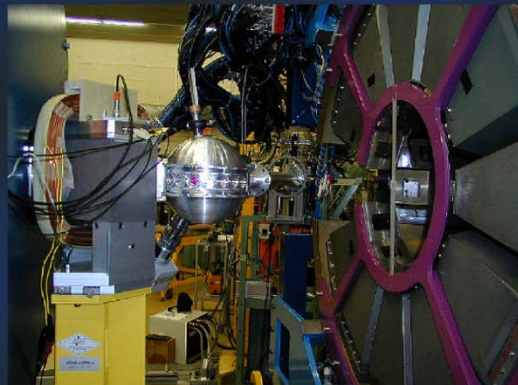


Nucleon-nucleon correlation effects in multinucleon transfer reactions



Ruđer Bošković



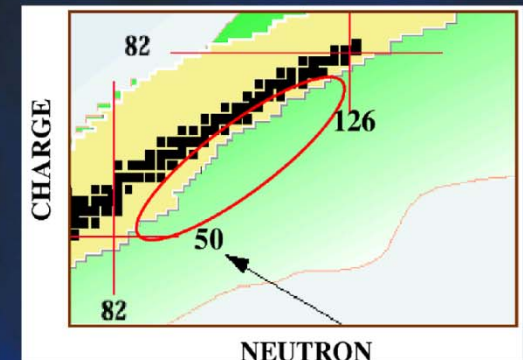
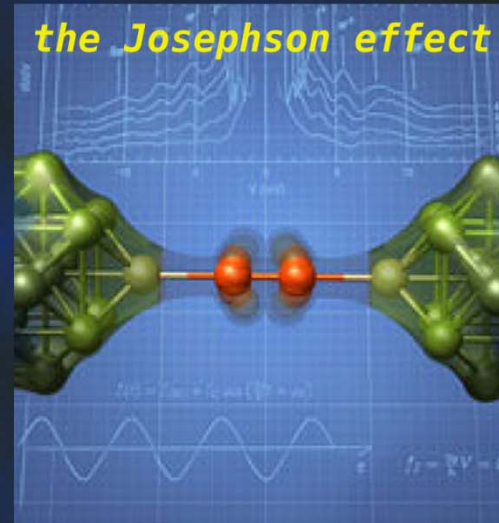
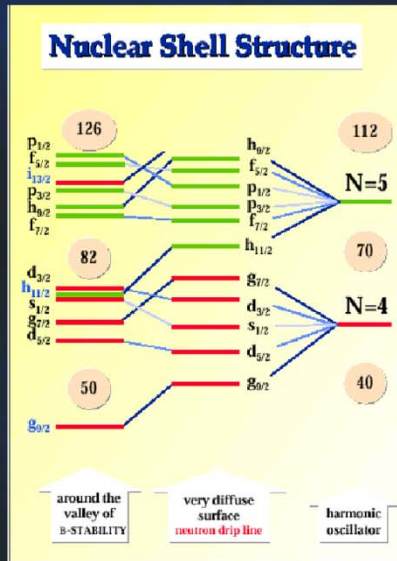
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Suzana Szilner

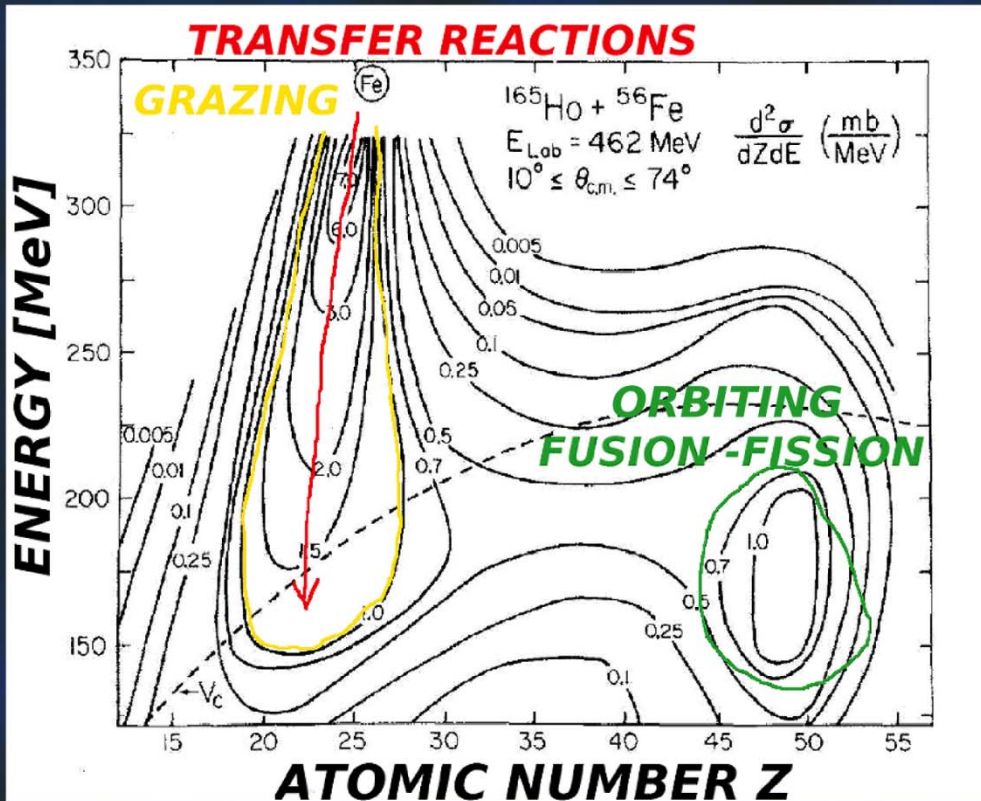
Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

Why transfer reactions?

- a study of the properties near shell closure
- a study of the residual interaction (pairing)
- a tool for the population of neutron rich nuclei



Basic properties of transfer reactions



- binary reactions
- grazing regime 70% of c.s.
- for stable nuclei (opt. Q_{val})
- neutron pick-up
- proton stripping

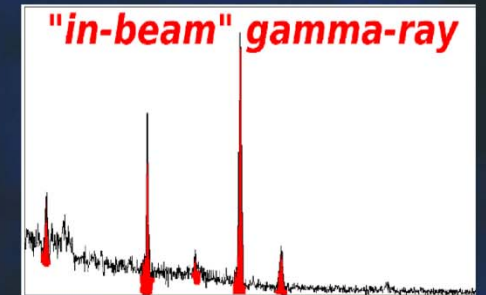
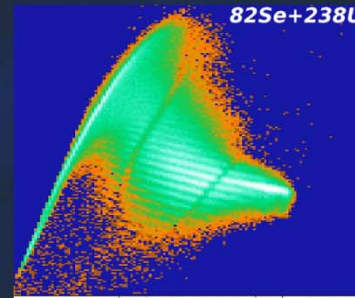
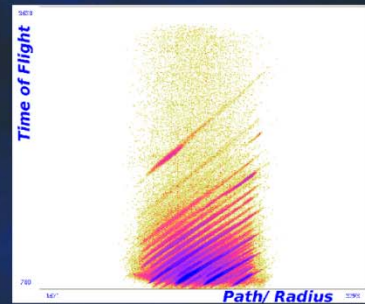
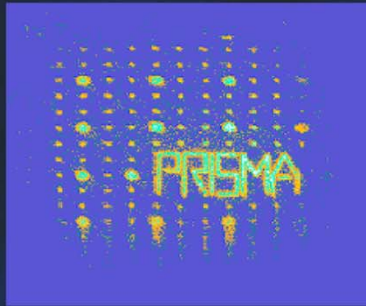
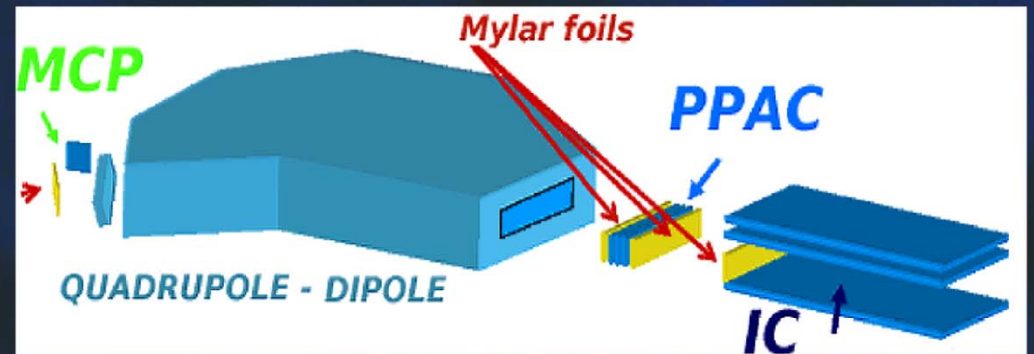
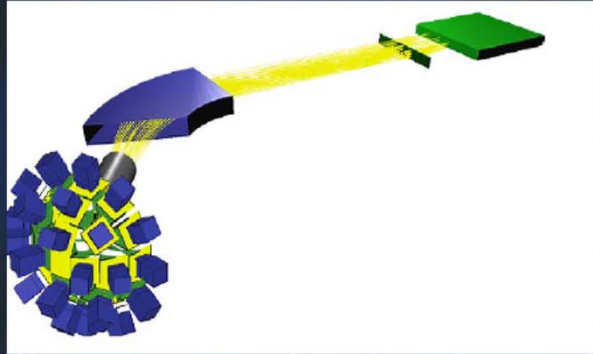
How the reaction cross section is shared between the different final mass partition?

