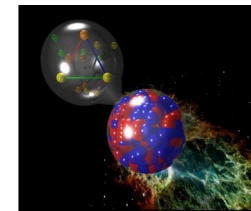


AFRICAN NUCLEAR PHYSICS CONFERENCE ANPC2023



Physics results
with the ultimate AGATA-MUGAST-VAMOS setup and ISOL beams at GANIL

Daniele Mengoni
Dept. Physics e Astronomy, Università di Padova & INFN Padova



African Nuclear Physics Conference 2023
28 Nov - 03 Dec, 2023 – Kruger

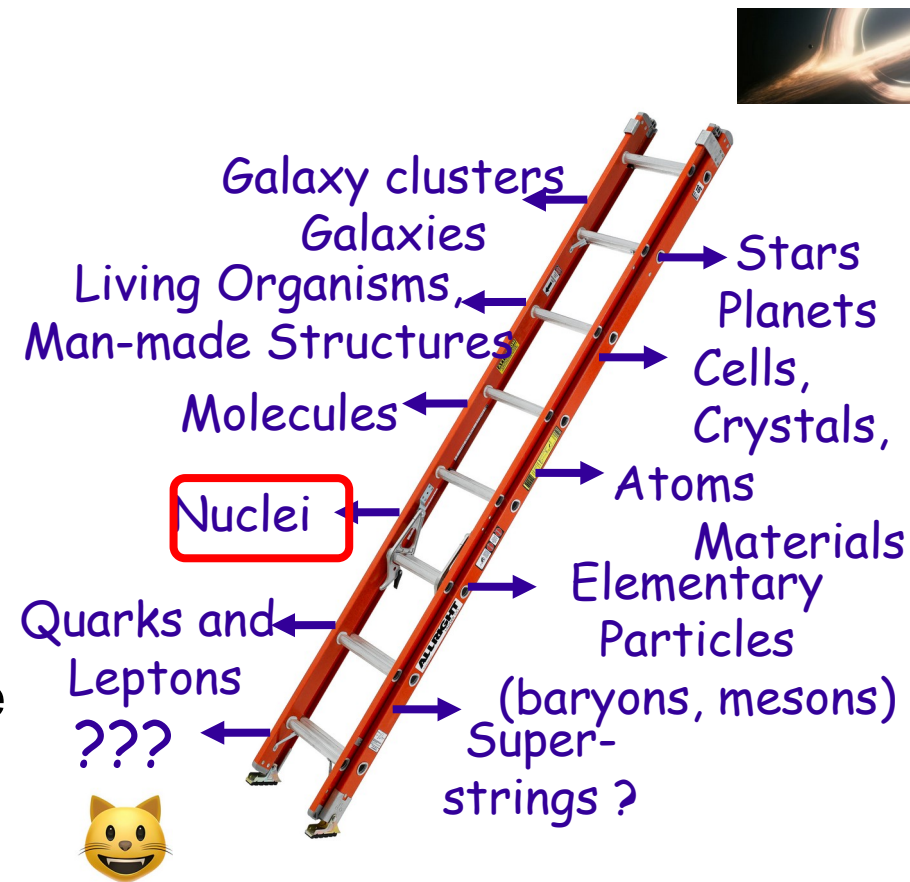
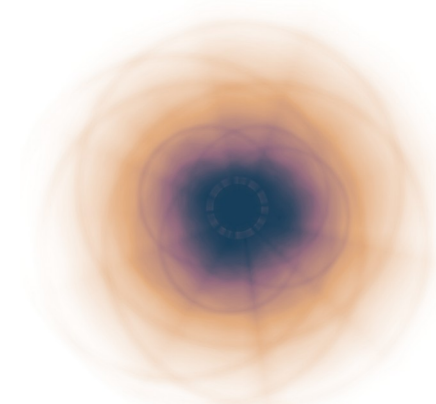
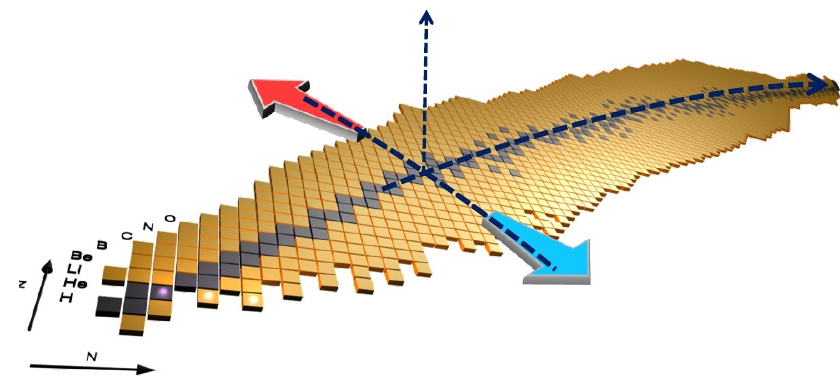


Outlook

- On Nuclear Structure
- The leap
- Science campaign
- The future



Why NS?

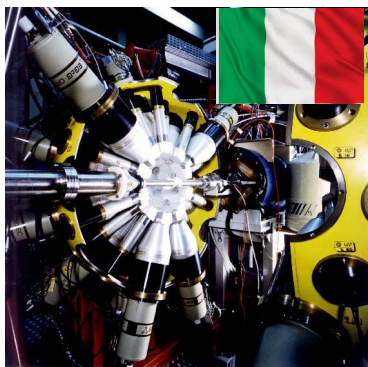


- Complex many-body quantal systems at mesoscopic scale
- Hamiltonian describes systems from few eV to GeV: 9 orders!!!
- Comprehensive theory starting from “first principles”

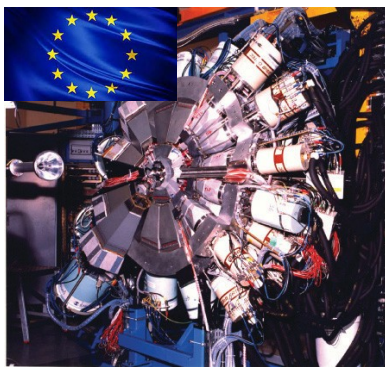
adapted from W.Nazarewicz



Nuclear Structure (t)rail



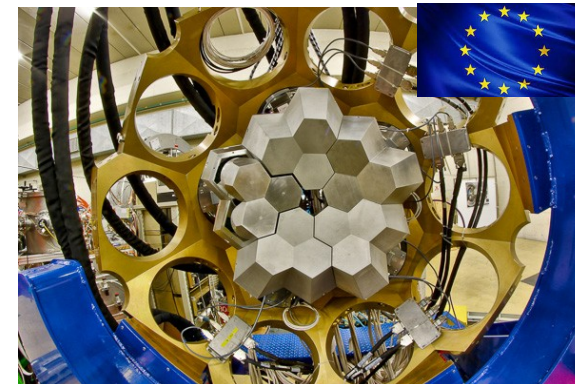
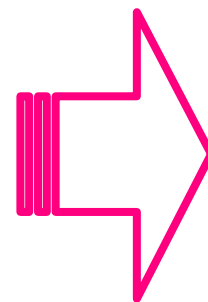
1990s



~2000

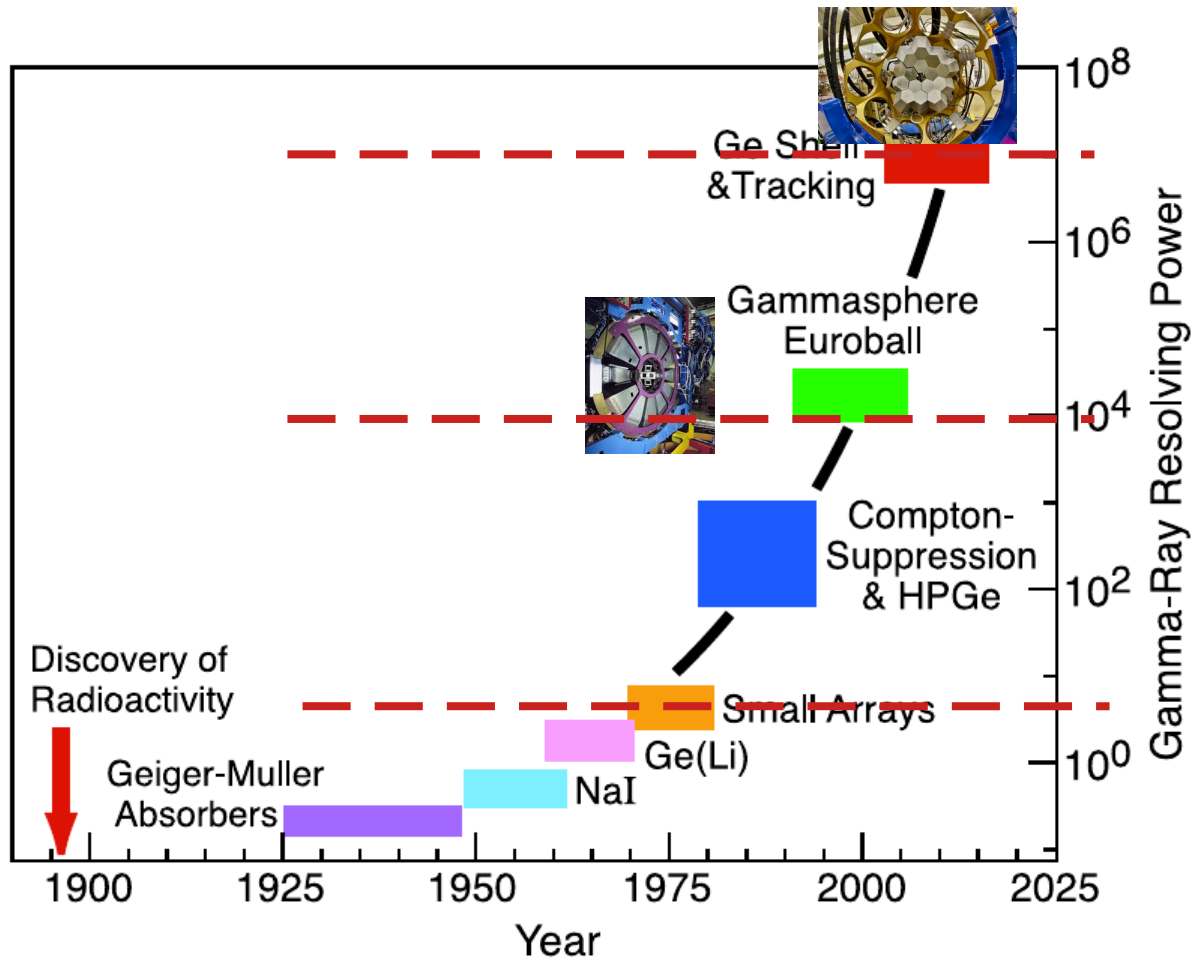


~2005



2010

Technological leap leading to γ -ray tracking

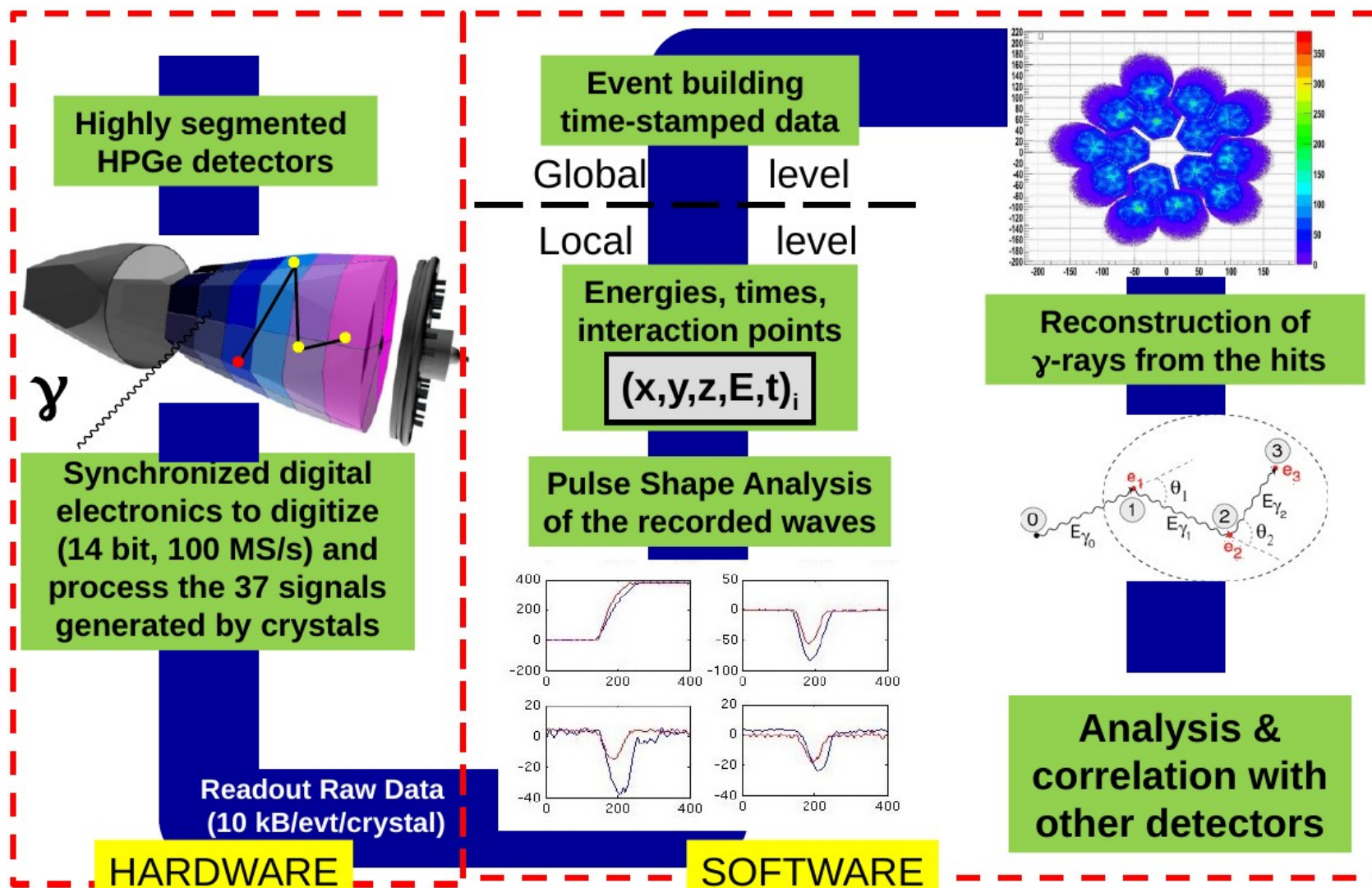


$$\Delta E_\gamma \rightleftharpoons \sim \sigma_\theta \text{ (relatively fast moving ions)}$$

- Outstanding **sensitivity** for lifetime measurement ($\sim \Psi$)
- Reduced minimum detectable limit σ ($\sim E$)
- $E, \Psi \leftrightarrow \mathcal{H}$: Coherent description of nuclear many body complex system and nuclear matter

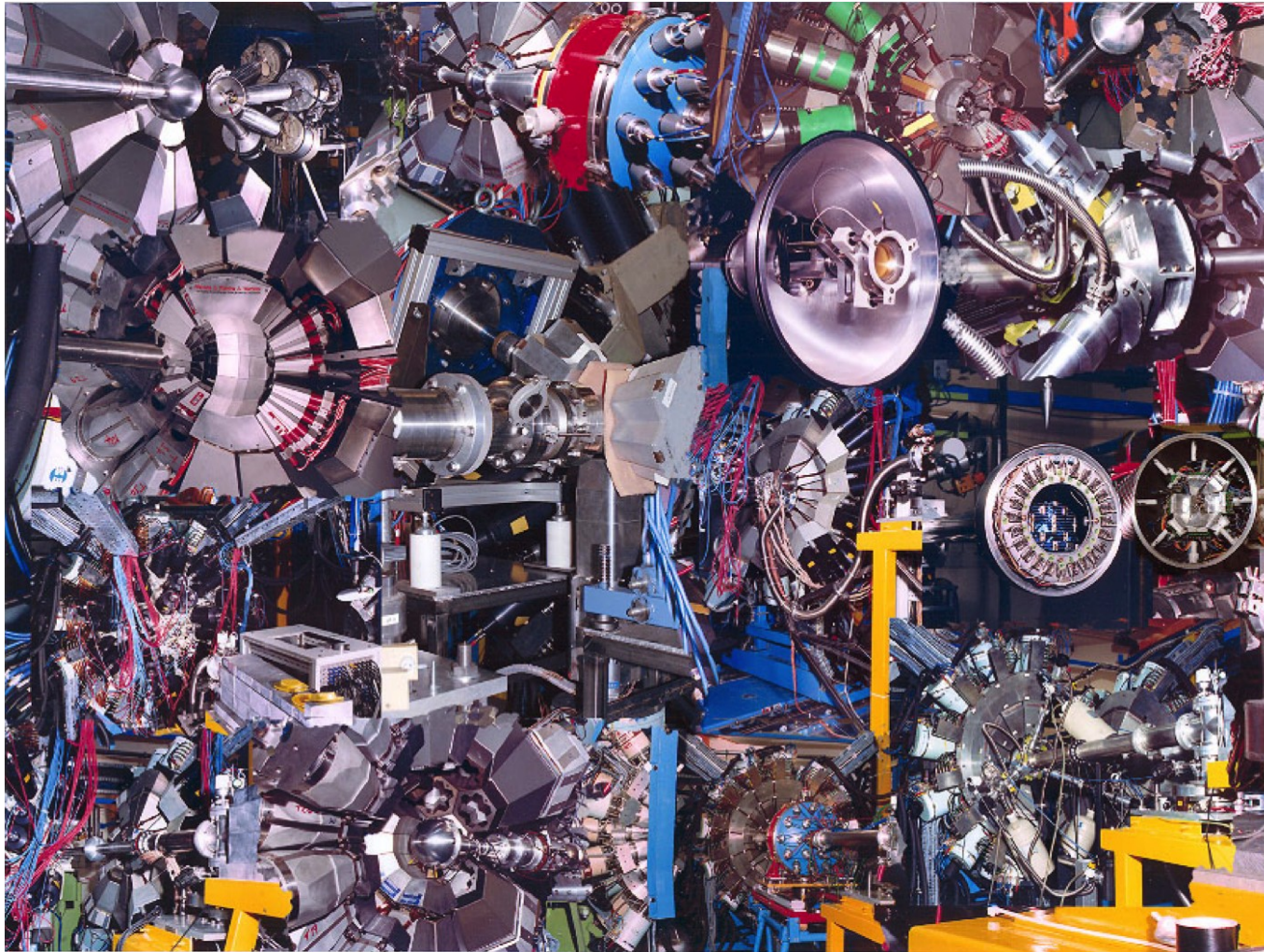
- ... but a price has to be payed ...

price to pay: complexity and cost

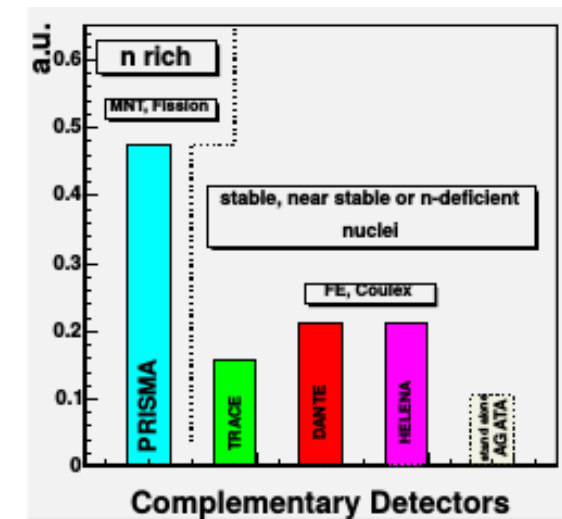


- **6660** high-resolution digital electronics channels
- High throughput DAQ / **computational resources load**
- Pulse Shape Analysis → position sensitive operation mode
- γ -ray tracking algorithms → maximum efficiency and P/T

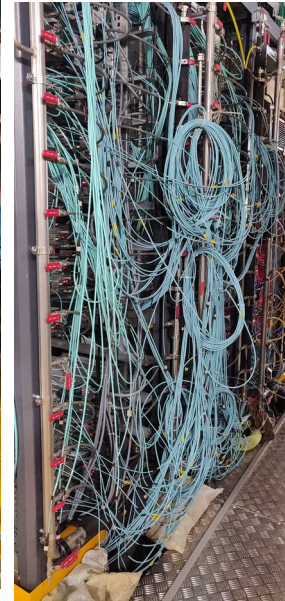
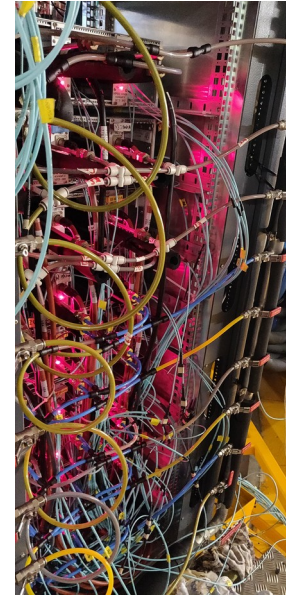
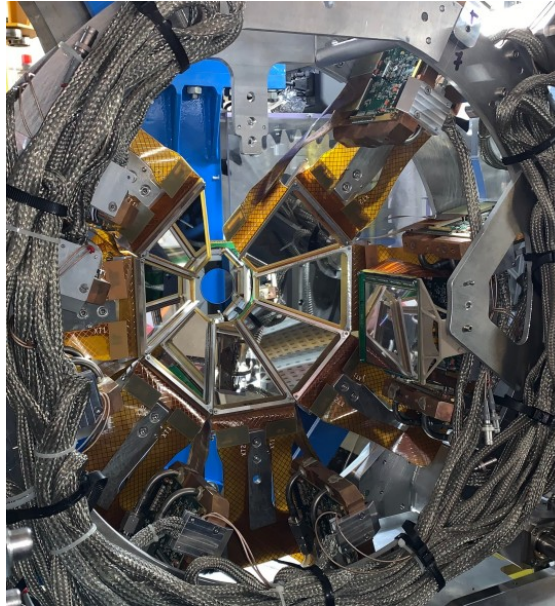
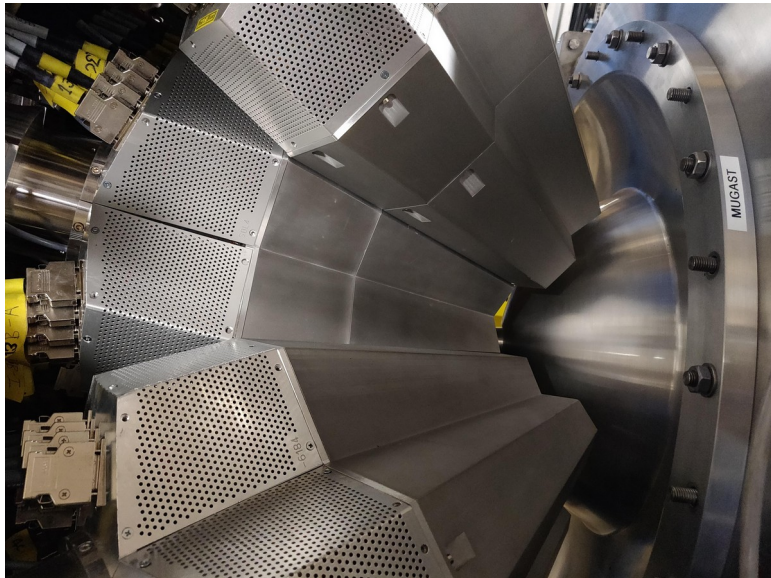
Complementarity is key: factorized the sensitivity



