

Reaction Dynamics for the Systems ${}^7\text{Be}, {}^8\text{B} + {}^{208}\text{Pb}$ at Energies Around the Coulomb Barrier

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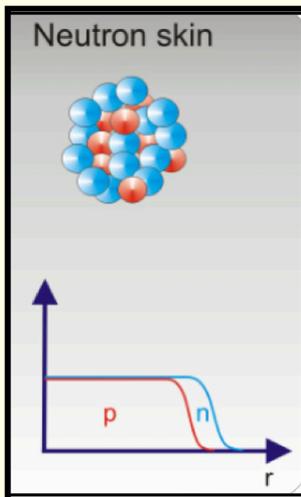
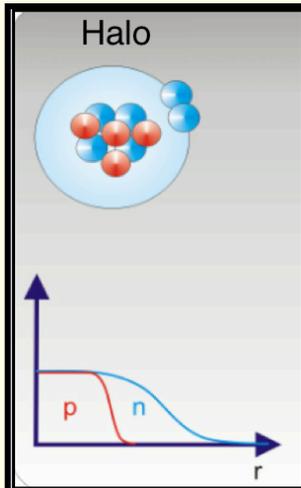
*26th International Nuclear Physics Conference (INPC)
Adelaide Convention Centre, Australia
11-16 September 2016*



I. Introduction

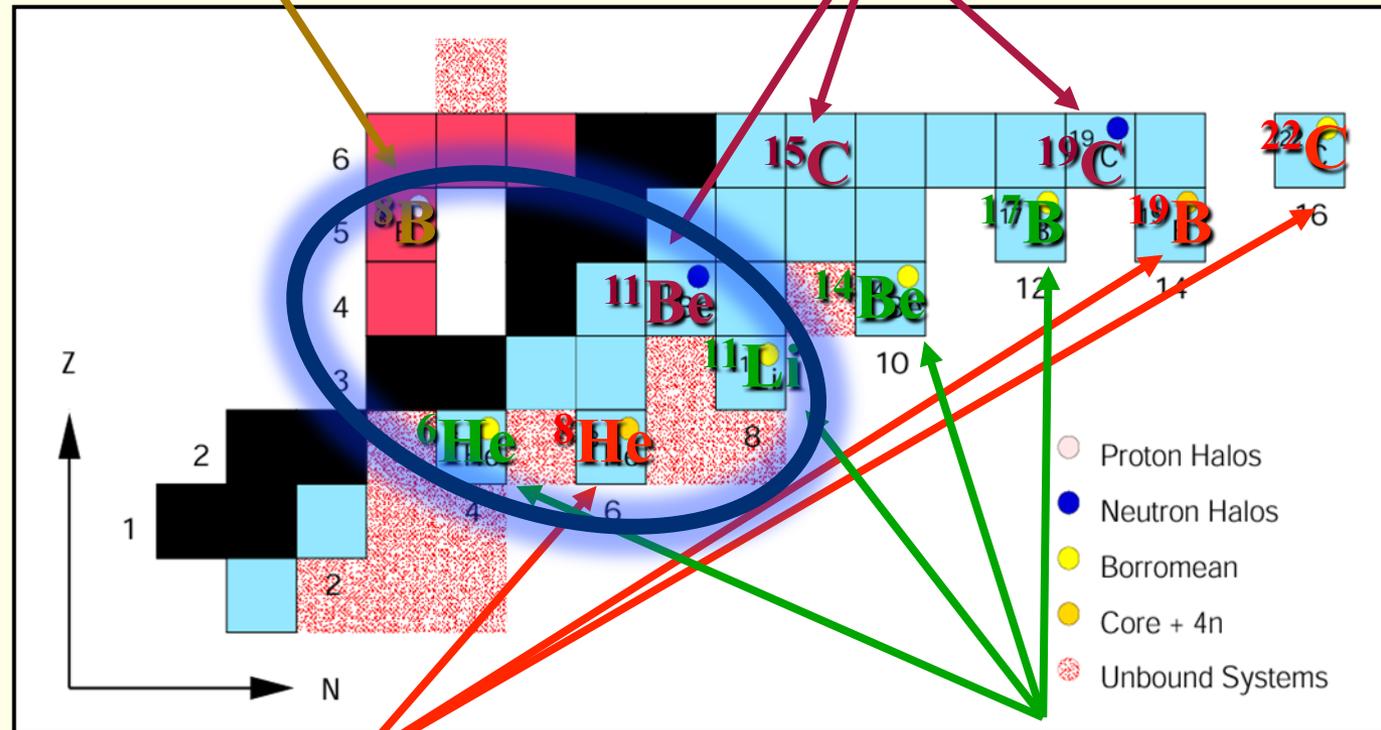
Light Exotic Nuclei

The light portion of the nuclide chart is full of **weakly-bound nuclei** with **unusual** matter distributions (**halo** and **neutron skin** nuclei).



1-proton Halo

1-neutron Halo



Neutron Skin

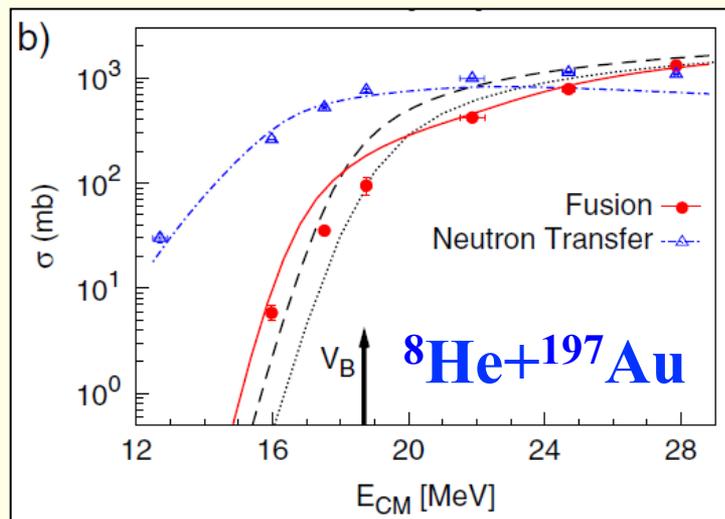
2-neutron Halo

Near-Barrier Studies

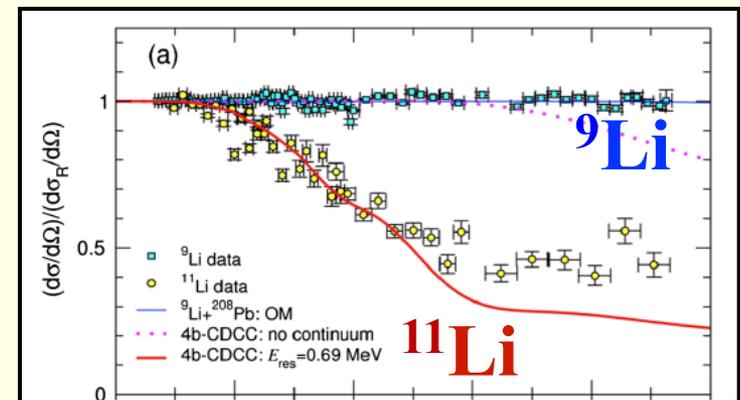
What is the influence of the **nuclear halo** on the **reaction dynamics**?

Depending on the treatment of the **projectile breakup process**, theoretical models predicted either the **enhancement** or the **hindrance** of the **sub-barrier fusion** cross section.

Breakup related effects largely increased the **sub-barrier total reaction cross section**, mainly because of **direct processes**.



A. Lemasson et al., PRL 103, 232701 (2009)



Elastic Scattering: strong deviations from the Rutherford differential cross section already at **small angles**.

M. Cubero et al., PRL 109, 262701 (2012)

II. Facility EXOTIC at INFN-LNL (Italy)

The In-Flight Facility EXOTIC

Facility at the **Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro (LNL)** of the **INFN** for the in-flight production of light weakly-bound **RIBs**, employing **inverse kinematics reactions** with heavy projectiles impinging on **gas targets** (**p, d, ^3He**).

The **commissioning** of the facility was performed in 2004.

F. Farinon et al., NIM B 266, 4097 (2008)

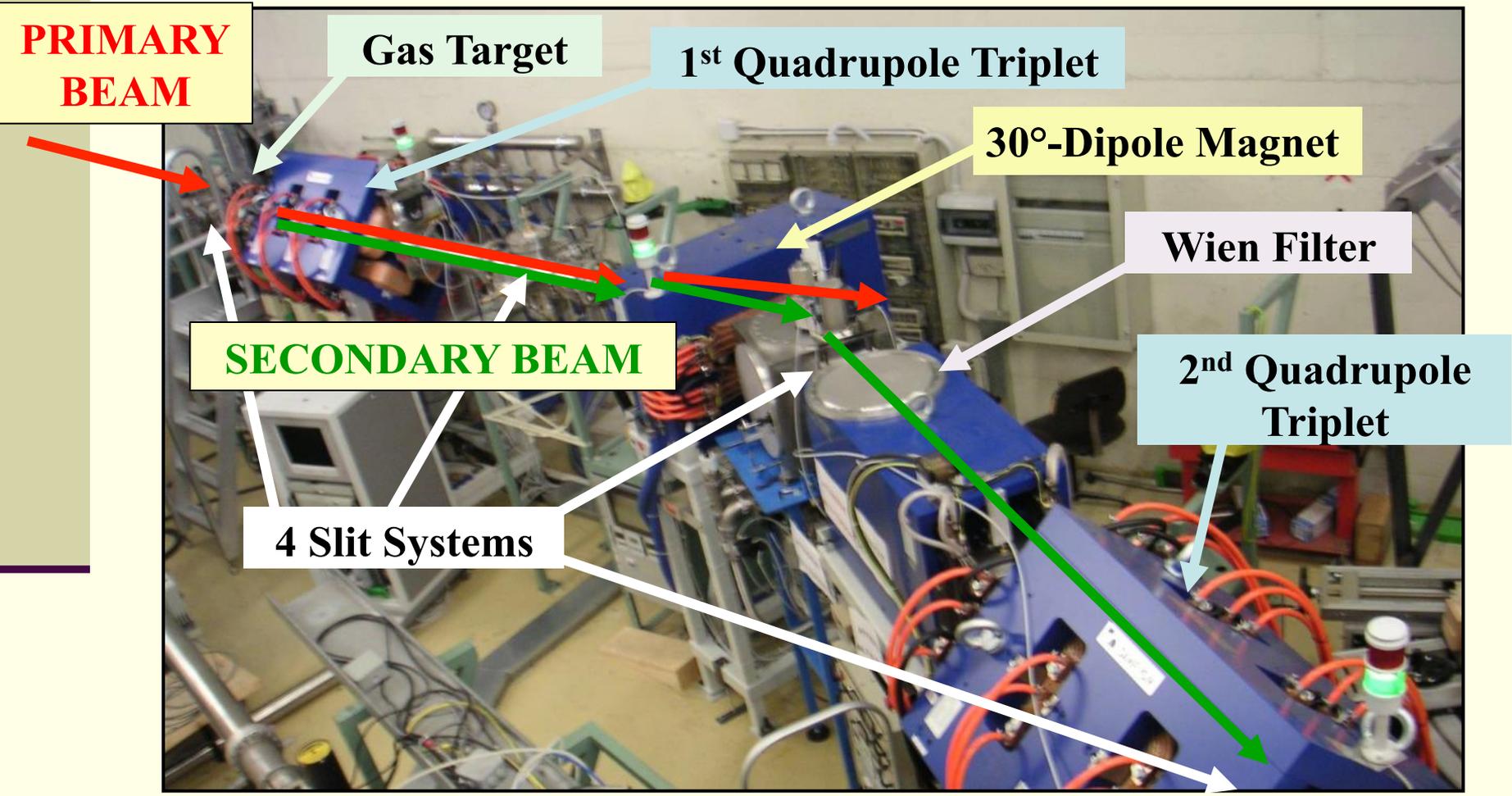
A **substantial upgrade process** was subsequently held in 2012.

