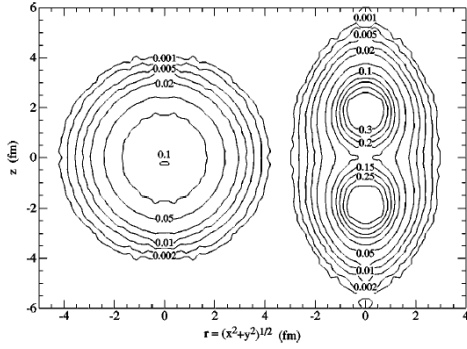


Structure of Be and B isotopes using break-up reactions

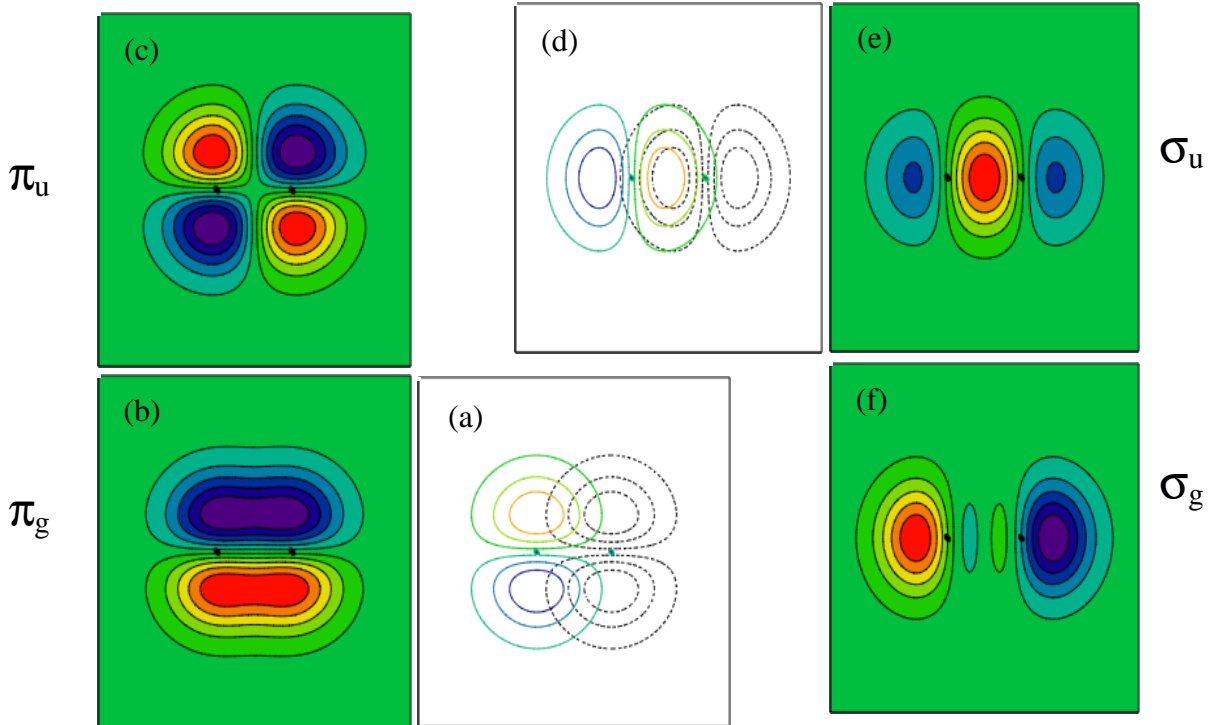
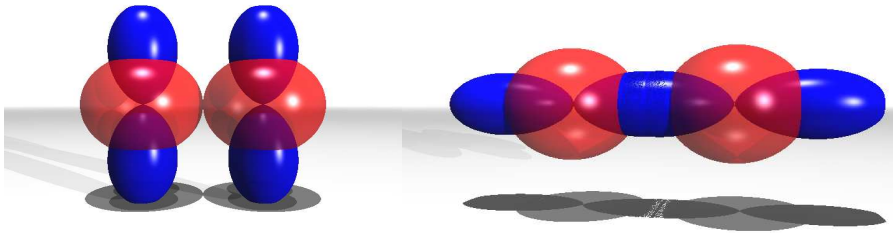
Martin Freer – University of Birmingham



Greens function Monte Carlo

R. B. Wiringa, Steven C. Pieper, J. Carlson, and V. R. Pandharipande, Phys. Rev. C **62**, 014001 (2000)

Neutron-rich Beryllium Isotopes

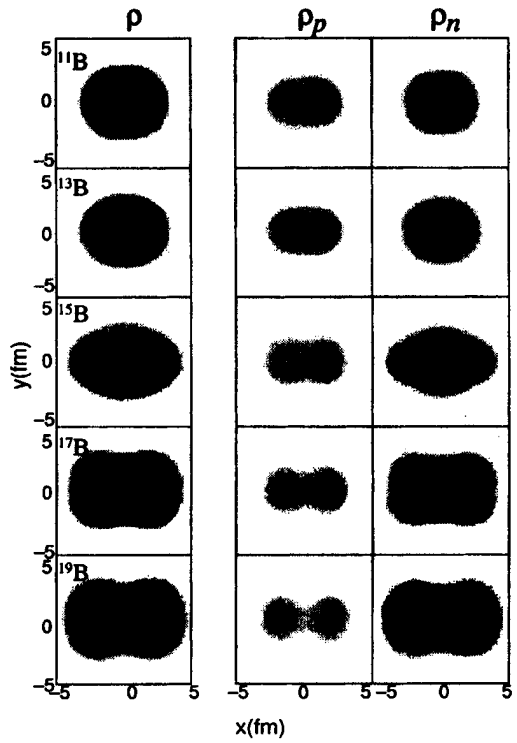


Molecular Orbit approach – Itagaki *et al.*

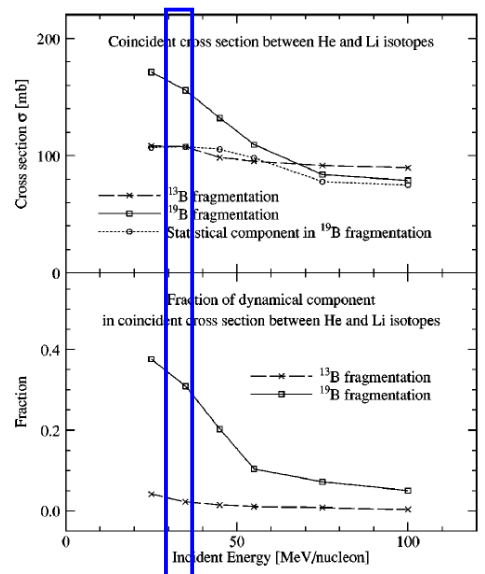
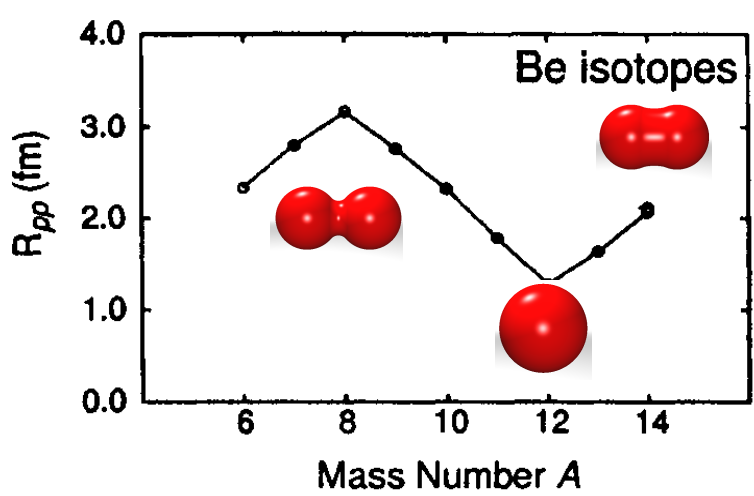
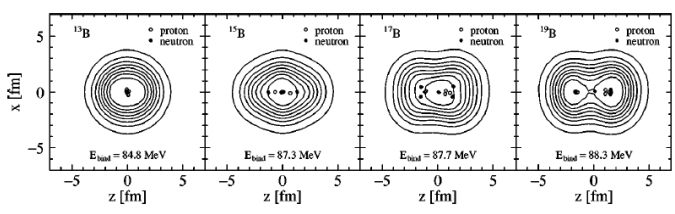
Gain in binding 1.5 MeV – von Dortzen

