

# Spectroscopy of Single-Particle States in Oxygen Isotopes via $(\bar{p}, 2p)$ Reaction

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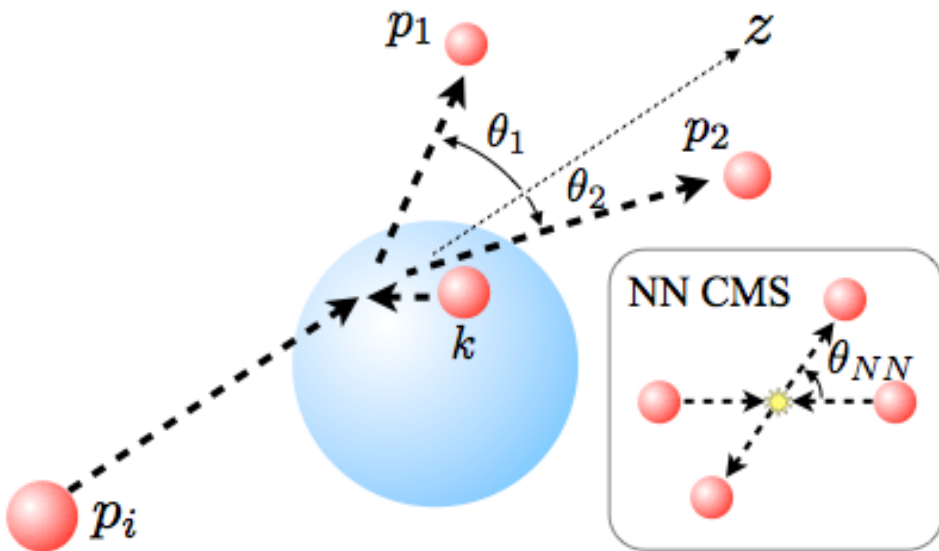
Center for Nuclear Study, the University of Tokyo



CENTER *for* NUCLEAR STUDY

# $(\vec{p}, 2p)$ reaction as a spectroscopic tool

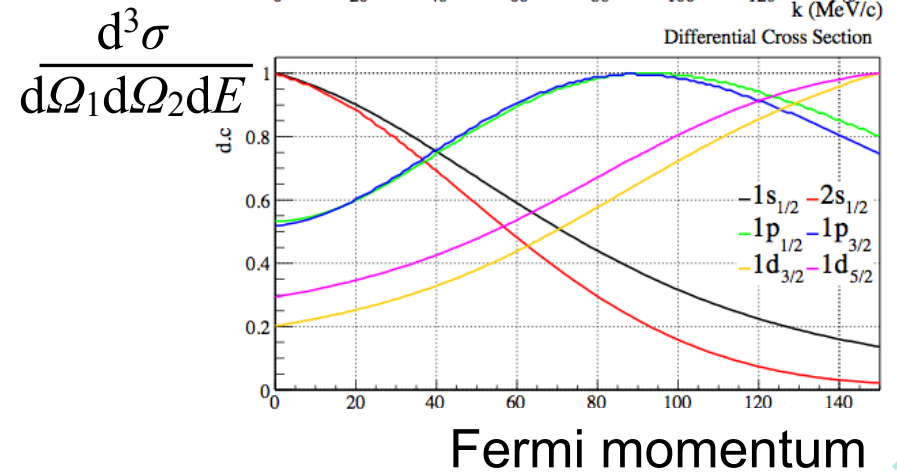
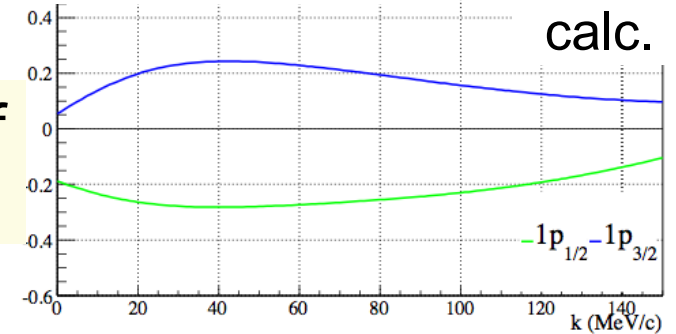
Simple reaction mechanism



Spin-parity determinability

$A_y$ (spin asymmetry) — DWIA calc.

