

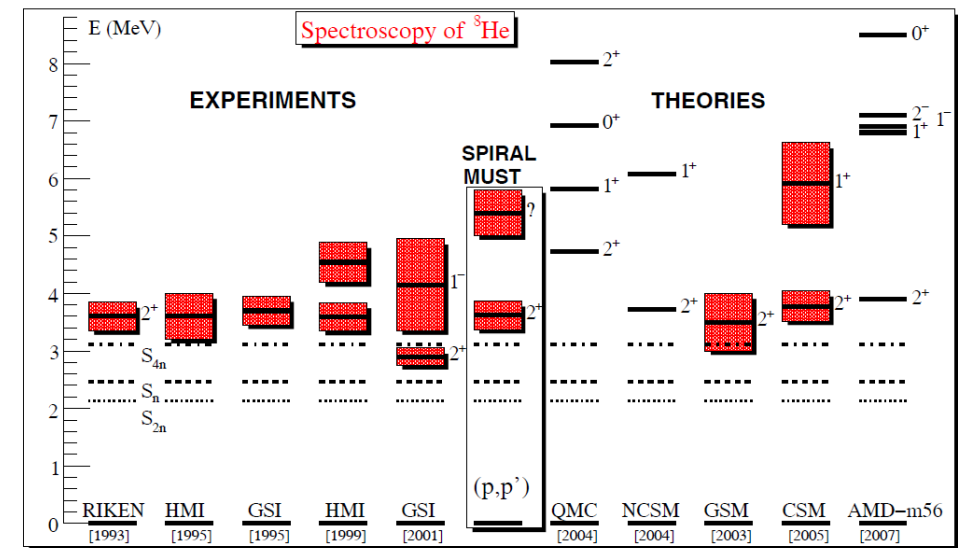
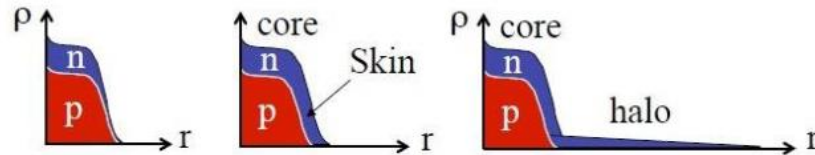
Study of the neutron skin and soft dipole resonance in ^8He

Yassid Ayyad (IGFAE/FRIB), Ben Kay (ANL) and Jie Chen (ANL) and the ISS Collaboration

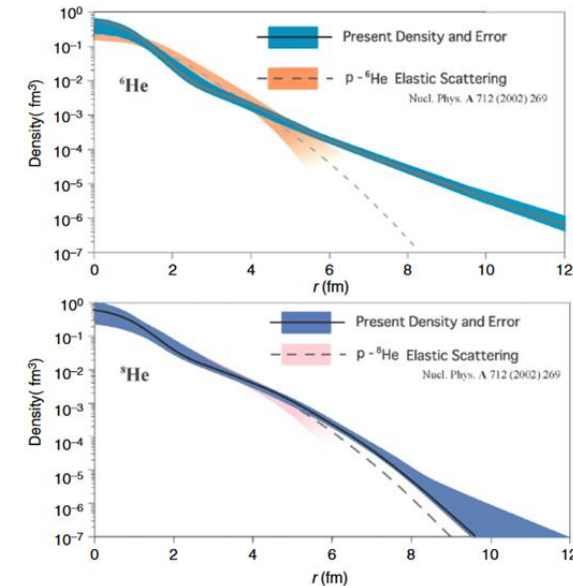
- ^8He has the largest $N/Z=3$ of all known bound isotopes.
- ^8He has a four neutron-skin structure around a ^4He core.
- Larger two-neutron separation energy and smaller radius than ^6He : $N=6$ subshell closure.
- Density distribution consistently determined by elastic scattering and reaction cross section.
- ^8He has no bound excited states
- Experimental information from transfer reactions is rather scarce...

