

Latest Results with Coulomb Dissociation Techniques - inverse of radiative captures -

T. Motobayashi (RIKEN)

Unstable nuclei in astrophysics

Indirect methods - radiative capture

Coulomb dissociation

"ANC" method

c.f. Brune

${}^7\text{Be}(p,\gamma){}^8\text{B}$ reaction - a "bench-mark"

c.f. Gai

pp chain / solar neutrino

Reactions in explosive hydrogen burning

hot pp mode, rp process

Coulomb excitation for subthreshold states

${}^{14}\text{N}(p,\gamma){}^{15}\text{O}$ (CNO cycle)

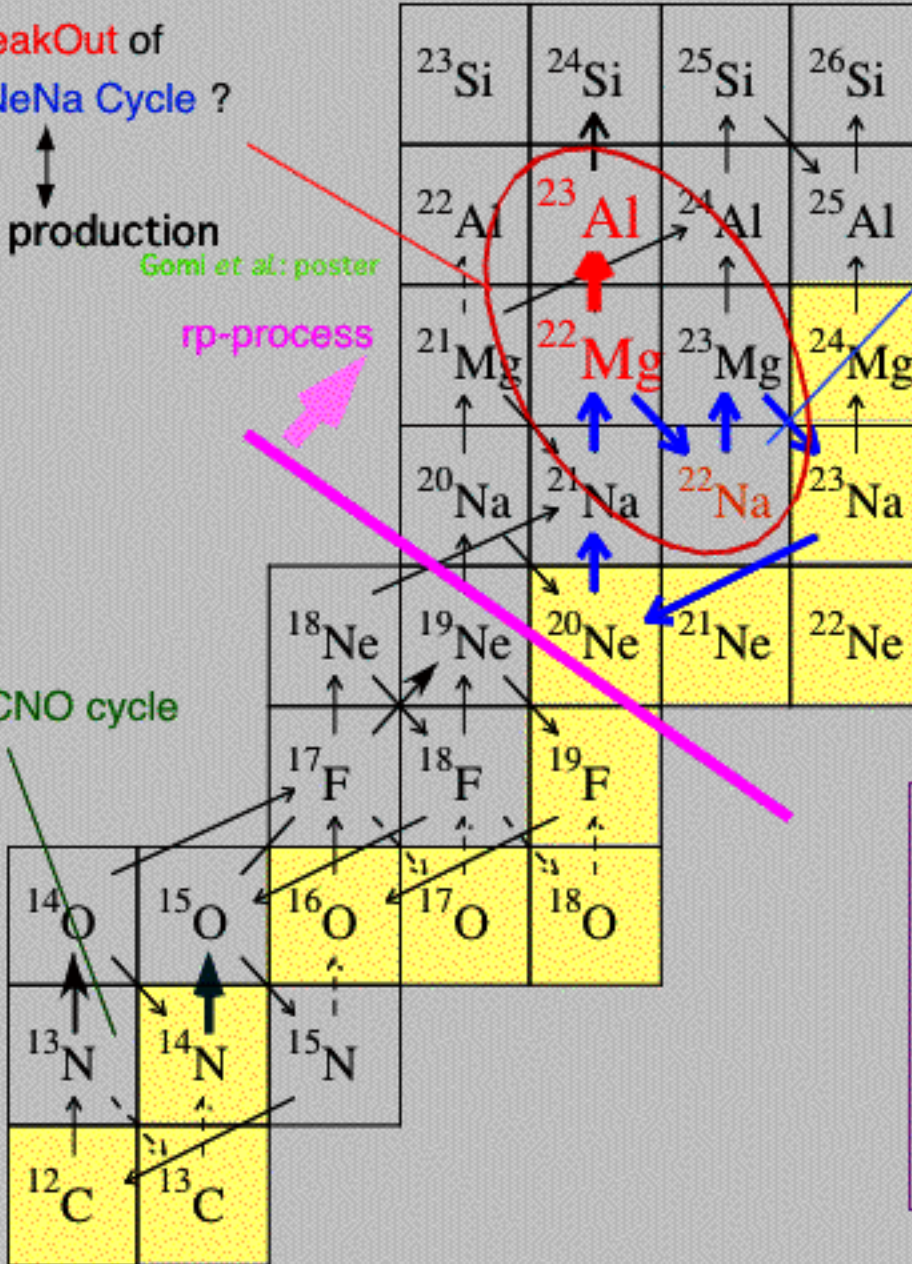
BreakOut of
Hot-NeNa Cycle ?

^{22}Na production

Gomi et al: poster

rp-process

(hot) CNO cycle



hot-NeNa cycle

Stable nuclei

Unstable nuclei
=> RI beam

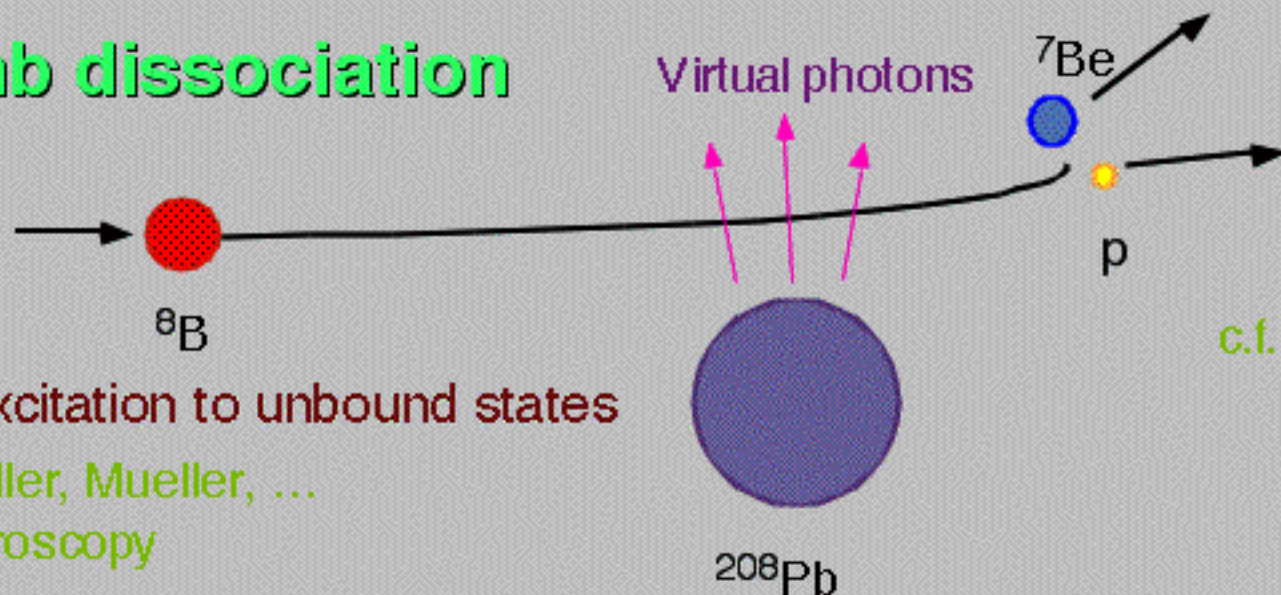
direct measurement

small yield

Indirect measurement

large yield

Coulomb dissociation



c.f. Nakamura
halo nuclei

= Coulomb excitation to unbound states

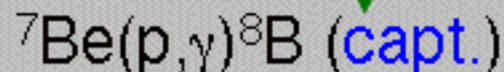
c.f. Mueller, Mueller, ...
spectroscopy



↓ virtual photon theory or DWBA



↓ detailed balance



large σ

thick target (intermediate energy)

experiments with R.I. beams

Large yield

detailed balance

$$\sigma_{(\gamma,p)} = \frac{(2j_7 + 1)(2j_1 + 1)}{2(2j_8 + 1)} \left(\frac{k_{17}^2}{k_\gamma^2} \right) \sigma_{(p,\gamma)} \quad 100 \sim 1000$$

virtual photon number (intermediate energy)

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{dE_\gamma} \right)_{\text{C.D.}} = \frac{n}{E_\gamma} \sigma_{(\gamma,p)} \quad 100 \sim 1000$$

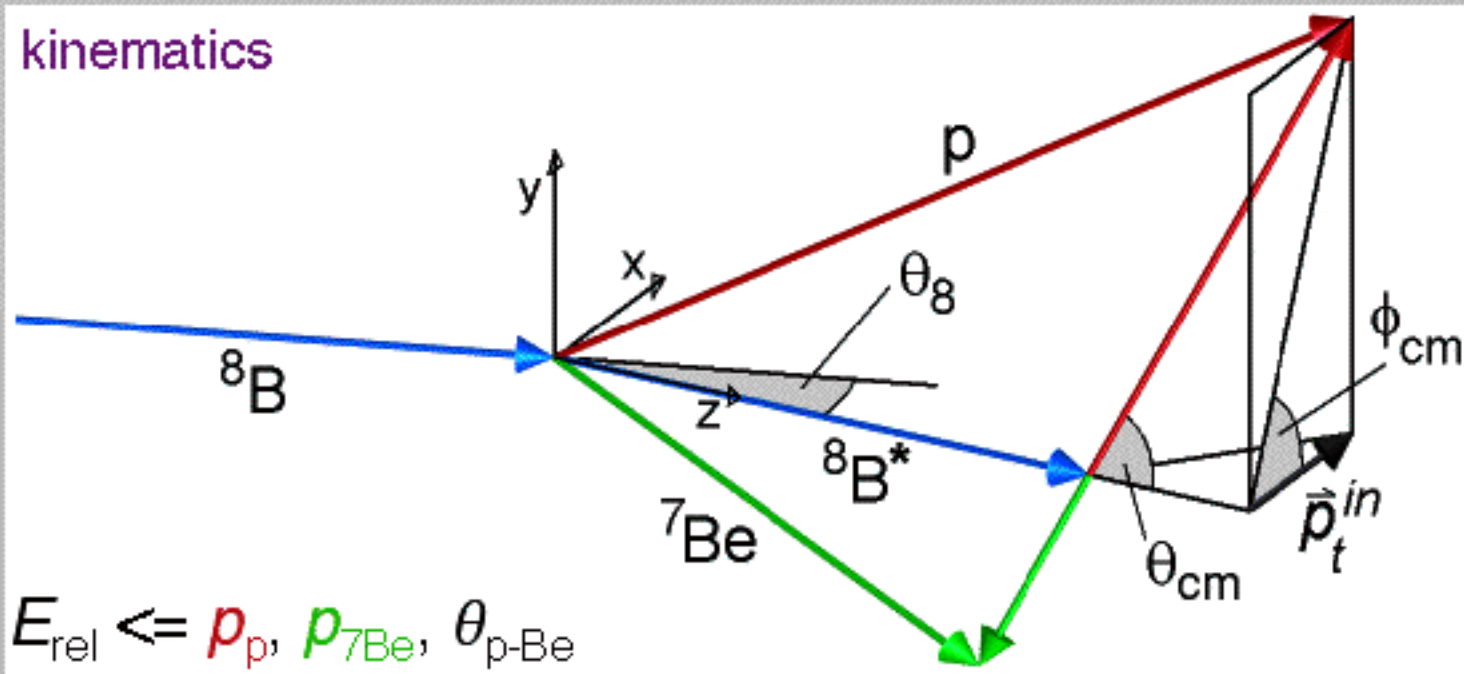
thick target

charged particle detection

but

indirect *i.e.* nucl. force / higher order / E²

kinematics



ΔE_{rel} : Independent of ΔE_{in}

$$\Delta E_{\text{rel}} \approx 2 \sqrt{\frac{A_1 A_2}{A_1 + A_2}} \sqrt{T_0 E_{\text{rel}}} \Delta \chi$$

