

Inelastic and Transfer-Induced Breakups in ^{12}C - ^{12}C Collisions

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- ① Unraveling the Nucleus..!
- ② Recent Works on breakup and fragmentation
 - ^7Be breakups
 - Sequential Breakups in Photo-dissociation of ^{12}C
- ③ Sequential breakups in ^{12}C - ^{12}C Collisions
- ④ What We can do with FOOT Apparatus

Unraveling the Nucleus..!

Natural phenomena reveals some basic physics of the nature

Experiments reveals further hidden mechanism of the nature.

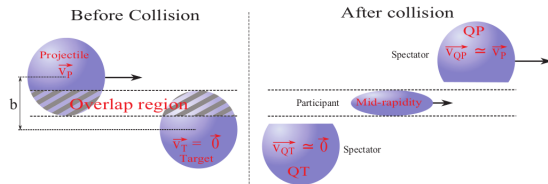
Whatever we gain from experiments reflects the true essence of reality. However, it is merely a numerical representation of the underlying truth.

To uncover the actual physics, one must reproduce the results with a solid theoretical foundation. Only then will the nucleus begin to reveal its secrets.

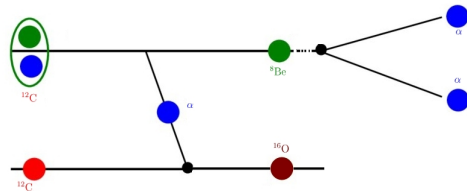


Fragmentation - Currently in a Statistical Word..!

Present approach to explain fragmentation is SMM.. !



Is this accounts for all kind of Interactions ?



Experimental measurement of breakup modes and cross sections followed by the theoretical calculation.

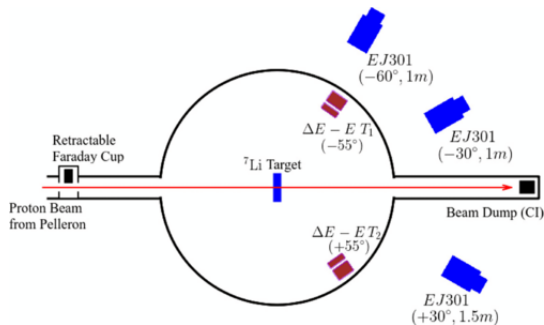
- ① ${}^7\text{Be} \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \alpha$ in ${}^7\text{Li}(p, n)$
- ② ${}^{12}\text{C}(\gamma, \alpha){}^8\text{Be} \rightarrow 2\alpha$ (Direct and Sequential)
- ③ ${}^7\text{Li}(\gamma, \alpha){}^3\text{H}$

Theoretical Interpretations at higher energies

- Transfer induced breakup in ${}^{12}\text{C} - {}^{12}\text{C}$ collisions [${}^{12}\text{C}({}^{12}\text{C}, {}^8\text{Be} \rightarrow 2\alpha){}^{12}\text{C}$]
- Inelastic breakup in ${}^{12}\text{C} - {}^{12}\text{C}$ collisions [${}^{12}\text{C}({}^{12}\text{C}, {}^{12}\text{C}^* \rightarrow 3\alpha){}^{12}\text{C}$]

^7Be breakup : Proof for Ejectile Wavefunction Knocks the breakup modes

Experimental Setup



For this, $20\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ Li target was made as sandwiched between $5\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ Carbon, and $5\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ Al.

Data Conditioning and Analysis

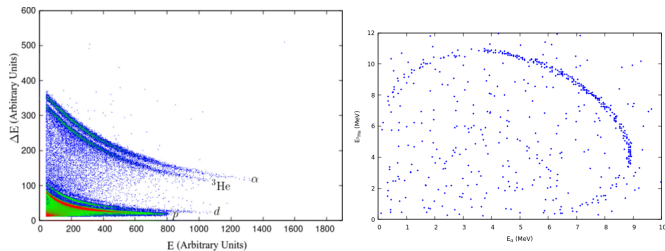


Figure: **a:** E - ΔE from Telescope **b:** $E_{^3\text{He}} - E_\alpha$ Correlation

