

Probing the relative momentum of two-nucleon system in ${}^6\text{He}$ and ${}^6\text{Li}$

Toshimi Suda

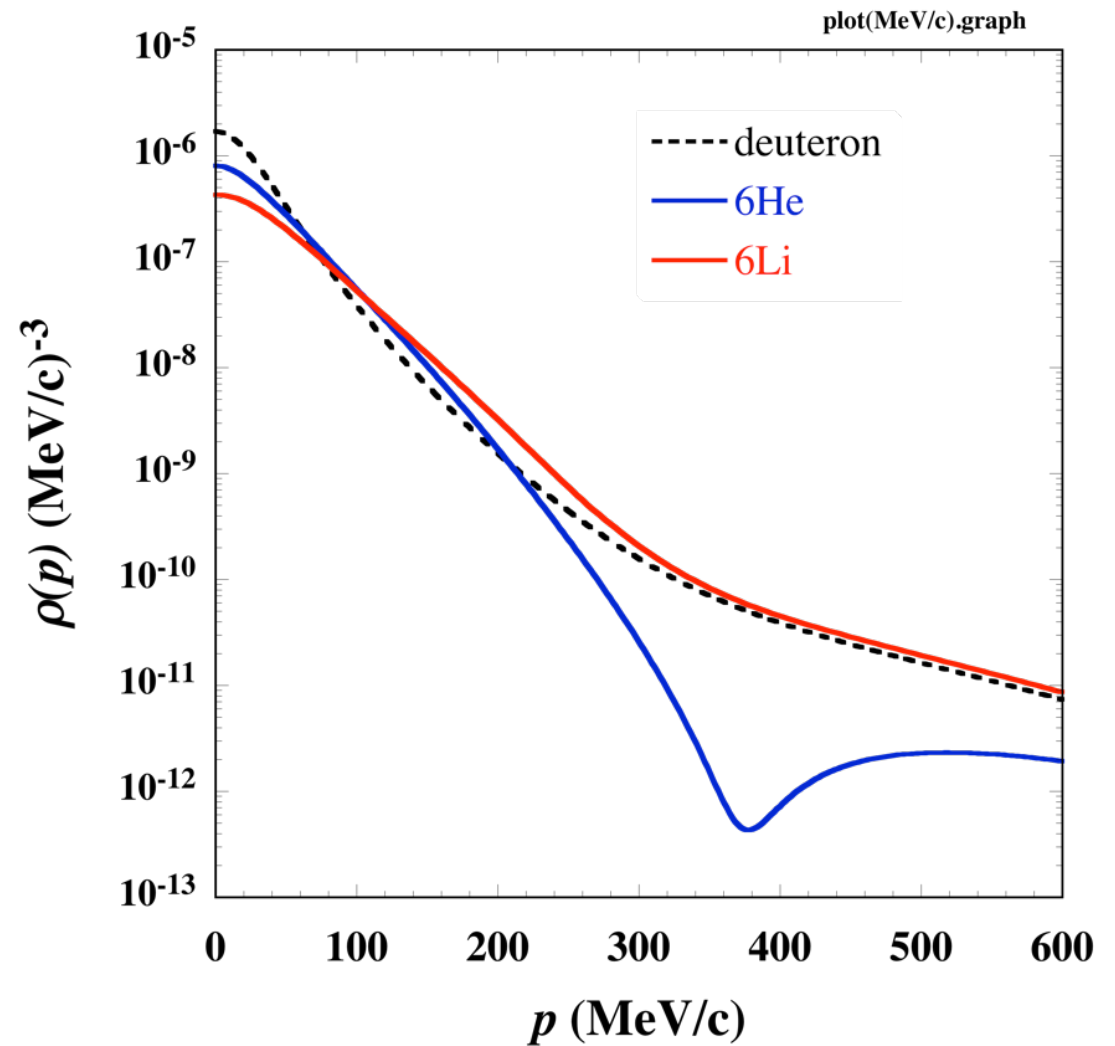
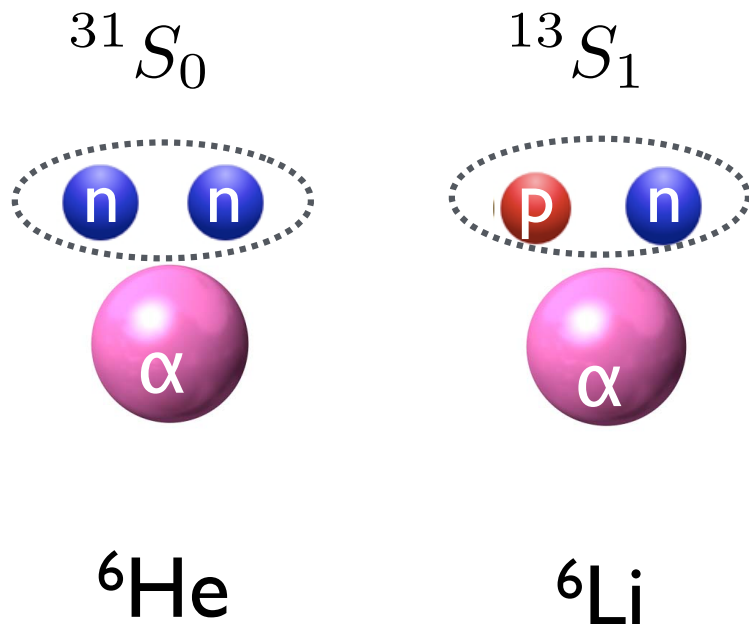
Research Center for Electron-Photon Science

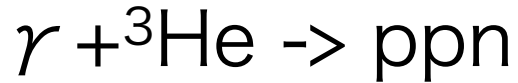
Tohoku University

N. T. Khai (INST), A. Yoshida (RIKEN), I. Tanihata(RCNP)

Two-nucleon system ${}^6\text{He}$ and ${}^6\text{Li}$

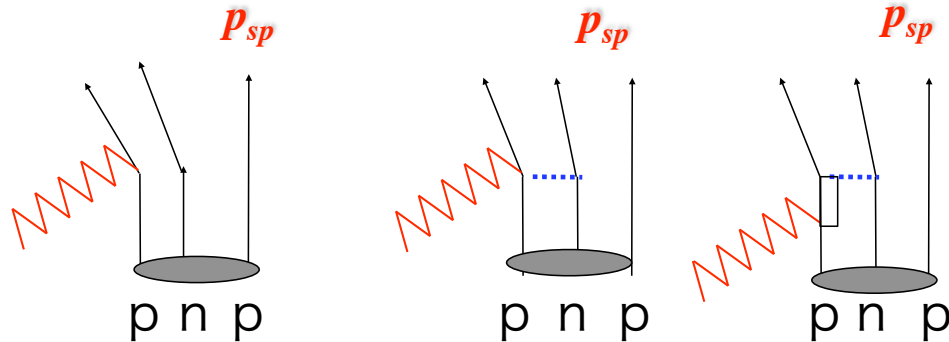
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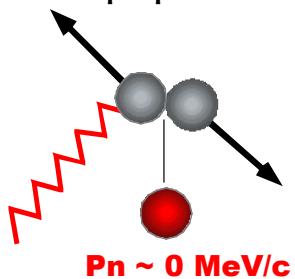
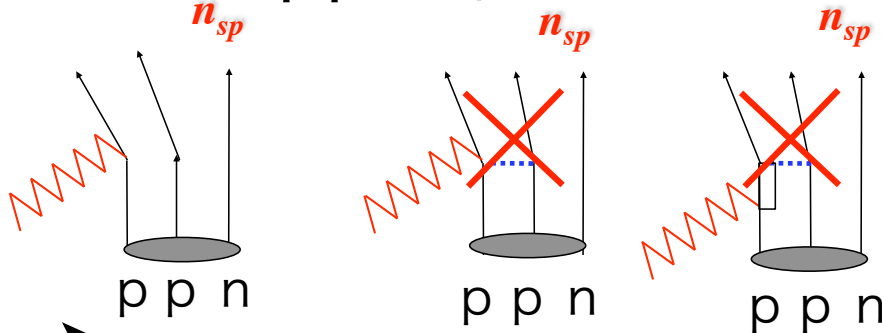


TAGX spect.: large accept.

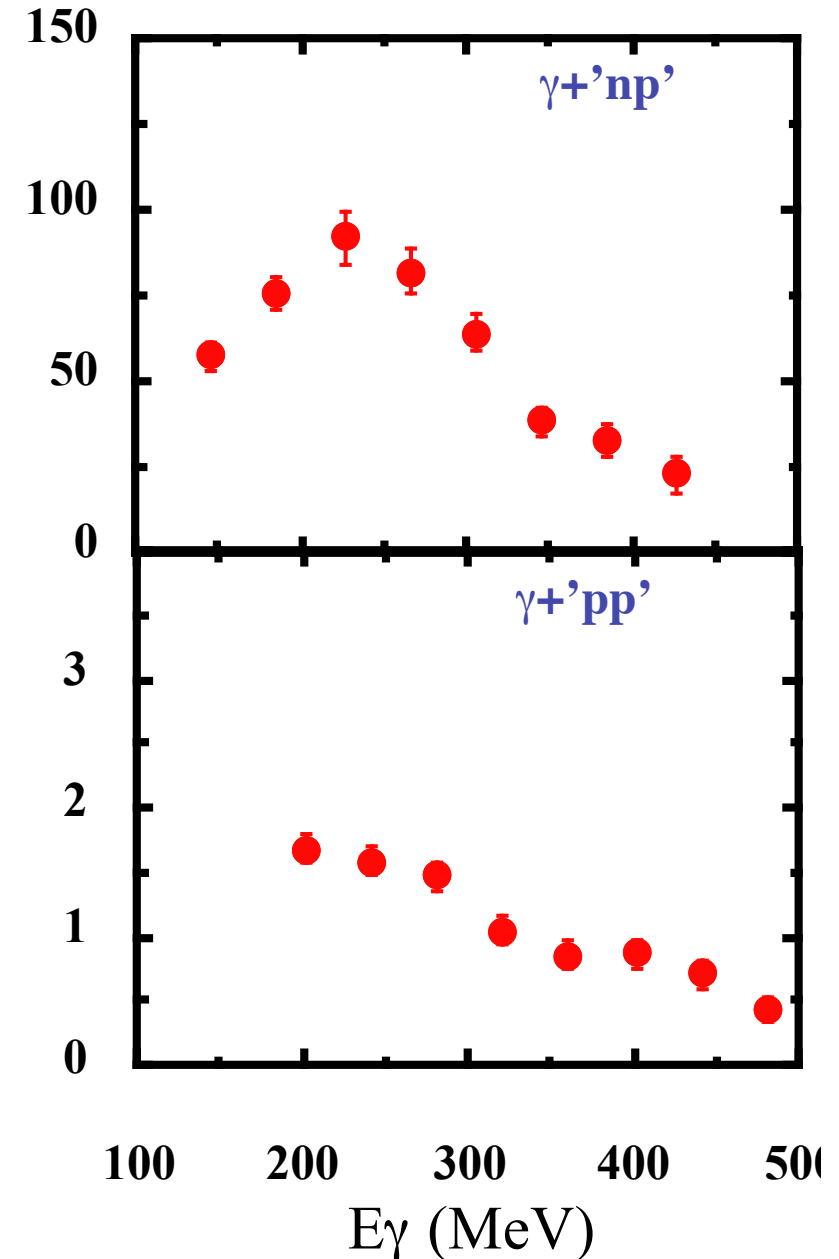
1) ${}^3\text{He}(\gamma, np)\text{p}_{\text{spectator}}$



2) ${}^3\text{He}(\gamma, pp)n_{\text{spectator}}$

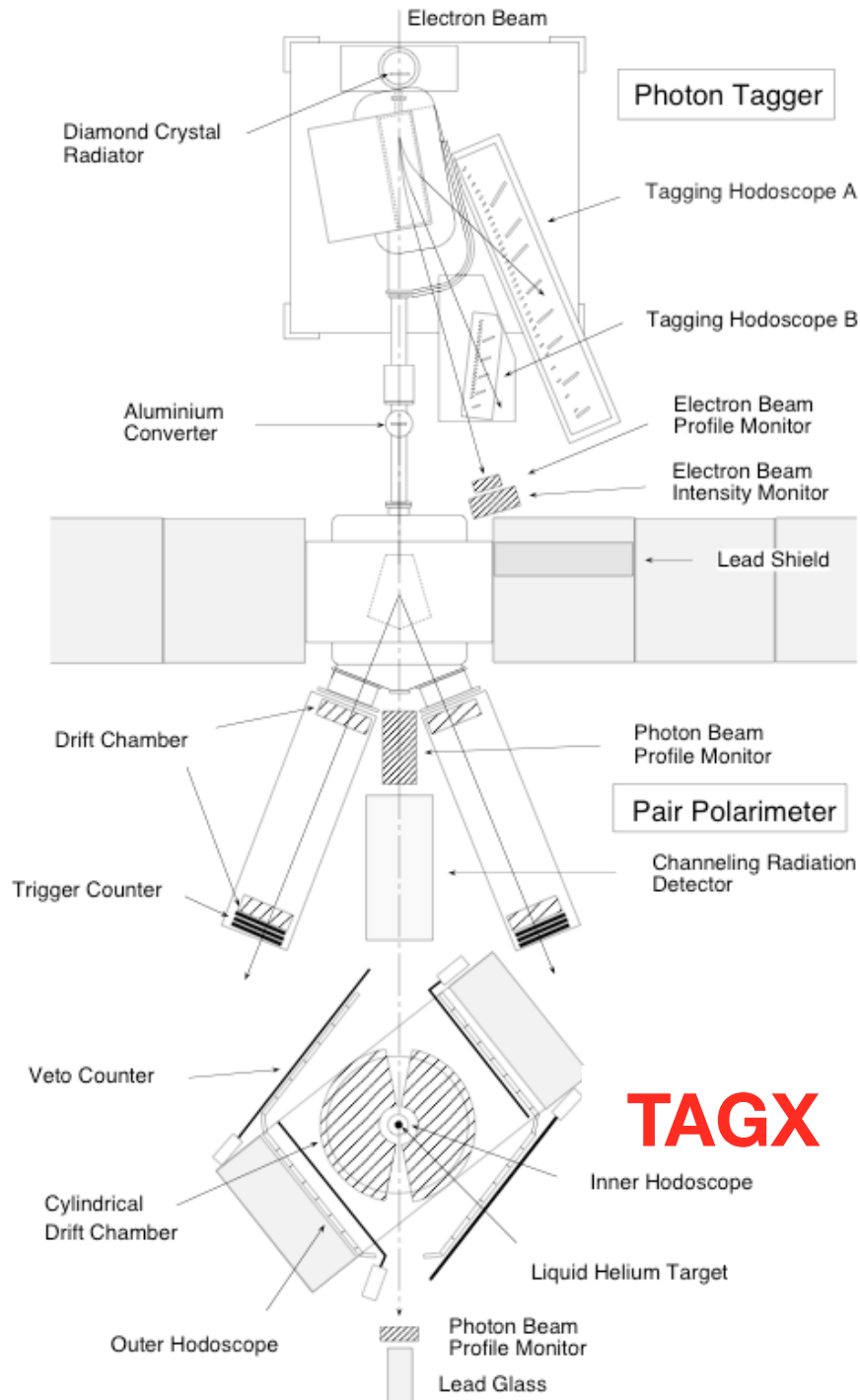


Total Cross Section (μb)



