

Internal Target Experiments

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Workshop on Science at JLab's LERF



**Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology**

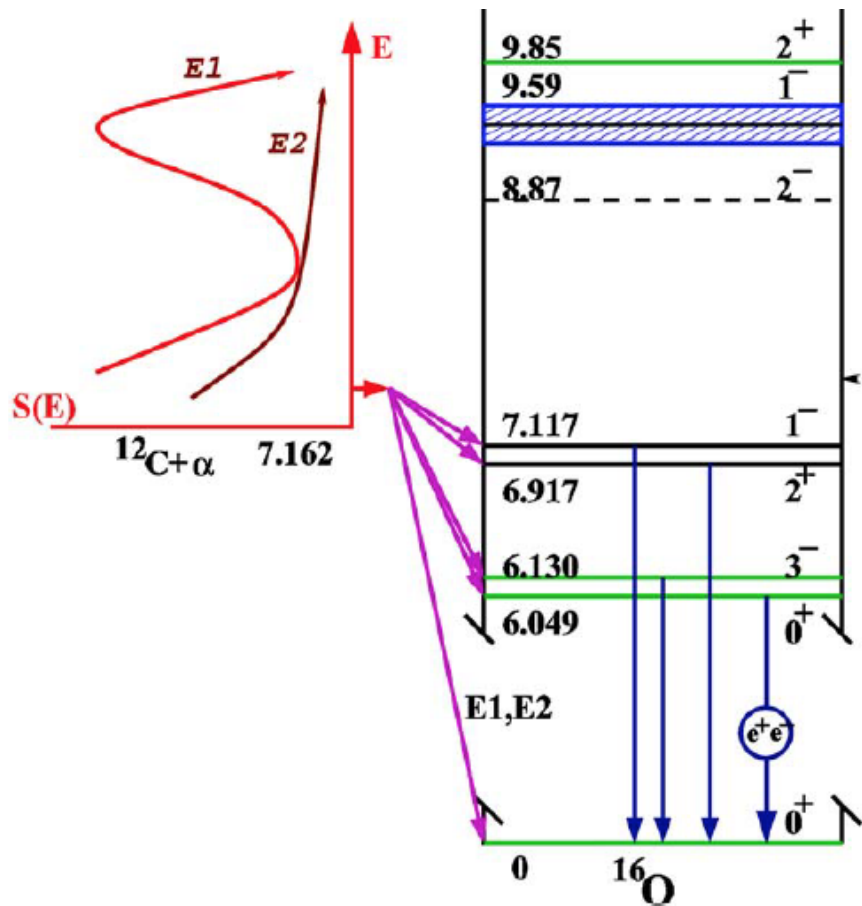
Nucleosynthesis: $\alpha + {}^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow \gamma + {}^{16}\text{O}$

- ${}^{12}\text{C}/{}^{16}\text{O}$ ratio \rightarrow affects nucleosynthesis of heavier elements and stellar evolution
 - \rightarrow massive stars: carbon, oxygen, neon burning
 - \rightarrow white dwarfs: super nova type Ia
 - \rightarrow end of stars: ${}^{16}\text{O}$ rich star - black hole, ${}^{12}\text{C}$ rich star – neutron star

T. A. Weaver and S. E. Woosley, Phys. Rep. 227 (1993) 335.

- For $\alpha + {}^{12}\text{C}$ at $T \sim 2 \cdot 10^8$ K, Gamow window ~ 300 keV
- Due to Coulomb barrier $\sigma \sim 10^{-5}$ pb (direct measurement is not possible)