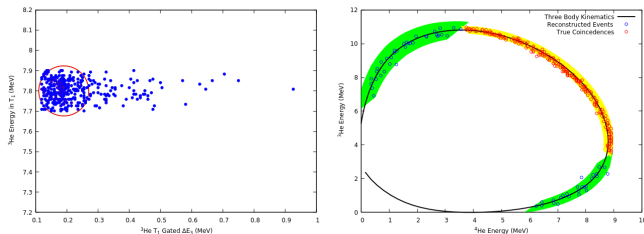
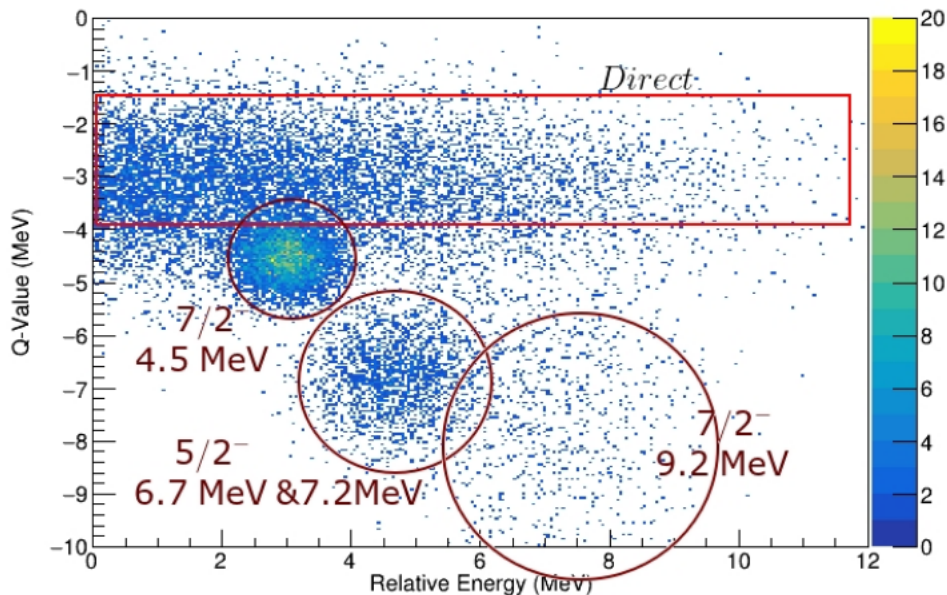
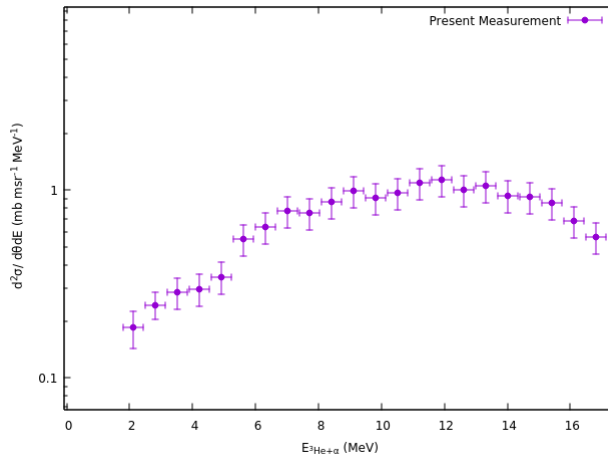


Figure: **a:** K_{nn} based reconstruction of events below PI threshold **b:** Kinematic Gate

Direct, Resonant states in Breakup

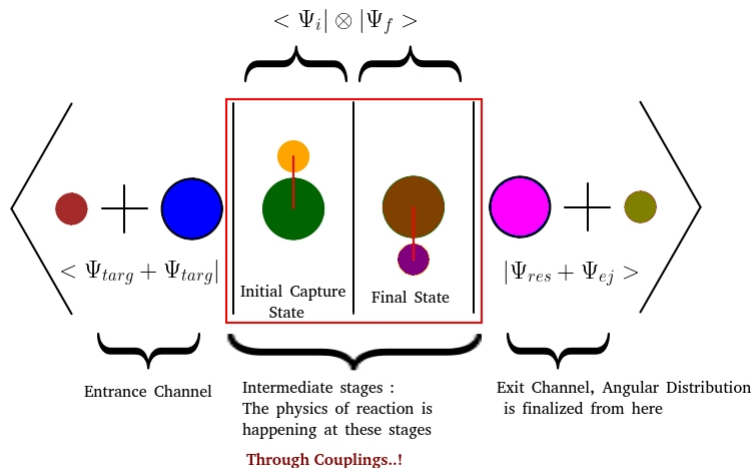


Breakup Cross Sections

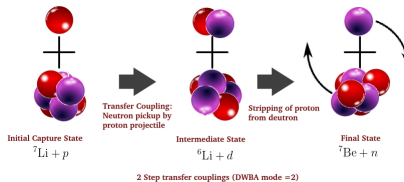
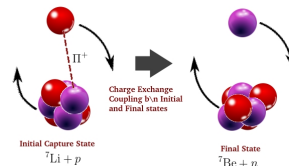
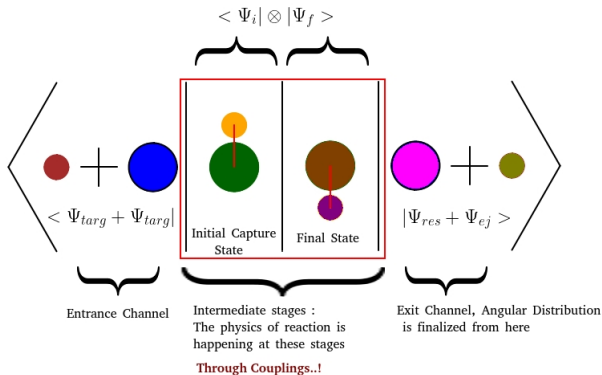


Need theoretical support to understand the physics....!

