑ low LHe and LN₂ consumption

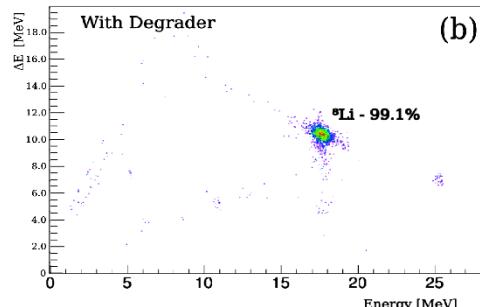
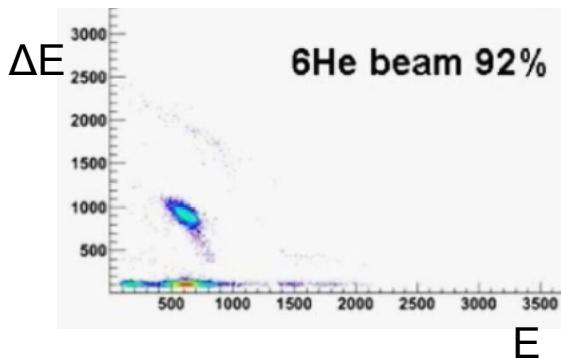


^{6}He , ^{8}Li , ^{7}Be , ^{8}B , ^{10}Be , ^{17}F

Typical intensities: 10^4 - 10^6 pps

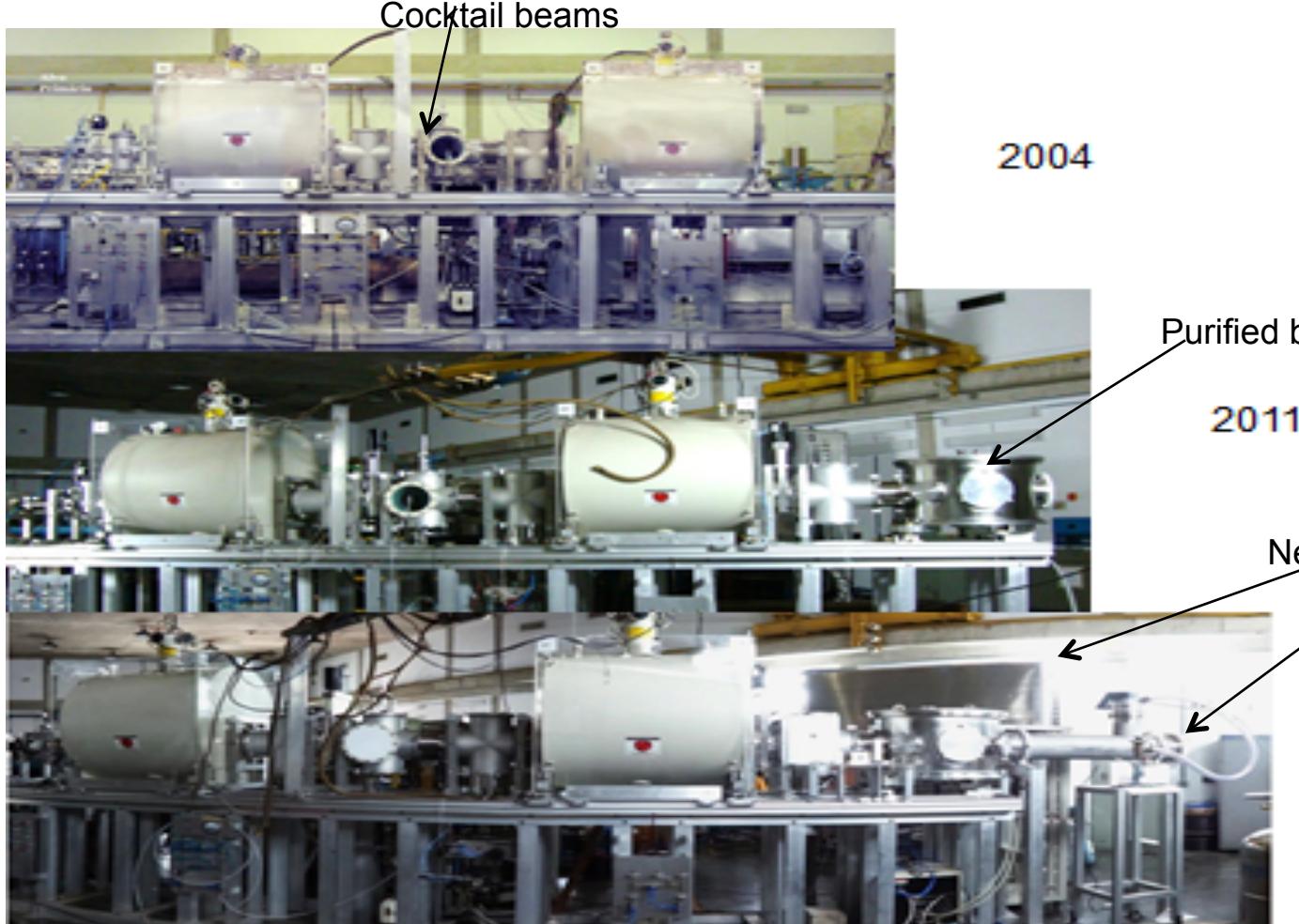
Degrader in first scattering chamber

Target
Detectors
3 new strip-detector telescopes



