

Measurement of reaction cross section for ^{22}C

RIKEN Nishina center
Kanenobu Tanaka

Collaborators

T. Yamaguchi^A, T. Suzuki^A, A. Ozawa^B, T. Aiba^C, N. Aoi, H. Baba, M. Fukuda^D, Y. Hashizume, K. Inafuku^E, N. Iwasa^E, T. Izumikawa^F, K. Kobayashi^A, M. Komuro^A, Y. Kondo^G, M. Kurokawa, T. Matsuyama^C, S. Michimasa^H, T. Nakabayashi^G, S. Nakajima^A, T. Ohtsubo^C, R. Shinoda^A, M. Shinohara^A, H. Suzuki^I, M. Takechi, E. Takeshita, S. Takeuchi, Y. Togano^J, K. Yamada, T. Yasuno^B, M. Yoshitake^A, T. Kubo, T. Nakamura^G, Y. Sakurai, T. Motobayashi

RIKEN

A: Department of Physics, Saitama University

B: Institute of Physics, University of Tsukuba

C: Department of Physics, Niigata University

D: Department of Physics, Osaka University

E: Department of Physics, Tohoku University

F: RI Center, Niigata University

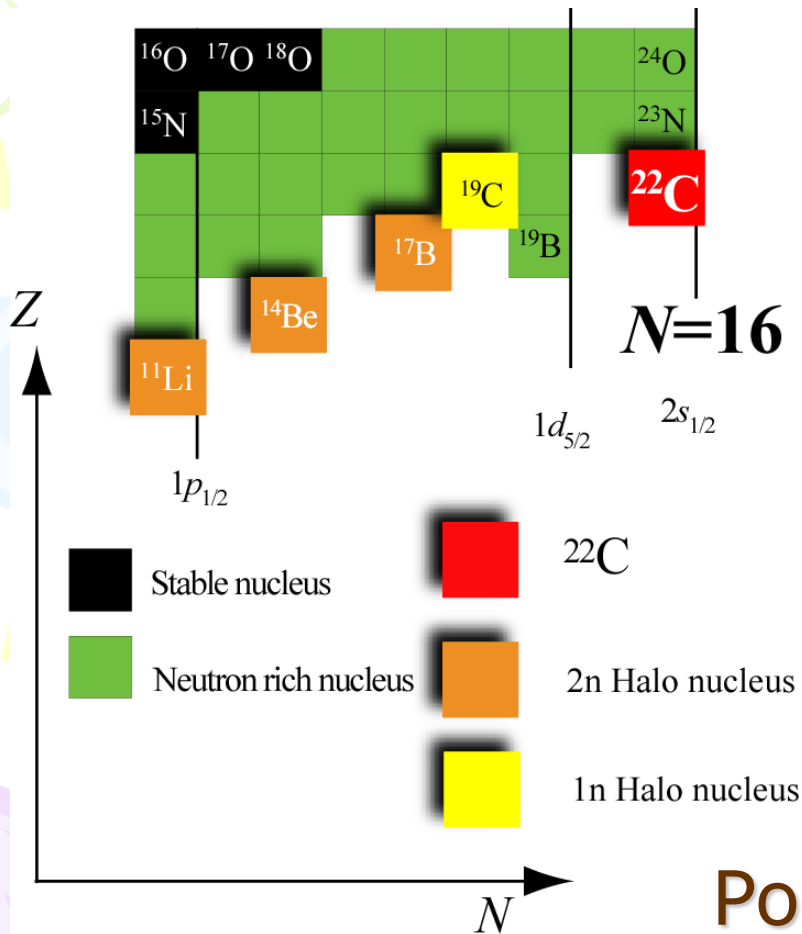
G: Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology

H: Center of Nuclear Study, University of Tokyo

I: Department of Physics, University of Tokyo

J: Department of Physics, Rikkyo University

Motivation for ^{22}C



- Drip-line nucleus of C isotopes
- $N=16 \rightarrow s$ orbital domain?
 ^{14}Be : $s = 0.47 \pm 0.25$
(T.Suzuki et al. N.phys.A 658 (1999) 313)
 ^{17}B : $s = 0.5 \pm 0.1$
(Y.Yamaguchi et al. PRC 70 (2004) 054320)
- $S_{2n} = 0.4 \pm 0.9 \text{ MeV}$ (mass formula)
 ^{14}Be : $S_{2n} = 1.27 \text{ MeV}$
 ^{17}B : $S_{2n} = 1.39 \text{ MeV}$
(G.Audi et al. N.phys.A 729 (2003) 337)

