

# **“The ( $^3\text{He},\text{p}$ ) reaction to study $np$ pairing in $^{56}\text{Ni}$ ”**

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- Introduction
- Pairing vibrations in  $^{56}\text{Ni}$
- The experiment
- Stable-beam runs
- Results for  $^{40}\text{Ca}$
- Summary and conclusions

# Motivation

★ N=Z nuclei, unique systems to study  $np$  correlations.

★ Role of isoscalar (T=0) and isovector (T=1) pairing

Large spatial overlap of  $n$  and  $p$

Pairing vibrations (normal system)

Pairing rotations (superfluid system)

★ Does isoscalar pairing give rise to collective modes?

As you move out  $nn$  and  $pp$  pairs are favored

★ Two-nucleon transfer reactions provide an excellent tool to test the correlations in the wave-functions

$$\begin{matrix} J=2 \\ J=0 \end{matrix} = T=0$$

$$2\hbar\omega_0$$

$E_x$  (MeV)

$^{50}\text{Cu}$   $T=1$

$$\hbar\omega_1 + \hbar\omega_0$$

$$A+4$$

$$T=1$$

$$\hbar\omega_1 + \hbar\omega_0$$

$$4.5$$

$$4.0$$

$$3.5$$

$$3.0$$

$$2.5$$

$$2.0$$

$$1.5$$

$$1.0$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.0$$

$$\hbar\omega_0$$

Isoscalar  
Phonon

$^{58}\text{Cu}$   $T=0$

$\frac{1(A)}{0,2J}$

$\frac{1(A)}{0,1J}$

$\frac{1(A)}{0,0J}$

$$^{60}\text{Cu}$$
  $T=2$

$$(0,1,1)$$

$$(0,0,2)$$

$\frac{1(A)}{0,1J}$

$\frac{1(A)}{0,0J}$

$$^{60}\text{Zn}$$
  $T=2$

$$2\hbar\omega_1$$

$$2\hbar\omega_0$$

$$\hbar\omega_1$$

$$\hbar\omega_0$$

$A+2$   
 $T=1, S=0$   
Phonon

$$T=0$$

$$A$$

$$-2 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2$$

$$T_z$$

$$T_z$$

$$-1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2$$

$$T_z$$

$$-2 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2$$

$$T_{\pm 0} \quad 1^+$$

$$\frac{T_{\pm 0}}{A} = 0^+$$

$$\sigma_o, \sigma_i, \text{ Ratio}$$

$L=0$   
transfer

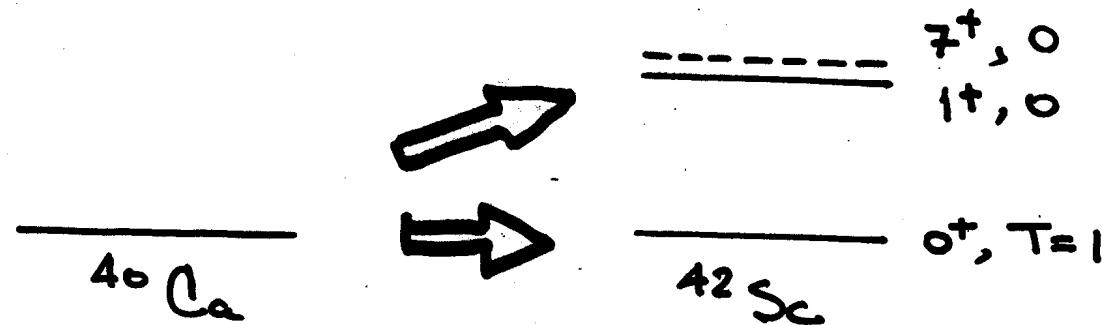
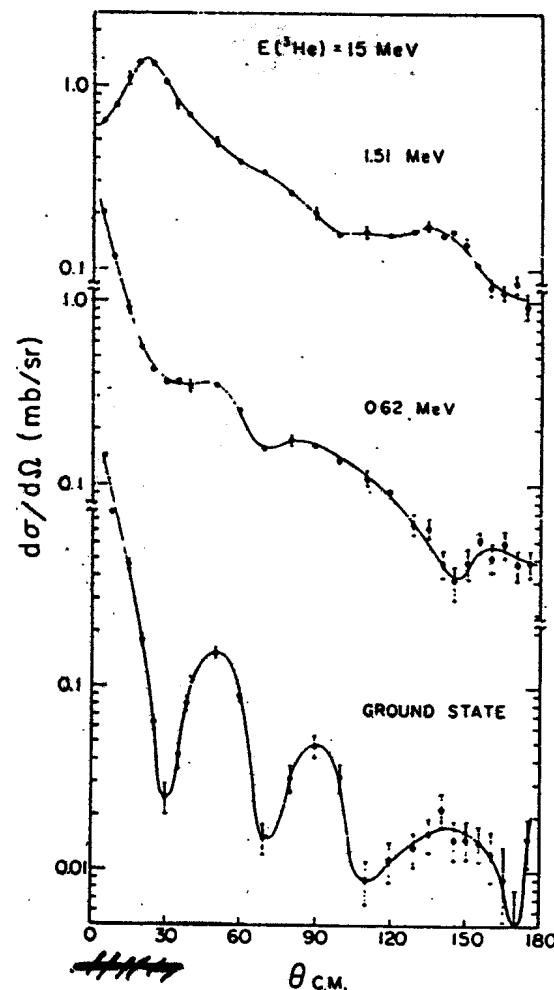
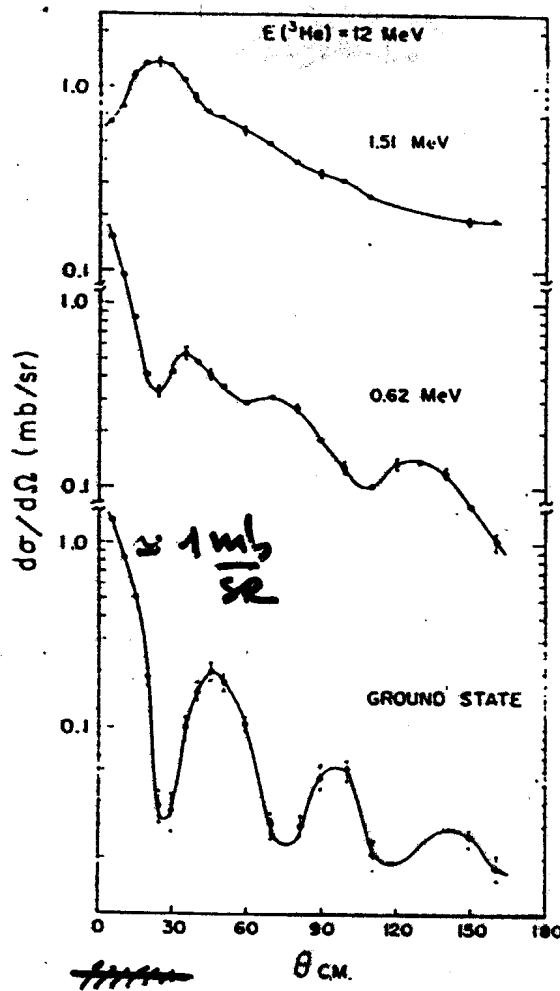
$$A$$