Which are the degrees of freedom that influence the evolution of reaction (deformation, single, and pair transfer modes)?



PRISMA+CLARA

S.Beghini et al, NIM A551,364(2005)
G.Montagnoli et al, NIM A547,455(2005)



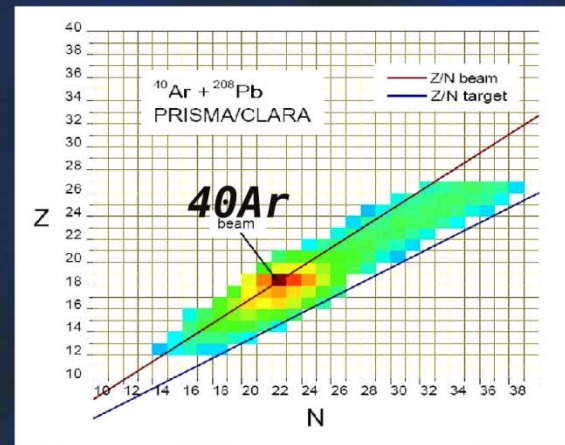
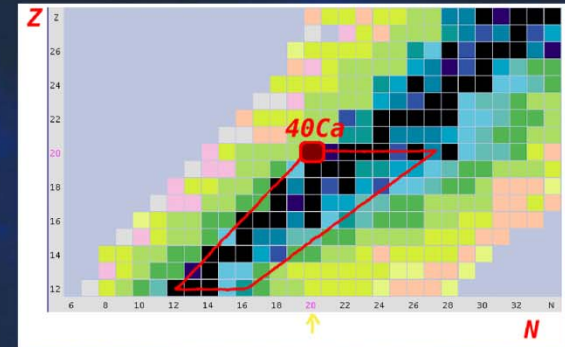
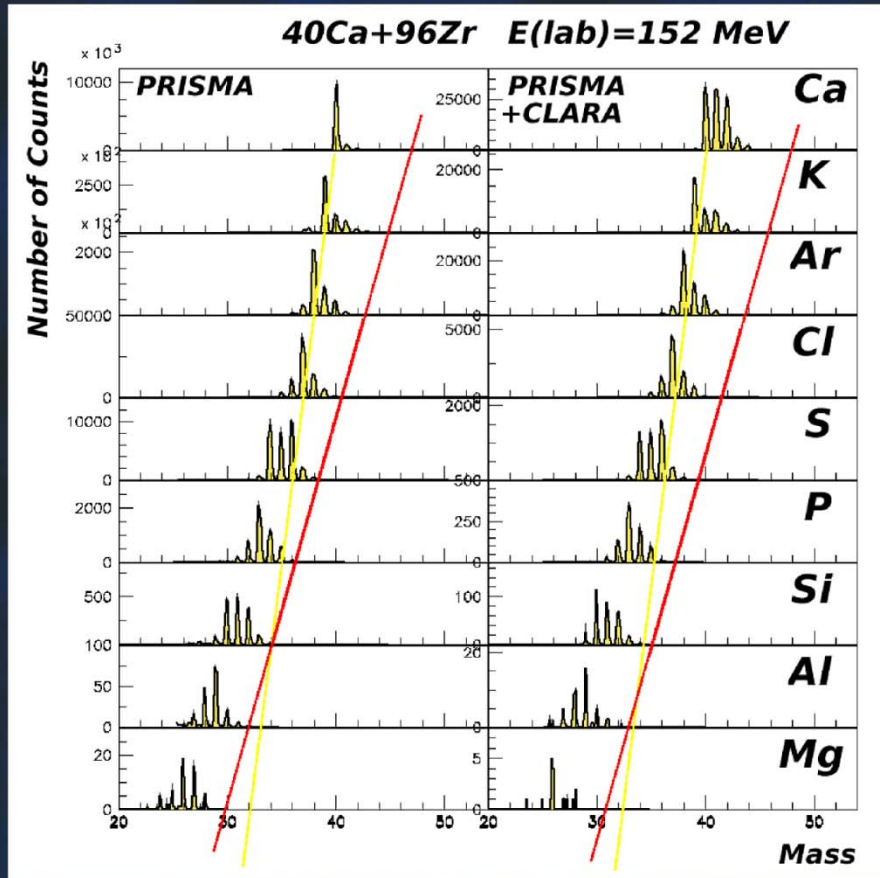
A "raw" physical event is composed by a few parameters:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| position at the entrance | $x, y \rightarrow (\theta, \phi)$ |
| position at the focal plane | X, Y |
| time of flight | ToF |
| energy and energy loss | $\Delta E, E$ |
| coincident γ -rays | E_γ |

Result \rightarrow A, q, E, Z for the analyzed ions
 \rightarrow Doppler-corrected γ -ray spectra



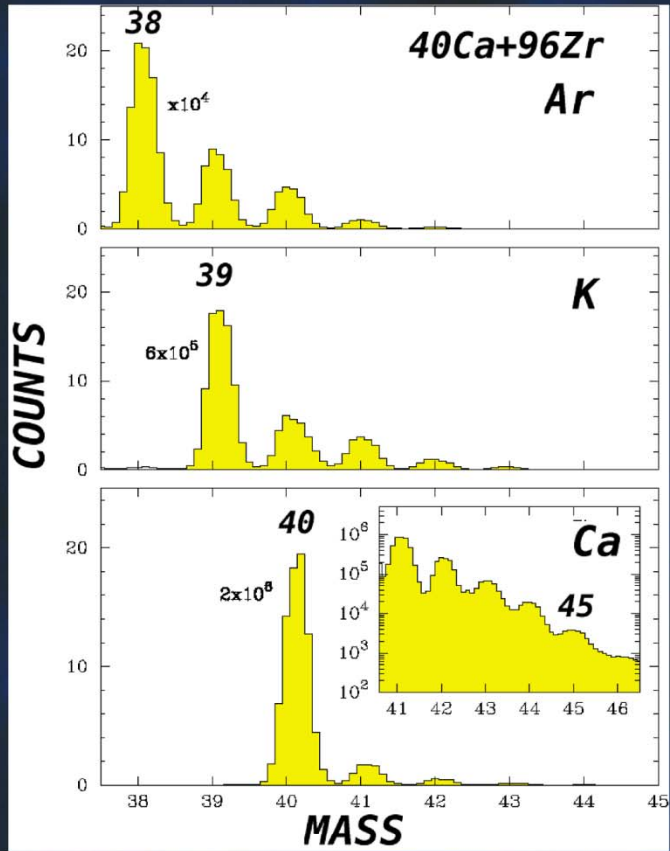
Phenomenology of MNT



- The system does not reach charge equilibration
- The population in the (N,Z) plane is defined by Q-opt
- +1n channel is stronger than -1p; -1p is as strong as -2p
- The evaporation strongly influences the final isotopic distribution