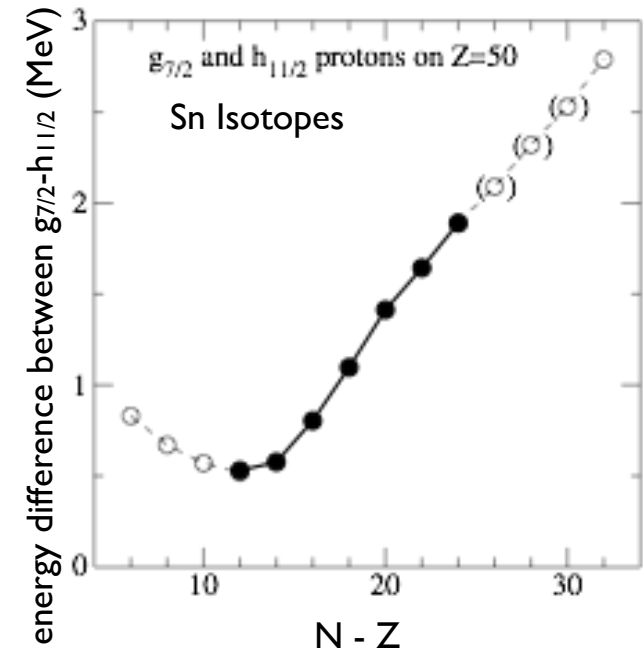
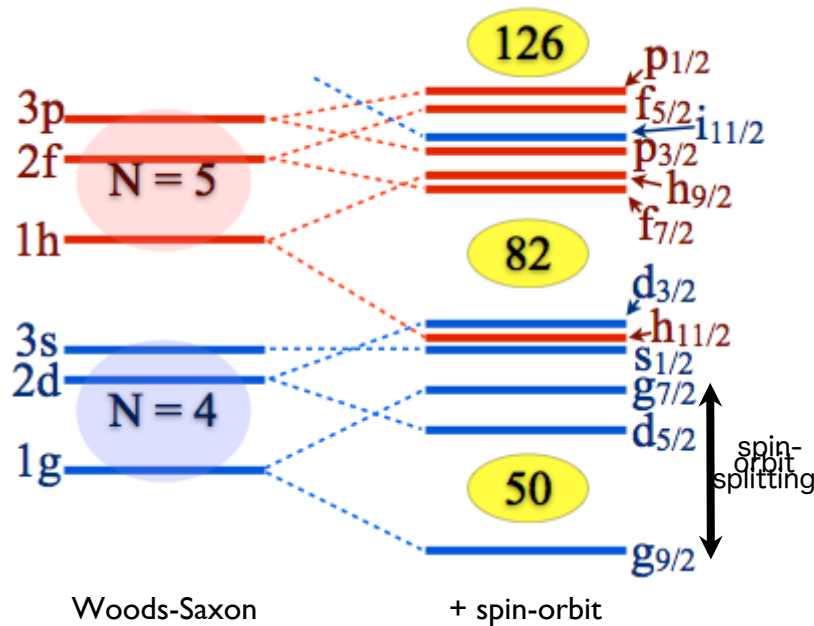
easy ID of  $p_{1/2}$  &  $p_{3/2}$ !



a powerful probe for the study of single particle/hole state

# Spin-orbit splitting

For the understanding of the nuclear structure, it is necessary to know how the spin-orbit splitting changes with  $Z$ ,  $N$ .



J. P. Schiffer *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett., **92**, 162501 (2004).

Goal of this study:

