

Experimental evidence for cluster structure in ^{11}B

Neven Soić

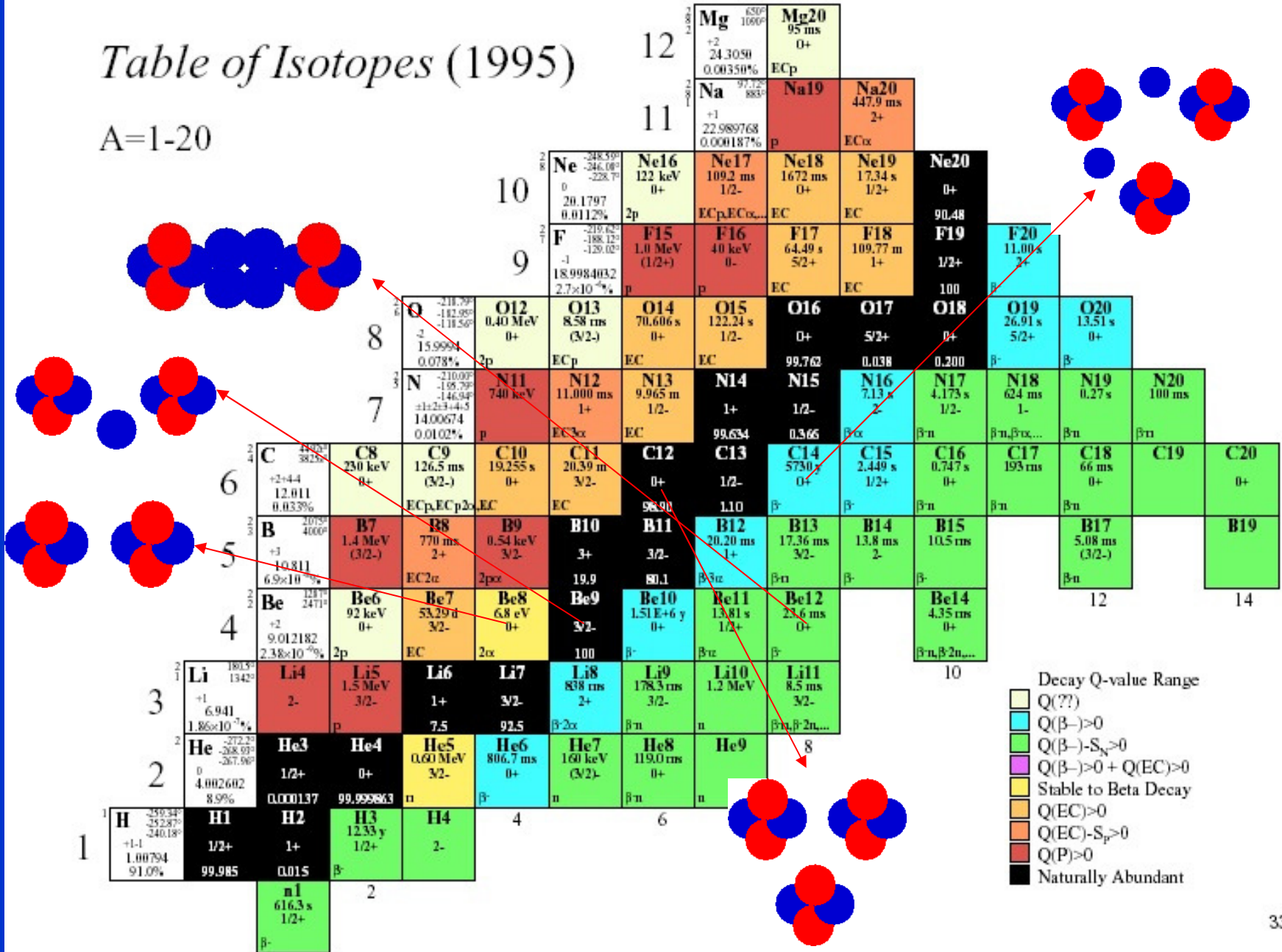
Ruđer Bošković Institute
Zagreb, Croatia

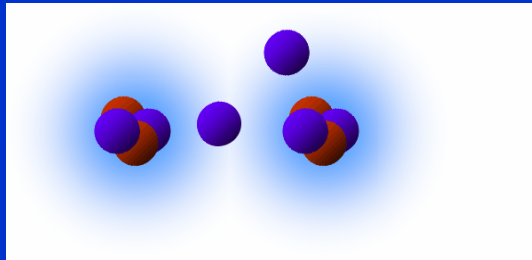
The logo for the Fusion06 conference, featuring the word "Fusion06" in a red, cursive font. The text is set against a light blue background with faint, abstract lines and a grid pattern.

International Conference on Reaction Mechanisms and Nuclear Structure at the Coulomb Barrier
March 19-23th, 2006 - San Servolo - Venezia - ITALY

Table of Isotopes (1995)

A=1-20

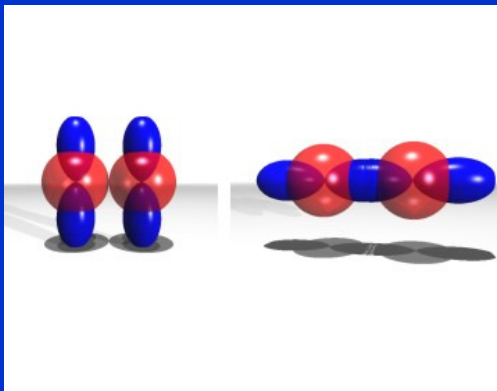
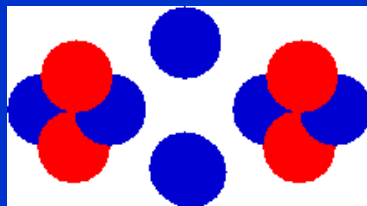




^{10}Be

$^6\text{He} + ^6\text{Li} \rightarrow ^6\text{He} + \alpha + d$, $^6\text{He} + ^7\text{Li} \rightarrow ^6\text{He} + \alpha + t$
 resonant $^6\text{He} + \alpha$ elastic scattering

Rotational band:
 $0^+(6.18 \text{ MeV})$, $2^+(7.54 \text{ MeV})$, $4^+(10.15 \text{ MeV})$
 $\hbar/2I = 200 \text{ keV}$; axes ratio 2.5 : 1
 very large α -cluster spectroscopic factors
 α -2n- α molecular structure



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

SCIENCE @ DIRECT®

ELSEVIER

Nuclear Physics A 753 (2005) 263–287

NUCLEAR PHYSICS A

Sequential decay reactions induced by a 18 MeV ^6He beam on ^6Li and ^7Li

M. Milin^a, M. Zadro^a, S. Cherubini^{b,1}, T. Davinson^c,
 A. Di Pietro^{c,1}, P. Figuera^d, Đ. Miljanić^a, A. Musumarra^{b,1},
 A. Ninane^b, A.N. Ostrowski^{c,2}, M.G. Pellegriti^d, A.C. Shotter^{c,3},
 N. Soić^a, C. Spitaleri^d

^a Rudjer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia
^b Institut de Physique Nucléaire, Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
^c Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
^d INFN, Laboratori Nazionali del Sud and Università di Catania, Catania, Italy

Received 20 January 2005; accepted 28 February 2005
 Available online 22 March 2005

PRL 96, 042501 (2006)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
 3 FEBRUARY 2006

α :2n: α Molecular Band in ^{10}Be

M. Freer,¹ E. Casarejos,² L. Achouri,³ C. Angulo,² N.I. Ashwood,¹ N. Curtis,¹ P. Demaret,² C. Harlin,⁴ B. Laurent,³
 M. Milin,⁵ N.A. Orr,³ D. Price,¹ R. Raabe,⁶ N. Soić,⁵ and V.A. Ziman¹

¹School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT, United Kingdom

²CRC/LLN Centre de Recherches du Cyclotron, Université catholique de Louvain, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

³Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, ISMRA and Université de Caen, IN2P3-CNRS, 14050 Caen Cedex, France

⁴School of Electronics and Physical Sciences, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 7XH, United Kingdom

