

Quelle est la structure et la dynamique des systèmes faiblement liés (noyaux exotiques)

Contributors

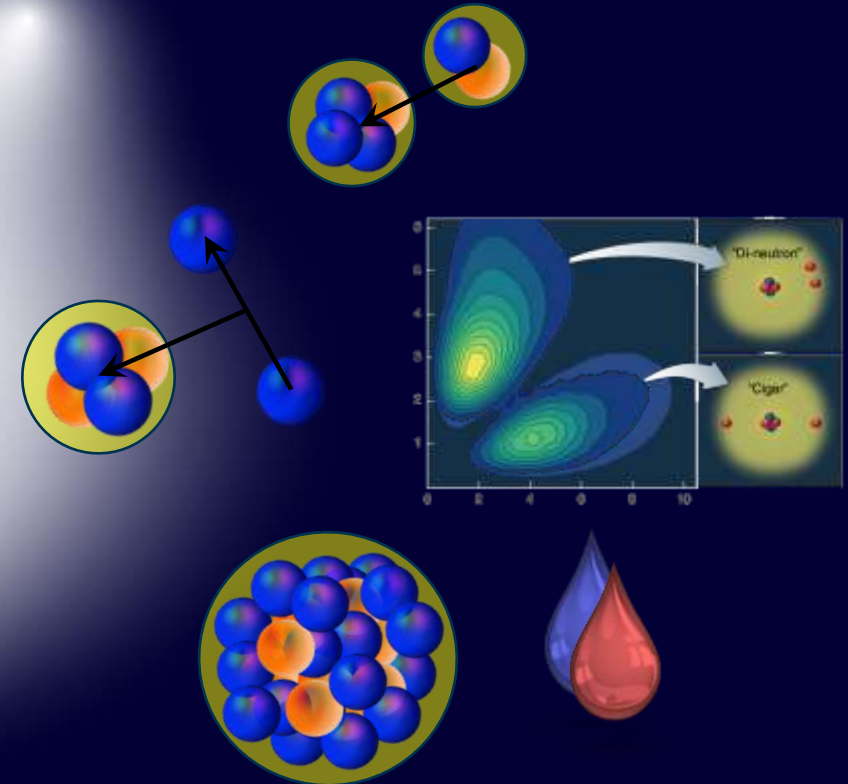
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Topics addressed in GT1 (physics at the drip lines)

1. Shell evolution towards the continuum (respective role of 3body, continuum effects).
2. Evolution of pairing towards the drip line / proton neutron forces close to continuum.
3. Clustering towards the drip line (di-proton, di-neutron, quasi-molecular states).
4. Study of in-medium clustering.
5. Emergence of halo & Borromean states and related properties.
6. Broken mirror symmetries.
7. Quenching of SF towards drip line or between systems involving haloes & cluster nuclei.
8. Giant and pigmy modes in exotic nuclei.
9. Synergy with other quantum systems.



Équipes IN2P3 concernées

CEA	
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A.	Corsi
M.	Vandebrouck

CENBG	
J.	Giovinazzo
S.	Grévy
B.	Blanck

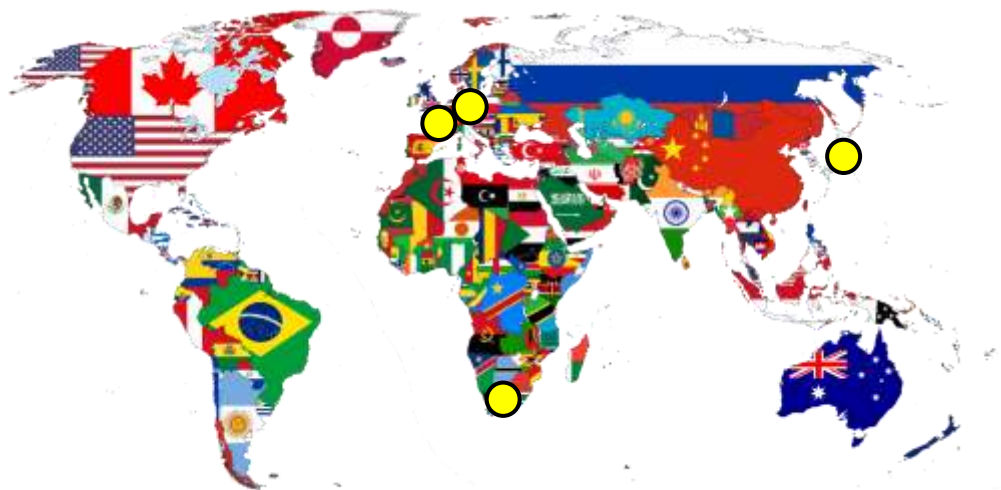
IPHC Strasbourg	
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N.	Novacki
S.	Courtin

GANIL	
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F.	De Oliveira
G.	Verde
M.	Ploszajczak
A.	Chbihi

- Strong theory support
- Topics covered vast area of phenomenon
- Strong internationalization (expt. abroad in GSI/RIKEN)

IP2I	
J.	Margueron

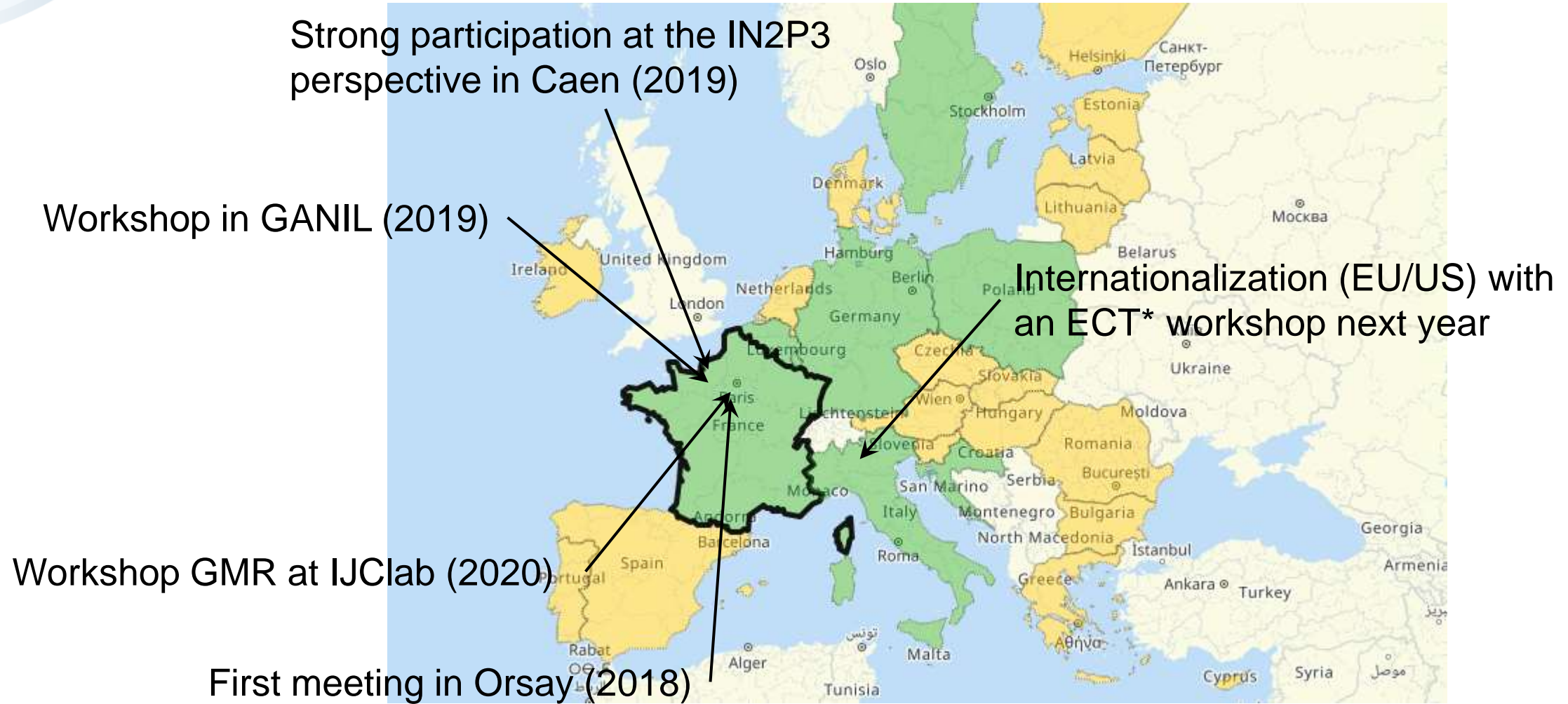
LPC caen	
F.M.	Marqués
A.	Matta
F.	Flavigny
N.	Orr
J.	Gibelin
O.	Lopez
N.	Leneindre
D.	Gruyer
F.	Gulminelli



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E.	Khan
J.	Carbonell
P.	Schuck
M.	Assié
D.	Beaumel
Y.	Blumenfeld
I.	Stefan

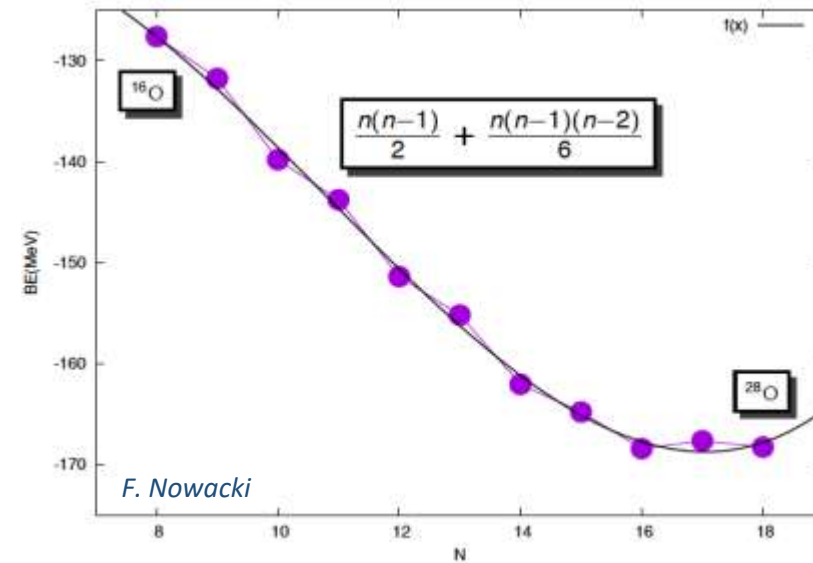
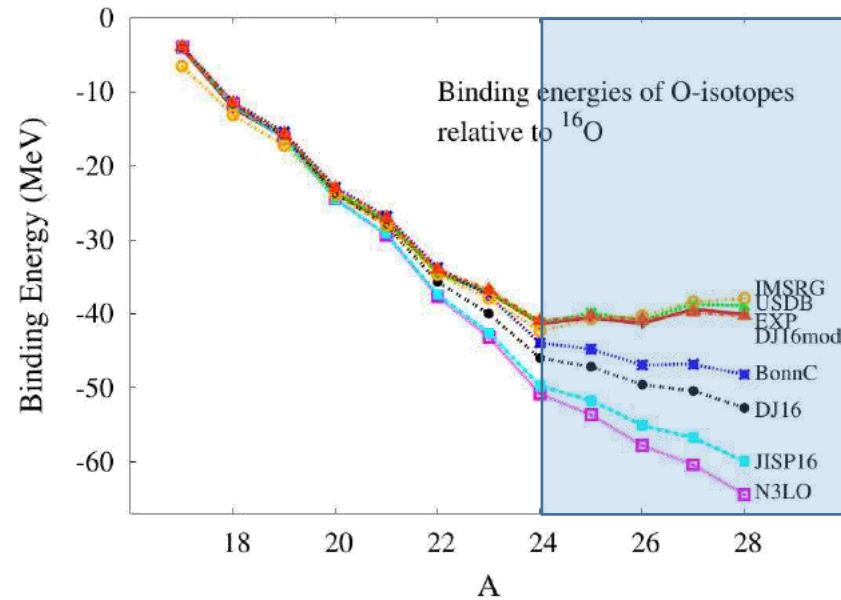