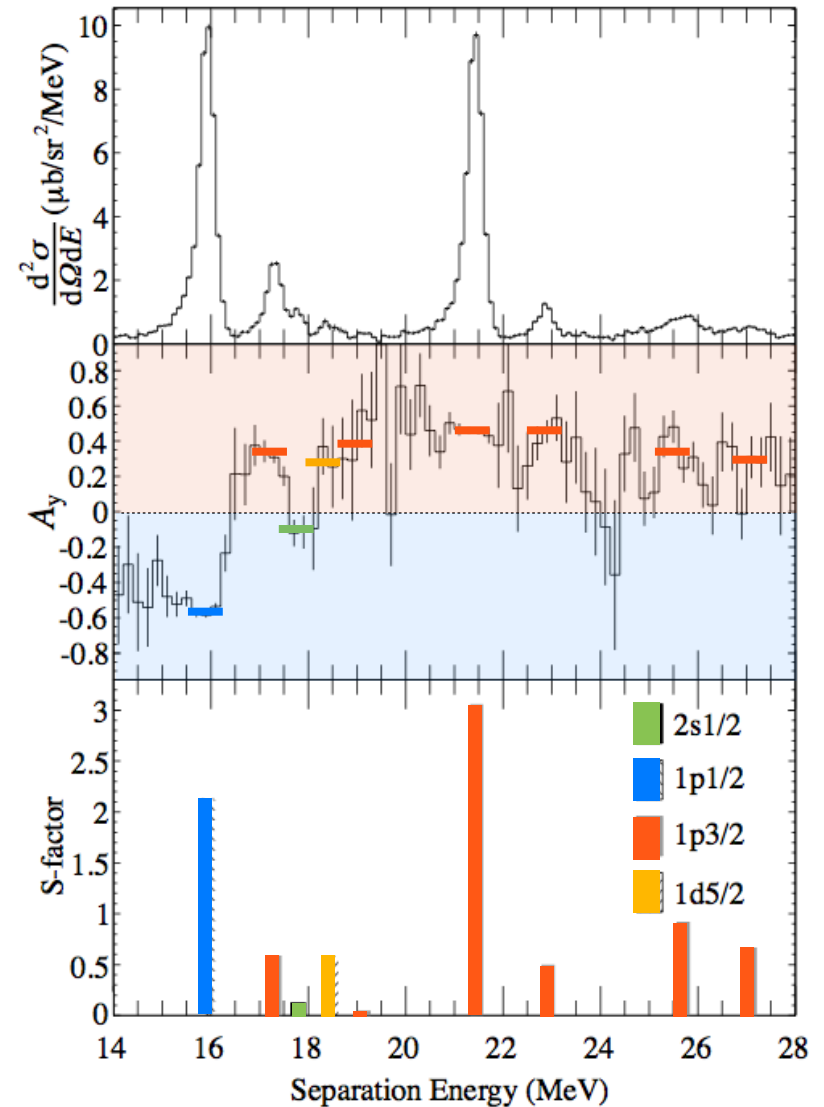
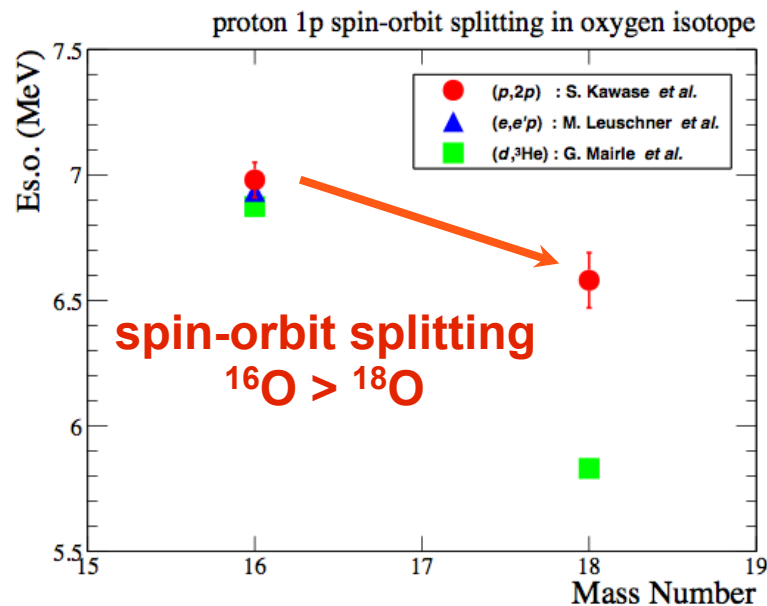
Determine 1p proton spin-orbit splittings  
in oxygen isotopes  
as a function of neutron number



# Previous experiment: $^{18}\text{O}(p,2p)$

Facility	Ring Cyclotron, RCNP, Osaka U
Reaction	$(\vec{p},2p)$ in <b>normal</b> kinematics
Beam	<b>Polarized</b> proton @ 200 MeV/u
Target	$\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}$ ice target $\sim 20 \text{ mg/cm}^2$