Reaction Systematics

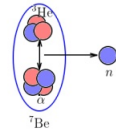
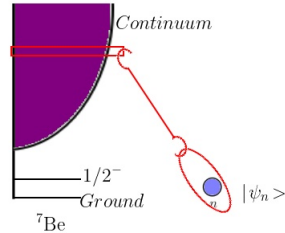
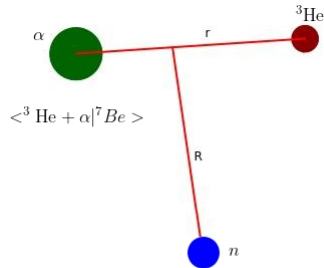


Reaction Systematics



2 Step transfer couplings (DWBA mode = 2)

Expected Physics : Continuum Coupling to Ejectile Neutron wave function



FRESCO Calculations : Mass Partition

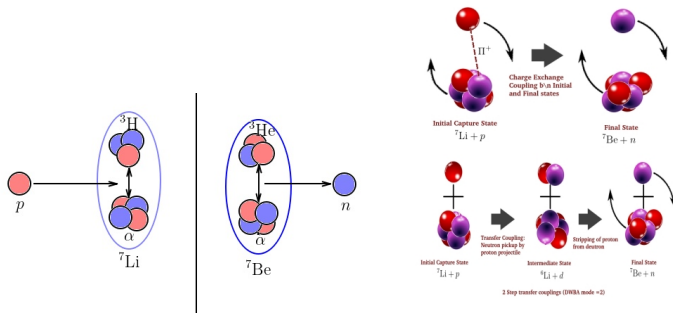
1 Mass Partitions

- Entrance Channel: ${}^7\text{Li} + p$, where ${}^7\text{Li}$ as Core = α Valance = t ;
- Exit Channel : ${}^7\text{Be} + n$, where ${}^7\text{Be}$ as Core = α ; Valance = ${}^3\text{He}$

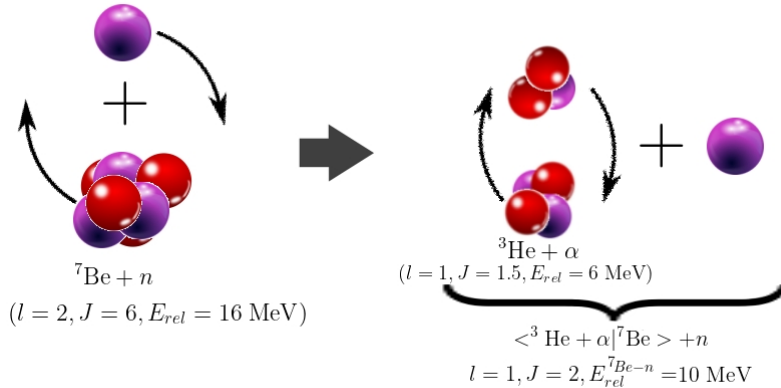
2 Coupling between Entrance and Exit Channel Mass Partitions

- Charge Exchange Coupling
- 2-Step DWBA Transfer

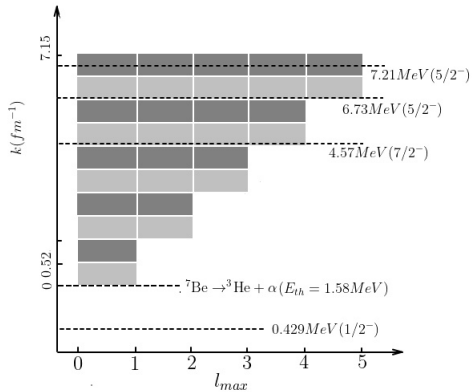
Both are coherently added for considering the ${}^7\text{Be}$.



