Exclusive Coulomb-Breakup of Neutron Drip-line Nuclei

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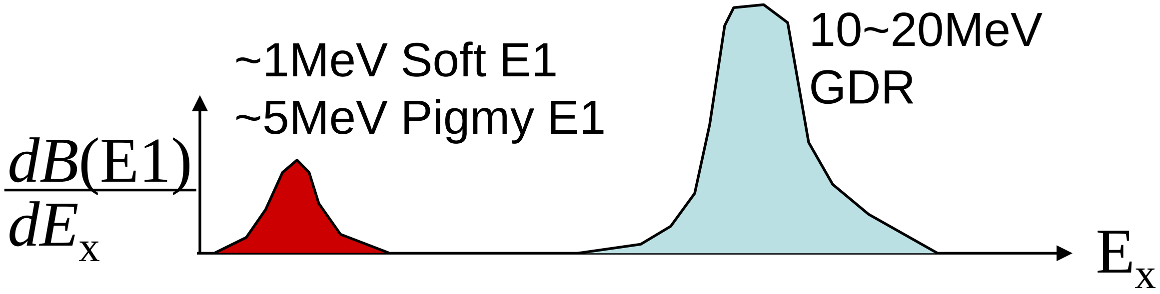
Introduction

Enhancement of E1 Strength at Low Excitation Energies



Unique properties
for Neutron Halo/Skin Nuclei

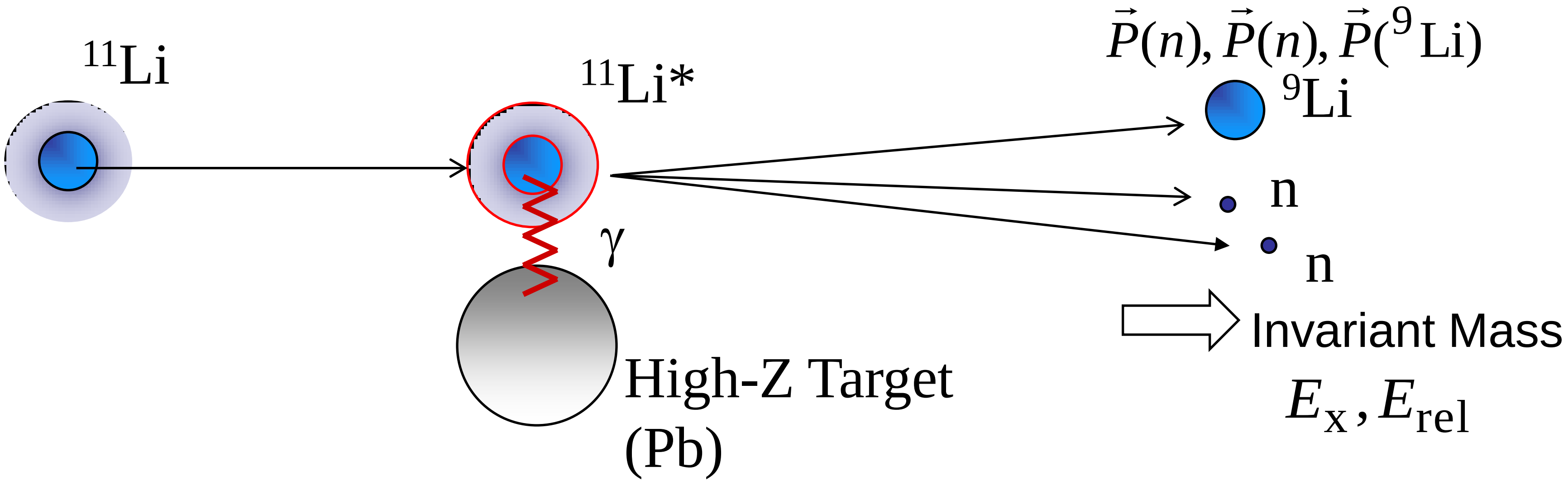
- **Soft Dipole Excitation**

  —Strong E1 transitions due to <u>Halo Structure</u>

- Pigmy Dipole Resonance

  —Collective Motion in Neutron Skin Nuclei→T.Kobayashi

Coulomb Breakup



^{11}Li

^{11}Li*

γ

High-Z Target
(Pb)

$\vec{P}(n), \vec{P}(n), \vec{P}(^{9}\mathrm{Li})$

^{9}Li

n

n

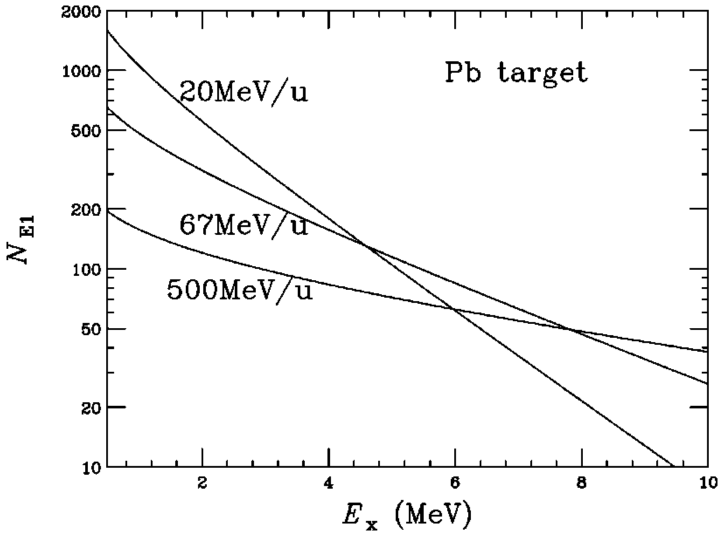
Invariant Mass

$E_\mathrm{x}, E_\mathrm{rel}$

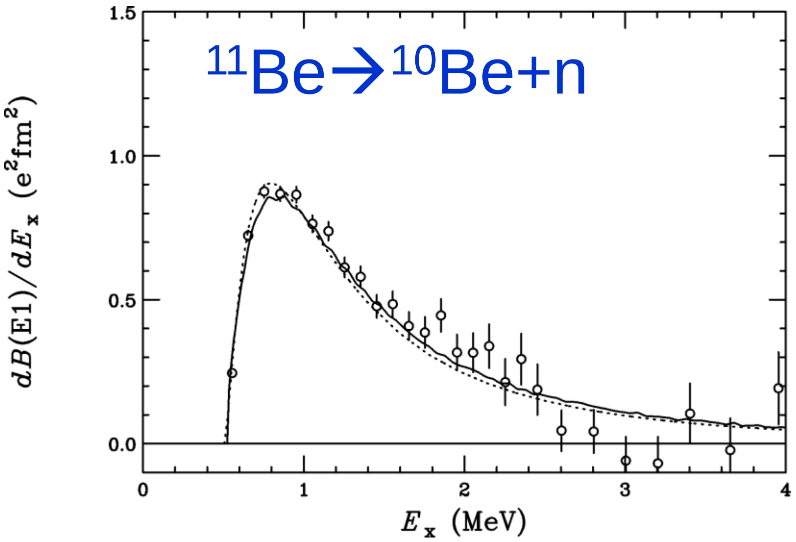
Equivalent Photon Method

$$\frac{d\sigma(E1)}{dE_x} = \frac{16\pi^3}{9\hbar c} N_{E1}(E_x) \frac{dB(E1)}{dE_x}$$

Cross section = (Photon Number)x(Transition Probability)



Soft E1 Excitation—1n Halo Nucleus

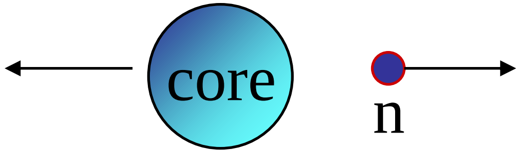


Huge Cross Section & B(E1)

