Theoretical study of one-proton removal from $^{15}\text{O}$.

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(Dated: March 31, 2022)

One-proton removal from $^{15}\text{O}$ at intermediate energies (56 A MeV) is studied in the eikonal approximation of the Glauber model. The production of the $^{14}\text{N}$ core fragment in the ground and excited states is regarded. The calculated proton removal cross section, the $^{15}\text{O}$ interaction cross section, and the longitudinal momentum distribution of the $^{14}\text{N}$ fragments are compared to recent experimental data.

PACS numbers: 21.60.Gx; 25.60.Dz; 25.60.Gc

I. INTRODUCTION

During the last decade two-proton emitters and proton-rich nuclei, in the vicinity of the proton drip-line, are subjects of intensive experimental and theoretical studies. In particular the study of a candidate to possess a two-proton halo in the ground state, namely the Borromean $^{17}\text{Ne}$ nucleus is of special experimental and theoretical interest (see, for example, discussions in [1, 2, 3]). The inherent feature of the halo structure is a relatively small separation energy of a valence nucleon. It reveals itself in a large valence nucleon removal cross section and a narrow core longitudinal momentum (LM) distribution.

In the case of $^{17}\text{Ne}$ the proton removal cross section, measured at the energy 66 A MeV on a Be target, is relatively large compared to the cluster model ($^{15}\text{O}+p+p$) predictions [2]. At the same time, the measured core LM distribution is wider than the calculated one. Both these facts can be attributed to contribution of a proton removal from the $^{15}\text{O}$ core in $^{17}\text{Ne}$ if this cross section is relatively large.

Recently the $^{14}\text{N}$ longitudinal momentum (LM) distribution and break-up cross section (into the $^{14}\text{N}+p$ channel) have been measured in fragmentation of $^{15}\text{O}$ on a Be target at the energy 56 A MeV [4]. This opens a possibility for more precise calculations of the proton removal from $^{17}\text{Ne}$ and evaluations of the contribution of the proton removal from the $^{15}\text{O}$ core to this process.

In this paper, we present a detailed analysis of the $^{15}\text{O}$ break-up in light targets. We perform the calculations in the eikonal approximation of the Glauber model [5, 6, 7, 8]. This approach is well developed and convenient for calculations of break-up cross sections, interaction cross sections, and momentum distributions of fragments in break-up of a nucleus at intermediate and high energies (from 30 to 1000 A MeV).

The formalism for the calculations is described in Section II. The main ingredients of the Glauber model are the wave function of the relative motion of the fragments and the profile functions defining the fragment-target interaction. They are fixed using experimental data on the nucleon-nucleus and nucleus-nucleus cross sections, proton separation energies, the level scheme of the core nucleus, etc. In particular, the profile functions are fitted using the nucleus-nucleus and nucleon-nucleus interaction cross sections.

The wave function is obtained in the core+proton ($^{14}\text{N}+p$) model of $^{15}\text{O}$, where the $^{14}\text{N}$ core fragment can be in the ground and excited states (see, for example, Ref. [8]). The $p$-wave proton removal from $^{15}\text{O}$ ($J^\pi=1^-/2^-$) leads to few $^{14}\text{N}$ bound states. We consider four of them (for details see [8]): $E_x=0.0$ MeV ($J^\pi=1^+, T=0$), $E_x=2.313$ MeV ($0^+, 1$), $E_x=3.948$ MeV ($1^+, 0$), and $E_x=7.029$ MeV ($2^+, 0$). Here, $E_x$ is the excitation energy and ($J^\pi, T$) are the spin and isospin of the $^{14}\text{N}$ state. For each state, the depth of the ($^{14}\text{N}+p$) interaction potential (see, below) is fitted to reproduce the proton separation energy.

The cross sections of the proton removal from the $^{15}\text{O}$ ground state are determined by the spectroscopic factors [9, 10] of the $p$-wave proton states.

In Section III we fit the profile functions in calculations of the corresponding nucleus-nucleus and proton-nucleus interaction cross sections, and compare results to the available experimental data.

