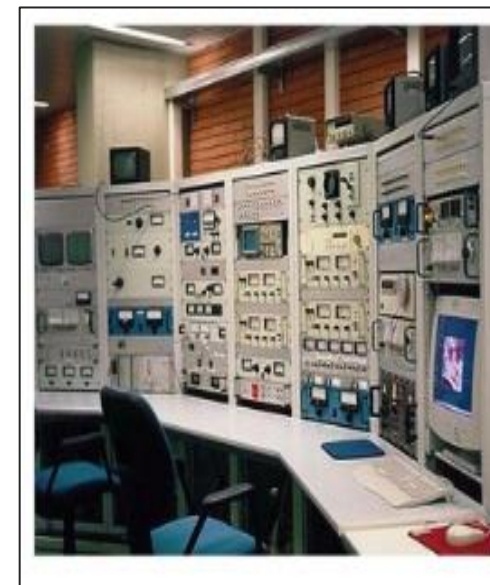
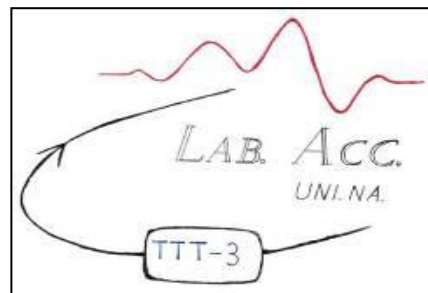




Opportunities of studying clustering in nuclei with the TTT3 tandem accelerator in Naples

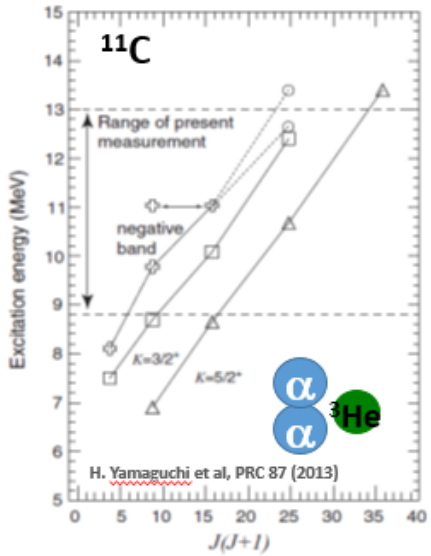
The table-top TTT-3 van de Graaf tandem accelerator in Naples

- A van de Graaf tandem accelerator is operative in Naples since **1977**. It was manufactured by HVEC. Maximum terminal voltage: **3.34 MV** (march 2012).
- It uses two sources: a **RF source** (^1H , ^2H , ^4He , ^{15}N , ^{16}O , ^{19}F beams) and a Kingston **sputtering source** (e.g. ^1H , ^2H , $^6,7\text{Li}$, ^9Be , $^{10,11}\text{B}$, ^{12}C ... beams). 100 eV ripple.
- **Three reaction chambers** and five channels for the beam transportation (also **in air**). A dedicated **FAIR-VME** acquisition system.
- It was the first accelerator for **radioactive beams** (^7Be , in batch mode) operative in Italy.



^{11}C structure from $^{10}\text{B}(p,\alpha_0)^7\text{Be}$ reaction

^{11}C is a proton-rich nucleus (1-n hole) \rightarrow existence of $\alpha+\alpha+^3\text{He}$ cluster structure

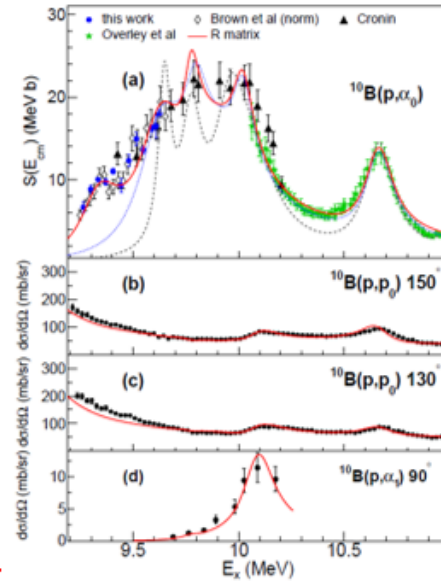
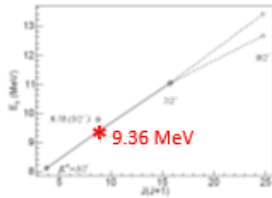