$$(B\rho)^2 = k \frac{AE}{q^2}$$

Evolution of the RIBRAS system



2004

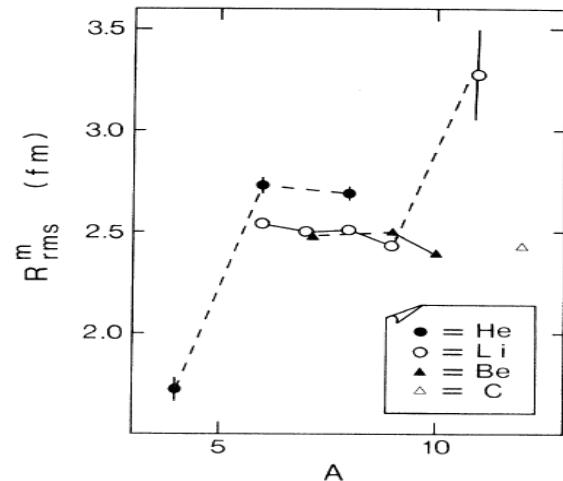
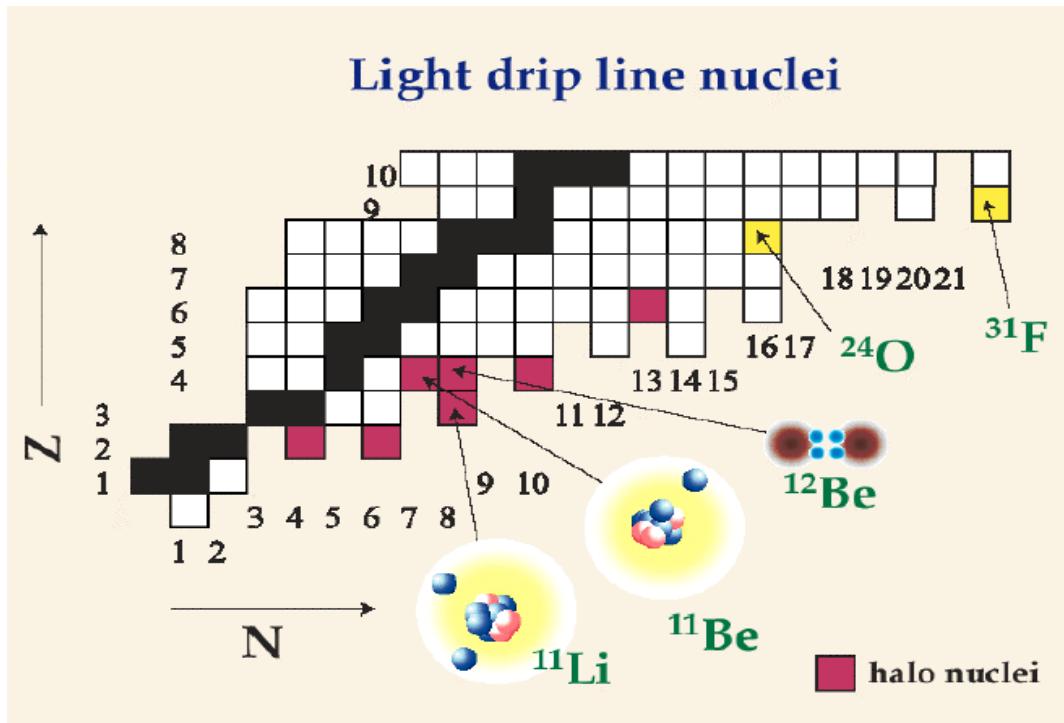
2011

Neutron Wall

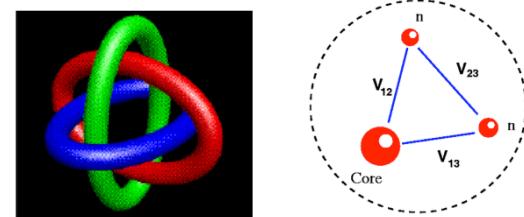
New chamber for
 γ -detectors, on-line
fusion measurements

2015

What is the interest of these light radioactive nuclei??