$$\frac{T_{\pm 1}}{A} = 0^+$$

$$(^3\text{He}, p) \quad A+2$$

LEVELS OF  $^{42}\text{Sc}$   
FROM  $^{40}\text{Ca}({^3\text{He}}, p)^{41}\text{Sc}$  AND  $^{40}\text{Ca}({^3\text{He}}, p\gamma)^{42}\text{Sc}$ 

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## Study of the $^{56}\text{Ni}(d,p)^{57}\text{Ni}$ Reaction and the Astrophysical $^{56}\text{Ni}(p,\gamma)^{57}\text{Cu}$ Reaction Rate

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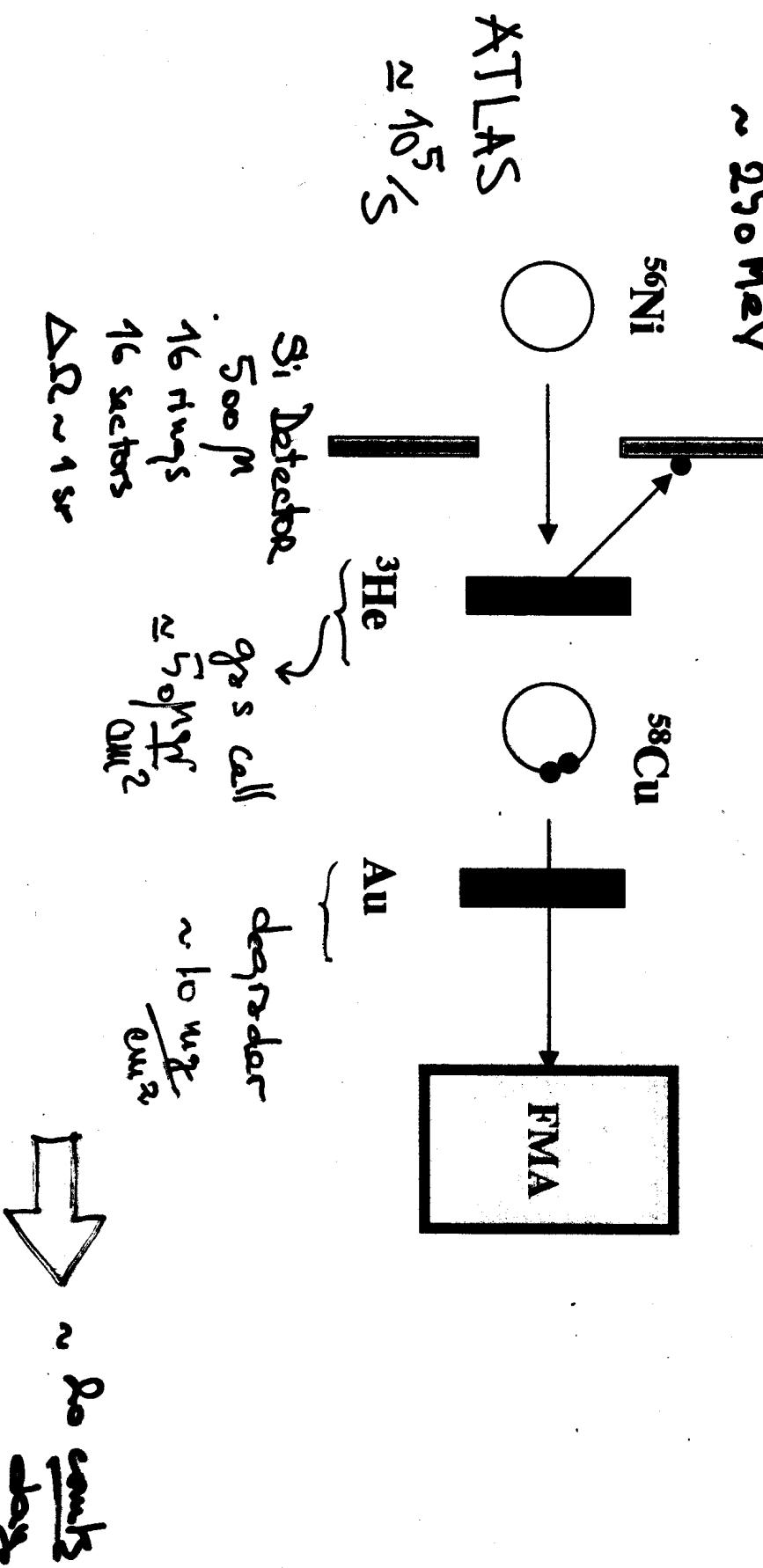
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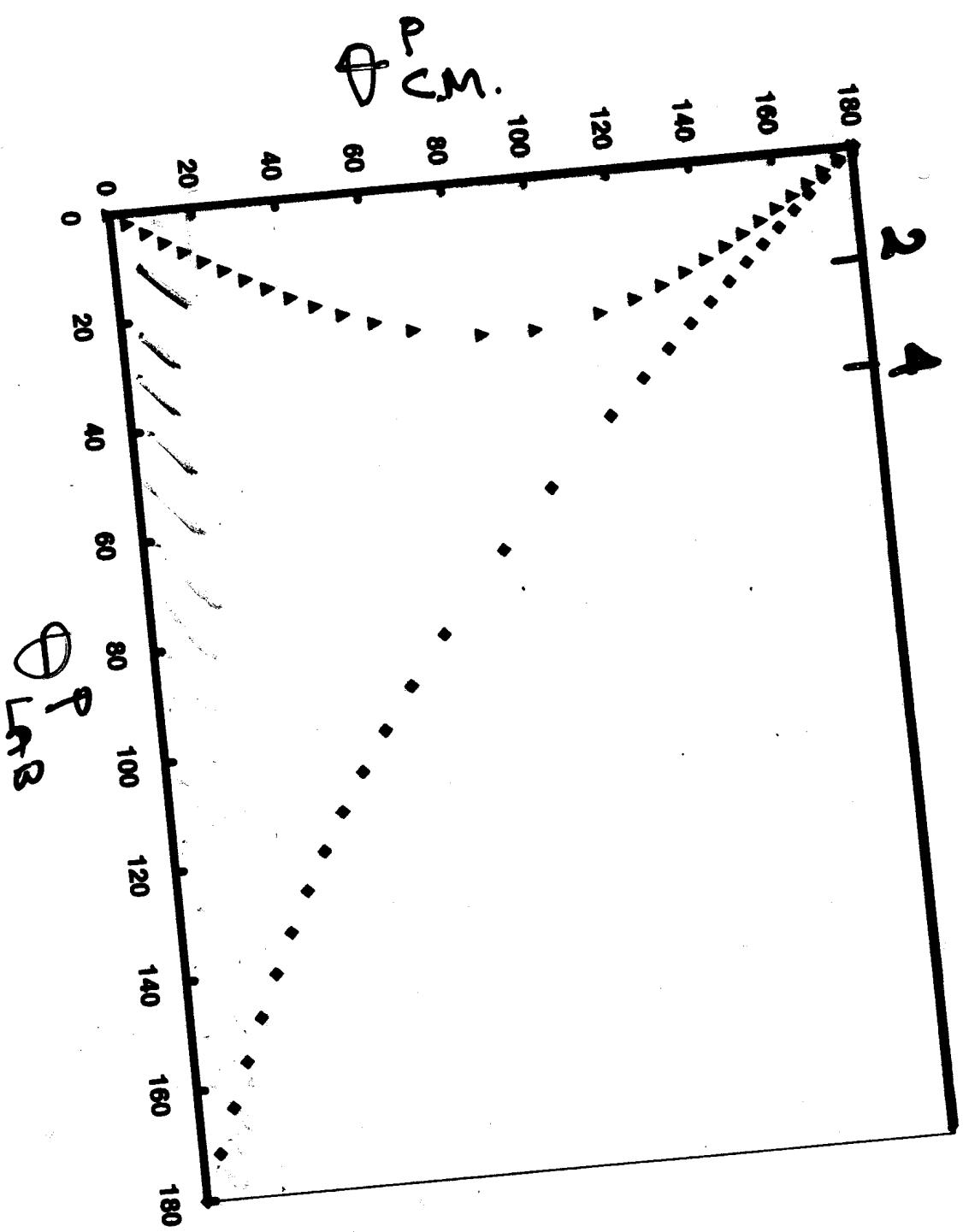
$\sim 250 \text{ MeV}$

