

International Nuclear Physics Conference 2019

29 July – 2 August 2019, Scottish Event Campus, Glasgow, UK



Study of the scattering of ^{15}C at energies around the Coulomb barrier

I. Martel

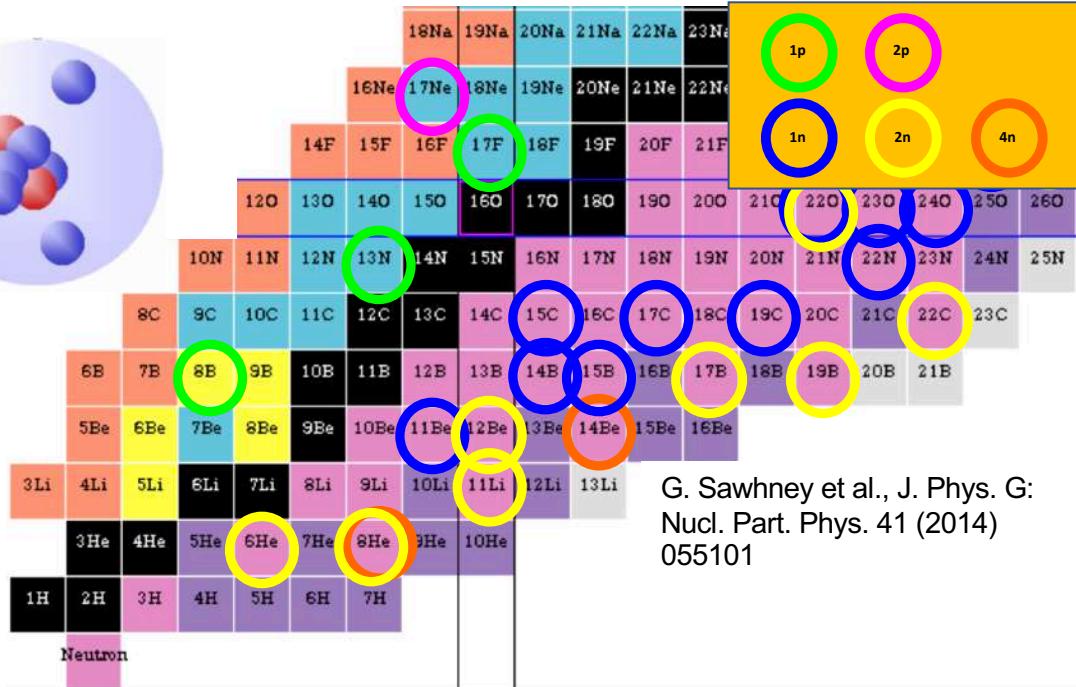
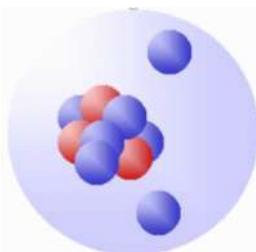
University of Liverpool (UK)*

* On sabbatical leave from University of Huelva (Spain)

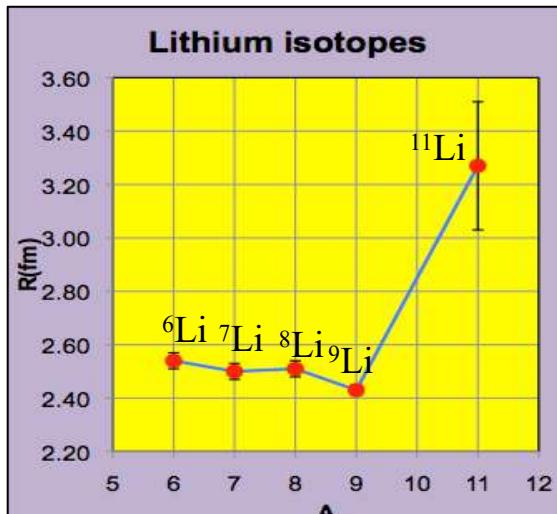
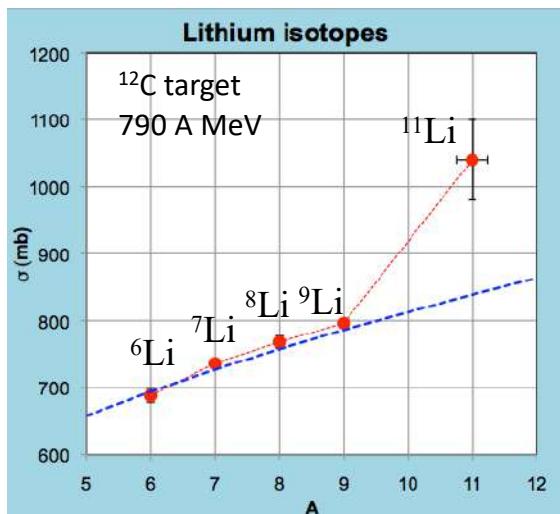
Halo nuclei

