

**Diffusion élastique résonante,
Diffusion inélastique et
Réactions d'intérêt astrophysique**

François de Oliveira Santos

Thème de ce cours

Réactions Nucléaires



Structure Nucléaire



Et aux basses énergies ?
($E \leq 5$ A.MeV)

???

• Diffusion élastique
(résonante)



• Réactions astro
(capture radiative...)



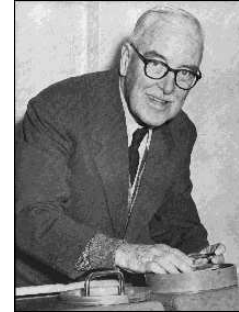
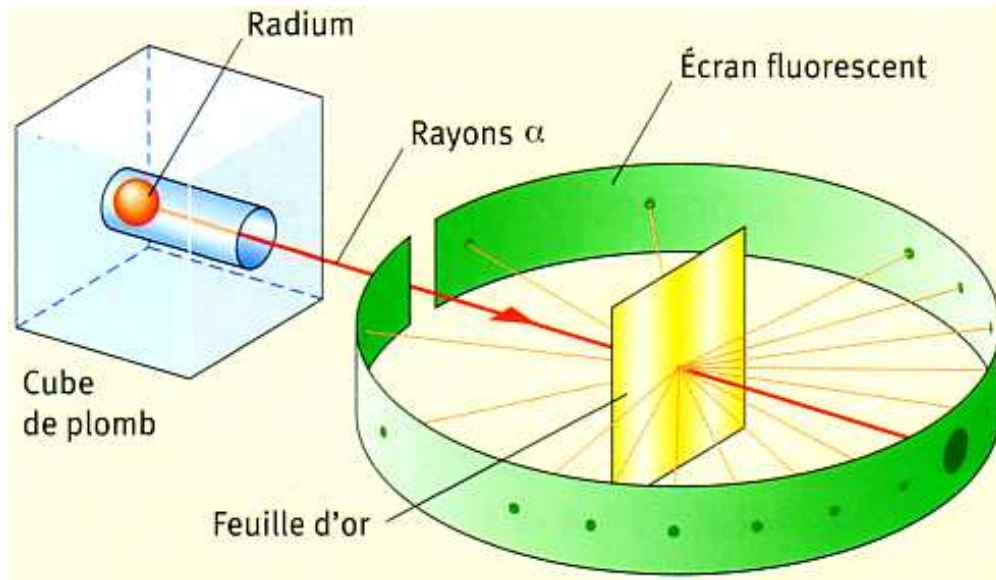
• Diffusion inélastique



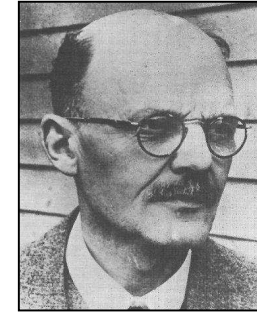
Diffusion élastique résonante 1/23

Première « interaction nucléaire » provoquée

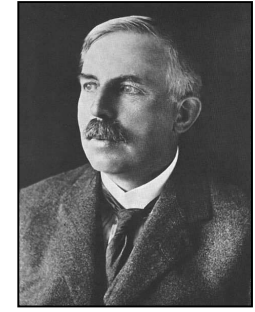
H Geiger, E Marsden - Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. (1909)



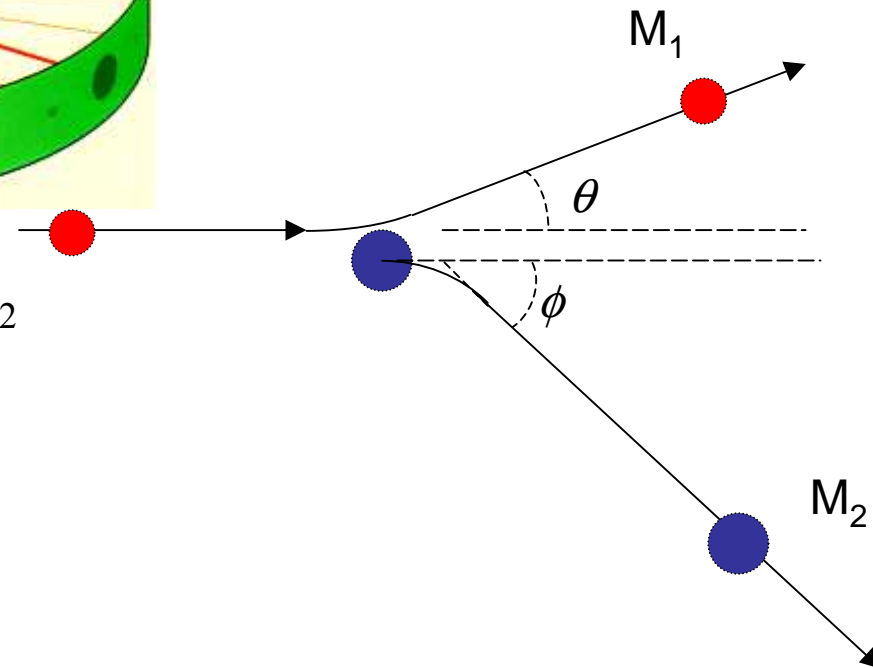
Marsden



Geiger

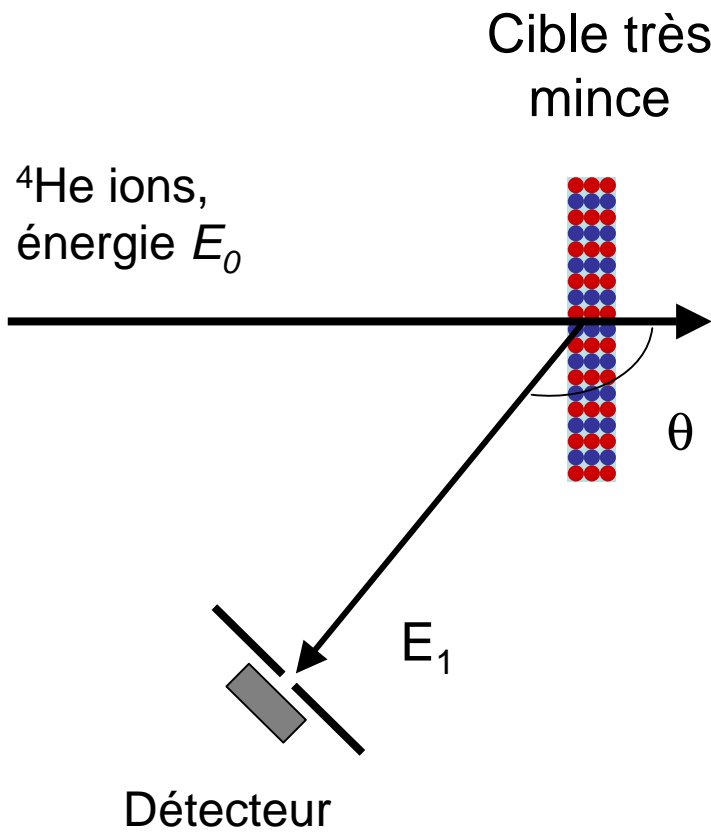


Rutherford

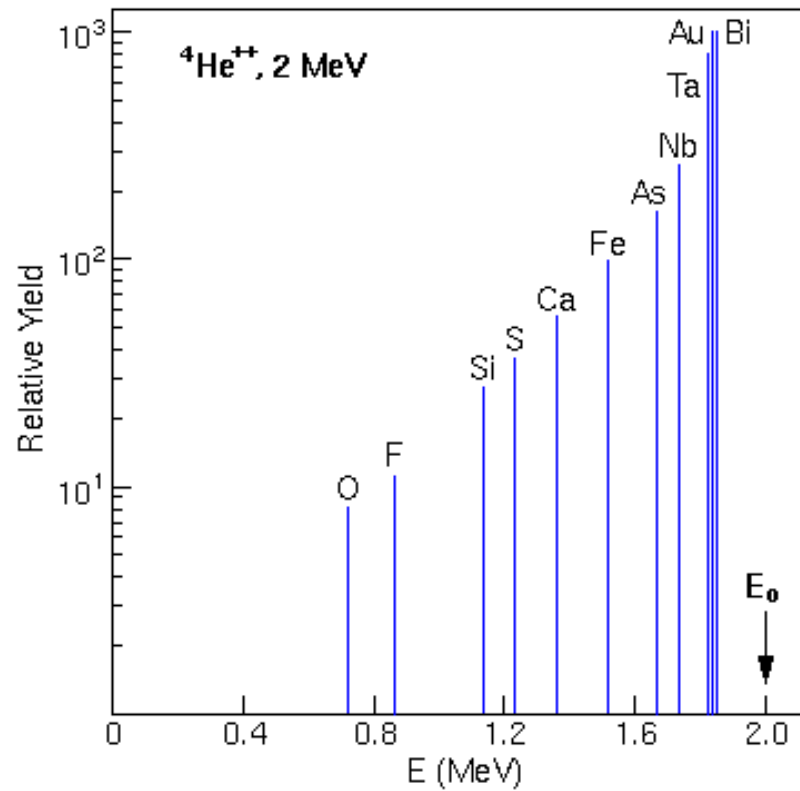


$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}_{\text{Rutherford}} = \left[\frac{z_1 z_2 e^2}{4E \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} \right]^2$$

Diffusion élastique résonante 2/23



$$\frac{E_1}{E_0} = \left[\frac{\left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{M_1}{M_2} \sin \theta \right)^2 \right\}^{1/2} + \frac{M_1}{M_2} \cos \theta}{1 + \frac{M_1}{M_2}} \right]^2$$



Diffusion élastique résonante 3/23

La méthode Rutherford Back Scattering (RBS) ... (ERDA)...

Pour l'analyse des matériaux

Mesurer la composition et le profil

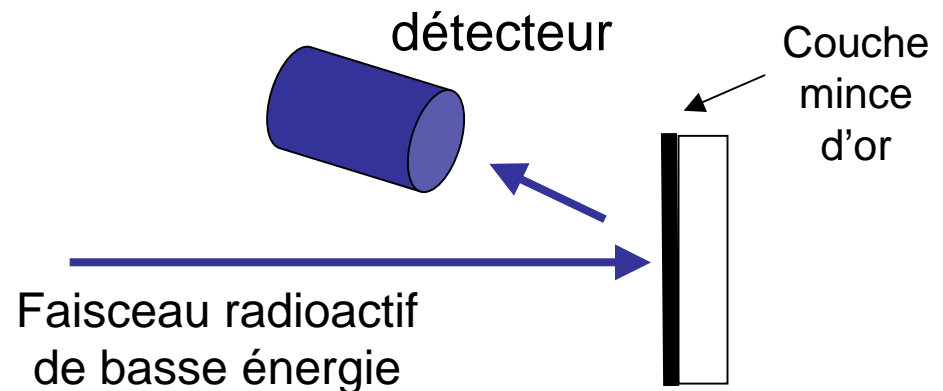
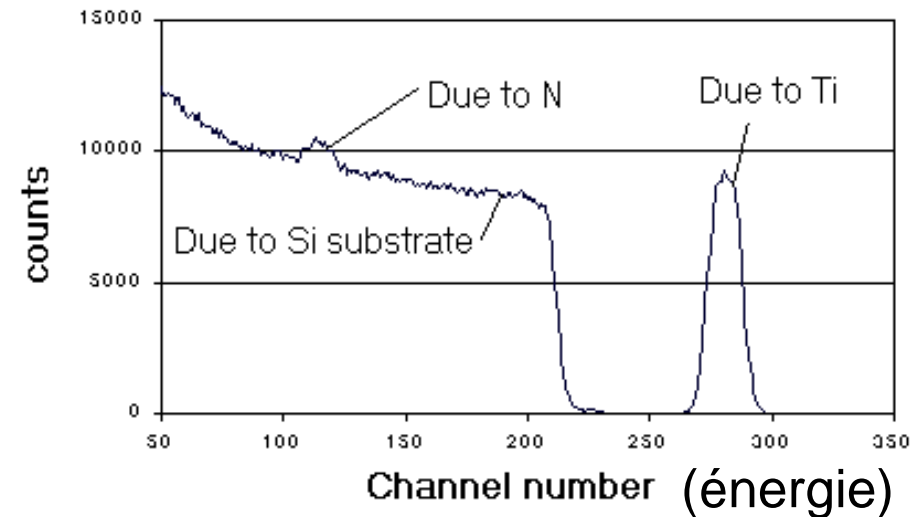
Limite de détection = 0.1 %

Exemple :

[AGLAE](#) (Accélérateur Grand Louvre d'Analyse Élémentaire)

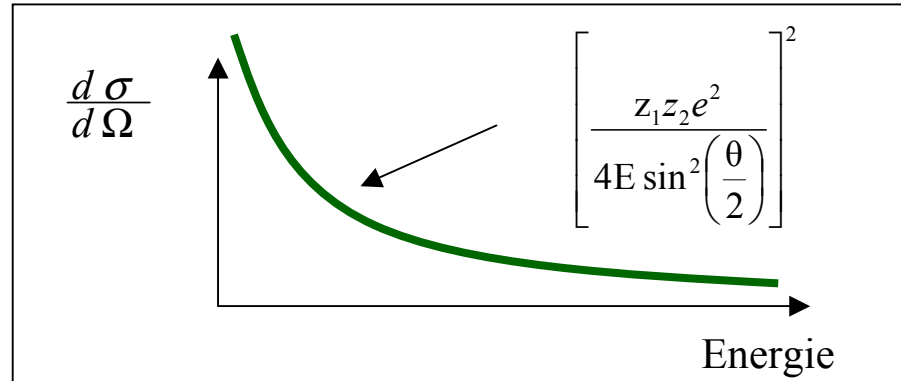
Pour l'analyse de la nature et de l'intensité des faisceaux radioactifs

Exemple : couche de TiN sur support silicium



Diffusion élastique résonante 4/23

Fonction d'excitation



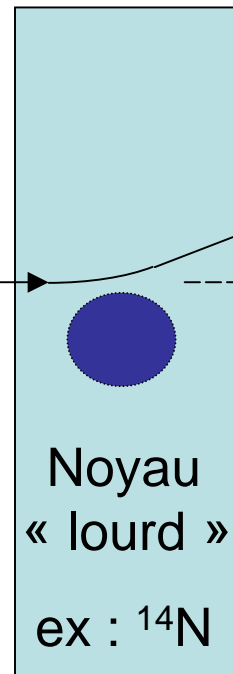
Faisceaux stables

Projectile léger
ex : proton

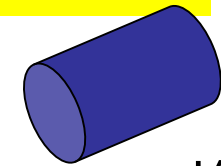


Energie changée
par petits pas

Cinématique directe



Cible mince



détecteur

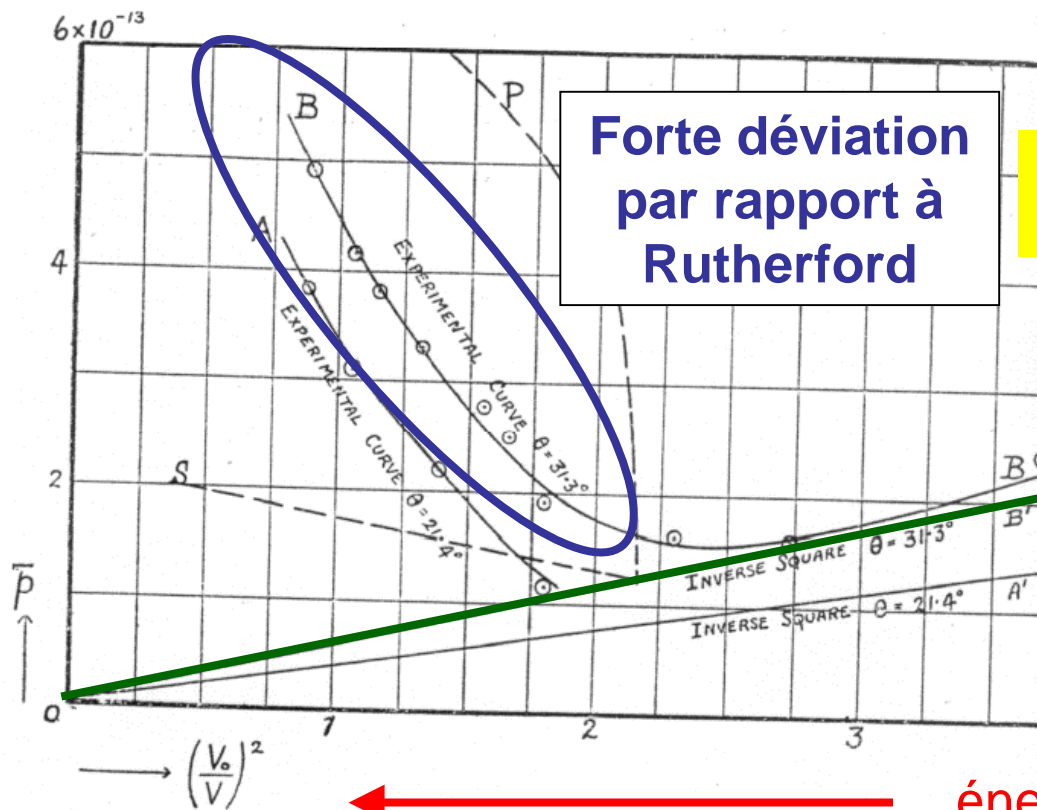
θ

Diffusion élastique résonante 5/23

J. Chadwick, Phil. Mag., vol. 42 No 252, 923 (1921)

$H(\alpha, \alpha)H$

$$\sqrt{\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}}$$



Forte déviation
par rapport à
Rutherford

Anomalie ?

Rutherford

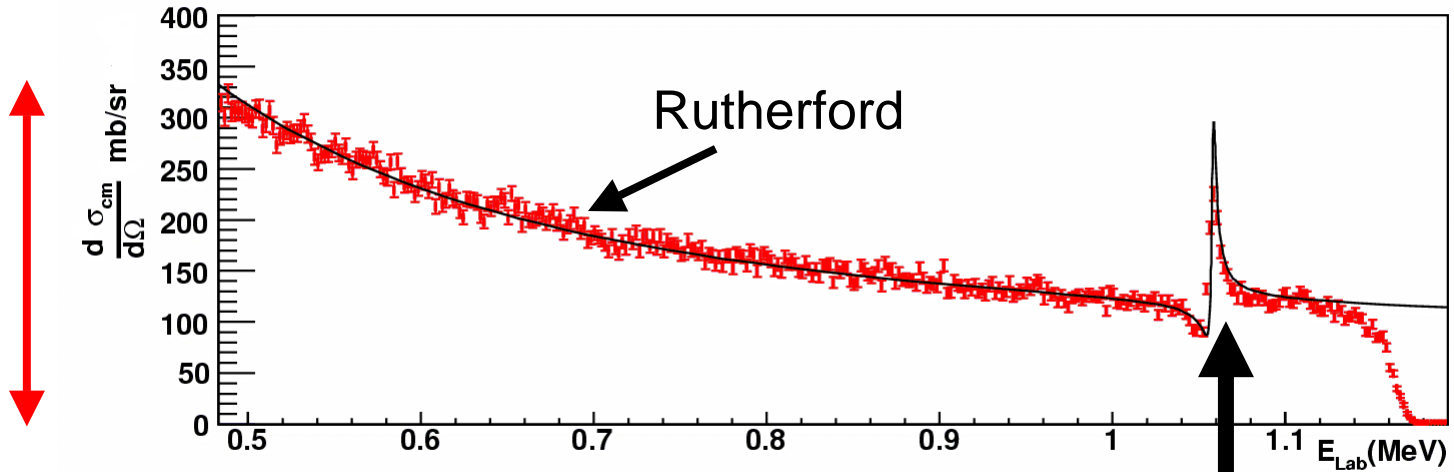


énergie

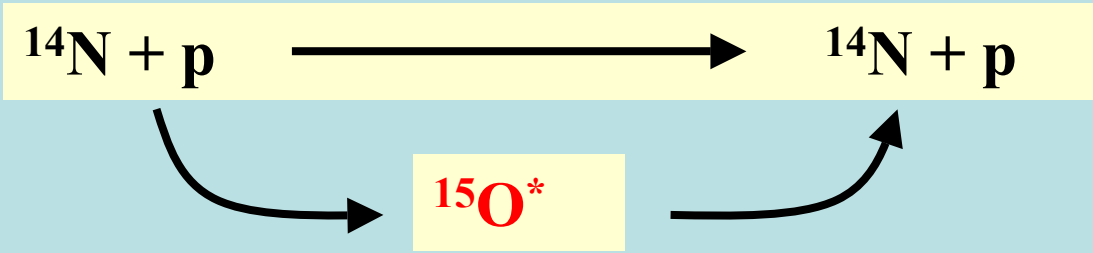
Diffusion élastique résonante 6/23

Fonction d'excitation mesurée pour $p + {}^{14}\text{N} \Rightarrow p + {}^{14}\text{N}$

Section efficace très grande !



Deux contributions : (Wentzel 1934)



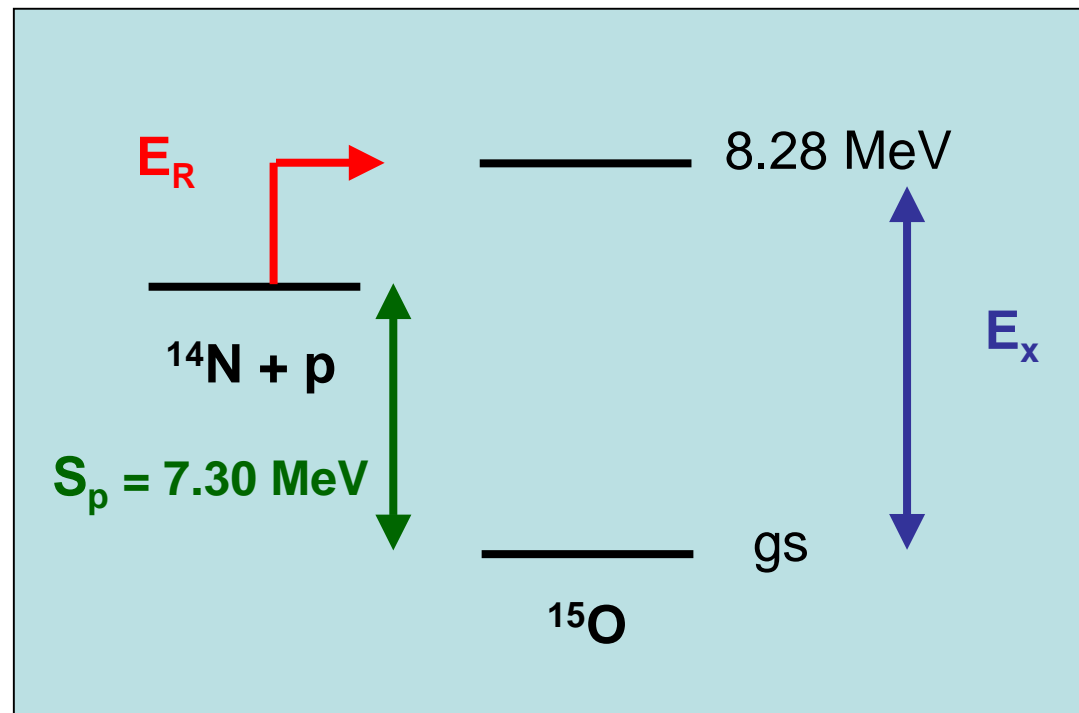
Noyau composé

Diffusion élastique résonante 7/23

Pourquoi on a une résonance ?