TAGX collaboration

PRL 73(94)404, PRL 74(95)1034, PRC49(94)R597



1.2 GeV electron synchrotron at INS, UT

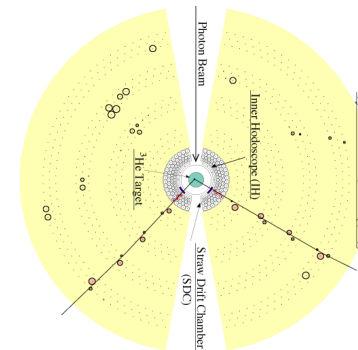
Photon tagger

– $E_\gamma = 100 - 1000 \text{ MeV}$
 ($\Delta E_\gamma = \pm 5 \text{ MeV}$)

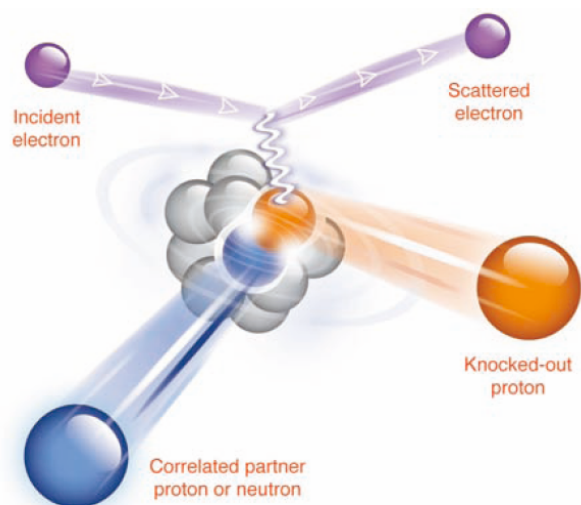
– $N_\gamma = 1 \times 10^6 / \text{sec}$

TAGX spectrometer

- large acceptance $\sim 3.2 \text{ sr}$
- neutron detection capability



$$^{12}\text{C}(e,e'pp)/^{12}\text{C}(e,e'p)$$



virtual photons

longitudinal : charge

transverse : current

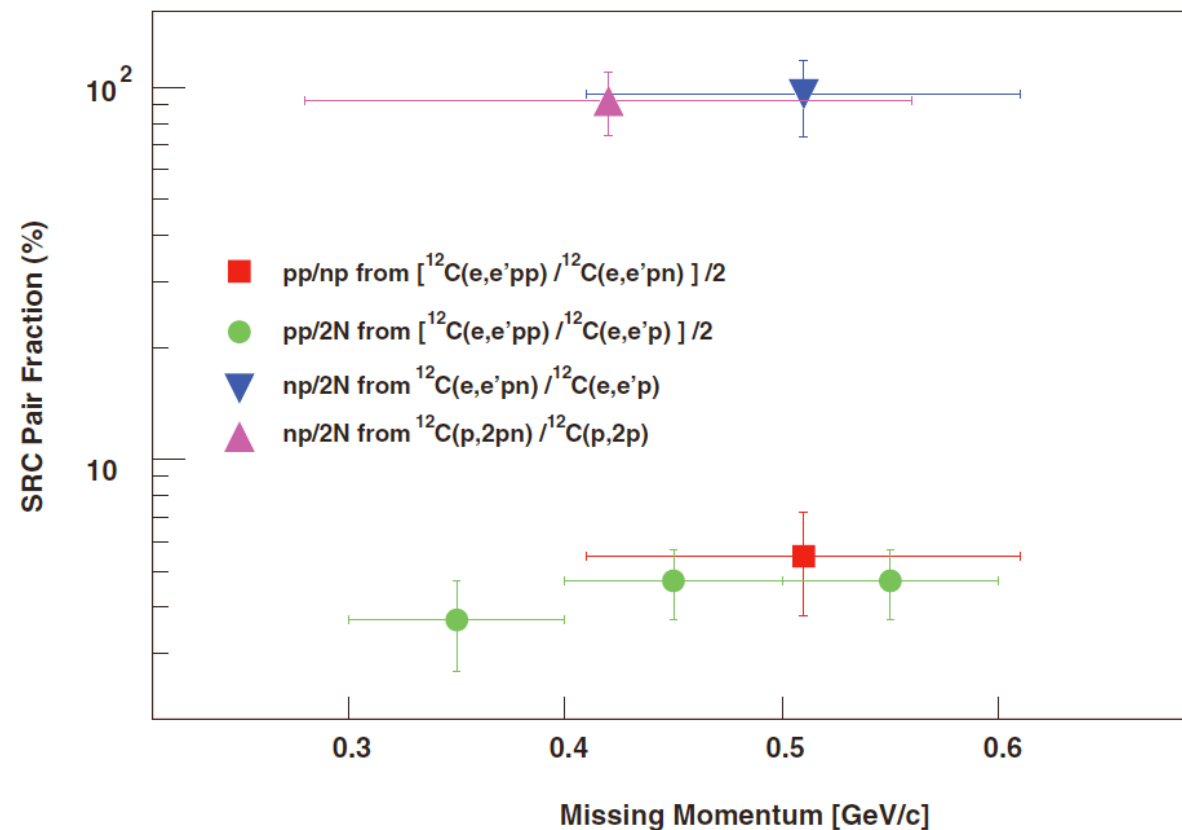
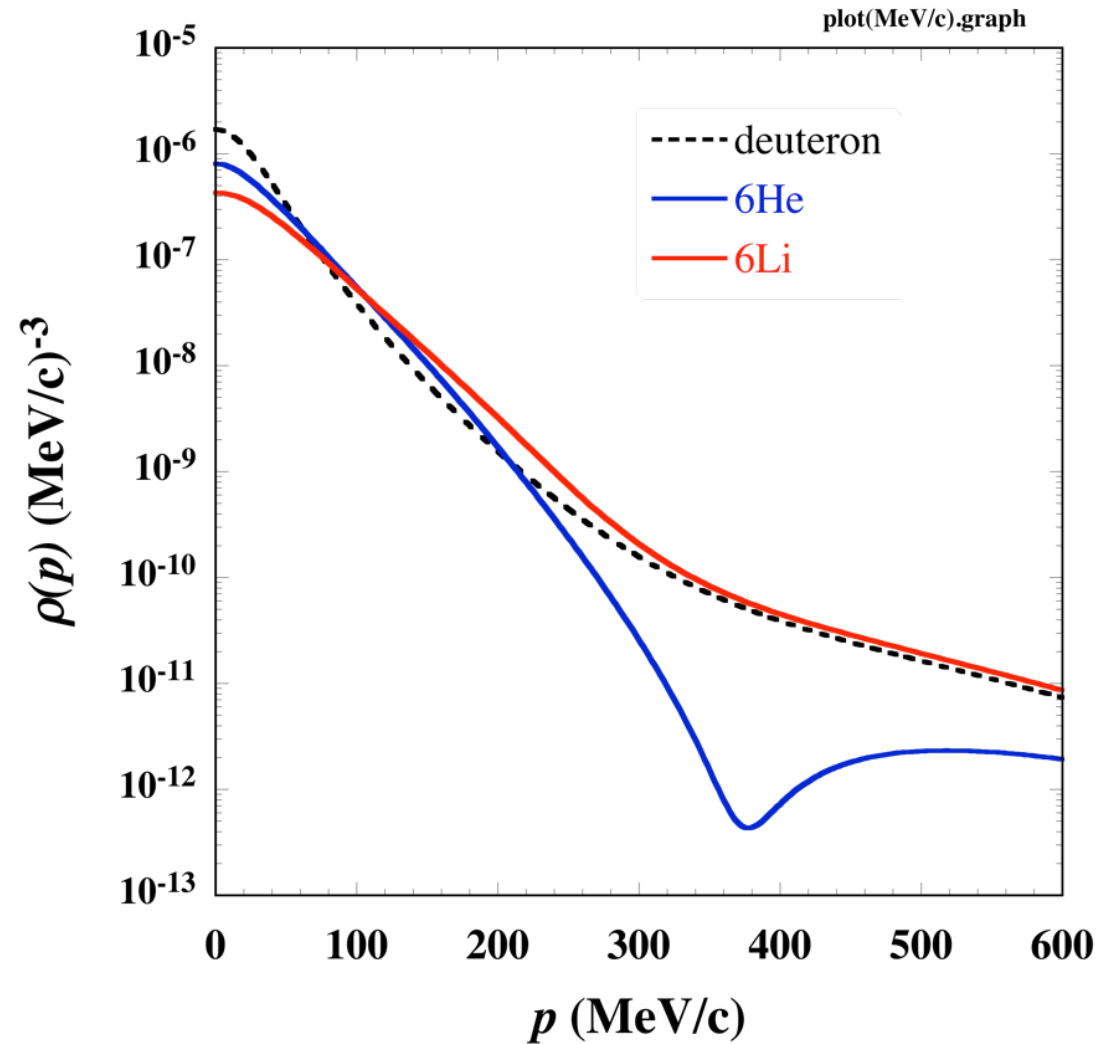
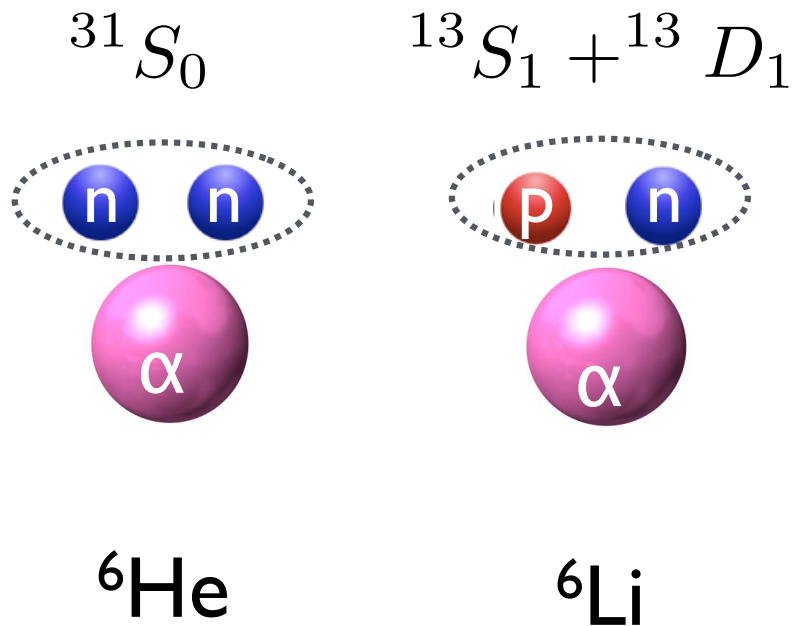
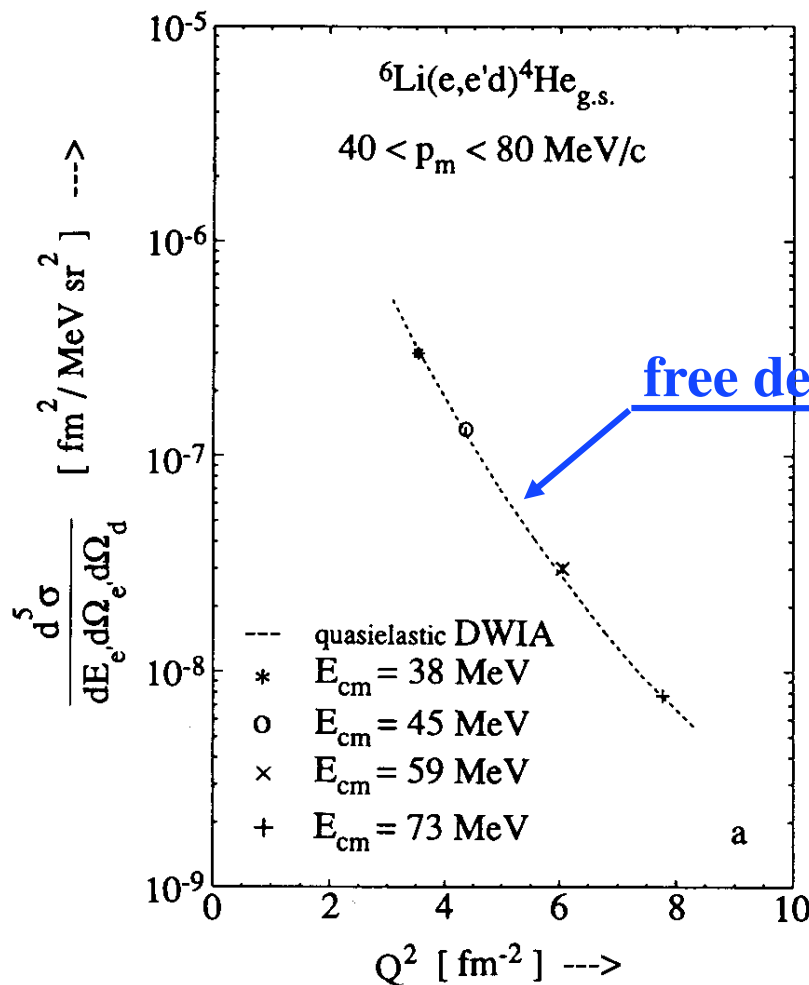
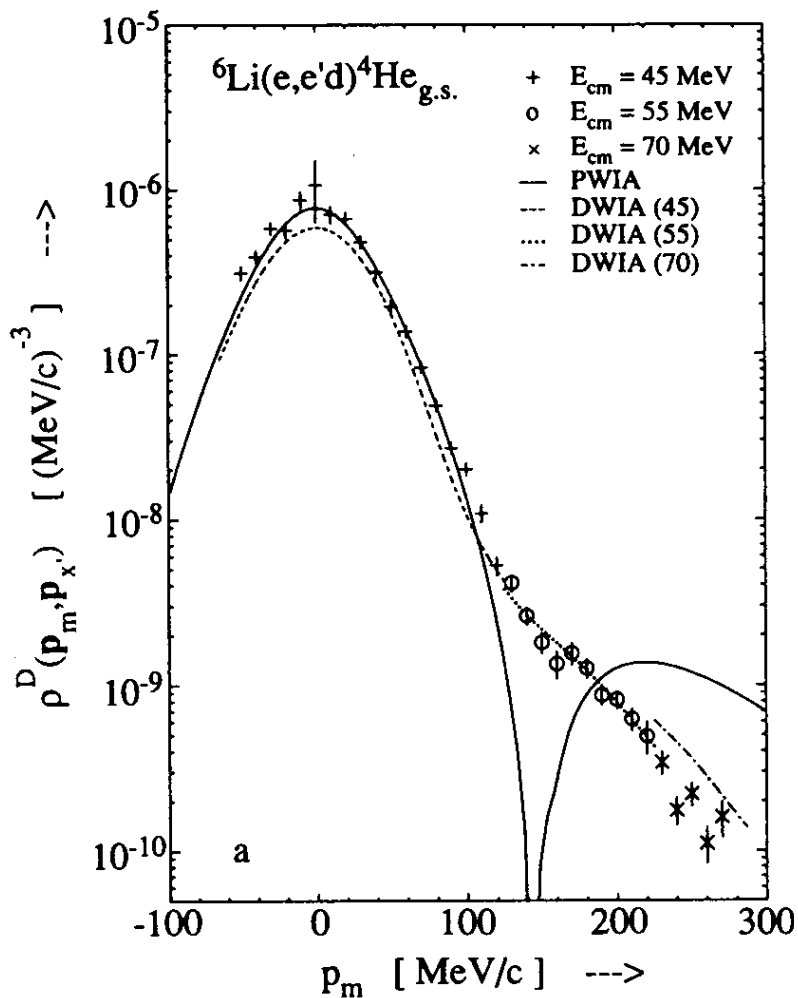
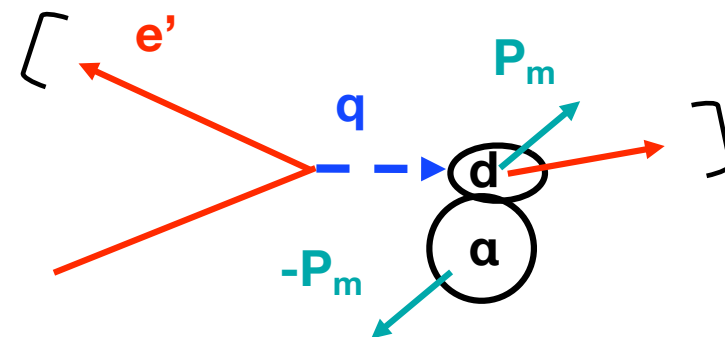