M. Mazzocco et al., NIM B 317, 223 (2013)

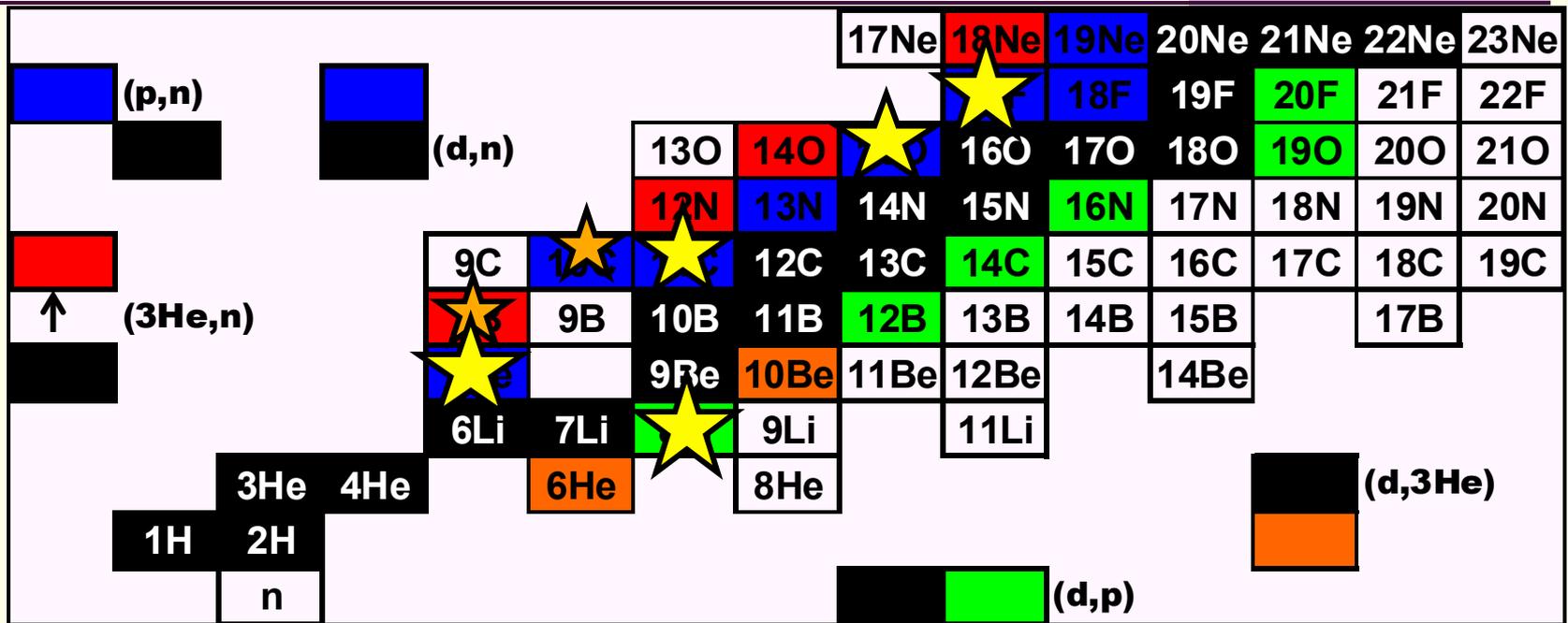
7 Radioactive Ion Beams have been delivered so far:

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. | ^{17}F ($S_p = 600$ keV): | $p(^{17}\text{O}, ^{17}\text{F})n$ | $Q_{\text{value}} = -3.54$ MeV; |
| 2. | ^8B ($S_p = 137.5$ keV): | $^3\text{He}(^6\text{Li}, ^8\text{B})n$ | $Q_{\text{value}} = -1.97$ MeV; |
| 3. | ^7Be ($S_\alpha = 1.586$ MeV): | $p(^7\text{Li}, ^7\text{Be})n$ | $Q_{\text{value}} = -1.64$ MeV; |
| 4. | ^{15}O ($S_p = 7.297$ MeV): | $p(^{15}\text{N}, ^{15}\text{O})n$ | $Q_{\text{value}} = -3.54$ MeV; |
| 5. | ^8Li ($S_n = 2.033$ MeV): | $d(^7\text{Li}, ^8\text{Li})p$ | $Q_{\text{value}} = -0.19$ MeV; |
| 6. | ^{10}C ($S_p = 4.007$ MeV): | $p(^{10}\text{B}, ^{10}\text{C})n$ | $Q_{\text{value}} = -4.43$ MeV; |
| 7. | ^{11}C ($S_p = 8.689$ MeV): | $p(^{11}\text{B}, ^{11}\text{C})n$ | $Q_{\text{value}} = -2.76$ MeV; |

Facility EXOTIC at INFN-LNL



Light RIBs at EXOTIC



	¹⁷ F	E = 3–5 MeV/u	Purity: 93-96 %	Intensity: 10⁵ pps
	⁸ B	E = 3–5 MeV/u	Purity: 30-43 %	Intensity: ~ 10³ pps
	⁷ Be	E = 2.5–6 MeV/u	Purity: 99 %	Intensity: 10⁶ pps
	¹⁵ O	E = 1.3 MeV/u	Purity: 97-98 %	Intensity: 4*10⁴ pps
	⁸ Li	E = 2–2.5 MeV/u	Purity: 99 %	Intensity: 10⁵ pps
	¹⁰ C	E = 4 MeV/u	Purity: 99 %	Intensity: 5*10³ pps
	¹¹ C	E = 4 MeV/u	Purity: 99 %	Intensity: 2*10⁵ pps

Experiments (2006 - 2012)

$^{17}\text{F} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$ [Quasi-Elastic Scattering and Breakup]

C. Signorini et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 44, 63 (2010)

$^{17}\text{F} + ^{58}\text{Ni}$ [Quasi-Elastic Scattering]

M. Mazzocco et al., Phys. Rev. C 82, 054604 (2010)

$^{17}\text{F} + ^1\text{H}$ [Elastic Scattering]

N. Patronis et al., Phys. Rev. C 85, 024609 (2012)

$^8\text{B} + ^{28}\text{Si}$ [Fusion]

A. Pakou et al., Phys. Rev. C 87, 014619 (2013)

$^7\text{Be} + ^{58}\text{Ni}$ [Elastic Scattering, Direct Processes]

M. Mazzocco et al., Phys. Rev. C 92, 024615 (2015)

Experiments (2013 - 2016)

$^{32}\text{S} + ^{48}\text{Ca}, ^{64}\text{Ni}$ [Recoil Separation (PRISMA)]

Spokesperson: G. Montagnoli, A.M. Stefanini, M. Mazzocco

$^7\text{Be} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$ [Elastic Scattering, Direct Processes]

Spokespersons: M. La Commara, L. Stroe, M. Mazzocco

$^7\text{Be} + ^{28}\text{Si}$ [Breakup Threshold Anomaly]

A. Pakou et al., PRC (submitted)

$^8\text{Li} + ^{58}\text{Ni}$ [Elastic Scattering]

Spokespersons: D. Torresi, M. Mazzocco

$^8\text{Li} + ^{90}\text{Zr}$ [Total Reaction Cross Section]

A. Pakou et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 51, 55 (2015)

$^{15}\text{O} + ^4\text{He}$ [Resonant Scattering]

D. Torresi, C. Wheldon, Tz. Kokalova et al., PRL (submitted)

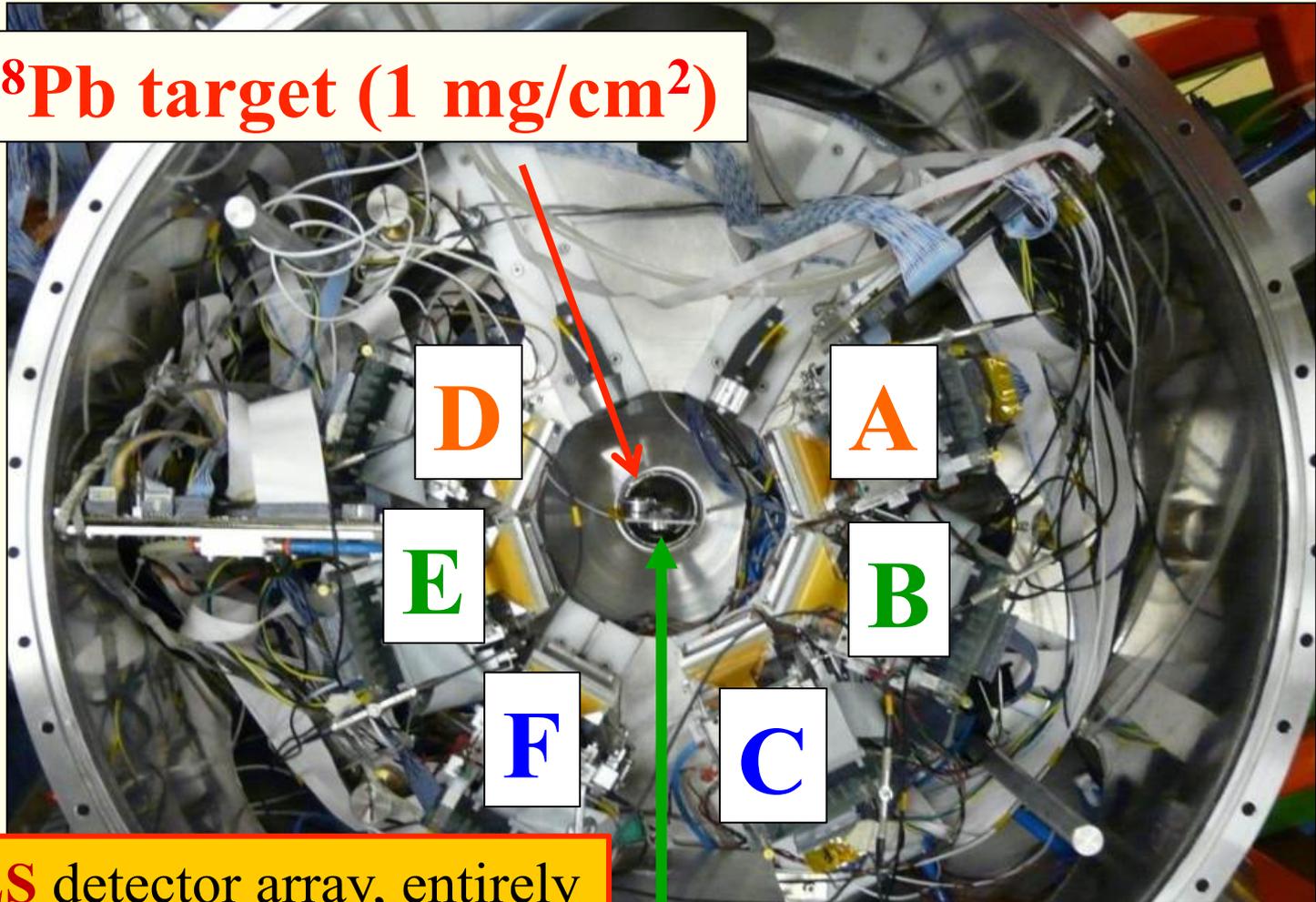
$^7\text{Be} + ^2\text{H}$ [Surrogate Trojan Horse Reaction for $^7\text{Be}+n$]