neutron skin thickness

$$\Delta r_{np} = \langle r_n \rangle - \langle r_p \rangle$$

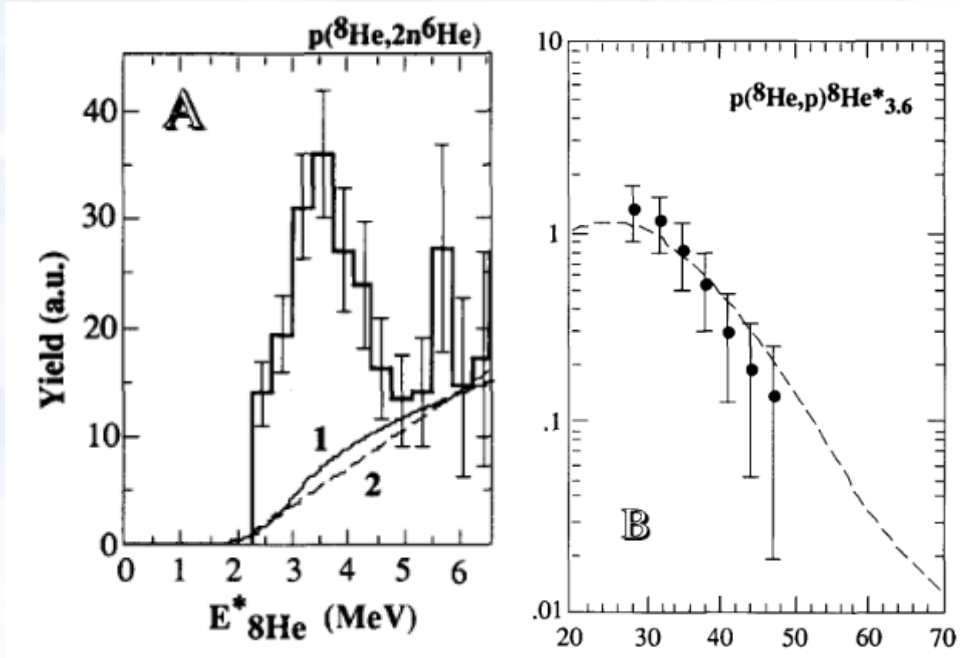


Eur. Phys. J. A (2015) 51: 91



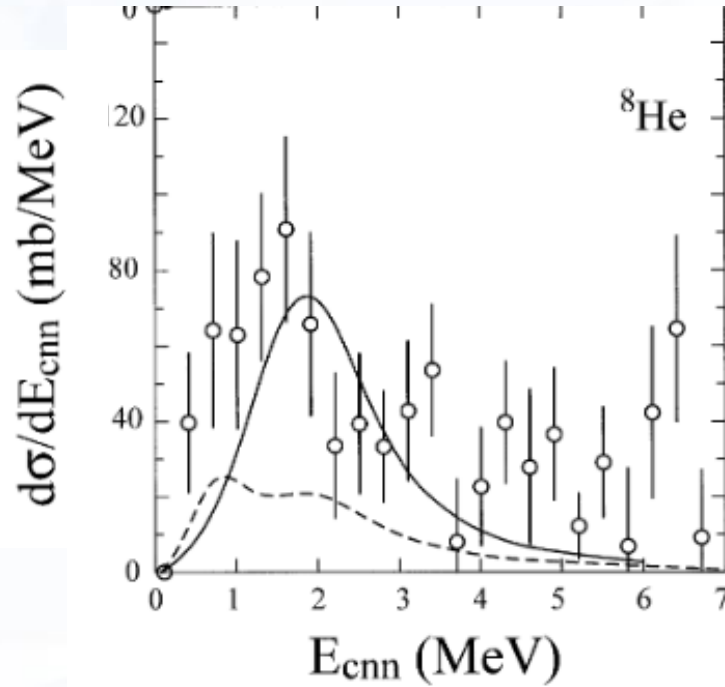
Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 68 (2013) 215–313

