

Charge exchange reaction(s), hadronic probe for neutrino-nucleus reactions

Shinsuke OTA

(Center for Nuclear Study, the University of Tokyo)

Contents

- (n,p)-type Charge Exchange Reaction
- Development of CNS Active Target

Neutrino-nucleus reaction

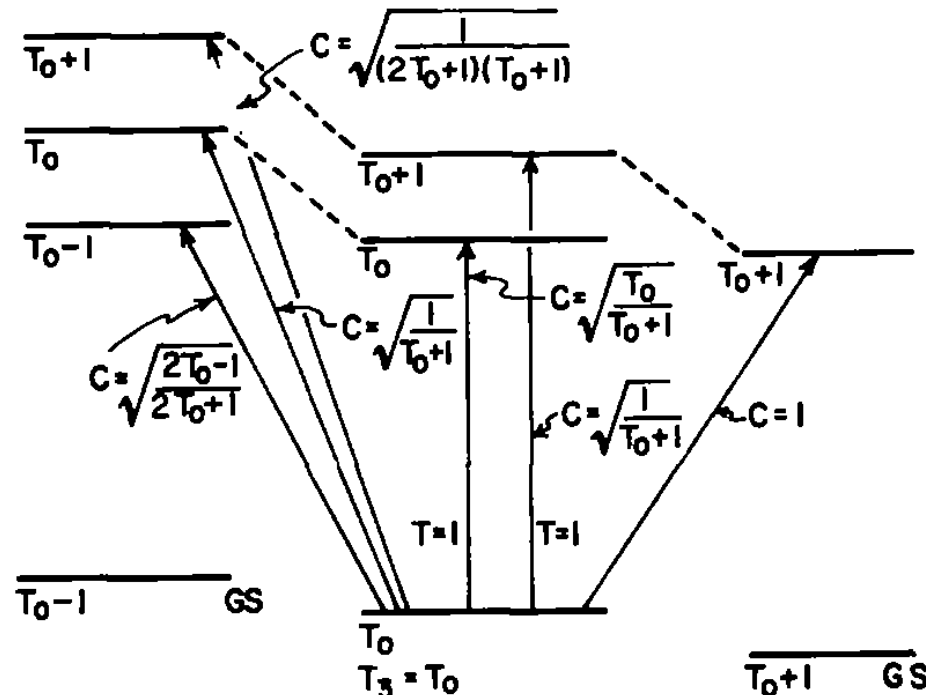
$$\bar{\nu}_e + {}_Z A \rightarrow e^+ + {}_{Z-1} A \quad \text{GT+ (n,p)}$$

$$\nu_e + {}_Z A \rightarrow e^- + {}_{Z+1} A \quad \text{GT- (p,n)}$$

$$\nu + {}_Z A \rightarrow \nu' + {}_Z A^*$$

Charged Current νN reaction
 \Rightarrow Charge Exchange Reaction

Charge Exchange Reaction



n-rich

(p,n)

(n,p)

p-rich

(n,p)

(p,n)

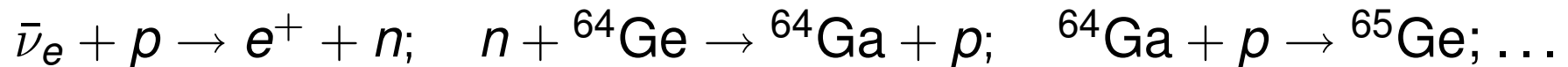
N=Z

(n,p)/(p,n)

In N=Z nuclei,
 $B(GT+) \sim B(GT-)?$
 cf. Sasano-san

Electron Capture Rate of Iron-group Nuclei

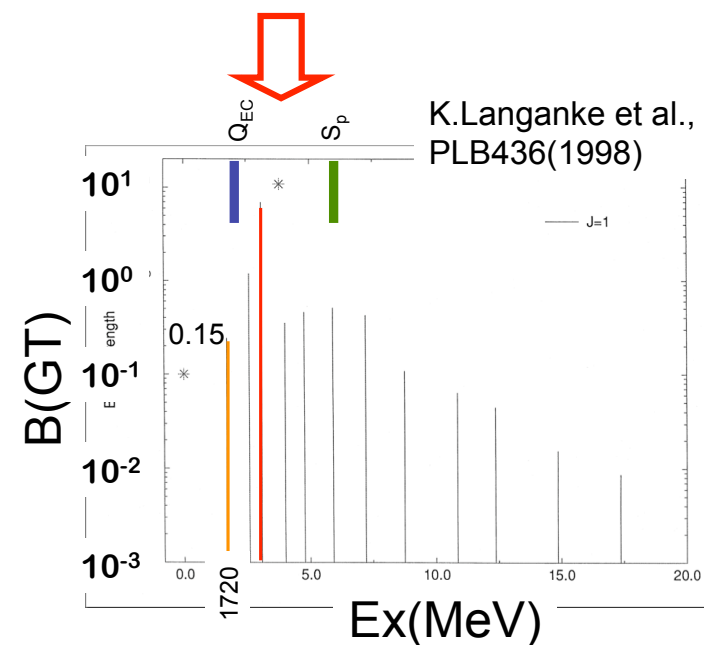
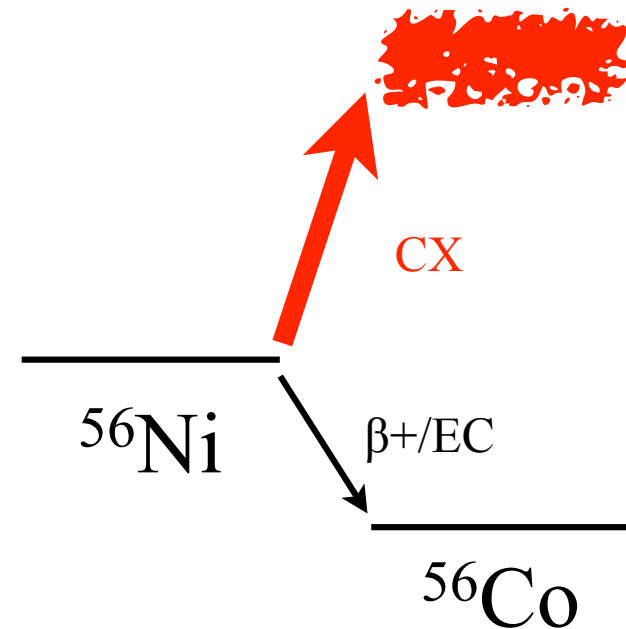
- Life time and scale of Supernova explosion
- Nucleosynthesis in Supernova explosion