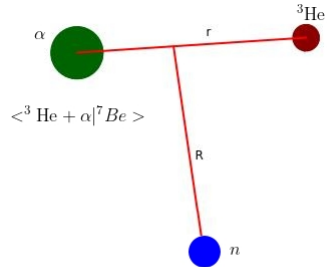
Residual Breakup : Coupling Scheme



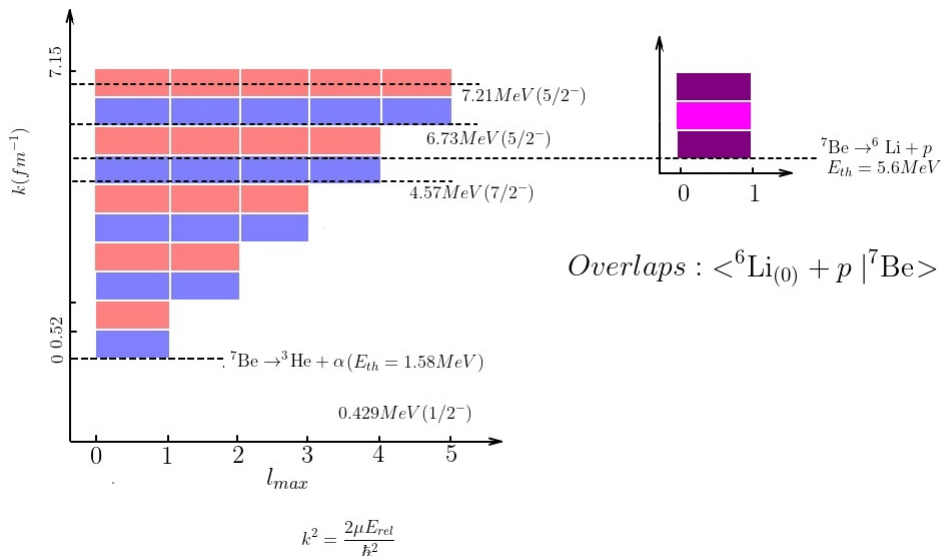
&States : CDCC + CRC



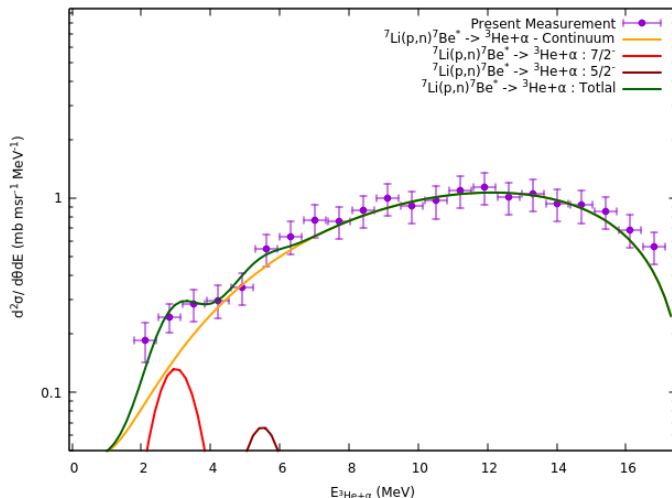
$$k^2 = \frac{2\mu E_{rel}}{\hbar^2}$$



&Overlaps

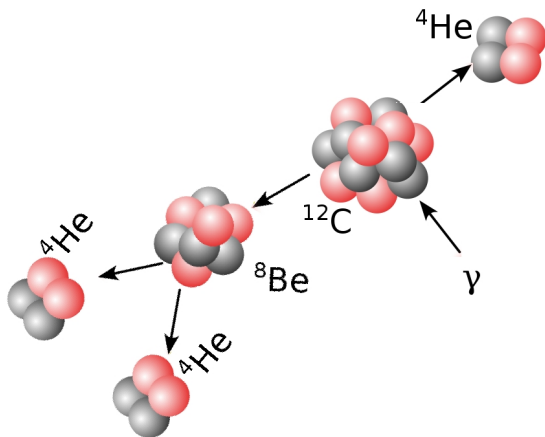


Cross Sections with Fresco Results



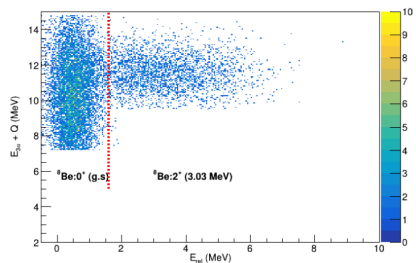
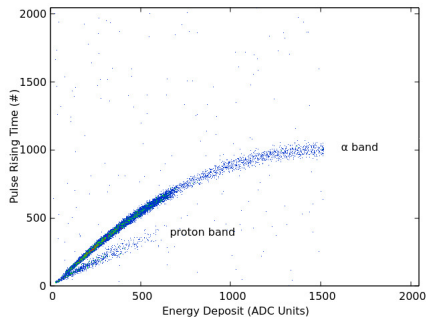
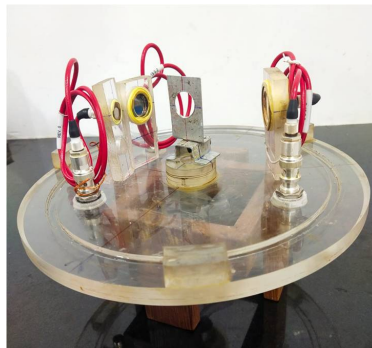
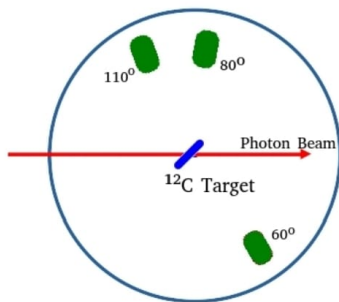
1

