

# Study of nucleon transfer and knockout reactions with high-resolution $\gamma$ -ray spectroscopy

Thorsten Kröll



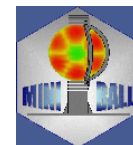
TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT



**Nuclear Structure Physics with Advanced  
Gamma-Detector Arrays Symposium NSP13  
Padova  
10-12 June 2013**

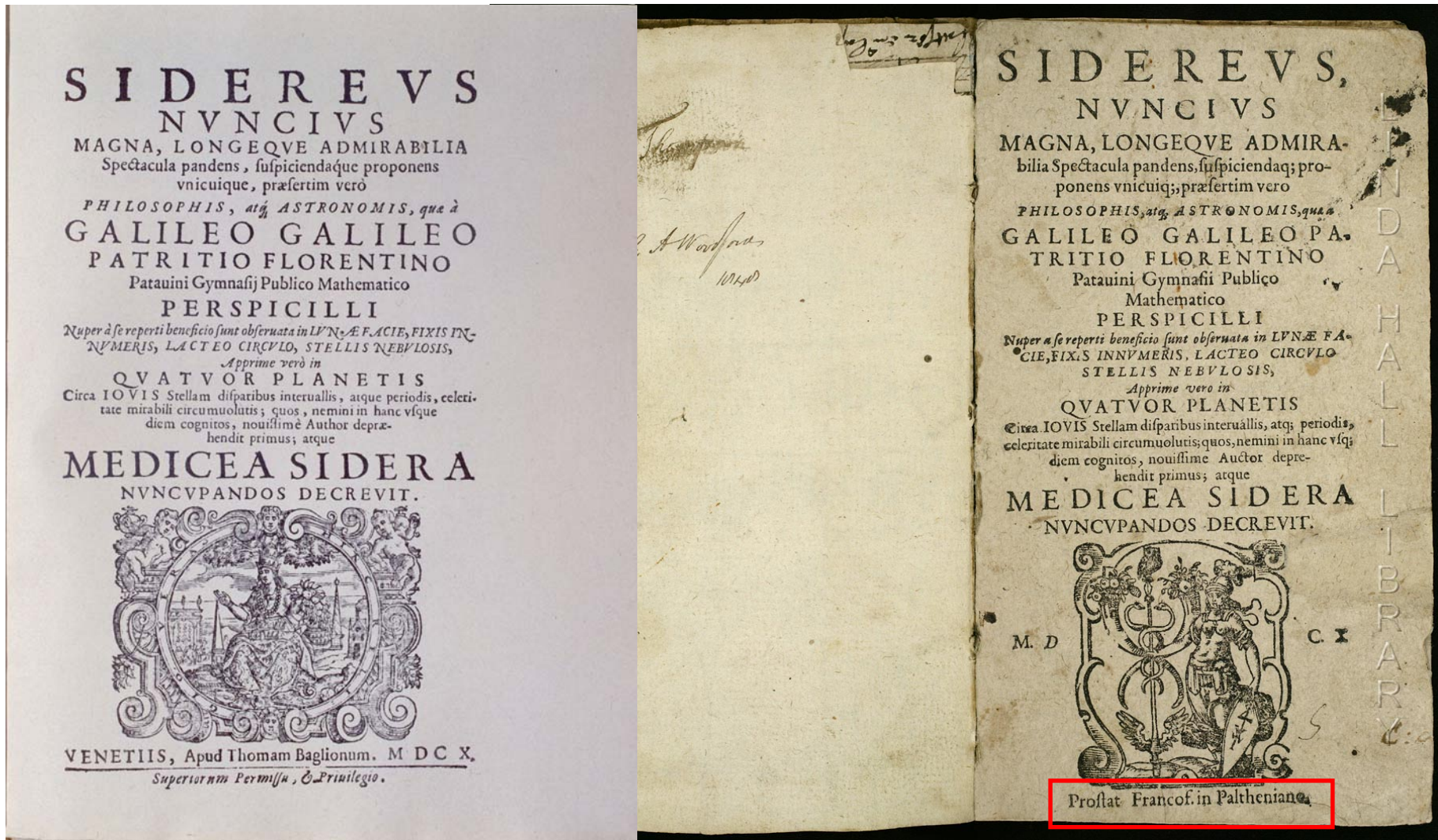


Bundesministerium  
für Bildung  
und Forschung



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# Sidereus Nuncius - 1610



# Transfer and knockout reactions

## Nucleon transfer and knockout reactions

... not only production mechanism for exotic nuclei

**Spectroscopic tool** to study single-particle properties of nuclei

**selectivity** to (1) **kinematical matching** (e.g.  $Q_{\text{opt}} = 0$  for n-transfer)  
(2) **nuclear structure**

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{exp}} \propto \left|\langle \psi_f | \tilde{O} | \psi_i \rangle\right|^2 \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(n, \ell; E, Q)\right)_{\text{theo}}$$

### Nuclear structure

- spectroscopic factors
- ANCs
- ...

### Reaction theory

- DWBA, CCBA
- eikonal
- ...

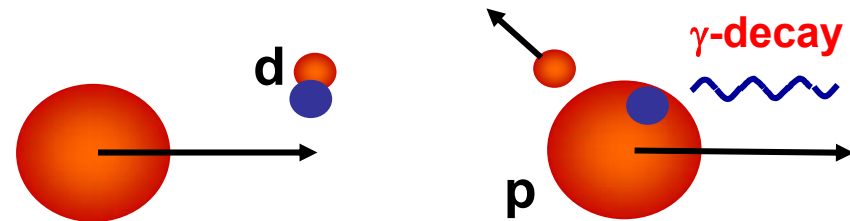
### Combination with high-resolution $\gamma$ -ray arrays

- **exclusive measurements**
- **additional information from  $\gamma$ -ray spectroscopy**

# Light-ion induced transfer reactions

Typical reactions: (d,p), (t,p) ...

RIBs: **inverse kinematics**



## Observables

- energies of protons (+  $E_\gamma$ )
- angular distributions of protons (+  $\gamma$ -rays)
- (relative) spectroscopic factors

- (single-particle) level energies
- spin/parity assignments
- particle configurations

## Conceptual limitations

- only sensitive to nuclear surface
- phenomenological description (DWBA, optical potentials)
- quenching of SF's ... probes validity of IPMs, like shell model

... however, **successful tool in nuclear spectroscopy for more than 50 years!!!**

# Experimental set-up: T-REX & MINIBALL

Si detector array for **T**ransfer reactions at **REX-ISOLDE**

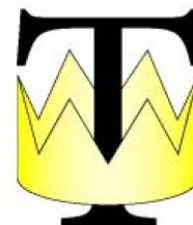
## Requirements

- large solid angle
- position sensitive
- PID ( $\Delta E$ -E):  
p, d, t,  $\alpha$ , e<sup>-</sup>(!!!), ...

## Implementation

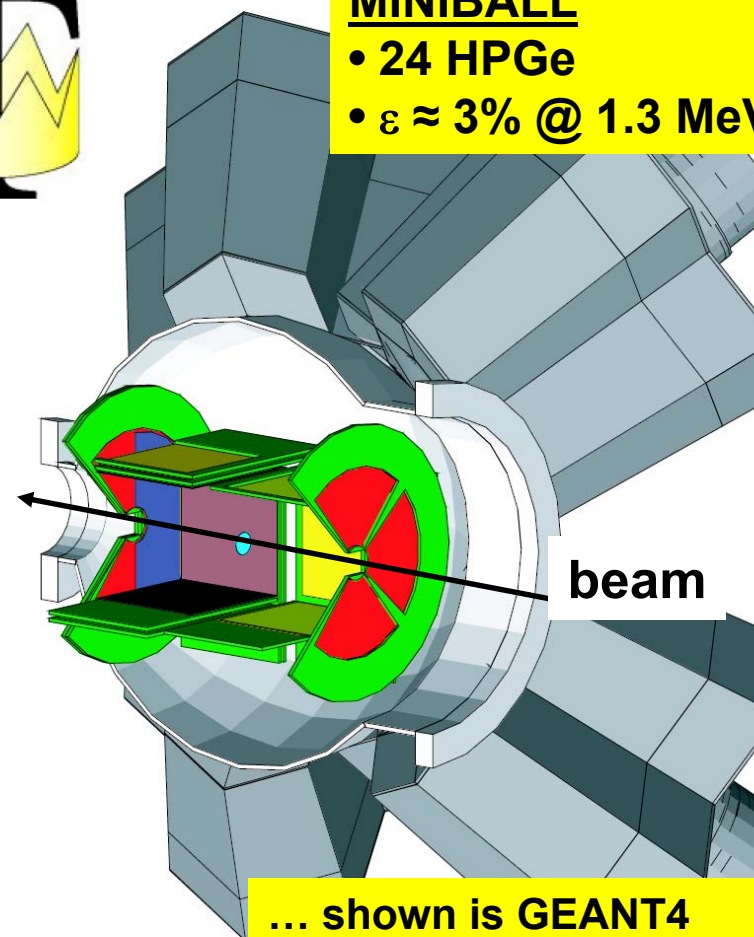
Barrel:            140  $\mu\text{m}$   $\Delta E$  (RSSD)  
                      1000  $\mu\text{m}$  E  
Forward CD:    500  $\mu\text{m}$   $\Delta E$  (DSSSD)  
                      1500  $\mu\text{m}$  E  
Backward CD: 140  $\mu\text{m}$   $\Delta E$  (DSSSD)  
                      500  $\mu\text{m}$  E

V. Bildstein et al., Eur. Phys. J A 48, 85 (2012)

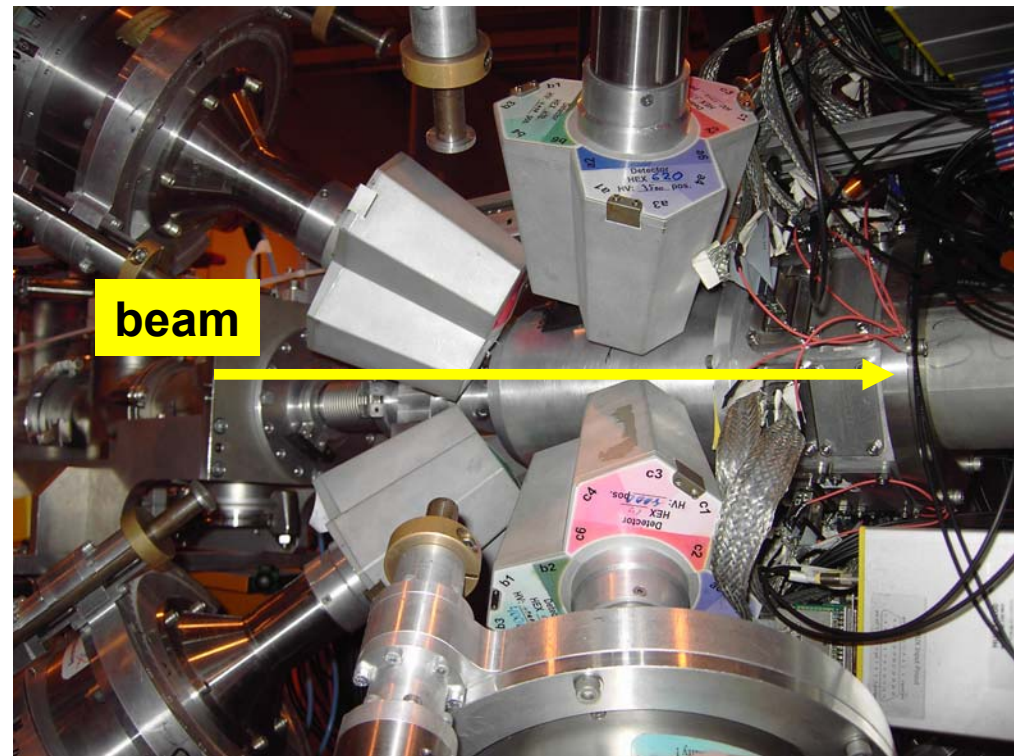
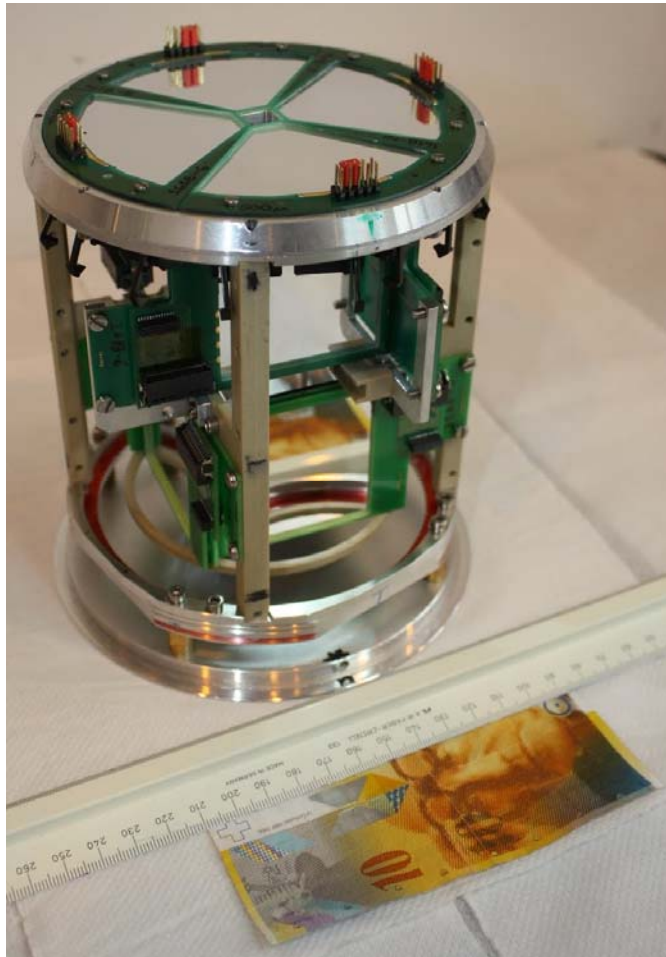