- B(GT+) strengths above the electron capture threshold in Iron-group and heavier (${}^{56}\text{Ni}$, ${}^{64}\text{Ge}$ etc.) nuclei are needed
- Gamow Teller (GT) transition
 - $\Delta T=1, \Delta S=1, \Delta L=0$

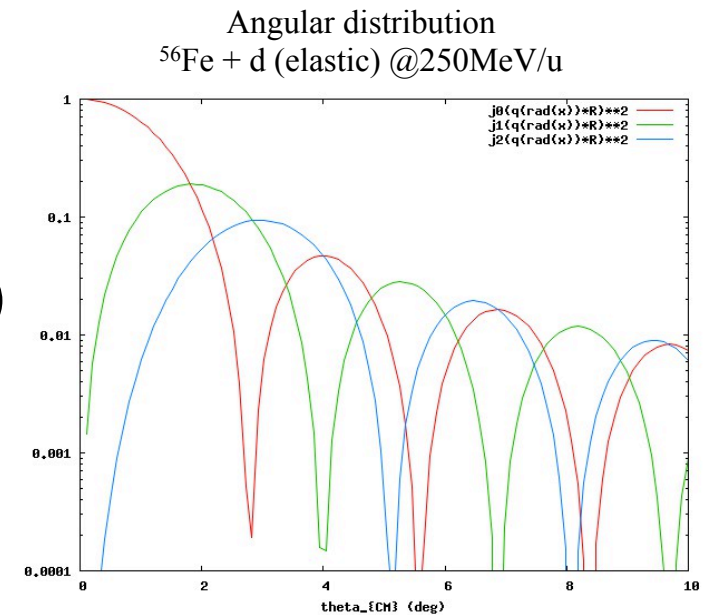
Measurement of B(GT+) strengths

- β^+ decay / Electron Capture
- below $Q_{\beta/EC}$
- gives the absolute value of B(GT+) from $\log ft$ value
- **(n,p) type charge exchange (CX) reactions**
- bound and unbound excited states
- gives a relative strength distribution
- needs “unit cross section”



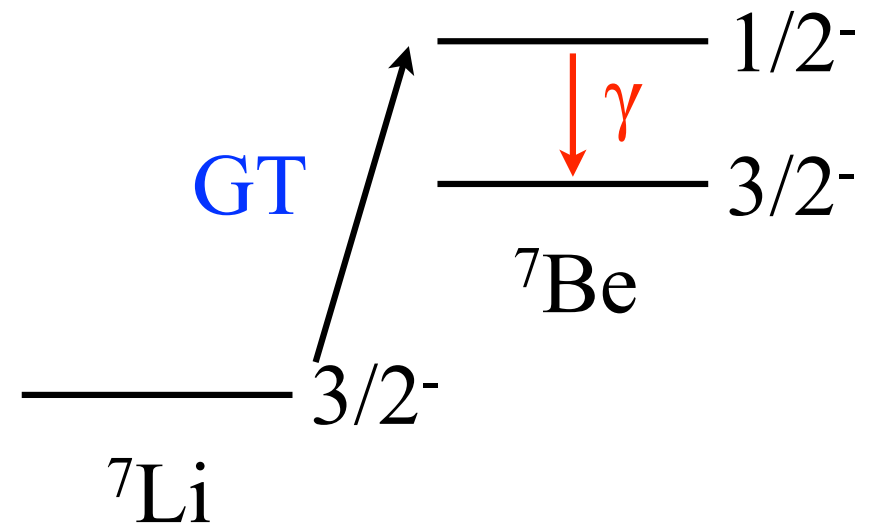
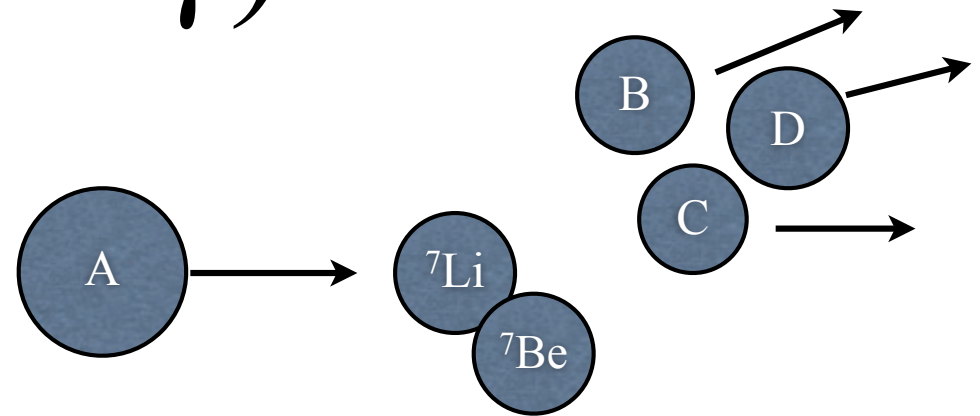
(n,p) type CE reactions

- normal kinematics
 - (n,p), (d,²He), (t,³He)
- inverse kinematics
 - (n,p), **(d,²He)**, (t,³He), (⁷Li,⁷Beγ)
 - n/t targets are difficult
- Extraction of GT strength
 - $\Delta T = 1, \Delta S = 1$ are tagged by reaction selectivity
 - ΔL is extract or decomposed by using angular distribution of differential cross section