Formed by a core and weakly bound valence nucleons:

- Extended mass distribution
- Large rms matter radius ~ “halo”
- Large reaction cross sections
- Narrow momentum distributions following fast fragmentation
- Concentration of B(E1) close to BU threshold



I. Tanihata et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 55, 2676 (1985).

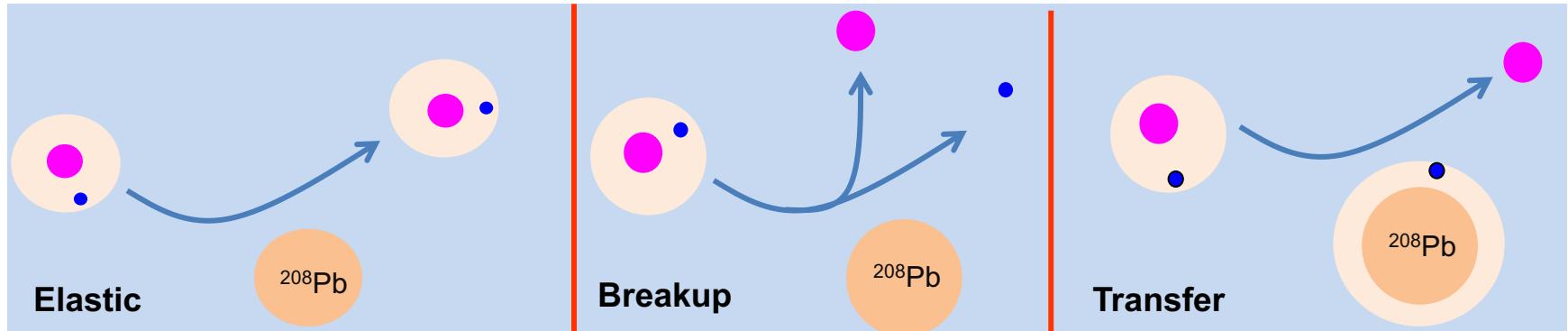


Neutron haloes

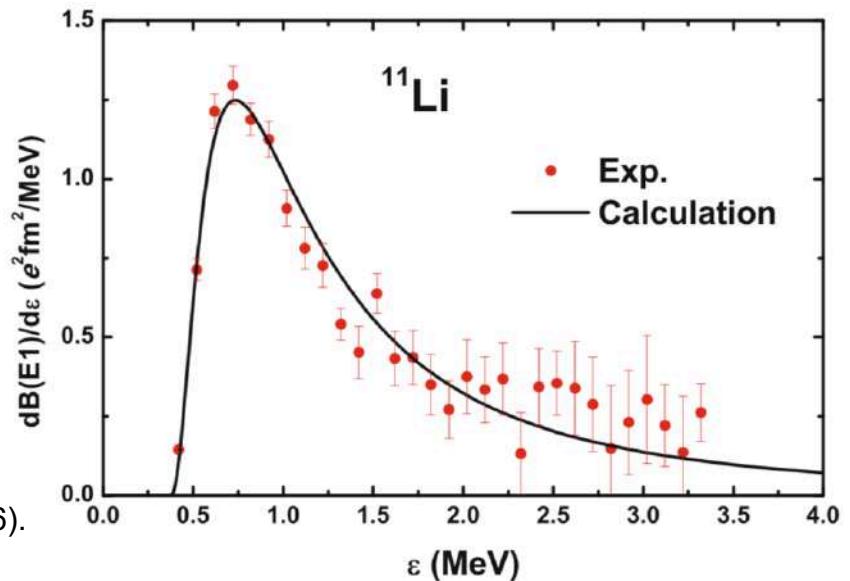
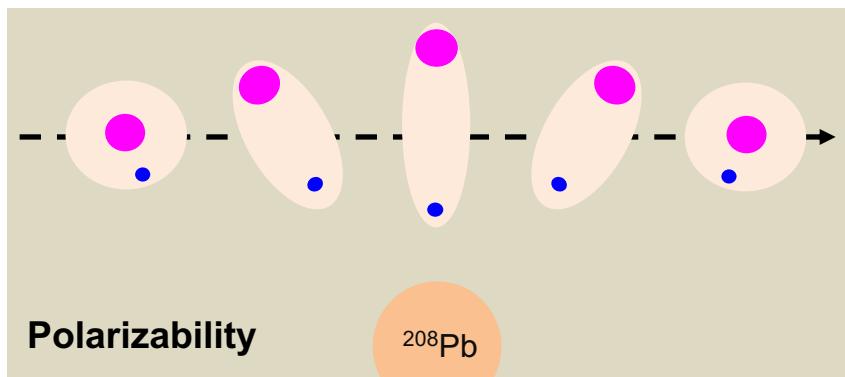
Provide an ideal test bench to study few-body correlations by measuring elastic, neutron transfer and breakup.