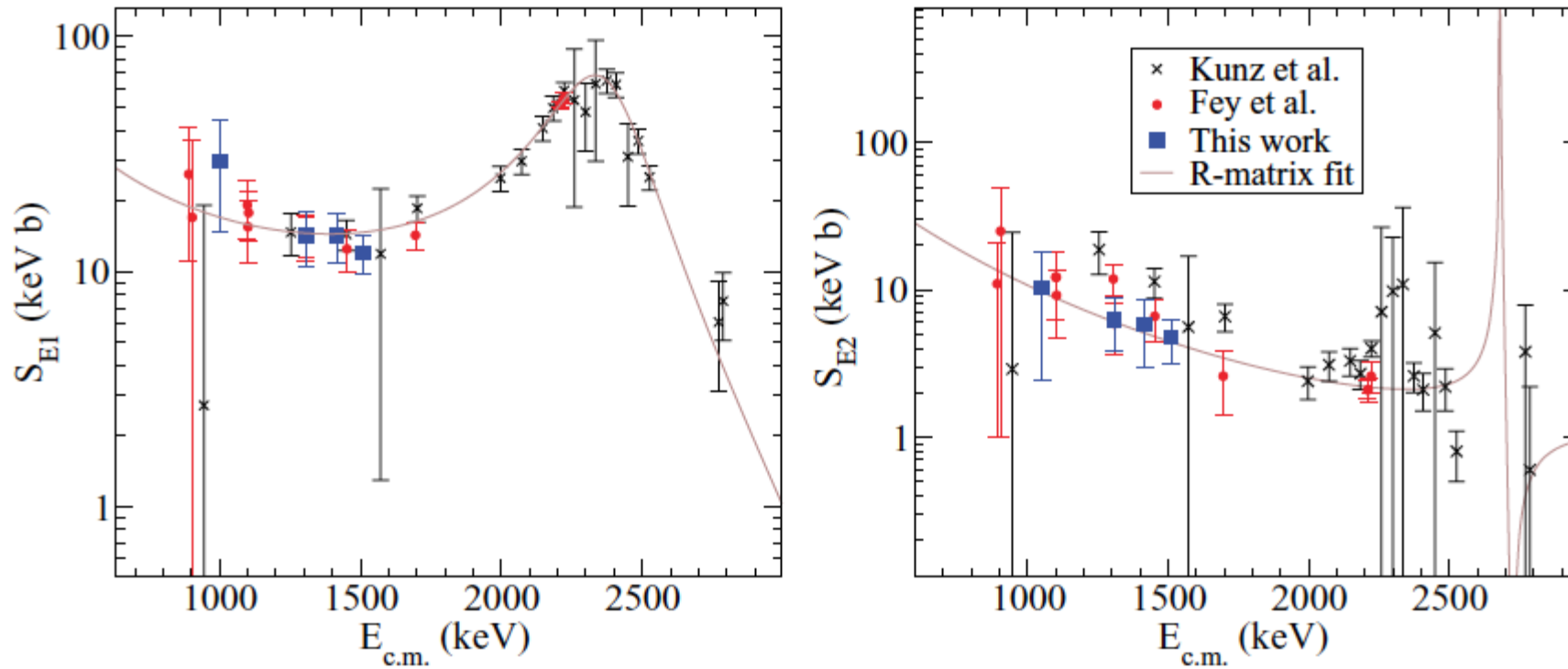
Nucleosynthesis: $\alpha + {}^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow \gamma + {}^{16}\text{O}$



- Contribution to the cross section at Gamow window is complicated:
 - E1 component, 1^- : subthreshold state at 7.117 MeV and broad resonance at 9.59 MeV
 - E2 component, 2^+ : subthreshold state at 6.917 MeV and narrow resonance at 9.85 MeV

L.R. Buchmann, C.A. Barnes, Nucl. Phys. A 777 (2006)

Nucleosynthesis: $\alpha + {}^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow \gamma + {}^{16}\text{O}$



