

## Single-neutron knockout from $^{20}\text{C}$ and the structure of $^{19}\text{C}^\dagger$

J.W. Hwang,<sup>\*1,\*2</sup> S. Kim,<sup>\*1,\*2</sup> Y. Satou,<sup>\*1</sup> N. A. Orr,<sup>\*3</sup> Y. Kondo,<sup>\*4,\*2</sup> T. Nakamura,<sup>\*4,\*2</sup> J. Gibelin,<sup>\*3</sup> N. L. Achouri,<sup>\*3</sup> T. Aumann,<sup>\*5</sup> H. Baba,<sup>\*2</sup> F. Delaunay,<sup>\*3</sup> P. Doornenbal,<sup>\*2</sup> N. Fukuda,<sup>\*2</sup> N. Inabe,<sup>\*2</sup> T. Isobe,<sup>\*2</sup> D. Kameda,<sup>\*2</sup> D. Kanno,<sup>\*4,\*2</sup> N. Kobayashi,<sup>\*4,\*2</sup> T. Kobayashi,<sup>\*6,\*2</sup> T. Kubo,<sup>\*2</sup> S. Leblond,<sup>\*3</sup> J. Lee,<sup>\*2</sup> F. M. Marques,<sup>\*3</sup> R. Minakata,<sup>\*4,\*2</sup> T. Motobayashi,<sup>\*2</sup> D. Murai,<sup>\*7</sup> T. Murakami,<sup>\*8</sup> K. Muto,<sup>\*6</sup> T. Nakashima,<sup>\*4,\*2</sup> N. Nakatsuka,<sup>\*8</sup> A. Navin,<sup>\*9</sup> S. Nishi,<sup>\*4,\*2</sup> S. Ogoshi,<sup>\*4,\*2</sup> H. Otsu,<sup>\*2</sup> H. Sato,<sup>\*2</sup> Y. Shimizu,<sup>\*2</sup> H. Suzuki,<sup>\*2</sup> K. Takahashi,<sup>\*6</sup> H. Takeda,<sup>\*2</sup> S. Takeuchi,<sup>\*2</sup> R. Tanaka,<sup>\*4,\*2</sup> Y. Togano,<sup>\*10</sup> A. G. Tuff,<sup>\*11</sup> M. Vandebrouck,<sup>\*12</sup> and K. Yoneda<sup>\*2</sup>

The unbound states of  $^{19}\text{C}$  have been investigated using the one-neutron knockout reaction.  $^{19}\text{C}$  has a well established  $1n$  halo structure with a weakly bound  $s$ -wave neutron. The almost degenerate  $0d_{5/2}$  and  $1s_{1/2}$  orbitals are expected to govern the low-lying level structure of  $^{19}\text{C}$ , comprising  $1/2^+$ ,  $3/2^+$ , and  $5/2^+$  states.<sup>1)</sup> Theoretically, while most shell models suggest that these states are closely located below 1 MeV, their ordering has remained uncertain. Experimentally, a few studies have reported the low-lying states including  $3/2_1^+$  and  $5/2_1^+$ . There is an argument of the bound nature of  $5/2_1^+$  provided by recent measurements.<sup>2)</sup>

The  $^{20}\text{C}$  beam of 280 MeV/nucleon at mid-target was produced from BigRIPS with using a 345 MeV/nucleon  $^{48}\text{Ca}$  primary beam ( $\sim 100$  pA). The secondary beam impinged on a secondary carbon target ( $1.8\text{ g/cm}^2$ ) in front of the SAMURAI spectrometer to produce  $^{19}\text{C}$ .<sup>3)</sup> The decay products, including  $^{18}\text{C}$  and a neutron, were detected using SAMURAI and NEBULA neutron array. Note that the measurement was a part of the first experimental campaign using SAMURAI to study the light neutron-rich nuclei.<sup>4)</sup>