Possible existence of halo

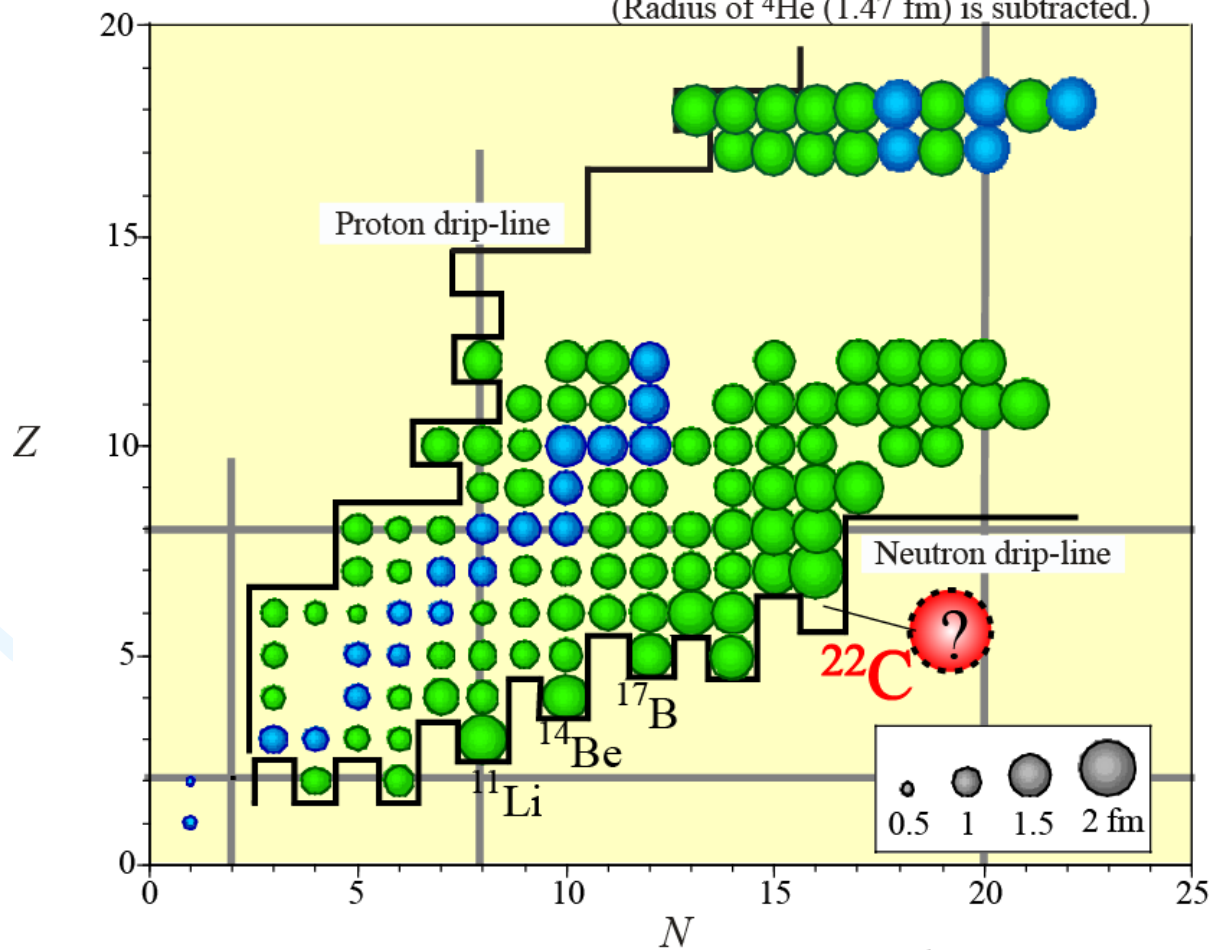


Reaction cross section measurement

Measurements