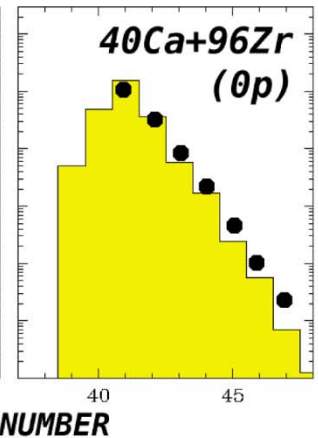
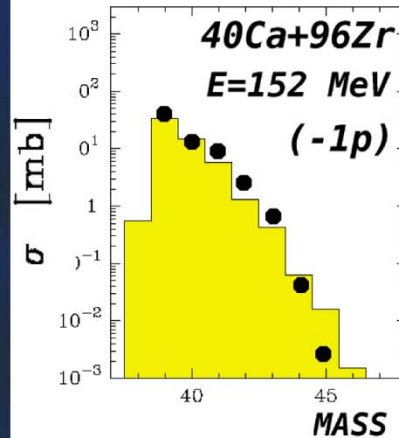
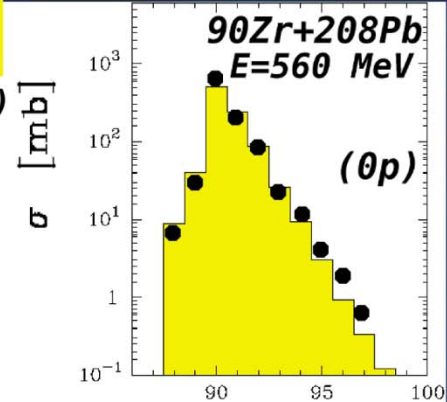


Comparison with GRAZING model



GRAZING
semiclassical model

(G. Pollarolo)



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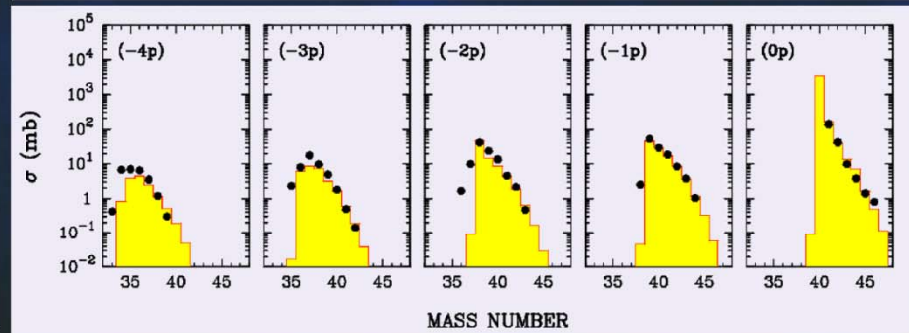
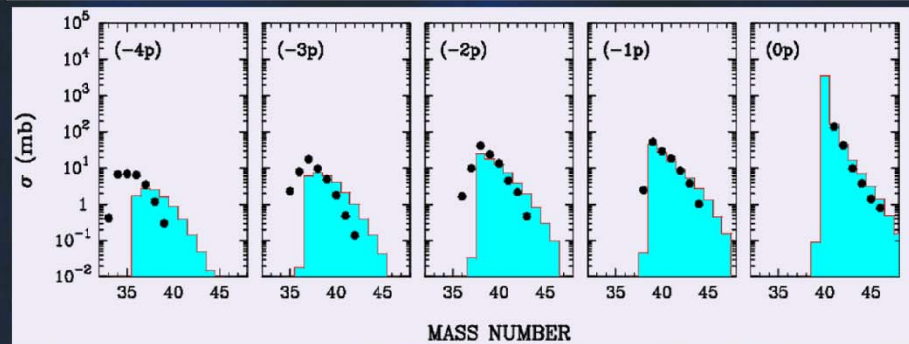
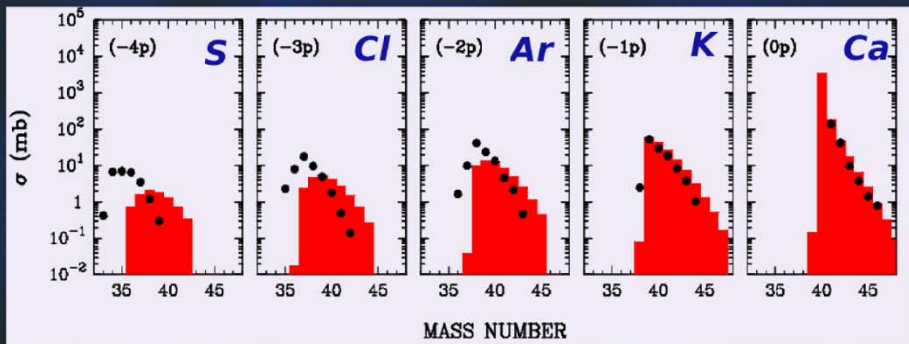


GRAZING: A. Winther, NPA572 (1994) 191; NPA594 (1995) 203

<http://www.to.infn.it/~nanni/GRAZING>

S. Szilner et. al, PRC 76 (2007) 024604

Cross sections and comparison with calculations



successive transfer

$$c_{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} \sum_{\gamma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt f_{\alpha\gamma}^{(1)}(\vec{R}(t)) e^{-i(Q_{\alpha\gamma} - Q_{\alpha\gamma}^{opt})t} \int_{-\infty}^t dt' f_{\gamma\beta}^{(1')}(\vec{R}(t')) e^{-i(Q_{\alpha\gamma} - Q_{\alpha\gamma}^{opt})t'}$$

+simultaneous transfer

$$c_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt f_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)}(\vec{R}(t)) e^{-i(Q_{\alpha\beta} - Q_{\alpha\beta}^{opt})t}$$

$$f_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)}(R) = \beta_{pair} \frac{dV_{OPI}(r)}{dA} \text{ PAIR FORM FACTOR}$$

+evaporation

CWKB calculation by G. Pollarolo

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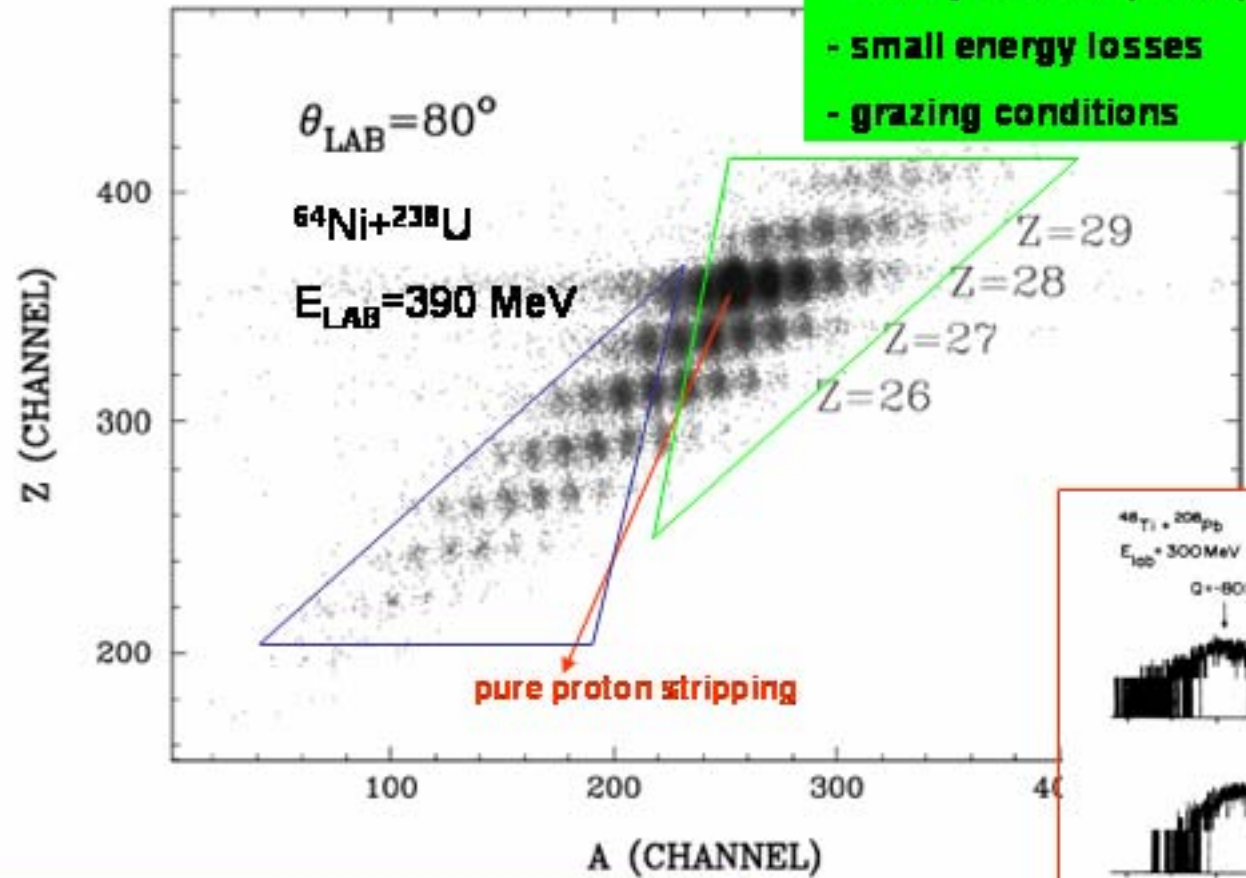


