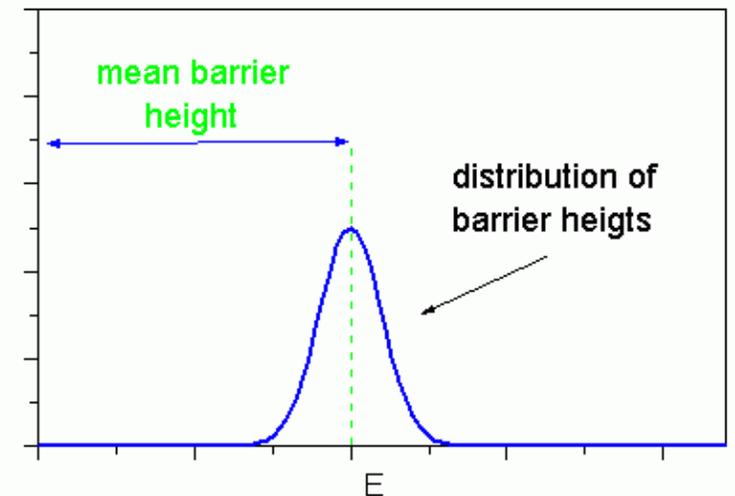
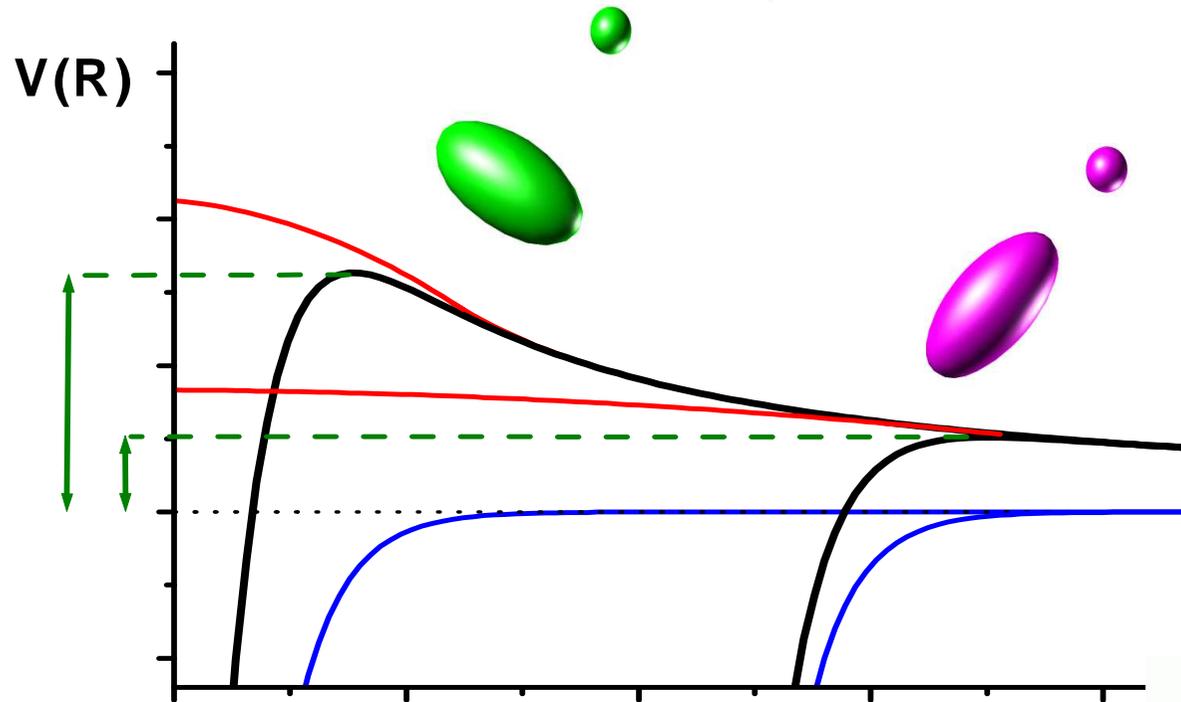


*Rozkłady wysokości barier:
pytania i odpowiedzi*

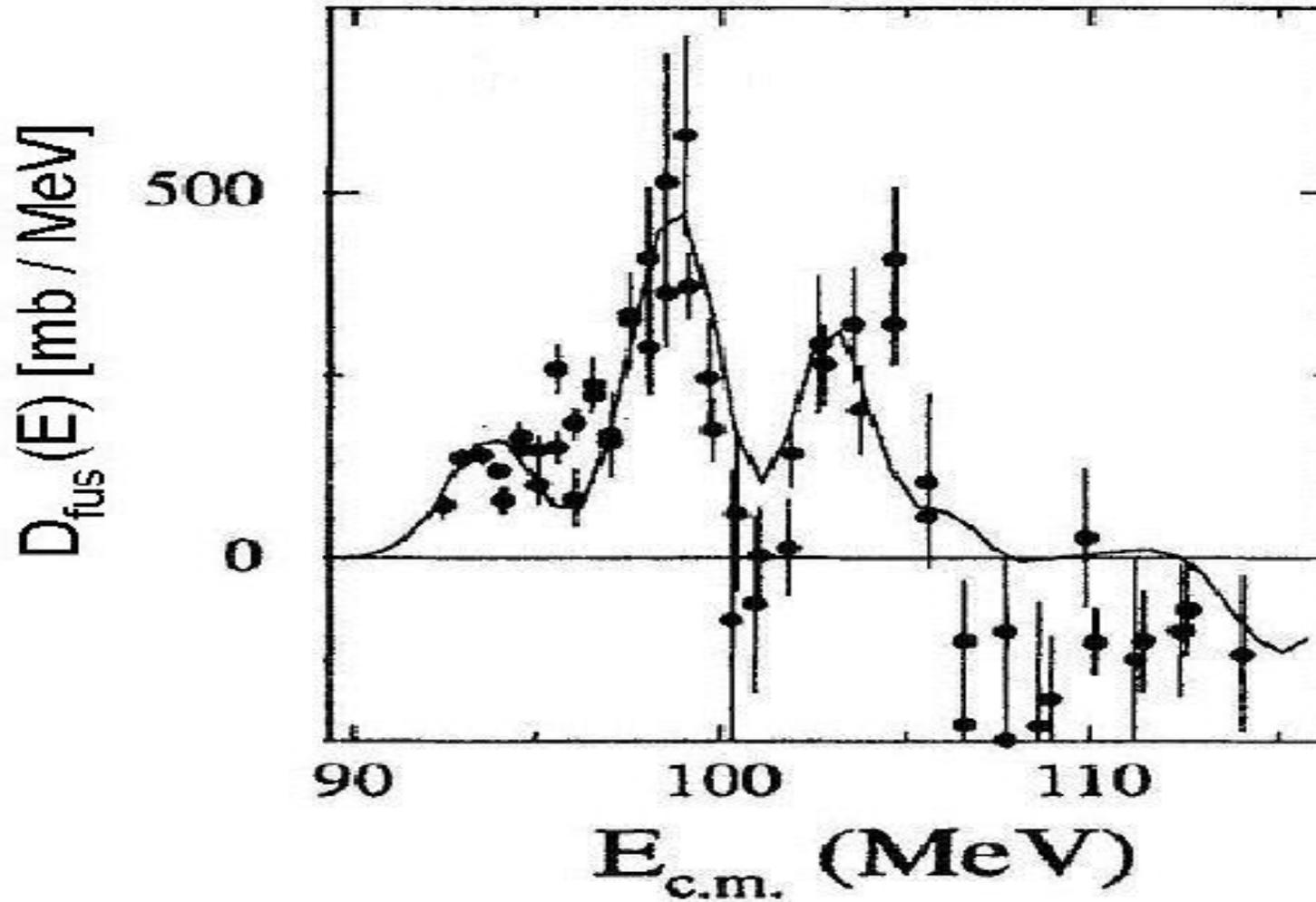
Eryk Piasecki

for the Barrier Collaboration

barrier height distribution



$^{58}\text{Ni} + ^{60}\text{Ni}$

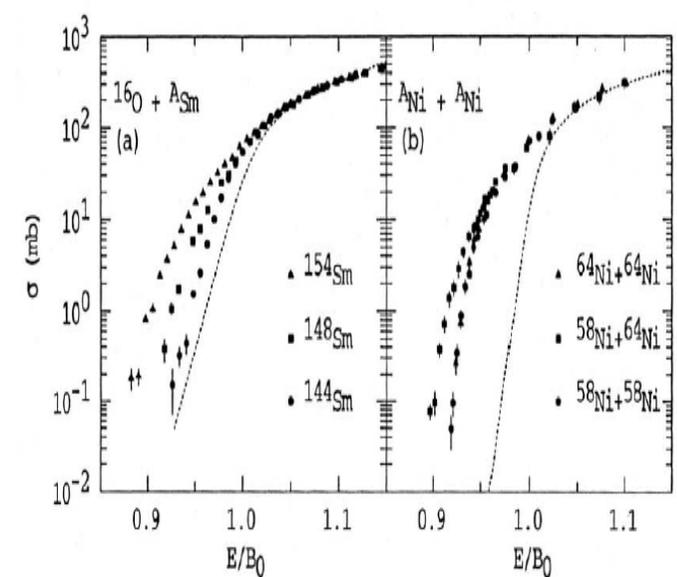


A.M.Stefanini et al., Phys.Rev.Lett.
74(1995)864

Motivati ons

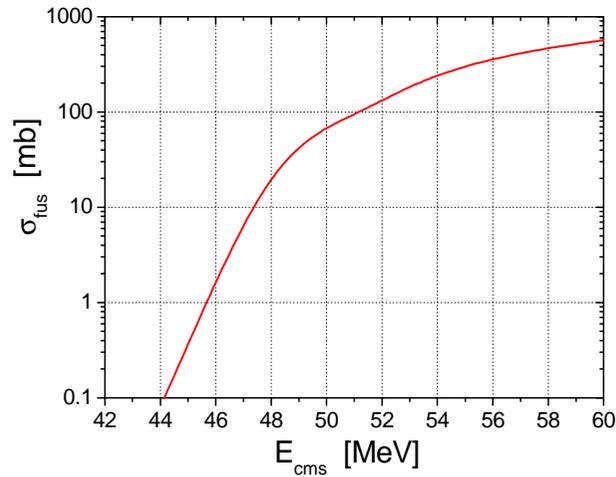
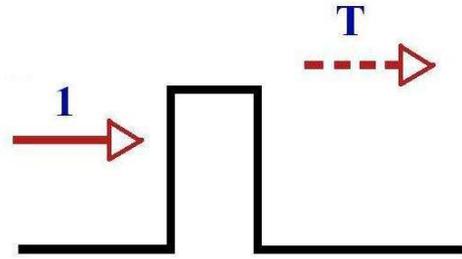
- tunneling through the **barrier** is influenced by environment (in nuclear phys. „environment” = nuclear structure)
- the structure influences reaction channels and couplings between them (*e.g. seen in fusion cross section enhancement*)
- **barrier distribution** is a fingerprint of the couplings
- theory testing: Coupled Channels Method with strong channels^(*) explicitly taken into account

^(*) *strong channels = connected with collective state excitations*



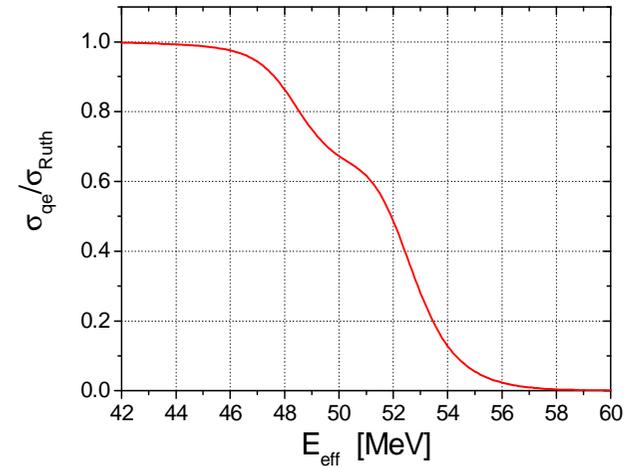
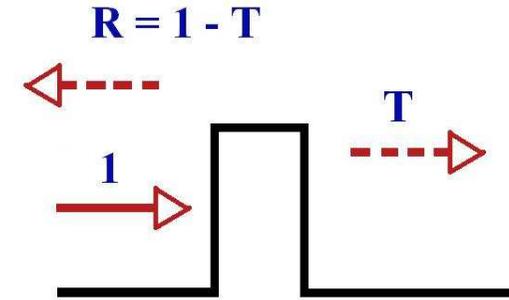
Two experimental methods:

FUSION



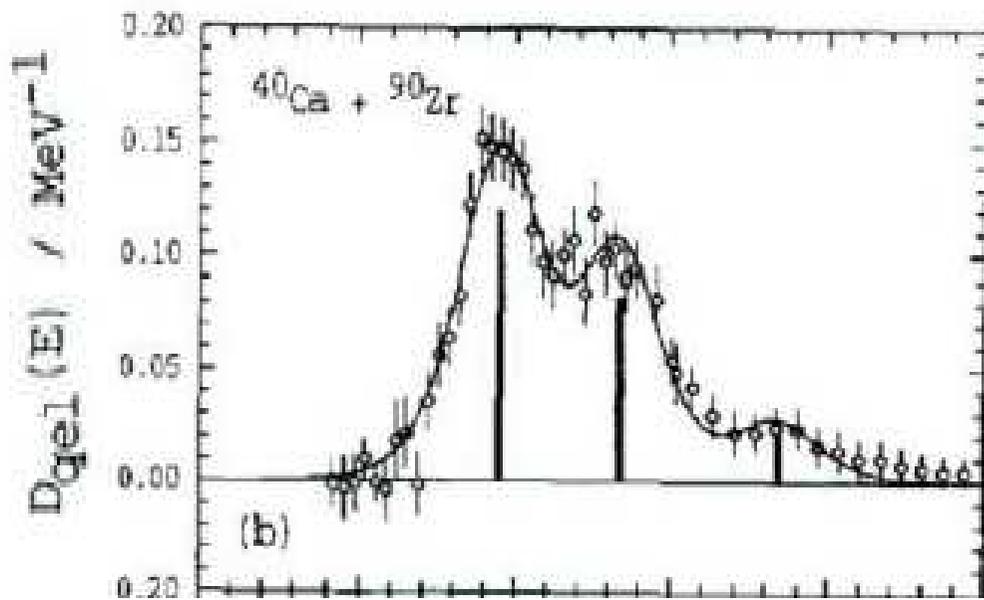
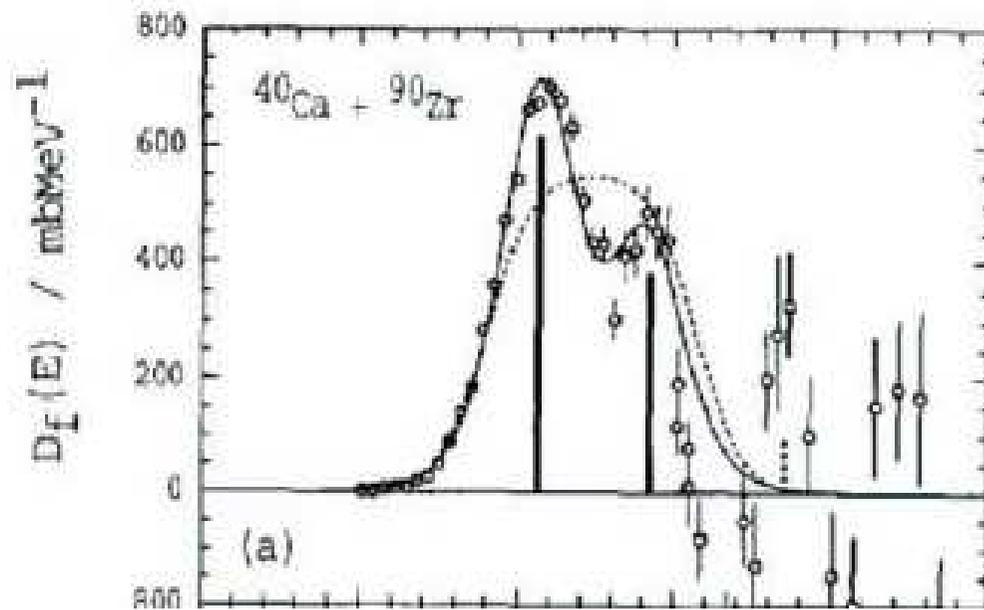
$$D_{\text{fus}}(E) = \frac{d^2}{dE^2} (E \sigma_{\text{fus}})$$