B(E1)=1.05(6) e^2fm^2 = 3.29(19) W.u. (Erel<4MeV)
σ=1.51(9) barn (Erel<5MeV) @72MeV/nucleon

N.Fukuda, TN et al., PRC70, 054606 (2004)
TN *et al*.,PLB 331,296(1994)

Direct Breakup Mechanism

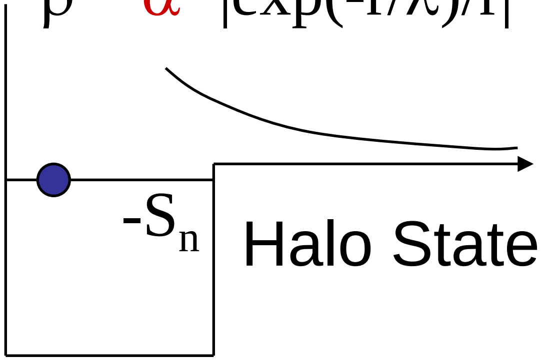


E1 Strength

$$\frac{dB(E1)}{dE_x} \propto |\langle \exp(i\boldsymbol{qr})|\frac{Z}{A} rY^1{}_m|\Phi_{gs}\rangle|^2$$
$$\propto \alpha^2|\langle \exp(i\boldsymbol{qr})|\frac{Z}{A} rY^1{}_m|s_{1/2}\rangle|^2$$

⇔ *Fourier Transform*

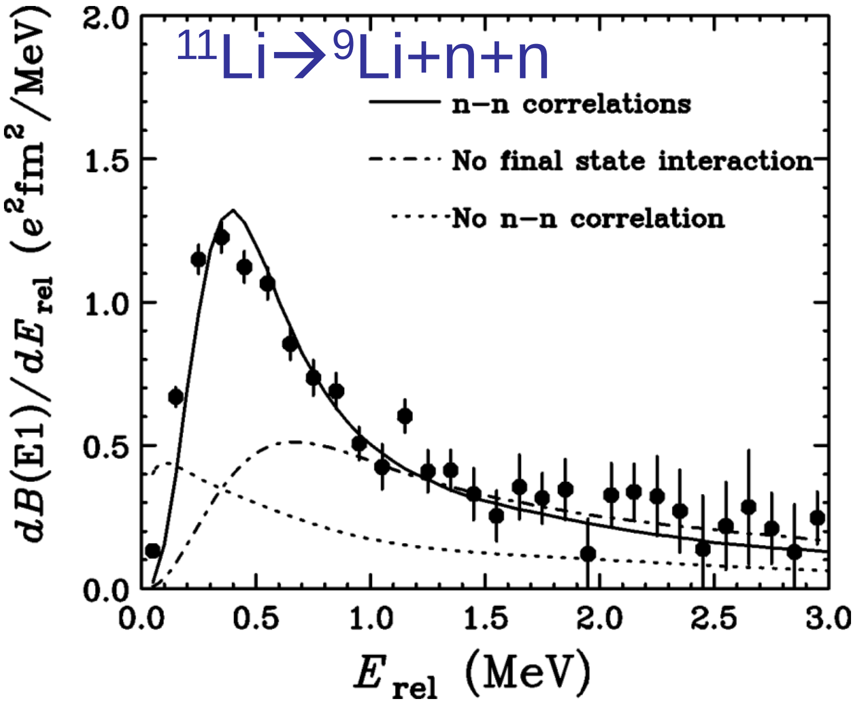
$\rho \sim \alpha^2 |\exp(-r/\lambda)/r|^2$



→Spectroscopic Factor & Angular Momentum of Valence Neutron

c.f. ^{19}C, T.N *et al*., PRL 83, 1112 (1999).

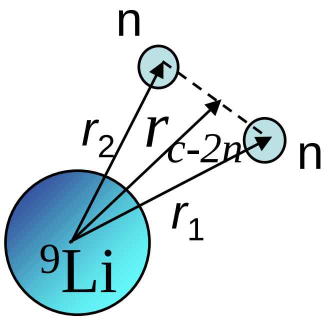
Soft E1 Excitation—2n Halo Nucleus



T.N. et al., PRL 96, 252502 (2006).

Even Larger Cross Section & B(E1)

B(E1)=1.42(18) e^2fm^2 = 4.5(6) W.u. (Erel<3MeV)
σ=2.34(28) barn @70MeV/nucleon



Non-energy Cluster Sum Rule H.Esbensen and G.F.Bertsch, NPA542, 310 (1992)

$$B(E1)=\int_0^\infty \frac{dB(E1)}{dE_x}dE_x=\frac{3}{4\pi}\left(\frac{Ze}{A}\right)^2\left\langle r_1{}^2+r_2{}^2+2(\vec{r}_1\cdot\vec{r}_2)\right\rangle=\frac{3}{\pi}\left(\frac{Ze}{A}\right)^2\left\langle r_{c-2n}{}^2\right\rangle$$

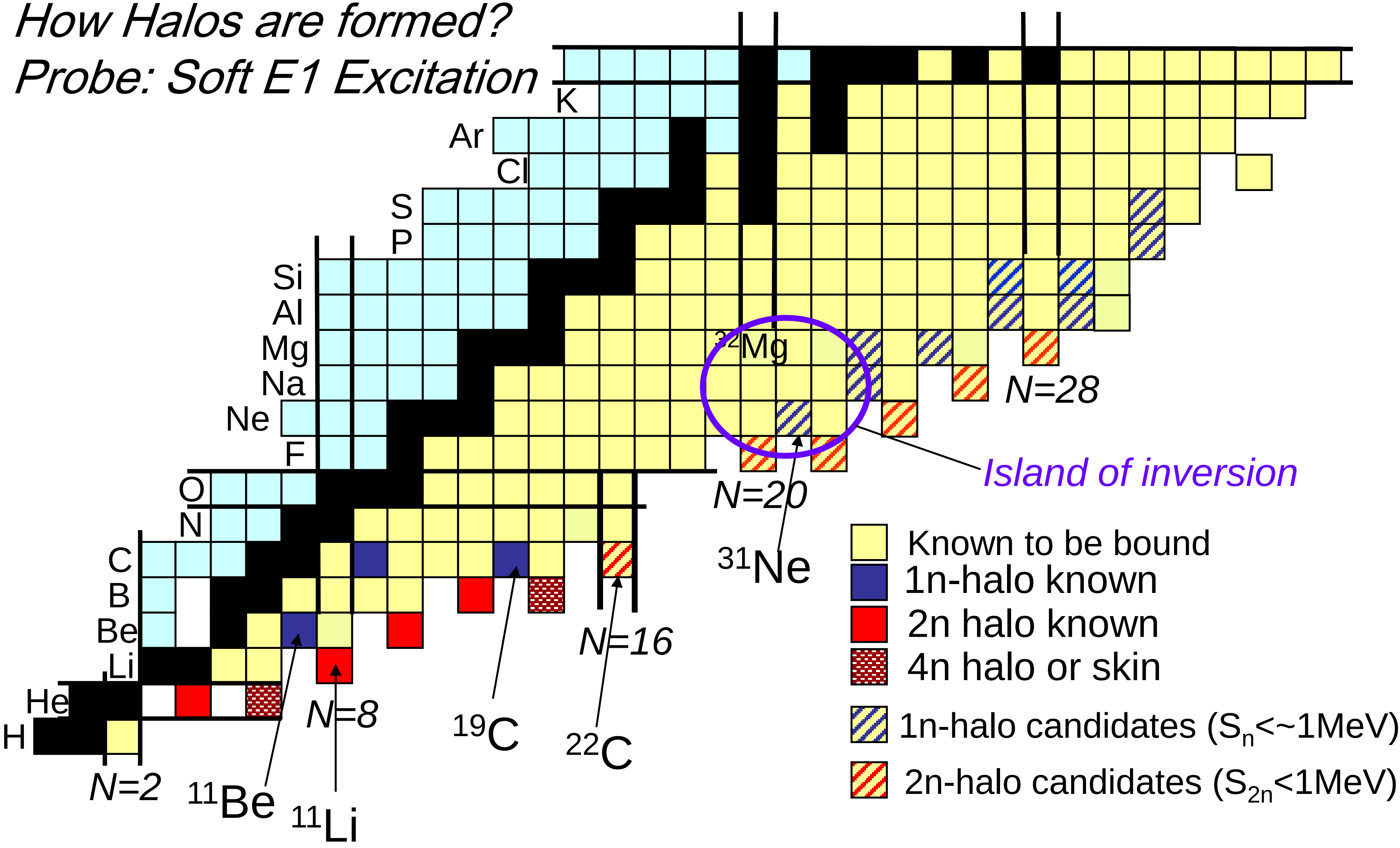
$$\left\langle\theta_{12}\right\rangle = 48^{+14}_{-18}\,\mathrm{deg}$$ **<90deg**