Coulomb barrier scattering of halo nuclei

- Coupling between relative motion and internal degrees of freedom
 - elastic – inelastic – transfer – breakup – fusion + effects of the continuum
- Strong absorption in elastic channel
- Large cross section for fragmentation



- They are easily polarizable: distortion of structure in the vicinity of target \rightarrow Coulomb dip. polarizability



T. Nakamura et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 252502 (2006).
T. H. Kim et al., Jour. Kor. Phys. Soc. 73 (2018) 553.

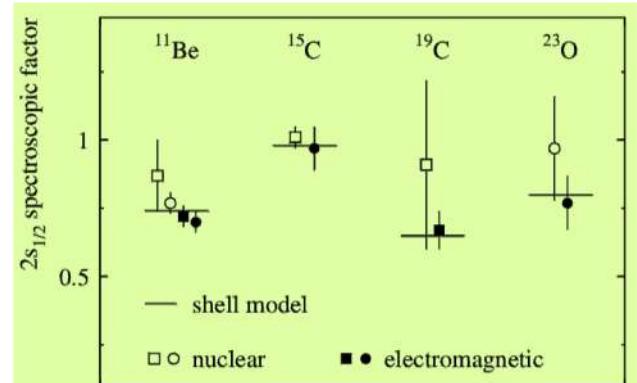
What makes ^{15}C ($\tau = 2.45\text{s}$) interesting?

- Weakly bound: $S_{1n} = 1.2 \text{ MeV}$ and $S_{2n} = 9.4 \text{ MeV}$.
- Narrow momentum distributions of breakup ($^{14}\text{C} + \text{n}$).
- Large interaction cross sections and radius.
- First excited state ($E = 740 \text{ keV}$).
- Ground state characterized by $2s_{1/2}$ single-particle configuration.