## MINIBALL

- 24 HPGe
- $\epsilon \approx 3\%$  @ 1.3 MeV



# Experimental set-up: T-REX & MINIBALL



# Shore of the island of inversion



normal  
*sd*  
configurations

**g factors  
of g.s.'s  
(compiled by  
G. Neyens)**

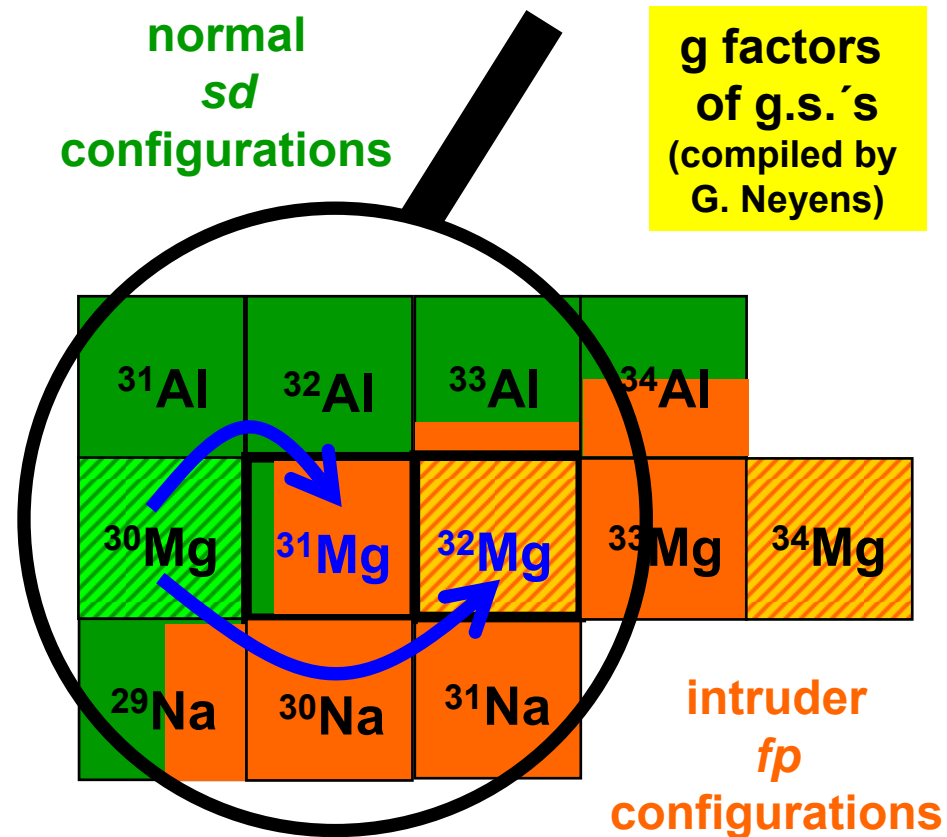
... 35 years after its discovery

C. Thibault et al., Phys. Rev. C 12, 644 (1975)

- Competing *sd* and *fp* configurations
- Disappearance of shell closure at N=20

... physics case seems to be reasonably well understood???

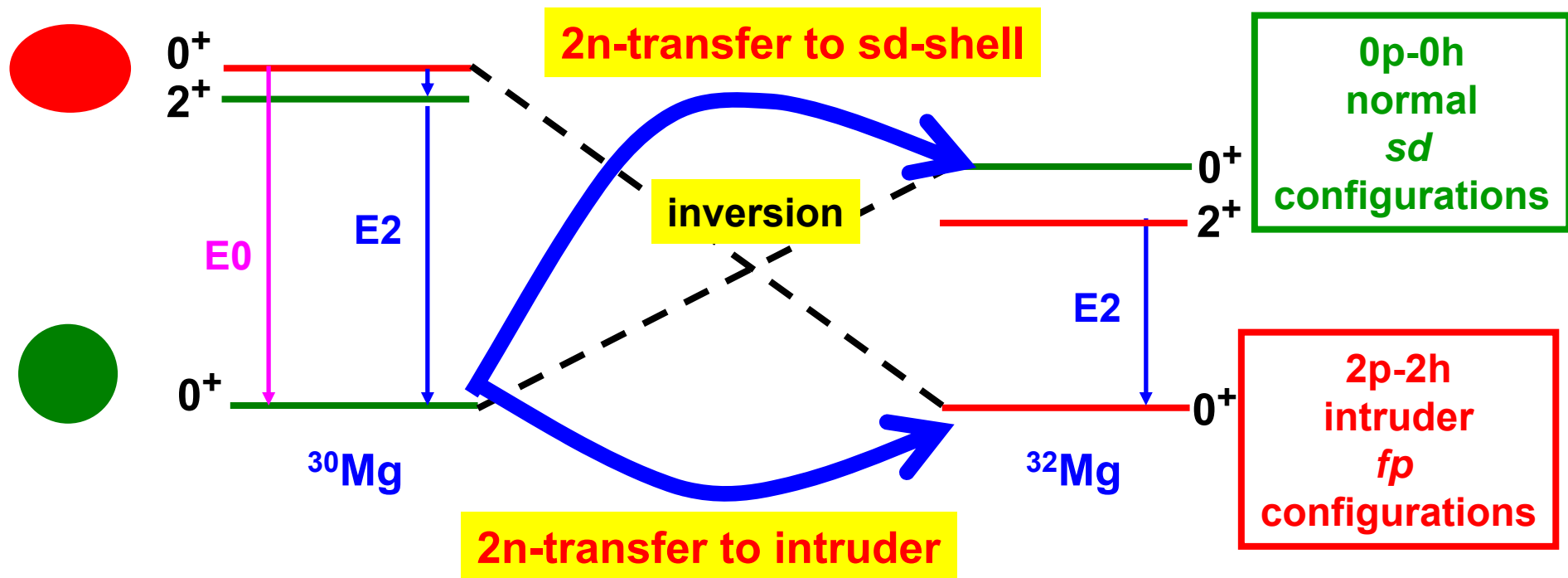
Still open questions!!!



**Our first experiments:  
2,3H (<sup>30</sup>Mg, <sup>31,32</sup>Mg) <sup>1</sup>H**

# Shape coexistence at the shore of the island of inversion - the second $0^+$ in $^{32}\text{Mg}$

## Coexistence of spherical and deformed states



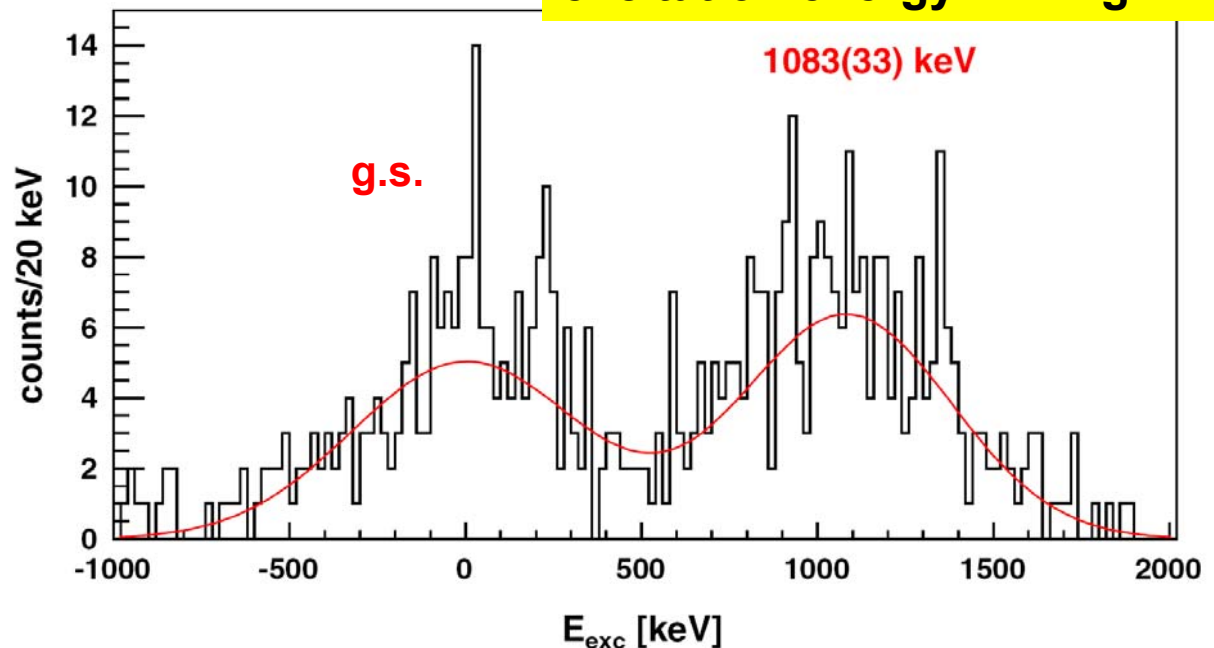
Similar particle-hole configurations  $\leftrightarrow$  large overlap of wave functions  
 $\rightarrow$  large spectroscopic factor for transfer



# $t(^{30}\text{Mg}, ^{32}\text{Mg})p$ – two-neutron transfer

- $^3\text{H}$  loaded Ti foil ( $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$   $^3\text{H}$ , 10 GBq)
- $^{30}\text{Mg}$  beam ( $T_{1/2} = 335$  ms)
- $E_{\text{beam}} = 1.8$  MeV/u (to avoid fusion with Ti!!)
- $4 \cdot 10^4$  part/s / 150 h beam on target
- $Q_{00} = -295(20)$  keV

