

NEUTRON KNOCKOUT REACTIONS

M. Ahmad, R. Madey, P.C. Tandy, and J.W. Watson
 Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242

N.S. Chant and P.G. Roos
 University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742

D.W. Devins, D. Friesel, and B.S. Flanders
 Indiana University Cyclotron Facility, Bloomington, Indiana 47405

John Wastell
 Melbourne University, Parkville, Victoria 3052, Australia

We performed the first neutron knockout measurements at the IUCF in July 1980 when we studied the (p,n) reaction on ^{40}Ca and ^{48}Ca at 150 MeV. These measurements were performed in the QDDM spectrometer hall with a small scattering chamber installed at an intermediate focus on the beam line that goes into the swinger hall; the swinger system was used as a beam dump. The proton detector telescope consisted of a 2 mm silicon surface-barrier ΔE detector plus a 10 mm and a 15 mm intrinsic germanium detector. Neutron energies were measured by the time-of-flight method. Two 20 in. x 40 in. x 4 in. mean-timed NE-102 plastic-scintillator neutron detectors were used in a 40 in. x 40 in. array which was placed 19 m from the target at a fixed angle of 36° (near the QDDM spectrometer). Using this flight path we obtained both the solid angle (2.86 msr) and the energy resolution (~ 1 MeV) required for these measurements.

Figure 1 shows a preliminary separation-energy spectrum for the $^{40}\text{Ca}(p,pn)^{39}\text{Ca}$ reaction at 150 MeV with $\theta_p = 44^\circ$ and $\theta_n = 36^\circ$. The $2s_{1/2}$, $1d_{5/2}$, and $1d_{3/2}$ hole strength in ^{39}Ca is clearly identified along with the $1p$ hole strength near 30 MeV. The overall separation-energy resolution for these measurements, combining both the proton energy resolution and neutron

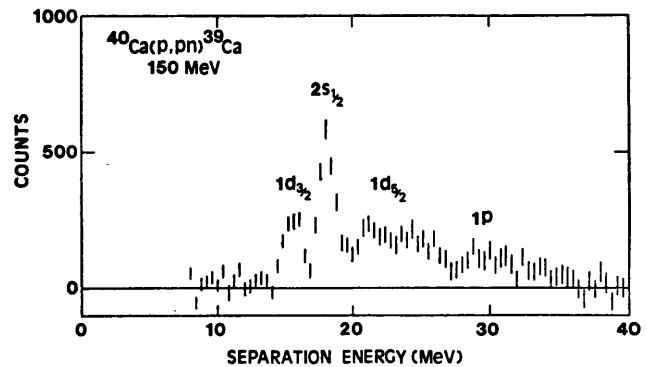


Figure 1. Separation-energy spectrum for the neutron-knockout reaction $^{40}\text{Ca}(p,pn)^{39}\text{Ca}$ at 150 MeV, for $\theta_p = 44^\circ$ and $\theta_n = 36^\circ$.

energy resolution for a range of proton and neutron energies is about 1 MeV (fwhm). This resolution is comparable to that obtained in medium energy (p,2p) and (e,e'p) experiments prior to the recent work at the IUCF, and is a factor of five better than that achieved previously in (p,pn) work at other medium-energy laboratories.

Distorted momentum distributions will be extracted for the resolved shell-model states in ^{40}Ca and ^{48}Ca , and compared with distorted-wave impulse-approximation calculations.