



Pairing and Two-nucleon Transfer reactions

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Interfaces between structure and reactions for rare isotopes and nuclear astrophysics

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Outline

Short Introduction

Two-nucleon transfer reactions

Some examples

NP-Pairing and the (³He,p) reaction

Proof of principle A ⁴⁴Ti beam Next steps np knockout?

Other topics for discussion

Giant Pairing Vibration Pairing in neutron rich nuclei

Conclusions



Deformation of the pair-field

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta}{G} = <\Sigma a_v^+ a_{\overline{v}}^+ >$$

$$x = 2\Omega G/D$$

Two particle transfer reactions like (t,p) or (p,t), where 2 neutrons are deposited or picked up at the same point in space provide an specific tool to probe the amplitude of this collective motion.

The transition operators $\langle f|a^+a^+|i\rangle$, $\langle f|aa|i\rangle$ are the analogous to the transition probabilities BE2's on the quadrupole case.



Process amplitude proportional to :

 $< A + 2 | a^{+}a^{+} | A >$

Pair correlations result in a constructive interference of reaction amplitudes giving a enhanced two-nucleon transfer.

A simple microscopic model: Two j-shells



$$H = \frac{D}{2}(N_{j2} - N_{j1}) - \frac{1}{4}G(P_{j1}^{\dagger} + P_{j2}^{\dagger})(P_{j1} + P_{j2})$$

$$N_j = \sum_m a_{jm}^{\dagger} a_{jm} \quad P_j^{\dagger} = \sum_{m>0} (-1)^{j+m} a_{jm}^{\dagger} a_{j-m}^{\dagger}$$





Systematic relative measurements and within a given nucleus.





$$< A + 1 | a^+ | A >$$

Spectroscopic (U, V) Factors

With

$$V_{2j}(U_{2j}) = v_j^2(u_j^2)$$

Odd target

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(d,p) = PV_{2j}(f)$$

Even target

 $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(d,p) = (2j+1)PU_{2j}^{(i)}$

 $U_{2j} = 1 - V_{2j},$

$$\sum (2j+1)V_{2j} = N$$

Single-particle occupancies are a measurable characteristic of a gs wave function that might help test input to DBBD matrix elements.



Courtesy of Sean Freeman

J. P. Schiffer et al. PRL 100 112501 (2008)



Fermi surface seems considerably more diffuse than QRPA. Neutrons from three to four orbits are changing substantially between ⁷⁶Ge and ⁷⁶Se, while in QRPA the change is almost entirely in the $0g_{9/2}$.

Consequences on the calculated matrix for $0v2\beta$ remain to be explored: it is obvious, however, that there are deficiencies in the approach or the method.

J. P. Schiffer et al. PRL 100 112501 (2008)



J.H.Bjerregaard et al. NPA 110 1 (1968)

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 78, 064608 (2008)

¹¹⁸Sn levels studied by the 120 Sn(p, t) reaction: High-resolution measurements, shell model, and distorted-wave Born approximation calculations

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20Mev protons from LMU and TU – Munich Tandem and Q3D



One step DWBA TWOFNR

Shell-model TNAs with CD-Bonn derived effective interaction

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 75, 051301(R) (2007)

Pair correlations in nuclei involved in neutrinoless double β decay: ⁷⁶Ge and ⁷⁶Se

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For ⁷⁶Ge and ⁷⁶Se (p,t) strength is predominately to the ground states, indicating they can be described as simple BCS paired states with quantitatively similar pair correlations.

An example of pairing vibrations:



(Nobel Lecture, Ben R. Mottelson, 1975 "Elementary Modes of Excitation in the Nucleus")



- Fluctuations give rise to a vibrational-like excitation spectrum.
- Enhanced pair-addition and pair-removal cross-sections seen in (t,p) and (p,t) reactions (indicated by arrows).
- Large anharmonicities in spectrum must be accounted for.