^6He borromean , two-neutron halo nucleus

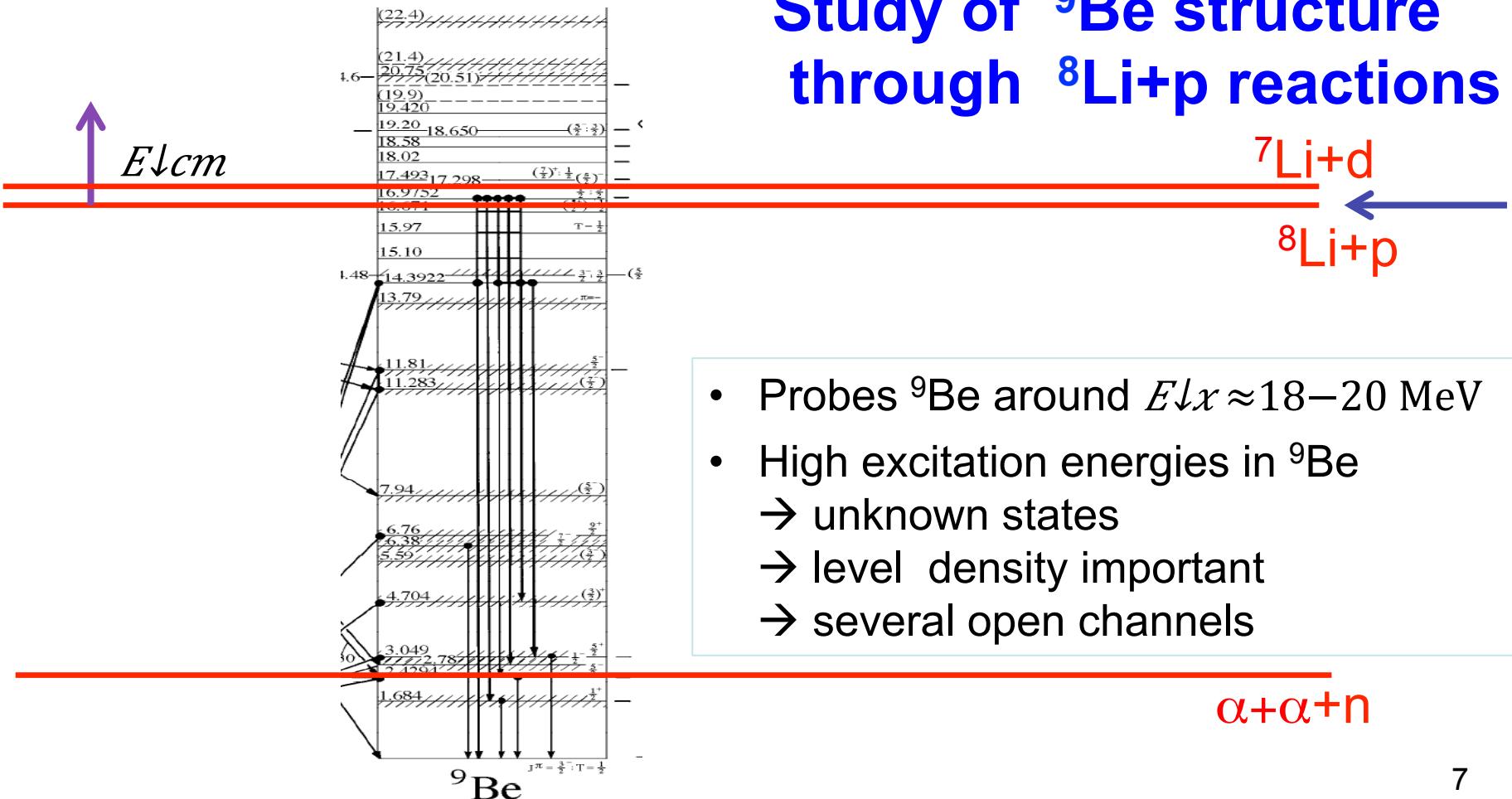


Measurements with purified radioactive beams:

Elastic scattering and transfer reactions
of ${}^8\text{Li}$ on hydrogen target

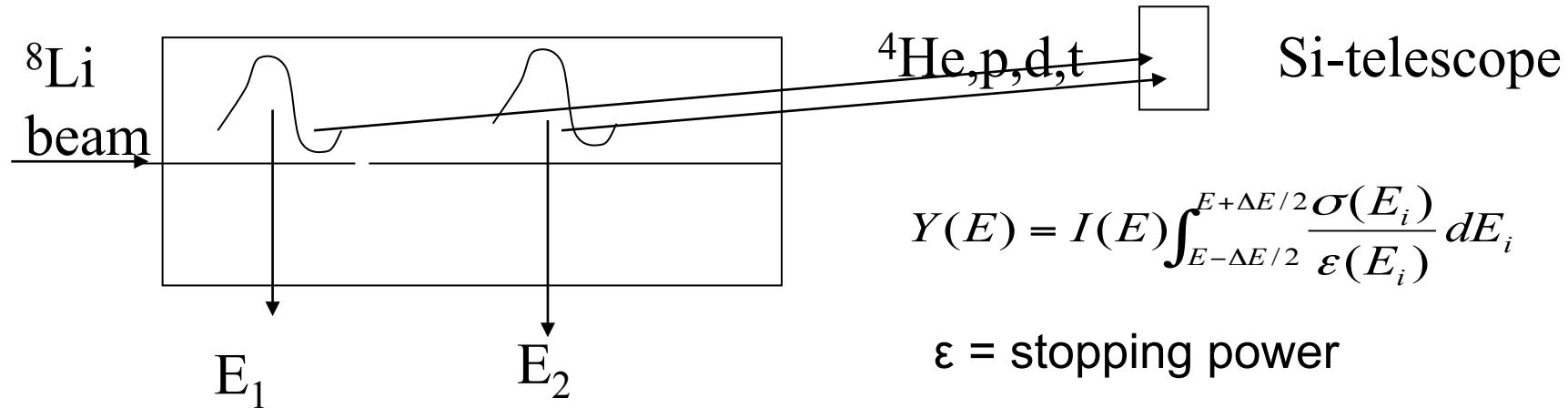
Nuclear states with excited cores and
with cluster structures: 2,3..