Kinematically reconstructed  
excitation energy in  $^{32}\text{Mg}$

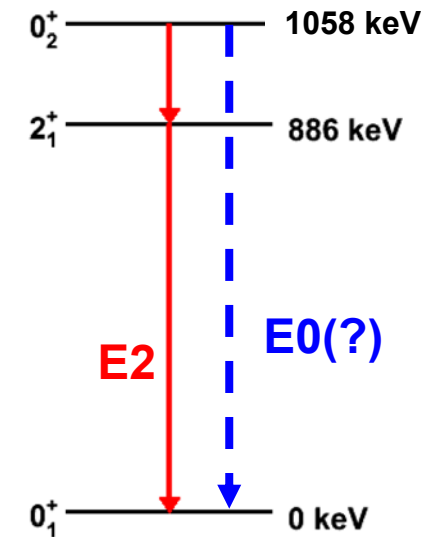
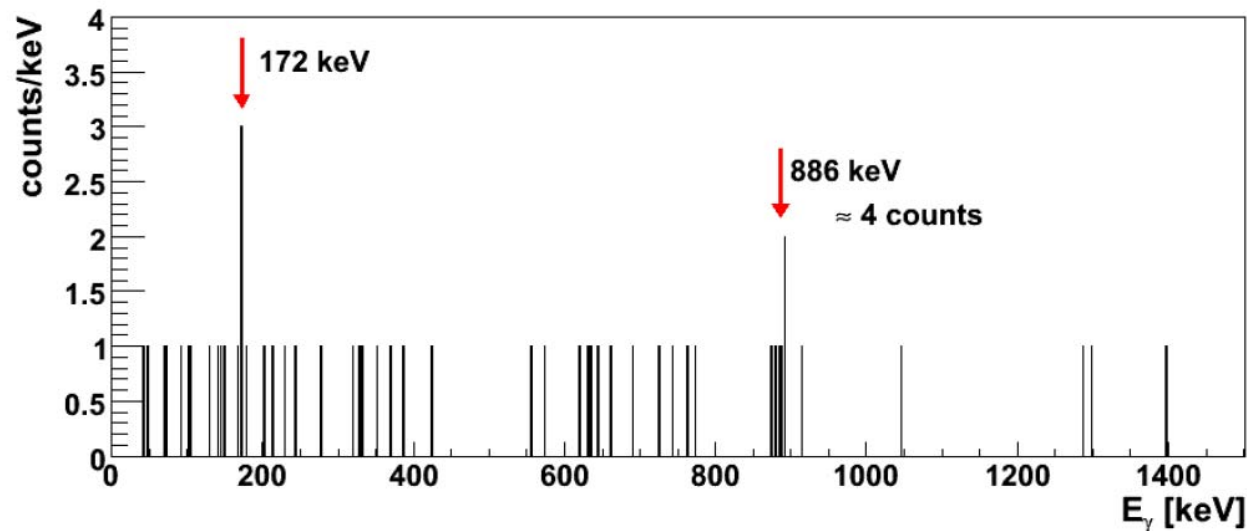


- Moderate resolution due to kinematics
- Two states populated: ground state and new state at 1083(33) keV ... candidate for the second  $0^+$  state!!!

Kathrin Wimmer (PhD, TU München 2010)  
PRL 105, 252501 (2010)

# $^{32}\text{Mg}$ – coincident $\gamma$ -ray spectrum

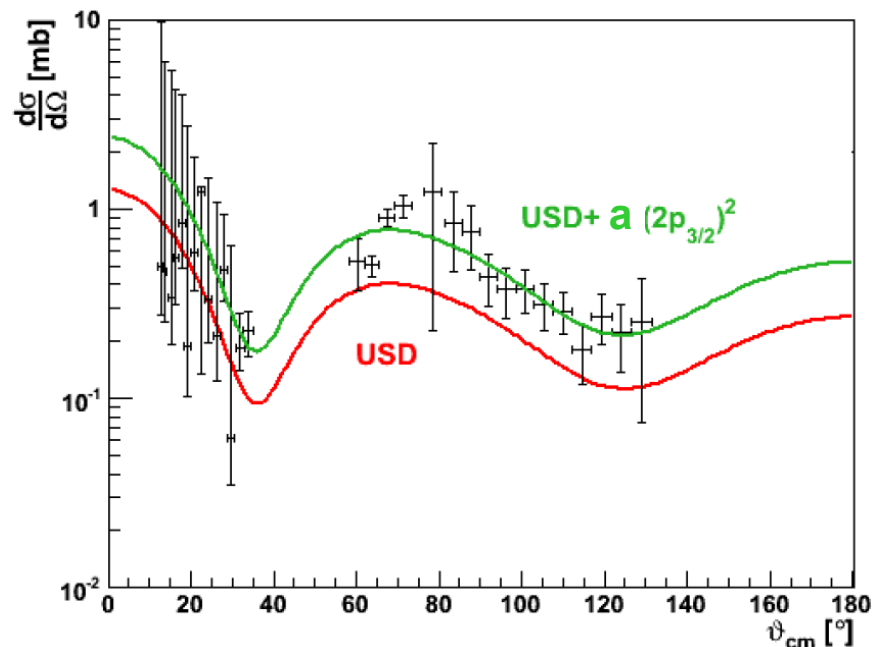
- Coincidence with population of  $1083 \pm 33$  keV state
- Doppler correction assuming  $\theta(^{32}\text{Mg})=0^\circ$



- **NO strong  $2^+ \rightarrow 0^+$  transition**
  - no direct population of  $2^+$  state ... protons only from transfer to  $0^+$  states
  - $E_\gamma=172$  keV  $\rightarrow E(0^+) = 1058$  keV  $\rightarrow 2^+$  ... consistent with  $1083 \pm 33$  keV  
estimated  $\gamma$ -ray yield : 18(3) counts  
 $\rightarrow$  state decays outside of MINIBALL ... rough estimate  $\tau > 10$  ns

# Transfer to excited $0^+$ state in $^{32}\text{Mg}$

## Angular distribution of protons



Wave function similar to g.s. in  $^{30}\text{Mg}$

Two-neutron spectroscopic amplitudes for pure  $sd \rightarrow sd$  transitions calculated with USD interaction

- cross section underestimated
- small  $(p_{3/2})^2$  amplitude ( $a \approx 0.3$ ) has to be added

... observed also in neutron knockout from  $^{30}\text{Mg}$

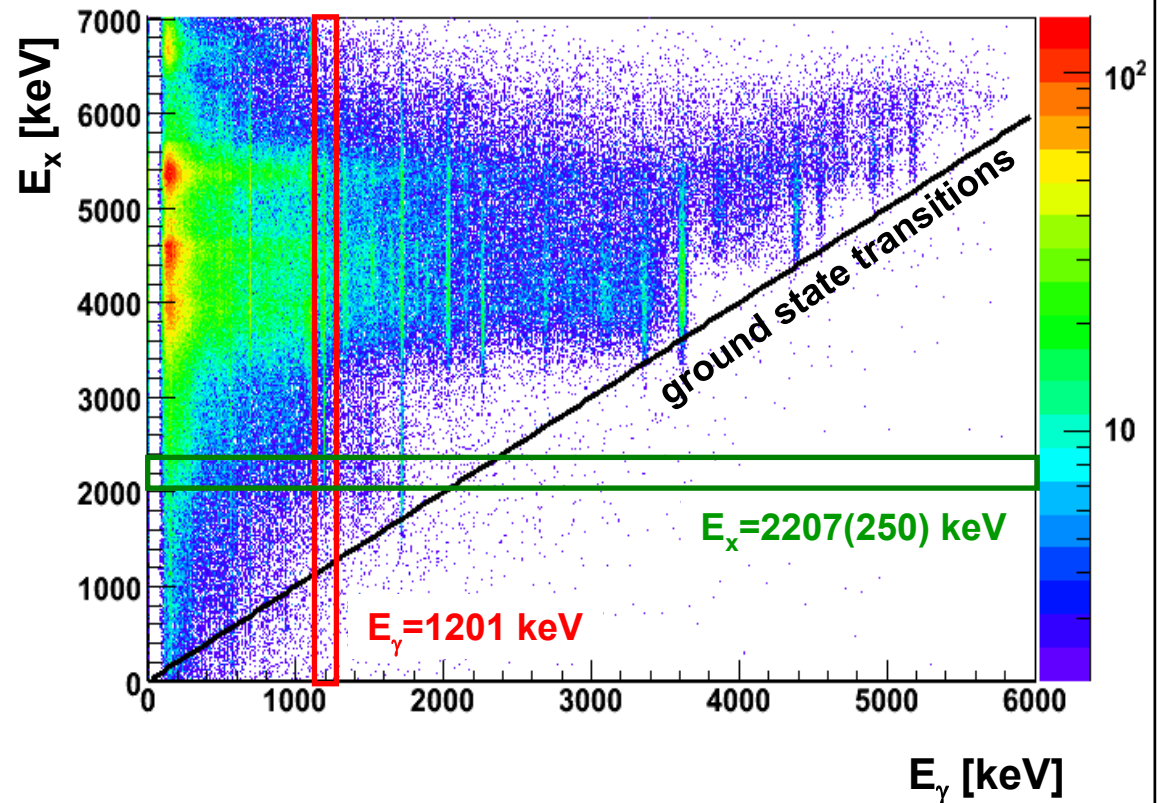
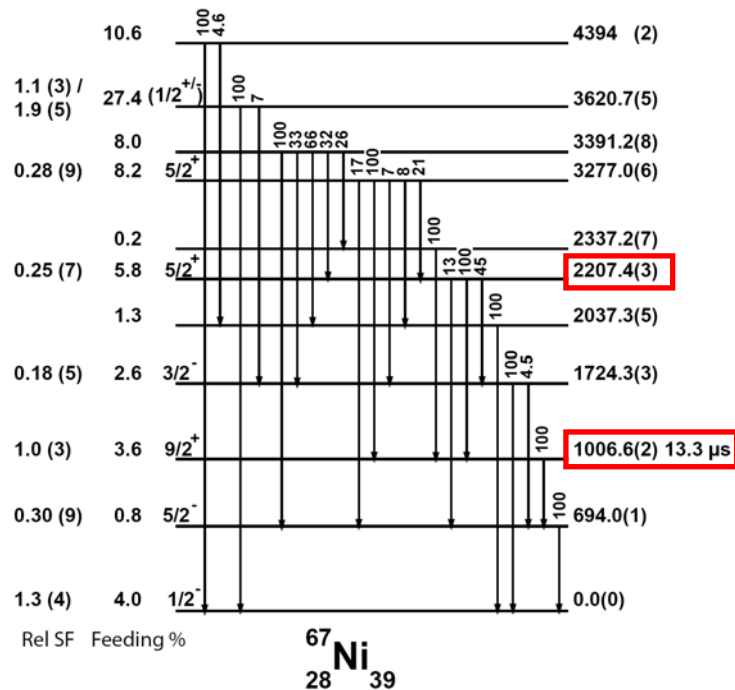
J. R. Terry et al., PRC 77, 014316 (2008)

**Challenge for theory: explain both observations**

- (large) cross section ... excludes 4p-4h configurations etc.
- low excitation energy ... only reproduced assuming very deformed state

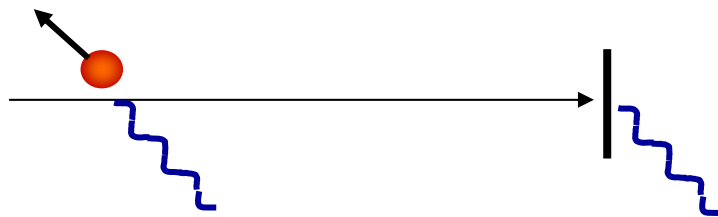
# d(<sup>66</sup>Ni, <sup>67</sup>Ni)p – the <sup>68</sup>Ni region (N=40)

... MINIBALL needed to resolve states!