- In modern γ -ray spectroscopy, complementary instrumentation (magnetic spectrometers, particle and neutron array, high-efficiency scintillators, plunger etc etc) is key for challenging measurements at the limit of measurability



AGATA+MUGAST+VAMOS setup



DM et al. "Advances in nuclear structure via charged particle reaction with AGATA" EPJA 2023
M.Assié et al., "MUGAST-AGATA-VAMOS campaign: setup and performances" NIMA 2021

AGATA+MUGAST+VAMOS set-up @ GANIL with Spiral1 beams

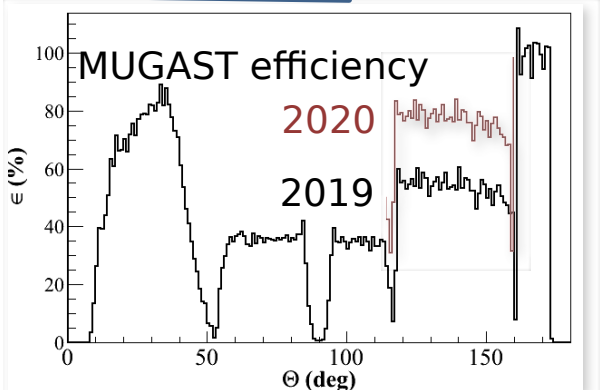
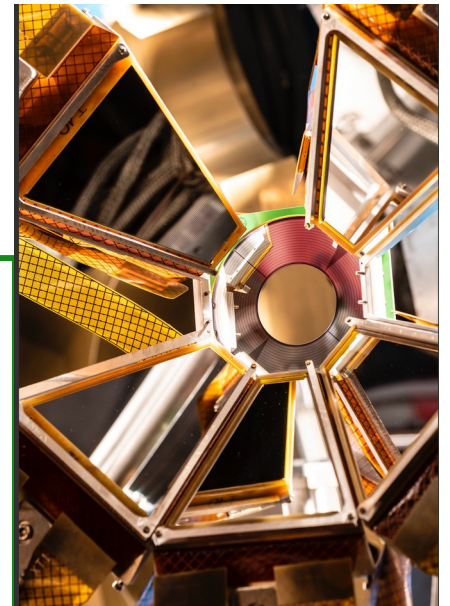
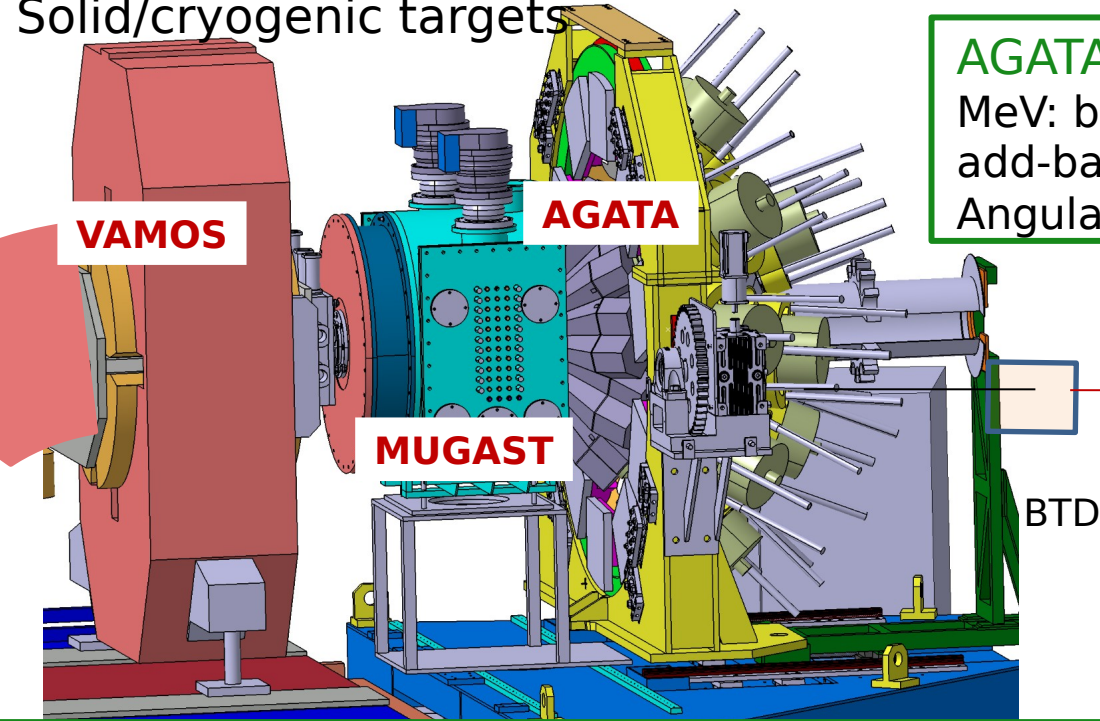
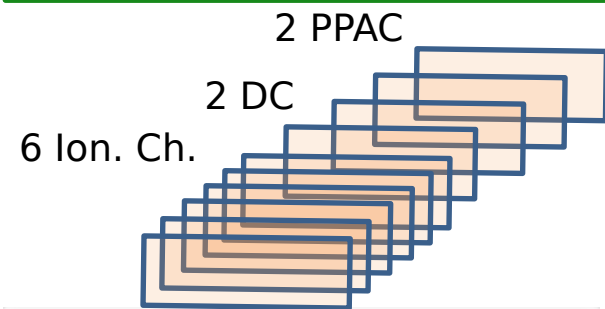
Unmatched worldwide performances and versatility for direct reactions

Solid/cryogenic targets

VAMOS
Acceptance of VAMOS : +/- 6 deg
VAMOS typical efficiency : ~80%
Numerical electronics NUMEXO2

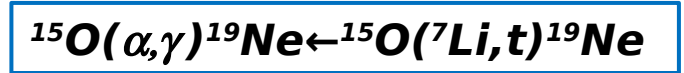
AGATA efficiency (18cm) at 1 MeV: before add-back 5.5%, after add-back : ~8%
Angular resolution ~1°

Spiral1 radioactive beams



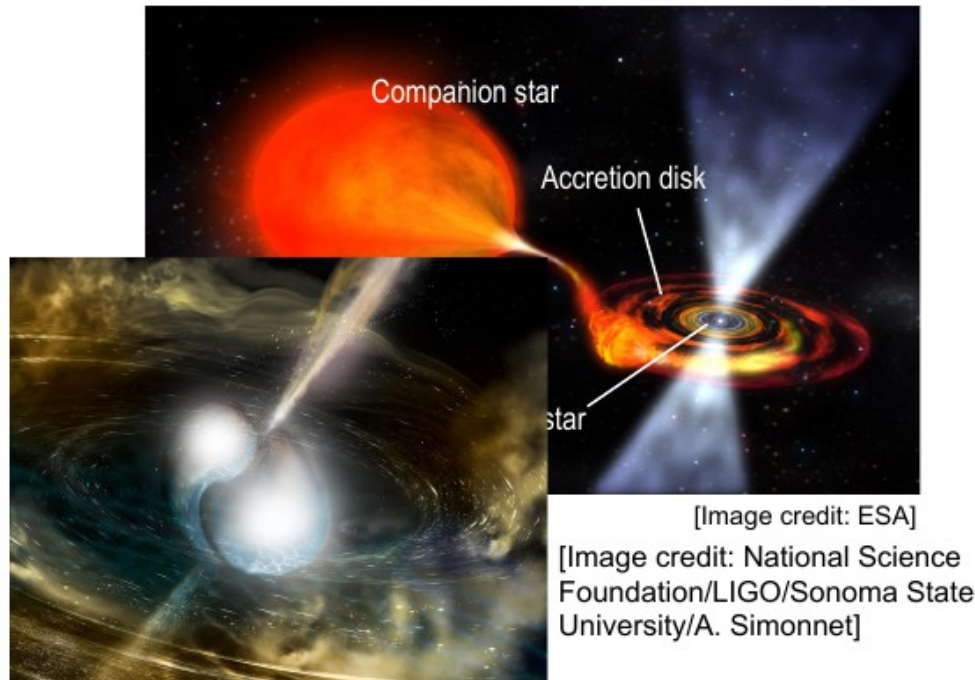
MUGAST
Forward : 4 MUST2 (128X+128Y) DSSD 300um + CsI
Backward : 5 in 2019 (7 in 2020) trapezoid (128X+128Y) DSSD 500um + Annular (S1)
90 deg : square (128X+128Y) DSSD 500um
Granularity : 0.4 deg
~ 3000 channels all read by MUST2 integrated electronics

Accreting n stars and X ray bursts

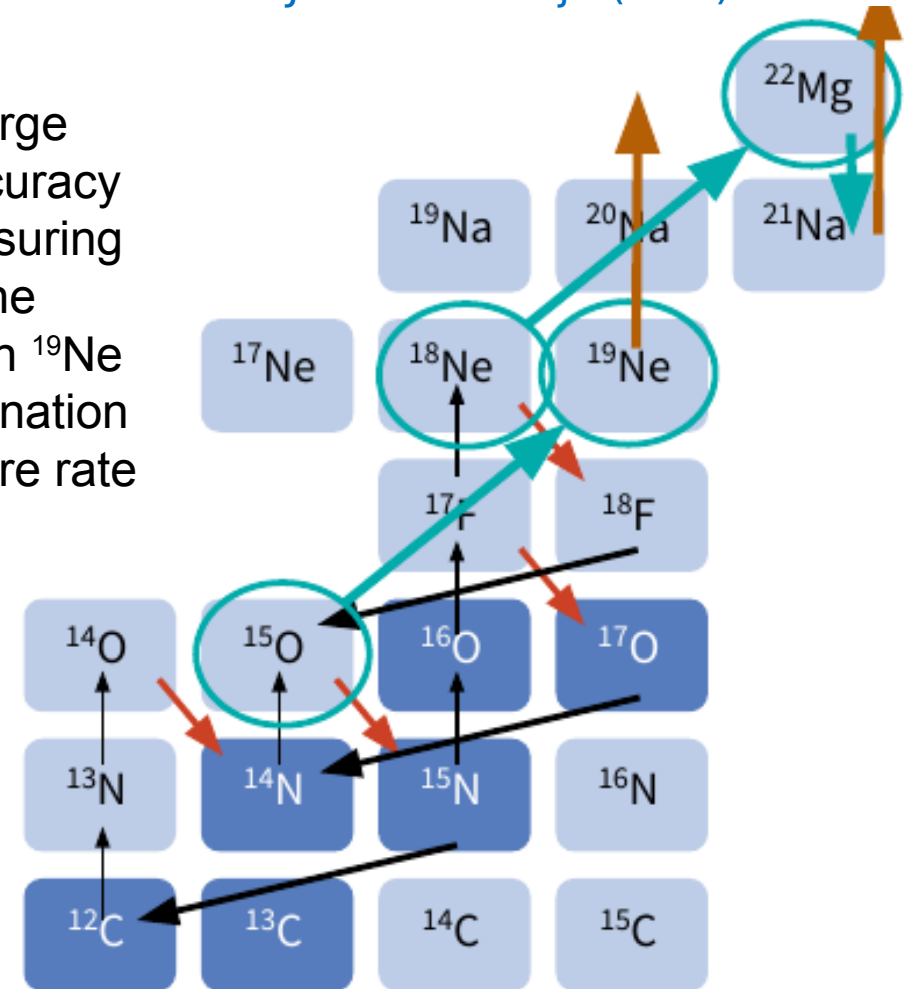


Spokespers: C.Diget(York), N.De Séréville(IJCLab)

Ph.D : J.Sanchez Rojo (York)

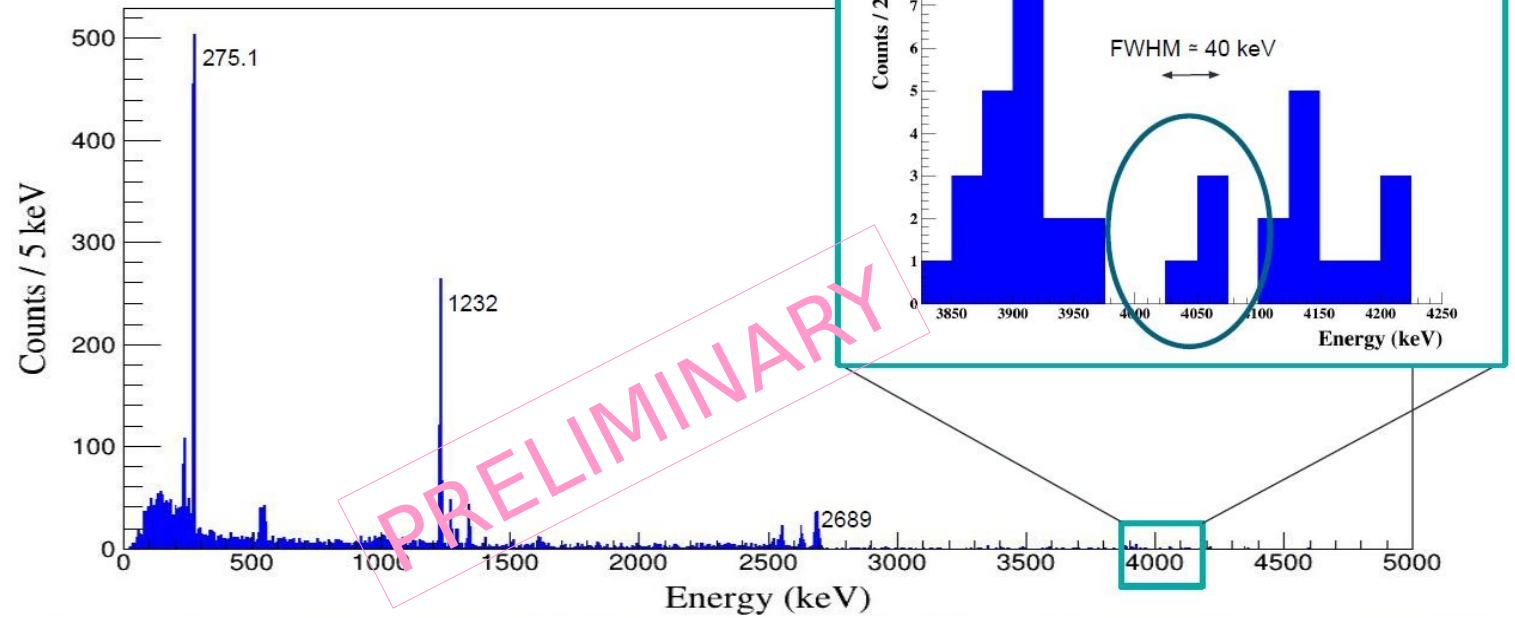
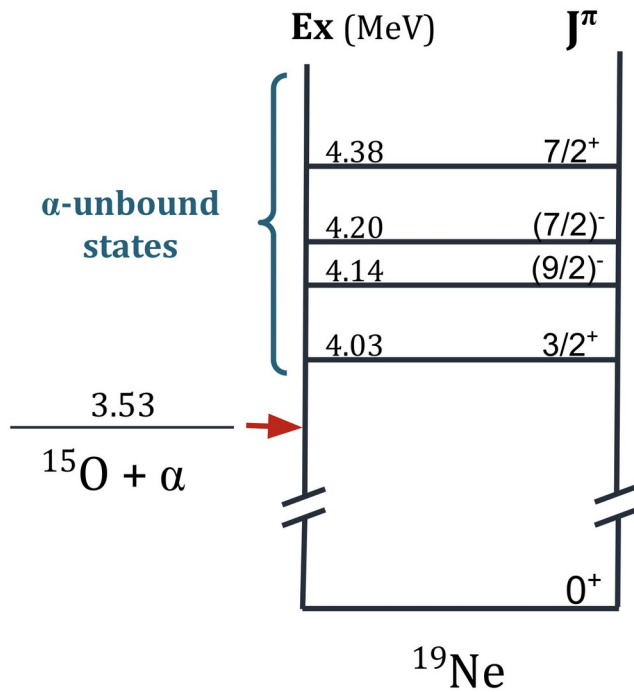


- Tension in former measurements, large uncertainty / inaccuracy
- Challenge of measuring the rate through the 4.033 MeV state in ^{19}Ne
- Sensitive determination of the alpha capture rate



- NS accreting matter from companion; Accreted H is burned to He; ignition of Hot-CNO cycle
- Breakout from Neutron star Hot-CNO: $^{15}\text{O}(\alpha,\gamma)^{19}\text{Ne}$
- Ignition and repetition of X-ray burst

Pushing the limit of sensitivity



■ $^{15}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{19}\text{Ne} \leftarrow ^{15}\text{O}(^7\text{Li}, t)^{19}\text{Ne}$

From: J.Sanchez Rojo PhD thesis

■ Beam rate : $\sim 10^7$ pps and triple coincidence: $\gamma + t + ^{19}\text{Ne}$

■ Minimum detection limit: **cross-section few $\mu\text{b}/\text{sr}$**

■ New accurate results

Partial width calculation

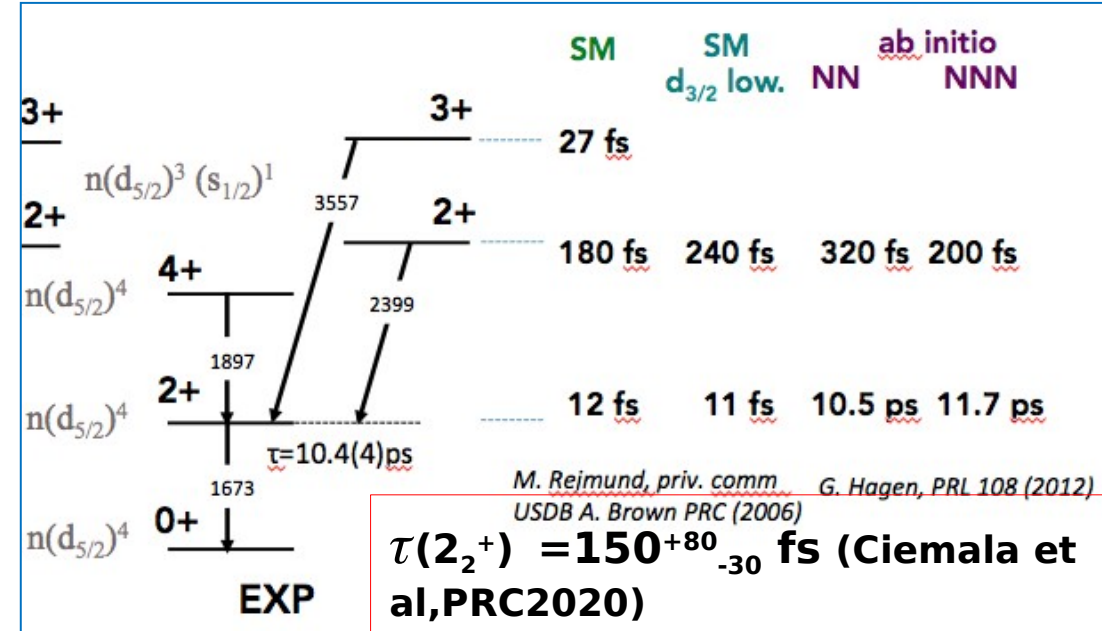
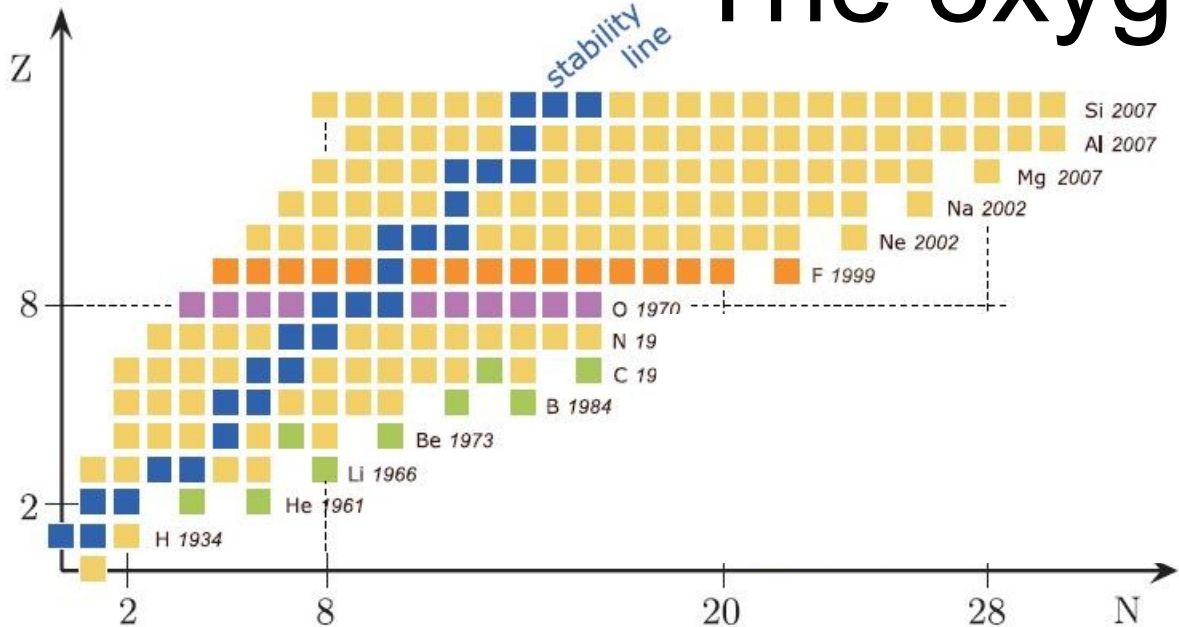
Calculation ongoing
@BCN and draft in
preparation

- Background estimate and subtraction: channel leak ^{20}Ne and compton(simulation)
- $C^2S\alpha$ calculation: bench mark over bound states of ^{19}Ne : 1508 keV, double check with the SF of the mirror nucleus ^{19}F , assessed in literature
- Extrapolation to the unbound states (integral cross section low stat)
- New value for 4033 state, reduced of a factor of ~ 6

$$\Gamma_\alpha = 2P_l(r_c, E_r) \frac{\hbar^2 r_c}{2\mu} C^2 S_\alpha |\phi(r_c)|^2$$

E_x (keV)	Γ_α (μeV)		
	This work	[Tan09]	[FLS10]
4033	$3.0_{-2.2}^{+4.0}$	17 ± 13	24(18)
4140	0.28 ± 0.04	44 ± 20	
4197	3.0 ± 0.3	18 ± 9	
4379	128_{-68}^{+123}	160_{-70}^{+110}	150(6)
4600	$3.4_{-2.2}^{+4.4} \cdot 10^3$	$24_{-10}^{+33} \cdot 10^3$	96(24)·10 ³

The oxygen anomaly



Interpreted by 3N forces effect on GS energies
T.Otsuka et al., PRL 105(2010)

