First results of reactions induced by exotic beams in the region of ¹¹Be with CHIMERA array



L. Grassi – INFN, Sezione di Catania Università degli Studi di Catania



OUTLINE

- Fragmentation beams at LNS
- Chimera characteristics and detection techniques
- Tagging system
- First experiments with ¹³C, ¹⁶O, ¹⁸O primary beams at 55 MeV/A
- Kinematical coincidence technique and its capabilities
- Preliminary and incoming results

Fragmentation beams at INFN-LNS in Catania



CHIMERA Detection Techniques



Fragmentation Beams Tagging System



Tagging System test with α -source

At the entrance of the CHIMERA scattering chamber, we mounted α -source, MCP and DSSSS (16x16 strips, thickness 140 μ m).

The base of flight is 70 cm

By using coincidences between MCP and one pixel in the silicon detector, we obtain a time resolution better than 500 psec







Fragmentation beams on CHIMERA: ¹¹Be - ¹²B setting

¹³C primary beam ⁹Be target (1,5 mm thickness) at 55 MeV/A



¹¹Be 10 kHz

¹²B 80 kHz

Fragmentation beams on CHIMERA: ¹⁸O - ¹⁶O primary beams



¹⁸O primary beam magnet setting on ¹¹Be strip 140 μm thick

¹¹Be 3 kHz

Fragmentation beams on CHIMERA: identification test



¹³C primary beam at 55 MeV/A

mass

kinematical coincidences technique

transfer reactions study induced on proton and deuteron targets



CHIMERA 4π multidetector \rightarrow kinematical coincidence

kinematical coincidence technique

Method capability with the reaction ⁷Li+p at 52 MeV



kinematical coincidence technique

It is very interesting to see the reaction p(7Li,7Be)n





Kinematical coincidences - preliminary results



Kinematical coincidences - preliminary results



Transfer reactions



20

Angular distribution



Elastic scattering (~ 50 MeV/A)

CONCLUSION

- Trough kinematical coincidence we're going to study transfer reactions with light exotic beams
- On June 2010 we'll have also beam ⁹Li on 5.5 MeV/A by LNS-EXCYT facilities
- Next improvement to detect particles at 0
- New experiments by using fragmentation beams at LNS (primary beam ³⁶Ar to produce ^{32,33}Ar neutron poor beams)
- Exotic beams delivered by SPES at LNL.

EXOCHIM collaboration

F.AMORINI^a, A.ANZALONE^a, L.AUDITORE^b, G.CARDELLA^c, S.CAVALLARO^{a,d}, M.B.CHATTERJEE^e, E.DE FILIPPO^c, E.GERACI^{c,d}, L.GRASSI^{c,d}, A.GRZESZCZUKⁱ, P.GUAZZONI^I, J.HAN^a, E.LA GUIDARA^{c,f}, G.LANZALONE^{a,f}, I.LOMBARDO^{a,d}, S.LO NIGRO^{c,d}, D.LORIA^b, C.MAIOLINO^a, M. PAPA^c, A.PAGANO^b, S.PIRRONE^c, G.POLITI^{c,d}, F.PORTO^{a,d}, F.RIZZO^{a,d}, E.ROSATO^m, P.RUSSOTTO^{a,d}, A.TRIFIRÒ^b, M.TRIMARCHI^b, G.VERDE^c, M.VIGILANTE^m, L.ZETTA^I

(a) INFN - Lab. Nazionali del Sud, Catania, Italy; (b) INFN - Gruppo collegato di Messina and Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Messina, Italiy; (c) INFN - Sezione di Catania, Italy; (d) Dip. di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Catania, Italy; (e) Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India; (f) CSFNSM, Catania, Italy;(g) Università Kore di Enna, Enna, Italy; (h) Institute de Physique Nucleaire d'Orsay, CNRS-IN2P3, Orsay Cedex, France; (i) Institute of Physics, University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland; (l) INFN - Sezione di Milano and Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Itally; (m) INFN - Sezione di Napoli and Dipartimento di Fisica Università Federico II, Napoli, Italy