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PROPOSAL FOR EXPERIMENT AT RCNP

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TITLE: Direct reactions with MAIKo

SPOKESPERSON:

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EXPERIMENTAL GROUP:

Full Name	Institution	Title or Position
N. Aoi	RCNP, Osaka University	Professor
H. J. Ong	RCNP, Osaka University	Lecturer
H. Sakaguchi	RCNP, Osaka University	Guest researcher
Y. Matsuda	RCNP, Osaka University	PD
J. Tanaka	RCNP, Osaka University	D2
T. Kawabata	Department of Physics, Kyoto University	Associate professor
S. Adachi	Department of Physics, Kyoto University	D3
T. Furuno	Department of Physics, Kyoto University	D1
M. Tsumura	Department of Physics, Kyoto University	D1
Y. Ishii	Department of Physics, Kyoto University	M2
M. Murata	Department of Physics, Kyoto University	M2
T. Hashimoto	Institute for Basic Science	Assistant professor
H. Alvarez-Pol	GENP, USC	Researcher
P. Konczykowski	GENP, USC	Researcher
J. Lee	The University of Hong Kong	Assistant professor
F. Cappuzzello	INFN-LNS and Dpt. Phys. Catania University	Professor
M. Cavallaro	INFN-LNS	Reasearcher
C. Agodi	INFN-LNS	Reasearcher
RUNNING TIM	ME: Detector calibration	1 day
	Data runs	$6.0 \mathrm{~days}$
BEAM LINE:		EN course
BEAM REQUI	REMENTS: Type of particle	$^{13}\mathrm{C}$
•	Beam energy	$50A { m MeV}$
	Beam intensity	$\geq 400 \text{ nA}$
		_ 100 mm
BUDGET:	CD_4 and enriched CO_2 gases	660.000 yen
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SAFETY CONTROLLED ITEMS:

- Active target filled with isobutane, deuterium and CO₂ (enriched oxygen) gases.

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SPOKESPERSON: Y. Ayyad (RCNP) and I. Tanihata (RCNP)

SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL

MAIKo active target has been developed for performing experiments in inverse kinematics at RCNP. In particular, direct and resonant reactions with exotic nuclei far from stability, that will allow us to investigate the shell structure of exotic nuclei near the drip-lines, are most suitable in the RCNP secondary beam energy range. By using a thick active target we can efficiently explore the region of the nuclear landscape where very low production rates are expected with the present techniques. In addition, the reaction products with the lowest energies can be detected with a negligible excitation energy degradation. Our plan is to commission and characterize the active target (and ancillary detectors) with both, stable and unstable beams using different reactions and different gas targets.