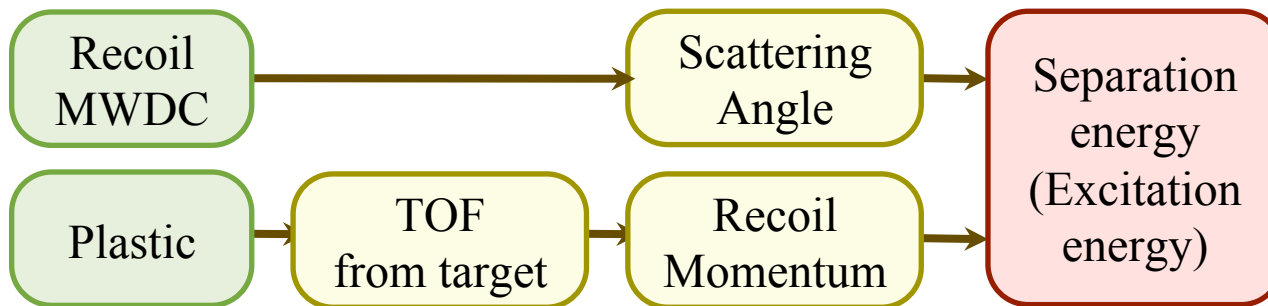
S.K. *et al.*



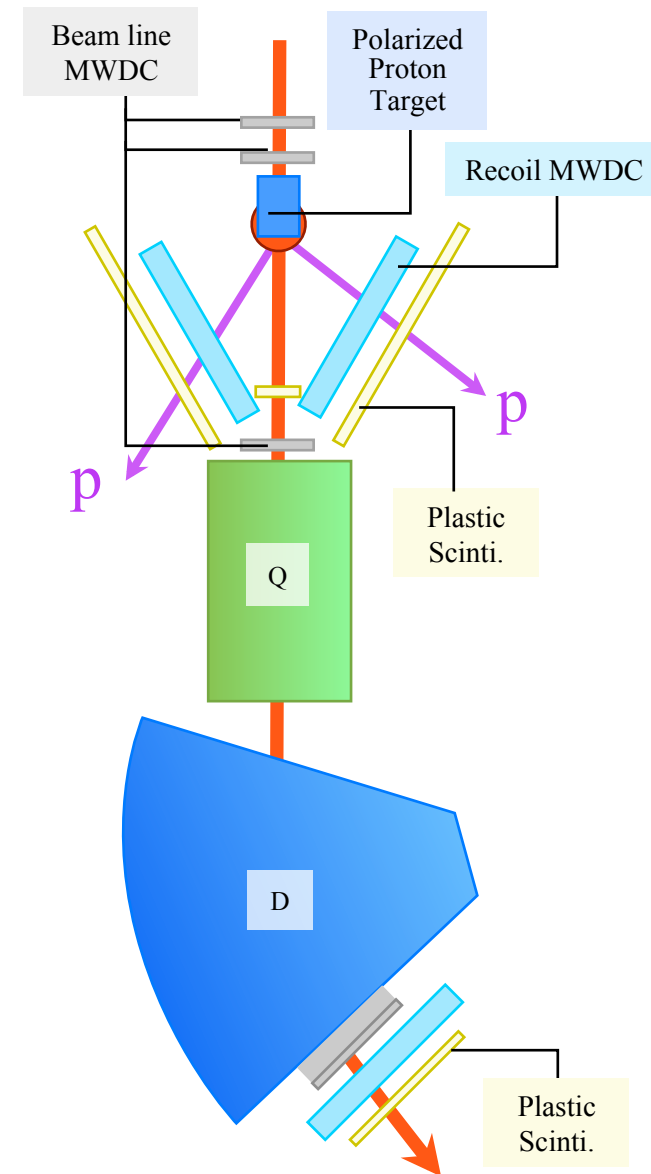
Effectiveness of  $(\vec{p},2p)$  was clearly demonstrated

# SHARAQ04 experiment: $^{14,22,24}\text{O}(p,2p)$

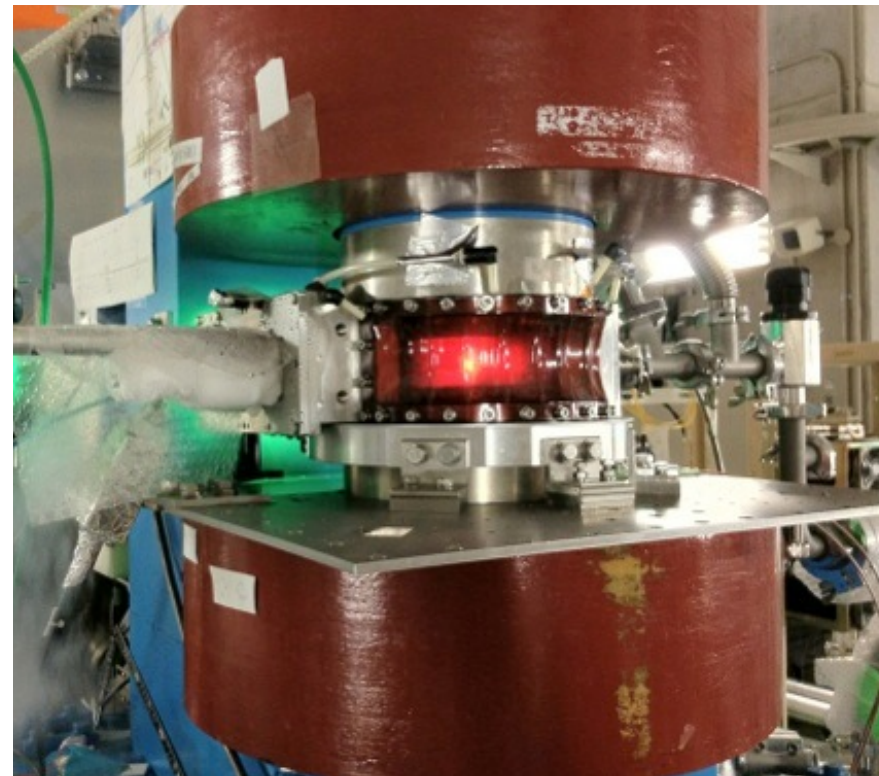
Facility	RIKEN RIBF
Reaction	$(\vec{p}, 2p)$ in <b>inverse</b> kinematics
Beam	$^{14}\text{O}, ^{22}\text{O}, ^{24}\text{O}$ @ $\sim 250$ MeV/u
Target	<b>Polarized proton target</b> $\sim 100$ mg/cm <sup>2</sup>



