

Radioactive beams at LNL

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The new facility EXOTIC [1] at LNL dedicated to the production of light exotic nuclei at near-barrier energies by inverse kinematics nuclear reactions is now operational. The EXOTIC beamline consists of a production gas target 5 cm long filled with H₂ or CH₄, a large acceptance triplet of quadrupole lenses that collects the ejectiles exiting the production target and focuses them at the entrance of a bending magnet (p/q filter), a Wien filter (v/q filter) which allows a high purification of the secondary beam and a second triplet of quadrupole lenses. The EXOTIC line is associated with the large solid angle EXODET experimental apparatus [2] for the detection of the reaction products and will be connected also with the large acceptance magnetic spectrometer PRISMA. The characteristics of this facility and the possible beams which can be produced will be presented.

The first beam produced is the ¹⁷F through the reaction p(¹⁷O,¹⁷F)n. With a 300 nA ¹⁷O primary beam impinging on the gas target filled by H₂ at a pressure of 800 mbar and a temperature of 300 K (0.323 mg/cm²), a ¹⁷F secondary beam was obtained with very low contaminants background. The beam intensity, measured via elastic scattering on a ¹⁹⁷Au target, resulted to have a record value of 9*10⁶ pps; this corresponds to about 100% acceptance/transmission of the EXOTIC beamline. Fig. 1 shows the excellent quality of the ¹⁷F beam thanks to the Wien filter purification.

We studied the elastic scattering and the inclusive and exclusive breakup cross sections (¹⁶O and p) of the ¹⁷F radioactive beam on a ²⁰⁸Pb target at energy E_{lab} = 86 ± 2 MeV. The results of this experiment, aiming at the study of the reaction mechanisms of the loosely bound ¹⁷F nucleus at subbarrier energies, will be presented and discussed.

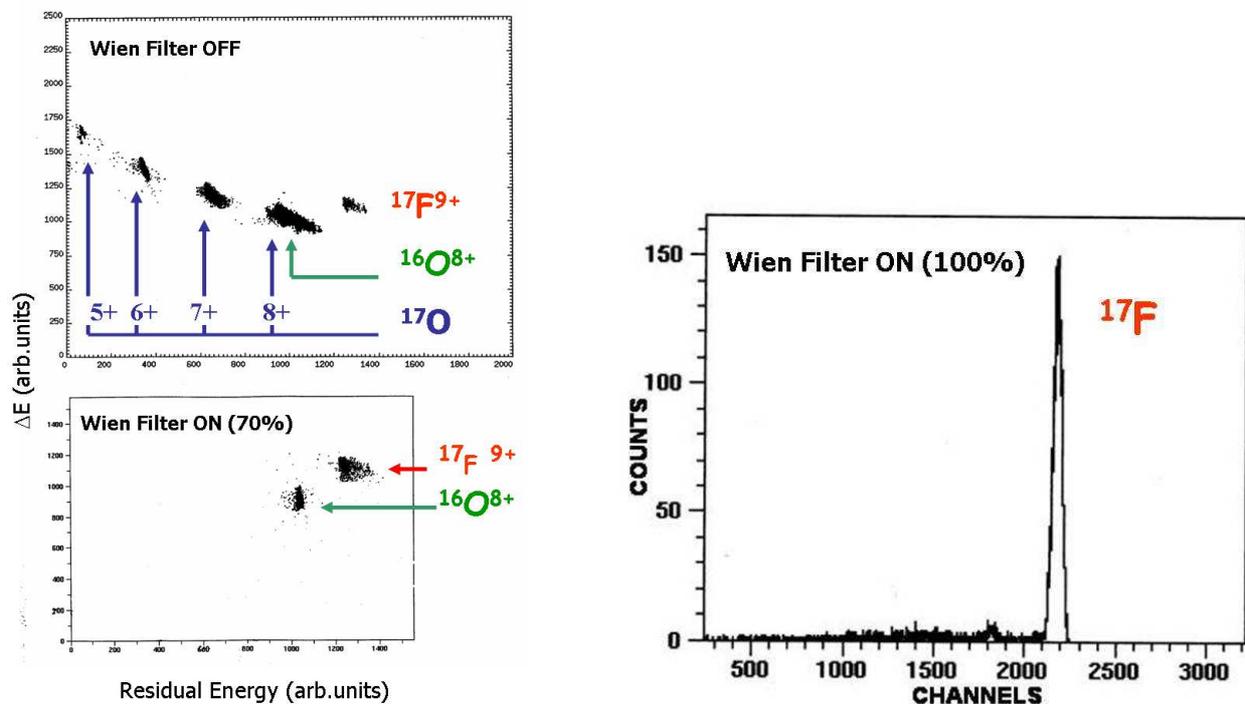


Figure 1: Ions transmitted through the separator by using a gas target filled by CH₄ when the Wien filter is switched off (on).

[1] V.Z. Maidikov et al., Nucl. Phys. **A476**, 389c (2004)

[2] M. Romoli et al., Phys. Rev. **C69**, 064614 (2004)