QUASI-ELASTIC BACKSCATTERING

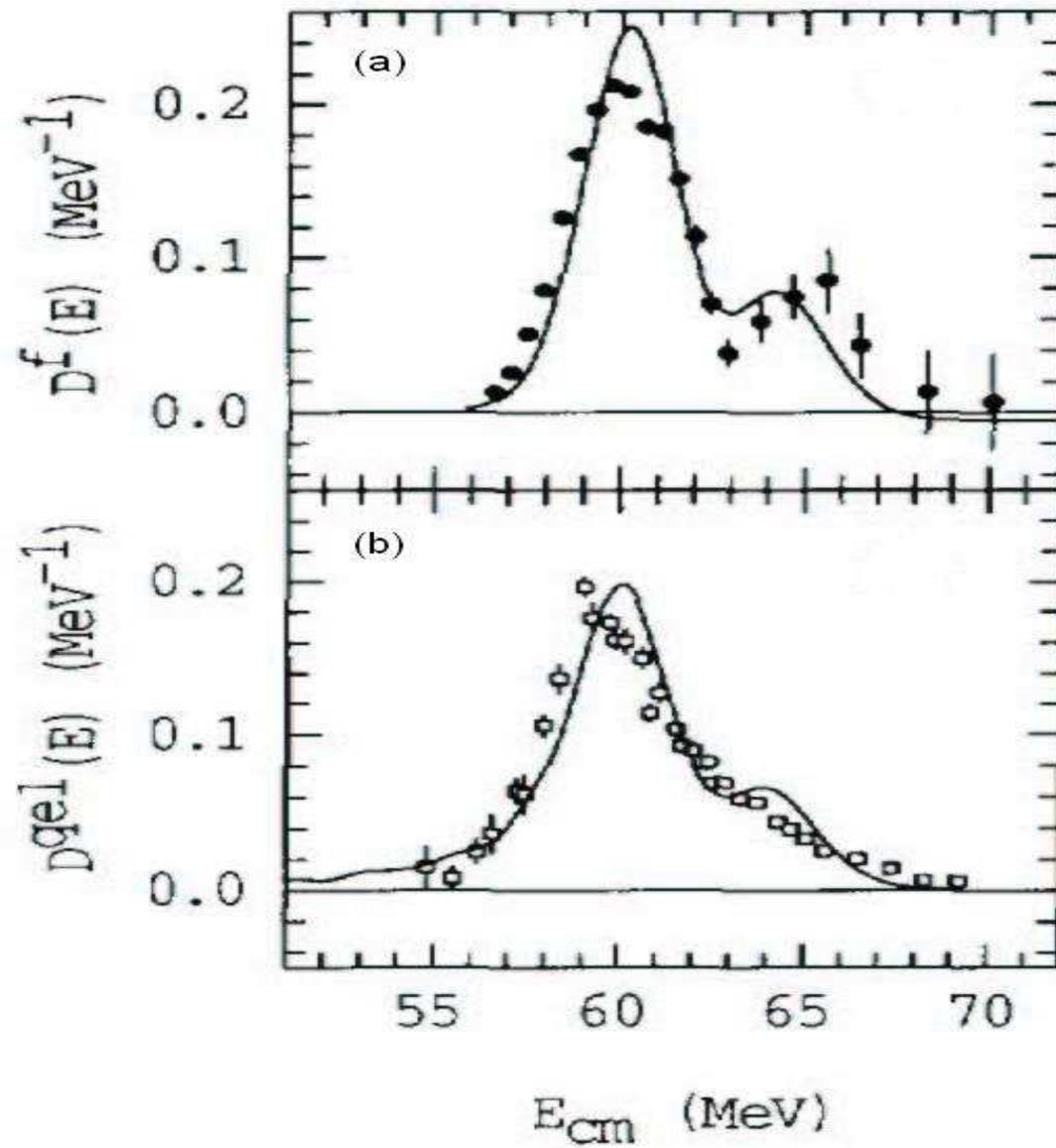


$$D_{\text{qe}}(E) = -\frac{d}{dE} \left(\frac{\sigma_{\text{qe}}}{\sigma_{\text{Ruth}}} \right)$$

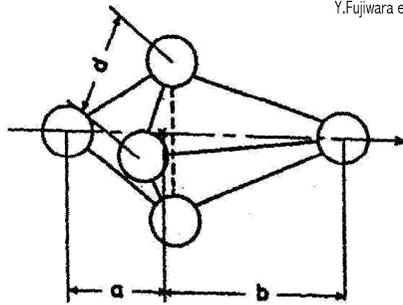
Are the methods equivalent?



$^{16}\text{O} + ^{144}\text{Sm}$



Predictions of Coupled Channels Theory for $^{20}\text{Ne} + ^{118}\text{Sn}$ (CCFULL code)

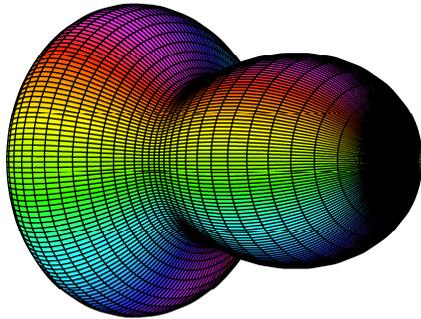


Y.Fujiwara et al., Suppl.Progr.Th.Phys. 68(1980)111

**Cluster
model**

5 α configuration of the basis intrinsic wave function in the α - ^{12}C - α GCM; d is the distance between two α in ^{12}C -like core, and a and b are treated as the generator coordinates.