Spokespersons: L. Lamia, C. Spitaleri, M. Mazzocco

III. ${}^7\text{Be} + {}^{208}\text{Pb}$ @ EXOTIC

${}^7\text{Be} + {}^{208}\text{Pb}$ at LNL

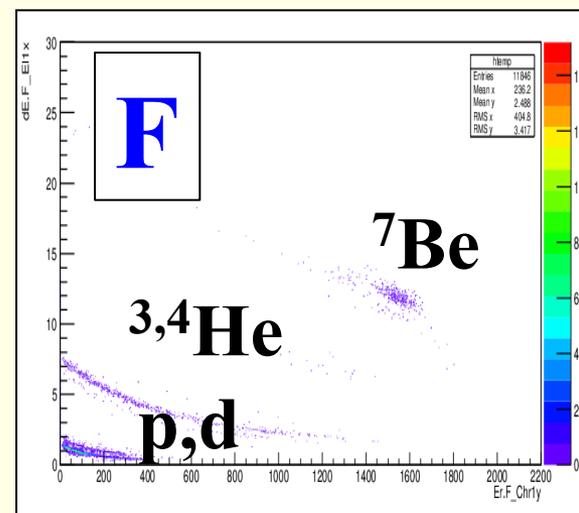
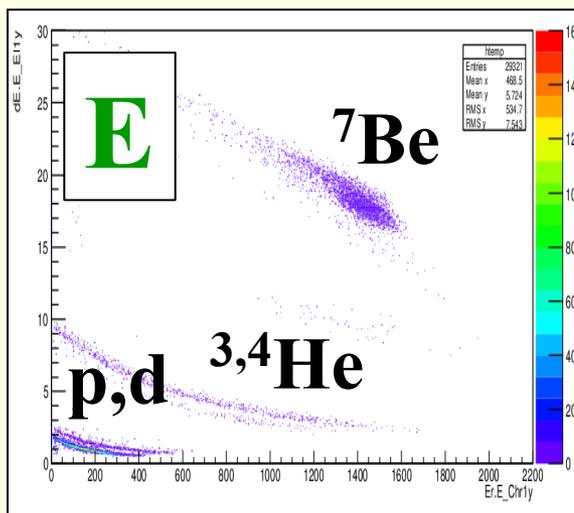
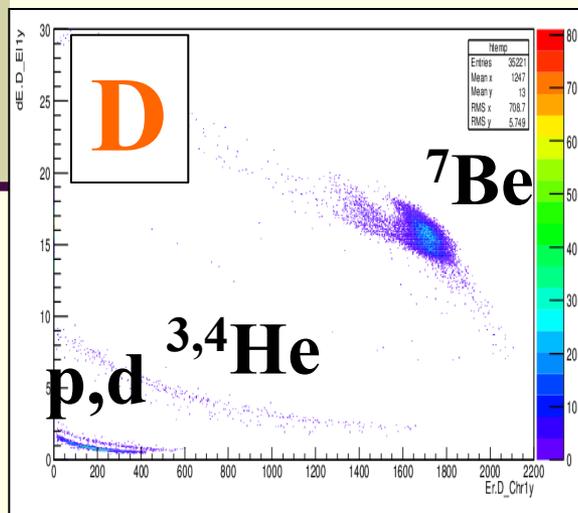
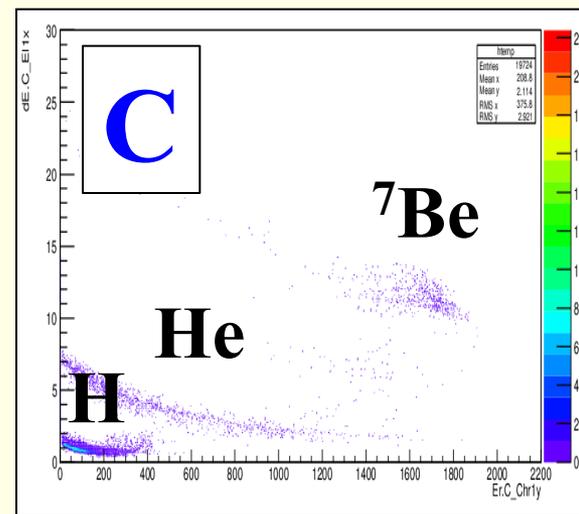
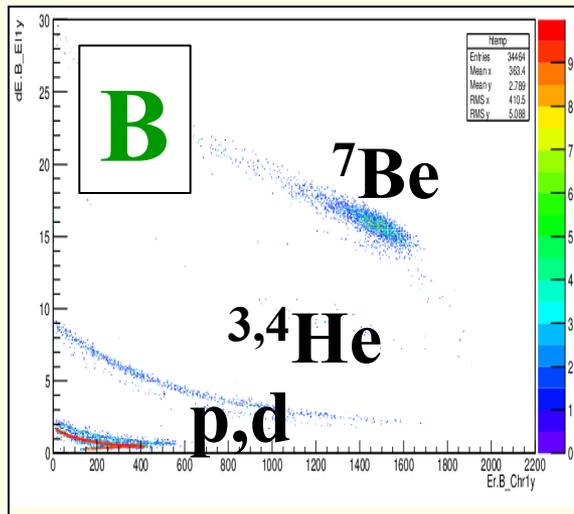
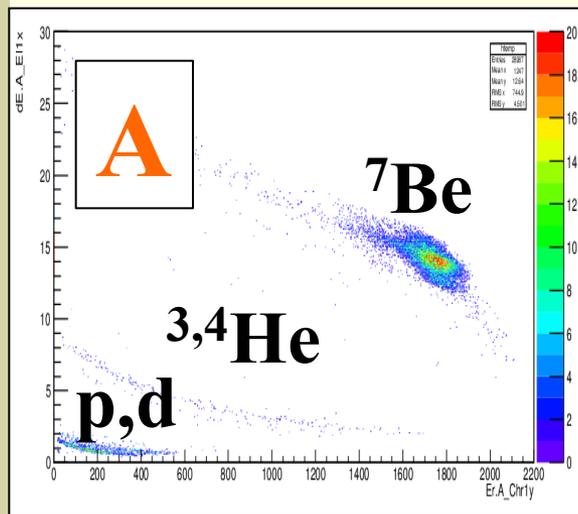
${}^{208}\text{Pb}$ target (1 mg/cm²)



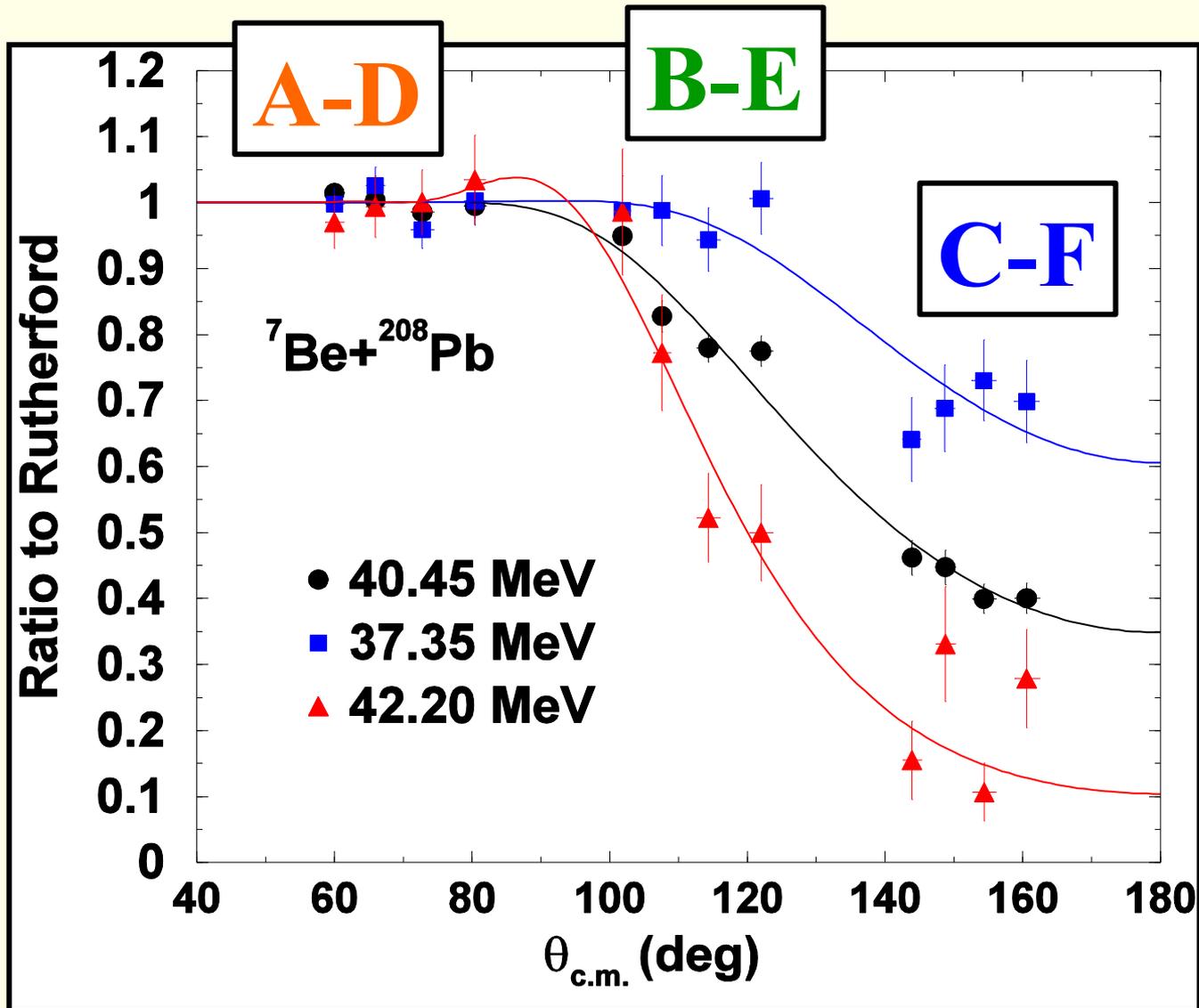
EXPADES detector array, entirely developed by our collaboration
D. Pierroutsakou et al., NIM A 834, 46 (2016)

${}^7\text{Be}$ RIB ($2.5 * 10^5$ pps)

