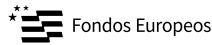# Quenching of spectroscopic factors in ^{10,12}Be(d, ^{3}He) reactions

M. Lozano-González, A. Matta, B. Fernández-Domínguez,
F. Delaunay, J. Lois-Fuentes
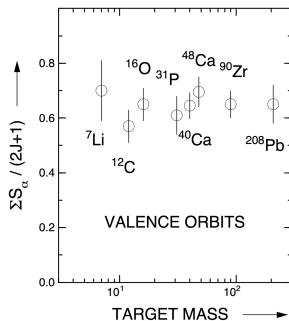
USC-IGFAE and LPC-Caen

Status by October 2024

A recap on spectroscopic factors

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

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

Experimentally:
Reduction of $\sim 65\,\%$!

- **Short-range** correlations: tensor forces,...

- **Long-range**: vibrations, giant resonances,...

L. Lapikás, Nuclear Phys. A 553 (1993)

A long-standing puzzle

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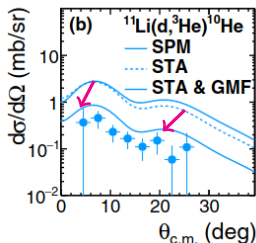

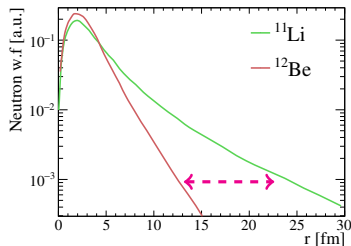T. Aumann et al. Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 118 (2021)

$\Rightarrow$ 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:

A.Matta et al., Phys. Rev. C 92 (2015)

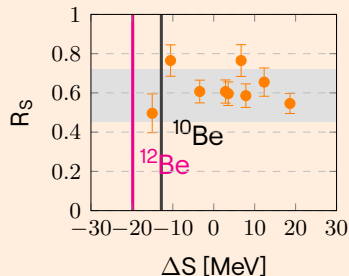N. K. Timofeyuk, private communication (in E748 proposal)

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

Physics case of E748

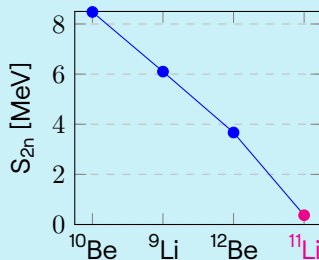E748 @ GANIL back in 2017. Using ^{10,12}Be(d,^{3}He) reactions to:

R_S and ΔS dependence:

- $\left\langle ^{10}\text{Be} \middle| ^9\text{Li} \right\rangle, \Delta S = -12.8\,\text{MeV}$

- $\left\langle ^{12}\text{Be} \middle| ^{11}\text{Li} \right\rangle, \Delta S = -19.8\,\text{MeV}$

Explore effects of GMF:

- $\left\langle ^{10}\text{Be} \middle| ^9\text{Li} \right\rangle, \text{GMF} \sim 1$

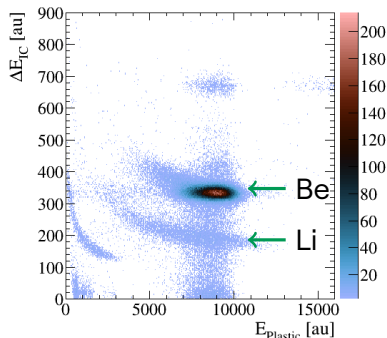- $\left\langle ^{12}\text{Be} \middle| ^{11}\text{Li} \right\rangle, \text{GMF} \sim 0.5?$

Experimental technique
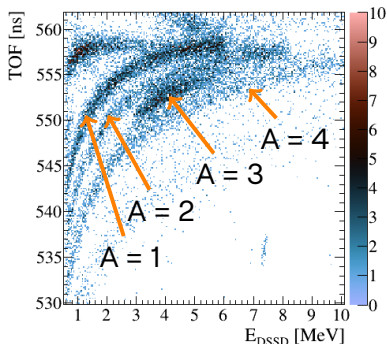
Tradional solid target experiment @ LISE
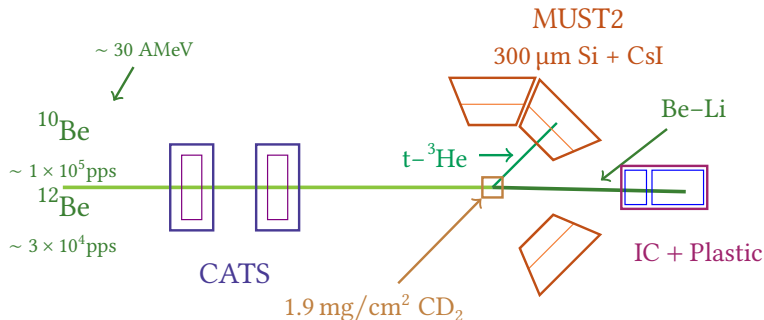
A glance at the analysis