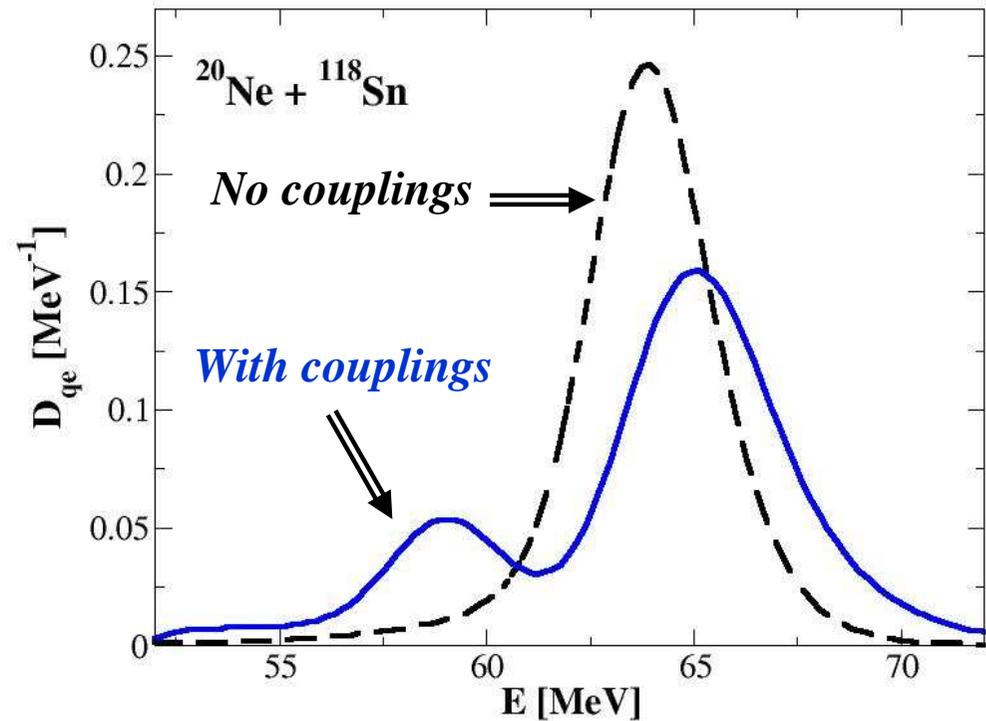
**Shape of
 ^{20}Ne**



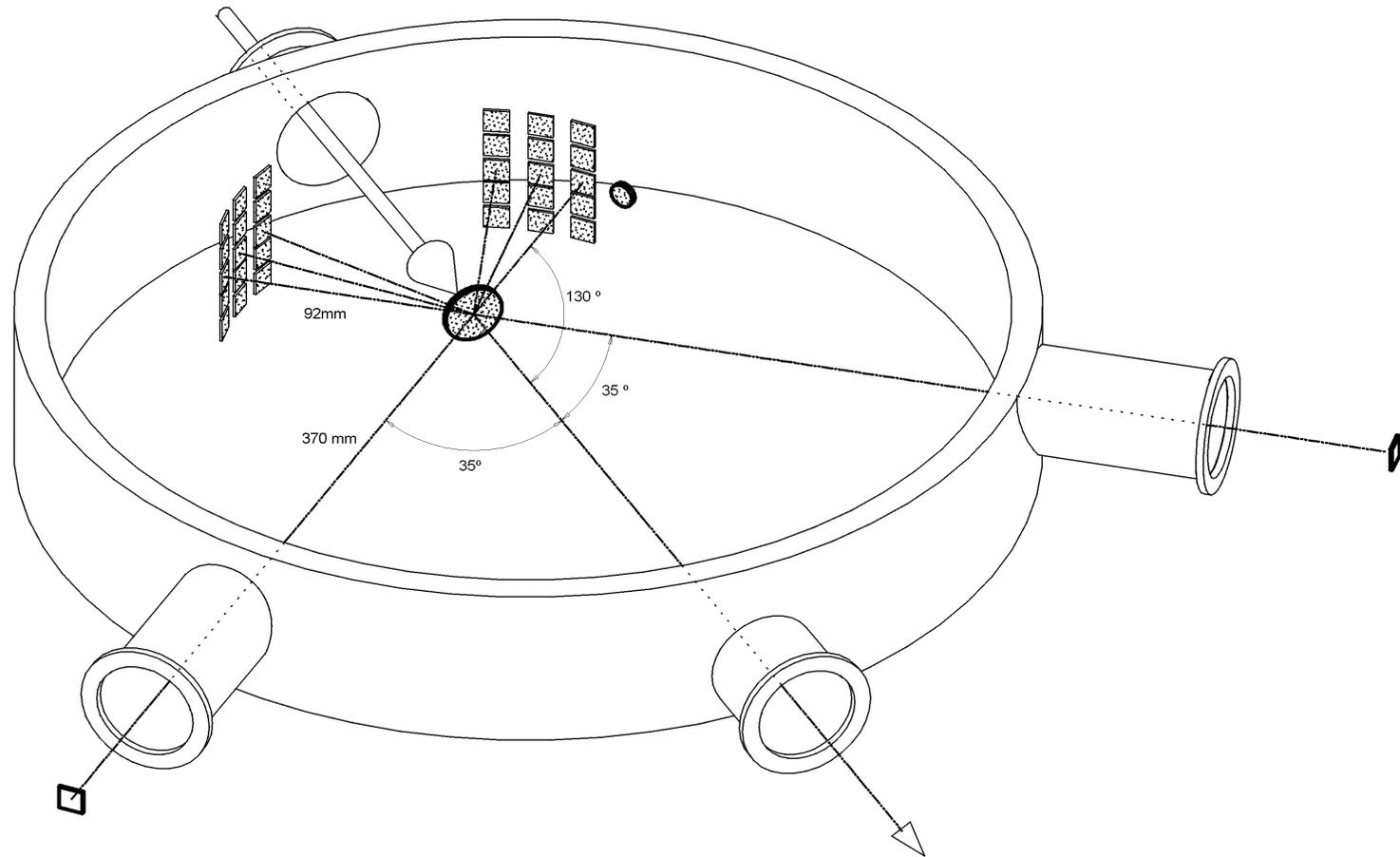
$$\beta_2 = 0.46$$

$$\beta_3 = 0.39$$

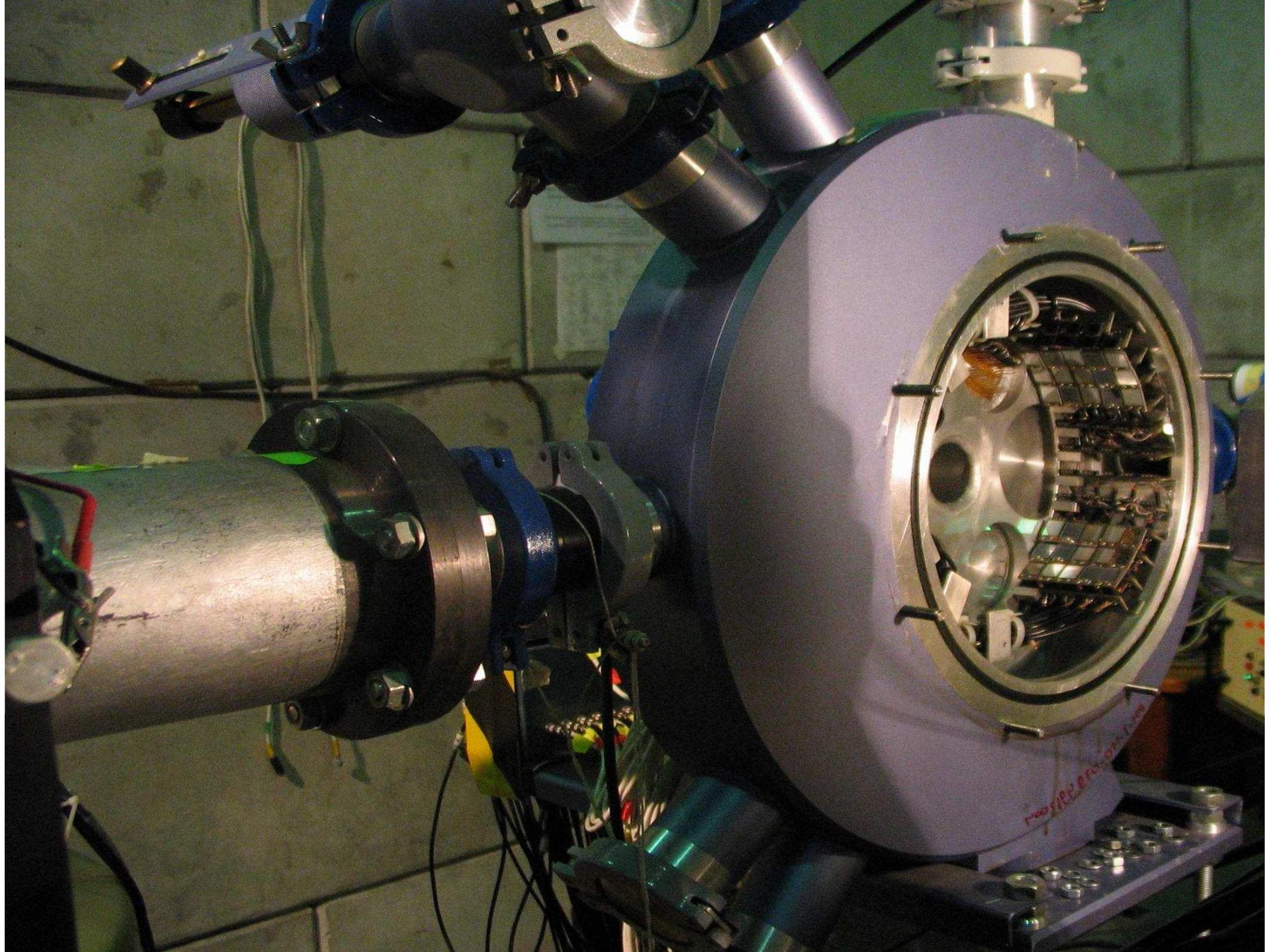
$$\beta_4 = 0.27$$

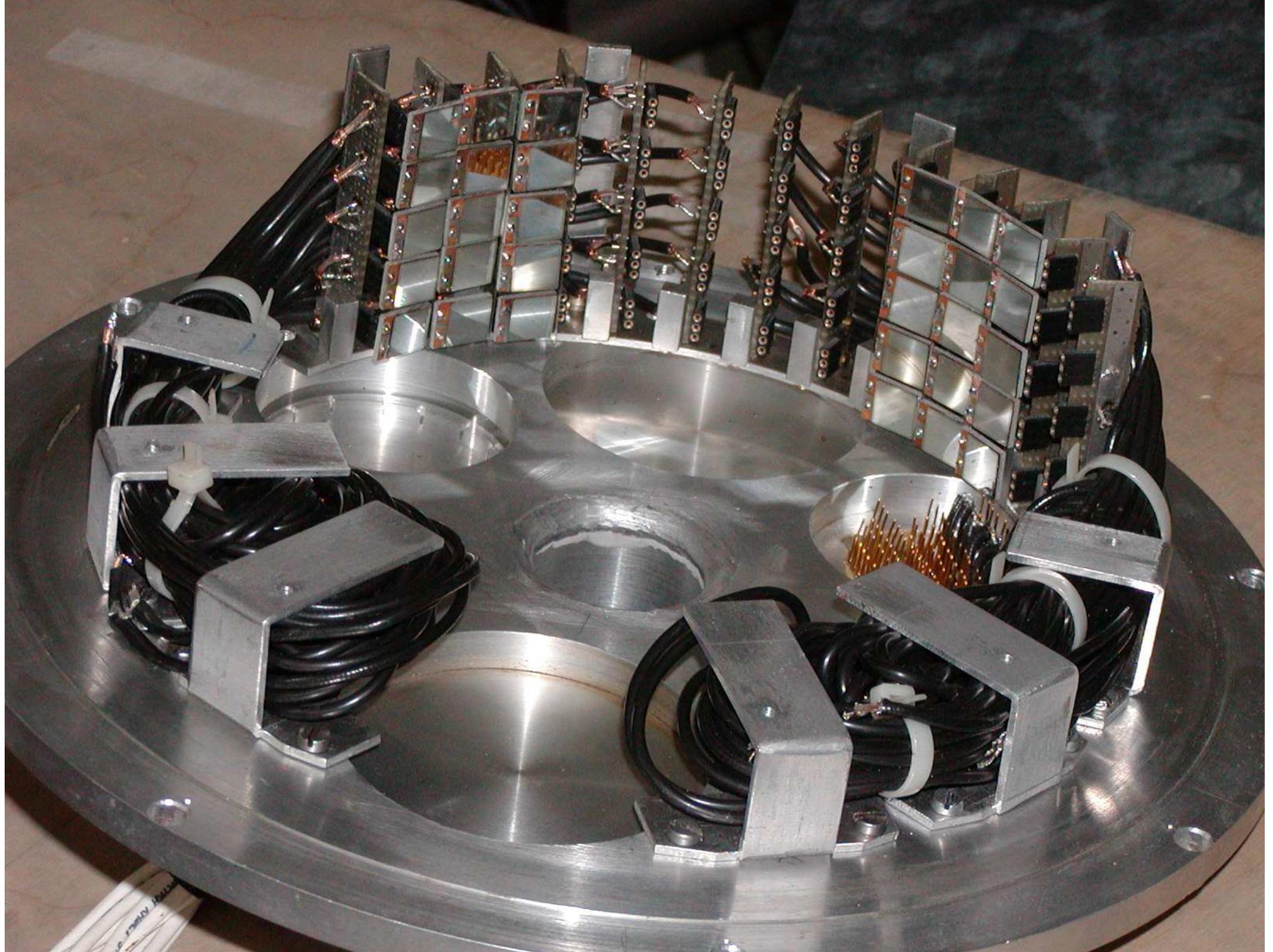


Realisation of the QE method in the Warsaw Cyclotron experiments



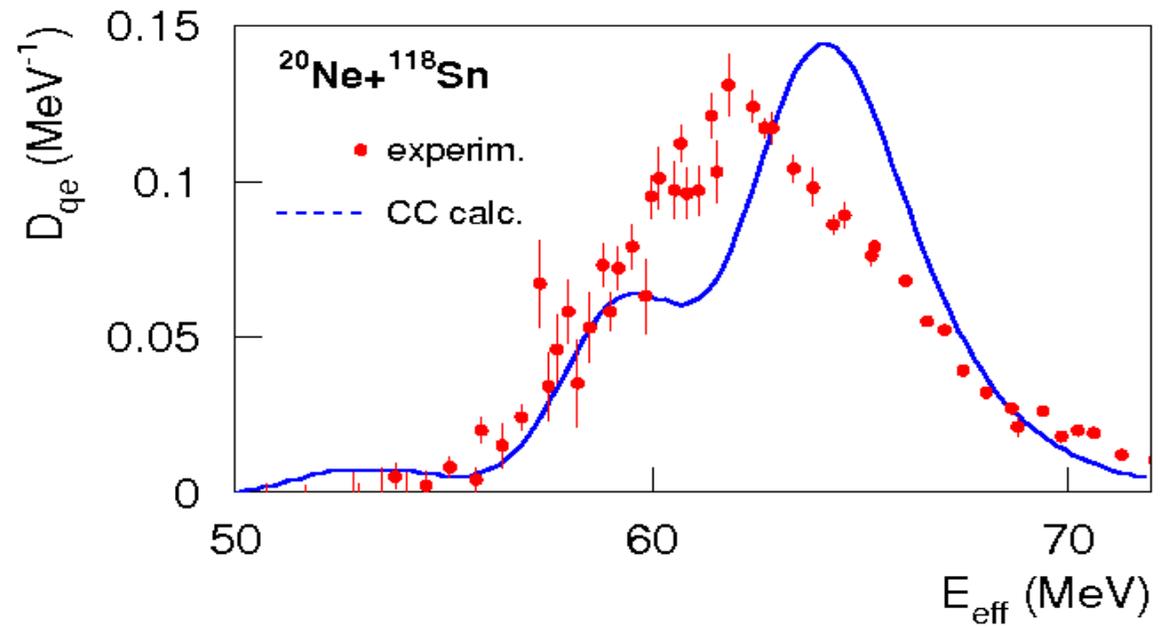
$$D_{qe}(E) = -\frac{d}{dE} \left(\frac{\sigma_{qe}}{\sigma_{Ruth}} \right)$$





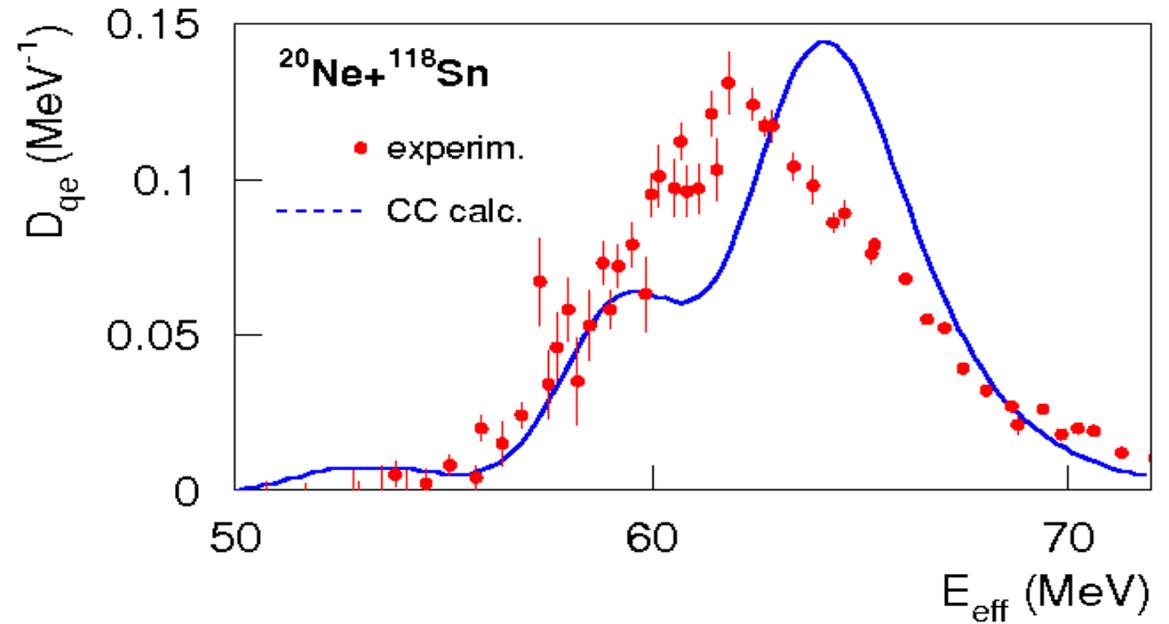
Results of measurements:

For ^{118}Sn :
no “structure”
no agreement with theory

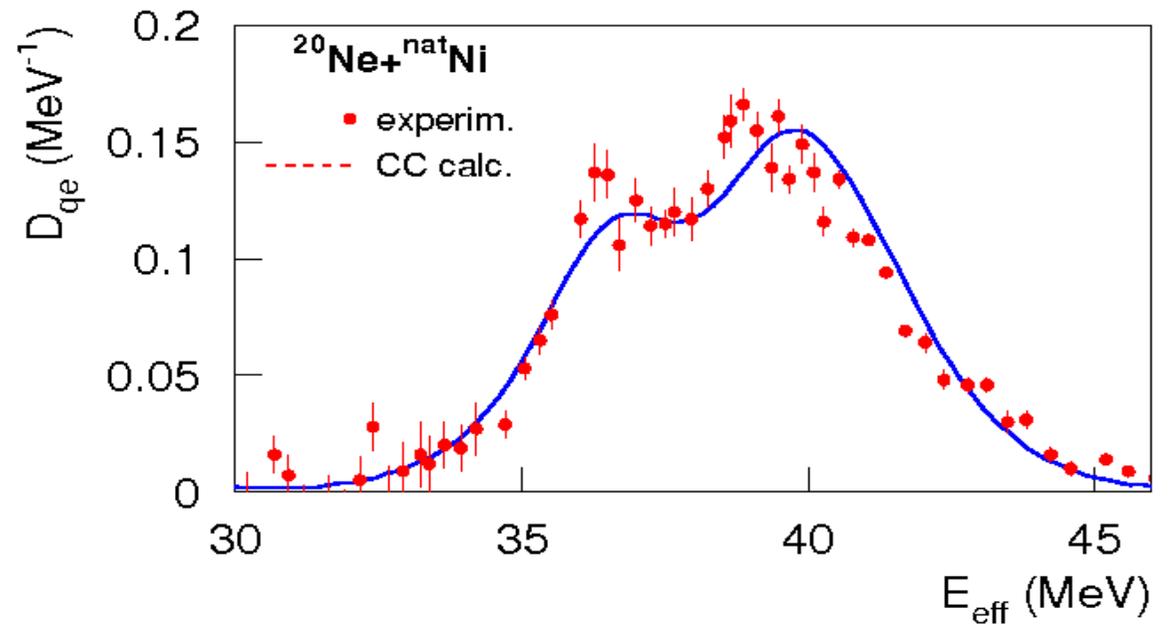


Results of measurements:

For ^{118}Sn :
no “structure”
no agreement with theory



for $^{\text{nat}}\text{Ni}$:
visible “structure”
good agreement with theory

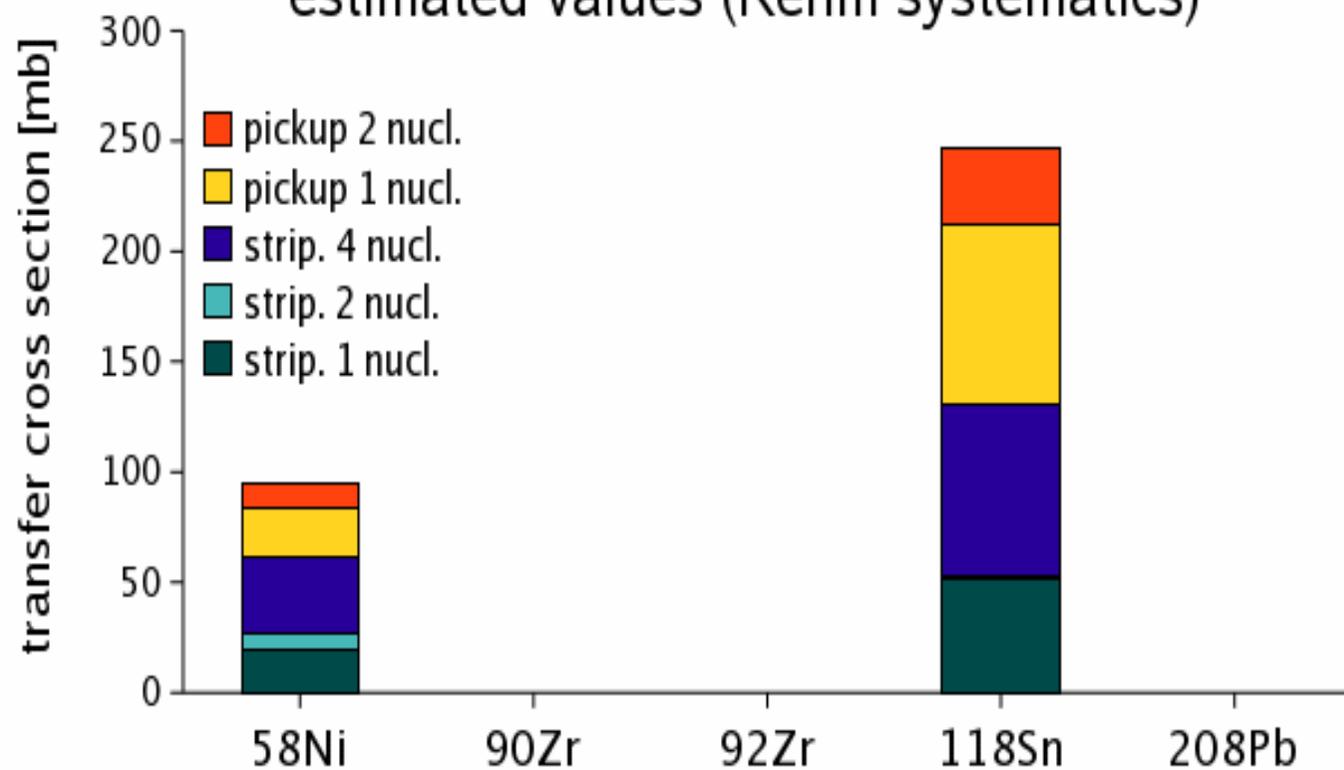


What causes smoothing out of structure in the case of the Sn targets?

Hypothesis: p, n, α **TRANSFER** during ^{20}Ne scattering

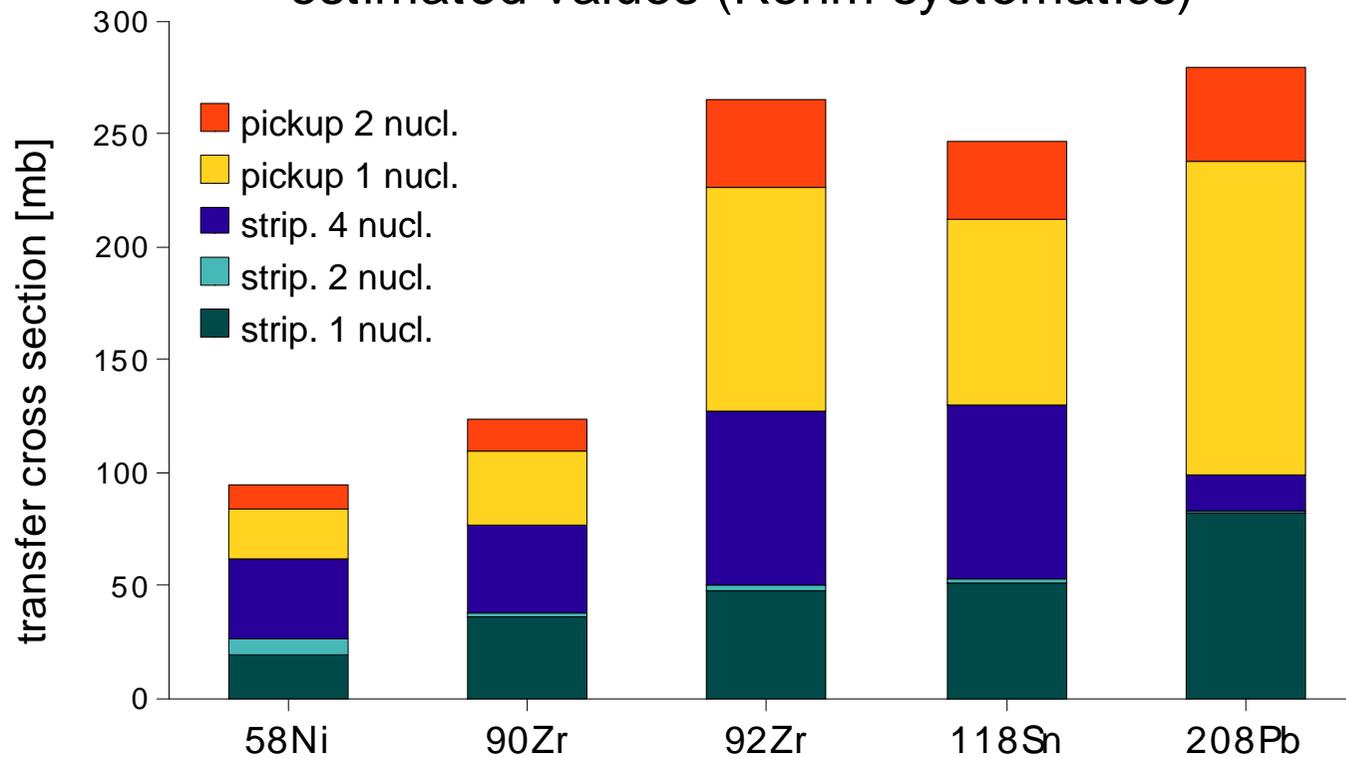
- disregarded in the CC calculations
- stronger in the Sn than in the Ni case

transfer in $^{20}\text{Ne} + X$ scattering
estimated values (Rehm systematics)



Next candidate for study: Zr

transfer in $^{20}\text{Ne} + X$ scattering
estimated values (Rehm systematics)



Expectations & experimental results:

$^{20}\text{Ne} + ^{90}\text{Zr}$:

small transfer prob.