Sequential Breakups in Photo-dissociation of ^{12}C

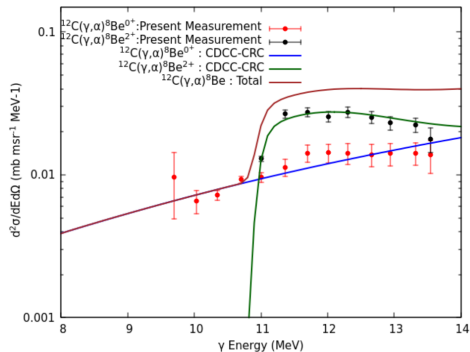
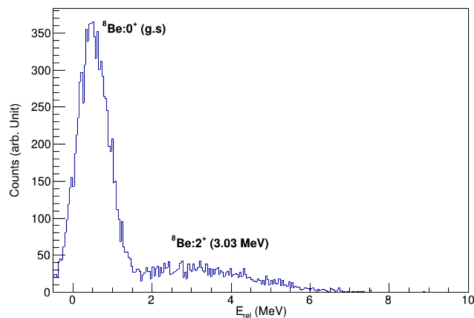


Proof for the sequential breakups in Coulomb potentials

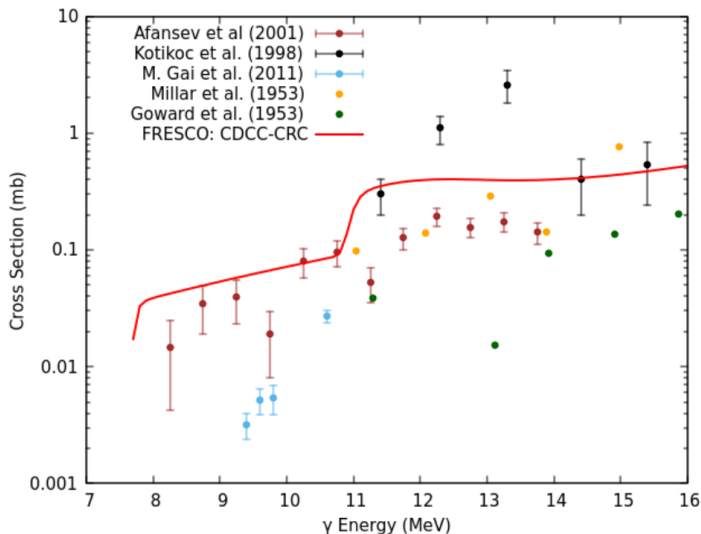
Sequential Breakups in Photo-dissociation of ^{12}C



Sequential Breakups in Photo-dissociation of ^{12}C



Sequential Breakups in Photo-dissociation of ^{12}C



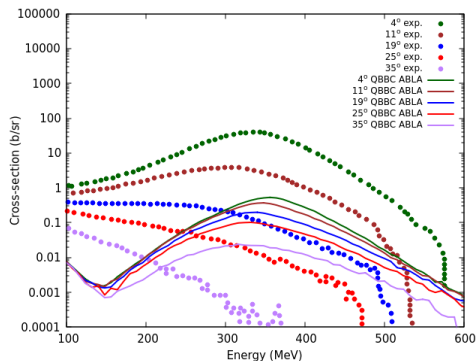
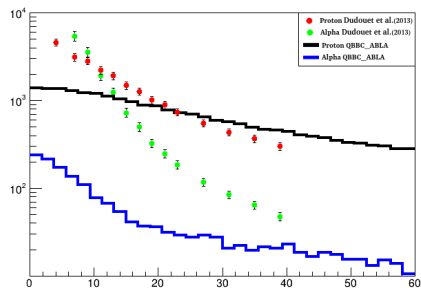
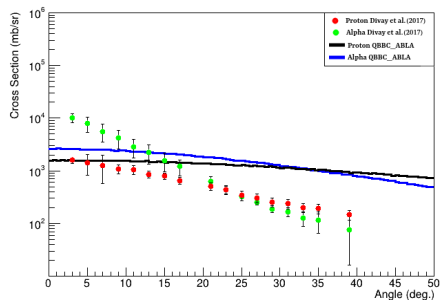
Understanding α production in ^{12}C - ^{12}C collisions

The α production in ^{12}C - ^{12}C can originate from

- ① Compound Nuclear Component
- ② Direct Reactions
 - a. Knock-out
 - b. Break-up

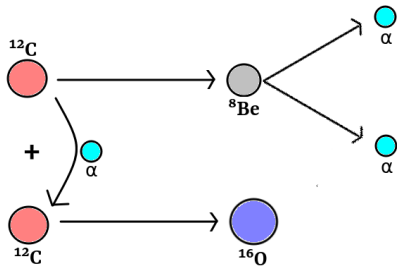
There the modes of the breakup will be a question..

Existing Measurements in ^{12}C - ^{12}C : Mentioning a few..!