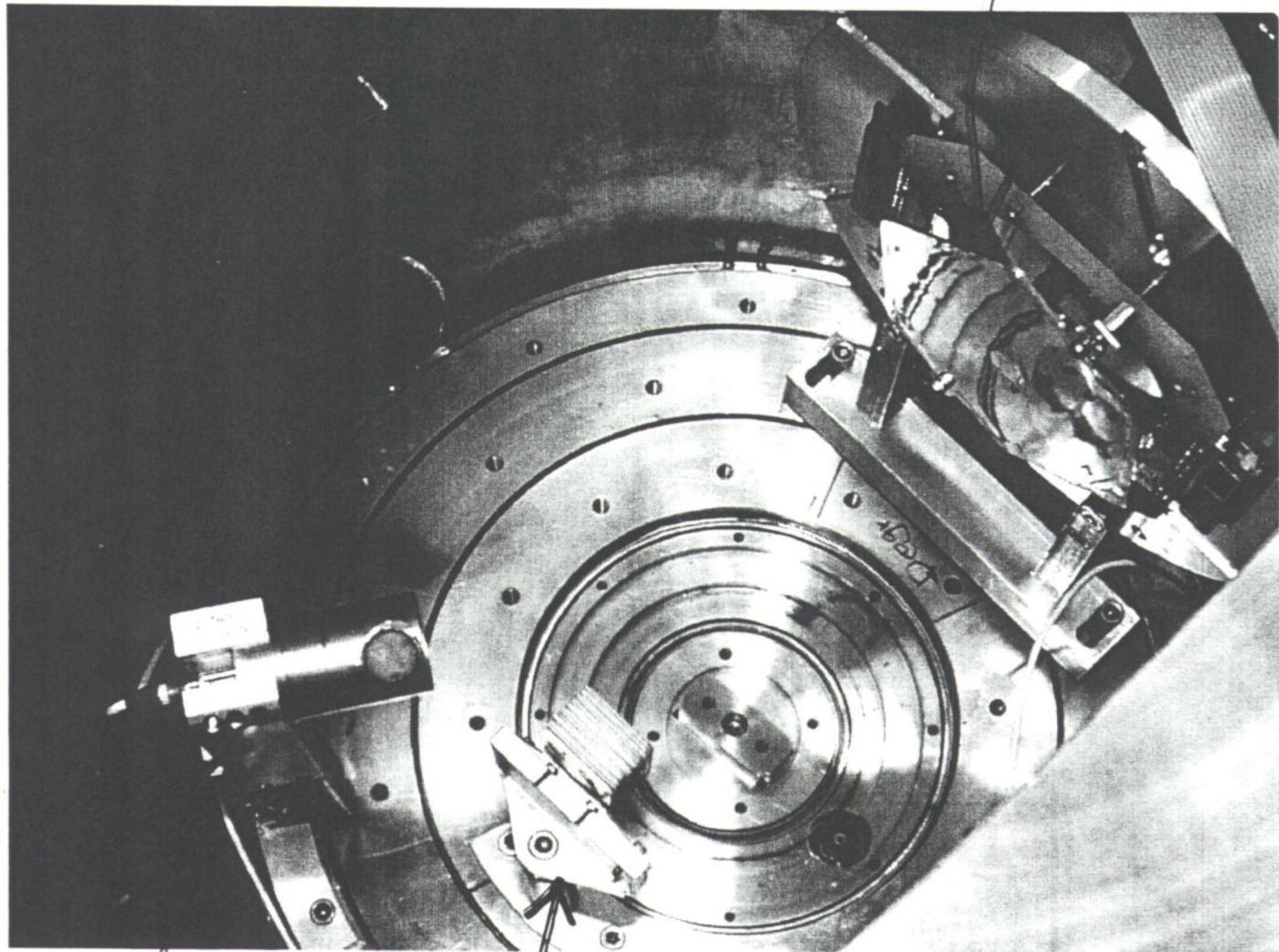


${}^{40}\text{Ca}({}^3\text{He}, \text{p}) {}^{42}\text{Sc}$

© 220 MeV

Θ<sub>Rec</sub>  
LAB



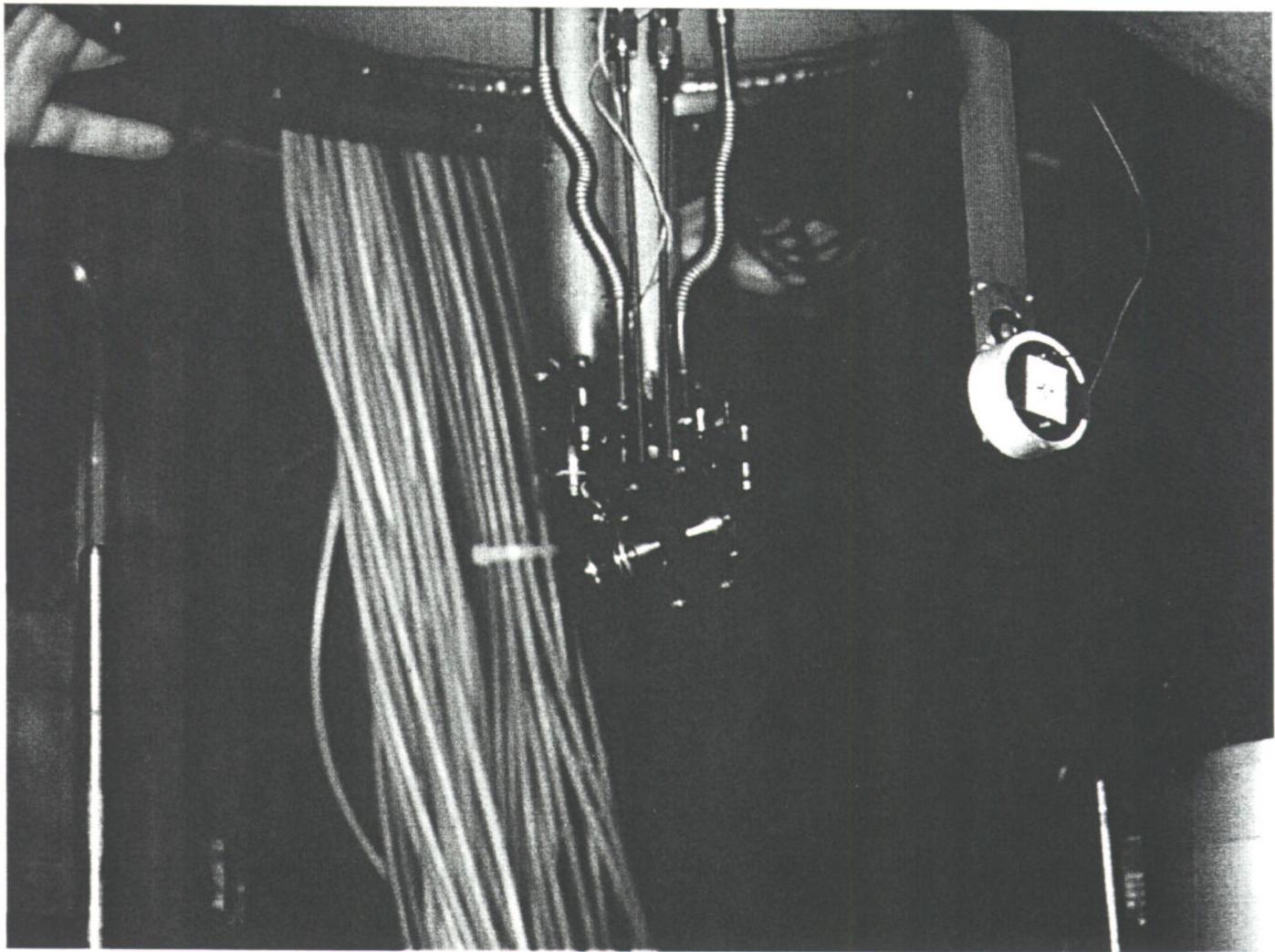


Si  