Mécanique quantique = états discrets

On observe une résonance quand $S_p + E_R(\text{CM}) = E_x$

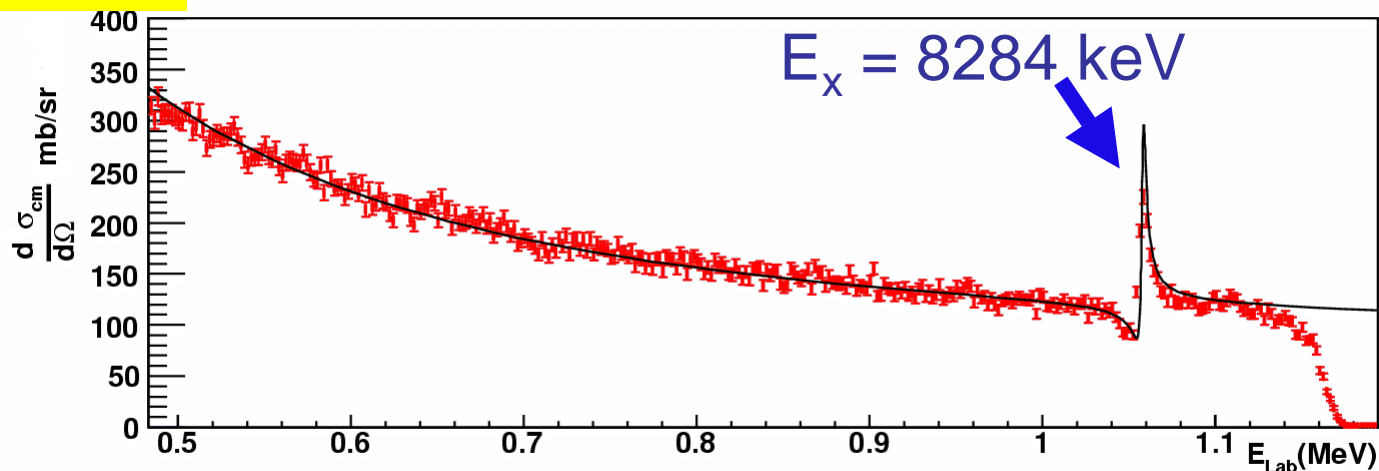


Position des résonances \Rightarrow Energies des états excités E_x

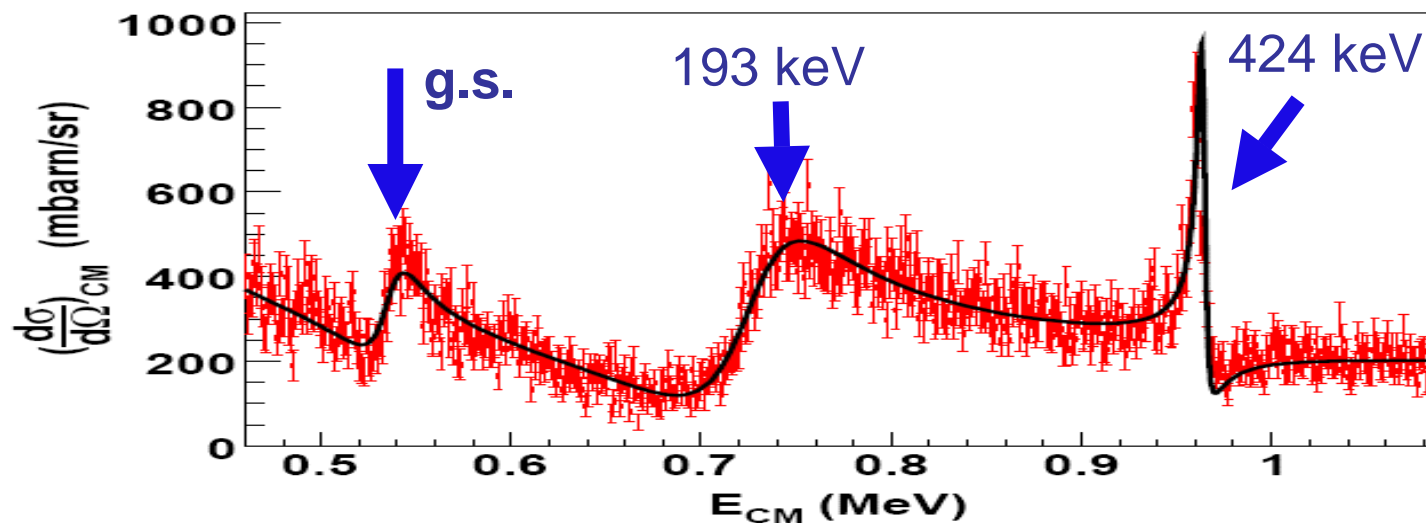
Diffusion élastique résonante 8/23



${}^{15}\text{O}$



${}^{16}\text{F}$



Diffusion élastique résonante 9/23

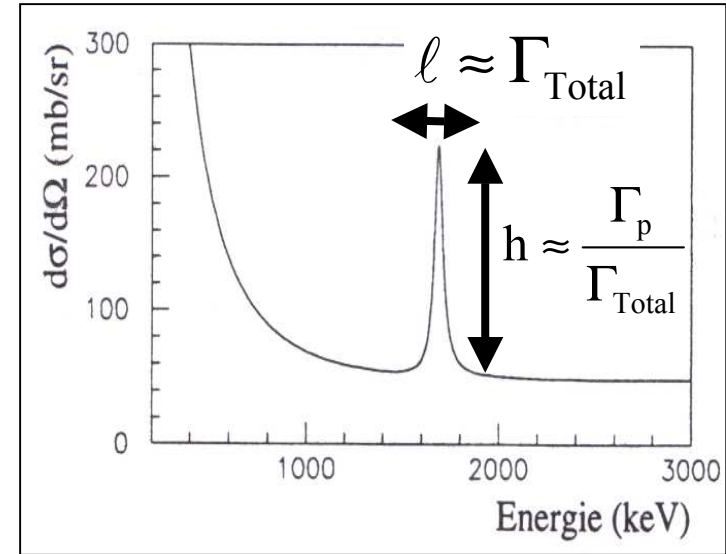
Décroissance exponentielle

$$\psi(t) \sim e^{-iE_0 t} e^{-\Gamma t/2}$$

$$y(E) = \text{T.F.}(\psi(t))$$

Résonance "Breit Wigner"

$$|y(E)|^2 \sim \frac{1}{(E - E_0)^2 + \Gamma^2 / 4}$$



Résonance large Temps court

$$\Delta E \quad \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$



Largeur et hauteur de la résonance ⇒

Largeurs de l'état Γ_{total} et Γ_p ⇒

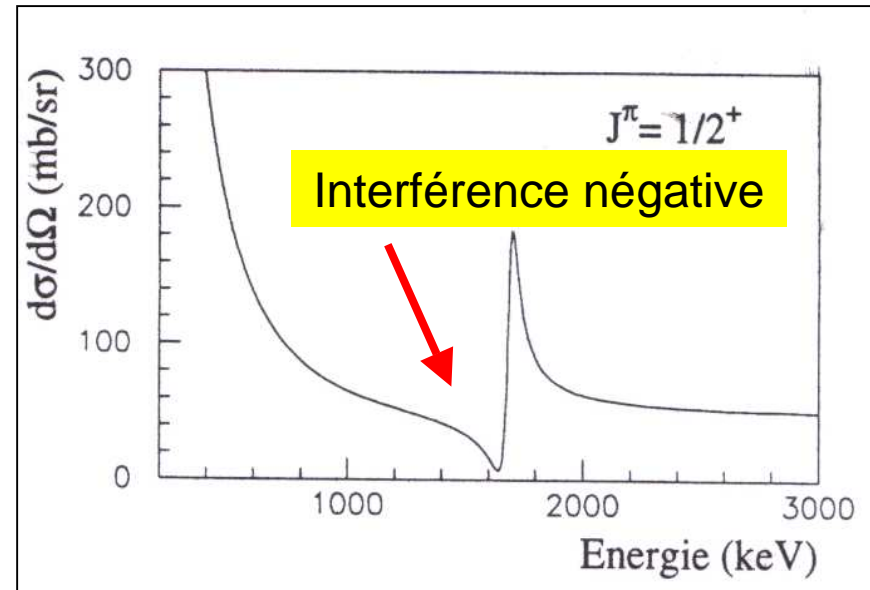
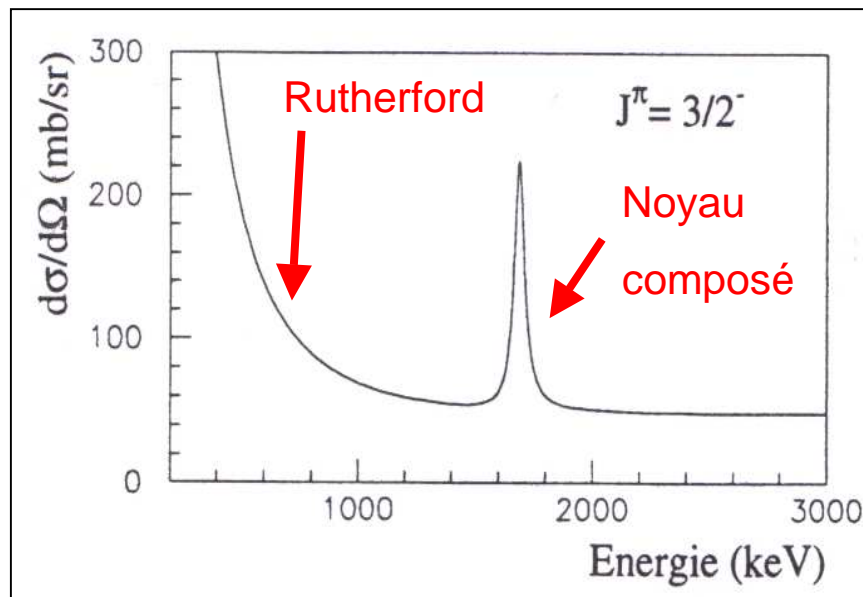
Temps de vie et rapport d'embranchement ⇒

Facteur spectroscopique $\left| \langle {}^{15}\text{O} \mid {}^{14}\text{N} + p \rangle \right|^2 \cdot$

Diffusion élastique résonante 10/23

Mécanique quantique, états indiscernables $\Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \left| f_{\text{Rutherford}} + f_{\text{Noyau composé}} \right|^2$

les deux contributions interfèrent



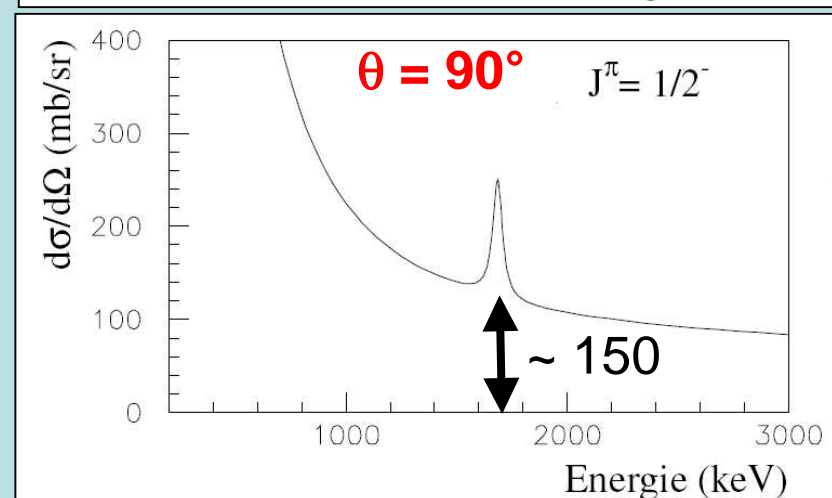
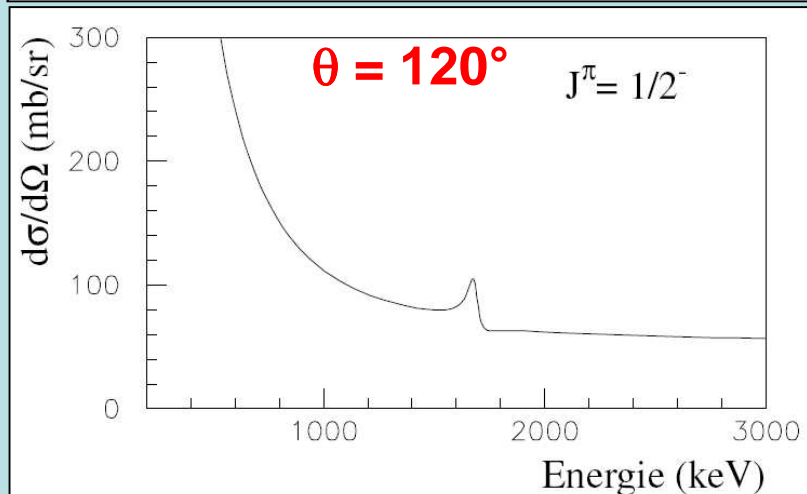
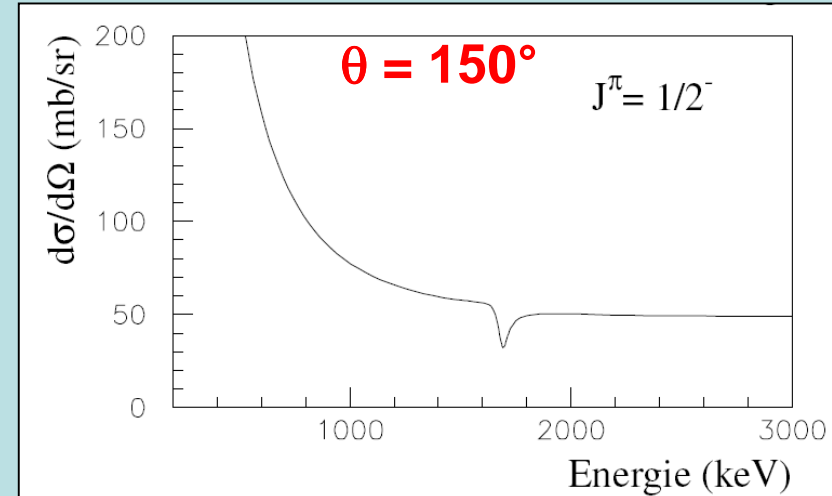
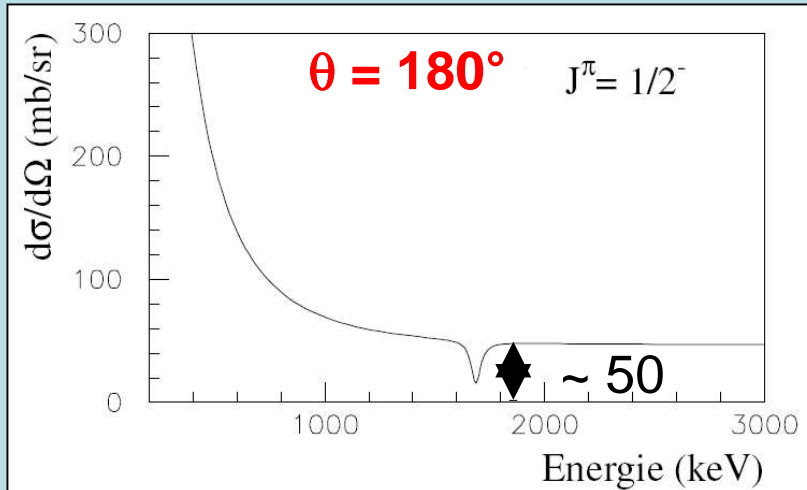
Analyse par théorie de la matrice R - Lane et Thomas Rev Mod Phys (1958)
(Cf cours Sparenberg) (programme AnaRki – www.ganil.fr/lise/)

Forme de la résonance

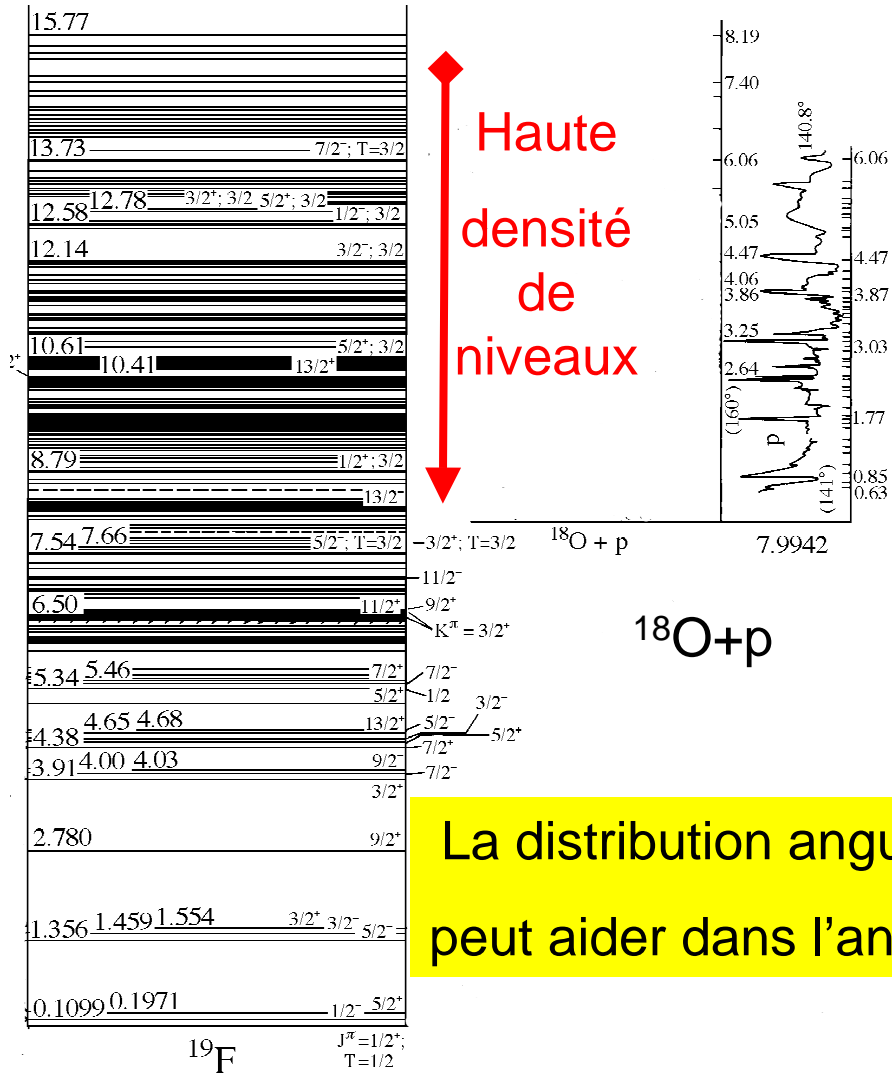
\Rightarrow spin et parité des états J^π

Diffusion élastique résonante 11/23

Distribution angulaire : la forme de la résonance change, le rapport signal sur bruit change