Study of ${}^9\text{Be}$ structure through ${}^8\text{Li}+\text{p}$ reactions



- Probes ${}^9\text{Be}$ around $E \downarrow x \approx 18-20$ MeV
- High excitation energies in ${}^9\text{Be}$
 - unknown states
 - level density important
 - several open channels

Method: Inverse kinematics: ${}^8\text{Li}$ beam hitting a thick (7.7 mg/cm^2) $[\text{CH}_2]_n$ target
 ${}^8\text{Li}$ beam loses energy, stops in the target



Simultaneous measurement of all incident energies: excitation function
Resonances populated in the target \rightarrow peaks in energy spectrum of light ejectiles
Energy spectrum of ${}^4\text{He}$, p, d \rightarrow excitation function of reactions
Energy resolution: independent of beam dispersion, depends on energy loss of light ejectiles in target
Normalization; Rutherford scattering of ${}^8\text{Li}$ on Au target

2009-2011

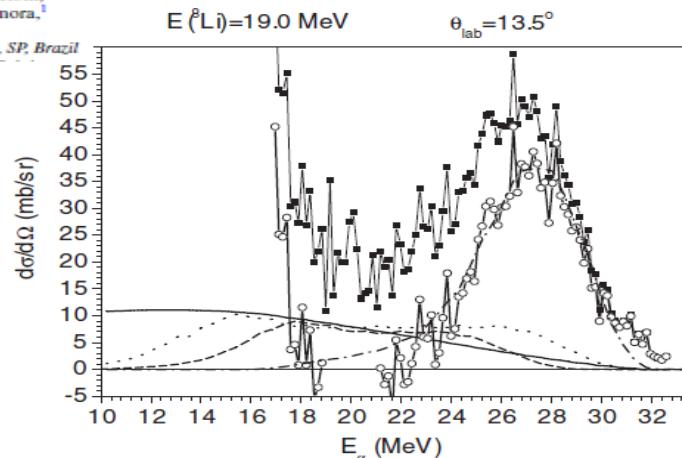
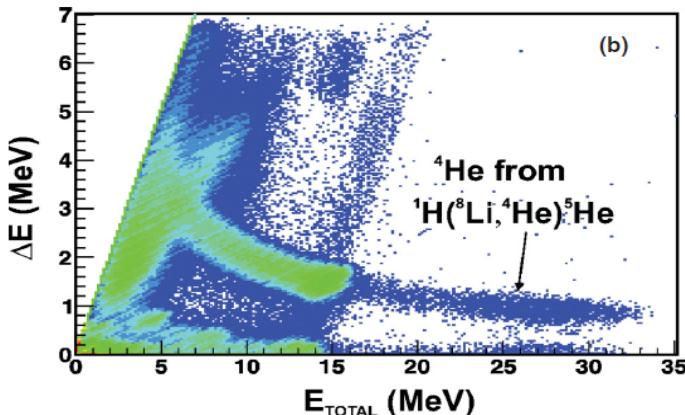
${}^8\text{Li}(p,\alpha){}^5\text{He}$. one solenoid. $Q=+14.42 \text{ MeV}$,

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 86, 064321 (2012)

The ${}^8\text{Li}(p, \alpha){}^5\text{He}$ reaction at low energies, and ${}^9\text{Be}$ spectroscopy around the proton threshold