Fig. 2. The fractions of correlated pair combinations in carbon as obtained from the (e,e'pp) and (e,e'pn) reactions, as well as from previous (p,2pn) data. The results and references are listed in table S1.



${}^6\text{Li}(e,e'd)\alpha$ @ NIKHEF under quasi-elastic e-d kinematics

$$\frac{d^6\sigma}{dp_e dp_d} = K \sigma_{ed}(q) |\phi(p_m)|^2$$

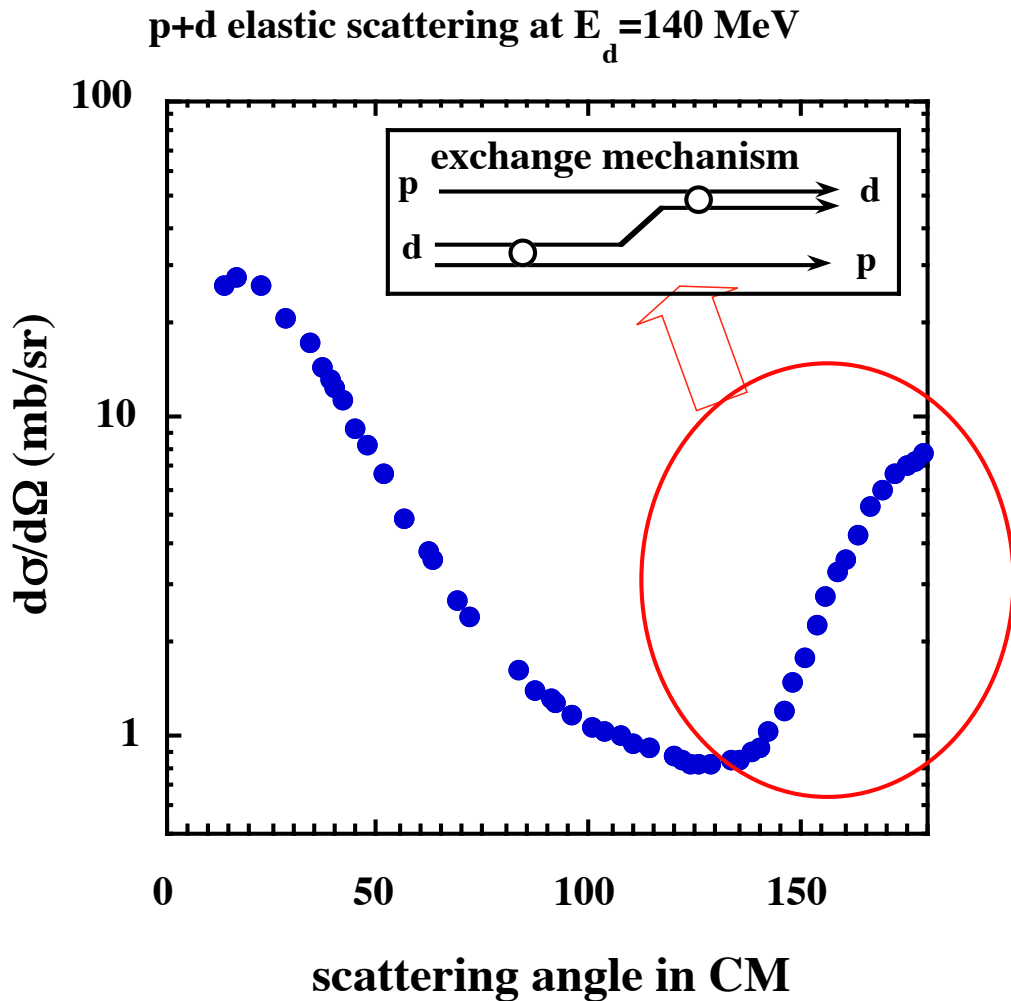


R. Ent et al.,
NPA578('94)93.

Backward scattering



One Nucleon Exchange (ONE) process



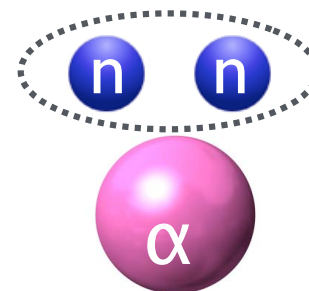
PWIA

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \propto |\rho(k)|^2$$

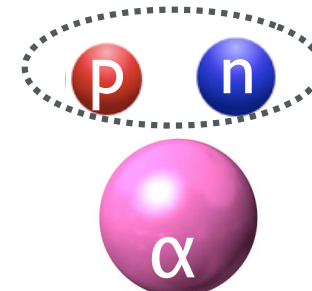
$$k = \frac{1}{2} p_{pd}$$

relative momentum
between p and d

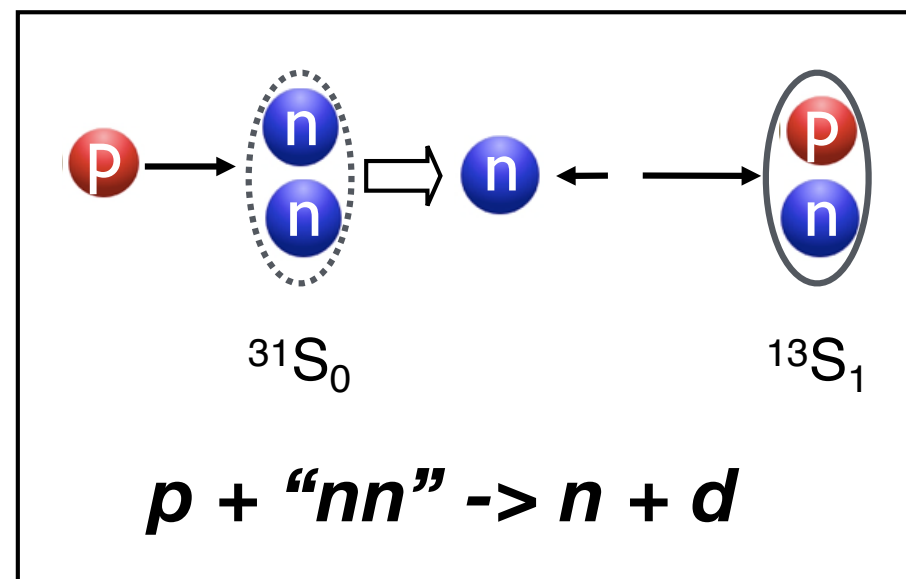
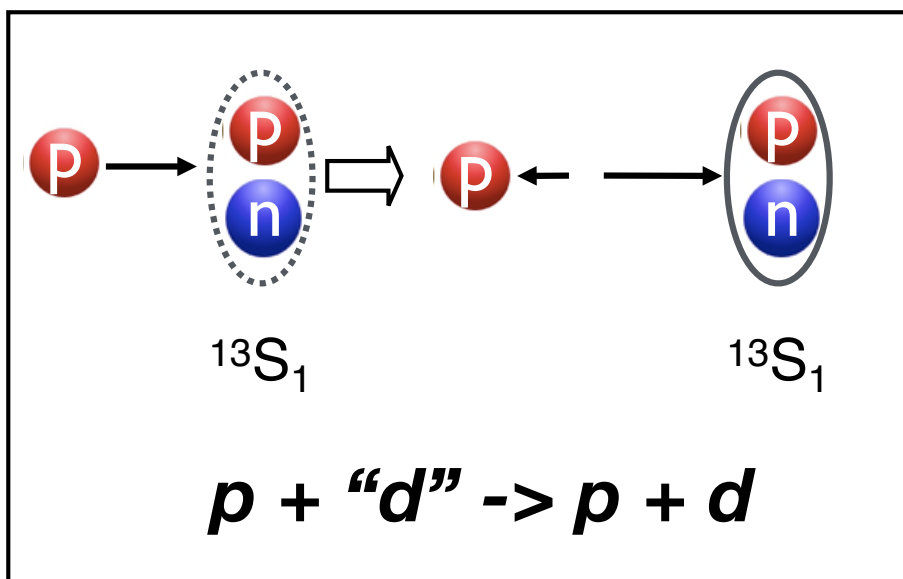
$p + "2N"$ at backward for ${}^6\text{He}$ and ${}^6\text{Li}$

