

Abstract Submitted  
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**Studying Low-Lying States of  ${}^9\text{B}$  with a Super-Enge Split-Pole Spectrograph (SE-SPS)** RACHEL MALECEK, Louisiana State University — We used the single-particle transfer reaction,  ${}^{10}\text{B}({}^3\text{He}, \alpha)$ , to investigate the structure of the light, neutron-deficient nucleus  ${}^9\text{B}$ . We are interested in  ${}^9\text{B}$  specifically because years of previous efforts have yet to agree on definitive results for the energy, width, and spin-parity of its first-excited state. Over the years, there have been many attempts to measure the energy and width of this state of  ${}^9\text{B}$ , which is thought to be the mirror of the first-excited state of  ${}^9\text{Be}$ . However, because this is a difficult state to populate, the experimental results vary between 0.7 to 1.8 MeV for the energy and 0.3 to 1.5 MeV for the width. We performed the  ${}^{10}\text{B}({}^3\text{He}, \alpha)$  reaction with the tandem accelerator at Florida State University. A 24-MeV  ${}^3\text{He}$  beam was incident on an isotopically enriched self-supporting  ${}^{10}\text{B}$  target. Alpha particles were momentum-analyzed by the new SE-SPS and detected at the focal plane while protons were detected by Double-Sided Silicon Strip Detectors at backward angles. Data was taken every 5 degrees between 5 degrees and 35 degrees in the laboratory frame. Preliminary results will be presented.

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