⁵Department of Experimental Physics, Rudjer Bošković Institute, Bijenička 54, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia

⁶Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, University of Leuven, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium

(Received 12 August 2005; published 30 January 2006)

$^{11}\text{C}, ^{11}\text{B}$

- $^{16}\text{O}(^9\text{Be}, ^{11}\text{C}^* \rightarrow ^7\text{Be} + \alpha)^{14}\text{C}$, $^7\text{Li}(^9\text{Be}, ^{11}\text{B}^* \rightarrow ^7\text{Li} + \alpha)^5\text{He}$
- resonant particle spectroscopy technique
- 2p pickup to ^9Be and d pickup to ^9Be

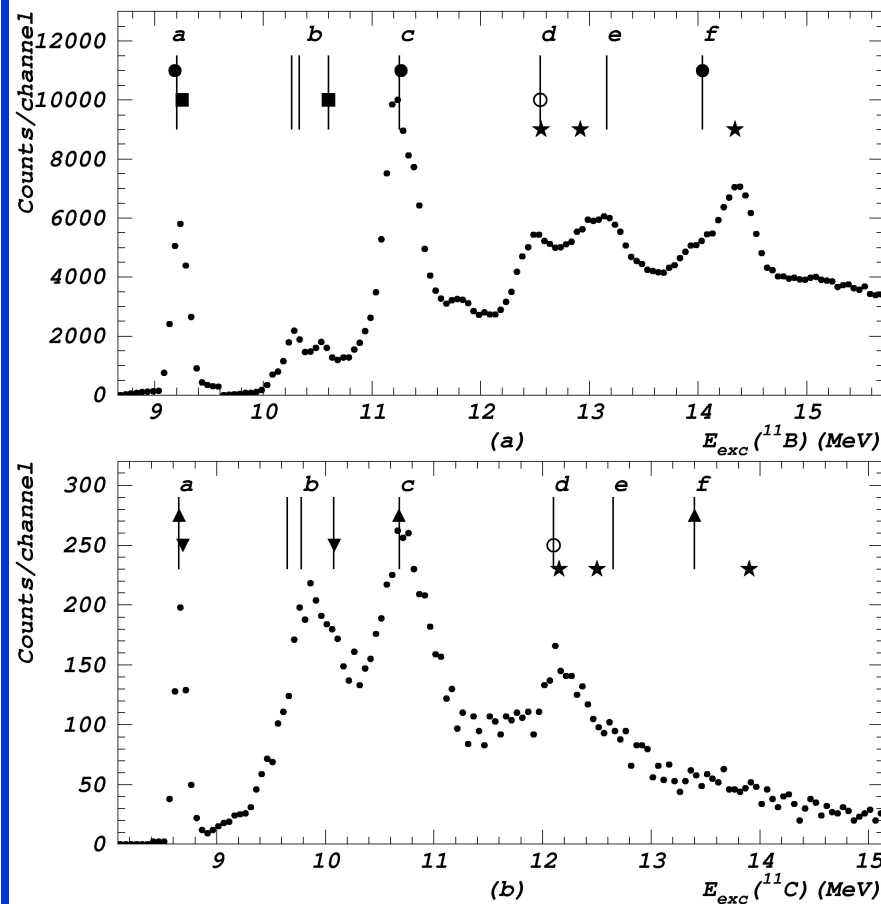


Available online at www.sciencedirect.com



Nuclear Physics A 742 (2004) 271–290

www.elsevier.com/locate/npe



α -decay of excited states in ^{11}C and ^{11}B

N. Soić^{a,b,*}, M. Freer^a, L. Donadille^{a,1}, N.M. Clarke^a, P.J. Leask^a,
W.N. Catford^c, K.L. Jones^{c,2}, D. Mahboub^c, B.R. Fulton^d,
B.J. Greenhalgh^d, D.L. Watson^d, D.C. Weisser^e

^a School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston,
Birmingham B15 2TT, United Kingdom

^b Ruđer Bošković Institute, Bijenička 54, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia

^c School of Electronics and Physical Sciences, University of Surrey, Guildford,
Surrey GU2 5XH, United Kingdom

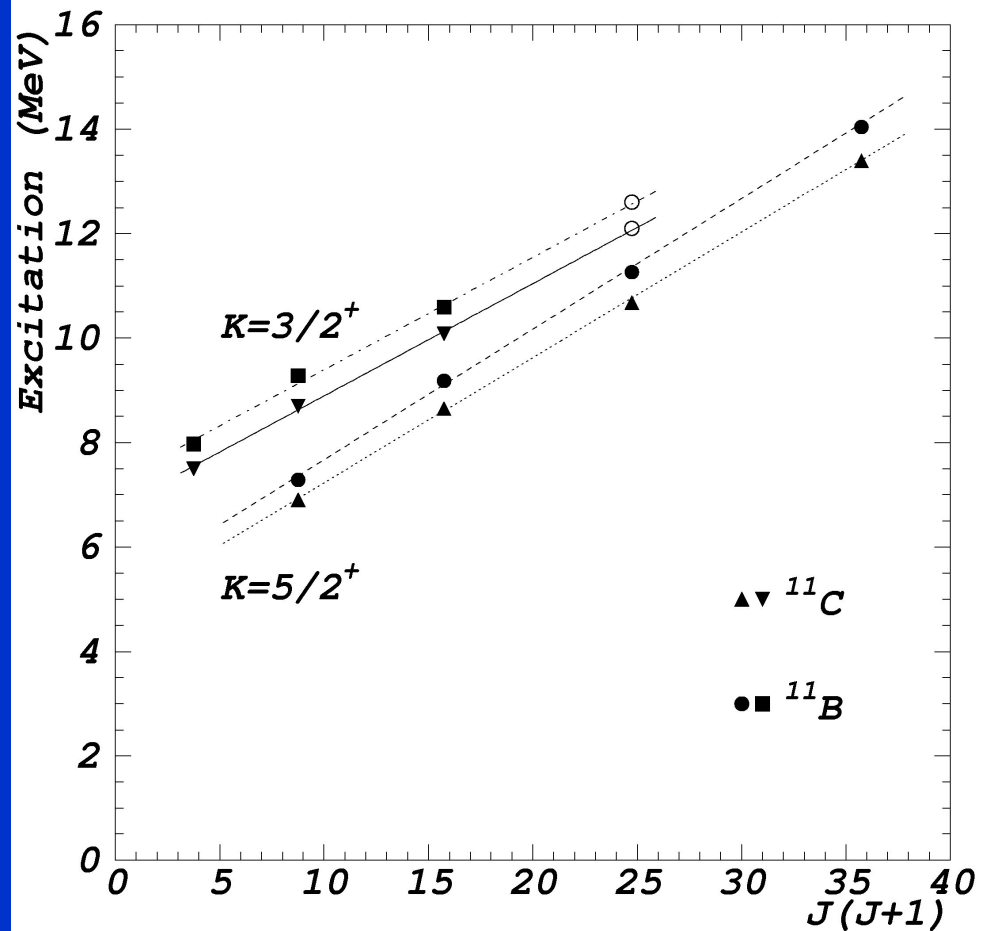
^d Department of Physics, University of York, Heslington, York YO10 5DD, United Kingdom

^e Department of Nuclear Physics, The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200, Australia

Received 14 May 2004; received in revised form 18 June 2004; accepted 22 June 2004

Available online 14 July 2004

these strongly excited states observed in
 α -decay of both nuclei should have similar
cluster structure



- Rotational bands:

^{11}B :

$K=5/2^+$: 7.286, 9.185, 11.265, 14.04 MeV

rotational parameter $\hbar^2/2I=250$ keV

$K=3/2^+$: 7.978, 9.274, 10.597, (12.5) MeV

rotational parameter $\hbar^2/2I=215$ keV

^{11}C :

$K=5/2^+$: 6.905, 8.655, 10.679, 13.4 MeV

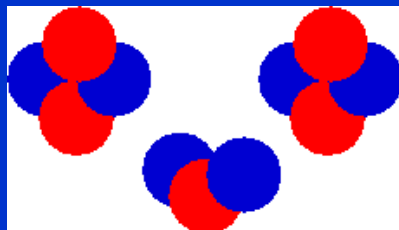
rotational parameter $\hbar^2/2I=240$ keV