^{11}C spectroscopy \rightarrow not well understood above the alpha threshold

Yamaguchi \rightarrow negative parity cluster band

New experiment in Naples: $p + ^{10}\text{B}$ to populate high energy states in ^{11}C compound nucleus

$^7\text{Be}+\alpha$ decay channel: high sensitivity to cluster states, but unfavorable kinematics

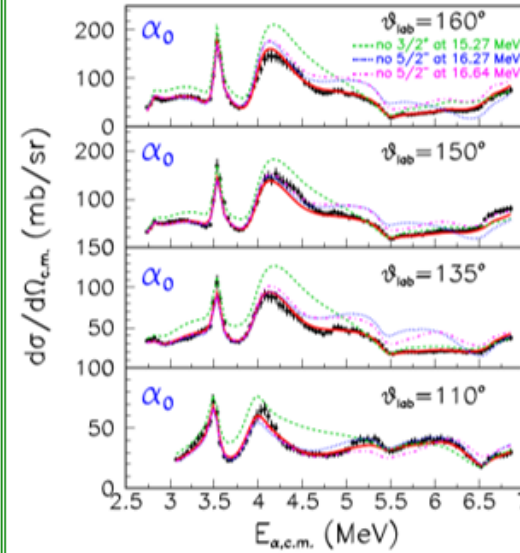


Inverse absorber technique \rightarrow overcome the experimental difficulties and estimate integrated cross sections and S-factors ...

... that were fitted with the R-matrix code AZURE2 to refine the spectroscopy of ^{11}C .

A new $5/2^-$ state at 9.36 MeV with large Γ_α is candidate to belong to the negative parity band.

^{13}C structure from $\alpha+^9\text{Be}$ resonant scattering



^{13}C is the simplest system that can be built starting from a 3α structure coupled with a valence neutron.

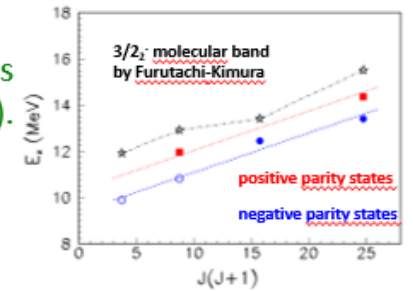
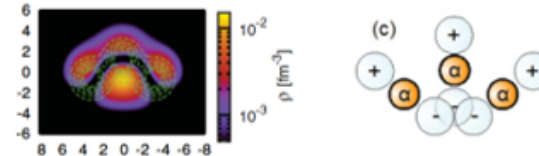
Its structure and spectroscopy is a benchmark for all the models trying to describe clustering in neutron rich nuclei, but ...

... above the α threshold (10.65 MeV), the spectroscopy is highly uncertain! (see also I. Lombardo poster)

New measurement of $\alpha+^9\text{Be}$ resonant elastic and inelastic scattering in Naples (≈ 150 energy channels).