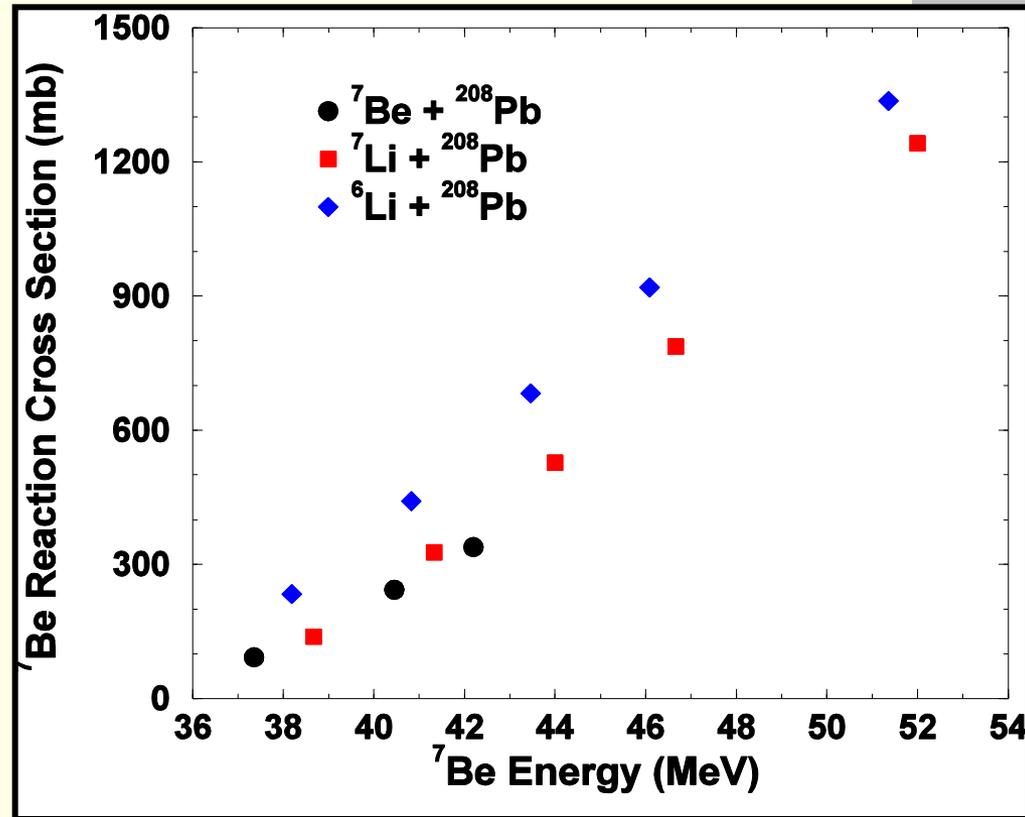
ΔE - E_{res} Plots



(Quasi-) Elastic Scattering

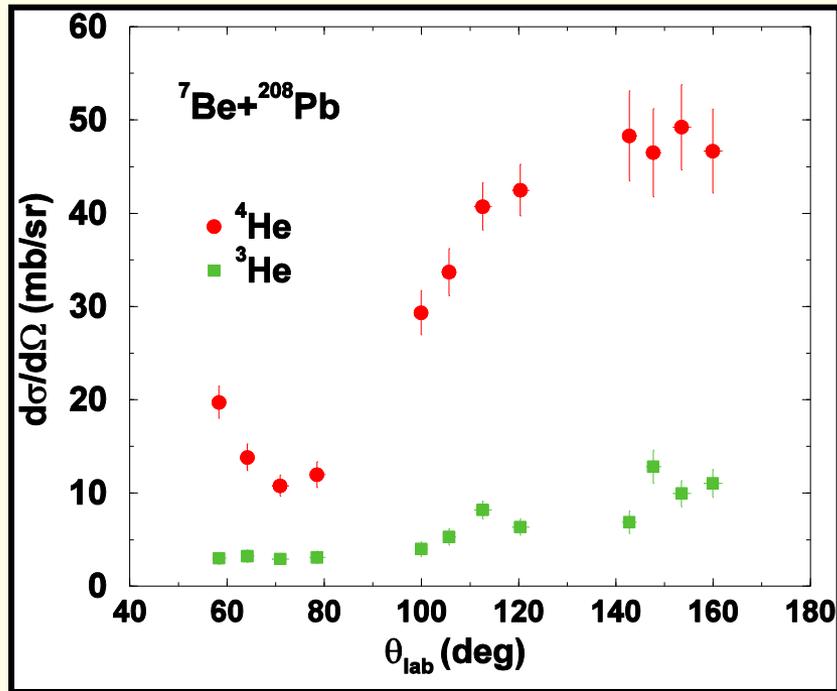


Total Reaction Cross Section



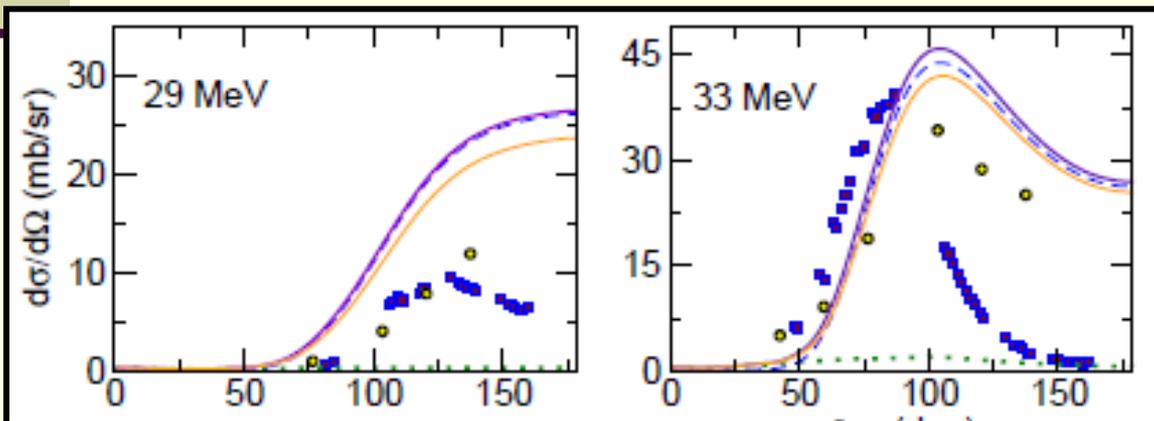
A preliminary **optical model best-fit analysis** of the quasi-elastic scattering angular distributions suggests for ${}^7\text{Be}$ ($S_\alpha = 1.586$ MeV) a **behaviour** more similar to ${}^7\text{Li}$ ($S_\alpha = 2.468$ MeV) than to ${}^6\text{Li}$ ($S_\alpha = 1.475$ MeV).

${}^3,4\text{He}$ Production



The ${}^4\text{He}$ production yield is much larger than the ${}^3\text{He}$ production yield, **qualitatively confirming** our previous result for the system ${}^7\text{Be} + {}^{58}\text{Ni}$.

M. Mazzocco et al., Phys. Rev. C 92, 024615 (2015)



${}^7\text{Li} + {}^{208}\text{Pb}$

Theoretical calculations by
A.M. Moro and J.Lei
(University of Seville, Spain)
[unpublished]

What is the Origin of ^3He , ^4He ?

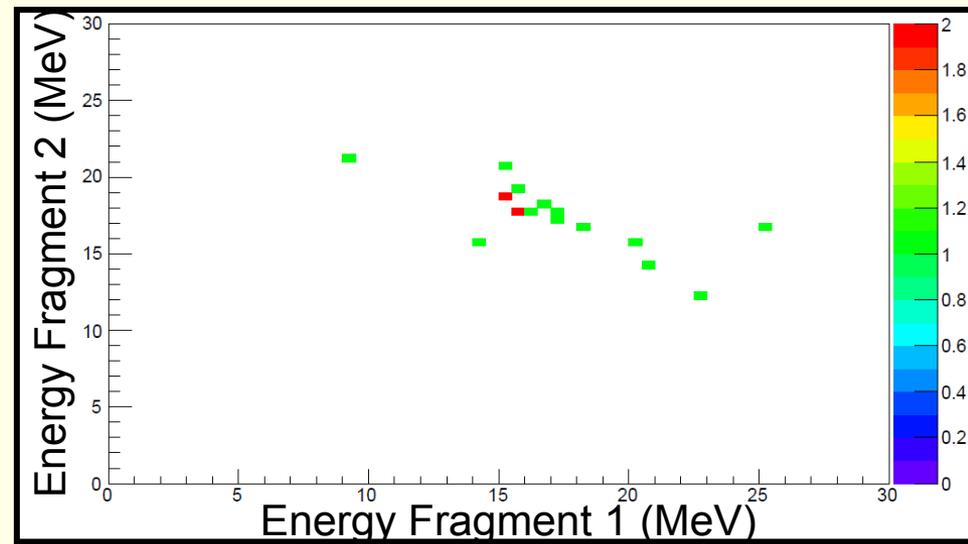
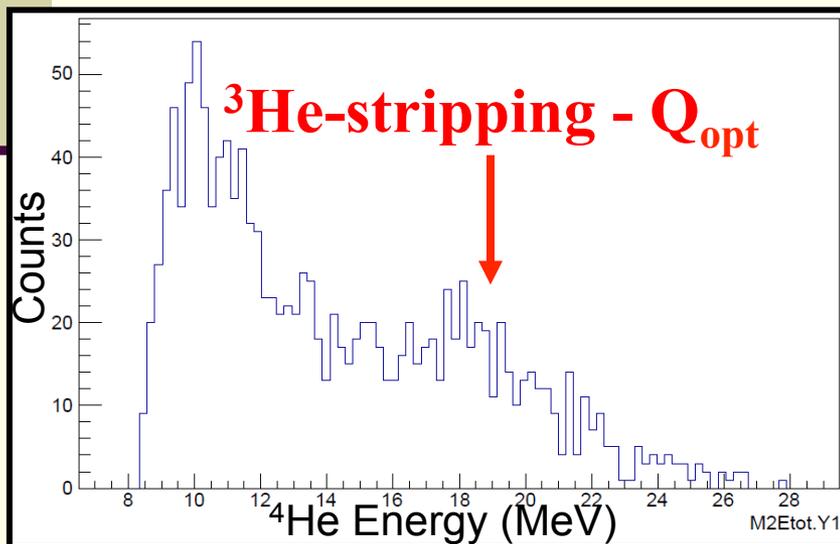
^3He and ^4He have significantly different yields, thus the reaction dynamics is **not dominated** by the **breakup** process.

^3He (97.5%) and ^4He (99.5%) mostly come as **single events**, however we detected a **few coincidences**:

19 $^3\text{He}+^4\text{He}$ (Exclusive Breakup)

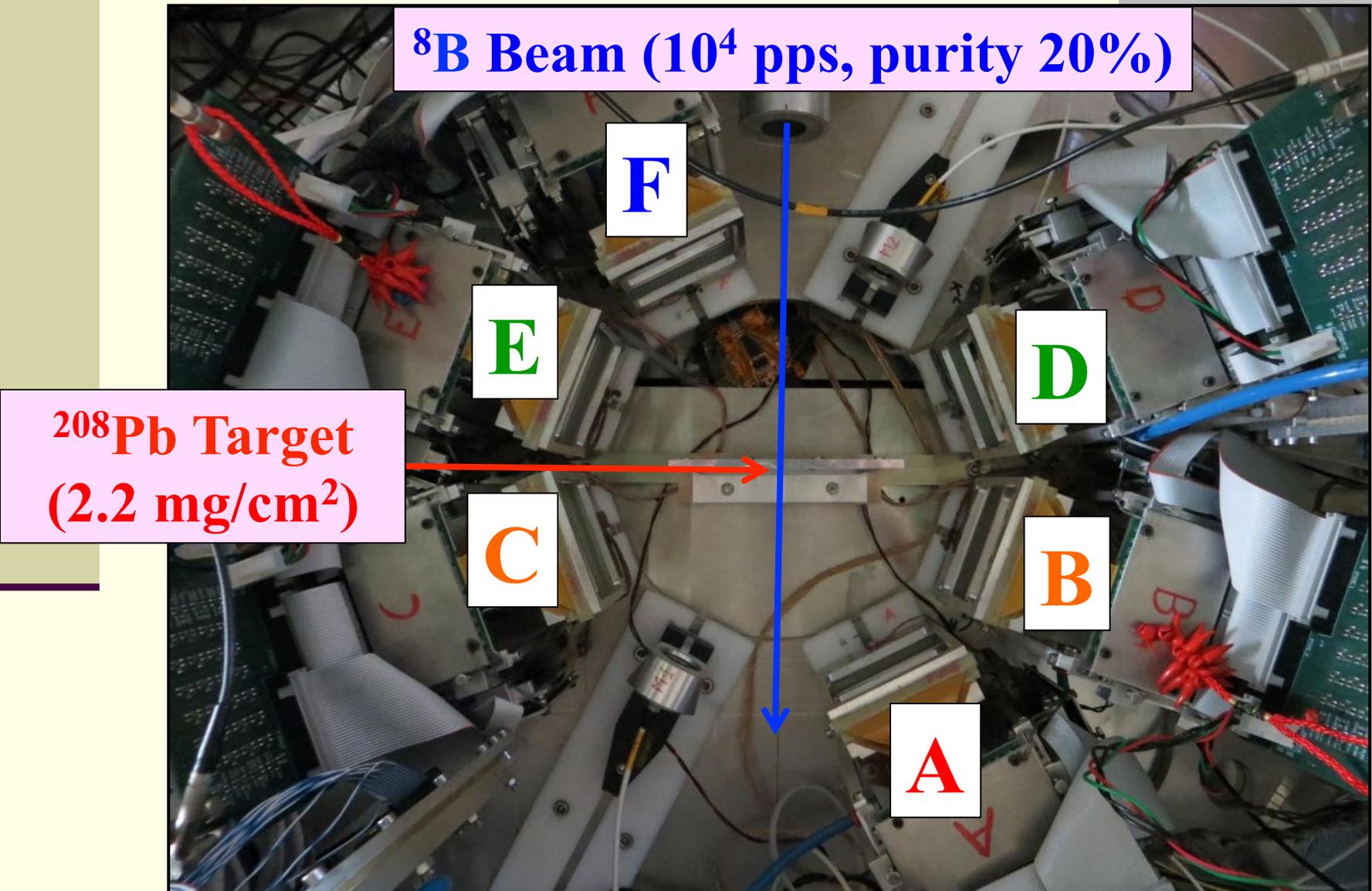
15 $^4\text{He}+^4\text{He}$ (n-pickup)

17 $^4\text{He}+p$ (open question? Evaporation?)