1 **Heavy** ID at 0°

2 **Light** PID in DSSD
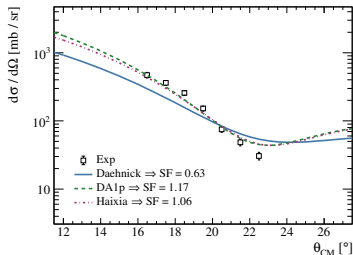
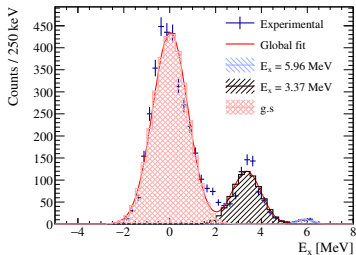3 E_x from **missing mass technique**

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

Results: ^{10}Be(d,d)^{10}Be

Useful for normalization purpouses.

Best fit is provided by newer **Haixia** OMP.

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

Experimental cross-section formula:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{N}{N_{\text{beam}} N_{\text{targets}} \epsilon \Delta\Omega}$$

1 **Target thickness** not measured during experiment:

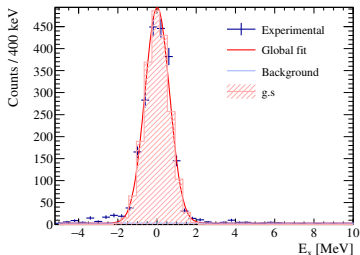- Set it from normalization of elastic
- **Ongoing**: fix it from simulation

2 ZDD had a poor performance. Averaged ϵ:

- IC: 30%
- Plastic: 50%

From **npsimu**: $\epsilon = \epsilon_{\text{geo, MUST2}} \cdot \epsilon_{\text{reconstruction}} \cdot \epsilon_{\text{geo, ZDD}}$
Agglutinate missing factors: $\alpha = N_{\text{targets}} \cdot \epsilon_{\text{instrinsic, ZDD}} \cdot \epsilon_{\text{other?}}$
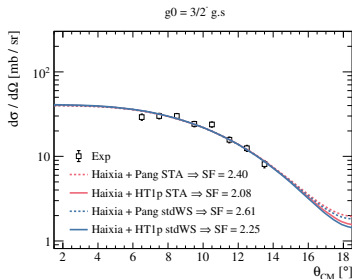
Results: ^{10}Be(d,t)^{9}Be

Relatively high statistics. Used for benchmarking analysis routines.

STA prediction:
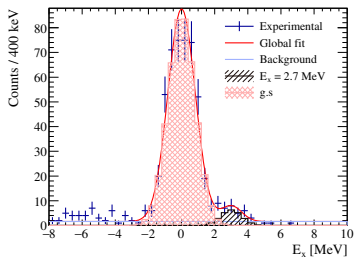$$C^2S = 1.50$$
Our result: $C^2S_{\text{exp}} = 2.08$

SFO-tls shell-model:
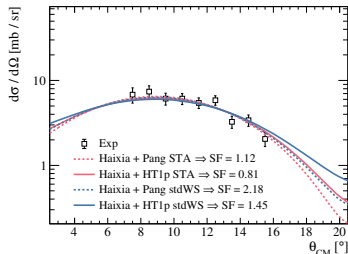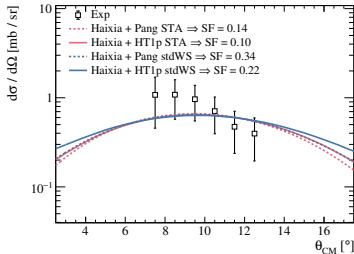$$C^2S = 2.51$$

Results: ^{10}Be(d, ^{3}He)^{9}Li

$3/2^-$ ground state and $1/2^-$ 1st excited state.