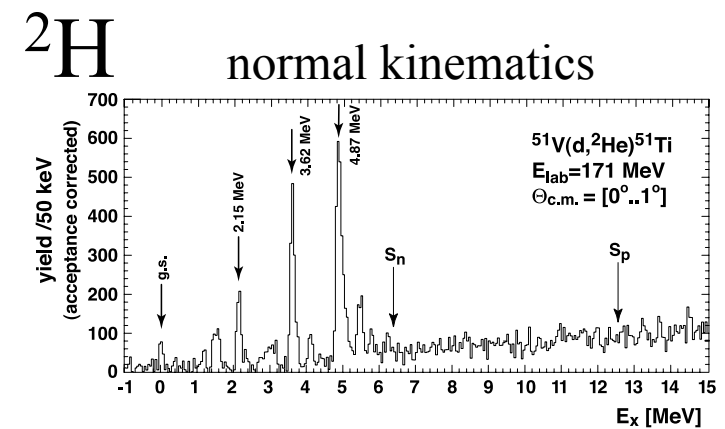
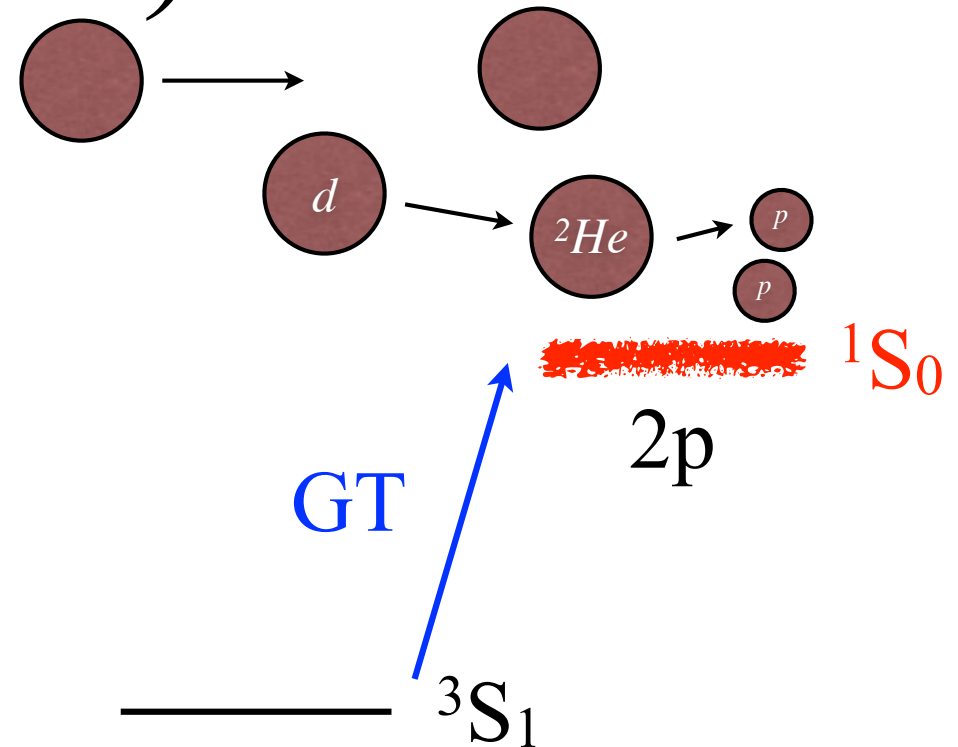
$({}^7\text{Li}, {}^7\text{Be}\gamma)$

- Invariant mass and/or gamma spectroscopy
 - Inv. mass for unbound states
 - Gamma for bound states
- GT Transition is tagged by **0.43 MeV gamma ray**
 - Needs good S/N for gamma detection
- Angular resolution of 0.1 deg in lab. frame is required
- Resolution of excitation energy depends on mainly angular resolution



(d, ^2He)

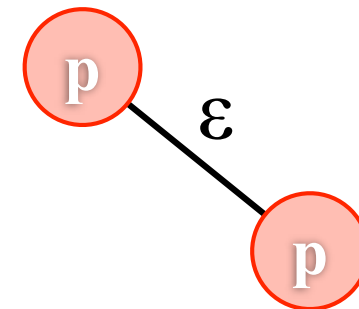
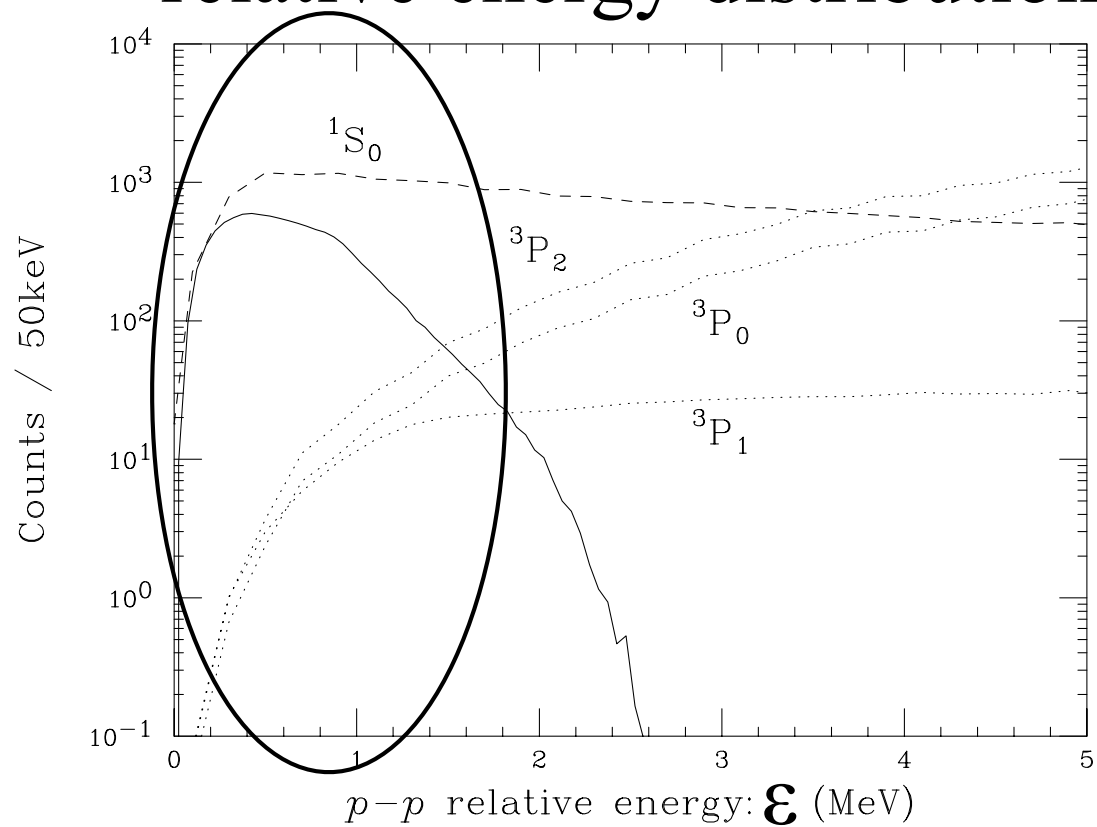
- Missing mass spectroscopy in inverse kinematics
- Momentum of ^2He is reconstructed by invariant mass
- Bound and unbound states are measurable at the same time
- GT Transition is tagged by $^1\text{S}_0$ proton pair (called ^2He)
- δE_x depends on angular and energy resolution
- S/N becomes better due to vertex measurement