$^8\text{He}+p$ 72A MeV
 3.6 MeV 2^+



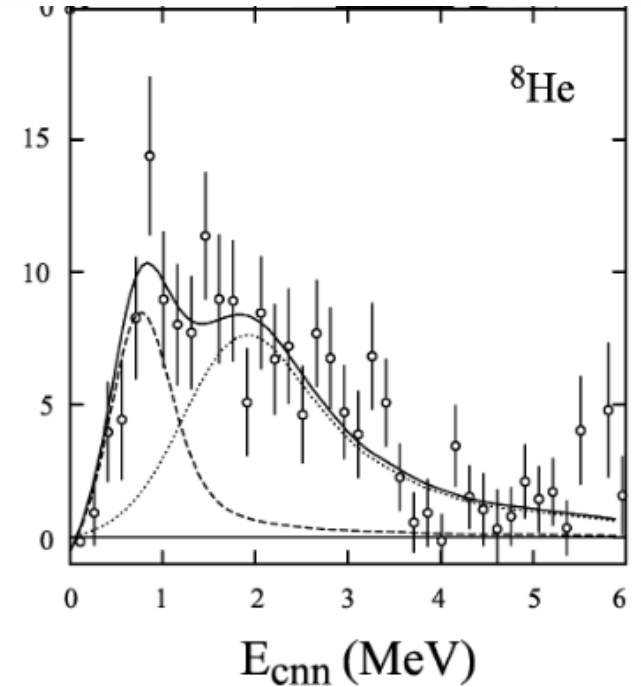
Physics Letters B 316 (1993) 38-44

227A MeV $^8\text{He}+\text{Pb}$ (Coulomb)
 Below 2 MeV 2^+ , 4.15 MeV 1^-



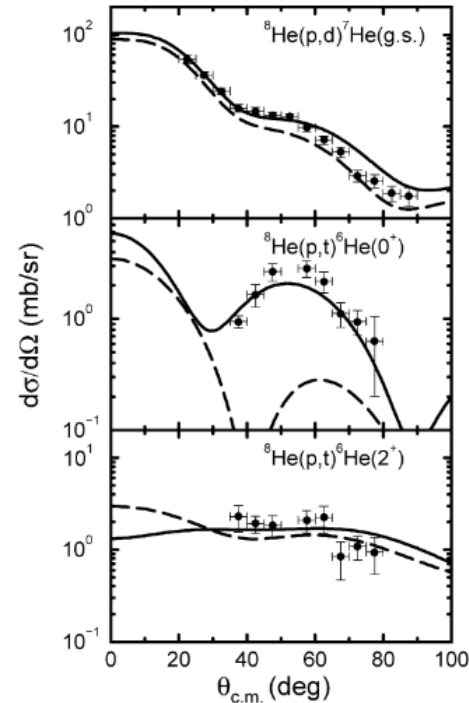
Nuclear Physics A 679 (2001) 462-480

227A MeV $^8\text{He}+\text{C}$
 2.9 MeV 2^+ , 4.15 MeV 1^-



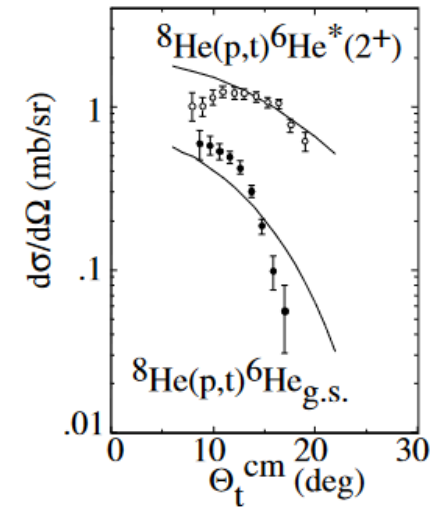
Physics Letters B 646 (2007) 222–226

- $^8\text{He}(p, t)^6\text{He}$ at 15.7A MeV
- Significant probability of finding the “valence” neutrons in other configurations: as $(1p_{3/2})^2(1p_{1/2})^2$
- $^8\text{He}(p, t)^6\text{He}$ reaction is a rather more sensitive probe of the ^8He ground state than the $^8\text{He}(p, d)^7\text{He}$ neutron pickup.
- SF of $^6\text{He}(0^+) + 2n$ and $^6\text{He}(2^+) + 2n$ 1.0 and 0.014. Very small contribution of the $^6\text{He}(2^+)$ state in ^8He

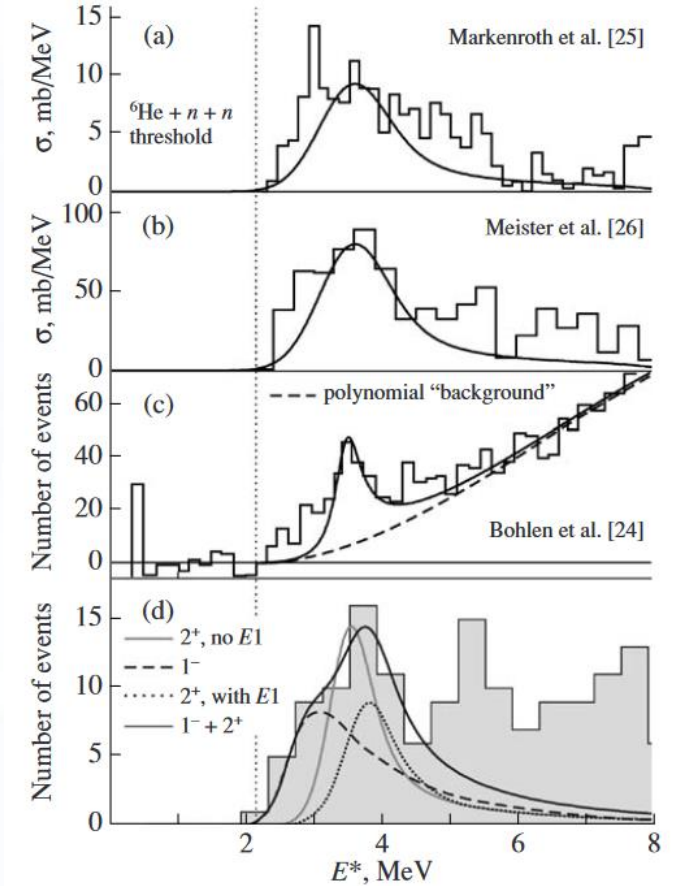
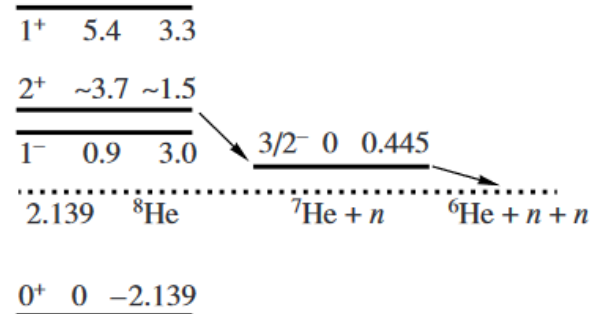
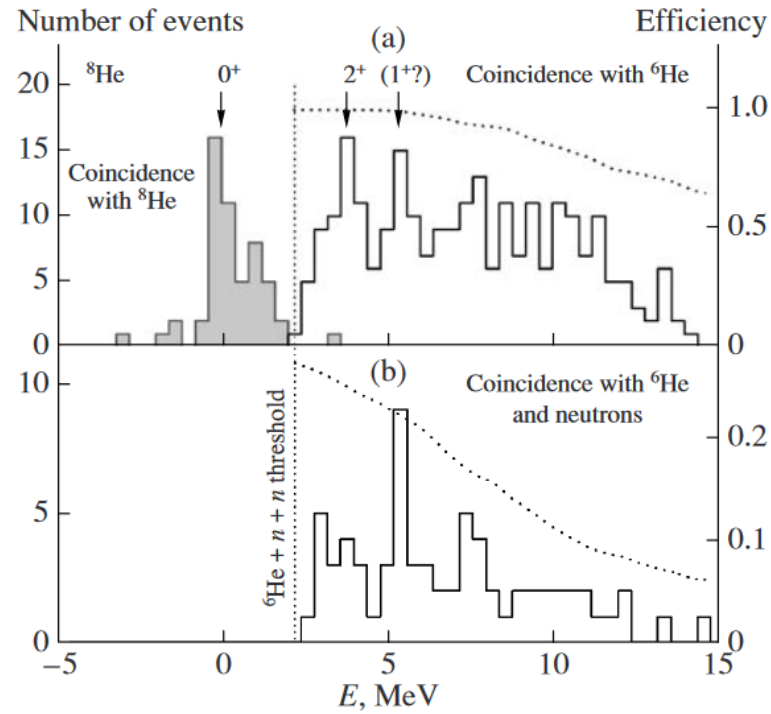