→Neutron-Neutron Spatial Correlation

Our Interests: Drip-Line Physics

How Halos are formed?

Probe: Soft E1 Excitation



🟨 Known to be bound

🟦 1n-halo known

🟥 2n halo known

▦ 4n halo or skin

▨ 1n-halo candidates (S_n<~1MeV)

▨ 2n-halo candidates (S_{2n}<1MeV)

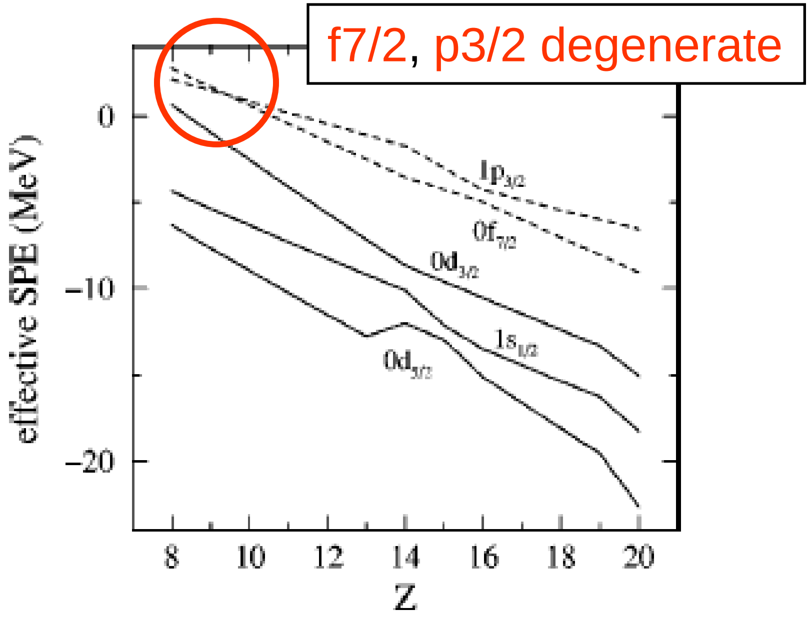
N.B. S_n,S_{2n}: Estimated value by Audi & Wapstra
(Jurado et al.(PLB649,43(2007)), incorporated)

Condition of Halo Formation (1n halo nuclei)

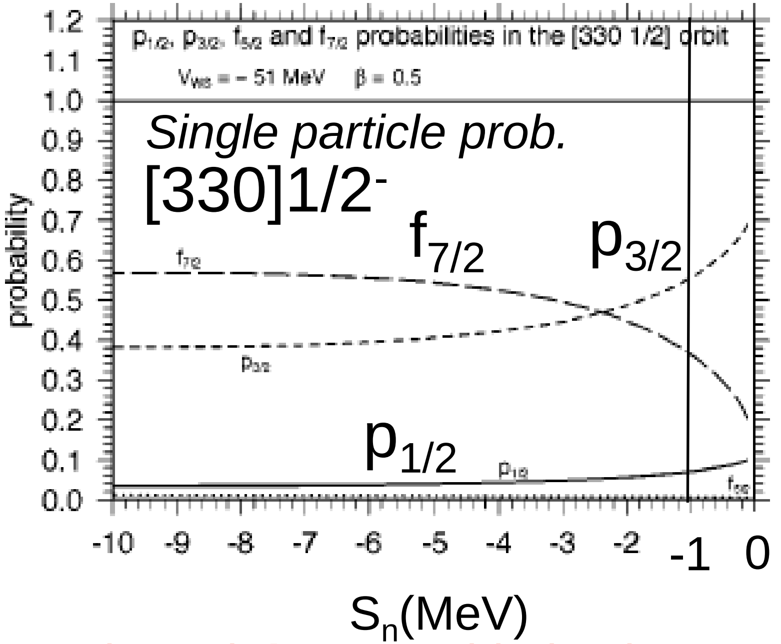
- Low S_n value (<~1MeV)
- Dominance of s or p orbital for the valence neutron

20<N<28→ valence neutron: $f_{7/2}$
Conventional Shell order forbids the formation of halo

Shell-melting, Deformation→Halo formation?



Y.Utsuno, T.Otsuka et al.
PRC 054315 (1999).



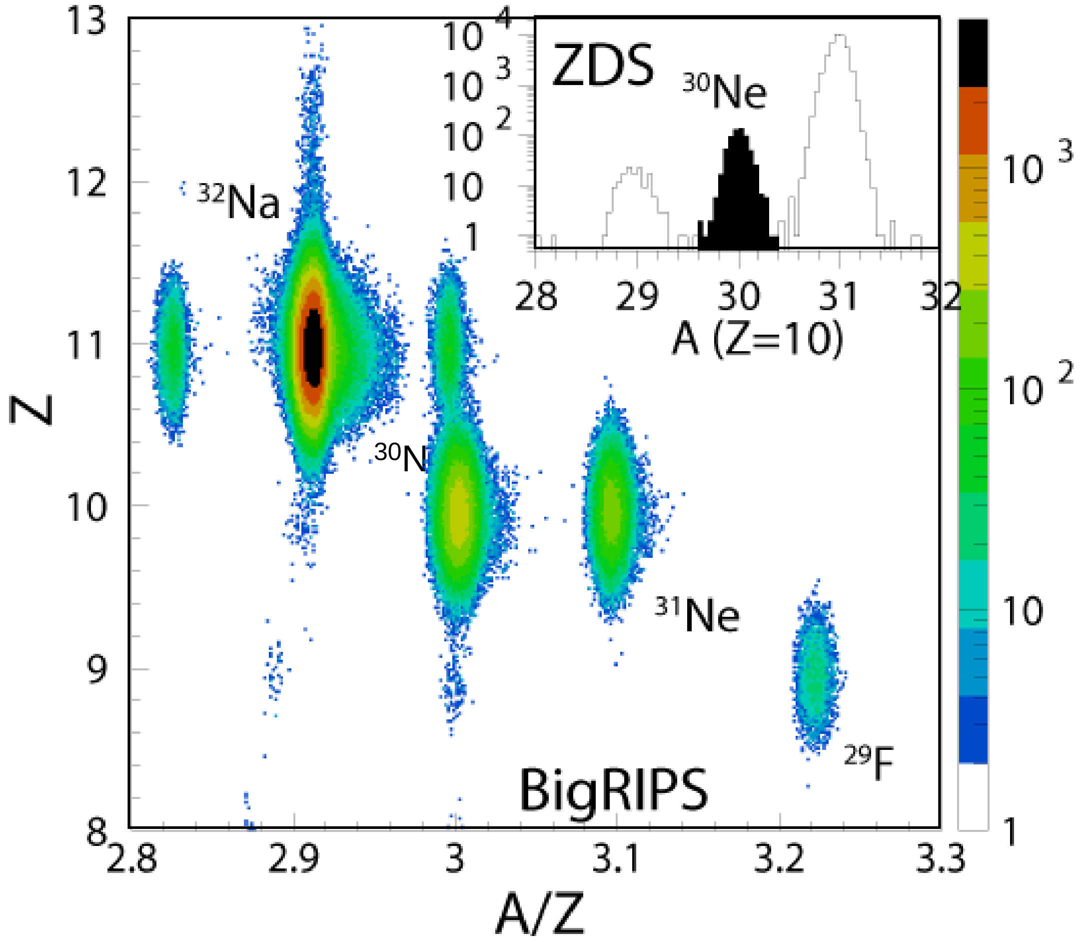
Loosely-bound →Low l orbit dominance

I.Hamamoto PRC69, 041306(R)(2004).
Misu et al. NPA614, 44(1997).