Actions de « management » réalisées





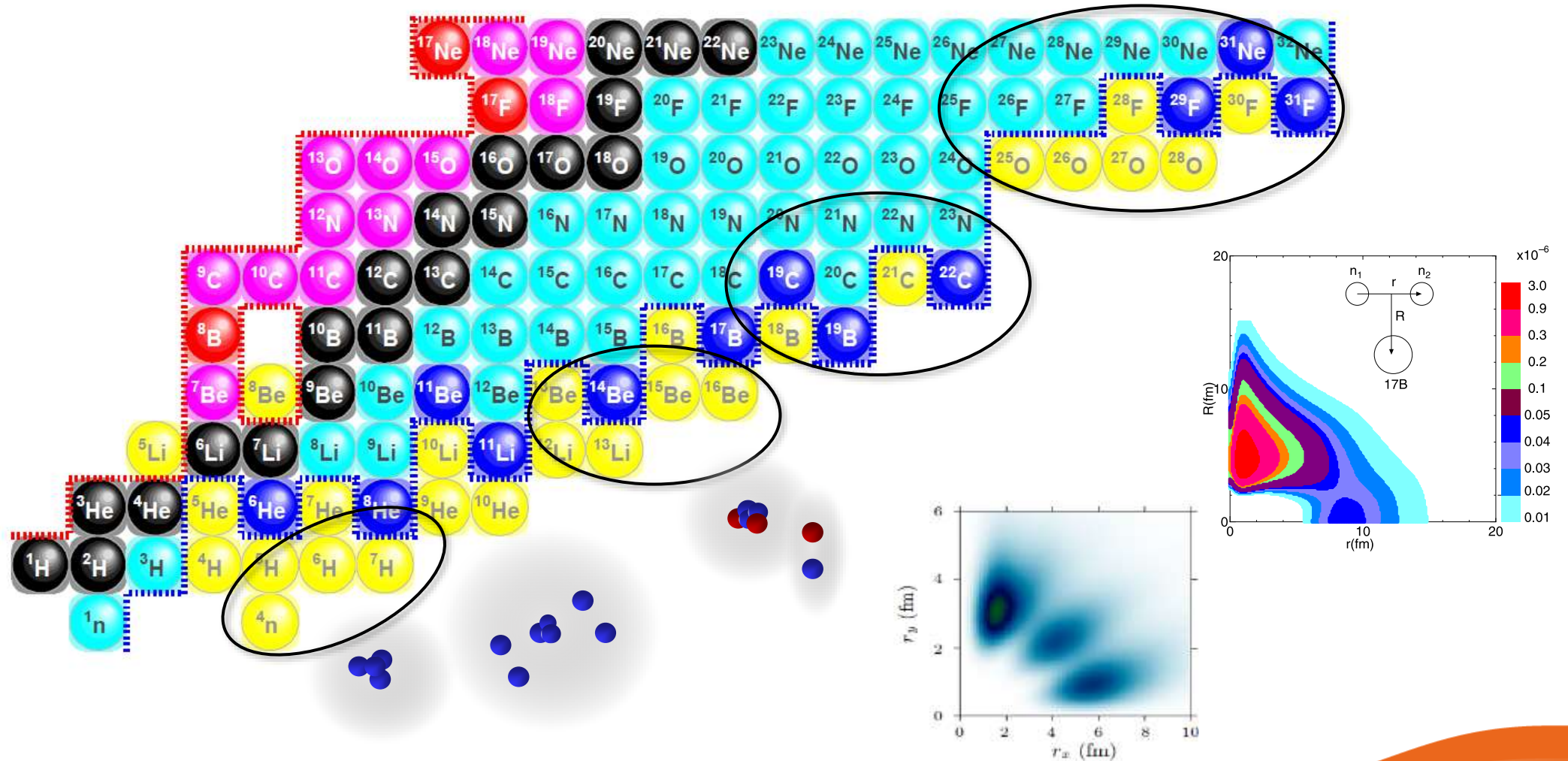
Shell evolution in the O chain: 3N forces viz continuum ?



- Curvature of BE in O chain accounted for by effective 2-body or 'realistic' 3-body forces.
- But the proximity of the continuum is expected to produce non-linear effects as well.



Shell evolution in the O chain: 3N forces viz continuum ?



Ongoing work!

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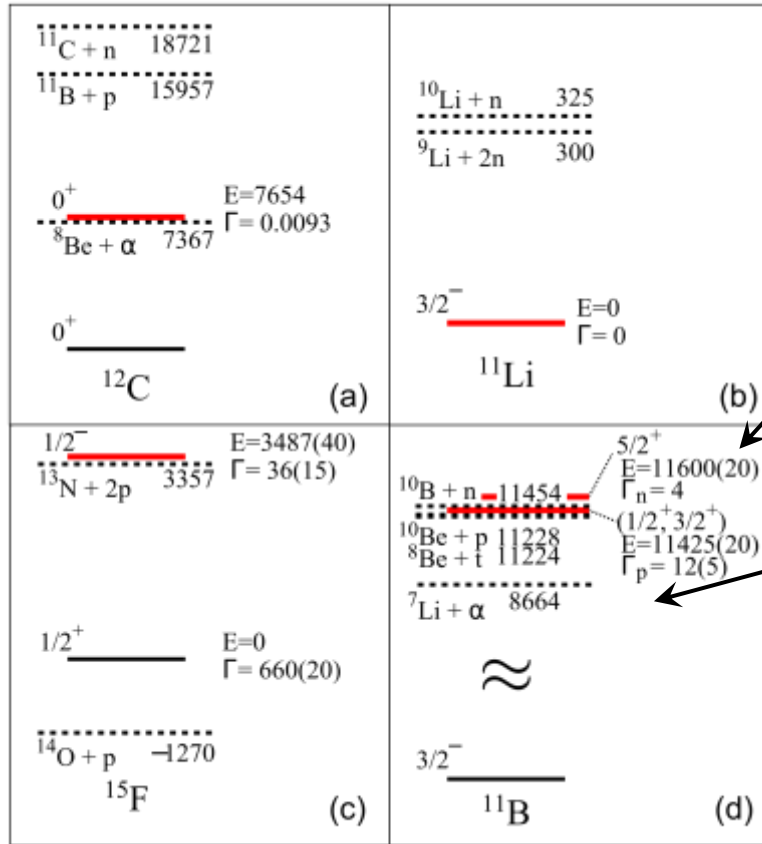


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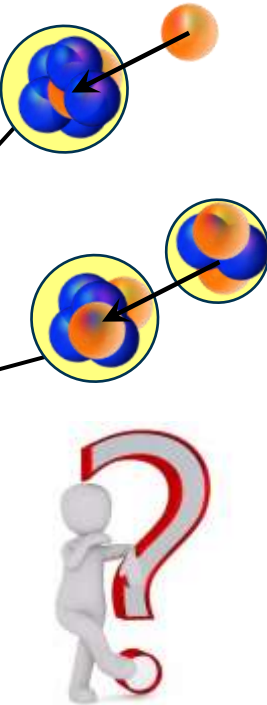




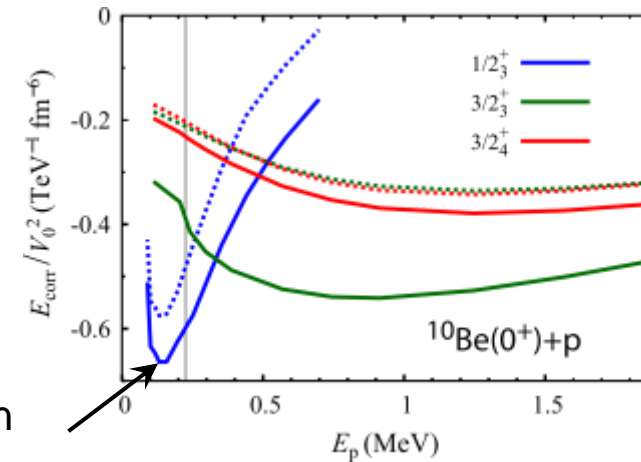
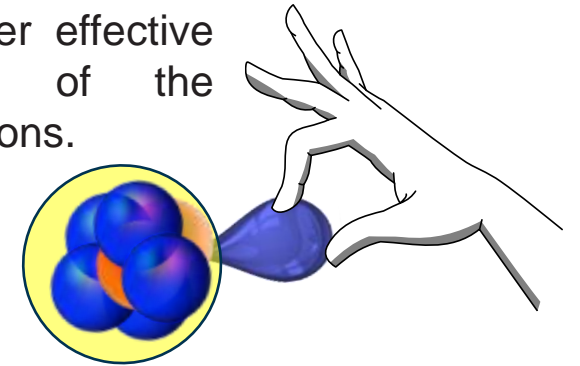
Life in the continuum (one example)



Motivation : On which decay channel lies the 2nd excited state of ^{11}B ?



Method : Shell model embedded in the continuum with proper effective interaction. Exploration of the different decay configurations.