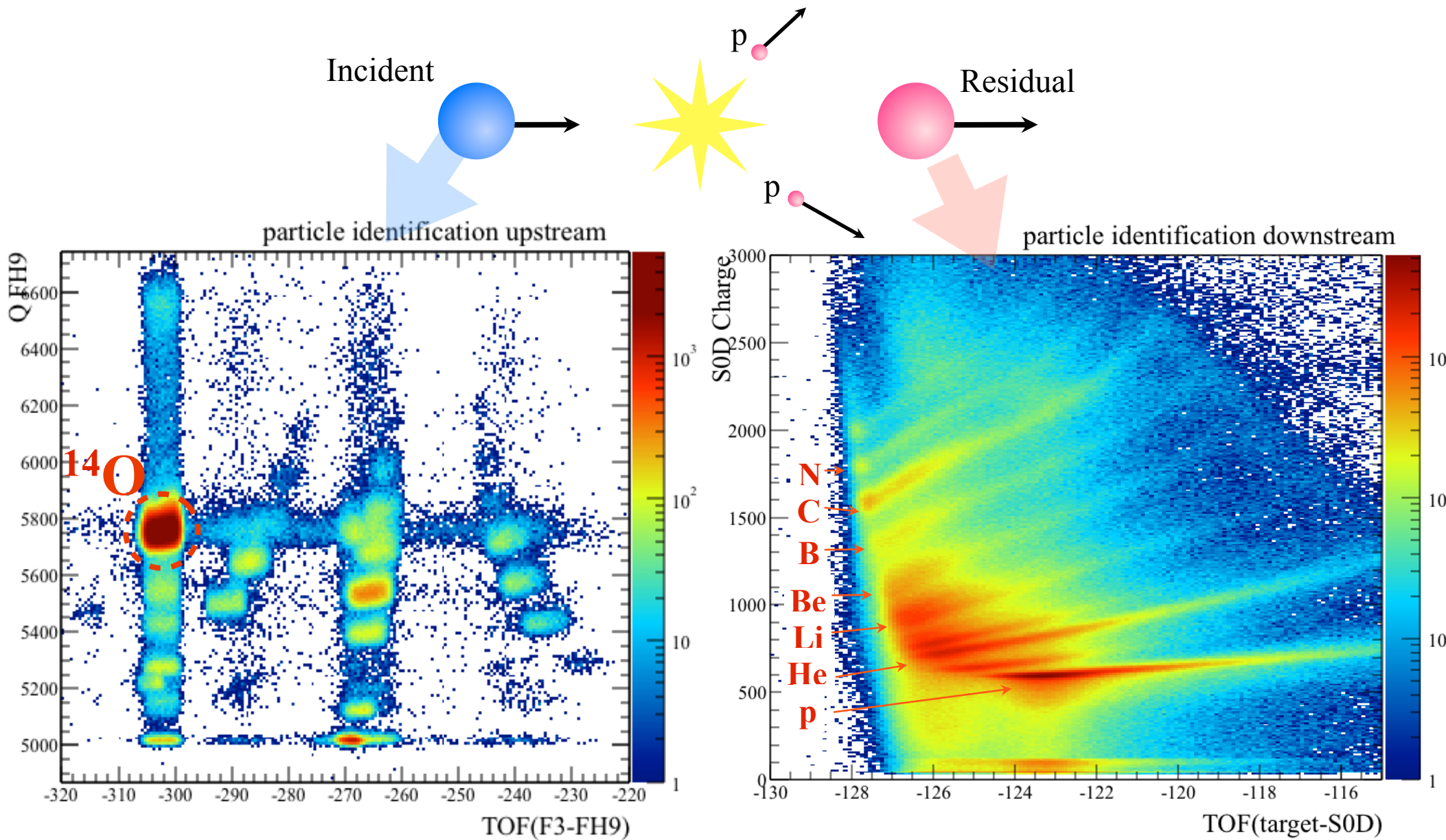
The first  $(p, 2p)$  reaction measurement with polarized target!