In Section IV we present the calculated cross sections and longitudinal momentum distributions of the $^{14}\text{N}$ fragments produced in various states in the process of the one-proton removal from $^{15}\text{O}$ on a $^9\text{Be}$ target. These results are compared to the experimental data on the $^{14}\text{N}$ longitudinal momentum distribution and the break-
II. CROSS SECTIONS AND MOMENTUM DISTRIBUTIONS

In the core-nucleon model of the projectile nucleus, the initial state is described by the wave function (WF) \( \Psi_{JM_M}(\vec{r}) \) of the core-nucleon relative motion with a total angular momentum \( J \) and its projection \( M_J \). The WF depends on the relative coordinate \( \vec{r} \) between nucleon and core.

After interaction with a target, the WF of the projectile will be corrected by factors, connected with nucleon-target and core-target interactions. Thus, the WF in the projectile rest frame is modified as

\[
\Psi(\vec{r}, \vec{R}) = S_c(b_c) S_n(b_n) \Psi_{JM_M}(\vec{r}),
\]

where \( \vec{R} \) is the coordinate of the center of mass of the projectile, \( b_i = |b_i| (i = n, c) \), and \( b_n, b_c \) are the transverse two dimensional impact parameters of the nucleon and the core with respect to the target nucleus, i.e. \( b_n = \vec{R}_\perp + \vec{r}_\perp A_c/(A_c + 1) \) and \( b_c = \vec{R}_\perp - \vec{r}_\perp / (A_c + 1) \), where \( \vec{R}_\perp \) and \( \vec{r}_\perp \) are components, perpendicular to the beam direction taken as \( z \) axis, and \( A_c \) is the mass number of the core. The profile functions \( S_n(b_n) \) and \( S_c(b_c) \) are generated by nucleon and core interactions with the target nucleus.

The fragmentation includes nucleon stripping and diffraction processes. The corresponding cross sections are given by the equations

\[
\sigma_{str} = \frac{1}{2L + 1} \sum_M \int d\vec{R}_\perp \int d\vec{r} \left| \Psi_{LM}(\vec{r}) \right|^2 (1 - |S_n|^2) |S_c|^2 \Psi_{LM}(\vec{r})
\]

\[
\sigma_{diff} = \frac{1}{2L + 1} \sum_M \int d\vec{R}_\perp \int d\vec{r} \left| \Psi_{LM}(\vec{r}) \right|^2 |S_n S_c|^2 \Psi_{LM}(\vec{r})
\]

\[
- \frac{1}{2J + 1} \sum_{MM'} \int d\vec{R}_\perp \int d\vec{r} \left| \Psi_{JM'_M}(\vec{r}) \right|^2 S_n S_c \Psi_{JM_M}(\vec{r}) \bigg|^2.
\]

The proton removal cross section is found as the sum

\[ \sigma_p = \sigma_{str} + \sigma_{diff} \]

The wave function \( \Psi_{JM_M} \) is

\[
\Psi_{JM_M} = \left[ \left( \Psi_{LM}(\vec{r}) \otimes \chi_{s_n m_n} \right) \otimes \chi_{s_c m_c} \right]_{JM_M},
\]

where \( \chi_{s_n m_n} \) is the internal wave function of the core including the spin function, \( \chi_{s_c m_c} \) is the spin function of the valence nucleon.

We denote the part of the WF related to the relative motion as \( \Psi_{LM} \)

\[
\Psi_{LM}(\vec{r}) = R_L(r) Y_{LM},
\]

where \( Y_{LM} \) is the spherical function.

The radial part of the core-proton WF, \( R_L(r) \), is obtained as a solution of the Schrödinger equation for the Woods-Saxon potential (the Coulomb \( ^{14}\text{N} + p \) potential is also included). For each state of \( ^{14}\text{N} \), the parameter \( V_0 \) of the Woods-Saxon potential is fitted to reproduce the proton separation energy with the fixed parameters \( a_0 = 0.65 \text{ fm} \) and \( R_0 = 1.25 A^{1/3} = 3.00 \text{ fm} \). The depth parameters and the proton separation energies are given in Table 1.

