



Quasi-Free Scattering from Relativistic Neutron-Deficient Carbon Isotopes

Thursday, 3 July 2014 15:25 (13 minutes)

Single nucleon knockout and quasi-free scattering reactions are valuable tools to study single-particle properties of nuclei [1]. Particularly, it has been argued, that they can be used to study spectroscopic factors on an absolute scale [2]. Quenching of these spectroscopic factors as compared to shell-model predictions has been observed in nuclear knockout reactions [3]. While for stable isotopes these findings are in agreement with results obtained in quasi-free electron scattering [1,4], a surprisingly large dependency of this quenching on the neutron-proton asymmetry has been observed, motivating further studies using quasi-free proton scattering.

Quasi-free scattering from the neutron-deficient carbon isotopes ^{10}C and ^{11}C has been studied in inverse kinematics during experiment S393 at GSI. A 40Ar beam, accelerated to 490A MeV by the SIS18 heavy ion synchrotron, was incident on a production target at the entrance of the fragment separator FRS, and the resulting cocktail beam including ^{10}C and ^{11}C was then transported to the R3B-LAND setup. Here, the incoming beam as well as all reaction products were detected in a kinematically complete measurement.

Results for the cross sections and associated spectroscopic factors as well as the momentum distributions of reaction products for the reactions $^{11}\text{C}(p,2p)$, $^{11}\text{C}(p,pn)$ and $^{10}\text{C}(p,pn)$ will be shown and compared to results obtained for knockout reactions as well as calculations with distorted wave impulse approximation. Furthermore, excitation spectra of the reaction products will be discussed.

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Supported by the State of Hesse (LOEWE Centre HIC for FAIR), and through the GSI-TU Darmstadt cooperation agreement.

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Session Classification: Session 9

Track Classification: Prefer Presentation