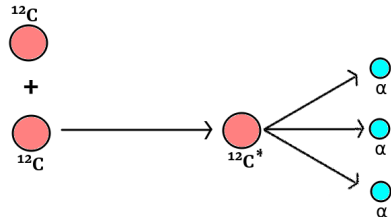


Sequential Breakups

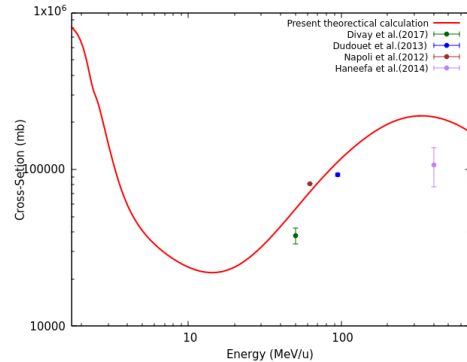
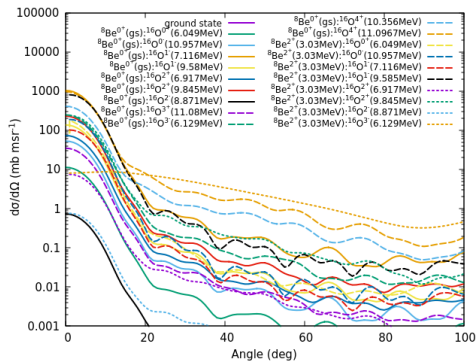
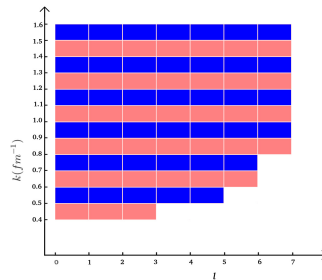
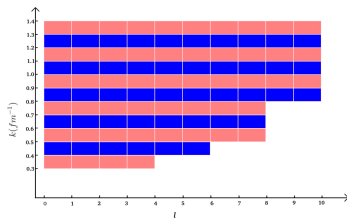
- The unaccounted Direct Reactions include:-



Transfer-Induced Breakup
 $^{12}\text{C}(^{12}\text{C}, ^8\text{Be} \rightarrow 2\alpha)^{16}\text{O}$

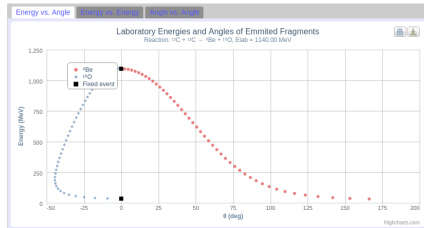


Inelastic Breakup
 $^{12}\text{C}(^{12}\text{C}, ^{12}\text{C}^* \rightarrow 3\alpha)^{12}\text{C}$



Projectile Target Projectile-like fragment Target-like fragment
 C 12 C 12 O 16 + Q_{tot} = -11.29 MeV [1]
 E_{in} = 1140.00 MeV E_{TLF} = 0.0 MeV E_{TLF} = 11.09 MeV E_{out}(out) = 558.71 MeV
 Calculate ΔE_{tot} = 4.00 deg

Projectile (m₁): ☒ ⁸Be ☐ AMU ☐ MeV → m₁ = 7454.849899 MeV
 Target (m₂): ☐ ⁸Be ☐ AMU ☐ MeV → m₂ = 0.01 MeV
 Ejectile (m₃): ☒ ⁴He ☐ AMU ☐ MeV → m₃ = 3727.37902963 MeV
 Recoil (m₄): ☒ ⁴He ☐ AMU ☐ MeV → m₄ = 3727.37902963 MeV
 Projectile Energy: MeV ☒ kinetic ☐ total
 Ejectile Excitation Energy: MeV
 Recoil Excitation Energy: MeV
 Plot Abscissa (x-axis): ☐ θ₃ ☐ θ₄ ☐ θ_{3cm} ☐ cos(θ_{3cm}) ☐ E₃ ☐ E₄ ☐ V₃ ☐ V₄ ☐ dQ₃/dQ_{cm} ☐ dQ₄/dQ_{cm}
 Plot Ordinate (y-axis): ☐ θ₃ ☐ θ₄ ☐ θ_{3cm} ☐ cos(θ_{3cm}) ☐ E₃ ☐ E₄ ☐ V₃ ☐ V₄ ☐ dQ₃/dQ_{cm} ☐ dQ₄/dQ_{cm}
 Express angles in: ☐ degrees ☐ radians
 x min, x max:
 y min, y max:
 Plot Width: pixels, Font Size: pt
 Number of Points:
 Legend Font Size: pt, Legend Vertical Displacement: %
 Output: ☒ display PNG image ☐ generate EPS file ☐ generate PDF file
 Include: ☐ ⁸Be+0→⁴He+⁴He, E_L(⁸Be)=1094 MeV (check channels to keep them)
 CALCULATE



