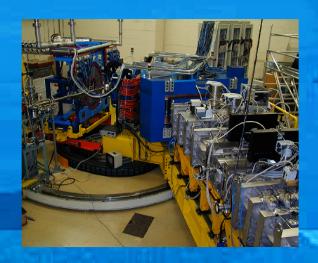
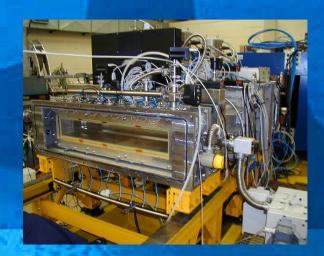
Binary Reactions Explored with PRISMA+CLARA







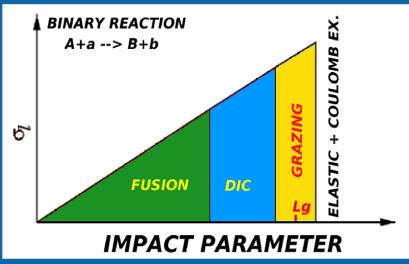
S. Szilner Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro, INFN, Padova, Italy Ruder Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

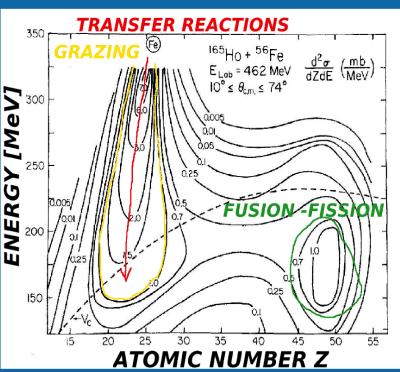






Reaction mechanism in the grazing regime





In the grazing regime, where quasielastic processes cover ~ 60-80 % of the total flux, we aim to study:

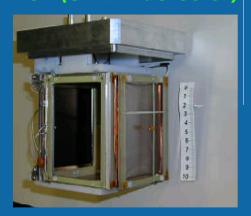
- the isotopic distribution
- the role of single particle and pair transfer modes
- transition from quasi-elastic to deep-inelastic

PRISMA+CLARA provides an ideal tool for exclusive gamma-particle coincidence measurements



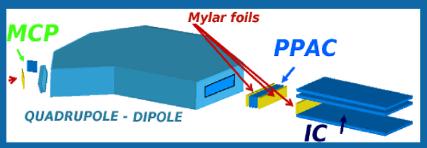
The Magnetic Spectrometer PRISMA

MCP (START detector)





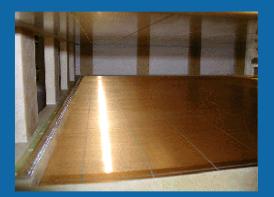
X,Y, TOF-start

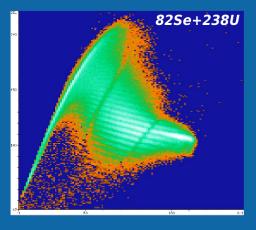


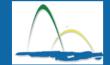


$\Delta\theta \approx \pm$ 6° $\Delta\phi \approx \pm 11$ °
≈ 80 msr
7 m
± 20%
p/∆p ≈ 2000
1/270 (measured)
1/1000 (via ToF)
≤ 1/60 (measured)
up to 2x10 ⁵ sec ⁻¹

SEGMENTED IONIZATION CHAMBER







S.Beghini et al, NIM A551,364(2005)

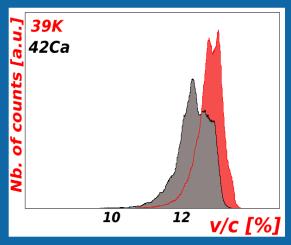
G.Montagnoli et al, NIM A547,455(2005)

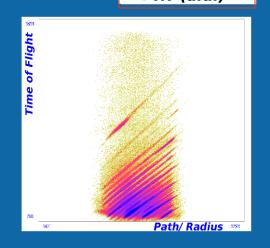
A "raw" physical <u>event</u> is composed by a few parameters: position at the entrance $x, y \rightarrow (\theta, \phi)$ position at the focal plane Х, У time of flight ToF energy and energy loss ΔΕ, Ε coincident y-rays

