

${}^{12}\text{C}({}^9\text{C},\text{X})$  1996Oz01

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	J. H. Kelley, B. Grees		ENSDF	31-July-2020

Reaction and interaction cross section measurements including Be, C, Al, Si, Sn and Pb targets.

**1996Oz01**: Measured total interaction  $\sigma$  of  $E \approx 790$  MeV  ${}^9\text{C}$  on Be, C and Al target at LBNL using the transmission method.

Deduced point-proton  $r_{r.m.s.}^p = 2.48$  fm 3, effective charge  $r_{r.m.s.}^{ch} = 2.61$  fm 3, point-neutron  $r_{r.m.s.}^n = 2.28$  fm 3 and point-nucleon  $r_{r.m.s.}^m = 2.42$  fm 3.

**1997B108**: Measured  $\sigma_{\text{interaction}}$ ,  $\sigma_{1p}$  and  $\sigma_{2p}$  on carbon,  ${}^{27}\text{Al}$ , tin and lead targets using 285 MeV/nucleon  ${}^9\text{C}$  ions at GSI.

**2000MoZP**, **2002HiZZ**, **2003Mo23**, **2003Mo28**, **2003MoZY**: A study of the the reaction, via the inverse Coulomb dissociation reaction was carried out at RIPS/RIKEN using a 65 MeV/nucleon  ${}^9\text{C}$  beam on a Pb target. The results are analyzed to estimate the astrophysical S-factor. See other relevant theoretical discussion in (**2005Ty02**, **2012Fu07**).

**2003En05**: Measured  $\sigma_{1p}$  and  $\sigma_{2p}$  at 78 MeV/nucleon on a carbon target at the MSU/NSCL. Deduced  $C^2S = 0.94$  from analysis of  $\sigma_{1p}$ . They also deduced the Asymptotic Normalization Coefficient,  $C_1^2 = 1.27$  fm $^{-1}$  10, and they evaluated the  ${}^8\text{B}(p,\gamma)$  astrophysical reaction rate coefficient  $S_{18}(0) = 49$  eV**.** b 4.

**2004Wa06**: Measured  $\sigma_{1p}$  and  $\sigma_{2p}$  on a Si target in the range of  $E({}^9\text{C}) = 28-68$  MeV/nucleon at the MSU/NSCL. Compared with shell model calculations using eikonal reaction theory. In the range of  $E({}^9\text{C}) = 28-51$  MeV/nucleon,  $\sigma_{2p} = 198$  mb 16 while  $\sigma_{1p} = 77$  mb 11, suggesting  ${}^9\text{C}$  may be a 2-proton halo nucleus.

**2006Wa18**: Measured the reaction and proton removal  $\sigma(E)$  for  ${}^{28}\text{Si}({}^9\text{C},\text{X})$  for  $E = 15-53$  MeV/nucleon at the MSU/NSCL.

Analyzed the cross section data using a simple Glauber model, and assuming harmonic oscillator wavefunction densities they deduced a matter radius  $r_{r.m.s.}^m = 2.71$  fm 32. They compared with the results of (**1996Oz01**).

*Theory:*

**2003Ti10**: Analyzed p-p correlations and single-particle overlap integrals. Discussed  ${}^9\text{C}$  in terms of a potential 2p-halo nucleus.

**2017Ah08**: Glauber model analysis of  ${}^{12}\text{C}({}^9\text{C},\text{X})$  at 720 MeV/nucleon to obtain the charge and matter radii.

**2017Ka45**: Matter and charge radii, deduced from an optical potential model, were used to calculate the reaction cross sections of  ${}^9\text{C}$  and other carbon isotopes at  $E_p = 71-800$  MeV.

 ${}^9\text{C}$  Levels

E(level)	$C^2S$	Comments
0	0.94	$r_{r.m.s.}^m = 2.42$ fm 3 ( <b>1996Oz01</b> ), see also $r_{r.m.s.}^m = 2.71$ fm 32 ( <b>2006Wa18</b> ). $C^2S$ : for ( ${}^9\text{C}$ , ${}^8\text{B}$ ) from ( <b>2003En05</b> ); they also deduced the Asymptotic Normalization Coefficient, $C_1^2 = 1.27$ fm $^{-1}$ 10.