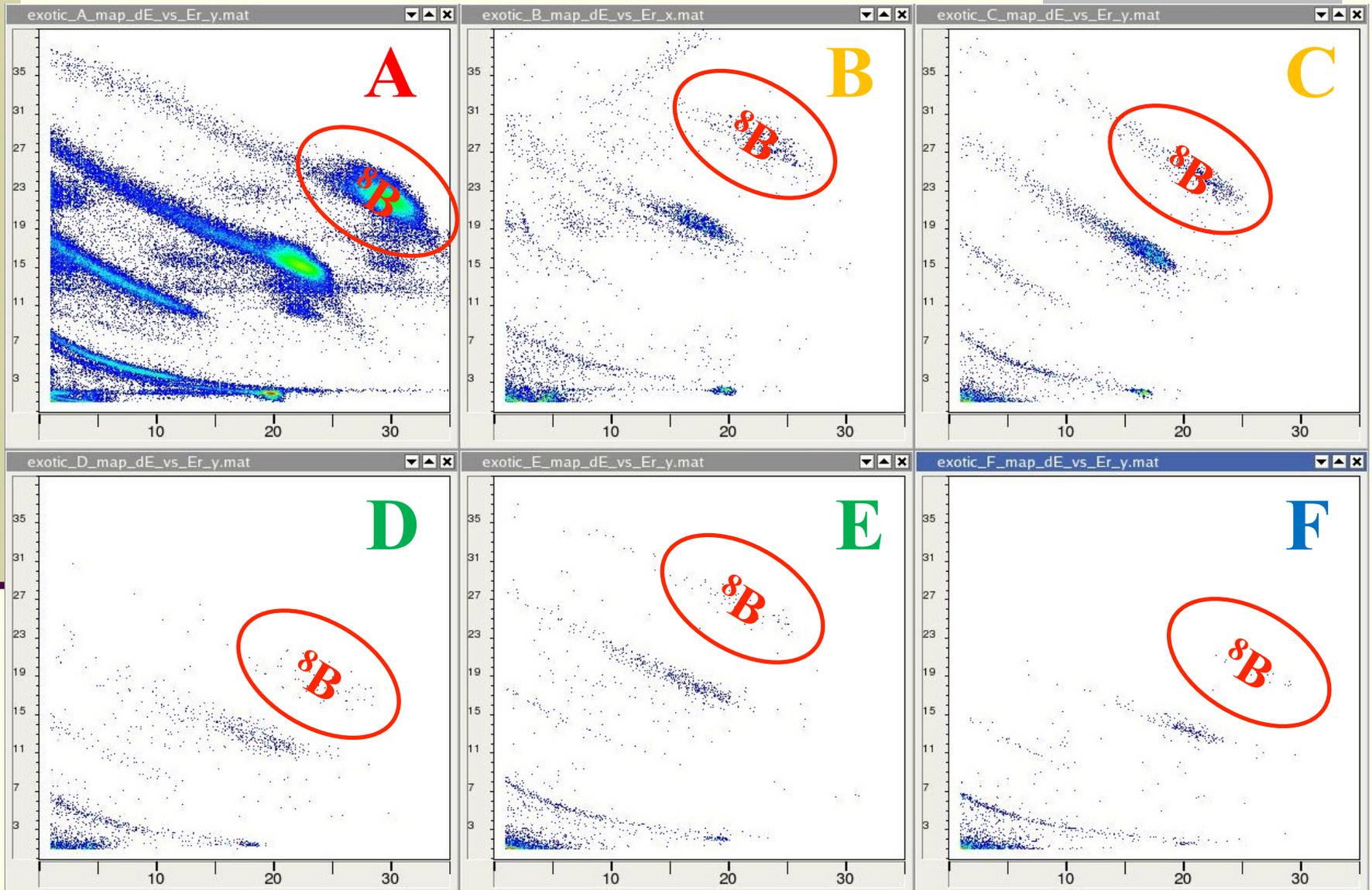


IV. ${}^8\text{B} + {}^{208}\text{Pb}$ @ CRIB

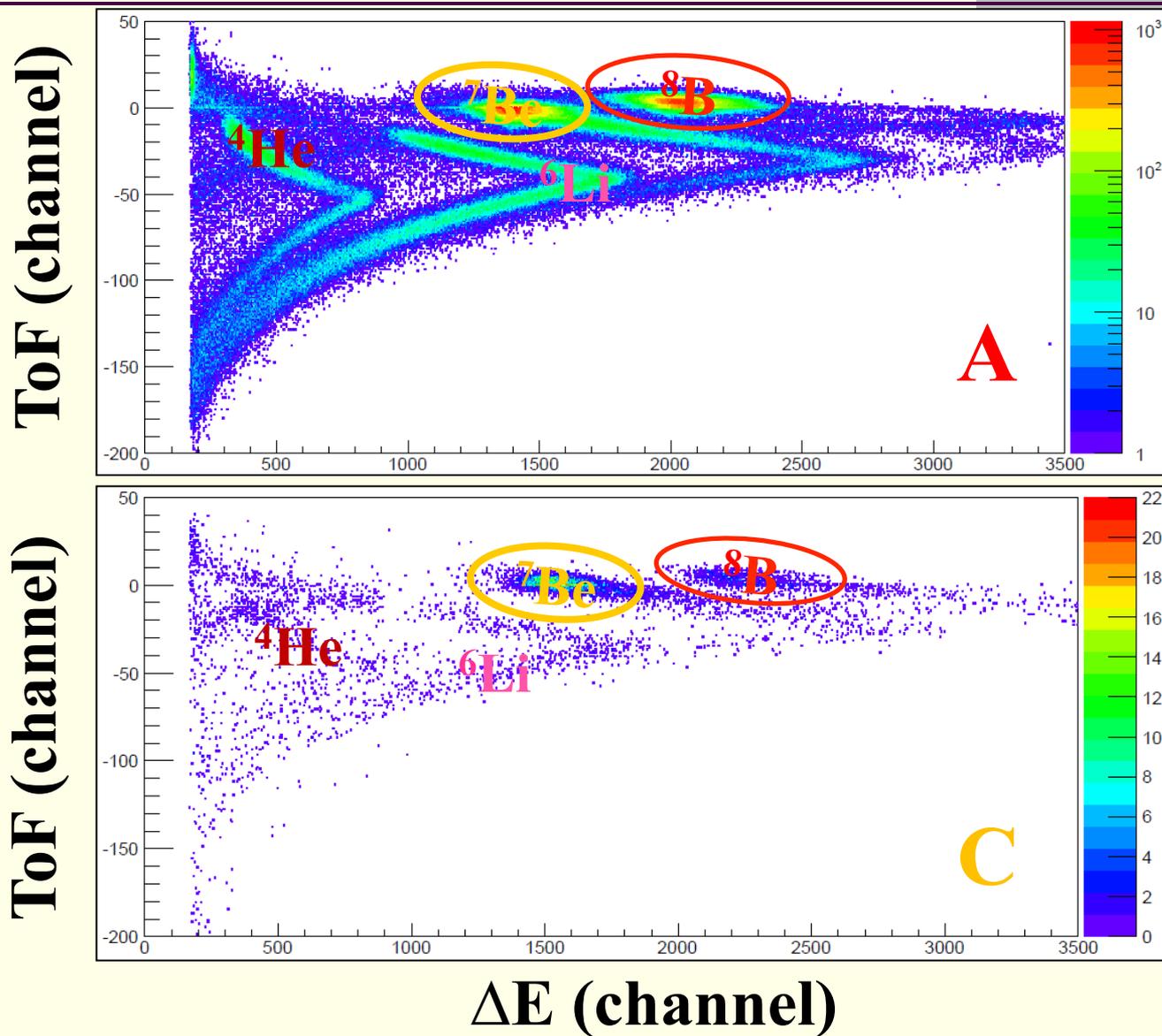
${}^8\text{B}+{}^{208}\text{Pb}$ at 50 MeV



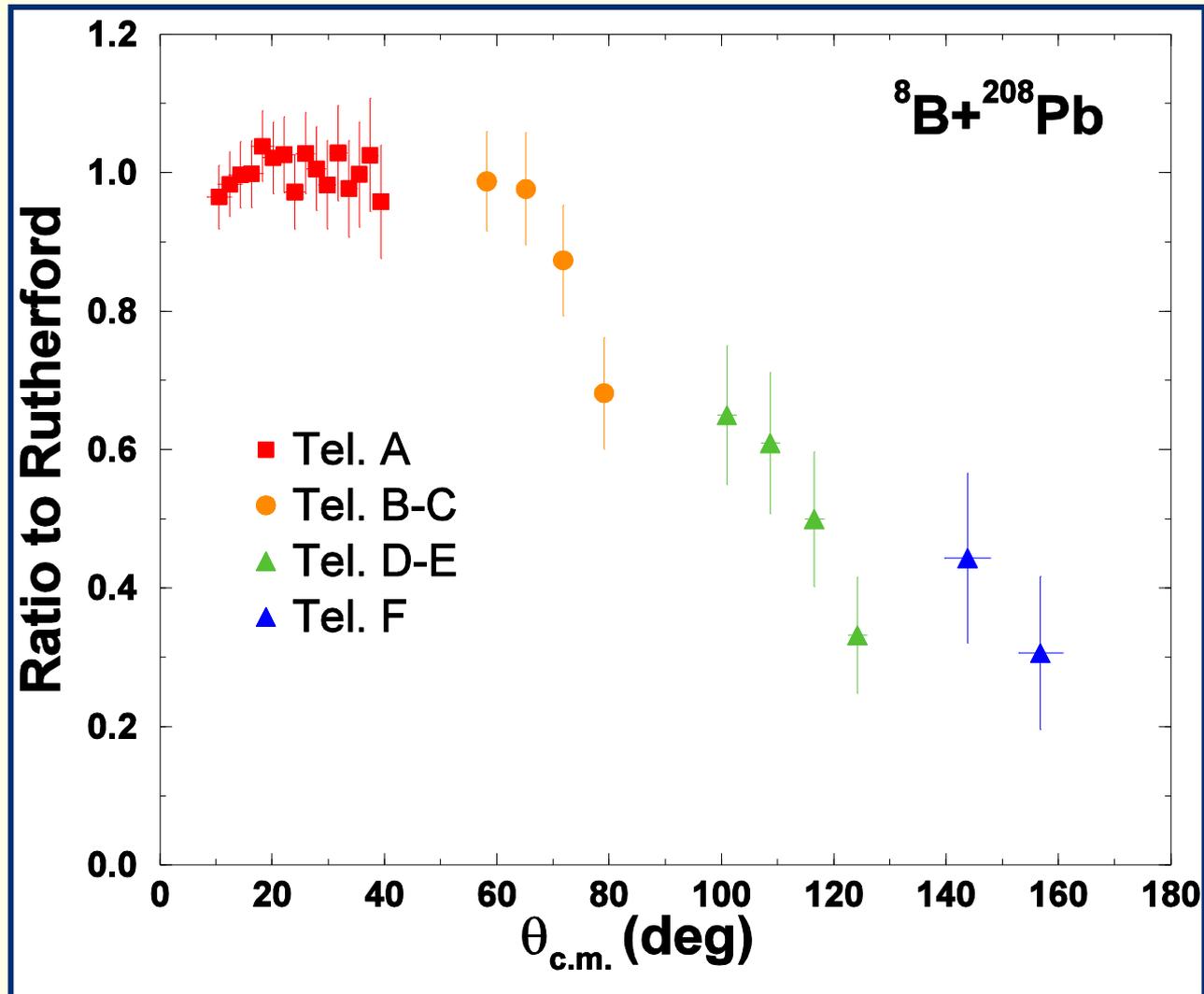
$\Delta E - E_{\text{res}}$ Plots



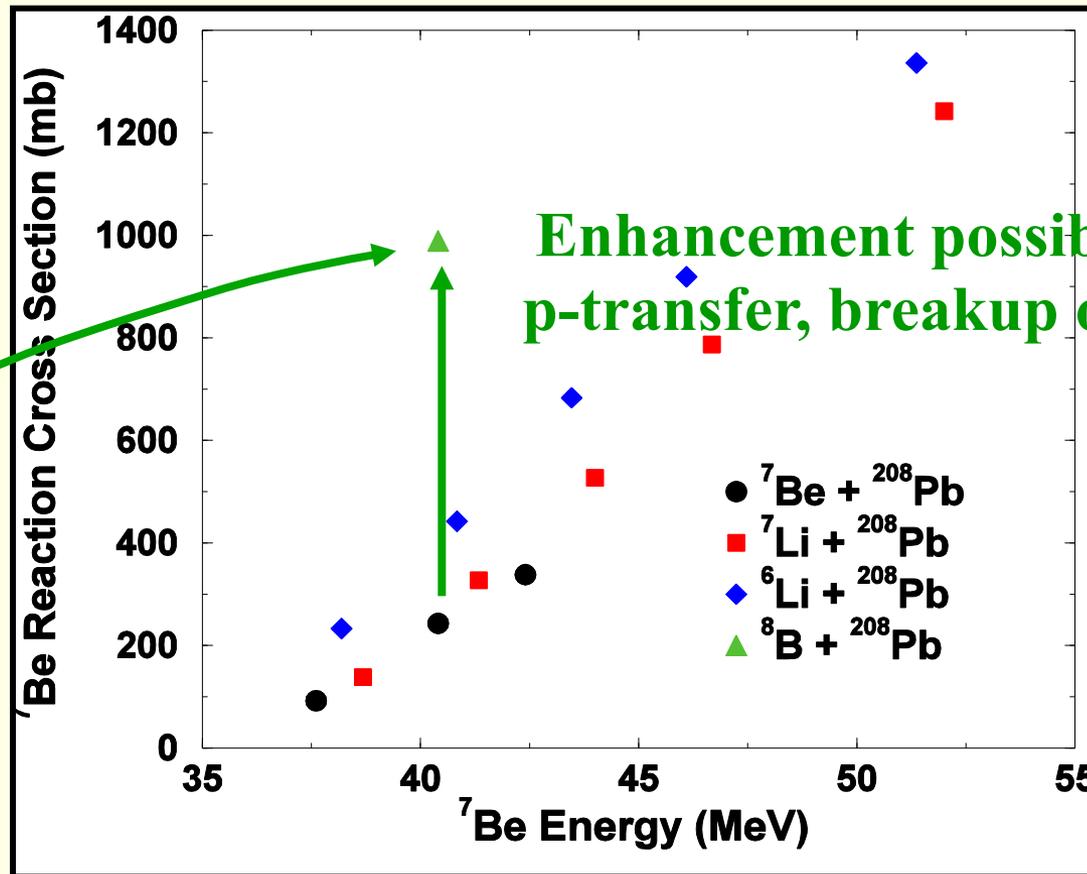
ΔE -ToF Plots



$^8\text{B} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$ Elastic Scattering



Reaction Cross Section



Enhancement possibly due to p-transfer, breakup or fusion?