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27 December 1971

TWO-NEUTRON TRANSFER REACTIONS ON NUCLEI

IN THE TRANSITIONAL REGION

T. TAKEMASA, M. SAKAGAMI and M. SANO Department of Physics, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan



Nilsson/Collective Model framework. Should it be revisited theoretically?

| DDI | 10. | | (0.0.1.0) |
|-----|------|--------|-----------|
| PRL | 105, | 252501 | (2010) |

Selected for a Viewpoint in *Physics* PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending 17 DECEMBER 2010

Discovery of the Shape Coexisting 0⁺ State in ³²Mg by a Two Neutron Transfer Reaction

K. Wimmer,¹ T. Kröll,^{1,*} R. Krücken,¹ V. Bildstein,¹ R. Gernhäuser,¹ B. Bastin,² N. Bree,² J. Diriken,² P. Van Duppen,² M. Huyse,² N. Patronis,^{2,†} P. Vermaelen,² D. Voulot,³ J. Van de Walle,³ F. Wenander,³ L. M. Fraile,⁴ R. Chapman,⁵ B. Hadinia,⁵ R. Orlandi,⁵ J. F. Smith,⁵ R. Lutter,⁶ P. G. Thirolf,⁶ M. Labiche,⁷ A. Blazhev,⁸ M. Kalkühler,⁸ P. Reiter,⁸ M. Seidlitz,⁸ N. Warr,⁸ A. O. Macchiavelli,⁹ H. B. Jeppesen,⁹ E. Fiori,¹⁰ G. Georgiev,¹⁰ G. Schrieder,¹¹ S. Das Gupta,¹² G. Lo Bianco,¹² S. Nardelli,¹² J. Butterworth,¹³ J. Johansen,¹⁴ and K. Riisager¹⁴

- REX-ISOLDE
- T-REX and MiniBall (gammas)
- Beam energy 1.8 MeV/A 30Mg
- Beam intensity 4 · 10⁴ /s
- ~ 150 h of data with Tritium target

(Titanium foil with 50 µg/cm2 Tritium)





Possible Signals

BE differences can be described by an appropriate combination of the symmetry energy and the isovector pairing energy. Evidence for full isovector pairing (nn,np,pp) - charge independence.

Odd-odd low lying states: quasi-deuteron structure. Lisetskiy, Jolos, Pietralla, von Brentano

Rotational properties ("delayed alignments") consistent with T=1 cranking model. *Fischer, Lister - Afanasjev, Frauendorf*

Beta Decay: Strong N=Z-2 \rightarrow N=Z - 0⁺ \rightarrow 1⁺ transition. *Gadea, Algora, et al.*

Spin-aligned neutron-proton coupling scheme in ⁹²Pd Bo Cederwall et al., Nature, Piet Van Isacker

Ş

Mixed-Spin Pairing Condensates in Heavy Nuclei

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Transfer reactions not likely.

Detailed Spectroscopy following HI fusion.

Proton-decay tagging.

Deuteron decay??



Measure the *np* transfer cross section to T=1 and T=0 states

Both absolute $\sigma(T=0)$ and $\sigma(T=1)$ <u>and</u> relative $\sigma(T=0) / \sigma(T=1)$ tell us about the character and strength of the correlations

Study of the ⁵⁶Ni $(d,p)^{57}$ Ni Reaction and the Astrophysical ⁵⁶Ni $(p,\gamma)^{57}$ Cu Reaction Rate

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Proof of Principle





The ⁴⁴Ti Beam at ATLAS

Purchased 100 μ Ci of ⁴⁴Ti from LANL ~ 20k\$

Some *"Nuclear"* Chemistry

Tandem Ion-Source

A=46 (⁴⁴Ti, ³He,p \rightarrow ⁴⁶V)



Proton E (10keV)





Near term plans

| ⁴⁸ Cr, ⁵⁶ Ni GANIL MUST2 + EXOGAM | (d, α) reaction | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| ⁴⁸ Cr , ⁷² Kr Experiment approved at ISAC2 | LBNL, ANL, TRIUMF | | | |
| LOI for ReA3 at NSCL using the AT-TPC | LBNL, NSCL | | | |
| LOI for HIE ISOLDE | D.Jenkins et al. | | | |
| (p, ³ He) Reaction using HiRA at NSCL | discussions with <i>B.Tsang and W.Lyn</i> ch | | | |
| Revisiting (p, ³ He) and (³ He,p) reactions in stable targets | J.Lee et al. | | | |
| Also (t,p) , (p,t) , charge exchange cf. Following talks Single nucleon transfer: (d,p), (³ He,d), | | | | |



np Knockout reactions?

