Service de Physique Nucléaire



Séminaire

Vendredi 19 mai 2006 à 11h00

CEA Saclay, DSM/DAPNIA/SPhN Orme des Merisiers, Bât. 703, Salle 135

Study of (d,²He) and (³He,t) charge exchange reactions on ¹⁴N and ⁶⁴Ni

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The charge-exchange reactions performed at intermediate energies represent a unique opportunity for studying the collective excitations in nuclei. The most simple excitation of the spin and isospin degrees of freedom of a nucleus is called a Gamow-Teller (GT) excitation ($\Delta J^{\Pi} = 1^+$, $\Delta L = 0$, $\Delta S = 1$, $\Delta T = 1$) It is very analoguous to similar ΔL =0 transitions in beta decay.

Its investigation is an opportunity to study a few basic features of the nuclear force due to the very simple excitation mechanism. It is well-known that beta decay studies suffer from the Q-limitation, while the limited resolution of (p, n) or (n, p) - type charge-exchange reactions made it difficult in the past to determine the GT strength distribution for individual final levels. With the improved resolution obtained in the (n, p)-type $(d, ^2He)$ reaction $(\approx 100 \text{ keV})$ and in the (p, n)-type $(^3He, t)$ reaction $(\approx 35 \text{ keV})$ this goal is now achievable.

We will report here on two particular cases where the very good energy resolution obtained in these two reactions makes possible a step forward in the understanding of certain key features:

- 1. The GT strength distribution starting from the ground state of ^{14}N in both β^+ and β^- directions reveals basic aspects of the applicability of the Shell Model and its interplay with other models.
- 2. The GT excitations starting from the Ni isotopes deliver important ingredients for the astrophysical models, where fp-nuclei like ⁶⁴Ni play a very important role in the early stage of the collapse of supernovae and can reveal also interesting nuclear structure aspects.