$K=3/2^+$: 7.500, 8.699, 10.083, (12.1) MeV

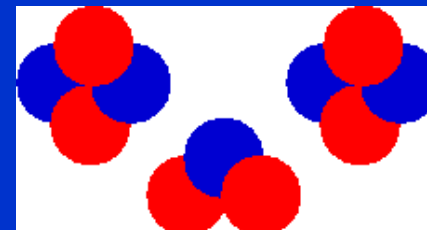
rotational parameter $\hbar^2/2I=215$ keV

very deformed structure

^{11}B : $\alpha+t+\alpha$



^{11}C : $\alpha+^3\text{He}+\alpha$



10,11,12B

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 72, 044320 (2005)

α +Li and H+Be decay of $^{10,11,12}\text{B}$

N. Curtis,^{1,*} N. I. Ashwood,¹ W. N. Catford,¹ N. M. Clarke,¹ M. Freer,¹ D. Mahboub,² C. J. Metelko,^{1,†} S. D. Pain,^{2,‡}
N. Soić,^{1,§} and D. C. Weisser³

¹*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT, United Kingdom*

²*School of Electronics and Physical Sciences, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 7XH, United Kingdom*

³*Department of Nuclear Physics, Research School of Physical Sciences and Engineering, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, 0200, Australia*

(Received 13 June 2005; published 31 October 2005)

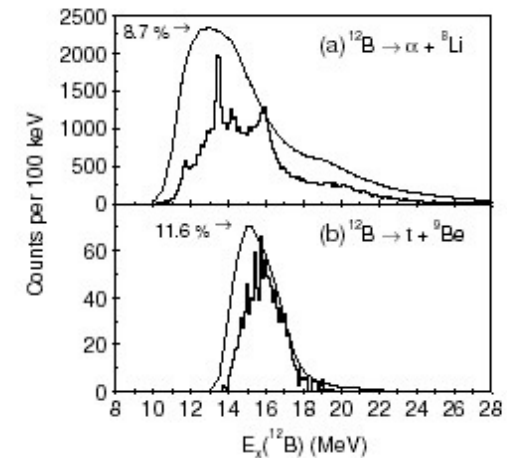
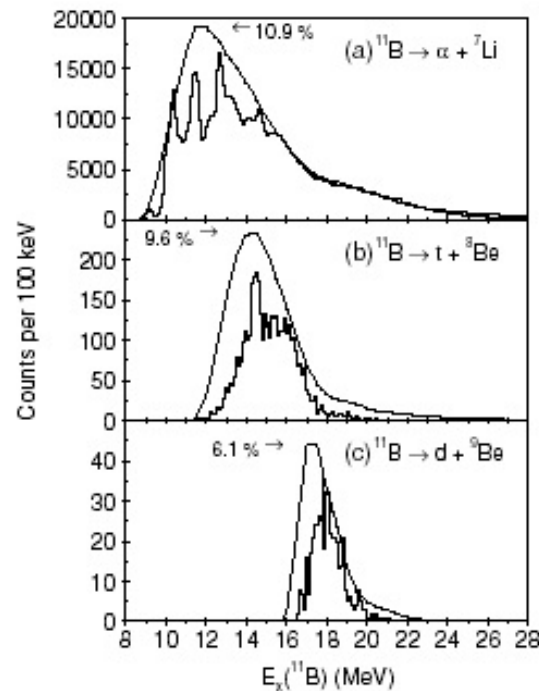
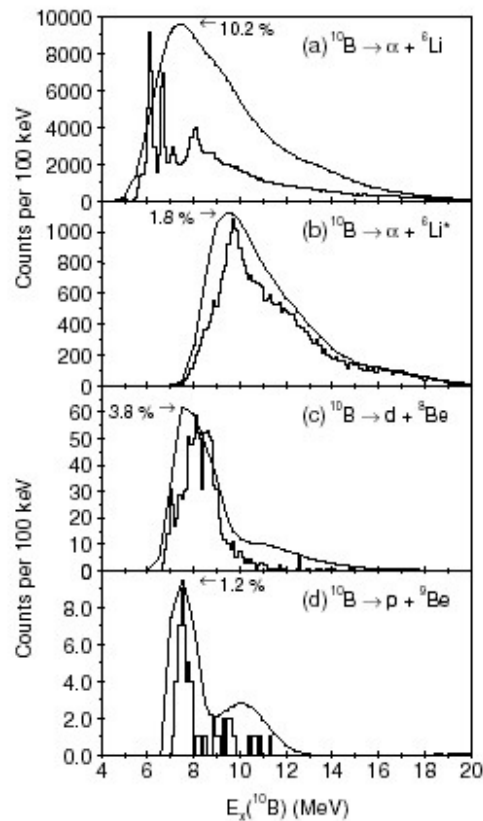
$^{12}\text{C}(^7\text{Li}, ^{10}\text{B}^*)^9\text{Be}$

$^{16}\text{O}(^7\text{Li}, ^{10}\text{B}^*)^{13}\text{C}$

$^7\text{Li}(^7\text{Li}, ^{11}\text{B}^*)\text{t}$

$^7\text{Li}(^7\text{Li}, ^{12}\text{B}^*)\text{d}$

α -decay channel
dominates: α +Li
cluster structure



^{12}B

EUROPHYSICS LETTERS

15 August 2003

Europhys. Lett., 63 (4), pp. 524-530 (2003)

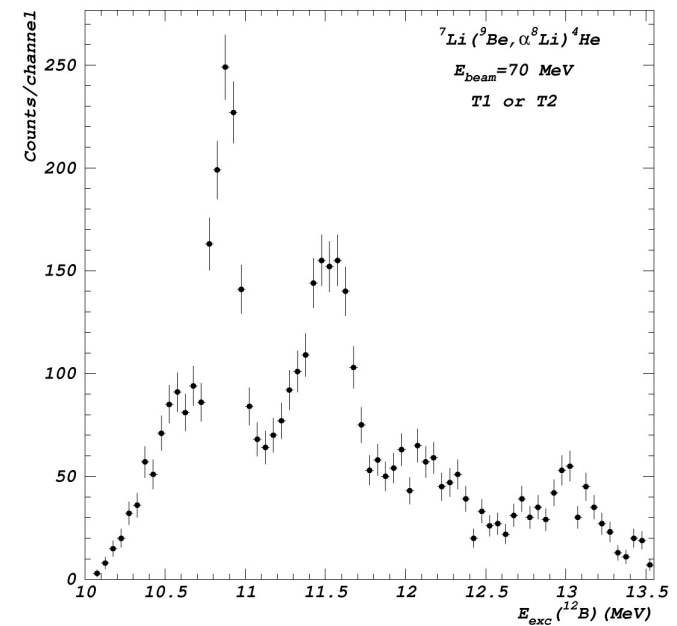
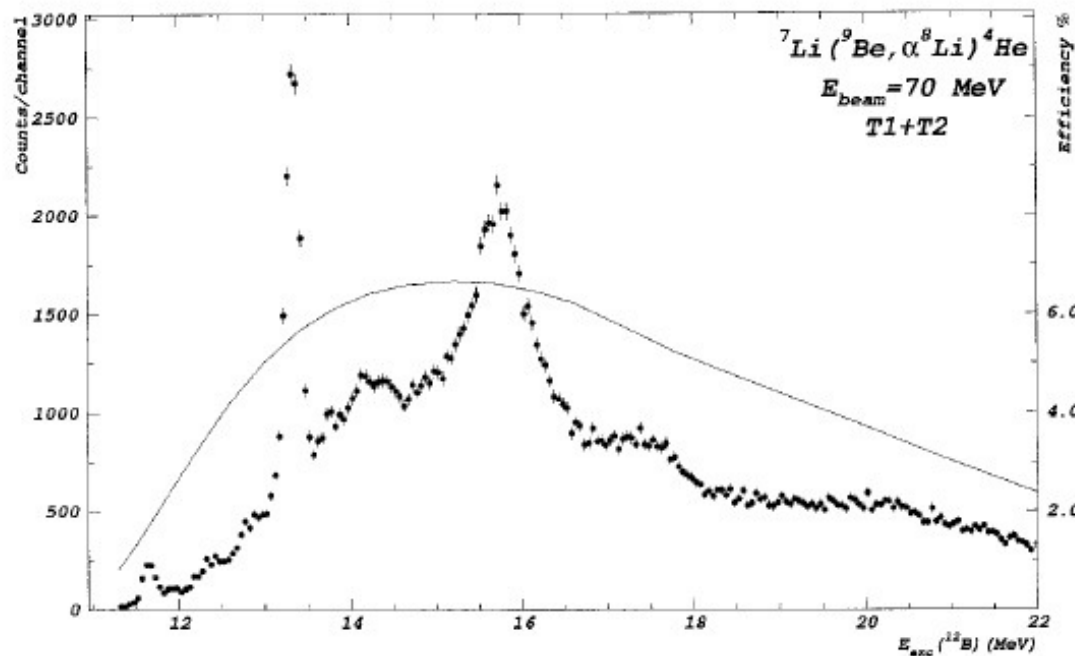
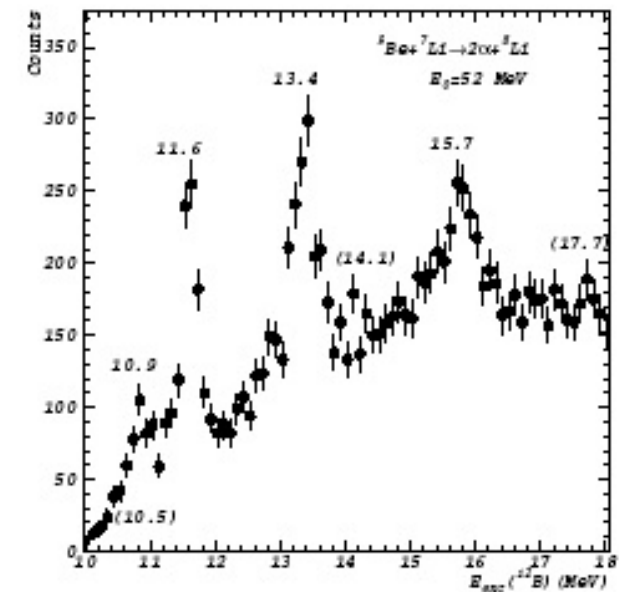
$^8\text{Li} + \alpha$ decay of ^{12}B and its possible astrophysical implications