In the calculations of the cross sections and LM distributions of the fragments we consider the \( p \) (\( p + 0 \)) proton removal. The \( p \)-wave proton removal from \( ^{15}\text{O} \) leads to the residual \( ^{14}\text{N} \) core in the bound states \( E_x = 0.0 \text{ MeV} \) (\( J^T = 1^+, T = 0 \)), \( E_x = 2.313 \text{ MeV} \) (\( 0^+, 1 \)), \( E_x = 3.948 \text{ MeV} \) (\( 1^+, 0 \)), and \( E_x = 7.029 \text{ MeV} \) (\( 2^+, 0 \)).

Note, that the spectroscopic factors are not measured yet for \( ^{15}\text{O} \). As was shown in the DWBA analysis, the contribution of the protons with \( l = 1 \) dominates in the proton transfer reaction leading to the ground state of \( ^{15}\text{O} \). The spectroscopic factors of the states can be taken as those predicted by Cohen and Kurath. These values are close to the measured values in the neutron pickup reactions with the mirror \( ^{15}\text{N} \) nucleus, the \( ^{15}\text{N}(p, d)^{14}\text{N} \) reaction with 40 MeV protons and the \( ^{15}\text{N}(d, t)^{14}\text{N} \) reaction with 90 MeV deuterons (see the discussion in references therein). We use the spectroscopic factors from Cohen and Kurath. These factors \( C^2S \) are also listed in Table 1.

Note, that the contribution of the \( ^{14}\text{N} \) excited bound states to the diffraction cross section is relatively small and is neglected here.

The LM distributions of the core fragments are obtained by the Fourier transformation of the core-proton WF, \( R_L(r) \), corrected for the core-target and nucleon-
III. PROFILE FUNCTIONS

The profile function of the fragment-target interaction in \([11, 12]\), and \([13]\) is determined as an integral of the corresponding complex interaction potential

\[
S_\nu(b_\nu) = \exp \left[ -\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz \nu_T \left( \sqrt{b_\nu^2 + z^2} \right) \right],
\]

where \(\nu_T(r)\) is the fragment-target interaction potential, \(\nu\) is the \(^{15}\)O beam velocity in the laboratory frame. The fragment-target interaction potential is determined by folding of the fragment density distribution and the nucleon-target interaction potential.

To calculate the nucleon-target interaction potential \(\nu_T(r)\) \((\nu = n, p)\) at energies less than 65 \(A\) MeV, we use the parameters of the global nucleon-nucleus optical potential \([14]\). We also use the interaction potential \([6]\) generated from the free nucleon-nucleon \((NN)\) interaction \([15, 16]\) valid at energies from 10 to 2000 \(A\) MeV. In this case, the nucleon-target interaction potential is obtained by folding of the target density distribution and the nucleon-nucleon interaction potential. For the details of the profile function calculations we refer to \([8, 17]\).

For description of the target and fragment nuclear densities we use different parametrizations. The \(^{9}\)Be and \(^{14}\)N densities are parameterized in the harmonic oscillator model \([18]\)

\[
\rho(r) = \rho_0 \left( 1 + a (r/a)^{2} \right) \exp(-r/a)^2. \quad (9)
\]

The parameter \(a\) is related to \(a\) \([13]\). The parameter \(\alpha\) is fitted (see the next Section) to reproduce nucleon-nucleus and nucleus-nucleus interaction cross sections.

The \(^{12}\)C density distribution is approximated by a sum of Gaussians \([18]\) as

\[
\rho(r) = \sum_i A_i \left( e^{-(r-\beta R_i)/\gamma_i} + e^{-(r+\beta R_i)/\gamma_i} \right). \quad (10)
\]

with the parameters from Ref. \([18]\). In order to vary the calculated cross section obtained with the density distribution \([10]\), we introduce a scaling factor \(\beta\) and replace \(R_i\) by \(\beta R_i\) in \([10]\).

All the distributions \(\rho\) are normalized to unity, and \(\rho_0\) is a normalization factor.