Phys. Rev. Lett. 90, 082501 (2003)

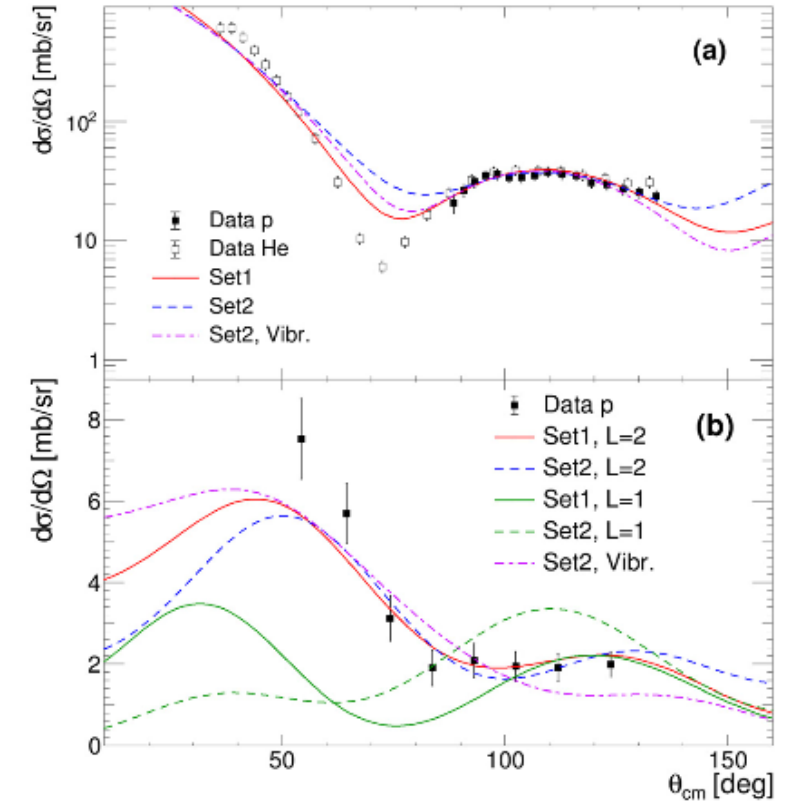
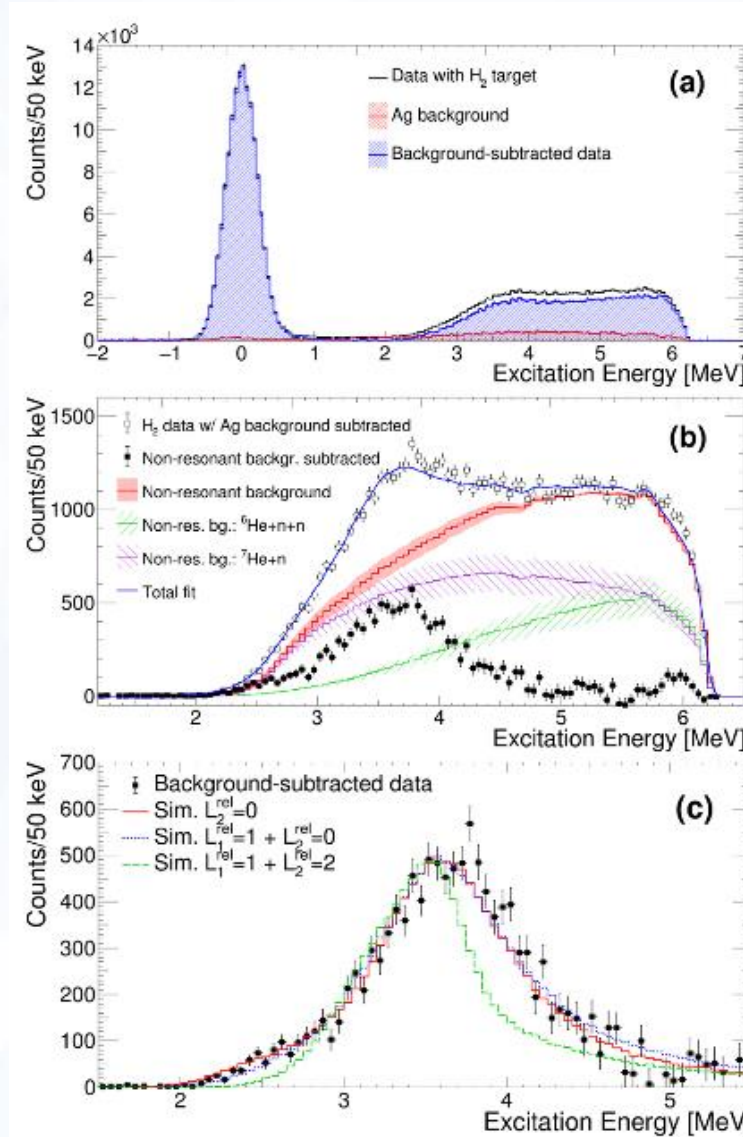
- $^8\text{He}(p, t)^6\text{He}$ at 61.3A MeV
- Ground state and the 2^+ excited state of ^6He were populated.
- Cross section for $p(^8\text{He}, t)^6\text{He}(2^+)$ larger than $^6\text{He}(0^+)$.
- $^6\text{He}(2^+)$ configuration dominates in the ^8He g.s.