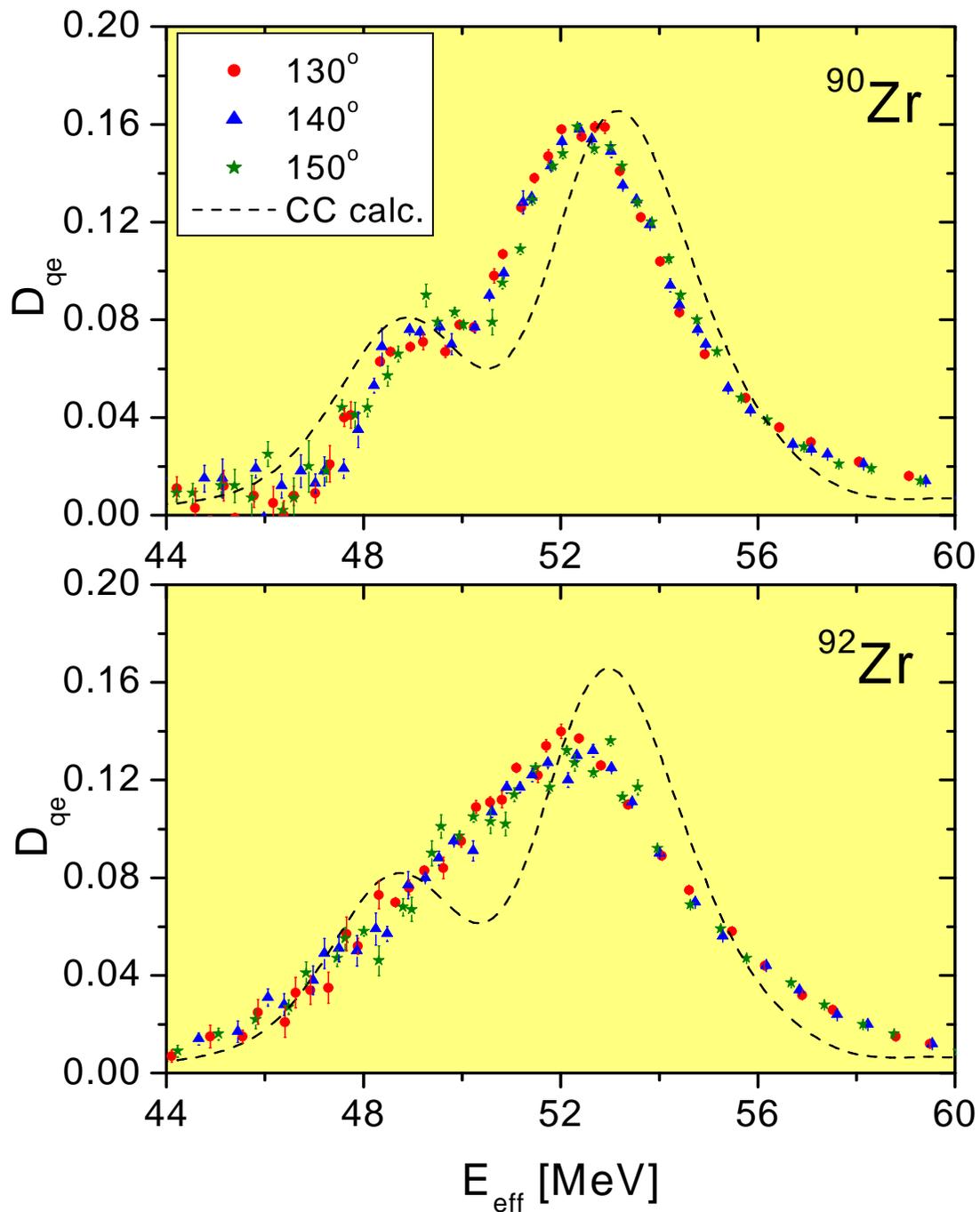
barrier structure

$^{20}\text{Ne} + ^{92}\text{Zr}$:

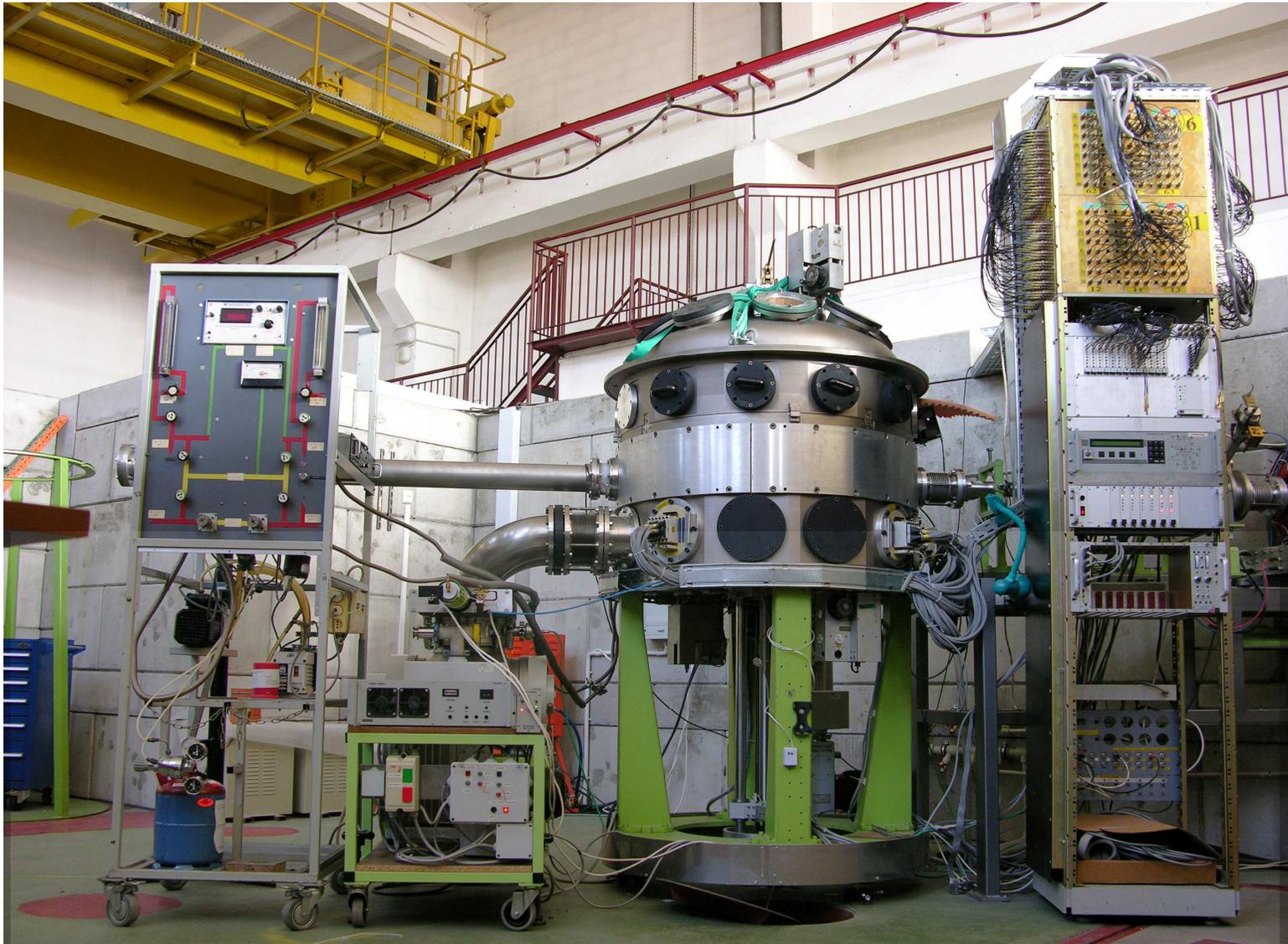
larger transfer prob.