Very preliminary optical-model best-fit analysis of the $^8\text{B} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$ elastic scattering angular distribution would suggest a **total reaction cross section a factor of 3 larger** than for the reaction $^7\text{Be} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$.

V. Summary

The study of the **reaction dynamics** induced by light weakly-bound Radioactive Ion Beams (**RIBs**) at near-barrier energies is currently a very **active research field** in Nuclear Physics.

Our facility, **EXOTIC**, is **fully operational** at **INFN-LNL** and 7 light RIBs for reaction dynamics studies have been delivered.

Very promising results have been obtained for the system ${}^7\text{Be} + {}^{208}\text{Pb}$: elastic scattering and ${}^3,{}^4\text{He}$ production yields.

${}^4\text{He}$ ions were found to be much **more abundant** than ${}^3\text{He}$ and we detected a few ${}^3\text{He}+{}^4\text{He}$ (exclusive breakup), ${}^4\text{He}+{}^4\text{He}$ (n-pickup) and ${}^4\text{He}+p$ **coincidence events**.

The **elastic scattering** for the system ${}^8\text{B}+{}^{208}\text{Pb}$ was measured at **CRIB (Japan)**. The **total reaction cross section** is enhanced by a **factor of 3** with respect to the reaction ${}^7\text{Be}+{}^{208}\text{Pb}$.

Honestly speaking, I hope we will be able to answer at least one of the open questions by the **FUSION17 Conference (in 5 months)** 😊

EXOTIC Collaboration... & Collaborators

Napoli: A. Boiano, M. La Commara, G. La Rana,
D. Pierroutsakou, C. Parascandolo

Padova: M.M., C. Signorini, F. Soramel, E. Strano

LNL-Padova (Italy): C.Broggini, A.Caciolli, L.Corradi, R.Depalo, E. Fioretto, F.Galtarossa, J.A. Lay, R.Menegazzo, D. Mengoni, G. Montagnoli, D.Piatti, F. Scarlassara, A.M. Stefanini

LNS-Catania (Italy): D.Carbone, M.Cavallaro, S.Cherubini, A.Di Pietro, J.P.Fernandez-Garcia, P.Figuera, M.Fisichella, M.Gulino, M.La Cognata, L.Lamia, M.Lattuada, R.G.Pizzone, S.Puglia, G.G.Rapisarda, S.Romano, C.Spitaleri, D.Torresi, O.Trippella (PG), A.Tumino

Milano (Italy): C. Boiano, A.Guglielmetti

CNS + RIKEN (Japan): H.Yamaguchi, S. Hayakawa, D.Kahl, Y.Sakaguchi, S.Kubono (RIKEN), N.Iwasa (Sendai), T.Teranishi (Kyushu), Y.Wakabayashi (RIKEN)

KEK (Japan): H.Miyatake, S.Jeong, Y.Watanabe, H.Ishiyama, N.Imai (CNS), Y.Hirayama, Y.H.Kim, S.Kimura, I.Mukai, I.Sugai

CIAE (China): H.Q.Zhang, C.J.Lin, H.Jia, Y.Yang, L.Yang, G.L.Zhang

Ioannina (Greece): A.Pakou, O.Sgouros, V.Soukeras, E.Stiliaris, X.Aslanoglou

Warsaw (Poland): N.Keeley, C.Mazzocchi, K.Rusek, I.Strojek, A.Trzcinska

NIPNE (Romania): D.Filipescu, T.Glodariu, A.I.Gheorghe, T.Sava, L.Stroe

Huelva (Spain): I.Martel, L.Acosta, G.Marquinez-Duran, A.M.Sanchez-Benitez, H.Silva

Birmingham (UK): T.Kokalova, C.Wheldon

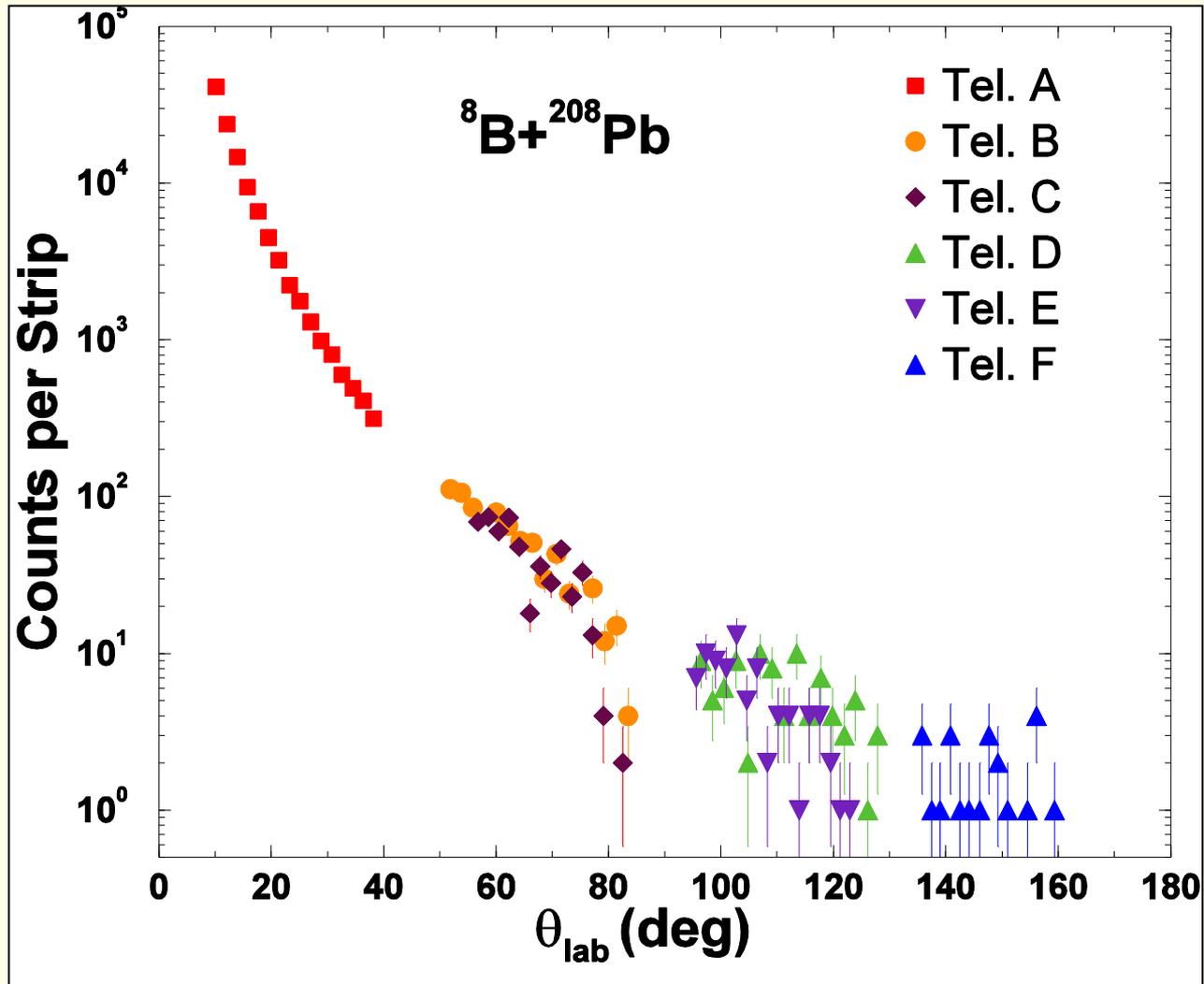
Thank You Very Much!!!



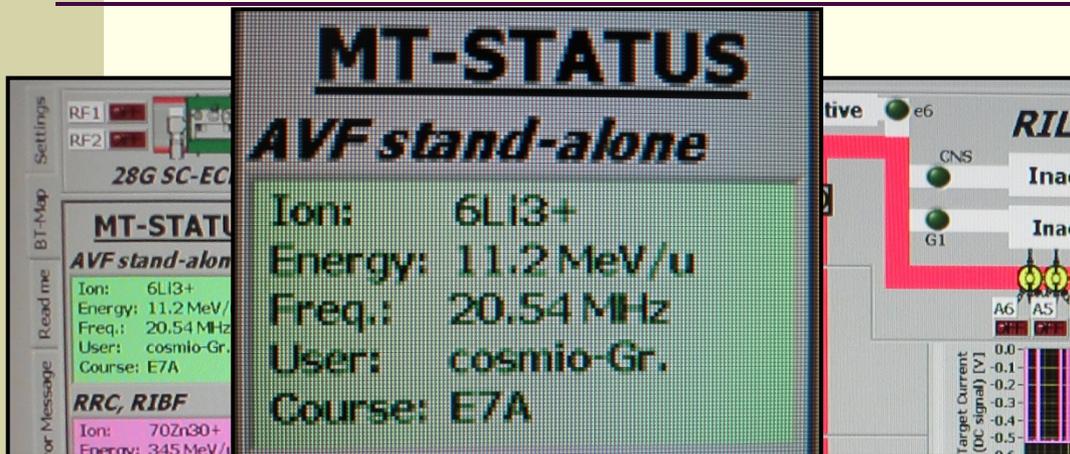


Backup

$^8\text{B} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$ Counting Statistics



^8B Production at CRIB

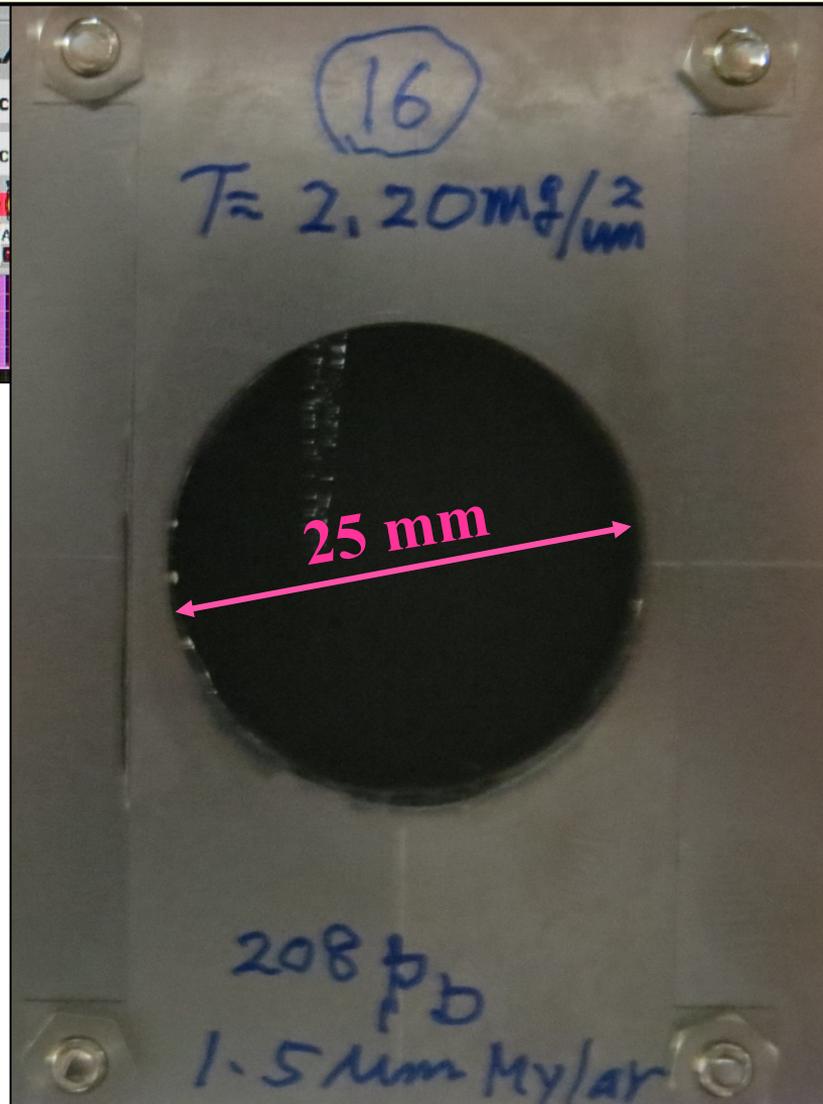


^6Li Primary Beam: 3 μA on target
Production Target: ^3He gas at 90 K and 1 bar

^8B Secondary Beam:
Energy: 50.0 ± 1.0 MeV (on target)
Intensity (on target): 10^4 pps
Purity: 20 % (main contaminant: ^7Be and ^3He)

Reaction Target: 2.2 mg/cm^2 ^{208}Pb
evaporated on $1.5 \mu\text{m}$ of Mylar.