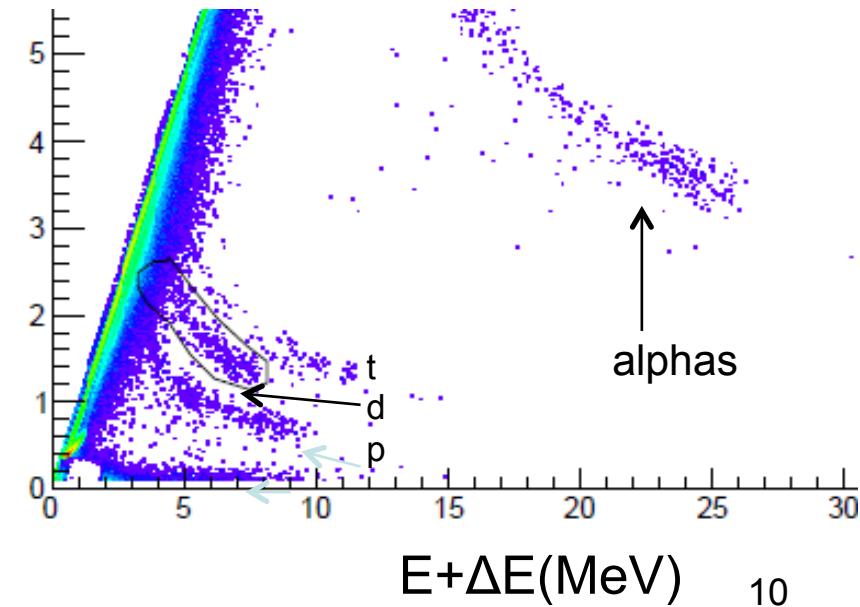
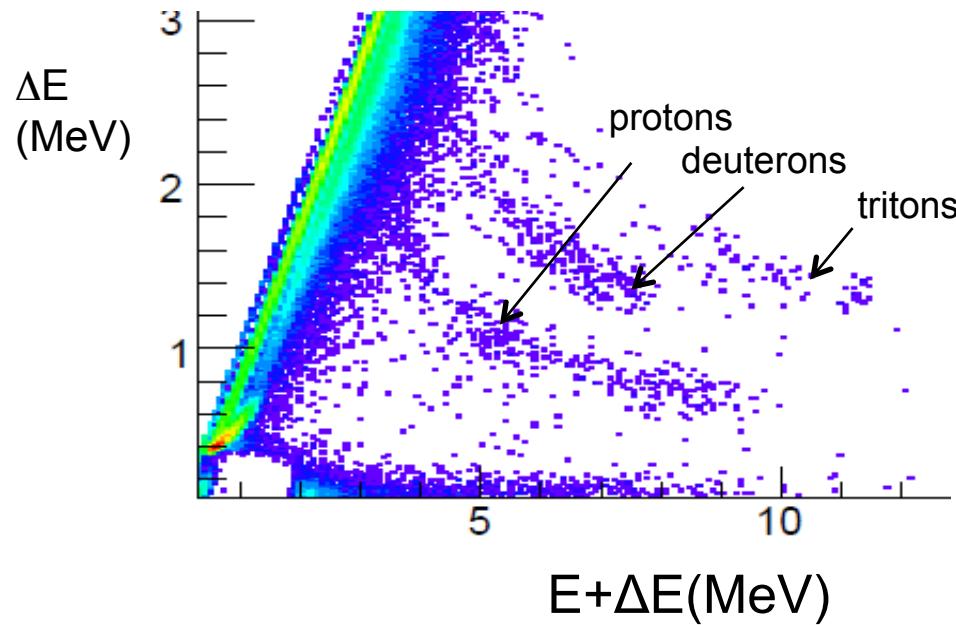
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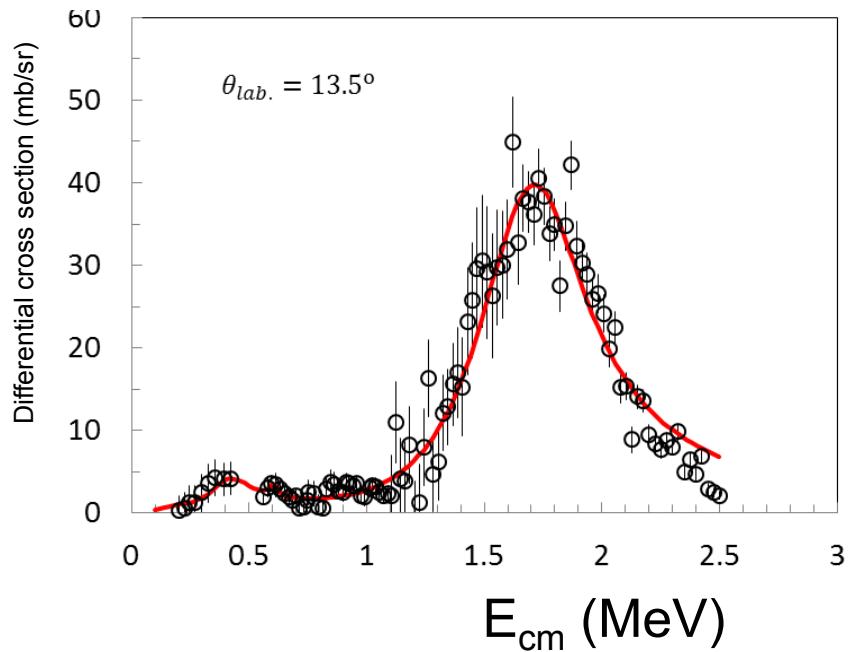


Subtraction of α contribution
 ${}^5\text{He}_{\text{gs}} \rightarrow \alpha + n$
 ${}^5\text{He}^* \rightarrow \alpha + n$
 Phase space ${}^9\text{Be} \rightarrow \alpha + \alpha + n$

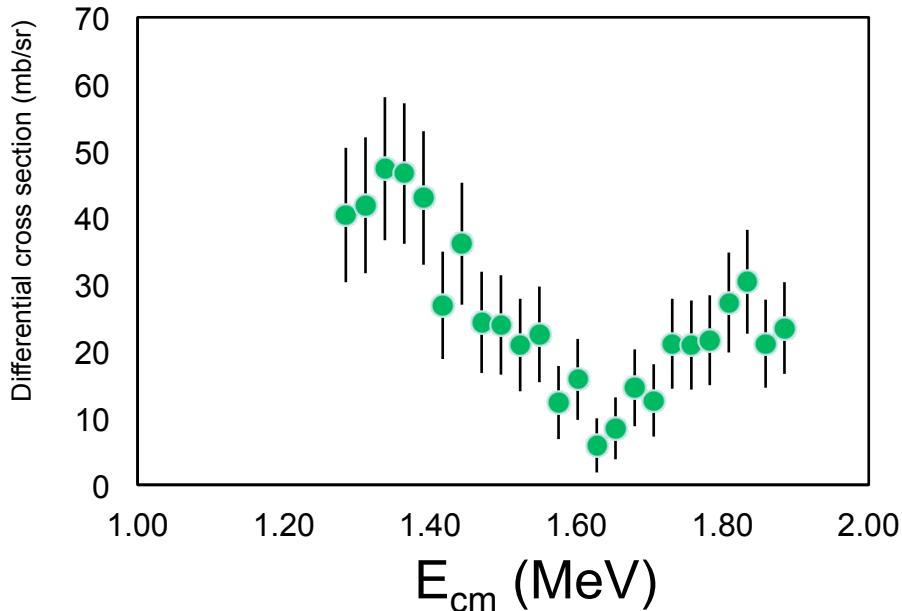
2013 – 2015 – 2 solenoids--purified ${}^8\text{Li}$ beam
 $\theta_{\text{lab}} = 10$ and 18°