N. SOIĆ¹, S. CHERUBINI², M. LATTUADA², Đ. MILJANIĆ¹, S. ROMANO²,
C. SPITALERI² and M. ZADRO¹

¹ Ruđer Bošković Institute - Zagreb, Croatia

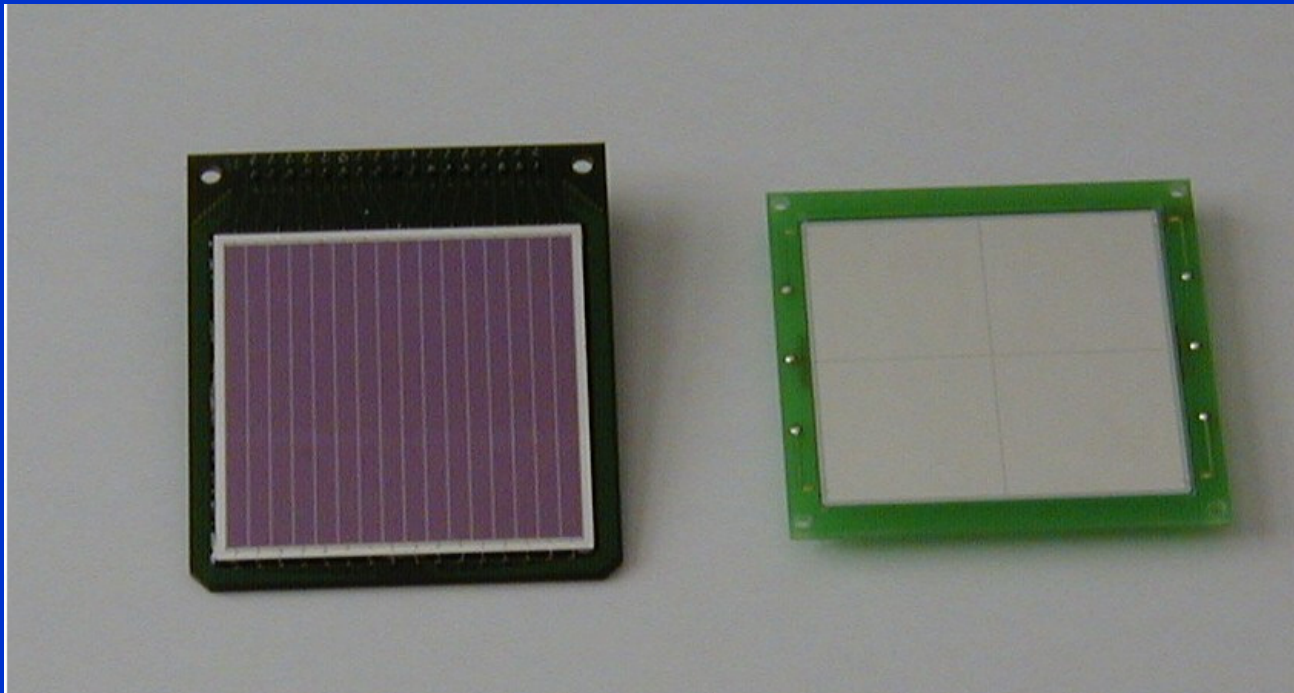
² INFN-Laboratori Nazionali del Sud and Università di Catania - Catania, Italy

(received 10 March 2003; accepted in final form 17 June 2003)

