



# Quenching of spectroscopic factors in <sup>10,12</sup>Be transfer reactions

M. Lozano-González, A. Matta, B. Fernández-Domínguez, F. Delaunay, J. Lois-Fuentes

USC-IGFAE and LPC-Caen

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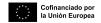














## A recap on spectroscopic factors

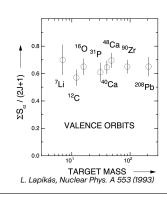
**Spectroscopic factors** shed light on the occupancy of single-particle states:

$$\left. \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right|_{\mathrm{exp}} = C^2 S \cdot \left. \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right|_{\mathrm{SD}}, \quad \sum C^2 S = (2j+1) \ \mathrm{in} \ \mathrm{IPSM}$$

#### **Experimentally:**

Reduction of  $\sim 65 \%$ !

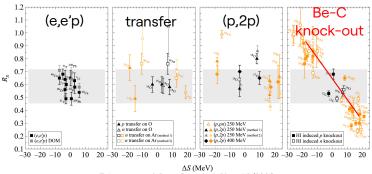
- Short-range correlations: tensor forces,...
- Long-range: vibrations, giant resonances,...



CPAN | SF quenching

## A long-standing puzzle

A trend with asymmetry energy  $\Delta S \equiv \pm \left(S_p - S_n\right)$  is found depending on the experimental **probe!** 

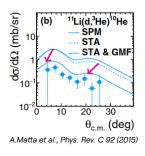


T. Aumann et al. Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 118 (2021)

 $\Rightarrow$  measure towards more exotic nuclei:  $|\Delta S| \uparrow$ 

## Importance of GMF

Towards exotic nuclei (loosely bound or halo), a **geometrical mismatch factor** emerges from the very different w.f. in the overlap:



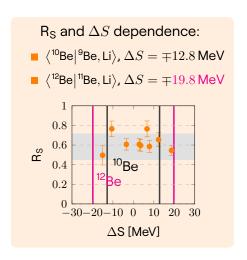


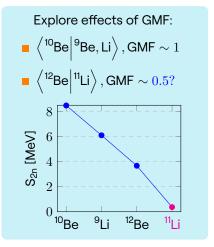
N. K. Timofeyuk, private communication (in E748 proposal)

 $\Rightarrow$  Need to correct  $C^2S$  by its value!

## Physics case of E748

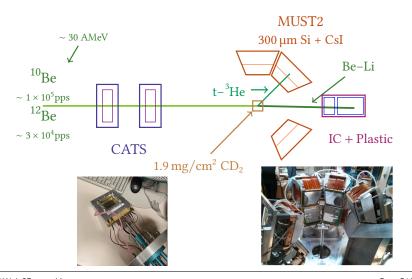
E748 @ GANIL back in 2017. Using <sup>10,12</sup>Be(d,t|<sup>3</sup>He) reactions to:





## Experimental technique

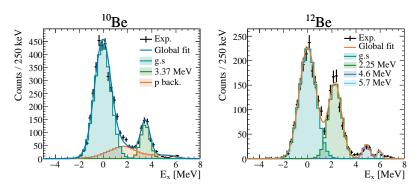
#### Tradional solid target experiment @ LISE



CPAN | SF quenching

# Results: Elastic <sup>10,12</sup>Be(d,d)<sup>10,12</sup>Be

#### The **ground state** sets our normalization!



First 2<sup>+</sup> is seen in both cases but not exploited yet!

# Results: Elastic <sup>10,12</sup>Be(d,d)<sup>10,12</sup>Be

Experimental cross-section formula:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{N}{N_{\mathsf{beam}} N_{\mathsf{targets}} \epsilon \Delta \Omega} = \frac{N}{N_{\mathsf{beam}} \alpha \epsilon_{\mathsf{sim}} \Delta \Omega}$$

Target thickness not measured during experiment

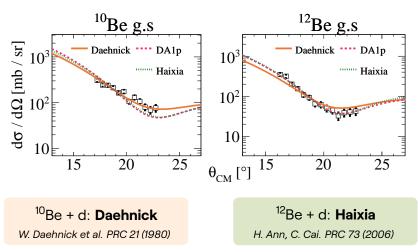
2 Missing intrinsic ZDD  $\epsilon$   $\sim 20\text{--}30\,\%$ 

Agglutination of unknown factors:  $\alpha = N_{\mathrm{targets}} \cdot \epsilon_{\mathrm{instrinsic, ZDD}}$ 

 $\alpha$  is determined from fits of theoretical cross-sections to data

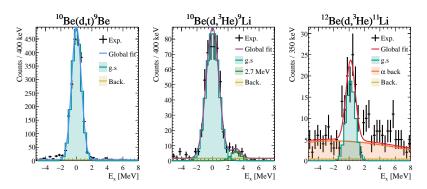
# Results: Elastic <sup>10,12</sup>Be(d,d)<sup>10,12</sup>Be

The best OMP potentials can also be deduced from the fit quality.



#### Results: transfer

The **ground states** of the heavy recoils are populated.



First state at 2.7 MeV of <sup>9</sup>Li is seen too! ••

#### Results: transfer

Fresco is employed to perform the **DWBA** calculations.