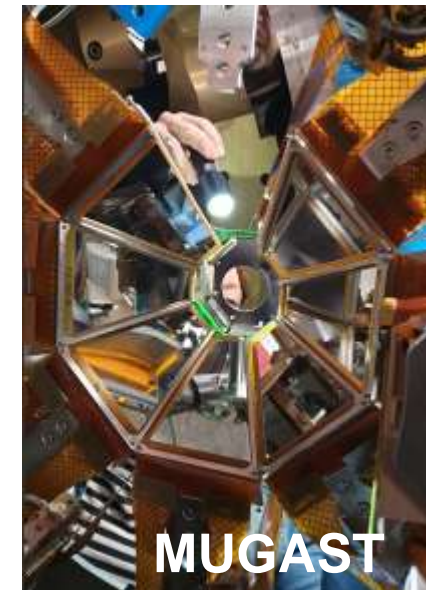
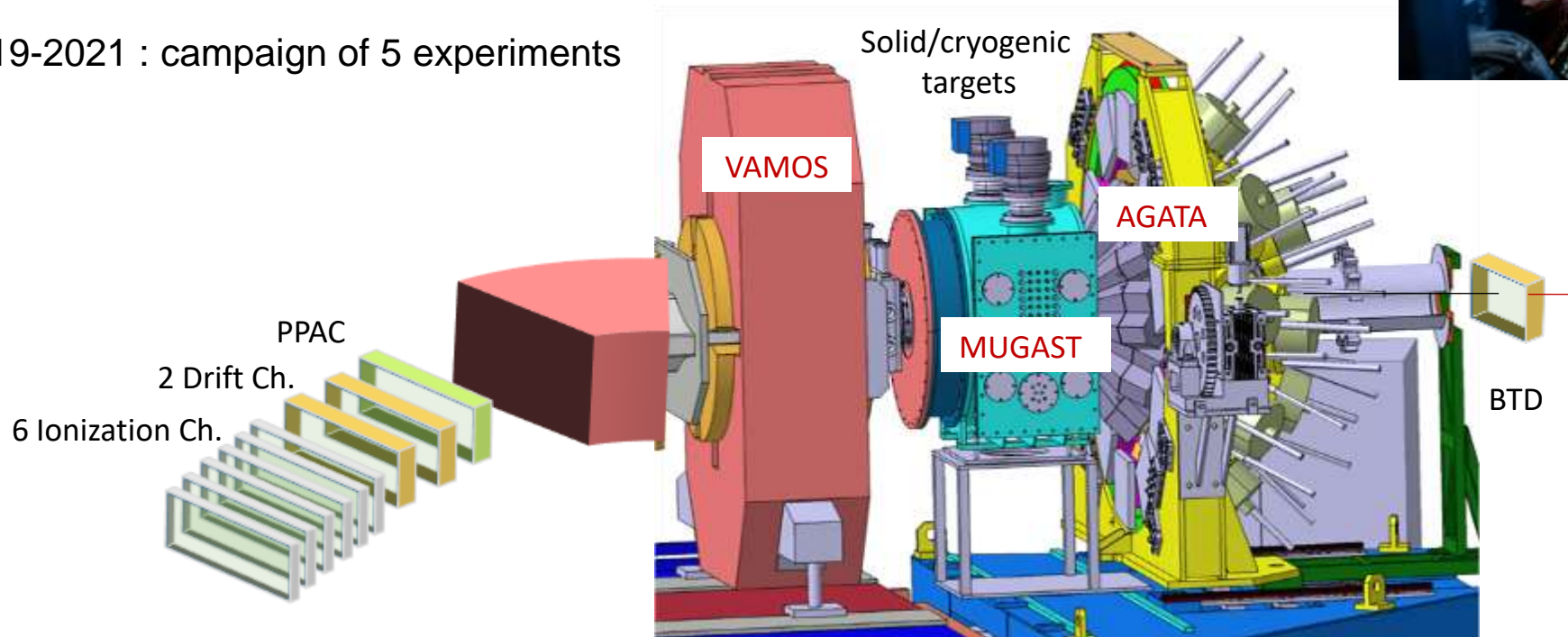
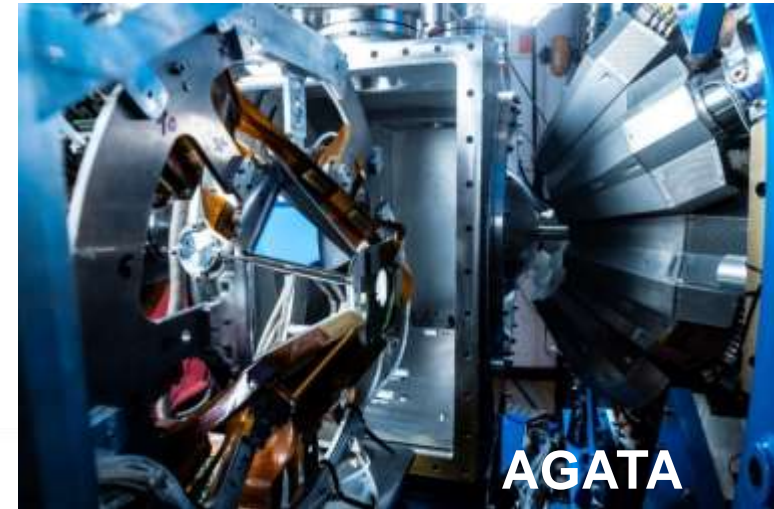


Minimum configuration at the physical energy



Competitive setup for direct reactions : MUGAST-AGATA-VAMOS

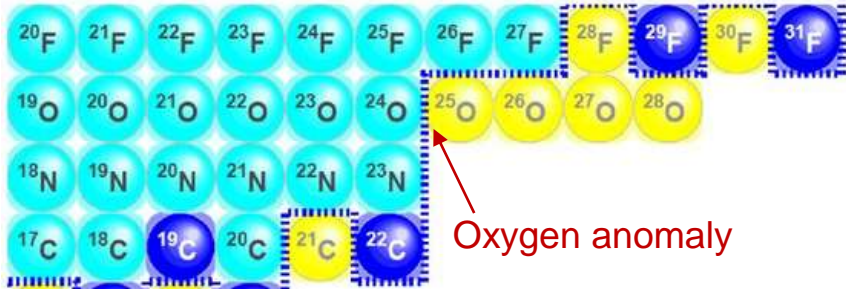
- Transfer reactions induced by **SPIRAL1 radioactive ions beams @ GANIL**
- Unique installation for **high resolution studies** to probe the structure of exotic nuclei combining :
 - **VAMOS** : large acceptance magnetic spectrometer for **recoiling ions**
 - **AGATA** : high resolution **γ -ray** spectrometer,
 - **MUGAST** : **light charged particles** (p, d, t and α) angular distributions (J^π) \Rightarrow High efficiency and selectivity from **triple coincidence measurements** :
- 2019-2021 : campaign of 5 experiments



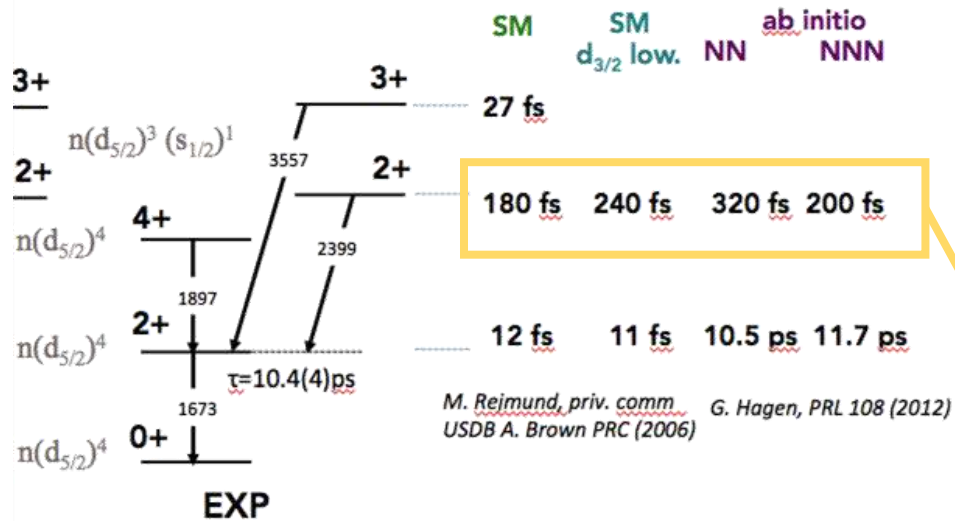


Benchmarking 3-body interactions from controlled lifetime measurement

Motivation : Oxygen drip-line anomaly explained microscopically by including three-nucleon force contribution in the nuclear interaction.



Predictions : from Shell model and ab-initio (2N and 3N forces)

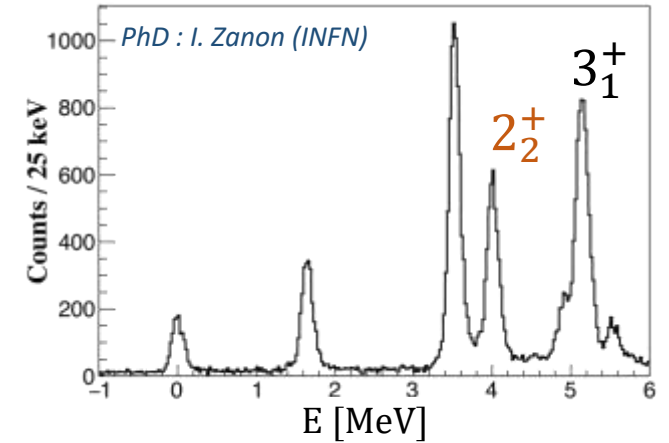
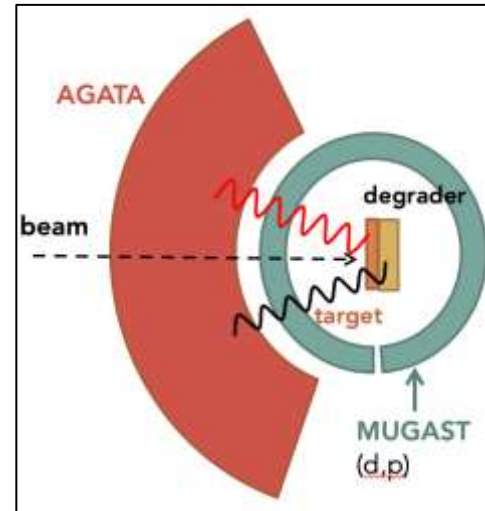


Experiment SP: E. Clément (GANIL), A. Goasduff (INFN)

Method : Exclusive lifetime measurement in the femto-sec. scale (DSAM) using $^{19}\text{O}(d,p)^{20}\text{O}$

First time in inverse kinematics !