To fit the profile functions, corresponding experimental data for interaction (reaction) cross sections on C and Be targets at intermediate and high energies are used.

In the case of \(^{12}\)C, the scaling parameter \(\beta\) in \([10]\) is fitted to reproduce the experimental data for \(^{12}\)C+\(^{12}\)C \([10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28]\) and \(^{p}+^{12}\)C \([22, 26]\) interaction cross sections. The best fit is achieved for \(\beta = 0.94\). With this \(\beta\) value the \(^{12}\)C rms radius is 2.37 fm, that is close to the \(^{12}\)C rms matter radius 2.33 fm obtained in \([19]\).

Figures 1a, 1b show the calculated (dashed gray curves) and measured (dots) \(^{p}+^{12}\)C and \(^{12}\)C+\(^{12}\)C interaction

| \(E_x\) (MeV) | \(^{14}\)N \((J^p, T) \) | \(C^2 S^a\) | \(C^2 S^b\) | \(V_0\) (MeV) | \(E_x\) (MeV) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | \((1^+, 0)\) | 1.459 | 1.343 | −48.09 | 7.297 |
| 2.313 | \((0^+, 1)\) | 0.418 | 0.472 | −52.07 | 9.610 |
| 3.948 | \((1^+, 0)\) | 0.696 | 0.656 | −54.78 | 11.245 |
| 7.029 | \((2^+, 0)\) | 1.250 | 1.250 | −59.73 | 14.326 |

The core longitudinal momentum distribution in the diffraction breakup is assumed to be similar \([10, 12]\) to that of stripping.

The expression \([11]\) gives the contribution of the LM distribution coming from each neutron-core state composing the \(^{15}\)O ground state wave function. For comparison with the experimental data, we sum up these contributions weighted by the spectroscopic factors (Table 1).

The fragment-target interaction cross section is determined by the profile function \(S_\nu(b_\nu)\) as \([8, 17]\) as

\[
\sigma^\nu_I = \int d^2b_\nu \left( 1 - |S_\nu(b_\nu)|^2 \right), \quad (6)
\]

where index \(\nu\) denotes the fragment \((\nu = p, ^{14}\)N\), \(b_\nu\) is the impact parameter of the \(\nu\)-th fragment.

The interaction cross section for the fragmented projectile is expressed through the profile functions of the fragment-target interaction and the wave function of the relative motion of the fragments.

\[
\sigma_I = \frac{1}{2J+1} \sum_{JM_L \nu} \int dR_\perp \left[ 1 - \left| \int d\vec{r} \Psi^*_{JM_L}(\vec{r}) S_\nu S_c \Psi_{JM_L}(\vec{r}) \right|^2 \right]. \quad (7)
\]
interaction potential is in a good agreement with the experimental data. At higher energies, the cross sections calculated with the NN-interaction potential satisfy the experimental data. At energies less than 60 A MeV is underestimated, while that obtained with the optical model potential is in a better agreement with the experimental data both for the proton-nucleus and the nucleus-nucleus interaction cross sections.

To have a measure of sensitivity of the results to the input parameters of the model, we present the results of the calculations with the parameter \( a = 1.69 \) fm corresponds to the Be rms radius 2.38 fm. To have a measure of sensitivity of the results to the input parameters of the model, we present the results of the calculations with the parameter \( a = 1.69 \) fm, also allowing a good fit of the Be nucleus cross section.

In Figures 1a and 2a the calculated cross sections are compared to the experimental data. These results are also compared to the calculations with the Be rms radius equal to the Be charge radius, 2.52 fm (\( a = 1.79 \) fm). The results are also compared to the calculations with the Be rms radius 2.52 fm (\( a = 1.79 \) fm).

To test the fitted density parameters of the \( ^{12}\text{C} \) and \( ^{9}\text{Be} \) we calculate the interaction cross section in the \( ^{9}\text{Be}+^{12}\text{C} \) reaction at the energy 790 A MeV. The value, 818.7 mb, is very close to the experimental one 806(9) mb.