C. Bäuml et al. (2003)

2p system

relative energy distribution

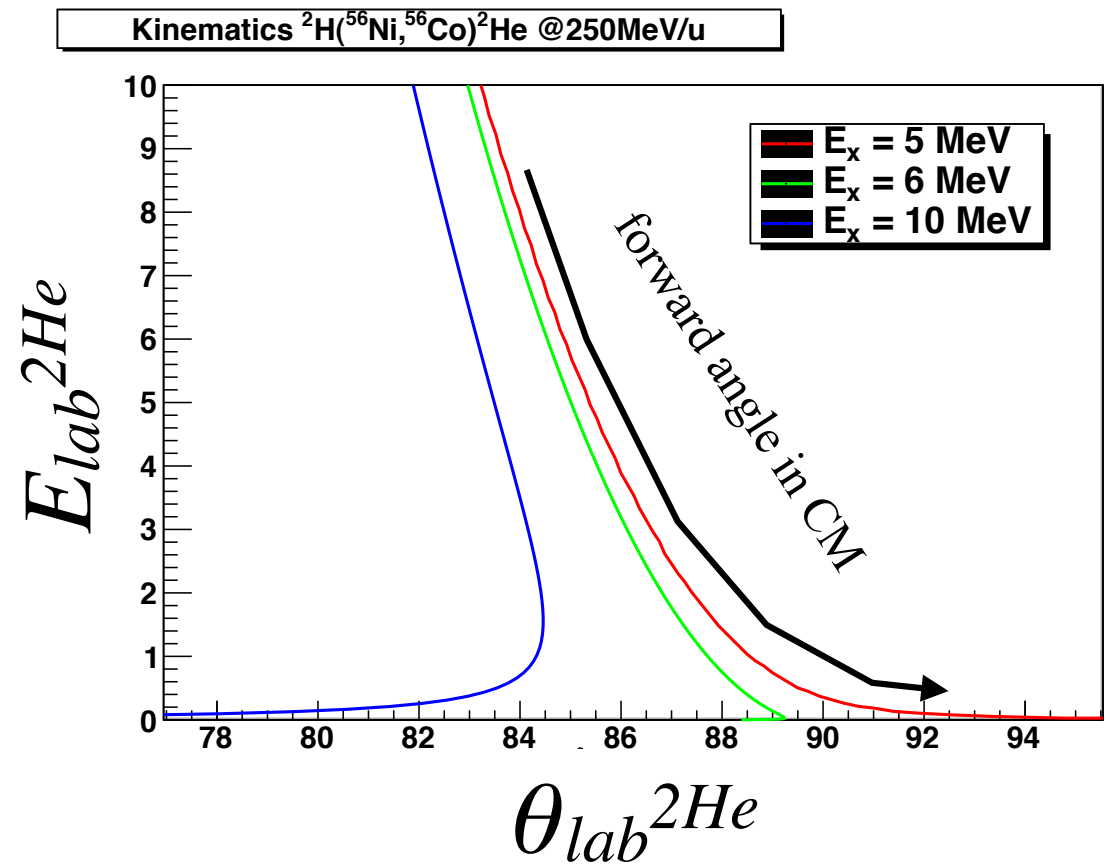


Migdal-Watson formulation
T. Onishi, D-thesis

$\epsilon < 0-2$ MeV $1S_0$ is dominant

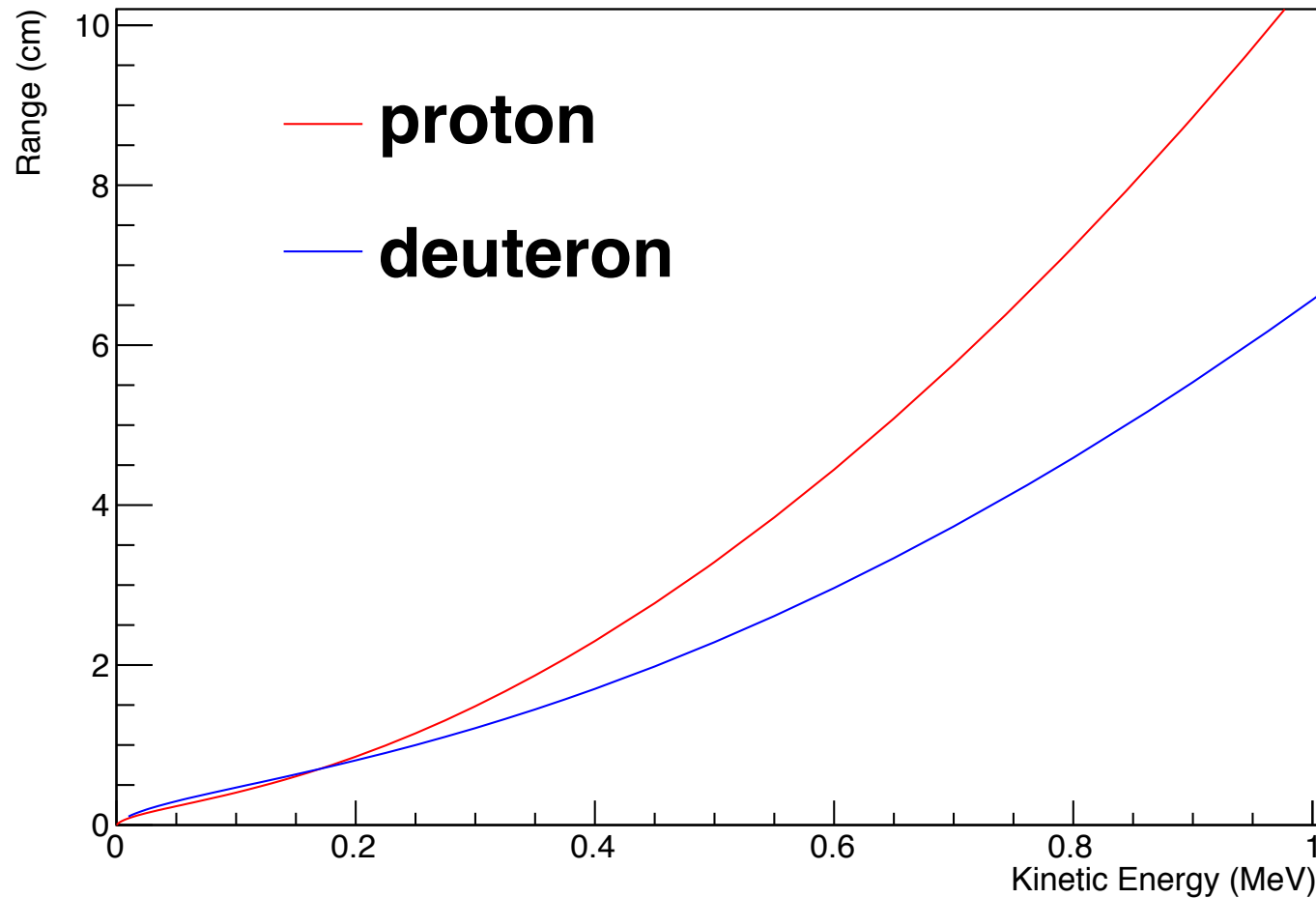
Kinematics in inverse kinematics

- ${}^2\text{H}({}^{56}\text{Ni}, {}^{56}\text{Co}){}^2\text{He}$
 - *most recoils emitted around 80-90 deg. (sideway)*
 - $\delta\theta \sim 14 \text{ mrad}$ for $dE_x = 1 \text{ MeV}$ @ $E_{lab} = 1 \text{ MeV}$
 - $\delta E_x \sim 0.5 \text{ MeV}$
- *angular resolution is important*
 - *multiple scattering*