Diameter: 25 mm

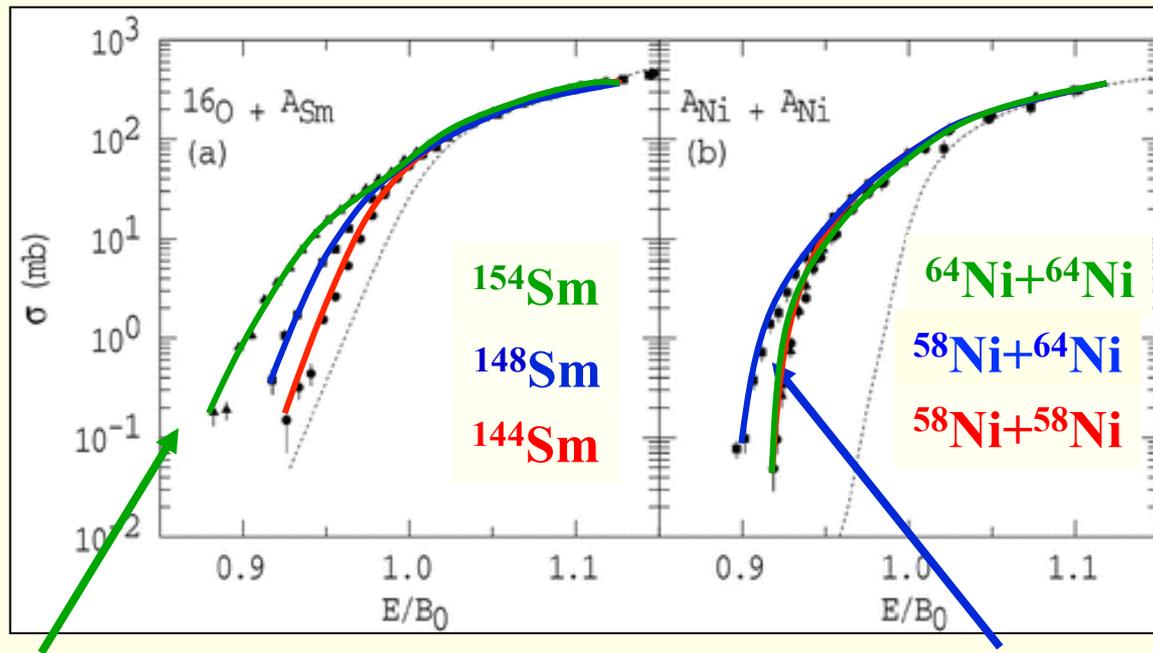


${}^6,{}^7\text{Li}-{}^7\text{Be}$ Comparison

	${}^6\text{Li}+{}^{208}\text{Pb}$	${}^7\text{Li}+{}^{208}\text{Pb}$	${}^7\text{Be}+{}^{208}\text{Pb}$
Breakup Thr.	-1.475	-2.468	-1.586
n-pickup	${}^7\text{Li}: -0.12$	${}^8\text{Li}: -5.34$	${}^8\text{Be}: +11.53$
2n-pickup	${}^8\text{Li}: -4.82$	${}^9\text{Li}: -8.01$	${}^9\text{Be}: +6.46$
p-pickup	${}^7\text{Be}: -2.40$	${}^8\text{Be}: +9.25$	${}^8\text{B}: -7.87$
p-stripping	${}^5\text{Li}: -0.63$	${}^6\text{Li}: -3.31$	${}^6\text{Be}: -6.74$
d-stripping	${}^4\text{He}: +4.71$	${}^5\text{He}: -3.28$	${}^5\text{Li}: -2.87$
d-pickup	${}^8\text{Be}: +9.65$	${}^9\text{Be}: +4.06$	${}^9\text{B}: +3.86$
${}^4\text{He}$ -stripping	${}^2\text{H}: -10.43$	${}^3\text{H}: -11.42$	${}^3\text{He}: -10.54$
t-stripping	${}^3\text{He}: -10.73$	${}^4\text{He}: +2.59$	${}^4\text{Li}: -19.44$
${}^3\text{He}$ -stripping	${}^3\text{H}: -10.18$	${}^4\text{H}: -19.03$	${}^4\text{He}: +4.03$

Stable Projectiles - Fusion

In the Eighties a **significant enhancement** of the **fusion** cross section was observed at energies below the **Coulomb barrier**.



Static Effect

(Target Deformation)

Dynamic Effect

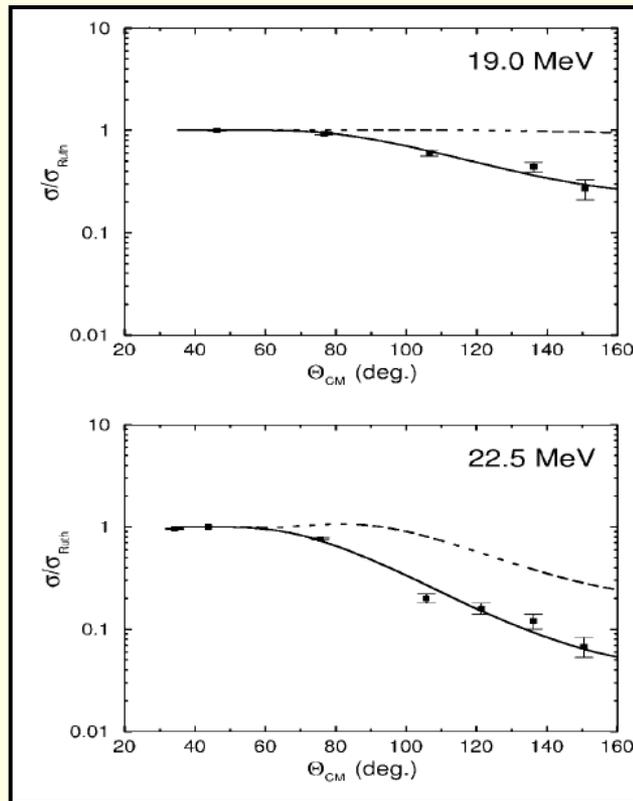
(Positive Q-value Transfer Channels)

Static and dynamic effects enhance the fusion probability.

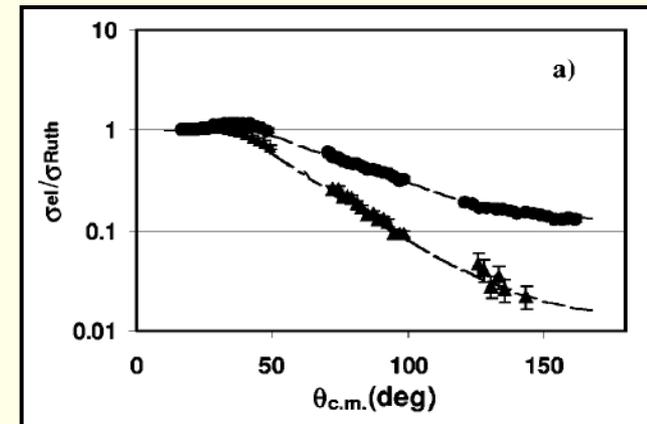
What will happen with weakly-bound/halo/neutron-skin RIBs?

Reaction Cross Section Enhancement

Breakup related effects turned out to increase the **total reaction cross section** rather than the fusion probability.



${}^4,{}^6\text{He}+{}^{209}\text{Bi}$: E.F. Aguilera et al.,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 84 (2000) 5058

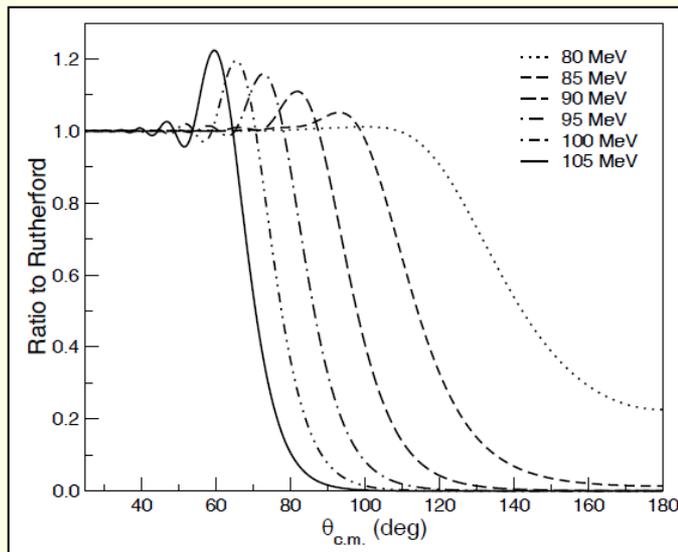


${}^4,{}^6\text{He}+{}^{64}\text{Zn}$: A. Di Pietro et al.,
Phys. Rev. C. 69 (2004) 044613

The quest has now moved towards understanding what **reaction mechanisms** are mainly responsible for the **total reaction cross section enhancement**.

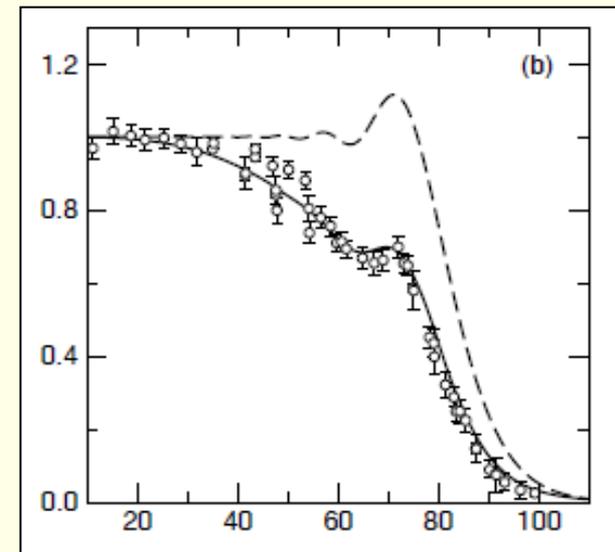
Stable Projectiles - Scattering

Elastic scattering differential cross sections at near-barrier energies usually develop a peak due to the **Nuclear-Coulomb interference**.