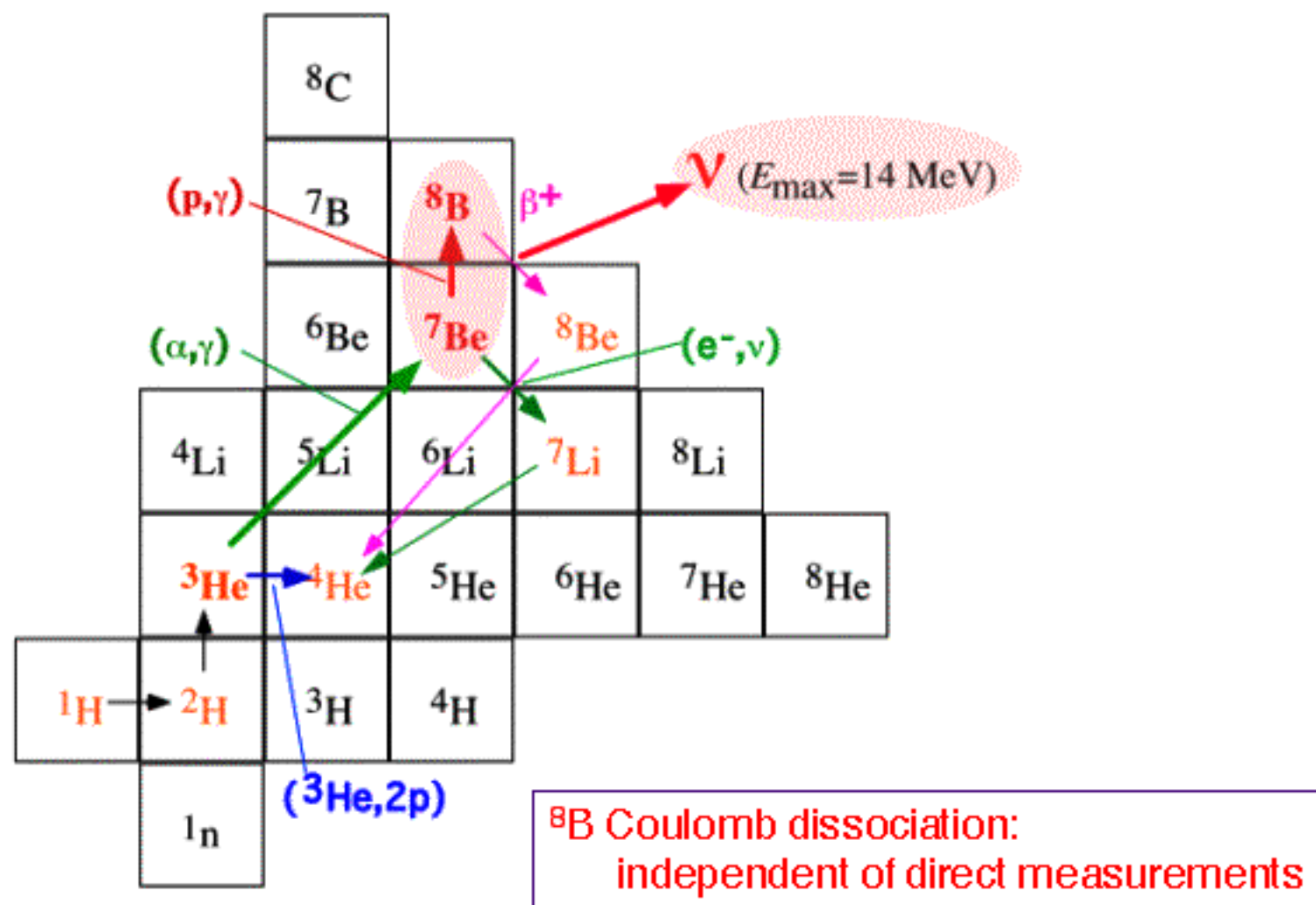
$$\Delta \chi = \Delta \theta, \Delta v / v$$

$p+X, T_0=100 \text{ A MeV}, E_{\text{rel}}=1 \text{ MeV},$
 $\Delta \theta=0.5 \text{ deg. } \Delta v=1\%$

