





# Study of n-p pairing in N=Z nuclei through n-p pair transfer reactions

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# Overview

## I. Physics motivations

- a) Introduction
- b) Study of N-P pairing through transfer reactions

# II. Experiment at GANIL in April 2014

- a) Beam production at GANIL for the experiment
- b) Experimental set-up
- c) Reaction identification using MUST2

### III. Preliminary analysis of data a) <sup>56</sup>Ni(p,d)<sup>55</sup>Ni b) <sup>56</sup>Ni(p,<sup>3</sup>He)<sup>54</sup>Co / <sup>52</sup>Fe(p,<sup>3</sup>He)<sup>50</sup>Mn

# IV. Preliminary results











### I. Physics motivations

- a) Introduction
- b) Study of N-P pairing through transfer reactions



#### **Physics motivations**

- Pairing between like-particles has been well investigated
- N-P Pairing can be present in both T=1 and T=0 channels
  - → T=1 N-P pairing should be similar to like-particles pairing
  - → T=0 N-P pairing is largely unknown



Nucleon-Nucleon Pairing

Pairing effects should be studied :

By spectroscopy

- → B. Cederwall et al, Nature 469 (2011) 469
- T=0 pairing is important when spins are aligned

#### By two-nucleon transfer reactions

- Two-nucleon transfer reaction cross-section should be enhanced in presence of strong pairing.
- (p,<sup>3</sup>He) would be affected by T=0 and T=1 pairing whereas only T=0 pairing would affect (d,α).



- N-P Pairing should be strong in N=Z nuclei with high J orbitals →P. Van Isacker PRL 94,162502 (2005)
- Study of N-P pairing on nuclei from sd shell has already been performed with different experiments (*inconsistency of data*)
   → (p,<sup>3</sup>He) and (<sup>3</sup>He,p) reactions measured in inverse kinematics for <sup>24</sup>Mg, <sup>28</sup>Si, <sup>32</sup>S and <sup>40</sup>Ca at RCNP Osaka to have consistant data.
- Studying N-P pairing on fp shell nuclei needs to use radioactive beam :
  - → Only one reaction with a nucleus from fp shell : <sup>44</sup>Ti(<sup>3</sup>He,p)<sup>46</sup>V in inverse kinematics by A. Macchiavelli



# II. Experiment at GANIL in April 2014

- a) Beam production at GANIL for the experiment
- b) Experimental set-up
- c) Reaction identification using MUST2



#### Beam production at GANIL for the experiment

Primary beam : <sup>58</sup>Ni (75.A MeV) 2,3µAe

Rotating target : <sup>12</sup>C (1 mm)



Grand Accélérateur National d'Ions Lourds

LISE spectrometer



#### E644 experiment performed at GANIL in April-May 2014





#### **Reaction identification using MUST2**





## III. Preliminary analysis of data

### a) <sup>56</sup>Ni(p,d)<sup>55</sup>Ni

b) <sup>56</sup>Ni(p,<sup>3</sup>He)<sup>54</sup>Co / <sup>52</sup>Fe(p,<sup>3</sup>He)<sup>50</sup>Mn



#### Reaction <sup>56</sup>Ni(p,d)

- $\rightarrow$  Reaction calibration
- $\rightarrow$  Check angle reconstruction using CATS
- $\rightarrow$  Check energy reconstruction using DSSD and CsI from MUST2
- $\rightarrow$  <sup>56</sup>Ni(p,d) already studied at MSU







### <sup>56</sup>Ni (p,<sup>3</sup>He) <sup>54</sup>Co / <sup>52</sup>Fe (p,<sup>3</sup>He) <sup>50</sup>Mn

**Doppler corrected γ** spectrum with condition on <sup>3</sup>He from MUST2 and beam selection





## IV. Preliminary results





Study the evolution of  $d\sigma(0^{+})/d\sigma(1^{+})$  according to A using (<sup>3</sup>He,p) reaction



- The e644 experiment using a very complete set-up was well-performed
- Angular and energy reconstruction permits to have good kinematic lines
- We are currently looking states population to have transfer cross-section ratio
- We will do angular distribution of transfer reaction cross-section and compare with theoretical models
- We will analyse data from <sup>56</sup>Ni(d,α)<sup>54</sup>Co



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### Thank you for your attention



#### **Beam selection**





#### Contamination

#### Gamma spectrum without doppler correction





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37 A.MeV, CH<sub>2</sub> 9,6 mg.cm<sup>-2</sup>, HIRA, S800 spectrometer



A. Sanetullaev et al., *Neutron spectroscopic factors of 55Ni hole-states from transfer reactions*, Phys. Lett. B, 736 (2014) 137-141