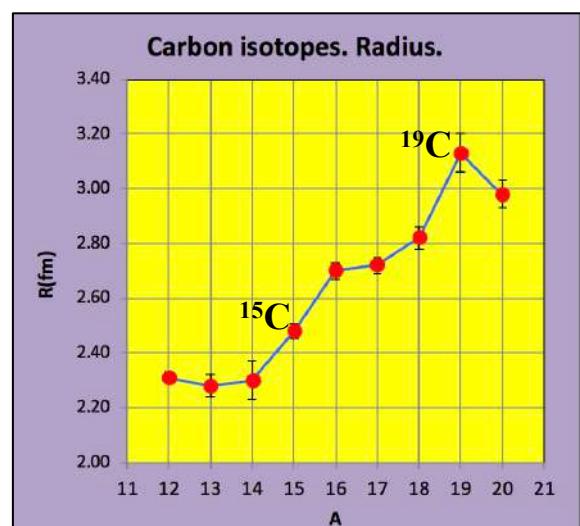
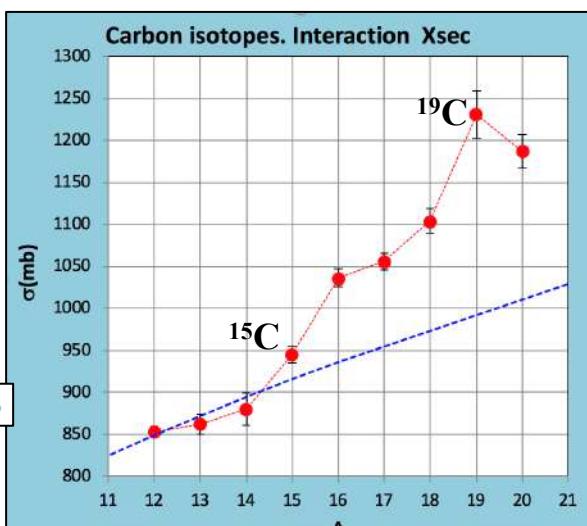
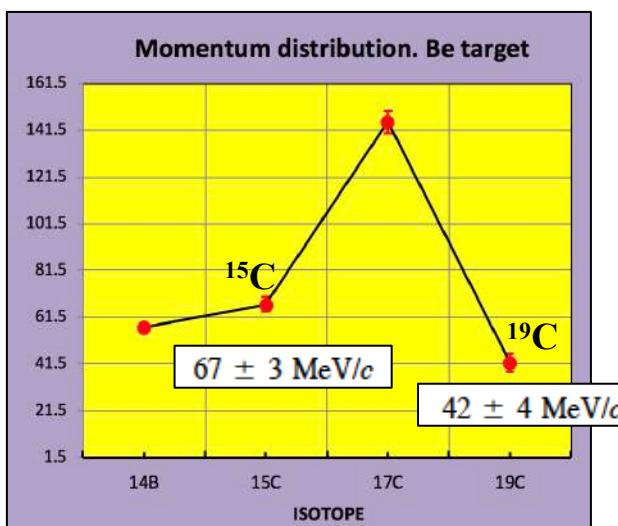
→ Candidate for a very extended $1n$ nuclear halo

→ First case of a pure $s_{1/2}$ halo

15C			
E(level)	Jπ	T _{1/2}	Decay Modes
0.0	1/2+	2.449 s 5	$\beta^- : 100.00 \%$



T. Aumann, Eur. Phys. J. A 26, 441 (2005).



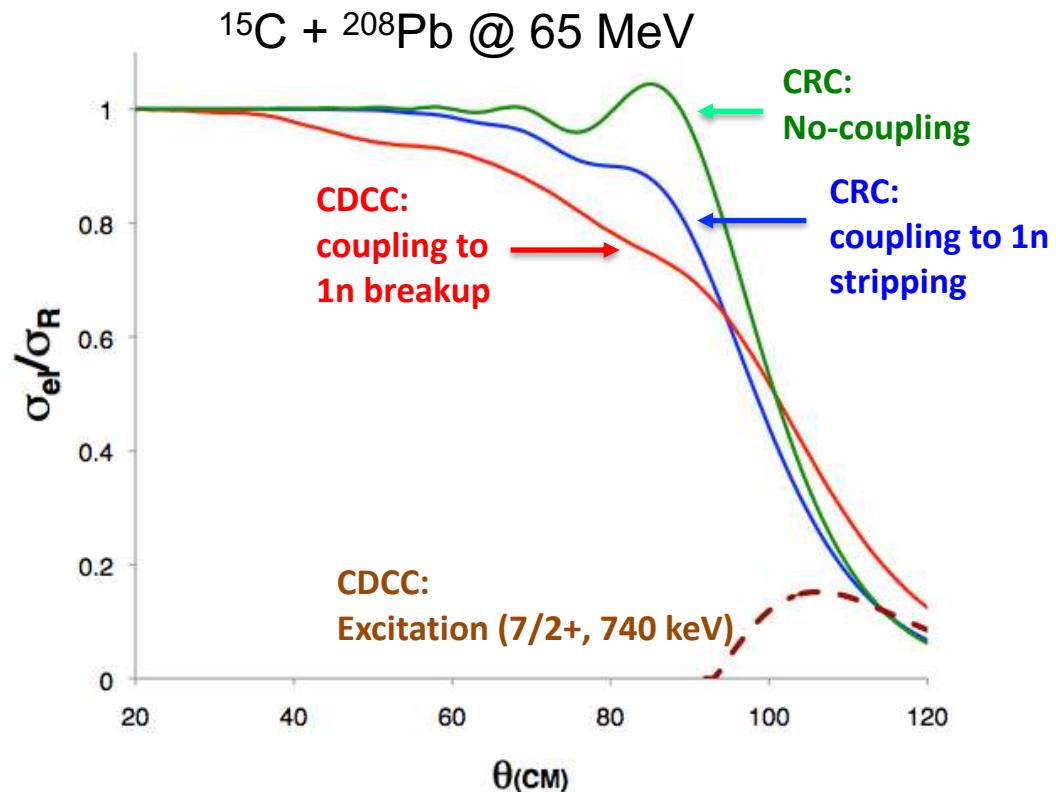
Coulomb barrier scattering of $^{15}\text{C} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$

