

Transfer reactions with Be-Li isotopes near the drip-line

LISE Workshop 2024

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on behalf on the E748 collaboration

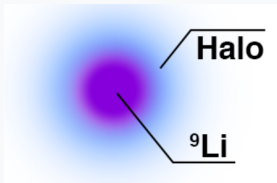
IGFAE-USC and LPC-Caen

Overview of the exotic Be-Li region

Be and Li isotopes close to the neutron drip line have been extensively studied due to their exotic properties.

Two prime examples can be showcased:

^{11}Li is a neutron-rich nuclei displaying a 2n **halo** structure.



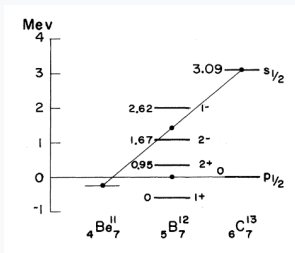
^{10}B	^{11}B	^{12}B	^{13}B	^{14}B
^9Be	^{10}Be	^{11}Be	^{12}Be	^{13}Be
^8Li	^9Li	^{10}Li	^{11}Li	^{12}Li
^7He	^8He	^9He	^{10}He	

Overview of the exotic Be-Li region

Be and Li isotopes close to the neutron drip line have been extensively studied due to their exotic properties.

Two prime examples can be showcased:

¹¹Be presents parity inversion: g.s. has **positive** parity when negative expected.

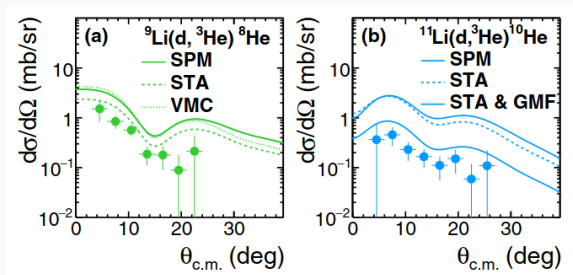


I. Talmi and I. Unna, PRL 4 (1960).

¹⁰ B	¹¹ B	¹² B	¹³ B	¹⁴ B
⁹ Be	¹⁰ Be	¹¹ Be	¹² Be	¹³ Be
⁸ Li	⁹ Li	¹⁰ Li	¹¹ Li	¹² Li
⁷ He	⁸ He	⁹ He	¹⁰ He	

Recently gathered information

During the MUST2 @ RIKEN campaign, an unexpected **reduction** of the cross-section was observed in $^9,^{11}\text{Li}(d, ^3\text{He})^{8,10}\text{He}$ reactions.



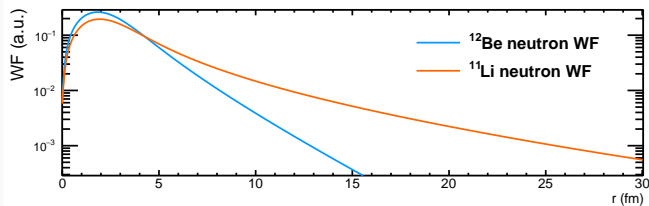
A. Matta et al., PRC 92 (2015).

Possible **explanations**:

- Role of the many-body interactions.

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GMF of neutron w.f for ${}^{12}\text{Be}(d, {}^3\text{He}){}^{11}\text{Li}$

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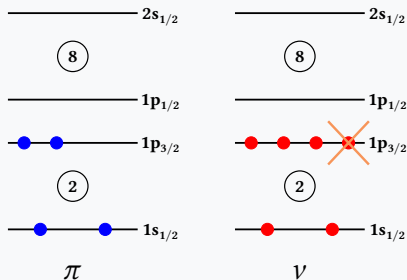
- Role of the many-body interactions.
- Overestimation of the nuclear overlap $\langle {}^{9,11}\text{Li} | {}^{8,10}\text{He} \rangle$.

Collect more
 $d\sigma/d\Omega$ data!

Reactions to be studied

E748 at GANIL during the MUST2@LISE campaign. Neutron and proton removal reactions from $^{10,12}\text{Be}$ beams have been performed to probe key nuclei:

- $^{10}\text{Be}(\text{d}, \text{t})^9\text{Be}$: Benchmark reaction. n-**occupancy** in $p_{3/2}$.

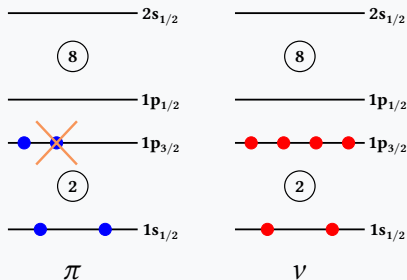


^{10}Be shell model.

