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np Pairing Viewed From Transfer Reactions

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Neutron-proton pairing is the only pairing that can occur in the $T=0$ and the $T=1$ isospin channels. $T=1$ particle-like pairing ($n-n$ or $p-p$) has been extensively studied unlike $T=0$ neutron-proton pairing. The over-binding of $N=Z$ nuclei could be one of its manifestation.

Neutron-proton pairing can be studied by spectroscopy as in ref.[1]. We have studied it through transfer reactions in order to get more insight into the relative intensities of the two aforementioned channels. Indeed, the cross-section of np pair transfer is expected to be enhanced if the number of pairs contributing to the populated channel is important.

Neutron-proton pairing is predicted to be more important in $N=Z$ nuclei with high J orbitals so that the best nuclei would belong to the $g_{9/2}$ shell [2]. However, considering the beam intensities in this region, we have focussed on fp shell nuclei (^{56}Ni and ^{52}Fe).

The measurement was performed at GANIL with radioactive beams produced by fragmentation of a 75A MeV ^{58}Ni beam on a 185 mg.cm⁻² Be target purified by the LISE spectrometer. An efficient set-up based on the coupling of the MUST2 and TIARA Silicon arrays for charged particle detection with the EXOGAM gamma-ray detector was used.

Measuring both ^{52}Fe ($N=Z=26$) which is a partially occupied $0f_{7/2}$ shell nucleus and ^{56}Ni ($N=Z=28$) which has a fully occupied $0f_{7/2}$ shell allowed us to study np pairing along the $f_{7/2}$ shell and to draw conclusions with respect to the previous studies in the sd -shell. Results on the nature of the $n-p$ pairing will be discussed based on the relative intensities of the 0^+ and 1^+ states populated in the $^{56}\text{Ni}(p,^3\text{He})^{54}\text{Co}$ and $^{52}\text{Fe}(p,^3\text{He})^{50}\text{Mn}$ reactions and on the angular distributions compared with DWBA calculations.

References:

[1] B. Cederwall et al, Nature 469 (2011) 469.

[2] P. van Isäcker et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 94 (2005) 162502.

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