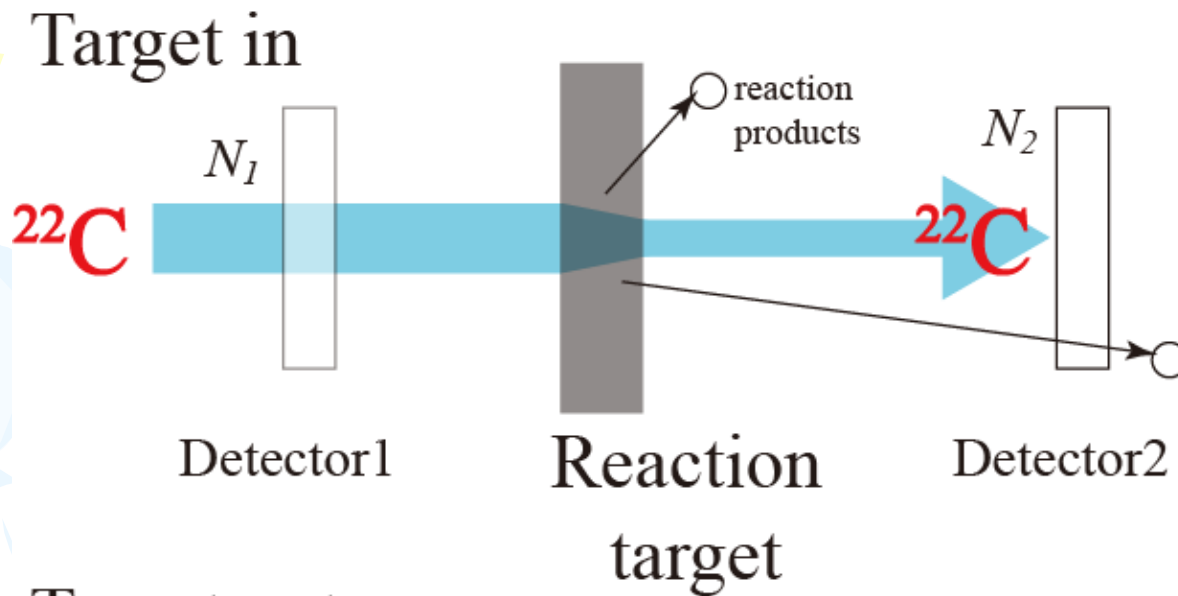
Nuclear radii determined from σ_R at ~ 1 A GeV

(Radius of ^4He (1.47 fm) is subtracted.)



