

Production of ^{40}Mg Following 2p Knockout from ^{42}Si

Tuesday, 16 September 2014 15:00 (20 minutes)

The experimentally observed collapse of the $N=28$ shell closure in ^{42}Si has suggested a large oblate deformation at $Z=14$ and $N=28$. The isotonic nucleus ^{40}Mg may be expected to have “mid-shell” character, and a similarly large deformation. Combined with the fact that it may lie at the edge of the predicted neutron drip-line for $Z=12$, ^{40}Mg is a key nucleus both for understanding single-particle and shape evolution in the sd-fp shell, as well as the possible effects of weak binding. The last neutron in ^{40}Mg is expected to occupy a low- l $p_{3/2}$ state, which could lead to a neutron halo. The structure of ^{40}Mg provides a benchmark for theory to predict the properties of the most exotic nuclei.

The inclusive two-proton knockout reaction cross-section for ^{42}Si into ^{40}Mg has been measured in an experiment performed at the RI Beam Factory, at RIKEN Nishina Center. A secondary radioactive ion beam of ^{42}Si was produced following fragmentation of ^{48}Ca on a Be target, and identified through the BigRIPS fragment separator. Following reactions on a thick ($\sim 4\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$) ^{12}C target, five ^{40}Mg were uniquely identified in the ZeroDegree spectrometer, providing the first measurement of the inclusive two-proton knockout cross-section into ^{40}Mg . Comparison with theoretical shell-model predictions suggests that the observed cross-section is consistent with a drastic change in nuclear shape between the ^{42}Si and the ^{40}Mg ground states.

We will describe the results and interpretation of our first measurement in ^{40}Mg , and discuss the planned follow-up experiment, focusing on the measurement of the energy of the first $2+$ excited in this most exotic $N=28$ isotone.

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Session Classification: Session 7