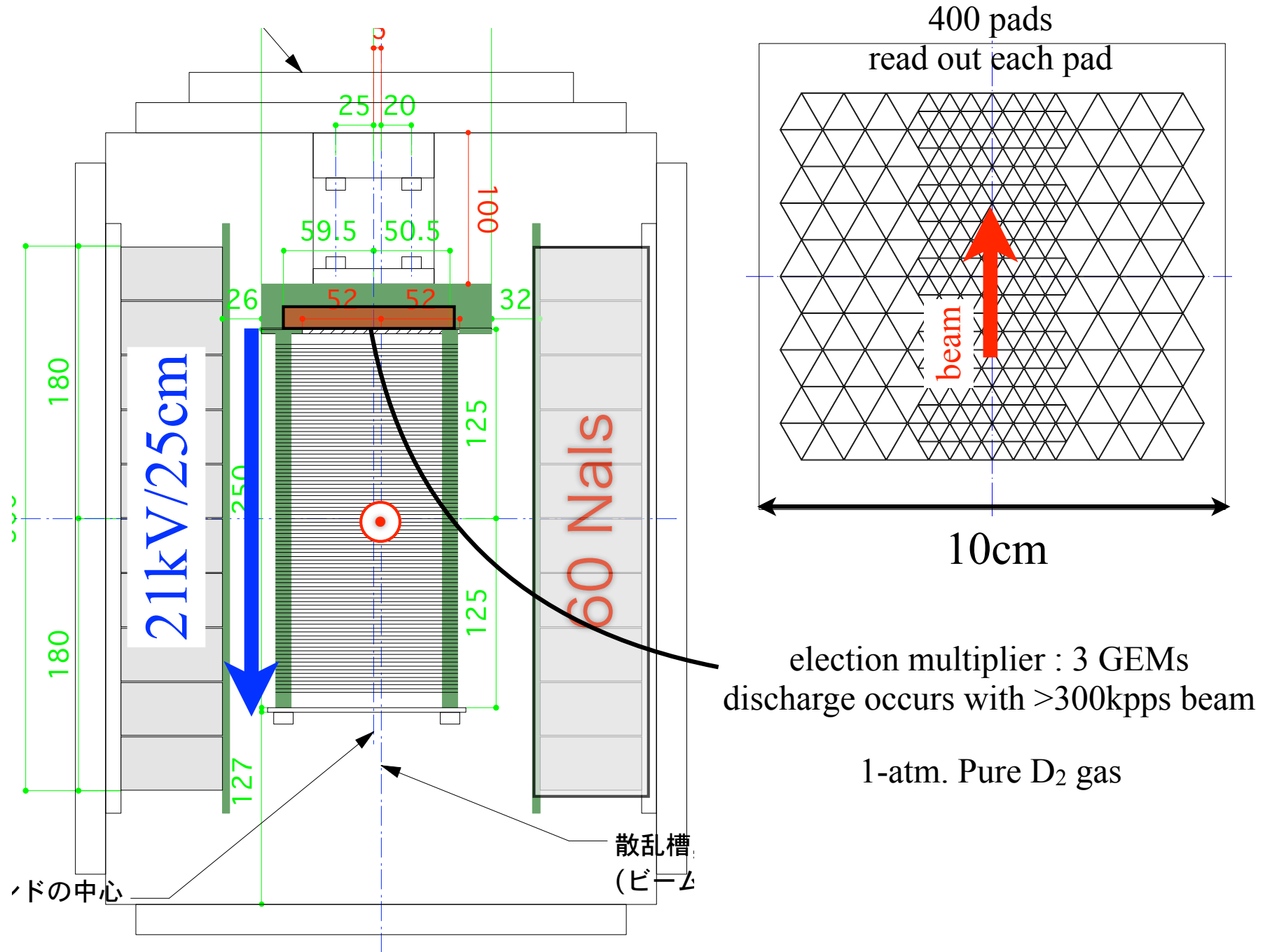
Range of low energy recoiled particles

Ranges in Deuterium Gas



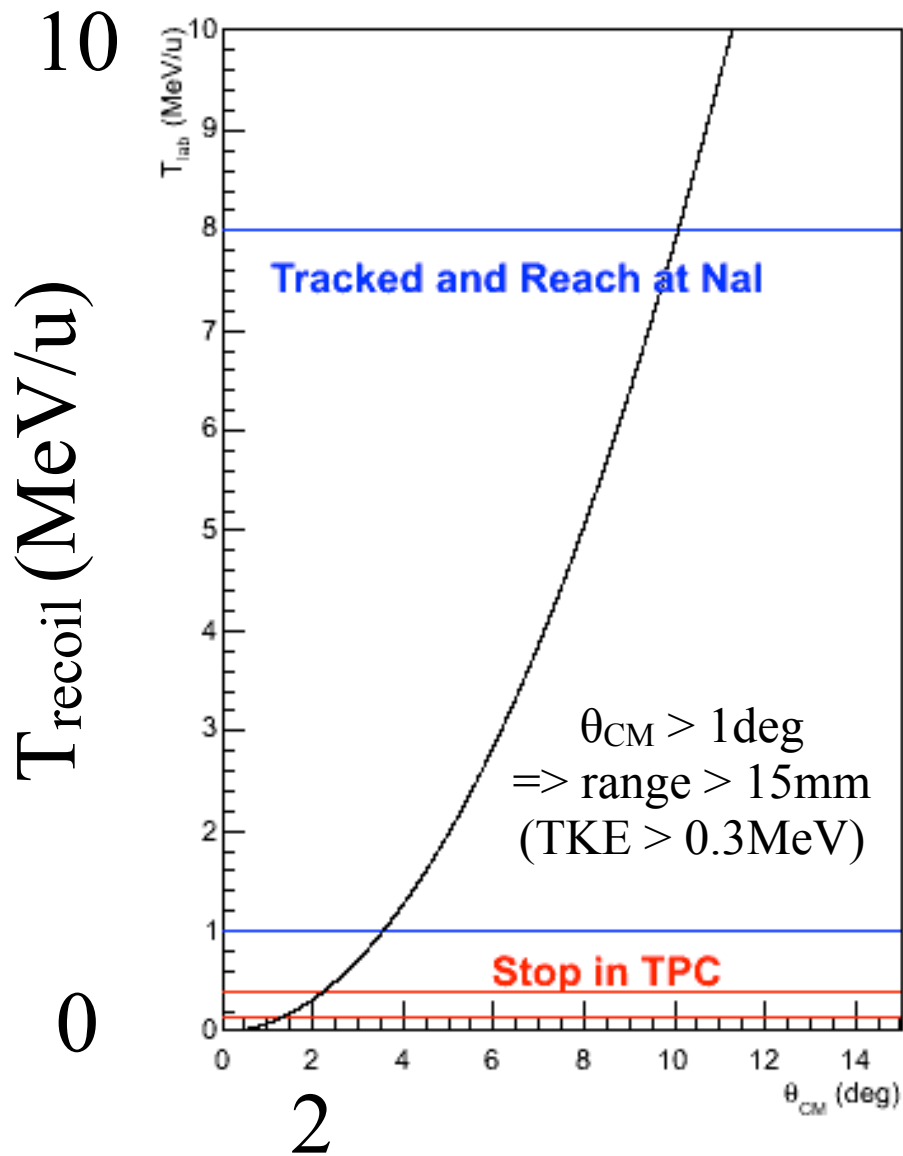
We need to use gas target and vertex detector