Exclusive measurement - Cross section and momentum distribution



 \Rightarrow S- and P- waves

Other Topics for Discussion

Giant Pairing Vibration (Bes and Broglia)



Mode of excitation, not yet discovered.

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 83, 037302 (2011)

Search for the giant pairing vibration through (*p*,*t*) reactions around 50 and 60 MeV

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¹²⁰Sn and ²⁰⁸Pb(p,t) at 50MeV - tritons at forward angles L=0 transfers

Use weakly bound projectiles such as ⁶He to avoid Q-value mismatch.

L. Fortunato *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. **A14** (2002) 37

- *pp* RPA calculations on ²⁰⁸Pb.
- Two-neutron transfer form factors from collective model

 $(\beta_P/3A)R_0\partial U(r)/\partial r$

- DWBA (Ptolemy) calculation of σ_{GPV}

Table 2. Cross sections (in mb) for ground-state and GPVtransitions obtained with the DWBA code Ptolemy [thetarget (column) and projectile (row) are specified]

| | $^{14}\mathrm{C}~\rightarrow~^{12}\mathrm{C}$ | $^{6}\mathrm{He}$ $ ightarrow$ $^{4}\mathrm{He}$ |
|---|---|--|
| $^{116}Sn \ \rightarrow \ ^{118}Sn_{g.s}$ | 19.4 | 0.4 |
| $^{208}Pb \ \rightarrow \ ^{210}Pb_{g.s}$ | 15.3 | 1.8 |
| $^{116}Sn \rightarrow {}^{118}Sn_{GPV}$ | 0.14 | 2.4 |
| $^{208}\text{Pb}~\rightarrow~^{210}\text{Pb}_{GPV}$ | 0.04 | 3.1 |



How good are these estimates using ⁶He beams?

Do we expect to see GPV? Realistic calculations in the continuum.

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 80, 064311 (2009)

Collective excitations in the continuum

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2p GPV is the one that survives in ²⁰⁸Pb

(³He,n)

Weakly bound systems

When do we expect to see effects due to continuum coupling?



Measurement of the Two-Halo Neutron Transfer Reaction ¹H(¹¹Li, ⁹Li)³H at 3A MeV

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37MeV ¹¹Li from ISAC2 plus MAYA active target detector system

Evidence for Phonon Mediated Pairing Interaction in the Halo of the Nucleus ¹¹Li

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- Two particle transfer in second order DWBA
- Simultaneous and successive transfer
- Non-orthogonality term
- Absolute normalization



LETTERS

The magic nature of ¹³²Sn explored through the single-particle states of ¹³³Sn

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Pairing Phase Transition in Neutron Rich Nuclei

Properties of pairing phonons near ^{68,78}Ni and ¹³²Sn doubly magic nuclei, transition to superfluid.

Do we expect a different behavior ?

Opportunity to study the density dependence of nucleon pairing. Cross sections to 0⁺ and first excited 0+ and 2⁺ show sensitivity to the volume/surface nature of pairing correlations. *(cf. M. Matsuo, Nuclear Structure 2010)*

(t,p) and (p,t) reactions in reverse kinematics.

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Expected reaccelerated beam intensities ~ 5 10<sup>6</sup> pps for <sup>78</sup>Ni and <sup>132</sup> Sn
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Efficient, high resolution light-particle detectors system (for example HELIOS)

Tritium targets for (t,p)

Ti loaded foils. Gas cell. $100\mu g/cm^2 \sim 1Ci$

- Improve theoretical reaction models.
- Validation of common approximations. Two steps, Coupled-Channels. Absolute/Relative cross-sections
- Does theory need more data on stable nuclei ?
- Three-body effects.
- What can we learn from pair transfer about Volume vs. Surface Pairing?
- Do we expect to see GPV?
- Heavy-Ion Transfer 2N transfer. Semi-classical treatment. Josephson effect?
- Two-nucleon knock-out in the Nilsson and BCS models.
- Are transfer reactions the smoking gun for NP pairing? Knock-out reactions? Realistic theoretical estimates.

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