“Inclusive” Coulomb Breakup (Day-1, Dec.2008)

^{31}Ne+Pb→^{30}Ne+X @230MeV/nucleon

^{22}C+Pb→^{20}C+X @240MeV/nucleon



RI beam Intensity @RIBF

~10^3-10^4 times/RIPS

^{31}Ne ~5 counts/s

^{22}C ~ 6 counts/s

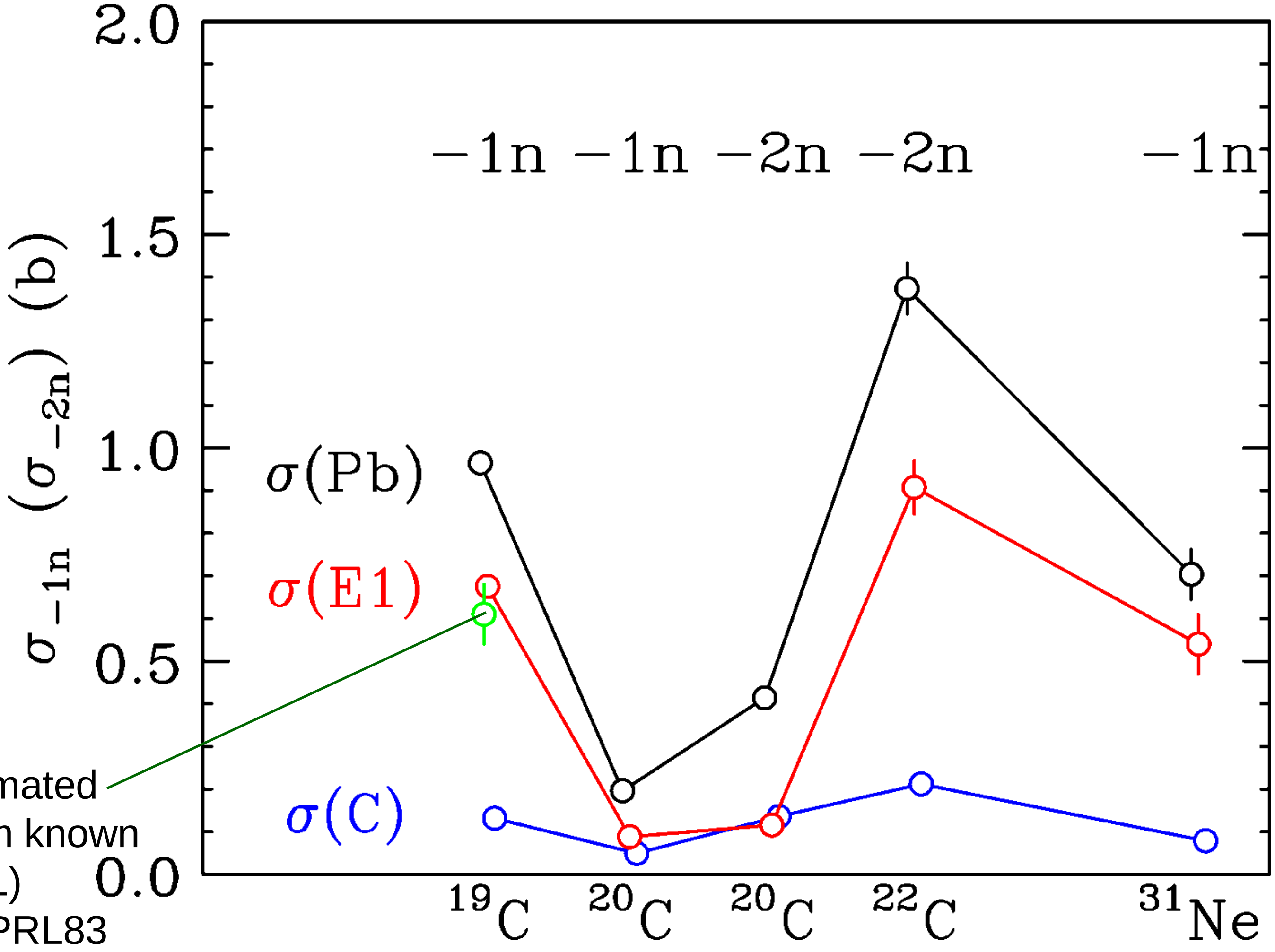
From ^{48}Ca @345MeV (60-80pnA)

c.f. *About 10years ago…*

^{31}Ne -- 4 counts/day @RIPS

H.Sakurai et al., PRC54,2802R(1996).

1n(or 2n) removal cross section
→Coulomb breakup cross section



Evidence for

2n Halo in ^{22}C

1n Halo in ^{31}Ne

c.f.

^{19}C (known halo)