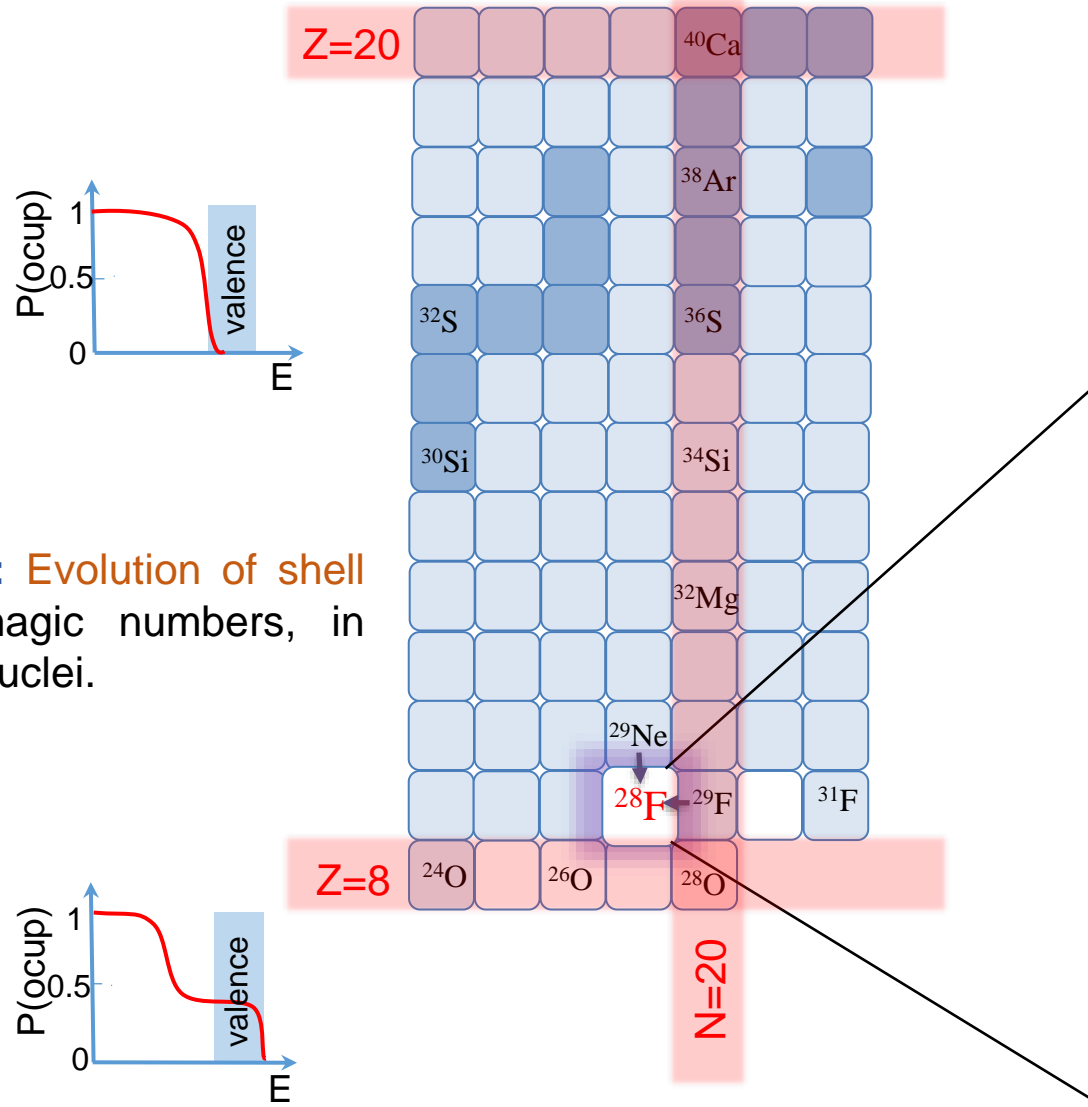
- Triple coincidences in high resolution mode
- Control entry point through transfer reaction



Feeding free 2_2^+ lifetime measurement and First measurement of 3^+ lifetime → constraint on recent 3-body interactions



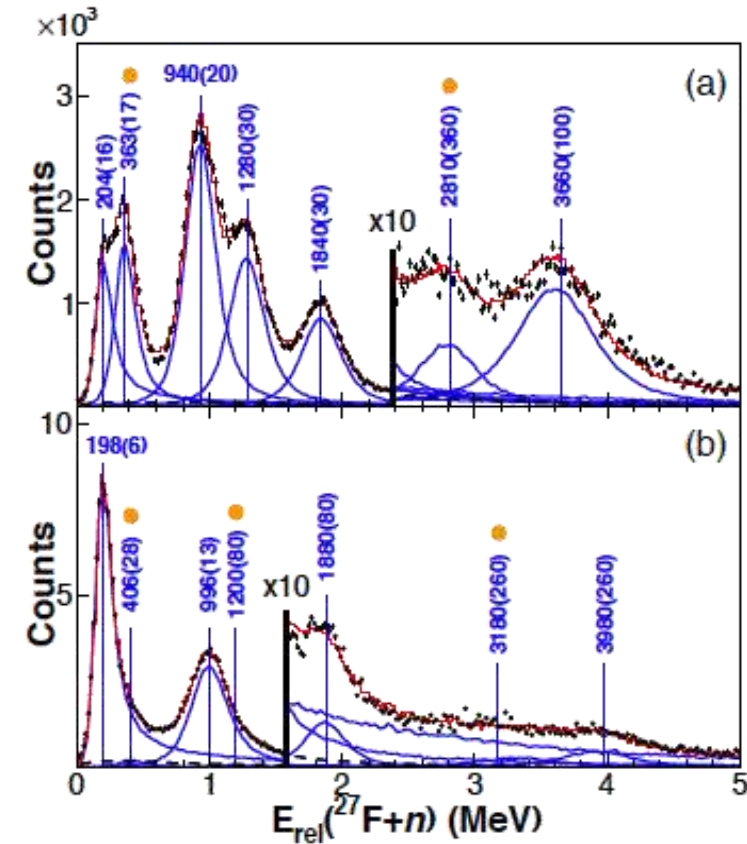
Hints of disappearance of shell gaps around ^{28}O



Motivation : Evolution of shell structure, magic numbers, in very exotic nuclei.

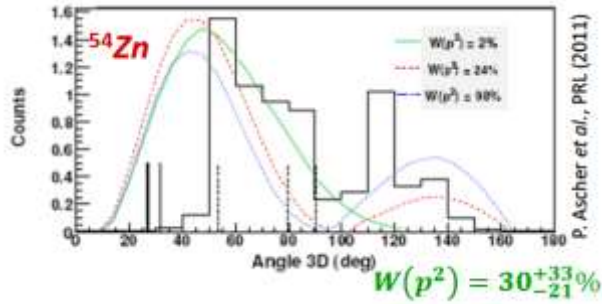
Method : Infer shell evolution from neighboring nuclei.

Results : Mostly p-wave (intruder), very diffuse fermi surface **not hint** of shell closure and **extra stability** in ^{28}O .





1p radioactivity imaging : first step towards a 2p decay telescope

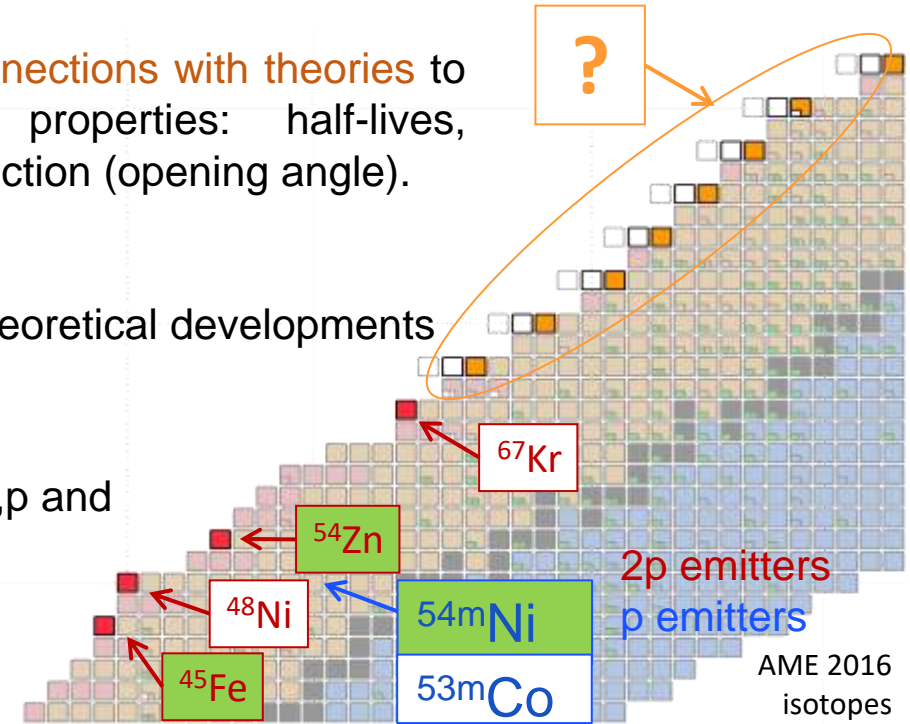
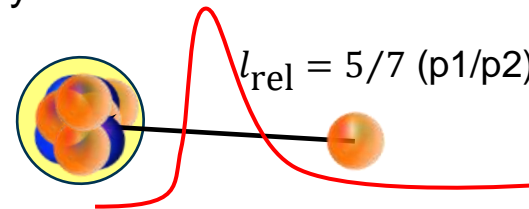
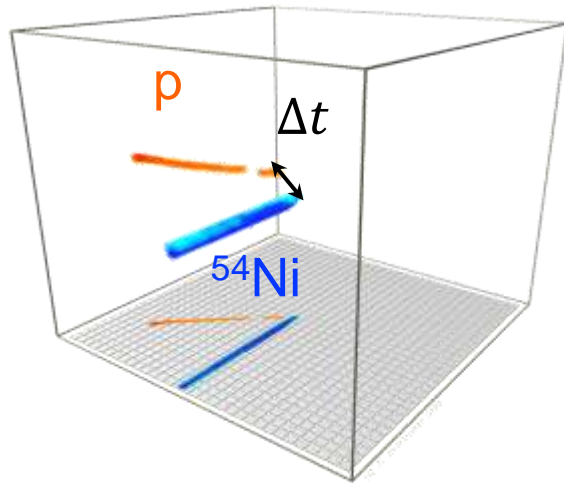


Motivation : Strong connections with theories to interpret the decay properties: half-lives, branching ratio, cross-section (opening angle).

Before :

- Discrepancies with theoretical developments
- Few counts

$^{54\text{m}}\text{Ni}$ produced by fragmentation : γ, p and $2p$ decays



Method : New 3D imaging of charged particle radioactivity adapted for rare isotope beams.