R. Plag et al, Phys. Rev. C 86 (2012)

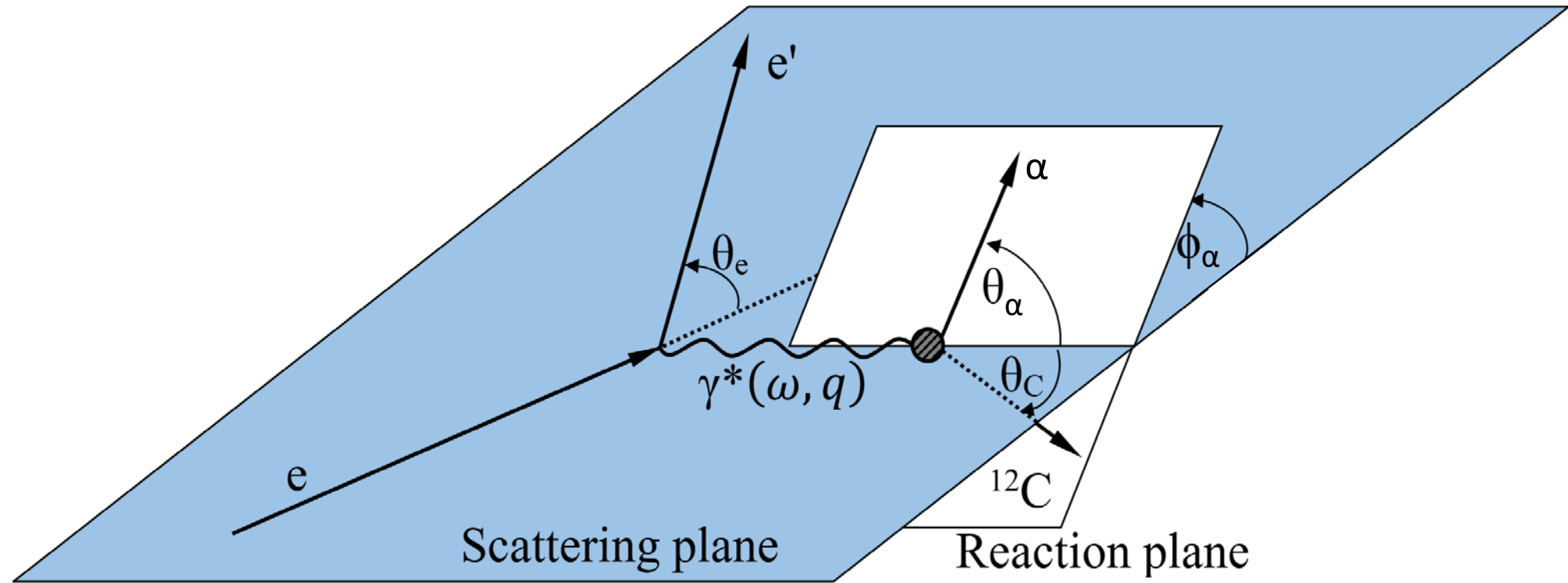
$$\sigma(E) = \frac{S(E)}{E} e^{-2\pi\eta}$$

$$\eta = \frac{2\pi Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{h\nu}$$

Cross section measurements

- Direct measurements by using:
 - a) α beam: detection of gammas $\rightarrow S_{E1}$ and S_{E2}
 - b) ^{12}C beam (inverse kinematic): detection of ^{16}O recoils $\rightarrow S_{\text{tot}}$
- Indirect measurements:
 - a) β decay of ^{16}N : $^{16}\text{O}^* \rightarrow \alpha + ^{12}\text{C}$ (S_{E1} can be obtained)
 - b) inverse reaction, $\frac{\sigma(\gamma + ^{16}\text{O})}{\sigma(\alpha + ^{12}\text{C})} = \frac{\mu c^2 E_\alpha}{E_\gamma^2} \approx 42$ (for $E_\alpha = 1 \text{ MeV}$)
 - photo-disintegration of ^{16}O : $\gamma + ^{16}\text{O} \rightarrow \alpha + ^{12}\text{C}$
 - electro-disintegration of ^{16}O : $^{16}\text{O}(e, e' \alpha)^{12}\text{C}$