Lifetime measurements of 2_2^+ and 3_1^+ in ^{20}O by nucleon transfer

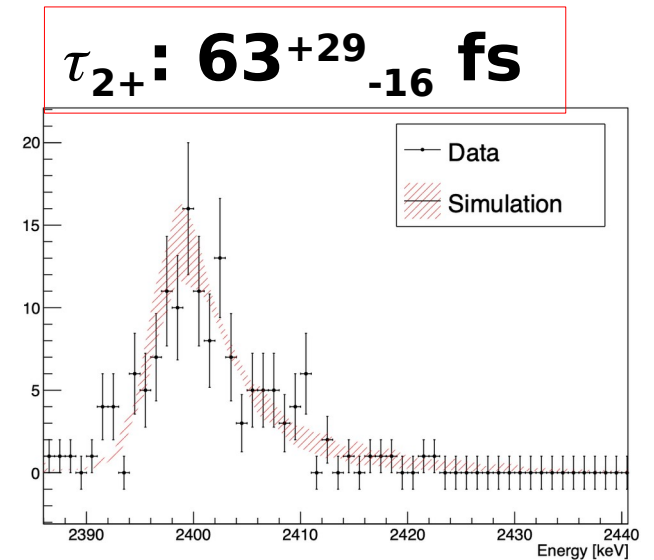
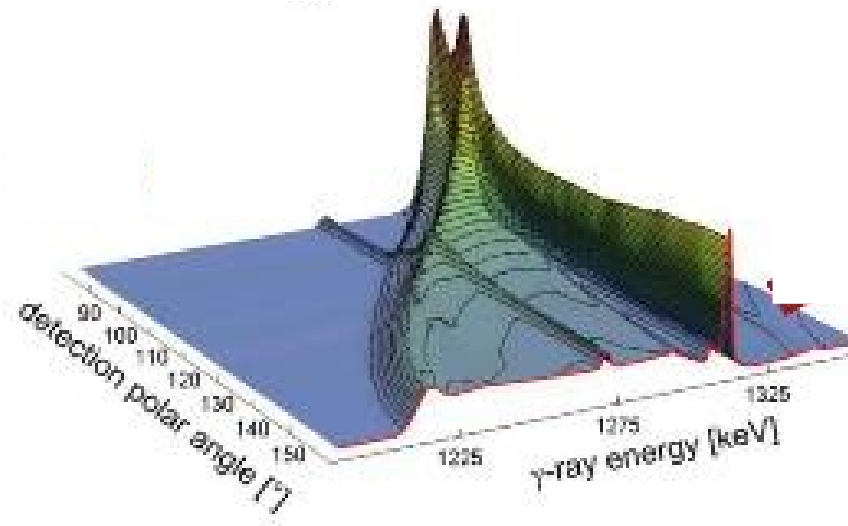
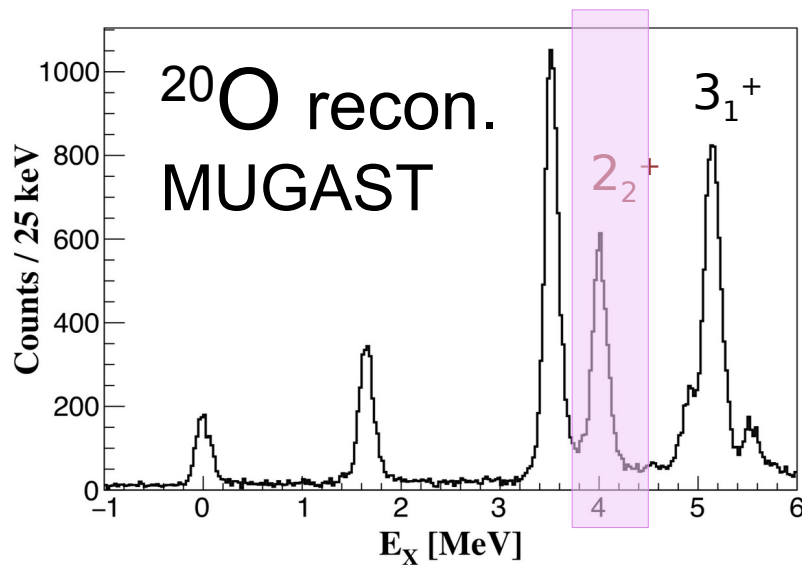
$^{19}\text{O}(d, p\gamma) + \text{DSAM}$

- ⇒ Constrain relative position of $s_{1/2}$ and $d_{3/2}$ in n-rich oxygen
- ⇒ Probe the 3-body interaction

E. Clément (GANIL), A. Goasduf (INFN)
Ph.D : I.Zanon (Ferrara U.)

⇒ Combination of DSAM + transfer to identify the entrance channel and control the feeding

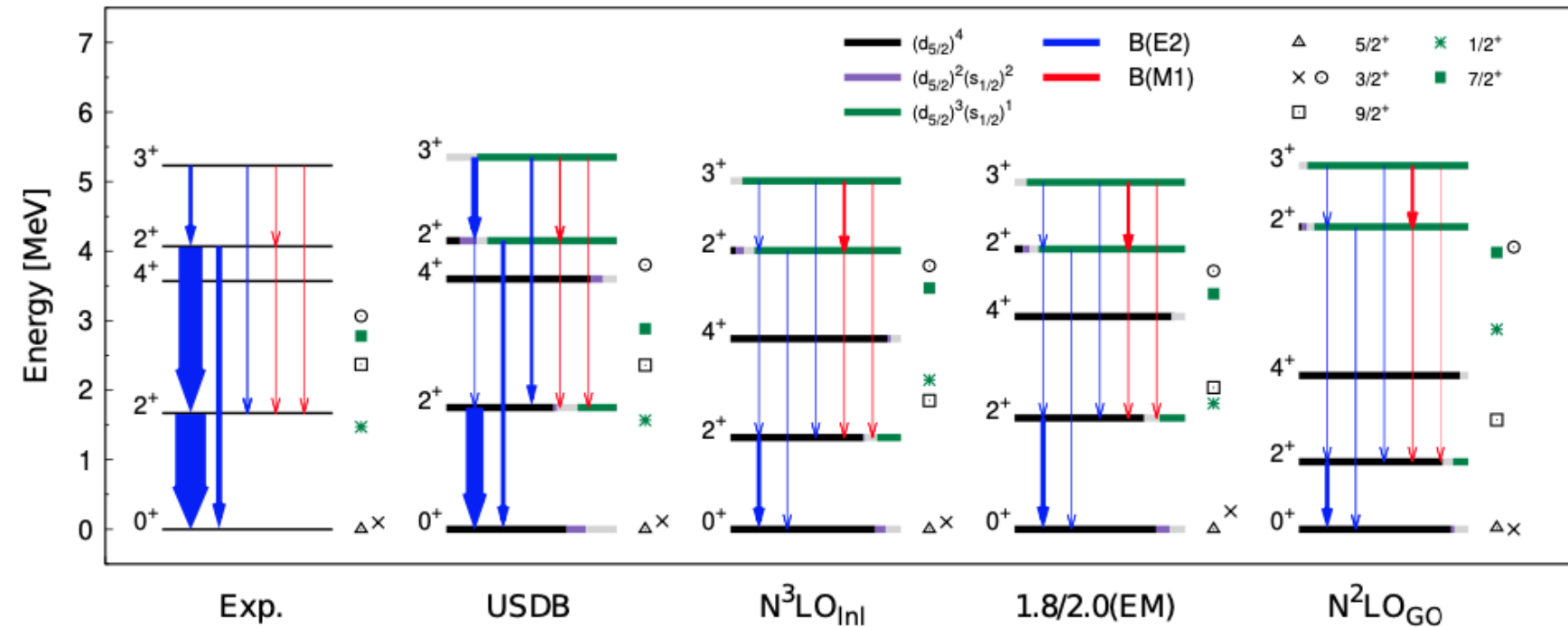
Role of 3-body forces



- Triple coincidences: reconstructed entry point (MUGAST) through transfer reaction to avoid top feeding + continuous-angle line shape (AGATA)+ channel selection (VAMOS)
- Lifetimes measured significantly shorter than predictions for the 2^+
- First lifetime measurement in the tens of femto-sec. scale (DSAM) using transfer reaction in inverse kinematics

sub-fs lifetime measurable!!!

Theory



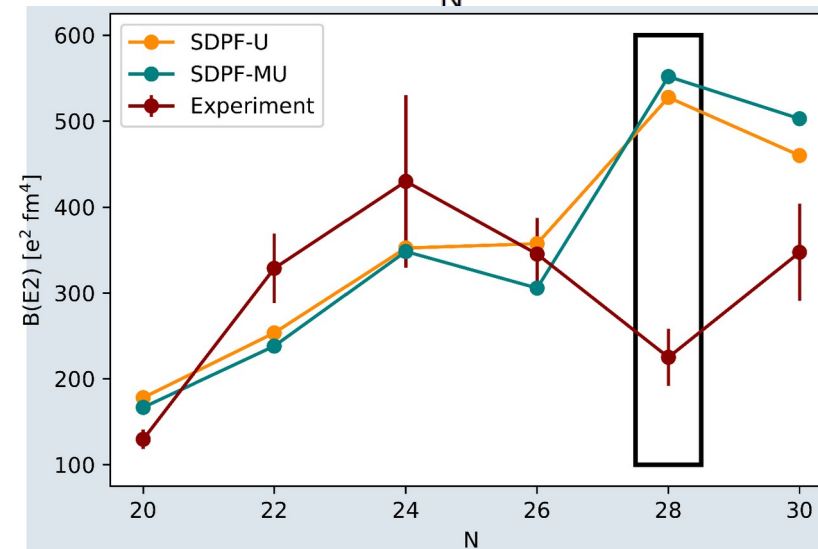
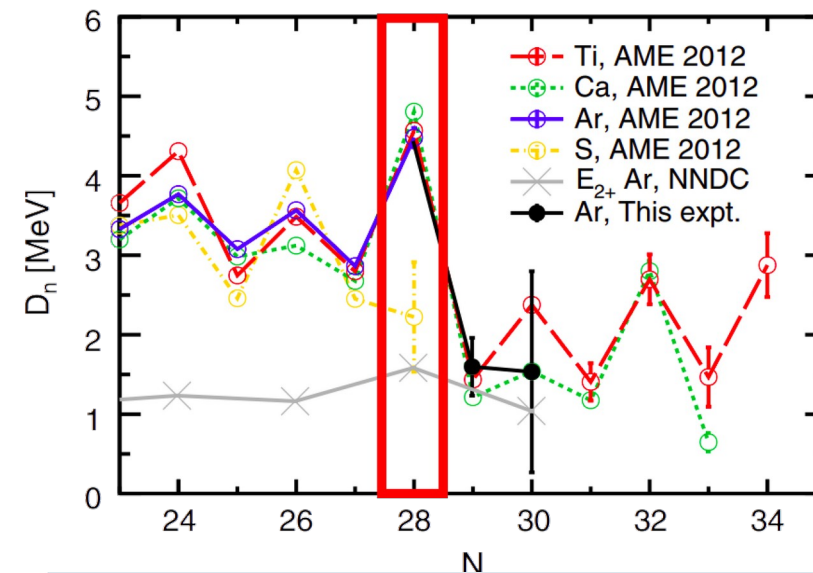
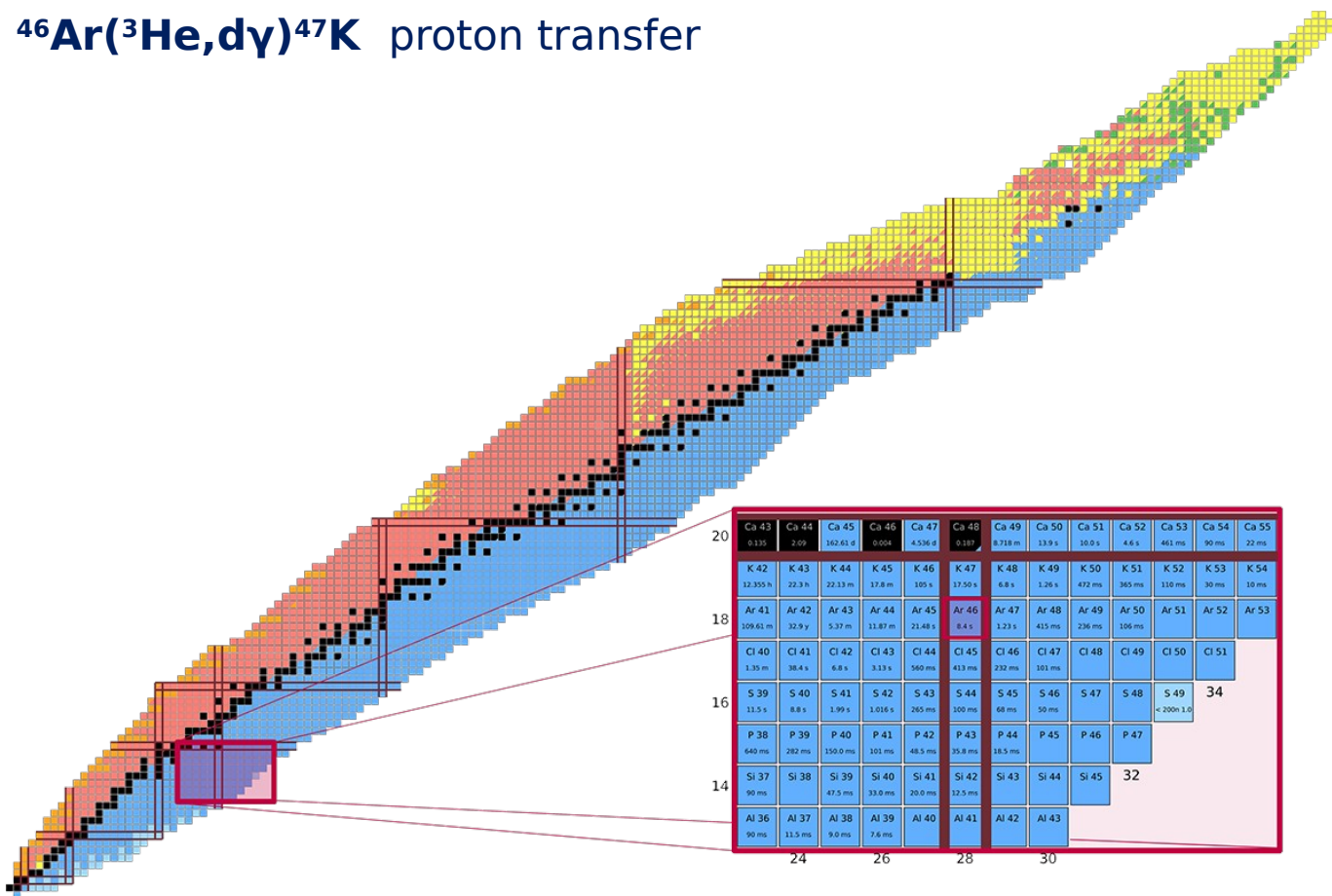
- Energies well described
- B(E2) overall underestimated of order of magnitude
- B(E2; $2^+_2 \rightarrow 2^+_1$) heavily underestimated: limited space or mixing
- B(M1) also underestimated of factor 3

Comparison between experimental reduced transition probabilities and theoretical models: ab-initio VS-IMSRG and USDB

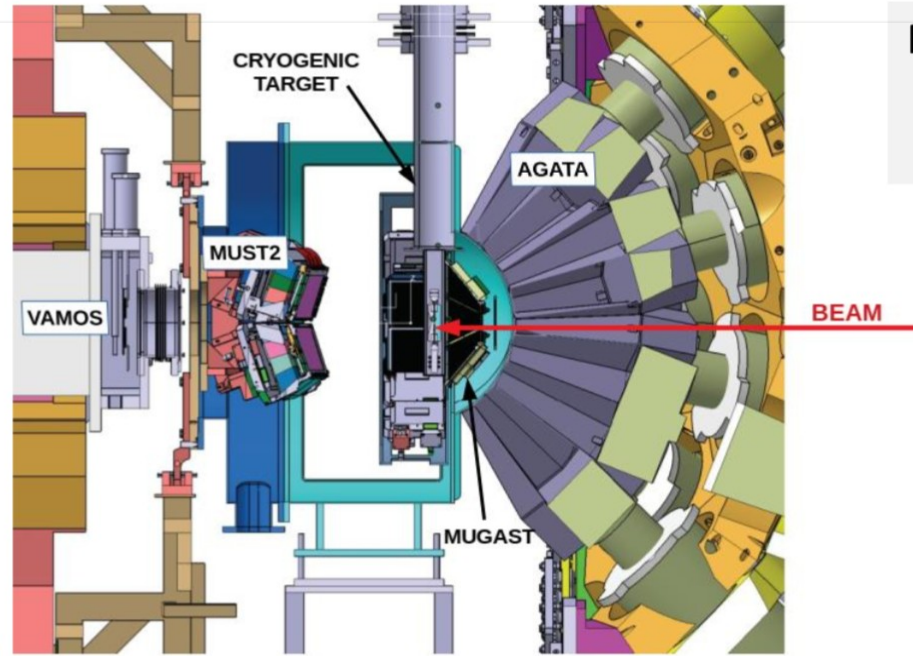
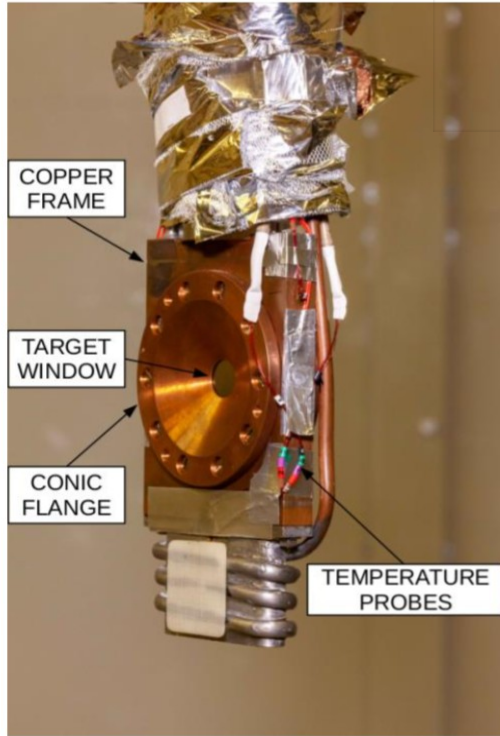
I.Zanon et al., PRL accepted Nov 21st

Is there a problem with protons in N=28 ^{46}Ar ?

$^{46}\text{Ar}(^3\text{He},d\gamma)^{47}\text{K}$ proton transfer



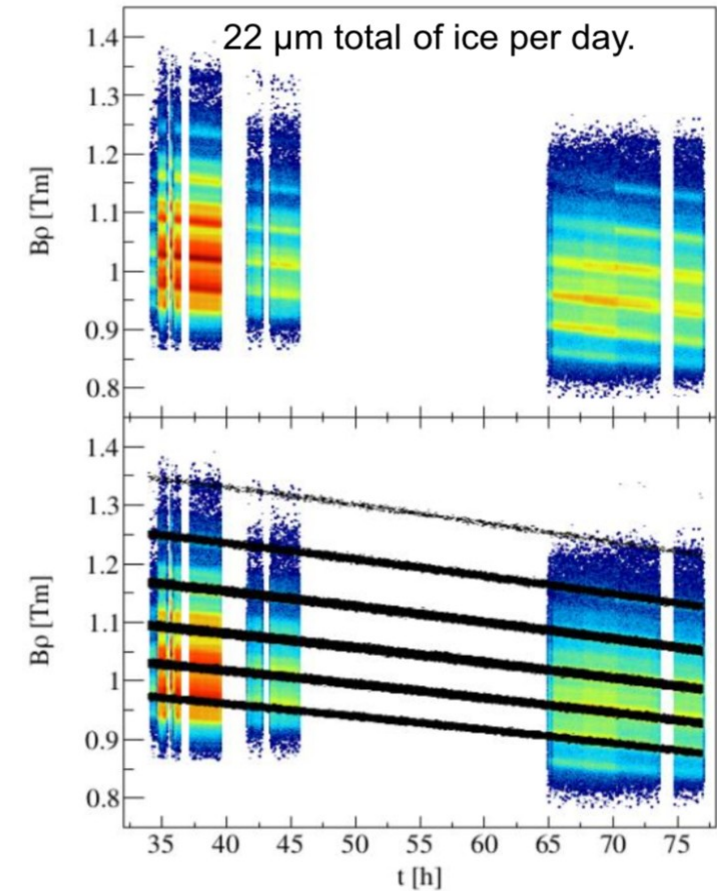
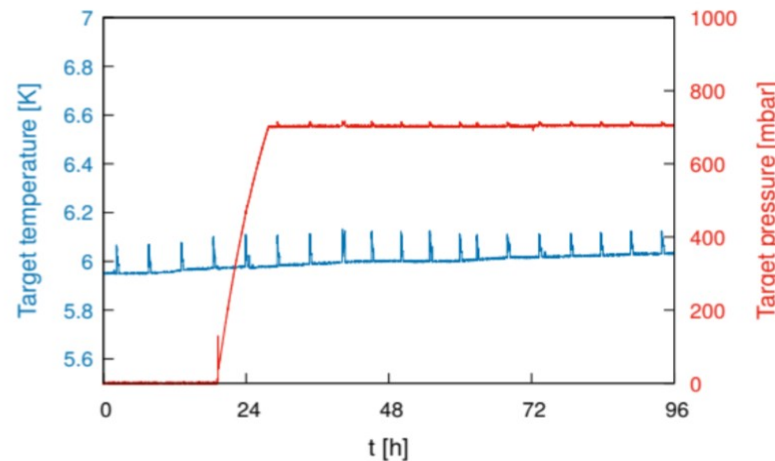
The HEcTOR cryogenic ^3He target *F. Galtarossa et al, NIMA (2021)*



Monitoring of target with VAMOS :

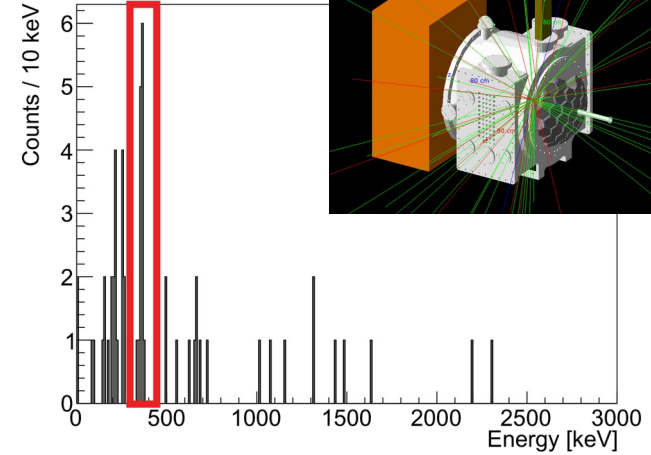
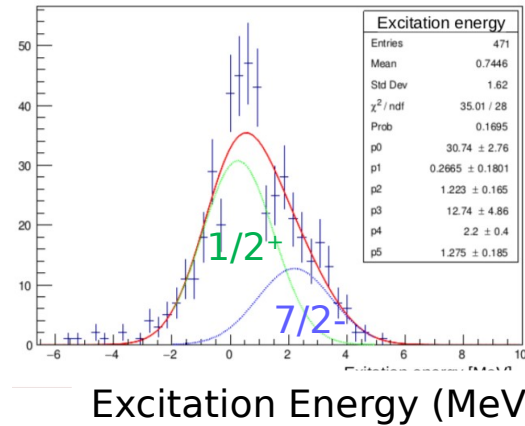
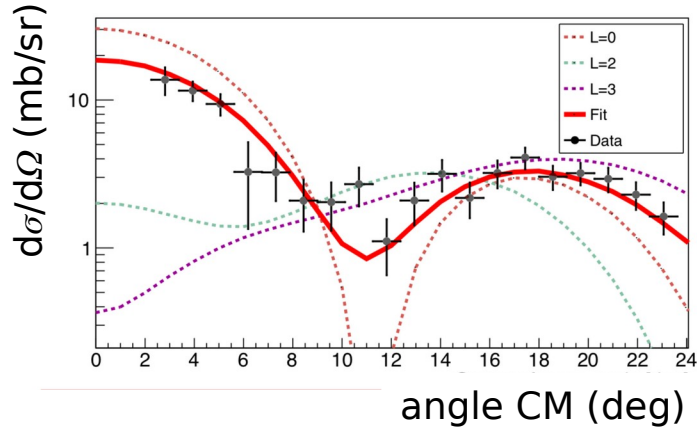
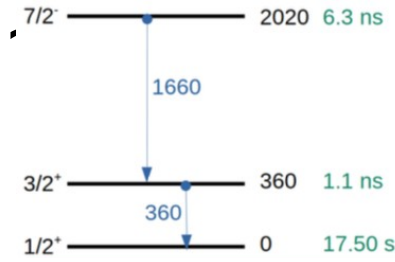
- Target **pressure & temperature stable**
- **Ice formation** on the target with time