Theoretical studies for the system $^{15}\text{C} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$ at Coulomb barrier $\sim E = 65$ MeV.

- 1n-stripping channel: Coupled Reaction Channel calculations (CRC).
- 1n-breakup: Continuum Discretized Coupled Channel Calculations (CDCC).
- Inelastic ($7/2^+$, 740 keV): CDCC.

N. Keeley et al., Phys. Rev. C 75 (2007) 054610

N. Keeley et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 50 (2014) 145.



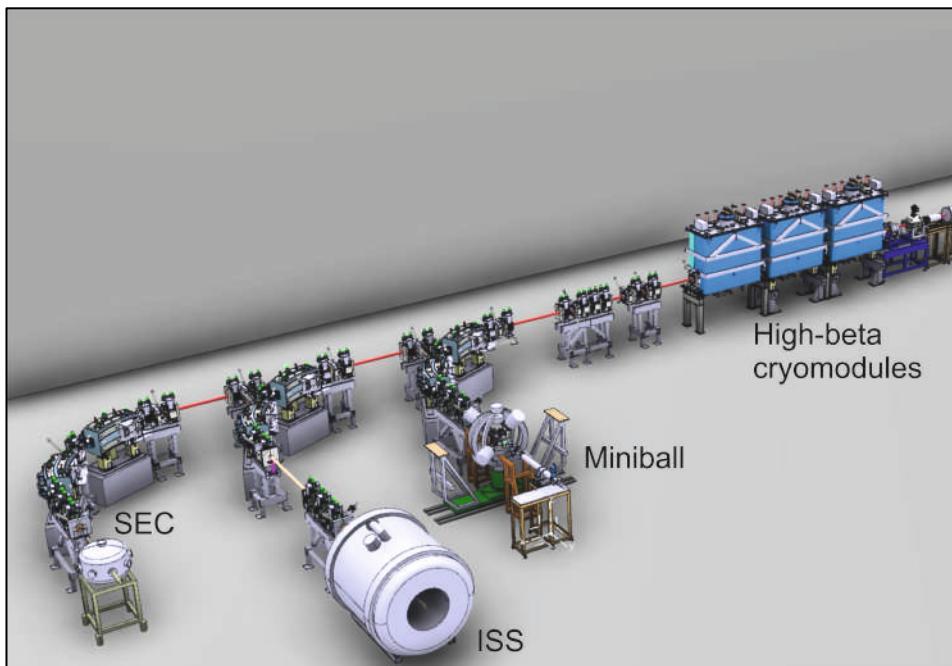
Scattering dominated by the competition of one-neutron stripping and breakup.

CRC/ 1n stripping		CDCC/ direct breakup	
Total reaction (mb)	927	Total reaction (mb)	1379
1-n stripping (mb)	265	Breakup (mb)	462
		Excitation(5/2+,740keV) (mb)	45