Using the experimental data on the \( ^{14}\text{N}+p \) reaction and the \( ^{14}\text{N}+^{12}\text{C} \) reaction at the energies 39.3 and 965 A MeV we found \( a = 1.76 \) fm in the \( ^{14}\text{N} \) density parametrization. This value corresponds to the \( ^{14}\text{N} \) rms matter radius 2.44 fm known from experiment.

The results of these calculations and the experimental data are given in Fig. 3. The cross sections calculated with the NN interaction potential are in a better agreement with the experimental data both for the proton-nucleus and the nucleus-nucleus interaction cross sections than those obtained with the optical model potential.

For further calculations of the \( ^{15}\text{O} \) break-up on a Be target at the energy 56 A MeV we use profile functions obtained with the NN interaction potential.

With the \( ^{14}\text{N} \) rms radius we can estimate the \( ^{15}\text{O} \) rms radius as

\[
\sigma^2_m(^{15}\text{O}) = \frac{A_c A_p}{A^2} \langle r_{c-p}^2 \rangle + \frac{A_c}{A} \sigma^2_m(^{14}\text{N}),
\]

where \( r_{c-p} \) is the distance of the valence proton from the center of mass, \( A = A_c + A_p \) is the mass number of

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**FIG. 1**: The energy dependence of the \( p+^{12}\text{C} \) and \( ^{12}\text{C}+^{12}\text{C} \) interaction cross sections, \( \sigma_I \), calculated with the NN interaction potential. Dots in a) and b) are the experimental data [28, 29] and [14, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27], respectively. The curves correspond to \( \beta=0.94 \) (dashed gray lines) and \( \beta=1 \) (solid black lines).

**FIG. 2**: The energy dependence of the \( p+^{9}\text{Be} \) and \( ^{9}\text{Be}+^{9}\text{Be} \) interaction cross sections, \( \sigma_I \). Dots in a) and b) are the experimental data [28, 29] and [23, 24], respectively. Dashed gray and solid black lines are the calculations with the NN interaction potential with the parameters \( a = 1.69 \) and \( a = 1.79 \) fm. The solid grey line are the calculations with the optical model potential (OMP).
the projectile, the valence proton mass number $A_p = 1$.

With the $^{14}$N rms matter radius $r_m = 2.44$ fm, which corresponds to the charge radius $r_c(14\text{N}) = 2.57$ fm, and the rms $r_{c-p}$ distance of the proton $r_{c-p} = 3.15$ fm, the $^{15}$O rms matter radius is $r_m(15\text{O}) = 2.48$ fm. This value is consistent with the values obtained in Refs. [12, 31]. The corresponding $^{15}$O rms charge radius is $r_c(15\text{O}) = 2.61$ fm.

In Table II, the values of the $^{15}$O interaction cross section obtained in the $^{12}$C and $^9$Be targets with the fitted density parameters are compared to the experimental data. One can see a good agreement with the experimental data.

### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The $^{14}$N and $^{15}$O interaction cross sections obtained at the energy 56 A MeV on a Be target are $\sigma_T(14\text{N}) = 1061 \text{ mb}$ and $\sigma_T(15\text{O}) = 1091 \text{ mb}$, respectively.

One-proton removal cross sections from $^{15}$O and the corresponding FWHM values of the LM distribution of the $^{14}$N fragments obtained at the energy 56 A MeV for a Be target, are listed in Table III. All the values are calculated with the Be target density parameter $a = 1.69$ fm. The single particle proton removal cross sections, $\sigma_{sp}^p$, and those multiplied by the corresponding spectroscopic factors, are given for each single particle state.

The total value of the one-proton removal cross section and the LM distribution (last row of Table III) are found as the sum of the proton removal cross sections $\sigma_{-p}$ and the corresponding LM distributions.