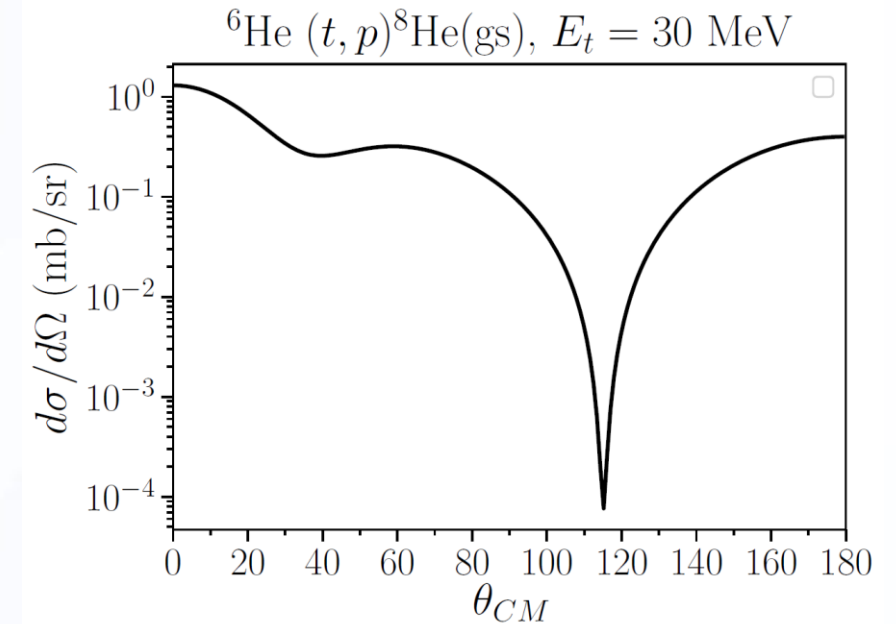
- ${}^6\text{He}(t,p){}^8\text{He}$ at 25A MeV observed clear resonance structures.
- Spectroscopic factor of 0.8–1.1 for the ${}^6\text{He}(\text{gs})/{}^8\text{He}(\text{gs})$ overlap.
- ${}^6\text{He}(\text{gs})$ and the ${}^6\text{He}(2^+)$ state is not strongly dependent in the $(1p_{3/2})^4$ and $(1p_{3/2})^2(1p_{1/2})^2$ mixing.
- Evidence of a near-threshold low-lying dipole mode 1^-



- $^8\text{He}(p,p')$ at 8.25A MeV observed a L=2 resonance at 3.54 MeV (0.89 MeV FWHM).
- Microscopic coupled reaction channels with structure inputs from no-core shell model (NCSM).
- Quadrupole deformation parameter of $\beta_2 = 0.40(3)$, large deformation.
- No evidence of a low-energy dipole resonance or any E1 strength.