by A. Ozawa

Transmission method



$$\sigma_R = -\frac{1}{t} \ln\left(\frac{N_1}{N_2}\right)$$

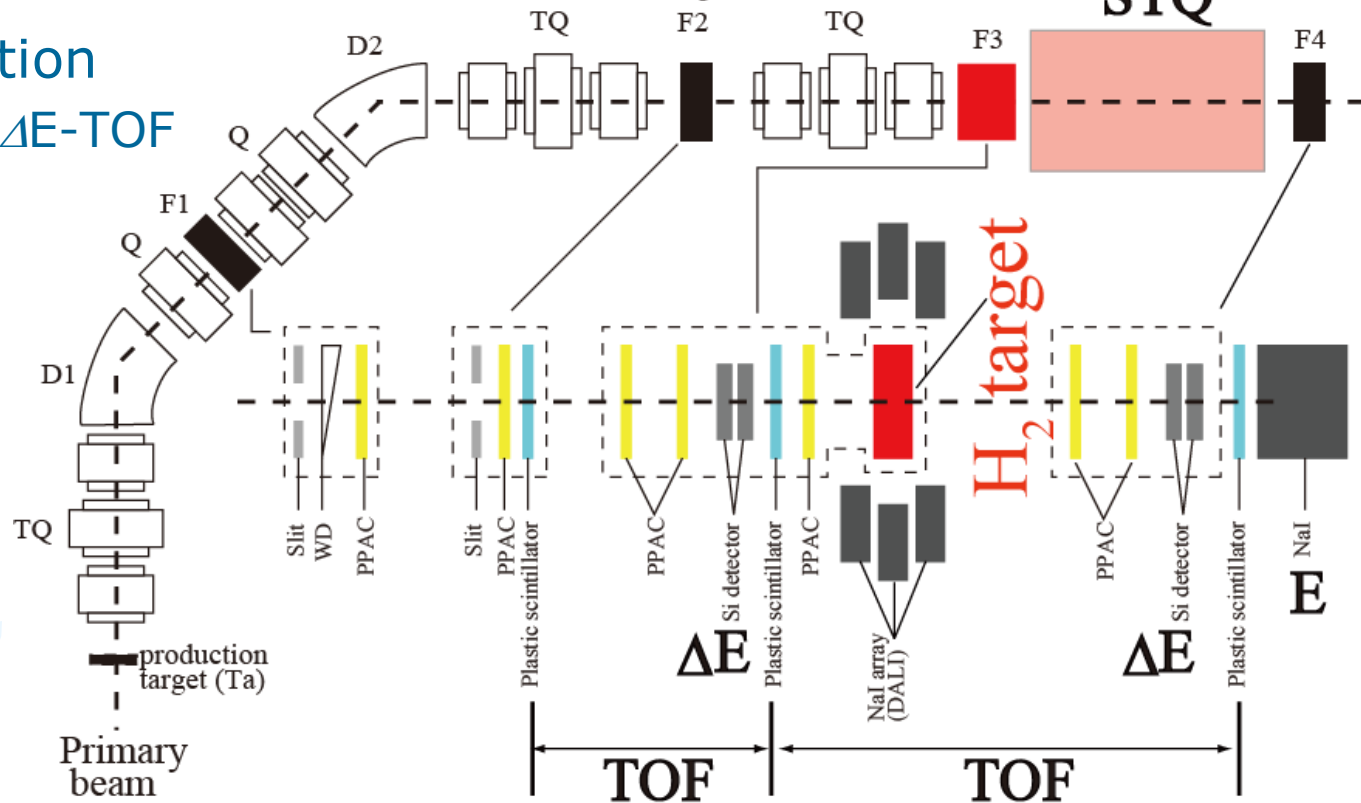
Setup

- Primary beam ^{40}Ar 63A MeV $\sim 100\text{pnA}$
- Production target Ta $333\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$
- ^{22}C intensity 0.003cps

RIKEN RIPS facility

Super conducting Q mag
STQ

- Particle identification
Before target: $B\rho\text{-}\Delta E\text{-TOF}$
After : $E\text{-}\Delta E\text{-TOF}$



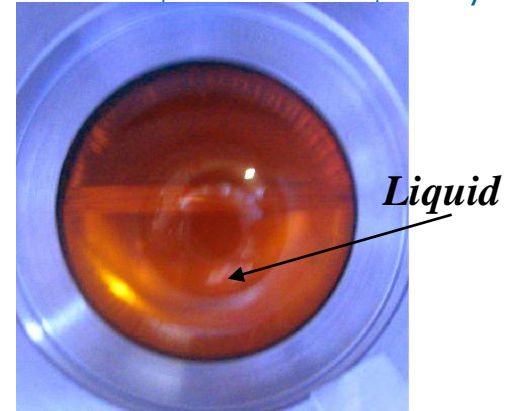
Act for low intensity

(22C intensity: 0.003cps)

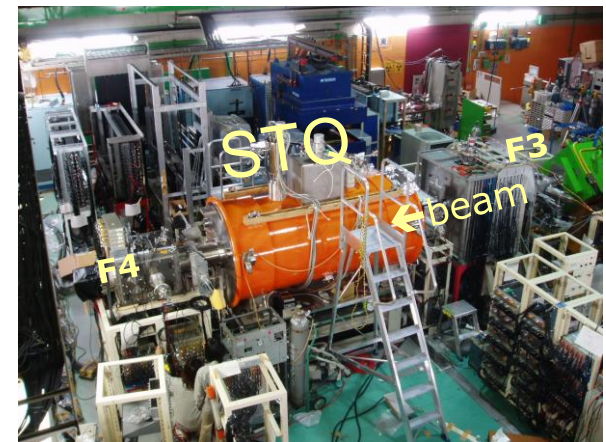
- Reaction-rate improvement
 - Liq.H2 target Reaction. rate is 3 times as much as C target (with the same energy loss)
- Acceptance improvement
 - TOF spectrometer 2 times Bore radius compared with previous one.
 - Liq. H2 target → reducing multiple scattering
 - 130mm ϕ SSD, 5inch ϕ NaI, large detectors

