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## Analysis of excited states in $^{13}\text{C}$ and their cluster structure

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Accurate studies on  $^{13}\text{C}$  spectroscopy have great impact in the present understanding of the role played by extra-neutrons in stabilizing alpha-cluster structures formed in light nuclei.  $^{13}\text{C}$  excited states are in fact the simplest systems that can be formed by adding a neutron to a triple-alpha molecular-like structure. Their spectroscopic properties are therefore a fundamental benchmark for theoretical models aiming at describing clustering in light nuclei. To improve our knowledge of  $^{13}\text{C}$  structure, we performed a comprehensive R-matrix fit of  $\alpha+^9\text{Be}$  elastic and inelastic scattering data in the energy range  $E_x \approx 3.5 - 10$  MeV at several angles. To carefully determine the partial decay widths of states above the  $\alpha$ -decay threshold we included in the fit procedure also  $^9\text{Be}(\alpha, n)^{12}\text{C}$  and  $^9\text{Be}(\alpha, n1)^{12}\text{C}$  cross section data taken from the literature. This analysis allows to improve the (poorly known) spectroscopy of excited states in  $^{13}\text{C}$  in the  $E_x \approx 12-17$  MeV region, and tentatively suggests the presence of a large-deformation negative-parity molecular band.

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