Kinematically allowed values

	θ ₃ (deg)	E ₃ (MeV)
⁸ Be	0.0° < θ ₃ < 180.00°	30.42 < E ₃ < 1094.52
⁴ He	0.0° < θ ₃ < 44.43°	34.18 < E ₃ < 1098.29

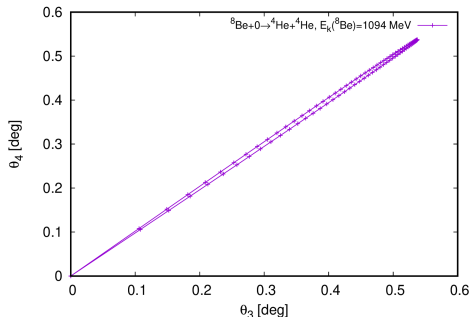
Fixed event parameters

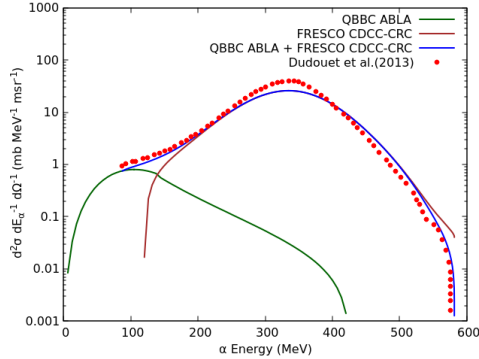
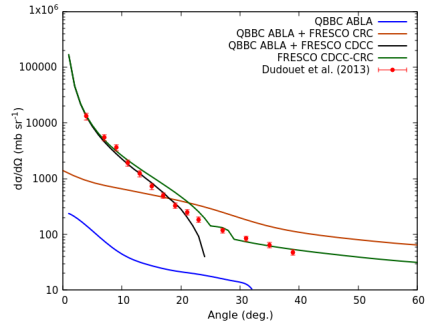
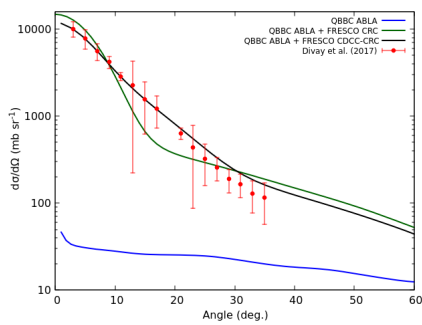
	E _{TLF} (MeV)	θ _{TLF} (deg)
⁸ Be	1094.52	0.0
⁴ He	34.18	0.0

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Grazing collision^[2]: θ₃(cm) = 0.6 deg, θ₄(lab) = 0.3 deg, h_y = 7.5 fm, L_y = 96 h
 Coulomb barrier^[2]: p = 326, 330; V_C = 6.1 MeV, R_C = 7.7 fm

- [1] M. Wang, G. Audi, A.H. Wapstra, F.G. Konrad, M. MacCormick, X. Xu and S. Pfeiffer, *Chinese Physics C* 36 (2012), P. 1003.
 [2] P. Moeller, A.J. Sierk, T. Ichikawa, H. Sagawa, *Atomic Data and Nuclear Data Tables* 109-110 (2016), P. 1.
 [3] T. Tanihara, M. Ueno, M. Yoneda, S. Yoneda, *Atomic Data and Nuclear Data Tables* 39 (1986), P. 251.
 [4] R. Bass, *Nuclear Reactions with heavy ions*, Springer-Verlag, NY, 1980





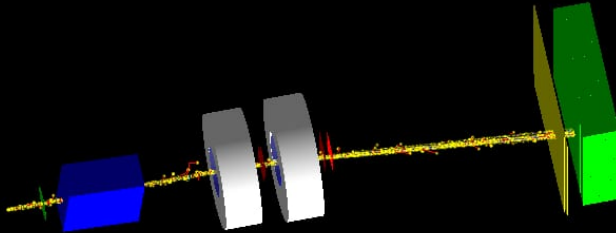
Possibility of Exploring the Breakup Modes with FOOT Apparatus

To explore the breakup modes, we need to construct $E_{rel} - Q_{value}$ correlations for each events.

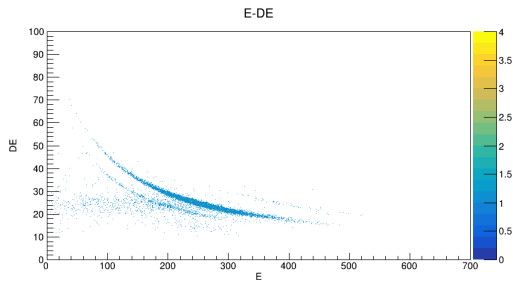
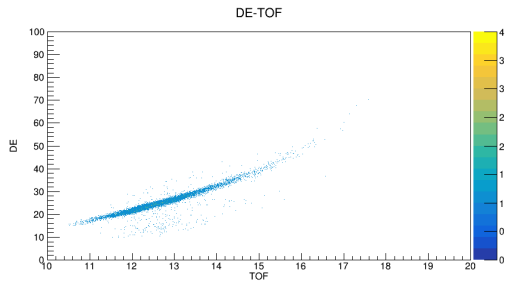
Challenges :