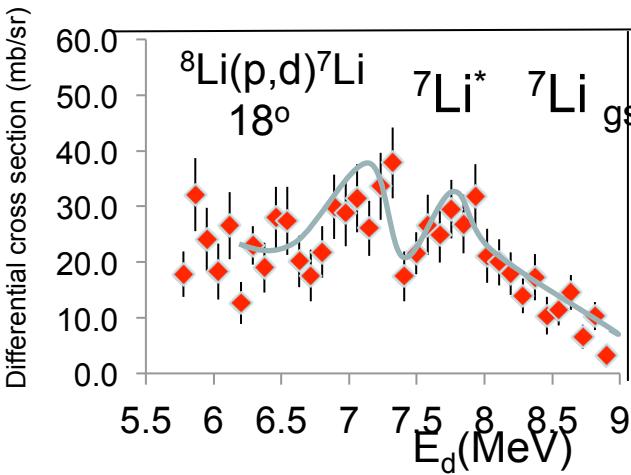
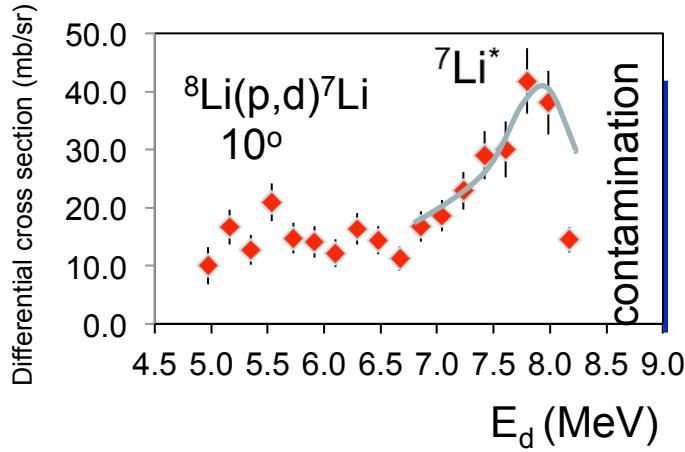
${}^8\text{Li}(\text{p},\alpha){}^5\text{He}$ at 13.5°



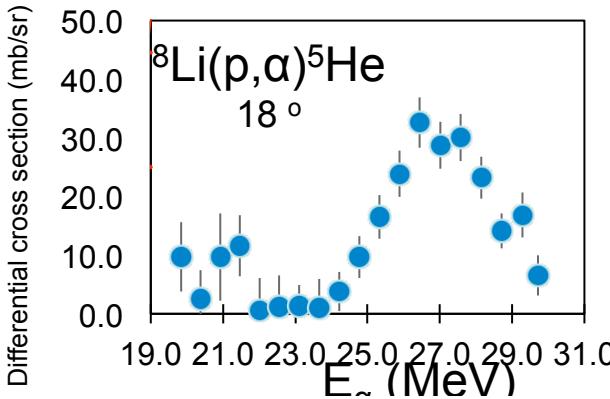
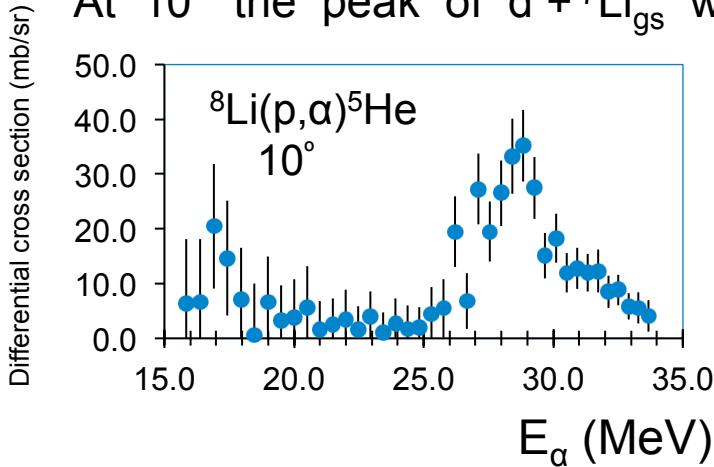
${}^8\text{Li}(\text{p},\text{p}){}^8\text{Li}$ at 18°



Broad resonance at $E_{\text{cm}} \sim 1.7$ MeV, observed in (p,α) and (p,p) . In (p,d) it populates both ${}^7\text{Li}_{\text{gs}}$ and ${}^7\text{Li}^*(0.477 \text{ MeV})$.