Now :

- Better resolution/less dead time

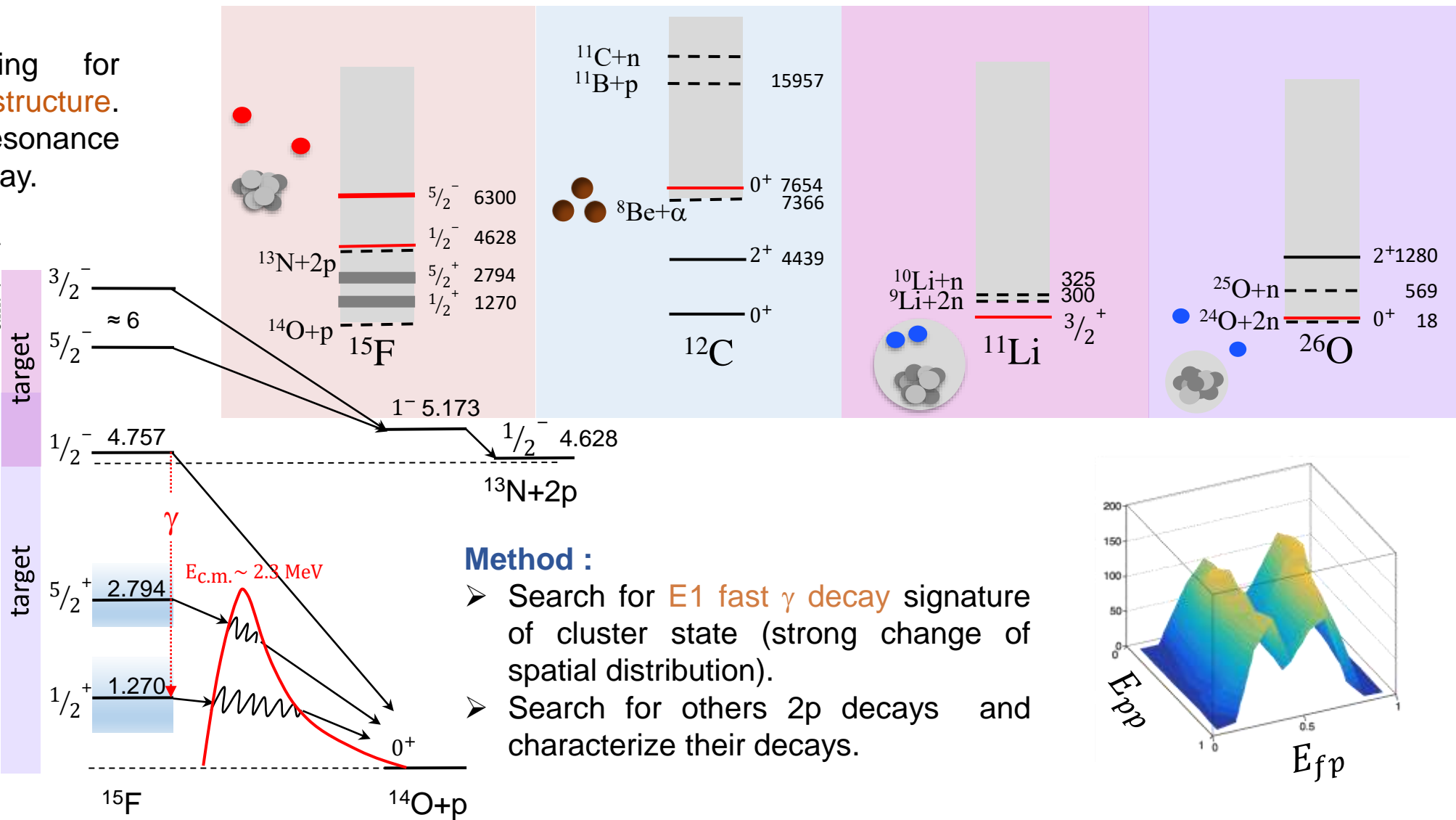
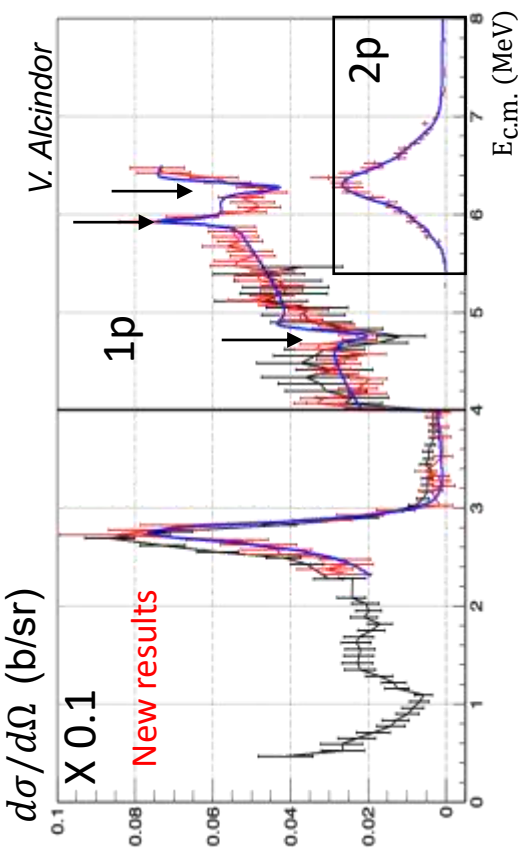


GANIL, RIKEN, GSI



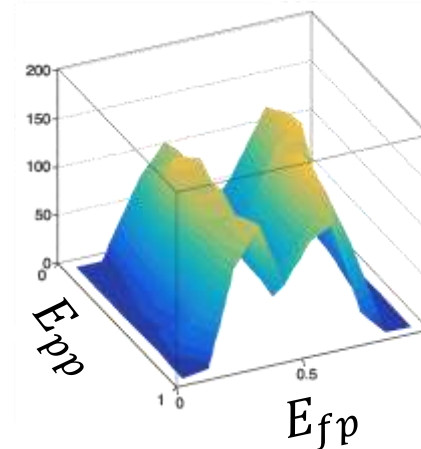
Search for 2p cluster configurations around S_{2p} threshold

Motivation : Searching for resonances with a xp structure. Spatial properties of 2p resonance at threshold through γ decay.



Method :

- Search for E1 fast γ decay signature of cluster state (strong change of spatial distribution).
- Search for others 2p decays and characterize their decays.





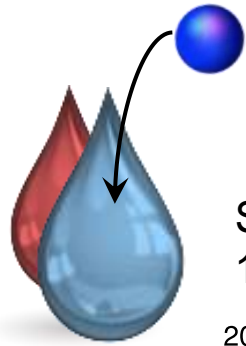
^{17}B -n-n three-body system almost at the unitary limit

Motivation : Nuclear systems *at/close to unitarity* do not exist, np has the highest isoscalar s-wave scattering length.

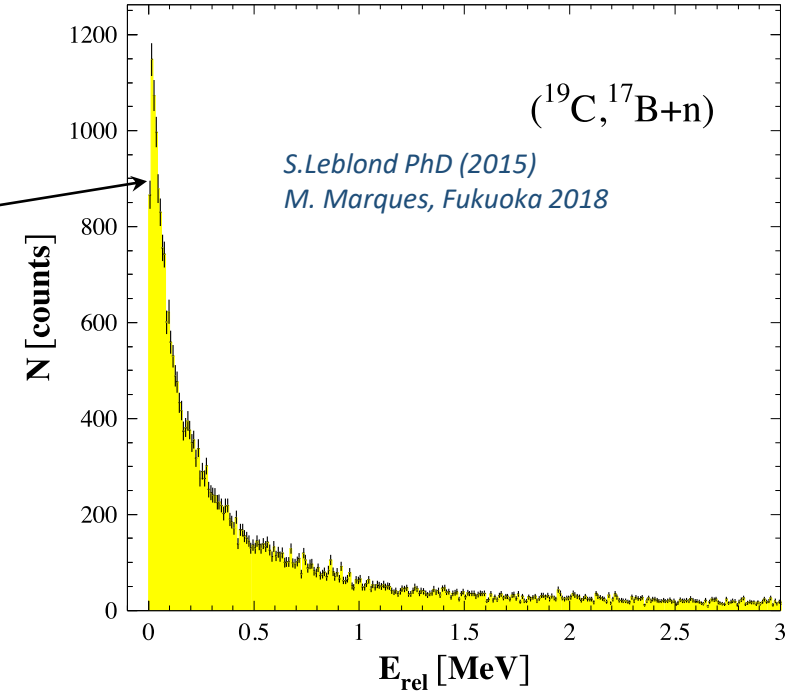
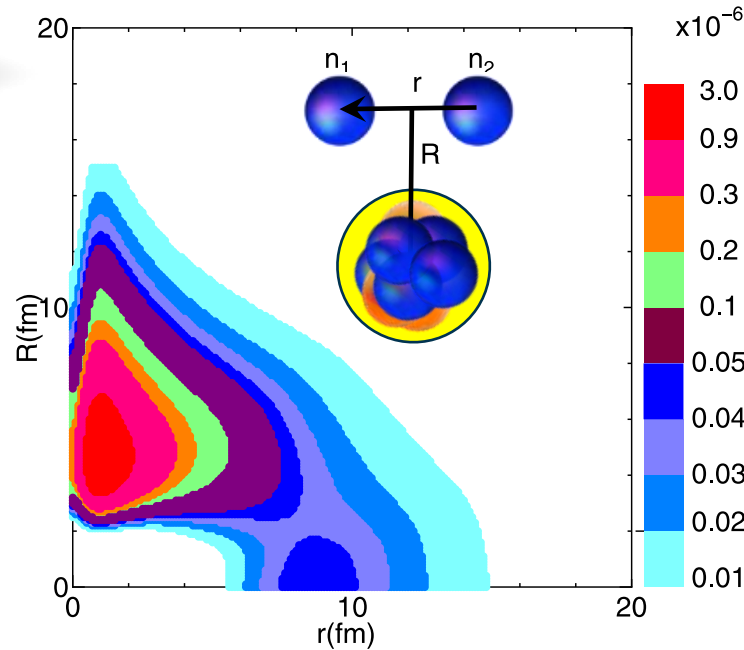
Sym	J	a-	a+
p	$\frac{1}{2}^+$	-23.71	+5.41
n	$\frac{1}{2}^+$	-18.59	
^2H	1^-	+0.65	+6.35
^3He	$\frac{1}{2}^+$	+6.6-3.7i	+3.5
^3H	$\frac{1}{2}^+$	+3.9	+3.6
^4He	0^+	+2.61	
^6Li	1^+	+4.0	+0.57
^7Li	$3/2^-$	+0.87	-3.63
^8He	0^+	-3.17	
^9Li	$3/2^-$	-14	