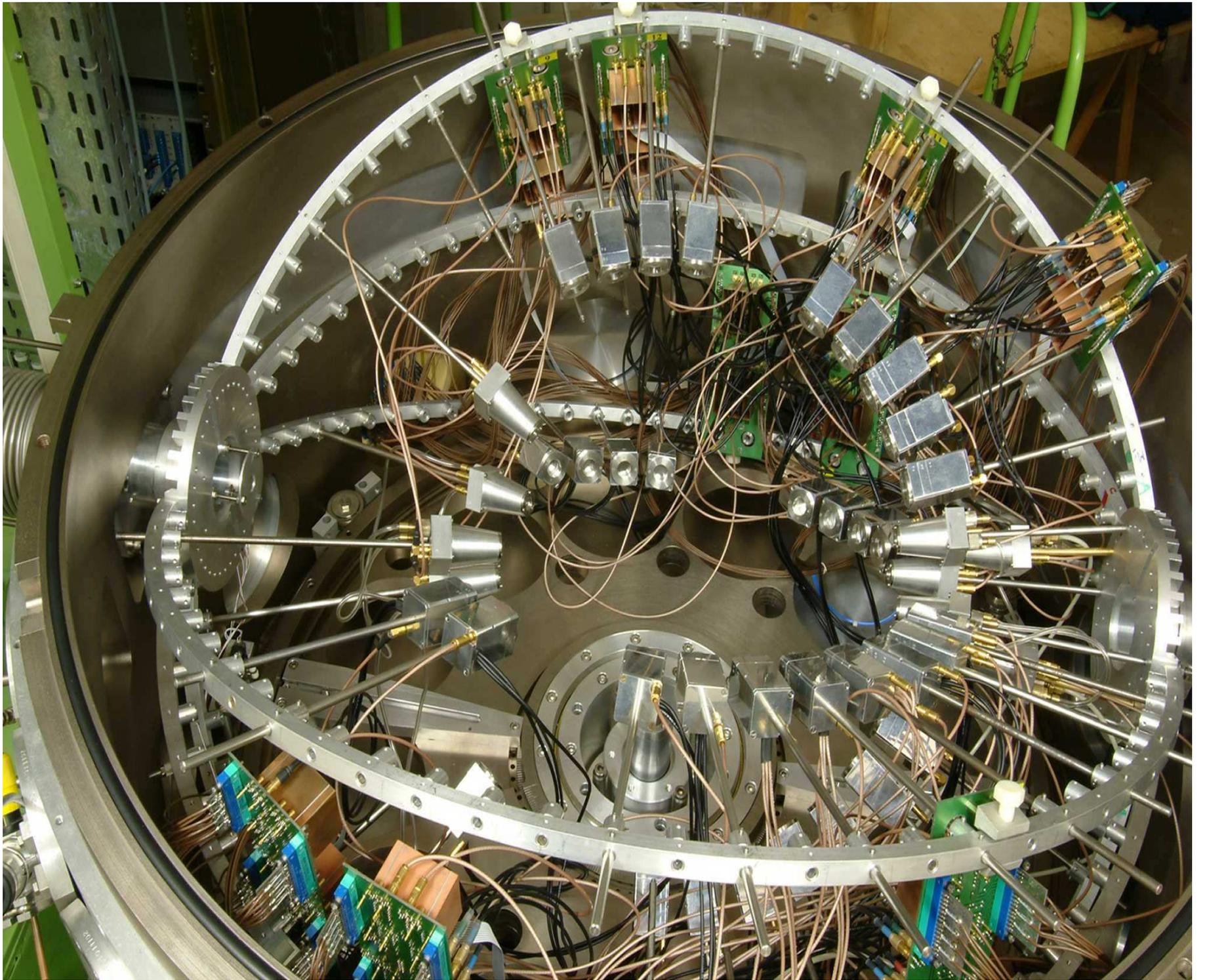
no structure

wider barrier distribution

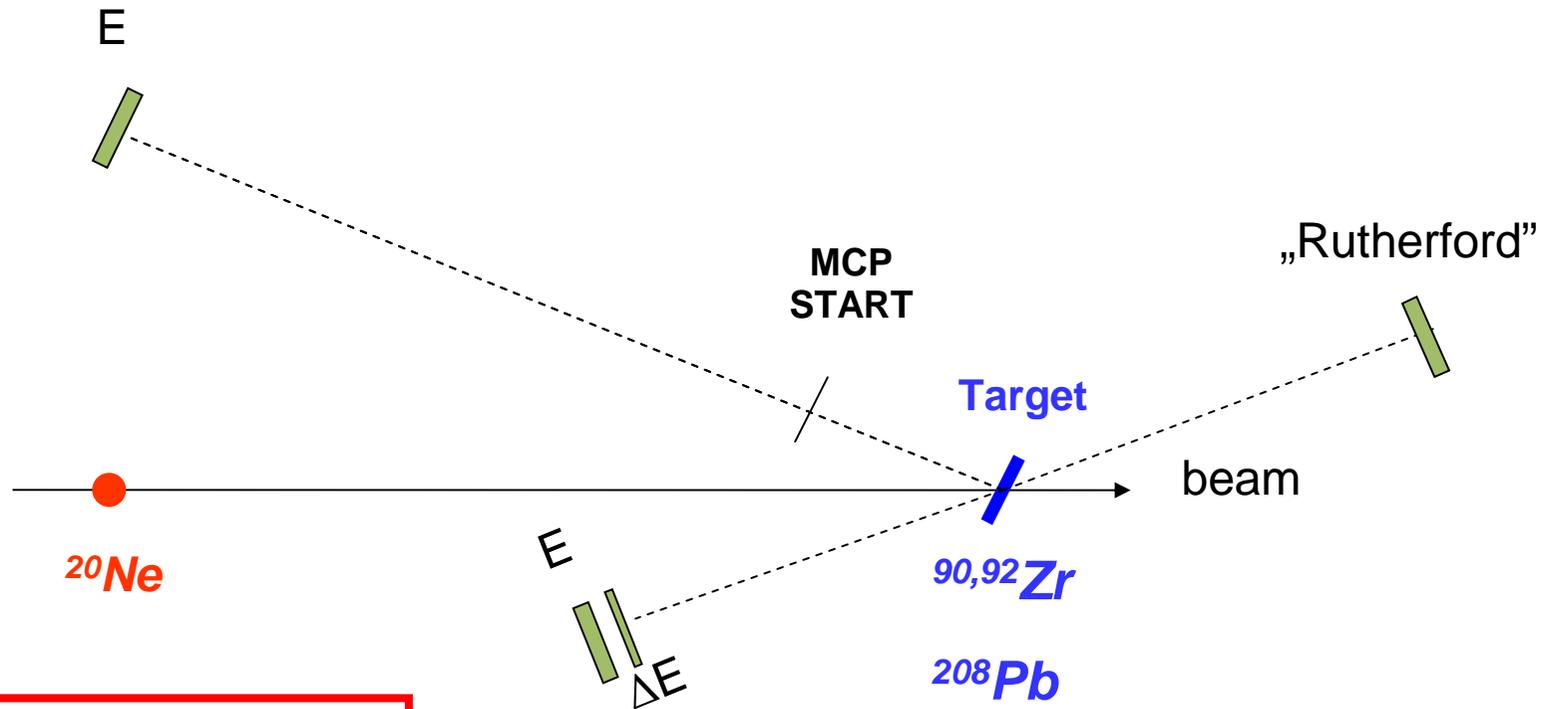


Transfer probability measurements: ICARE @ HIL





ToF method - experimental set-up

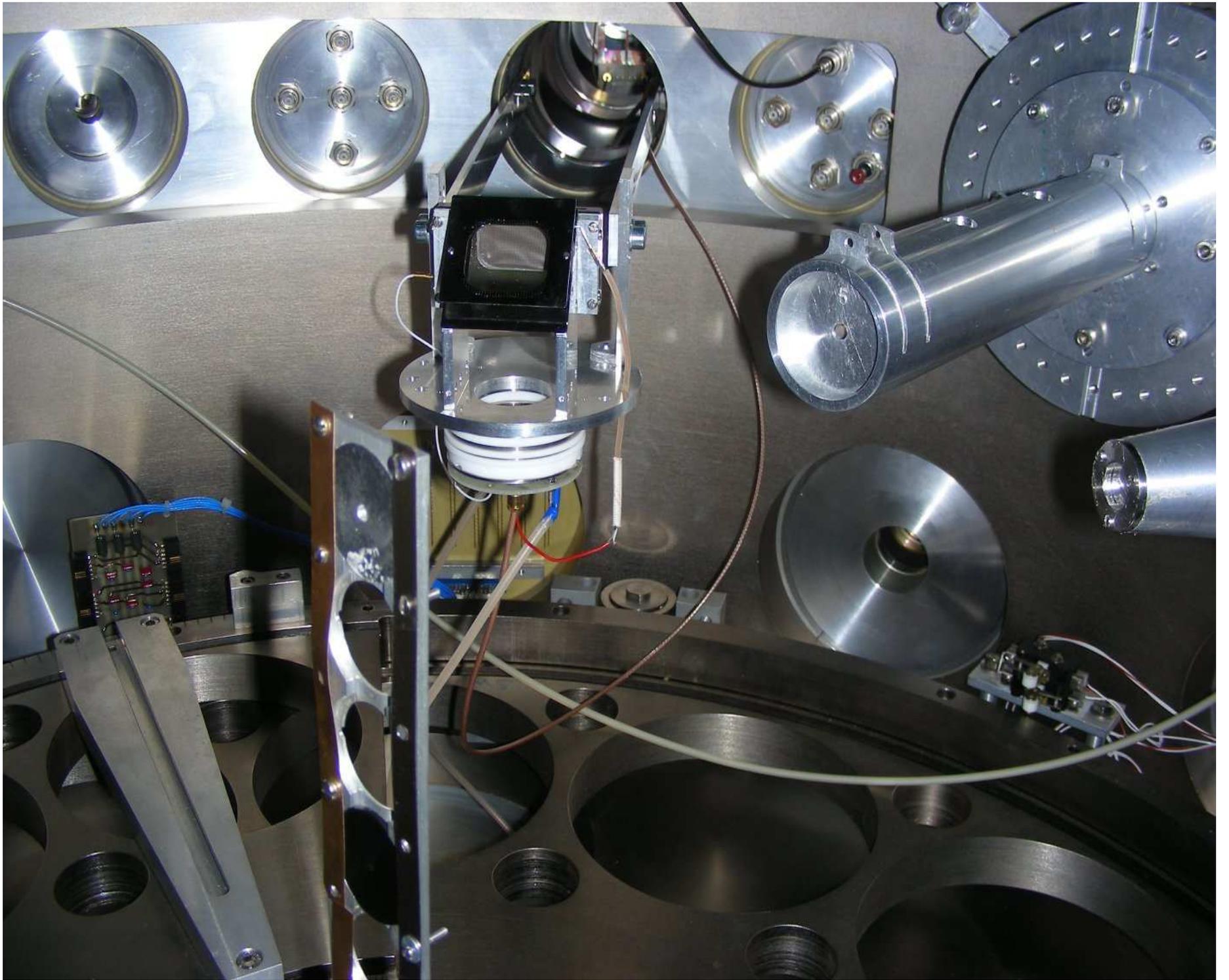


$(E, \text{ToF}) \rightarrow A$

$L_{\text{ToF}} = 75\text{cm}$

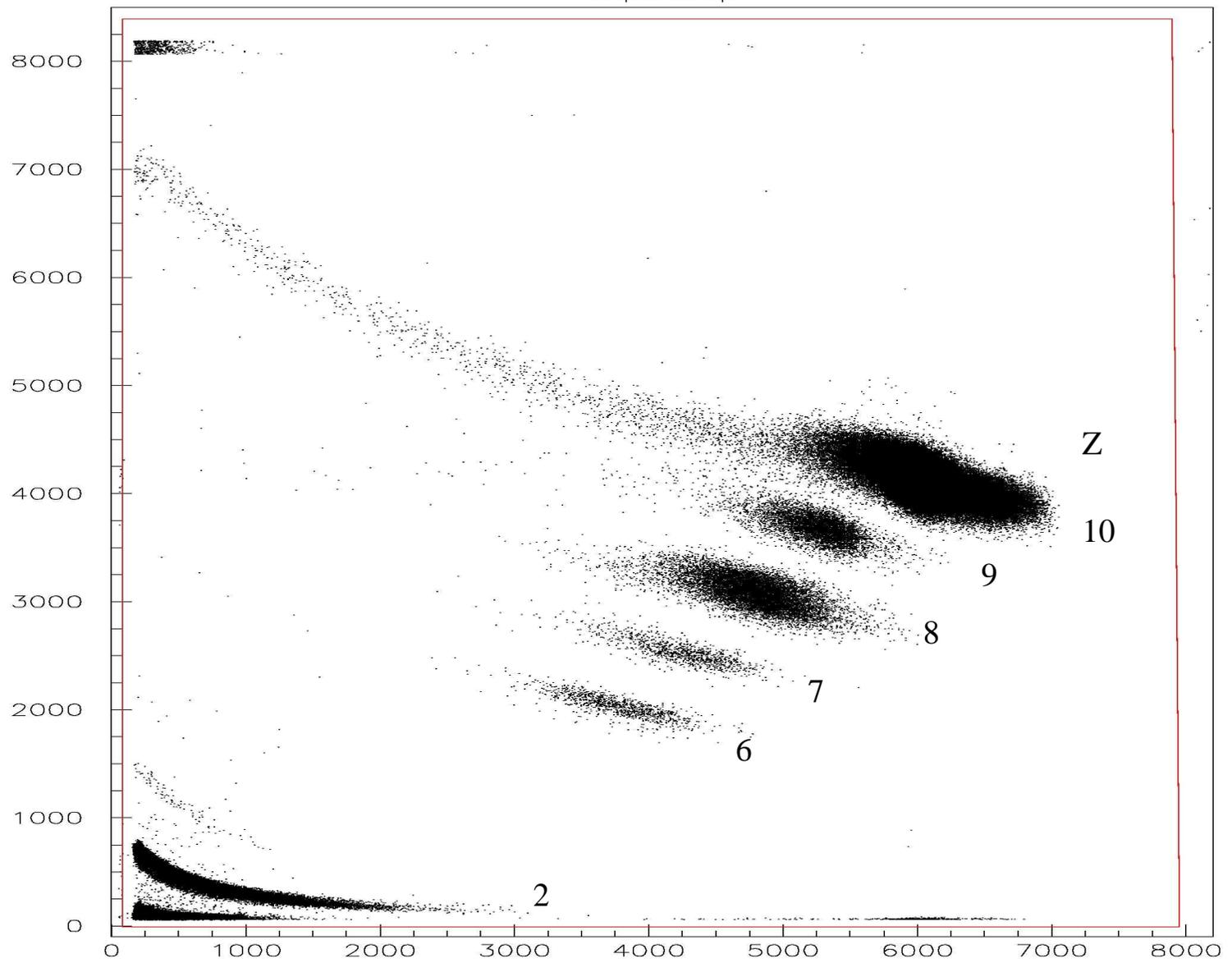
$\text{FWHM}_{\text{ToF}} \approx 200\text{ps}$