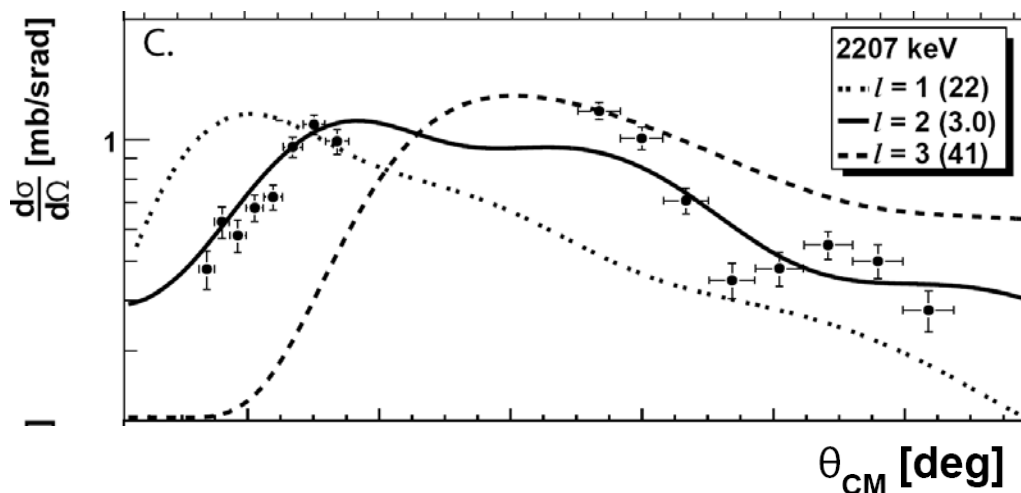
Jan Diriken  
(PhD project at KU Leuven)

# $d(^{66}\text{Ni}, ^{67}\text{Ni})p$ – the $^{68}\text{Ni}$ region ( $N=40$ )



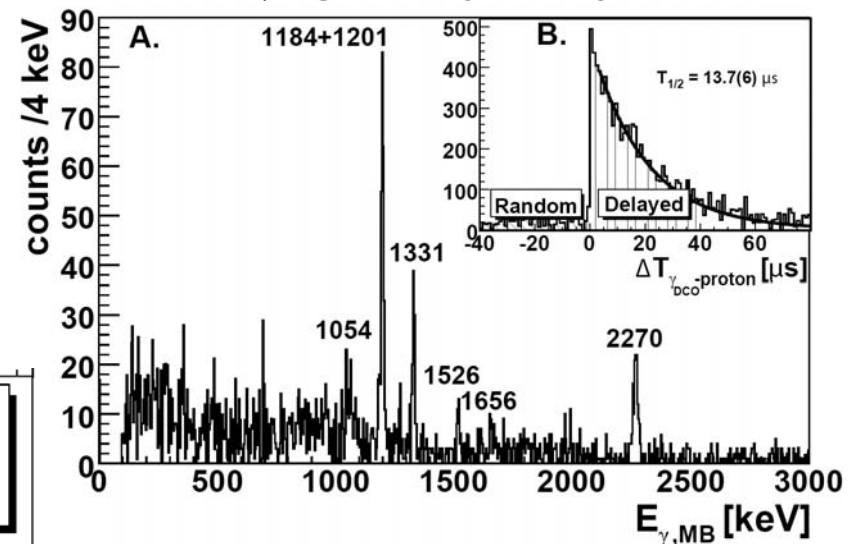
Isomer tagging:

$$W_p(\Theta) - \gamma_{\text{prompt}} - \gamma_{\text{delayed}}$$



Jan Diriken (PhD, KU Leuven)  
submitted to PRL

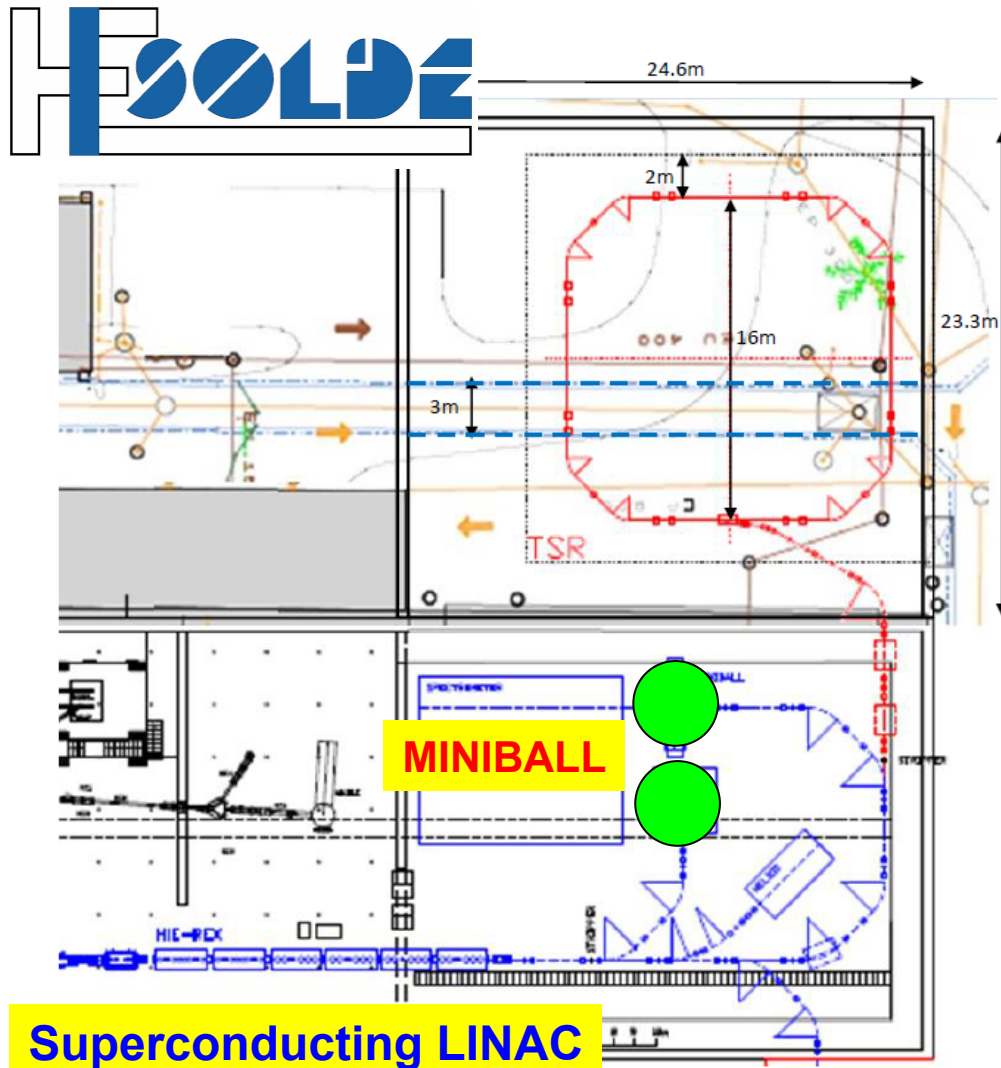
Prompt  $\gamma$ s gated by decay of isomer



- $\Delta L=2$  clearly favoured
- strong  $\gamma$ -transition to  $9/2^+$  ...  
→ **spin/parity  $I^\pi = 5/2^+$**
- SF  $\approx 0.25$  (rel. to  $9/2^+$ )

$t(^{66}\text{Ni}, ^{68}\text{Ni})p$  ... weak evidence  
for population of second  $0^+$

# ... towards HIE-ISOLDE



**Stepwise upgrade  
to 5.5 MeV/u ... 10 MeV/u**

- higher intensities
- better beam quality / purity

**Set-up 2013 ... 2018 (LINAC4)**

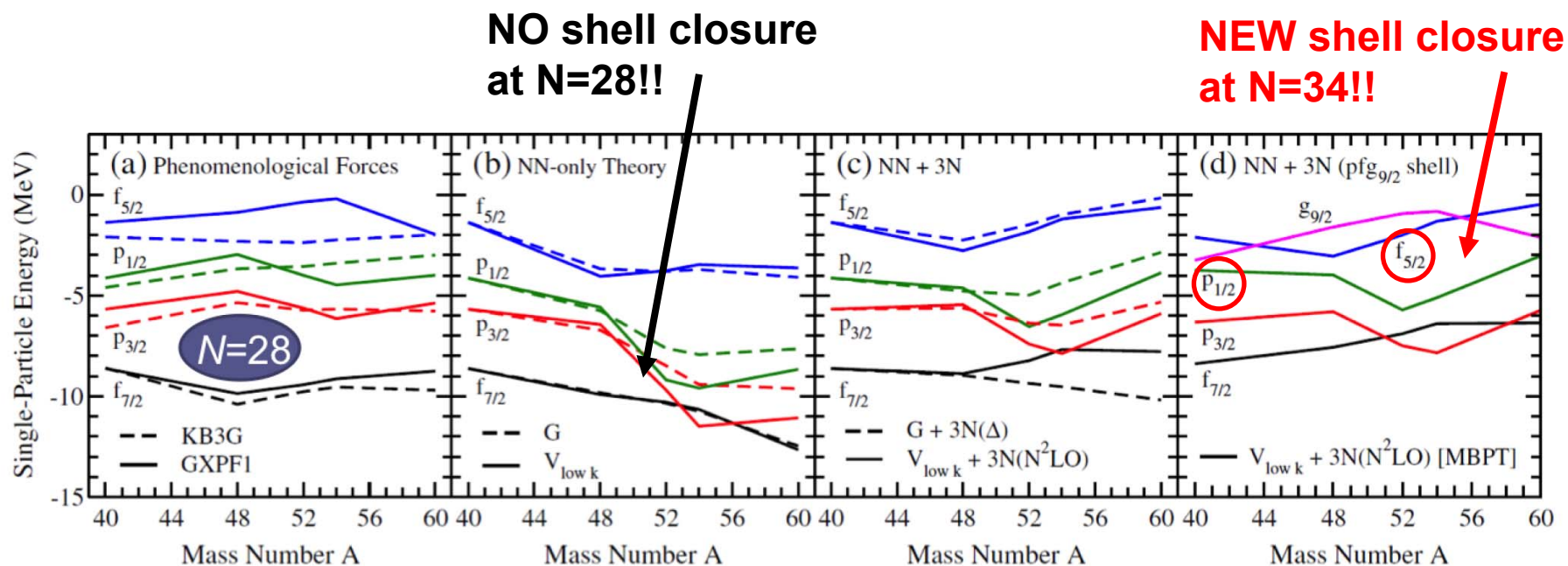
**Extension of physics  
programme, e.g.  $A \approx 200$   
... as low-energy beams  
unique to ISOLDE**