Clustering in ground states of Boron Isotopes

AMD –
Kanada En'yo,
Horiuchi, *et al.*

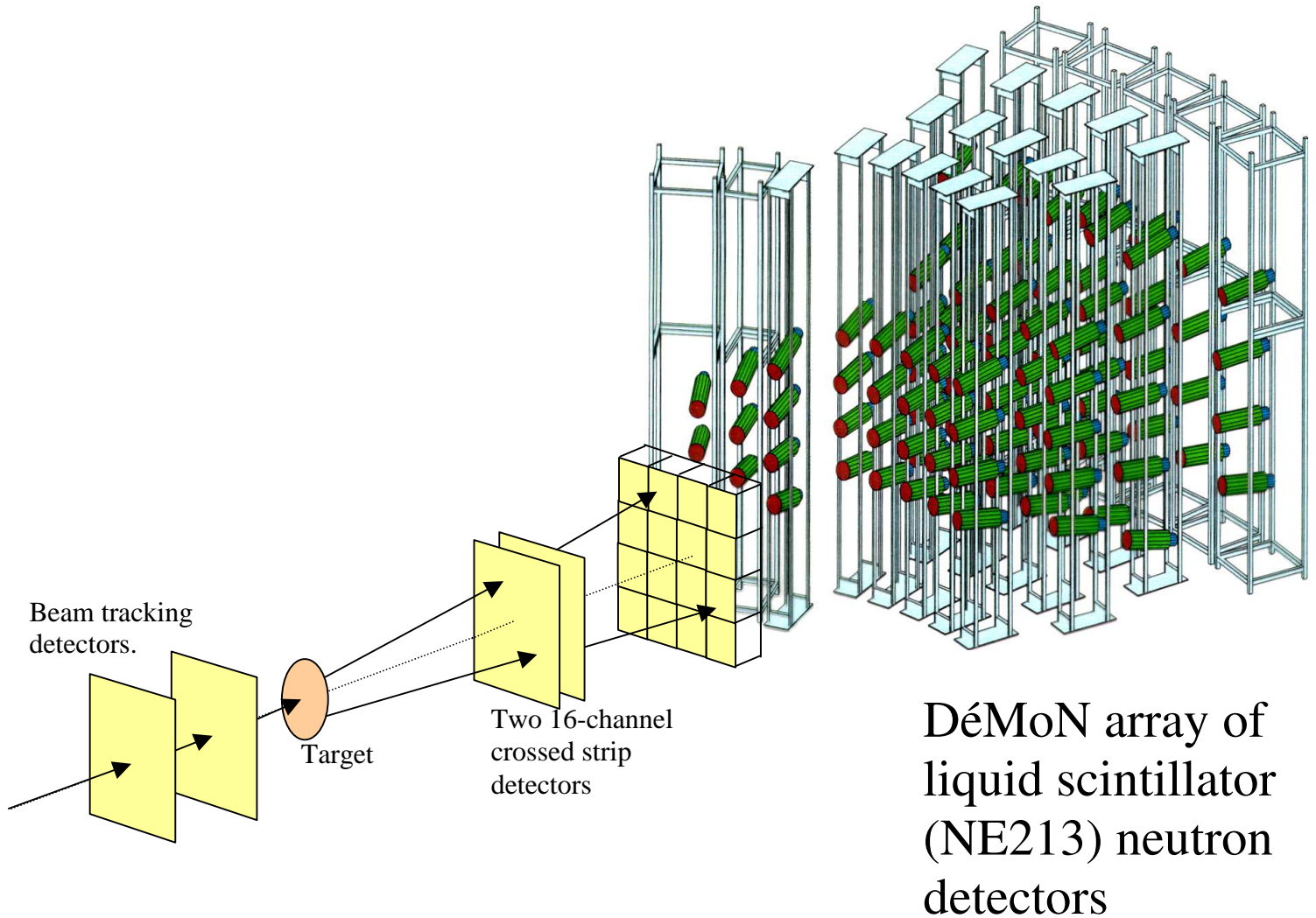


Phys. Rev. C
63(2001) 034615



AMD – Kanada En'yo, Horiuchi, *et al.*, 1995

Experimental Probes?



Beams:

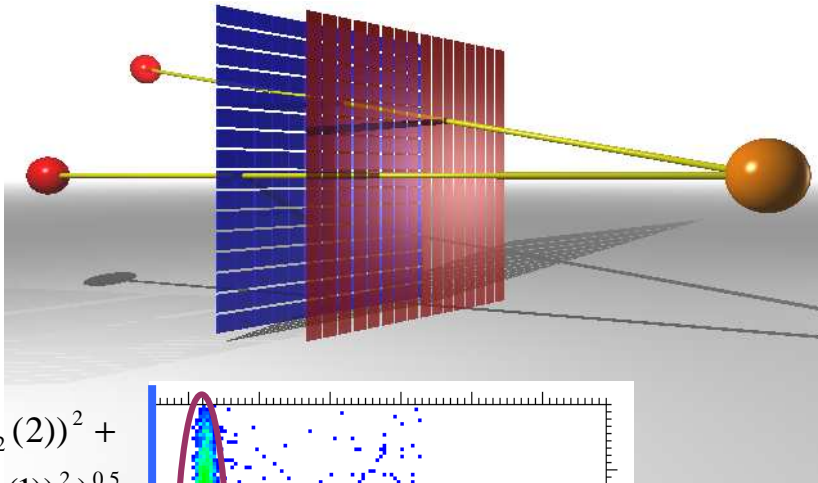
^{10}Be , ^{11}Be , ^{12}Be , ^{14}Be and ^{14}B