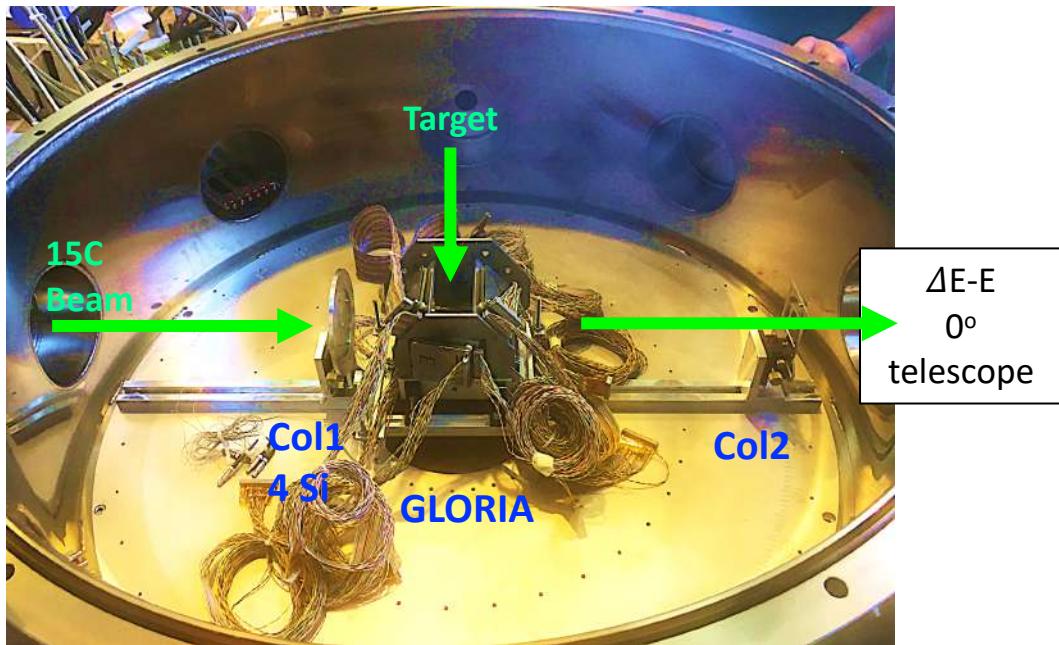
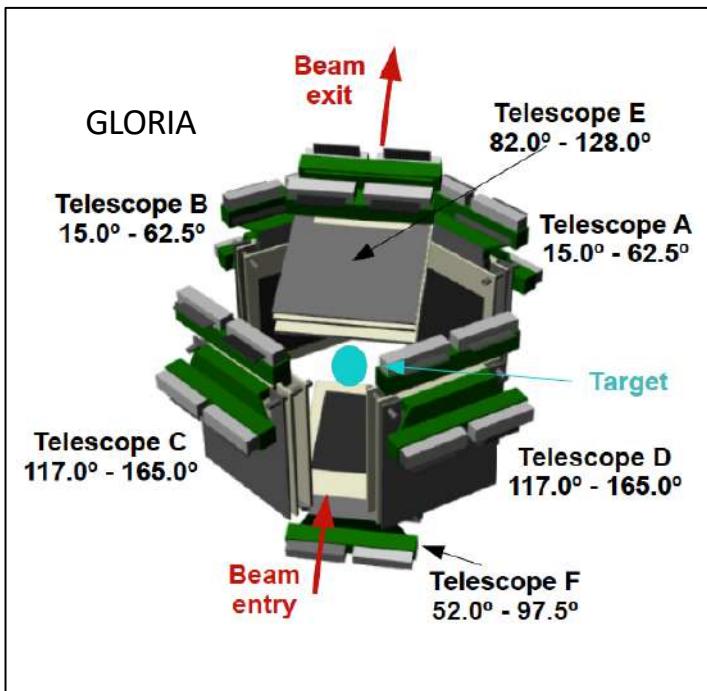
Coulomb barrier scattering of ^{15}C + ^{208}Pb

Experiment IS699 at HIE-ISOLDE (CERN) Spokespersons : I. Martel & O. Tengblad

- ^{15}C at E= 65 MeV
- 2×10^3 pps at the reaction target
- Cocktail beam of $^{15}\text{N} + ^{15}\text{C}$
 - ✓ ^{15}N tightly bound and E << Coulomb barrier → no reactions expected → use for monitoring and normalisation