Detector

Monitor

Au degrader

# $^3\text{He}$ Cell



Ti windows  $\sim 1.5 \text{ mg/cm}^2$

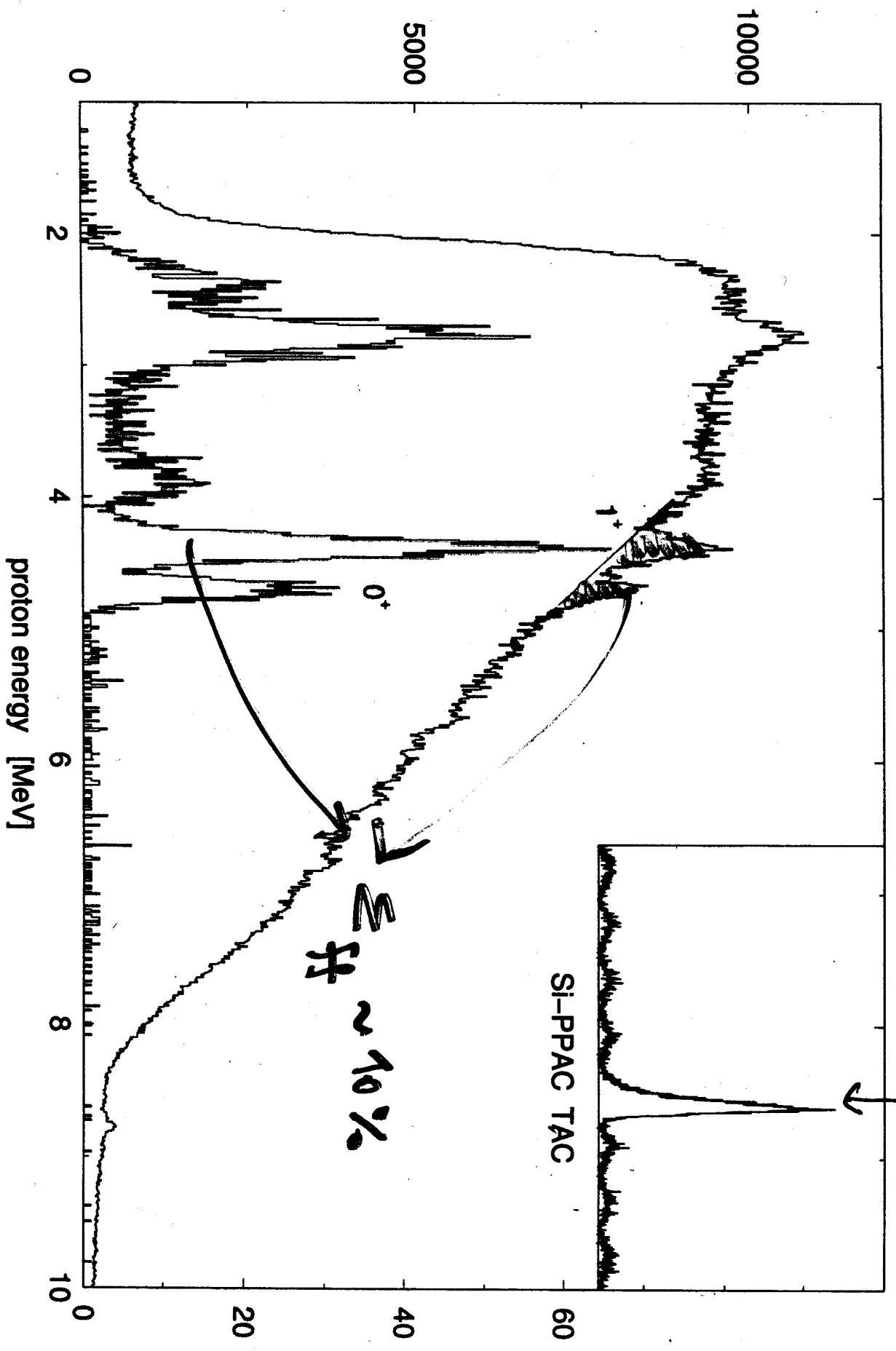
$\sim 740 \text{ mbar}$   $\sim -177^\circ\text{C}$