- \varnothing 16 mm
- Opening angle: 130 deg.
- Havar windows: 3.8 μm
- $T \sim 6\text{-}7\text{ K.}$ / P up to 1 bar
- Equivalent thickness 2 mg/cm^2
- ^3He recycling
- LHe open circuit

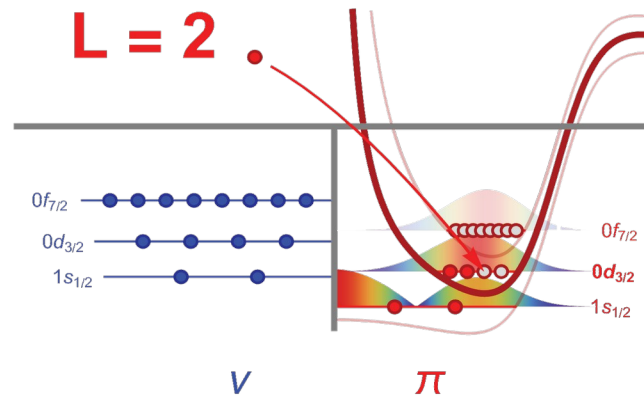
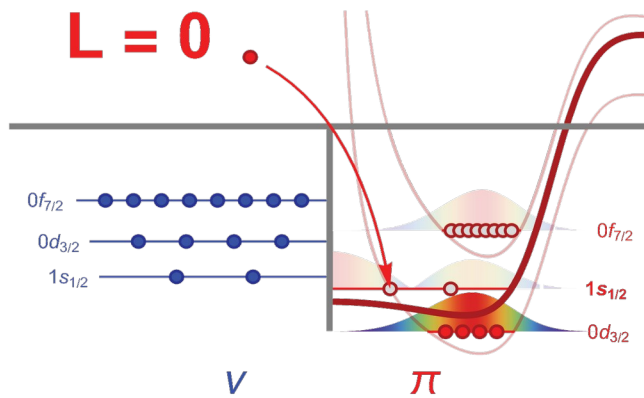


*M. Pierens, V. Delpech,
F. Galet, H. Saugnac (IJCLab)
A. Giret & J. Goupil (GANIL)*

Is there a problem with protons in N=28 ^{46}Ar



Triple coinc and simulation confirm the $L=0$ dominance



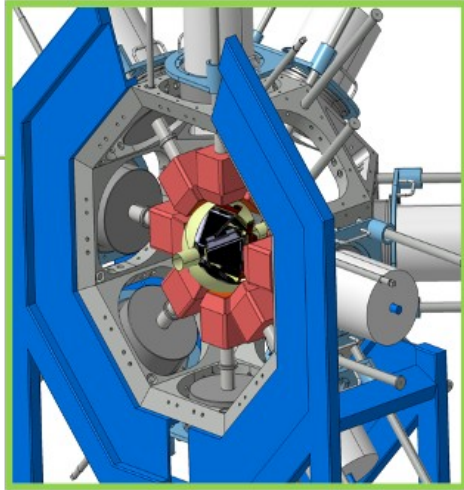
- $L=2$ transfer very much reduced !
- No direct gamma from $3/2^+$ observed from AGATA+VAMOS
- Reduced transfer to $3/2^+$
- High degree of occupancy of $\pi d_{3/2}$ in ^{46}Ar inconsistent with SM calculations
- D.Brugnara et al., submitted

■ Future opportunities @ GANIL and beyond

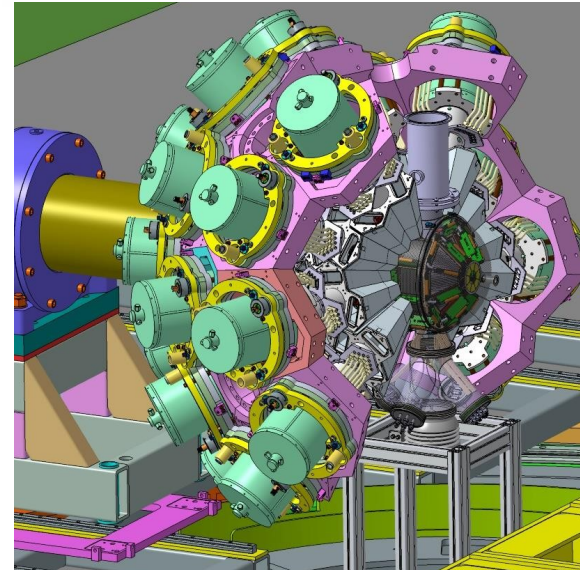
LISE Campaign @ GANIL



MUGAST-
AGATA-VAMOS
@GANIL



MUGAST-
EXOGAM-LISE
@GANIL



2021

2023-2024

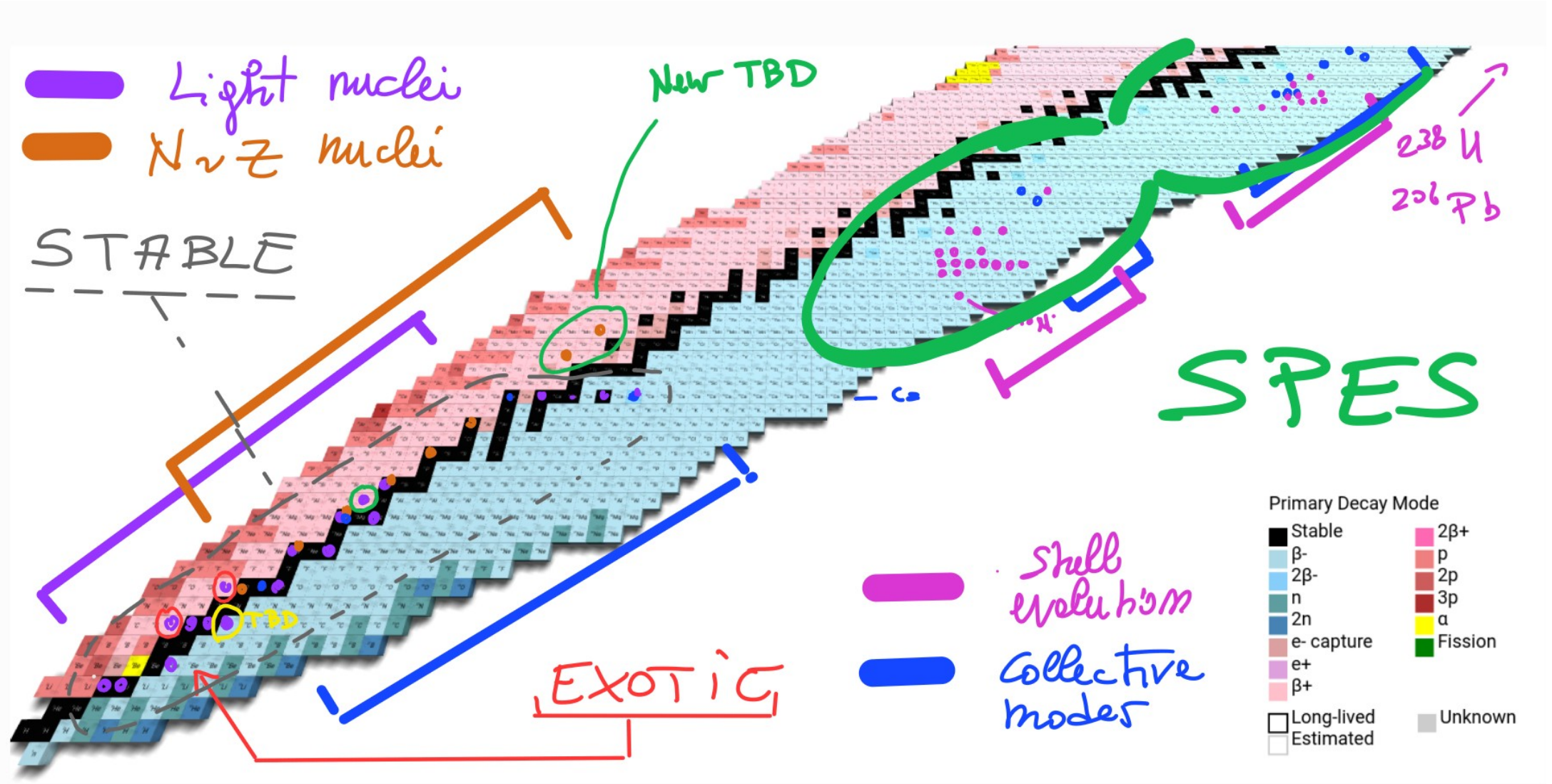
2025 202x

and SPES@LNL

Mid-term plan initiatives @ INFN national labs

<https://web.infn.it/nucphys-plan-italy/>

<https://doi.org/10.1140/epjp/s13360-023-04249-x>

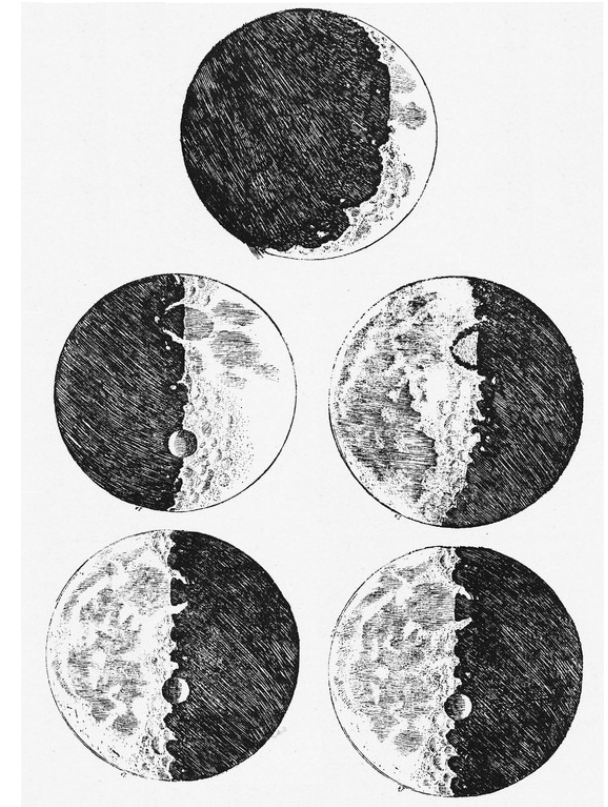
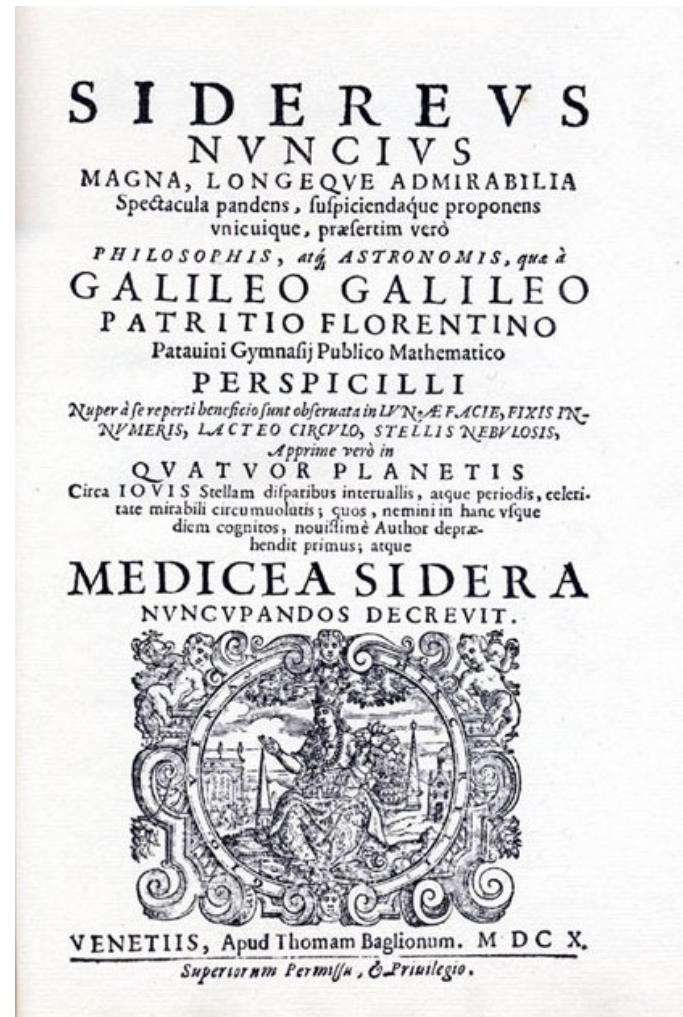


Conclusion and perspectives

- Technological leap is in mutual dependence with scientific findings
- Success of the direct measurement campaign using AGATA MUGAST VAMOS @ GANIL strongly depended on the enhanced resolving power of the complete detection setup
- Awesome science campaign is ongoing at LISE-GANIL and next at SPES-LNL



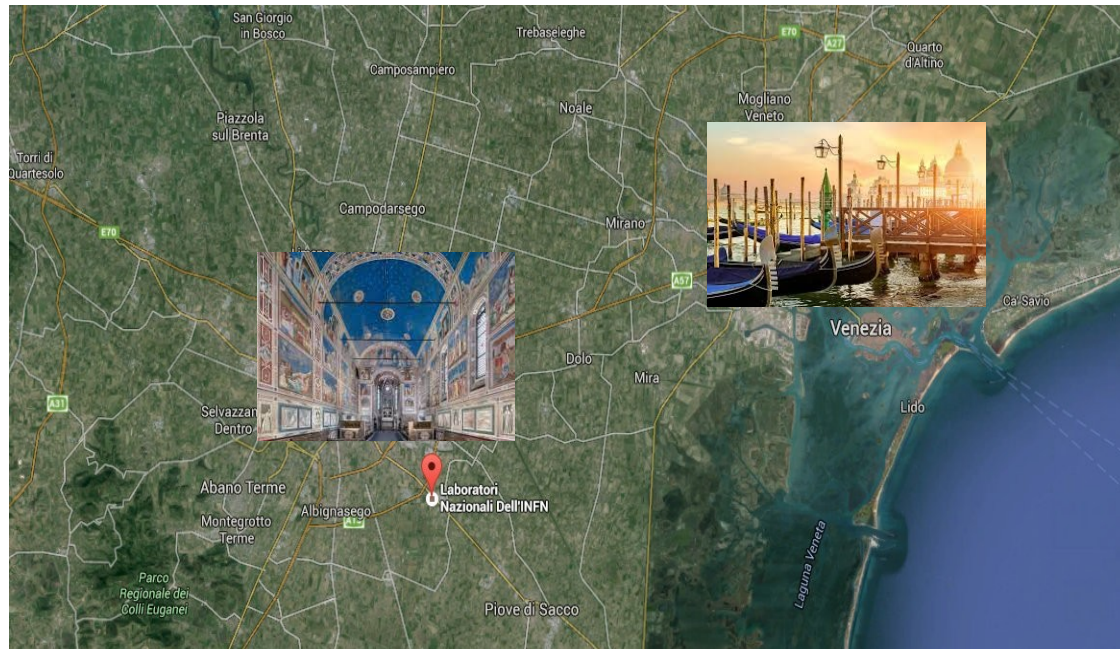
“That's all Folks!”



1222 • 2022
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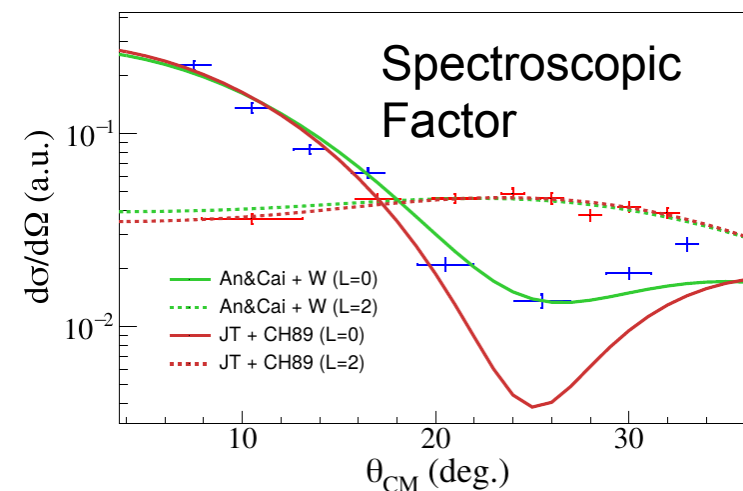
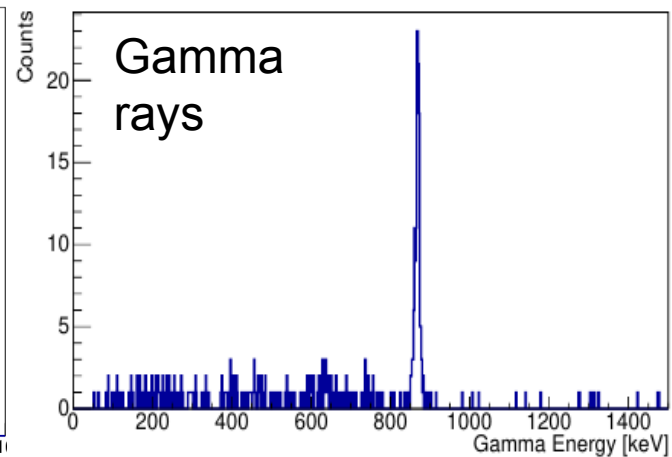
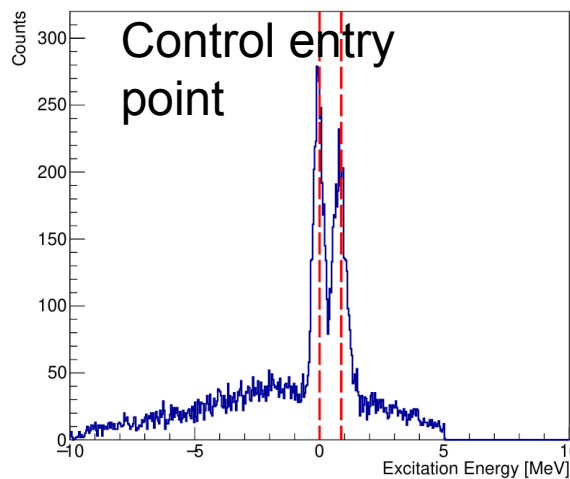
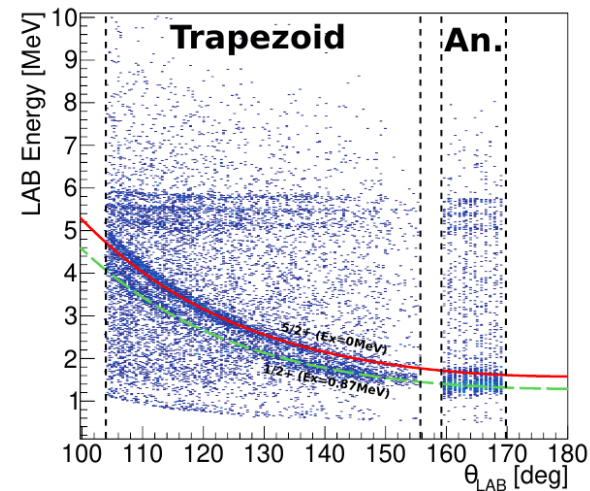
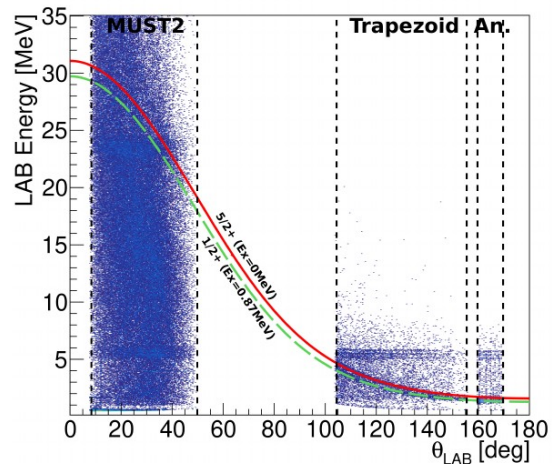


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DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA**



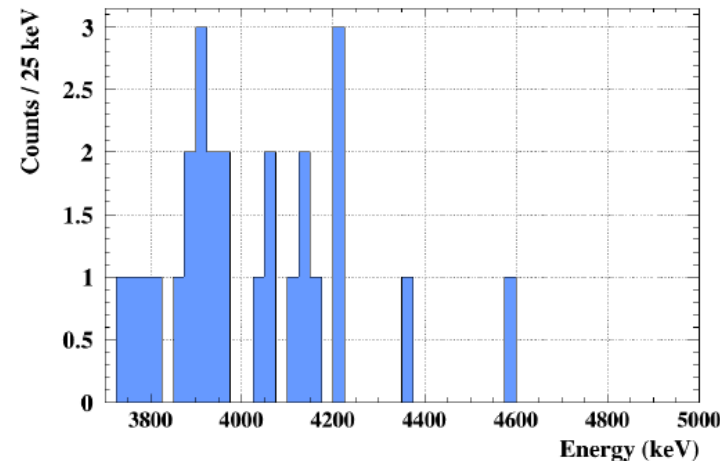
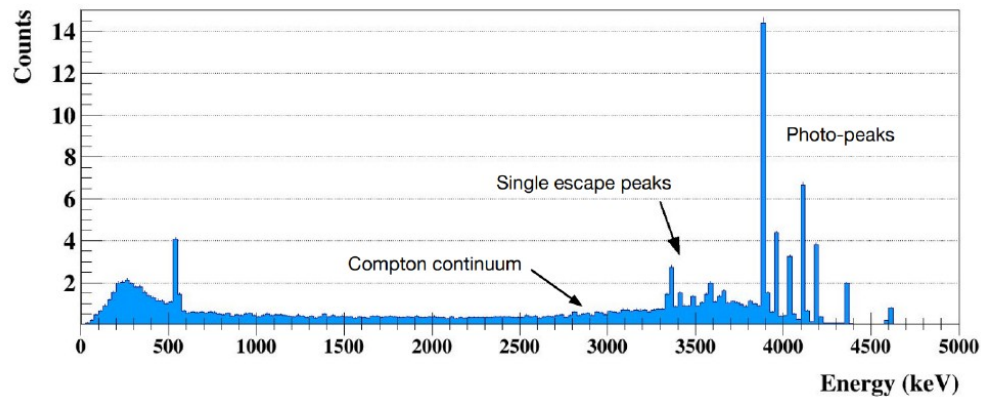
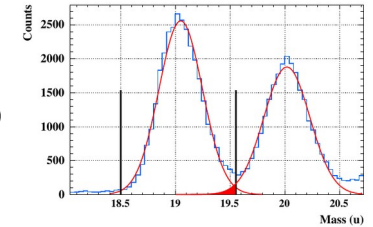
MUGAST ccommissioning: $^{16}\text{O}(d,p)$