- **transfer reactions ...  
pronounced angular  
distributions**

**New opportunity:  
Transfer reactions in storage  
ring TSR with internal target**

# Shell closures at N=28,32,34

Phenomenological and realistic interactions → different predictions

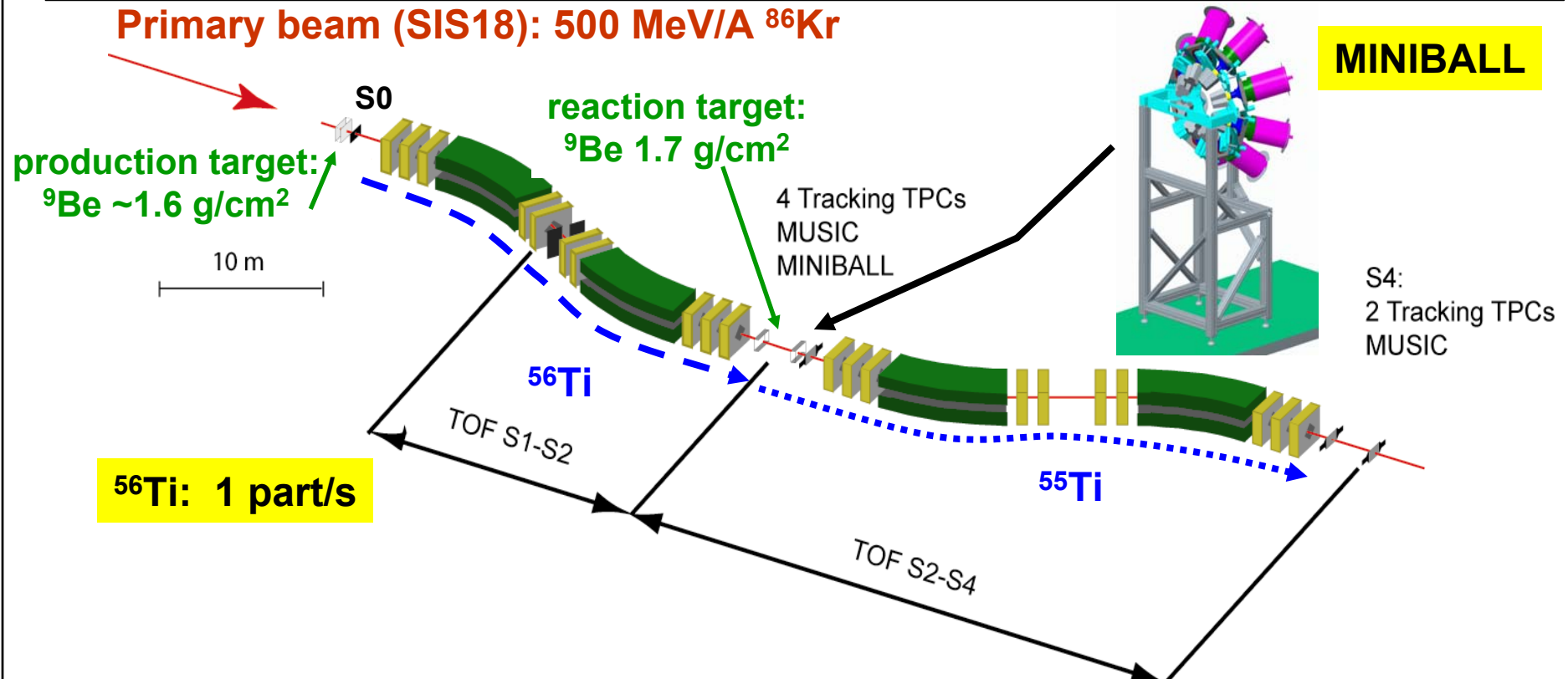


M. Honma *et al.*,  
 PRC 65, 061301 (2002)  
 EPJA 25, 499 (2005)

J.D. Holt *et al.*, J. Phys. G 39 (2012) 085111

**Beyond Mean Field: N=32 T. R. Rodríguez, J.L. Egido, PRL 99, 062501 (2007)**

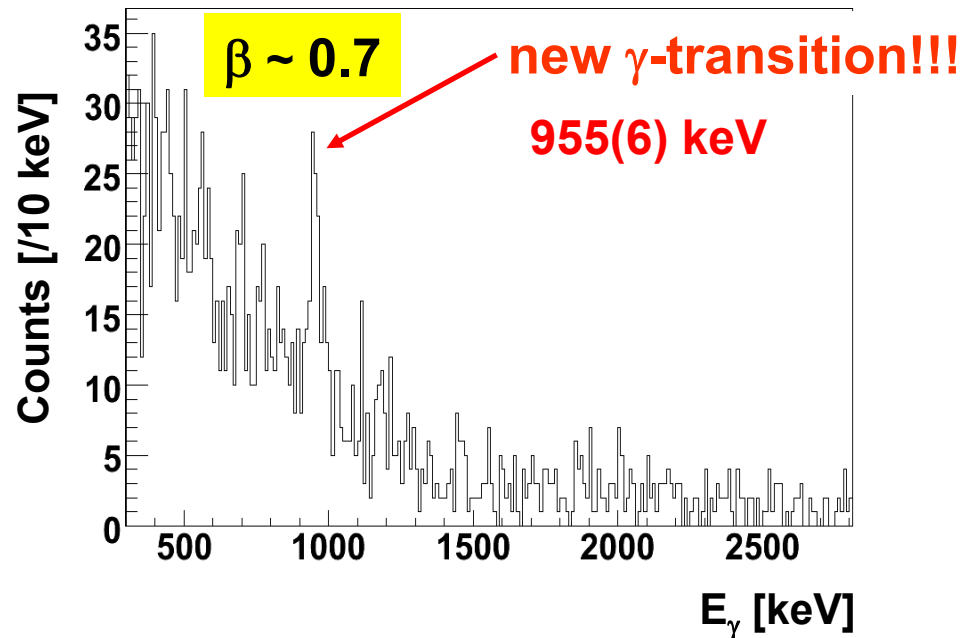
# Neutron knockout from $^{56}\text{Ti}$ ( $N=34$ )



- Event-by-event identification of primary **and** secondary fragment
- Parallel momentum of secondary fragment
- $\gamma$ -rays from decay of excited states  $\rightarrow$  **exclusive measurement**
- Assumptions of reaction theory best fulfilled at GSI energies

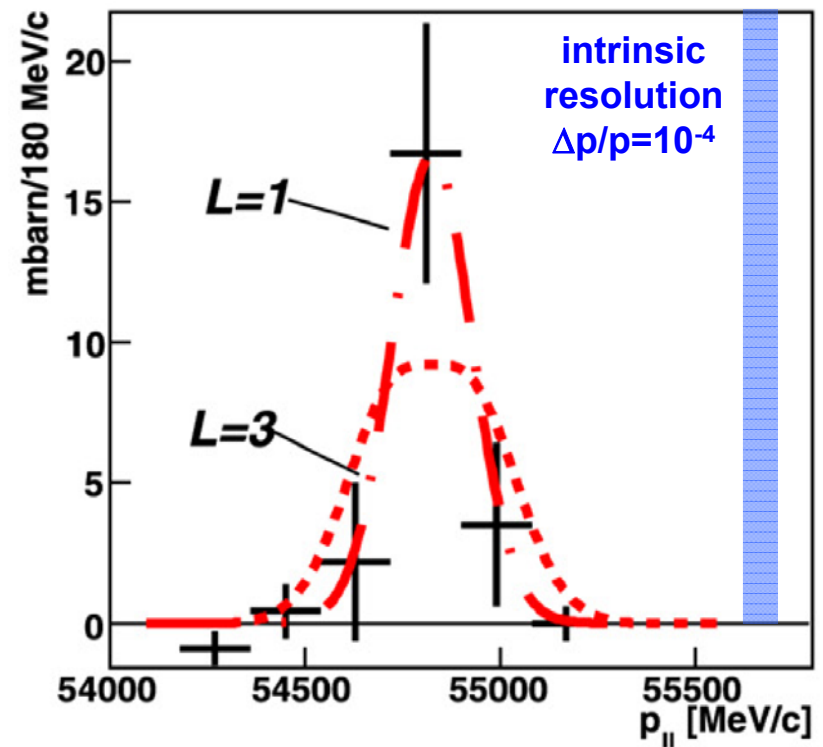


# New excited state in $^{55}\text{Ti}$

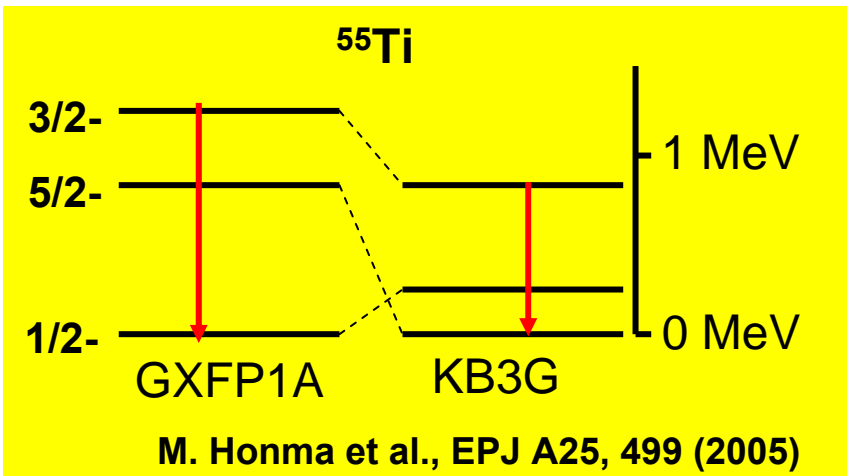


- $\Delta L=1$  is favoured
- Neutron from  $p_{1/2}$  or  $p_{3/2}$
- From comparison with theory  
 $\rightarrow |\pi = 3/2^-$

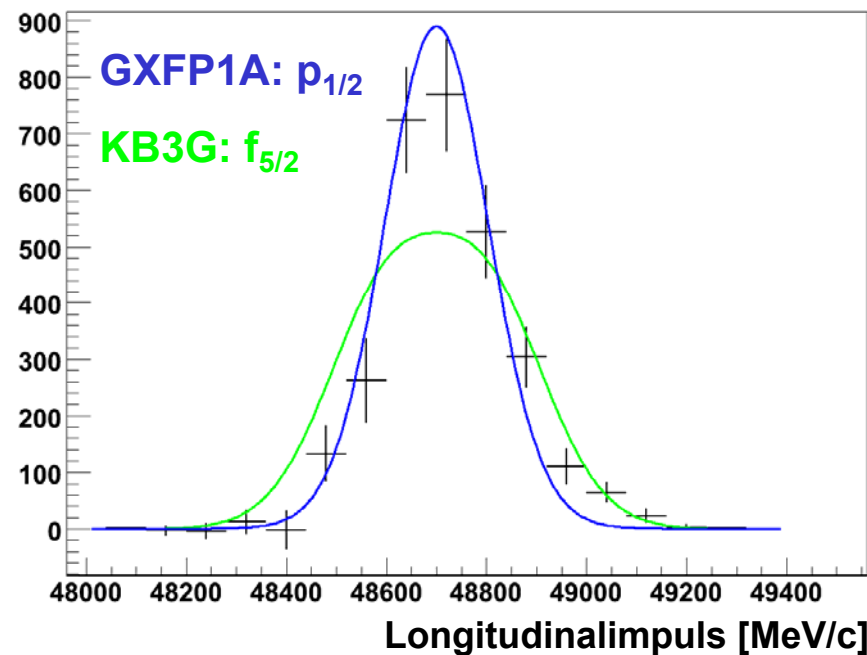
## Exclusive momentum distribution



# New shell closure at N=34



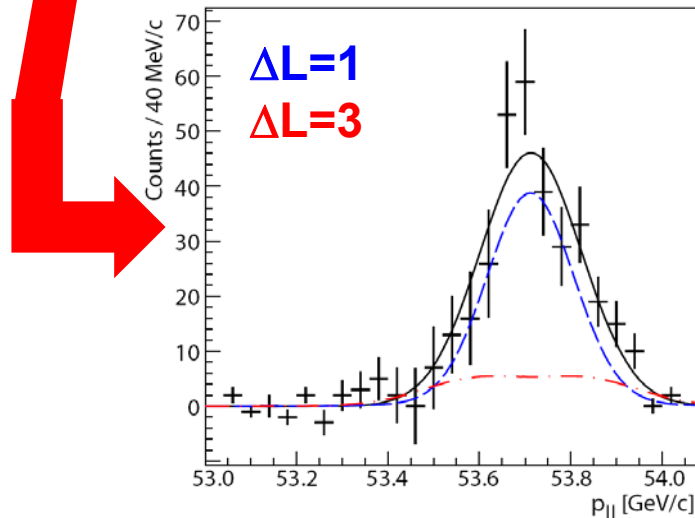
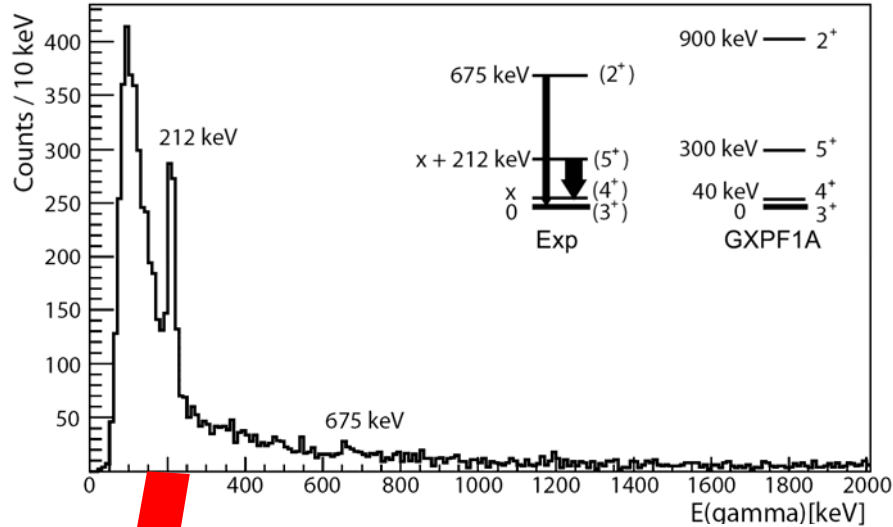
Inclusive momentum distribution - all coincidences with  $\gamma$ s  $\rightarrow$   
 „exclusive“ momentum distribution for ground state



