

Detailed R-matrix analysis of ${}^7\text{Li}(p,g)\alpha\alpha$ at 441keV

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Light nuclei has received new interest with the advent of ab-initio calculations. In order to test these calculations we need detailed experimental knowledge for comparison. A prime test candidate is ${}^8\text{Be}$ as it has both α -cluster and single particle states that interfere.

The ${}^8\text{Be}$ system can be populated using the ${}^7\text{Li}(p,g){}^8\text{Be}$ reaction which has a resonance with a branching ration of $\sim 1\%$ at 441keV.

${}^8\text{Be}$ subsequently breaks up into two alpha particles.

This reaction was studied previously using gamma detectors, for the high energy lines to the ground state and first excited state,

and a magnetic spectrometer for the $2+$ states at 16.6 and 16.9MeV.

However, these experiments did not take interference into account.

We have measured the ${}^8\text{Be}$ excitation spectrum from 1MeV to 17MeV using a compact silicon array.

Compared to gamma detectors this provides a clean spectrum with high resolution and acceptance.

The extracted excitation spectrum was then analysed with a multi level multi channel R-matrix code giving a complete description of the ${}^8\text{Be}$ spectrum below 17MeV.

Author: MUNCH, Michael Kulmback (Aarhus University (DK))

Co-authors: KIRSEBOM, Oliver Soelund (Aarhus University (DK)); FYNBO, Hans (Aarhus University (DK))

Presenter: MUNCH, Michael Kulmback (Aarhus University (DK))

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