The resonance at $E_{\text{cm}} \sim 1.7$ MeV decays to $\text{d} + {}^7\text{Li}_{\text{gs}}$ and ${}^7\text{Li}^*$ (0.477 MeV). At 10° the peak of $\text{d} + {}^7\text{Li}_{\text{gs}}$ was covered by a contamination



R-matrix calculation

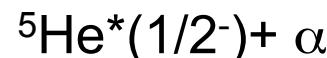
Procedure:

1. Inputs for each resonance: $J, I, \ell, E \downarrow 0, \gamma \downarrow p, \gamma \downarrow \alpha, \gamma \downarrow d$
2. Calculation of the R-matrix for each J values
3. From R-matrices: calculation of the scattering matrices U_J for each J
4. From the scattering matrices U_J : elastic and transfer cross sections

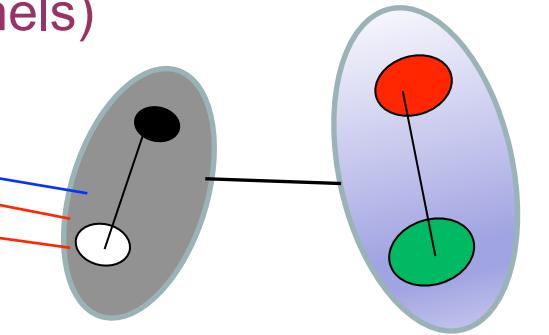
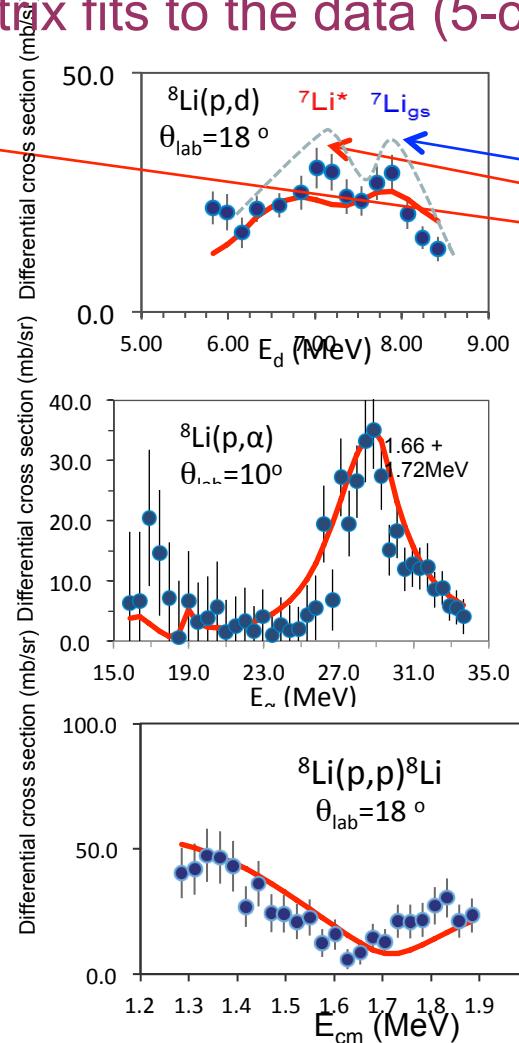
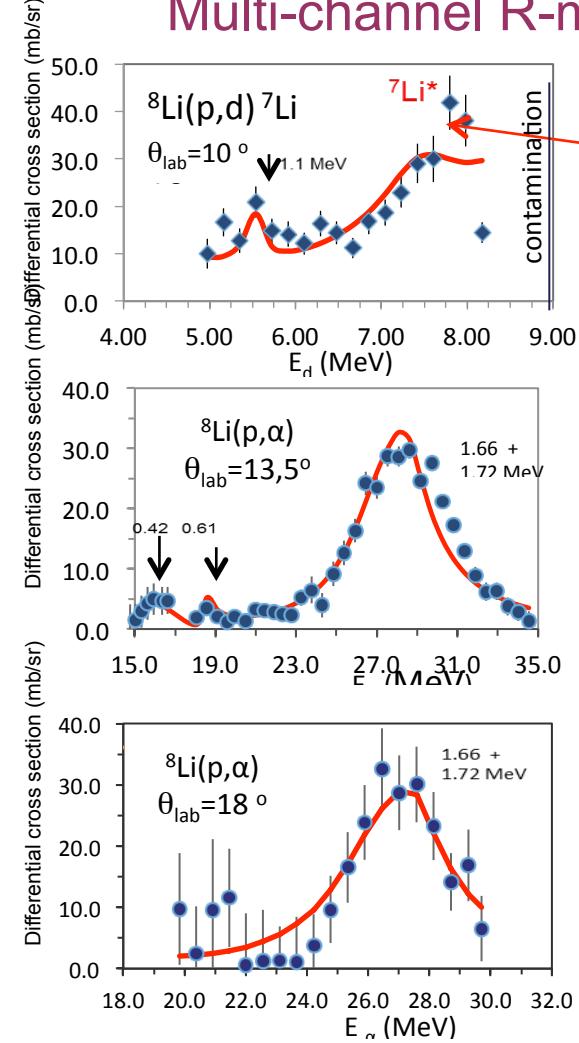
Several reactions with the same entrance channel \rightarrow constrains
Energy $E \downarrow 0$, proton width $\gamma \downarrow p$ are common \rightarrow constrains