For ground state ...  
 knockout of  $p$ -neutron  
 $\rightarrow |\pi = 1/2^-$   
 ... better description with GXFP1A  
 ... indirect indication for shell closure at N=34

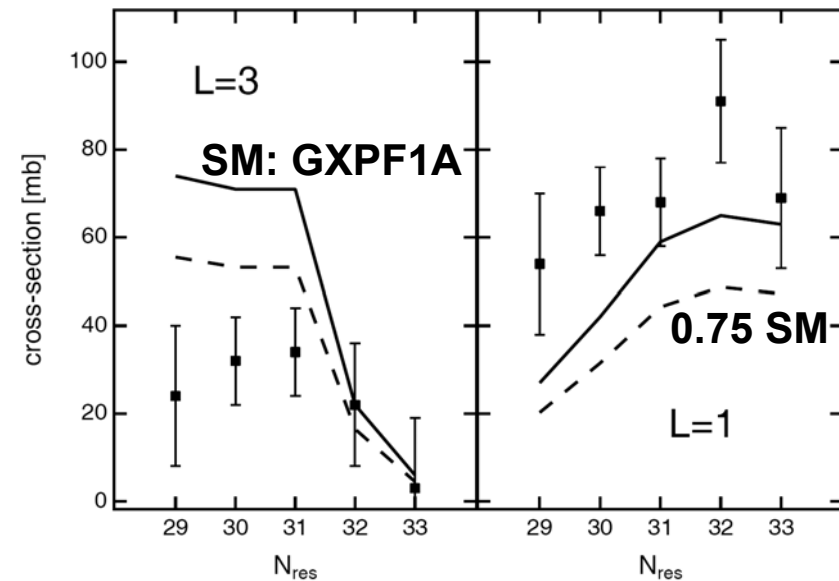
Peter Maierbeck (PhD, TU München 2009)  
 PLB 675, 22 (2009)

# Neutron knockout from Sc isotopes



## Open questions:

- $\Delta L=3$  contribution too large
- $\Delta L=1$  contribution too low
- ... because shell gap at N=34 is even stronger??



Sabine Schwertel (PhD, TU München 2010)  
EPJA 48, 191 (2012)

# ... „Island of Inversion“ again

## Knockout reactions

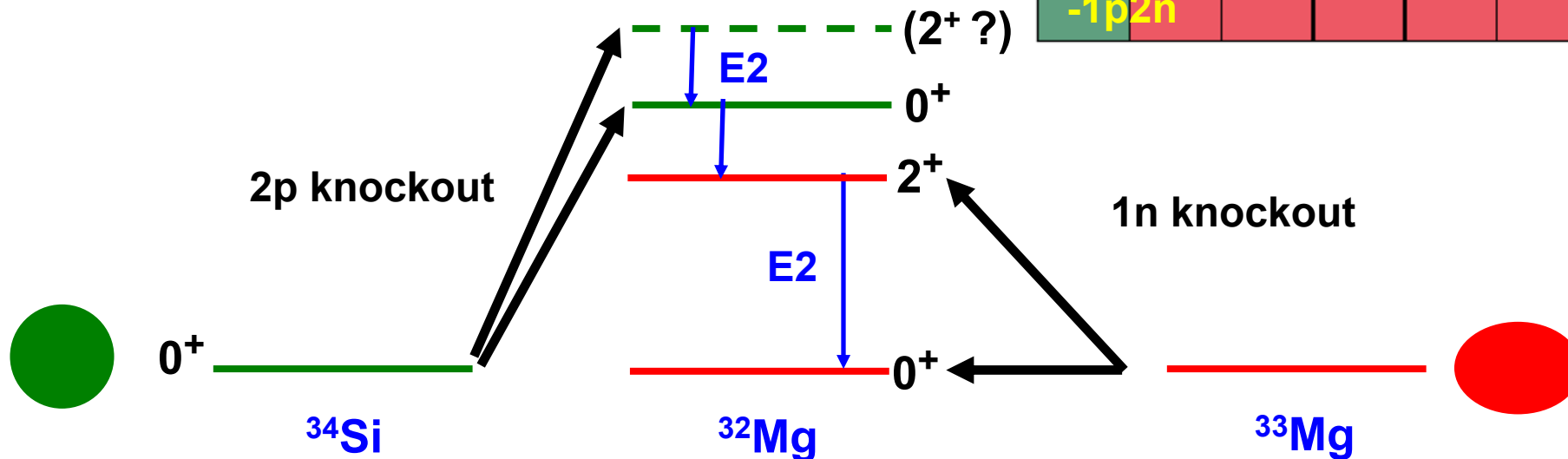
... same idea as for transfer:

Depending on the initial nucleus different states can be populated

(Experiment at NSCL in March 2013)

<sup>31</sup> Si	<sup>32</sup> Si	<sup>33</sup> Si	<sup>34</sup> Si	<sup>35</sup> Si	<sup>36</sup> Si
<sup>30</sup> Al	<sup>31</sup> Al	<sup>32</sup> Al	<sup>33</sup> Al	<sup>34</sup> Al	<sup>35</sup> Al
<sup>29</sup> Mg	<sup>30</sup> Mg	<sup>31</sup> Mg	<sup>32</sup> Mg	<sup>33</sup> Mg	<sup>34</sup> Mg
<sup>28</sup> Na	<sup>29</sup> Na	<sup>30</sup> Na	<sup>31</sup> Na	<sup>32</sup> Na	<sup>33</sup> Na

Yellow arrows indicate transitions: <sup>34</sup>Si to <sup>33</sup>Al (-2p), <sup>33</sup>Al to <sup>32</sup>Mg (-1n), <sup>32</sup>Mg to <sup>31</sup>Na (-1n), <sup>31</sup>Na to <sup>30</sup>Mg (-1p2n), and <sup>30</sup>Mg to <sup>29</sup>Na (-2n).

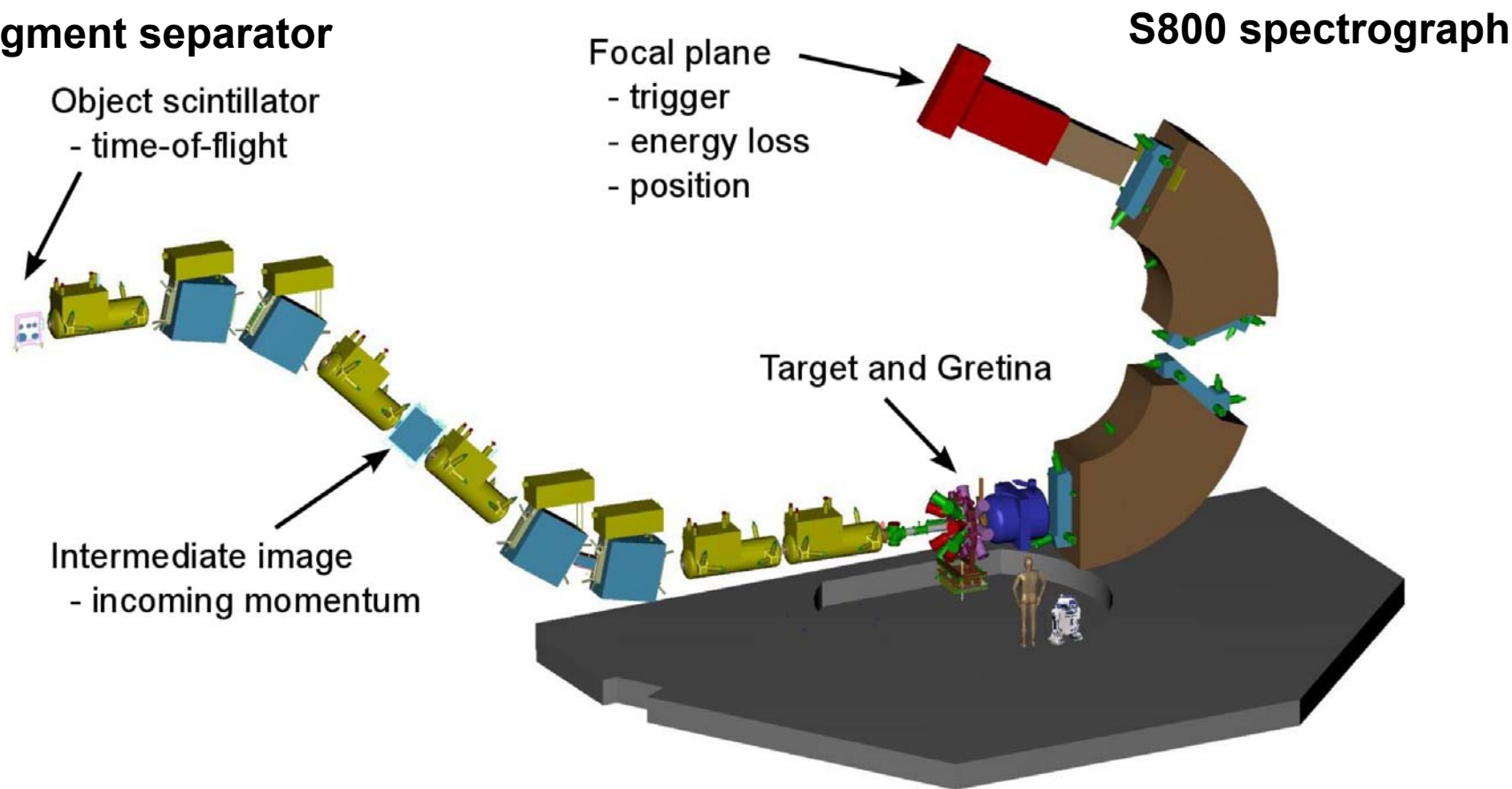


Kathrin Wimmer (CMU)