Methods : Observation reports *anomalous cross-section at threshold*.

$$\sigma(0) = 4\pi a^2$$



Spatial probability amplitude fixing $a_s = -100$ fm (*not yet experimentally known*)

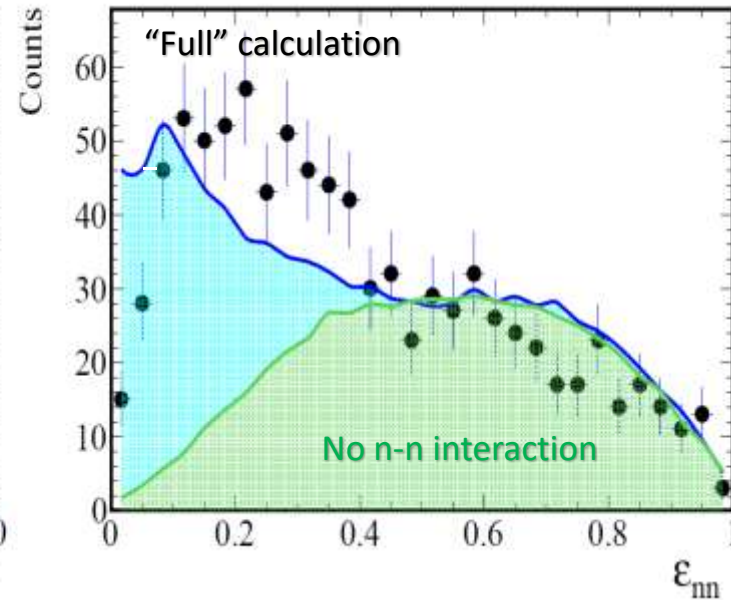
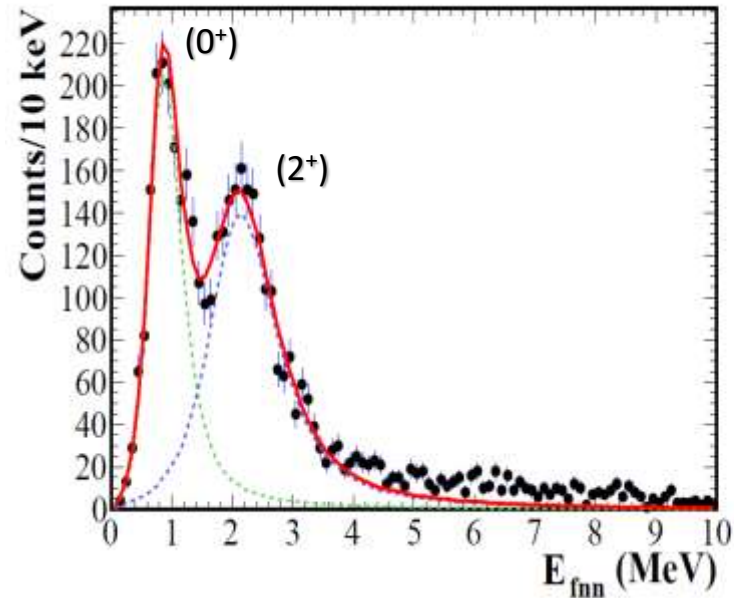


Pre/Postdiction : Genuine three-body calculation with effective n- ^{17}B potential and microscopic V_{nn} . Very simple and successful model: local S-wave potential, no 3-body force, one single parameter.

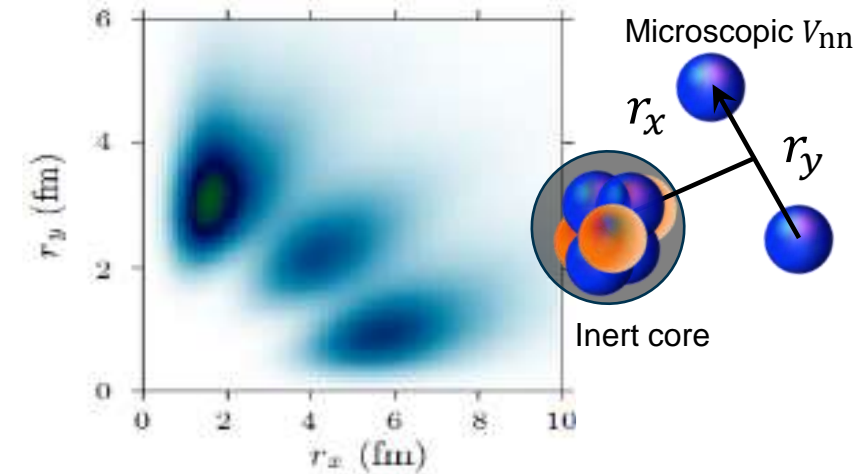


Spectroscopy & neutron-neutron correlations in ^{16}Be

$\text{H}(^{17}\text{B}, ^{14}\text{Be}+n+n)2p$ @ 250 MeV/nucleon



B. Monteagudo et al., NP1306 SAMURAI18

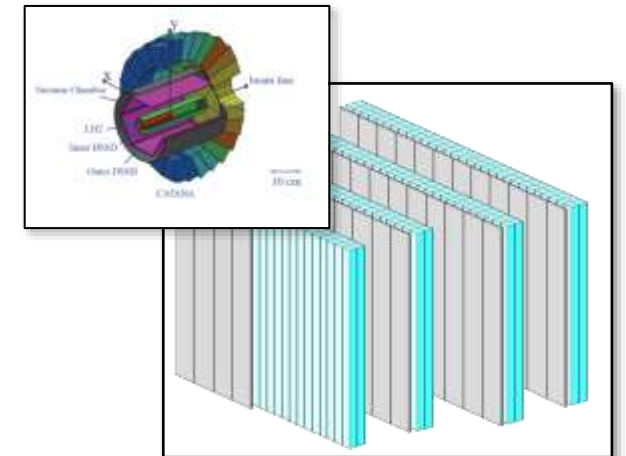


J. Casal et al., PRC (2019)

Motivation : Detect neutron with high efficiency and good angular/energy resolution. Study the **structure of neutron halos**, based on models.

Method : Improve detection systems

1. Projet "Strasse" (~2020-22)
2. Upgrade "Nebula"



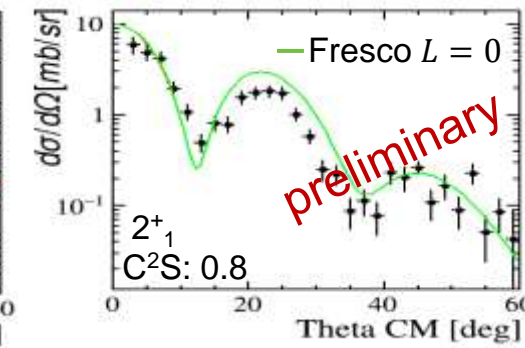
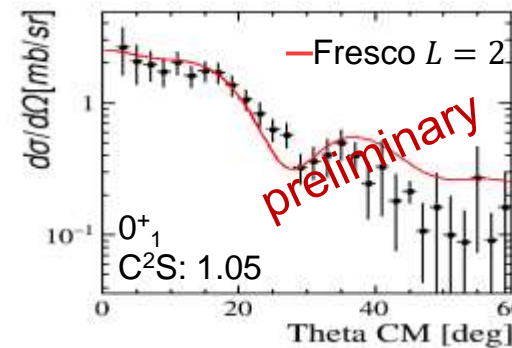
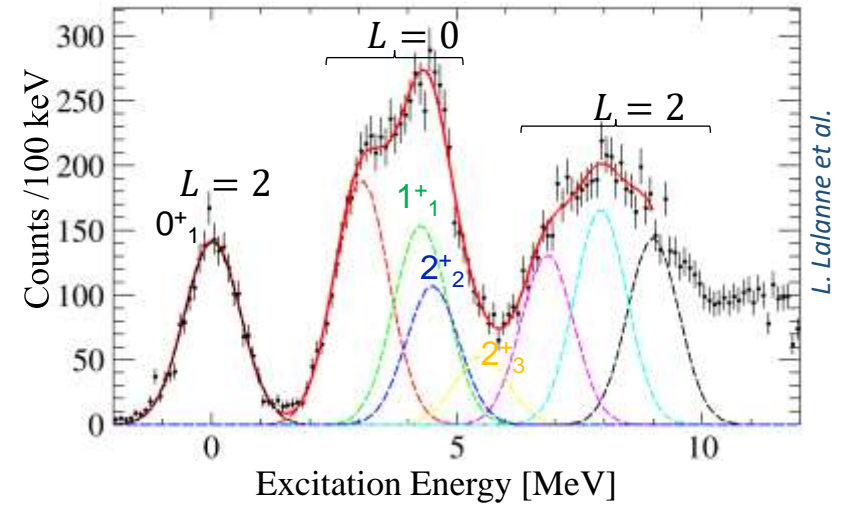
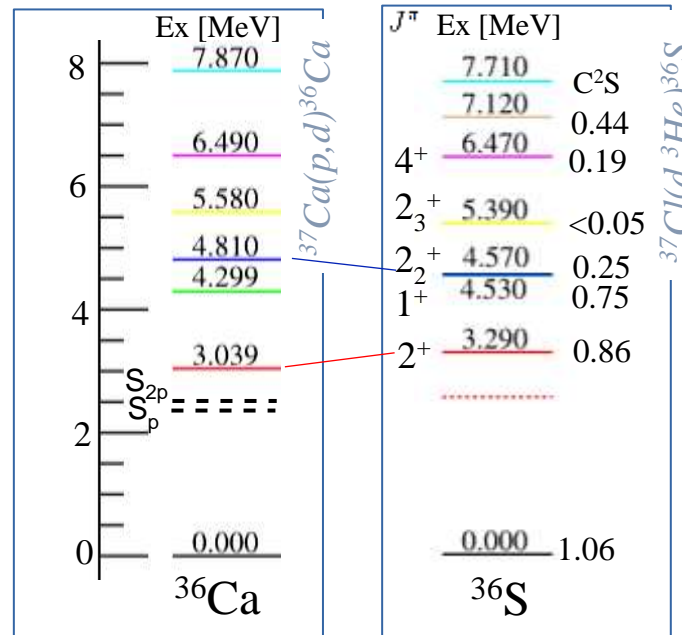
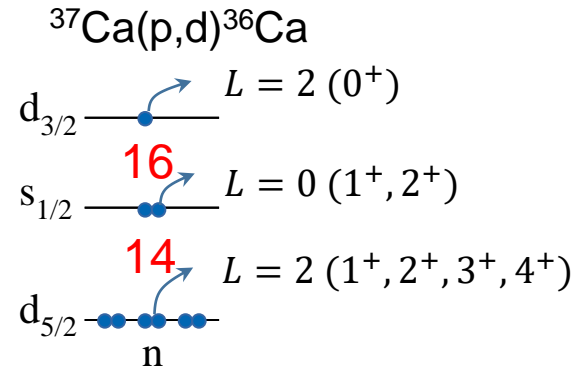


Spectroscopy of ^{36}Ca : mirror symmetry and stellar implications

Motivation :

- Determination of the **N=16** and **N=14** shell gaps.
- Constrain **reaction rates** through 2^+ and 1^+ resonant states.
- Study of mirror structure and mirror reactions, mixing of states into the continuum in ^{36}Ca .