40Ca+208Pb E(lab)=249 MeV
S.Szilner et al, PRC 71, 044610 (2005)

Complex WKB theory

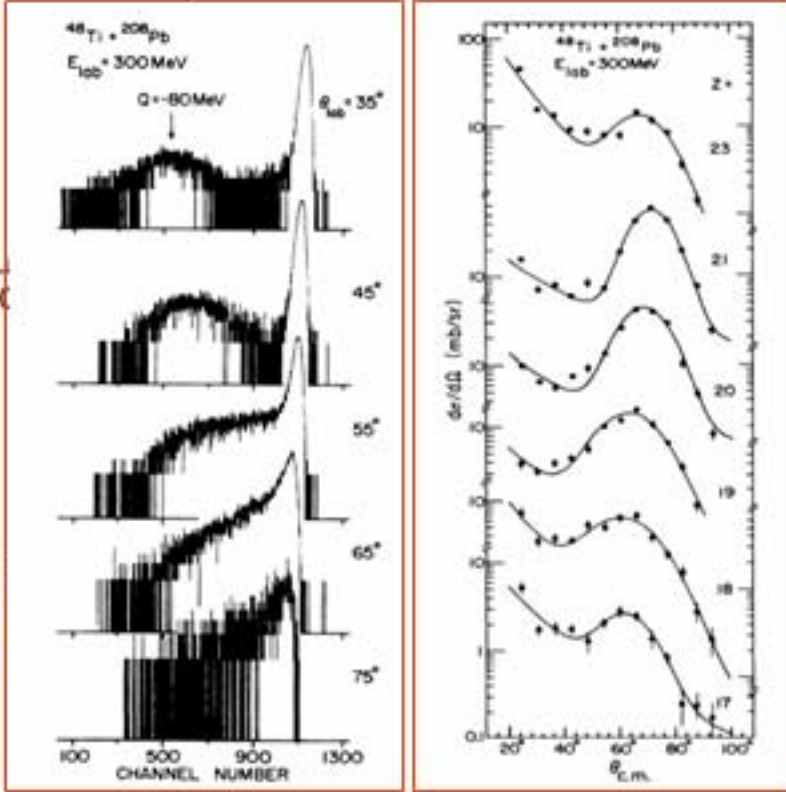
E.Vigezzi and A.Winther, Ann.of Phys. 192, 432 (1989)

- quasi elastic processes (governed by $F(r)$ and Q_{opt})
- mainly neutron pick-up and proton stripping
- small energy losses
- grazing conditions



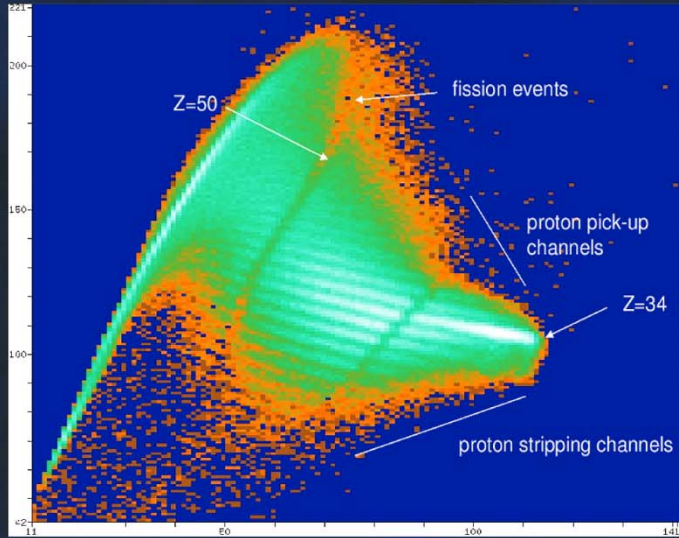
- transition to deep inelastic processes
- also neutron stripping - proton pick-up
- nucleon evaporation effects
- large energy losses
- deviation from grazing conditions

more pronounced at forward angles

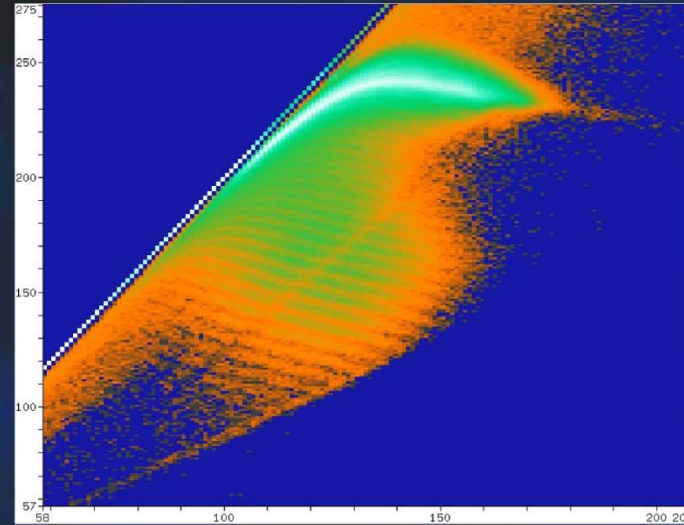


QUASI-ELASTIC, DEEP-INELASTIC AND FISSION EVENTS

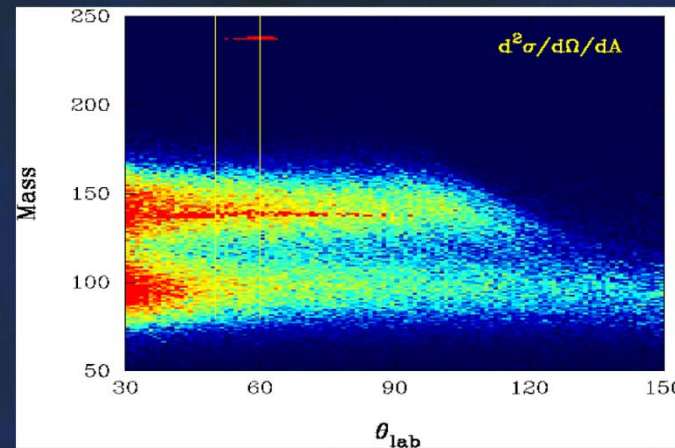
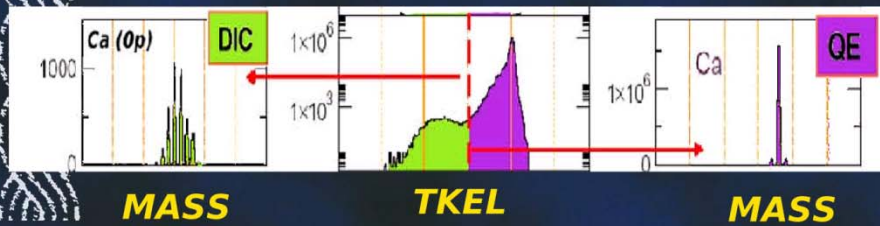
82Se+238U $E(\text{lab})=505$ MeV