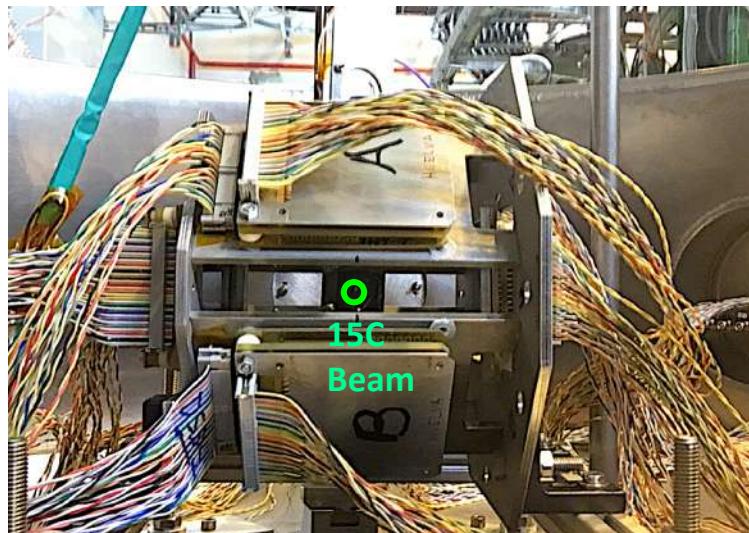


GLORIA detector array



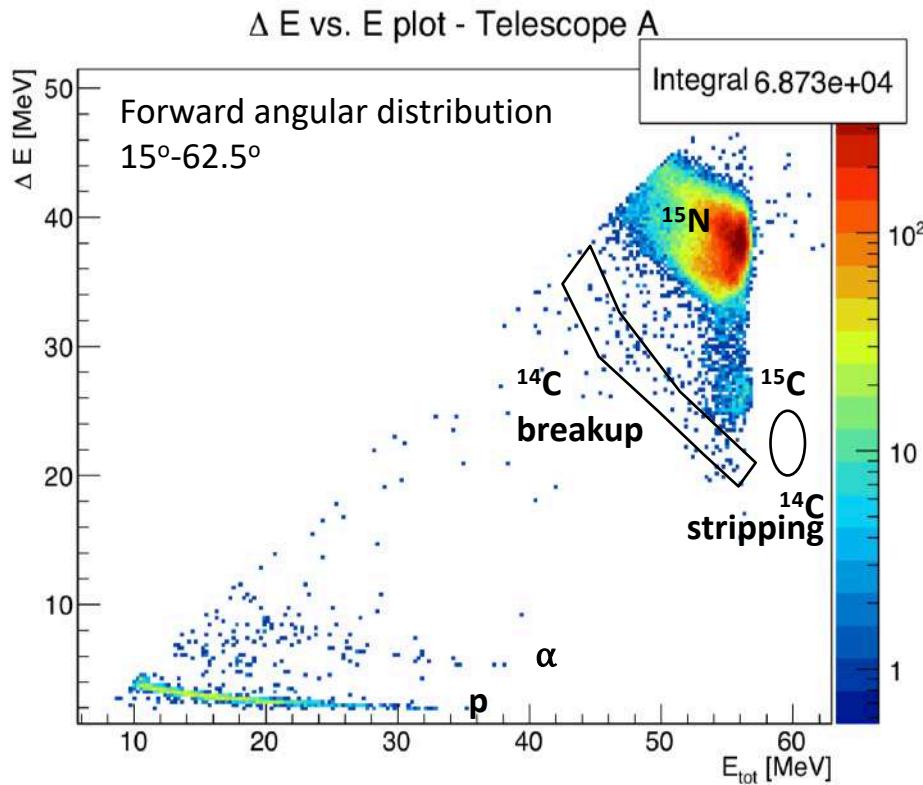
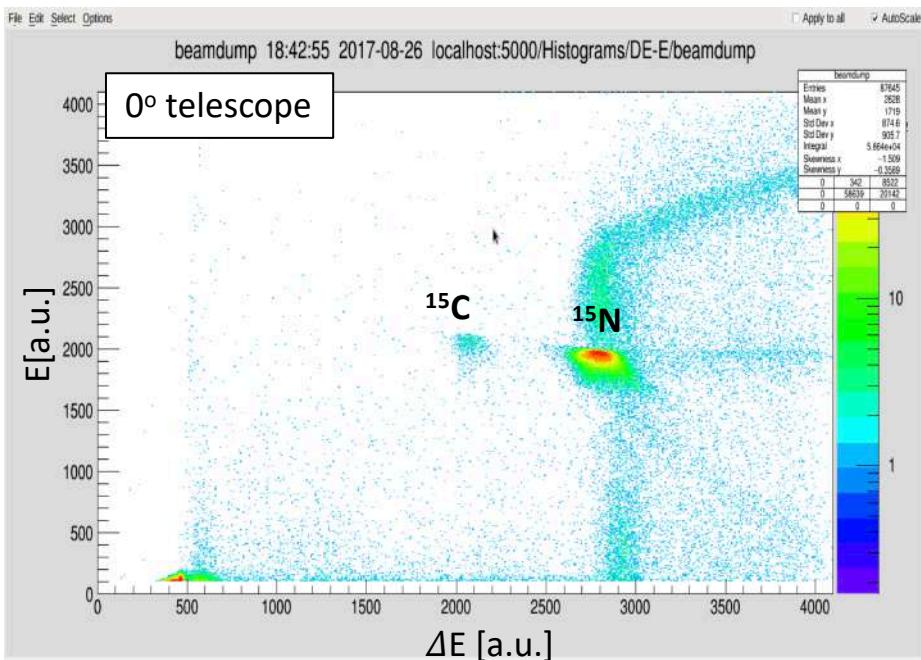
- 6 DSSSD particle telescopes (40mm, 1mm).
- Total solid angle 26 %.
- Tilted target $\sim 30^\circ$
→ Full angular distribution $15^\circ-165^\circ$ Lab.
- $E_{\text{res}} \sim 30$ keV.