H. Ryuto et al. NIM A 555 (2005) 1

Window 30mm ϕ material 50 μ m mylar case



N. Aoi et al. RIKEN Accel. Prog. Rep 38, (2005) 176



- 
- Exp. Efficiency ~ 10 times

Liquid H₂ target

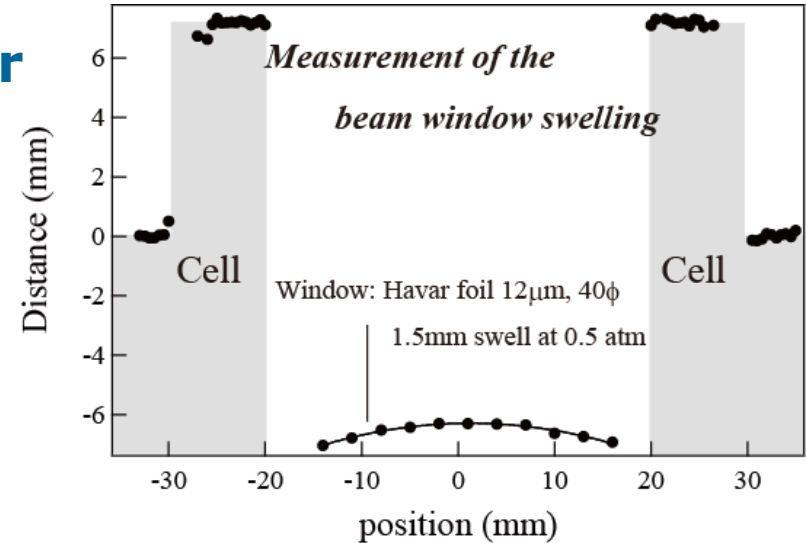
- Merit
 - High reaction rate
 - Sensitive to neutron matter

Reaction rate: ~ 3 times as much as ¹²C target with the same E loss

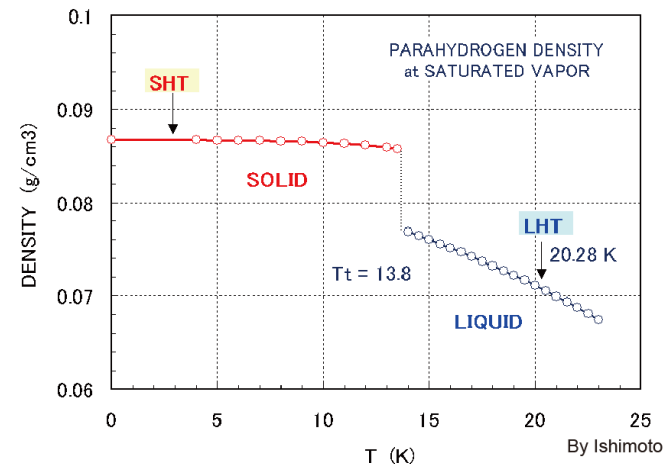
Spec: Size 40mm ϕ , 200mg/cm² (~ 2.7 cm)
Beam window foil: havar foil 12 μ m (small swelling)

Goal: 1% thickness accuracy of Liq.H₂
Thickness: 0.3mm accuracy
by Laser distance meter