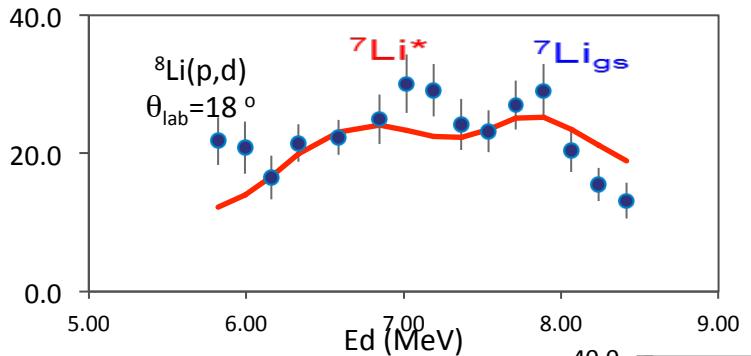
5-channels:



Multi-channel R-matrix fits to the data (5-channels)

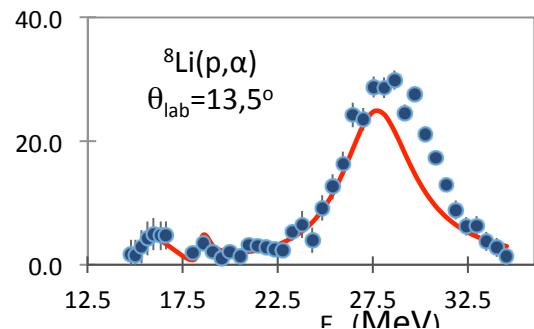
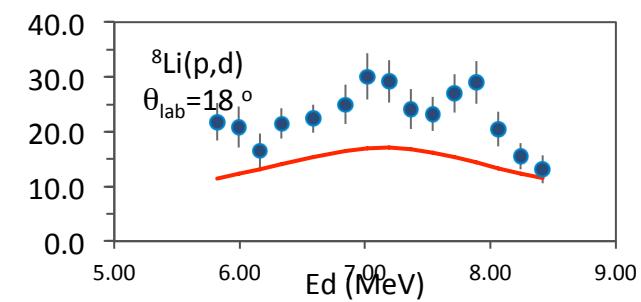


- deuteron channel: large reduced width
- Strong ${}^7\text{Li}+d$ structure
 - State with excited core
 - $\alpha+t+p+n$ four-body state
- R-matrix fits:
- 5 resonances at 0.42, 0.61, 1.10, 1.66 and 1.72 MeV.
 - At 1.66 broad state
($\Gamma_p, \Gamma_\alpha \sim 200$ keV, $\Gamma_d \sim 100$ keV)
 - At 1.72 MeV narrower state
($\Gamma_p, \Gamma_\alpha \sim 50$ keV, $\Gamma_d \sim 100$ keV)



2 resonances close:
at 1.66 and 1.72 MeV

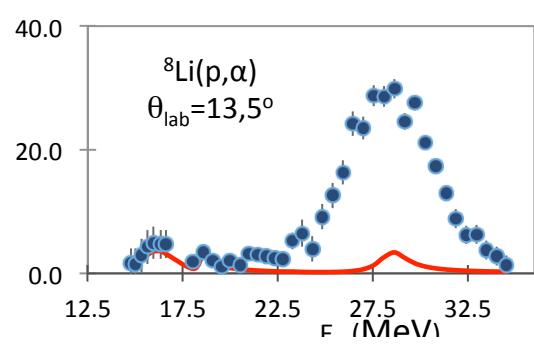
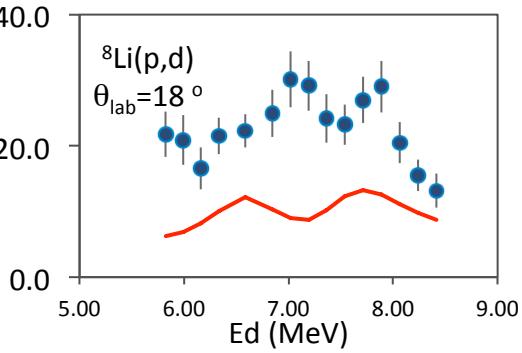
E_R	J^π	Γ_p	Γ_α	Γ_d	$\Gamma_{d'}$
1.66	$7/2^-$	0,26	0,18	0,10	0,04
1.72	$5/2^-$	0,06	0,03	0,04	0,1



1 resonance only

E_R	J^π	Γ_p	Γ_α	Γ_d	$\Gamma_{d'}$
1,66	$7/2^-$	0,26	0,18	0,10	0,04

Or



Conclusion: need for 2 resonances
to reproduce the separation
of peaks in (p,d)

Conclusions

- The simultaneous measurement of resonant elastic scattering ${}^8\text{Li}(\text{p},\text{p}){}^8\text{Li}$, and transfer reactions ${}^8\text{Li}(\text{p},\alpha){}^5\text{He}$ and ${}^8\text{Li}(\text{p},\text{d}){}^7\text{Li}$, allows to determine the resonance parameters of highly excited states in ${}^9\text{Be}$.
- 5 resonances, at $E_{\text{cm}} =$ at 0.42, 0.61, 1.10, 1.66 and 1.72 MeV have E_R , J^π and partial widths Γ_p , Γ_α , Γ_d , $\Gamma_{d'}$ determined
- Future measurements: extend the energy range and measure angular distributions
- Study other systems ${}^6\text{He}+\text{p}$, ${}^8\text{B}+\text{p}$, ${}^7\text{Be}+\text{p}$

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In memoriam of our dear colleague and friend Paulo Gomes. Rest in peace



~1980



2015