

TITLE:

Search for the deep hole 1s state in medium weight nuclei by (p,2p) reactions

SPOKESPERSON: H. Sakaguchi

Associate Professor

Department of physics, Kyoto University, 606-8502 Kyoto

Tel: 075-753-3854 Fax: 075-753-3795

sakaguchi@ne.scphys.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Experimental Group:

M. Yosoi	Dpt. of Phys., Kyoto Univ.	(RA)
H. Takeda,	Dpt. of Phys., Kyoto Univ.	(D3)
M. Itoh,	Dpt. of Phys., Kyoto Univ.	(D3)
T. Kawabata	Dpt. of Phys., Kyoto Univ.	(D3)
M. Uchida	Dpt. of Phys., Kyoto Univ.	(D2)
Y. Yasuda	Dpt. of Phys., Kyoto Univ.	(D1)
S. Terashima	Dpt. of Phys., Kyoto Univ.	(M1)
S. Ota	Dpt. of phys., Kyoto univ.	(M1)
T. Noro	Dpt. of Phys., Kyushu Univ.	(P)
K. Hatanaka	RCNP, Osaka Univ.	(P)
Y. Sakemi	RCNP, Osaka Univ.	(AP)
T. Wakasa	RCNP, Osaka Univ.	(RA)
H. Yoshida	RCNP, Osaka Univ.	(D3)
E. Obayashi	RCNP, Osaka Univ.	(D2)
J. Kamiya	RCNP, Osaka Univ.	(D1)
Y. Kitamura	RCNP, Osaka Univ.	(M2)
Y. Shimizu	RCNP, Osaka Univ.	(M2)

RUNNING TIME :

11 days

BEAM LINE :

WS-course

BEAM REQUIREMENTS :

400nA 392 MeV polarized protons

BUDGET :

5.1 M Yen

TITLE:**Search for the deep hole 1s state in medium weight nuclei by (p,2p) reactions****SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL :**

We are going to knock-out the deep hole 1s state in ^{40}Ca and ^{90}Zr by the (p,2p) reaction at $E_p = 392$ MeV with a new measurement method limiting the recoil momentum. The cross section of the knock-out reaction from s-states has a maximum at zero recoil momenta, while the cross section of p- or d-states have a minimum at recoil momentum =0. Thus, by inserting wire chambers in front of the Grand Raiden and the LAS spectrometers and by tagging the vertical and horizontal scattering angles, we can measure the energy spectra keeping the recoil momentum nearly zero. We have already succeeded to measure the energy spectrum of $1s_{1/2}$ state in ^{40}Ca in (p,2p) reaction of 1 GeV proton incident energy at Gatchina, by limiting the recoil angles with the vertical slits. The aims of this proposal are to identify the $1s_{1/2}$ states for ^{40}Ca and ^{90}Zr , and to measure cross sections, widths, and analyzing powers exciting the deep hole states for the first time. These observables are fundamentals in Nuclear Physics related to correlations of nucleons deep inside the nucleus, life times of the single particle orbit, and medium effects of N-N interaction inside the nucleus.