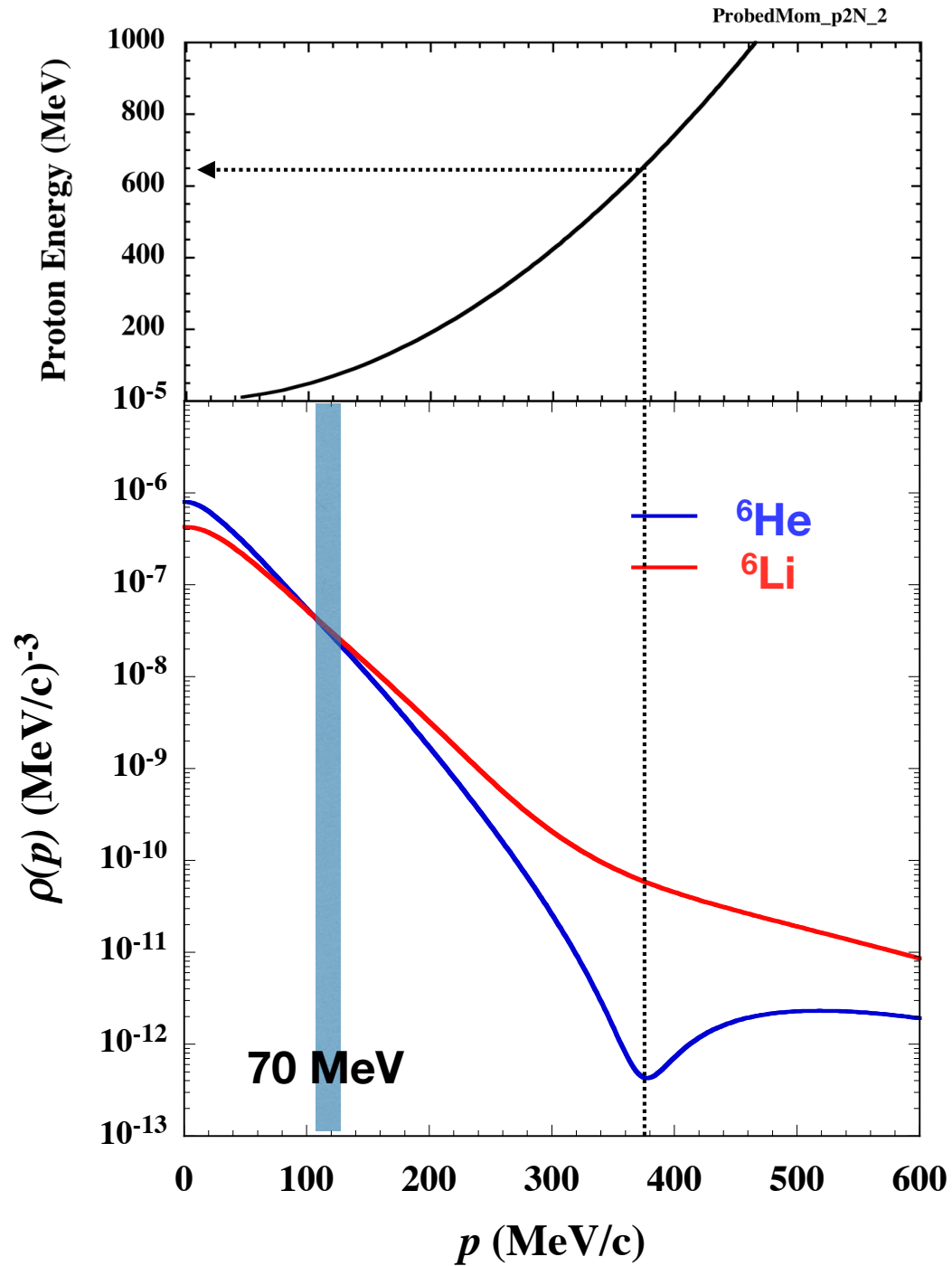


${}^6\text{He}$

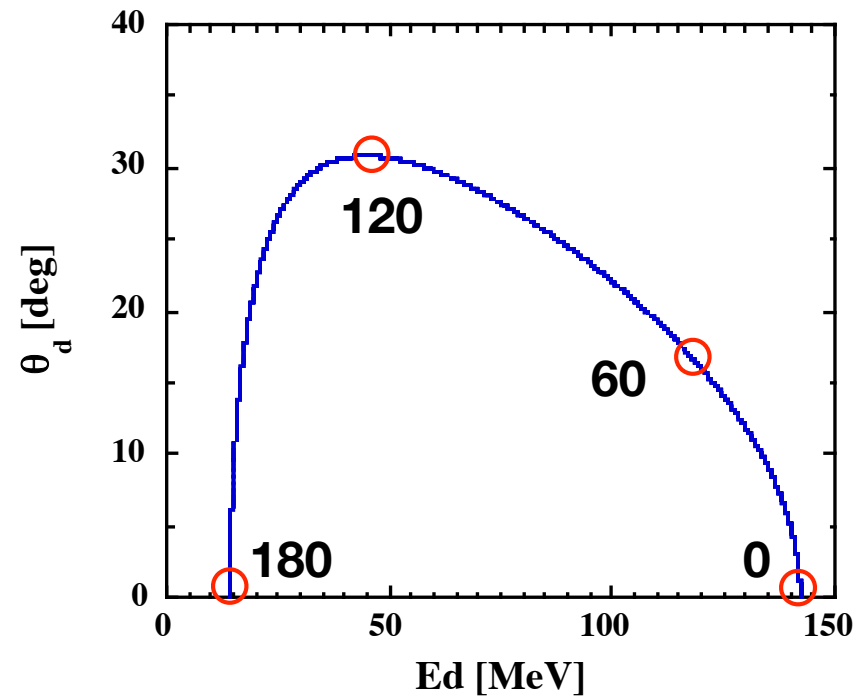
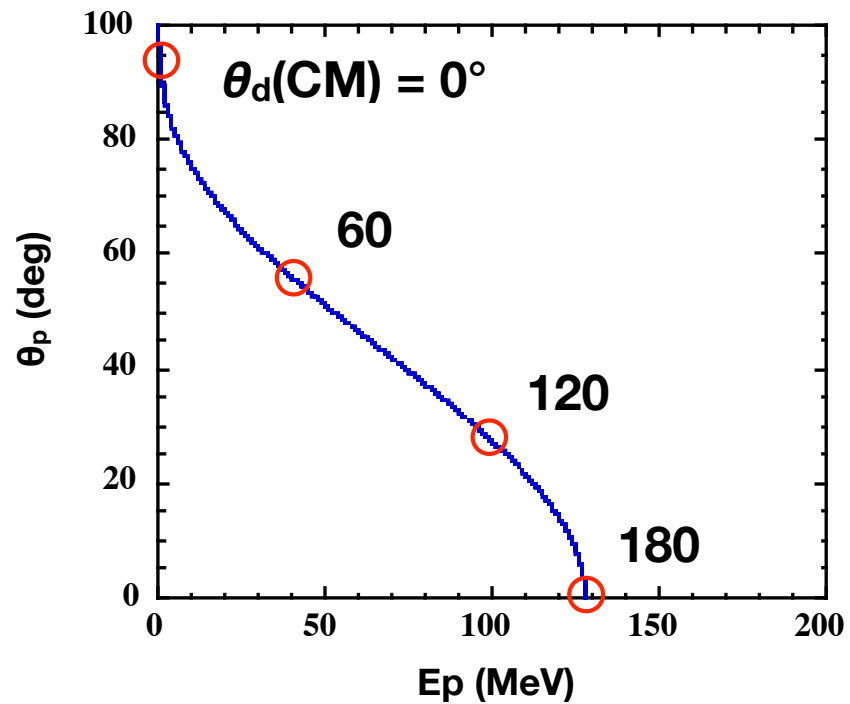
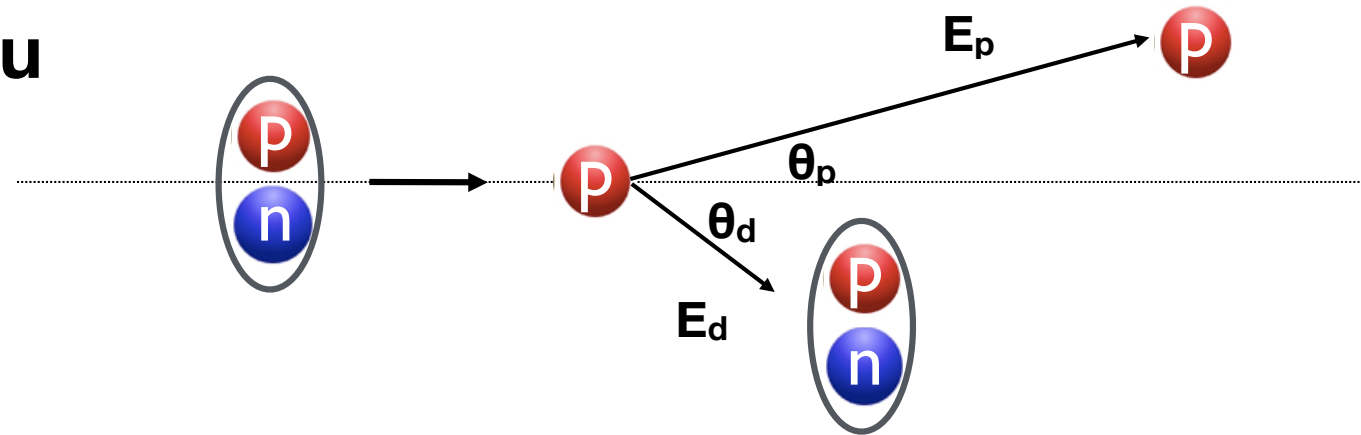


${}^6\text{Li}$





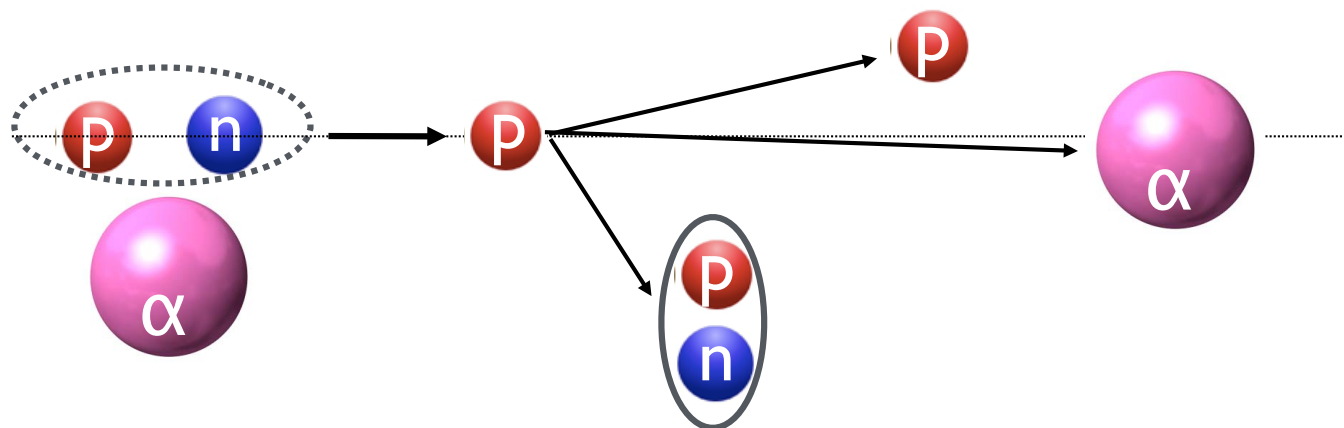
$E_d = 70 \text{ MeV/u}$



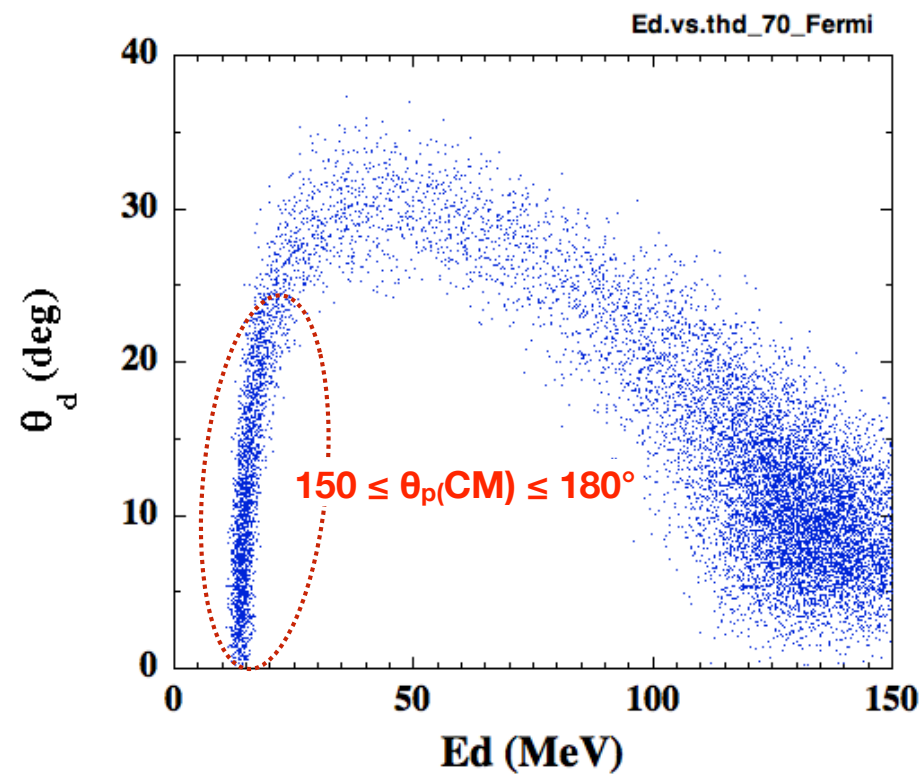
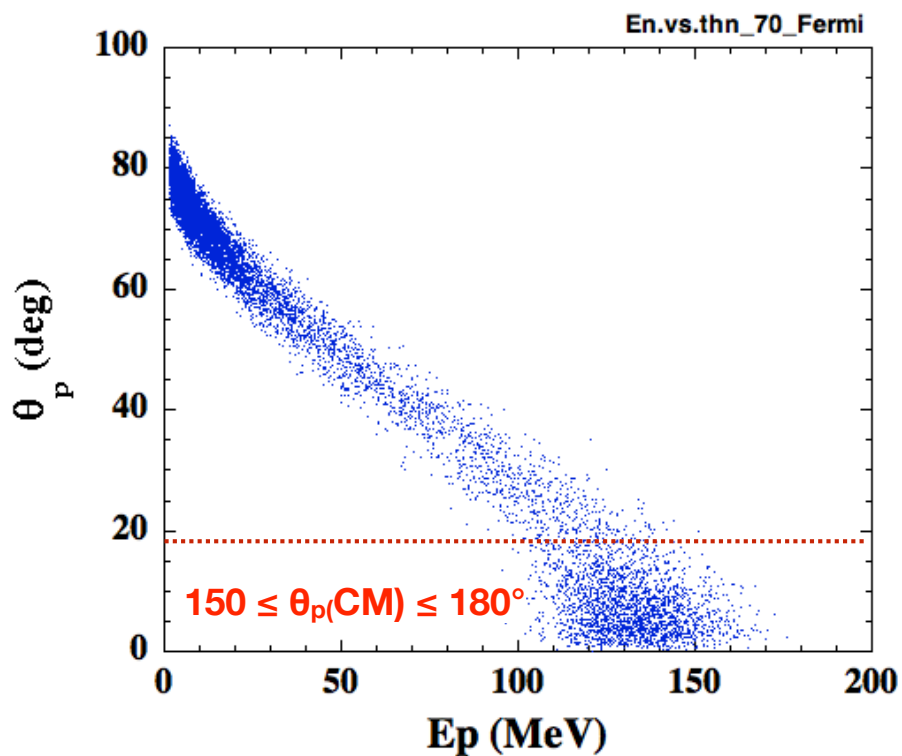
Kinematics of $p+{}^2N$ scattering

