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Study of Gamow-Teller transition from ¹³²Sn via the (p,n) reaction in inverse kinematics

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Motivation



Fig. 1 (a) Charle of the nuclei in which the applicability of various classes of theoretical models is indicated. At initio models can rough the models can be applied to N=Z-40, and to regions close to shell-closures for heavier nuclei. Density-functional theories are best-suited for the description of (medium)-heavy nuclei. • Gamow-Teller resonance, Spin Dipole resonance, Giant Dipole resonance etc... In particular for Gamow-Teller transitions (b), the regions in which shell-models can be applied are limited to nuclei with Medasuton and the regions in which shell-models can be applied are limited to nuclei with Medasuton and the regions in which shell-models can be applied are limited to

Gamow-Teller transition



Ε

 $\Delta S = \Delta T = 1, \Delta L = 0$

Charge Exchange (CE) reaction

- CE reaction at intermediate energy
 - can access any Ex. energy
 - β decay is limited by Q-window
 - Selectivity to $\Delta T=1$, $\Delta S=1$
 - Gamow-Teller (GT), Spin-Dipole (SD) etc..
 - Proportionality

CE c.s.
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(q=0) = \hat{\sigma}B(GT)$$

- Powerful tool to study GTR
 - Limited to stable, low-lying state in light unstable-nuclei

CE reactions for RI beams are required



Strength (MeV fm⁻³)

00

100

200

300

400

beam energy (MeV)

Ε

ΔT=1, ΔS=0

600

700

500

(p,n) CE reactions for RI beam

Missing mass spectroscopy with RI beam

• Detect recoil neutron, residual is used just tag for (p,n) reaction.

High statistics

- RI beam (~10⁶) x thick target (~100mg/cm²) x large n-detector acceptance (FPL~1m)
 - \sim Stable p-beam (160nA) x 100mg x acceptance (FPL~100m)

Simple kinematics

• all kinematics information from the measurement of neutron (2 body kinematics)

Extensive Extensive

can be applied to any mass region and to any excitation energy region

+ improve S/N ratio by tagging of (p,n) reaction



(p,n) measurement with WINDS + SAMURAI

• Beam

- High Intensity : >10^4 pps
- Intermediate kinetic energy : 200~300 MeV/u
 - can access to far from the stability line

Neutron detection

- WINDS(Wide angle Inverse kinematics Neutron Detectors for SHARAQ) : 73 scintillators
 - cover wide angular range

Residue tag

- SAMURAI
- Large acceptance
 - measure all decay particle in one setting



Overview of (p,n) studies for RI beam



Experimental setup



Slow neutron detection with WINDS

• Wide angular coverage

- 61 plastic scintillators (600x100x30mm³) : 1° resolution
 - + 12 ELENS bars (1000x45x10mm³) : 0.3° resolution L. Stuhl et al., NIMA 736, 1 (2014)
- ⇒ θ lab = 20 − 120°, FPL = 900,1100mm
- Energy coverage
 - TOF : 20 250 ns *cut fast component
 - Neutron energy : 0.2 15 MeV

Low threshold

- Threshold was set to ~30 keVee
- $\epsilon = 20 40\%$ for 200 keV neutron energy
- Overall efficiency : 10-15% at forward angle

We can reconstruct excitation energy spectrum up to 30MeV for θcm = 1~10deg.



Result ~PID of heavy residues~

N

• TOF

- plastic counter SBT1,2 and HODS
- resolution : $\sigma_t \sim 60 \text{ ps}$

• ΔE

- plastic counter HODS (5mm)
- resolution : $\sigma_{\Delta E}/\Delta E \sim 0.9 \%$

• Βρ

- drift chamber BDC1,2, FDC1,2
- SAMURAI magnet : 2.56T
- resolution : $P/\sigma_P \sim 1300$



• σ _A = 0.16	6.1σ separation
• σ _z = 0.22	4.5σ separation



Large acceptance of SAMURAI —> all decay channel was measured with good resolution

Kinetic curves

Neutron energy T_n vs Scattering angle θ_{lab}

 \checkmark kinematics correlation of (p,n) reaction was clearly seen

successfully measure high Ex~20MeV

132Sn(p,n)132Sb*



¹³²Sn(p,n) kinematics

 $\theta cm = 2^{\circ}$

100

Neutron energy En [MeV]

-100

-50

0

Scattering angle θ_{lab} [deg]

50

Scattering angle θ_{lab} [deg]

Summary

• GTR study at any Ex & (A,Z)

• WINDS + SAMURAI setup for (p,n) reaction on unstable nuclei

- WINDS : wide angular coverage $\theta_{lab} 20 120 deg$ (4 π configuration)
- SAMURAI : Large acceptance

¹³²Sn(p,n) experiment was performed

- successfully measure all decay channel with good resolution $\sigma A \sim 0.16$, $\sigma Z \sim 0.24$
- can be access to high Ex energy ~20MeV
- (p,n) study can be extended to A~100 region

• Perspective

- 132Sn(p,n) study
 - angular distribution θ cm=2-10° —> B(GT) distribution on 132Sn
- (p,n) reactions on ¹¹Li, ²⁴O, ⁴⁸Cr, ⁶⁴Ge (N=Z)

Collaborators



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