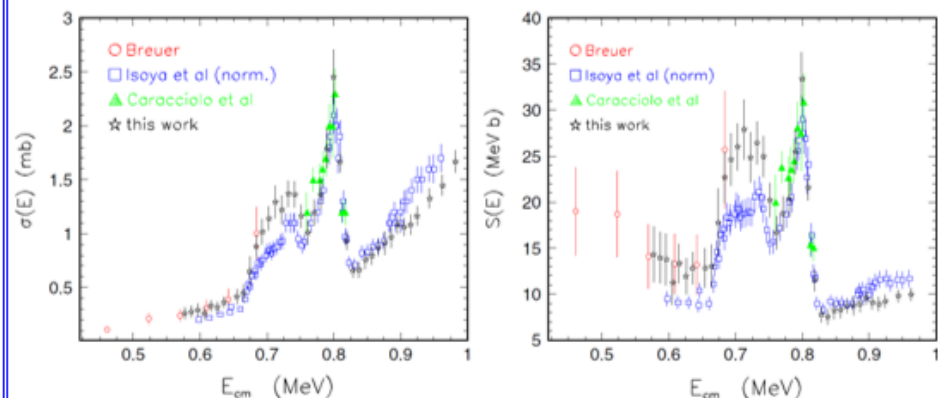
The R-matrix analysis of excitation functions at several angles, coupled with $^9\text{Be}(\alpha,n)$ reaction data \rightarrow revision of ^{13}C spectroscopy

Analysis of level scheme \rightarrow naïve indication of a negative parity band with molecular-like nature, as suggested by Furutachi and Kimura, PRC 81 (2010).



^{20}Ne spectroscopy and the $^{19}\text{F}(p,\alpha)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction

A new measurement of the $^{19}\text{F}(p,\alpha)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction \rightarrow nuclear structure (^{20}Ne) and astrophysics (fluorine destruction in stars).

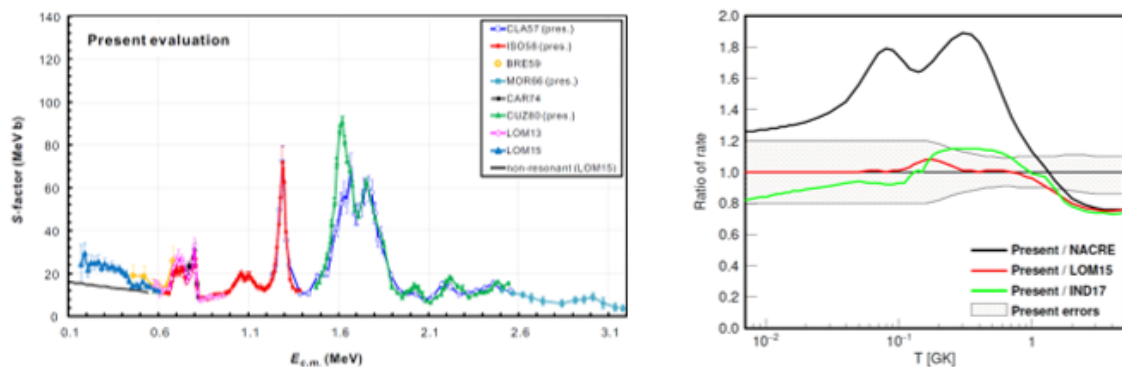


Low energy:
broad states.

New exp. at LNL:
low energy data

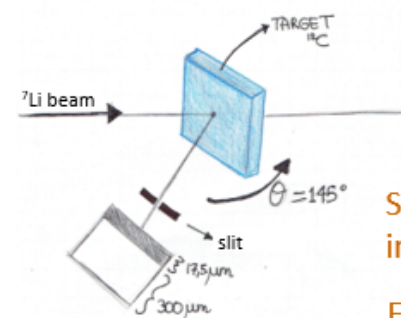
New react. rate

In 2017 \rightarrow collaboration with JUNA people (J.J. He et al) for a general revision of the $^{19}\text{F}(p,\alpha)^{16}\text{O}$ integrated cross sections and reaction rate.



$^{18}\text{O}^*$ via sub-barrier α -transfer induced by ^7Li

Good quality low energy ^7Li beams were used for α -transfer reactions on light targets. A test example was constituted by the $^7\text{Li}+^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow p+^{18}\text{O}$ at 8.08 MeV



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Selection of protons: region of high level density in ^{18}O ; nevertheless some structure is seen.

Future: $^7\text{Li}+^9\text{Be} \rightarrow p+^{15}\text{C}$ to study clustering in ^{15}C