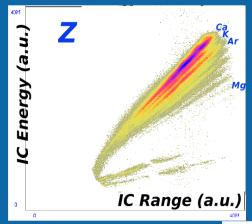


Result \rightarrow A, q, E, Z for the analyzed ions \rightarrow Doppler-corrected γ -ray spectra

A/q selection **QUADRUPOLE** Charge state identification DIPOLE Ca **MWPPAC** Energy (a.u.) CHAMBER Rv (a.u.)

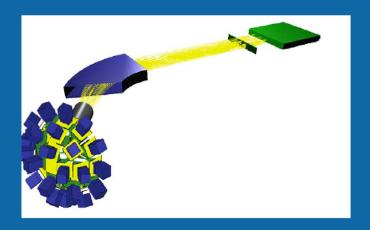


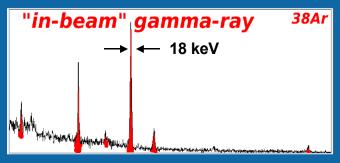


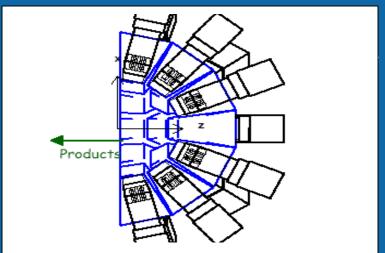


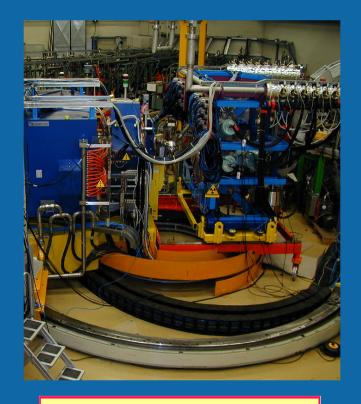


CLARA - Clover Array

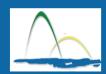




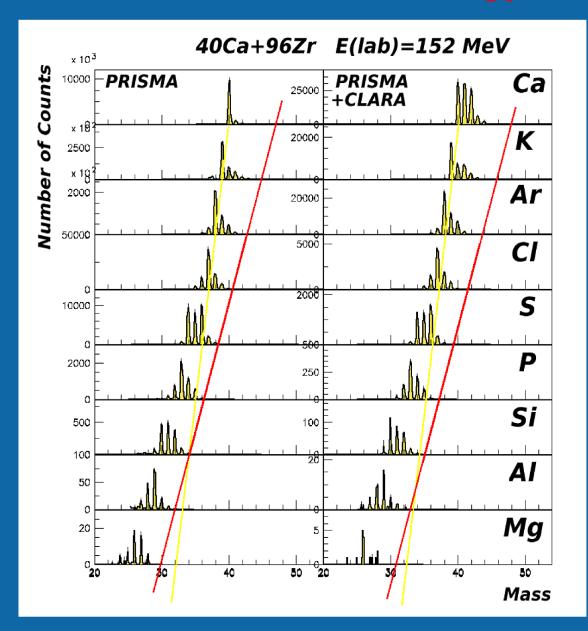


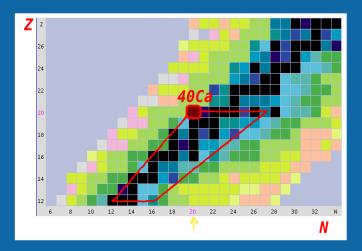


24 to 25 Clovers setup Efficiency ~ 3 % @ 1.3 MeV Peak/Total ~ 45 % Position θ = 103°-180° FWHM ~ 10 keV for E_{γ}= 1.3 MeV @ v/c = 10%