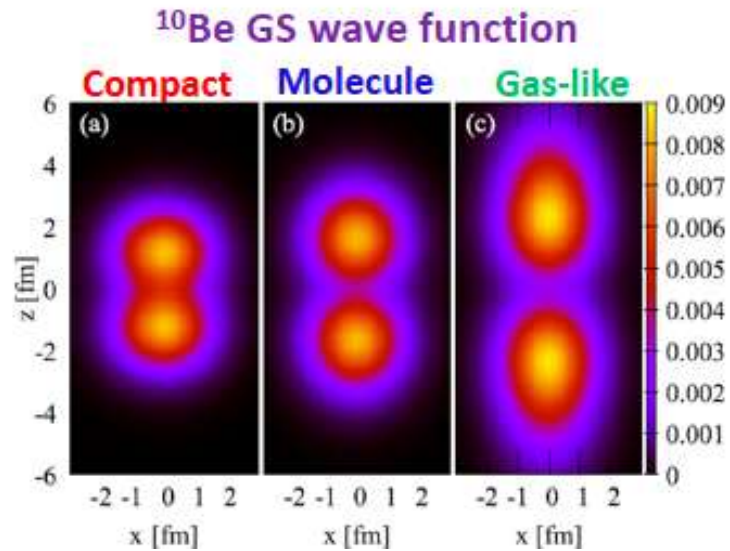
Method : Study level scheme with transfer reaction (MUST2).





Probing cluster structures using knockout and transfer reactions

Motivation : Observe clustering in nuclei, particularly **the type of clustering** (d, t, α , ${}^6\text{He}$, ${}^9\text{Li}$ etc..).



Method : **High sensitivity** of the α knockout cross section to the extension of the cluster.

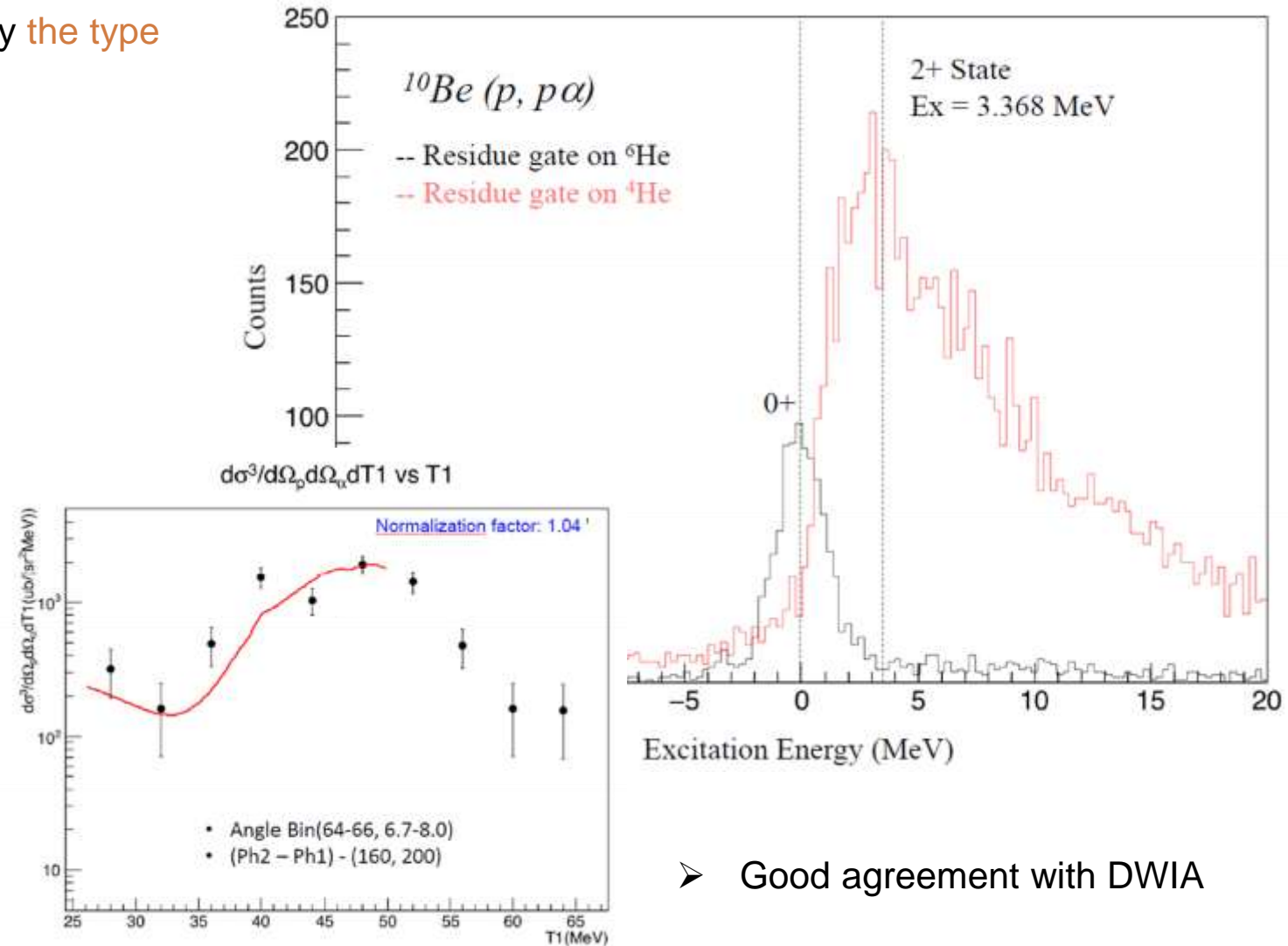


Fig.2 : TDX for ${}^{10}\text{Be}(p,p\alpha){}^6\text{He}^{65}$ (Lab frame)

➤ Good agreement with DWIA

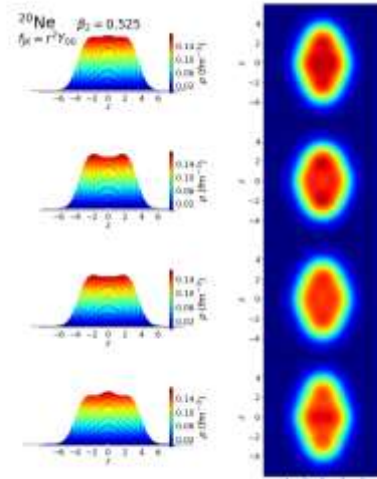
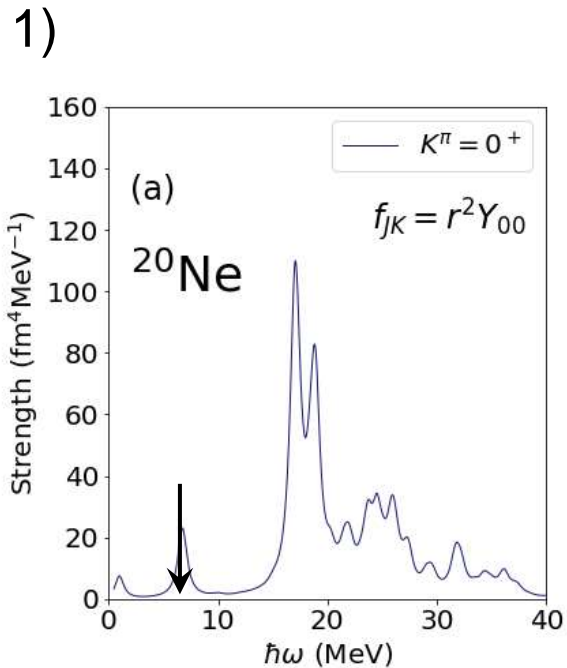


Cluster states in relativistic EDF

Motivation : Properties of α -clustering, energy, half-life, excitation mode etc...

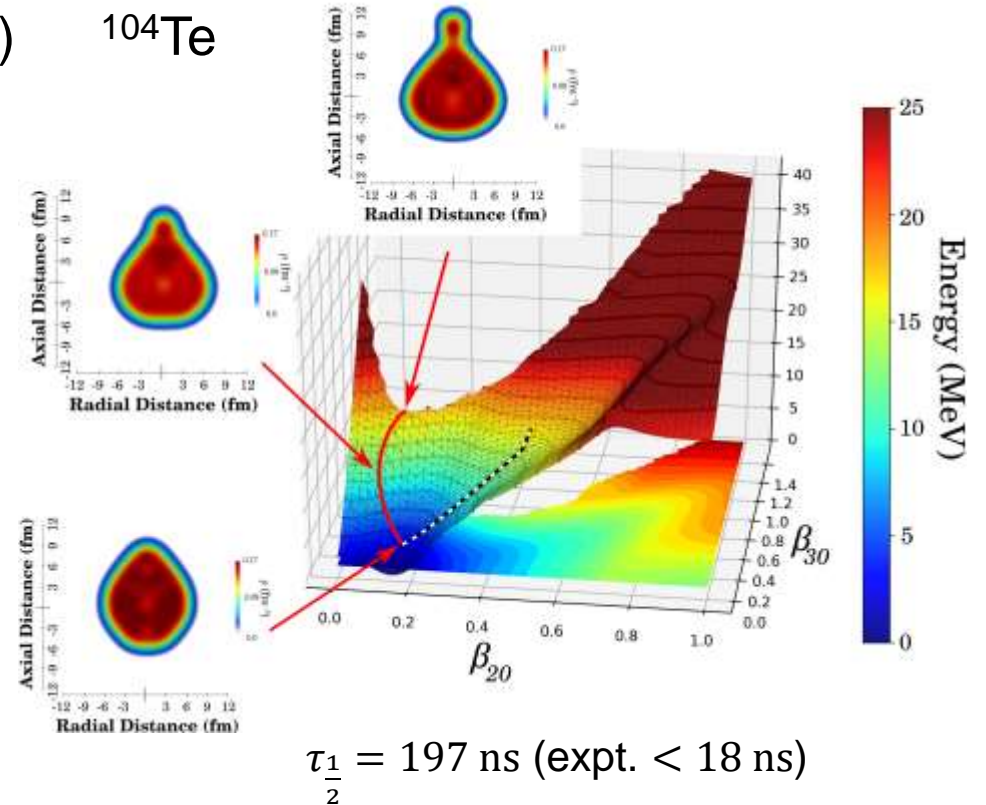
Method : Relativistic EDF

1. QFAM method for multipole response function.
2. Minimization integral on 3D potential energy surface.



Monopole made of 2α oscillation with respect to ^{12}C core.

