

## Spin-orbit splitting in oxygen isotopes

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A level splitting between a spin doublet, spin-orbit splitting, can be a good measure of spin-orbit coupling in nuclei. Ando-Bando and Pieper-Pandharipande investigated microscopic origins of the  $1p$  spin-orbit splitting in  $^{16}\text{O}$  and showed that about half of the splitting originates from the NN spin-orbit interaction and the remaining part from the NN tensor and three-nucleon interactions. According to recent works by Otsuka et al., the tensor force is responsible for the change of proton (neutron) spin-orbit splitting depending on the neutron (proton) number.

We are planning to perform  $(p(\text{pol}), 2p)$  knockout experiments at RIBF to determine the proton spin-orbit splitting in unstable oxygen isotopes,  $^{14,22-24}\text{O}$ . At RIBF energies, quasi-free knockout  $(p, pN)$  reactions can be a good spectroscopic tool to study single hole states. Experiments with spin polarized proton target make it possible to determine spin-parity of the single-hole state with less ambiguity. Thus the experiment will clearly exhibit how the proton spin-orbit splitting changes from the values of about 6 MeV for  $^{16}\text{O}$  when neutrons are added (removed) to  $d_{5/2}$   $s_{1/2}$  and  $s_{1/2}$  orbits (from a  $p_{1/2}$  orbit). This neutron-number dependence of the spin-orbit splitting is expected to provide a unique opportunity to pin down the relevance of tensor and three-body interactions to nuclear structure clearly.

Prior to the RIBF experiment, we have carried out a  $^{18}\text{O}(p(\text{pol}), 2p)$  experiment at the ring cyclotron facility of RCNP, Osaka University and found that the proton spin-orbit splitting in  $^{18}\text{O}$  is smaller by about 0.5 MeV than that in  $^{16}\text{O}$ .

In the symposium, results from the  $^{18}\text{O}(p(\text{pol}), 2p)$  experiment at RCNP and the future plan of the  $^{14,22-24}\text{O}(p(\text{pol}), 2p)$  experiment at RIBF will be discussed.

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