# SHARAQ04 Setup

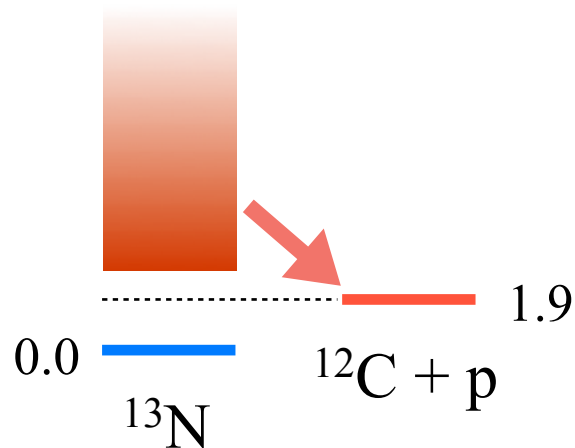


# Reaction Identification for $^{14}\text{O}$ run



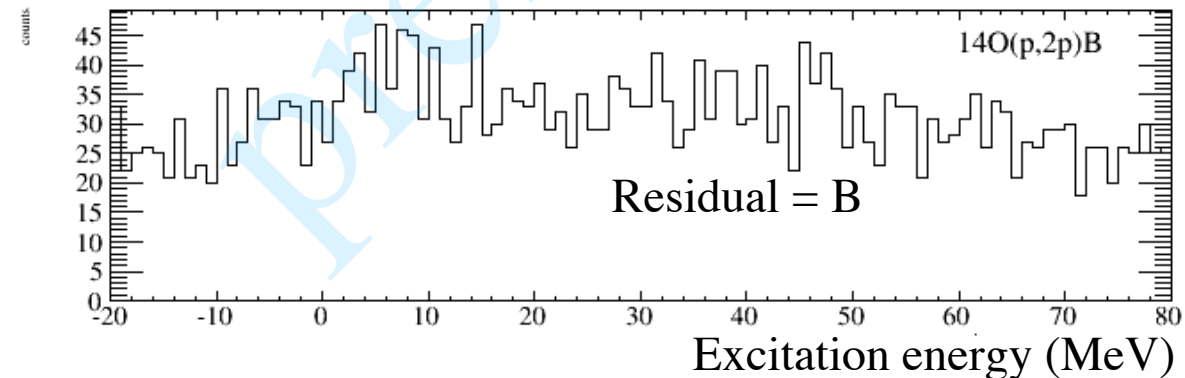
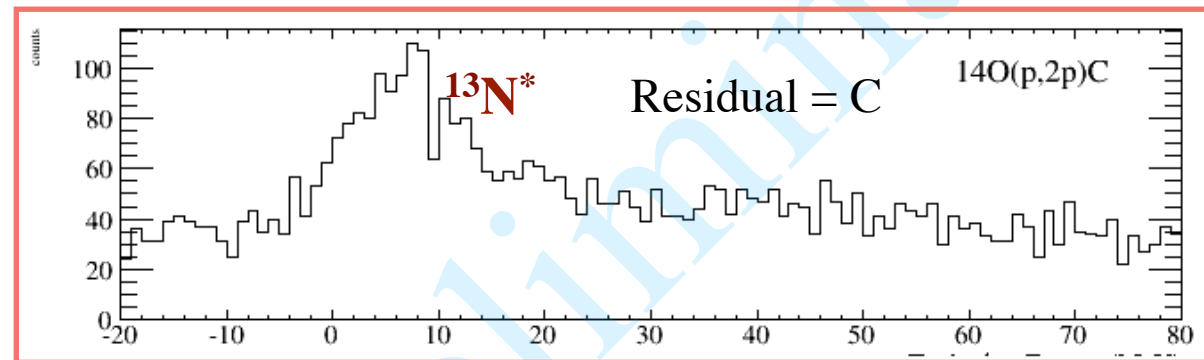
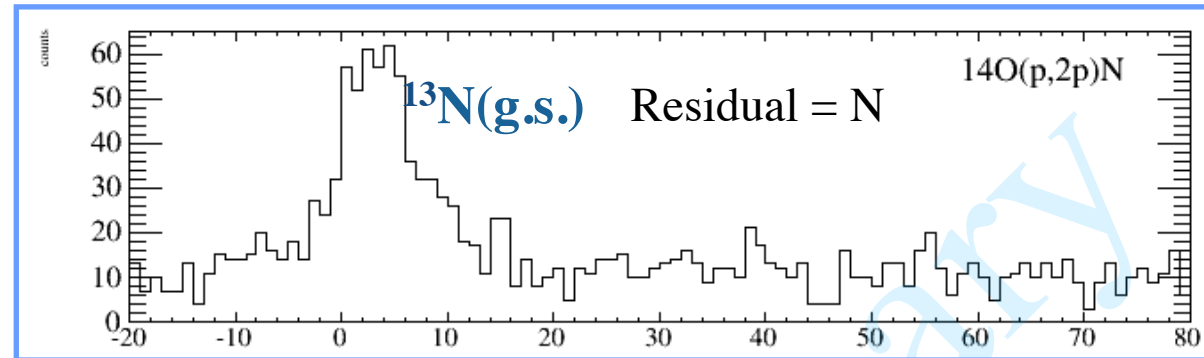
# $^{13}\text{N}$ Excitation Energy Spectra

Ground and excited states can be distinguished by choosing residual nuclei.