- a. Isotopic Identification
- b. Energy Resolution to Construct E_{rel}
- c. Detection of all fragments for Constructing Q_{Value}

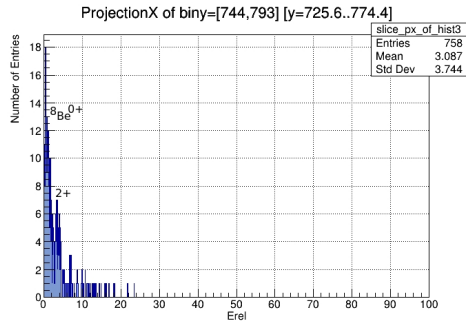
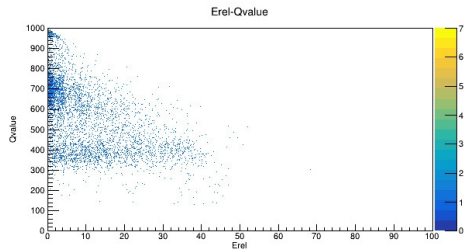
Simulation of FOOT Apparatus in Geant4



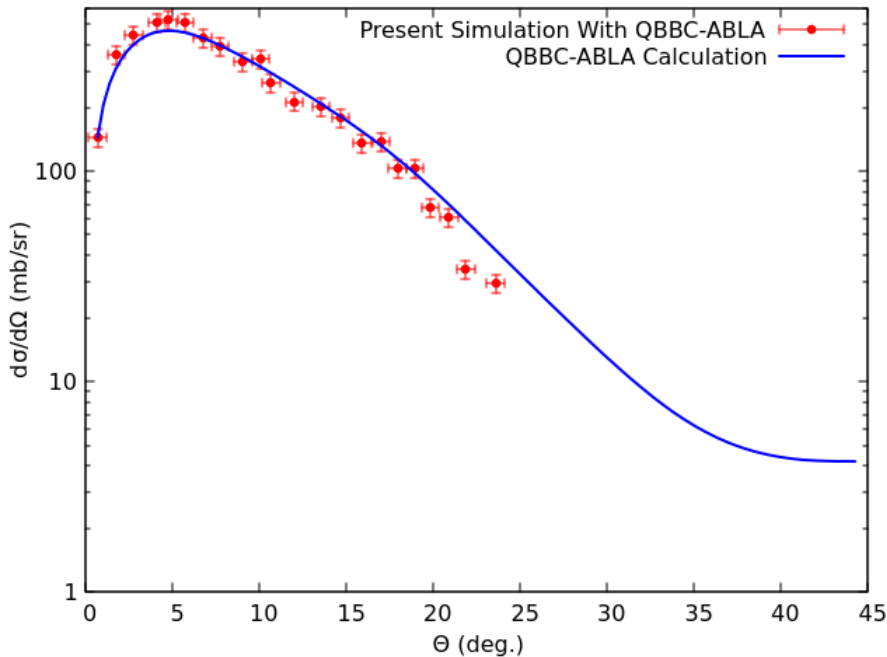
Energy Resolution of Three-Body Events



$E_{rel} - Q_{value}$ Correlation



Sensitivity for sequential alpha cross sections

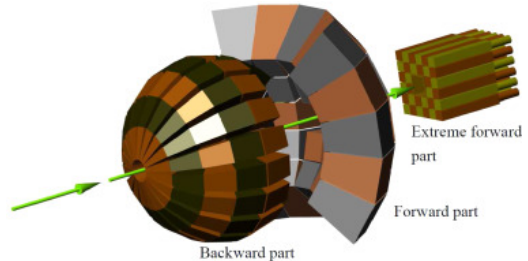


Where we are limited ...!

The current setup limits us on some points..

- a. Target Thickness \rightarrow Mean Free Path
- b. Event Rates
- c. Random Coincidences

However, physics is important, hence we have to go for an optimum solution.



- 1 **Physics-driven approaches** are essential, than the **numerical data-driven PhysicsList** for explaining particle correlations and particle multiplicities, which makes stronger impact in the dosimetry.
- 2 The term **fragmentation** is so far treated as **statistical average** of many processes. It made into **distinct** and **desecrate** by identifying the breakup modes.
- 3 The $E_{rel} - Q_{Value}$ correlations can resolve different breakup modes. The FOOT apparatus is capable of the same, with optimization of the target thickness and event rates.
- 4 The angular distribution of individual breakup mode has to be reproduced by **CDCC-CRC** calculations, which will serve a great physics explanation.

THANK YOU..!

Do You Have Any Questions?