Configuration of CNS Active Target

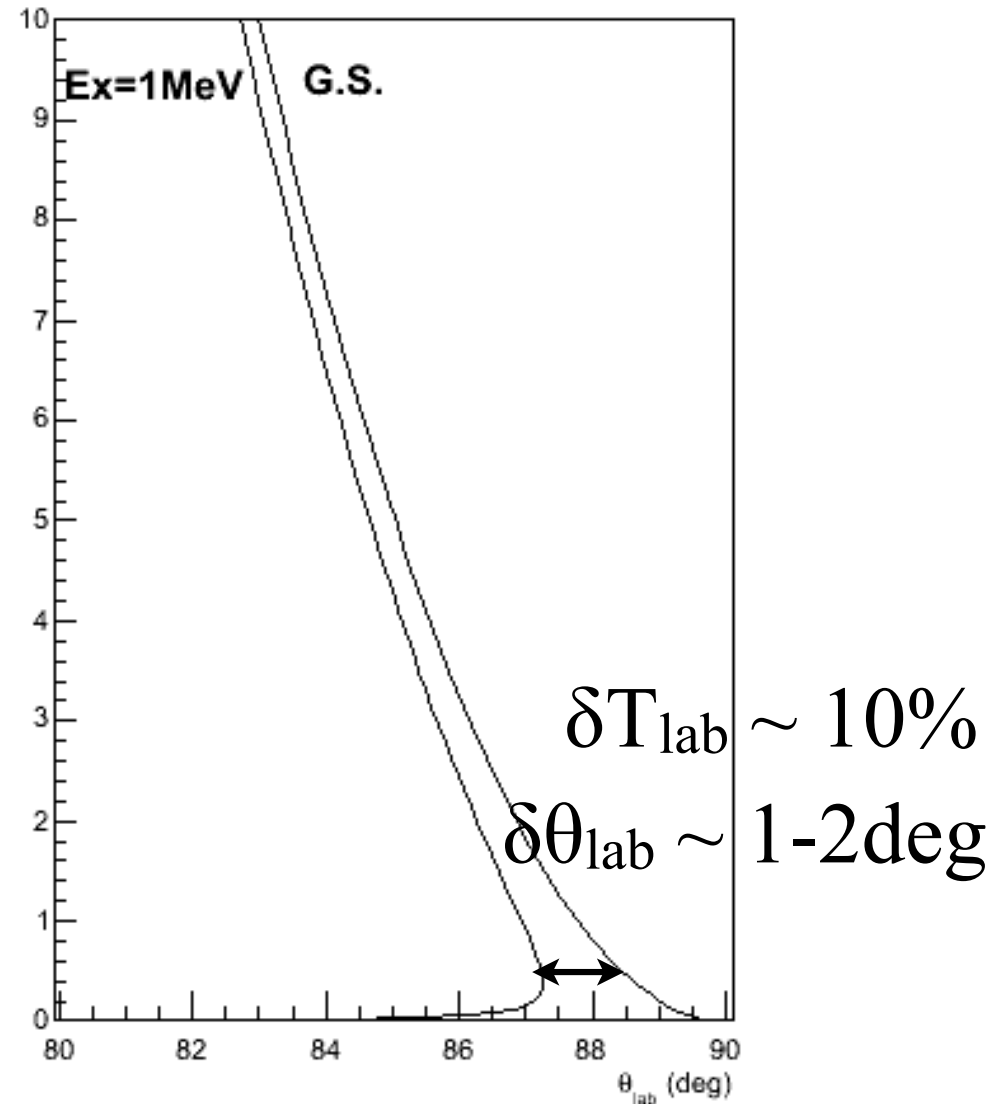


Requirement from kinematics

56FeElasticAcmElab.txt



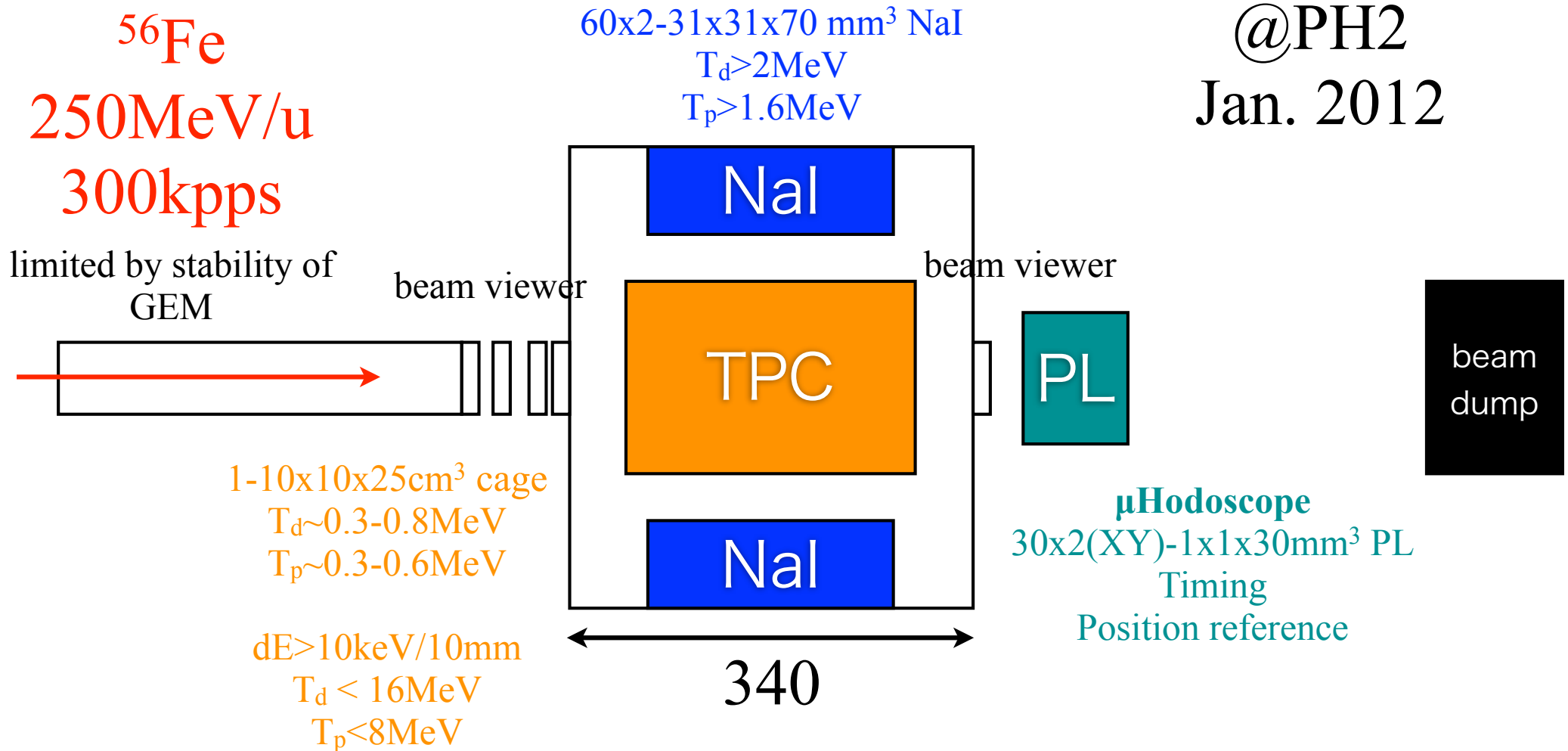
56FeElasticAlabElab.txt



Test exp. at HIIMAC

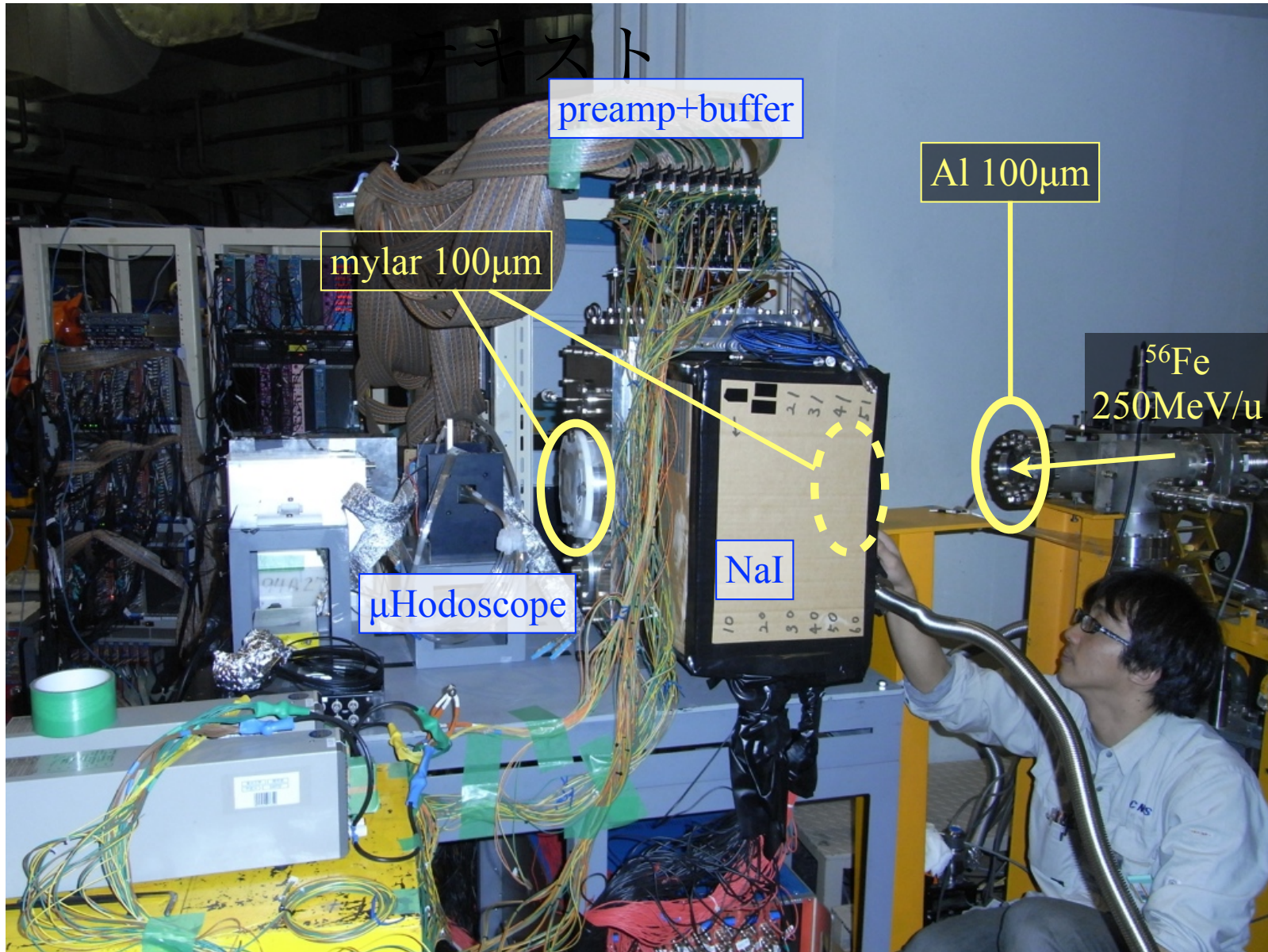
@PH2

Jan. 2012