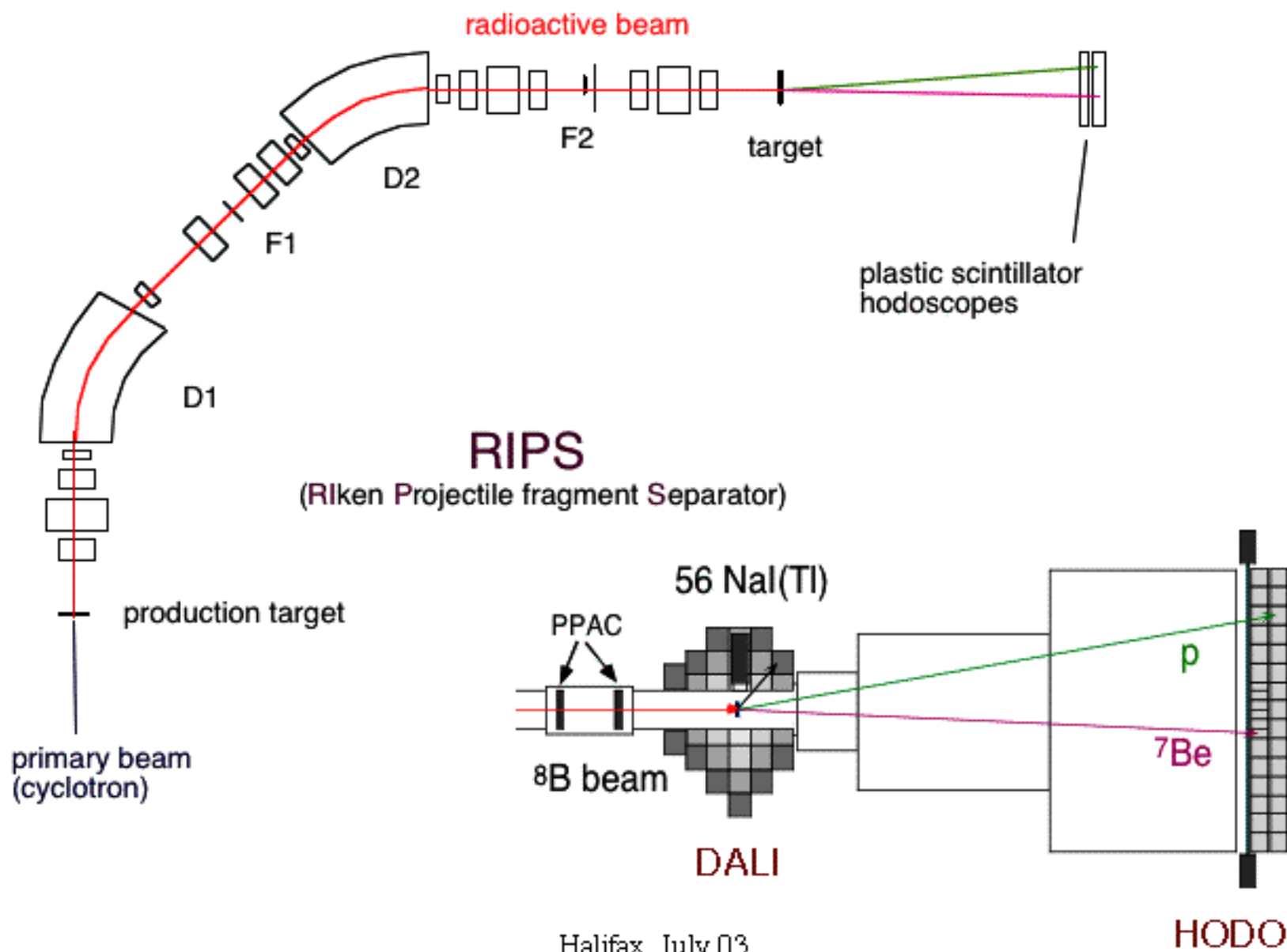
$\Delta E_{\text{rel}}=200 \text{ keV}$

${}^7\text{Be}(p,\gamma){}^8\text{B}$

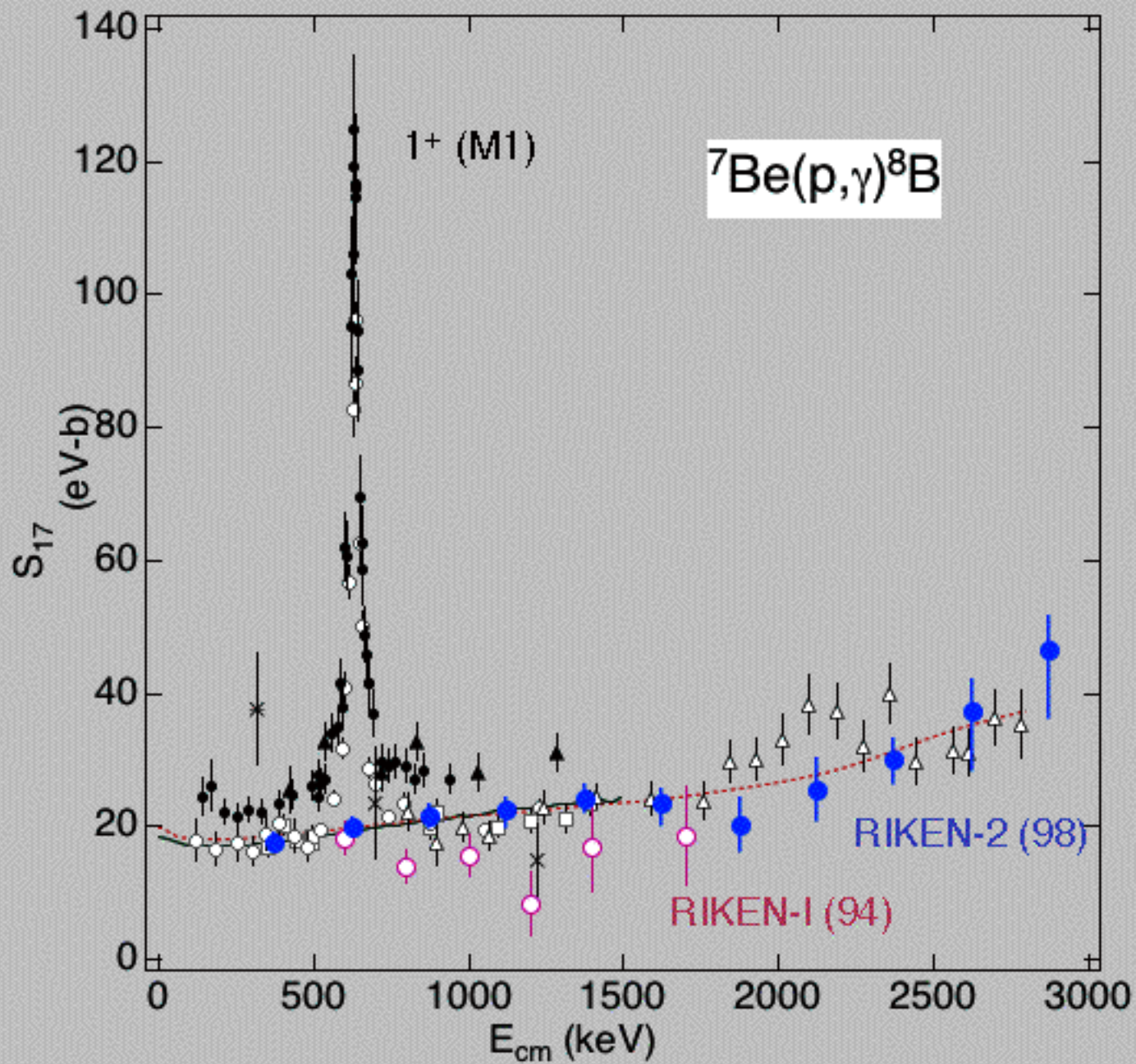
p-p chain in the sun



@ RIKEN ~50 MeV/nucleon



Halifax, July 03



Halifax, July 03

C.D.: insensitive to M1 resonance

Questions (in 10-15%)

Nuclear contribution (E1)

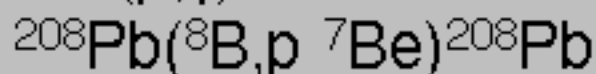
small but $l=2$?

Higher order effects

Different multipolarities



E1 + M1 (4-15 %?) + E2 (~0.1%)



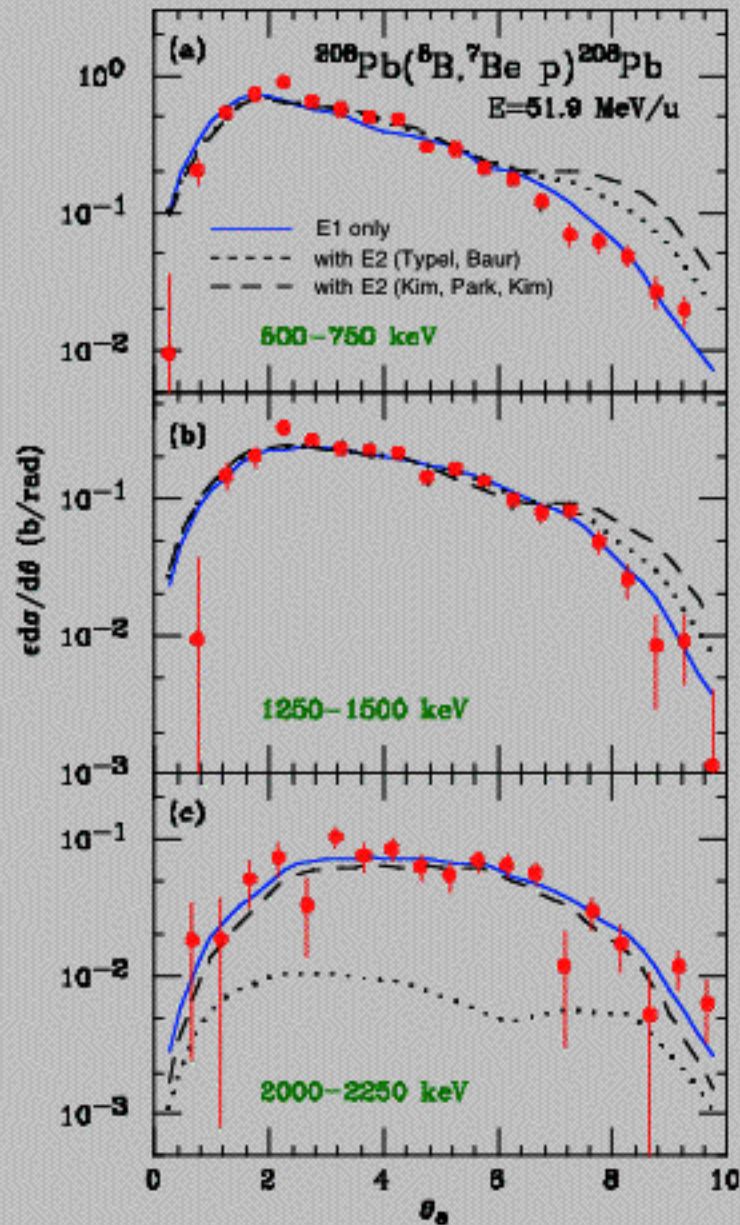
E1 + E2 (4-15 %?) + M1(~0.1%)

angular (θ) distribution \Rightarrow RIKEN-2, (GSI-1)

angular correlation \Rightarrow GSI-2, (MSU p//)

RIKEN-2

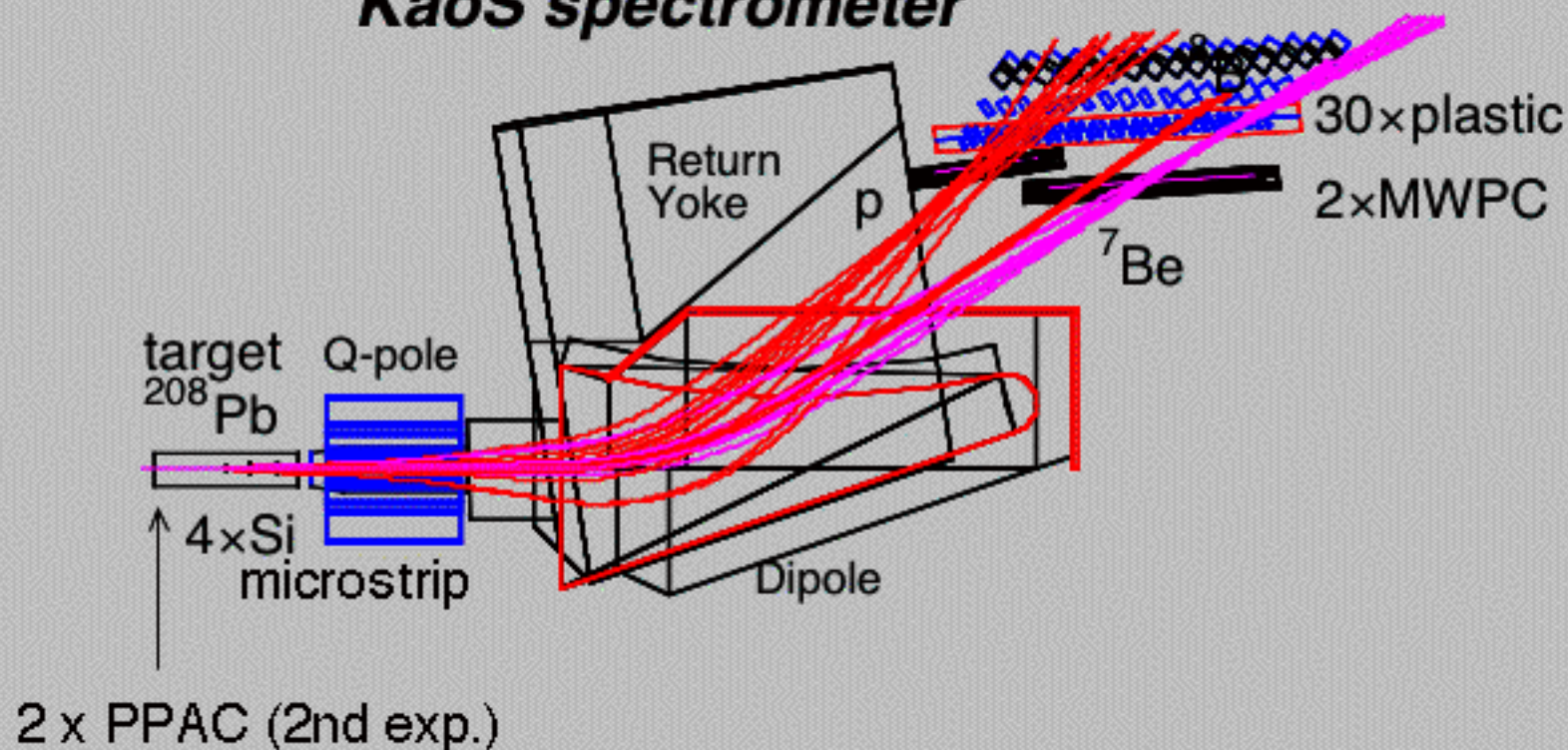
θ_8 distribution



small E2 ($l=2$)