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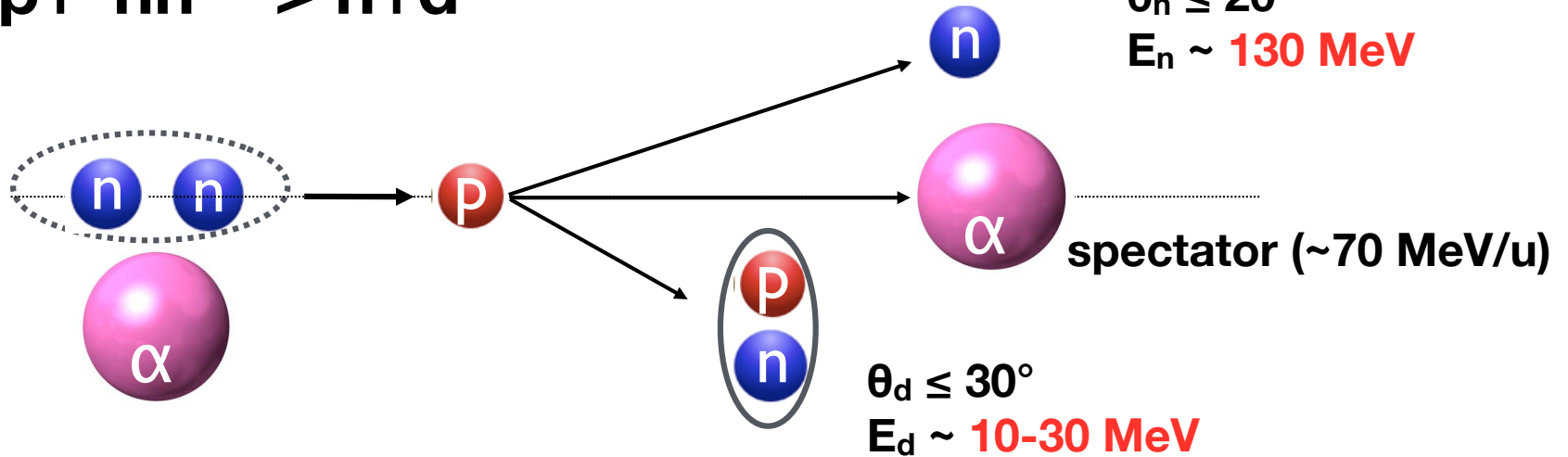
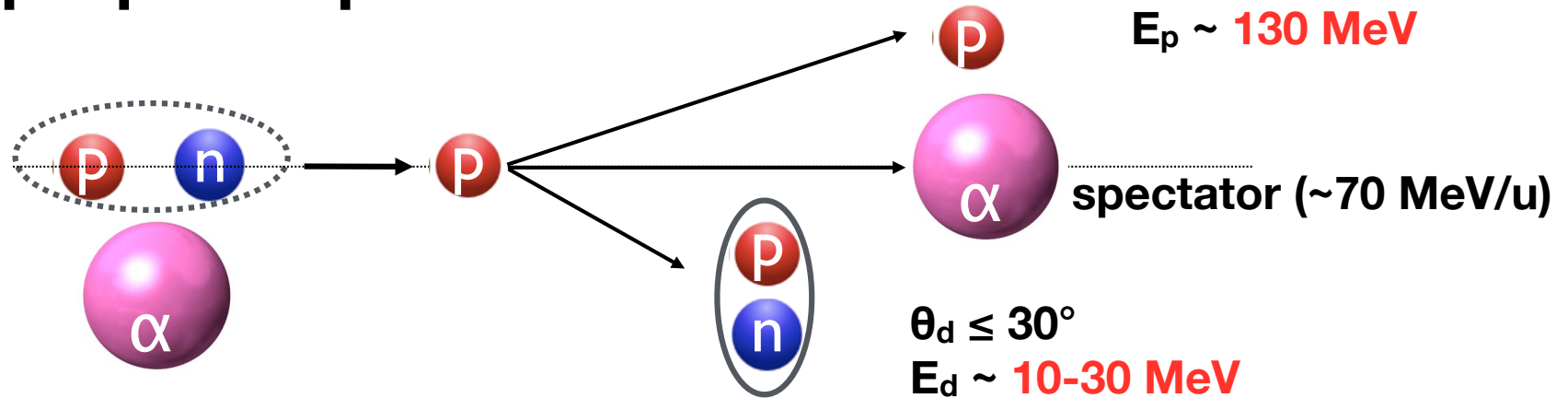
Assuming “Quasi-free” $p+{}^2N$ scattering



$E_{6\text{Li}} = 70 \text{ MeV/u}$

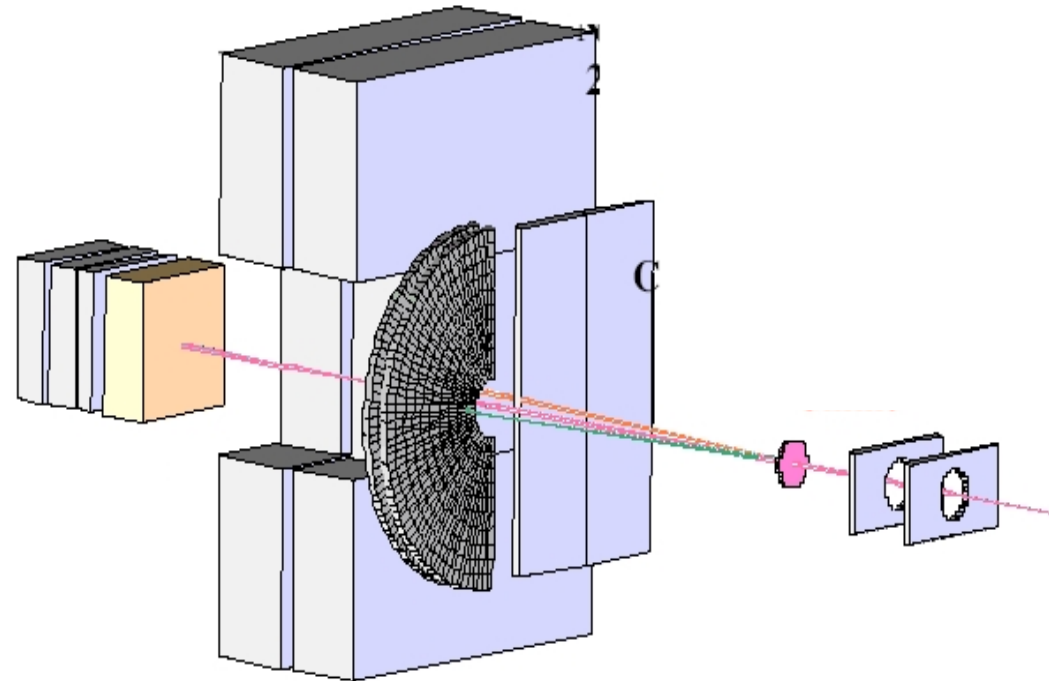
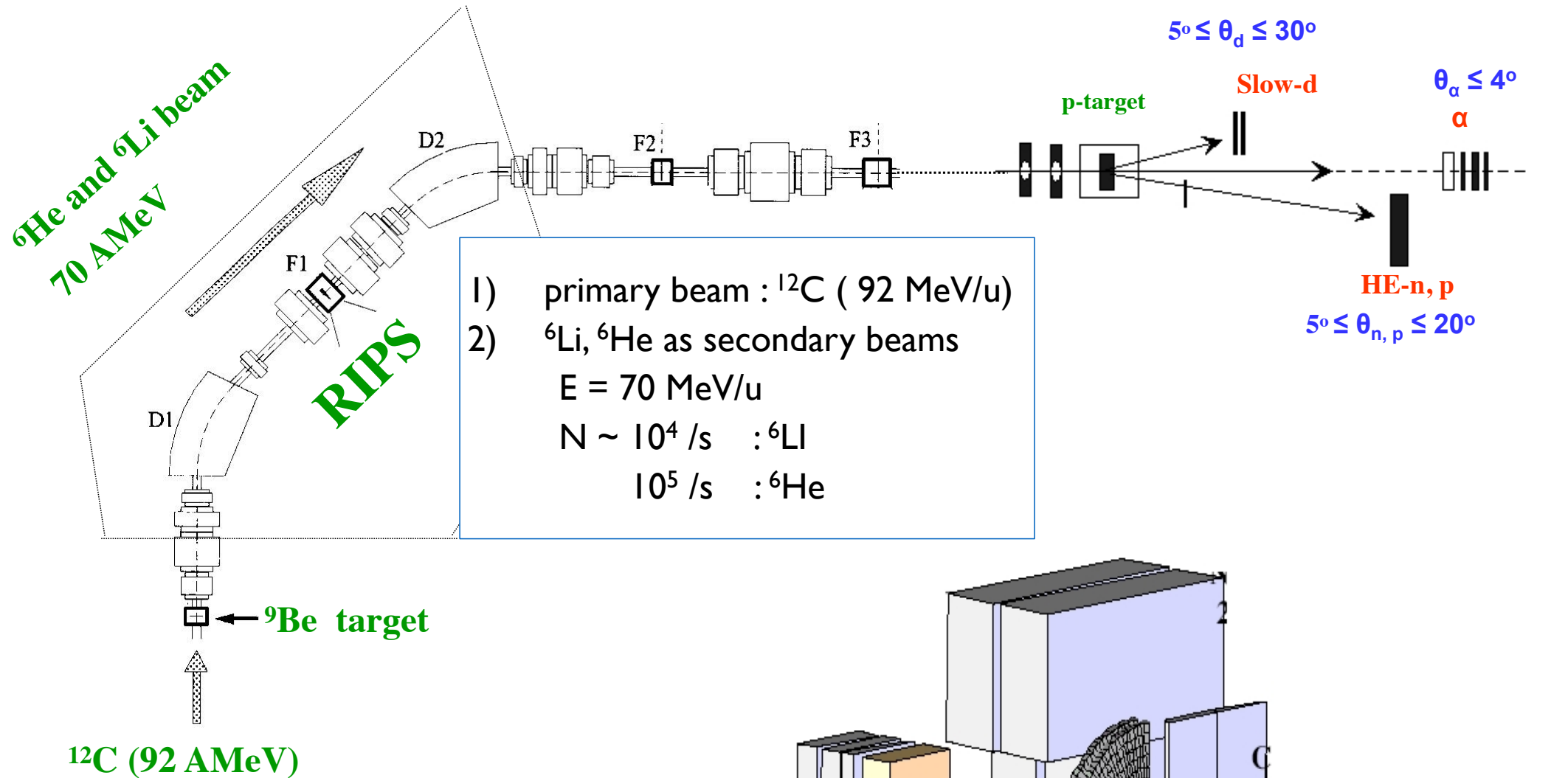