ICARE @ HIL, Warsaw 2008



telpbl.dmp

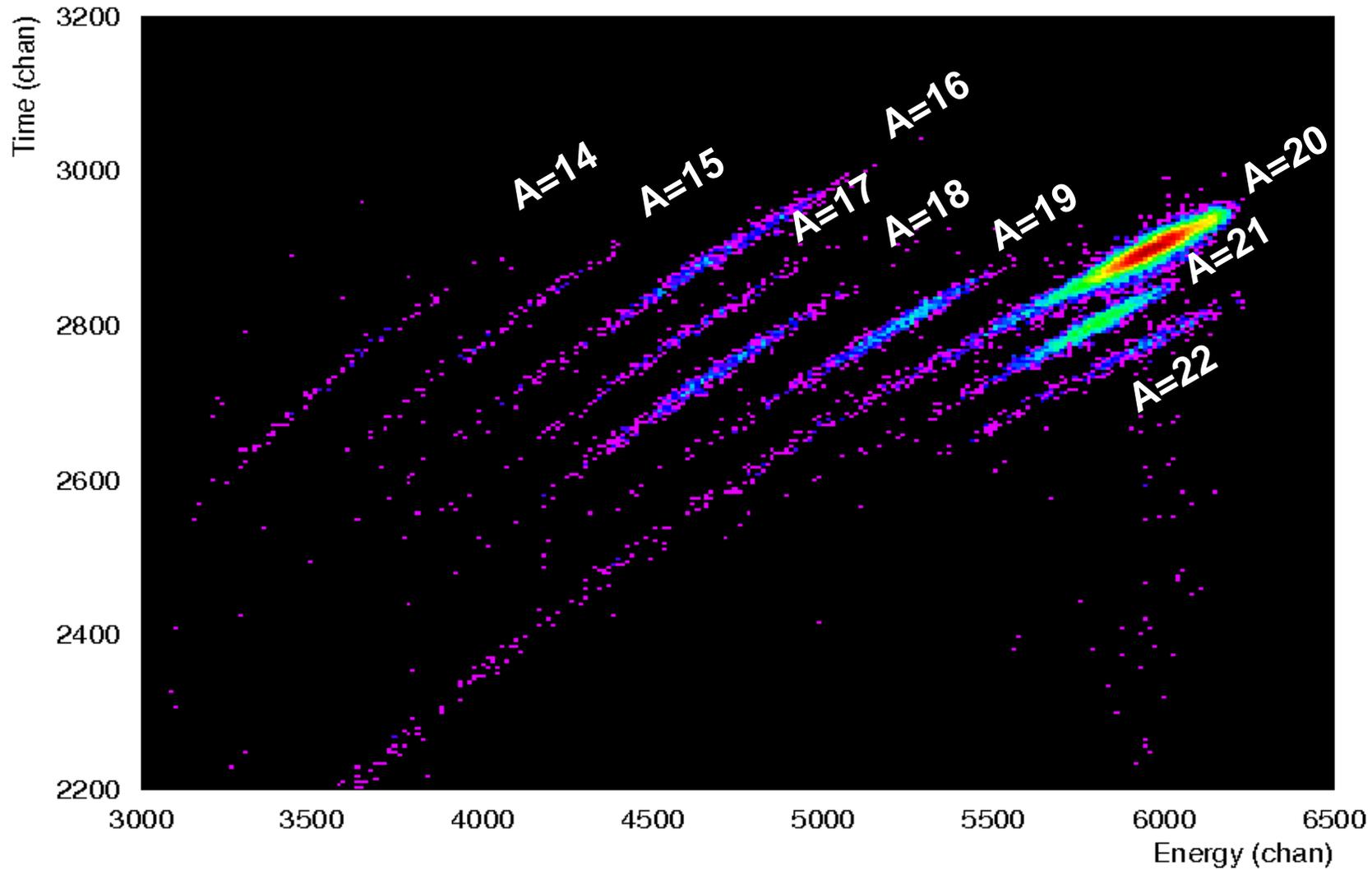
ΔE

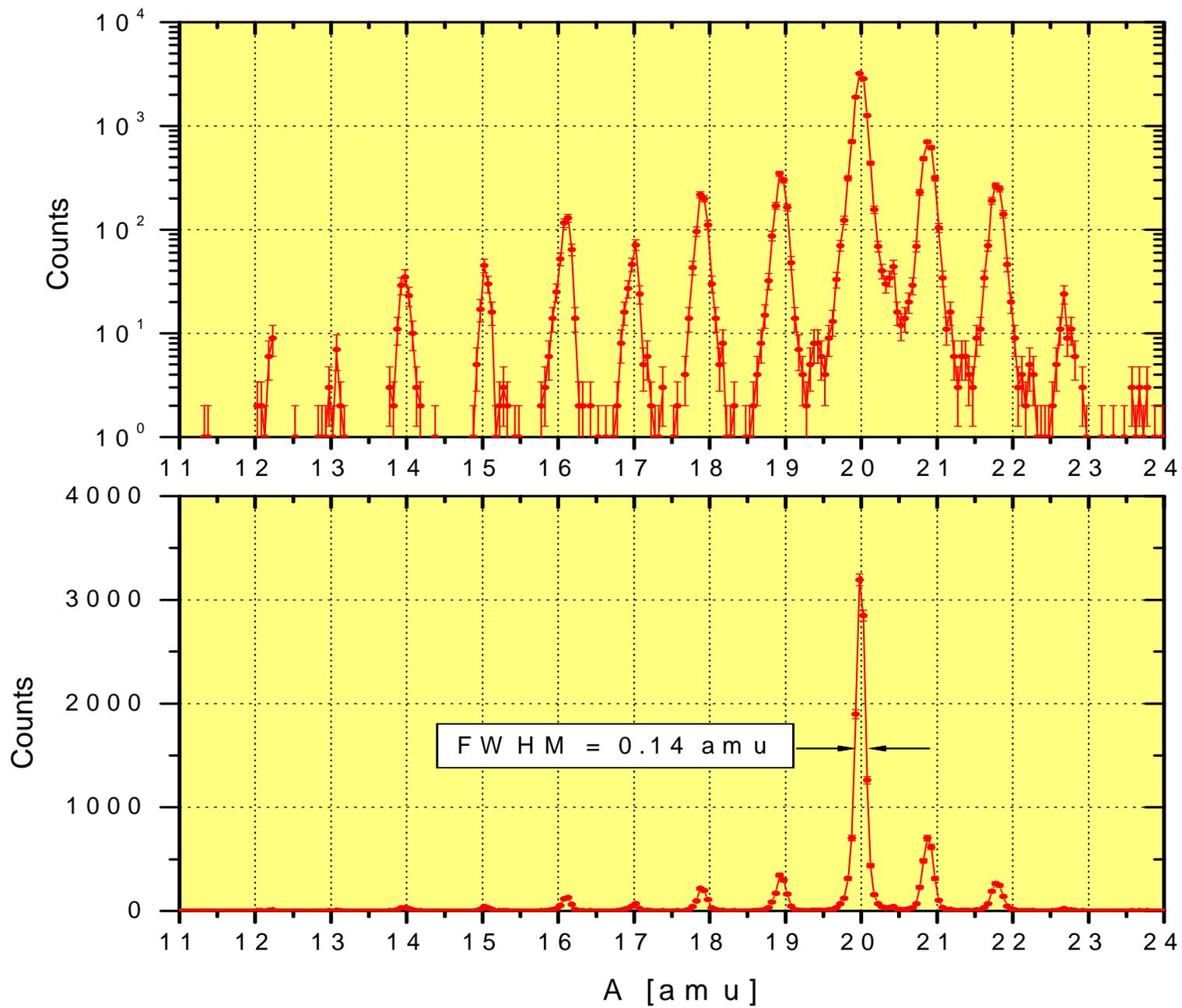


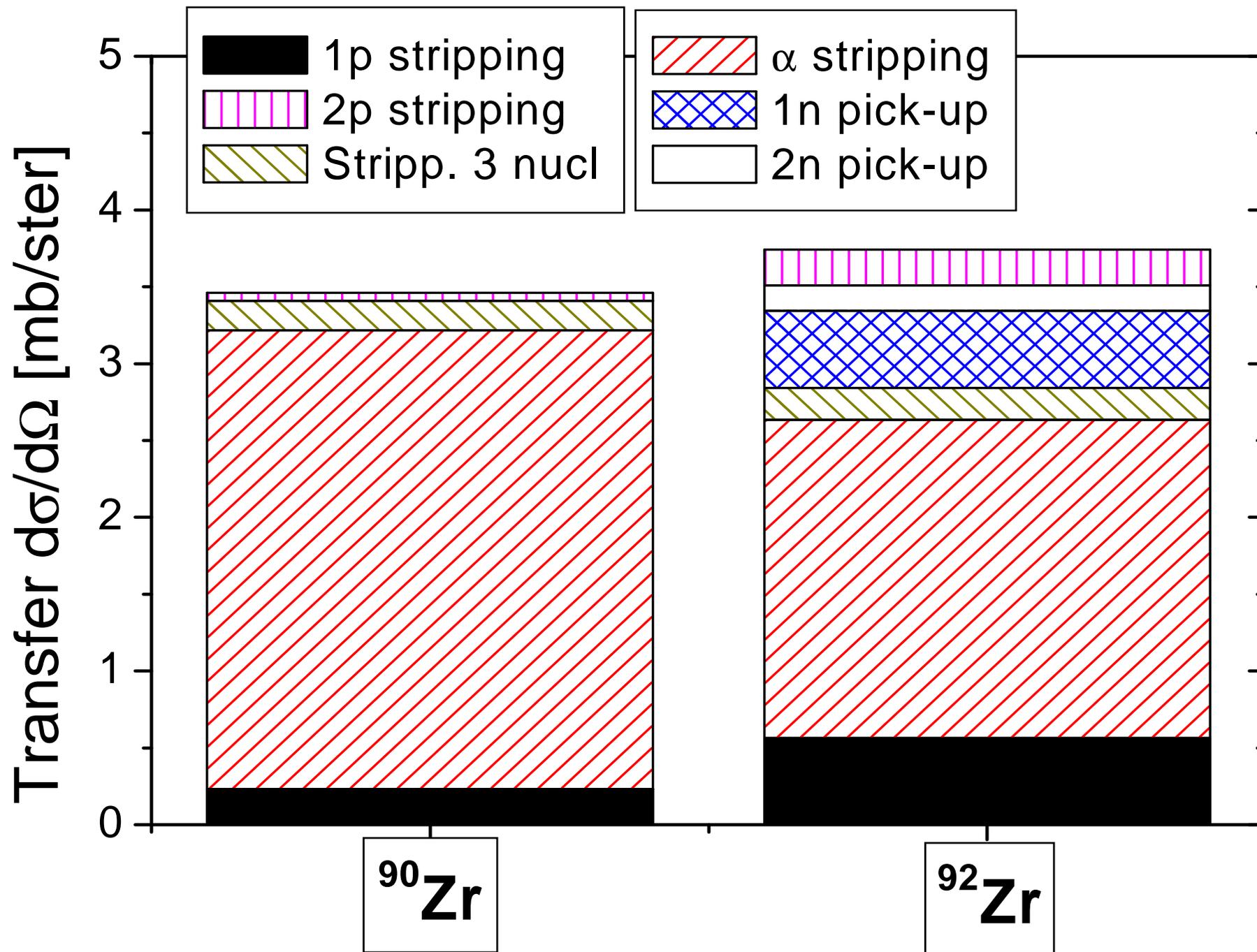
E

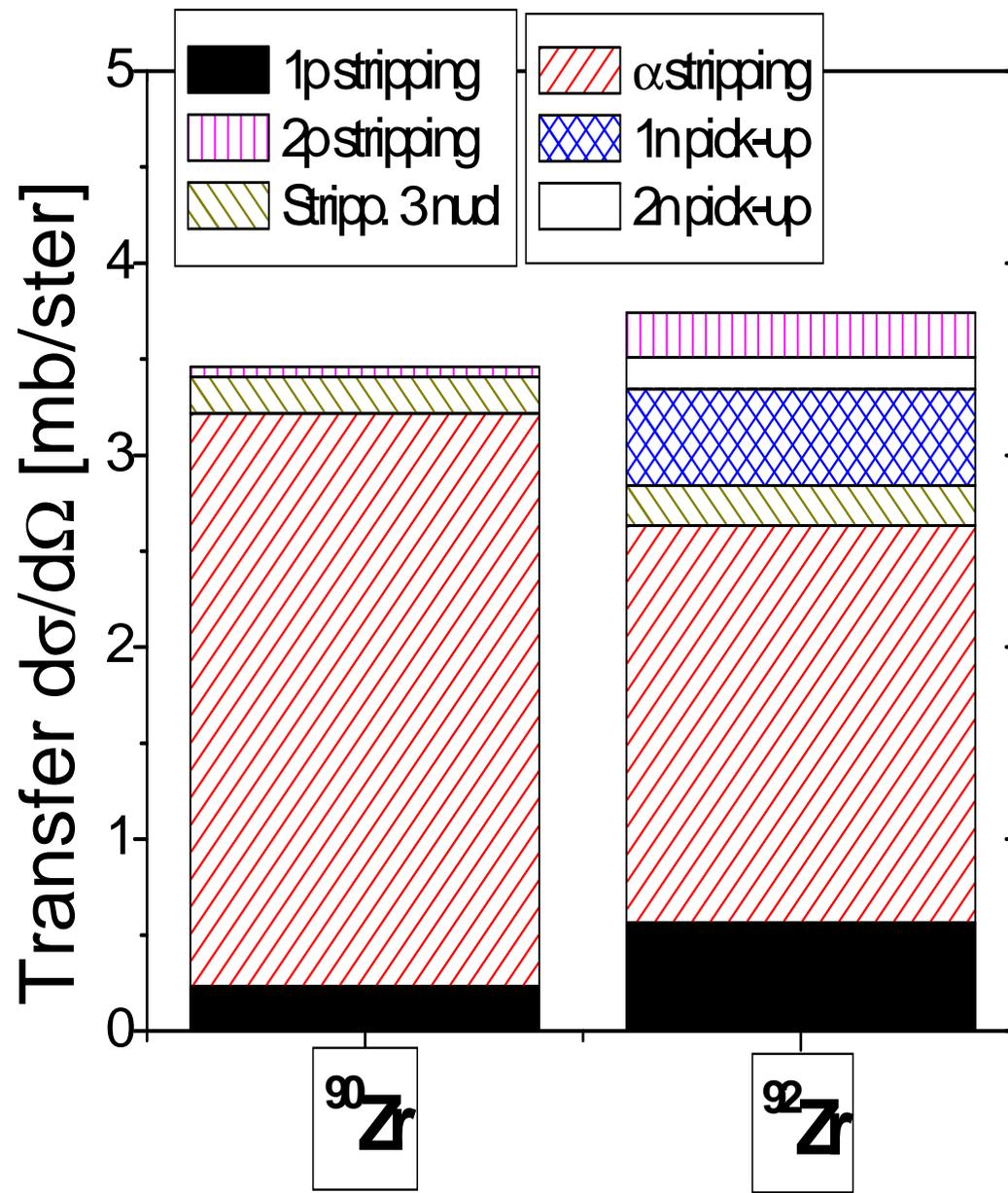
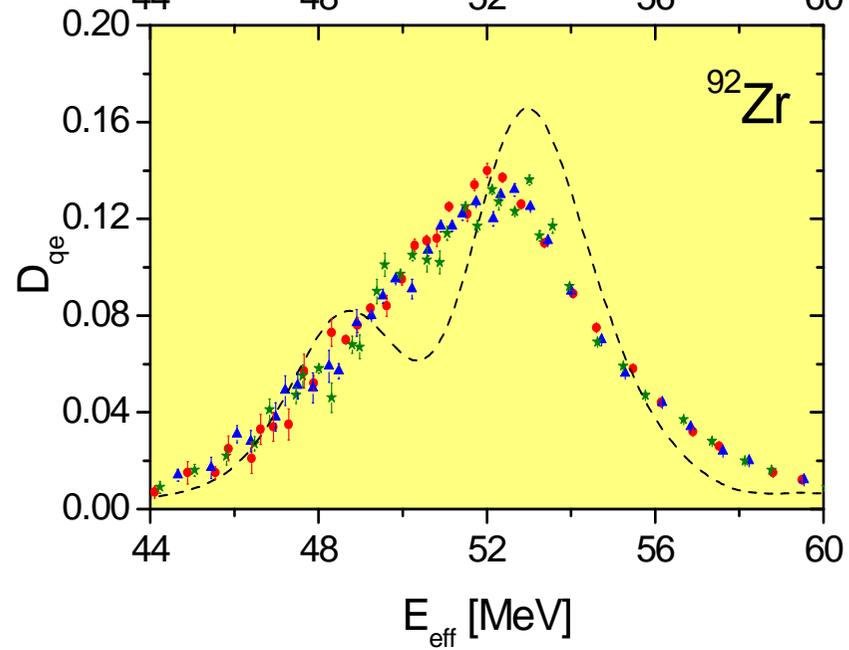
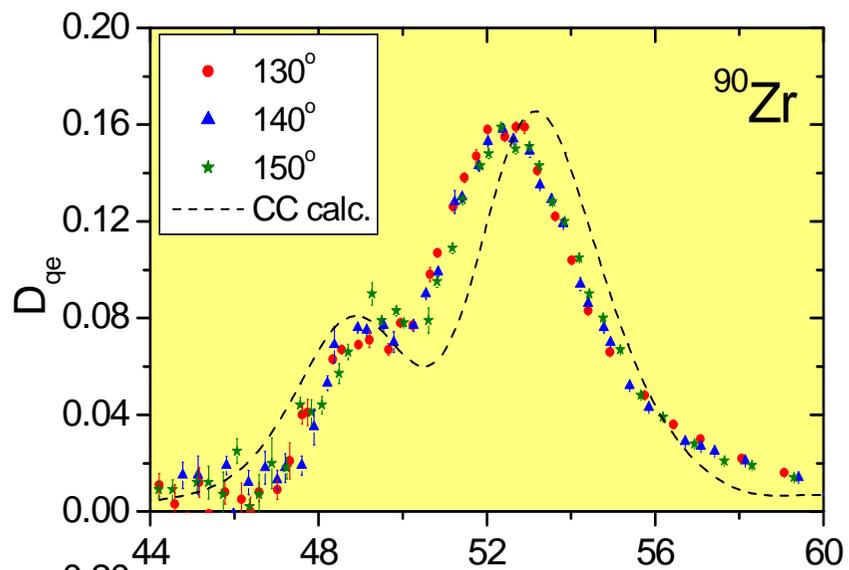
Z
10

Example of ToF vs energy spectrum

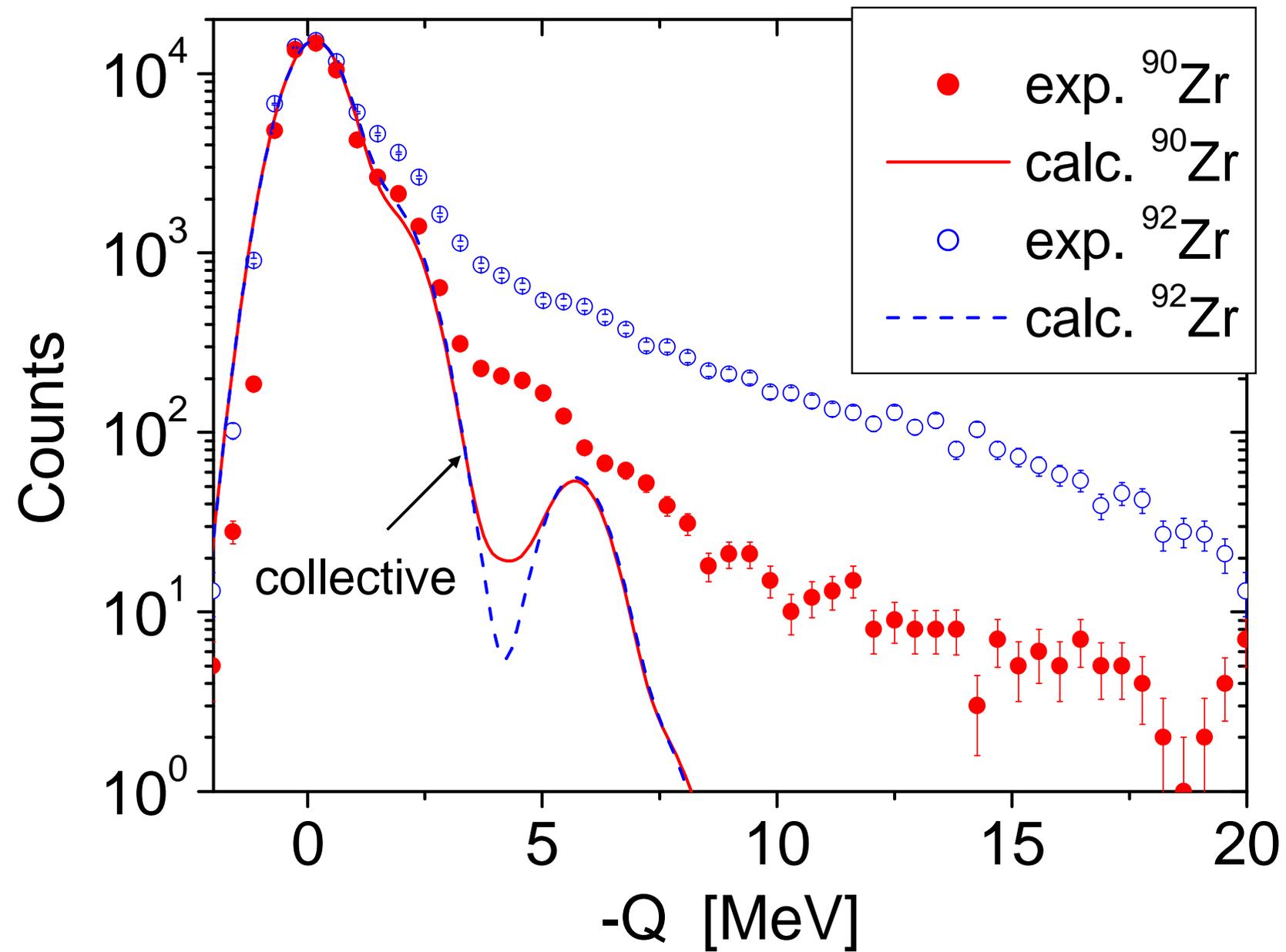


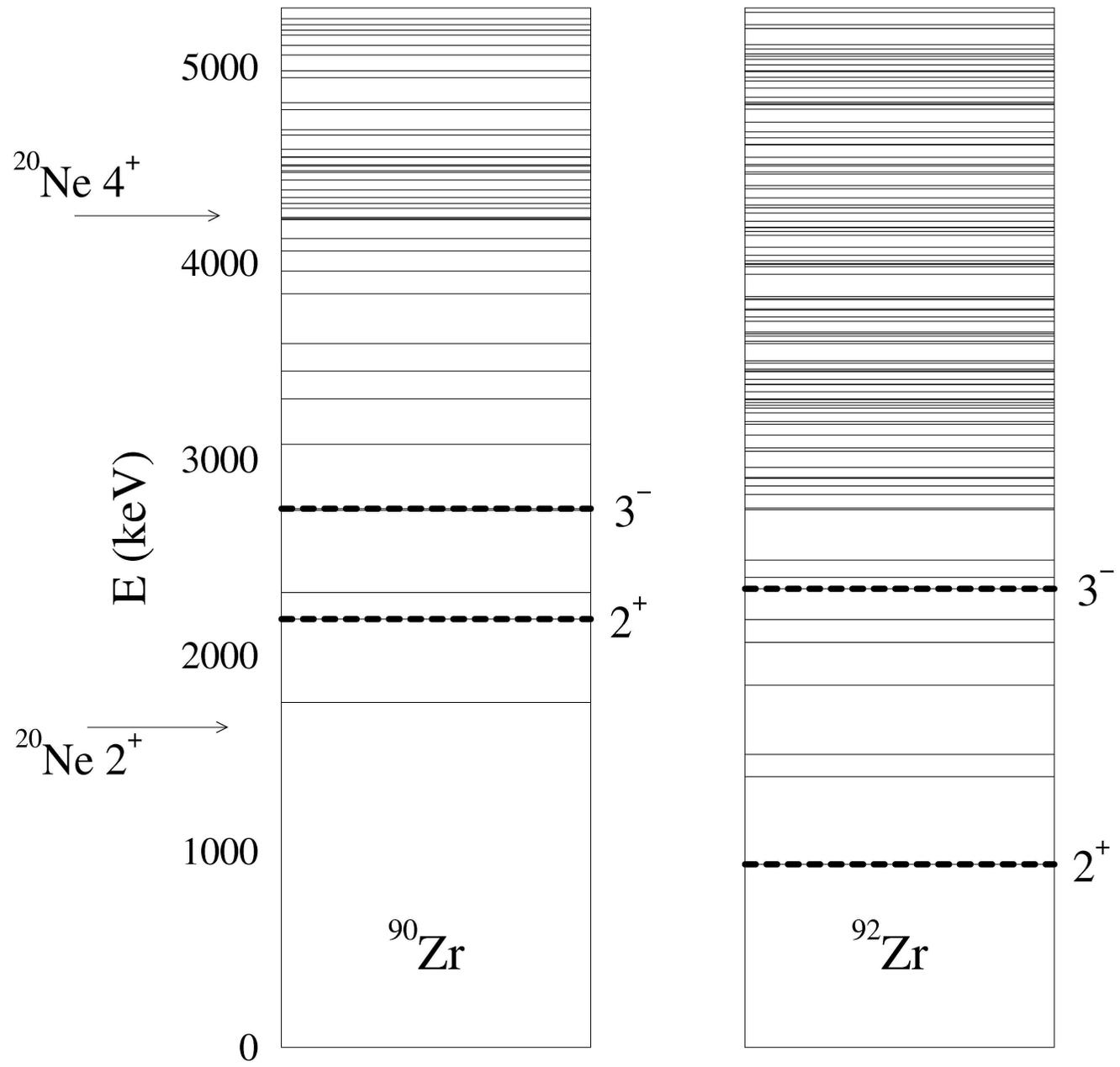
CC 13: $^{20}\text{Ne} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$; $E_{\text{lab}} = 105 \text{ MeV}$; Det. 1