Deuterium gas with 3 GEMs

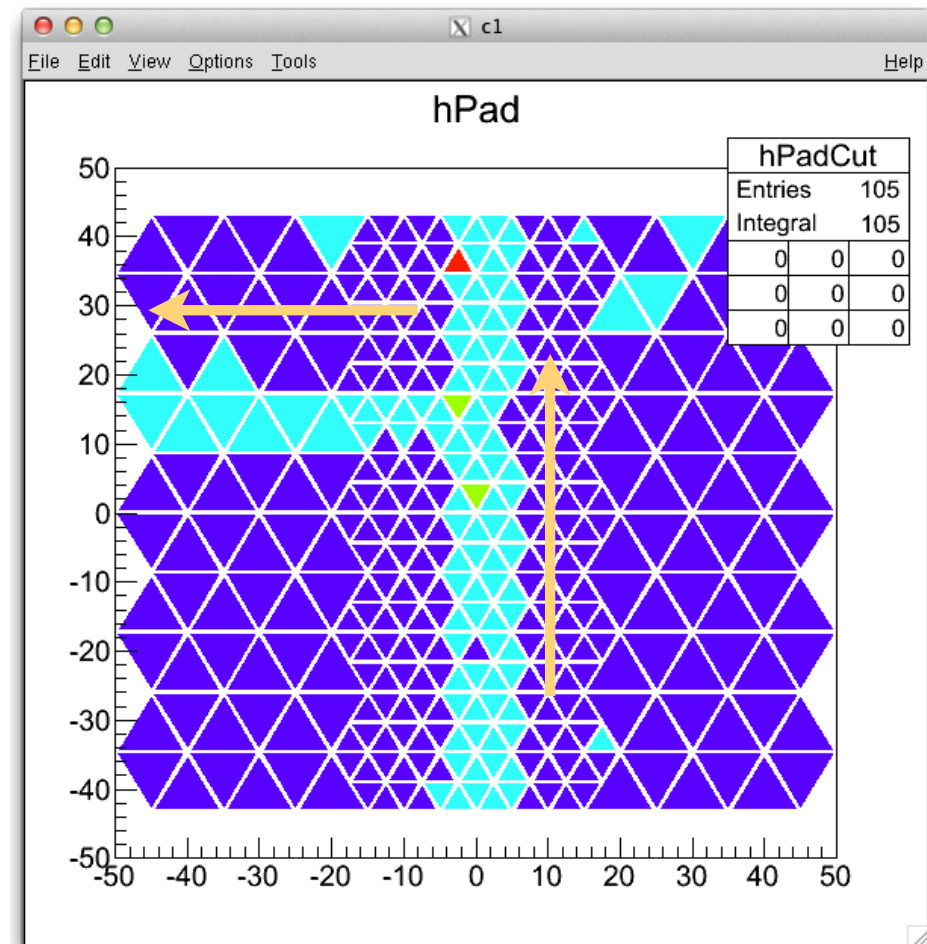
Setup photo



Typical Event

- 100kPa D₂
- 20-21kV at top plate of field cage
- 3 GEMs
- recoiled event found
- total 30-hr data
- data size is not so large since lower-intensity beam is used than expected

3U	2550
3D	2000
2U	1700
2D	1150
1U	850
1D	300



Summary

- B(GT+) measurement w/ (n,p) type reaction
 - (d,²He) by measuring two protons which have small relative energy
- Active Target is under development
 - designed so as to detect low (>300 keV) protons
 - test experiment w/ pure D₂ target was done