$\Delta x \sim 1.5 \text{ mm}$

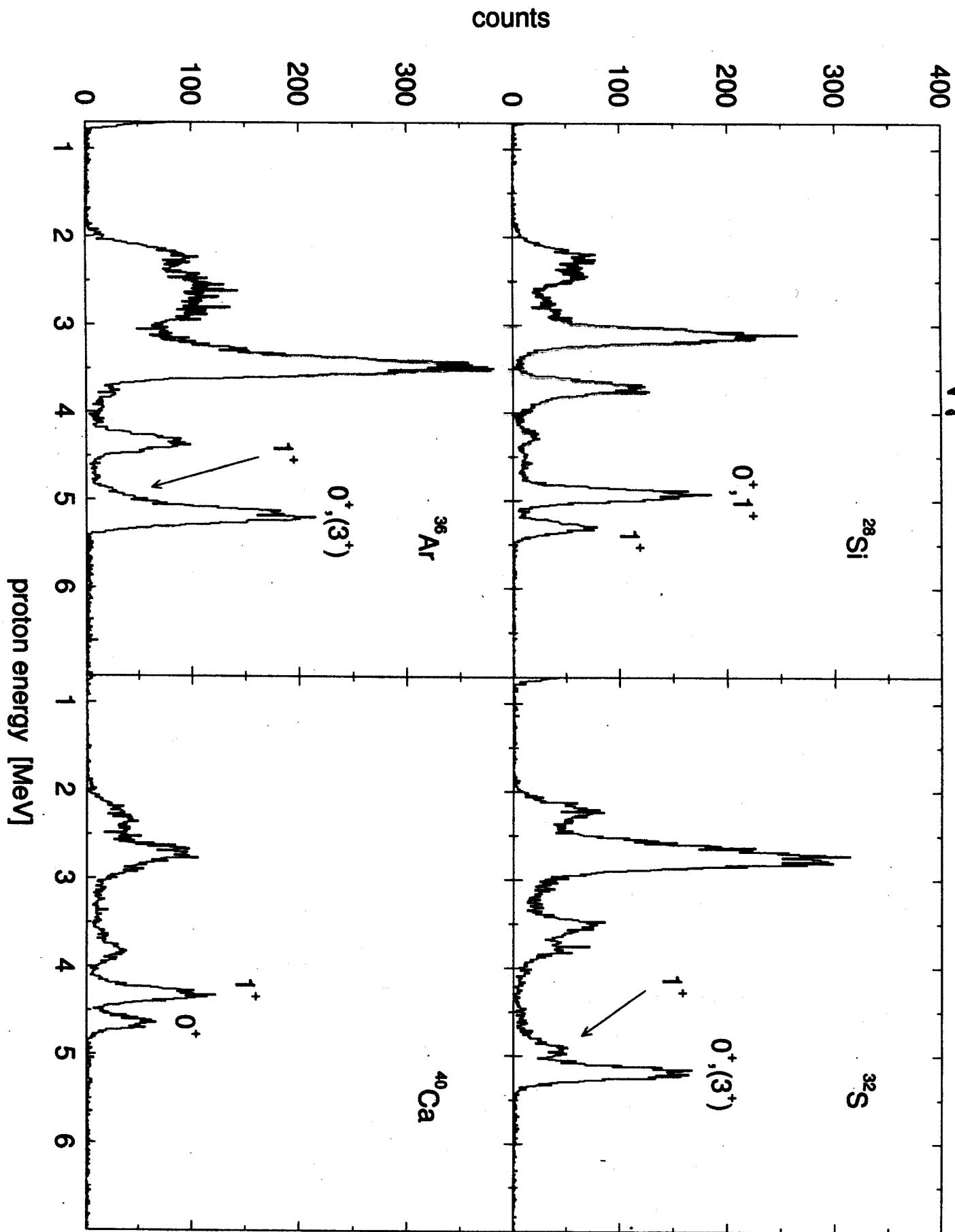
$\Rightarrow \sim 50 \text{ mg/cm}^2$

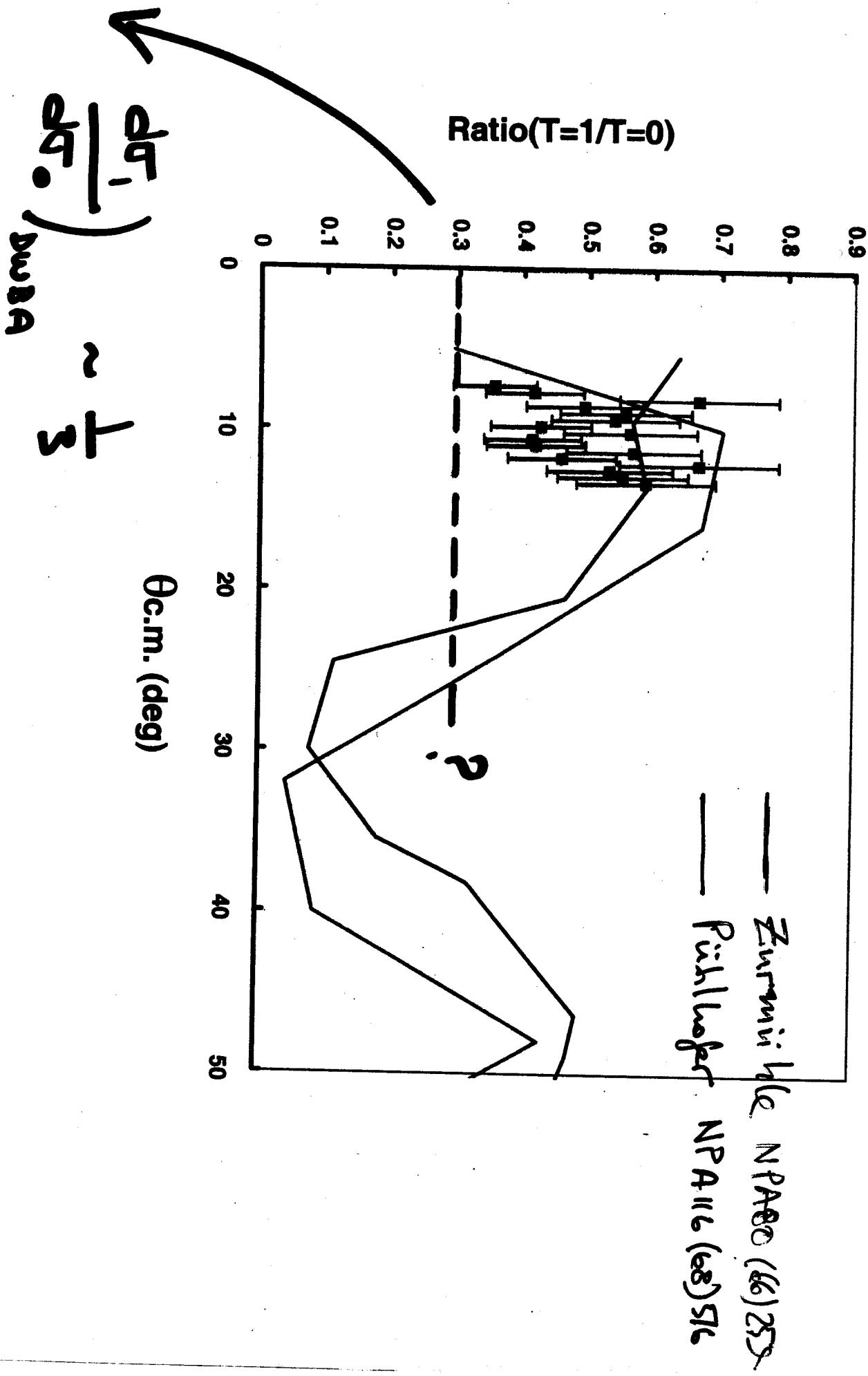
$^{40}\text{Ca}({}^3\text{He}, \text{p})$  @ 220 MeV