30.9, 41.7, 41.8, 34.4 and 40.8 MeV/nucleon

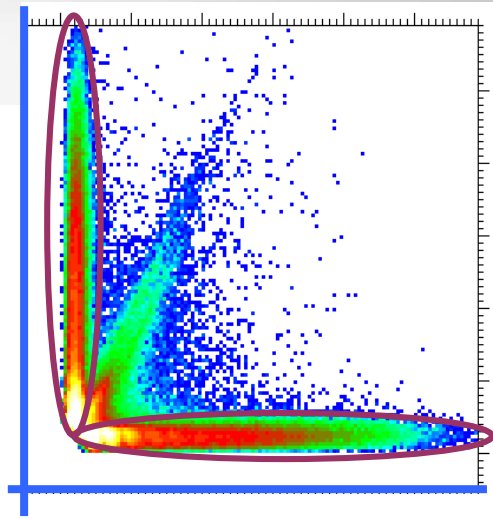
10^4 pps 50 pps

Produced and separated using LISE3@GANIL

Multiplicity 2 events

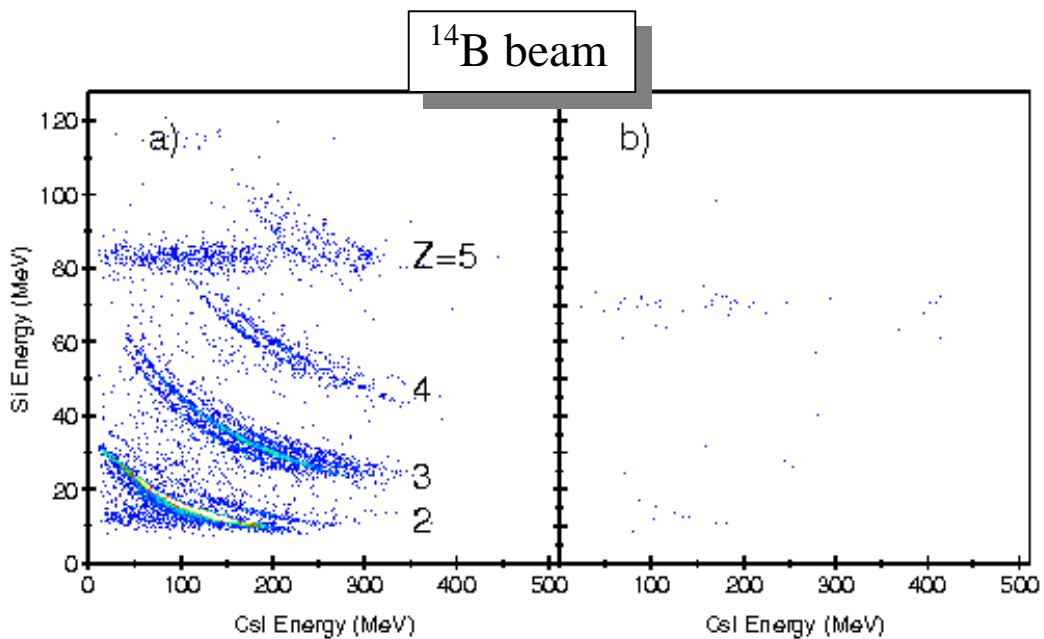


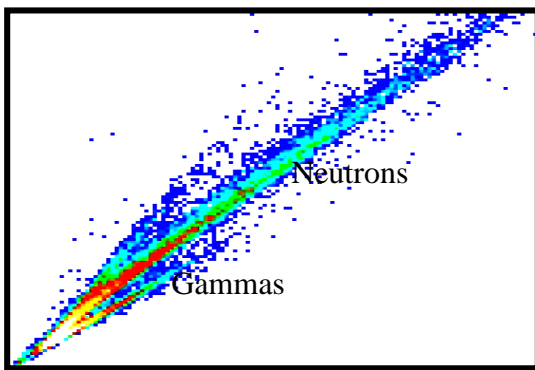
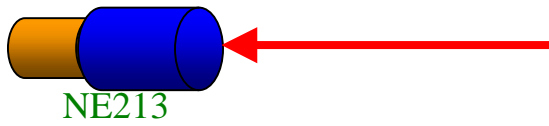
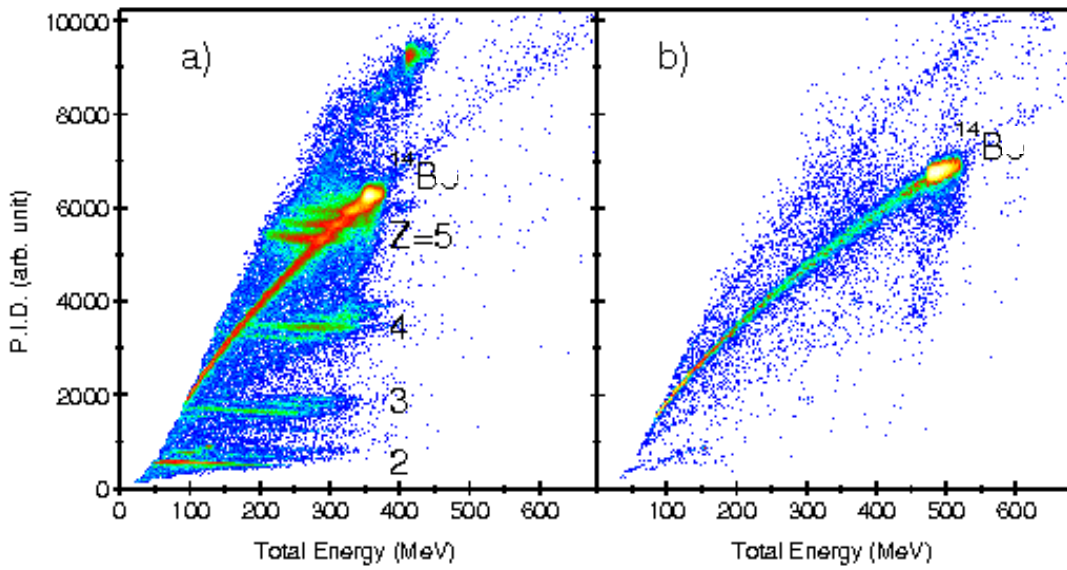
$$((P_1(1) - P_2(2))^2 + (P_1(2) - P_2(1))^2)^{0.5}$$