136Xe+238U $E(\text{lab})=960$ MeV



48Ca+238U

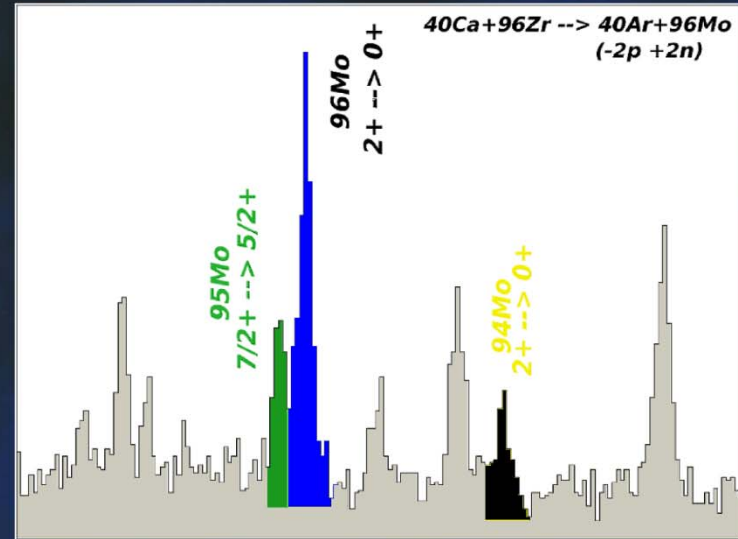
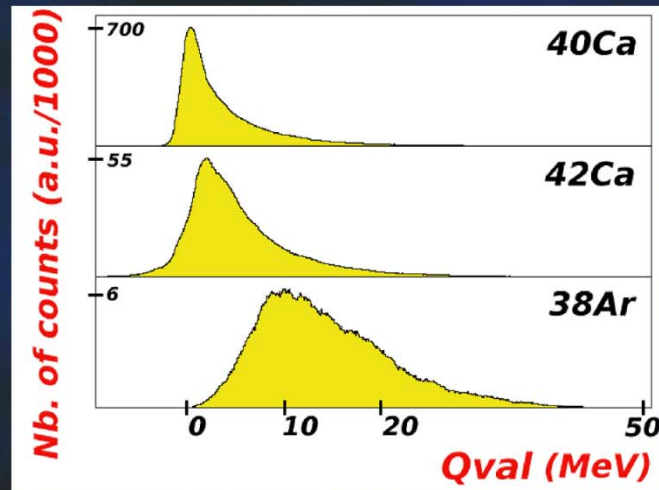
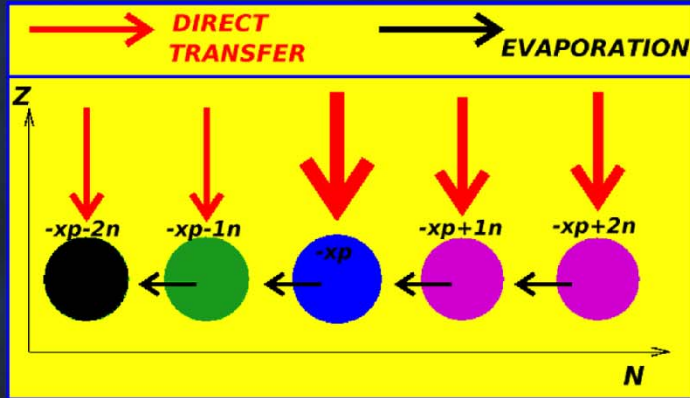


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Effects of EVAPORATION



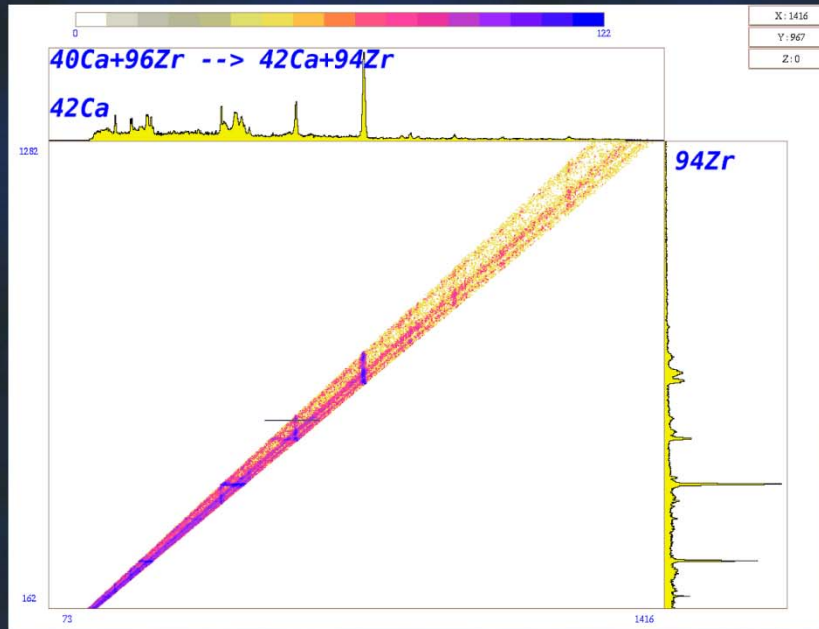
binary reaction --> heavy partner

Final fragments are produced at high excitation energy

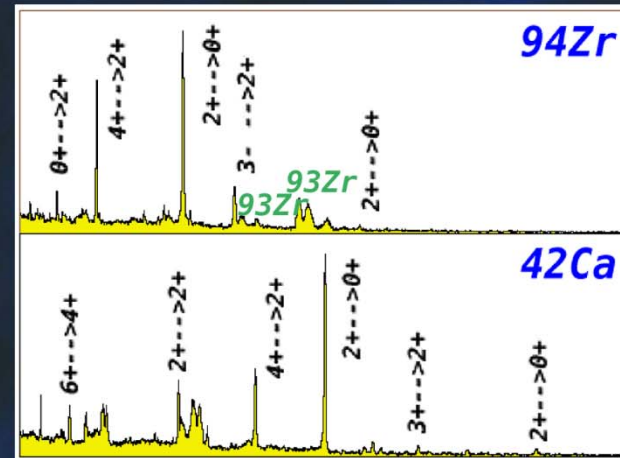
Projectile-like fragment is detected --> binary reaction --> Doppler correction for target-like



Effects of EVAPORATION

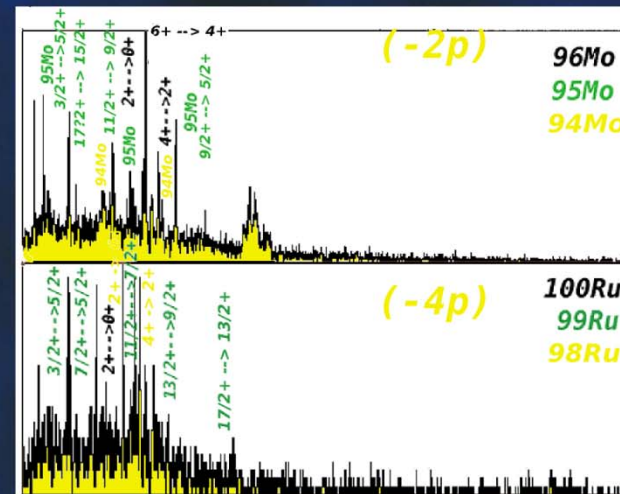


42Ca+94Zr (+2n channel)



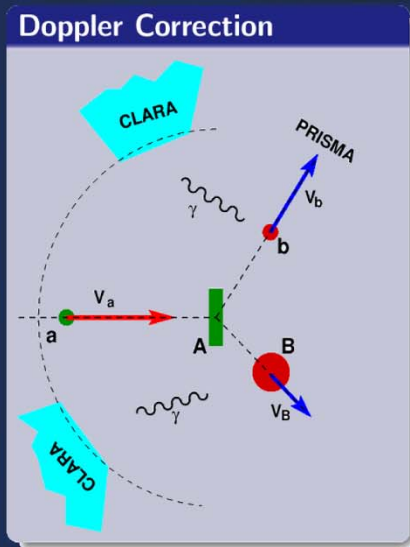
94Zr 91%
93Zr 9%

"target like"

