

Double charge-exchange reactions and the effect of transfer

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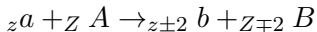


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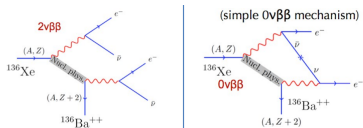
Heavy Ion Double Charge Exchange

40 C	41 Ca	42 Ca
39 K	41 K	41 K
38 Ar	39 Ar	Ar

Arrows indicate transitions: (180, 180) from C to Ca, (180, 180) from Ca to K, and (180, 180) from K to Ar.



NUMEN @ LNS-INFN



- Input for Nuclear Matrix Elements of $0\nu 2\beta$ decay

HIDCX @ RCNP / RIKEN

- Light targets \Rightarrow Drip line nuclei ($4n, {}^9\text{He}, {}^{12}\text{Be}$)
- Double GT Resonance
- GT Sum Rule

\hookrightarrow H. Ejiri talk yesterday

The problem

40	Ca	41	Ca	42	Ca
39	K	40	K	41	K
38	Ar	39	Ar	40	Ar

Blue arrows: Ca(40)→Ca(41), K(40)→K(41), Ar(39)→Ar(40).
Red arrows: Ca(41)→K(40), Ca(41)→Ar(39).
Pink arrow: K(40)→Ar(39) labeled (18F, 18Ne).

40	Ca	41	Ca	42	Ca
39	K	40	K	41	K
38	Ar	39	Ar	40	Ar

Pink arrow: Ca(40)→K(40) labeled (18O, 18F).
Red arrows: Ca(41)→K(40), Ca(41)→Ar(39).
Blue arrows: K(40)→K(41), Ar(39)→Ar(40).

Competing Channels

40	Ca	41	Ca	42	Ca
39	K	40	K	41	K
38	Ar	39	Ar	40	Ar

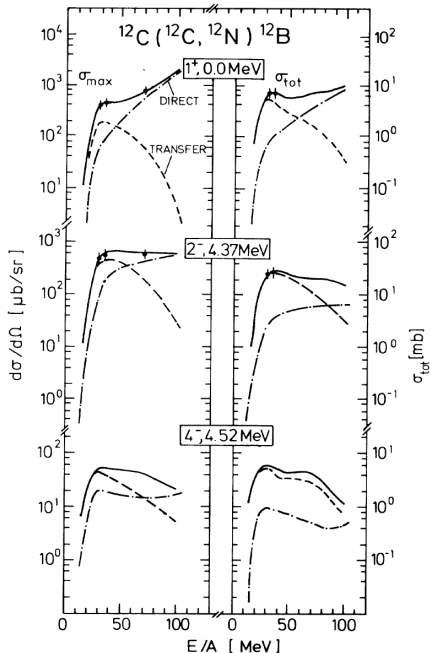
Blue arrows: Ca(40)→Ca(41), Ca(41)→Ca(42), Ar(39)→Ar(40).
Red arrows: Ca(42)→K(41), Ca(42)→Ar(40).

40	Ca	41	Ca	42	Ca
39	K	40	K	41	K
38	Ar	39	Ar	40	Ar

Red arrows: Ca(40)→K(39), Ca(40)→Ar(38).
Blue arrows: Ar(39)→Ar(40), Ar(40)→Ar(41).

40	Ca	41	Ca	42	Ca
39	K	40	K	41	K
38	Ar	39	Ar	40	Ar

Pink arrow: Ca(40)→K(40) labeled (18O, 18F).
Red arrow: Ca(41)→Ar(39) labeled (18F, 18Ne).



Single Charge Exchange vs. Transfer

⇒ H. Lenske et al., PRL62 (1989) 1457

- $E/A \rightarrow 100 \text{ MeV}/A$
- ✗ States at Q_{opt}

Double CE vs. Transfer

- ✗ Not much known
- ✓ An opportunity to extract further information on the Wavefunction