Background is coming from...

- $^{14}\text{O}(^{12}\text{C}, 2p)$  in the target
- surrounding materials





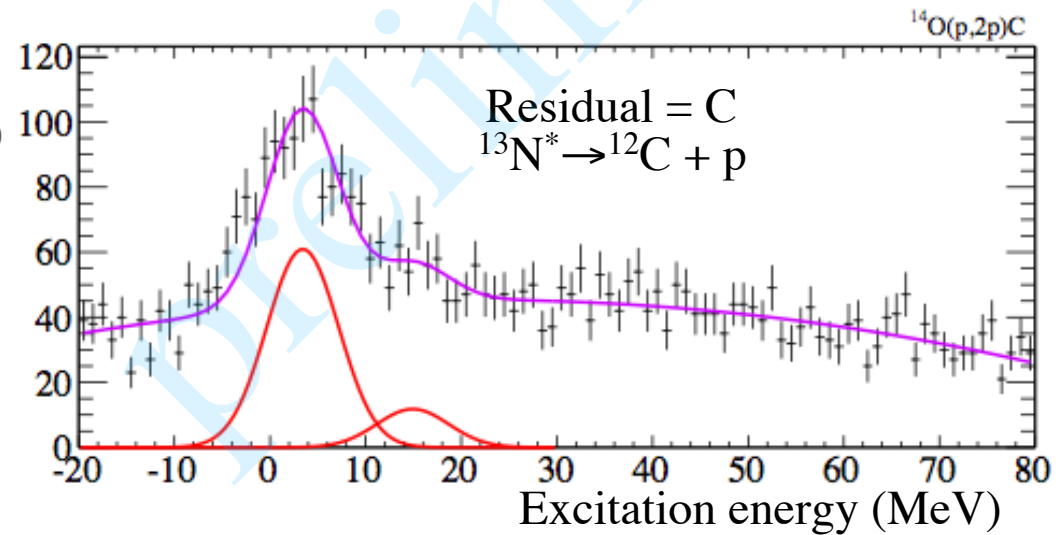
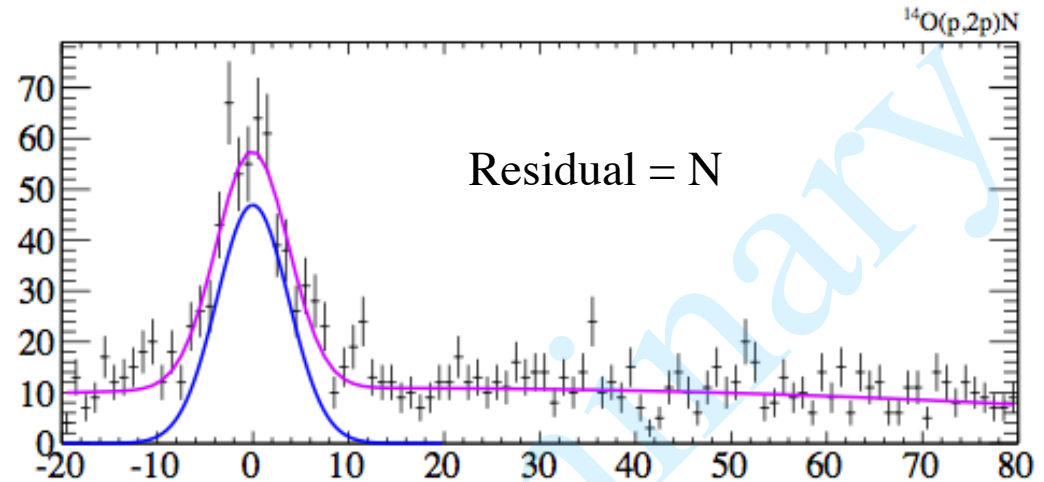
# Cross section

Assume ...

- smooth background distribution
- the same peak width for every state
- excited states mainly consists of 3/2- components and includes 2 known states
  - 3.5 MeV (3/2-)
  - 15 MeV (3/2-) (IAS of  $^{13}\text{O}$  g.s.)

cf.)  $^{14}\text{C}(p,d)^{13}\text{C}$ : M.Yasue et al., Nucl.Phys. **A509**, 141 (1990)

state	counts	$\sigma_{\text{exp}}$
g.s.	443(25)	251(14)
3.5 MeV	576(38)	326(22)
15 MeV	111(31)	63(18)