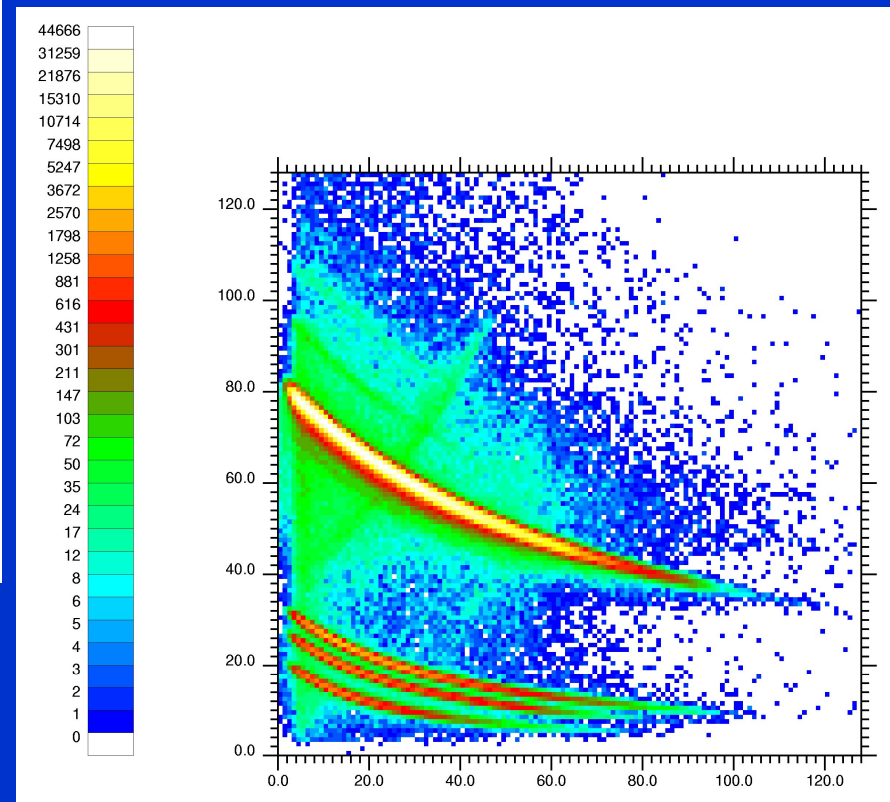
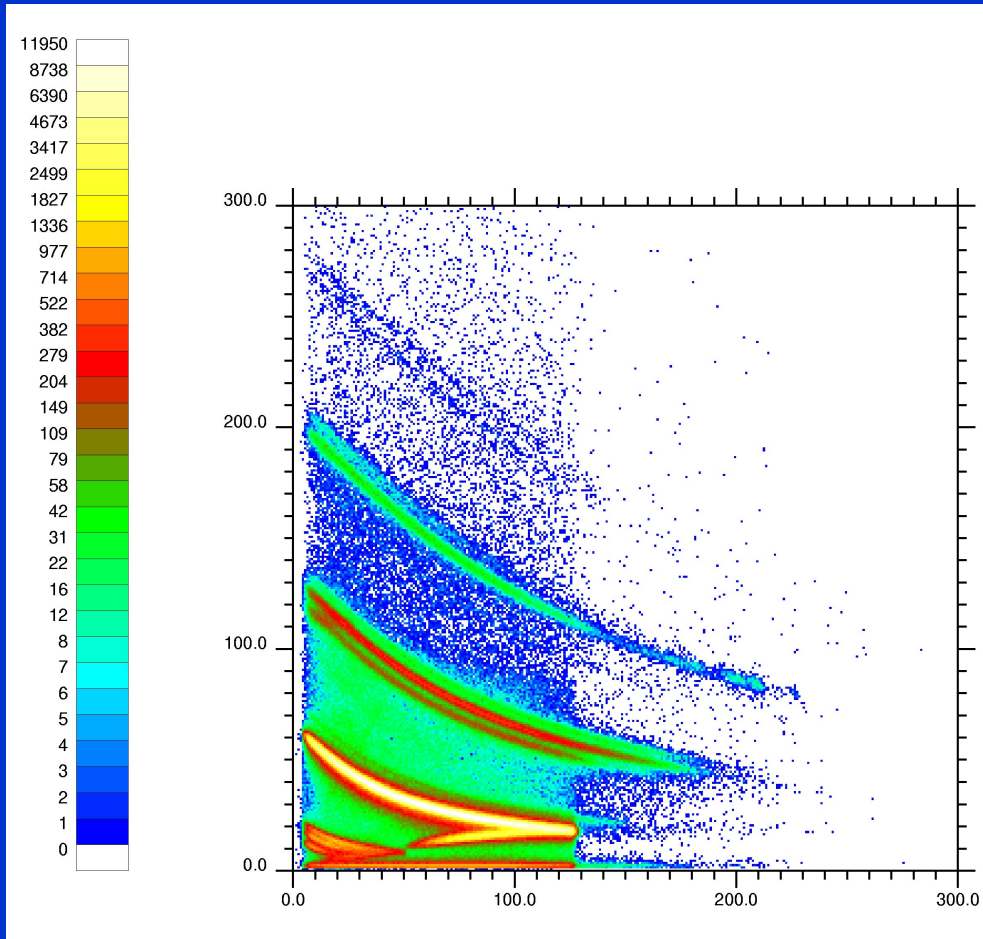


Experimental details

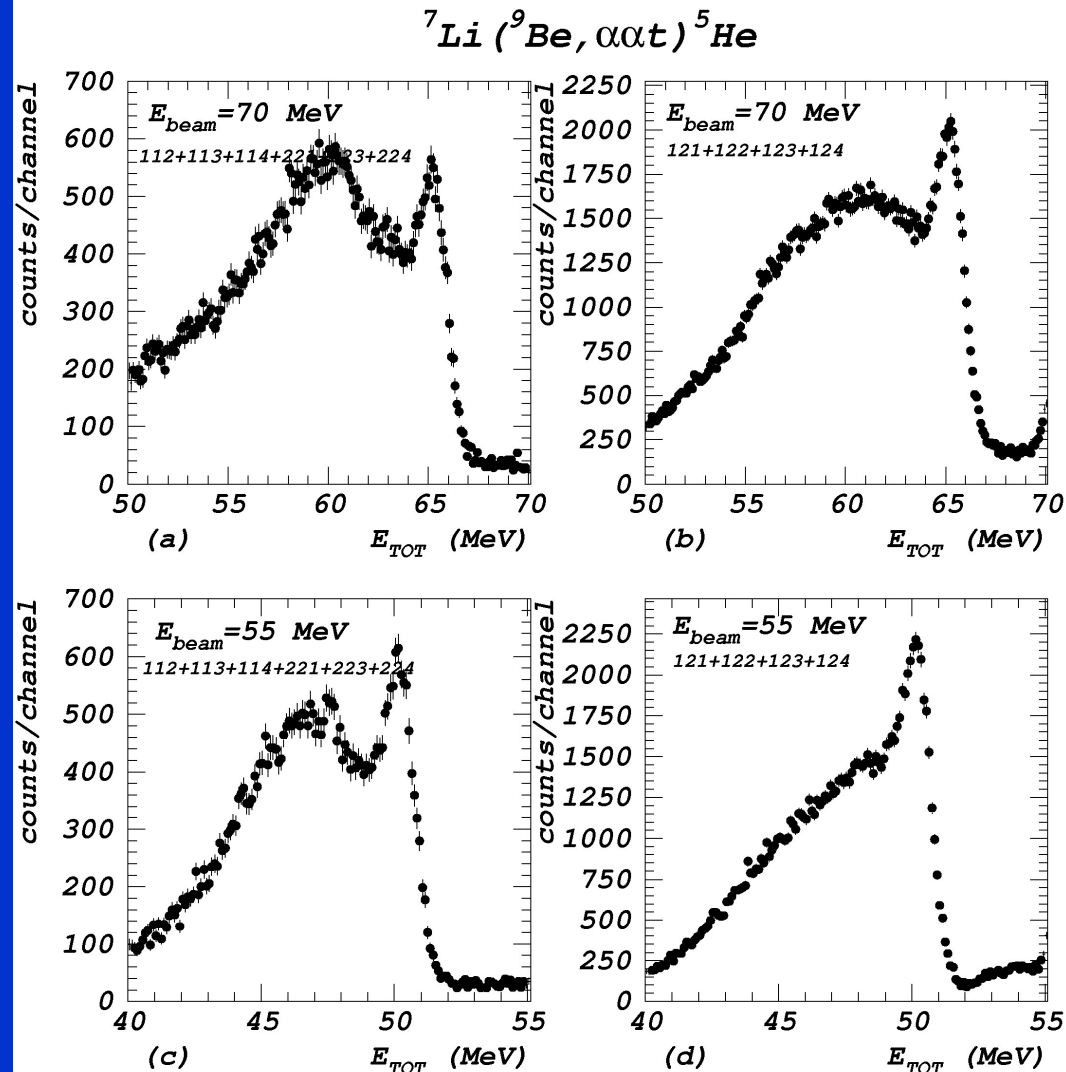
- Measurements performed at the Australian National University's 14UD Tandem Van de Graaff accelerator, Canberra, Australia
- Beam: 70 and 55 MeV ${}^9\text{Be}$ intensity ≈ 3 enA
- Target: Li_2O_3 foil, $100 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$
- Detector array: four telescopes for charged particles in a cross-like arrangement
- T1: $\theta_c=17.3^\circ \Phi_c=0^\circ$; T2: $\theta_c=17.8^\circ \Phi_c=180^\circ$; $\Theta = \approx 7^\circ - \approx 28^\circ$
- T3: $\theta_c=28.6^\circ \Phi_c=90^\circ$; T4: $\theta_c=29.7^\circ \Phi_c=270^\circ$; $\Theta = \approx 20^\circ - \approx 38^\circ$
- Telescopes: $70 \mu\text{m}$ $5 \times 5 \text{cm}^2$ silicon detector segmented into 4 squares, $500 \mu\text{m}$ $5 \times 5 \text{cm}^2$ silicon strip detector divided into 16 position-sensitive strips, 2.5 cm thick CsI detector



Charge and mass resolution from hydrogen to beryllium isotopes



${}^7\text{Li}({}^9\text{Be}, {}^{11}\text{B}^* \rightarrow \alpha + \alpha + t){}^5\text{He}$