G. Marquínez-Durán, Nucl. Inst. Meth. A755 (2014)69.



PRELIMINARY RESULTS

- Reaction target ^{208}Pb , 1.5 and 2.1 mg/cm².
- Monitoring using $^{15}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ ratio at 0° telescope (~ 3%).
- Average ^{15}C beam intensity ~ 2×10^3 pps on target.



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- Study the dynamics of ^{15}C at energies around the Coulomb barrier at HIE-ISOLDE (CERN).
- GLORIA detector system and the SEC reaction chamber.
- Measured the angular distribution of ^{15}C (elastic/quasielastic scattering).
- Preliminary results:
 - ✓ Strong absorption in the elastic channel
 - ✓ Large reaction cross sections
 - ✓ Dynamics seems to be dominated by the breakup channel
- Data analysis in progress

PhD students

- ✓ Javier Díaz Ovejas (Supervisor: O. Tengblad, CSIC- Madrid, Spain)
- ✓ Alexander Knyazev (Supervisor: J. Cederkäll, Lund University, Sweden)

IS699 Collaboration

CERN – Huelva (Spain) – Madrid (Spain) – Warsaw (Poland) – Belfast (UK) – Leuven (Belgium) – Catania (Italy) – Zagreb (Croatia) – Ioannina (Greece) – Mexico (Mexico) – Cracow (Poland) – Aarhus (Denmark)

I. Martel^{1,2}, X. Aslanoglou¹⁰, L. A. Acosta¹¹, L. Barrón-Palos¹¹, MJG. Borge^{1,3}, T. Cap⁵, E. Chávez-Lomelí¹¹, A. Di Pietro⁸, P. Figuera⁸, JP. Fernández⁸, H.O.U. Fynbo¹³, A. Huerta-Hernandez¹¹, N. Keeley⁵, R. Kotak⁶, M. Madurga¹, G. Marquinez-Durán², A. Pakou¹⁰, K. Rusek⁴, A.K. Orduz², R. Raabe⁷, K. Riisager¹³, N. Soic⁹, O. Sgouros¹⁰, A.M. Sánchez-Benítez², V. Soukeras¹⁰, O. Tengblad³, A. Trzcinska⁴, M. Wolinska-Cichocka⁴, R. Wolski¹²

1 PH Department, CERN, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

2 University of Huelva, Avda Fuerzas Armadas sn, 21971 Huelva, Spain

3 Instituto de Estructura de La Materia – CSIC. Serrano 113 bis, ES-28006 Madrid, Spain

4 Srodowiskowe Laboratorium Cięzkich Jonów, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Pasteura 5A, 02-093 Warszawa, Poland

5 National Centre for Nuclear Research, ul. Andrzeja Sołtana 7, 05-400 Otwock, Poland.

6 Astrophysics Research Centre, School of Mathematics and Physics, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, County Antrim, BT7 1NN, United Kingdom

7 Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsphysica, Celestijnenlaan 200d - bus 2418, B-3001 Heverlee, Belgium

8 INFN - Laboratori Nazionali del Sud, via S.Sofia 62, 95123 Catania, Italy

9 Rudjer Boskovic Institute, Bijenicka cesta 54, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia

10 Department of Physics and HINP, The University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece

11 Departamento de Física Experimental del Instituto de Física, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Aptdo 20-364, México D. F. 01000, Mexico

12 Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics PAS, Cracow, Poland

13 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Aarhus, DK-8000 Aarhus, Denmark.

THANKS !