# Set-up at NSCL

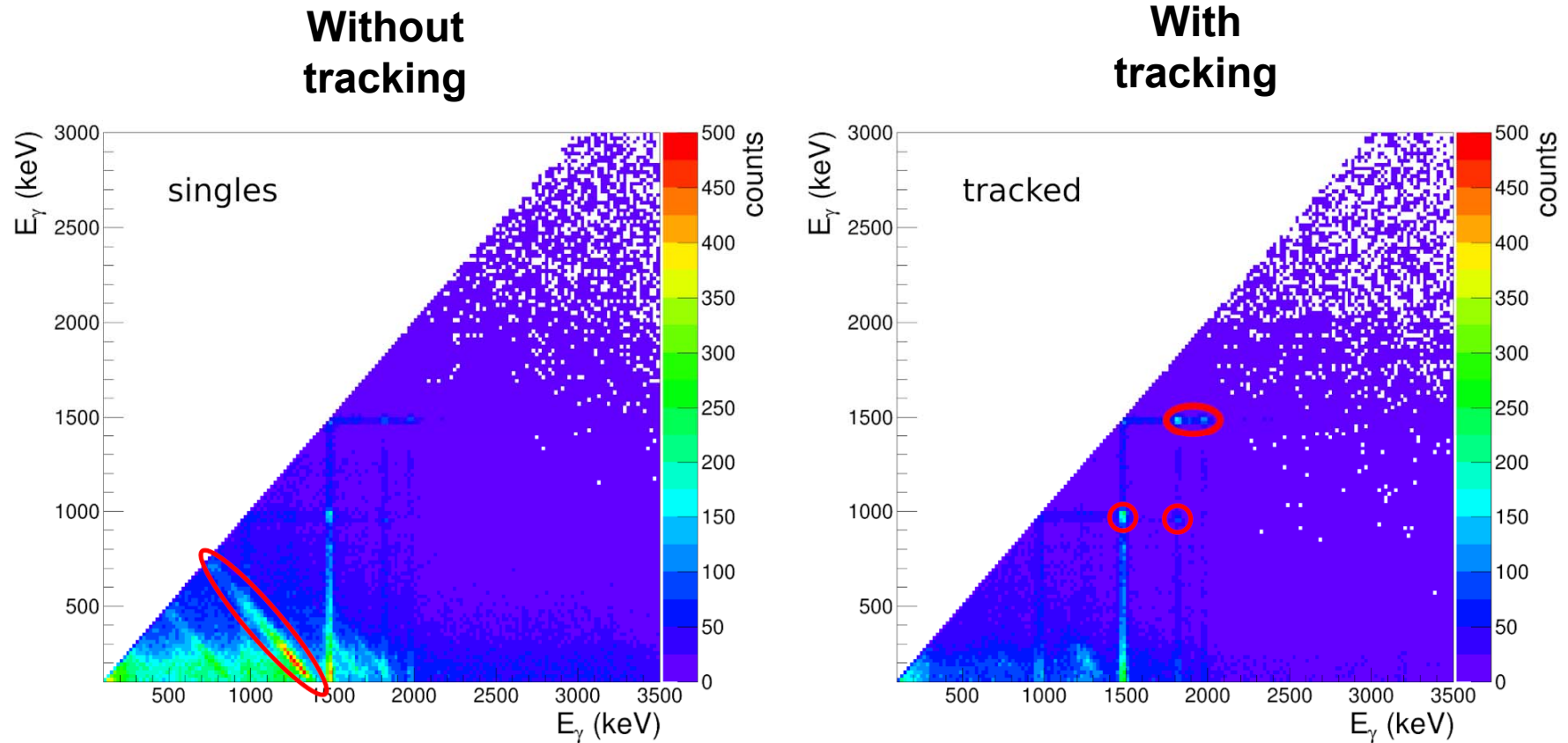
**A1900**

**Fragment separator**



**Details ... see talks by I-Yang Lee and Dirk Weisshaar**

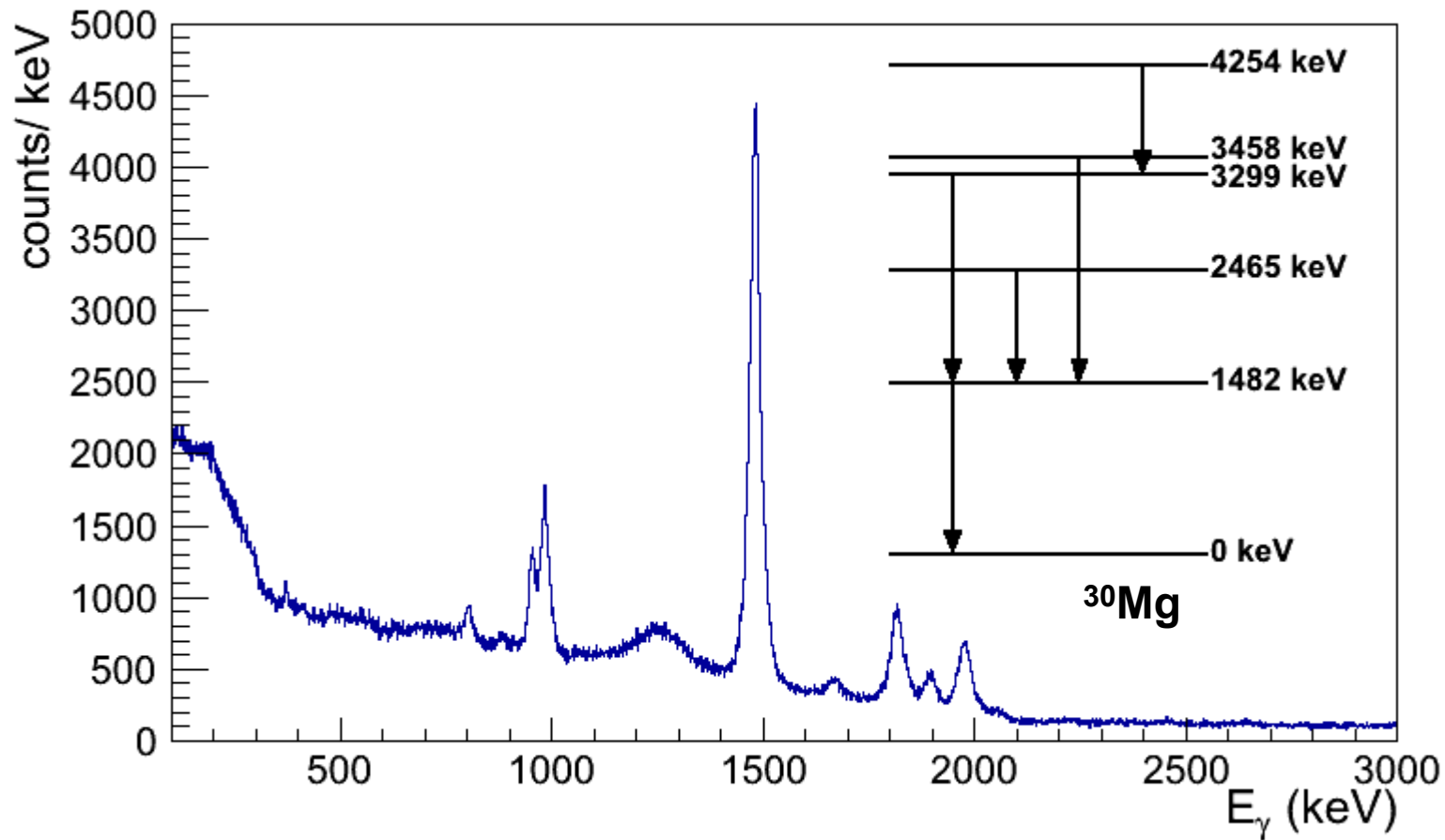
# 1n knockout from $^{31}\text{Mg}$ - $\gamma\gamma$ matrix



**Scattering between Ge detectors  
... well known for MINIBALL ☹️☹️☹️**

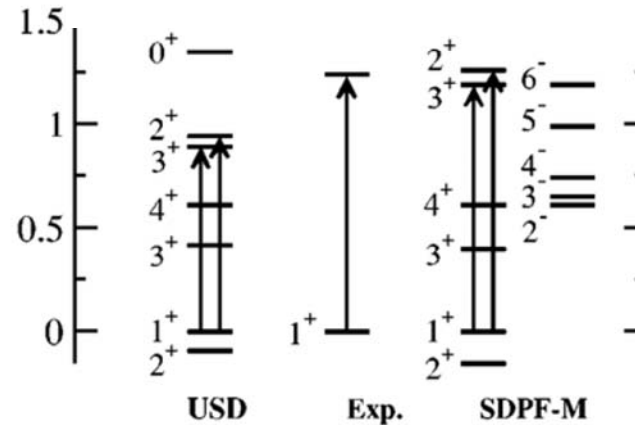
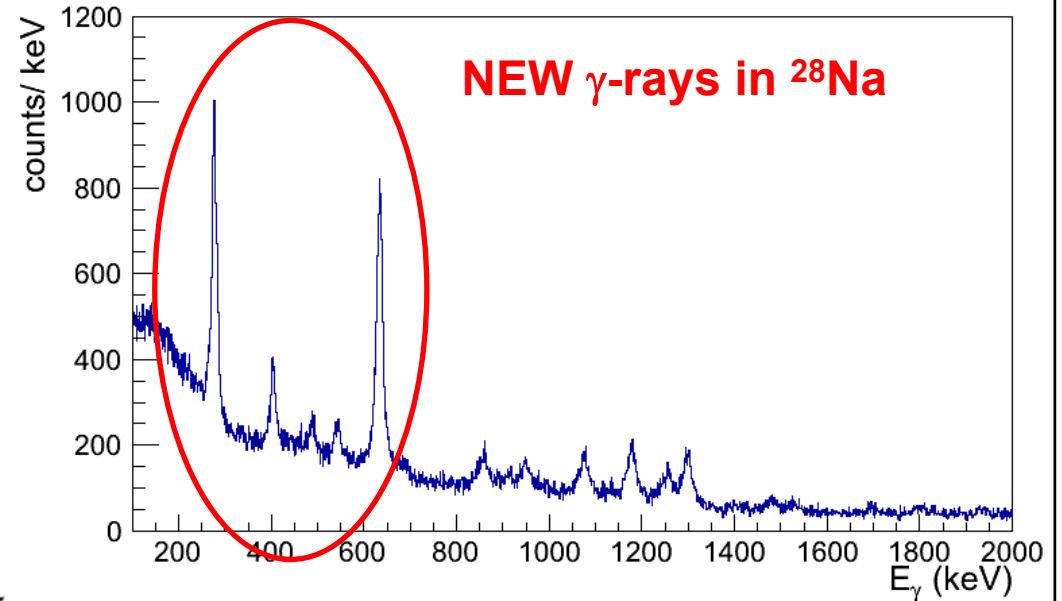
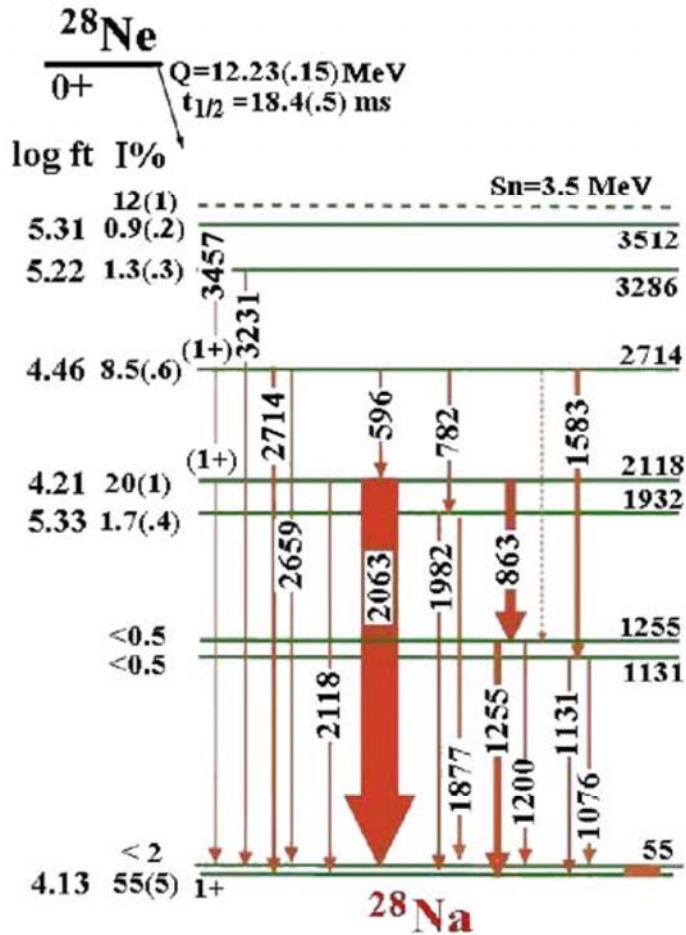
**Kathrin Wimmer (CMU)**