A.Raggio – Exp analysis
J.Casal – Theory

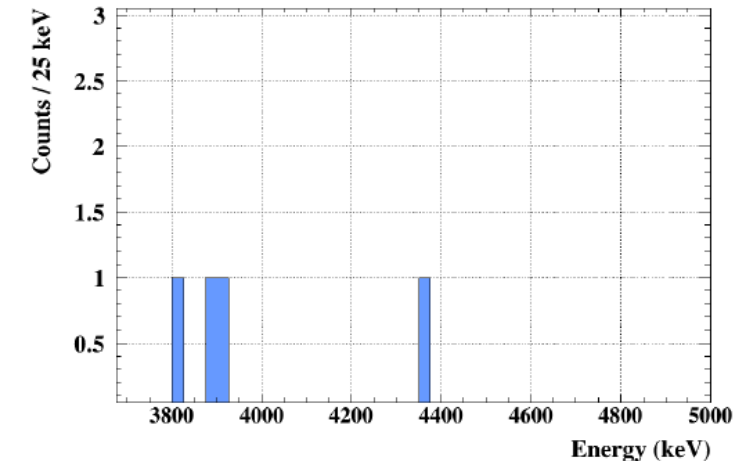


Background estimate

- Compton via simulation and peak normalization and gates at different exc energy: 0.67 count 4000 and 4075
- Leak from other channel ($^{20}\text{Ne}^{+9}$): 0.1 count between 4000 and 4075



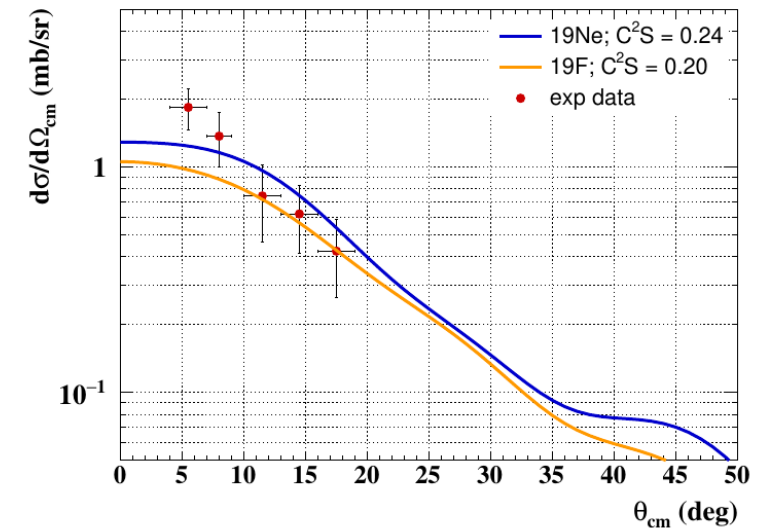
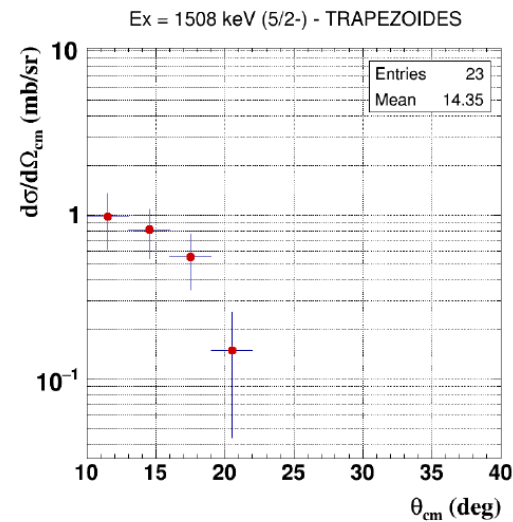
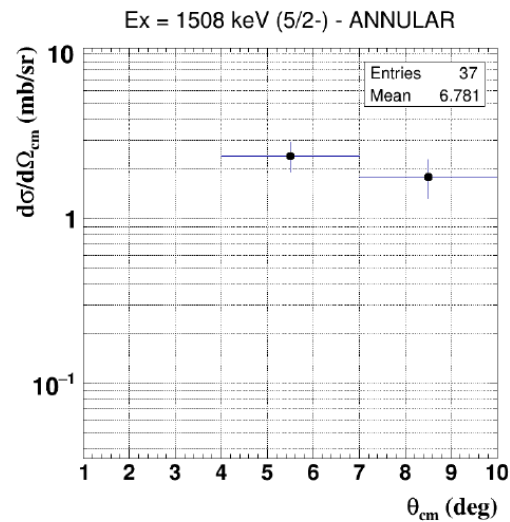
(a) E_x region: 3.0 - 5.2 MeV



(b) E_x region: 5.2 - 7.4 MeV

C^2S_α

- Bench mark over bound states of ^{19}Ne : 1508 keV
- Transferred quantum number from SM calculations
- Double check with the SF of the mirror nucleus ^{19}F , assessed in literature
- Angular distribution fit $0.24 \pm 10\%$ or integral of the cross section $0.23 \pm 10\%$
- Extrapolation to the unbound states (low stat) second method: $0.06^{+0.08}_{-0.04}$



PARTIAL WIDTH CALCULATION

- ★ Partial widths and spin-parities determine the reaction rates

$$\Gamma_{\alpha} = 2P_l(r_c, E_r) \frac{\hbar^2 r_c}{2\mu} C^2 S_{\alpha} |\phi(r_c)|^2$$

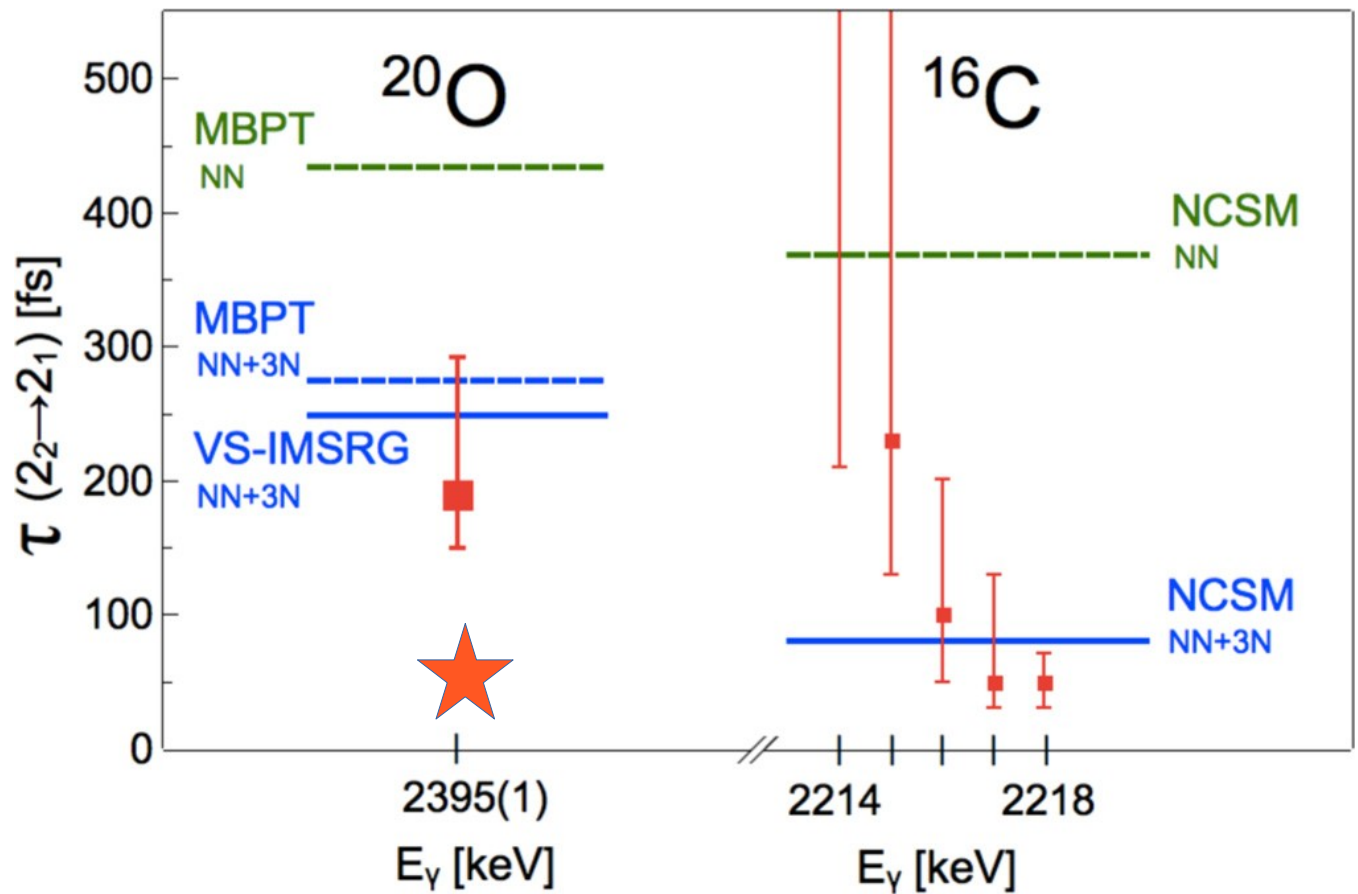
- ★ **New results** for the first 3 resonances

- ★ For the 4033 keV state (1 σ C.L.):

$$\Gamma_{\alpha} = 3.0_{-2.2}^{+4.0} \mu\text{eV}$$

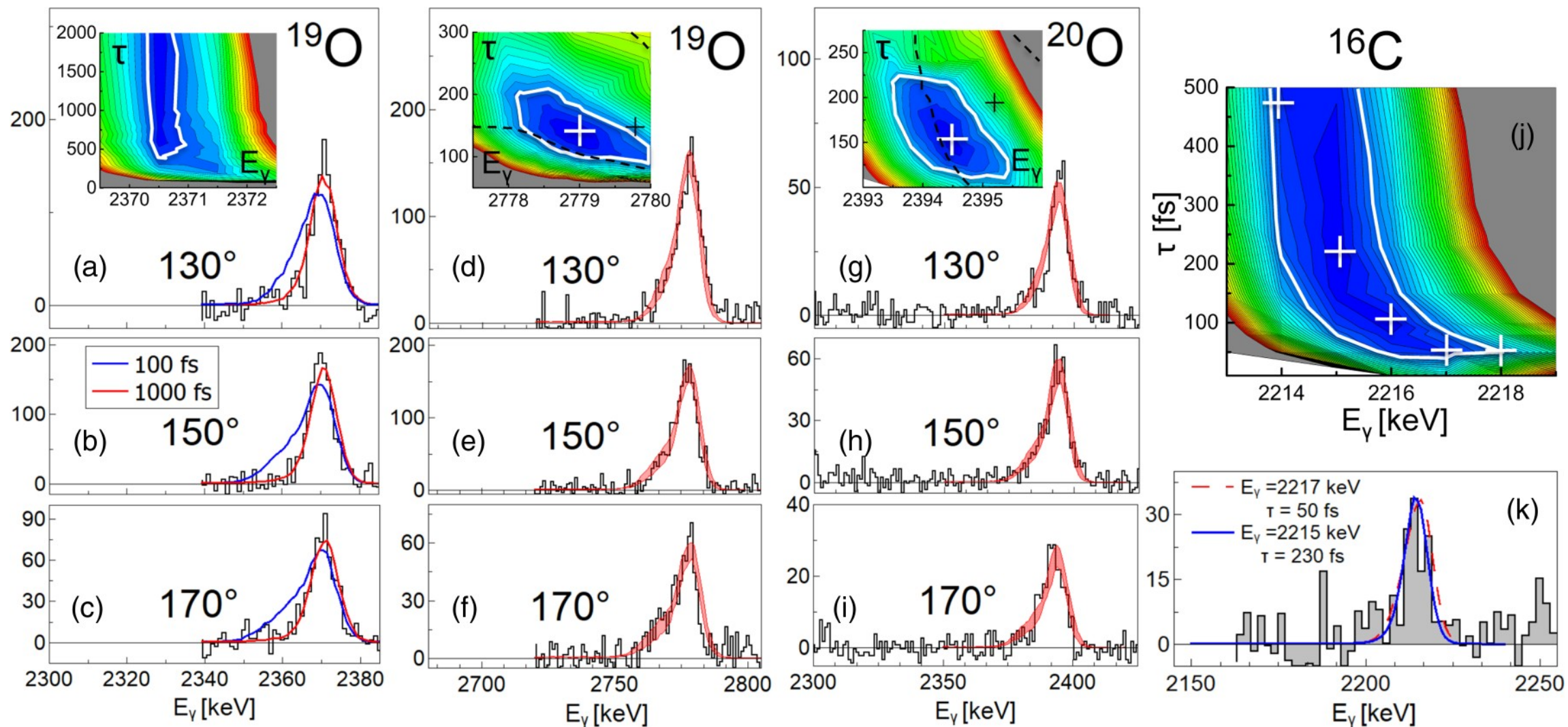
- ★ Reduced by a factor of 6, and below the previous lower (1 σ) limit.

E_x (keV)	Γ_{α} (μeV)		
	This work	[Tan09]	[FLS10]
4033	$3.0_{-2.2}^{+4.0}$	17 ± 13	24(18)
4140	0.28 ± 0.04	44 ± 20	
4197	3.0 ± 0.3	18 ± 9	
4379	128_{-68}^{+123}	160_{-70}^{+110}	150(6)
4600	$3.4_{-2.2}^{+4.4} \cdot 10^3$	$24_{-10}^{+33} \cdot 10^3$	96(24)·10 ³

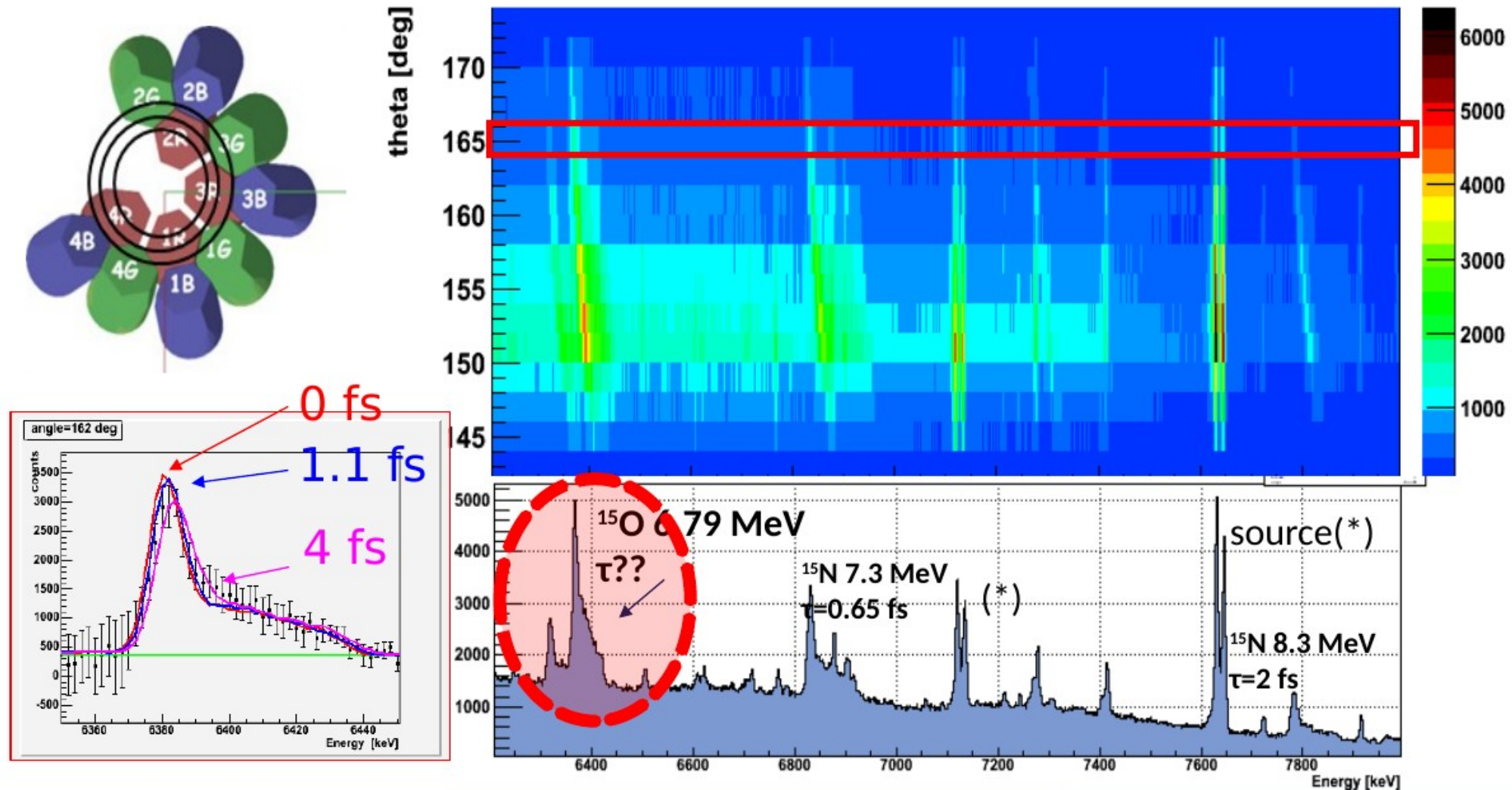


- In medium similarity renormalization group
- No core shell model
- New calculation ongoing

Ciemala_PhysRevC.101.02130
3



More convincing evidence for the lifetime sensitivity: sub fs !!



$^{14}\text{N}(^2\text{H},n)^{15}\text{O}$ reaction @ 32MeV (XTU LNL Tandem)

Direct lifetime measurement with 4 ATCs at backward angles (close to the beam-line)

Is there a problem with protons in N=28 ^{46}Ar ?

SHELL MODEL

Is there a problem with protons in N=28 nucleus ^{46}Ar ?

A. Gottardo INFN, M. Assié IJCLab

D.M. (Univ of Padova)

Ph.D : D. Brugnara (Padova U.)

$^{46}\text{Ar}(^3\text{He}, d\gamma)^{47}\text{K}$ proton transfer

GOAL:

Proton shell structure at N=28

Measuring $\pi s_{1/2}$ depletion in ^{46}Ar
 --> indication on possible change in the $\pi s_{1/2}$ - $\pi d_{3/2}$

First experiment with ^3He cryogenic target !

Theory for neutrons WF :

- confirming N=28 shell closure in ^{46}Ar

- SDPF interaction describes valence-core neutrons interaction very well

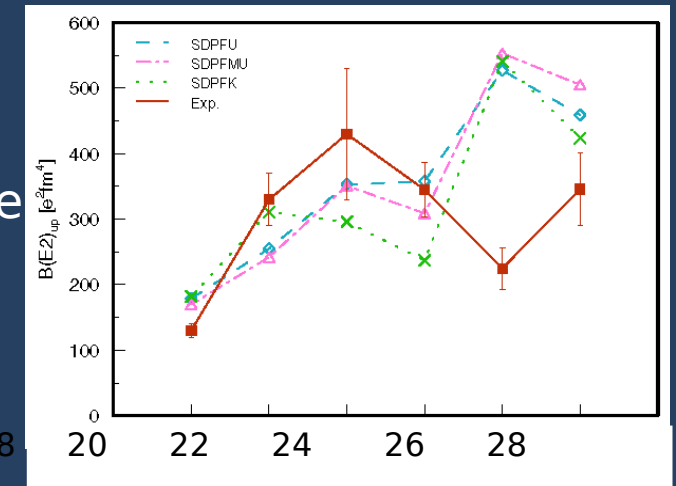
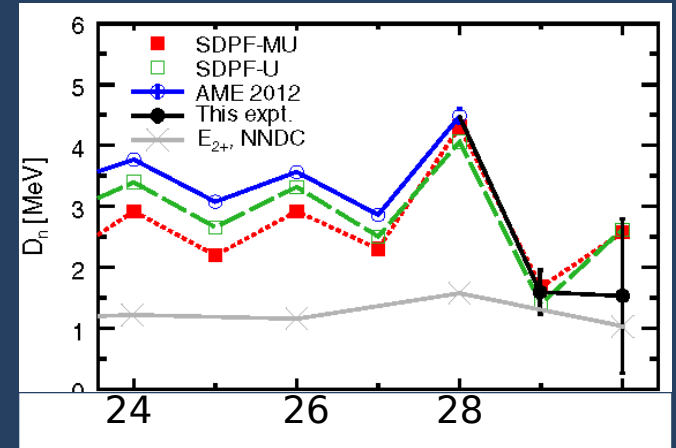
Large discrepancy with the measured $B(E2)$ value at N=28: problem with the proton E2 contribution ?

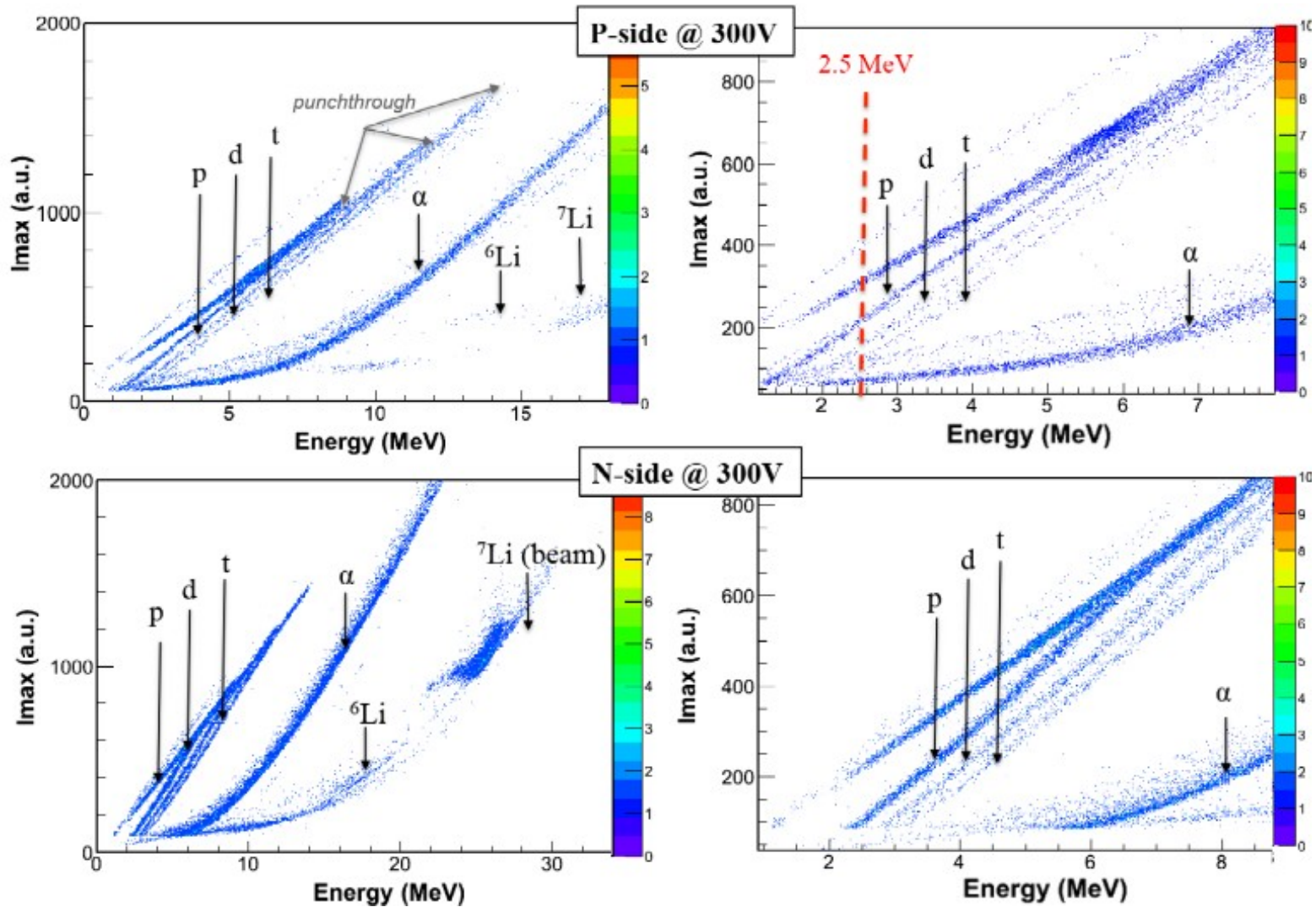
Proton shell structure at N=28 : inversion of $\pi s_{1/2}$ and $\pi d_{3/2}$