Electro-disintegration of ^{16}O



Electro-disintegration of ^{16}O

- Advantage:
 - a) inverse reaction: larger cross section than direct reaction
 - b) JLab's Low Energy Recirculator Facility (LERF) e^- beam
 - c) Internal windowless gas target – Jet target
- Disadvantage: cross section has more complicated structure

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\omega d\Omega_e d\Omega_\alpha} = \frac{M_\alpha M_{12c}}{8\pi^3 W} \frac{p_\alpha^{cm} f_{rec}^{-1}}{(\hbar c)^3} \sigma_{Mott} (v_L R_L + v_T R_T + v_{LT} R_{LT} + v_{TT} R_{TT})$$

A. S. Raskin and T. W. Donnelly, Ann. of Phys. 191 (1989)

Electro-disintegration of ^{16}O

$$\begin{aligned} R_T = & P_0(\cos\theta_\alpha)[|t_{E1}|^2 + |t_{E2}|^2] + \\ & + P_1(\cos\theta_\alpha) \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}} \cos(\varphi_{E2} - \varphi_{E1}) |t_{E1}| |t_{E2}| + \\ & + P_2(\cos\theta_\alpha) \left[-|t_{E1}|^2 + \frac{5}{7} |t_{E2}|^2 \right] - \\ & - P_3(\cos\theta_\alpha) \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}} \cos(\varphi_{E2} - \varphi_{E1}) |t_{E1}| |t_{E2}| - \\ & - P_4(\cos\theta_\alpha) \frac{12}{7} |t_{E2}|^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Multipole matrix elements ($q_0 = 1.2 \text{ fm}^{-1}$):

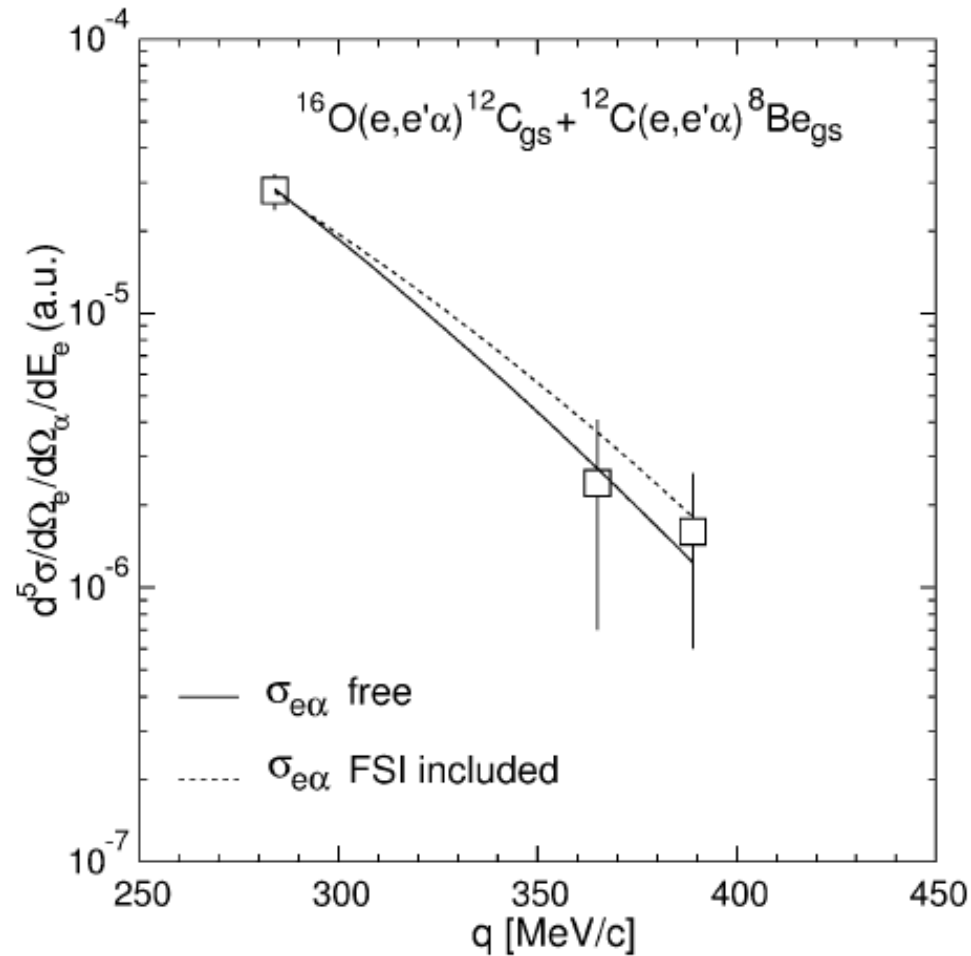
$$t_{EJ} = \frac{\omega}{q} \left(\frac{q}{q_0} \right)^J \left[a'_{EJ} + \left(\frac{q}{q_0} \right)^2 b'_{EJ}(q) \right] e^{-\left(\frac{q}{q_0} \right)^2}$$