Backward $p+{}^2N$ scattering events in the inverse kinematics



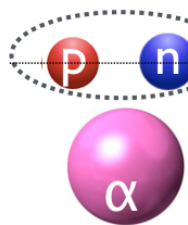
p+ "2N" @backward exp. at RIPS

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Detector Setup

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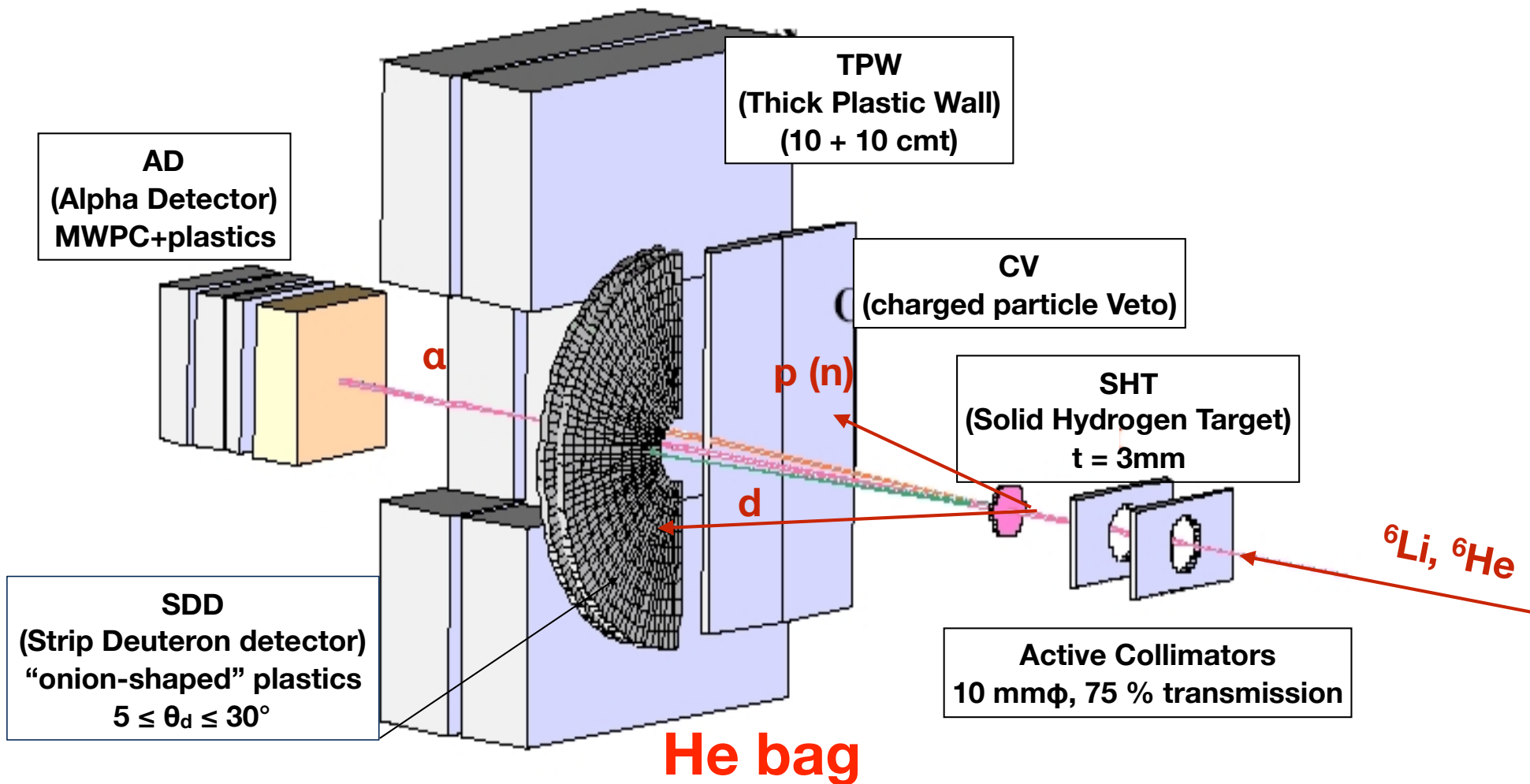


$\theta_d \leq 30^\circ$
 $E_d \sim 10\text{-}30 \text{ MeV}$

$\theta_p \leq 20^\circ$
 $E_p \sim 140 \text{ MeV}$

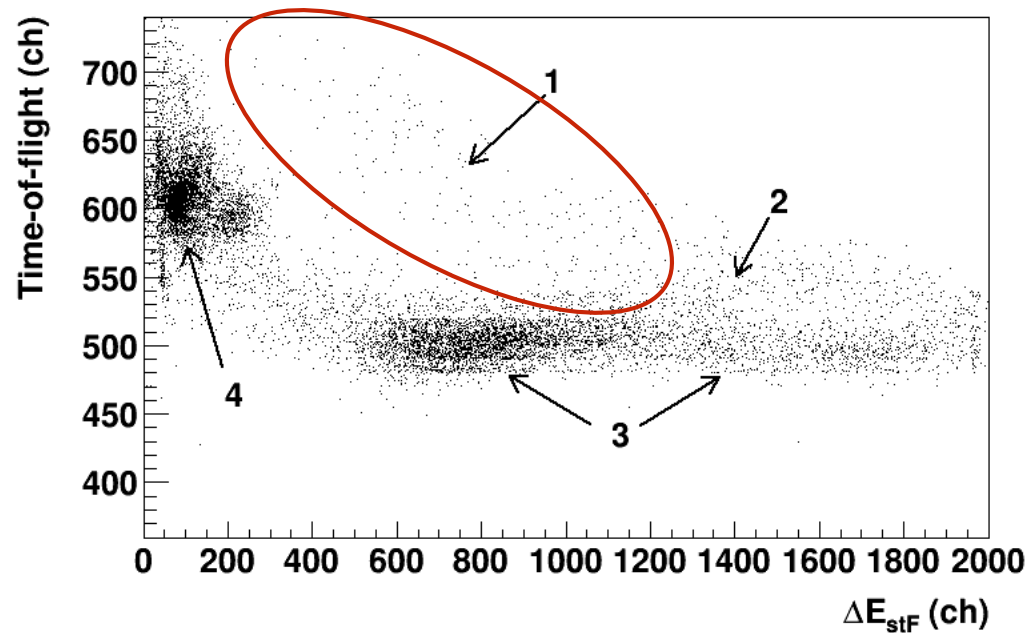
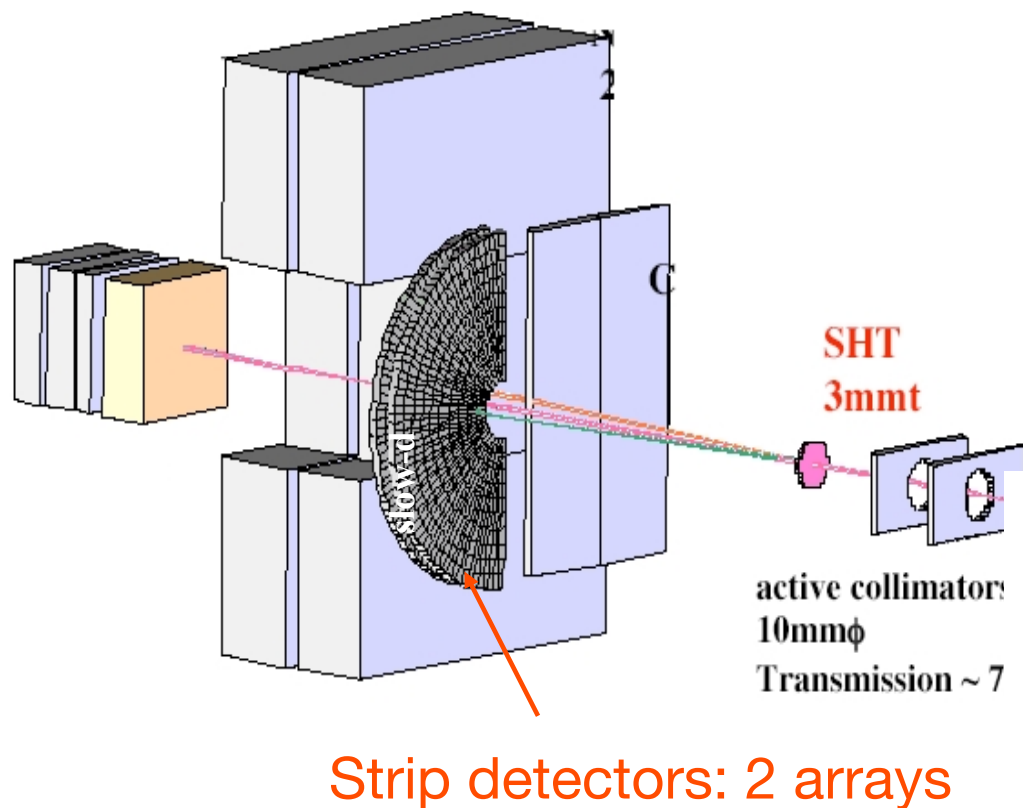
α spectator ($\sim 70 \text{ MeV/u}$)

$120 \leq \theta_{\text{CM}} \leq 180^\circ$



Two-layer “onion-shaped” stip detectors
(2nd layer for high-E particle veto)

TOF - E

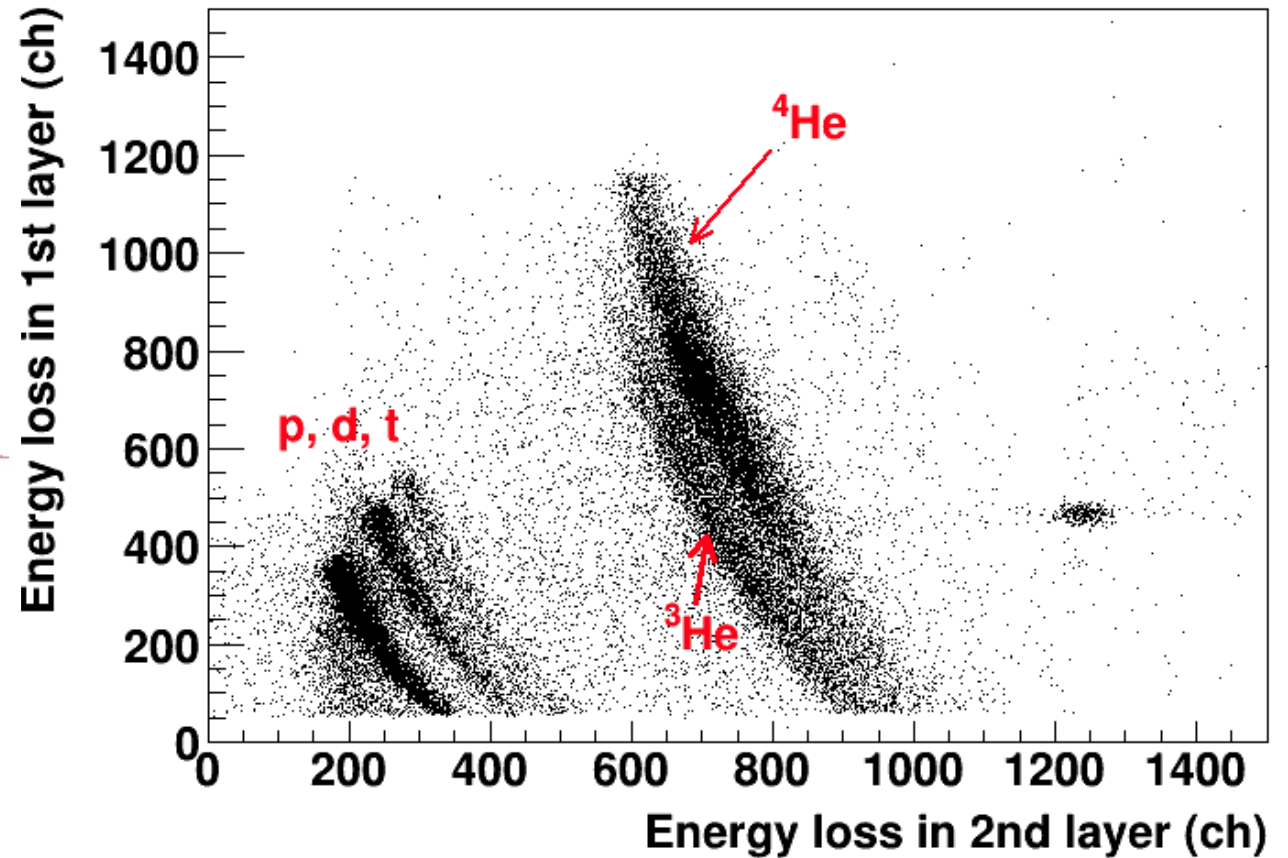
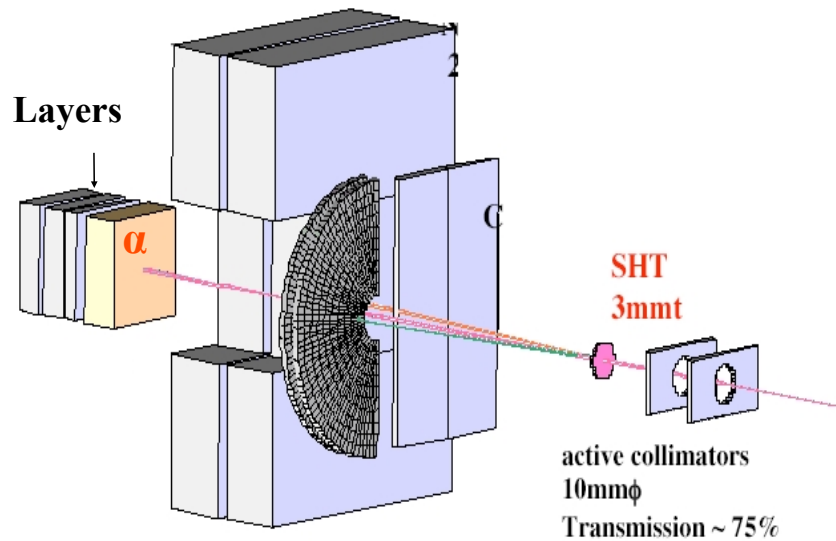


MWPC + Range center ($\Delta E-E$)

three thick plastics (3rd for veto)