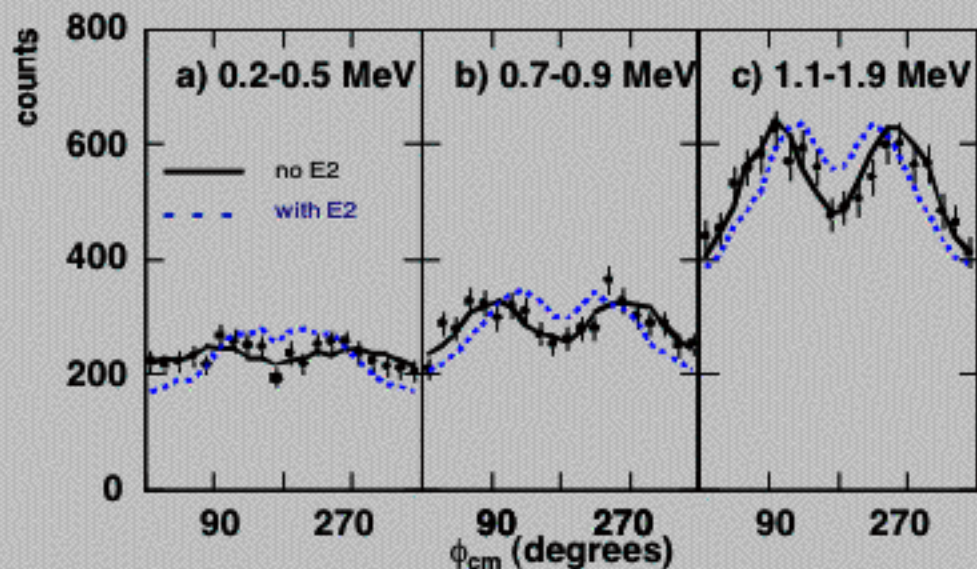
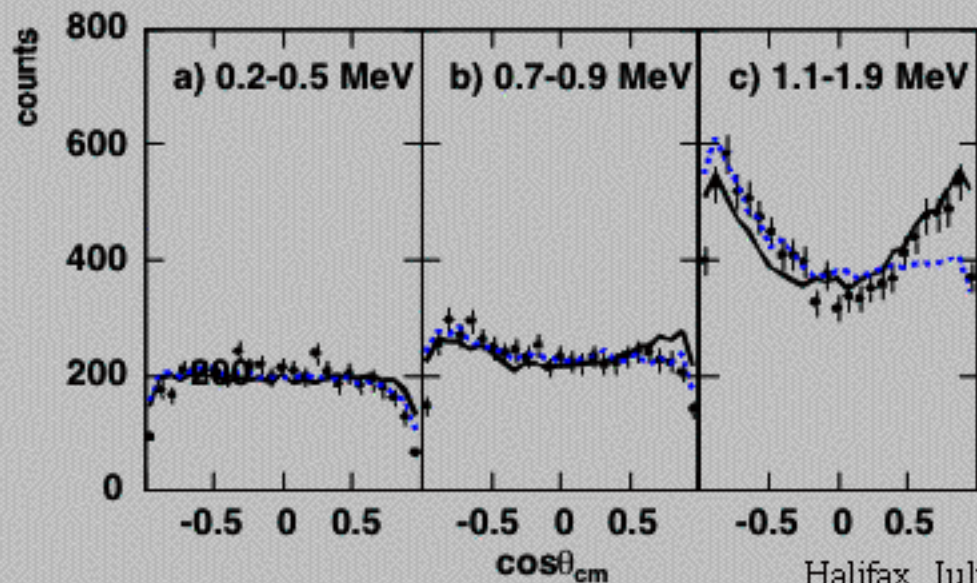
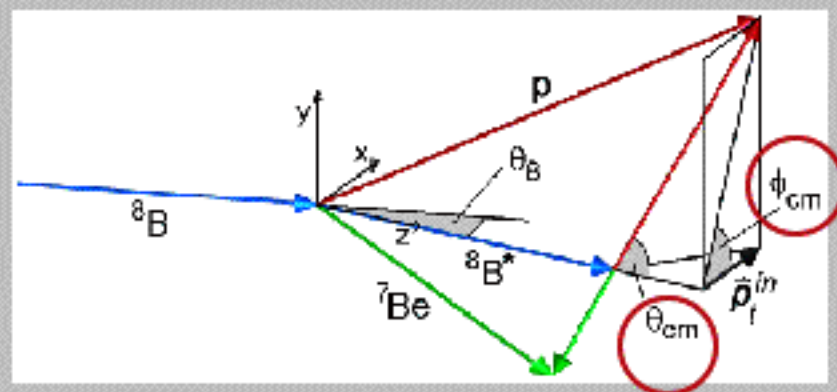
@ GSI 254 MeV/nucleon

KaoS spectrometer



azimuthal- / polar-angle distributions

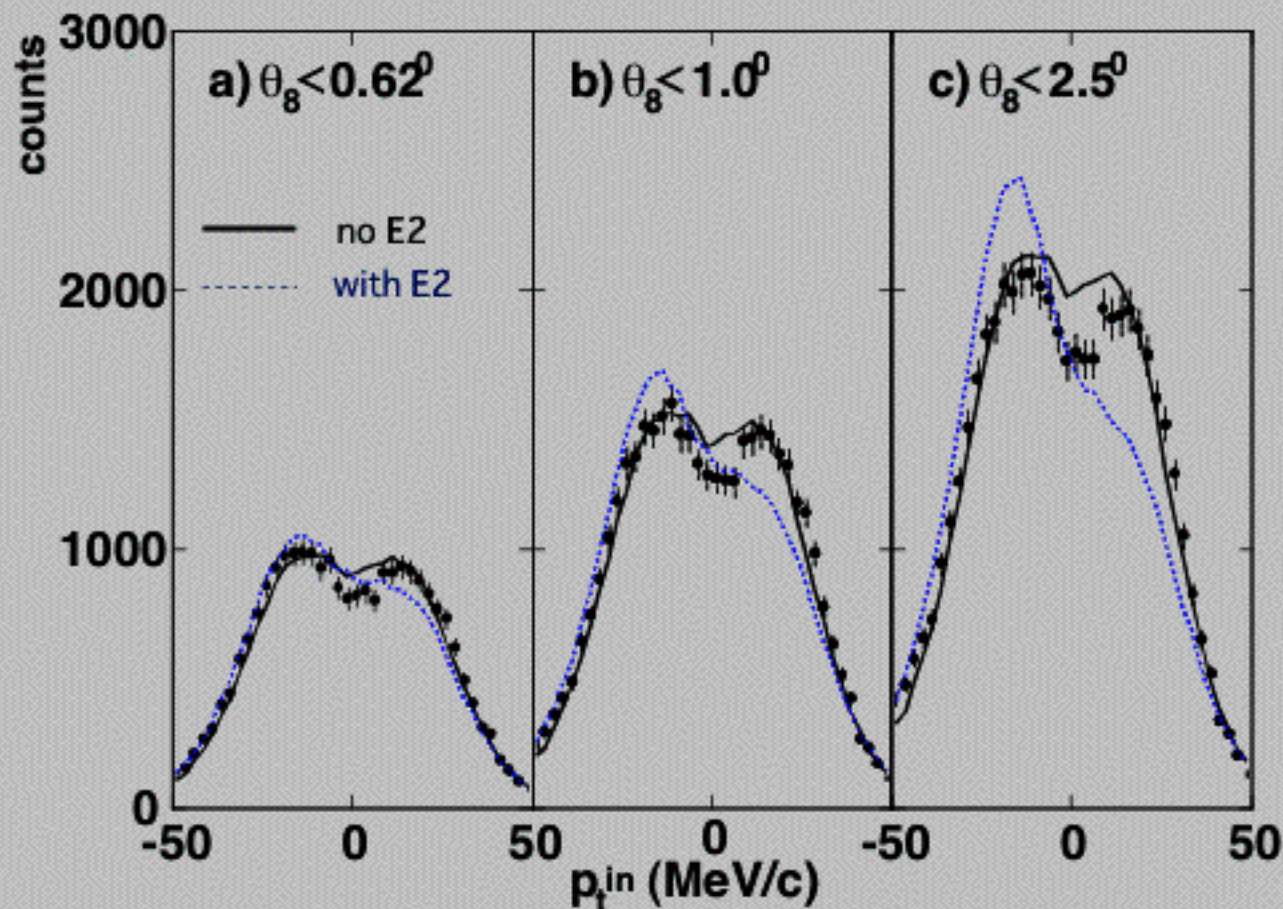
$$\theta_8 < 1^\circ$$


 ϕ

 θ

GSI-2

Phys. Rev. Lett. 90, 232501 (2003)

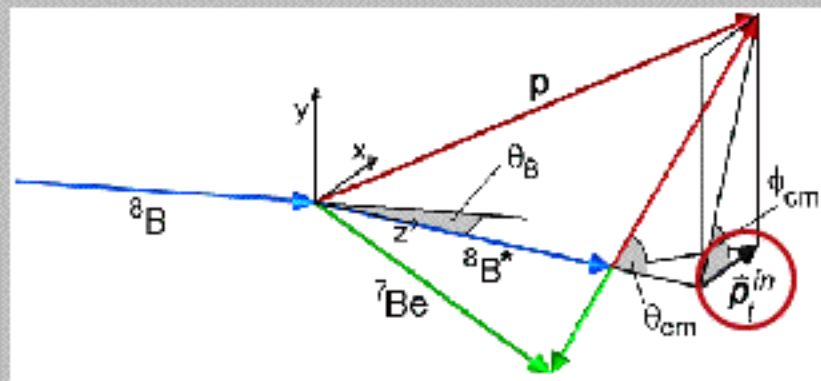
transverse momentum distributions



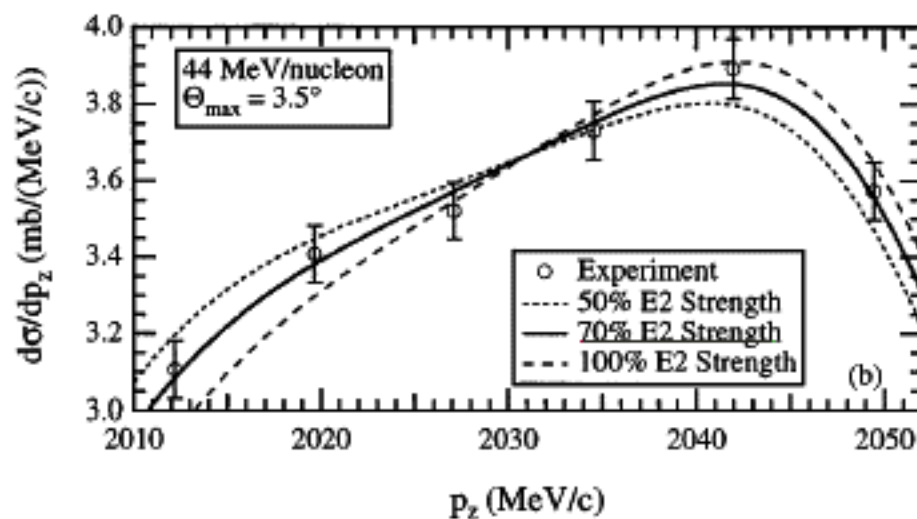
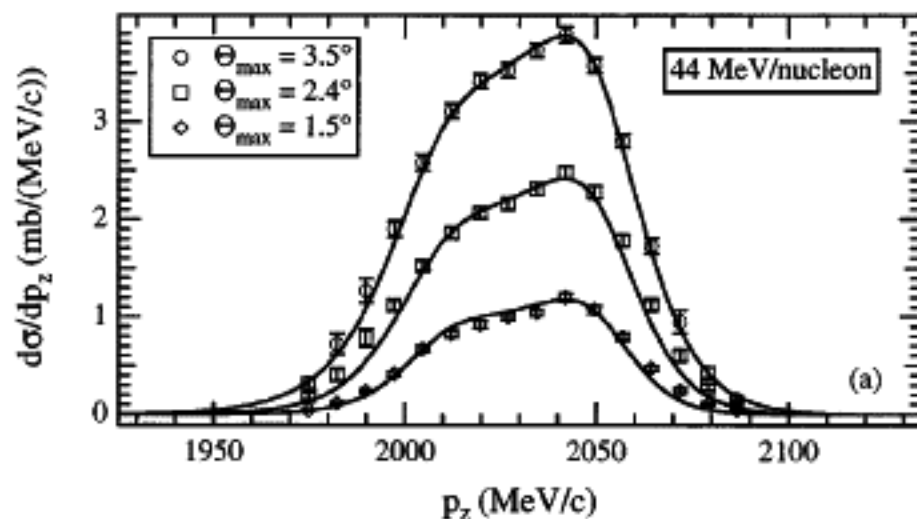
GSI-2

consistent with small E2 contribution

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parallel momentum distribution (MSU)