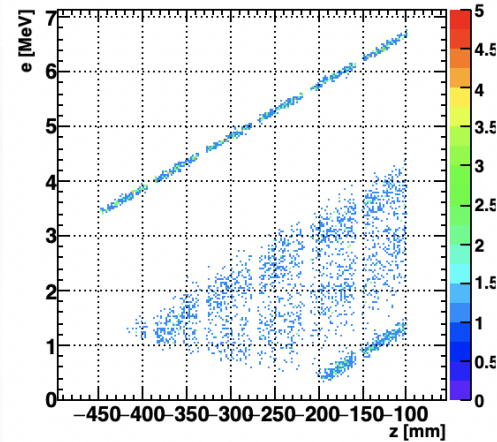


- Particle-particle correlations might be a distinctive feature of dipole resonances where halo neutrons act as a nucleon Copper pair around an inert core.
- Two-neutron transfer is a powerful tool to investigate low-energy dipole modes where pairing plays a key role (Eur. Phys. J. A, 55:243, 2019).
- Absolute differential cross sections: two neutron transfer on second order DWBA (G. Potel, E. Vigezzi, F. Barranco, R. Broglia).
- ^8He wave function with $(1p_{3/2})^4$ configuration with 34.9% and of the $(1p_{3/2})^2(p_{1/2})^2$ with 23.7% (Phys. Rev. C 77, 054317 (2008)) and calculated potentials.
- Estimates are consistent with the reported cross sections of Golokov et al (Physics Letters B 672 (2009) 22–29).
- **Objectives of the experiment: Investigate the ^8He gs and possible resonance structures with high-resolution. Determine the role of the configuration mixing in the ^8He shape configuration. Elucidate the existence of a possible E1 soft-dipole resonance.**

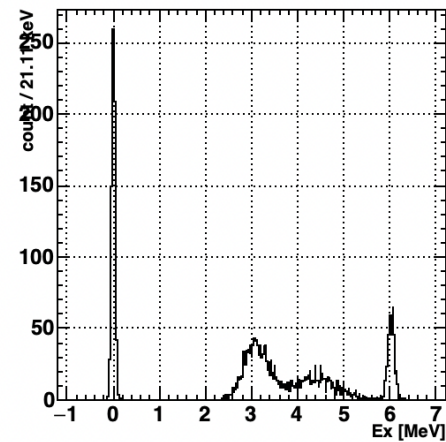


- (t,p) reaction on ${}^6\text{He}$ at 10 MeV/u using the Isolde Solenoidal Spectrometer (ISS).
- Si array placed at 100 mm upstream of the target.
- Recoil detector placed at 350 mm downstream of the target.
- Magnetic field of 2 T.
- Angular coverage 10 – 45 deg CM.
- Titanium tritide target $\sim 45 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ (450 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ of titanium). To be used in IS696 (Wimmer, Macchiavelli) and IS695 (Ayyad, Vigezzi).
- Expected resolution of 150 keV (FWHM).

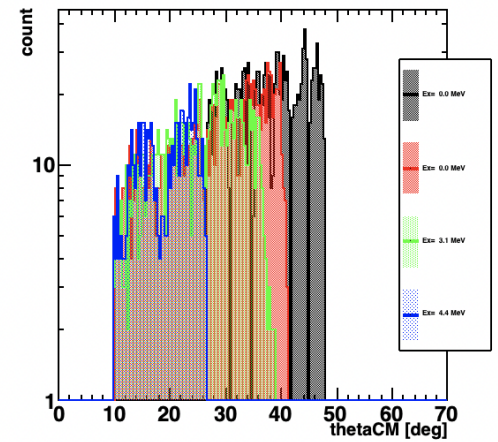
e-z [gated] @ -100 mm



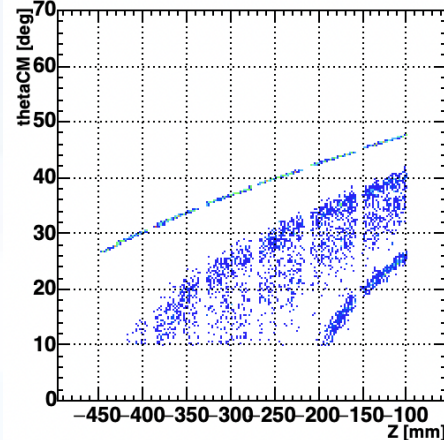
calculated Ex [gated]



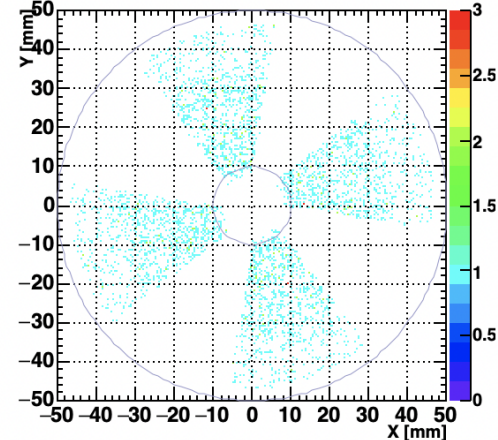
thetaCM [gated] (ExID=0)



