

# Neutron-proton pairing in the self-conjugate unstable nuclei $^{56}\text{Ni}$ and $^{52}\text{Fe}$ through transfer reactions

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Neutron-proton pairing is the only pairing that can occur in the  $T=0$  and the  $T=1$  isospin channels.  $T=1$  particle-like pairing (n-n or p-p) has been extensively studied unlike  $T=0$  neutron-proton pairing. The over-binding of  $N=Z$  nuclei could be one of its manifestation.

Neutron-proton pairing can be studied by spectroscopy as in ref.[1]. We have studied it through transfer reactions in order to get more insight into the relative intensities of the two aforementioned channels. Indeed, the cross-section of np pair transfer is expected to be enhanced if the number of pairs contributing to the populated channel is important.

Neutron-proton pairing is predicted to be more important in  $N=Z$  nuclei with high J orbitals so that the best nuclei would belong to the  $g_{9/2}$  shell [2]. However, considering the beam intensities in this region, we have focussed on fp shell nuclei ( $^{56}\text{Ni}$  and  $^{52}\text{Fe}$ ).

The measurement was performed at GANIL with radioactive beams produced by fragmentation of a 75A MeV  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  beam on a 185 mg.cm<sup>-2</sup> Be target purified by the LISE spectrometer. An efficient set-up based on the coupling of the MUST2 and TIARA Silicon arrays for charged particle detection with the EXOGAM gamma-ray detector was used.

Measuring both  $^{52}\text{Fe}$  ( $N=Z=26$ ) which is a partially occupied  $0f_{7/2}$  shell nucleus and  $^{56}\text{Ni}$  ( $N=Z=28$ ) which has a fully occupied  $0f_{7/2}$  shell will allow us to study np pairing according to shell occupancy.

First results on the nature of the n-p pairing will be discussed based on the relative intensities of the  $0+$  and  $1+$  states populated in the  $^{56}\text{Ni}(p, ^3\text{He})^{54}\text{Co}$  and  $^{52}\text{Fe}(p, ^3\text{He})^{50}\text{Mn}$  reactions and on the angular distributions compared with DWBA calculations.

[1] B. Cederwall et al, Nature 469 (2011) 469.

[2] P. van Isacker et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 94 (2005) 162502.

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