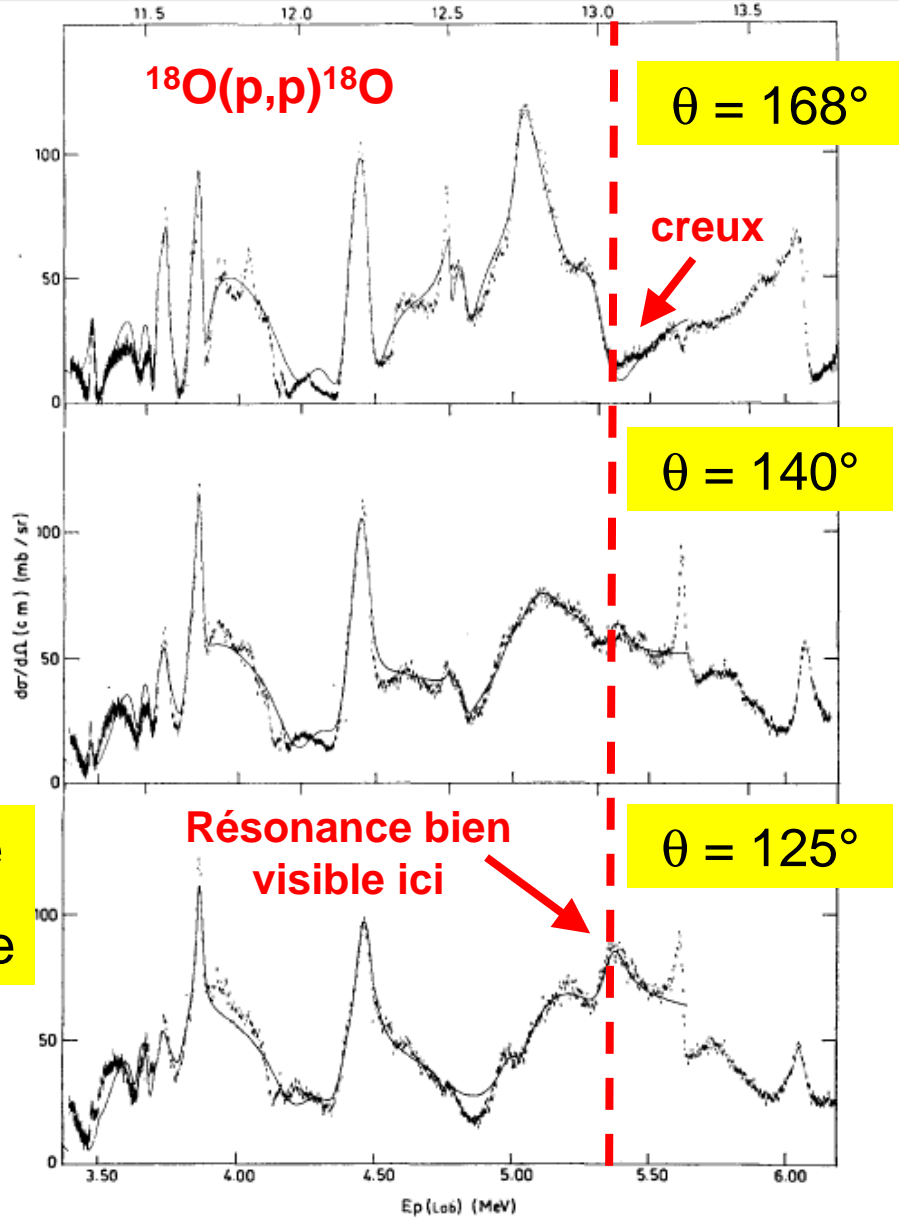


Diffusion élastique résonante 12/23



La distribution angulaire peut aider dans l'analyse

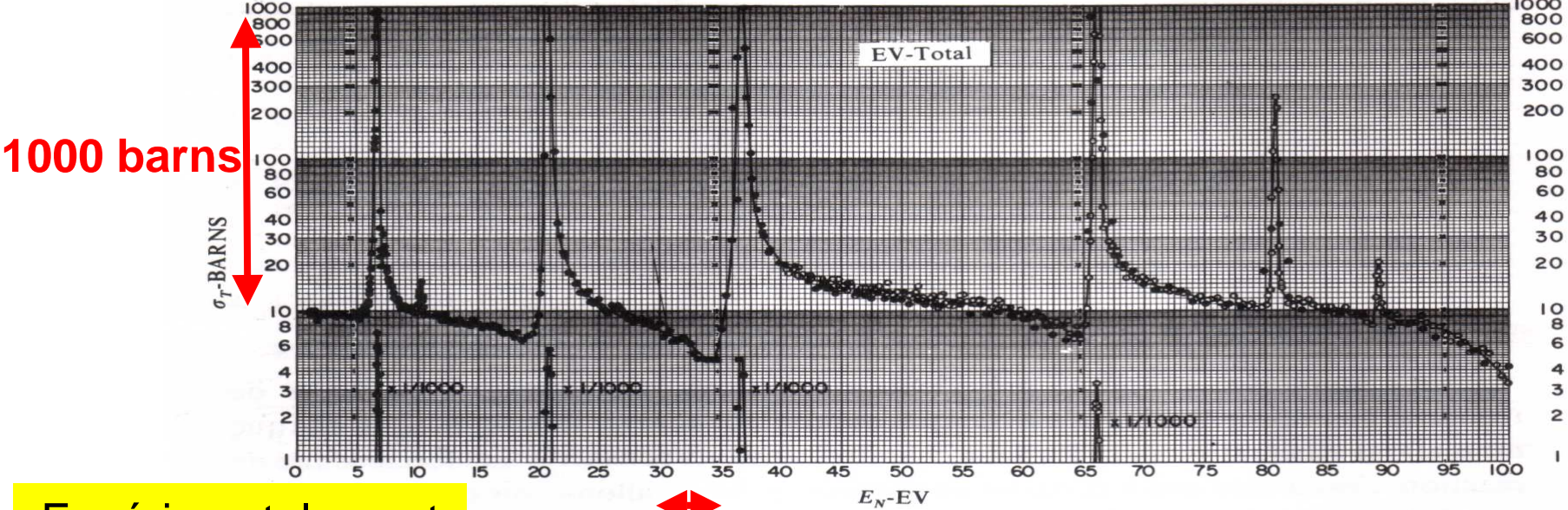
Orihara et al, NPA203,78(1973)



Diffusion élastique résonante 13/23

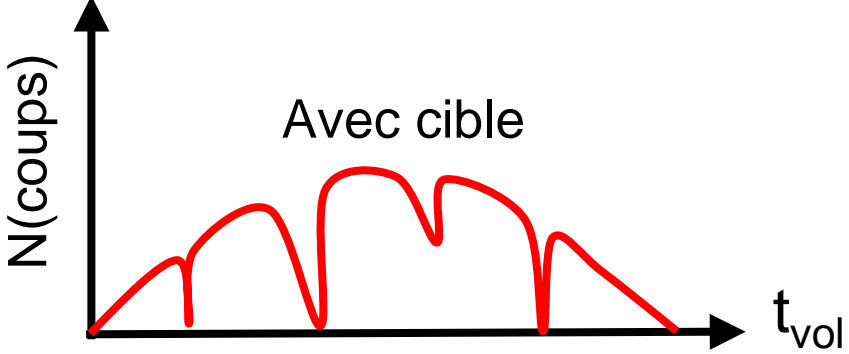
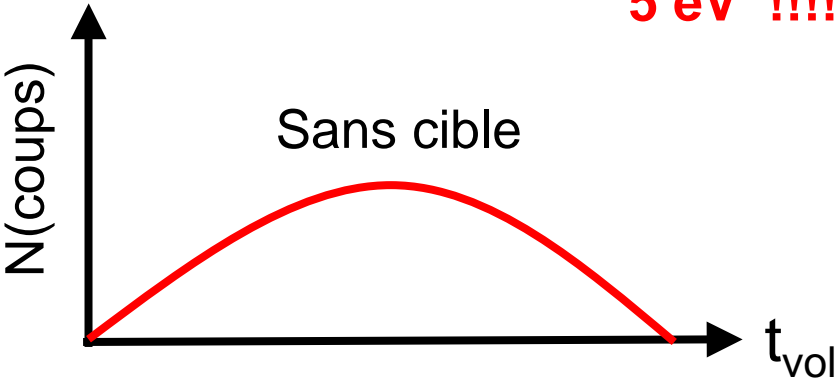
Avec des neutrons ?

Exemple $^{238}\text{U}(n,n)^{238}\text{U}$



Physique subatomique, Luc Valentin

Expérimentalement



Diffusion élastique résonante 14/23

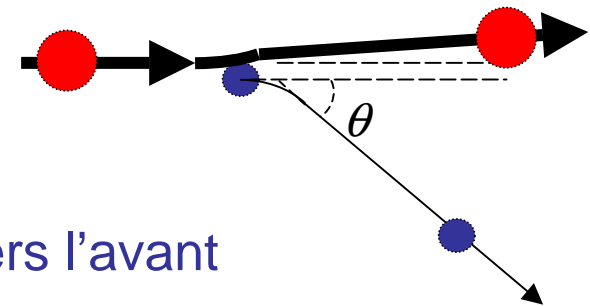
Faisceaux radioactifs

Cinématique directe



radioactif $T_{1/2} = 1.7 \text{ s}$

Cinématique inverse



Avantages :

- Effet de focalisation vers l'avant
- à l'avant Lab = à l'arrière CM
- Energie_{Lab} ~ 4 Energie_{CM}

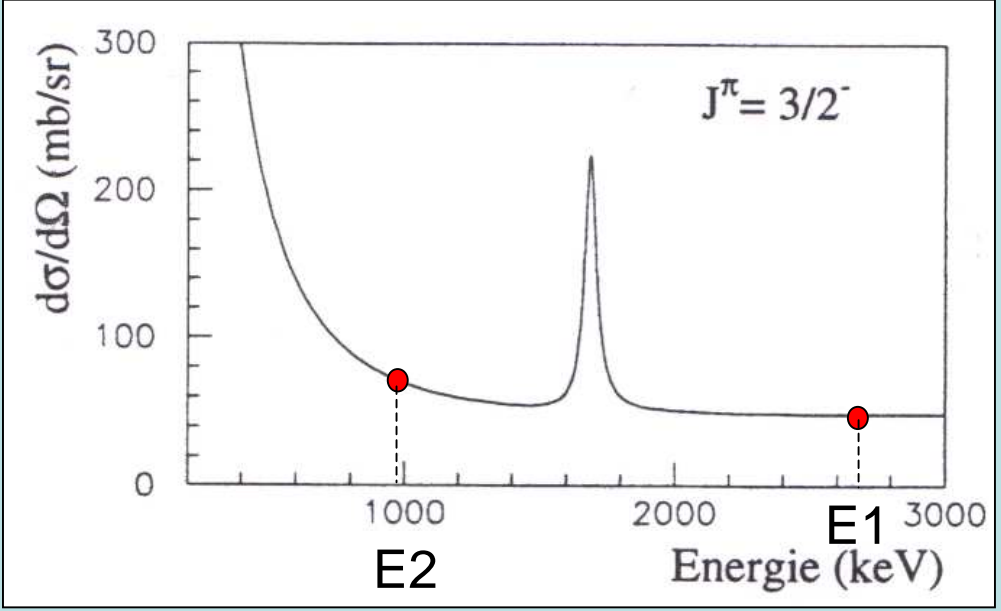
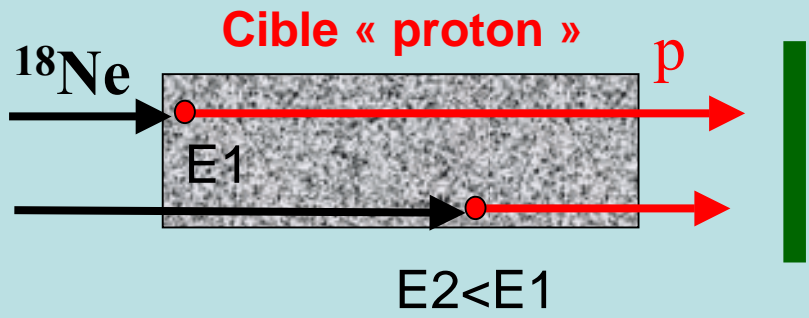
Inconvénients :

Résolution angulaire moindre

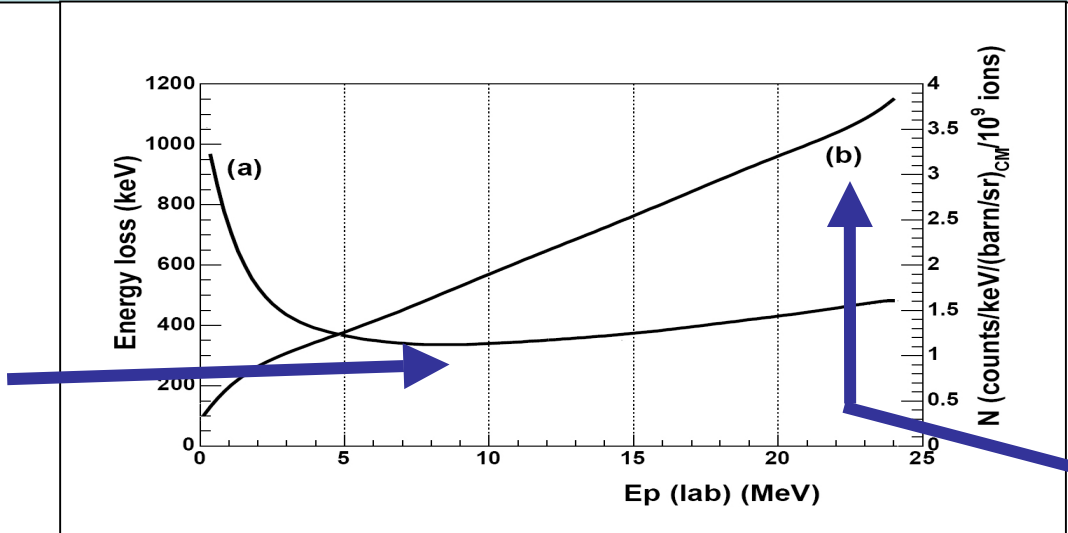
Diffusion élastique résonante 15/23

Technique de cible épaisse

Faisceau Radioactif Détecteur
 mono-énergétique Silicium



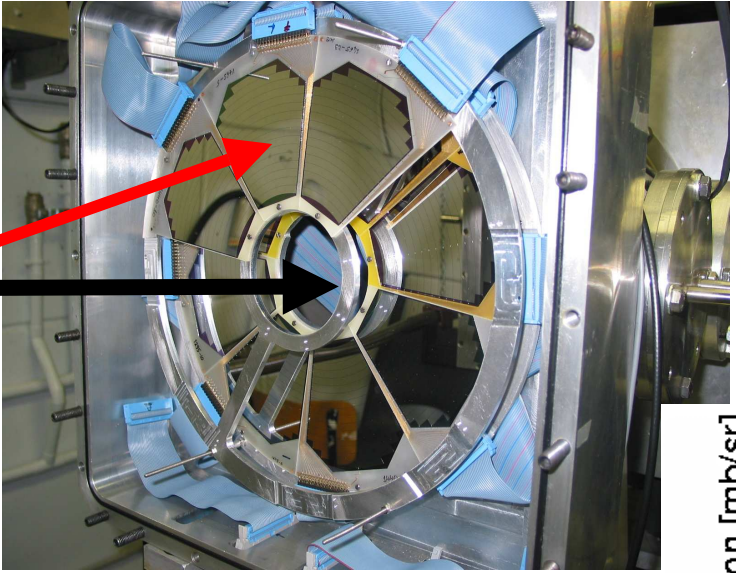
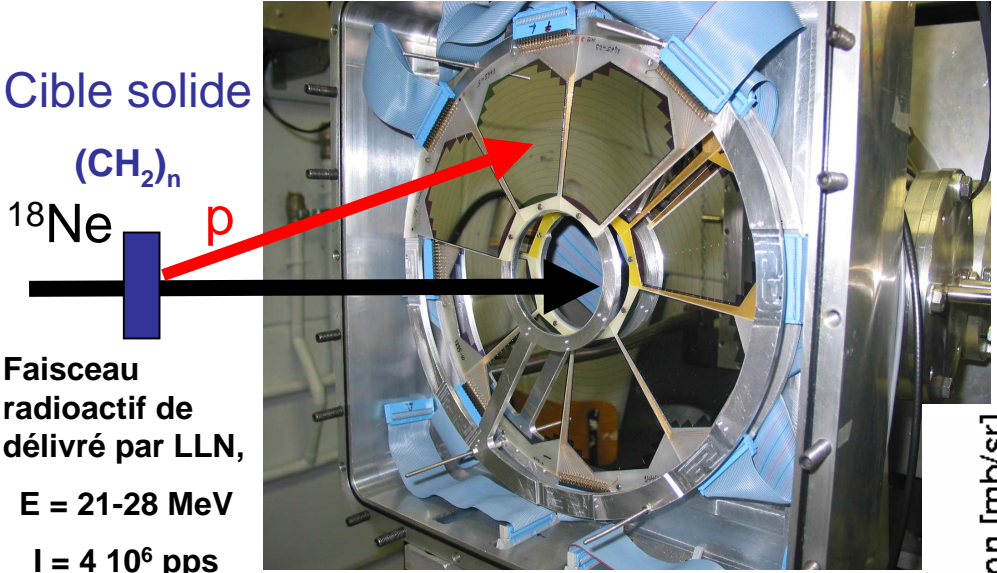
Perte d'énergie
constante sur
une large gamme
d'énergie



Comptage plus
élevé parce que
l'épaisseur effective
est plus grande

Diffusion élastique résonante 16/23

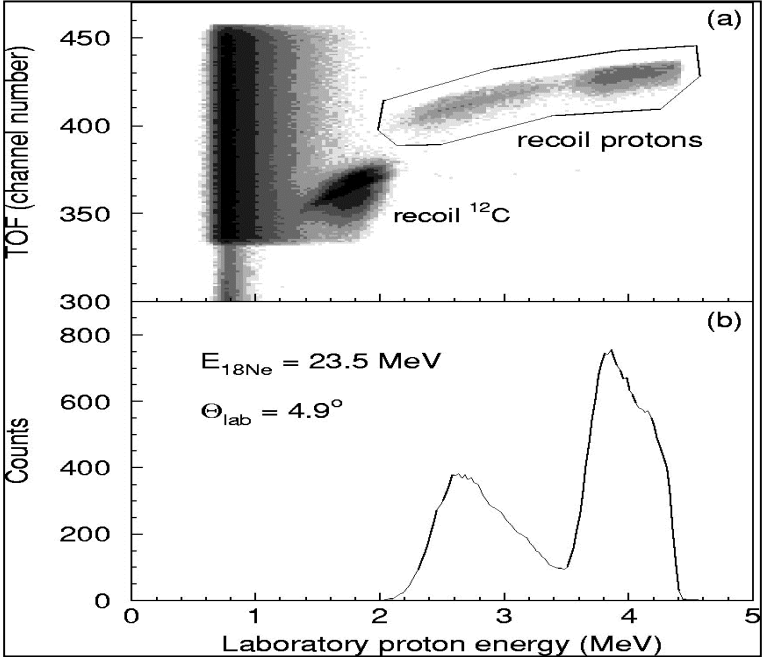
^{19}Na , au-delà de la dripline proton
 $\text{H}(^{18}\text{Ne}, \text{p})^{18}\text{Ne}$



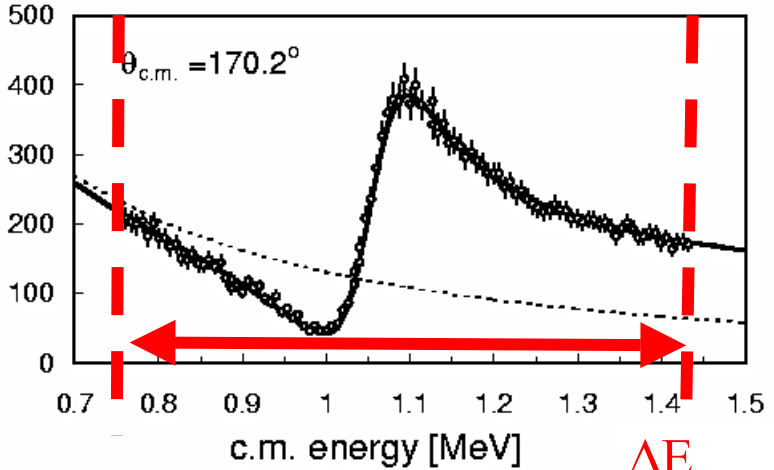
Détecteurs silicium LEDA

Normalisation avec feuille d'or

$J^\pi = 1/2^+$
 $E_x = 747 \pm 14 \text{ keV}$
 $\Gamma = 101 \pm 3 \text{ keV}$



differential cross section [mb/sr]

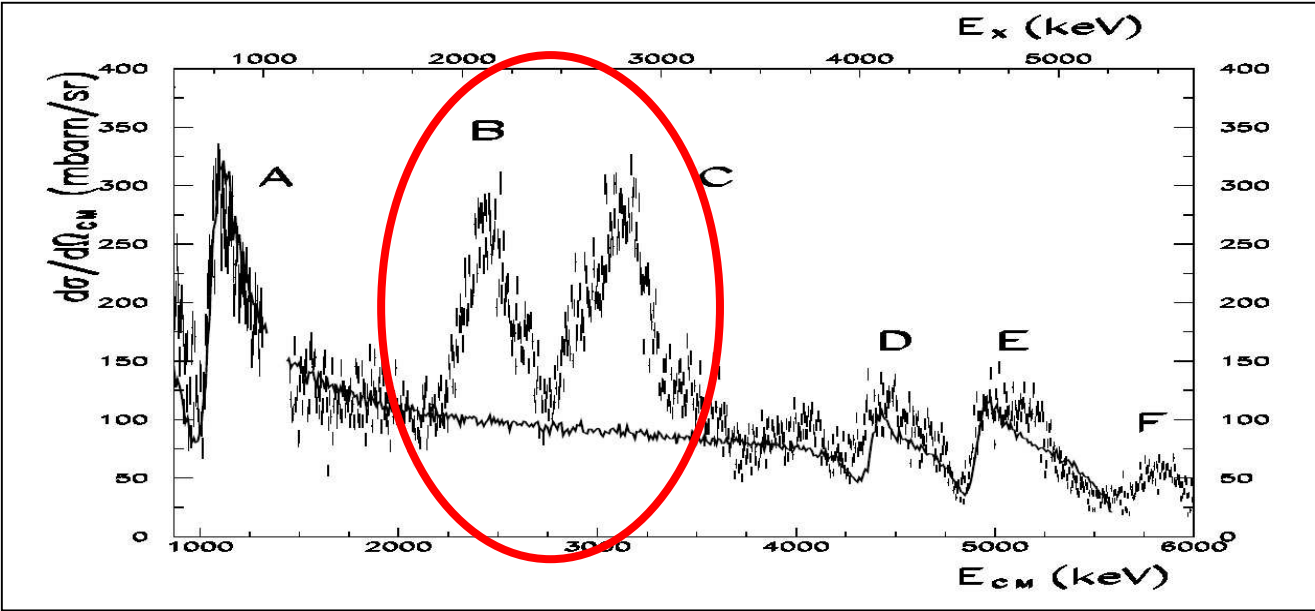


Épaisseur de cible $\frac{\Delta E}{E} \approx 65\%$

C. Angulo et al. PRC 67 (2003)

Diffusion élastique résonante 17/23

¹⁹Na : Première expérience SPIRAL (2001)



**Cible cryogénique
d'hydrogène solide**

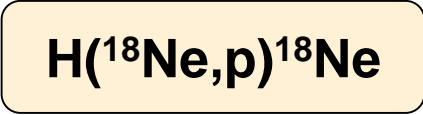
Résolution finale = 30 keV

Faisceau

¹⁸Ne⁴⁺

7.2 MeV/A

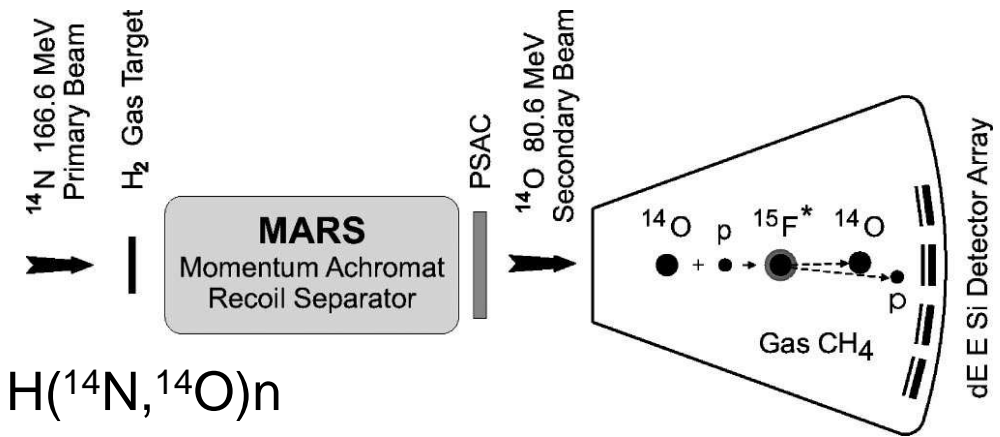
5 10⁵ pps



**Pas de carbone
dans la cible !**

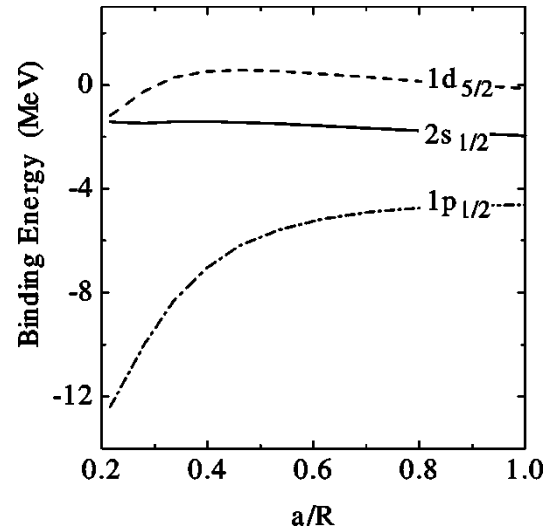
F. de Oliveira Santos et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 24,237-247 (2005)