ThetaCM vs Z



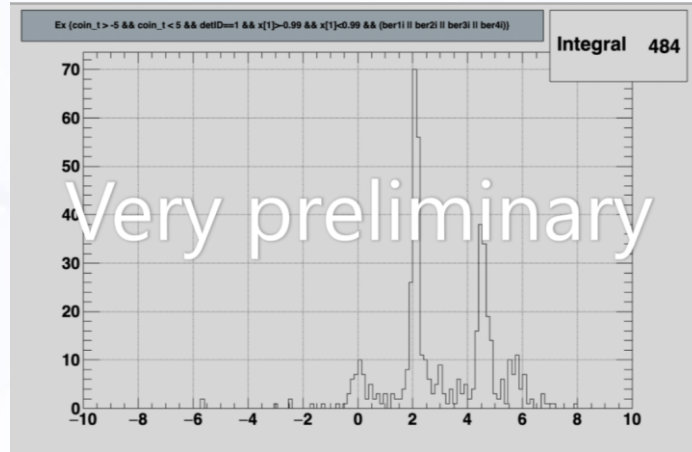
RecoilXY [gated] @ 350 mm



${}^6\text{He}(t,p){}^8\text{He}$ @ 10.00 MeV/u
field = -2.00 T, into plan

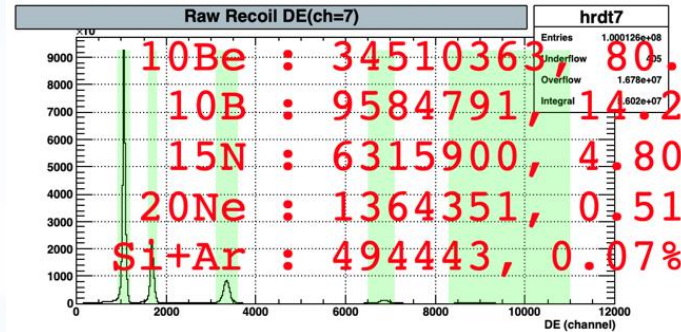
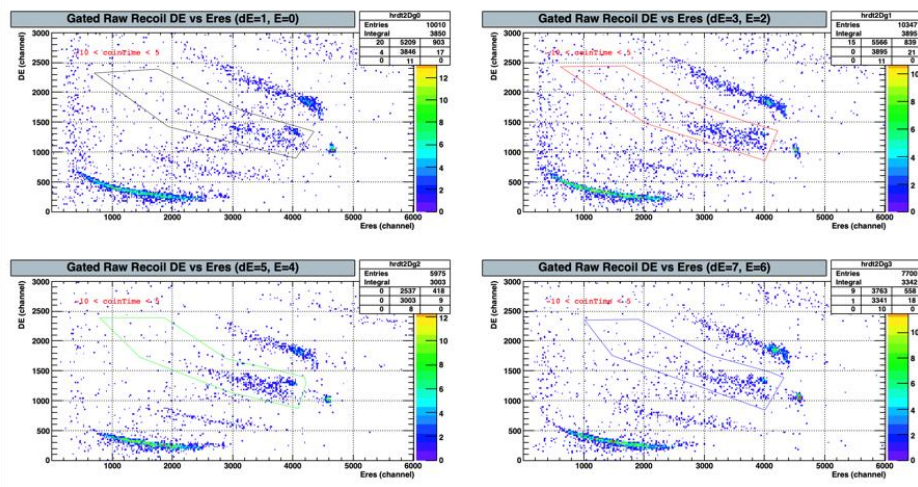
gate:

```
hit == 1
& loop <= 1
& thetaCM > 10
& rhoRecoil > 5
```