1st excited

Results: ^{10}Be(d,^{3}He)^{9}Li
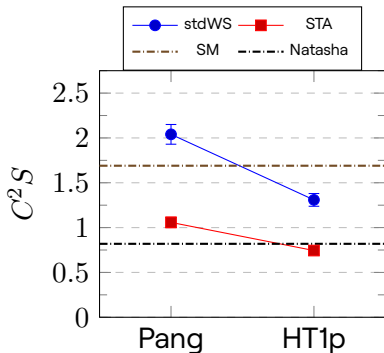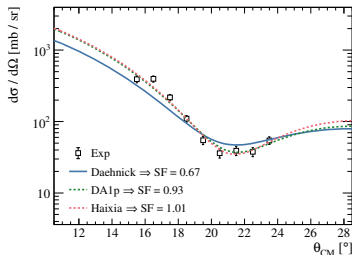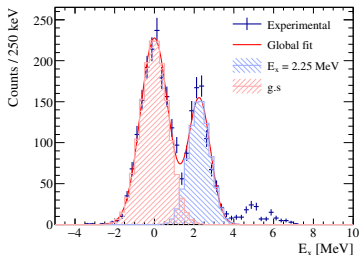

STA fit agrees with N. Timofeyuk prediction!
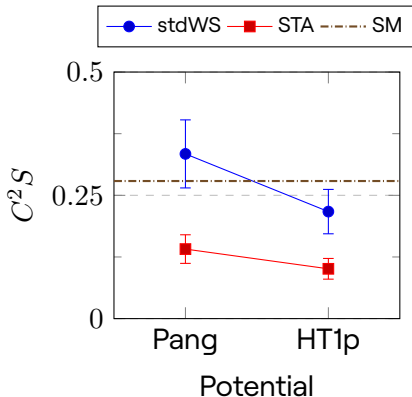
First direct measurement!
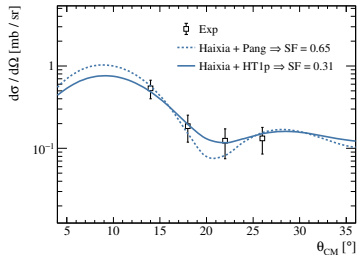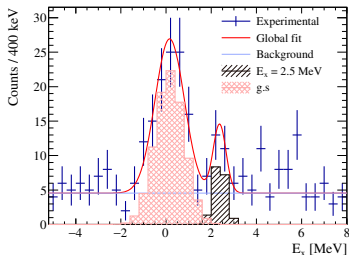
Results: ^{12}Be(d,d)^{12}Be

As before, this is used for setting the normalization of all channels.

N_{targets} is determined from the weighted average of this and the ^{10}Be(d,d) result

Results: ^{12}Be(d,^{3}He)^{11}Li

So far only the **ground state** $3/2^-$ ($\ell = 1$) is analyzed.

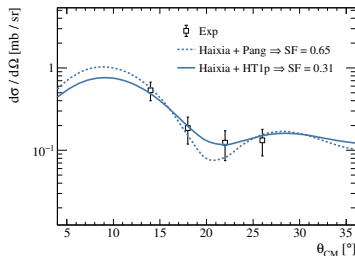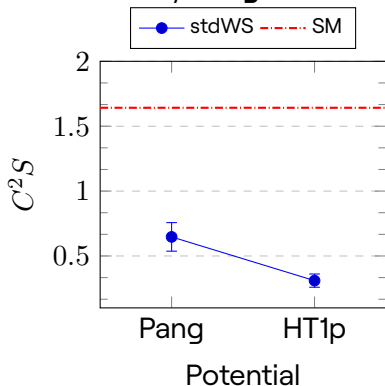Much lower cross section!

Expected sizeable contribution of GMF

Results: ^{12}Be(d,^{3}He)^{11}Li

So far only the **ground state** $3/2^-$ ($\ell = 1$) is analyzed.
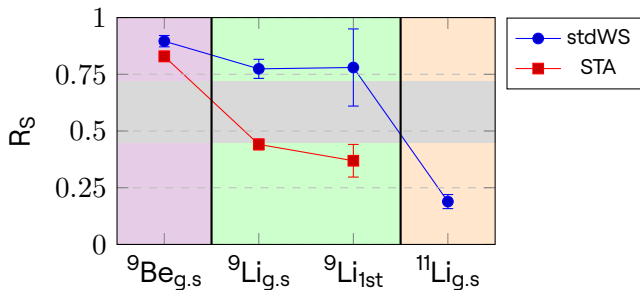

STA **not available** yet!

Shell model with SFO-tls:
$$C^2S = 1.642$$

Results: ^{12}Be(d, ^{3}He)^{11}Li

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

What happens with 9Be?