Heavy Ions Double Charge Exchange

($^{18}\text{O}, ^{18}\text{Ne}$); ... @15 MeV/u
LNS-INFN Catania, Italy

Heavy Ion reactions

40 C	41 Ca	42 Ca
39 K	40 K	41 K
38 Ar	39 Ar	40 Ar

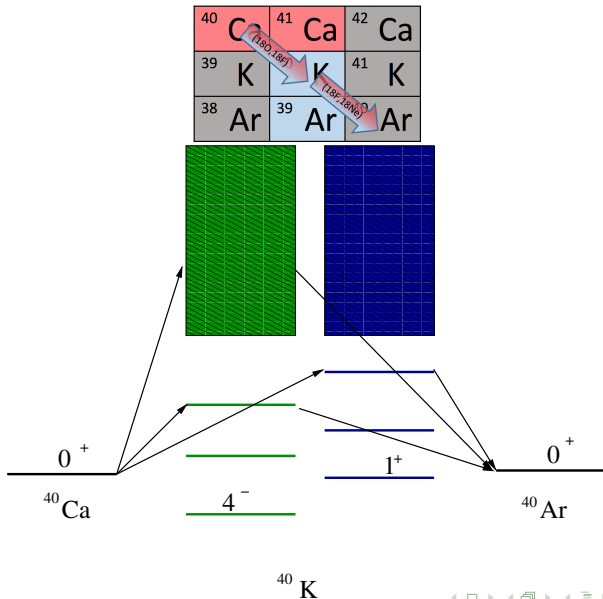
2nd order DWBA

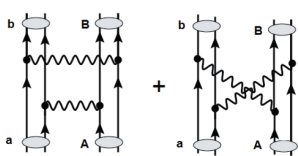
$$\sigma \propto \left| \langle \chi_{\beta}^{-} \Psi(Z \mp 2, N \pm 2) \phi(z \pm 2, n \mp 2) | V G V | \Psi(Z, N) \phi(z, n) \chi_{\alpha}^{+} \rangle \right|^2$$

$$V = V_{ST}(\sigma_a \cdot \sigma_A)^S (\tau_a \cdot \tau_A)^T + V_T S_{12}(\tau_a \cdot \tau_A)^T$$

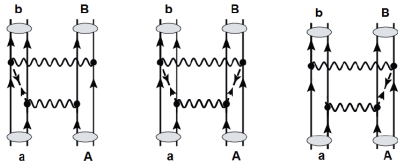
$$G = \sum |\Psi(Z \mp 1, N \pm 1) \phi(z \pm 1, n \mp 1)\rangle G(E) \langle \Psi(Z \mp 1, N \pm 1) \phi(z \pm 1, n \mp 1)|$$

Intermediate states





$2\nu\beta\beta$ -“like”



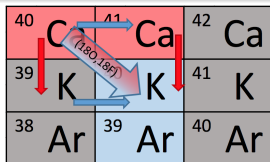
$0\nu\beta\beta$ -“like”

↪ H. Lenske's talk yesterday.

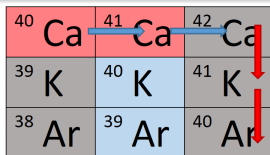
Transfer Channels

N^{th} order DWBA transfer2nd order

- ✓ Control over non-orthogonalities (NO)
- ✓ Prior-post avoids any NO (sim+seq)

4th order

- ✗ NO to be fully implemented
- ✓ prior-post-post-post \Rightarrow no problem if complete basis



\hookrightarrow G. Potel talk yesterday

Ingredients

- Optical potentials \Rightarrow $t_{\rho\rho}$ folding potentials
 - Overlaps $\langle^{40}\text{Ca}|^{41}\text{Ca}\rangle, \langle^{41}\text{Ca}|^{42}\text{Ca}\rangle, \langle^{40}\text{Ca}|^{38}\text{Ar}\rangle, \langle^{38}\text{Ar}|^{40}\text{Ar}\rangle, \dots$
 - ✗ Sorry I am using SF \rightarrow Overlap \approx SF \cdot s.p. Wavefunction
- \Rightarrow Careful with the interference between CE and transfer

For Single Charge Exchange

- QRPA calculations (HIDEX, H. Lenske)
- Love & Franey NN interaction

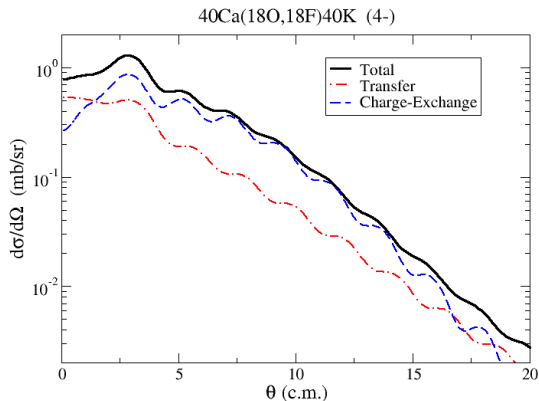
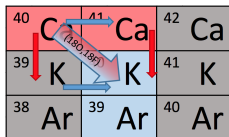
In a not so far future

