

## Reactions induced by $^{11}\text{Be}$ beam at Rex-Isolde

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Elastic scattering and reaction mechanisms around the barrier, in reaction induced by halo nuclei, has been the object of many publications in the last years (see e.g. [1-3] and ref. therein). In collisions induced by halo nuclei, direct reactions, as for instance transfer or break-up, may be favored owing to the low binding energy, the extended tail of the matter distribution and the large  $Q$ -value for selected transfer channels. Moreover, the effects of the coupling to the continuum on the fusion cross-section are not fully understood. Experimentally, almost all elastic scattering and reaction mechanism studies around the barrier with halo nuclei have been performed with  $2n$  halo nucleus  $^6\text{He}$  and only few experiments have been performed with  $1n$  halo  $^{11}\text{Be}$  [4,5]. I will present new results obtained at Rex-Isolde and LNS Catania concerning different reaction channels for the collisions  $^9,^{10},^{11}\text{Be}+^{64}\text{Zn}$  at energy close to the Coulomb barrier. The analysis of elastic scattering shows a damped elastic angular distribution for the collision induced by the  $^{11}\text{Be}$  halo nucleus when compared to the ones induced by  $^9,^{10}\text{Be}$ . Correspondingly, the total reaction cross-section extracted for  $^{11}\text{Be}+^{64}\text{Zn}$  is more than a factor of two larger than for the other two systems. It will be shown that such an enhancement of the total reaction cross-section with  $^{11}\text{Be}$  is due to the presence of strong transfer/break-up channels.

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