Some note on the correspondence between nuclear clustering and scattering observables



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Knock it out!



Nuclear clustering

 α , *d*, and ²*n* <u>in nuclei</u> are of interest, not in free space.



α clustering

n

• antisymmetrization effect on the α clustering picture deuteron(-like) pair

fragileness of *d*breakup/reformation after emission

di-neutron pair

• not bound

• Final State Interaction (FSI)

α clustering





Clustering picture of identical particals



Antisymmetrization effect



• Because of the absorption, only the surface region (R > 3.5 fm) is found to be probed.

- Using a WS model is ok when we just talk about the surface region (for α knockout).
- S_{α} (square norm of φ) is significantly (~50%) affected by the antisymmetrization.

¹⁰Be(p,pα)⁶He at 250 MeV



¹²Be(p,pα)⁸He at 250 MeV

M. Lyu, K. Yoshida, Y. Kanada-En'yo, and KO, PRC 99, 064610 (2019).



¹⁰Be(p,pα)⁶He in inverse kinematics



- Phase space determines the shape of the TDX.
- For each T_p , there are two solutions for the kinematics of the three particles.
- TDX in inverse kinematics will not be a good observable.



deuteron-like correlation



Experimental fact

C. Samanta+, RRC 26, 1379 (1982).

C. Samanta+, RRC 34, 1610 (1986).



Remarks on the pn knockout



Pairing strength vs. TDX

Y. Chazono, K. Yoshida, K. Yoshida, and KO, arXiv:2007.06771



- The peak height of the TDX clearly reflects the *pn* pairing strength.
- The deuteron breakup is neglected.
- The elementary process is assumed to be the *pd* elastic scattering.

Breakup effect of the emitted deuteron

Y. Chazono, K. Yoshida, and KO, in preparation.



- The deuteron breakup effect is very large.
- A naïve *pn* single-particle wave function is adopted.
- The elementary process is assumed to be the *pd* elastic scattering.

Remarks on the pn knockout



di-neutron correlation



Our starting point

Y. Kikuchi, T. Myo, K. Kato, and K. Ikeda, PRC 87, 034606 (2013).



Note: E1 sum rule is free from the FSI.

Proving²n correlation in ⁶He via (p,pn) process

Y. Kikuchi, KO, Y. Kubota, M. Sasano, and T. Uesaka, PTEP 2016, 103D03 (2016).



Nuclear "clustering" (future study)

 ^{4}n and ^{7}H in free space is of interest.



tetra neutron

- FSI should be maximized.
- ⁸He(*p*,*p*α) has been measured at RIBF.
- DWIA+5-body CDCC

• FSI should be maximized.

 $^{7}\mathrm{H}$

- ⁸He(*p*,2*p*) has been measured at RIBF.
- DWIA+6-body CDCC

short-range/tensor corr.



spatial depletion

• pickup (exchange) type (*p*,*pd*) can be used. *cf. Terashima+*, *PRL121*, *242501*

Summary of the notes

I. α cluster structure via (p,pα)

- Antisymmetrization should be kept in mind. S_{α} will not be a useful measure of the α clustering.
- Triple-differential cross section has an "ill behavior" in inverse kinematics. Conversion of it to forward kinematics will be recommended.

II. deuteron-like correlation

- The final-state interaction (FSI) can not be avoided.
- Even the breakup/reformation process in the final channel will be needed.

III. di-neutron correlation

- (*p*,*pn*) for two-neutron halo nuclei is suitable to minimize the FSI.
- Detection of 2n is not a outcome of the di-neutron correlation.

IV. Other related activities

- ^{4}n and 7 H can be studied by KO reactions with kinematics in which the FSI is maximized.
- Tensor correlation can be studied by pickup-type (*p*,*pd*) reactions.

To integrate our knowledge on clustering, an appropriate interpretation of (nuclear) reaction data will be indispensable.