Measuring $\pi s_{1/2}$ depletion in ^{46}Ar
 --> indication on possible change in the $\pi s_{1/2}$ - $\pi d_{3/2}$ positions

Central density depletion linked to spin-orbit splitting reduction

A. Gade et al., PRC 68, (2003)
 S. Calinescu et al., PRC 93, (2016), Meisel, PRL 114, (2015)





M. Assié et al., Eur. Phys. J A

51 (2015) 11

Physics with AGATA+MUGAST+VAMOS

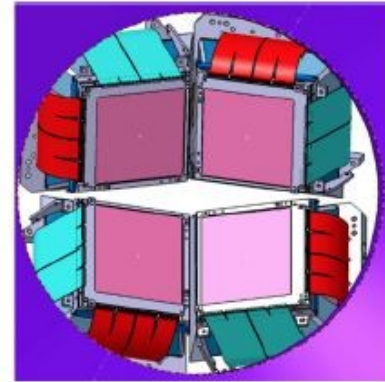
Once upon a time (2015)

- New Si DSSD for GASPARD-TRACE
- 1π AGATA at VAMOS
- New spiral1 beams
- Cryo target

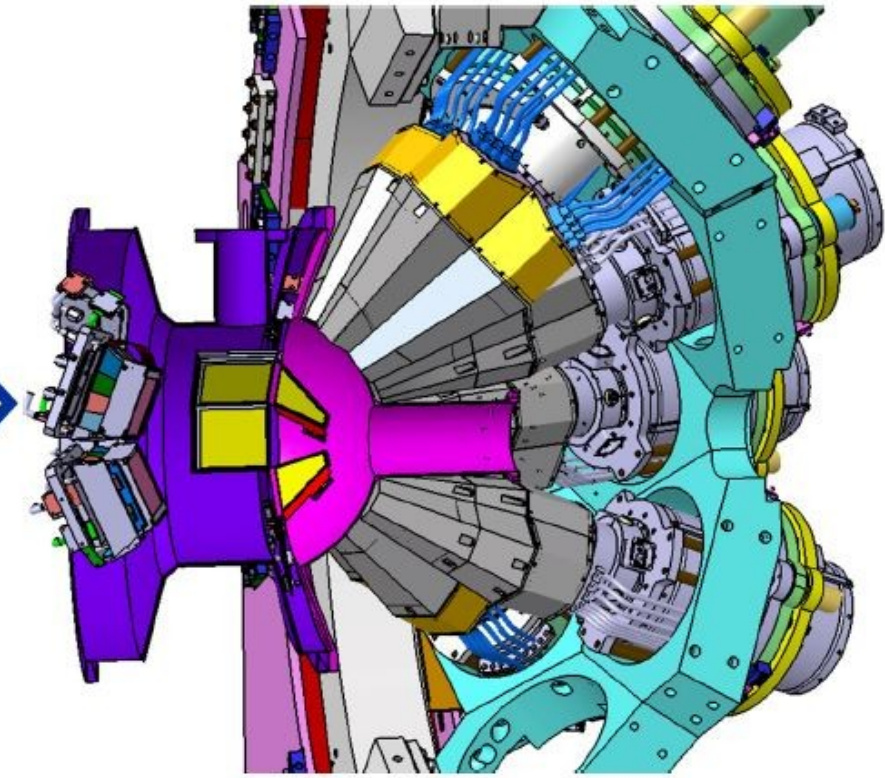
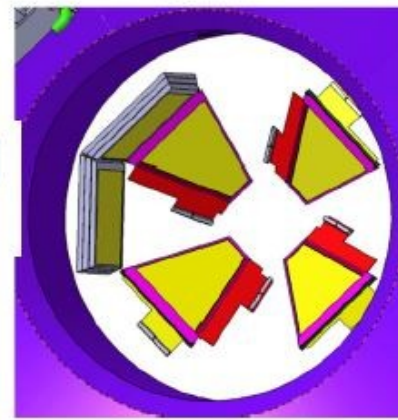


First high-resolution direct reaction study using AGATA and ISOL RIB beams (2019)

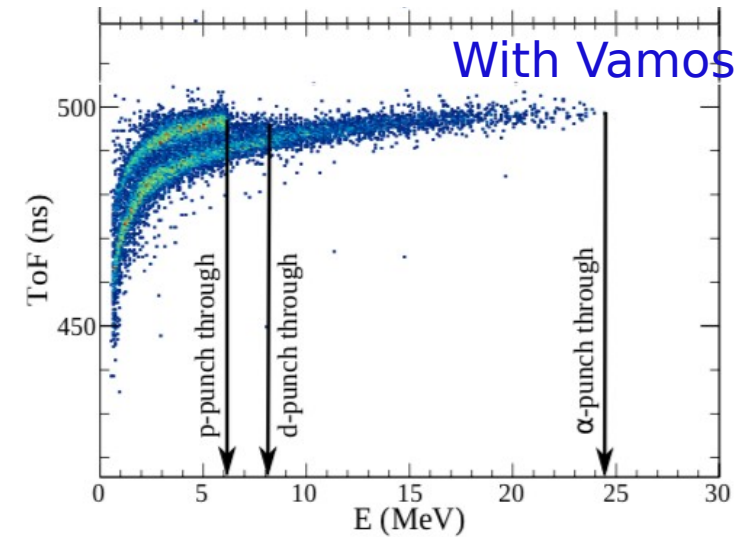
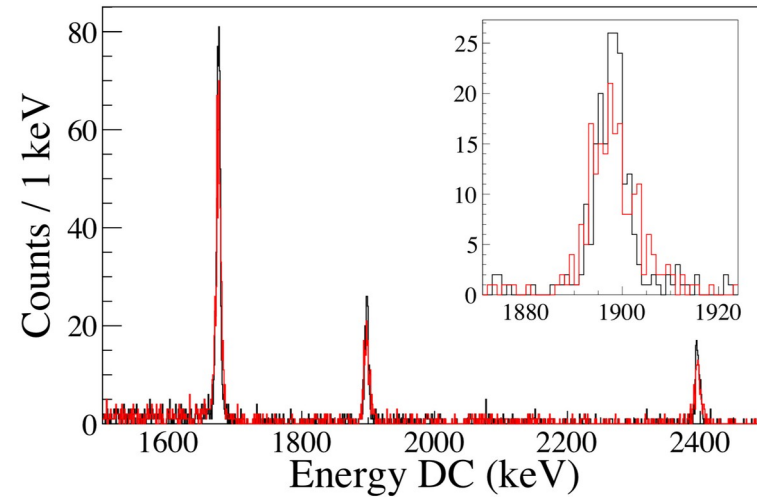
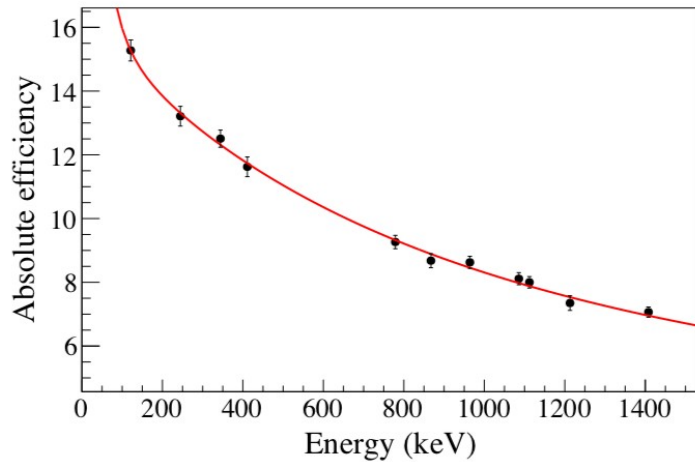
MUST2



**TRAPEZ. (GASPARD)
+ SQUARE (TRACE)**



Performance set-up



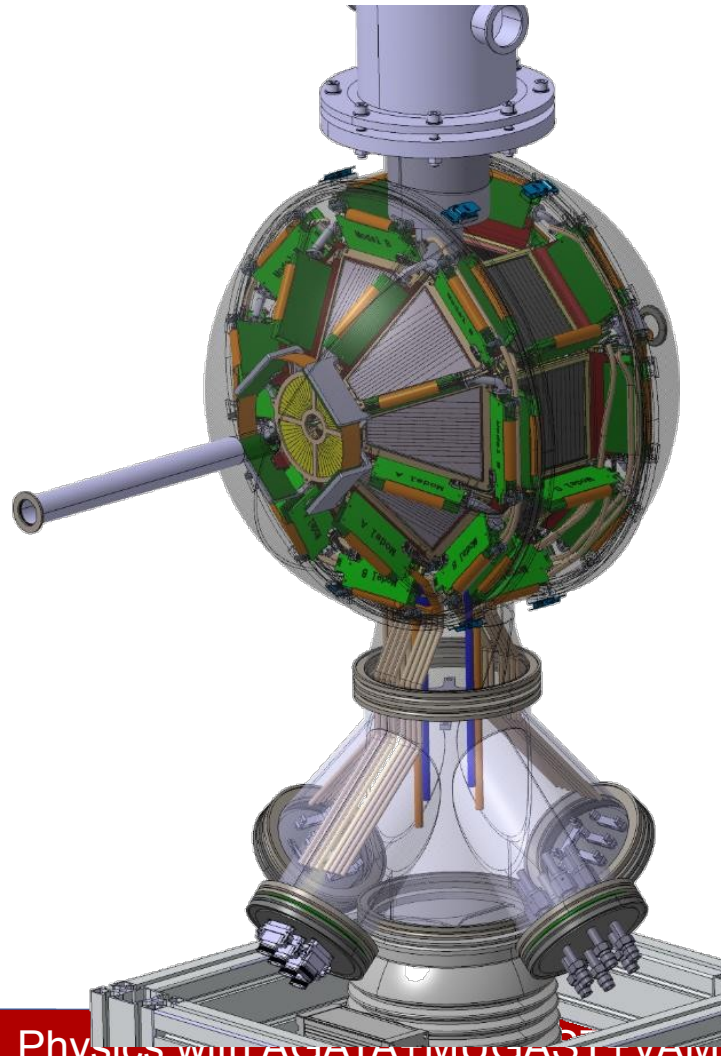
- **AGATA abs ϵ_{ph}**
- **MUGAST at 18cm**
- **41 operational crystals**

- Doppler correction using:
- β beam at mid-target (red, 10 keV FWHM)
 - Using light particle info in MUGAST (black, 7 keV FWHM)

- Particle ID with MUGAST-VAMOS

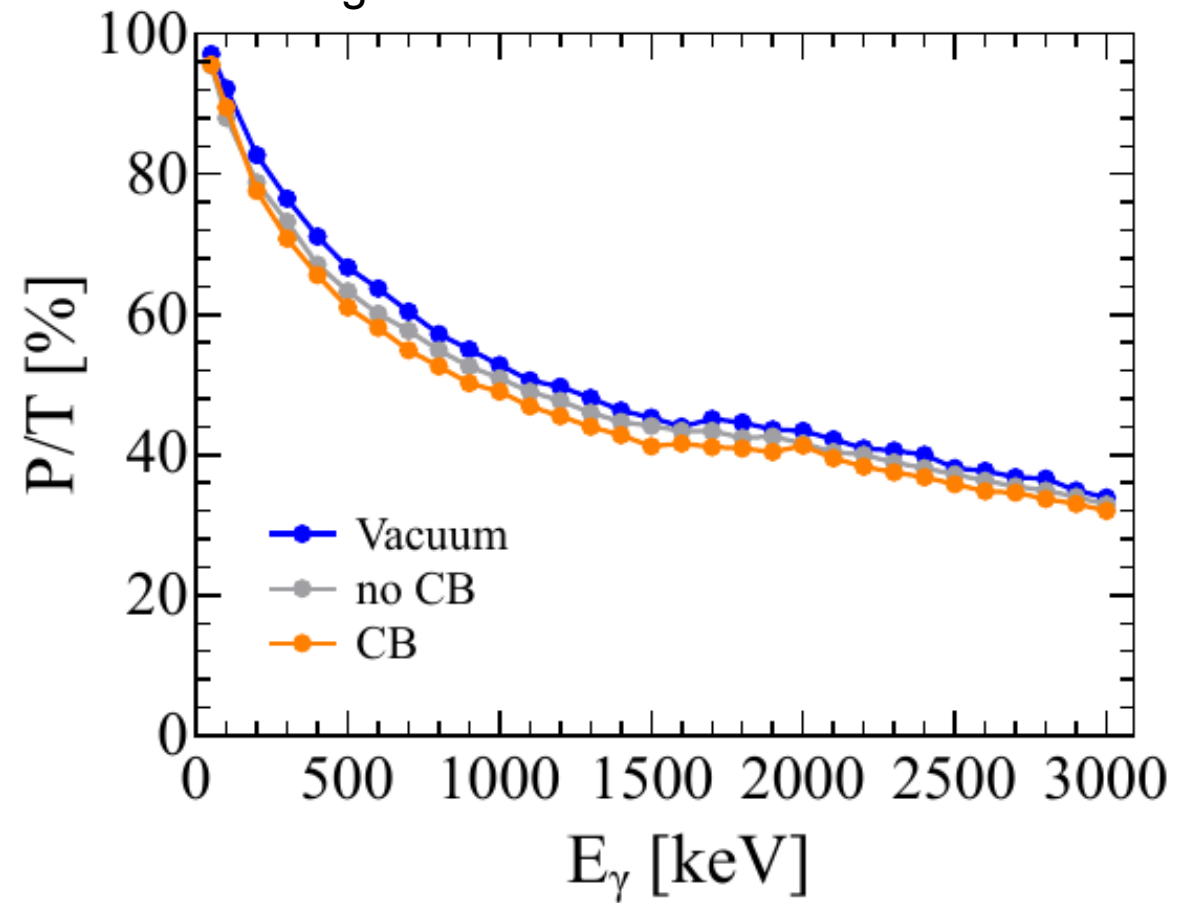
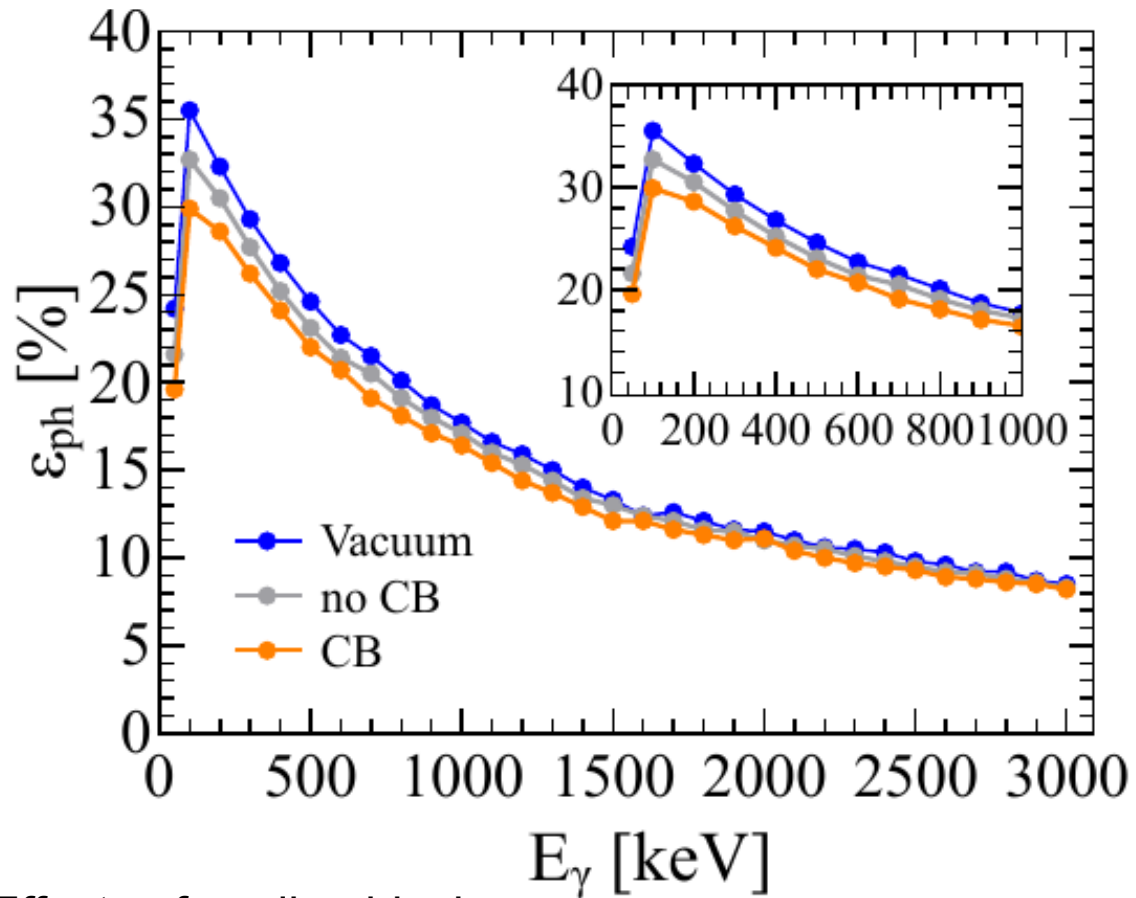
M. Assié et al, NIMA (2021)

Option for the reaction chamber



Simulations: photopeak efficiency and P/T ratio

Credit for simulations Simone Bottoni & Eugenio Gamba

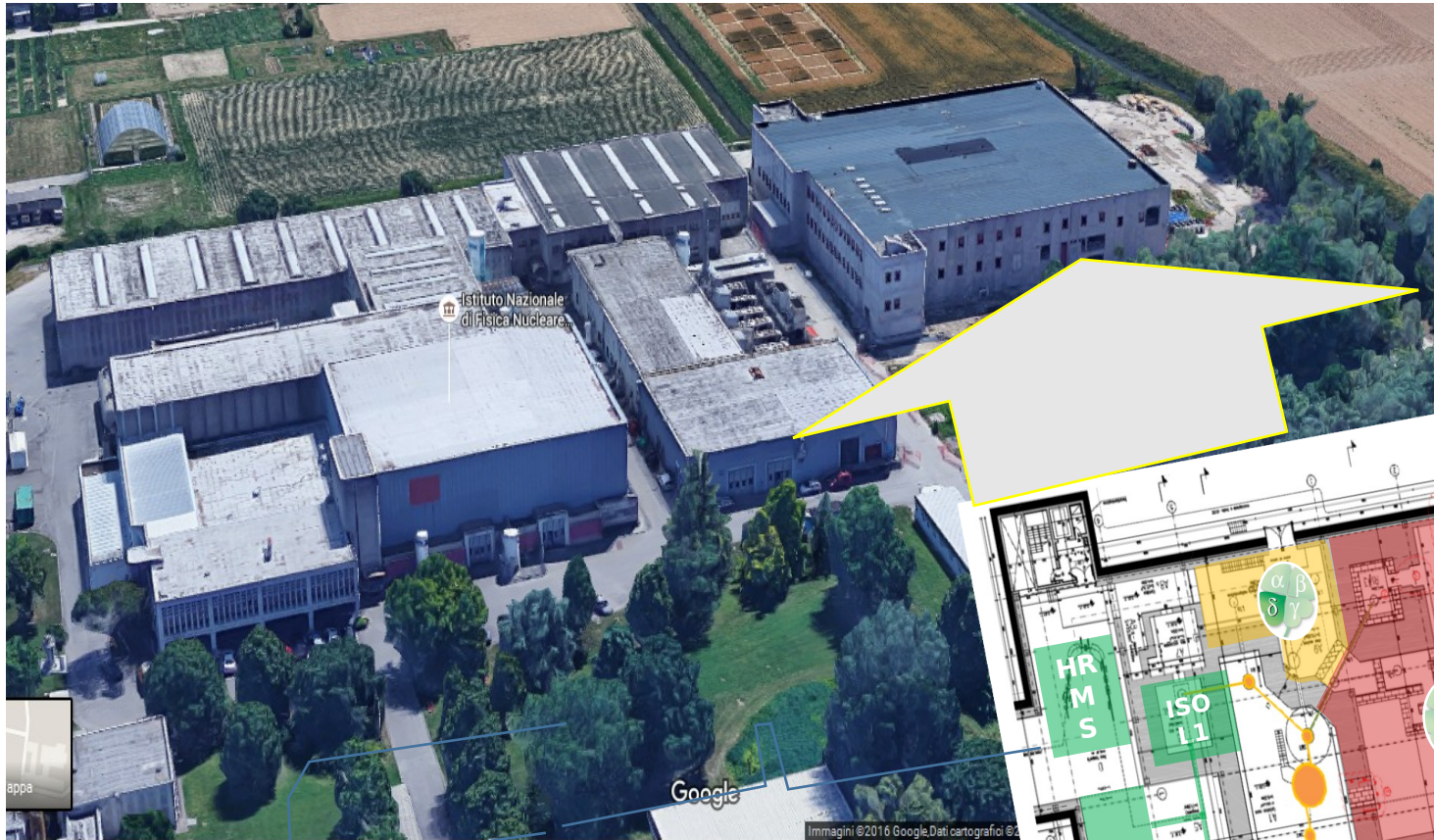


Effects of cooling blocks:

- Absorption at low energies
- Worsening of efficiency and P/T

Acceptable? Other solutions? Aluminum Physics with AGATA+MUGAST+VAMOS

SPES - Layout



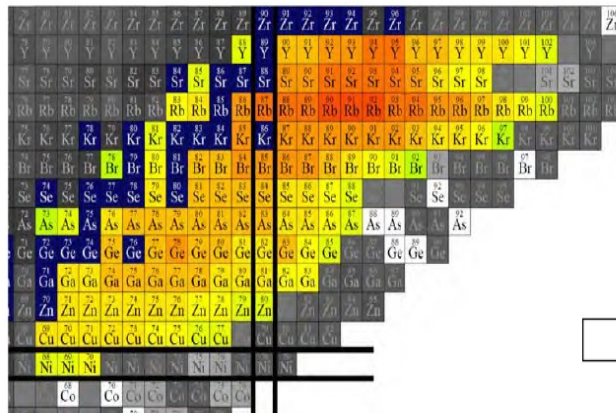
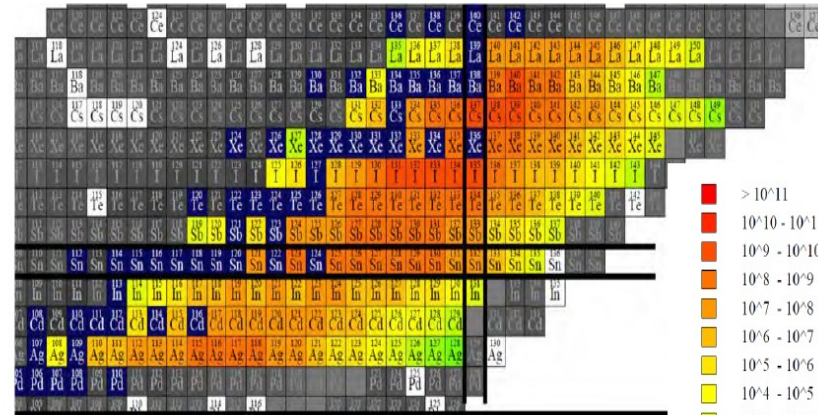
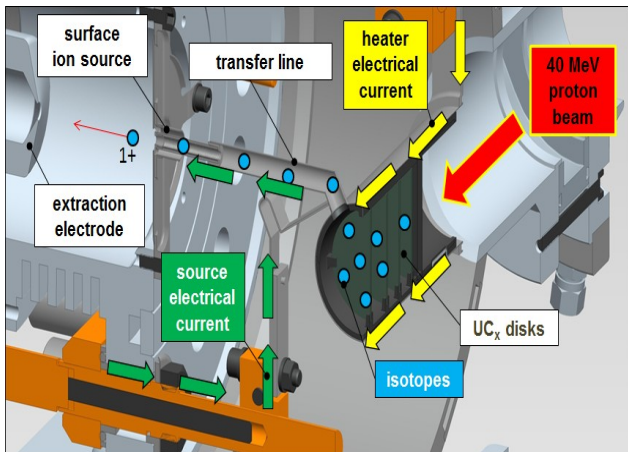
- 2nd generation ISOL facility: pure and intense beam
- 10^{13} fissions/s