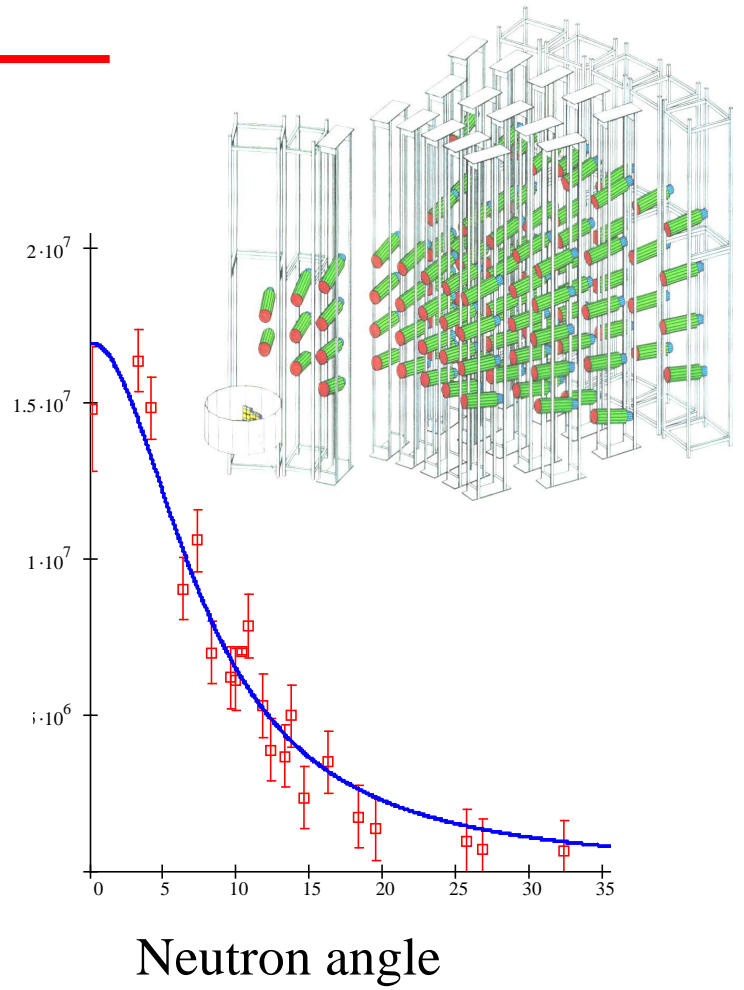
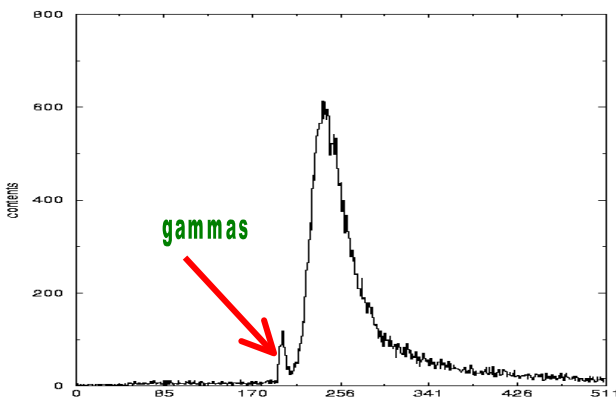
$$((P_1(1) - P_2(1))^2 + (P_1(2) - P_2(2))^2)^{0.5}$$

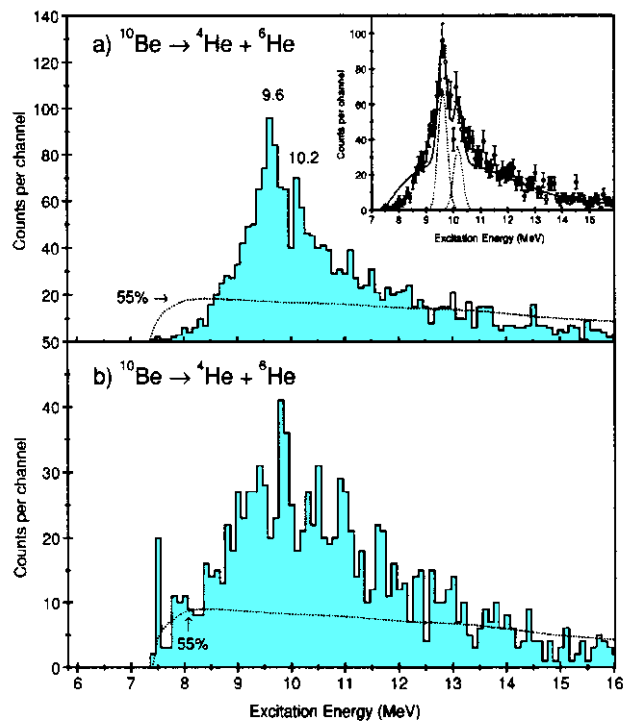
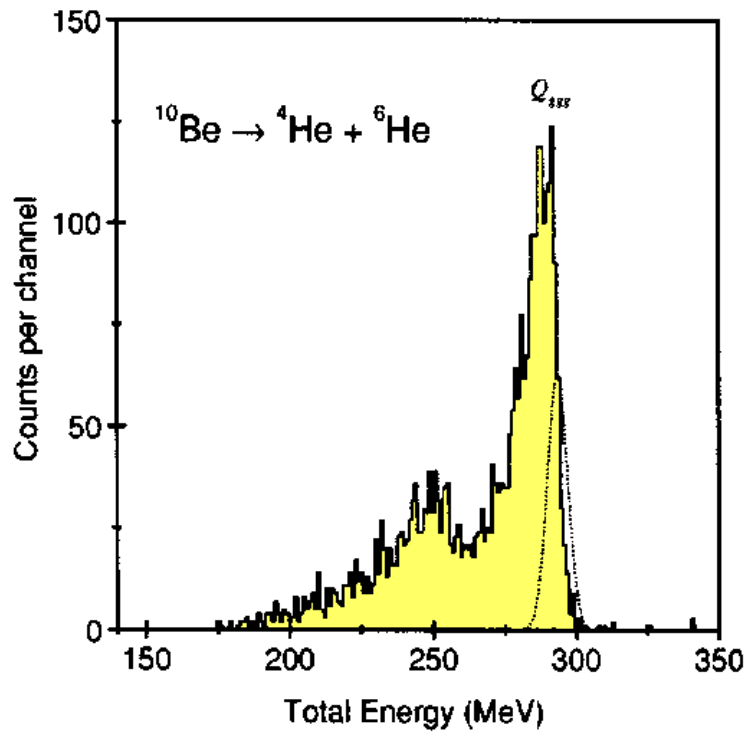
Particle Identification Spectra for M=2 events (with and without target).



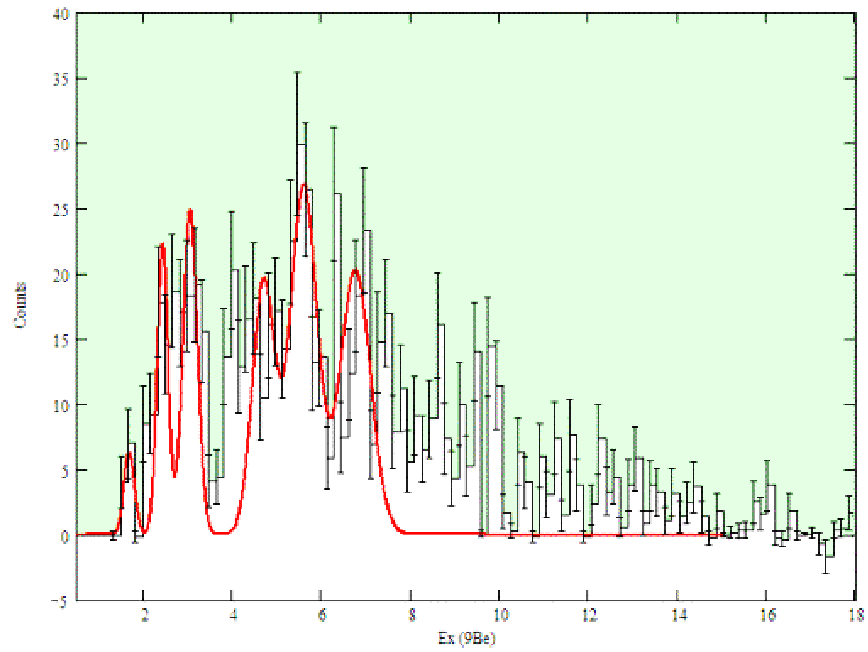
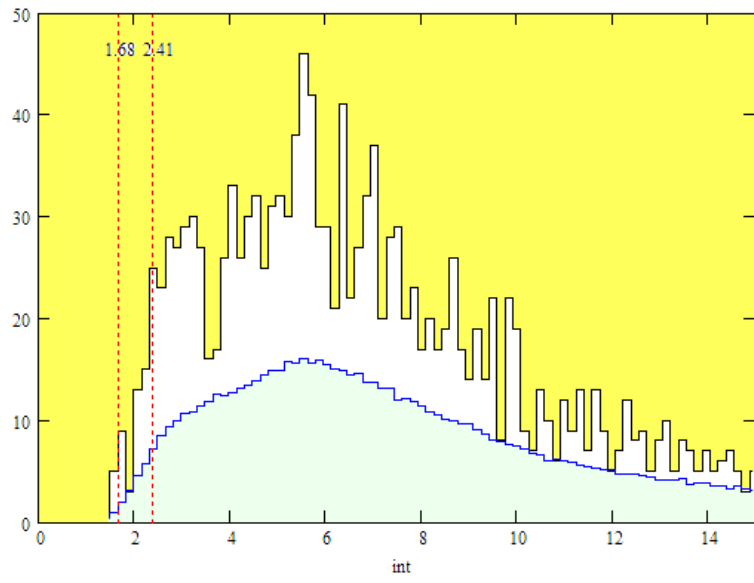
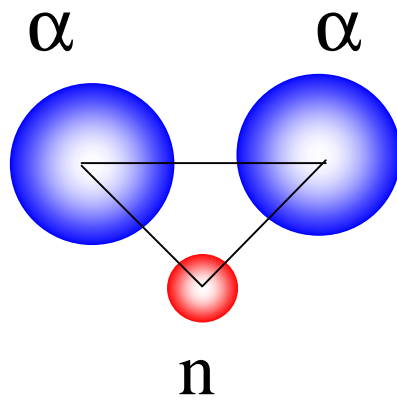