Figures 1 show the relative energy ( $E_{\text{rel}}$ ) spectrum for the  $^{18}\text{C} + n$  system containing a narrow threshold resonance and two peaks at higher energies. The positions were determined to be at 0.036(1), 0.84(4), and 2.31(3) MeV by fitting analysis with R-matrix lineshapes convoluted with the experimental resolution. The longitudinal momentum distributions for each resonance show clear  $\ell$  characters compared with Glauber model calculation.<sup>5)</sup> Such results allow the spin-parity assignment of  $5/2_1^+$  and  $1/2_1^-$  for the levels

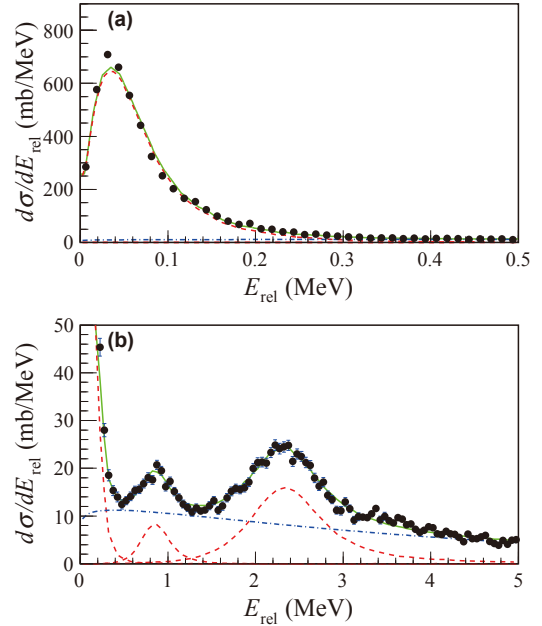


Fig. 1. Relative energy spectrum for the  $^{18}\text{C} + n$  system up to (a) 0.5 MeV and (b) 5 MeV. The solid (green), dashed (red), and dot-dashed (blue) curves represent the lineshapes of the results of the fit, individual resonances, and background, respectively.

at  $E_x = 0.62(9)$  and  $2.89(10)$  MeV with  $S_n = 0.58(9)$  MeV. Spectroscopic factors were also found to agree with the shell-model calculations. The valence neutron configuration of the  $^{20}\text{C}_{\text{g.s.}}$  is thus expected to have a significant  $0d_{5/2}^2$  contribution together with the known  $1s_{1/2}^2$  component. The level scheme of  $^{19}\text{C}$  is well described by the shell model with YSOX interaction based on the monopole-based universal interaction.<sup>6)</sup>

### References

- 1) M. Stanoiu *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **78**, 034315 (2008).
- 2) N. Kobayashi *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **86**, 054604 (2012).
- 3) T. Kobayashi *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. Sect. B **317**, 294 (2013).
- 4) Y. Kondo *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **116**, 102503 (2016).
- 5) C. A. Bertulani, A. Gade, Comput. Phys. Commun. **175**, 372 (2006).
- 6) C. Yuan *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **85**, 064324 (2012).

<sup>†</sup> Condensed from the article in Phys. Lett. B **769**, 503-508 (2017)

<sup>\*1</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, Seoul National University

<sup>\*2</sup> RIKEN Nishina Center

<sup>\*3</sup> LPC-Caen, ENSICAEN, Université de Caen, CNRS/IN2P3

<sup>\*4</sup> Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology

<sup>\*5</sup> Institut für Kernphysik, Technische Universität Darmstadt

<sup>\*6</sup> Department of Physics, Tohoku University

<sup>\*7</sup> Department of Physics, Rikkyo University

<sup>\*8</sup> Department of Physics, Kyoto University

<sup>\*9</sup> GANIL, CEA/DSM-CNRS/IN2P3

<sup>\*10</sup> ExtreMe Matter Institute (EMMI) and Research Division, GSI

<sup>\*11</sup> Department of Physics, University of York

<sup>\*12</sup> Institut de Physique Nucléaire, Université Paris-Sud, IN2P3-CNRS