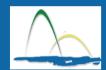


Phenomenology of MNT

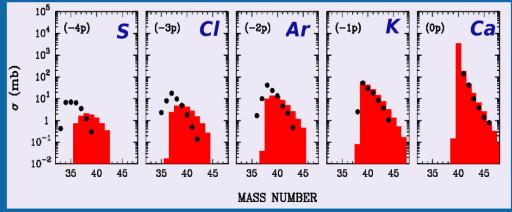




- The system does not reach charge equilibration
- The population in the (N,Z) plane is dictated by Q-optimum
- +1n channel is stronger than-1p; -1p is as strong as -2p(sequential pair transfer)
- Evaporation strongly influences the final isotopic distribution

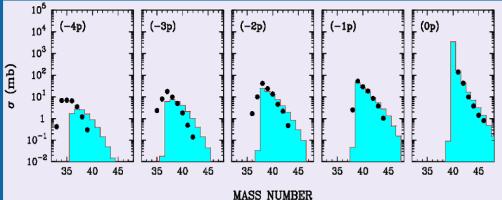


Cross sections and comparison with calculations



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

$$c_{lphaeta}=rac{1}{i\hbar}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}dt f_{lphaeta}^{(2)}(ec{R}(t))e^{-i\left(Q_{lphaeta}-Q^{opt}
ight)t}$$

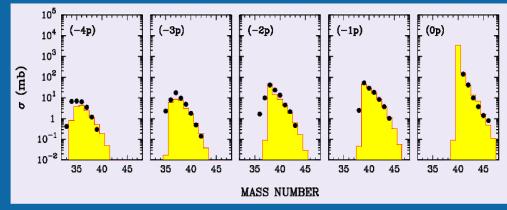
$$f_{lphaeta}^{(2)}(R)=eta_{pair}rac{dV_{OPT}(r)}{dA}$$
 PAIR FORM FACTOR