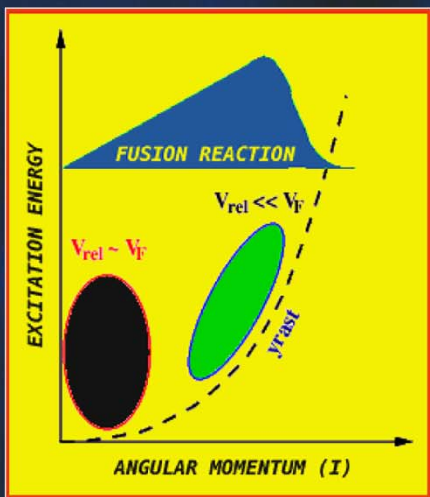


96Mo 66%
95Mo 24%
94Mo 18%

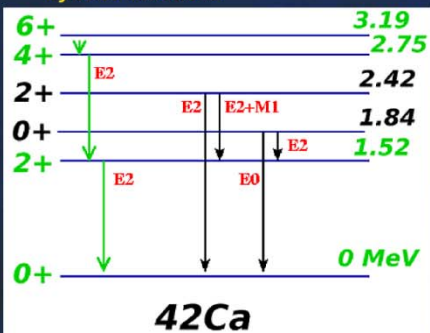
100Ru 2%
99Ru 42%
98Ru 56%



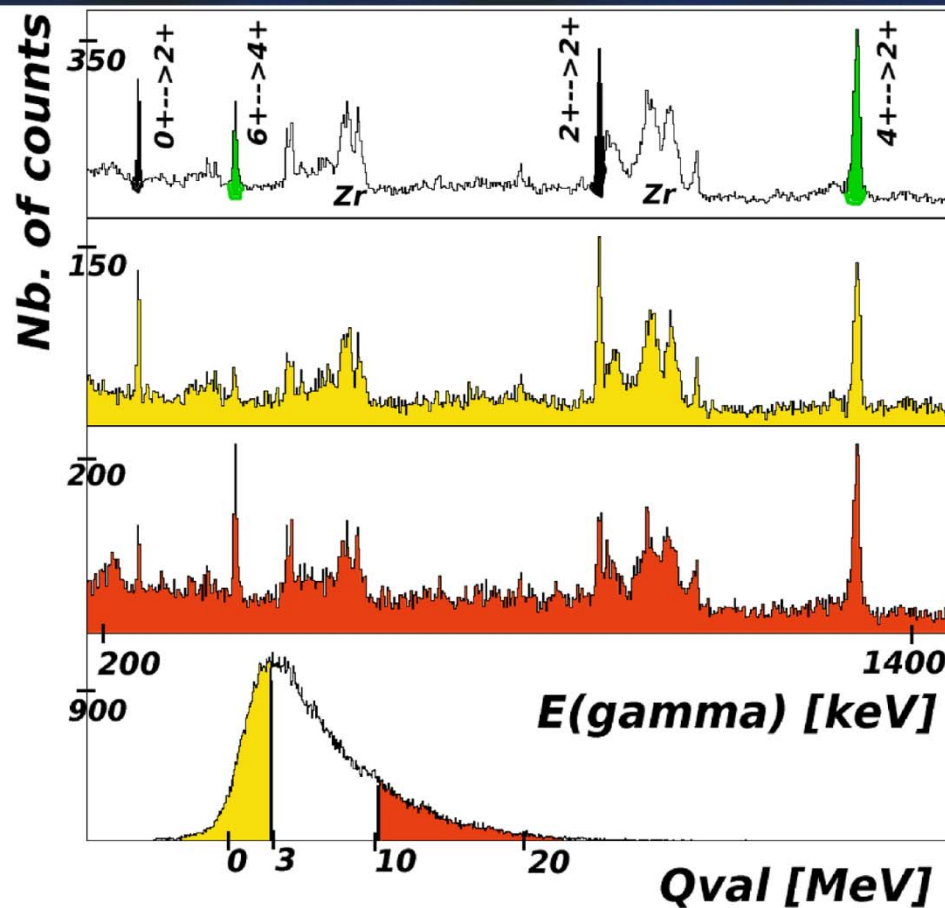
Selectivity in angular momentum



Regions in a (I,E) plane populated by MNT reactions

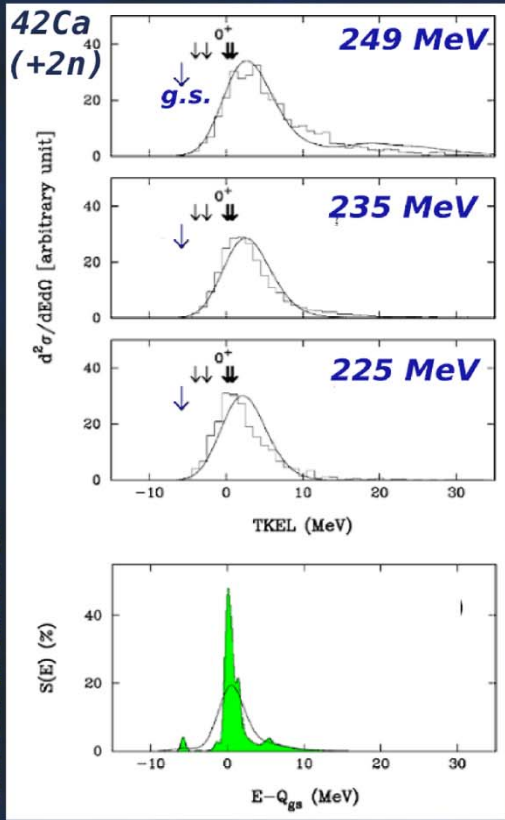


^{42}Ca (+2n channel)



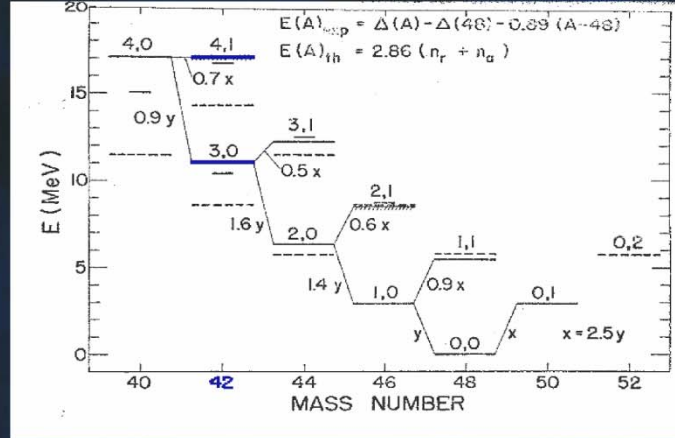
Population of PAIRING-VIBRATIONAL states