coincident  
with TMA

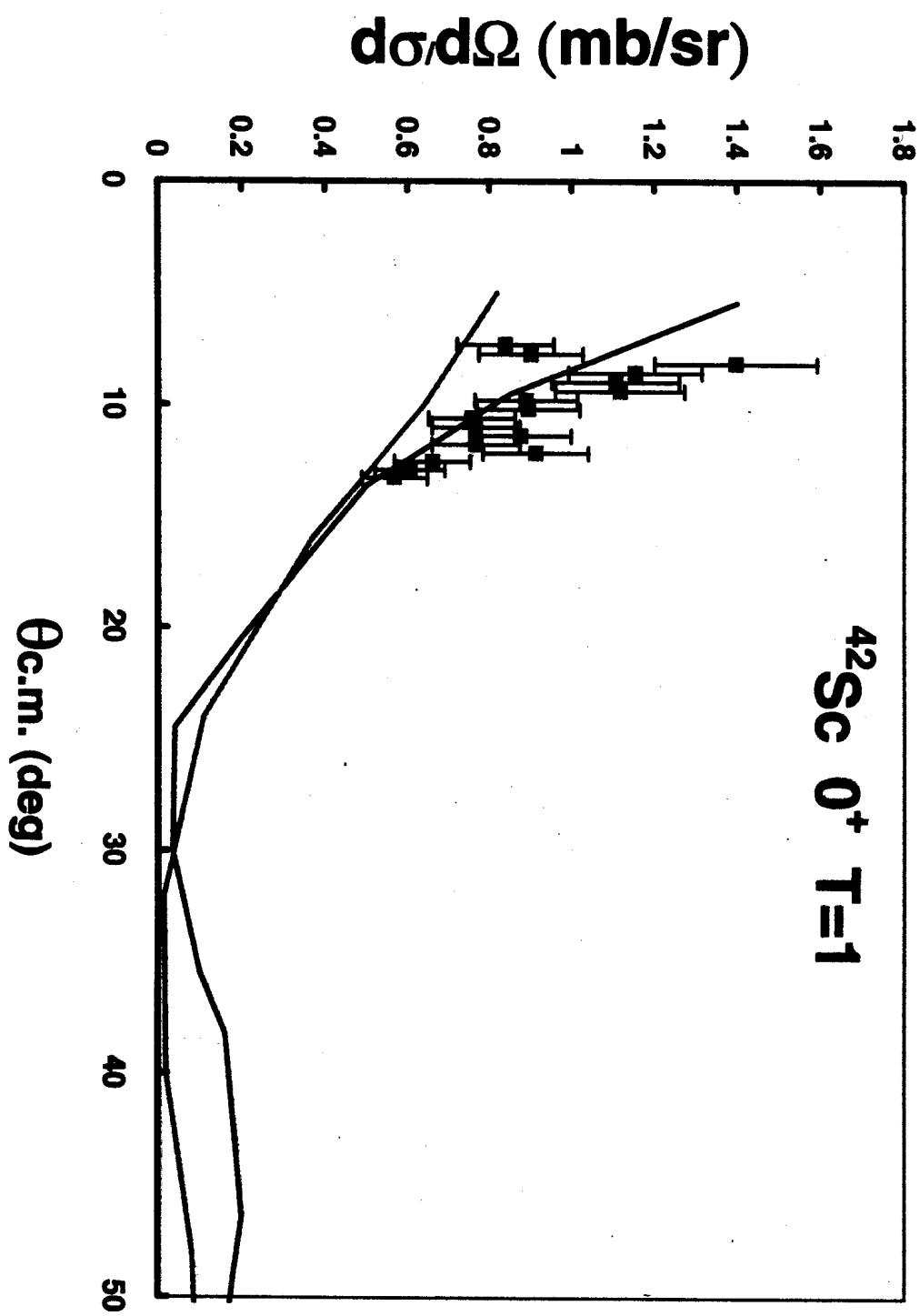


$E_{beam} \sim 5 \text{ MeV}$   
 $\frac{\text{A}}{\text{f}}$   
 $\sim 20 \text{ part per } \mu$   $\sim 1 \text{ day}$

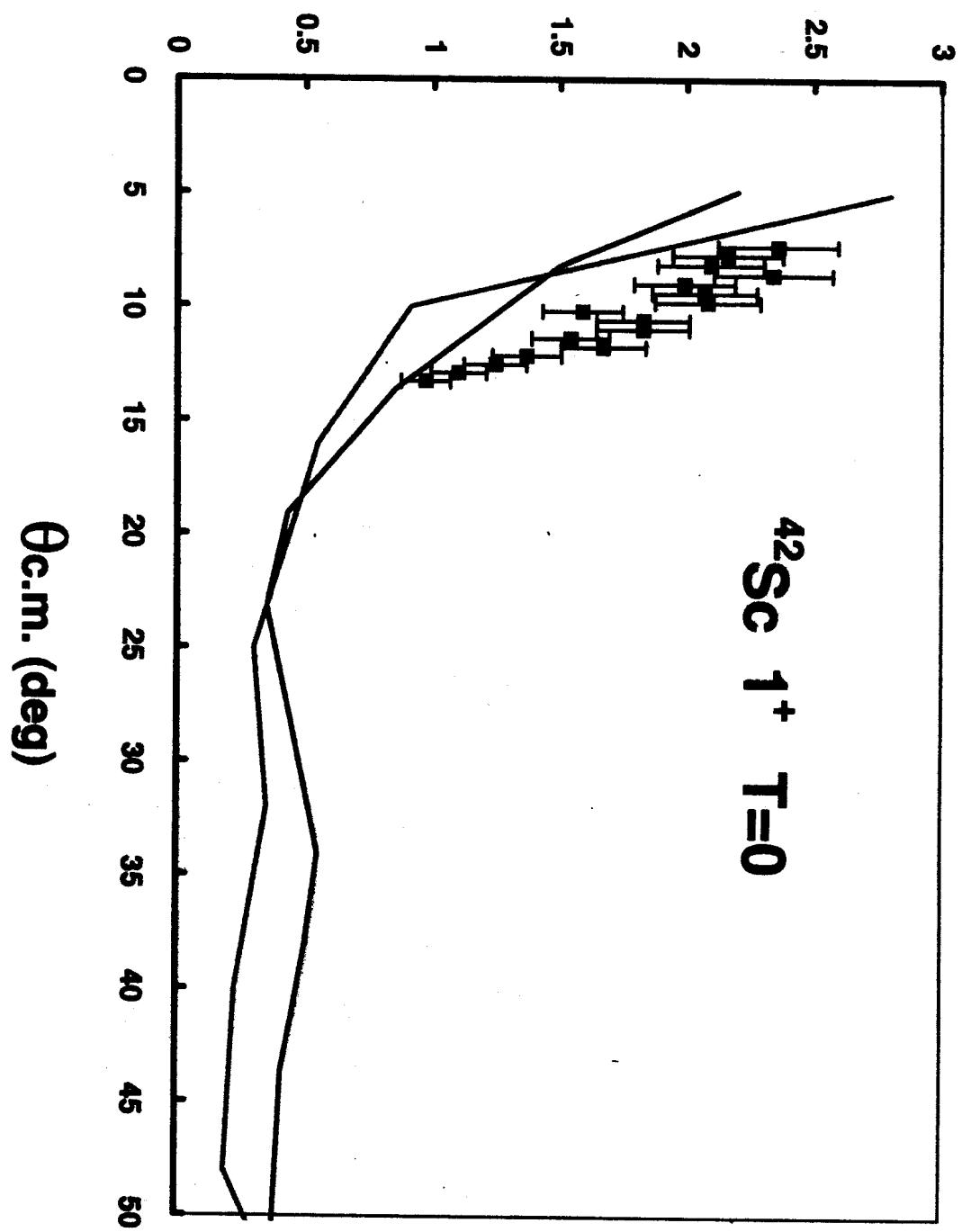




$^{42}\text{Sc}$  0 $^+$  T=1



$d\sigma/d\Omega$  (mb/sr)





Looking ahead