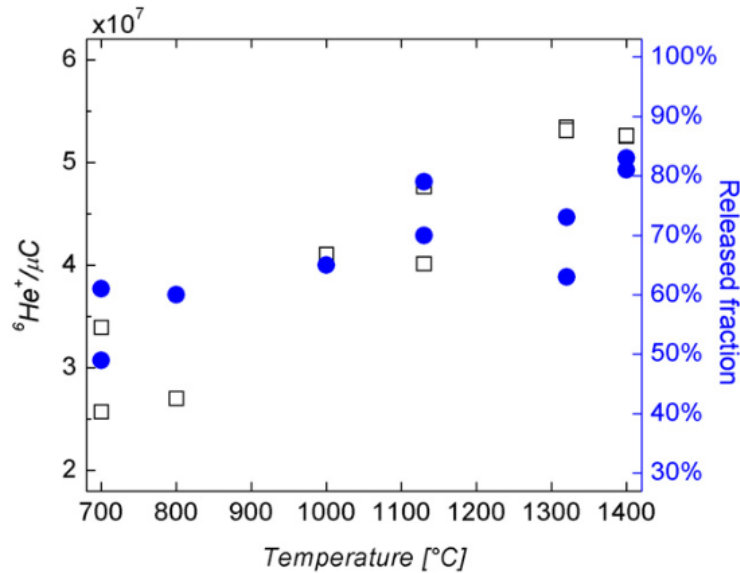



- SOLARIS experiment at ReA6 (FRIB): $^{10}\text{Be}(t,p)^{12}\text{Be}$ at 10A MeV.
- Performed with a 10^5 pps beam (10^6 instantaneous rate).
- Titanium tritide target of around $20 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$
- Clear identification of the ^{12}Be levels with a preliminary resolution better than 200 keV (FWHM).

Excellent background rejection capabilities.

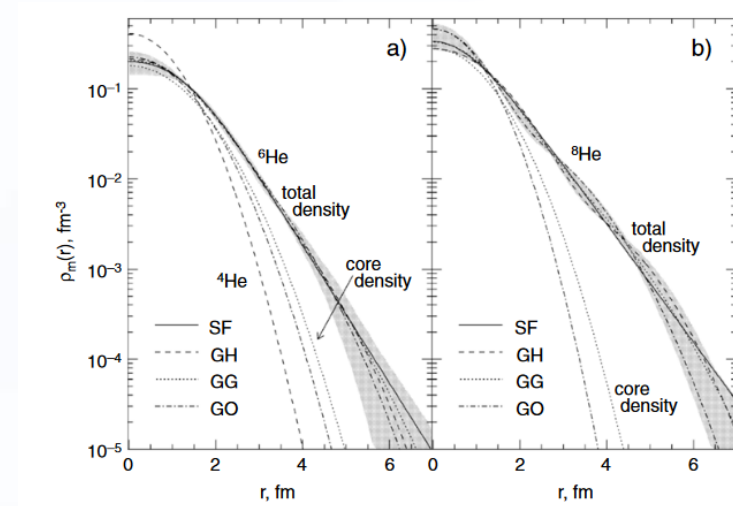
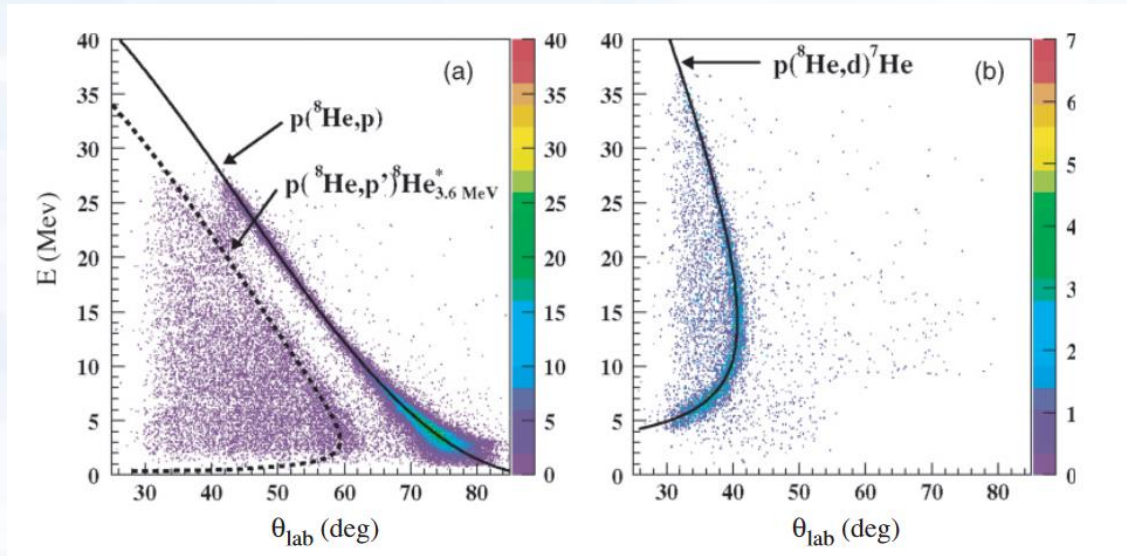


Beam time request



- 21 shifts of beam time to study the (t,p) reaction on ${}^6\text{He}$ at 10 MeV/u.
- 3 shift of stable ${}^4\text{He}$.
- Beam intensity of around 10^6 pps, based on previous experimental data (4.70×10^7 Yield/ μC).
- INTC TAC Comments: The TAC has identified one serious issue with this proposal. The transmission through the machine appears to be quite significantly over-estimated if previous experience can be used as a guide. The shift evaluation needs to be re-considered for an estimation of 0.1-0.03% rather than 5%. If approved, this experiment would benefit from development time to optimise the transmission of such beams to HIE ISOLDE. Possible hot spots along the machine could also complicate scheduling.

Thank you!



Phys. Rev. C 73 (2006) 044301