Temperature: 0.6K
by Heater controller

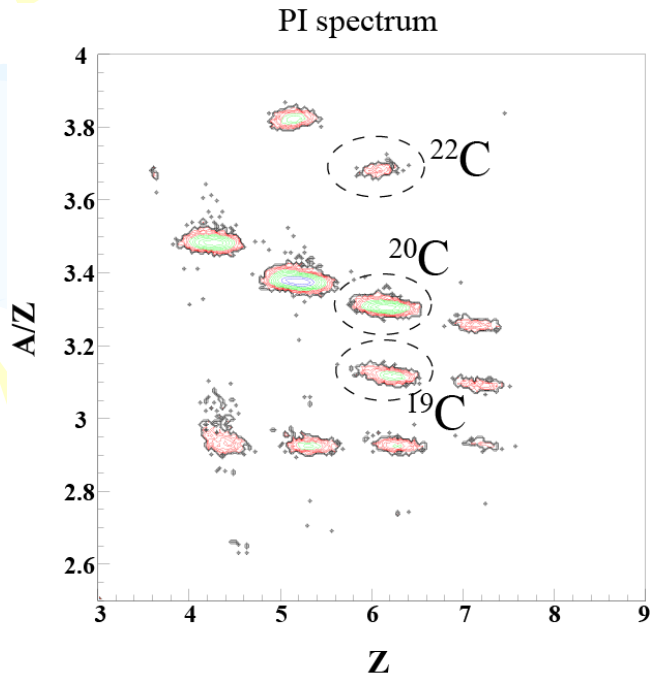


T dependence of H₂ density

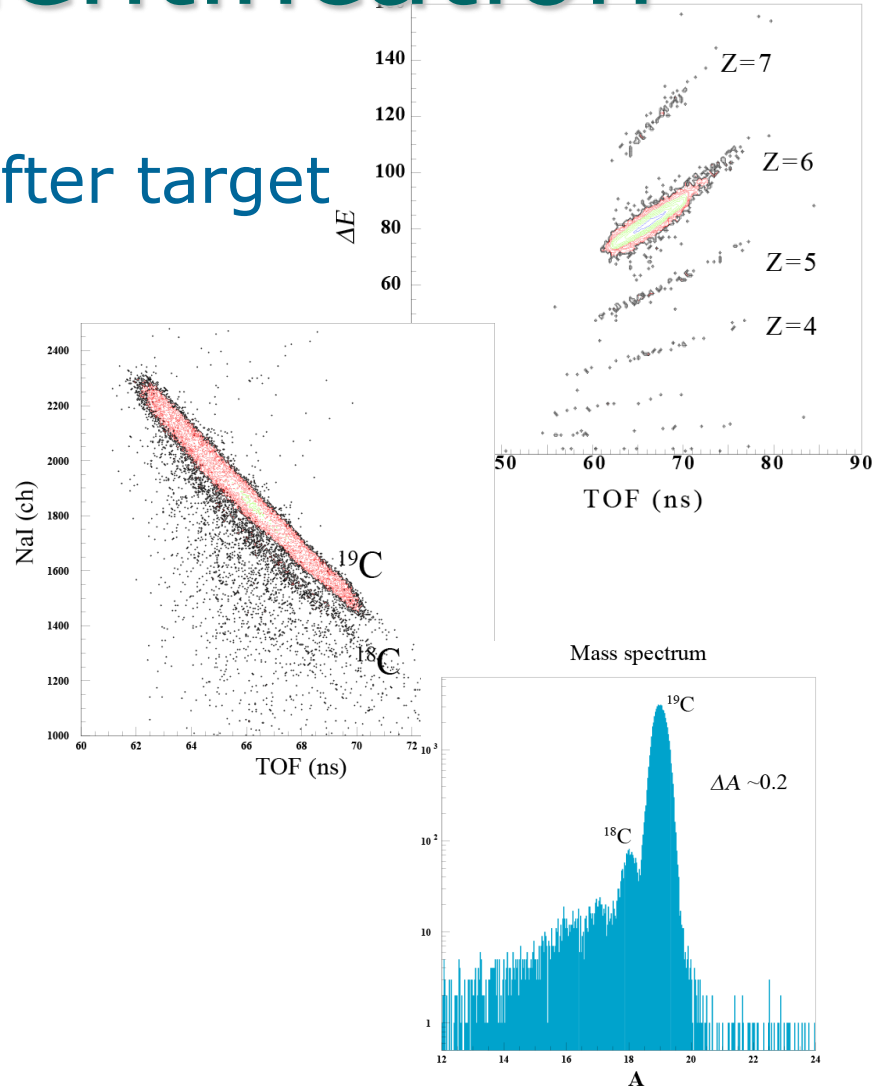


Particle identification

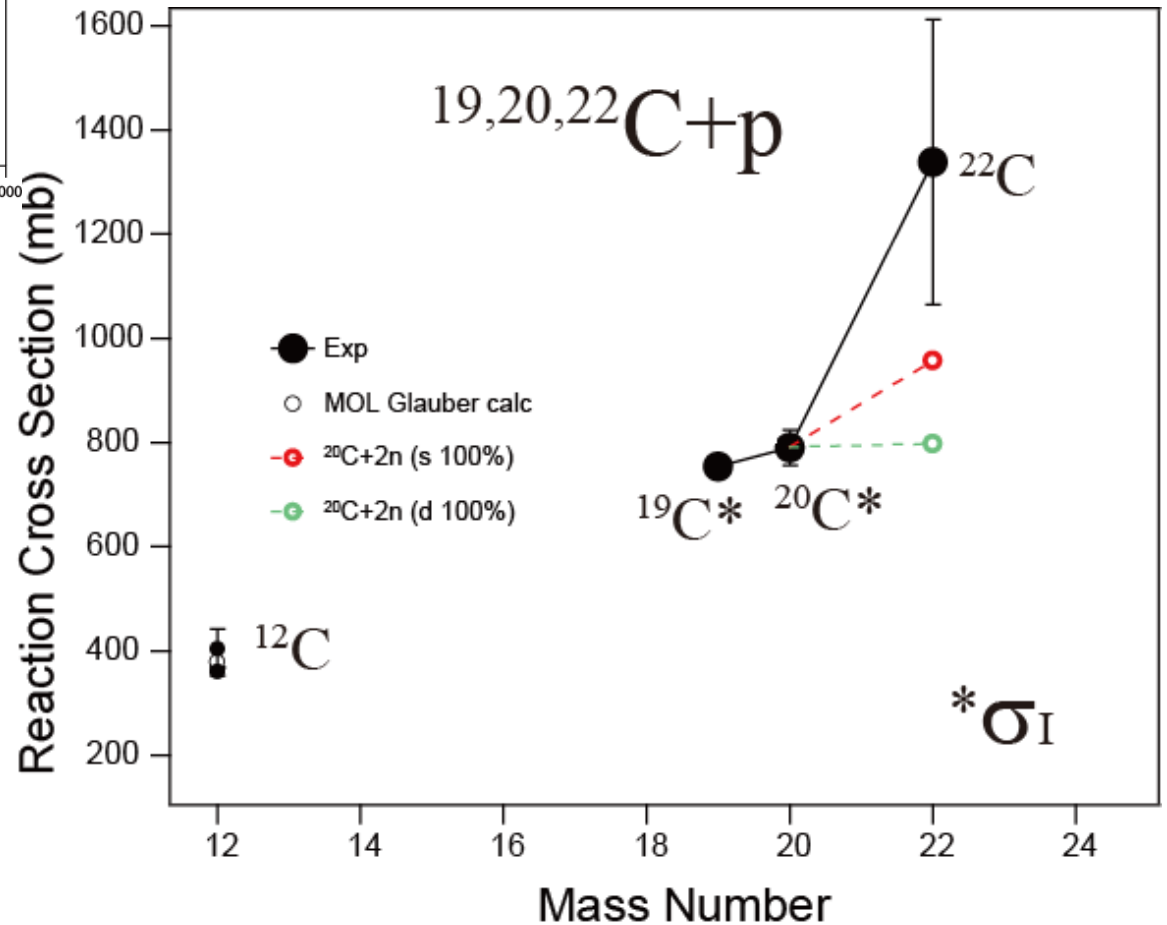
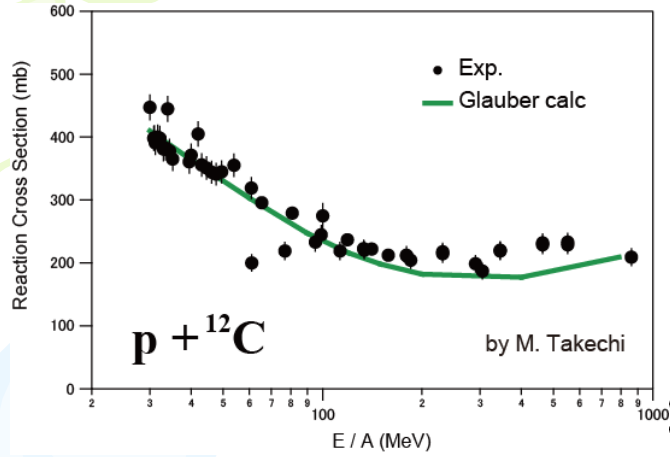
Before target



After target



Result



In RIBF

- Old facility ^{40}Ar 100pnA, ^{22}C 0.003cps
- Primary beam $^{40}\text{Ar} \rightarrow ^{48}\text{Ca}$ ($\times 10$)
- Beam current 200pnA ($\times 2$)
- Thick production target ($\times 10$)
- Liq.H₂ reaction target thickness ($\times 4\sim 5$)
- 1000 times statistics



Summary

- we measured $^{19,20,22}\text{C} + \text{p}$ at $\sim 40\text{A MeV}$.
- We applied Liq. H_2 target and TOF spectrometer against the low intensity beam.
- ^{22}C is suggested to have a larger radius than that of $^{19,20}\text{C}$
- Statistics should be improved in future experiment at RIBF facility.