Yield

■ UCx Target

■ (... + not fissile also foreseen)

■ Expected intensity for reaccelerated beams

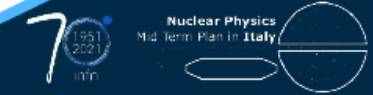
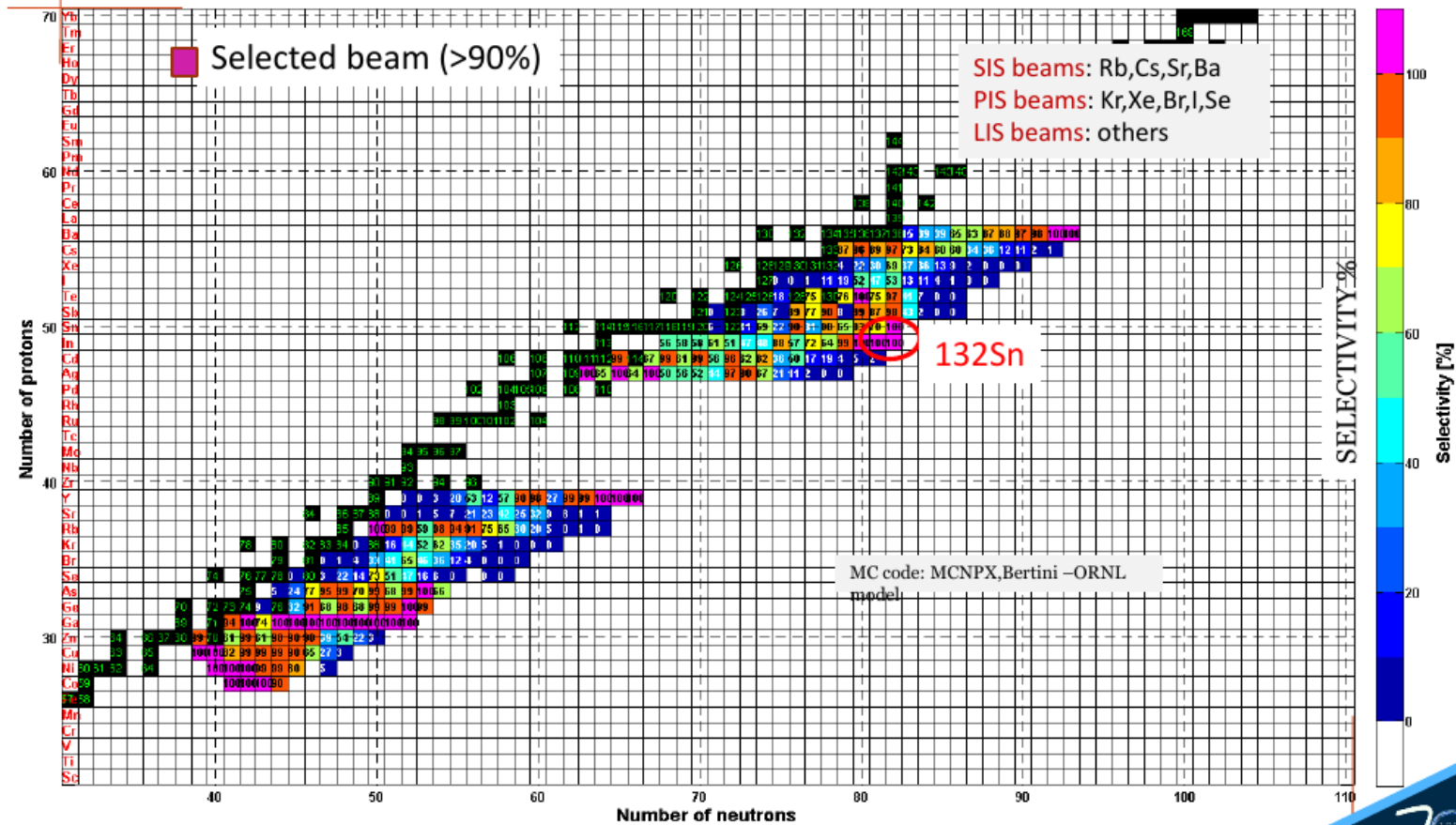


Courtesy of T. Marchi

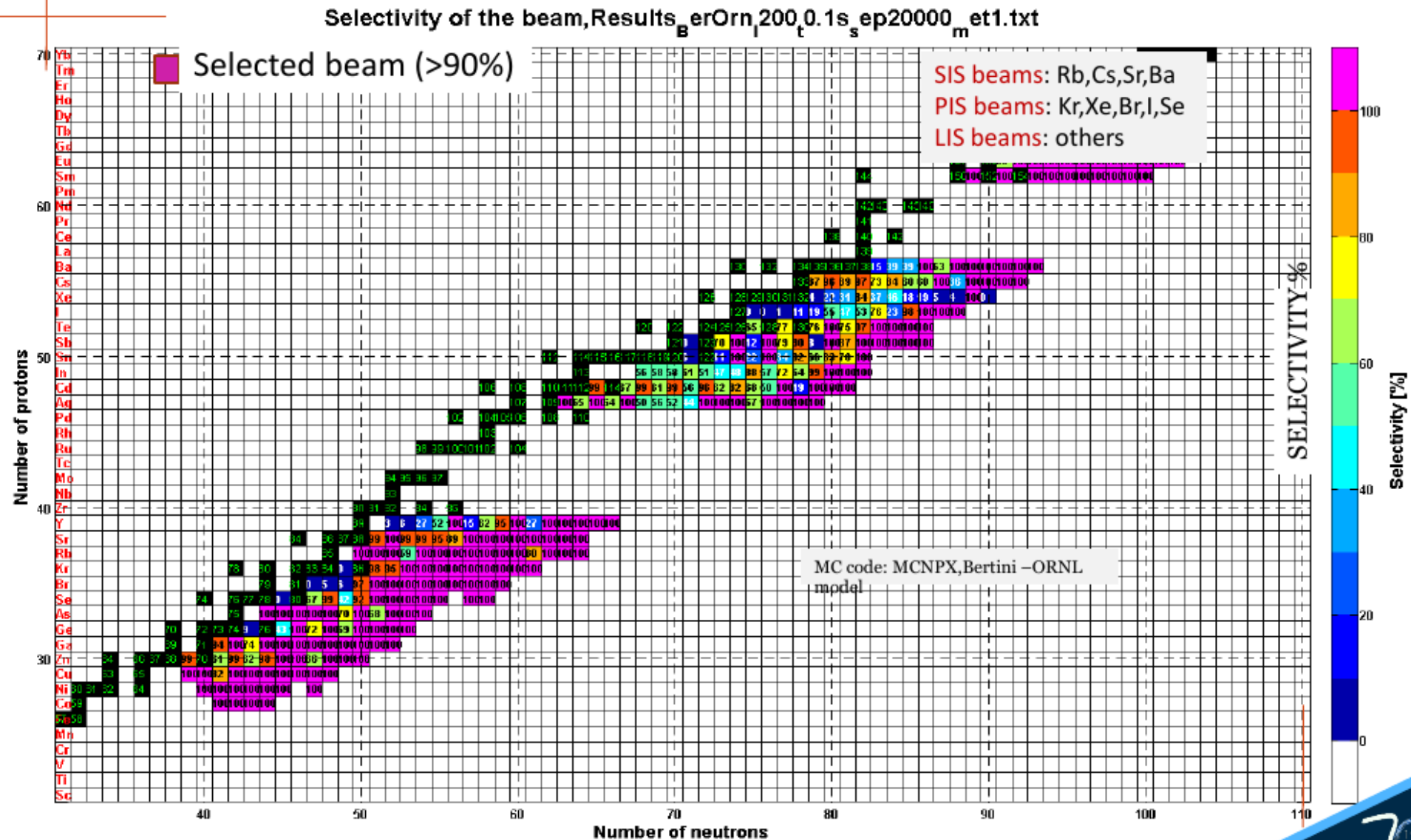
- MCNPX Calculation
- BERTINI - ORNL (FF cross-sections)
- Release & ionization efficiency in agreement and re-scaled on HRIBF experimental values and currents (200μA/5μA)

Beam selectivity with LRMS ($\Delta M/M=1/200$)

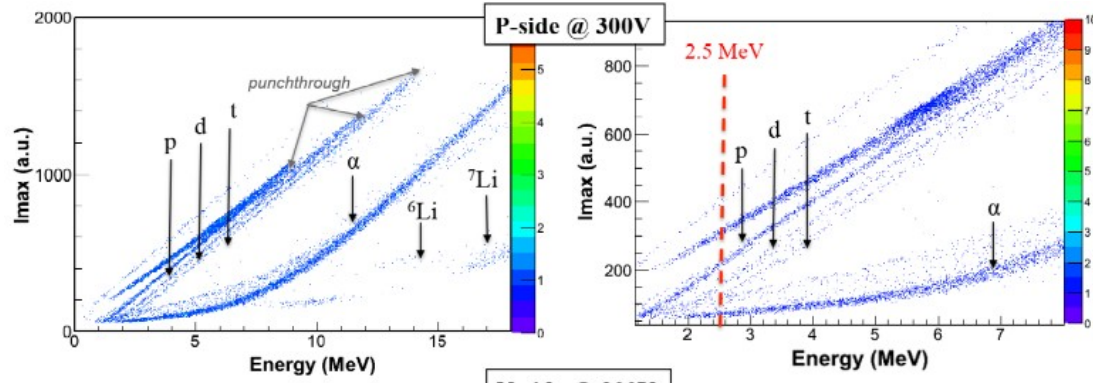
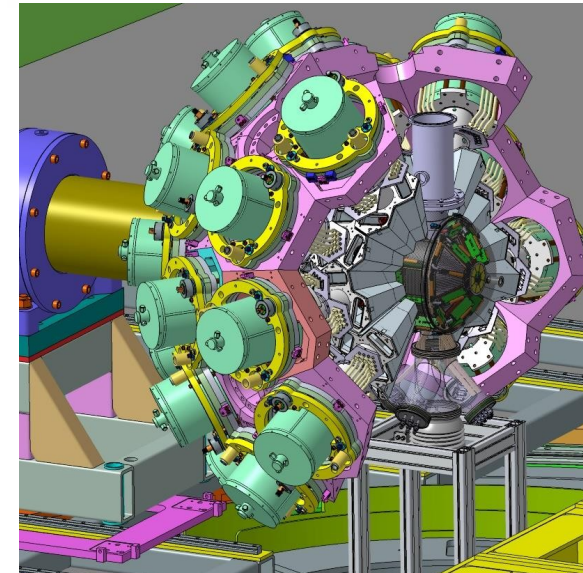
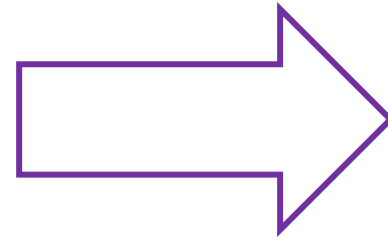
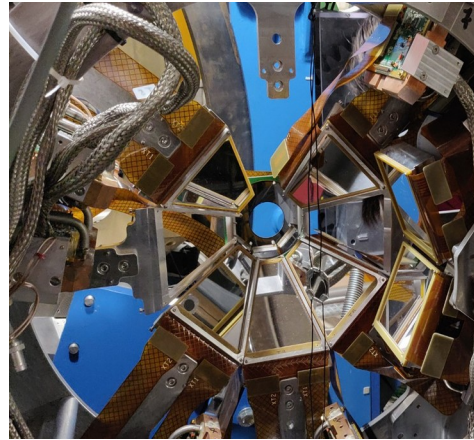
Selectivity of the beam, Results_erOrn_200_t_0.1s_ep300_m_et1.txt



Beam selectivity with HRMS ($\Delta M/M=1/20000$)



GRIT (France-Italy-Spain-UK)



GRIT: Granularity, Resolution, Integration, Transparency,
+ modularity + embedded PSA + cryo target compatibility

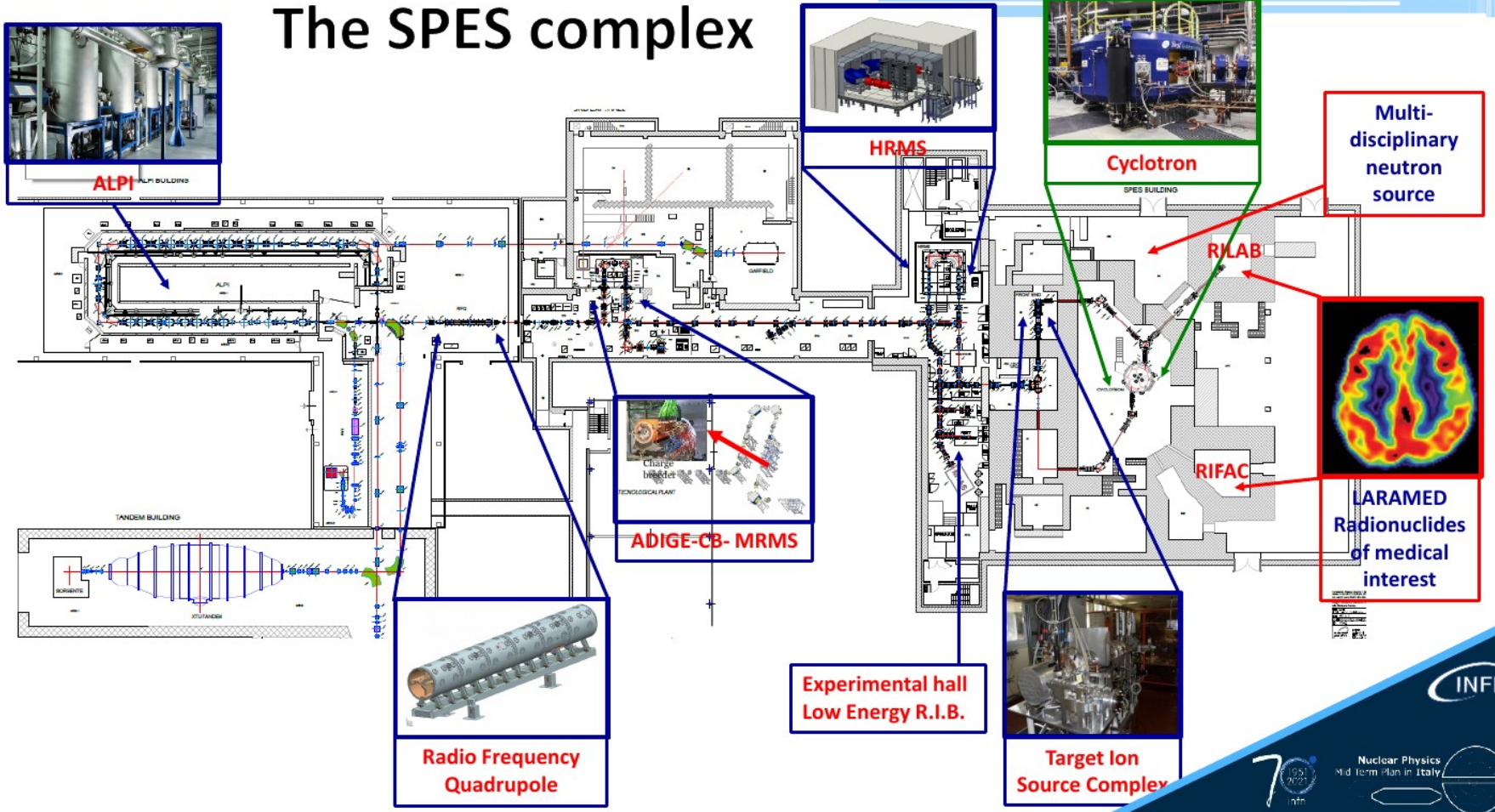
ISOL beam factory



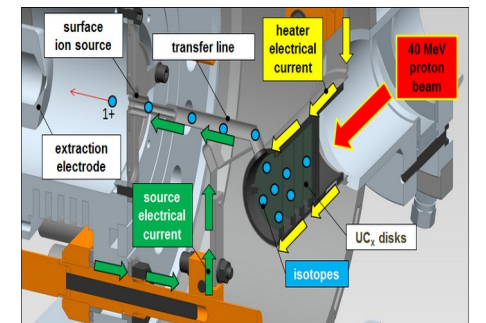
Daniilo Rifuggiato

Nuclear Physics Mid Term Plan in Italy – LNL Session

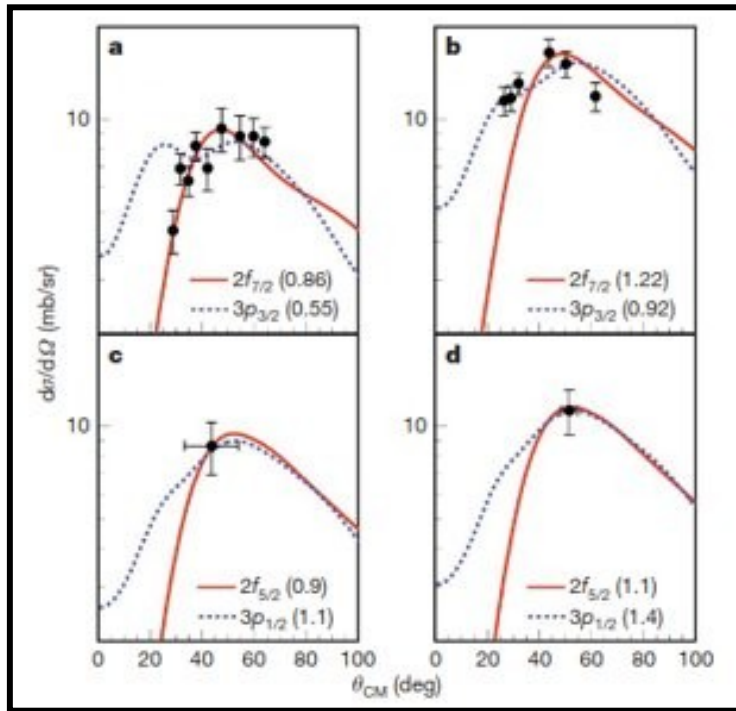
The SPES complex



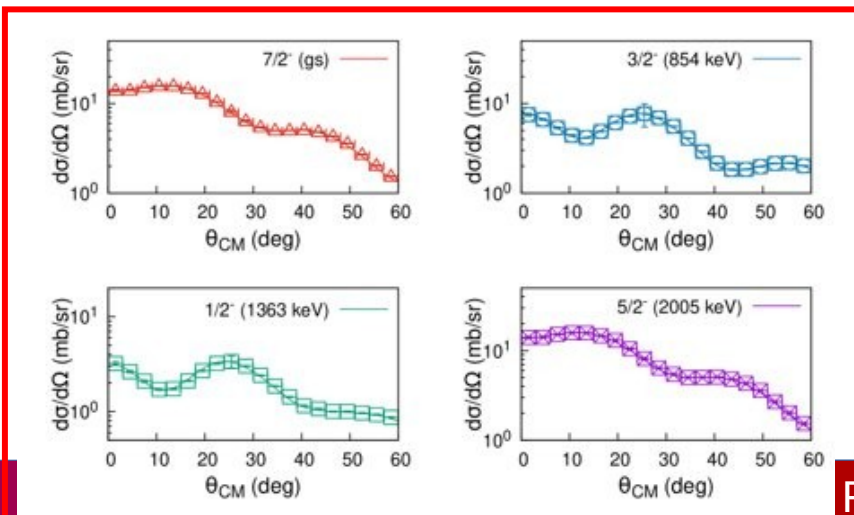
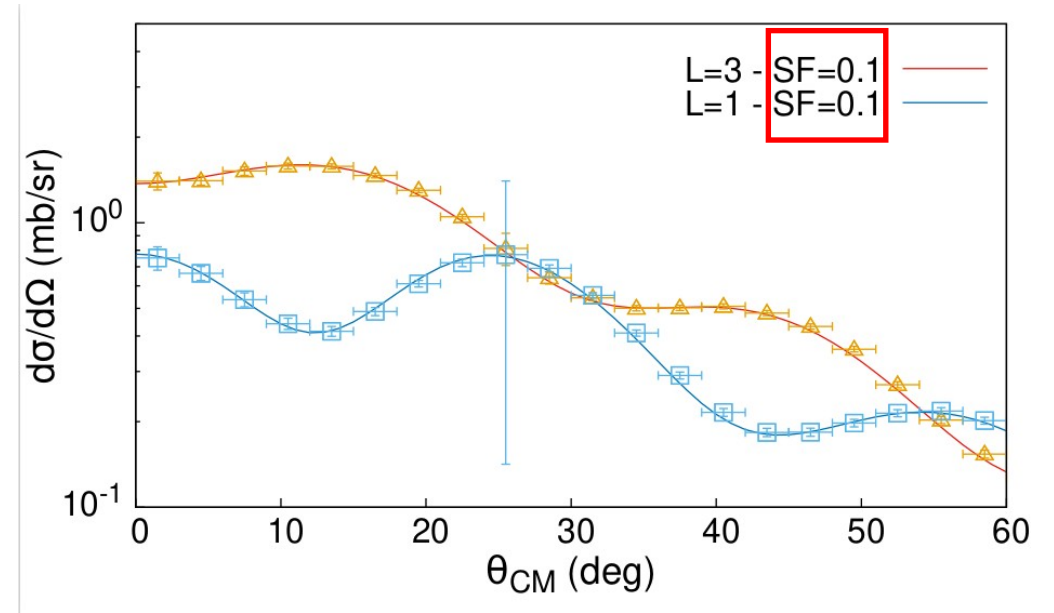
- UCx Target
- + not fissile also foreseen



Simulations: the $^{132}\text{Sn}(d,p)^{133}\text{Sn}$ case



K. L. Jones et al., Nature 09048 (2010) 454

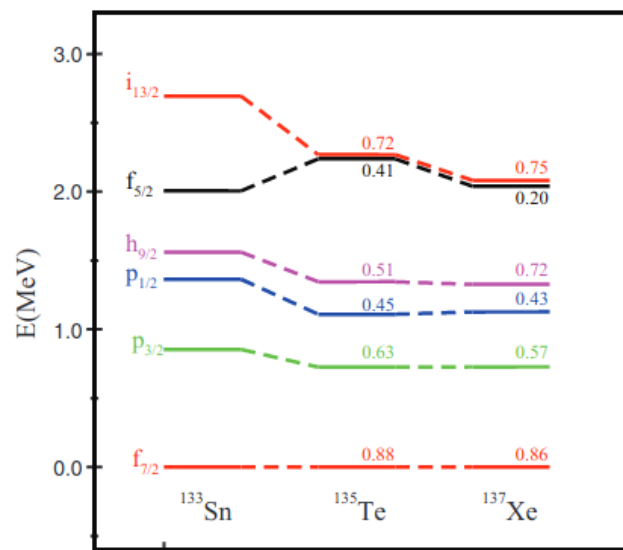


GRIT@SPES

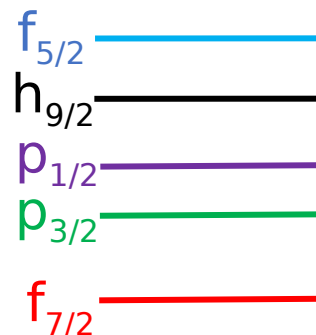
The large beam intensity and cross sections allow to detect and characterize also small fragments of single-particle strength.