Diffusion élastique résonante 18/23

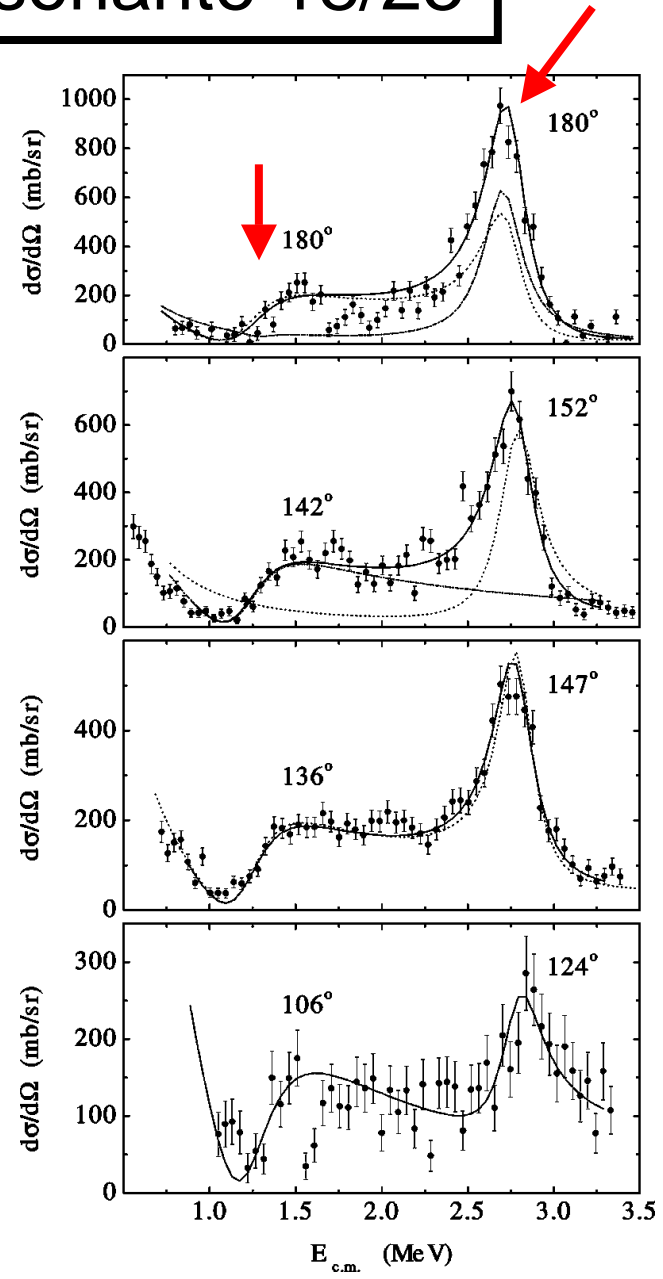


$\text{H}(^{14}\text{N}, ^{14}\text{O})n$

Texas A&M
University
Cyclotron Institute



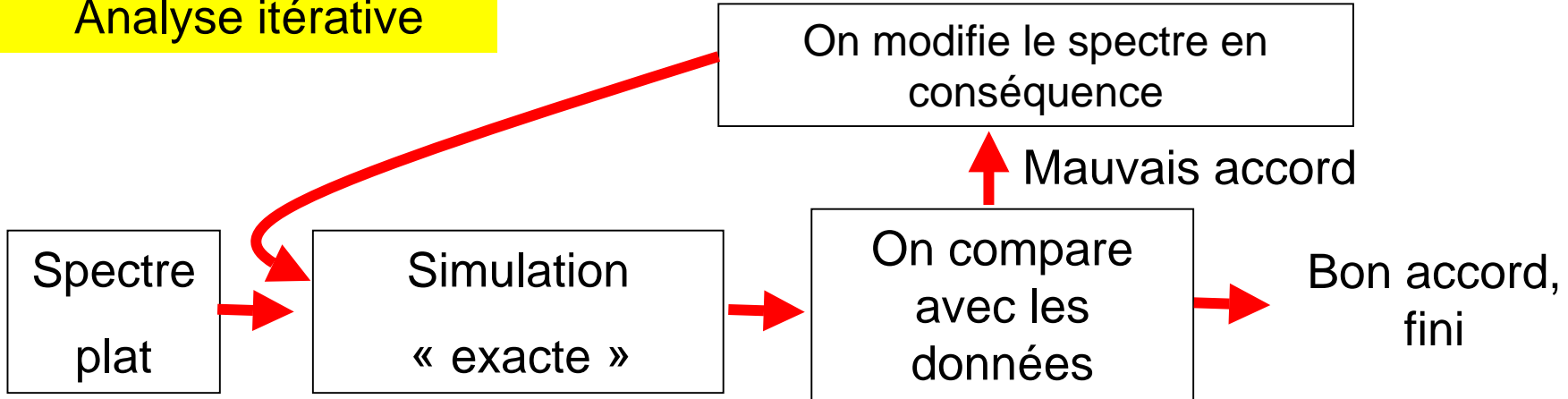
« Strong evidence for a large diffuseness of the nuclear potential that is needed to describe single-particle features in drip-line nuclei. »



Goldberg et al., Phys. Rev. C **69**, 031302(R) (2004)

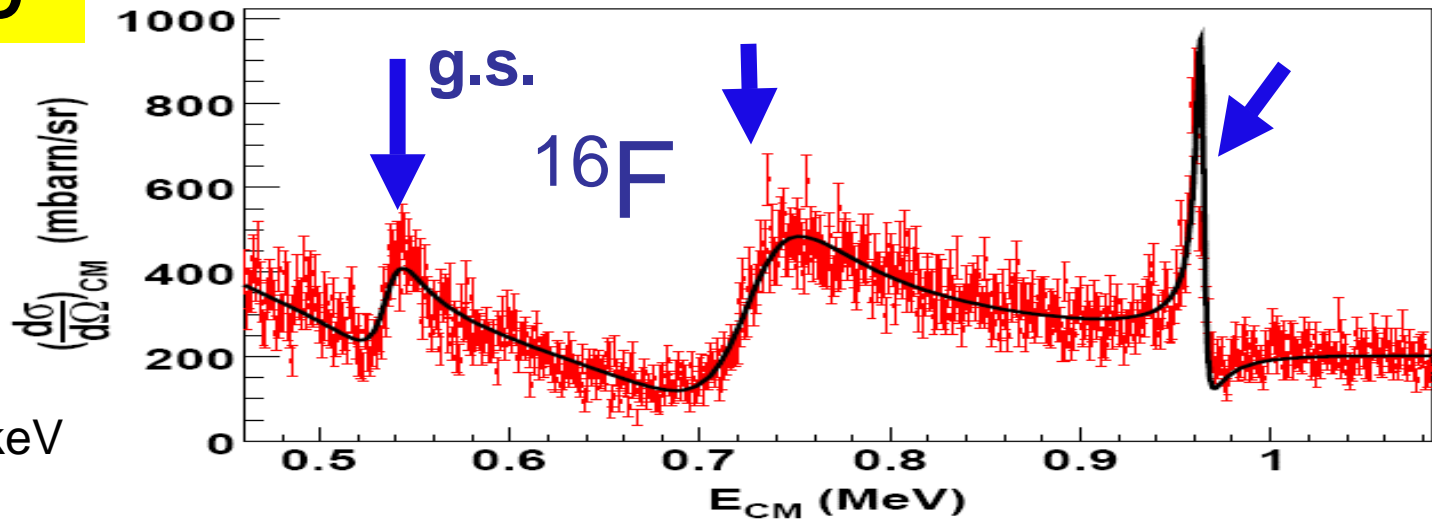
Diffusion élastique résonante 19/23

Analyse itérative



$H(^{15}O,p)^{15}O$

Résolution < 4 keV



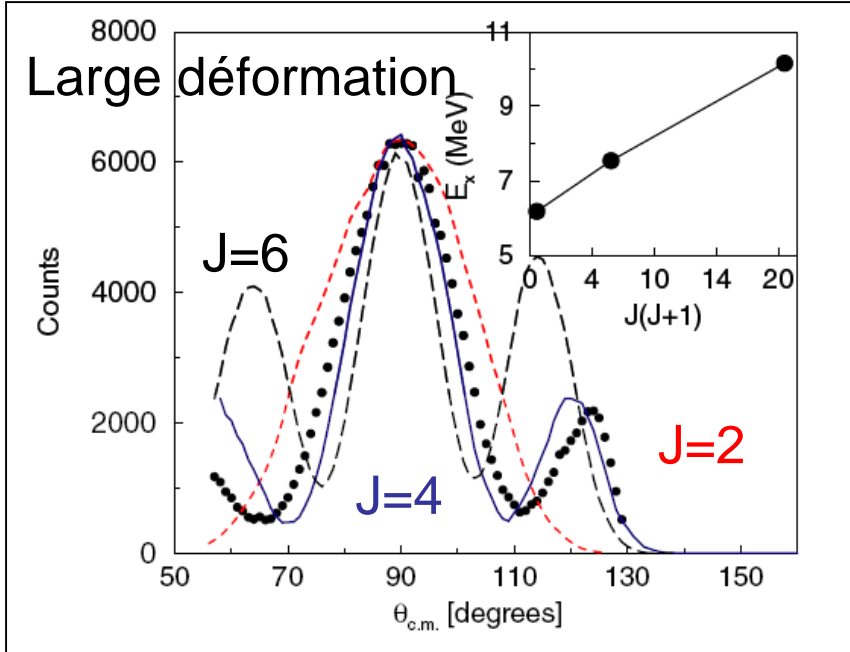
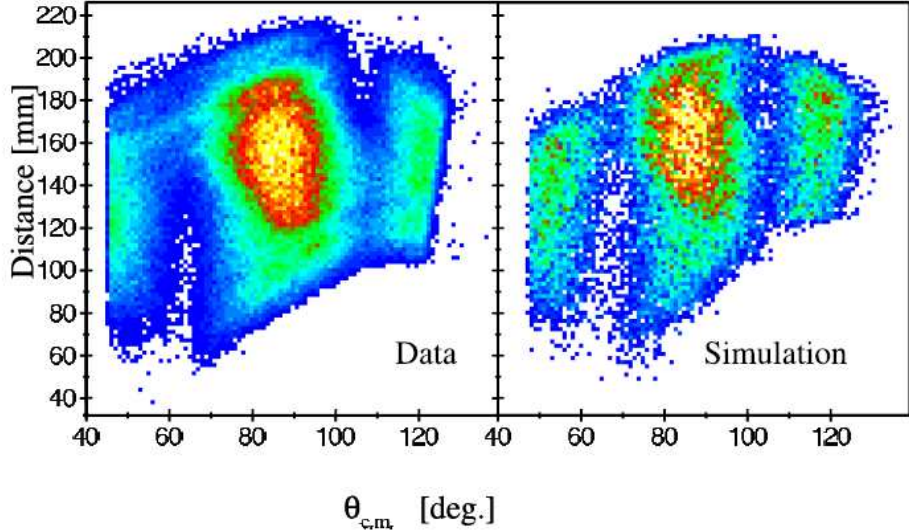
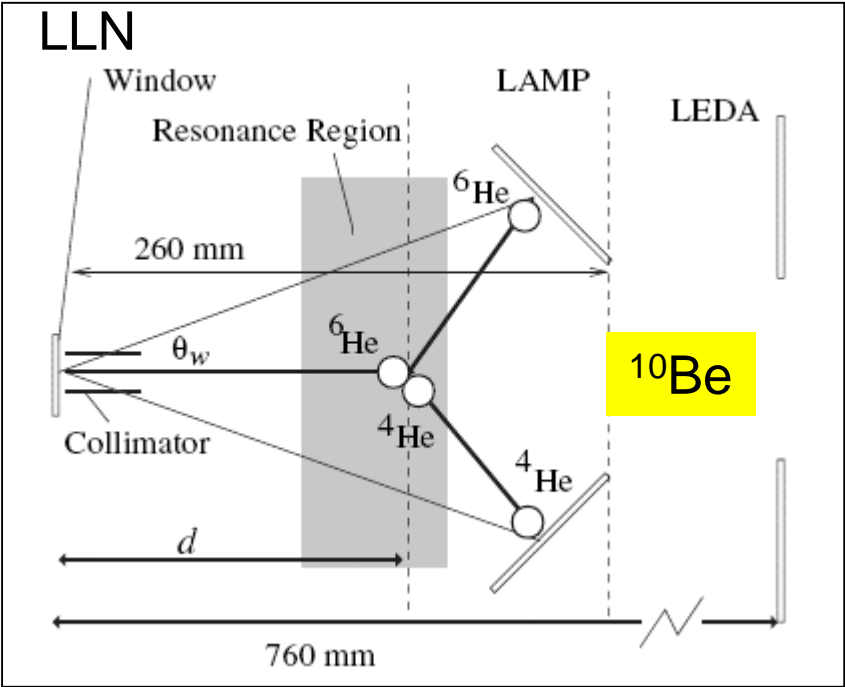
Prochaine expérience au GANIL $H(^{17}Ne,p)^{17}Ne$ Florence de Grancey

Thèse Iulian Stefan, GANIL (2007)

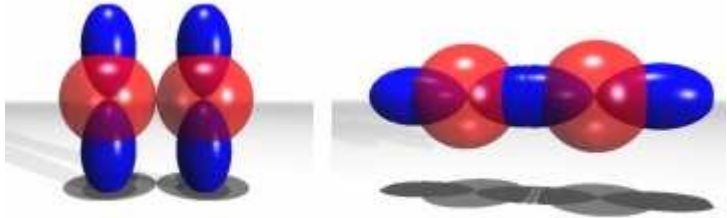
Diffusion élastique résonante 20/23

$E_R = 10.15 \text{ MeV}, \theta_\alpha^2 \sim 1$

Clusters



« Bande rotationnelle moléculaire »

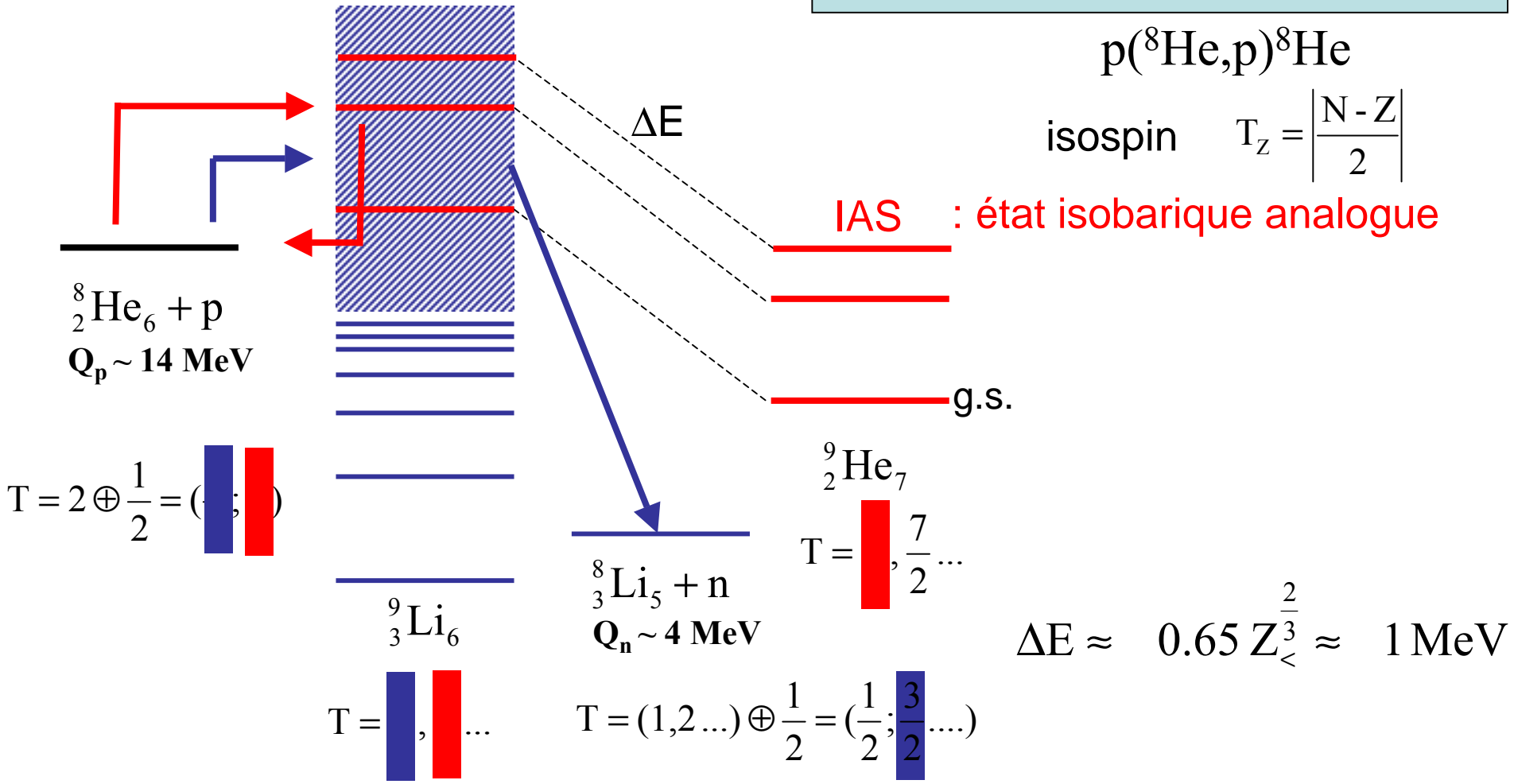


$\alpha:2n:\alpha$

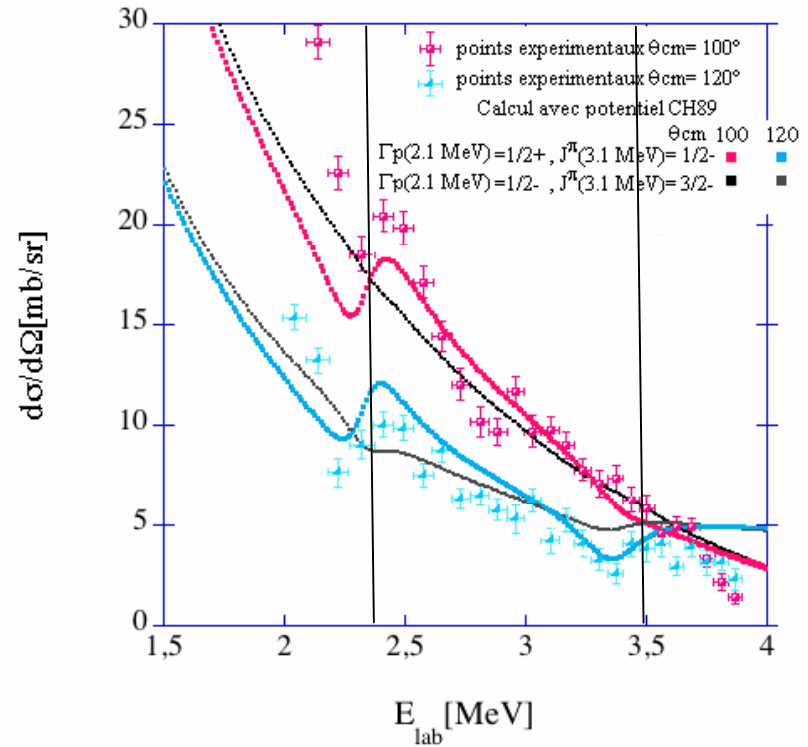
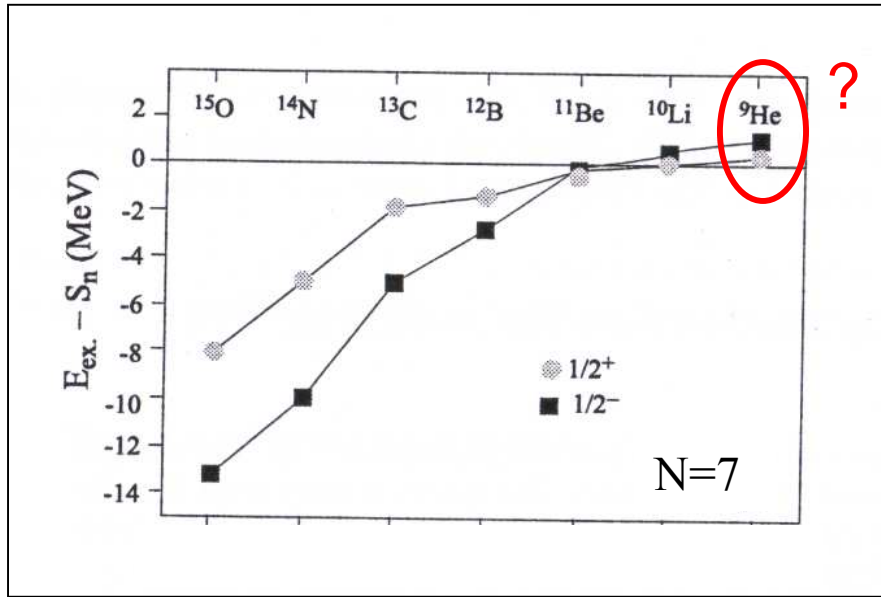
Diffusion élastique résonante 21/23

