

ENHANCEMENT OF CERTAIN CROSS SECTIONS - AN EVIDENCE FOR NUCLEAR MOLECULES?

Bibiana Čujec

Département de physique, Université Laval, Québec, G1K 7P4

The nuclear molecules have usually been associated with the observation of resonance structure in the excitation functions. Here I want to draw attention to an other aspect of molecular states, the enhancement of cross sections for certain channels. As pointed out previously for the  $^{12}\text{C} + ^{12}\text{C}$  reaction<sup>1</sup>, the molecular states should decay with large probability to (1) the elastic channel, (2) the  $^8\text{Be} + ^{16}\text{O}$  channel, reached by  $\alpha$ -particle transfer, and (3) the  $\alpha + ^{20}\text{Ne}$  channel, reached by two  $\alpha$ -particle transfers, since  $^{12}\text{C}$  could be considered as an  $\alpha$ - $\alpha$ - $\alpha$  duster configuration. The measurements at subbarrier energies actually show substantial enhancement with respect to the statistical evaporation in the  $\alpha + ^{20}\text{Ne}$  channel and the recent measurements<sup>2</sup> demonstrated a very large enhancement for the  $^8\text{Be} + ^{16}\text{O}$  cross section, in no way attributable to a direct  $\alpha$ -transfer mechanism.

Table 1. The  $\alpha$  transfer reactions from  $^9\text{Be}$ .

| Reaction                       | Final nucleus *<br>bound states (MeV)         | $Q_0$ (MeV) <sup>†</sup> | Ref. | Observed <sup>†</sup> |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| $^9\text{Be} + ^9\text{Be}$    | $^{13}\text{C}$ 3.09, <u>3.68</u> , 3.85      | 8.18                     | 3    | (a)                   |
| $^9\text{Be} + ^{10}\text{Be}$ | $^{14}\text{N}$ 2.31, <u>3.95</u> ..(6)..7.03 | 9.15                     | 4    | (a)                   |
| $^9\text{Be} + ^{11}\text{B}$  | $^{15}\text{N}$ 5.27..(13)...10.01            | 8.52                     | 5    | (a)                   |
| $^9\text{Be} + ^{12}\text{C}$  | $^{16}\text{O}$ 6.13, 6.92, 7.12              | 4.70                     | 6    | (b)                   |
| $^9\text{Be} + ^{13}\text{C}$  | $^{17}\text{O}$ <u>0.87</u> 3.06, 3.84        | 3.89                     | 5    | (a)                   |
| $^9\text{Be} + ^{16}\text{O}$  | $^{20}\text{Ne}$ <u>1.63</u> , 4.25           | 2.26                     | 7    | (c)                   |
| $^9\text{Be} + ^{18}\text{O}$  | $^{22}\text{Ne}$ 1.28... (45)...9.32          | 7.20                     | 8    | (c)                   |

\* Listed are the bound states, deexciting by  $\gamma$ -ray emission. In the case of many bound states the number of unlisted states is shown in parenthesis. The underlining denotes observation of enhanced cross section.

† The reaction  $Q$  value for the ( $^9\text{Be}$ ,  $^5\text{He}$ )  $\alpha$ -transfer leading to the ground state is listed. The  $Q$  value for the  $\alpha$ n channel is 0.89 MeV larger.

(a) Enhancement not attributable to the direct  $\alpha$  transfer process.  
 (b) No evidence.  
 (c) Enhancement attributable to the direct  $\alpha$  transfer process.

A good case for investigation of the cluster transfer via molecular states are the reactions involving  ${}^9\text{Be}$ , an  $n\text{-}\alpha\text{-}\alpha$  cluster nucleus. Table 1 presents the systems for which the cross sections have been measured at sub-barrier energies by the  $\gamma$ -ray detection method. As  ${}^9\text{Be}$  has a loosely bound neutron ( $S_n = 1.67$  MeV) and a loosely bound  $\alpha$  particle ( $S_\alpha = 2.53$  MeV), the cross sections for the direct transfer of a neutron or an  $\alpha$  particle are large for the reactions with  $Q \approx 0$ . For most of the  $\alpha$  transfer reactions, resulting in the  $\alpha n$  channel, the reaction  $Q$  values are, however, large and the process can not be attributed to the direct transfer mechanism but it is indicative of an  $\alpha$  transfer in a molecular mode.

It is interesting to note that only the more symmetrical systems ( ${}^9\text{Be} + {}^9\text{Be}$ ,  ${}^9\text{Be} + {}^{10}\text{B}$ ,  ${}^9\text{Be} + {}^{11}\text{B}$ ) show really large enhancement in the  $\alpha n$  cross section. An other observation pointing in the same direction is the enhancement observed<sup>9</sup> at subbarrier energies for the  ${}^{13}\text{C} + {}^{13}\text{C} + \alpha + {}^{18}\text{O}$  reaction, which could arise by a transfer of a neutron and an  $\alpha$ -particle in a molecular mode. Moreover, the enhancement observed<sup>10</sup> in the subbarrier fusion cross section of  ${}^{16}\text{O} + {}^{16}\text{O}$  with respect to that of  ${}^{12}\text{C} + {}^{20}\text{Ne}$  is perhaps also attributable to the symmetry of the system and the molecular state formation.

A theoretical investigation of molecular-state-formation probability for the symmetrical systems versus the asymmetrical ones would be very useful.

1. A. Gobbi and D.A. Broml y, "Heavy Ion Collisions" Vol 1, Editor R. Bock, North Holland Publ. Co., 1979, p.545.
2. I. Hunyadi, I.M. Sz ghy and B. Cujec, Proceedings of the 12th International Conf. on Solid State Nuclear Track Detectors, Acapulco, Mexico, Sept. 4-10, 1983 (Pergamon Press).
3. F. Lahlou, Ph.D Thesis, Universit  Laval, 1984.
4. M.L. Chatterjee, H.C. Cheung and B. Cujec, Nucl. Phys. A323 (1979) 461.
5. B. Dasmahapatra, B. Cujec and F. Lahlou, Nucl. Phys. in print.
6. H.C. Cheung, M.D. High and B. Cujec, Nucl. Phys. A296 (1978) 333.
7. Z.E. Switkowski, S.-C. Wu and C.A. Barnes, Nucl. Phys. A289 (1977) 236. B. Cujec, S.-C. Wu and C.A. Barnes, Phys Lett. 89B (1979) 151.
8. H.A. Roth, J.E. Christiansson and J. Dubois, Nucl. Phys. A343 (1980) 148.
9. J.L. Charvet, R. Dayras, J.M. Fich , S. Joly and J.L. Uzureau, Nucl. Phys. A376 (1982) 292.
10. G. H lke, C. Rolfs and H.P. Trautvetter, Z. Phys. A297 (1980) 161.