$$t_{CJ} = \left(\frac{q}{q_0} \right)^J \left[a'_{CJ} + \left(\frac{q}{q_0} \right)^2 b'_{CJ}(q) \right] e^{-\left(\frac{q}{q_0} \right)^2}$$

- Long wavelength limit ($q \rightarrow 0$) and continuity:

$$t_{EJ} \rightarrow -\sqrt{\frac{J+1}{J}} \left(\frac{\omega}{q} \right) t_{CJ} \quad a'_{EJ} = -\sqrt{\frac{J+1}{J}} \left(\frac{\omega}{q} \right) a'_{CJ}$$

Electro-disintegration of ^{16}O

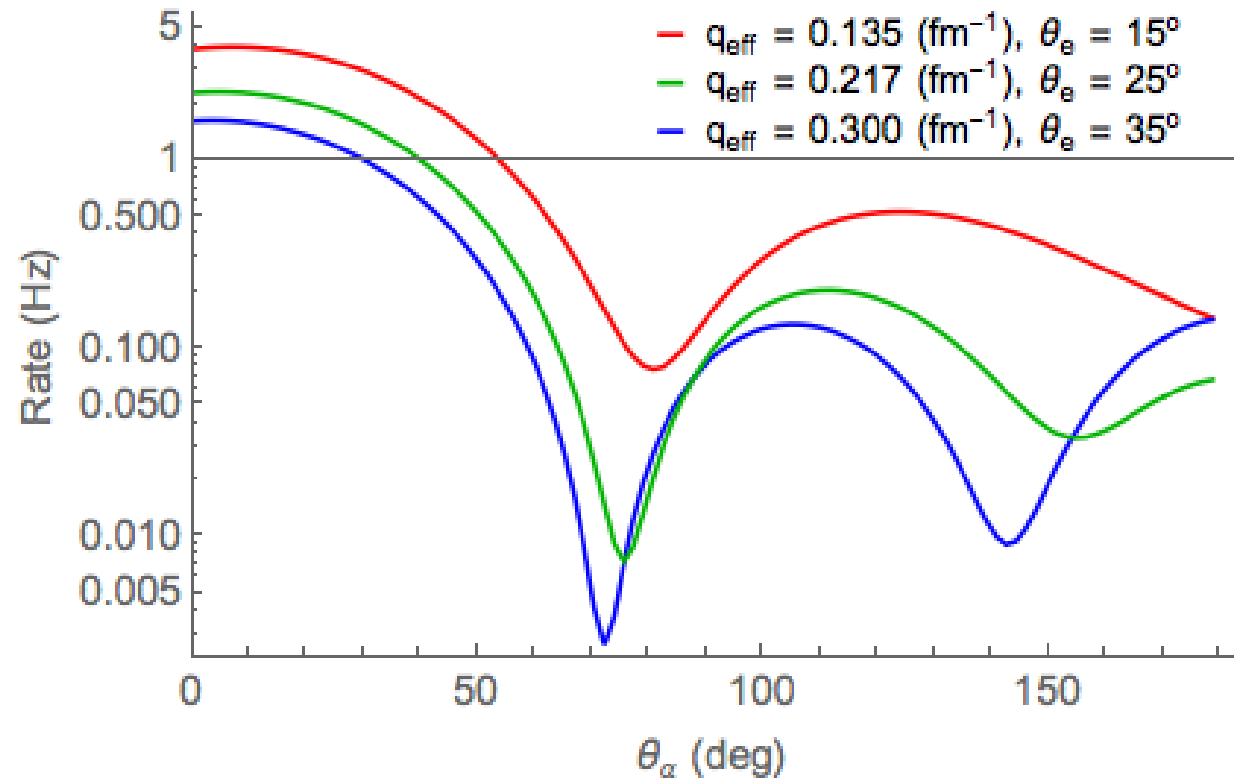


- α -knockout experiment at NIKHEF
- $3\mu\text{A}$ e^- beam at 639 MeV and 615 MeV
- Energy of α -particles: from 20 to 35 MeV
- Target: CO_2 at 1.6 bar and 300 K
- Luminosity: $1.46 \cdot 10^{34}$ ($\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)

