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46Ar: a bubble nucleus?

Deviations from the typical liquid-drop-like saturated density of the nucleus are a focal point in the exploration of nuclear structure. Phenomena of nucleon localization, such as clustering or bubble structures, provide a distinctive perspective on the macroscopic consequences of nuclear interaction. Experimental evidence of a depletion of the proton distribution in the core region of the nucleus was first claimed in ^{34}Si and is driven by the presence of a sub-shell closure in combination with an empty $s_{1/2}$ orbital [1].

We exploited a proton-transfer direct reaction to probe the wavefunction of ^{46}Ar , extrapolating the probability of population of the $d_{3/2}$ hole-state relative to the $s_{1/2}$ in ^{47}K . The experiment, performed at the Spiral 1 facility in GANIL with a post-accelerated radioactive ^{46}Ar beam impinging on a high-density cryogenic ^3He target relied on a state-of-the-art experimental setup for a precise reconstruction of the kinematics of the reaction. The heavy reaction fragment was identified by the high-acceptance magnetic spectrometer, VAMOS [2], while the high-granularity silicon DSSSD detector, MUGAST [3], allowed the measurement of the angular distribution of the light ejectile while also performing particle identification. The AGATA [4] gamma-ray tracking germanium array measured the gamma rays produced by the decay of the ^{47}K excited states.

The experimental results point to an empty $s_{1/2}$ orbital and are well reproduced by ab initio calculations. The comparison of theory and data constitutes a strong indication of the bubble phenomenon in this nucleus.

References

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- [3] M. Assié, et al., *Nucl. Inst. Meth. A* 1014, 165743 (2021)
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Collaboration

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