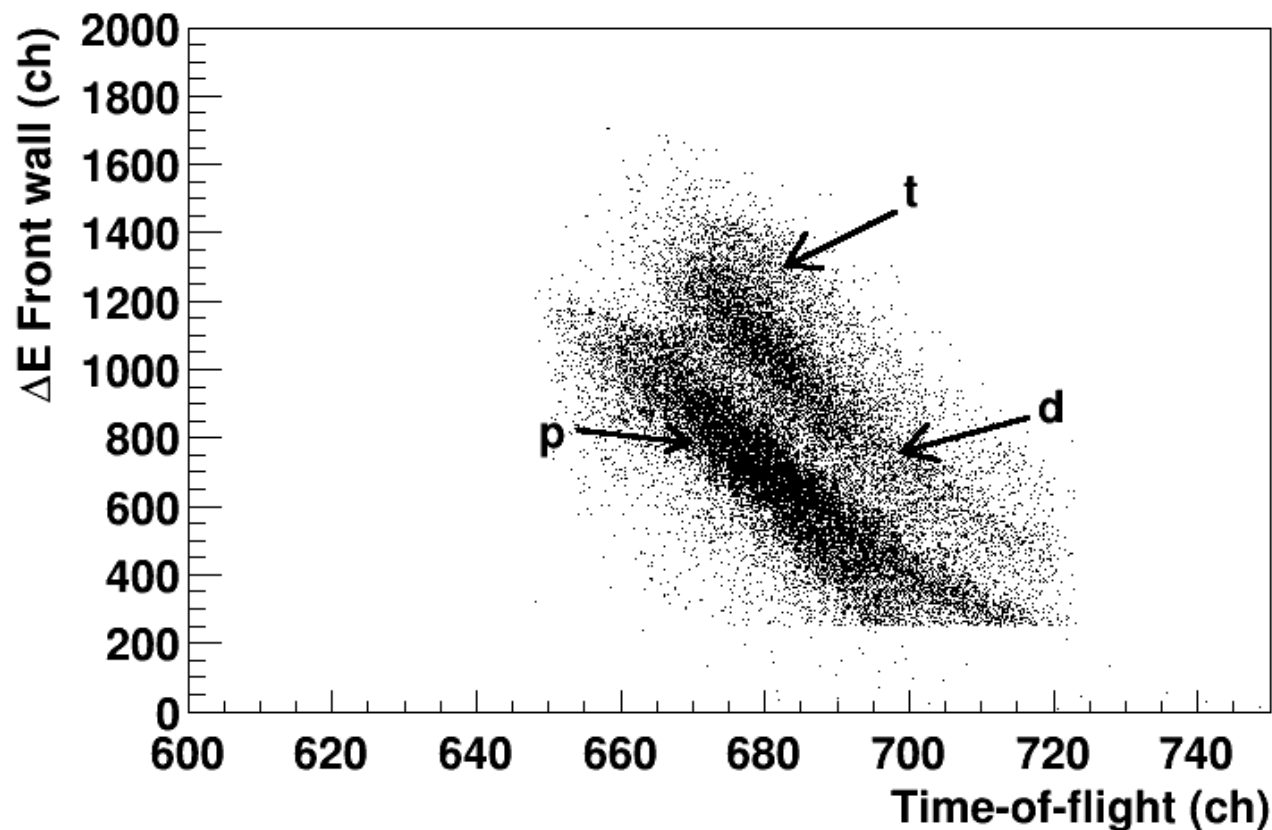
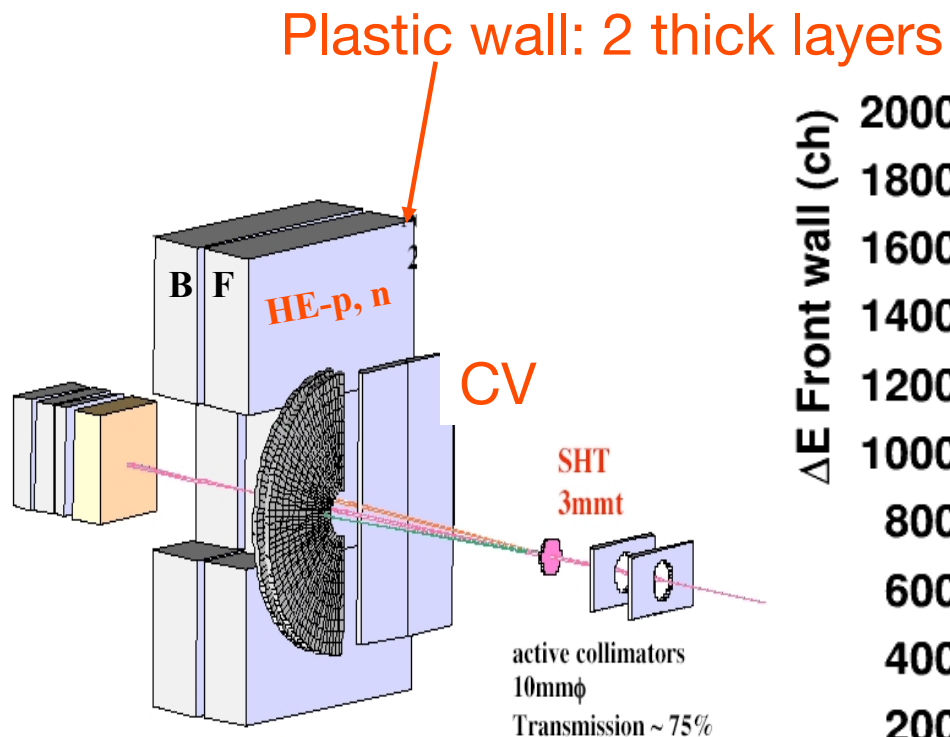
$\theta_{\alpha} \leq 4^{\circ}$

${}^6\text{Li}$ fragmentation (p+n+ α)

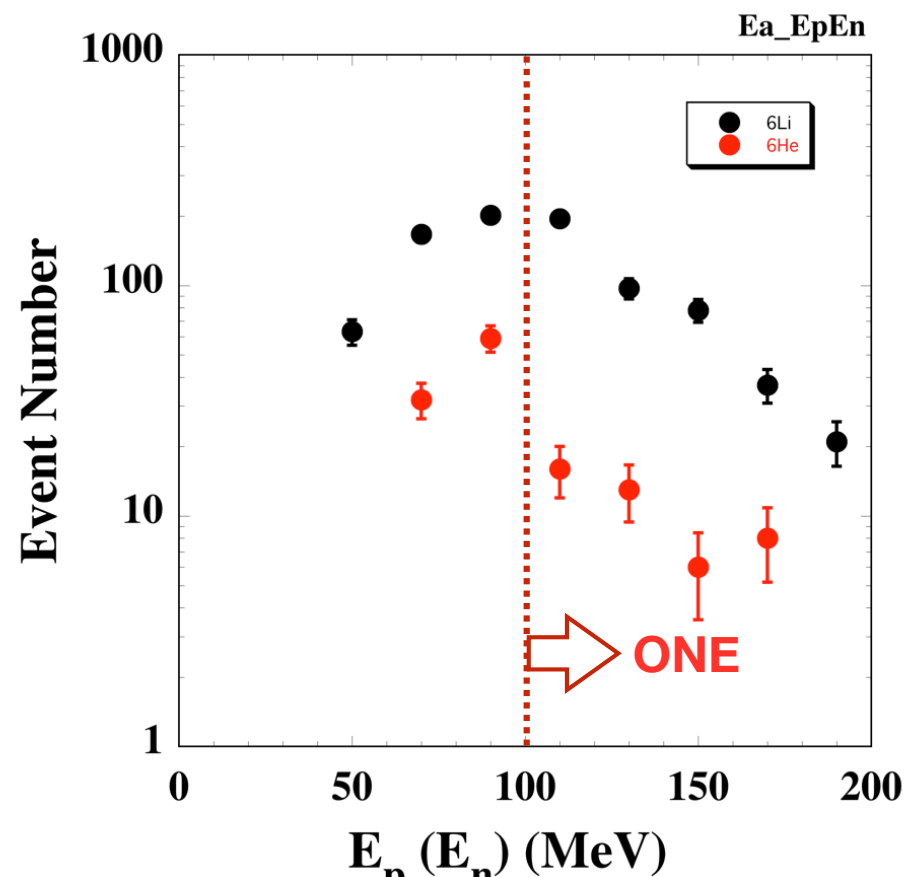
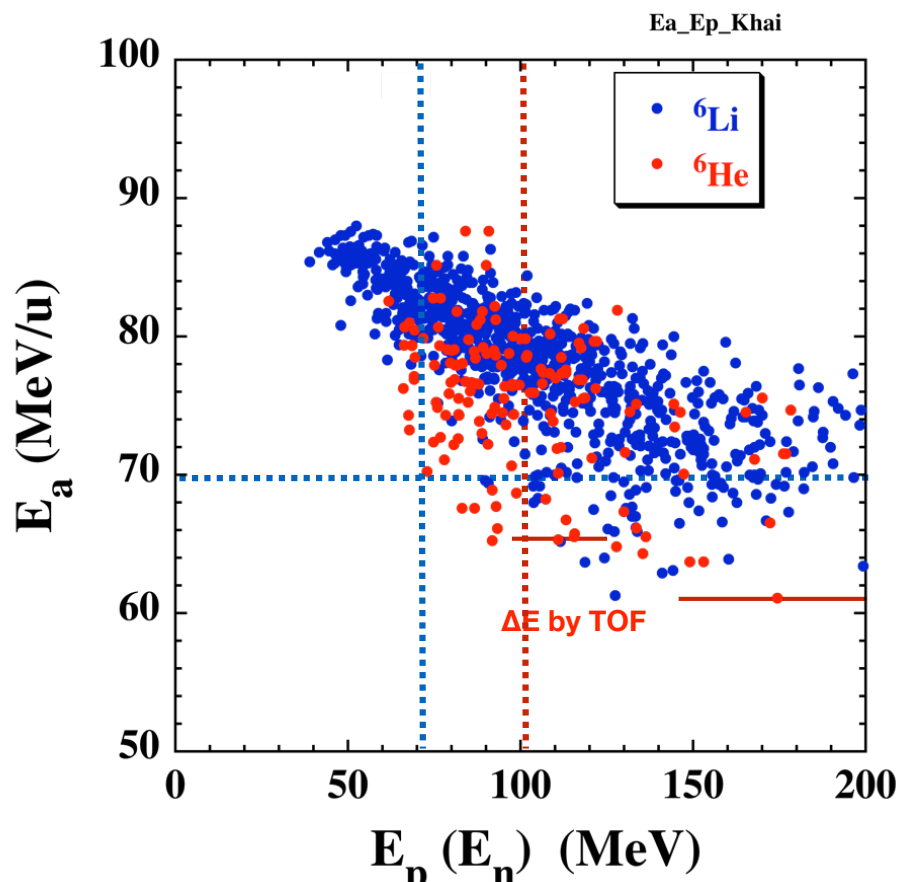
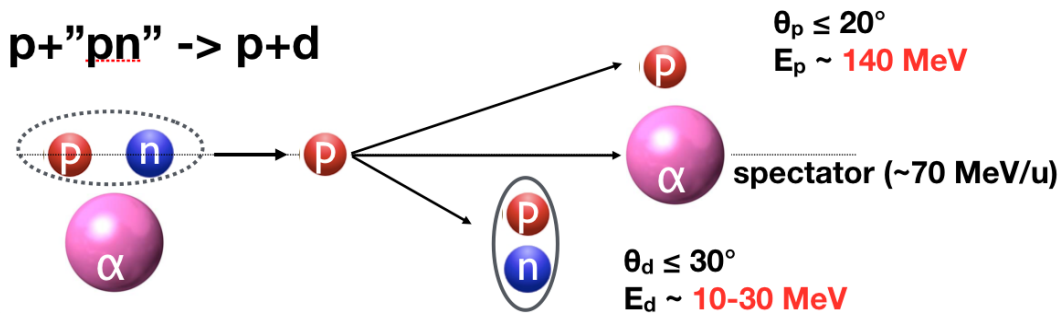
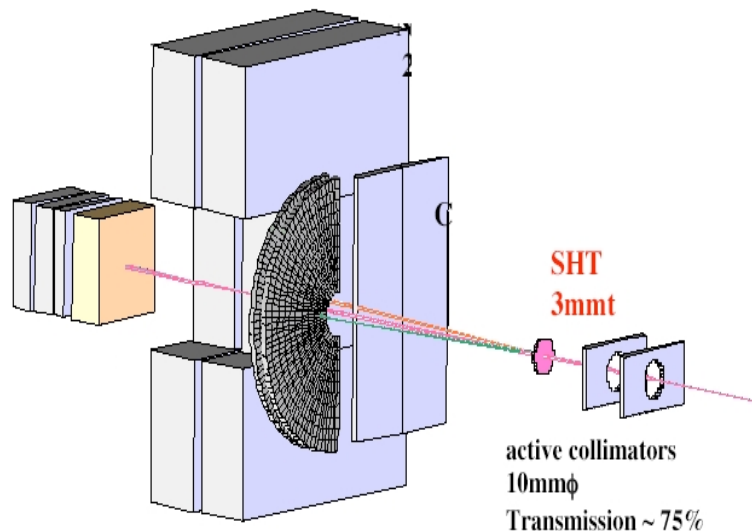


p : ΔE -E and TOF

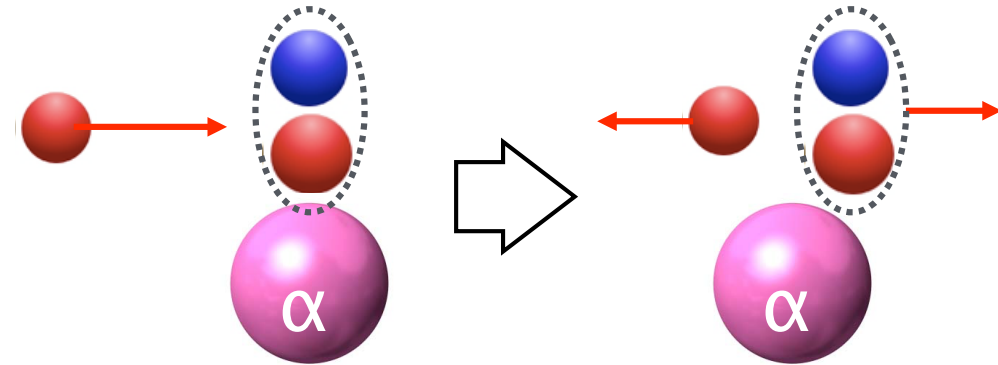
n : TOF (flight path = 75, 85 cm)