Du côté des riches en neutrons

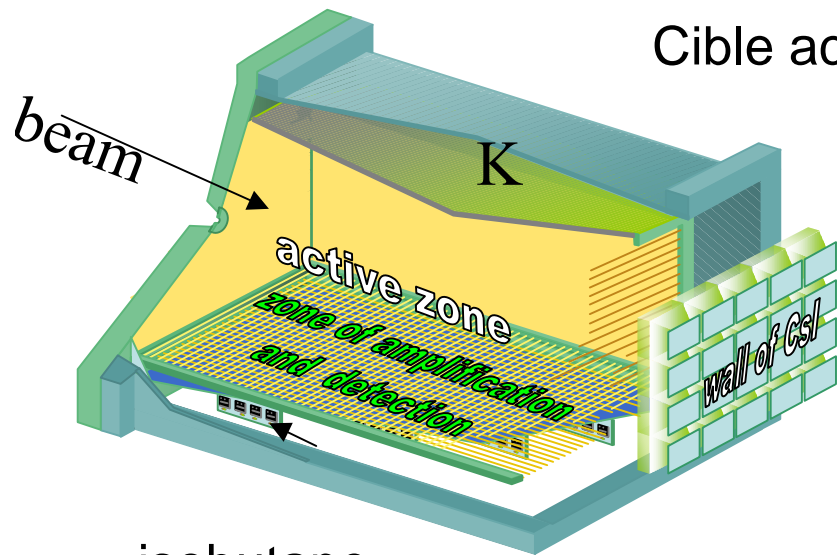
$n(^8\text{He},n)^8\text{He}$ L'expérience infaisable



Diffusion élastique résonante 22/23



$p(^8\text{He},p)^8\text{He}$



Cible active

MAYA

isobutane

E_{res}	ΔE_{res}	J^π	Γ_t	$\Delta\Gamma_t$	Γ_p	$\Delta\Gamma_p$	Γ_{spIAS}	S	ΔE_c (MeV)
2.1 MeV	100 keV	$1/2^+$	200 keV	50 keV	12.5 keV	2.5 keV	600 keV	0.02	0.875 ± 0.128
3.1 MeV	150 keV	$1/2^-(3/2^-)$	500 keV	150 keV	10 keV	10 keV	550 keV	0.02	0.65 ± 0.21

Tableau V.3: Résultats expérimentaux de ce travail

Diffusion élastique résonante 23/23

Avantages

- Simple
- Grandes sections efficaces
- Bonne résolution en énergie
- On peut mesurer E_x , J^π , $\Gamma_{\text{partielle}}$, Γ_{totale}

Liste non exhaustive

Inconvénients

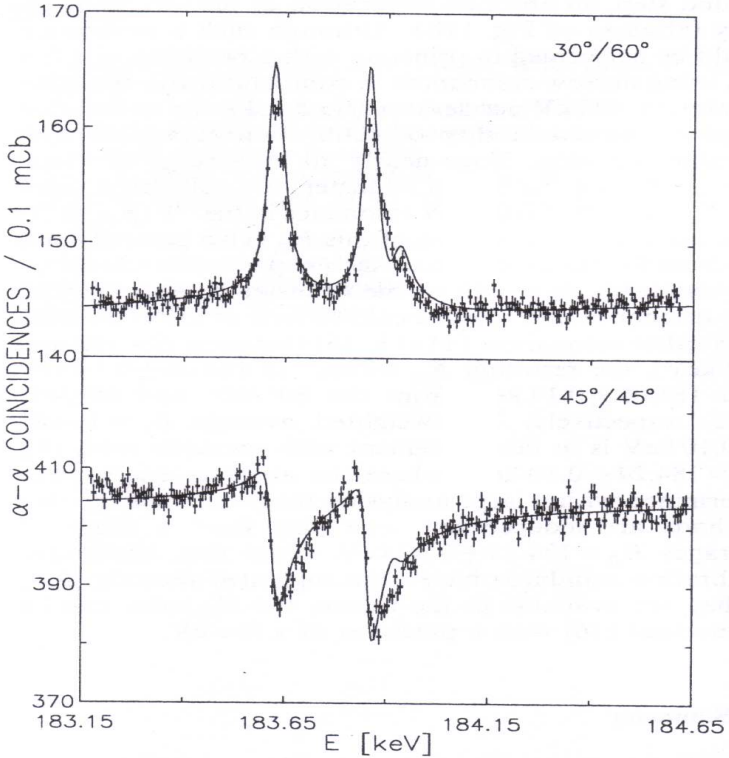
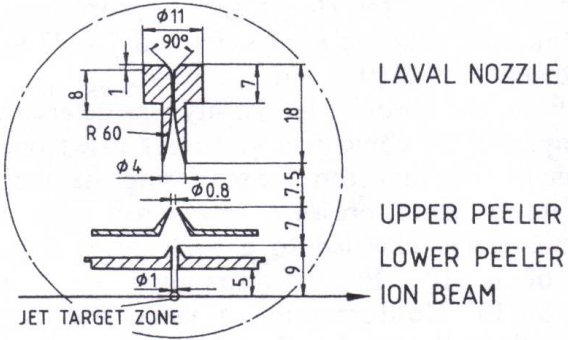
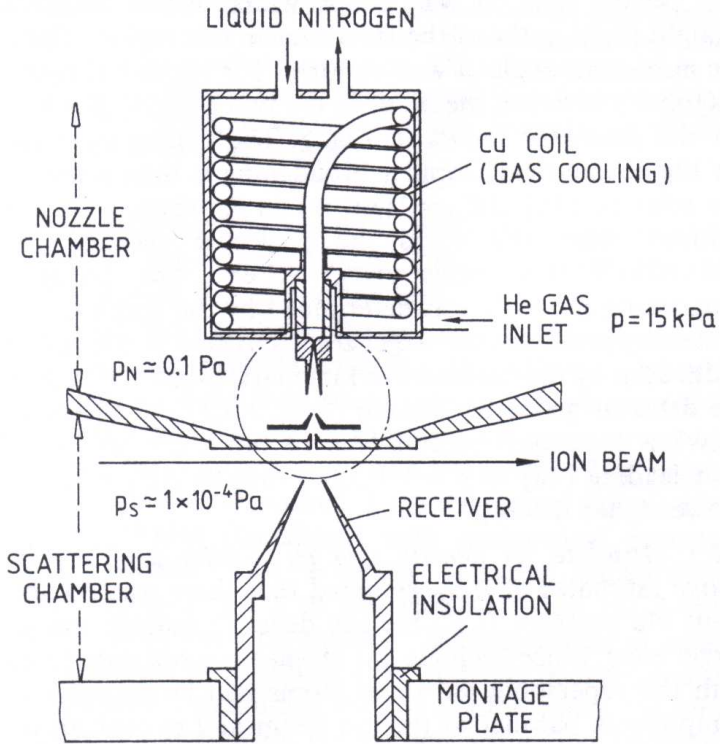
- On ne peut voir seulement que les états au dessus du seuil de réaction (non liés)
- Le nombre de coups mesuré dans la résonance « dépend » de la largeur de l'état (épaisseur effective de la cible)

Devinette

$\alpha(\alpha, \alpha)\alpha$

C'est quoi ça ?

200 eV



Résolution = 26 eV

Réponse

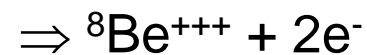
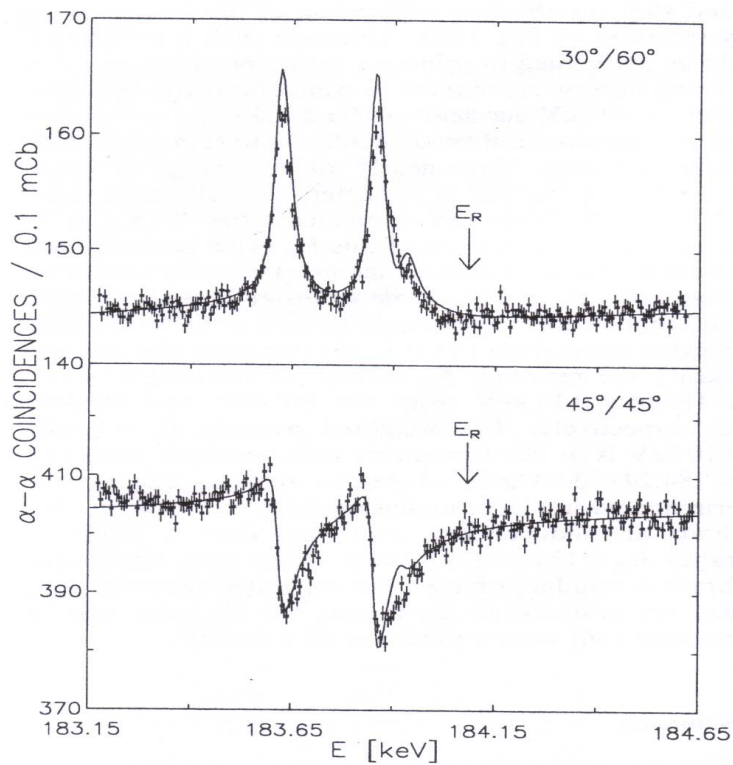
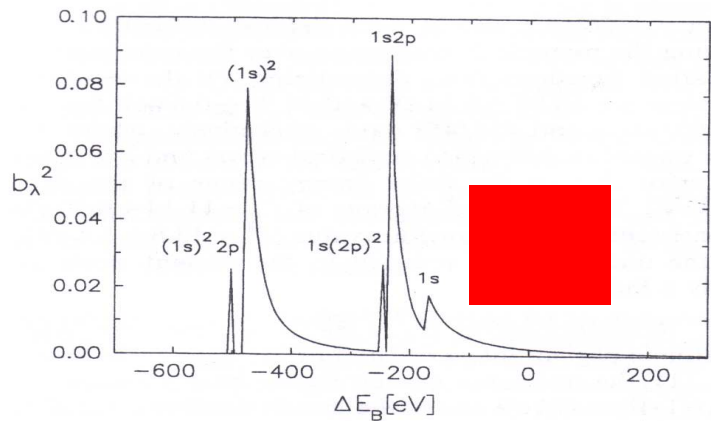


Table 1. Atomic states and probabilities involved in $\alpha - \alpha$ scattering at $E_R = 184$ keV

Configuration	E_B^{**} (eV) ^a	ΔE_B (eV) ^c	b_λ^2 ^d
Be⁺⁺⁺ compound atom			
1s	218	-170	0.15 ± 0.03
Be⁺⁺ compound atom			
$(1s)^2$	370	-474	0.47 ± 0.02
1s, 2p	246	-226	0.38 ± 0.02
Be⁺ compound atom			
$(1s)^2 2p$	386 ^b	-506	≤ 0.05
1s(2p) ²	256 ^b	-246	≤ 0.05

^a From [6] and [7], in the c.m. system

^b From [17], in the c.m. system

^c $\Delta E_B = 266 \text{ eV} - 2 E_B^{**}$, with ΔE_B in the laboratory system

^d From fit to data (Fig. 11), with $\sum_\lambda b_\lambda^2 = 1$

Structure nucléaire et atomique

$$E_R = 184070 \pm 100 \text{ eV}$$

lab

$$\Gamma_\alpha = 11.14 \pm 0.50 \text{ eV}$$

**(suite)...., diffusion inélastique et réactions d'intérêt
astrophysique**



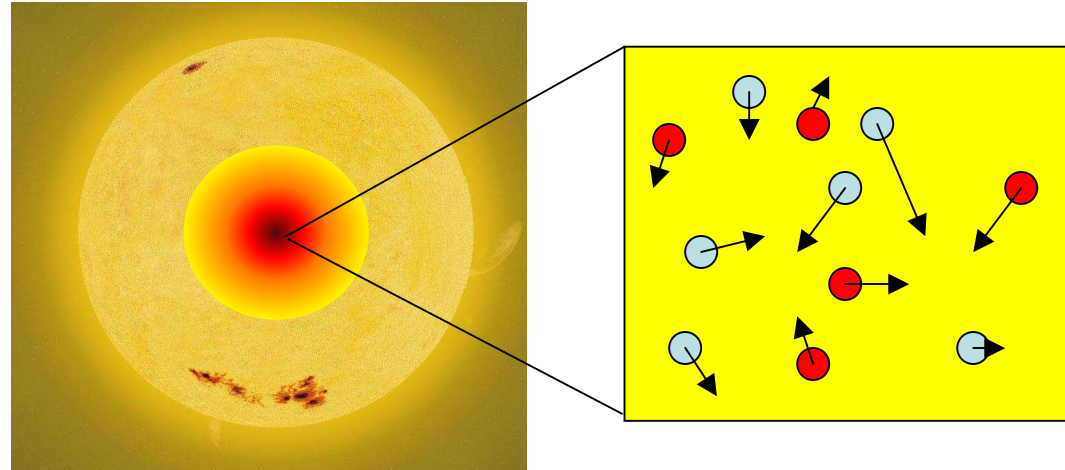
François de Oliveira Santos

Réactions astro 1/11

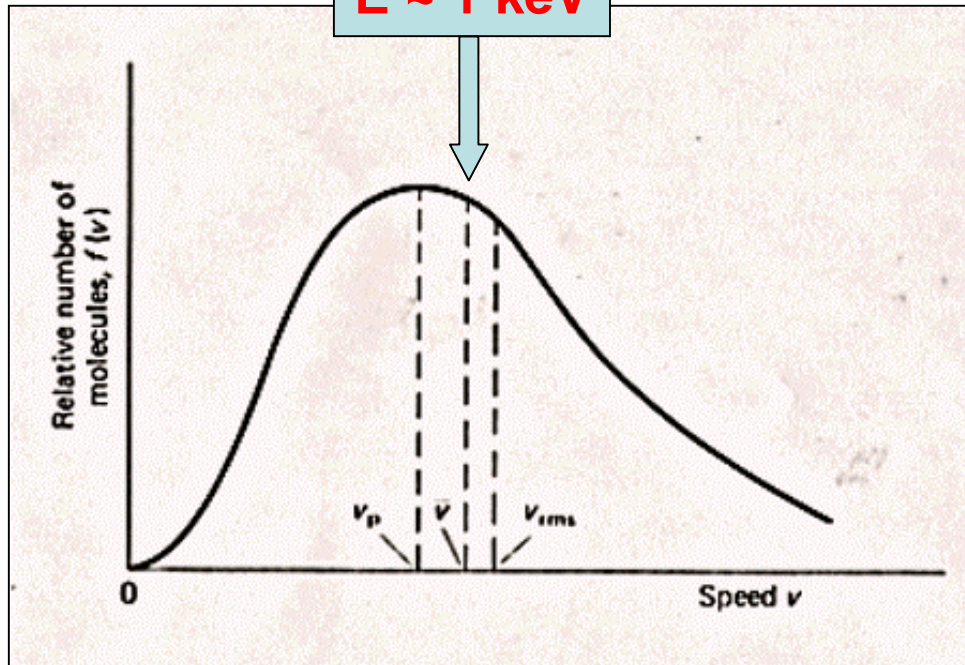
Ex: Soleil

$T \sim 15 \cdot 10^6 \text{ K}$

$d \sim 100 \text{ g/cm}^3$



$E \sim 1 \text{ keV}$



Distribution de
Maxwell - Boltzmann

$$\Phi(v) = 4\pi \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} v^2 e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}}$$

Probabilité d'avoir une
vitesse relative v

Réactions astro 2/11

Exemple :



Radioactivité bêta

Capture radiative

$$\frac{dN(^{13}\text{N})}{dt} =$$



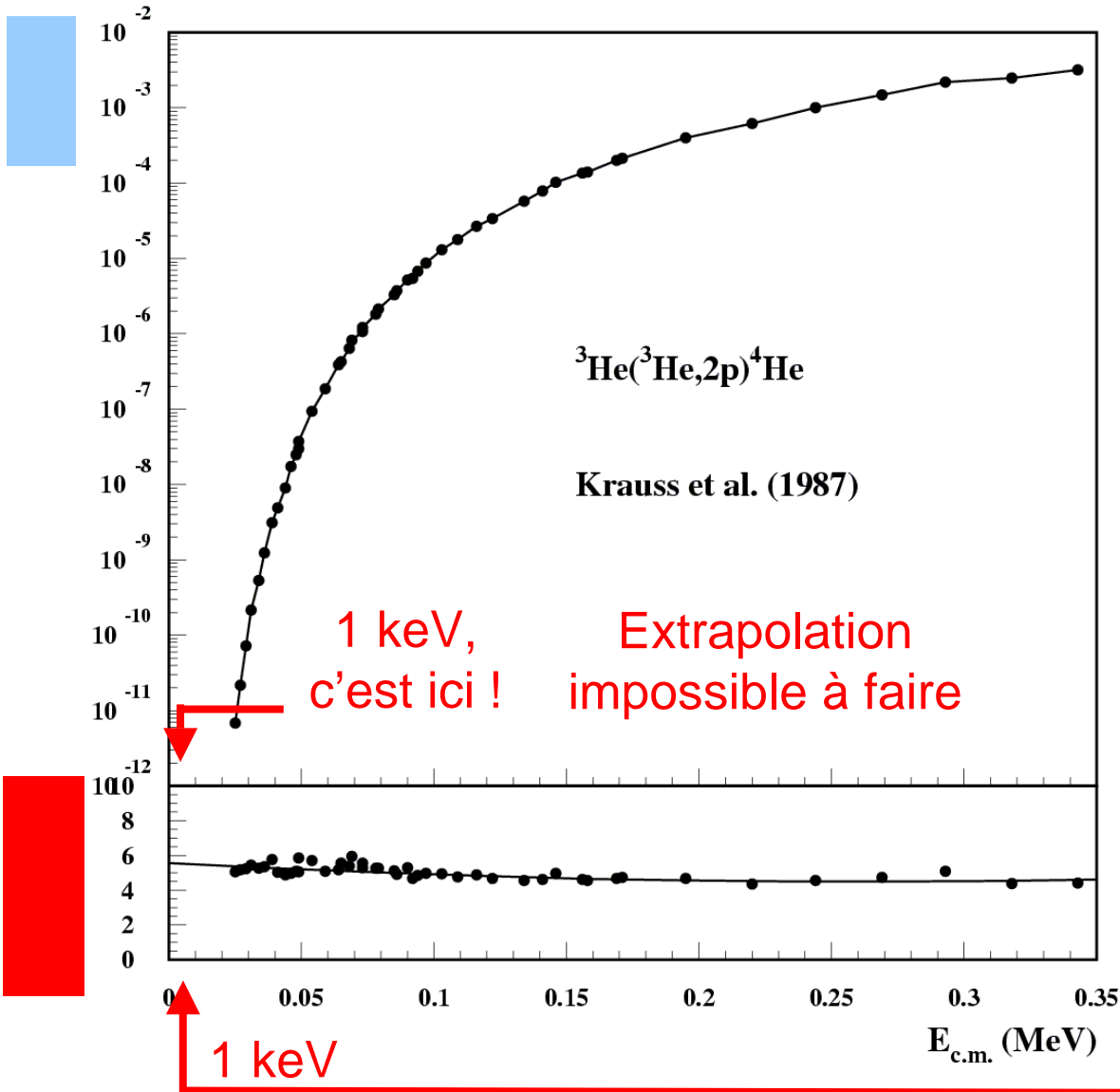
+



Taux de réaction : $\langle \sigma v \rangle = \int_0^\infty \phi(v) \sigma v dv$

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{8}{\pi\mu}} \frac{1}{(kT)^{3/2}} \int_0^\infty \text{[red box]} E e^{-\frac{E}{kT}} dE$$

Réactions astro 3/11



Facteur astrophysique

$$\text{Facteur astrophysique} \equiv \frac{\text{Pénétrabilité}}{E} \exp(-2\pi\eta)$$

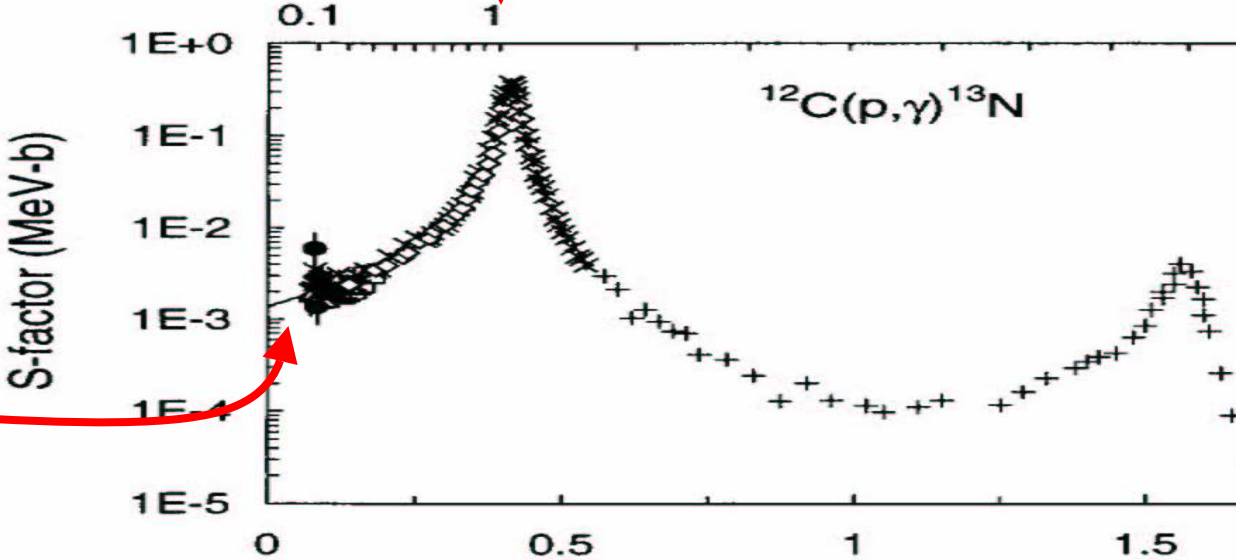
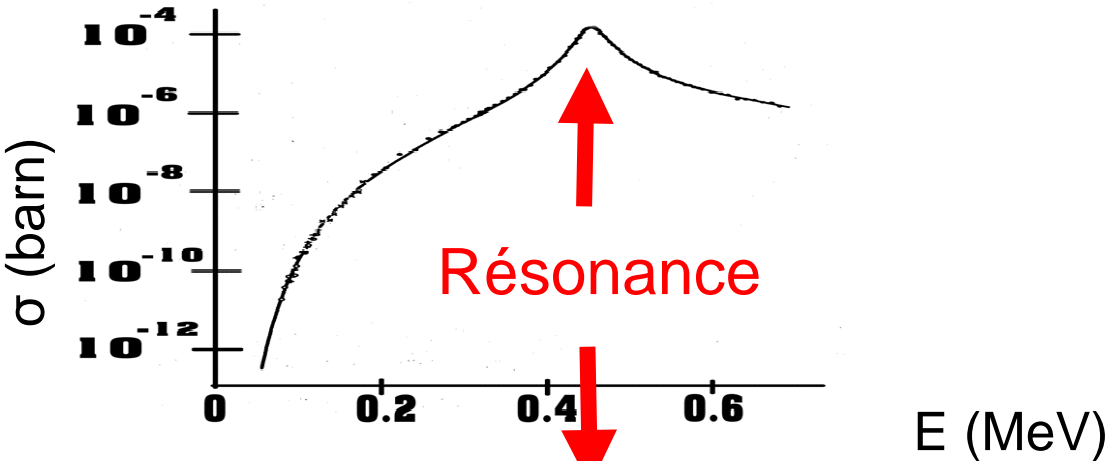
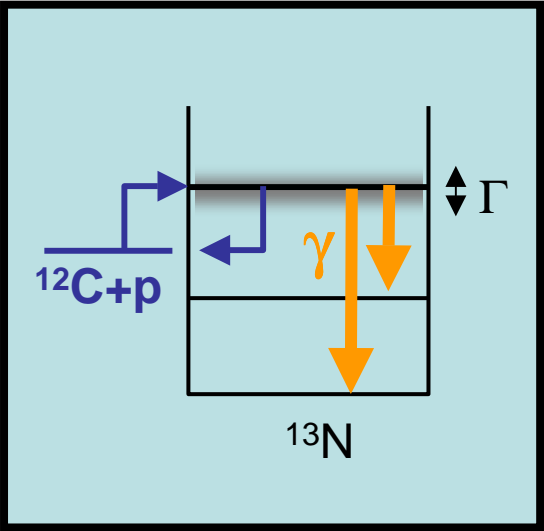
Pénétrabilité, effet tunnel pour la barrière coulombienne

$$\eta = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{\hbar v} \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

Facile à extrapoler, pas besoin de structure nucléaire

Réactions astro 4/11

Un autre exemple : la capture radiative



Structure nucléaire nécessaire pour extrapoler !!!