- Calculate transfer from overlaps within the same calculation

Single CE

Preliminary Results

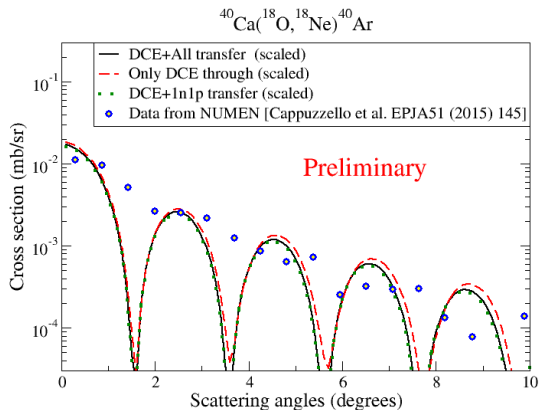
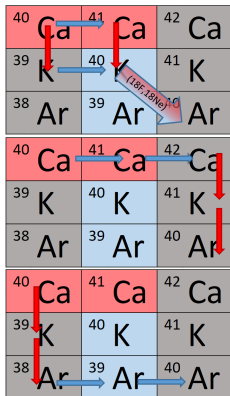
Single Charge Exchange



Double CE

Preliminary Results

Double CE



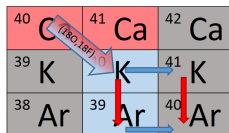
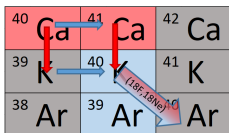
⇒ Only ground states in 2n/2p transfers

⇒ Very small 2n/2p contribution

↔ J. Ferreira, J. Lubian, E. Santopinto *et al.*
 @ $^{116}\text{Cd}(^{20}\text{Ne}, ^{20}\text{O})^{116}\text{Sn}$

⇒ 1n1p transfer + SCE seems to be the principal competitor

✓ NO here can be under control:



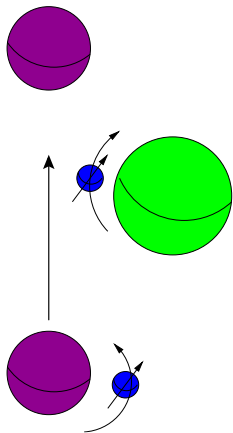
$$\mathcal{T}_{\text{prior,prior,SCE}}^{(3)} \approx (\mathcal{T}_{\text{seq,prior,prior}}^{(2)} + \mathcal{T}_{\text{NO,prior,prior}}^{(2)}) \mathcal{T}_{\text{SCE}}$$

$$\mathcal{T}_{\text{SCE,post,post}}^{(3)} \approx \mathcal{T}_{\text{SCE}} (\mathcal{T}_{\text{seq,post,post}}^{(2)} + \mathcal{T}_{\text{NO,post,post}}^{(2)})$$

$$\sigma = |\sum \mathcal{T}|^2$$

Further suppression of transfer

Semiclassical Picture



If the transfer process is

- Peripheral
- Gentle

The sign of the projection $\vec{\ell} \cdot \vec{s}$ is likely to be flipped

Basic Idea

Reaction	nucleons	$\vec{\ell} \cdot \vec{s}$	Enhanced Conf.	Supp. Conf.
(t,p)	$(s_{1/2})^2$	0	$j = \ell \pm s \Rightarrow \text{????}$	
$(^{18}\text{O}, ^{16}\text{O})$	$(d_{5/2})^2$	+	$j = \ell - s \Rightarrow (d_{3/2})^2$	$j = \ell + s \Rightarrow (d_{5/2})^2$

⇒ Transfer depends of configurations of target and projectile

⇒ Can be used as a guide to select the projectile for each case

J.A. Lay, L. Fortunato, and A. Vitturi, PRC89 (2014) 034618

Conclusions

Conclusions

- Lot of work to be done
- Transfer is a small “contaminant”
 - Optimum Q-value
 - Larger order
- ✓ Experimentally also $2n/2p$ transfer channels can provide further information
- ✓ NO for the main contribution ($1n1p$ transfer) are under control
 - ⇒ Careful with sign conventions
- ?? Other contributions: deformation

Thank you!!

Also thanks to the whole NUMEN Collaboration