+evaporation

CWKB calculation by G. Pollarolo

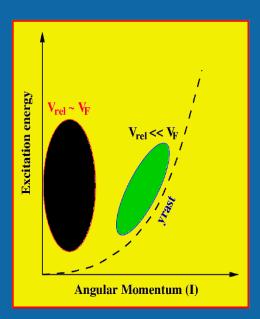
Complex WKB theory

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

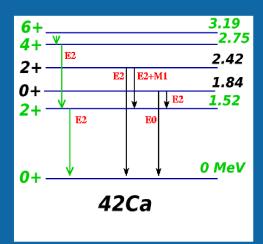


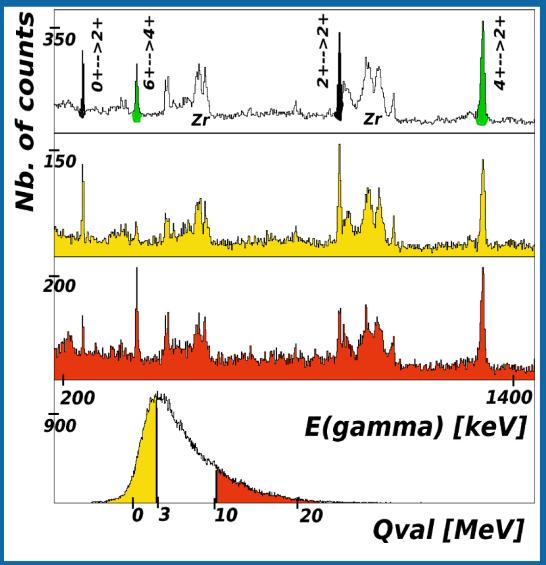




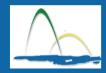


Regions in a (I,E) plane populated by MNT reactions

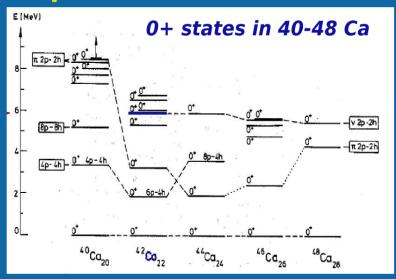


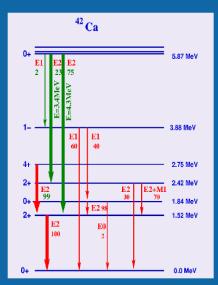


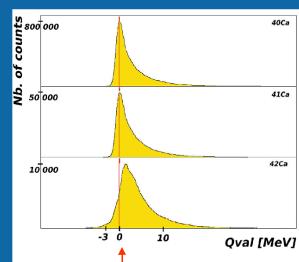
TKEL distributions as a selection tool

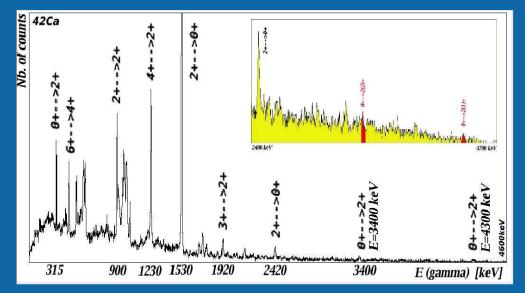


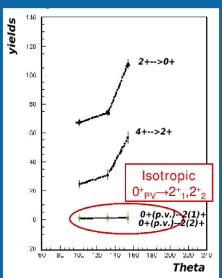
Population of PAIRING-VIBRATIONAL states









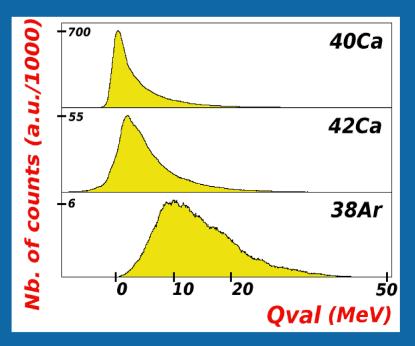


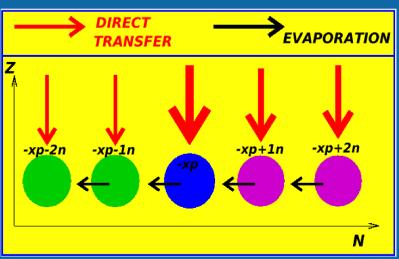


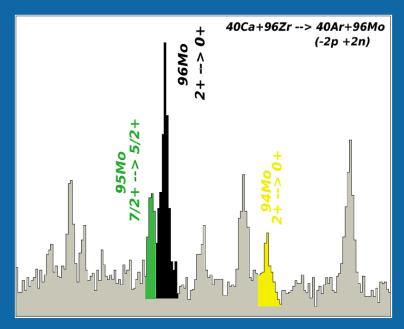
Angular Distribution of $4^+\rightarrow 2^+$ and $2^+\rightarrow 0^+$ transitions indicates: $\sigma/J \sim 0.3$