$$\sigma(E1) = \sigma(Pb) - \Gamma\sigma(C)$$

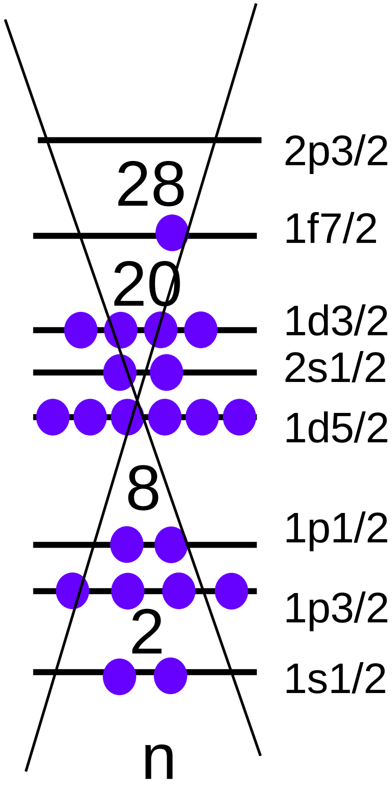
$$\Gamma =\sim 1.7 - 2.6$$

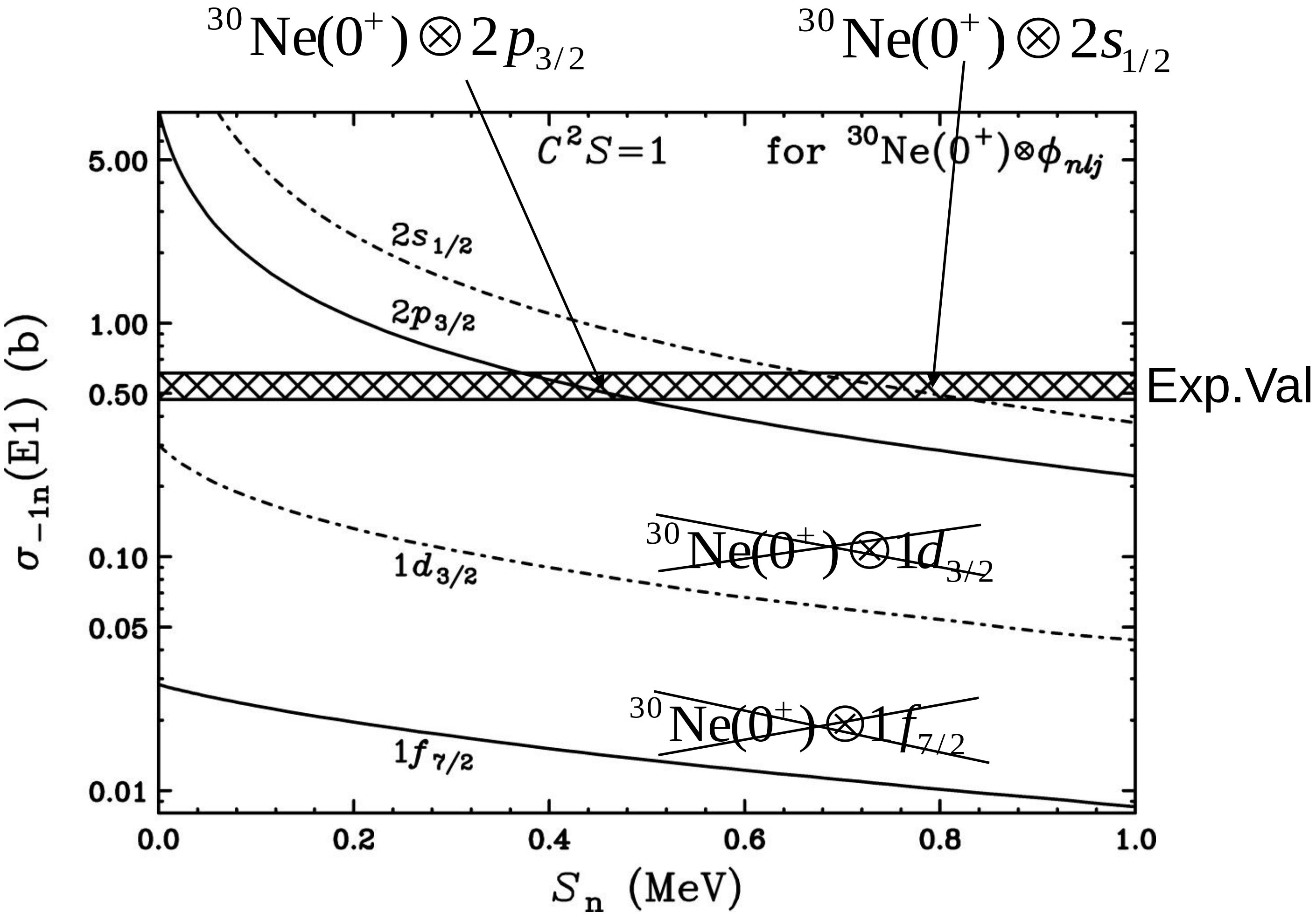
Estimated
From known
B(E1)
TN.PRL83
1112(1999).

S_n(MeV)=0.58(9) 2.93(28) S_n=0.29(1.64)

S_{2n}(MeV)=3.51(24) 0.41(93)

^{31}Ne (N=21)




$^{30}\mathrm{Ne}(0^+)\otimes 2p_{3/2}$

$^{30}\mathrm{Ne}(0^+)\otimes 2s_{1/2}$

~~$^{30}\mathrm{Ne}(0^+)\otimes 1d_{3/2}$~~

~~$^{30}\mathrm{Ne}(0^+)\otimes 1f_{7/2}$~~

Exp.Val

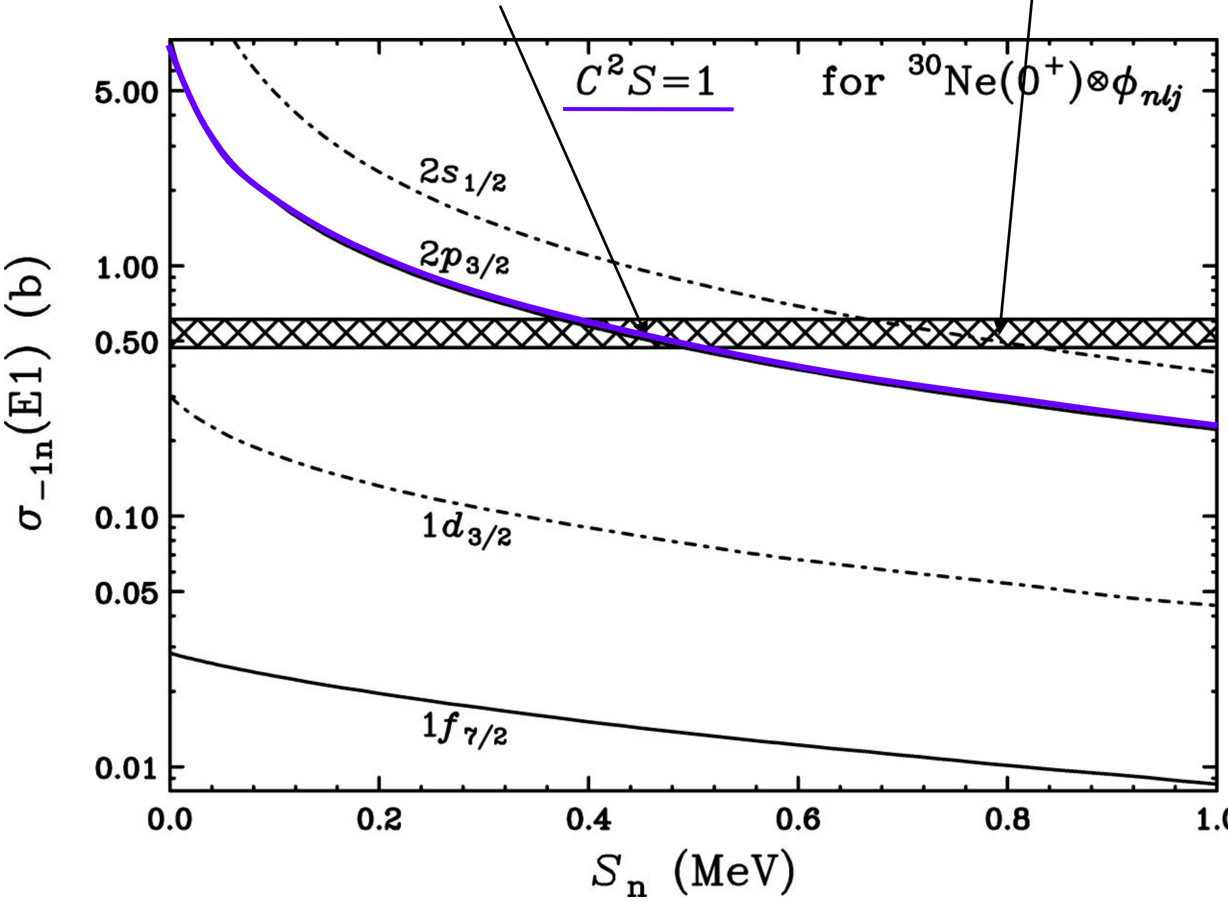
$2p_{3/2}$ or $2s_{1/2}$ Low-L orbits dominant 1n-halo structure of ^{31}Ne

^{30}Ne(0^+)X1$f_{7/2}$ dominance excluded →Shell gaps(20,28) vanish

This is not the end of the story…

$^{30}\mathrm{Ne}(0^+)\otimes 2p_{3/2}$

$^{30}\mathrm{Ne}(0^+)\otimes 2s_{1/2}$



Exp.Val

Deformation---Strong Configuration Mixing $C^2S<1$

S_n– Basically Not Known! (Sn<0.4MeV for p config.)