Total

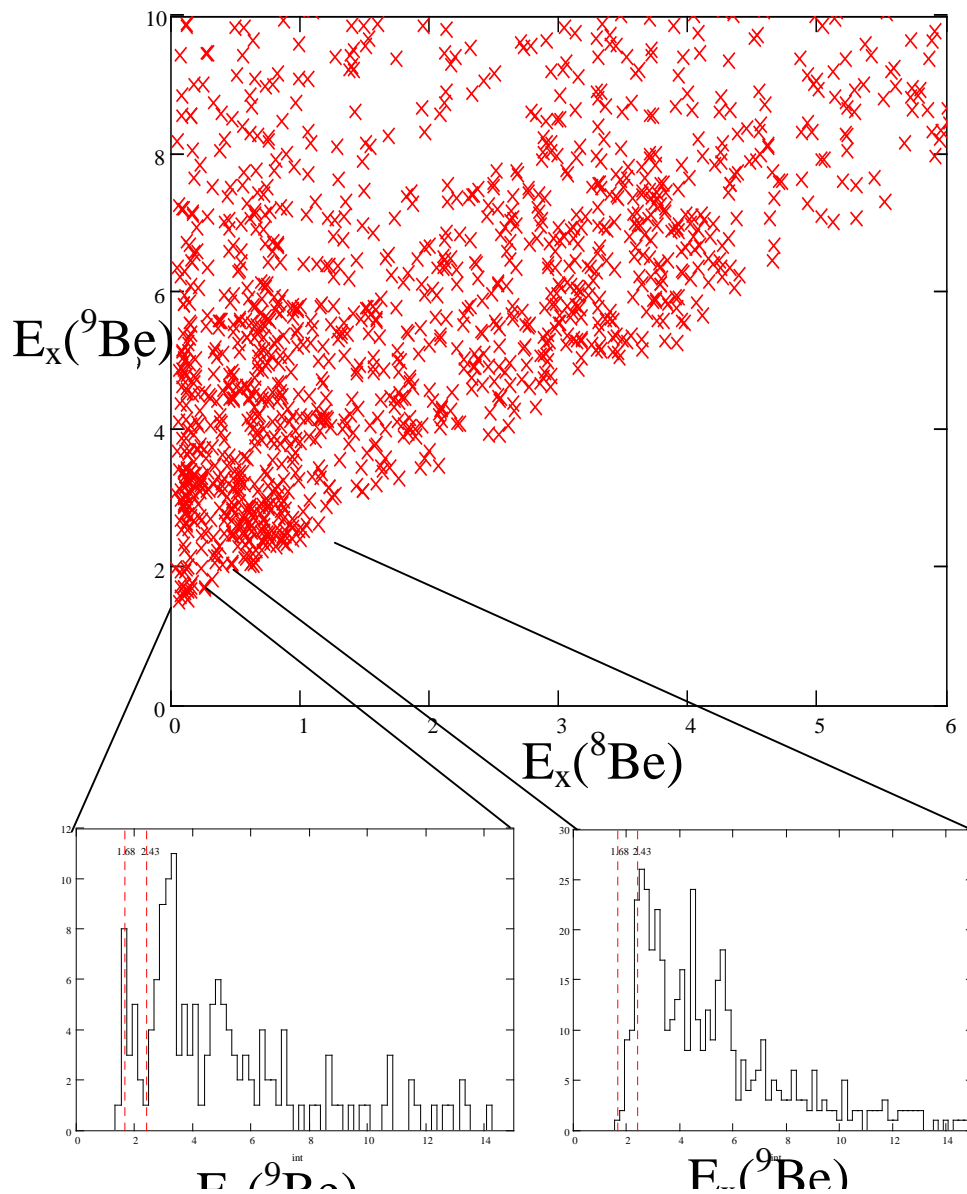


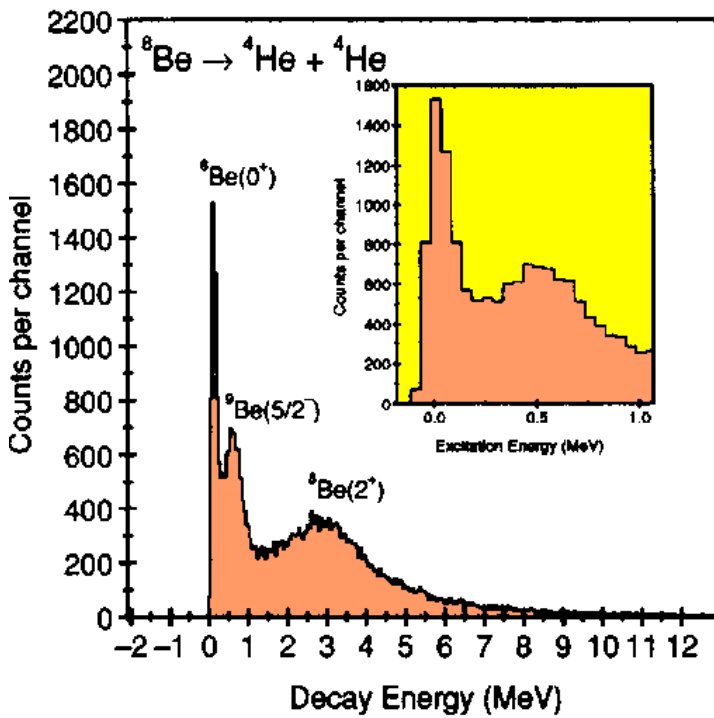


Ex(^{10}Be)	Cross section (mb)
9.6	0.24(0.02)
10.1	0.13(0.01)