R_S compatible with litterature

$\sim 20\,\%$ reduction **GMF** playing a role Need **STA**

Conclusions

Angular distributions for ^{10,12}Be(d,^{3}He) have been extracted and compared with DWBA

Found strong sensitivity to nuclear overlap: stdWS or newer STA

R_S for $\langle ^{10}\text{Be} | ^9\text{Li} \rangle$ in agreement with systematics

R_S for $\langle ^{12}\text{Be} | ^{11}\text{Li} \rangle$ displays a strong reduction linked to GMF

Current issues

1 Found a quite low efficiency for the ZDD. This lowers the general efficiency since it is mandatory to gate on the heavy particle to identify on the ToF plot.

3- Combined efficiency of IC (= CHIO) and PL

Algorithm to count efficiency on physics data:

1. Select all the physical runs for 10Be or 12Be with PID already applied (this implies good CATS reconstruction as there is a cut in target position)
2. Count events with Must2Multiplicity >= 1
3. Relatively to that, count events with $0 <= IC\_E <= 3000$ (there is a constant overflow at 60000)
4. Relatively to those good IC events, count QPlast > 0 (contrary to IC, here there is a constant underflow at -1000)

Here are the results for both beams

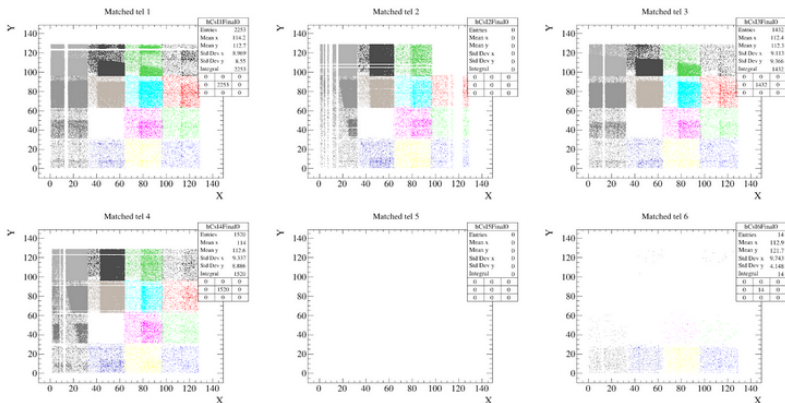| Beam	IC / Must2	PL / IC	Combined [%]
10Be	0.265027	0.532634	14.116
12Be	0.198695	0.587892	11.681

Current issues

2 Experimental and simulated σ do not match $\rightarrow$ Work in progress to infer target thickness from this feature.
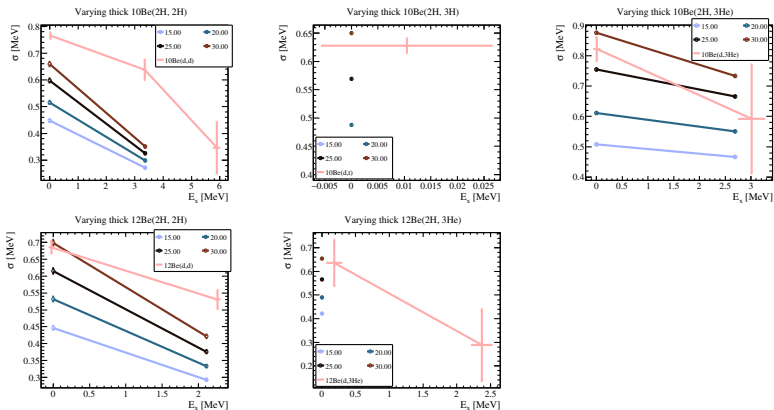
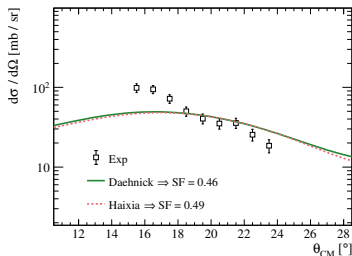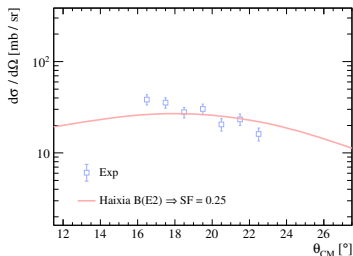Clearly all (but 10Be(d,d)...) agree when thickness $\sim 28\,\mu m$

Current issues

3 There is an issue with the CsI matching.

Check this link for further info

Current issues

4 What happens with the B(E2) deformations of $^{10-12}$Be?

^{10}Be(d,d)