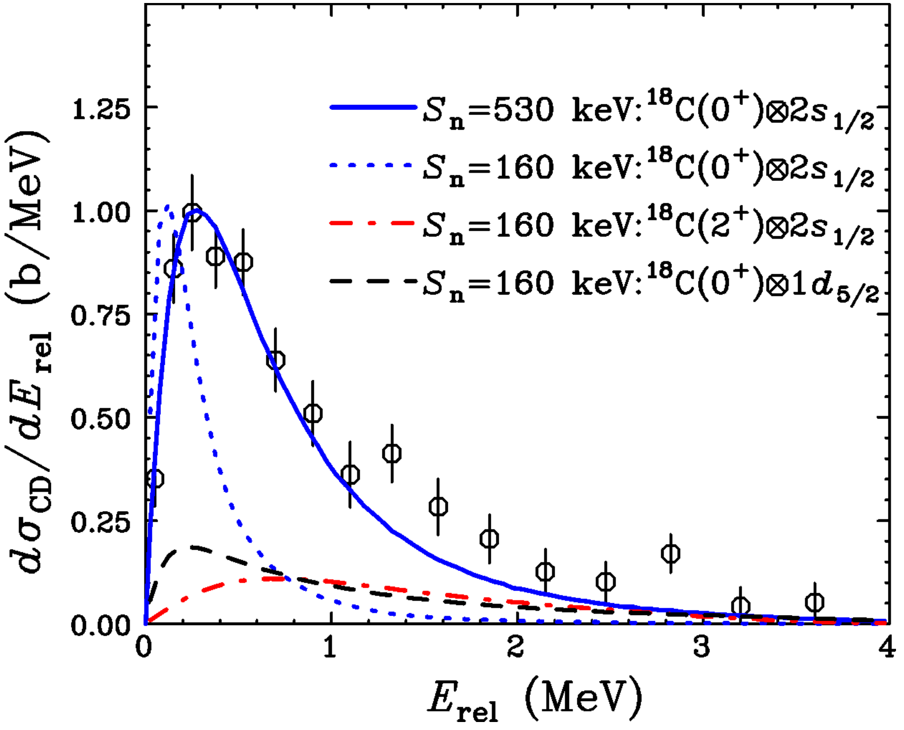
Coulomb Breakup of (1n+core)-system

Shape & Strength of B(E1) spectrum

⇒ S_n, ℓ , Spectroscopic factor

^{19}C Coulomb breakup

s, p →Halo, peak at low E_{rel}



T.Nakamura *et al.*,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 83, 1112 (1999).

^{19}C(g.s)

$J^\pi = 1/2^+$

2$s_{1/2}$ dominant

$C^2S(s_{1/2})=0.67$

S_n=530keV

$$dB(E1; i \to f)/dE_{rel} \propto \left|\langle f|r|i\rangle\right|^2$$

Plane wave approximation

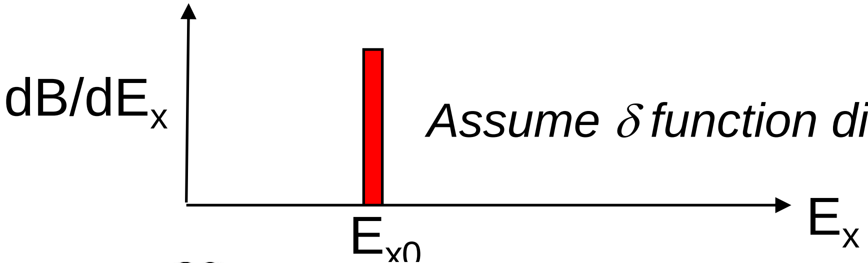
$\ell_i \to \ell_f$	$dB(E1)/dE \propto E_{rel}^{\ell_c+1/2}(E_{rel} \sim 0)$	$dB(E1)/dE\_\max at$
$s \to p$	$\propto E_{rel}^{3/2}$	$E_{rel} = 3/5(S_n)$
$p \to s$	$\propto E_{rel}^{1/2}$	$E_{rel} \approx 0.18 S_n$
$p \to d$	$\propto E_{rel}^{5/2}$	$E_{rel} = 5/3(S_n)$
$d \to p$	$\propto E_{rel}^{3/2}$	$E_{rel} = 5/3(S_n)$

c.f. Lecture at Tokyo Tech by I.Hamamoto
Mar.2009

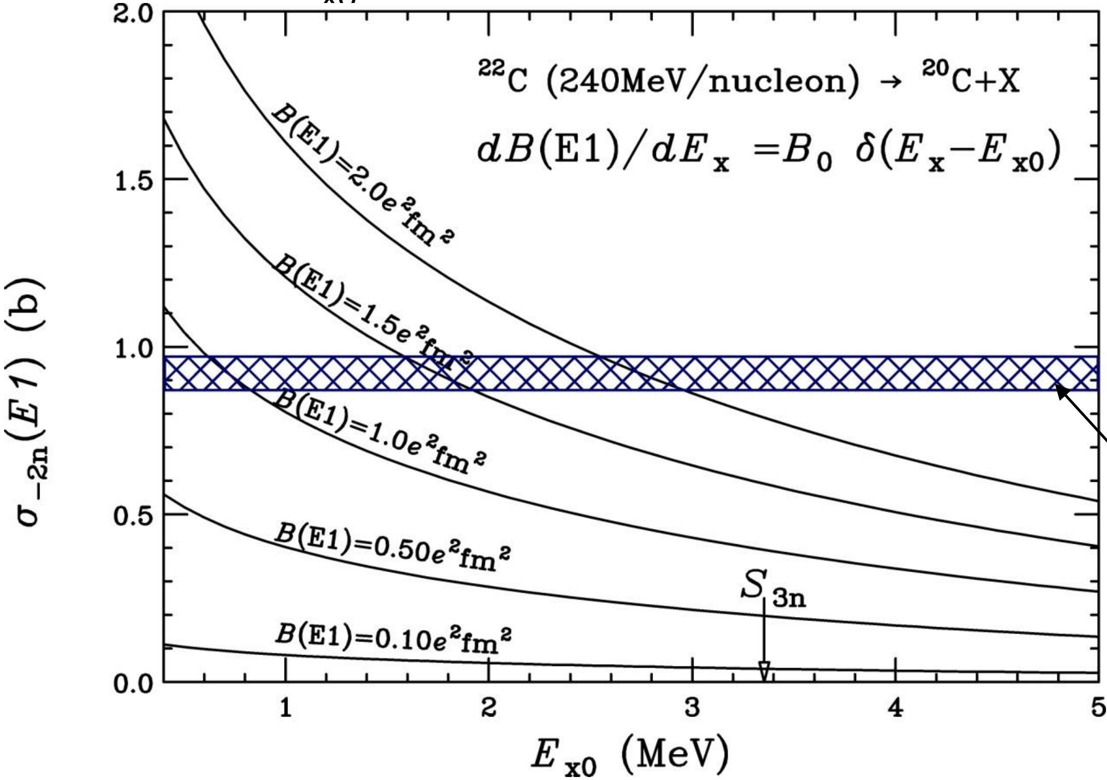
Exclusive Measurement is essential
to understand microscopically halo structure !