Ex (MeV)	J ^π	Decay to ⁸ Be gs	Decay to ⁸ Be (2 ⁺)	Cross section (mb)
1.68	1/2 ⁺	100% <i>l</i> =0	~0 <i>l</i> =2	1.7
2.43	5/2 ⁻	7.5% <i>l</i> =3	92.5% <i>l</i> =1	7.3
2.8	1/2 ⁻	~100% <i>l</i> =1	~0% <i>l</i> =1,3	12.3
3.05	5/2 ⁺	~100% <i>l</i> =2	~0% <i>l</i> =0	
4.70	(3/2 ⁺)	13% <i>l</i> =2	<i>l</i> =0	19.6
5.6	(3/2 ⁻)	<i>l</i> =1	<i>l</i> =0	37.5
6.4	(7/2 ⁻)	<i>l</i> =3	<i>l</i> =1	39.2
6.8	(9/2 ⁺)	<2% <i>l</i> =4	<i>l</i> =2	





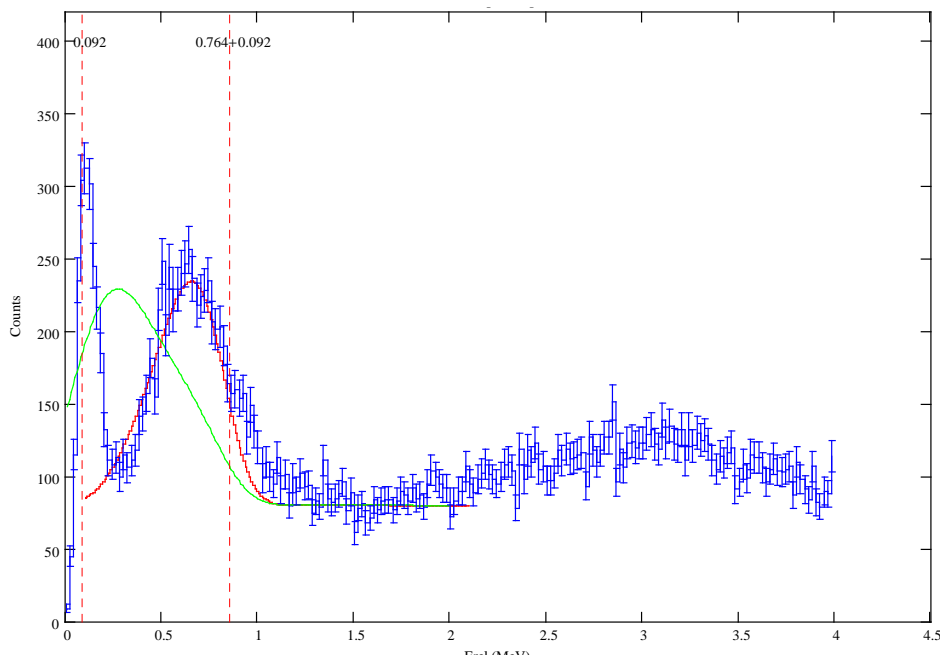
Ex (${}^8\text{Be}$)	Cross section (mb)
gs	8.0(0.4)
2.9 (2^+)	21.6(1.1)
2.9 (2^+) / 5/2- (${}^9\text{Be}$)	7.3(0.3)

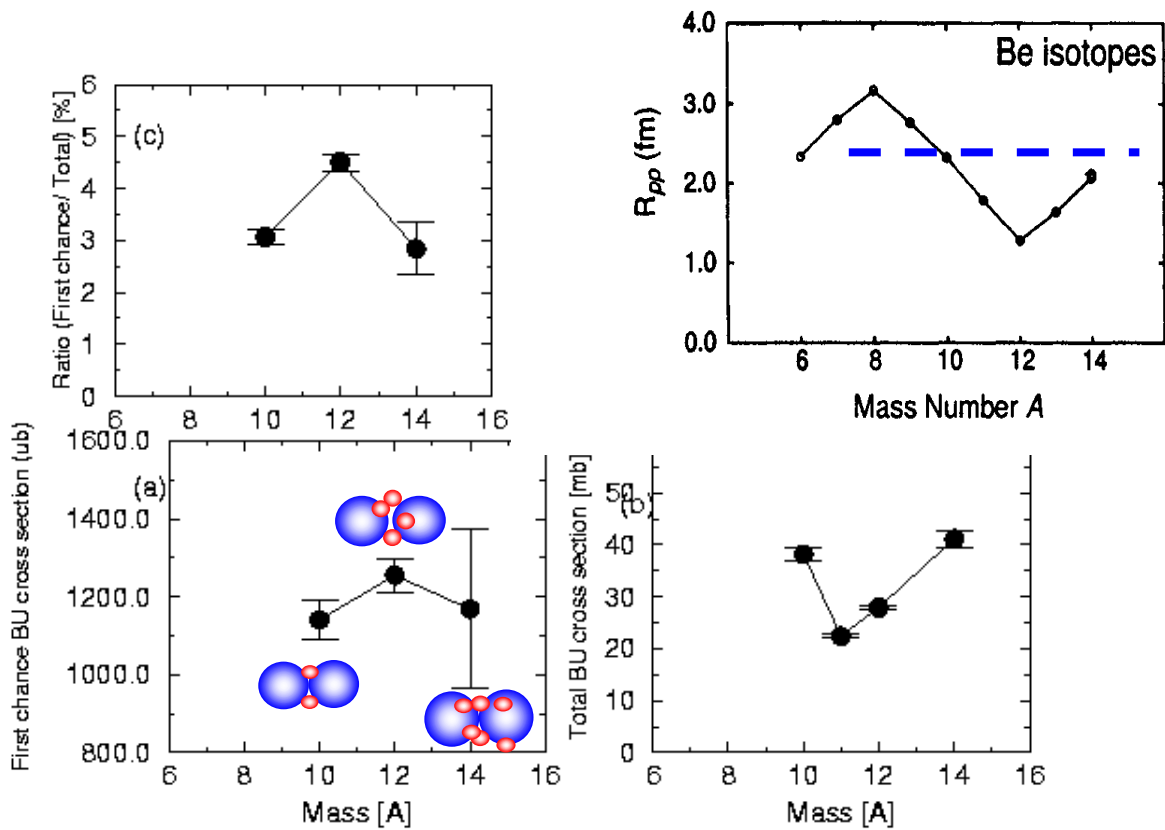
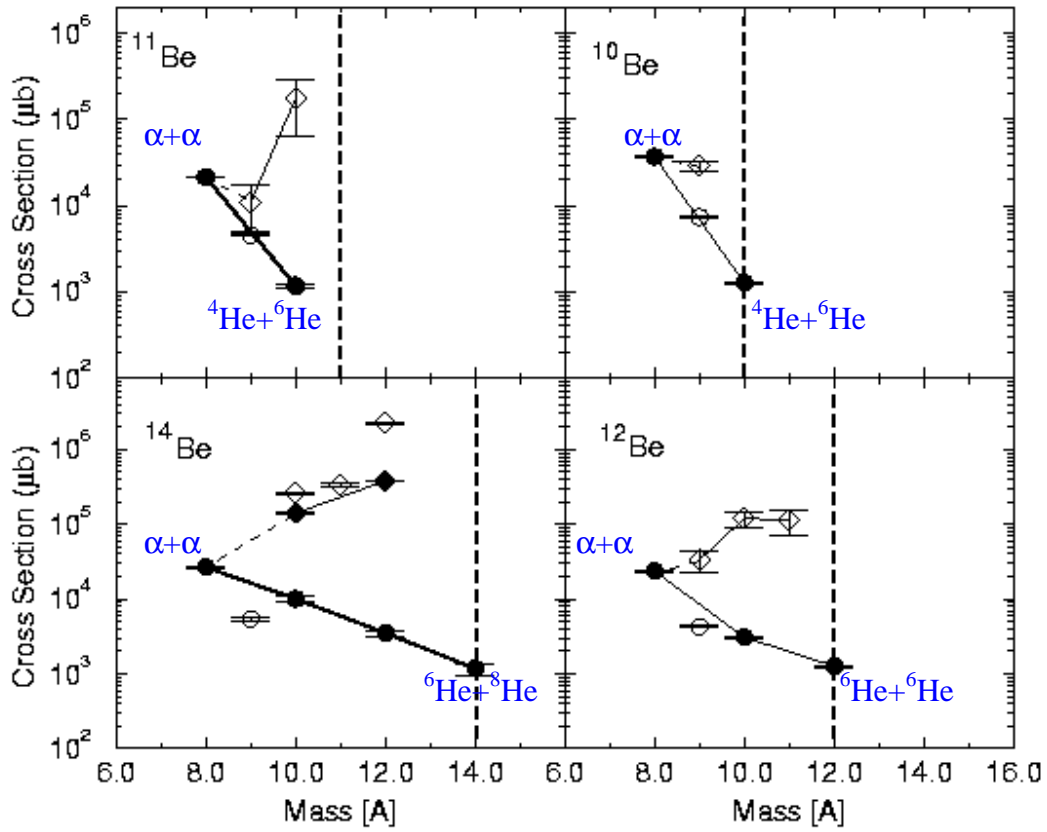
$$\frac{dN}{dE_n}(E_n) = A \{kR P_l(kR)\}_{\text{Be}-n} \left[\frac{\sin^2 \beta_l}{kR P_l(kR)} \right]_{\alpha-\alpha}$$