The strength of 15 MeV state is unignorable

# Spectroscopic factor

$$C^2S := \frac{\sigma_{\text{exp}}}{\sigma_{\text{DWIA}}}$$

- $\sigma_{\text{DWIA}}$  was calculated by using DWIA calculation code THREEDEE  
N. S. Chant *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **15**, 57 (1977).
- optical potential: Energy-dependent atomic-mass dependent global Dirac potential  
E. D. Cooper *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **47**, 297 (1993).
- NN scattering amplitude by Arndt  
R. A. Arndt *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D **35**, 128 (1987).

state	$\sigma_{\text{exp}}$ ( $\mu\text{b}$ )	$\sigma_{\text{DWIA}}$ ( $\mu\text{b}$ )	$C^2S$	$C^2S$ / Shell Limit
g.s. (1/2-)	251(14)	166	1.51(8)	0.76(4)
3.5 MeV (3/2-)	326(22)	161	2.02(14)	0.51(4)
15 MeV (3/2-)	63(18)	97.1	0.65(19)	0.14(5)

Consistent with quenching effect



# Spin-orbit splitting

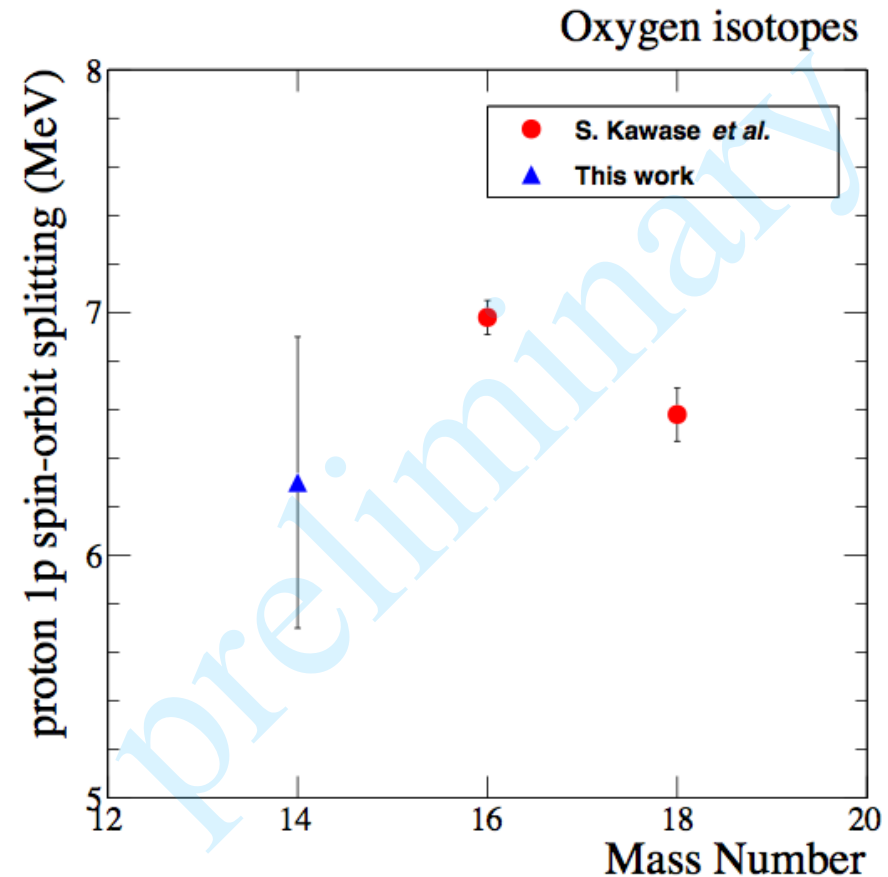
Effective Single particle energy (ESPE)

⇒  $C^2S$ -weighted mean of excitation energy

$$\begin{aligned} \text{spin-orbit splitting} &= \text{ESPE}(3/2^-) - \text{ESPE}(1/2^-) \\ &= \mathbf{6.3(6) \text{ MeV}} \end{aligned}$$

Untested  
Factors

- sd-shell mixture in  $^{14}\text{O}$  ground state
- background distribution
- optical potential in cross section calc.



# Summary & Outlook

- Goal: determine the proton 1p spin-orbit splitting in oxygen isotopes
- $(\vec{p}, 2p)$  reaction is a powerful tool to the study of single-particle orbit
- A  $(\vec{p}, 2p)$  reaction experiment with  $^{14,22,24}\text{O}$  have been carried out
  - Reasonable amount of spectroscopic factors for ground and excited states of  $^{13}\text{N}$  were obtained
  - 1p proton spin-orbit splitting of  $^{14}\text{O}$ , 6.2(6) MeV was obtained
- Further analysis is needed ...
  - Improvement of resolution
  - Momentum distribution analysis -> sd mixing ratio
  - Spin polarization observable -> spin assignment
  - Calculation with more realistic optical potential



# Collaborators

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*Thank you for your attention!*