Possibility also to detect higher- ℓ states, like the $h_{9/2}$. Predicted cross section for the transfer to the $9/2^-$ state is of the order of few mb.

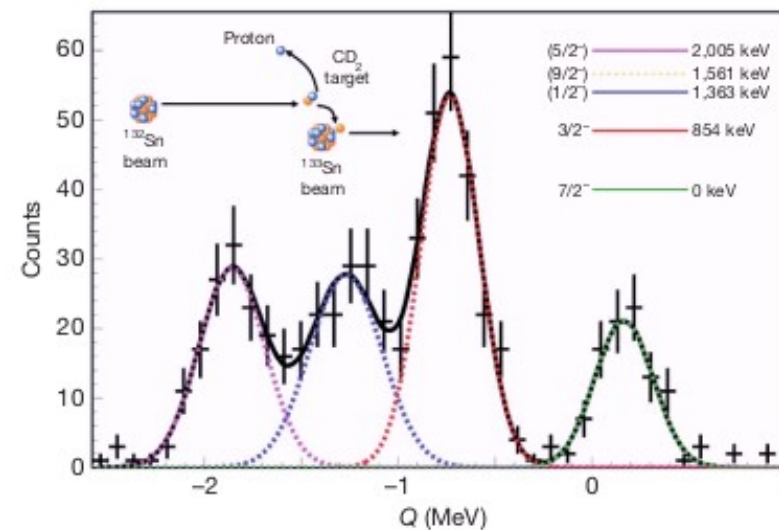
A physics case: shell evolution at N=82



Shell evolution

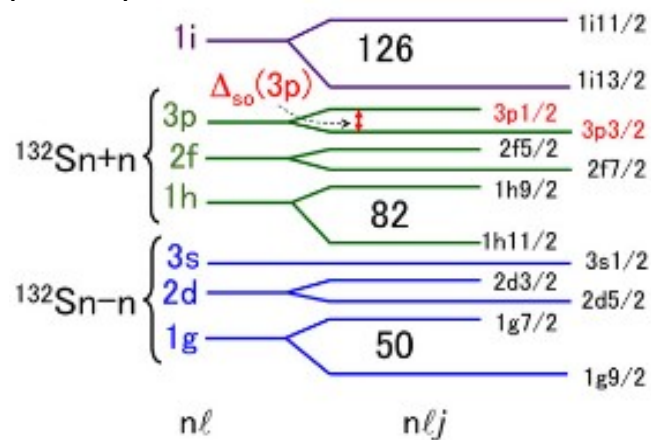


82

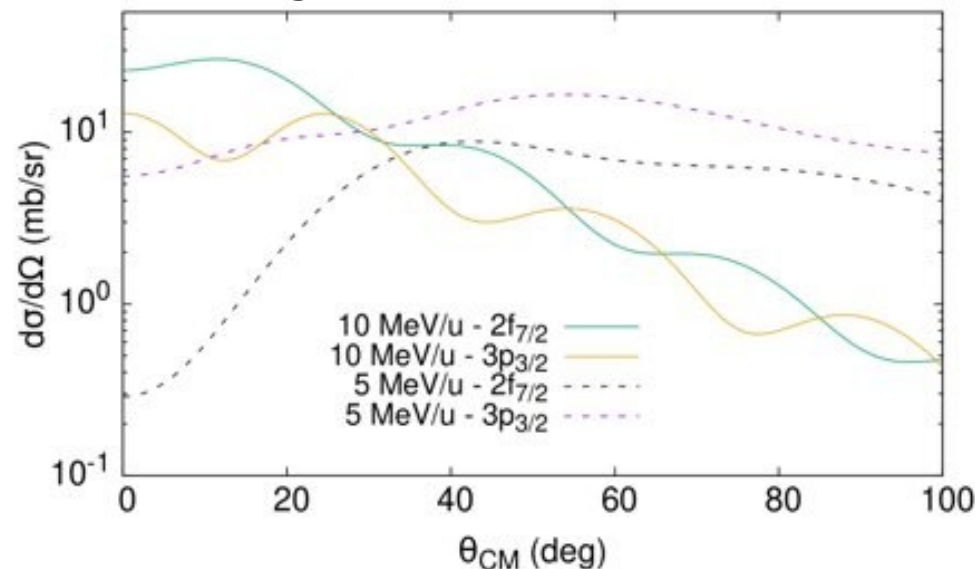


K. L. Jones et al., Nature 09048 (2010) 454

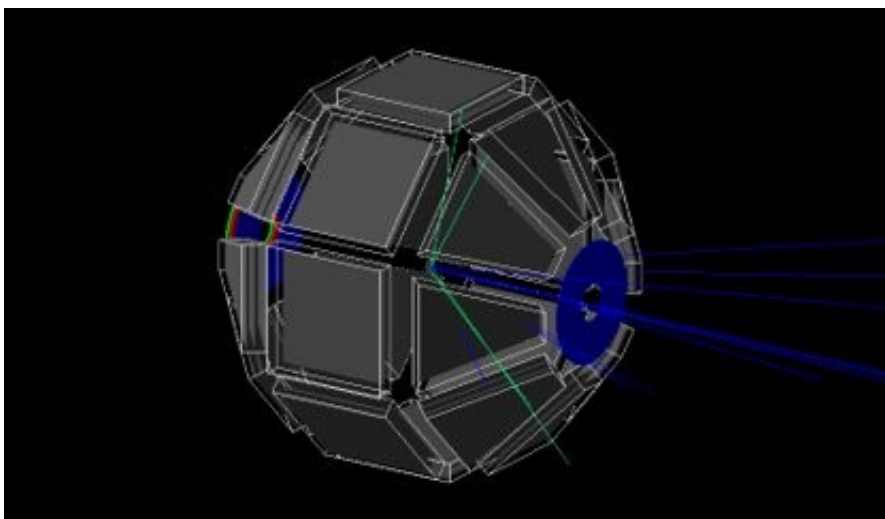
L. Coraggio et al., Phys. Rev. C **87** (2013) 034309



Spin-orbit splitting

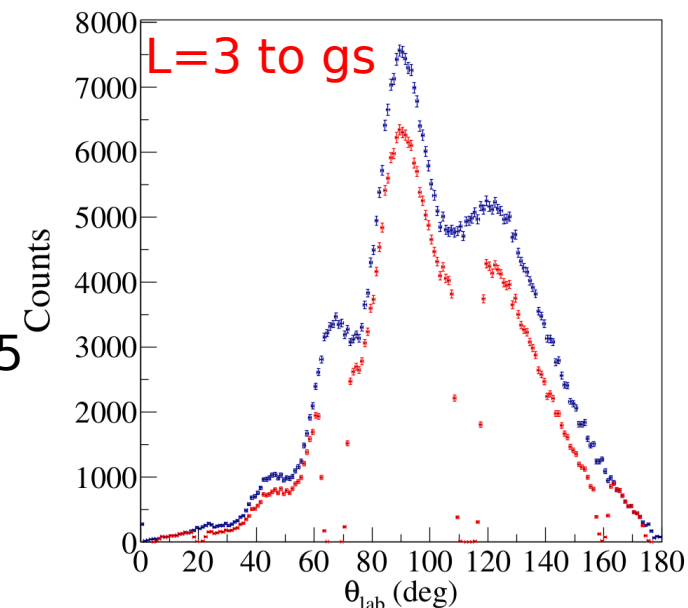


Simulations: the $^{132}\text{Sn}(d,p)^{133}\text{Sn}$ case

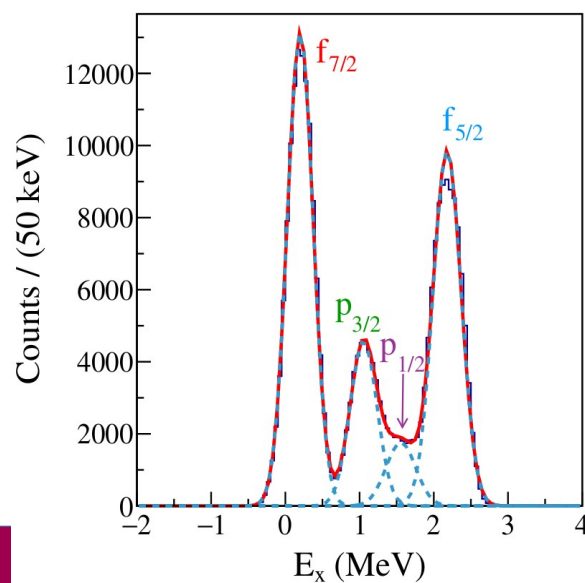


Simulations done with *nptool* (thanks to A. Matta for the detector file).

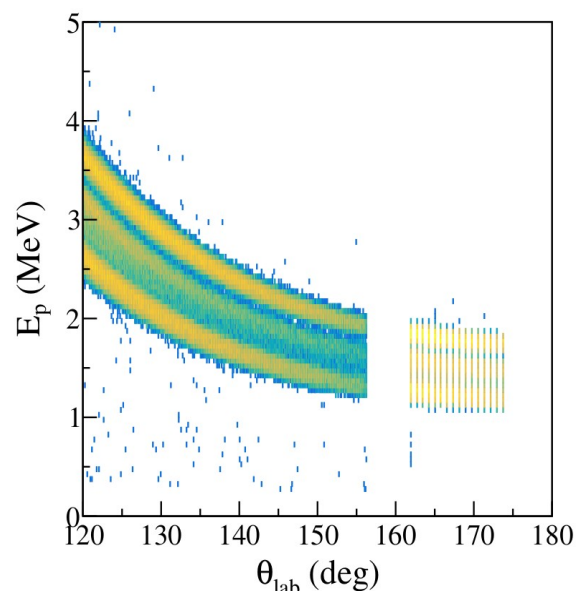
- Beam intensity: 10^6 pps;
- Target thickness: CD_2 , 0.5 mg/cm^2 ;
- SF = 1 for all states



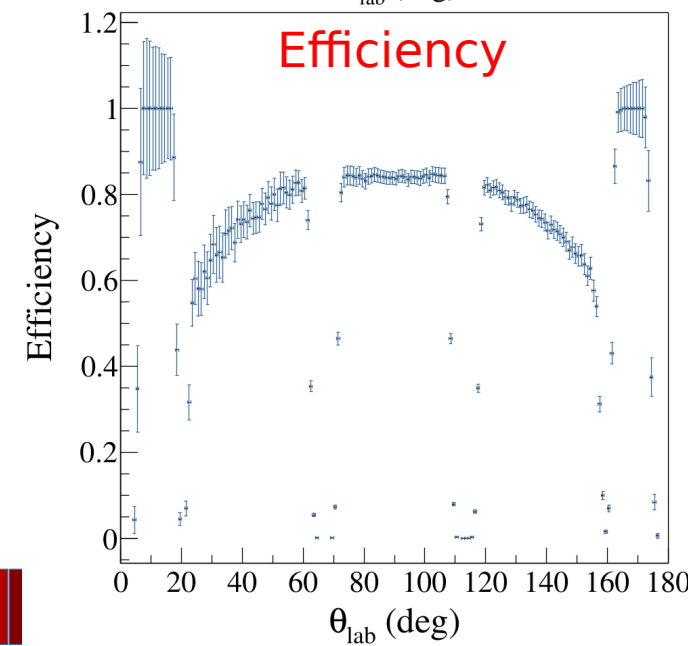
E^* distribution



Kinematic lines



Efficiency



PARTIAL WIDTH CALCULATION

- ★ Partial widths and spin-parities determine the reaction rates

$$\Gamma_{\alpha} = 2P_l(r_c, E_r) \frac{\hbar^2 r_c}{2\mu} C^2 S_{\alpha} |\phi(r_c)|^2$$

- ★ **New results** for the first 3 resonances

- ★ For the 4033 keV state (1 σ C.L.):

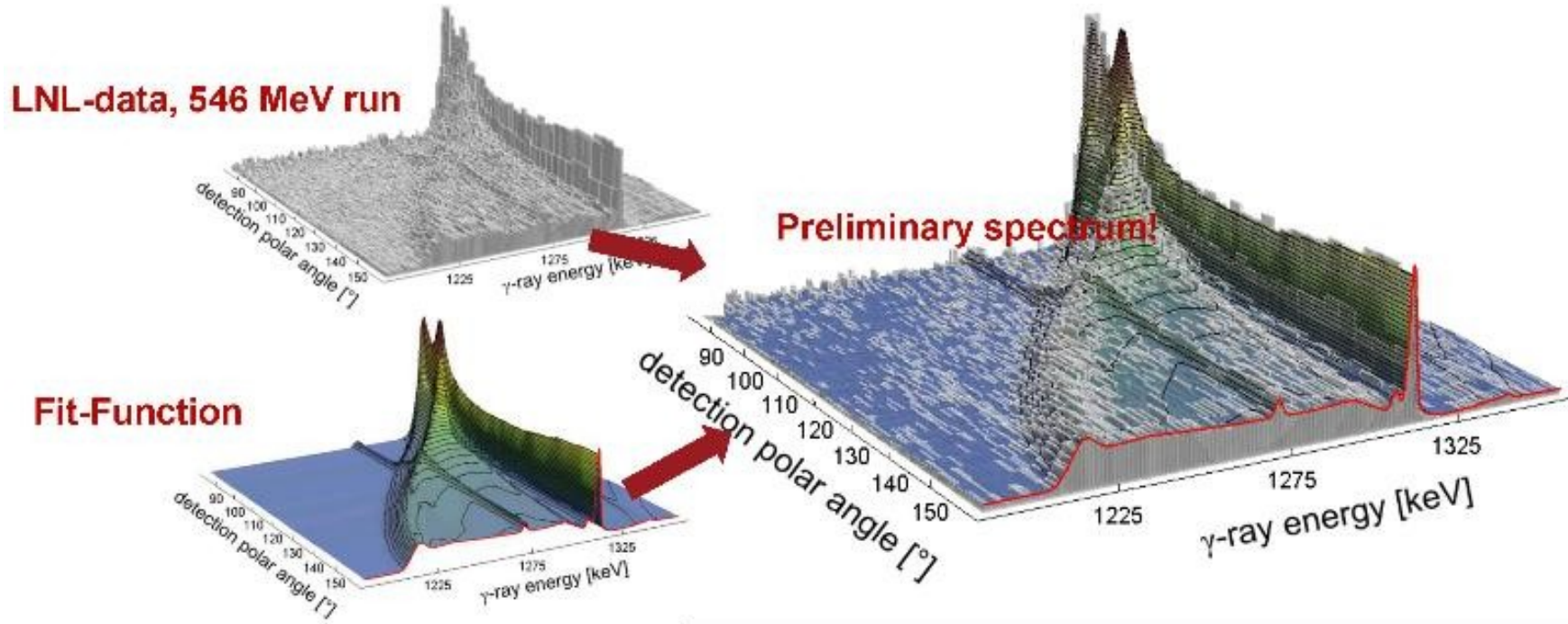
$$\Gamma_{\alpha} = 3.0_{-2.2}^{+4.0} \mu\text{eV}$$

- ★ Reduced by a factor of 6, and below the previous lower (1 σ) limit.

E_x (keV)	Γ_{α} (μeV)		
	This work	[Tan09]	[FLS10]
4033	$3.0_{-2.2}^{+4.0}$	17 ± 13	24(18)
4140	0.28 ± 0.04	44 ± 20	
4197	3.0 ± 0.3	18 ± 9	
4379	128_{-68}^{+123}	160_{-70}^{+110}	150(6)
4600	$3.4_{-2.2}^{+4.4} \cdot 10^3$	$24_{-10}^{+33} \cdot 10^3$	$96(24) \cdot 10^3$

Angle \rightarrow Doppler Effect \rightarrow Lifetime

Continuous-angle DSAM represents an advancement of the “conventional” DSAM. It extends the γ -ray lineshapes analysis as a function of γ -ray energy to a lineshape analysis as a function of both γ -ray energy and polar angle of the γ -ray detection.



Ch. Stahl et al, CPC 214 (2017) 174

The Future





Review

Physics opportunities with the Advanced Gamma Tracking Array: AGATA

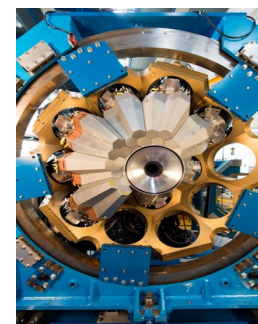
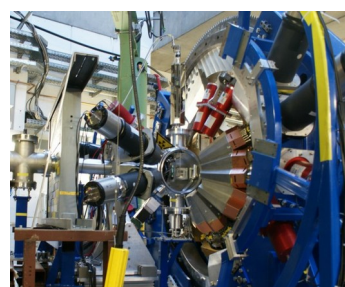
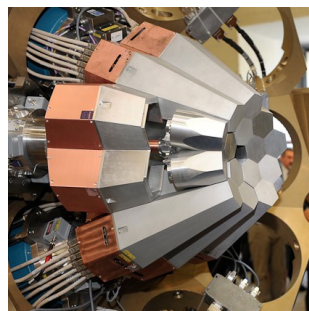
W. Korten^{9,a}, A. Atac^{30,35}, D. Beaumel²³, P. Bednarczyk¹⁴, M. A. Bentley³⁴, G. Benzoni²¹, A. Boston¹⁷,

AGATA@LNL

AGATA@LNL

AGATA@GSI

AGATA@GANIL



F
A
I
R

- We close a circle after a ~10y journey of the array at the main European facilities
- This deserved a celebration..

2009

2011

2014

2021

M. Zielinska physics coordinator

Phase 1


Phase 2



INFN Nuclear Physics Mid-term Strategy Plan 1951-2021 2022-2027

Nuclear Physics Mid Term Plan in Italy

Session LNL
11-12 April 2022




INFN, LNL
Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro

This workshop is dedicated to **future nuclear physics research in Italy** with particular emphasis on INFN laboratories. The workshop is divided into **three sessions** and will be prepared by researchers participating to specific working groups that will report their activities in the final events.


Organizing Committee
G. Benzoni
D. Bettoni
F. Bossi
M. Colonna
E. Fioretto
L. Fortunato
S. Gammino
F. Gramegna
M. La Cognata
I. Lombardo
R. Nania
E. Previtali
S. Romano
P. Rusotto
F. Soramel
J. J. Valiente-Dobon

Session LNF & LNGS
2022



INFN, LNF
Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati

Session LNS
4-5 April 2022




INFN, LNS
Laboratori Nazionali del Sud

Scientific Secretaries:
E. Naselli, A. Oliva, J. Pellumaj, M. Polettini

Contact: nucphys-plan-italy@lists.infn.it

Website: <https://web.infn.it/nucphys-plan-italy/>




INFN Nuclear Physics Mid-term Strategy Plan 1951-2021 2022-2027

Nuclear Physics Mid Term Plan in Italy

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INFN, LNL
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The workshop is organized in specific working groups that will report their activities in the final event. These working groups will address the future research opportunities at LNL.

Working Groups Topic

- ◇ Nuclear Astrophysics
 - Nucleosynthesis up to the iron peak
 - Nucleosynthesis of trans-iron elements
 - Nuclear astrophysics theory
- ◇ Nuclear Structure
 - Shell evolution
 - Light to medium-mass exotic nuclei
 - N-Z nuclei and isospin symmetry
 - Deformation and collective states
- ◇ Nuclear Reactions and Dynamics
 - Physics overview: alpha clustering, dynamics and structure, thermodynamics, equation of state, collective motions
 - Mechanisms/Tools: fusion-evaporation and pre-equilibrium emission
 - Mechanisms/Tools: transfer, particle spectroscopy
 - Mechanisms/Tools: fission and sub-barrier fusion
- ◇ Application
 - Applications at the SPES facility: experimental and theoretical aspects of cross section measurements for medical radionuclide production and neutron beam lines

Scientific Program Conveners:
R. Depalo, T. Marchi, D. Mengoni, G. Pupillo, S. Bottoni, A. Caciolli, M. Caamaño-Fresco, M. Cicerchia, F. C. Crespi, S. Cristallo, D. Dell'Aquila, F. Galtarossa, L. Gasques, A. Gottardo, F. Gulminelli, T. Kurtukian Nieto, S. M. Lenzi, K. Mazurek, L. Mou, I. Zanon

Scientific Secretaries: E. Naselli, A. Oliva, J. Pellumaj, M. Polettini

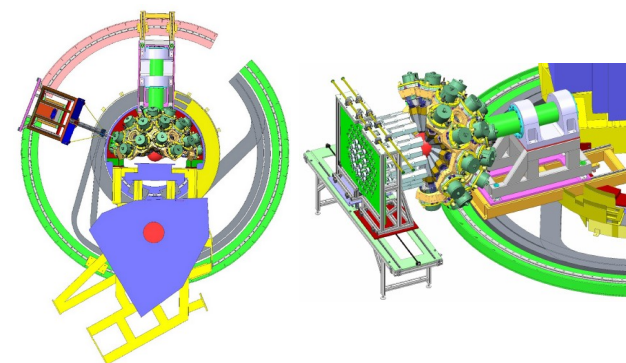
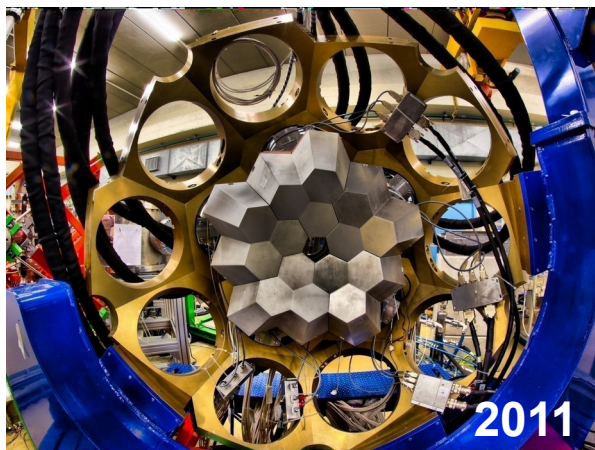
Contact: nucphys-plan-italy@lists.infn.it

Website: <https://web.infn.it/nucphys-plan-italy/>

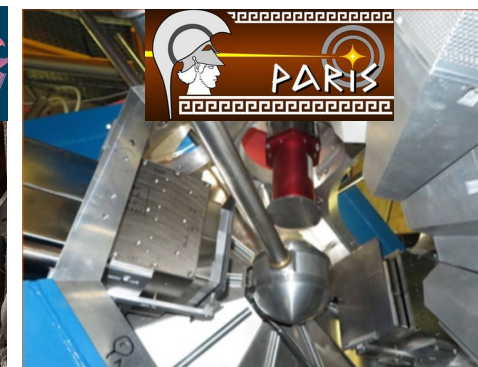





The parcel



- Proton drip line: around ^{100}Sn using
- **intense stable beams** and AGATA+NEDA+EUCLIDES
- Neutron drip line: around ^{132}Sn with
- **SPES** beam and AGATA+GRIT+PARIS



From ground breaking to first commissioning 1 (26/4-3/5, 2022)

PRISMA setting
 ^{58}Ni @250MeV + ^{197}Au @ 0.2 mg/cm²

Multi-nucleon transfer
 ^{32}S @160MeV + ^{124}Sn @ 0.5 mg/cm²
2.5 mg/cm²

- Spokespersons: F. Crespi, F. Galtarossa, J. Pellumaj, M. Rocchini, M. Sedlak



Ground breaking 10/3/2021