$$R_{\alpha-\alpha} = 4.0 \text{ fm} \quad l = 2$$

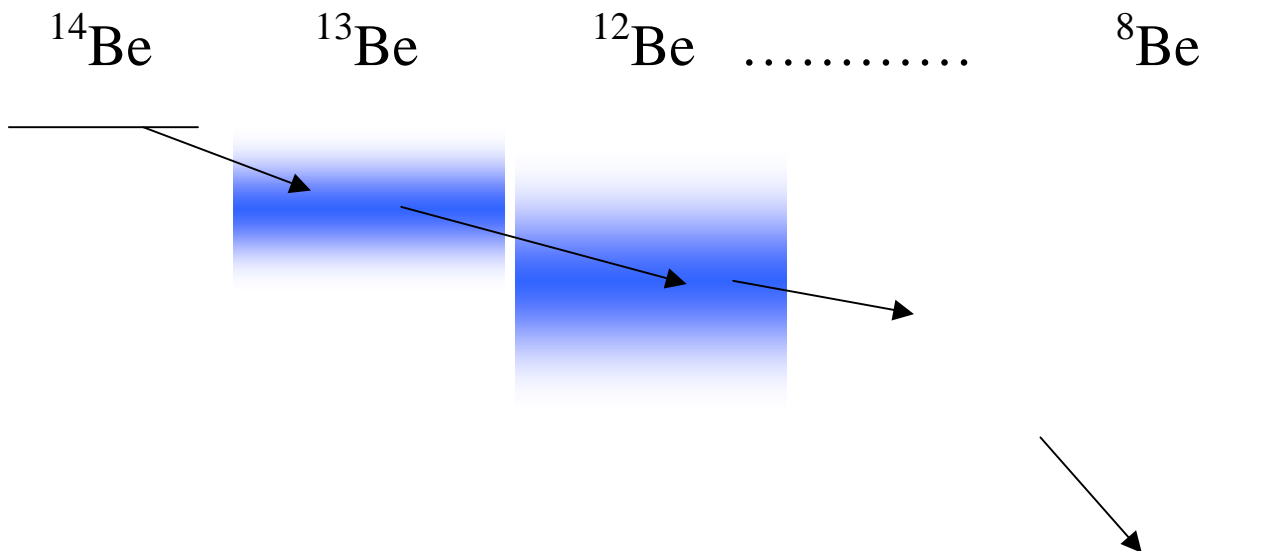
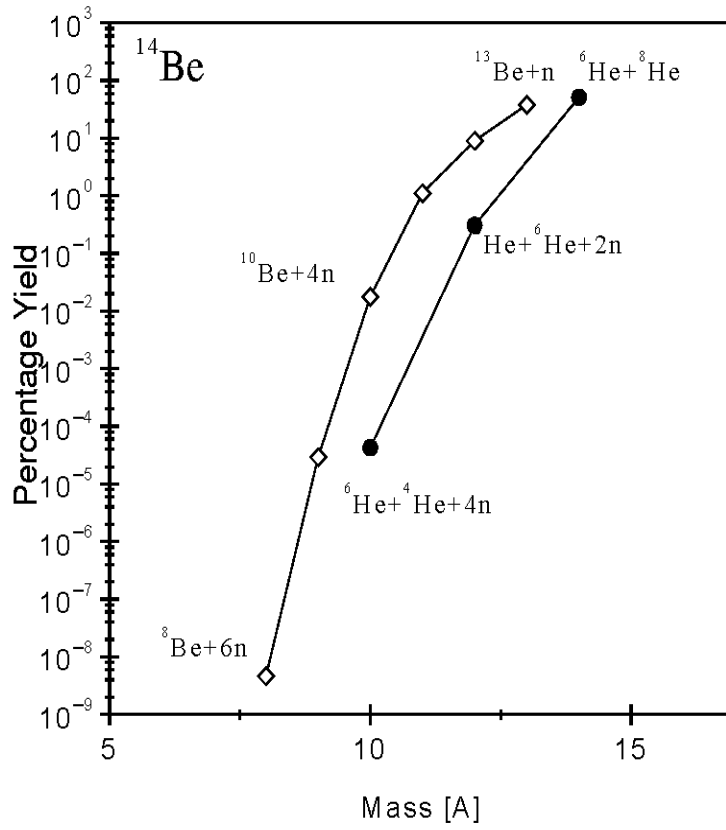
$$R_n = 4.35 \text{ fm} \quad l = 1$$