Réactions astro 5/11

$$\sigma(E) = \pi \hat{\lambda}^2 \cdot \omega \cdot \frac{\Gamma_p(E) \Gamma_\gamma(E)}{(E - E_r)^2 + (\Gamma_{tot}(E)/2)^2}$$

La résonance est décrite avec la formule de Breit Wigner

$\frac{656.6}{A} \frac{1}{E}$ barn

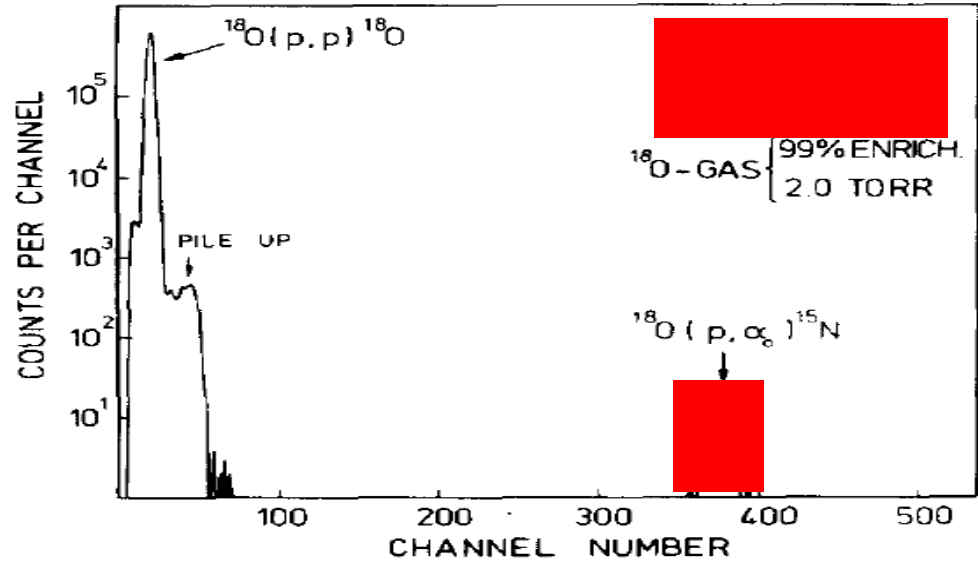
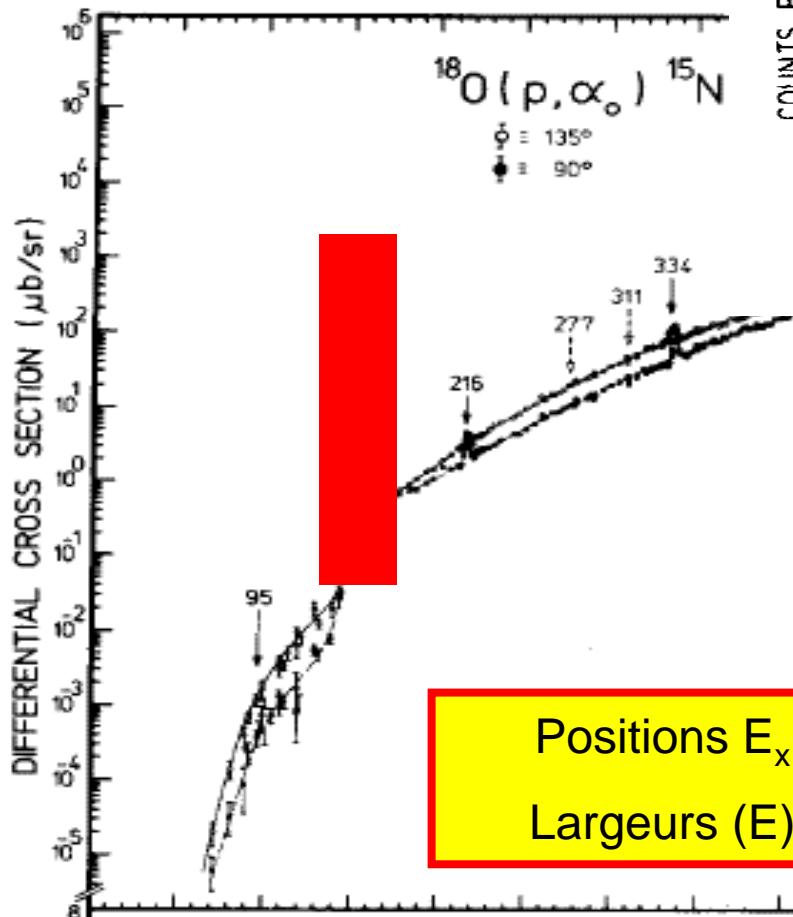
$\omega = \frac{2J_{NC} + 1}{(2J_1 + 1)(2J_2 + 1)}$

il est nécessaire de connaître :

- La position des états excités,
- Les spins,
- Les largeurs,
- La dépendance des largeurs avec l'énergie

Réactions astro 6/11

Exemple : $^{18}\text{O}(p, \alpha_0)^{15}\text{N}$



Positions E_x
Largeurs (E)

E_p (keV)	E_x (keV)	J^π
334	8309	$5/2^+$
311	8288	$13/2^-$
277	8255	$5/2^+$
216	8198	$5/2^+$
95	8088	$5/2^+$
7993	8012	$5/2^+$
	0	$1/2^+$

$^{18}\text{O} + p$ ^{19}F

Réactions astro 7/11

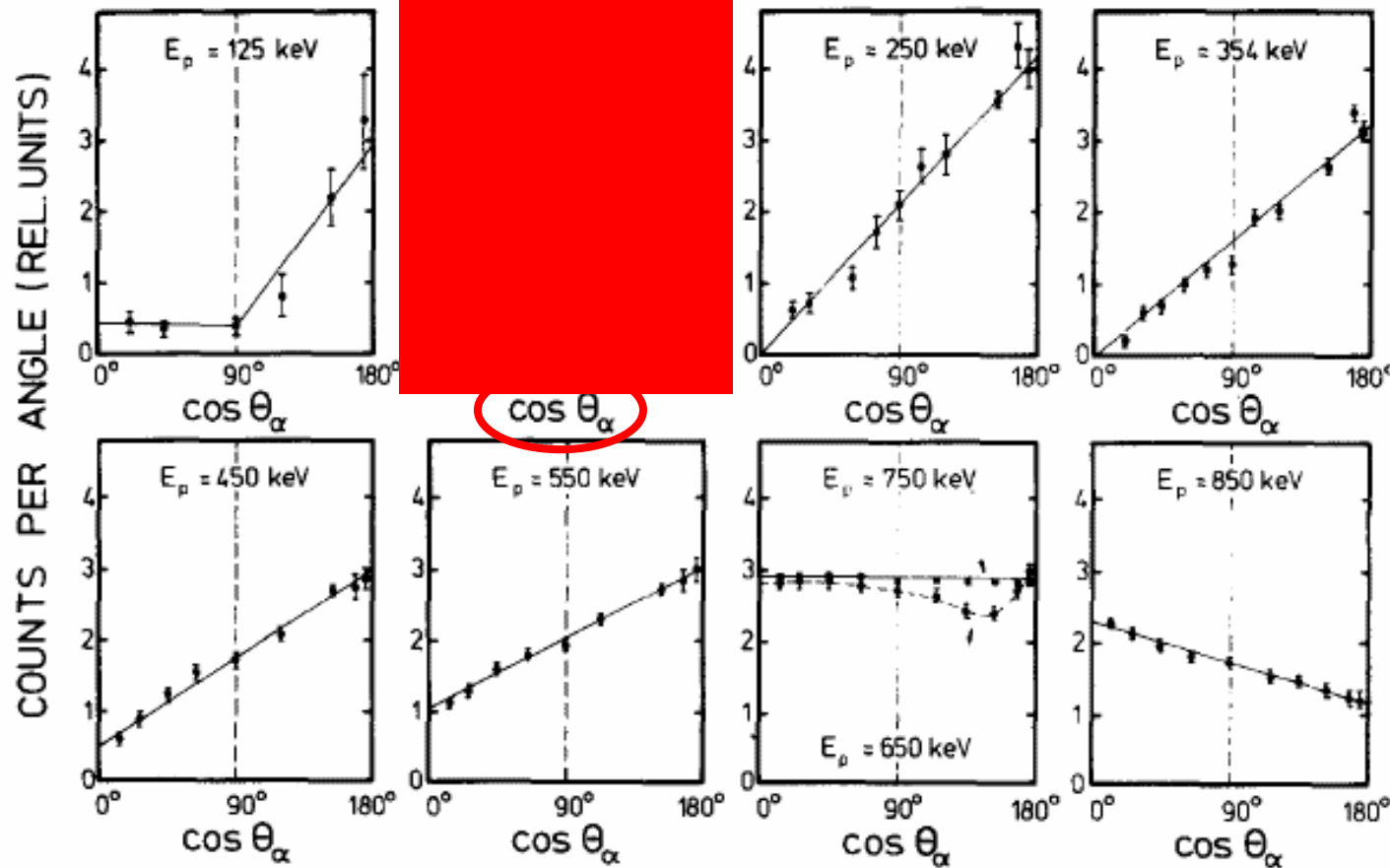
Résonance à 152 keV

Isotrope, en accord avec $J^\pi = 1/2^+$

σ_{Total}

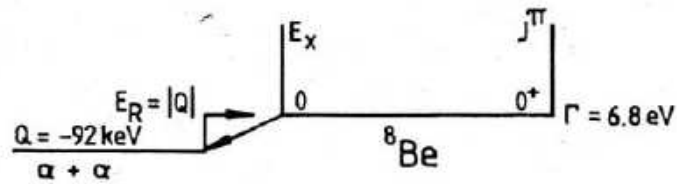
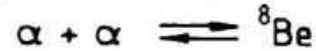
Spins

(2 façons)

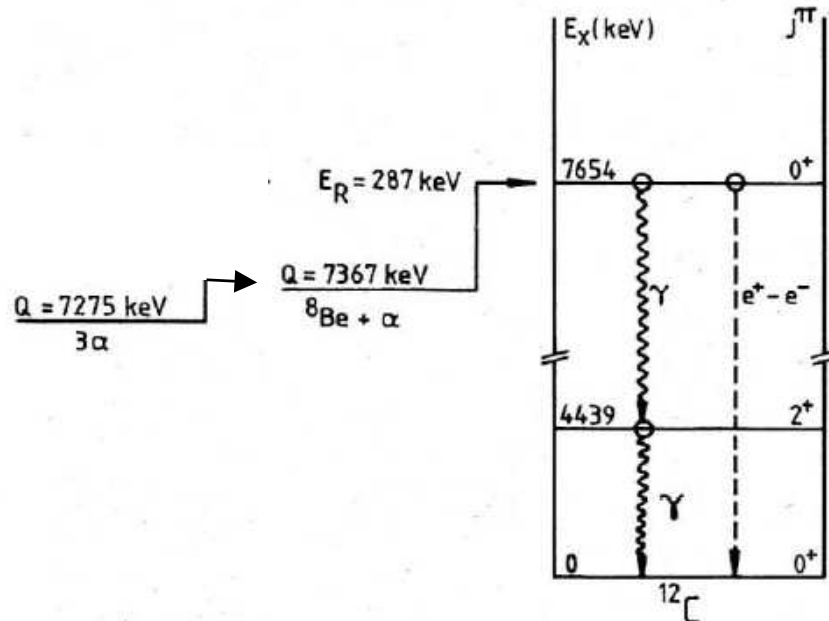
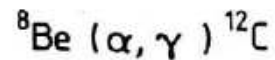


Réactions astro 8/11

FIRST STEP :



SECOND STEP :



L'état de Hoyle

1954 Fred Hoyle

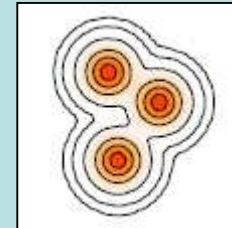
Il doit exister un état excité $J=0+$ ($l=0$) dans ${}^{12}\text{C}$ à ~ 7.7 MeV

1957 Cook et al., (PR 107, 508) découvrent l'état à 7.654 MeV.

- ${}^{11}\text{B}(d,p){}^{12}\text{B}$
- ${}^{12}\text{B}(\beta^-){}^{12}\text{C}(0+)$
- ${}^{12}\text{C}(0+)(\alpha){}^8\text{Be}(2\alpha)$

2007 L'état de Hoyle est décrit comme étant un état à 3 particules alpha, une espèce d'état de type condensat de Bose-Einstein

Phys. Rev. Lett. **98**, 032501 (2007)



Réactions astro 9/11

AUGUST 15, 1938

PHYSICAL REVIEW

VOLUME 54

The Formation of Deuterons by Proton Combination

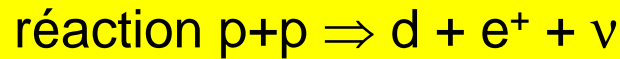
H. A. BETHE, *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

AND

C. L. CRITCHFIELD, *George Washington University, Washington, D. C.*

(Received June 23, 1938)

The probability of the astrophysically important reaction $H+H=D+e^+$ is calculated. For the probability of positron emission, Fermi's theory is used. The penetration of the protons through their mutual potential barrier, and the transition probability to the deuteron state, can be calculated exactly, using the wave function of the deuteron. The evolution due to the reaction is about 2 e at the center of the sun (density 80, hydrogens per cc, and temperature 15 million degrees). This is almost but not quite sufficient to account for the energy production of the sun (2 ergs/g sec.) because of the low density. The reaction rate depends on temperature around $2 \cdot 10^7$ degrees.



$$\sigma \sim 10^{-24} \text{ barns}$$



H. A. Bethe (1906 – 2005)

MARCH 1, 1939

PHYSICAL REVIEW

VOLUME 55

Energy Production in Stars*

H. A. BETHE

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

(Received September 7, 1938)

It is shown that the most important source of energy in ordinary stars is the reactions of carbon and nitrogen with protons. These reactions form a cycle in which the original nucleus is reproduced, viz. $C^{12}+H=N^{13}$, $N^{13}=C^{13}+e^+$, $C^{13}+H=N^{14}$, $N^{14}+H=O^{15}$, $O^{15}=N^{15}+e^+$, $N^{15}+H=C^{12}+He^4$. Thus carbon and nitrogen merely serve as catalysts for the combination of four protons (and two electrons) into an α -particle (§7).

The carbon-nitrogen reactions are unique in their cyclical character (§8). For all nuclei lighter than carbon, reaction with protons will lead to the emission of an α -particle so that the original nucleus is permanently destroyed. For all nuclei heavier than fluorine, only radiative capture of the protons occurs, also destroying the original nucleus. Oxygen and fluorine reactions mostly lead back to nitrogen. Besides, these heavier nuclei react much more slowly than C and N and are therefore unimportant for the energy production.

The agreement of the carbon-nitrogen reactions with observational data (§7, 9) is excellent. In order to give the correct energy evolution in the sun, the central temperature of the sun would have to be 18.5 million degrees while

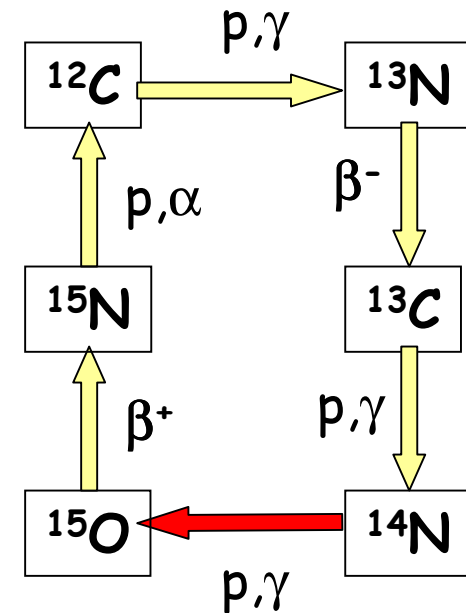
integration of the Eddington equations gives 19. For the brilliant star Y Cygni the corresponding figures are 30 and 32. This good agreement holds for all bright stars of the main sequence, but, of course, not for giants.

For fainter stars, with lower central temperatures, the reaction $H+H=D+e^+$ and the reactions following it, are believed to be mainly responsible for the energy production. (§10)

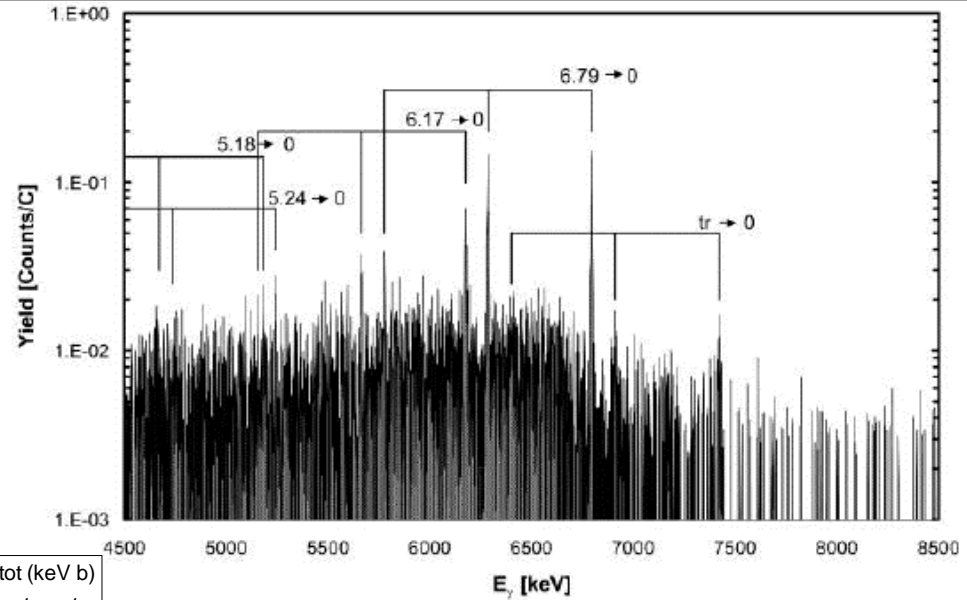
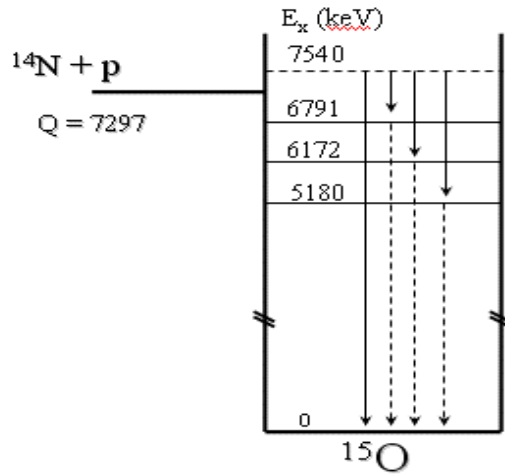
It is shown further (§5–6) that no elements heavier than He^4 can be built up in ordinary stars. This is due to the fact, mentioned above, that all elements up to boron are disintegrated by proton bombardment (α -emission!) rather than built up (by radiative capture). The instability of Be^8 reduces the formation of heavier elements still further. The production of neutrons in stars is likewise negligible. The heavier elements have existed already when the stars were formed.

Finally, the suggested cycle is used to draw conclusions such as the mass-luminosity relation (§10), the stability against temperature changes (§11), and stellar evolution (§12).