2) ^{104}Te



Results : Good agreement with expt. and elucidation of the cluster nature of multipole response.

F. Mercier et al. PRC 102, 011301(R) and arXiv:2007.13358



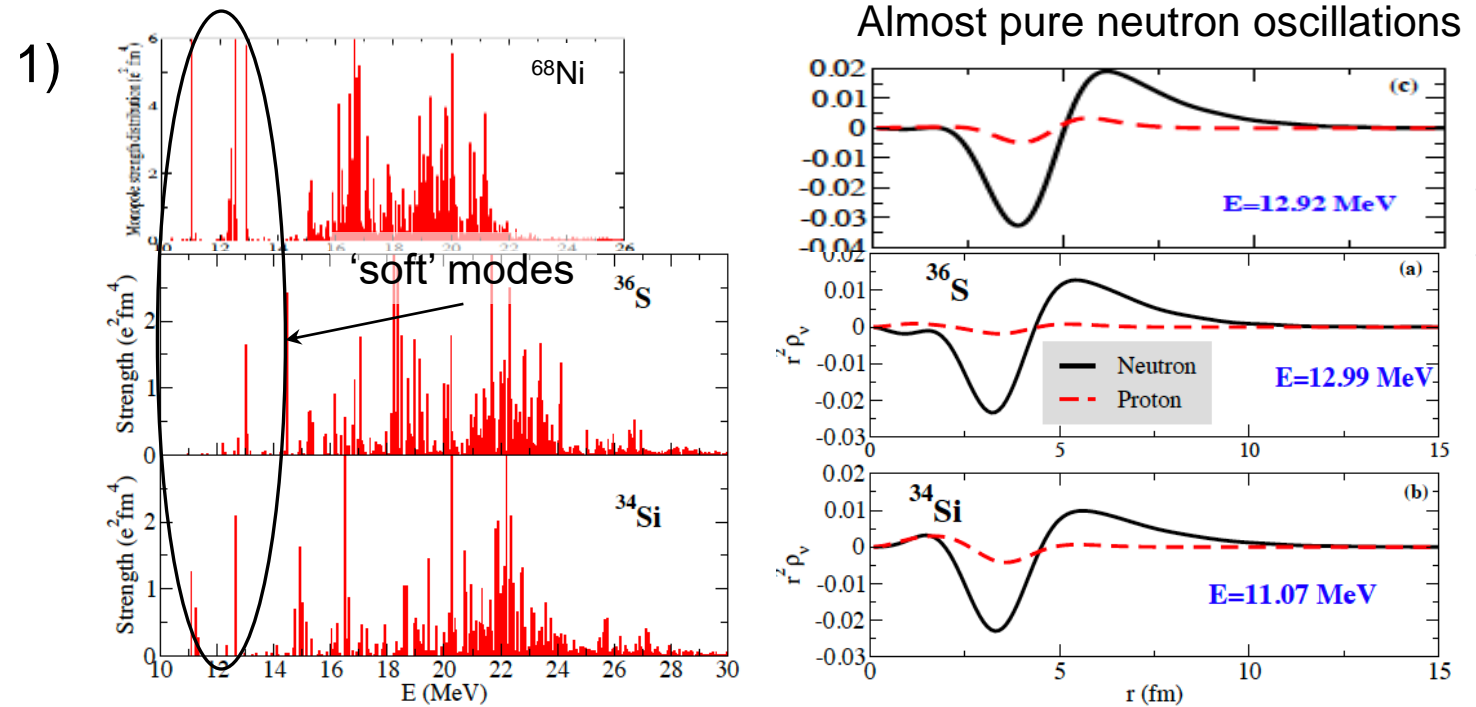
Soft breathing (E0) and PDR (E1) modes in the N=20, N=40 nuclei

Predictions/motivations:

1. Soft mode of a pure neutron nature in ^{34}Si , ^{36}S and ^{68}Ni .
2. IS and IV components contribution calculated in ^{68}Ni and ^{34}Si PDR.

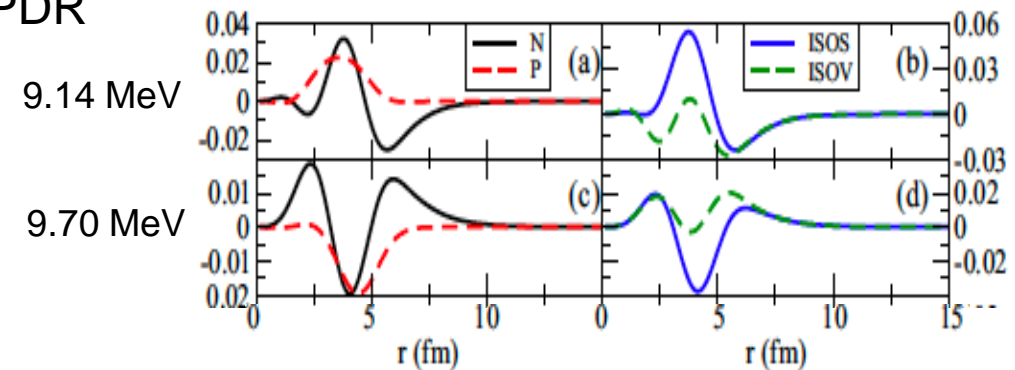
Method :

- Unstable ^{34}Si and ^{68}Ni with **ACTAR-TPC** @ LISE GANIL.
- Stable ^{36}S with **K600 zero degree spectrometer** @ Ithemba-Labs.
- Different probes are needed to answer these questions : Coulomb and nuclear excitations.



D. Gambacurta et al. PRC (2019)

2) ^{68}Ni PDR



M. Grasso, et al. PRC (2020)

Proposals !

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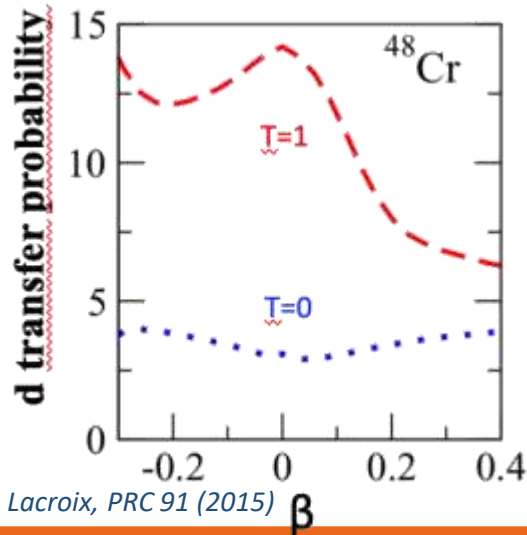
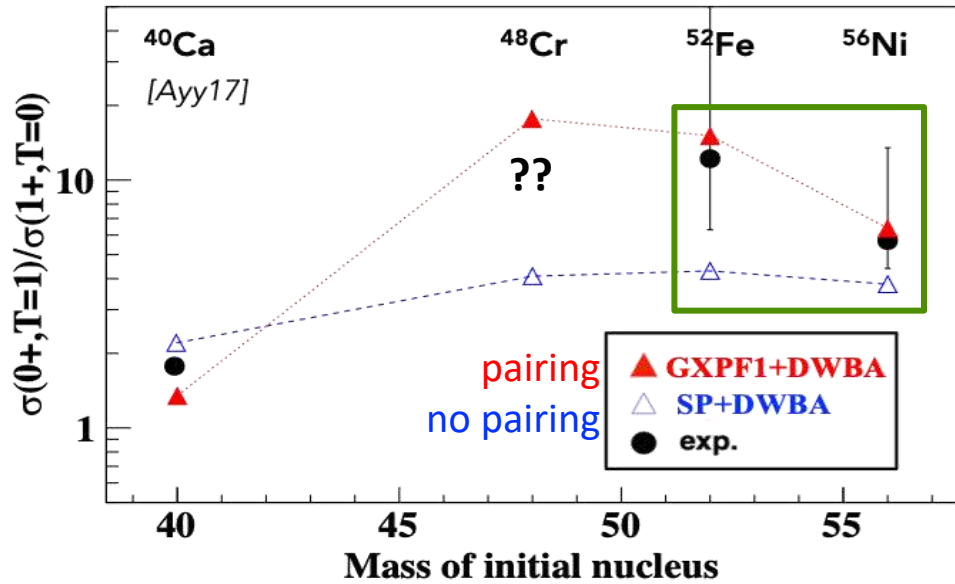


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Neutron-proton pairing in ^{48}Cr



- ▶ np pairing occurs in 2 different states:
 $T=1$ (isovector)
 $T=0$ (isoscalar) ← unique in np pairs
- ▶ The question we want to address is whether or not the $T=0$ pairing can create a correlated state in analogy with the BCS superfluid phase.

Which method ?

2N transfer reaction ($p, ^3\text{He}X$)

Where to search for np pairing ?

np pairing mostly (only) in $N=Z$ nuclei, stronger in high- j orbitals

Approved experiment at GANIL to study the mid-shell nucleus of f-shell ^{48}Cr , via the ($p, ^3\text{He}$) reaction.

^{48}Cr is also a **good rotor** so that the interplay between np pairing and deformation will be investigated.



Thèses

- Search for neutral nuclei : investigation of the 6-neutron system
- Systematic studies of the continuum-coupling correlations in near-threshold states

Physics cases/Projets

- PARIS-EXOAM2 coulex., inelastic scattering for EM transitions studies.
- MUGAST-EXOAM2 transfer reaction at drip line or clustering and quasi molecular state.
ANR for the future of Chymène towards more cryogenic targets.
- ACTAR-TPC in TANDEM setup. Campaign at RIKEN on RIBF SAMOURAI/Nebula spectroscopy of dripline nuclei.
Projet “Strasse” (~2020-22)
Upgrade “Nebula”
- Campaign at RIKEN on quasimolecular states.
- Campaign at GSO on R3B evolution of superfluidity towards dripline.
- ANR on Gamow-Teller, beta-decay, and double beta decay without quenching within subtracted SRPA.
- ANR+projet IN2P3 on Quantum computing.
- Multi-configuration TDHFB. *D. Lacroix PRL. 125, 230502 (2020)*