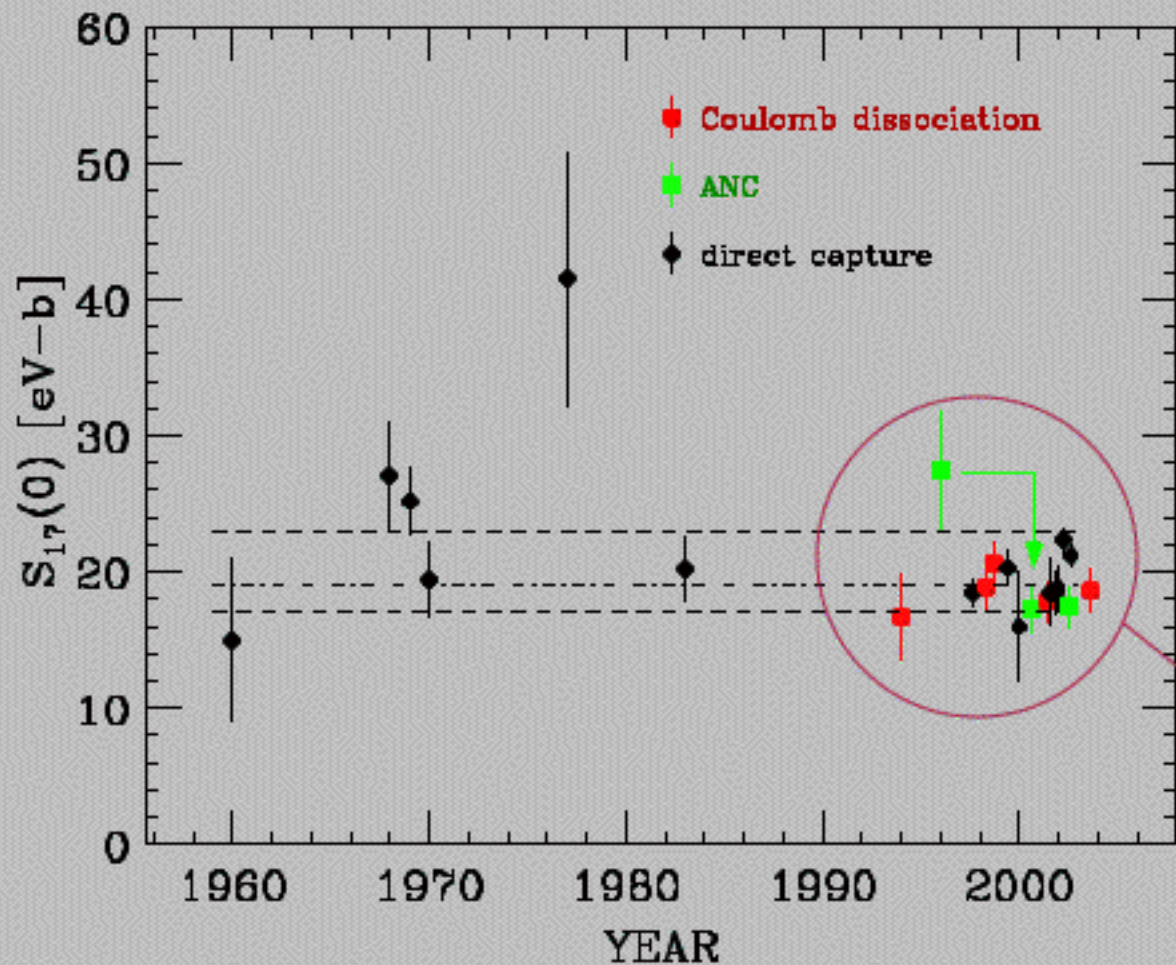
E1/E2 interference



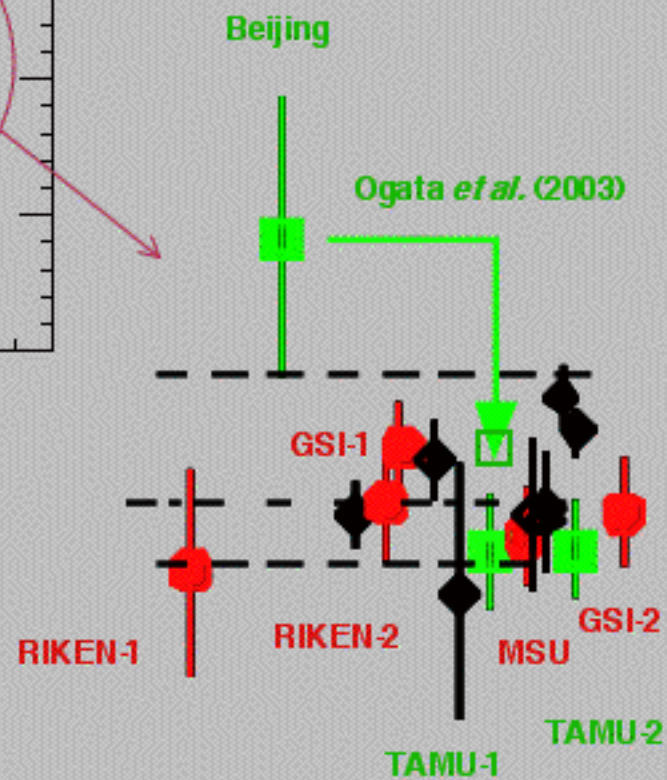
sizable E2

Dauids *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 81 (1998) 2209

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S_{17} at $E=0$



possible corrections (10-15%)

Multipolarities

E1 dominance: OK in 90% for Coul. Diss.

E2 : controversy ?

angular distribution (RIKEN) small

$P_{||}$ distribution (MSU) 10-15%

Angular correlation (GSI) small

M1: only near the resonance

Nuclear contribution

~1% (E1) ← microscopic calc.

large ? (E2) ← collective form factor

--> calc.w. microscopic f.f. / CDCC / exp.