Inclusive Coulomb Breakup of ^{22}C and B(E1)

-*Possible Prominent 2n-Halo above ^{11}Li (c.f. K.Tanaka et al., PRL 104, 062701(2010))*



Assume δ function distribution for B(E1)



B(E1)~ 1-2e^{2}fm^2

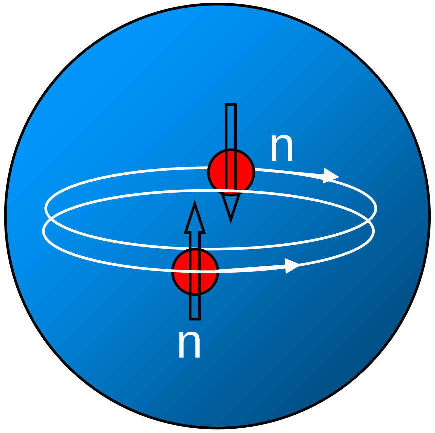
σ(E1)=0.92(5) barn

→*Strong Soft E1 Excitation as in ^{11}Li … But*

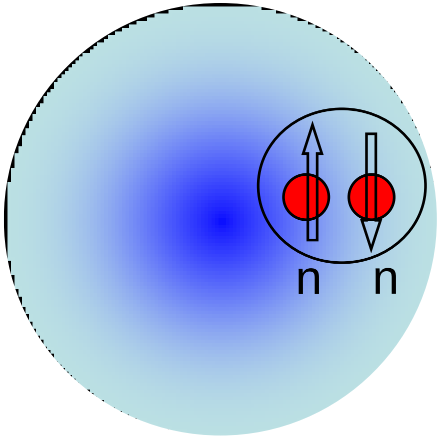
This is not final since this is based on "inclusive" measurement.

Dineutron in Halo?

A.B.Migdal predict strong-correlated dineutron system Sov.J.Nucl.Phys.238(1973).

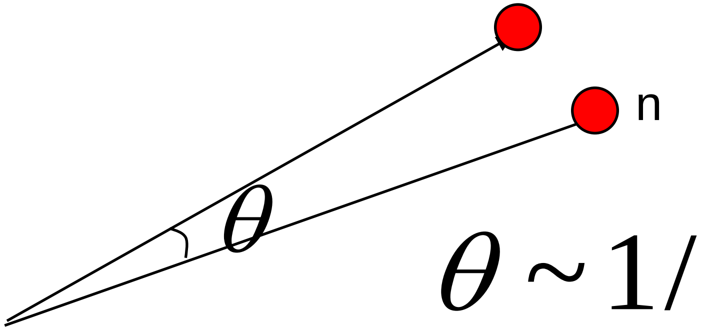


BCS-like Pairing
Correlation
(long range)



Di-neutron correlation
（short-range)
@Weak-binding
Low-density

M.Matsuo
PRC73,044309(2006).



$$\theta \sim 1/\ell$$

Mixing of Angular Momentum : Essential for dineutron correlation

^{11}Li p & s mixing

^{22}C s & d and more?

(22C could be easier in theory since core ^{20}C(gs) is 0+)

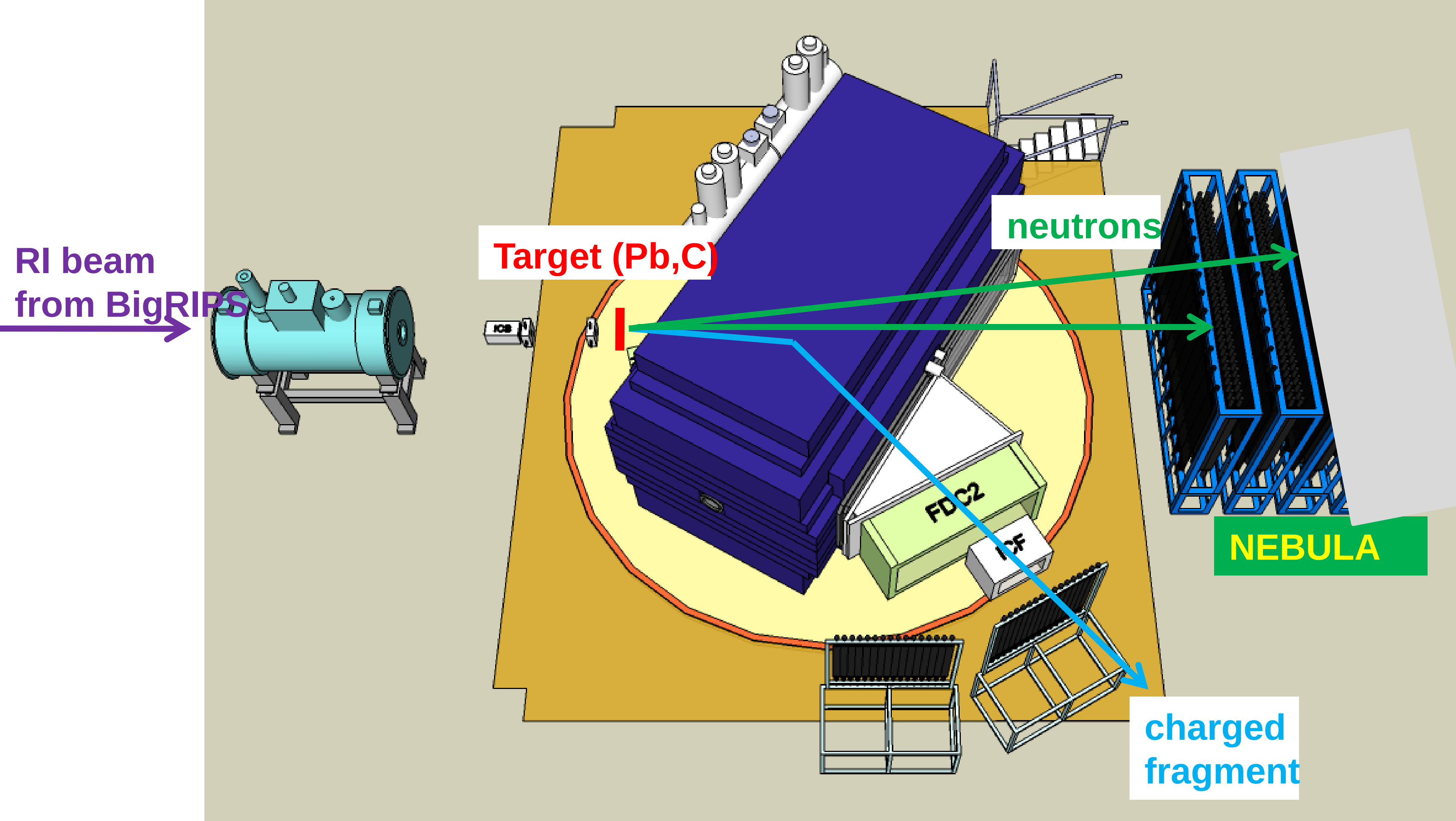
Exclusive Coulomb Breakup of ^{19}B, ^{22}C and ^{31}Ne (if possible other neutron drip line nuclei ^{35,37}Mg,^{41}Si). as a Day-1 experiment of SAMURAI/NEBULA

•Could be symbolic experiments for "Heavy Halo"
^{31}Ne, ^{22}C: Inclusive measurements done
Halo Structures have been suggested (but microscopically not at all known so far)
→ Physics results have impacts!

•Suitable for check the SAMURAI system(except for heavy frag.)
Neutron detectors for 1n decay channel (^{31}Ne,^{35,37}Mg,^{41}Si)
and for 2n decay channel (^{19}B,^{22}C)
\+ Basic functions of beam and fragment detectors.

Important at the early stage of SAMURAI/NEBULA!