^{12}Be(d,d)

Coulomb deformation:
$$p_2 = \sqrt{B(E2)}$$

Nuclear deformation:
$p_2 = \beta_2 \cdot R_0$ with
$R_0 = 1.3\,\text{fm} \cdot A^{1/3}$

Acknowledgments

The E748 collaboration:

Backup

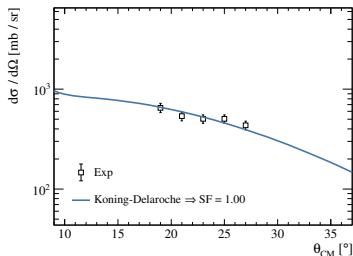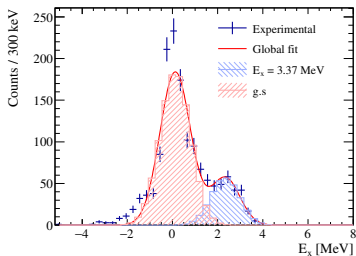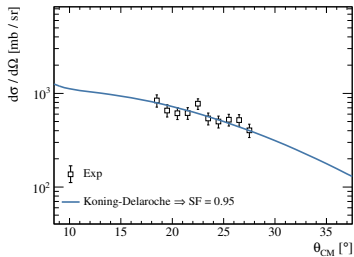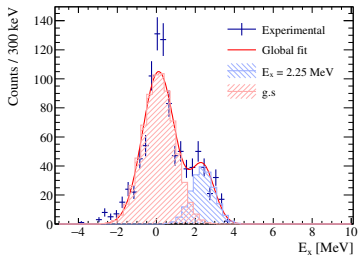# Additional: ^{10}Be(p,p)

This ground state is employed to obtain the number of protons in the target
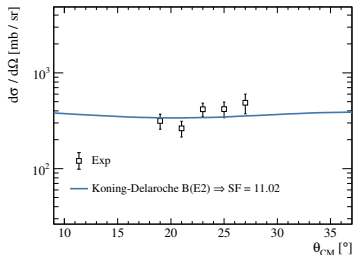
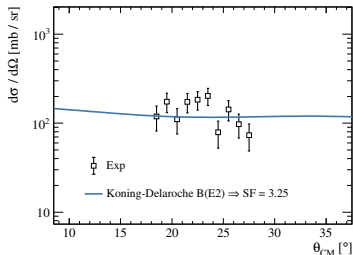# Additional: ^{12}Be(p,p)

Same as before but for ^{12}Be

Additional: inelastic B(E2) with protons

The deformations included in the potential are exactly the same as for (d,d) channel.
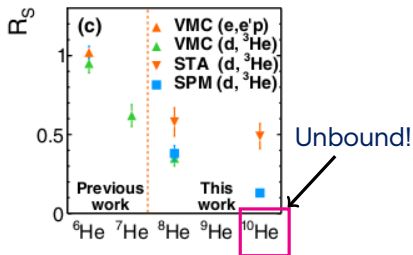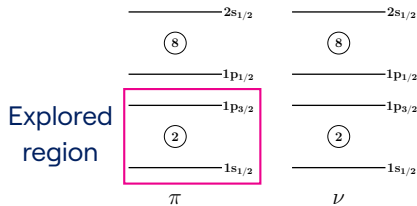
^{10}Be(p,p)

^{12}Be(p, p)

For ^{10}Be(p,p) efficiency is critical: events impinge onto the boundary of the telescope

Status with light isotopes

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

Explored region

$$2s_{1/2} \qquad\qquad 2s_{1/2}$$
$$\boxed{8} \qquad\qquad \boxed{8}$$
$$1p_{1/2} \qquad\qquad 1p_{1/2}$$
$$1p_{3/2} \qquad\qquad 1p_{3/2}$$
$$\boxed{2} \qquad\qquad \boxed{2}$$
$$1s_{1/2} \qquad\qquad 1s_{1/2}$$
$$\pi \qquad\qquad \nu$$

R_S

(c)

- ▲ VMC (e,e'p)
- ▲ VMC (d, ^{3}He)
- ▼ STA (d, ^{3}He)
- ■ SPM (d, ^{3}He)

Previous work

This work

Unbound!

^{6}He ^{7}He ^{8}He ^{9}He ^{10}He

A. Matta et al., Phys. Rev. C 92 (2015)

Several challenges in this region:

1 Dealing with **unbound** nuclei (^{10}He)

2 Many-body dynamics and/or core excitations

Kinematical lines