Higher order effects

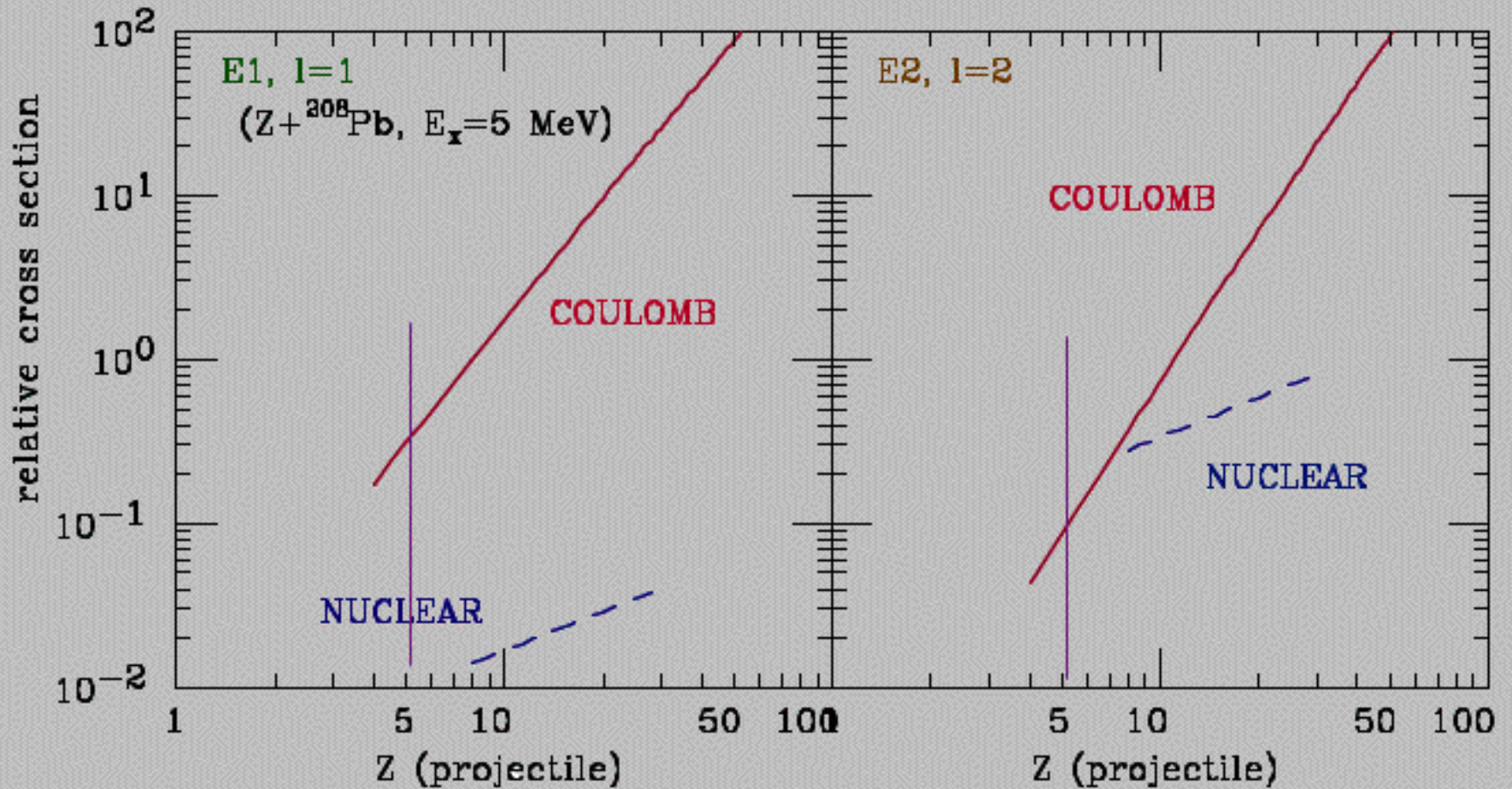
Post Coulomb acceleration: small

multistep excitation: E1-E2 interference

--> dynamical calc. / CDCC

$l = 1$

$l = 2$



$C > N$

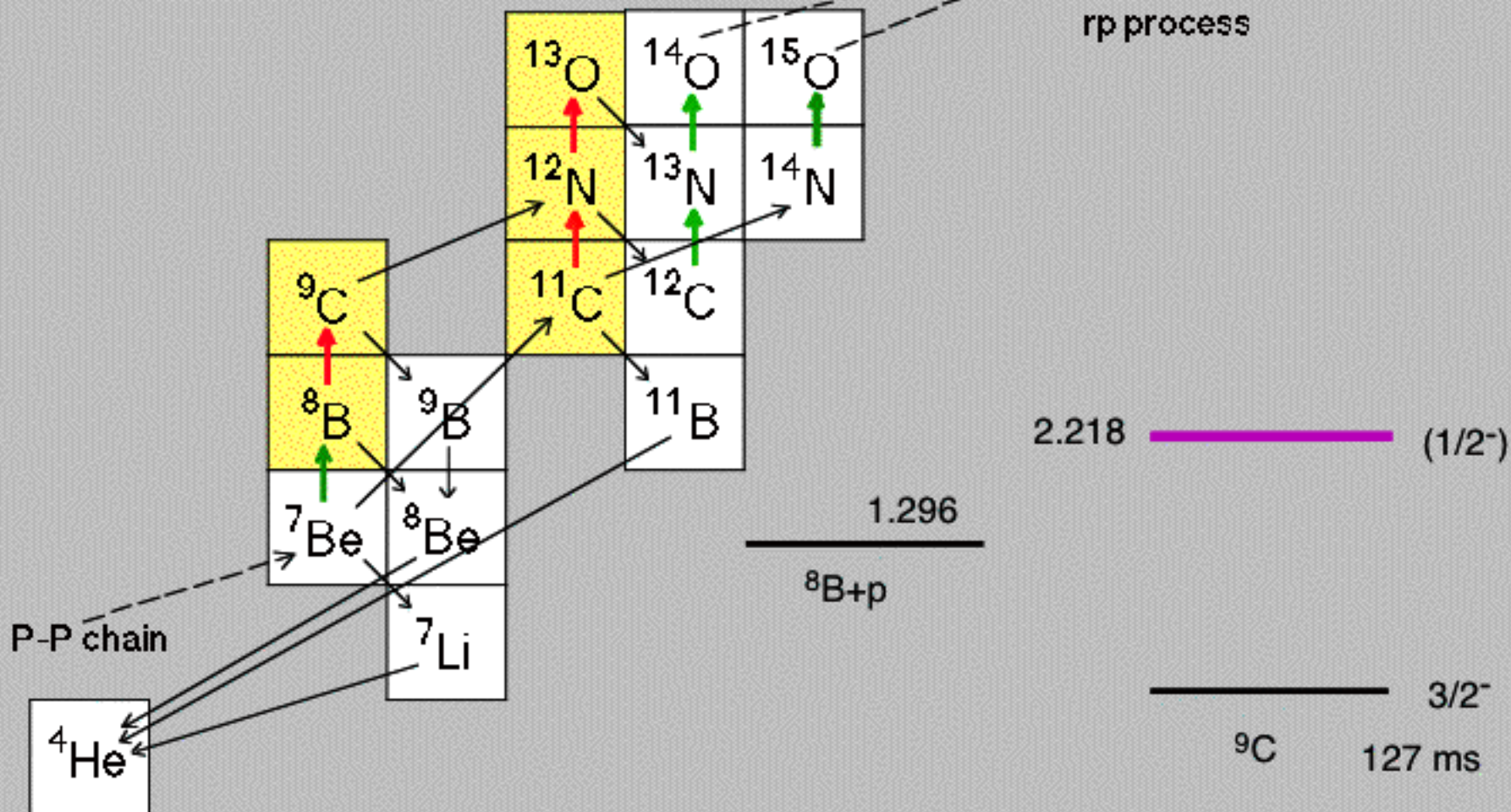
$C \sim N$

hot p-p mode

^{19}Ne

^{17}F

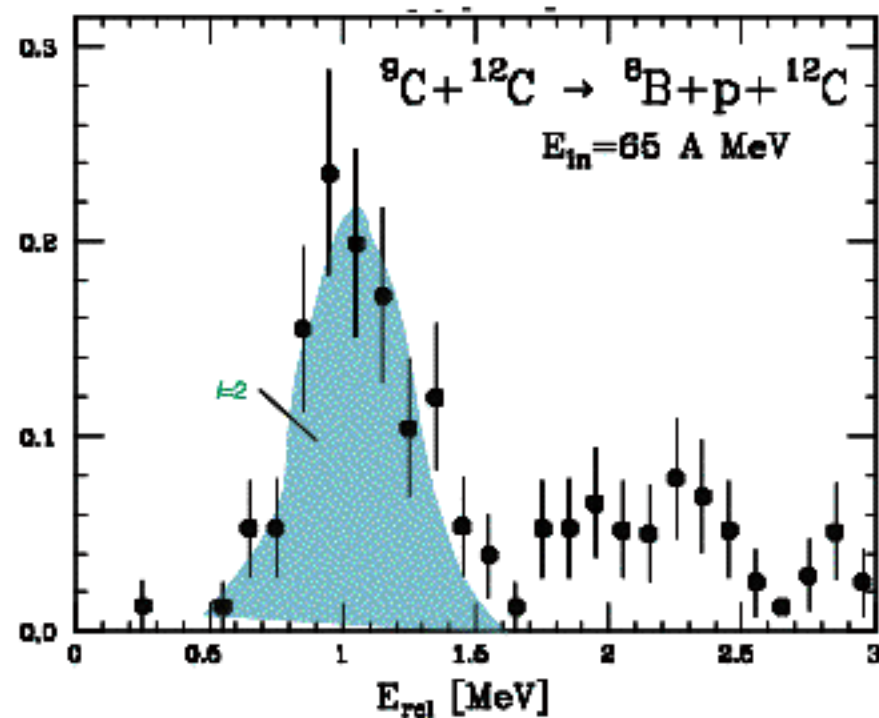
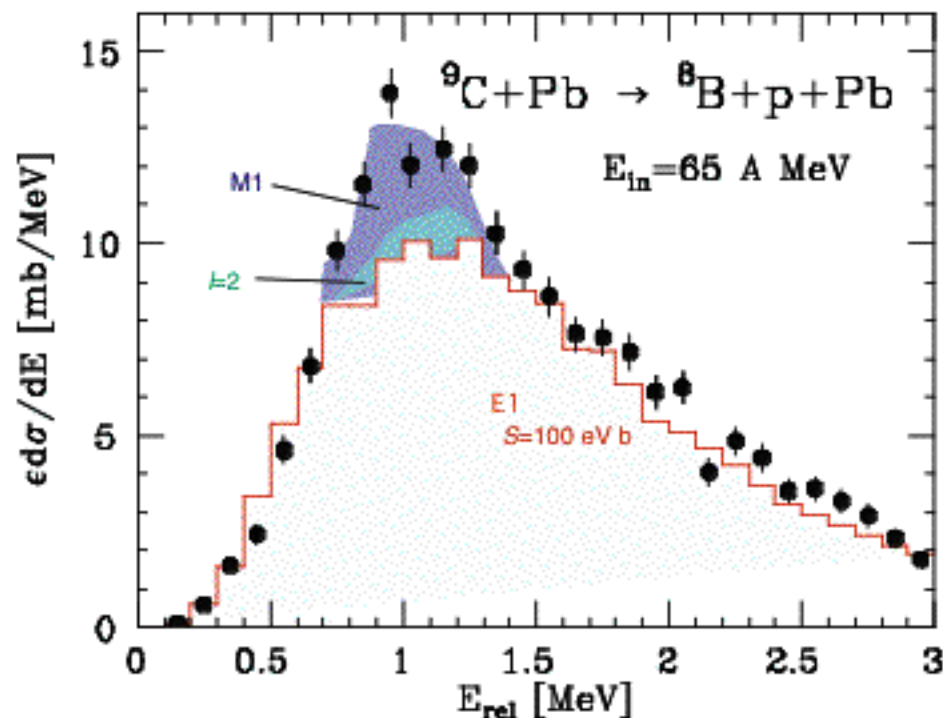
rp process



$^8\text{B}(p,\gamma)^9\text{C}$ in hot pp mode

- continuum & resonance !

Coulomb dissociation @ RIKEN



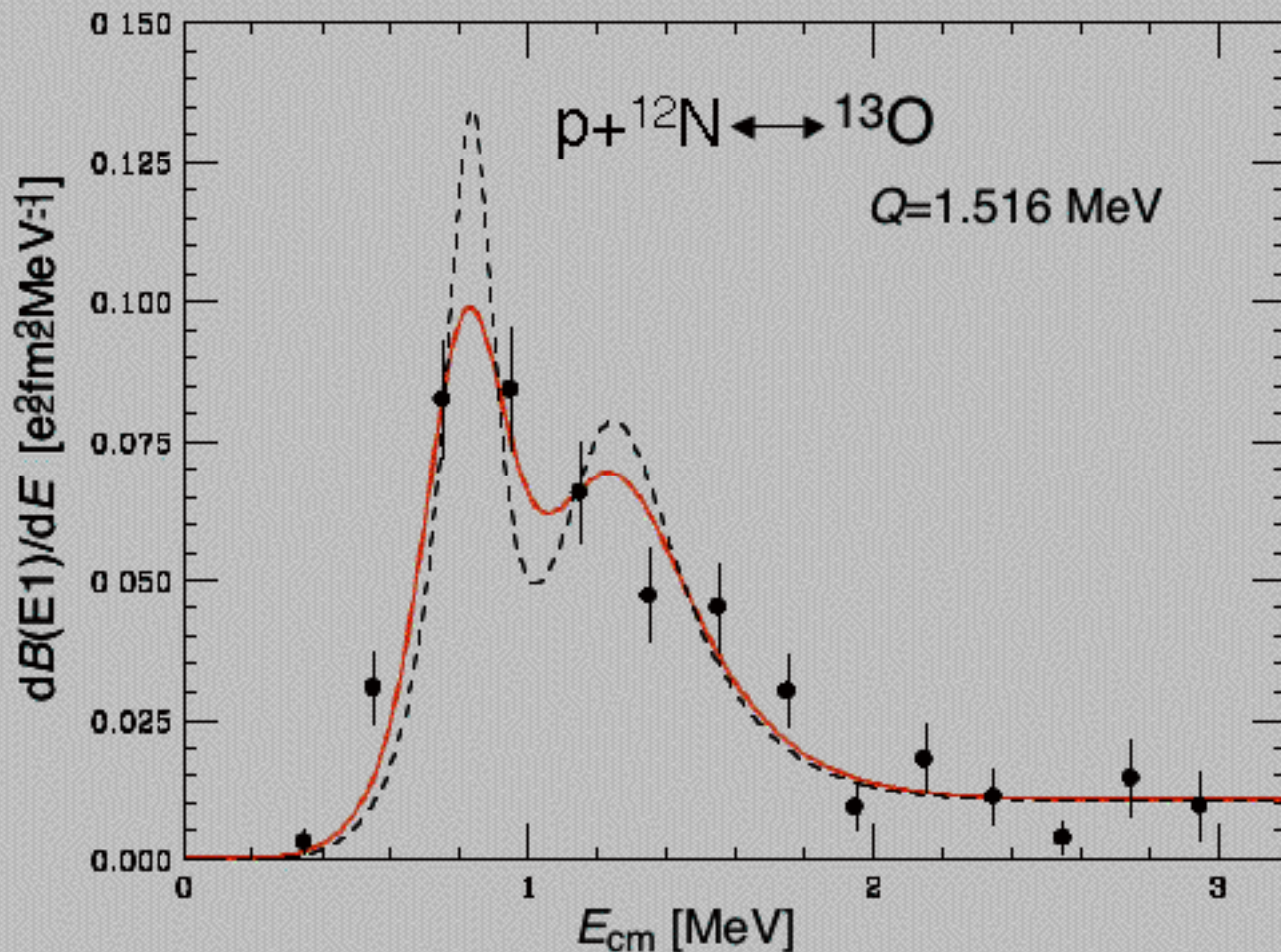
S_{18} at $E \approx 0$

	S_{18} [eV b]	E	method
RIKEN 03	77 ± 15	(0.2 - 0.5)	Coul. diss.
RIKEN 01*	45 ± 13	(0 - 0.1)	ANC
TAMU 02**	46 ± 6		ANC'
Wiescher <i>et al.</i>	210	(0-0.8)	shell model
Descouvemont	≈ 80		cluster model