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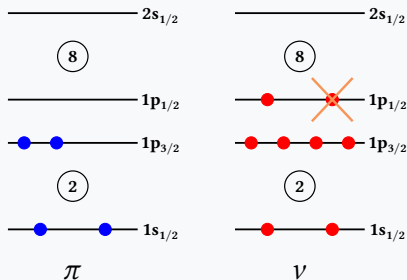


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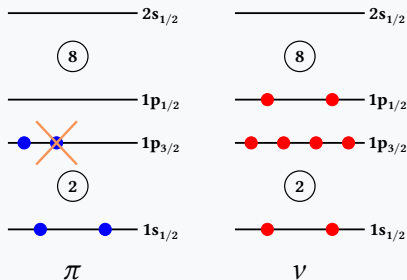


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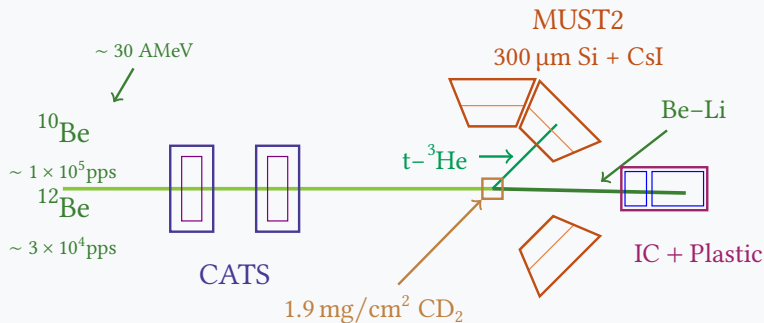
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- $^{12}\text{Be}(d, ^3\text{He})^{11}\text{Li}$: same p-orbital as before.



Experimental setup for E748

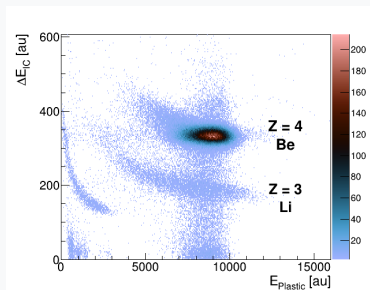
Traditional **solid target** experiment @ D6. Below a sketch of the setup:



Analysis at a glance

A **common** procedure is employed in all the reactions. Different gates are applied in a sequential manner, as follows:

1. **Heavy ID:** Only distinction in Z : separation of Be from Li residuals, but not along isotopic chain.



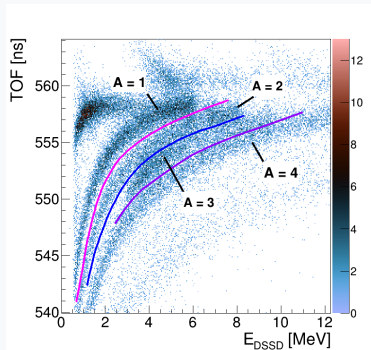
Analysis at a glance

A **common** procedure is employed in all the reactions. Different gates are applied in a sequential manner, as follows:

2. **Light ID**: Using only stopped particles in Si layer, but low TOF resolution. Separation of **t-³He** attained with kinematics!

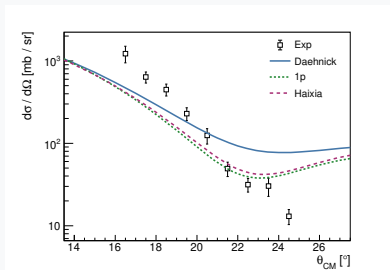
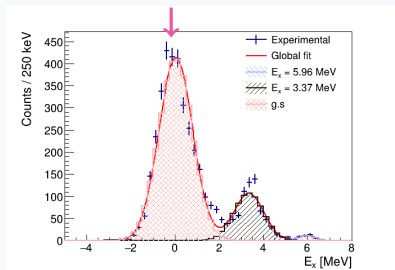
Missing mass technique:

$$E_{\text{beam}} + (E, \theta)_{\text{Lab}} \rightarrow \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{x}}$$



Elastic $^{10}\text{Be}(d, d)^{10}\text{Be}$

Serves as a test of the analysis, allowing us to ascertain the **normalization** factors N_t and N_b .