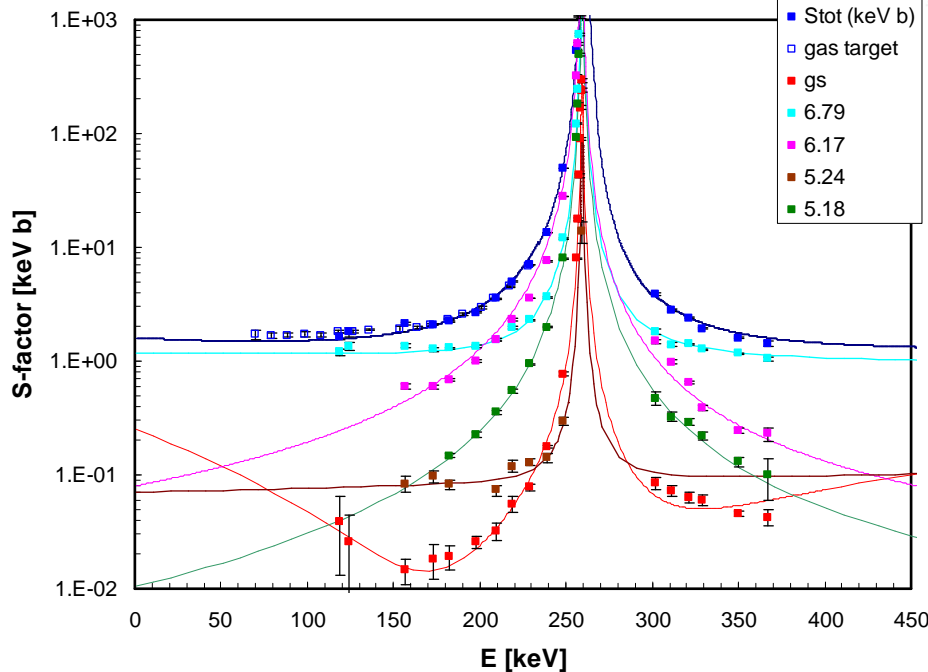
Le cycle CNO



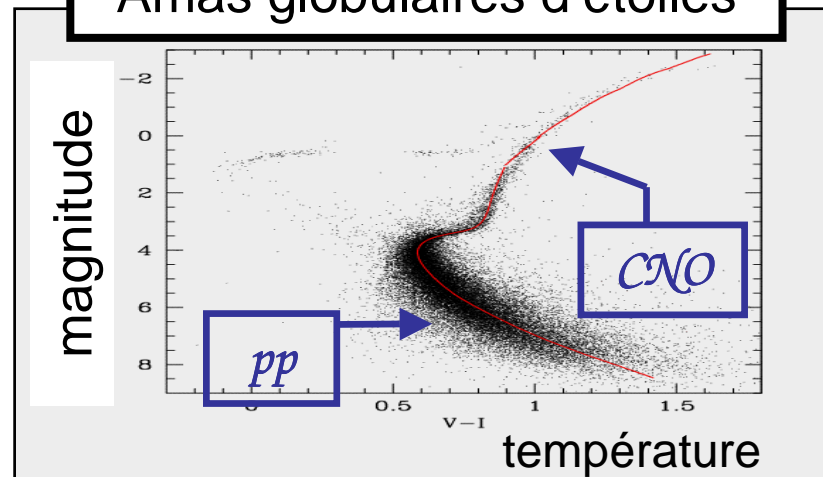
Réactions astro 10/11



LUNA – Gran Sasso - Italie



Amas globulaires d'étoiles

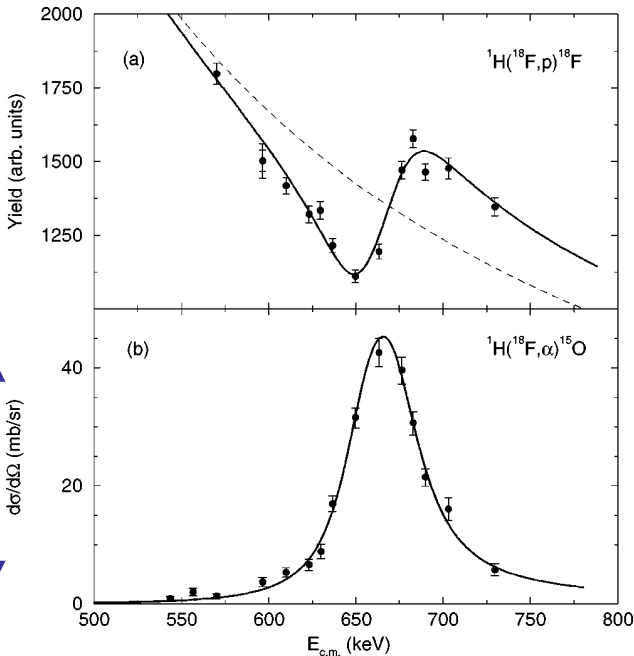
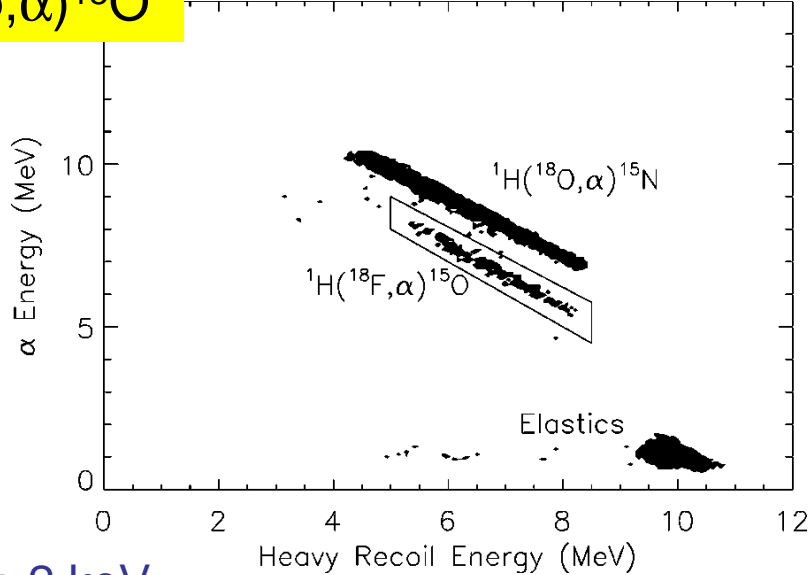
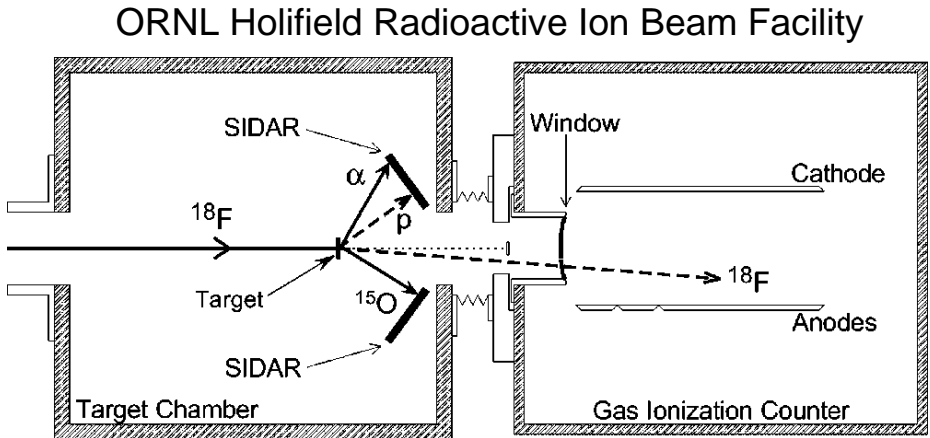


Age Univers $> (14 \pm 1) 10^9$ ans

Réactions astro 11/11

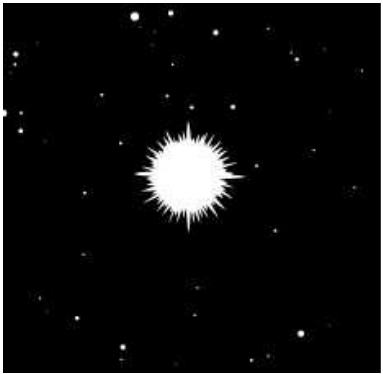
Avec faisceaux radioactifs, étude de $^{18}\text{F}(p,\alpha)^{15}\text{O}$

Bardayan et al, Phys. Rev C, V63, 065802 (2001)



$E_x = 7076 \pm 2 \text{ keV}$
 $l=0$
 $\Gamma = 39.0 \pm 1.6 \text{ keV}$
 $\Gamma_p/\Gamma = 0.39 \pm 0.02$
 $J^\pi = \frac{3}{2}^+$

0.5 b

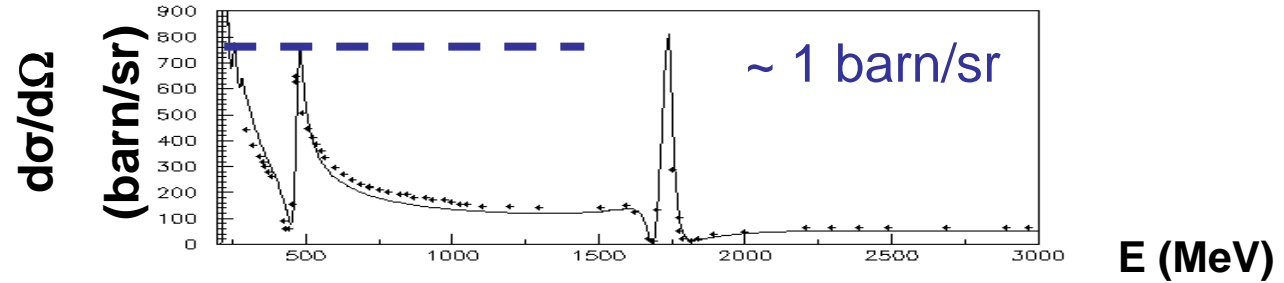


Novae

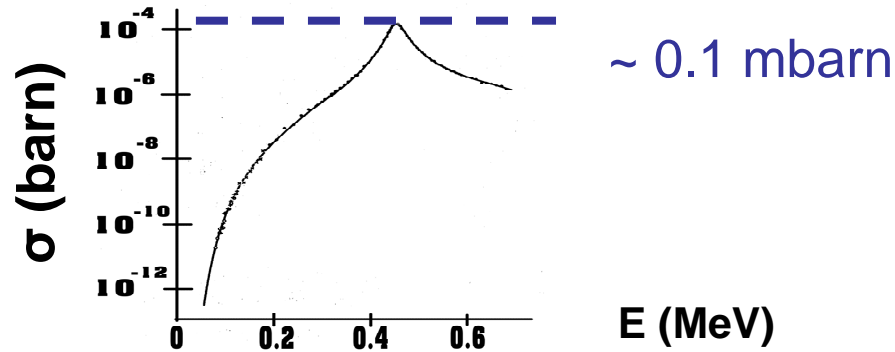
Emission de gamma

Diffusion inélastique 1/10

$^{12}\text{C}(p,p_0)^{12}\text{C}(\text{g.s.})$



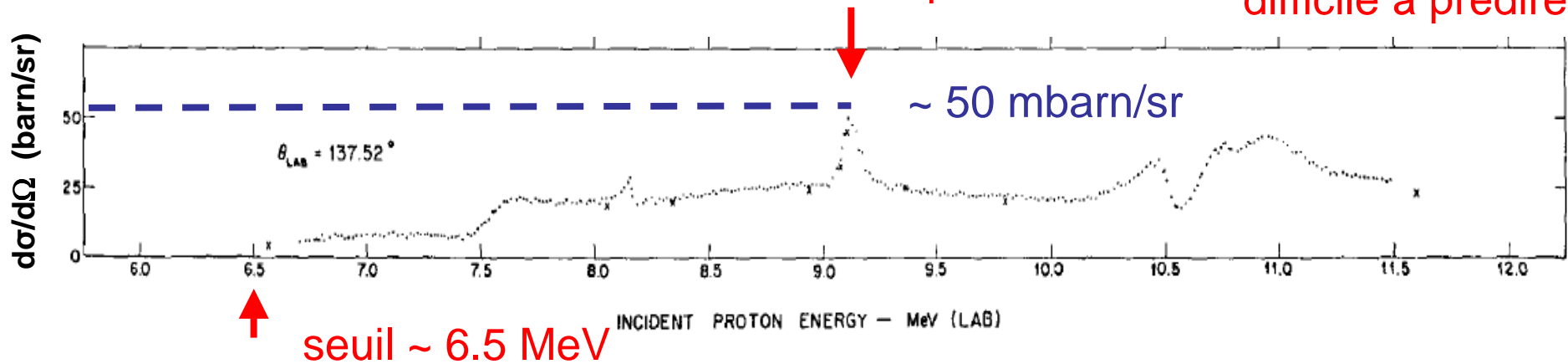
$^{12}\text{C}(p,\gamma)^{12}\text{C}$



$^{12}\text{C}(p,p_1)^{12}\text{C}^*(4.44 \text{ MeV})$

Diffusion inélastique résonante

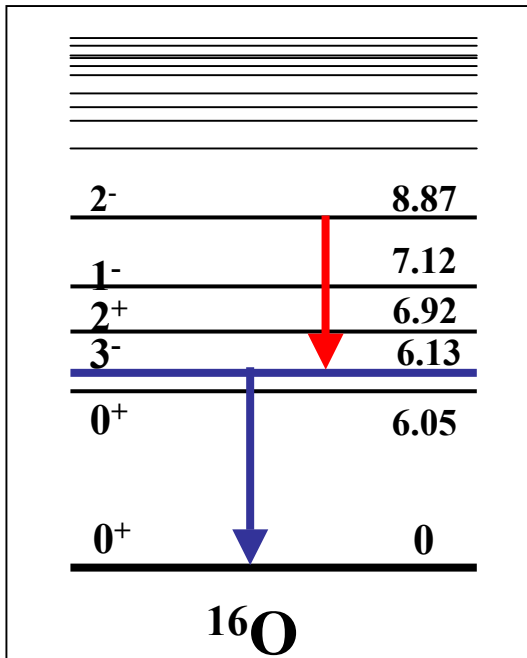
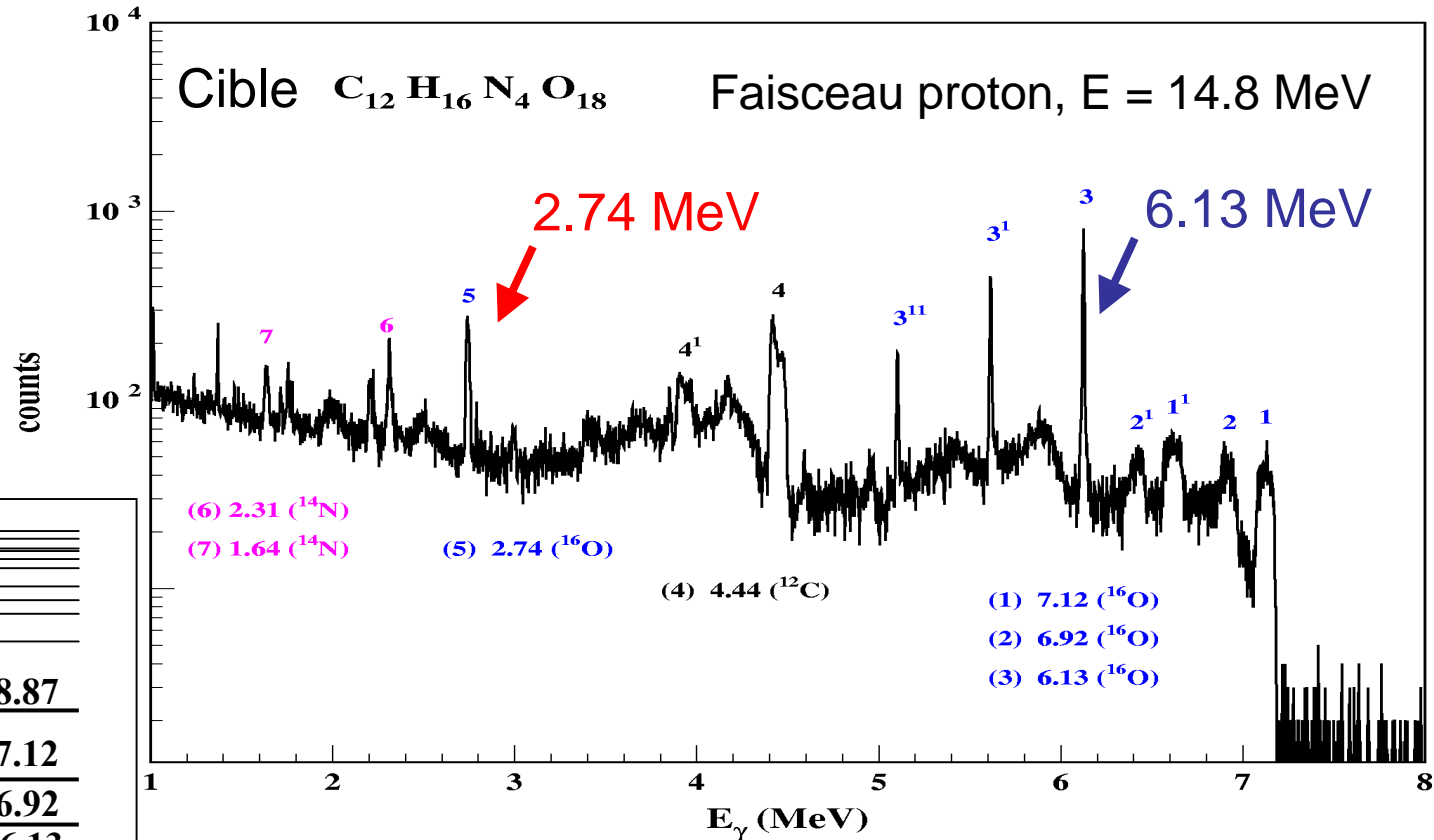
Section efficace difficile à prédire



Diffusion inélastique 2/10

Faisceau sur cible épaisse.

On ne mesure que les gamma



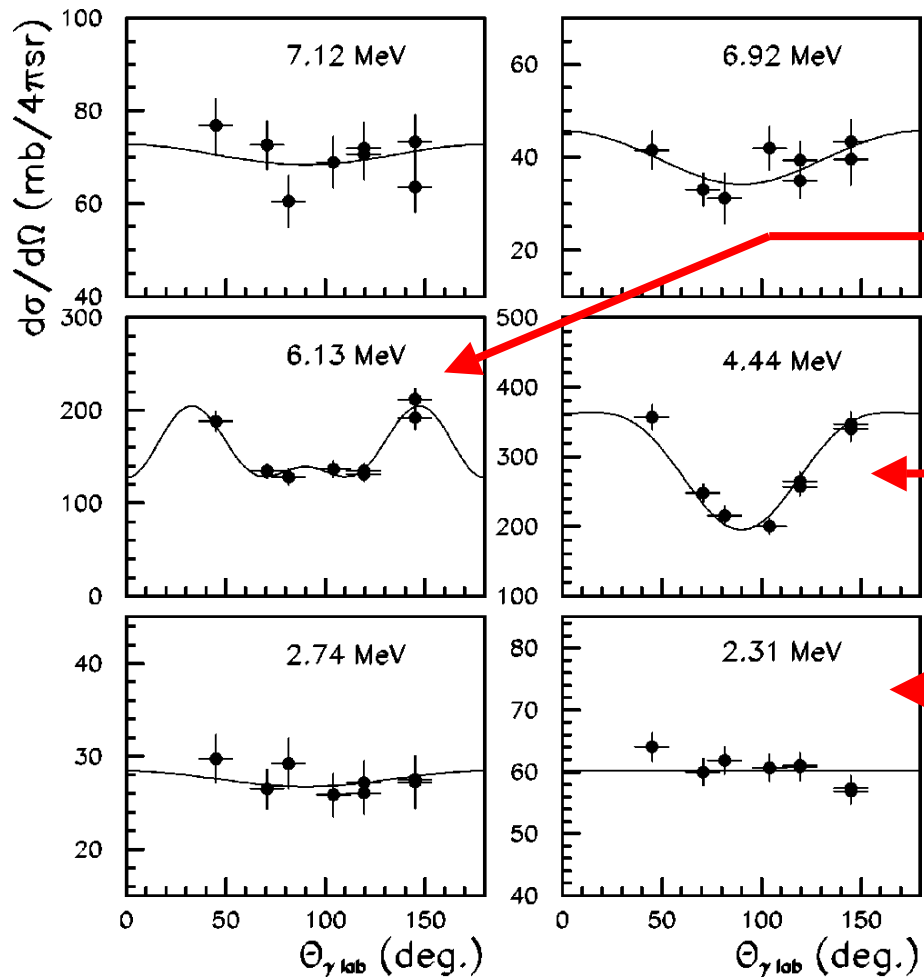
- 1) On peut construire le schéma de niveaux avec les gammas, bonne résolution
- 2) On peut obtenir les rapports d'embranchement

Diffusion inélastique 3/10

Distribution angulaire

$$W(\Theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{l=l_{\max}} a_l Q_l P_l(\cos \Theta) \quad (l \text{ even})$$

Polynôme de Legendre



^{16}O , $l_{\max} = 6$, transition E3

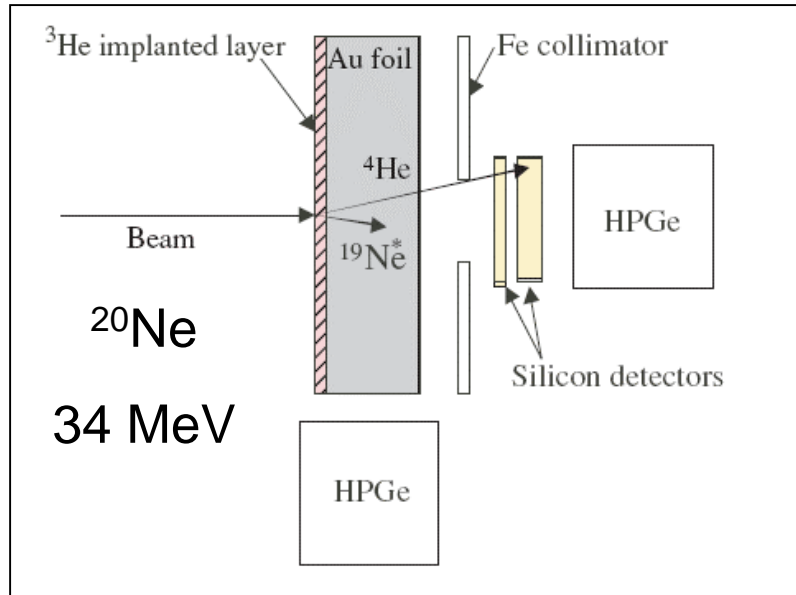
^{12}C , $l_{\max} = 4$, transition E2

^{14}N , Isotrope, $l_{\max} = 0$, $J^\pi = 0^+$

3) Analyse distribution angulaire = spin

Diffusion inélastique 4/10

DSAM (Doppler Shift Attenuation method)