* Beaumel *et al.* ** Trache *et al.*

Resonance
yield

	$\Gamma_{\gamma}(M1)$ [meV]	$\Gamma_{\gamma}(E2)$ [μ eV]	J^{π}
RIKEN 03	21 ± 6	4.3 ± 1.0	
Wiescher <i>et al.</i>	34		$1/2^{-}$
Kanada-En'yo		4.6	$1/2^{-}$
Descouvemont 93	100	600	$5/2^{-}$
Descouvemont 99		very small	$1/2^{-}$

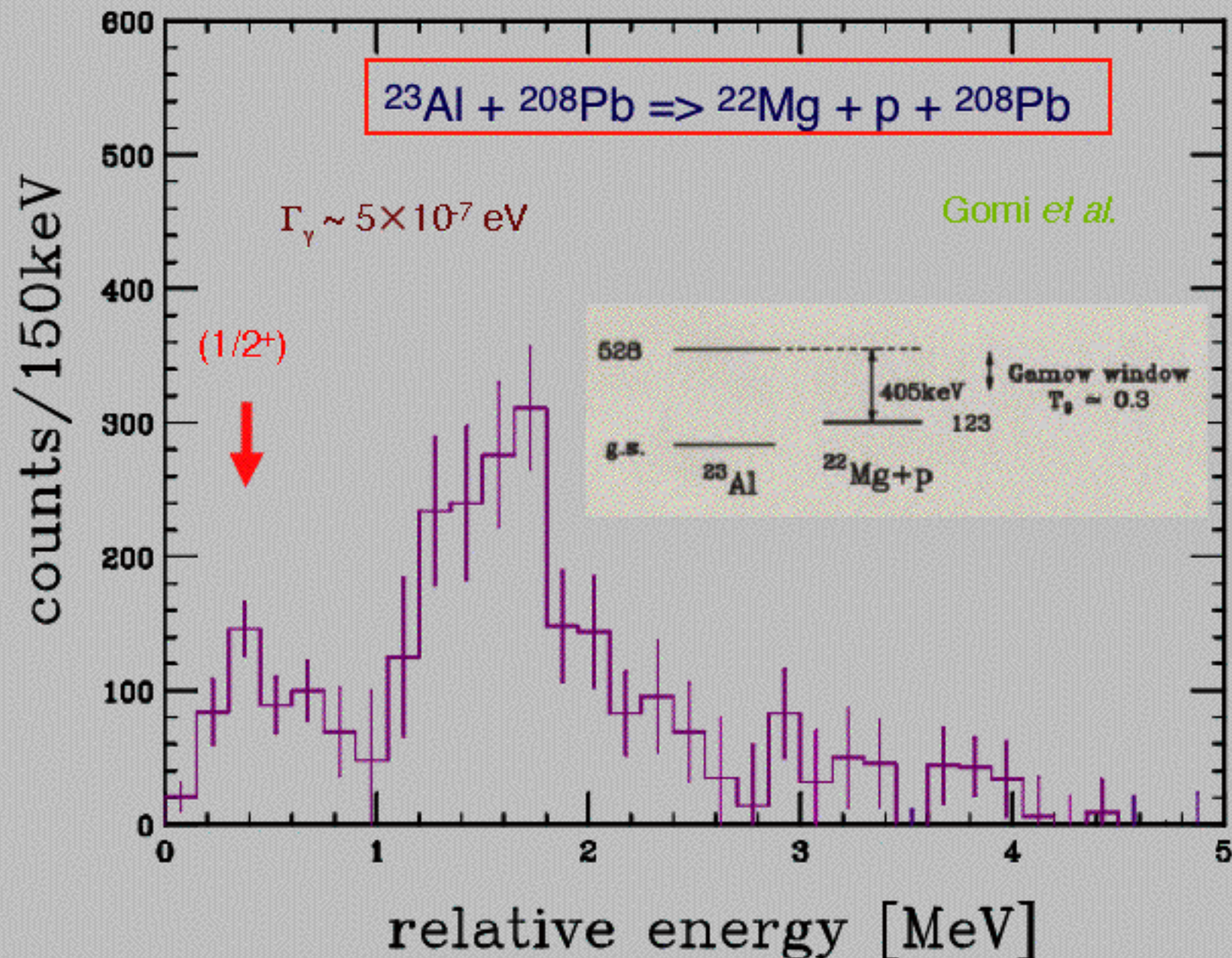


two E1 resonances ?

$B(E1; 0.5\text{-}2 \text{ MeV}) \sim 0.08 \text{ e}^2\text{fm}^2 \leftrightarrow 0.056 \text{ e}^2\text{fm}^2$ by Sagawa *et al.*

$S \sim 0.2 \text{ keV-b} \leftrightarrow 40 \text{ keV-b}$ (Wiescher *et al.**)

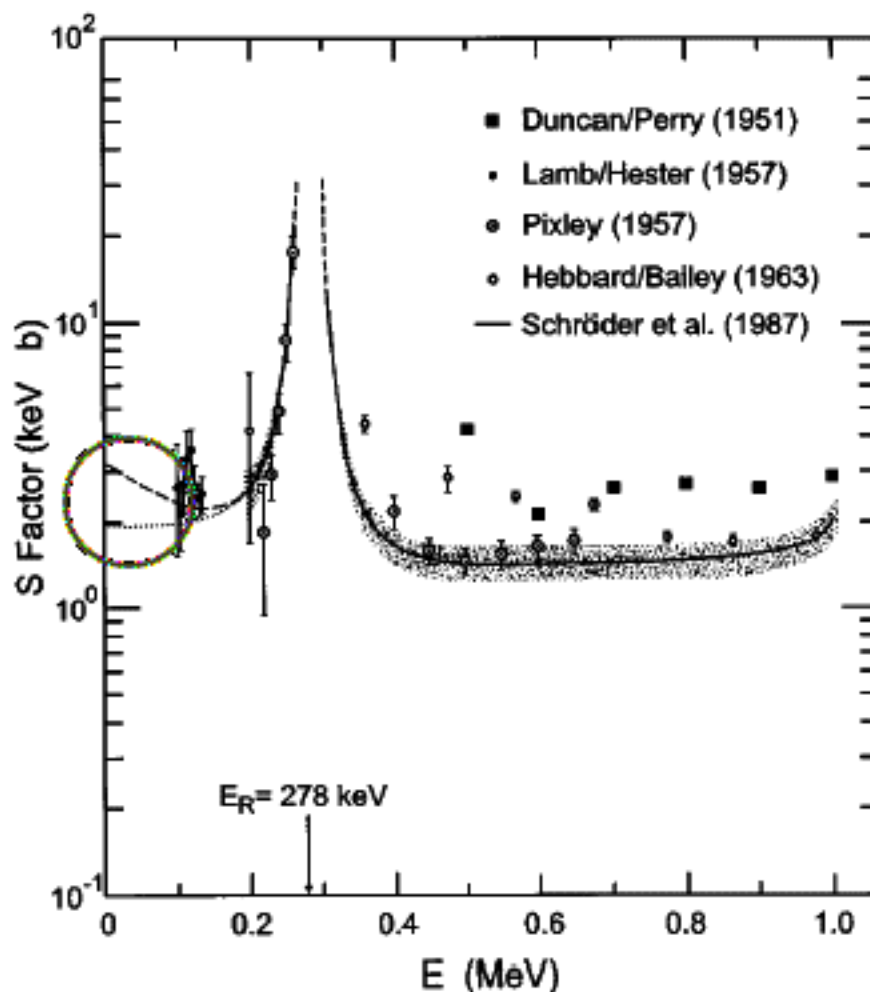
* new estimate: 1/100



$^{14}\text{N}(p,\gamma)^{15}\text{O}$ (CNO cycle)

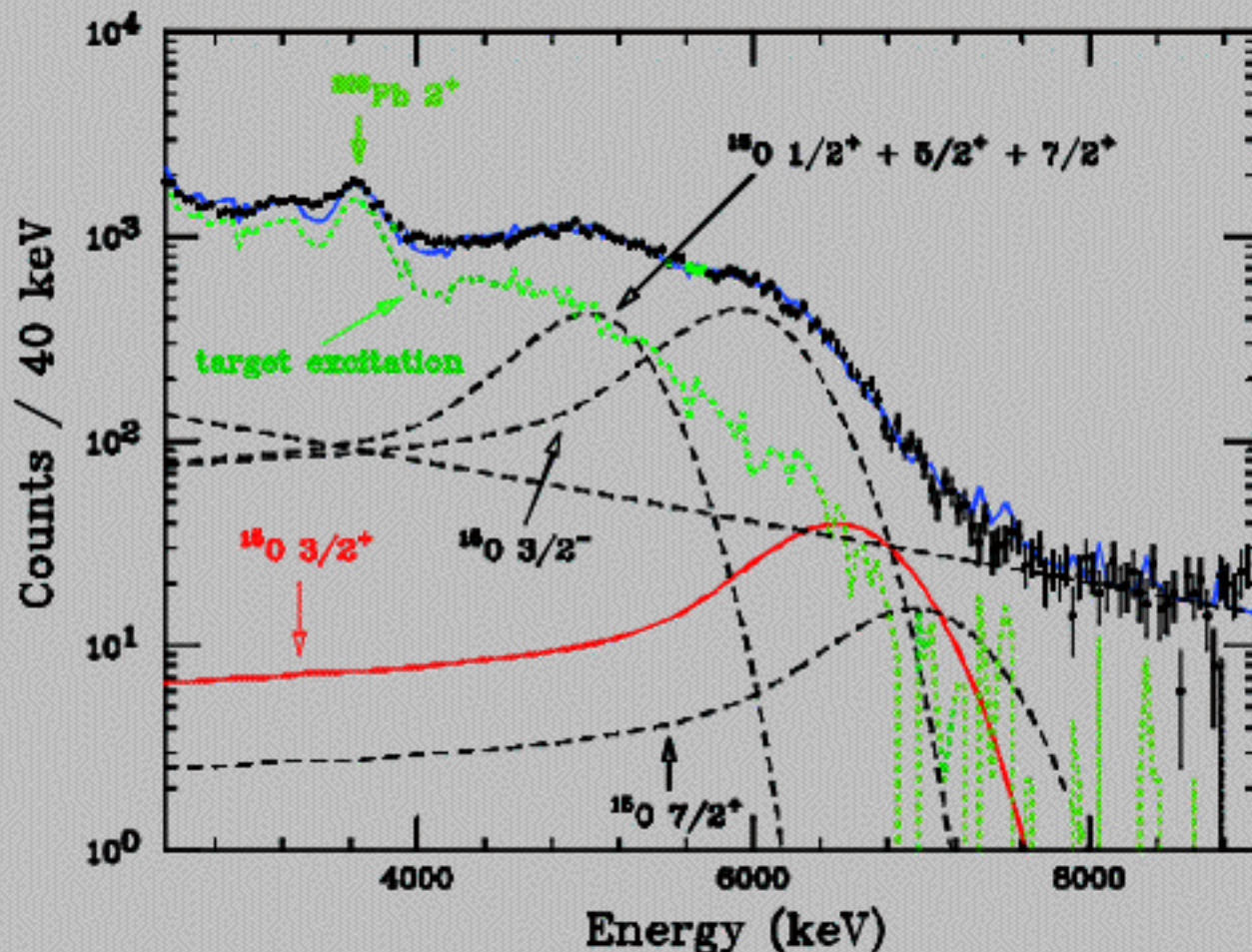
$3/2^+$ in ^{15}O
Ex = 6.79 MeV

$\Gamma_\gamma ?$



from Adelberger *et al.*,
Rev. Mod. Phys. 70 (1998) 1265

Doppler-corrected γ -spectrum



$^{15}\text{O} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$
85 MeV/nucleon

