

SPECTROSCOPY OF HEAVY HELIUM ISOTOPE ^9He IN REACTIONS OF STOPPED PION ABSORPTION

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The unbound heavy helium isotope ^9He has one of the largest neutron-to-proton ratios. In spite of a significant number of experimental and theoretical works, the problem of the spectroscopy of ^9He remains open [1, 2]. Even for the ground state, there is uncertainty in determining the resonance energy and spin-parity (1^- or 1^+). The situation with the excited states of ^9He is also uncertain. The results obtained in different studies differ more strongly than the given measurement errors. One of the reasons for this discrepancy is poor statistics. Highly excited ($E_x \sim 7$ MeV) states were observed only in two works [3, 4]. In this work, the study of ^9He spectroscopy is carried out on the basis of a joint analysis of the results obtained in three absorption reactions of stopped pions: $^{11}\text{B}(\pi^-, \text{pp})\text{X}$, $^{14}\text{C}(\pi^-, \text{p}^4\text{He})\text{X}$ and $^{14}\text{C}(\pi^-, \text{d}^3\text{He})\text{X}$. The experiment was taken at low energy pion channel of LANL with two-arm multilayer semiconductor spectrometer. In these measurements missing mass resolution was 1 MeV for ^{11}B target and 3 MeV for ^{14}C target.

The advantages of using this method are the ability to study a wide range of excitation energies (up to 30 MeV) with sufficiently high statistics, which was previously demonstrated by us for 6-8He isotopes [5-7]. Reaction (π^-, pp) has a pronounced selectivity: the yield of the ground state of the residue is strongly suppressed [7]. s-wave resonance in ^9He just above threshold is not observed in all three reactions. The position of the lowest-lying state ($E_r = 1.3(3)$ MeV) is consistent with the results of most other measurements [1, 2]. For the first time highly excited states are observed in following reactions: $^{11}\text{B}(\pi^-, \text{pp})\text{X}$ ($E_r = 10.5(2)$ MeV and $G = 1.5(5)$ MeV) and $^{14}\text{C}(\pi^-, \text{p}^4\text{He})\text{X}$ ($E_x \sim 12.5$ MeV and $G \sim 1.5$ MeV).

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Primary author: Dr ЧЕРНЫШЕВ, Борис

Co-authors: Dr ГУРОВ, Юрий; Mrs ЛЕОНОВА, Татьяна; Dr САНДУКОВСКИЙ, Вячеслав; Dr ТЕЛЪКУШЕВ, Михаил

Presenter: Dr ЧЕРНЫШЕВ, Борис

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