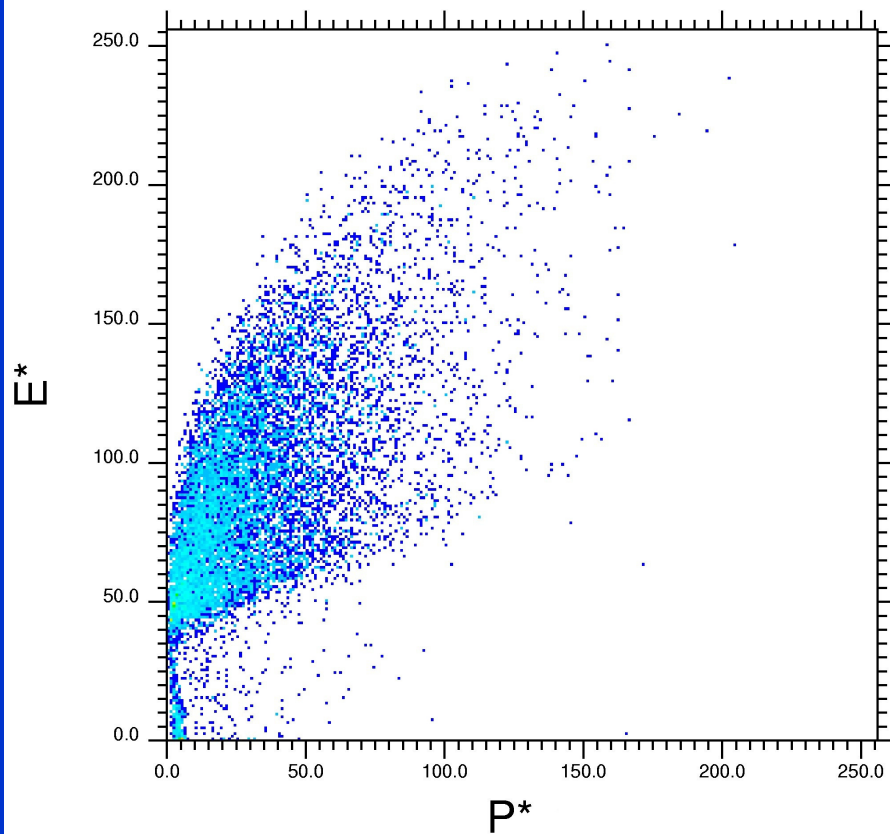


- $Q = -4.9 \text{ MeV}$
- similar spectra for other telescope combinations
- peak width: 1.0-1.5 MeV
- width of the ${}^5\text{He}$ gs 600 keV

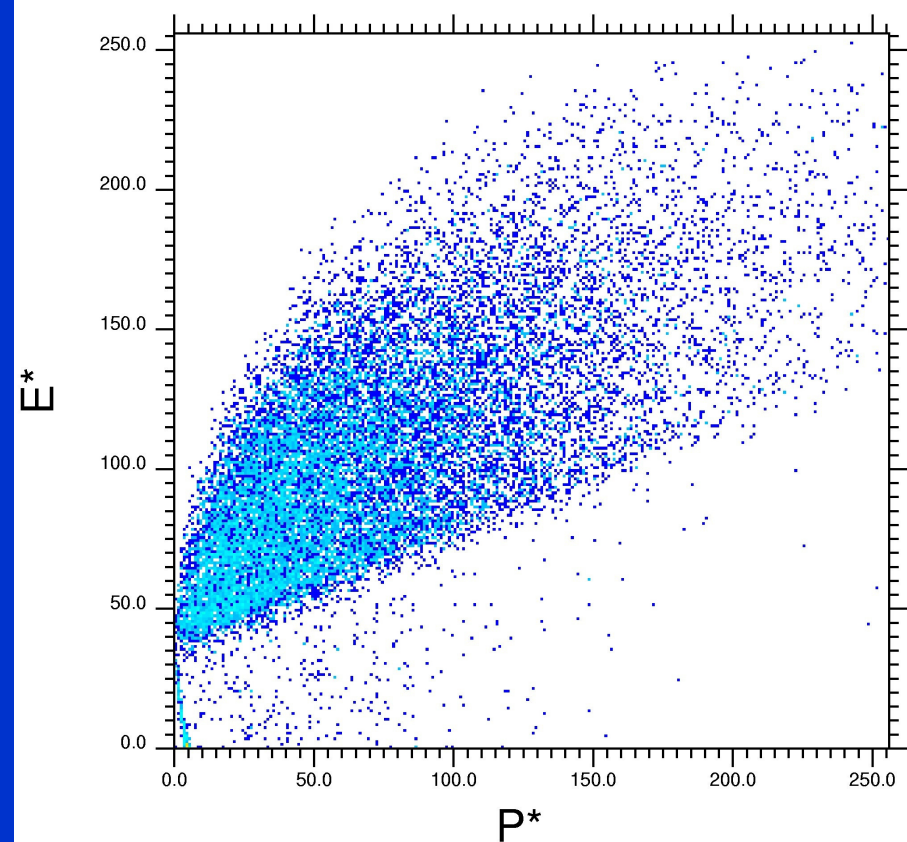
- reaction identification: 3 detected particles of 4 in the exit reaction channel