shell model
 E. Caurier, F. Nowacki
 exp+CWKB

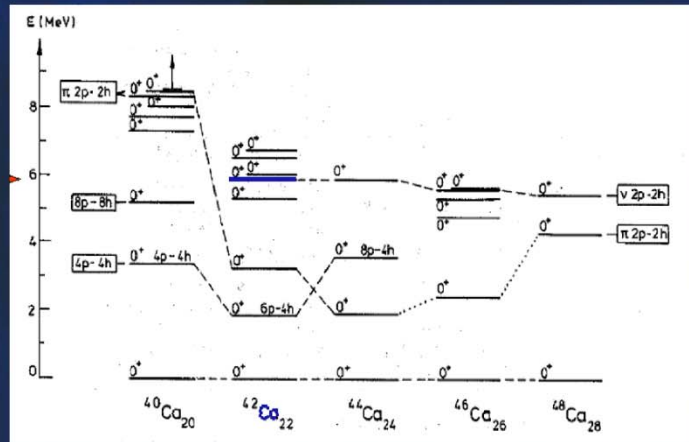


S. Szilner, EPJA 21 (2004) 87

PAIRING-VIBRATION MODEL



0+ states in 40 - 48 Ca



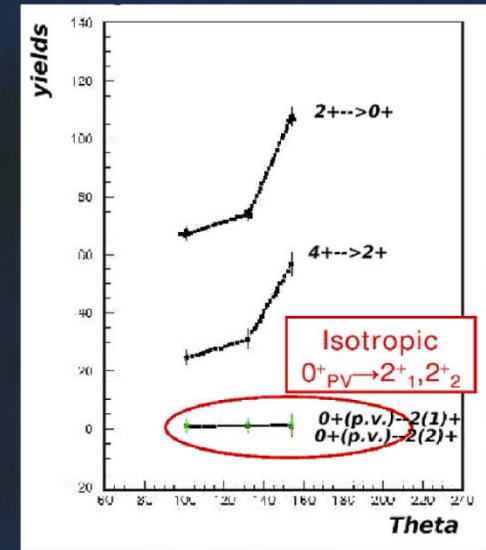
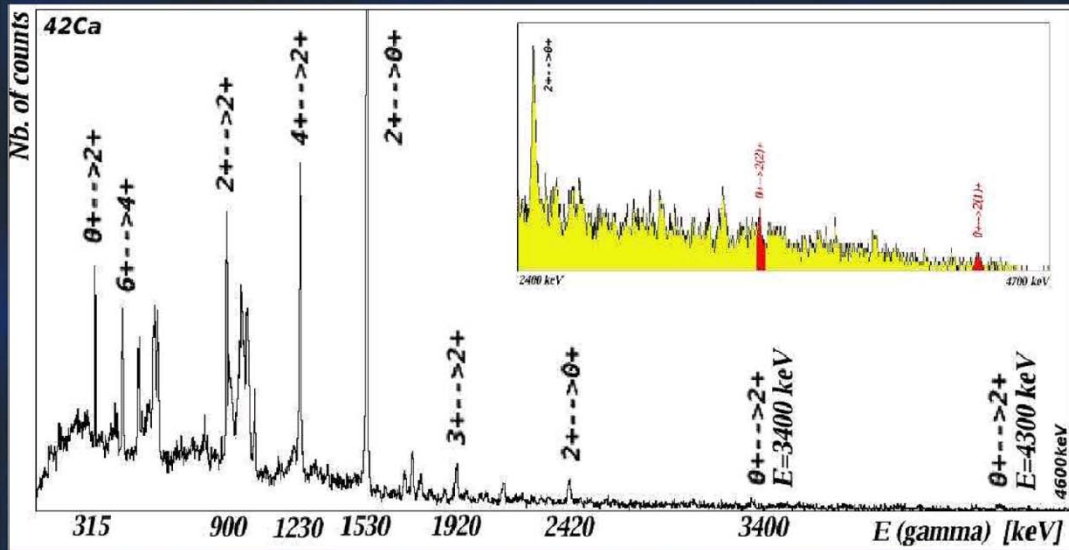
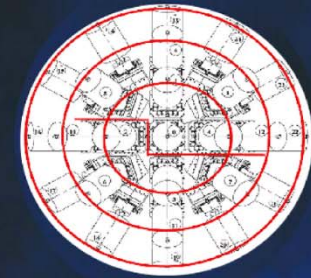
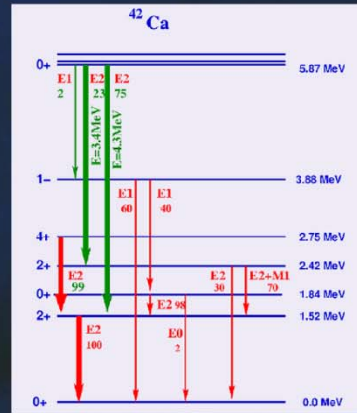
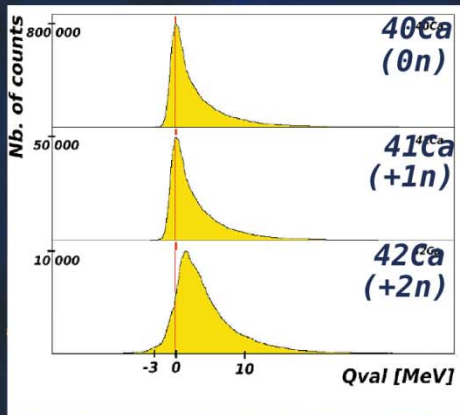
Ruder Bošković



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Population of PAIRING-VIBRATIONAL states



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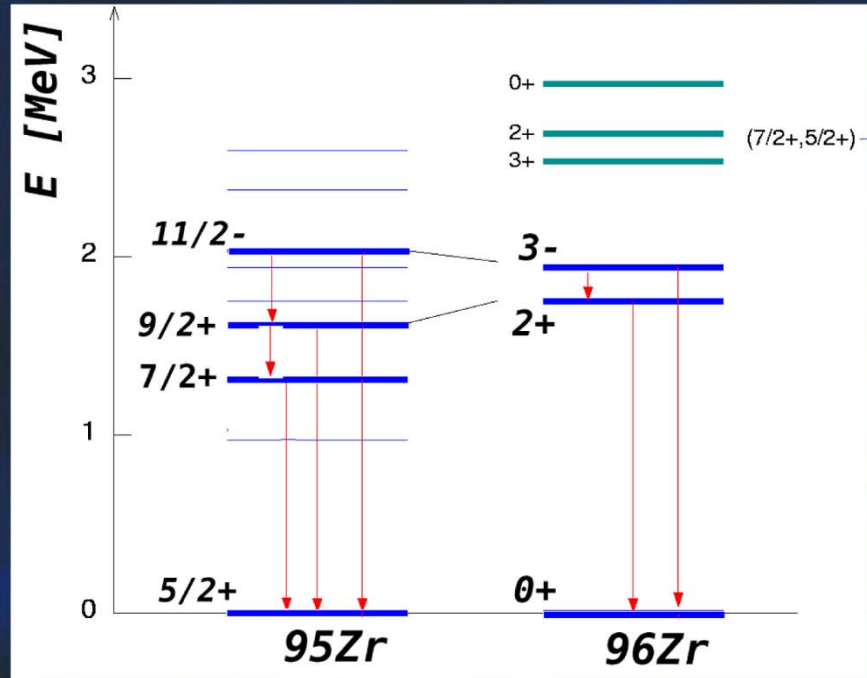
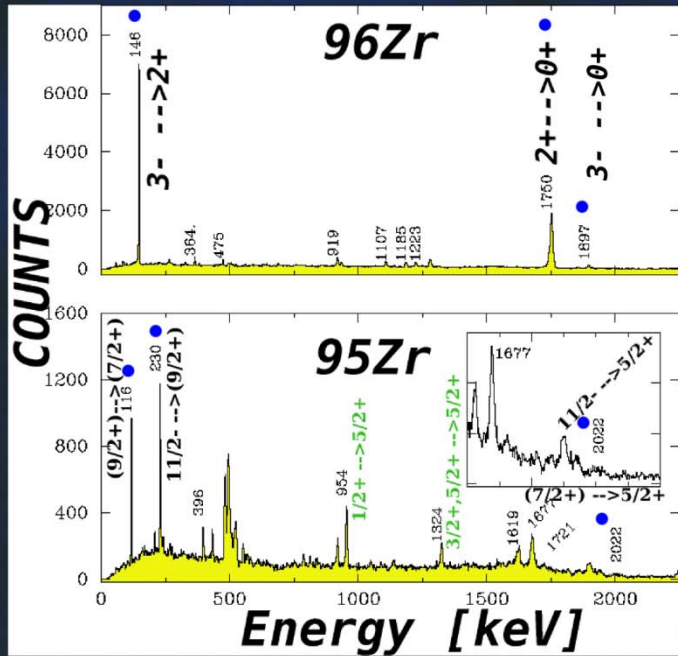
S.Szilner, PRC 76 (2007) 024604



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Population of particle-boson states