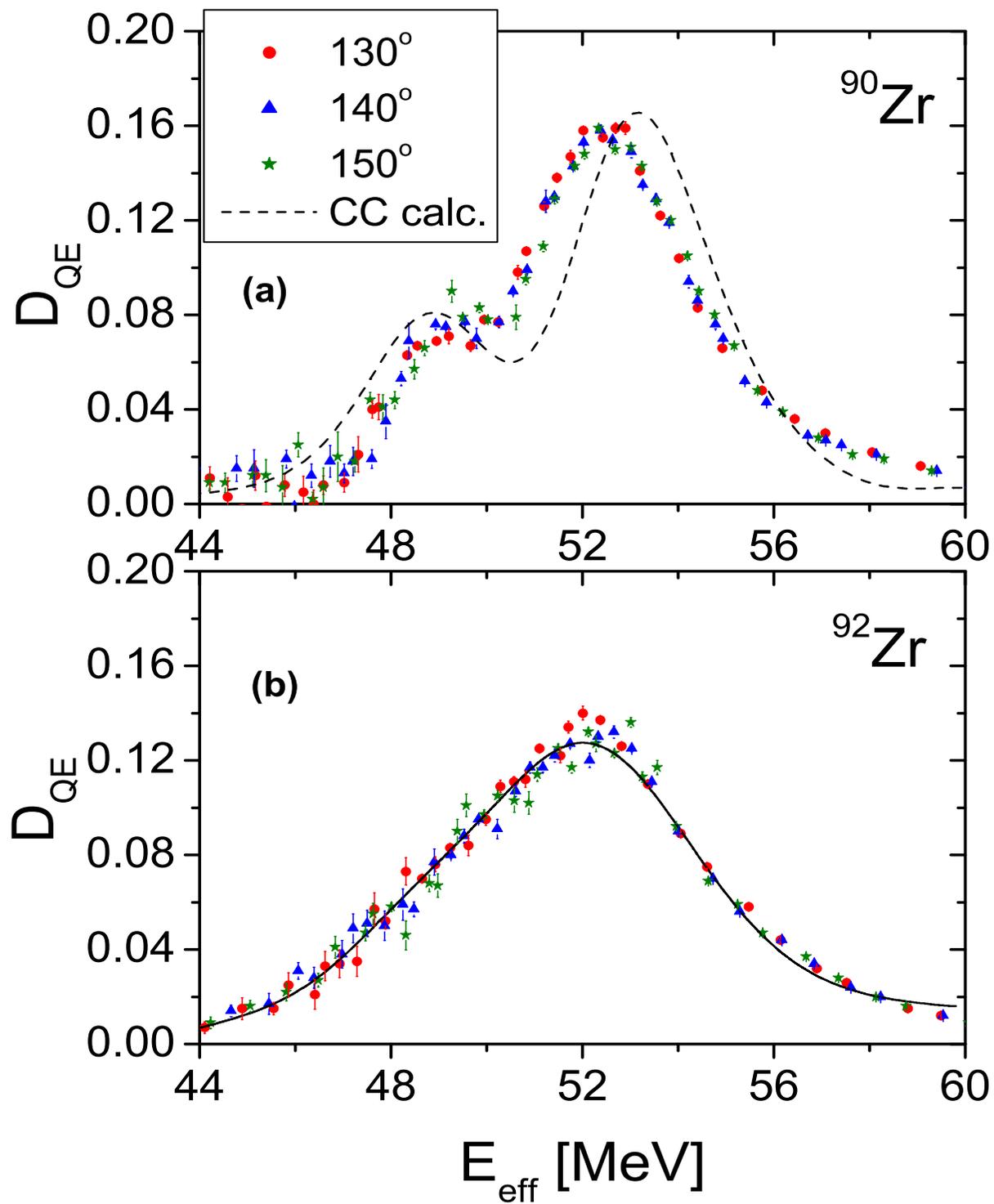




Non-transfer backscattering $^{20}\text{Ne} + ^{90,92}\text{Zr}$





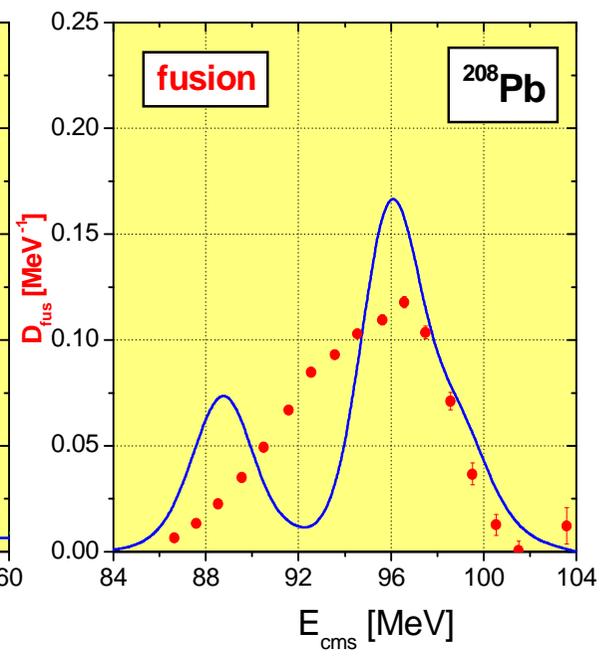
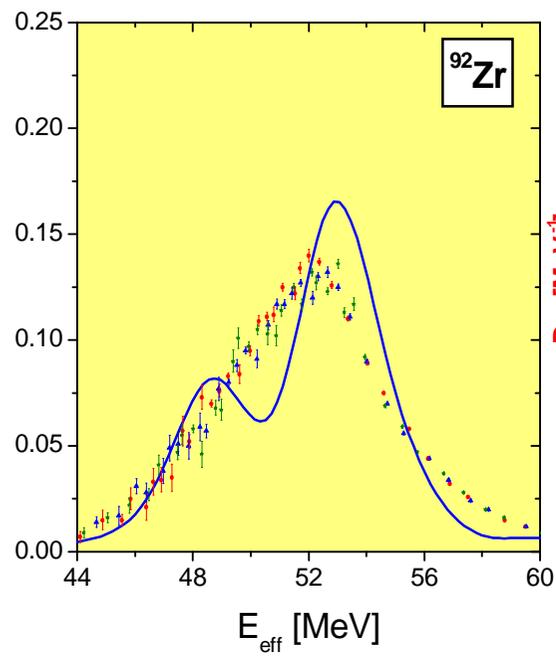
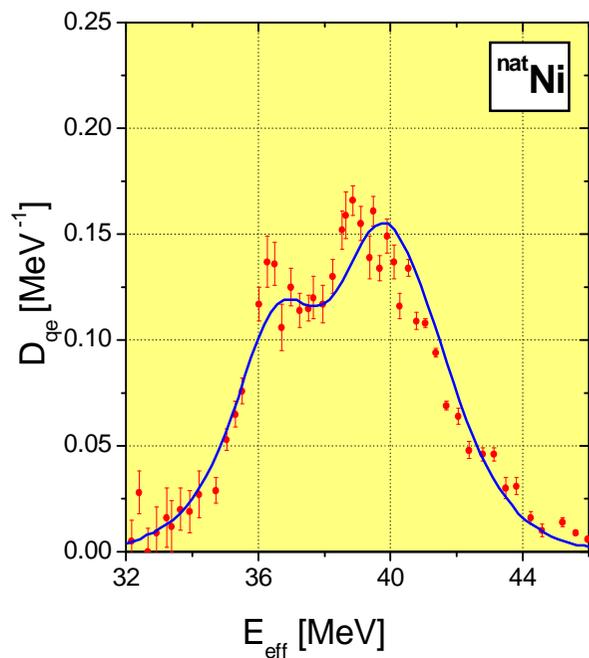
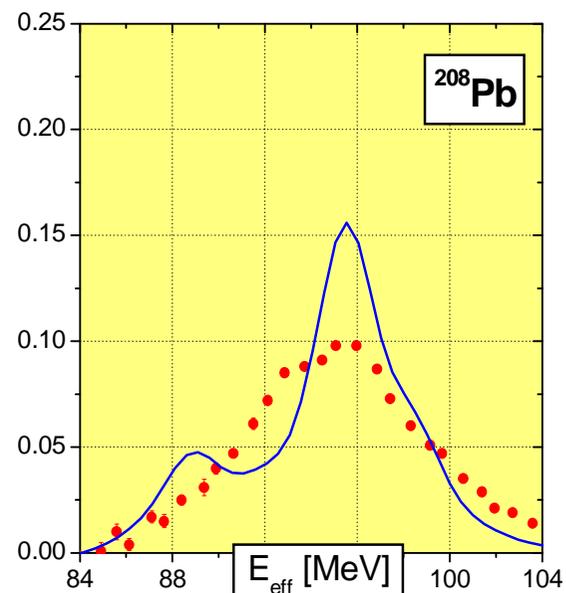
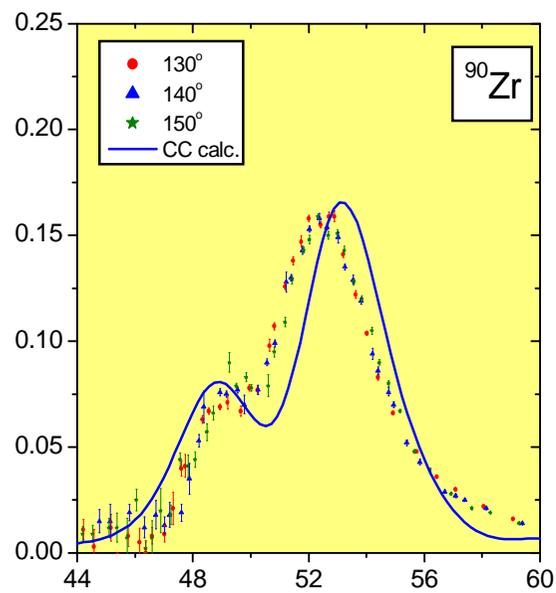
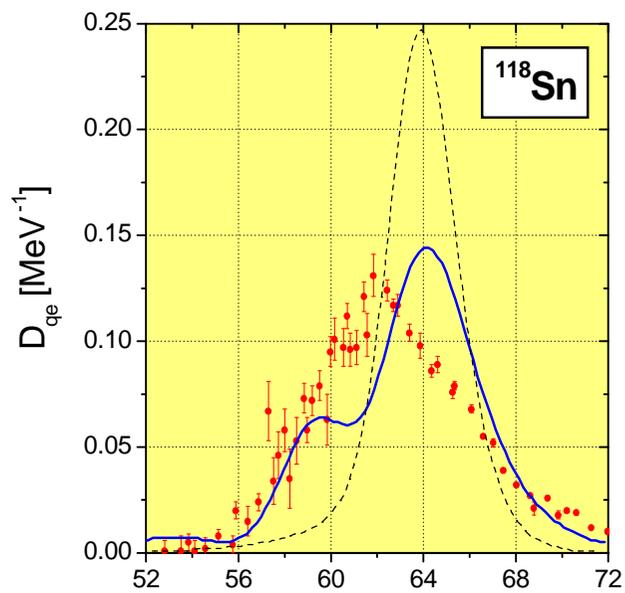


Preliminary conclusion

Apparently QE barrier distributions can be smoothed by a large number of weakly populated **single-particle excitations**

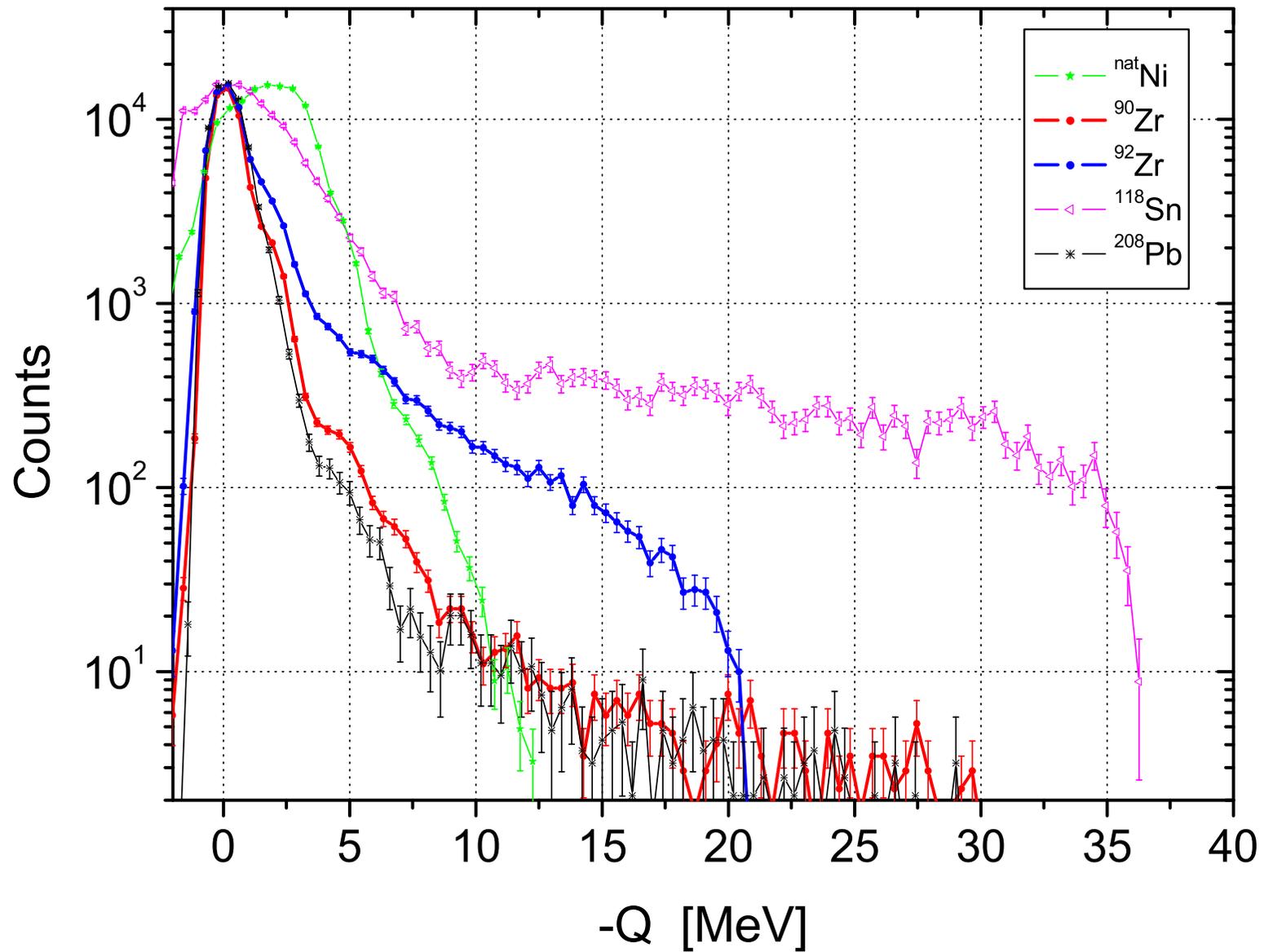
How about D_{fus} ?