Effects of EVAPORATION



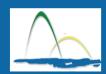




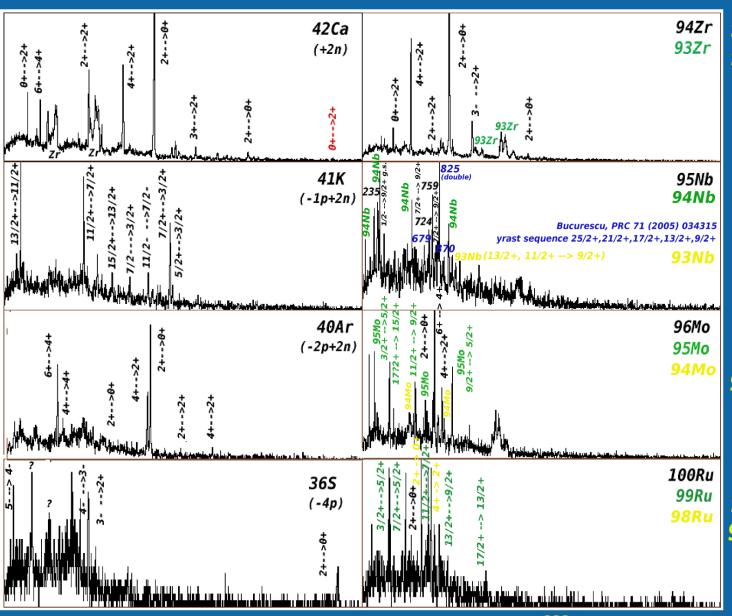
Binary reaction --> heavy partner

Final fragments are produced at high ecitation energy

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



40Ca+96Zr E(lab)=152 MeV



94Zr 91% 93Zr 9%

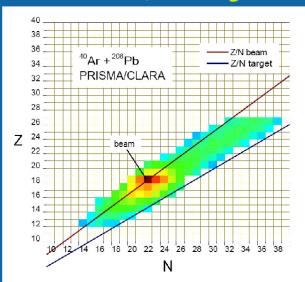
96Mo 66% 95Mo 24% 94Mo 18%

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



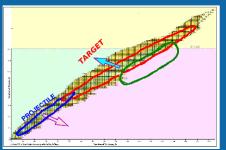
Summary and outlook

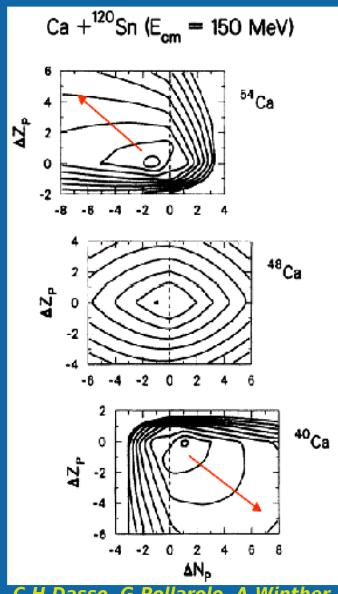
PIAVE+ALPI beam test 40Ar+208Pb, N.Marginean



STABLE beams: neutron-rich projectile-like and proton-rich target-like

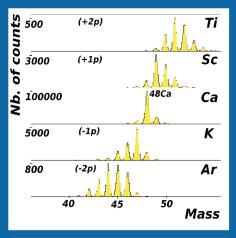
Neutron-rich nuclei only by using NEUTRON-RICH RADIOACTIVE beams on heavy targets

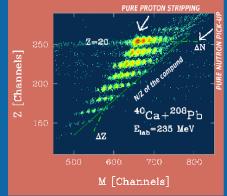




C.H.Dasso, G.Pollarolo, A.Winther PRL 73, 1907 (1994)

48Ca+238U, R. Broda





40Ca+208Pb



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<sup>36</sup>S+<sup>208</sup>Pb Search for excited states in neutron rich Mg,Si,S
X.Liang (Paisley), F. Asaiez (Orsay)
<sup>64</sup>Ni+<sup>238</sup>U Spectroscopy of deformed neutron rich A~60 nuclei
S.Lenzi (Padova), S.Freeman (Manchester)
82Se+238U Nuclear spectroscopy of neutron rich nuclei in the N=50 region
G.de Angelis (LNL), G. Duchene (Strasbourg)
90Zr+208Pb Pair transfer effects in 90Zr+208Pb
L. Corradi (LNL)
<sup>54</sup>Fe+<sup>50</sup>Cr Identification of the 6<sup>+</sup> state in <sup>54</sup>Co
A.Gadea (LNL)
<sup>32</sup>S+<sup>58</sup>Ni Excited states in <sup>31</sup>S
N. Marginean, D.R. Napoli (LNL)
<sup>24</sup>Mg+<sup>24</sup>Mg Resonances in <sup>24</sup>Mg+<sup>24</sup>Mg and molecular states in <sup>48</sup>Cr
F. Haas (Strasbourg)
<sup>40</sup>Ca+<sup>96</sup>Zr Decay properties of pairing vibration states populated in transfer reactions
S. Szilner (Zagreb)
<sup>40</sup>Ca+<sup>90,96</sup>Zr Large angle scattering of <sup>40</sup>Ca+<sup>90,96</sup>Zr
G. Montagnoli, A. Stefanini (LNL)
<sup>48</sup>Ca+<sup>238</sup>U Shell model states in neutron rich nuclei near <sup>48</sup>Ca
R.Broda (Crakow)
82Se+170Os Collective and symmetry studies around the 170Dy valence maximum
P.Regan (Surrey)
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