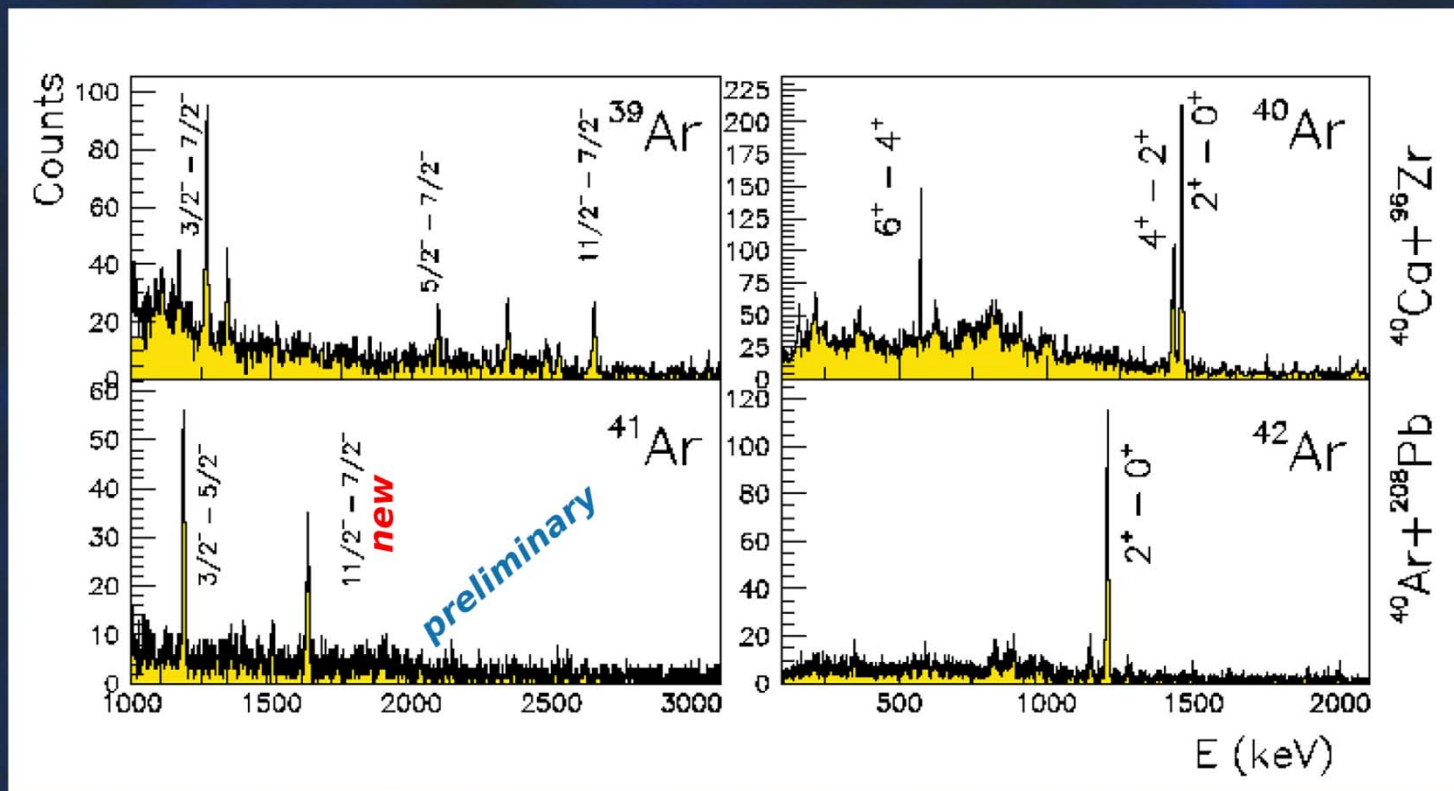


$$(d_{5/2})^- \otimes 3^- \rightarrow 1/2^-, 3/2^-, \dots, 11/2^-$$

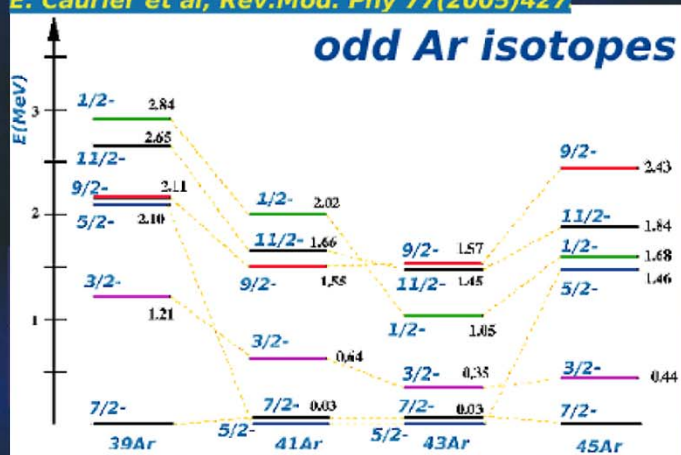
$$(d_{5/2})^- \otimes 2^+ \rightarrow 1/2^+, 3/2^+, \dots, 9/2^+$$



Population of particle-boson states

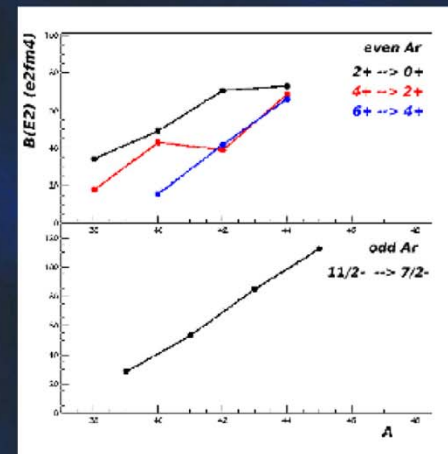


E. Caurier et al, Rev.Mod. Phy 77(2005)427



SHELL MODEL:
p -*sd*, *n*-*sd* & *fp* shells
 160 core
 cal: D. Lebhertz

$2+ \times f_{7/2} \rightarrow 11/2^-, \dots$

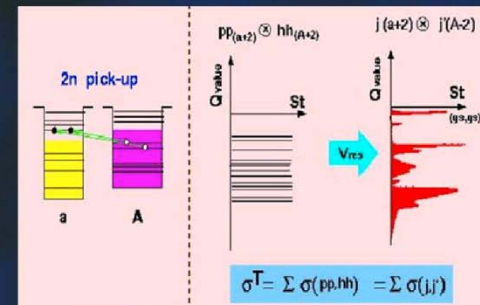
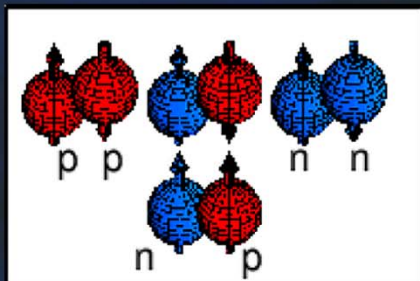


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Nucleon-nucleon correlations



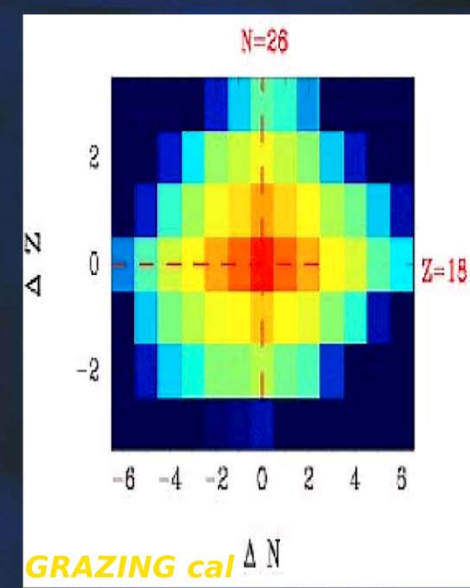
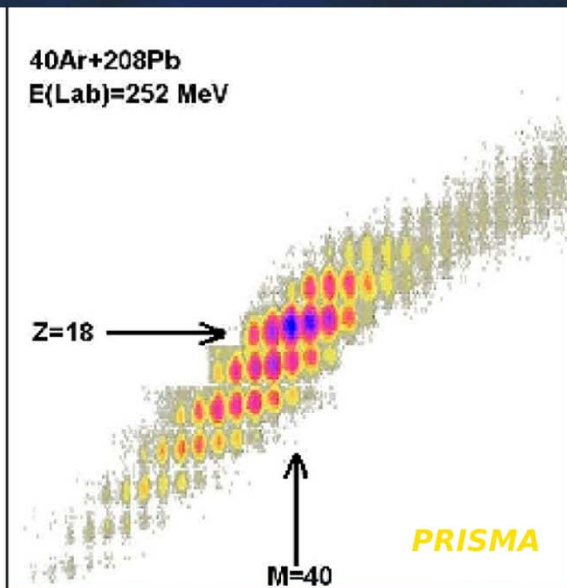
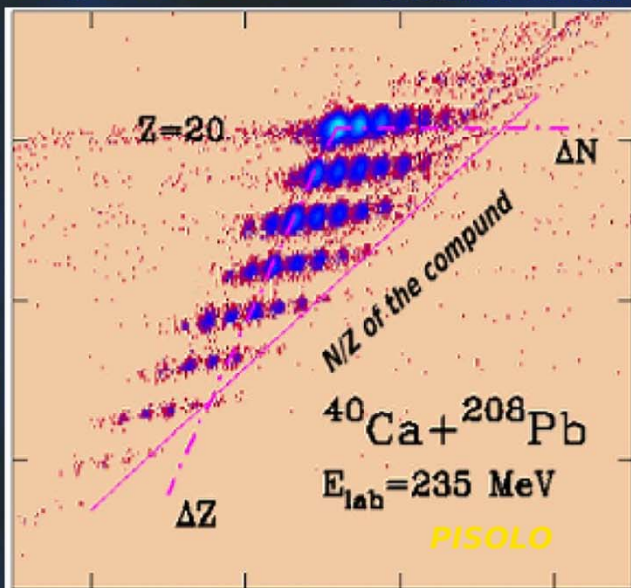
Z (channels)

target: 208Pb

beam: 40Ca

40Ar

44Ar



M (channels)

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Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro, INFN, Italy
University of Padova - INFN, Italy

*L. Corradi, C.A. Ur, A.M. Stefanini, E. Fioretto, A. Gadea, P. Mason,
N. Marginean, S. Beghini, J.J. Valiente-Dobon, E. Sahin, D. Mengoni,
G. Montagnoli, E. Farnea, S.M. Lenzi, R. Marginean, F. Scarlassara
B.Giout, D.R. Napoli, R. Silvestri, M. Trotta, F. Recchia, S. Lunardi*
Ruder Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

D. Jelavić, N. Soić

University of Torino, Italy

G. Pollaro

IPHC, Strasbourg, France

F. Haas, D. Lebhertz, M.-D. Salsac, S. Courtin

IFIN-HH, Bucharest, Romania

N.M.Marginean, R. Marginean

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