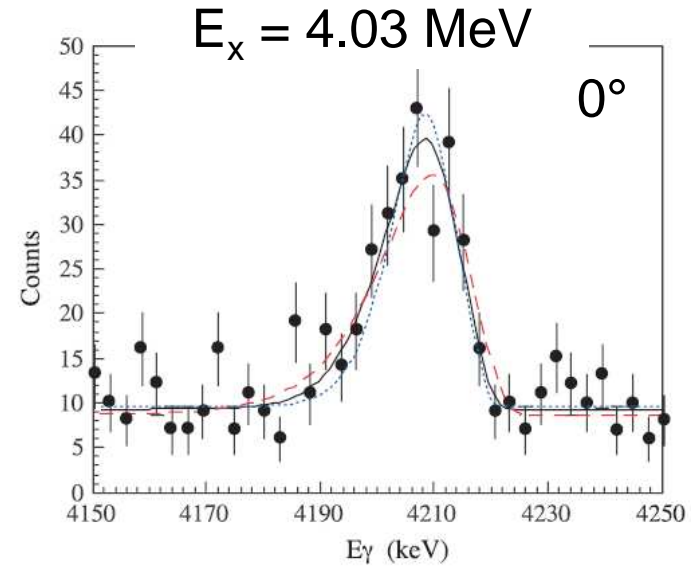


Effet Doppler

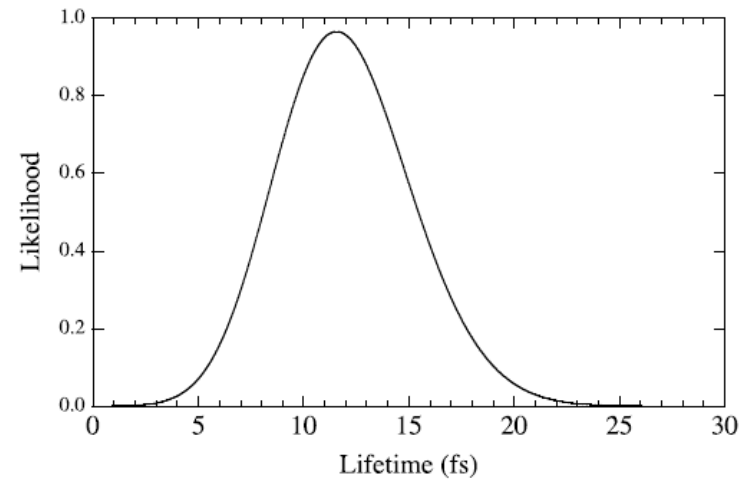
$$E_{\gamma,\text{lab}} = E_{\gamma,\text{cm}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{v_{\text{rec}}}{c} \right) \cdot \cos \theta_{\gamma} \right)$$

$$10^{-15} < t_{1/2} (s) < 10^{-11}$$

4) Analyse de la forme du pic = Mesure de durée de vie

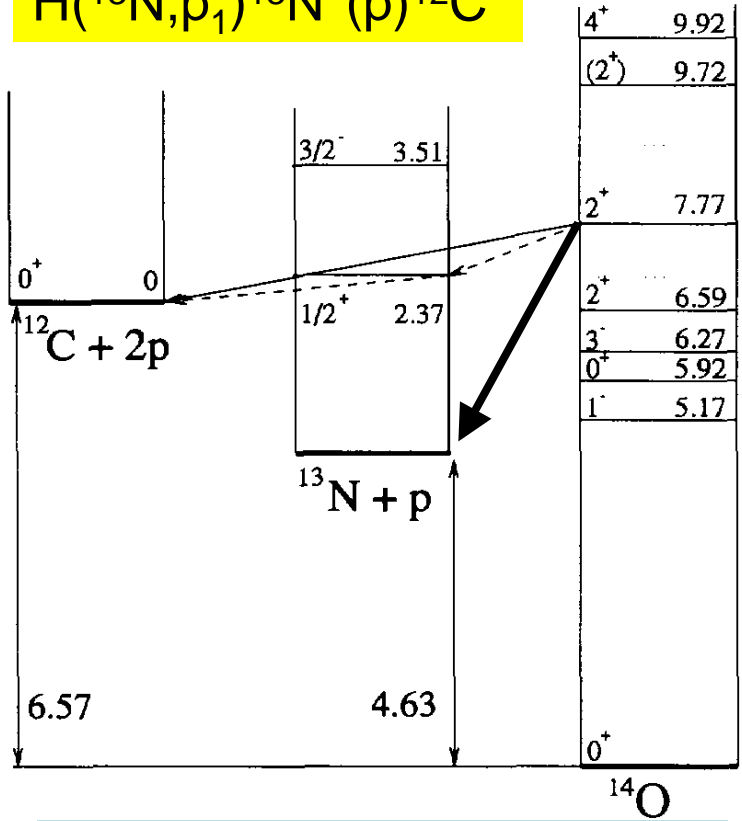
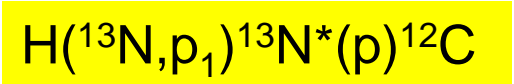


Maximum de
vraisemblance



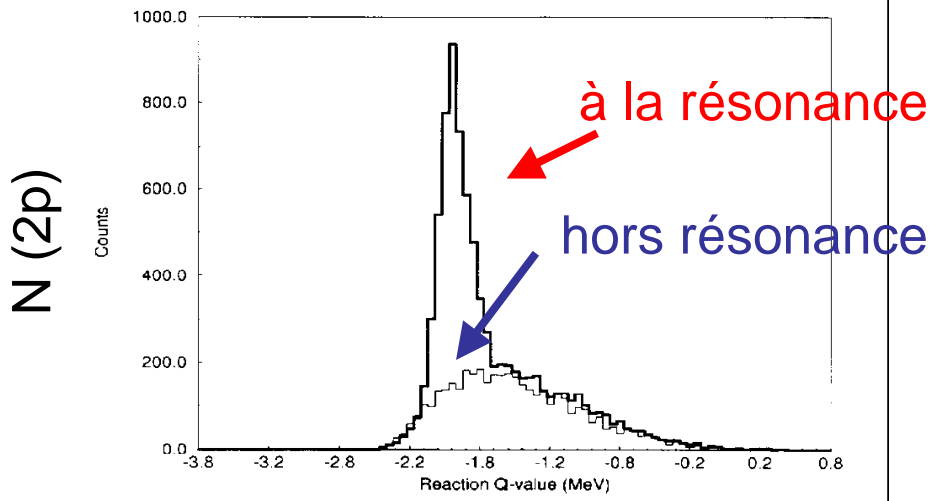
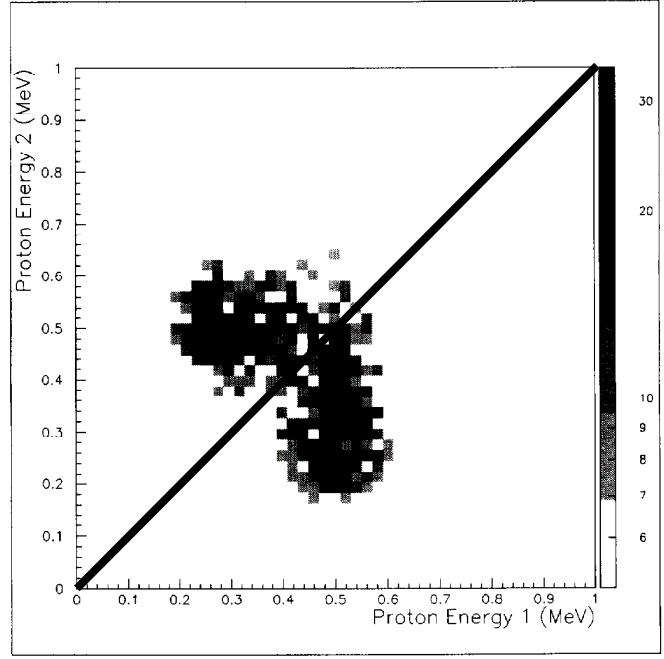
Diffusion inélastique 5/10

Emission résonante de 2 protons



$\Gamma_{2p} = 125 \pm 20 \text{ eV} \propto N_{2p}$

$\Gamma_{2He} < 6 \text{ eV}$



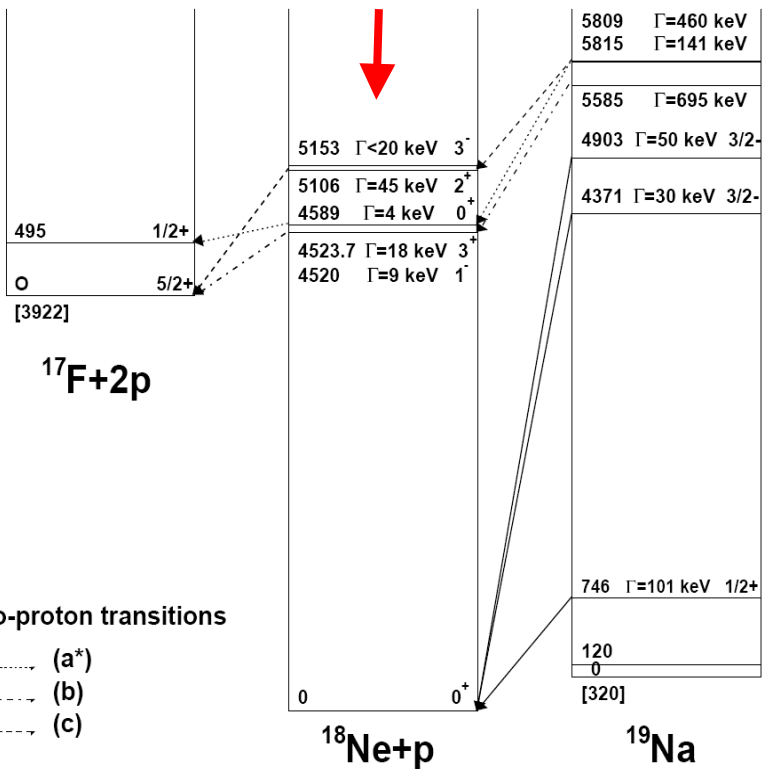
Bain et al, PLB 373, 35 (1996)

Diffusion inélastique 6/10

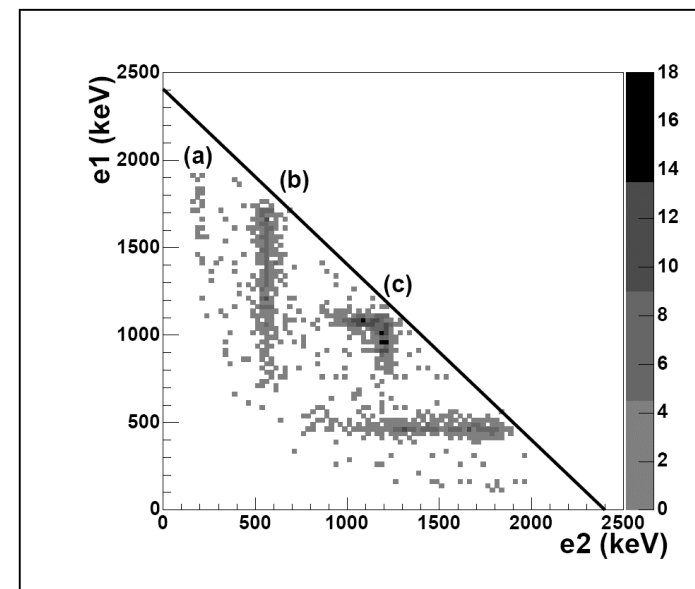
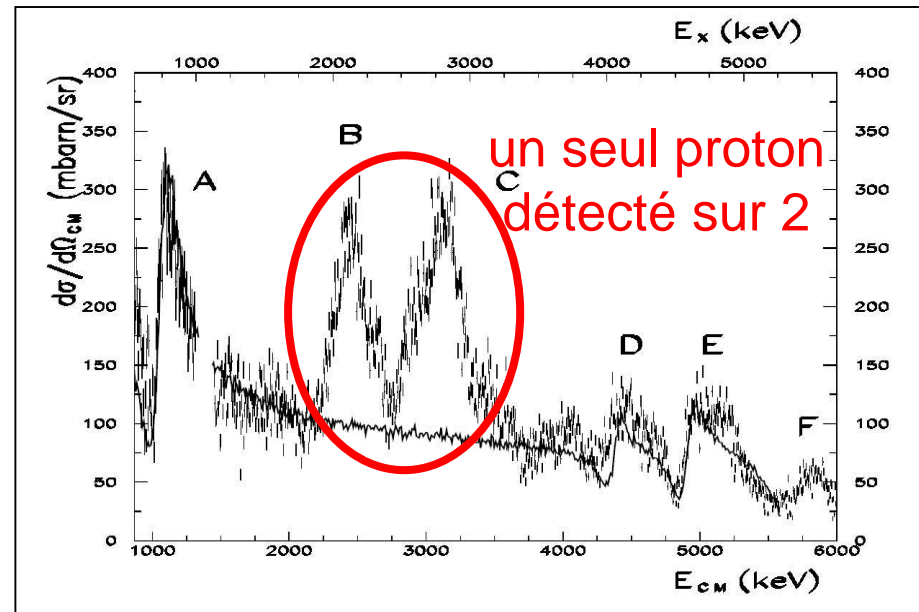
Première expérience SPIRAL



Étude de ces niveaux

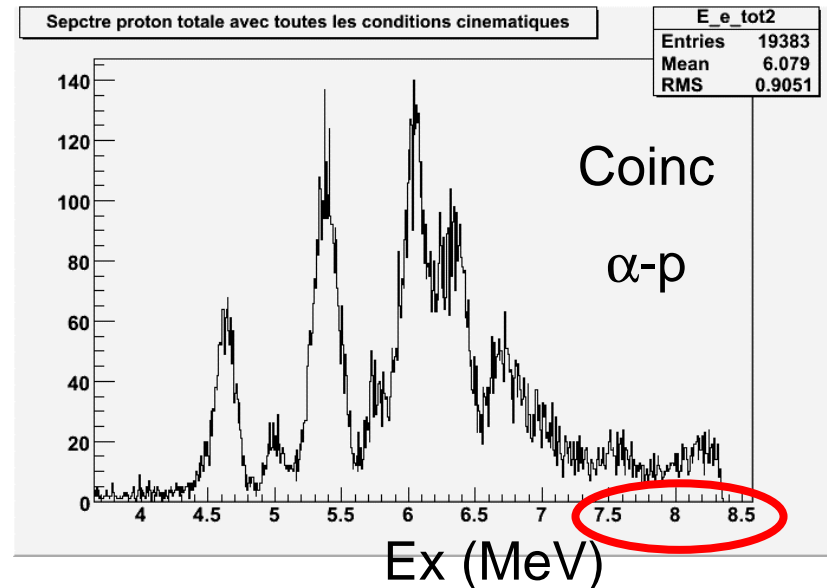
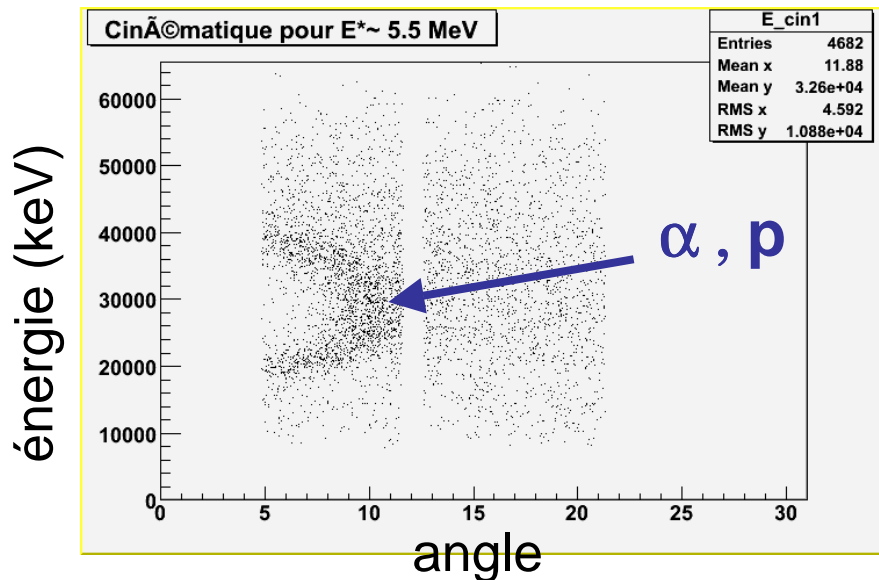
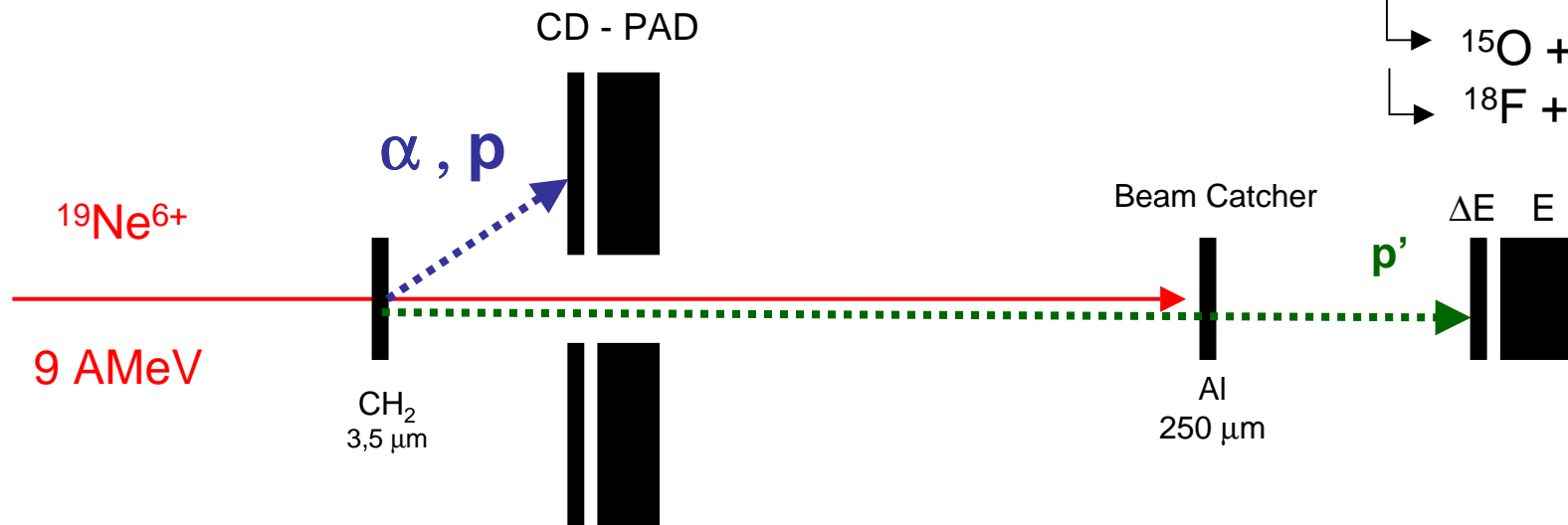
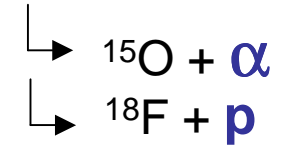
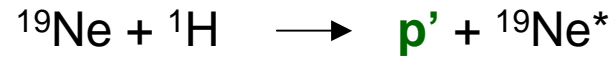


(Surrogate method)



Diffusion inélastique 7/10

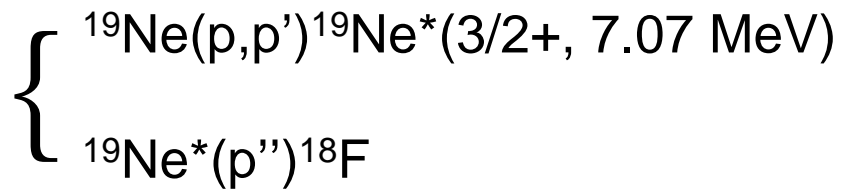
Emission résonante p-α



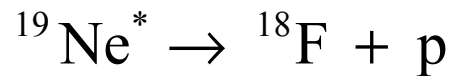
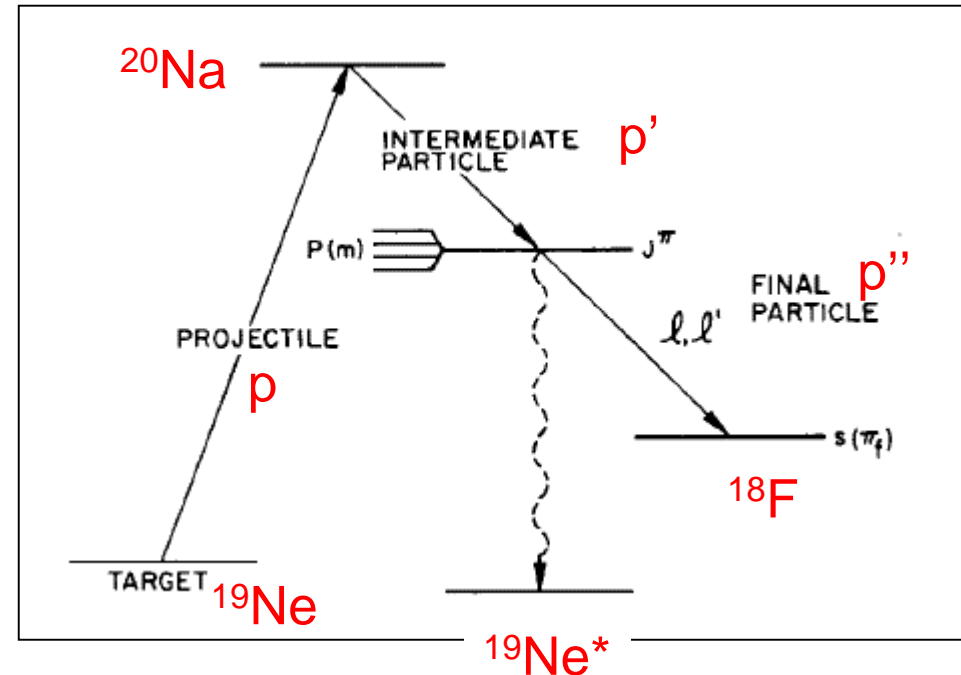
Diffusion inélastique 8/10

Analyse de corrélation angulaire

Prenons un exemple :



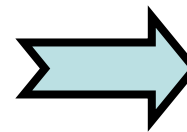
- protons p' détectés à zéro degrés
- protons p'' détectés en coïncidence à l'angle θ



$$\frac{3^+}{2}$$

$$1^+ + \frac{1^+}{2} + l$$

$$s = \left(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{3}{2} \right)$$



$$\left(s = \frac{3}{2}; l = 0 \right)$$

$$\left(s = \frac{1}{2}; l' = 2 \right)$$

Diffusion inélastique 9/10

populations,
paramètres
libres

$$\sigma \propto W(\theta) d\Omega$$



Fonction de corrélation

$$\begin{aligned}
 W(\theta) = & \sum_{m l l' s k r} P(m) A(J l l' s m K) (2 - \delta_{l l'}) \times \\
 & \times X^r(l l') Y(s) Q_K P_K(\cos \theta),
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 A(J l l' s m K) = & (-1)^{|s-m|} \hat{l l'} \hat{J}^2 (l l' 00 | K 0) \times \\
 & \times (J J m - m | K 0) W(l l l' J; s K).
 \end{aligned}$$

Clesch-Gordan

Racah coef.

$$K_{\max} = \min(2J; 2\ell) \text{ pair}$$

$$2J = 3 \quad 2\ell = 0; 4$$

$$K_{\max} = (0; 2)$$

$$W(\theta) = a + b \cos^2(\theta)$$

Résumé général - final

Réactions aux basses énergies

Diffusion Coulombienne	Normalisation, identification (cible, faisceau)
Diffusion Elastique Résonante	Energie des états excités au dessus du seuil, spin et parité, largeurs partielles et totale...
Réactions Astro	Energie des états excités, spin et parité, largeurs partielles et totale, rapports d'embranchements, modes de décroissance
Diffusion Inélastique	Energie de tous les états excités, spin et parité, largeurs, rapports d'embranchement, mesure directe de temps de vie « longs », modes de décroissance

- Faisceaux Radioactifs
- Haute résolution
- Modes de décroissance
- Astro ...

Perspectives