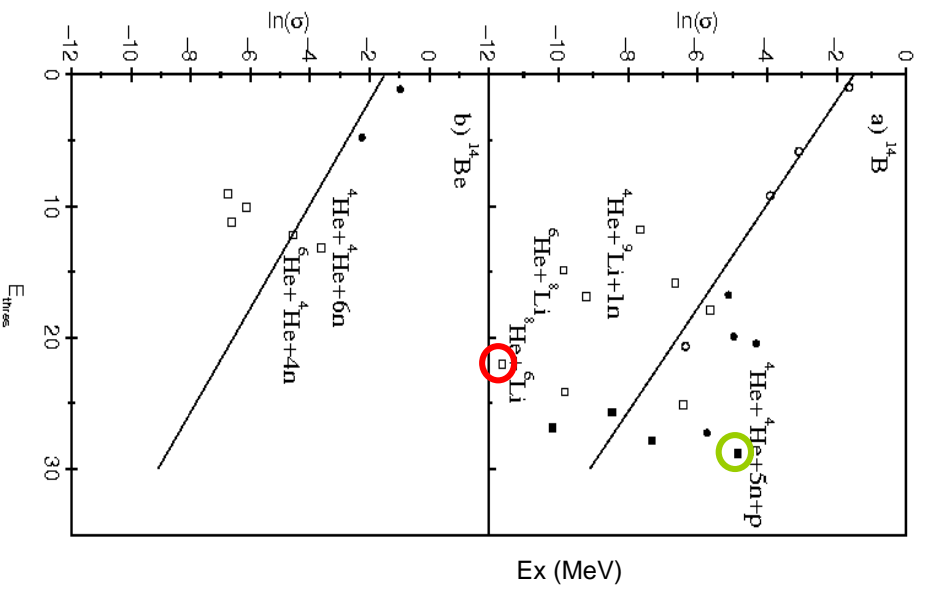
Cocke and Christensen, NPA111 (1968)623



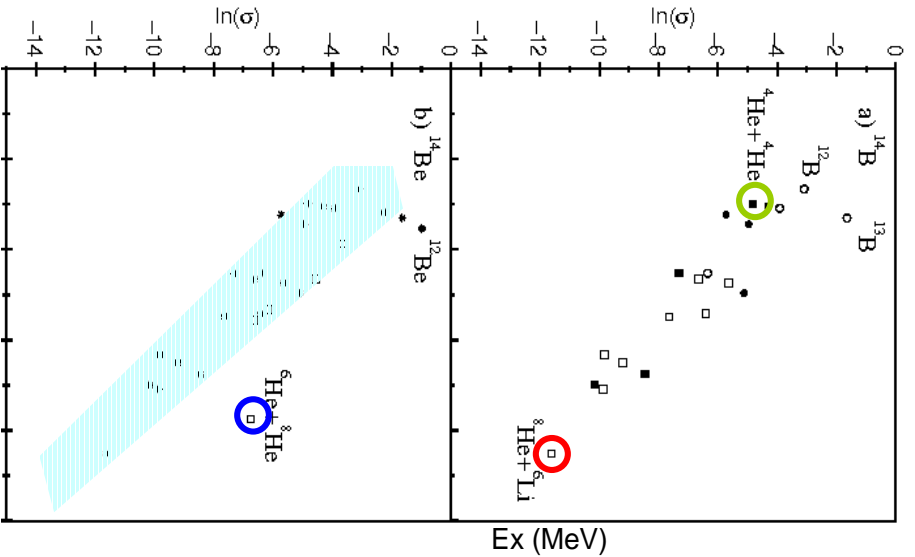
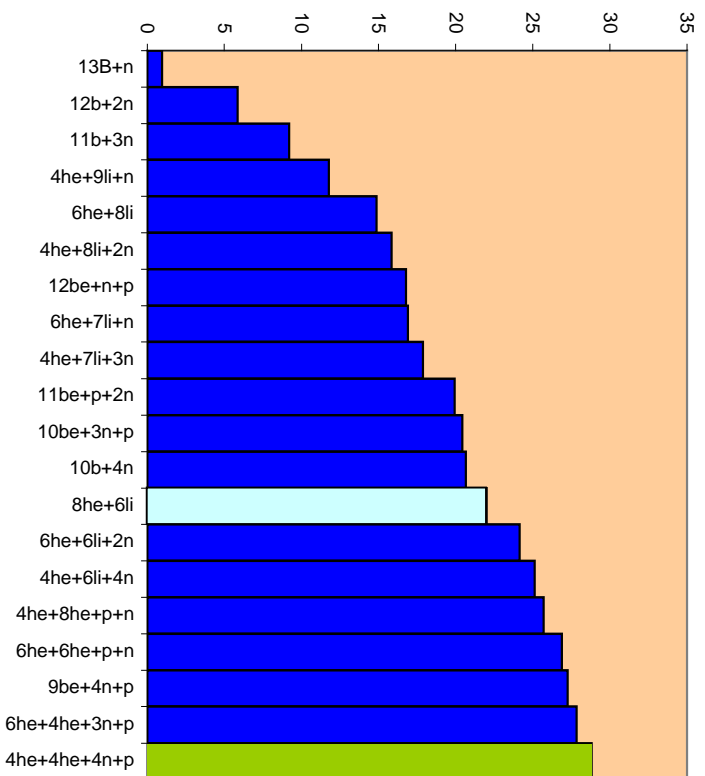


Fermi Break-up of ^{14}Be

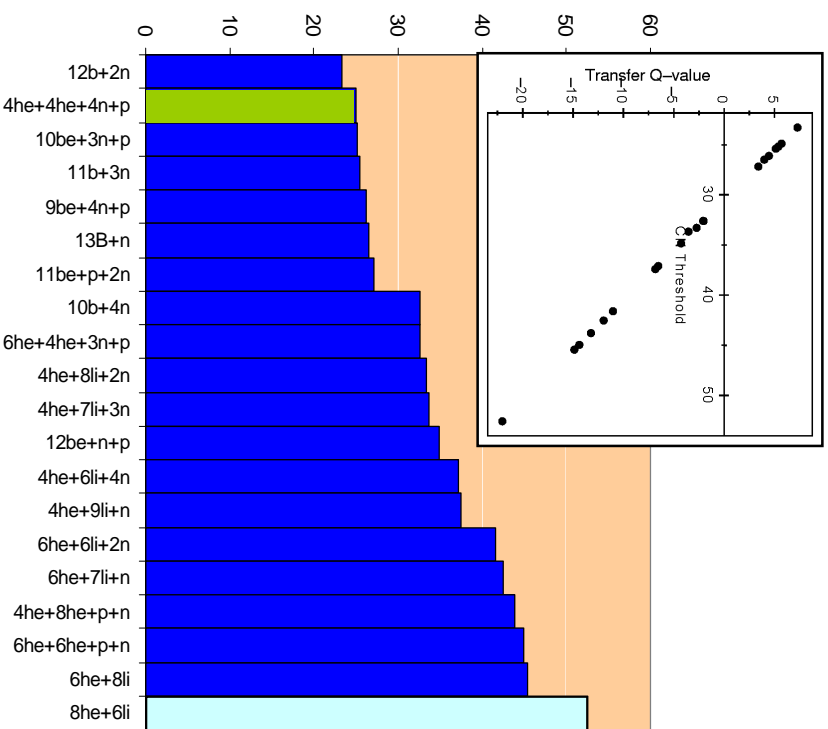




Decay thresholds in ^{14}B



Decay thresholds in $^{14}\text{B} + ^{12}\text{C} = ^{26}\text{Al}$



Summary

- Used break-up reactions to characterize clusterization of beryllium isotopes.
- Clustering does not change from $^{10-14}\text{Be}$
- Comparison of ^{14}B and ^{14}Be suggests may be increase in clustering in ^{14}Be
- Opportunity for calculations of Be reactions.
- Extract spectroscopic information for $^{10}\text{Be} \rightarrow ^9\text{Be} + n \rightarrow ^8\text{Be} + 2n \rightarrow \alpha + \alpha + 2n$
- Indicates that core excitations (2^+) are important and at $\sim 30\text{-}40$ MeV/nucleon neutron removal reactions are more complex than the direct knockout picture.