$^{16}\text{O}+^{208}\text{Pb}$:

No Strong Coupling Effects



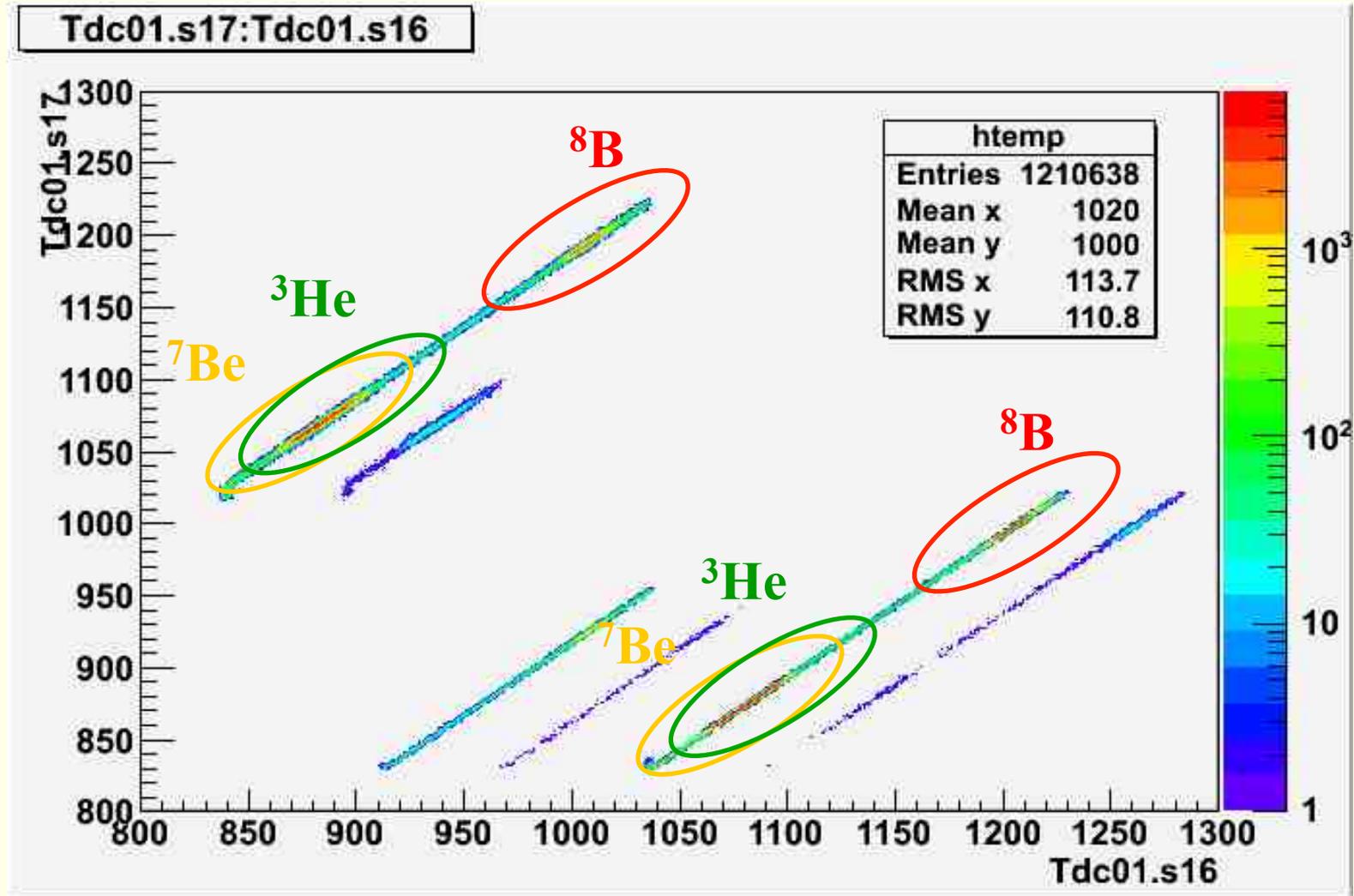
$^{18}\text{O}+^{184}\text{W}$: **Strong Coupling Effects to Target Excitations**

Strong Coupling Effects may suppress the “Fresnel” peak.

N. Keeley, K.W. Kemper and K. Rusek, Eur. Phys. J. A 50 (2014) 145.

What has been observed so far with weakly-bound RIBs?

Sorting the Data: Time Signal



${}^7\text{Be}$ ($S_\alpha = 1.586 \text{ MeV}$)

${}^7\text{Be}$: weakly-bound

${}^3\text{He}$ - ${}^4\text{He}$ cluster structure

${}^8\text{B}$ core

${}^7\text{Li}$ Primary Beam

Energy: 34.2 MeV

Intensity: 100 pA

${}^1\text{H}_2$ Gas Target

Pressure: 1 bar

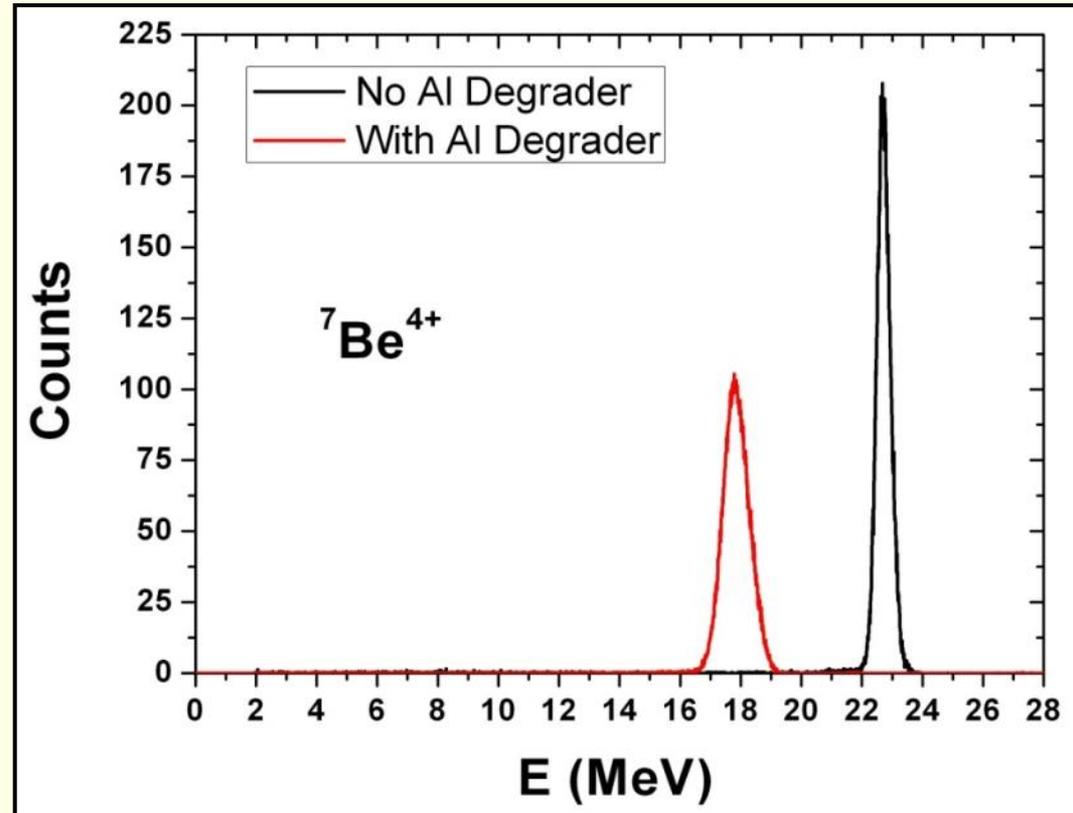
Temperature: 90 K

${}^7\text{Be}$ Secondary Beam

E_{lab} : $(22.0 \pm 0.4) \text{ MeV}$

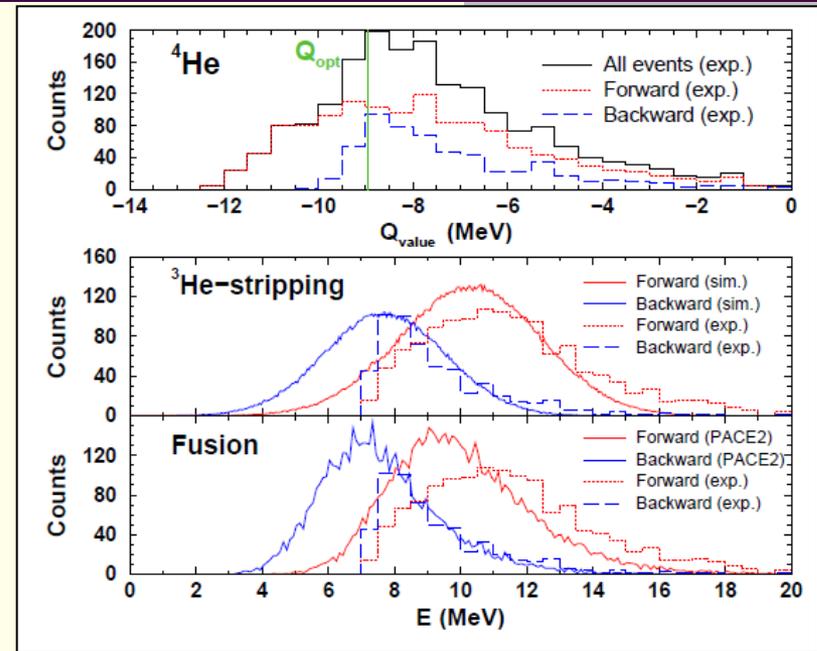
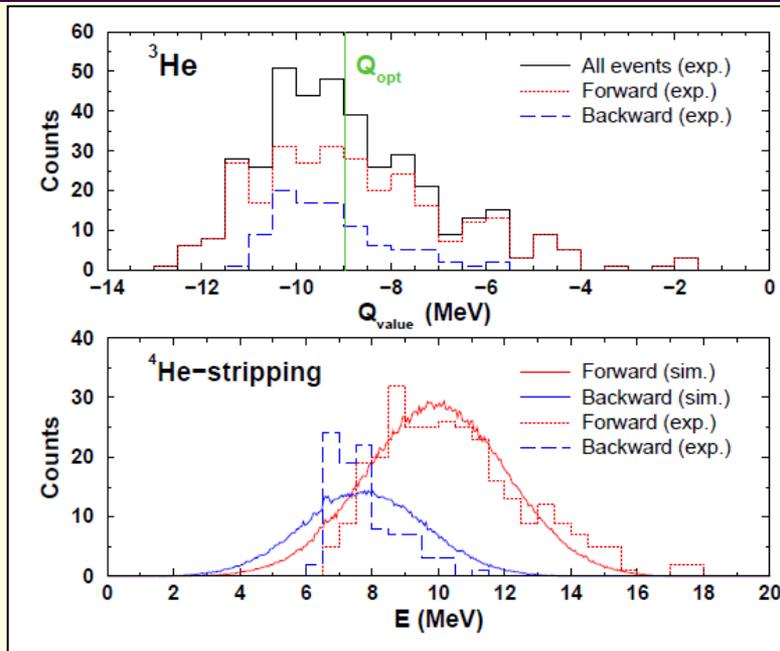
Intensity: $2.5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ pps}$

Purity: $> 99 \%$



${}^{58}\text{Ni}$ Target: 1 mg/cm^2

$^3,^4\text{He}$ Single Detection



$$Q_{\text{value}} = E_{\text{He}} + E_{\text{recoil}} - E_{\text{beam}}$$
 ^3He reconstructed Q_{value} spectra compatible (within 0.5 MeV) with the Q_{opt} for the ^4He -stripping process.

($Q_{\text{opt}} \sim -9$ MeV)

D.M. Brink, Phys. Lett. B 40, 37 (1972)

^3He -stripping and Fusion-Evaporation foresee very similar ^4He energy distributions. At backward angles we have an excellent agreement with the predictions of PACE2

A. Gavron, Phys. Rev. C 21, 230 (1980)

What's the $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ origin?

1. **Exclusive Breakup:** $^7\text{Be} \rightarrow ^3\text{He} + ^4\text{He};$ ^3He

These processes require a **coincidence event** in the reaction exit channel:
NO COINCIDENCE DETECTED
 (only upper limits can be provided)

1. **Exclusive Breakup** $^7\text{Be} \rightarrow ^3\text{He} + ^4\text{He};$ ^4He

2. **n-Stripping:**
 $\rightarrow ^6\text{Be} (= ^4\text{He} + 2\text{p}) + ^59\text{Ni}$
 ($Q_{\text{gg}} = -1.68 \text{ MeV}$);

3. **n-Pickup:** \rightarrow
 $^8\text{Be} (= 2^4\text{He}) + ^57\text{Ni}$ ($Q_{\text{gg}} =$
 $+6.68 \text{ MeV}$);

2. **^4He -Stripping:**
 $^7\text{Be} + ^{58}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^3\text{He} + ^{62}\text{Zn}$
 ($Q_{\text{gg}} = +1.78 \text{ MeV}$).

Single detection of ^3He and ^4He :
AS EXPERIMENTALLY OBSERVED

4. **^3He -Stripping:** ^7Be
 $+ ^{58}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^4\text{He} + ^{61}\text{Zn}$
 ($Q_{\text{gg}} = +9.46 \text{ MeV}$);
5. ^4He evaporation after compound nucleus formation (**Fusion**).

${}^7\text{Be} + {}^{58}\text{Ni}$: Summary

ELASTIC SCATTERING

Remarkable agreement with an earlier measurement and with DWBA calculations without free parameters.

FUSION

α -multiplicity in agreement with PACE2 predictions.

DIRECT PROCESSES

${}^3\text{He}$ (34.4 ± 6.3 mb)

${}^4\text{He}$ (44.1 ± 9.9 mb)

Exclusive Breakup (10.8 mb)

Exclusive Breakup (10.8 mb)

1n-stripping (9.8 mb)

1n-pickup (12.1 mb)

${}^4\text{He}$ -stripping (23.6 mb)

${}^3\text{He}$ -stripping (11.4 mb)

Remark: **Higher statistical accuracy** and **larger geometrical efficiency** for the detection of coincidences would be highly desirable.