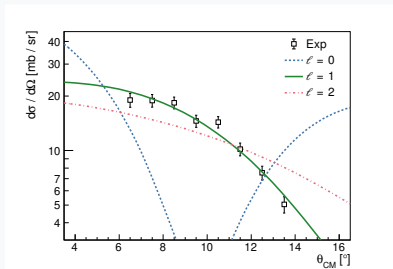
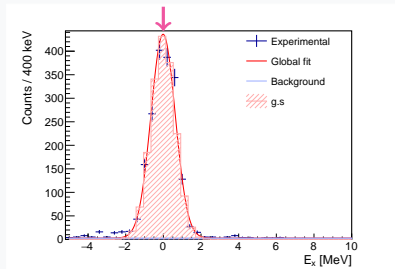


- Modern models (Haixia and DA1p) adjust better to the data.
- Failure at low and high angles.
- Overall agreement in magnitude.

Likely to be a miscalculation in **efficiency**

Neutron removal: $^{10}\text{Be}(d, t)^9\text{Be}$

Only the **ground state** is accessible. Angular distributions are determined in the interval $\theta_{\text{CM}} \in [5, 20]^\circ$.



Theoretical calculations with DWBA:

- DAEHNICK + PANG OMPs.
- Only single-particle overlaps.
- Finite range calculation.

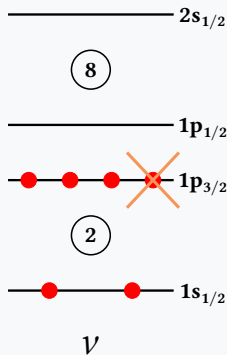
Best fit is $\ell = 1$
with $j = 3/2$.
 $\Rightarrow C^2S = 2.21(9)$

Neutron removal: $^{10}\text{Be}(d, t)^9\text{Be}$

In light of those results, two conclusions may be drawn:

- ^9Be **g.s** tagged as $3/2^-$ state.
- $C^2S = 2.21(9) < 4$ could be due to:
 \Rightarrow Strength shared with other excited states.
- Excellent agreement with D. L. Auton et al.
Nucl. Phys. A1 (1970):

$$C^2S = 2.19(48)$$

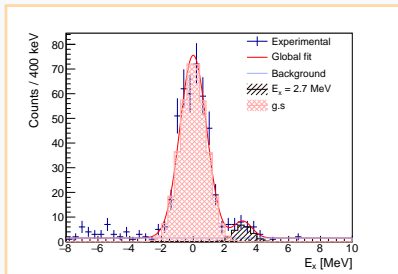


Neutron shells of ^{10}Be .

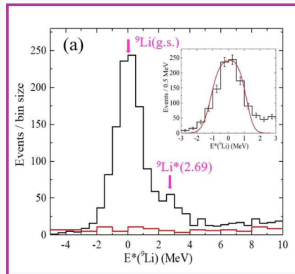
Proton removal: $^{10}\text{Be}(d, ^3\text{He})^9\text{Li}$

E748 can be compared with a recent experiment carried out at the Acculinn facility. For the E_x :

Our experiment @ 30 A MeV



E. Y. Nikolskii et al. @ 42 A MeV



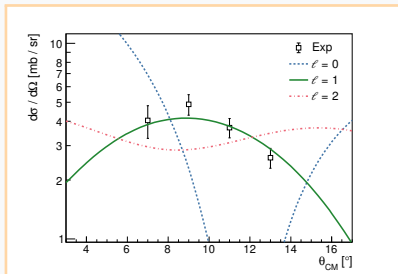
Recently published: NIMPR B 541 (2023)

A **second** excited state is observed!

Proton removal: $^{10}\text{Be}(d, ^3\text{He})^9\text{Li}$

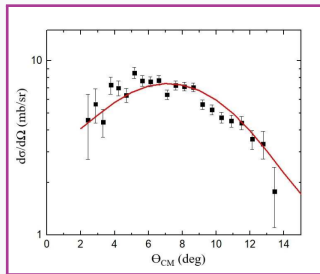
Angular distributions for the **ground state** are extracted:

Our experiment, $\theta_{\text{CM}} \in [6, 14]^\circ$



Again $\ell = 1 \implies 3/2^-$.
 $C^2S = 3.26(26)$

Acculinnane one, $\theta_{\text{CM}} \in [3, 13]^\circ$

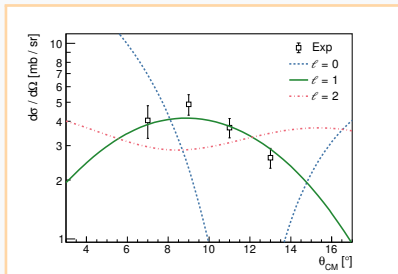


Original publication:
 $C^2S = 1.74$

Proton removal: $^{10}\text{Be}(d, ^3\text{He})^9\text{Li}$

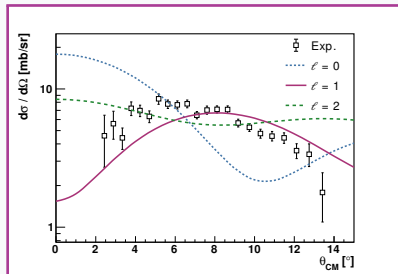
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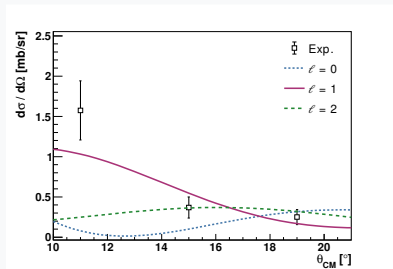
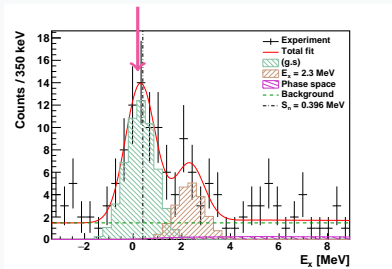
Reanalysis of Acculinnä's data



$\ell = 1 \implies C^2S = 3.13(6)$
Different **input parameters** in the models!

Proton removal: $^{12}\text{Be}(d, ^3\text{He})^{11}\text{Li}$

Two states are populated despite low stats. Angular distribution for **g.s** in $\theta_{\text{CM}} \in [10, 20]^\circ$



- **Further** developments are needed, but a tentative $\ell = 1$ shape is recognized for the **g.s** $\implies 3/2^-$.
- J^π not known for state at 2.3 MeV \implies feasible in the future?

Conclusions and outlook

We investigated several proton and neutron pick-up reactions on $^{10,12}\text{Be}$:

- $^{10}\text{Be}(\text{d}, \text{t})^9\text{Be}$ shows a clear $p_{3/2}$ orbital with $C^2S = 2.21(9)$.
- In $^{10}\text{Be}(\text{d}, ^3\text{He})^9\text{Li}$ three states are present and g.s. tagged as $p_{3/2}$.
- In $^{12}\text{Be}(\text{d}, ^3\text{He})^{11}\text{Li}$ a *tentative* $p_{3/2}$ could be assigned to the g.s.

Future prospects

Extract $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$ for
excited states.

In-detail study of
 $^{12}\text{Be}(\text{d}, \text{t})^{11}\text{Be}$.

Comprehensive
analysis of the
employed
reaction model.

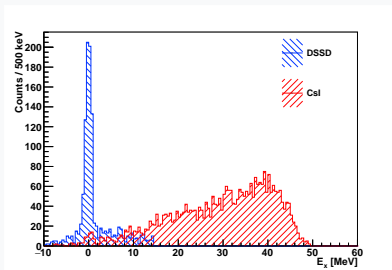
Thanks for your attention!

And special thanks to the **E748** collaboration.

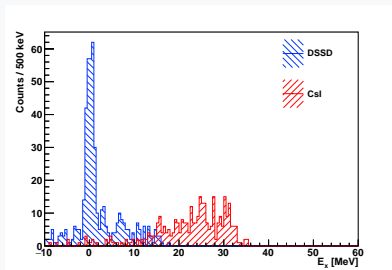
Not part of the talk!

CsI on or off?

So far, studied excited states are *compressed* in the DSSD layer:



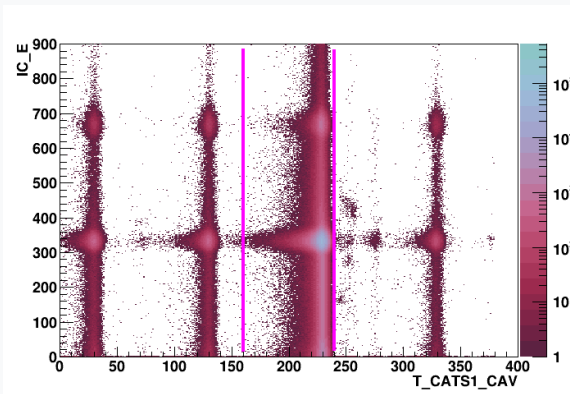
For $^{10}\text{Be}(d, t)^9\text{Be}$



For $^{10}\text{Be}(d, ^3\text{He})^9\text{Li}$

Beam ID

Using Caviar to CATS1 TOF and energy loss in IC



For ^{10}Be

Kinematic lines