N. Yamada *et al.*

$\Gamma_\gamma(3/2^+) < 1.5 \text{ eV}$



$0.41^{+0.34}_{-0.13} \text{ eV}$

Bertone *et al.* 2001

Minor contribution of the 6.79 MeV state
to the $^{14}\text{N}(p,\gamma)^{15}\text{O}$ rate

Summary

continuum

resonance: E1, E2, M1

RI-beam

${}^7\text{Be}(p,\gamma){}^8\text{B}$ - pp chain ; ${}^{14}\text{N}(p,\gamma){}^{15}\text{O}$ - CNO cycle

${}^{13}\text{N}(p,\gamma){}^{14}\text{O}$ - hot CNO ; ${}^8\text{B}(p,\gamma){}^9\text{C}$, ${}^{11}\text{C}(p,\gamma){}^{12}\text{N}$, ${}^{12}\text{N}(p,\gamma){}^{13}\text{O}$ - hot pp
 ${}^{22}\text{Mg}(p,\gamma){}^{23}\text{Al}$, ${}^{26}\text{Si}(p,\gamma){}^{27}\text{P}$ - rp

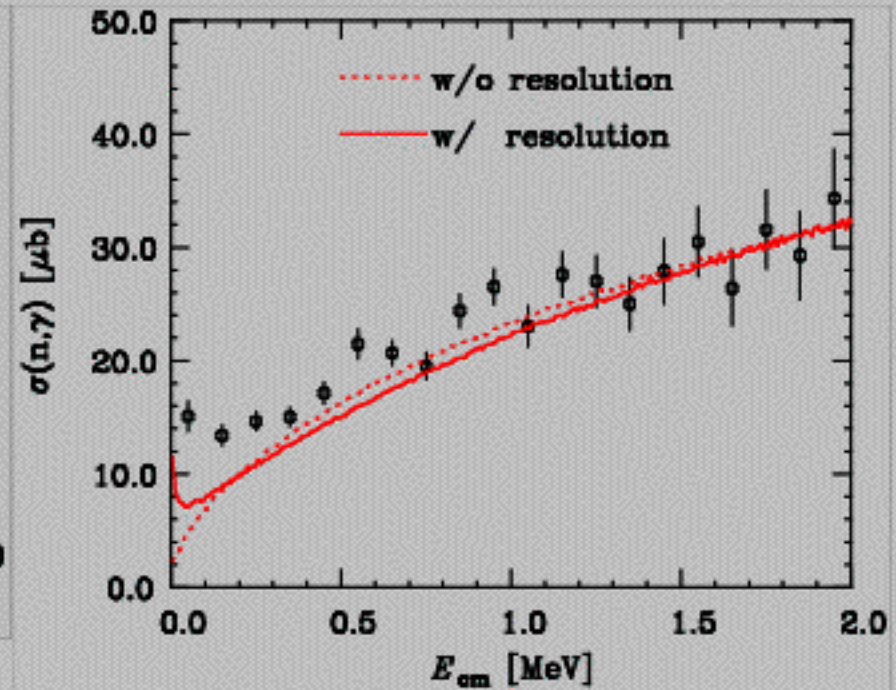
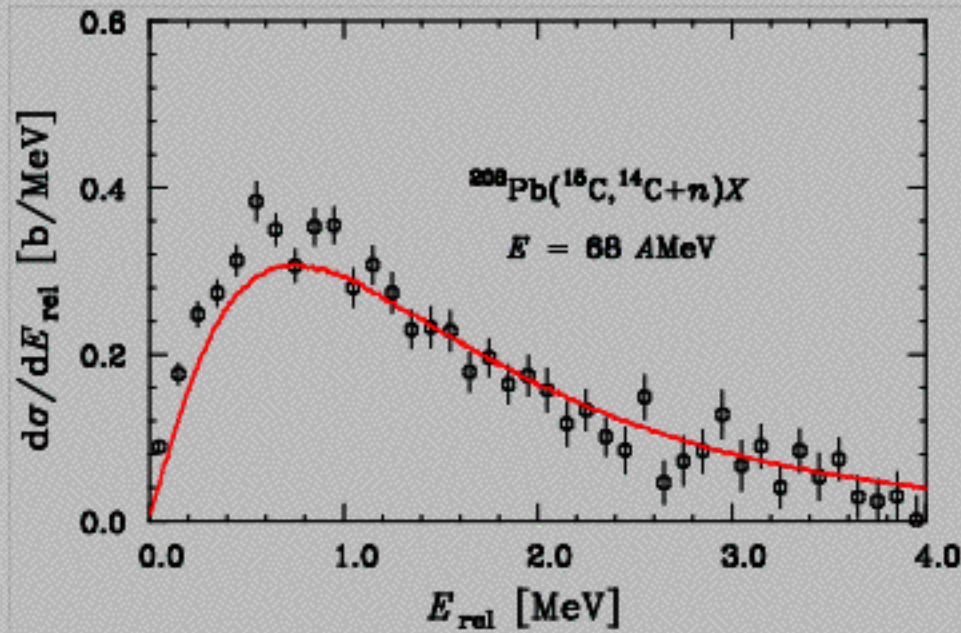
control of reaction mechanism
higher order / E2-related corrections /
nuclear excitations

theory
experiment

Intense beam
efficient setup

Coulomb dissociation of ^{15}C

Nakamura *et al.*



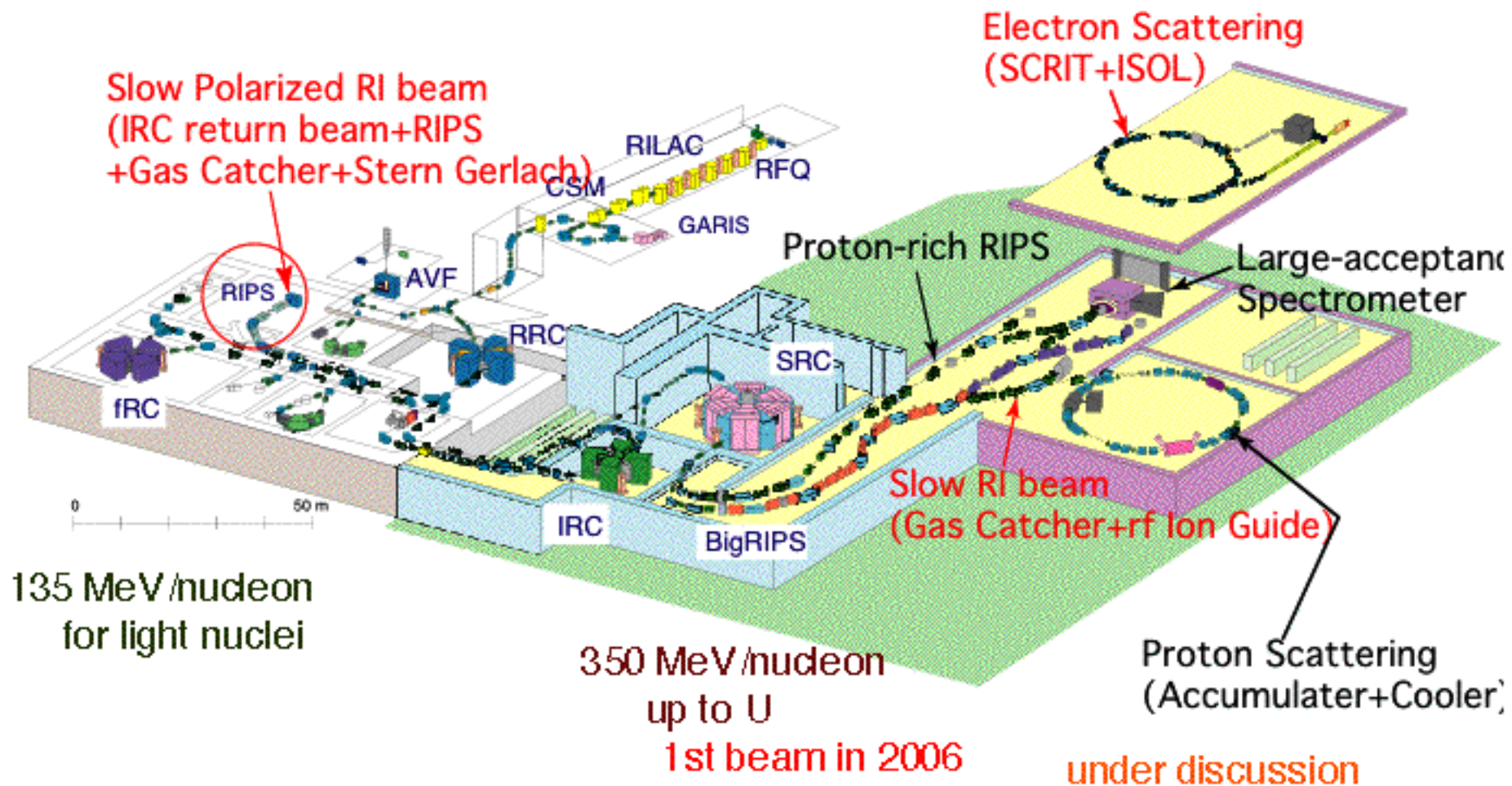
direct measurement

Beer *et al.*, *Astrophys. J.* **38**, 258 (1992)

Coulomb dissociation

A. Horvath *et al.*, *Astrophys. J.* **570**, 926 (2002)

RIKEN Accelerator Research Facility and RI Beam Factory Project



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