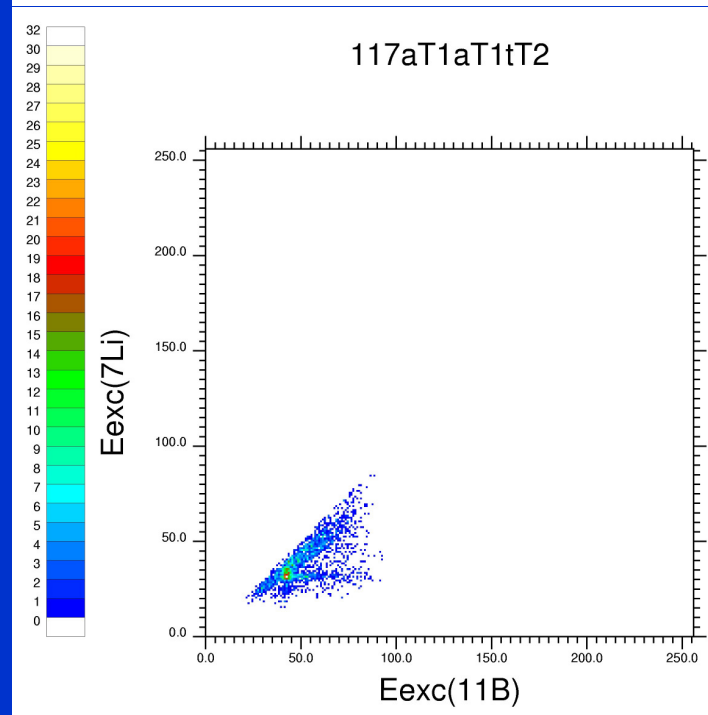
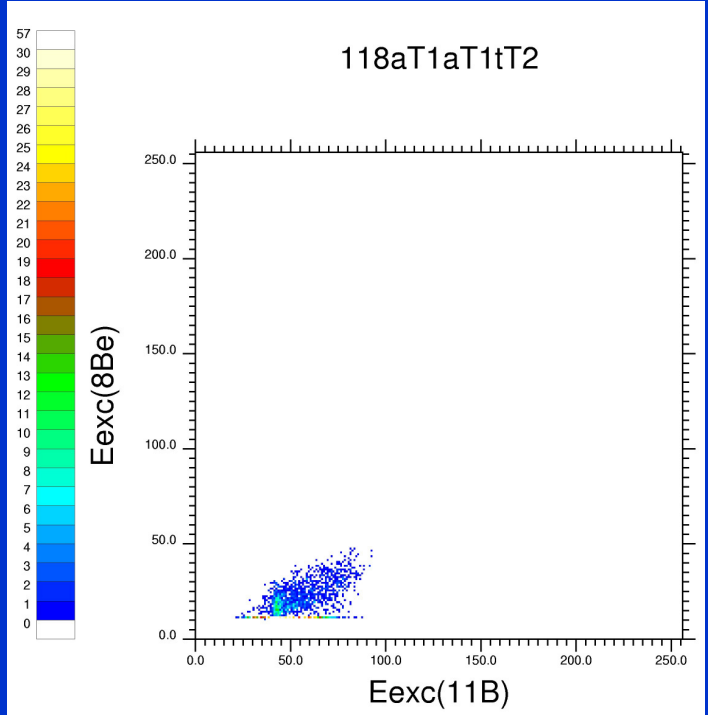
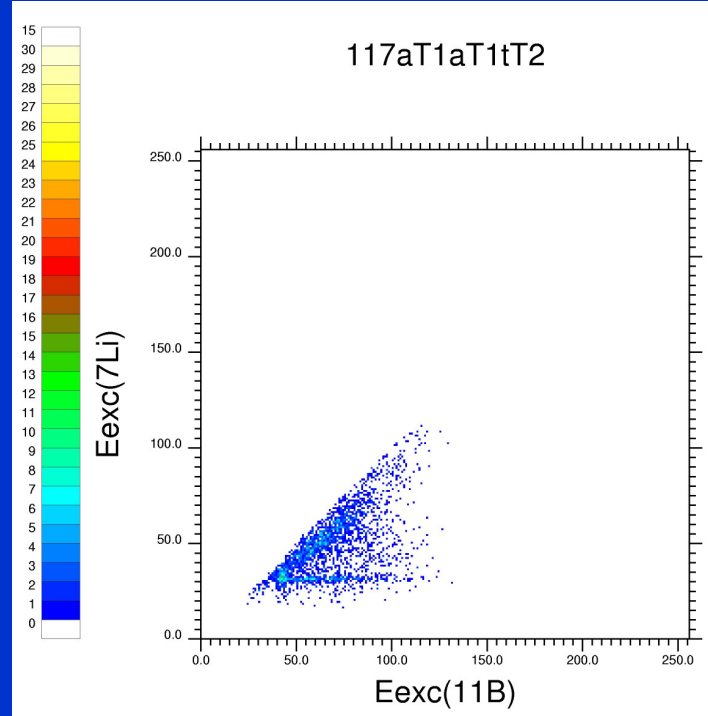
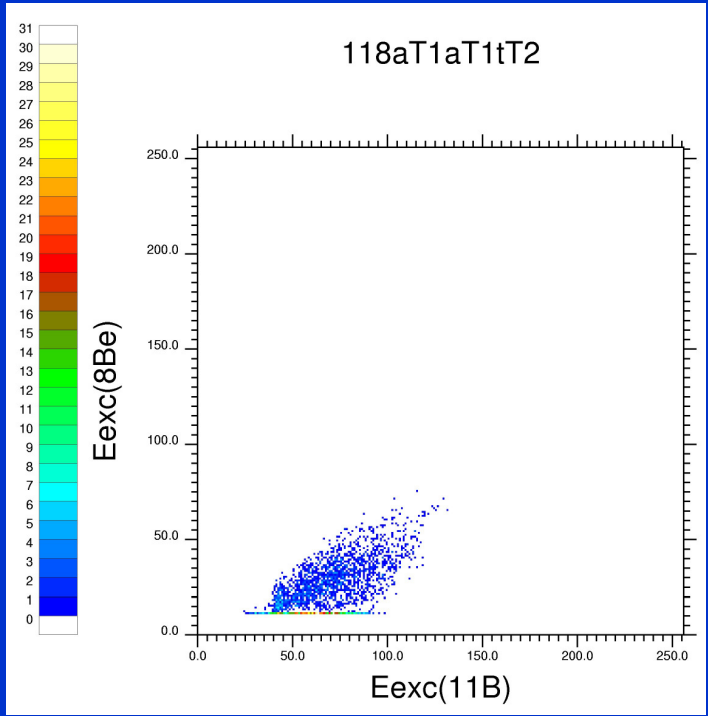
$$P^* = \frac{\vec{p}_{beam} - \vec{p}_1 - \vec{p}_2 - \vec{p}_3}{2 * amu} \quad E^* = E_{beam} - E_1 - E_2 - E_3 \quad E^* = \frac{P^*}{A_{recoil}} - Q$$