Setup



RI beam
from BigRIPS

Target (Pb,C)

neutrons

NEBULA

charged
fragment

How to extract physics observables (B(E1) spectrum)

- **Method 1: Subtract nuclear contribution estimated from the breakup with C taget**

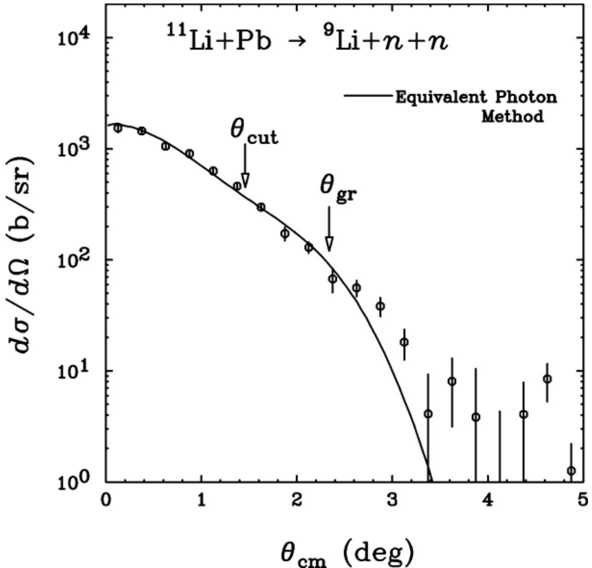
$$\frac{d\sigma(E1)}{dE_x} = \frac{d\sigma(Pb)}{dE_x} - \Gamma \frac{d\sigma(C)}{dE_x} \qquad \Gamma =\sim 1.7 - 2.6$$

$$\frac{d\sigma(E1)}{dE_x} = \frac{16\pi^3}{9\hbar c} N_{E1}(E_x) \frac{dB(E1)}{dE_x}$$

- **Method 2:Use of Angular distribution**

Angular resolution sufficient?

θ_{gr}=0.84 deg (^{22}C+Pb, 240MeV/n)
(Δθ(mul)=0.34 deg)
θ_{gr}=0.99 deg (^{31}Ne+Pb, 240MeV/n)
(Δθ(mul)=0.40 deg)



Yield Estimation

	Intensity(cps)	E/A	Channel	Yield C(cph)	Yield Pb(cph)
^{19}B	20	240.	^{17}B+2n	80	68
^{22}C	20	240.	^{20}C+2n	160	93
^{31}Ne	20	240.	^{30}Ne+n	200	160

200pnA ^{48}Ca beam at 345MeV/nuc
2ndary Targets: C(2g/cm^2),Pb(3g/cm^2)
σ(^{22}C+C)=210mb, σ(^{22}C+Pb)=1.4b (measured)
σ(^{31}Ne+C)=80mb, σ(^{31}Ne+Pb)=0.7b (measured)
σ(^{19}B+C)= 100mb, σ(^{19}B+Pb)=1b (assumed)

	Channel	C(days)	Pb(days)	Emp(days)	Total (days)
^{19}B	^{17}B+2n	2.6	3.1	0.8	6.5
^{22}C	^{20}C+2n	1.3	2.3	0.4	4.0
^{31}Ne	^{30}Ne+n	1.0	1.3	0.3	2.6
Calibration/Tuning					1.9
					15.0 days

5000 events/one setting

We would like to make an official proposal to RIBF PAC in summer 2011.

Estimation of required duration of empty-target runs

- α : Yield(beam) for empty run/ that for in-target run

$$\alpha = \frac{N_{beam}(Empty)}{N_{beam}(Target)} \approx \frac{T_{beam}(Empty)}{T_{beam}(Target)}$$

Yield of events and
its statistical uncertainty

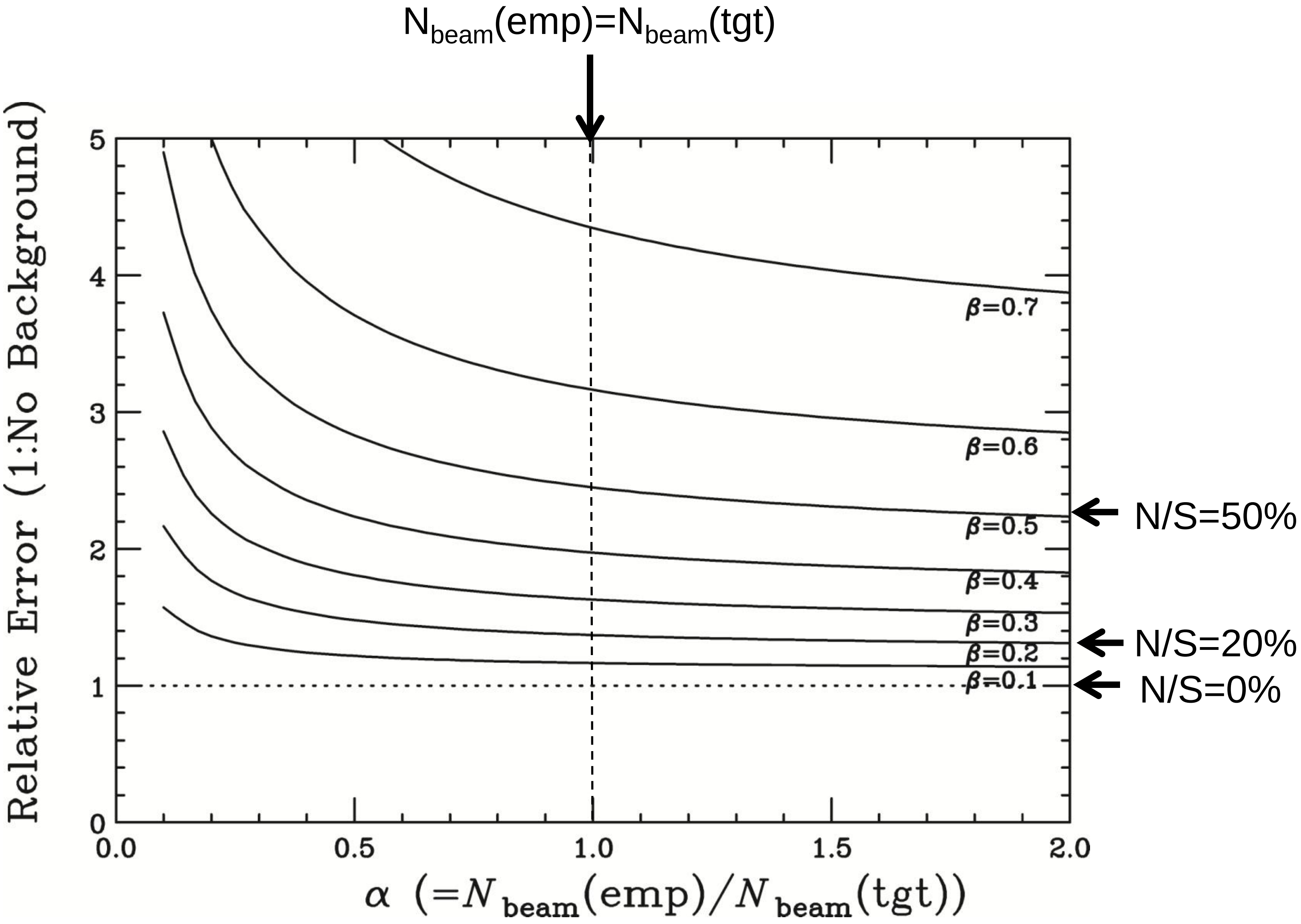
$$N_{sg} - \frac{N_{bg}}{\alpha} \pm \sqrt{N_{sg} + \frac{N_{bg}}{\alpha^2}}$$

- β :inverse of S/N ratio

$$\left(\frac{N_{bg}}{\alpha}\right) = N_{bg}(for\ \ N_{beam}(target)) = \beta N_{sg}$$

- Relative statistical uncertainty:

$$\frac{\sqrt{N_{sg} + \frac{N_{bg}}{\alpha^2}}}{N_{sg} - \frac{N_{bg}}{\alpha}} = \frac{\sqrt{N_{sg}}}{N_{sg}} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}}}{(1-\beta)}$$



$N_{beam}(emp)=N_{beam}(tgt)$

N/S=50%

N/S=20%

N/S=0%