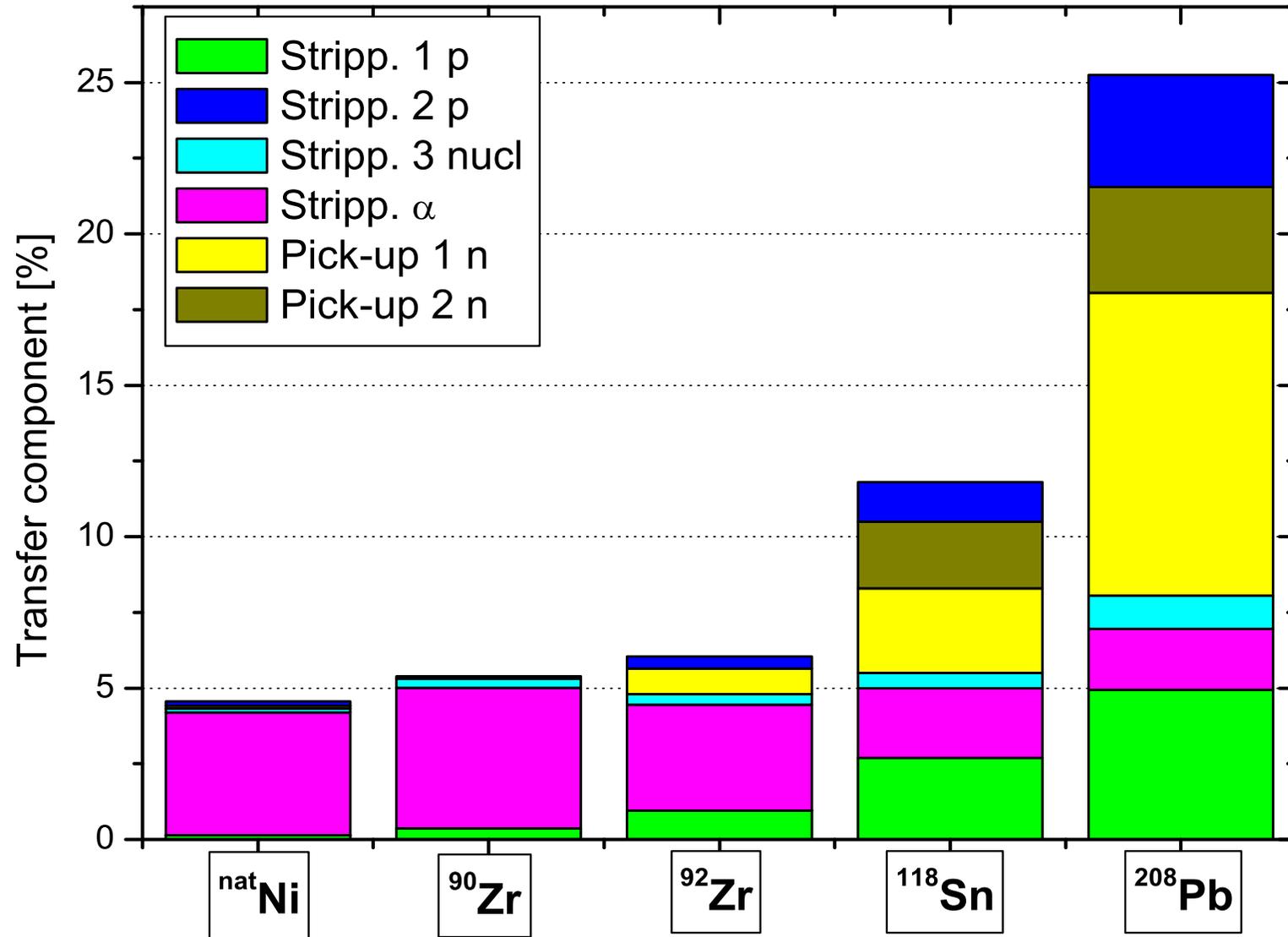
$^{20}\text{Ne} + X$



MeV⁻¹

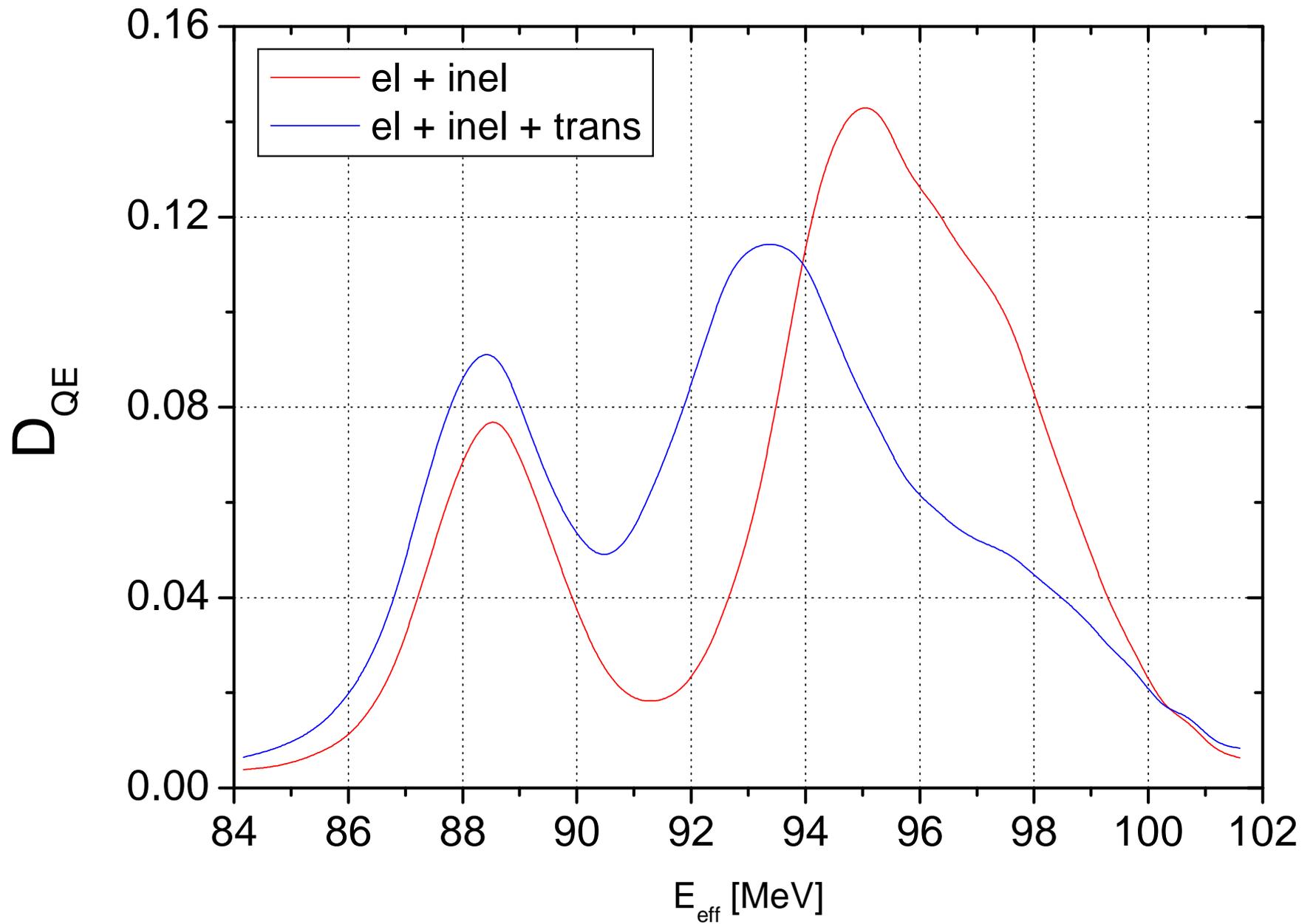
$^{20}\text{Ne} + \text{X}$: non-transfer excitations

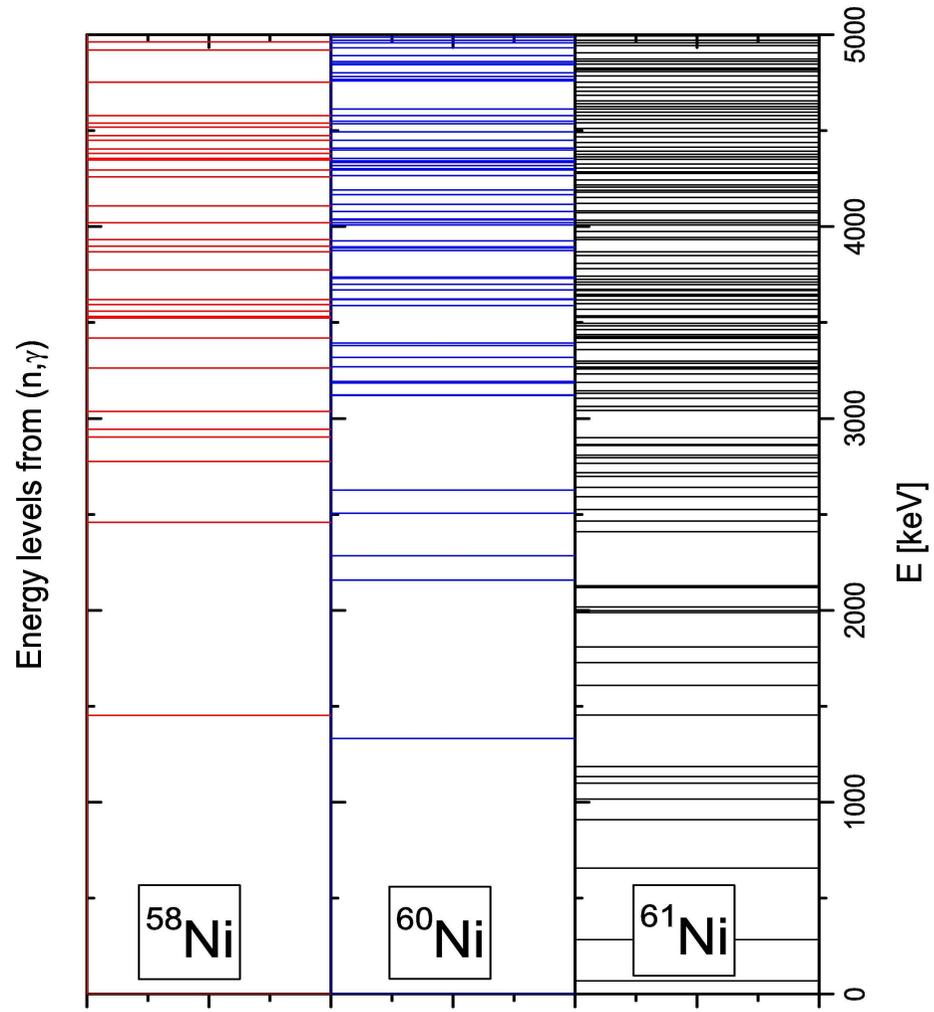


CC11, CC12: $^{20}\text{Ne} + \text{X}$; Near-barrier energy; 150° 

2010-01-16 13:20:36

Fresco: $^{20}\text{Ne} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$; Transfer: -1p, +1n
W for +1n channel fitted



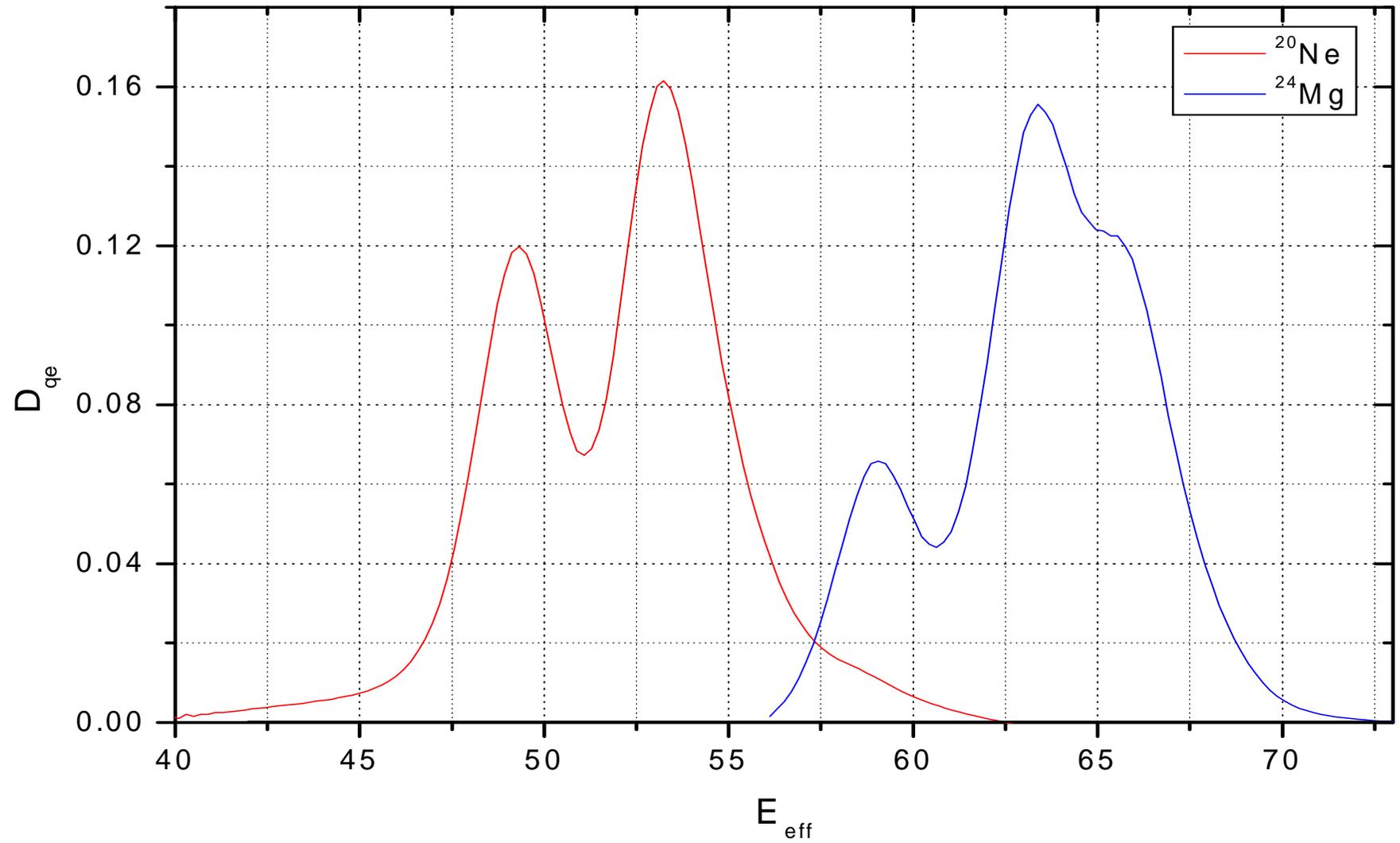


Projects for the future:

- D_{fus} for $^{20}\text{Ne} + ^{90,92}\text{Zr}$
- D_{qe} for $^{20}\text{Ne} + ^{58,60,61}\text{Ni}$
- D_{qe} for $^{24,\dots}\text{Mg} + ^{58}\text{Ni}, ^{90,92}\text{Zr}$

2008-11-18 23:18:47

$^{20}\text{Ne}, ^{24}\text{Mg} + ^{90}\text{Zr}$; Calculated (CCQEL)



The BARRIER & ICARE Collaborations:

Warsaw University (Inst. Exp. Phys. & Heavy Ion Lab):

E.Piasecki, Ł.Świdorski, J.Jastrzębski, A.Kordyasz, M.Kowalczyk, M.Kisieliński,
K.Piasecki, A.Trzcinska, W.Gawlikowicz

Białystok University: T.Krogulski

Institute of Nuclear Physics (Kraków): St.Kliczewski

Technische Universität (Darmstadt): M.Mutterer

Radium Institute (St. Petersburg): S.Khlebnikov,

University of Jyväskylä: W.Trzaska, M.Sillanpää, G.Tiourin

Tohoku University: K.Hagino

IPHC (Strasbourg): N.Rowley, M.Rousseau, J.Devin, V.Rauch

Inst. Nucl. Studies (Warsaw): N.Keeley, E.Piasecki, K.Rusek, I.Strojek

LNL (Legnaro): A.Stefanini

LNS (Catania): P.Russotto

JINR (Dubna): E.Kozulin, S.Smirnov, T.Loktev

Kurchatov Inst. (Moscow): A.Ogloblin, S.Dmitriev