PEaT1aT2tT1

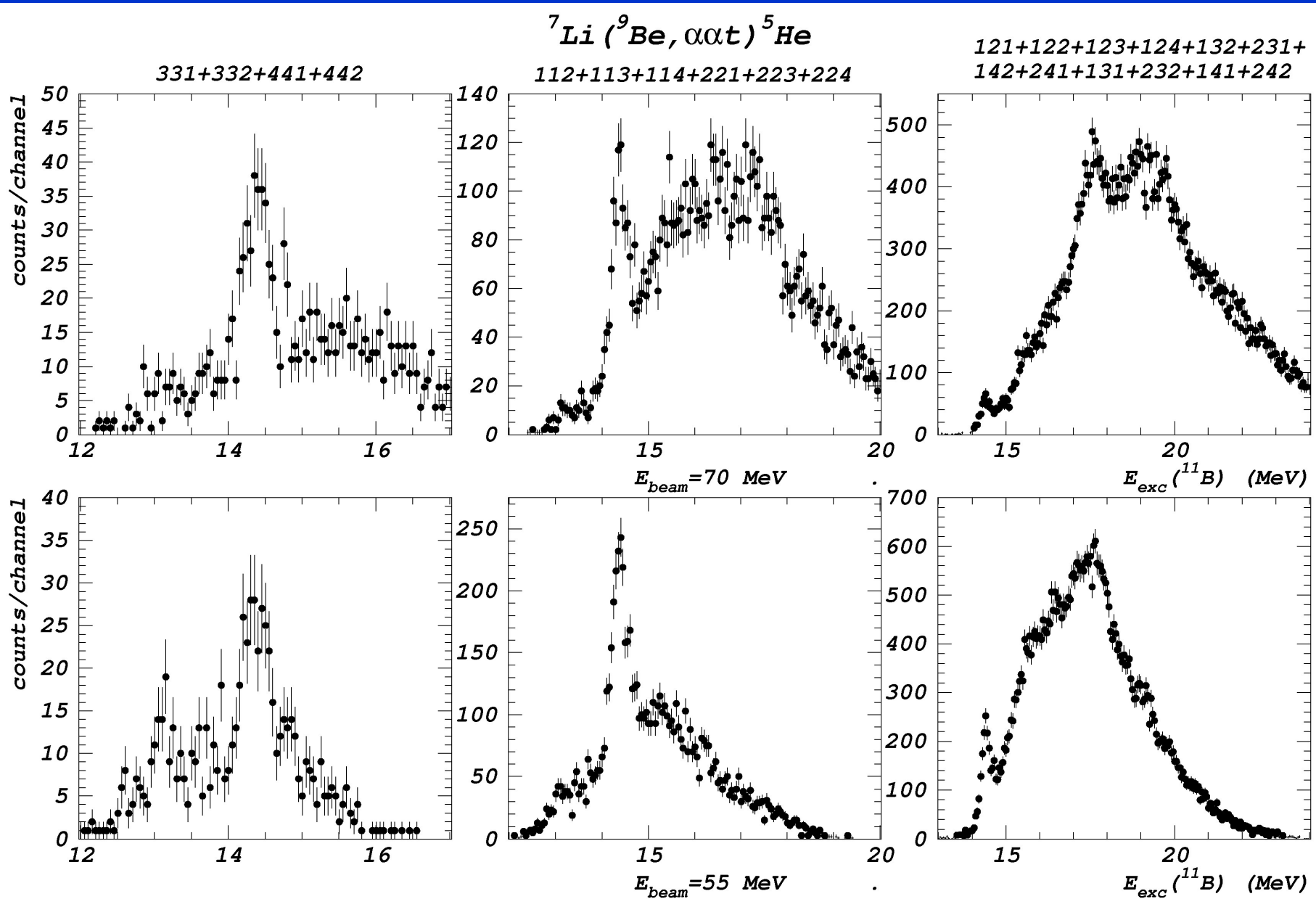


PEaT2aT3tT4



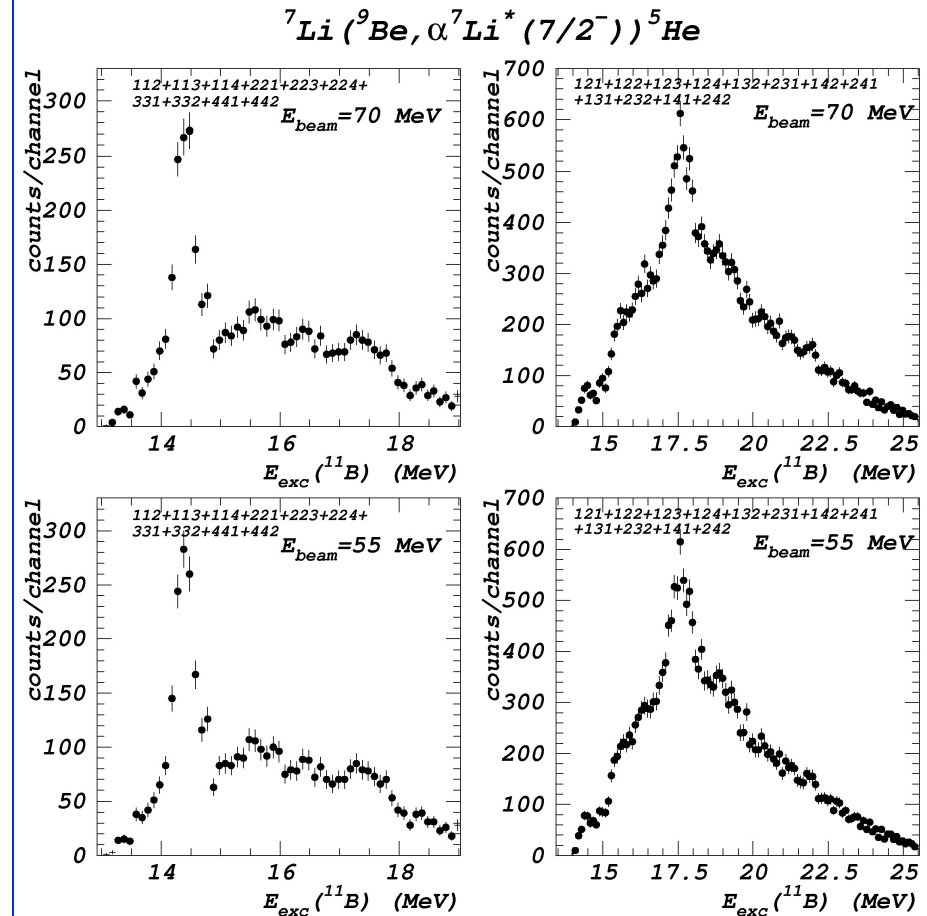
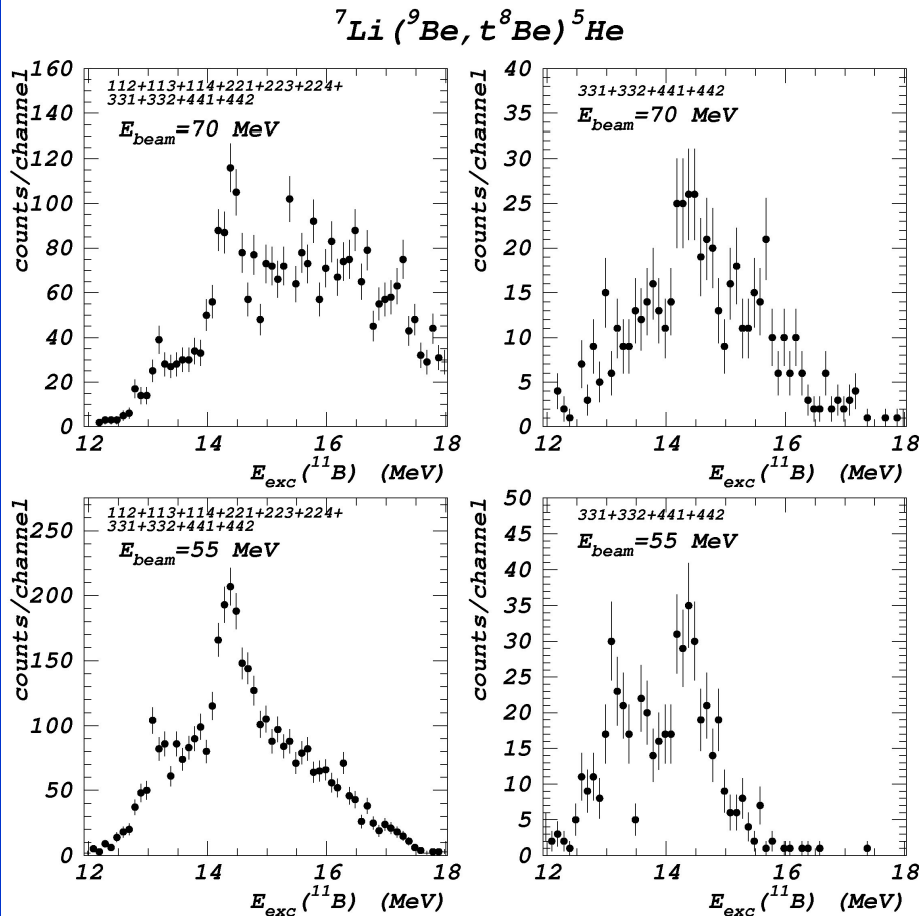


- ^{11}B excitation energy spectra reconstructed from the energy and momentum of three detected particles: peaks at 13.1, 14.4 and 17.5 MeV



$^{11}\text{B} \rightarrow \text{t} + ^8\text{Be}(\text{gs})$ decay
peaks at 13.1 and 14.4 MeV

$^{11}\text{B} \rightarrow \alpha + ^7\text{Li}^*(4.652 \text{ MeV}, J^\pi=7/2^-)$ decay
peaks at 14.4 MeV and 17.5 MeV



- Relative decay strengths of the $\alpha+{}^7\text{Li}(\text{gs})$, $\alpha+{}^7\text{Li}^*(4.652 \text{ MeV}, J^\pi=7/2^-)$ and $t+{}^8\text{Be}(\text{gs})$ decays for the 14.4 MeV state in ${}^{11}\text{B}$:
 - all angular range for ${}^{11}\text{B}^*(14.4 \text{ MeV})$ c. m. scattering angle θ^*
 - $10^\circ \leq \theta^* \leq 40^\circ$ (this range is covered in all three decay channels)
 - three intervals: $10^\circ \leq \theta^* \leq 20^\circ$, $20^\circ \leq \theta^* \leq 30^\circ$, $30^\circ \leq \theta^* \leq 40^\circ$

- data corrected for detection efficiency, analysis excludes events for which kinematics allow decay via two different decay channels (all events included only once), analyzed data for both beam energies

- Result: $N(\alpha+{}^7\text{Li}(\text{gs})) / N(\alpha+{}^7\text{Li}^*(4.652 \text{ MeV}, J^\pi=7/2^-)) = 4.90 \pm 0.75$
 $N(\alpha+{}^7\text{Li}^*(4.652 \text{ MeV}, J^\pi=7/2^-)) / N(t+{}^8\text{Be}(\text{gs})) = 5.15 \pm 0.75$

- ${}^{11}\text{B}^*$ decay thresholds (MeV):

$\alpha+{}^7\text{Li}(\text{gs})$	$t+2\alpha$	$t+{}^8\text{Be}(\text{gs})$	$p+{}^{10}\text{Be}$	$n+{}^{10}\text{B}$	$\alpha+{}^7\text{Li}^*(4.652 \text{ MeV}, J^\pi=7/2^-)$
8.664	11.131	11.223	11.228	11.454	13.316

- if the 14.4 MeV state decays only into these three channels: 80.5% into $\alpha+{}^7\text{Li}(\text{gs})$, 16.3% into $\alpha+{}^7\text{Li}^*(4.652 \text{ MeV}, J^\pi=7/2^-)$ and 3.2% into $t+{}^8\text{Be}(\text{gs})$
- spin and parity of the 14.4 MeV state unknown
- it has been claimed that at this excitation is $J^\pi=5/2^+$, $T=3/2$ state and that its isospin is mixed
- additional measurements are planned for the near future