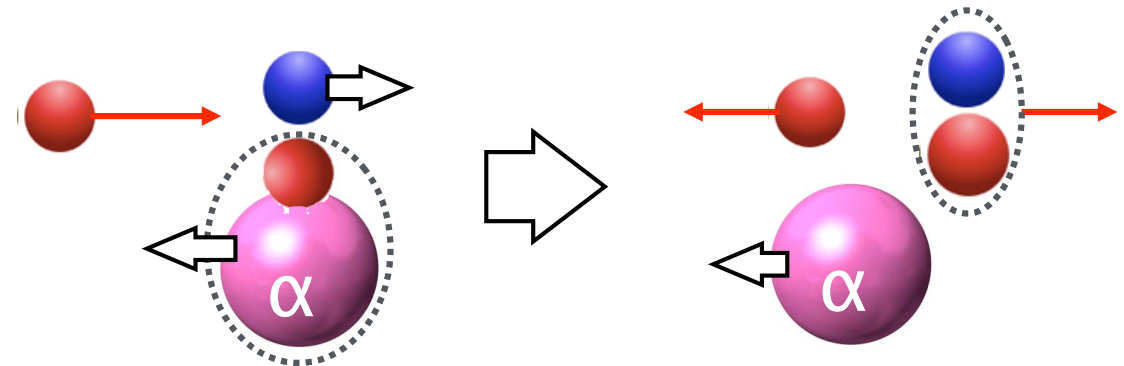
neutron detection eff. : ${}^6\text{Li}$ fragmentation (p+n+ α)

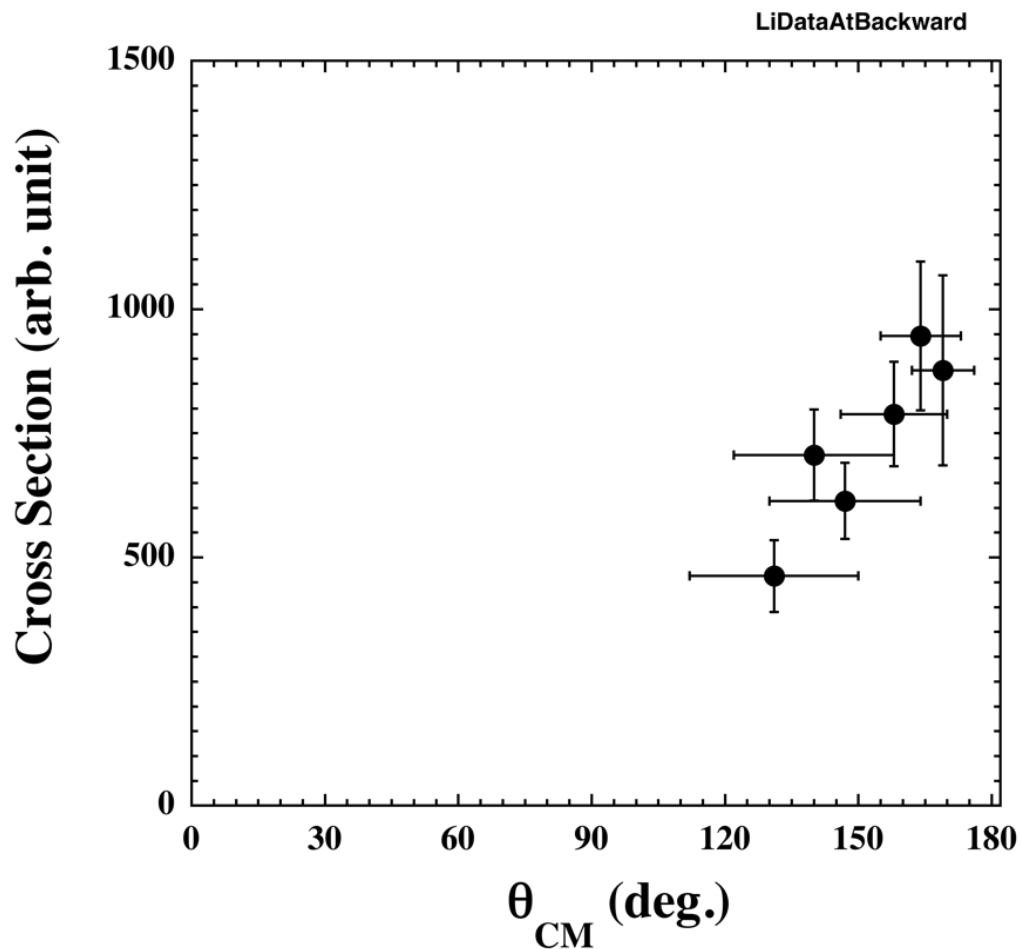
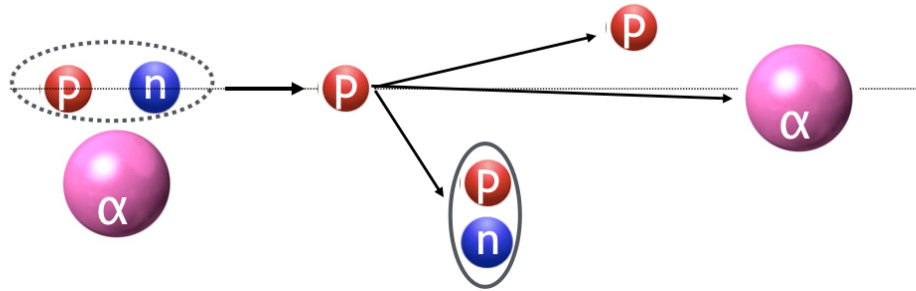


ONE process



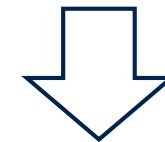
Two-step process





consistent with ONE
for ${}^6\text{Li}$ events

Events for ${}^6\text{He}$ are
smaller than expected.



detailed analysis is
not possible

$$\sigma_{ONE} = \frac{Y_{ONE}}{N_{target} \cdot N_{beam} \cdot \epsilon_{det}(\cdot\epsilon_n)}$$

$$R = \frac{\sigma_{ONE}({}^6\text{He})}{\sigma_{ONE}({}^6\text{Li})} = 0.045 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.010$$

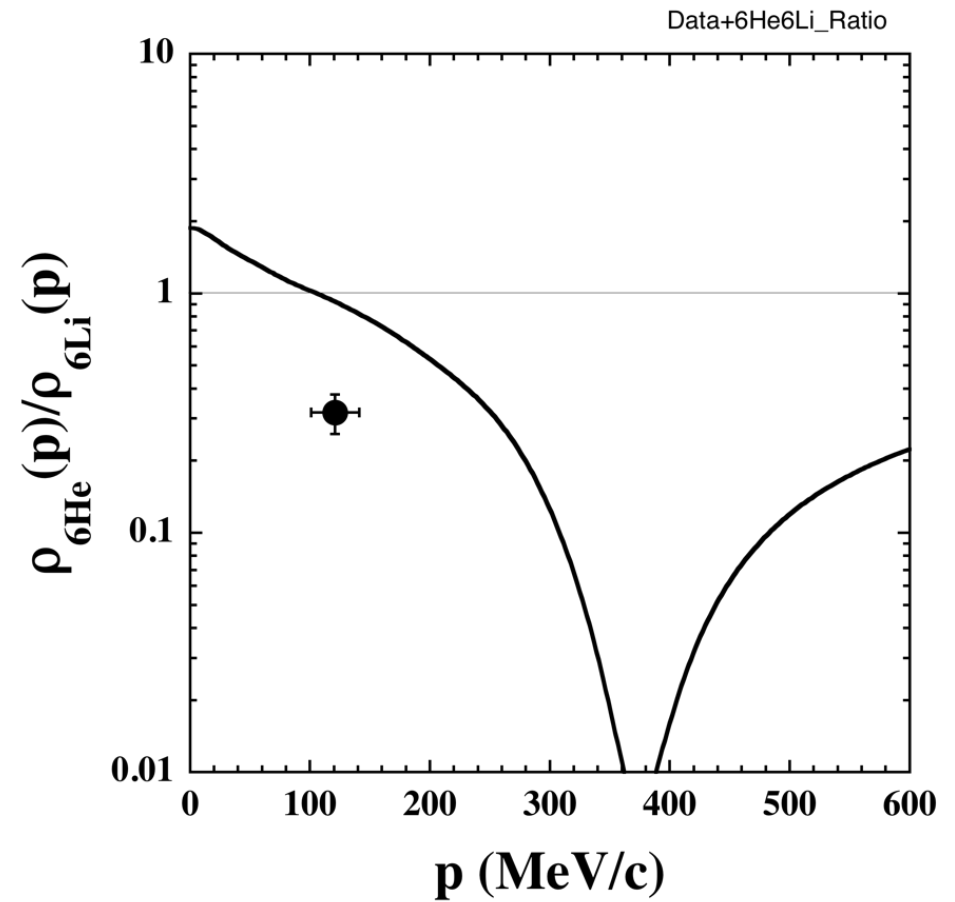
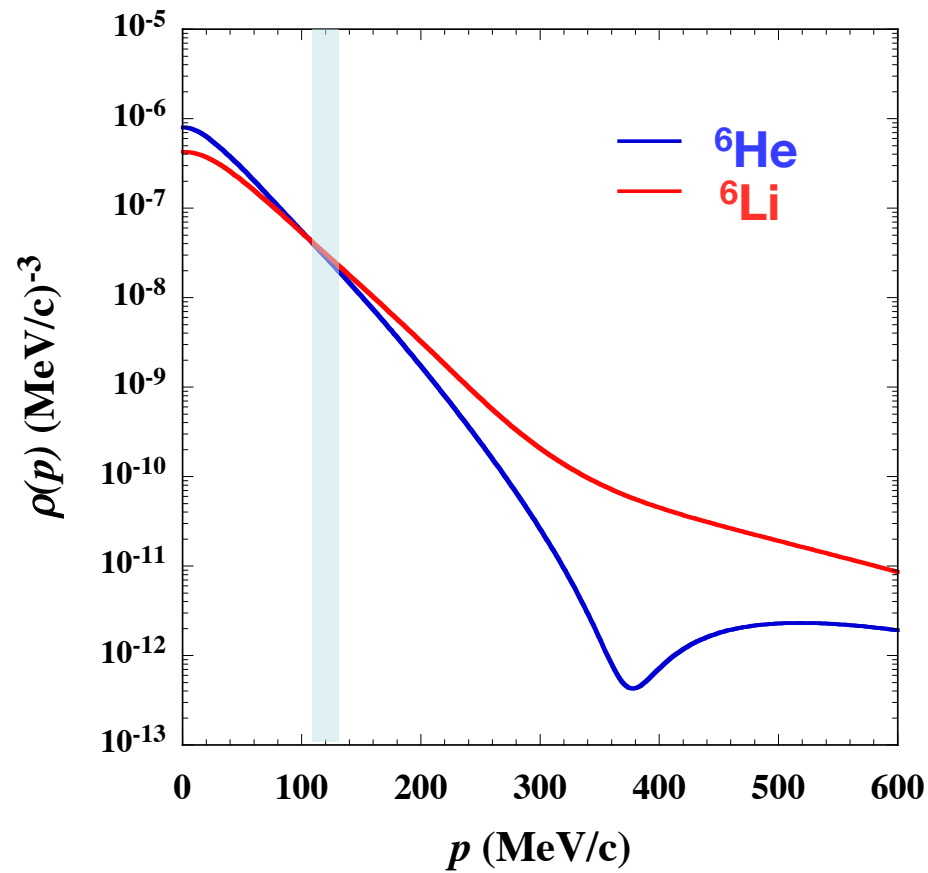
stat. sys.

$$\frac{\sigma_{ONE}(p+{}^3nn' \rightarrow nd)}{\sigma_{ONE}(p+{}^3pn' \rightarrow pd)} = \frac{|\langle \text{spin} \cdot \text{isospin} \rangle|^2 [\rho_{nn}(p)]^2}{|\langle \text{spin} \cdot \text{isospin} \rangle|^2 [\rho_{pn}(p)]^2}$$

$$= \frac{|\langle nd | \hat{O} | p(nn) \rangle|^2 [\rho_{nn}(p)]^2}{|\langle pd | \hat{O} | pd \rangle|^2 [\rho_{pn}(p)]^2} = 0.4444 \frac{[\rho_{nn}(p)]^2}{[\rho_{pn}(p)]^2}$$

- 1) $\hat{O} = V(\sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2)(\tau_1 \cdot \tau_2)$
- 2) Radial wave functions is assumed to be identical

$p+{}^3d' \rightarrow p+d$			
	${}^{13}\text{S}_1$ $J=1$ $T=0$	${}^{13}\text{S}_1$ $J=1$ $T=0$	Spin $\frac{\vec{1}}{2} + \vec{1} \rightarrow \frac{\vec{1}}{2}, \vec{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\vec{1}}{2} + \vec{1}$ Isospin $\frac{\vec{1}}{2} + 0 \rightarrow \frac{\vec{1}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\vec{1}}{2} + 0$
$p+{}^3nn' \rightarrow n+d$			
	${}^3{}^1\text{S}_0$ $J=0$ $T=1$	${}^{13}\text{S}_1$ $J=1$ $T=0$	Spin $\frac{\vec{1}}{2} + 0 \rightarrow \frac{\vec{1}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\vec{1}}{2} + \vec{1}$ Isospin $\frac{\vec{1}}{2} + \vec{1} \rightarrow \frac{\vec{1}}{2}, \vec{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\vec{1}}{2} + 0$



1. p+2N backward scattering events at $E_p = 70$ MeV



2. ONE (One Nucleon Exchange) events observed
in the reaction $p+{}^6\text{Li} \rightarrow p + d + \alpha$

3. Ratio of the ONE process

$$R = \frac{\sigma_{ONE}({}^6\text{He})}{\sigma_{ONE}({}^6\text{Li})} = 0.045 \pm \underset{\text{stat.}}{0.007} \pm \underset{\text{sys.}}{0.010}$$

4. Theoretical calculations for $p+{}^6\text{Li} ({}^6\text{He}) \rightarrow p(n)+d+\alpha$ reaction