G. De Meyer et al., Phys. Lett. B 513 (2001)

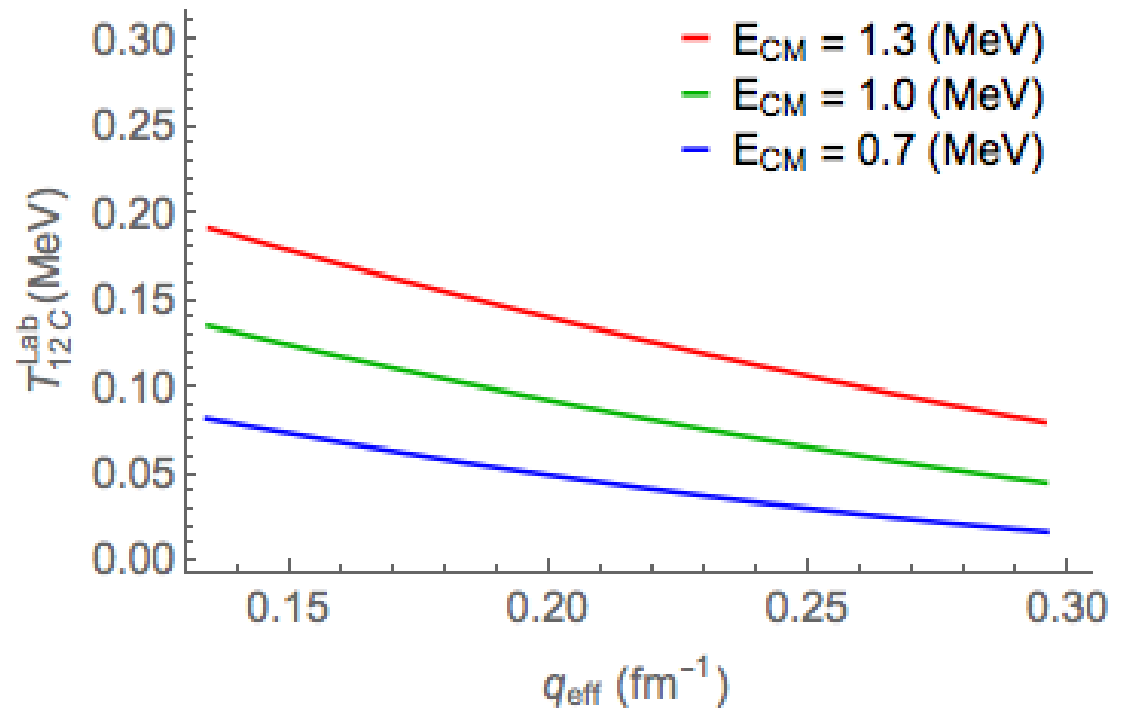
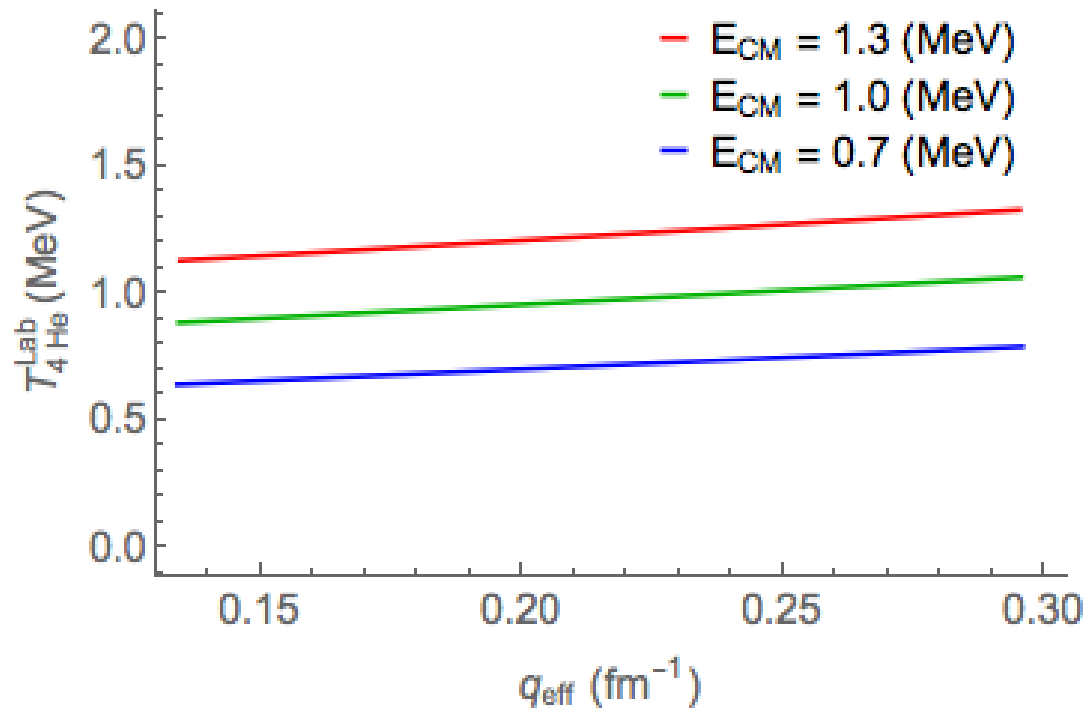
Electro-disintegration of ^{16}O

- e^- 5 mA at 100 MeV at LERF
- Mainz jet target: $132 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ g/cm}^2$
(S. Aulenbacher, DarkLight meeting June 2016)
- Luminosity: $2.45 \cdot 10^{36} \text{ (cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}\text{)}$
- Solid angle: 5 msr for e^- , 25 msr for α
- Data from M. Assunção et al. Phys. Rev. C 73 (2006) to estimate a'_{EJ} , a'_{CJ} and $\varphi_{E2} - \varphi_{E1}$
- $E_{\text{CM}} = 0.7 \text{ MeV}$



Electro-disintegration of ^{16}O

- $\theta_\alpha = 0$ deg.



Outlook

- Perform the error analysis to estimate acceptable uncertainties
- Selection of detector set-up
- Build a simulation to study the background
- Optimize the rate

Backup

Electro-disintegration of ^{16}O

- $\theta_\alpha = 0$ deg.