#### ОМР

- In: set from elastic
- Out: HT1p

D. Y. Pang et al., PRC 91 (2015)

#### Light overlap

 $\langle \mathsf{t}, {}^{\overline{\mathsf{3}}}\mathsf{He}|\mathsf{d}\otimes\mathsf{n},\mathsf{p}\rangle$ 

Accurate GFMC

I. Brida et al., PRC 84 (2011)

#### Heavy overlap

 $\langle ^{10,12}\text{Be}|^{9,11}\text{Be}, \text{Li}\otimes \text{n}, \text{p}\rangle$ 

WS of Standard Potential Model (SPM)

 $r_0 = 1.25\,{
m fm}$ ,  $a = 0.65\,{
m fm}$ 

#### Heavy overlap

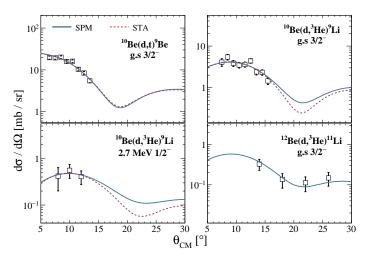
 $\langle ^{10,12}\text{Be}|^{9,11}\text{Be}, \text{Li}\otimes \text{n}, \text{p}\rangle$ 

WS from novel Source Term Approach (STA)

N. Timofeyuk PRC 81 (2010)

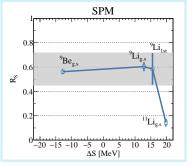
#### Results: transfer

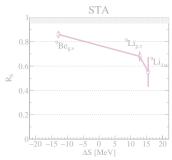
#### Angular distributions for all the states



## Results: quenching factor

The reduction factor  $R_S = C^2 S_{\rm exp}/C^2 S_{\rm theo}$  is computed:



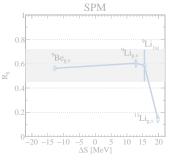


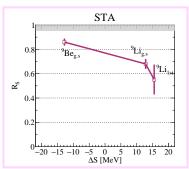
**SFO-tls** interaction T. Suzuki, T. Otsuka PRC 78 (2008) Compatible with current systematics 4

<sup>11</sup>Li requires GMF correction (pending)

## Results: quenching factor

The reduction factor  $R_S = C^2 S_{\text{exp}}/C^2 S_{\text{theo}}$  is computed:





 $\label{eq:RS} \mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{S}} = 1$  is expected now

Falls short in modelling SRCs

Needs to be extended to <sup>11</sup>Li

#### Conclusions

Angular distributions for <sup>9</sup>Be, <sup>9</sup>Li and <sup>11</sup>Li have been extracted and compared with DWBA

R<sub>S</sub> for SPM agrees with literature, while STA still understimates NN correlations

<sup>11</sup>Li needs correction for a major geometrical mismatch value

STA requires further developments to reach <sup>11</sup>Li

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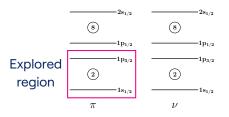


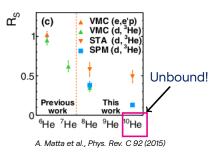




## Status with light isotopes

Several experiments allowed for the extraction of  $C^2S$  with Li-induced (d,  $^3$ He) reactions:



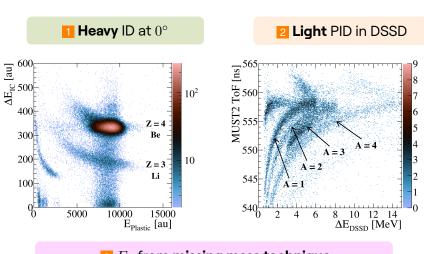


Several challenges in this region:

Dealing with **unbound** nuclei (<sup>10</sup>He)

2 Many-body dynamics and/or core excitations

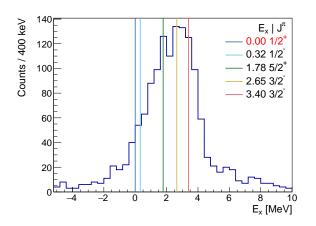
## A glance at the analysis



3  $E_x$  from missing mass technique  $E_{\mathrm{beam}} + (E,\theta)_{\mathrm{Lab}} \to E_x$ 

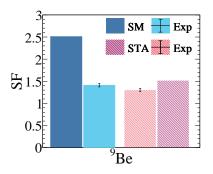
# What happens with <sup>11</sup>Be?

It shows a strong inhibition of the ground state.



Impossible to disentangle excited states 😕

# Results: <sup>10</sup>Be(d,t)<sup>9</sup>Be

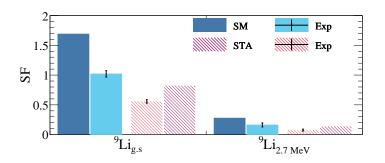


SM calculation using **SFO-tls** interaction

T. Suzuki, T. Otsuka PRC 78 (2008)

**STA** yields  $40\,\%$  of SM value. Better accord with exp values

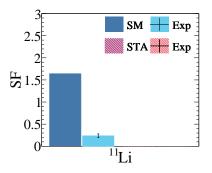
# Results: 10Be(d, 3He) Li



Same significant differences SM-STA

Worse agreement within STA data  $\sim 40\,\%$  discrepancies

# Results: <sup>12</sup>Be(d, <sup>3</sup>He)<sup>11</sup>Li



Gigantic quenching, signature of **GMF** playing a role

No STA predictions yet 😕

#### Kinematical lines