# 1n knockout from $^{31}\text{Mg}$ - level scheme



Kathrin Wimmer (CMU)

# Knockout as production mechanism



Kathrin Wimmer  
(CMU)

V. Tripathi et al., PRC 73, 054303 (2006)      Y. Utsuno et al., PRC 70, 044307 (2004)



# CALIFA for R3B at FAIR

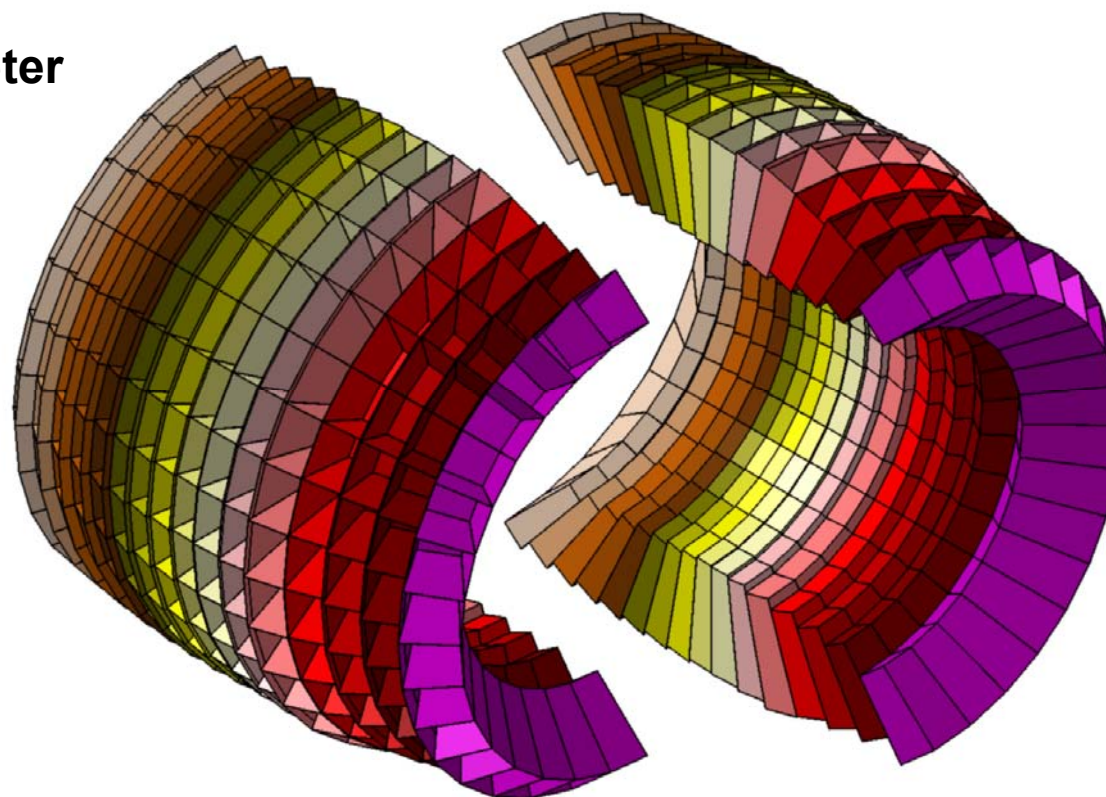
## CALIFA

Multi purpose instrument

- Calorimeter and spectrometer for  $\gamma$ -rays and protons
- Large dynamic range from 100 keV to 300 MeV

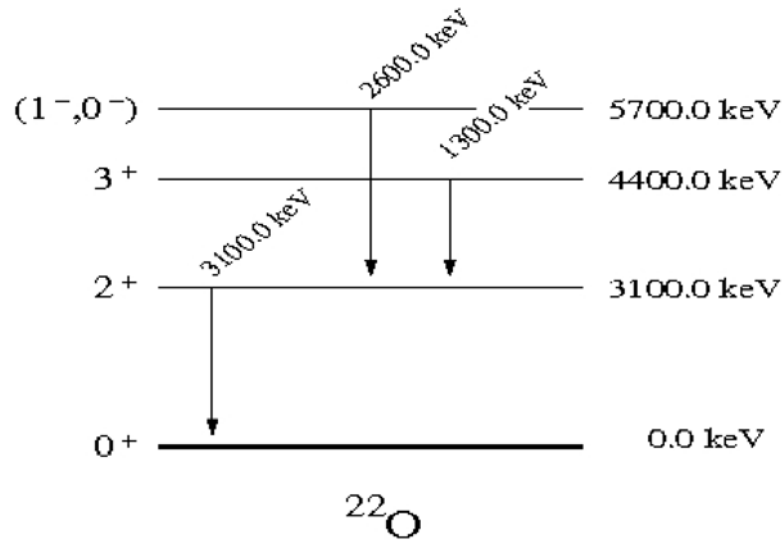
CALIFA - Barrel

- 1952 CsI(Tl) crystals
- APD readout



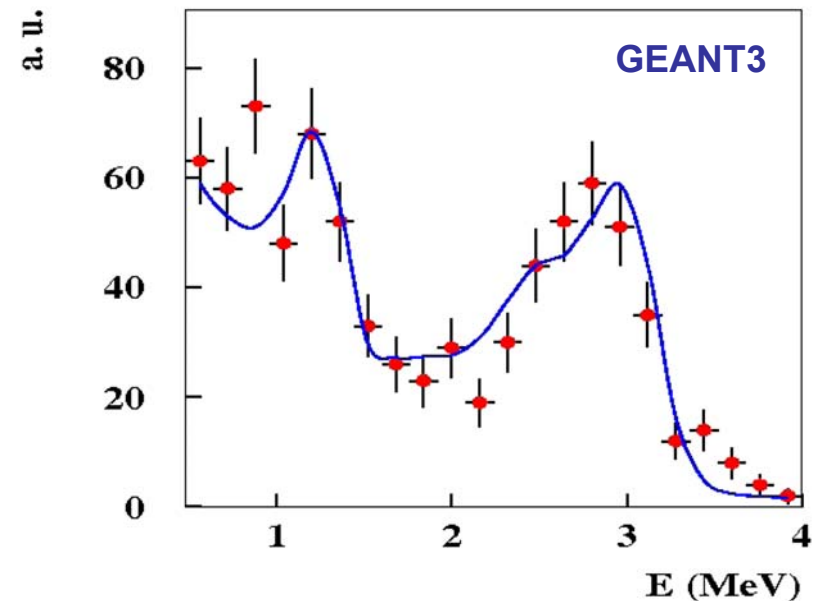
+ forward endcap ... still to be designed

# Example experiment



- 1n-knockout from  $^{23}\text{O}$
- $E = 939 \text{ MeV/u}$
- Next to dripline at  $^{24}\text{O}$   
(no excited bound state)

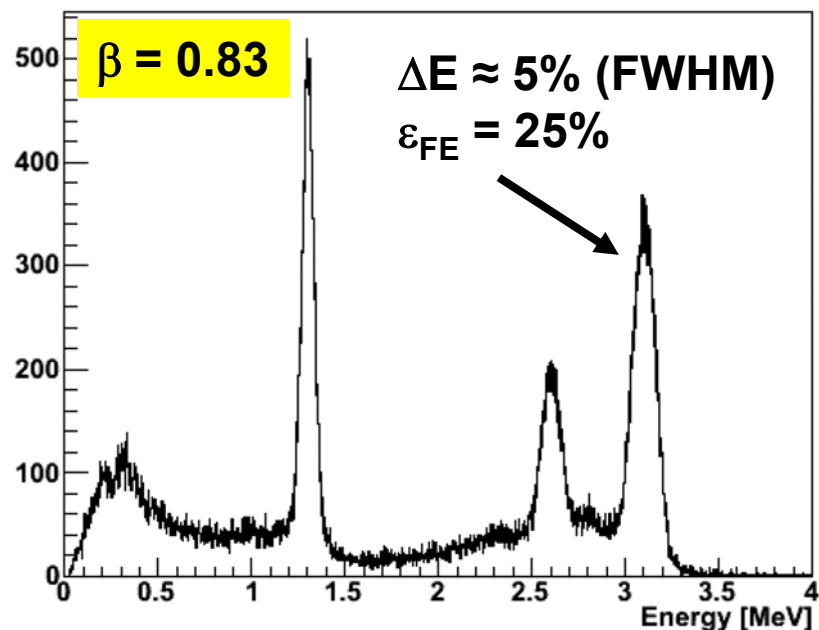
## Measured with $^{32}\text{NaI(Tl)}$ crystals



D. Cortina-Gil et al., PRL 93, 062501 (2004)

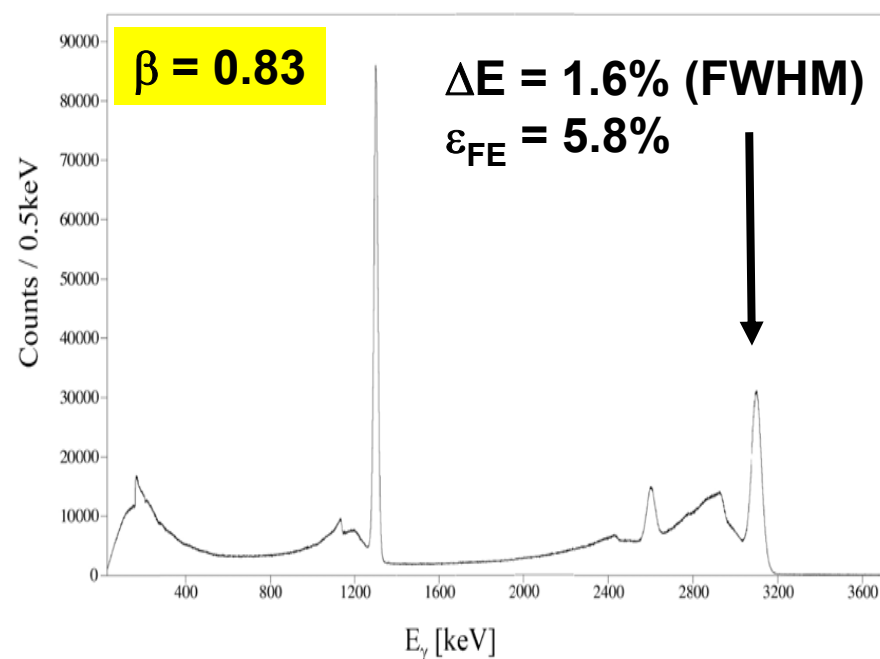
# CALIFA / AGATA at large $\beta$

## CALIFA Barrel (43°-143°)



TDR for CALIFA-Barrel (2011)

## 1 $\pi$ of AGATA 15 triple cluster



Simulation by Enrico Farnea

... for many experiments with exotic nuclei scintillators still compete with Ge!!!

# Summary and Outlook

- **Nucleon transfer and knockout reactions are an well established tool to study single-particle properties of nuclei**

Similar reaction types:

multinucleon transfer, e.g. with PRISMA

$(p,2p\gamma)$  ... quasi free scattering with R3B @ FAIR

$(p,p'\gamma)$  with EXL @ FAIR

$(e,e'\gamma)$  at S-DALINAC

- Complementary to Coulex, decay spectroscopy ...

Looking forward to new opportunities at HIE-ISOLDE, FRIB, FAIR, SPES ...

**Ciao Enrico!!!**