The calculated values of the total proton-removal cross section ($\sigma_T$) and the one-proton removal cross section ($\sigma_{sp}^p$) from $^{15}$O calculated at the energy 56 A MeV on a Be target.

| Proj. Target | $E$ (MeV/u) | $\sigma_T$ (mb) | $\sigma_{sp}^p$ (mb) | FWHM (MeV/c) |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| $^{16}$O $^9$Be | 710 | 881$^a$ | 912(23) |
| $^{9}$Be | 710 | 920$^b$ |
| $^{12}$C | 670 | 939 | 915(13) |
| $^{12}$C | 710 | 945 | 922(49) |

$^a$ obtained with $a = 1.894$ fm
$^b$ obtained with $a = 1.791$ fm

### FIG. 3: The energy dependence of the $p+^{14}$N and $^{14}$N+$^{12}$C interaction cross sections, $\sigma_T$. Dots in a) and b) are the experimental data [28, 29] and [19, 30], respectively. The calculations with the NN interaction potential and the optical potential (OMP) are shown by solid and dashed lines, respectively.

### FIG. 4: Total longitudinal momentum distribution of the $^{14}$N fragments (solid line) from the $^{15}$O break-up on Be target at the energy 56 A MeV. Dots are the experimental data [8]. Dashed line shows the longitudinal momentum distribution of the $^{14}$N in the ground state.
The LM distribution is narrower than that for other states does not change significantly the LM distribution compared to the experimental data. Thus, the value of FWHM is weakly sensitive to small variations of spectroscopic factors or target density parameter.

In Figure 4 the calculated LM distributions are compared to the experimental one. Note, that the theoretical curves are shifted by 10 MeV/c to the left to be compared to the experimental data.

The solid line in the figure shows the total LM distribution obtained with all $^{14}$N states shown in Table III. The dashed line represents the LM distribution from proton removal leading to $^{14}$N in the ground state. As it corresponds to the smaller proton separation energy (Table I), the LM distribution is narrower, than that for other $^{14}$N states. Thus, the FWHM value of the total LM distribution is larger than that for the $^{14}$N ground state by 13 MeV/c.

The consideration of the $^{14}$N production in the excited states does not change significantly the LM distribution because each $^{14}$N state (including the ground state) is characterized by relatively high proton separation energy, and, hence, has nearly the same (Table III) LM distributions. Thus, the value of FWHM is weakly sensitive to the weights of spectroscopic factors or target density parameter.

Returning to the $^{17}$Ne problem, we see that the contribution of the proton removal from the $^{15}$O core might be essential. In particular, at the energy 66 A MeV (see experimental data [2]), we get the cross section of the proton removal from the core fragment 94.4 mb. Due to the weakly-bound protons blocking the $^{15}$O core in $^{17}$Ne, this cross section is reduced, contributing about 51 mb to the total one-proton removal cross section. The contribution of the valence proton removal in $^{17}$Ne with the spectacular $^{15}$O core is about 110 mb. Thus, the calculated total proton removal cross section will be 161 mb. This value satisfies the experimental one, 168 ± 17 mb [2]. Note, that the contribution of the proton removal from the $^{15}$O core affects also the width of the total $^{15}$O LM distribution.

As a result, in the reactions with $^{17}$Ne, the proton removal cross section measured at the energy 66 A MeV on a Be target [2] is relatively large compared to the cluster model ($^{15}$O+$p$+$p$) predictions [2] and the measured $^{15}$O LM distribution is wider than calculated one.

Therefore, the proton removal from the core should necessarily be taken into account in calculations of the $^{17}$Ne fragmentation.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we present calculations of the one-proton removal cross sections from $^{15}$O on a Be target at the energy 56 A MeV. The proton removal cross sections, the $^{15}$O interaction cross section, and the longitudinal momentum distribution of the $^{14}$N fragments are obtained in the eikonal approximation of the Glauber model with the NN interaction potential. In the calculations, the production of the $^{14}$N core fragment in the ground and excited states is regarded. The calculated FWHM=191 MeV/c of the total LM distribution is very close to the experimentally measured value of 190 ± 10 MeV/c [4].

The calculated value, 95.9 mb, of the total one-proton removal cross section is also very close to the experimental value 80 ± 20 mb [4]. The break-up cross section is about 11% of the $^{15}$O interaction cross section.
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