

# Study of cluster structure in $^{16}\text{C}$ via $\alpha$ inelastic scattering

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The highly excited states in weakly bound nuclei have recently been attracting considerable interest. In particular, it is important to reveal states with cluster structure which are expected to appear above particle emission threshold energy. On neutron rich nuclei, for example  $^{16}\text{C}$ , such cluster states could decay into both  $\alpha$  emission and multi-neutron emission because the  $\alpha$  emission threshold energy ( $S_\alpha$ ) is rather higher than those of neutrons.

States which decay into  $\alpha$  + residual are expected to be preferably clustered.

We investigated  $\alpha$ -cluster states of  $^{16}\text{C}$  by means of invariant mass spectroscopy via  $^{12}\text{Be} + \alpha$  decay channel.

We performed an experiment at SAMURAI magnetic spectrometer[1] in RIBF. Secondary  $^{16}\text{C}$  beam with 200 MeV/nucleon was bombarded on cryogenic liquid helium target[2] with thickness of 150 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>.  $^{16}\text{C}$  was excited via  $\alpha$  inelastic scattering, which is one of the effective reactions to populate cluster states above  $S_\alpha$ [3]. Reaction residues are momentum analyzed by the SAMURAI spectrometer. Coincidence  $\gamma$  rays are also tagged by DALI2  $\gamma$ -ray detector array surrounding the target.

Energy levels of  $^{16}\text{C}$  above  $S_\alpha$  are reconstructed from four momenta of  $^{12}\text{Be}$  and  $\alpha$  residues and detected  $\gamma$ -ray energy. Several levels are identified. We will report the experimental result and discuss it by comparison with levels given by an AMD calculation[4].

[1] T. Kobayashi, et. al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. B317 (2013) 294.

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[3] T. Kawabata, et. al., Phys. Lett. B 646 (2007) 6.

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**Primary author:** Mr KOYAMA, Shunpei (Department of Physics, the University of Tokyo)

**Co-authors:** NAVIN, Alahari (GANIL, CEA/DSM-CNRS/IN2P3); BEAUMEL, Didier (Institut de Physique Nucléaire d'Orsay, IN2P3/CNRS); NIKOLSKII, Evgenii (Kurchatov Institute); OTSU, Hideaki (RIKEN Nishina Center); BABA, Hidetada (RIKEN Nishina Center); SATO, Hiromi (RIKEN Nishina Center); SAKURAI, Hiroyoshi (RIKEN Nishina Center); LIU, Hongna (RIKEN Nishina Center); LEE, Jenny (RIKEN Nishina Center); HWANG, Jongwon (Seoul National Univ.); GIBELIN, Julien (LPC CAEN); OHNISHI, Junichi (RIKEN Nishina Center); ZENIHIRO, Juzo (RIKEN Nishina Center); YONEDA, Ken-ichiro (RIKEN Nishina Center); KUSAKA, Kensuke (RIKEN Nishina Center); SEKIGUCHI, Kimiko (Tohoku University); MATSUSHITA, Masafumi (CNS, the University of Tokyo); SASANO, Masaki (RIKEN Nishina Center); ITOH, Masatoshi (CYRIC, Tohoku University); NIIKURA, Megumi (the University of Tokyo); KURATA-NISHIMURA, Mizuki (RIKEN Nishina Center); FUKUDA, Naoki (RIKEN Nishina Center); CHIGA, Nobuyuki (Tohoku University); KOBAYASHI, Nobuyuki (the University of Tokyo); NAKATSUKA, Noritsugu (Kyoto University); DOORNENBAL, Pieter (RIKEN Nishina Center); SAKAGUCHI, Satoshi (Kyushu University); TAKEUCHI, Satoshi (RIKEN Nishina Center); LEBLOND, Sylvain (LPC CAEN); ISOBE, Tadaski (RIKEN Nishina Center); KAWABATA, Takahiro (Kyoto University); NANAMURA, Takashi (Tokyo Institute of Technology); MURAKAMI, Tetsuya (Kyoto University); MOTOBAYASHI, Tohru (RIKEN Nishina Center); KOBAYASHI, Toshio (Tohoku University); SUMIKAMA, Toshiyuki (Tohoku University); LAPOUX, Valerie (Saclay, CEA); TOGANO, Yasuhiro (Tokyo Institute of Technology); WADA, Yasunori (Tohoku University); MATSUDA, Yohei (Kyoto University); SHIMIZU, Yohei (RIKEN Nishina Center); SATOU, Yoshiteru (Seoul National Univ.); KONDO, Yosuke (Tokyo Institute of Technology)

**Presenter:** Mr KOYAMA, Shunpei (Department of Physics, the University of Tokyo)

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