

Extracting three-body breakup observables from continuum-discretized coupled-channels calculations with core excitations

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Background: Core-excitation effects in the scattering of two-body halo nuclei have been investigated in previous works. In particular, these effects have been found to affect in a significant way the breakup cross sections of neutron-halo nuclei with a deformed core. To account for these effects, appropriate extensions of the continuum-discretized coupled-channels (CDCC) method have been recently proposed.

Purpose: We aim to extend these studies to the case of breakup reactions measured under complete kinematics or semi-inclusive reactions in which only the angular or energy distribution of one of the outgoing fragments is measured.

Method: We use the standard CDCC method as well as its extended version with core excitations, assuming a pseudostate basis for describing the projectile states. Two- and three-body observables are computed by projecting the discrete two-body breakup amplitudes, obtained within these reaction frameworks, onto two-body scattering states with definite relative momentum of the outgoing fragments and a definite state of the core nucleus.

Results: Our working example is the one-neutron halo ^{11}Be . Breakup reactions on protons and ^{64}Zn targets are studied at 63.7 MeV/nucleon and 28.7 MeV, respectively. These energies, for which experimental data exist, and the targets provide two different scenarios where the angular and energy distributions of the fragments are computed. The importance of core dynamical effects is also compared for both cases.

Conclusions: The presented method provides a tool to compute double and triple differential cross sections for outgoing fragments following the breakup of a two-body projectile and might be useful to analyze breakup reactions with other deformed weakly bound nuclei, for which core excitations are expected to play a role. We have found that, while dynamical core excitations are important for the proton target at intermediate energies, they are very small for the Zn target at energies around the Coulomb barrier.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Recent experimental activities with nuclei in the proximity of the driplines have increased the interest in this region of the nuclear landscape. In particular, special attention has been paid to halo nuclei, spatial extended quantum systems with one or two loosely bound valence particles, for example, ^{11}Be or ^{11}Li . Breakup reactions have shown to be a useful tool for extracting information from these exotic structures [1]. Reliable and well-understood few-body reaction frameworks to describe breakup reactions of exotic nuclei, such as *haloes*, are therefore needed. Particularly, it is timely to estimate what the relevant excitation mechanisms are for the reaction. In the case of elastic breakup, which we address here, several few-body formalisms have been developed to extract the corresponding cross sections: continuum-discretized coupled-

channels (CDCC) method [2,3], the adiabatic approximation [4,5], the Alt, Grassberger, and Sandhas (AGS) version of the Faddeev equations [6,7], and a variety of semiclassical approximations [8–15]. The CDCC method is based on an explicit discretization of all channels in the continuum and requires the solution of an extensive set of coupling equations. It has been applied at both low and intermediate energies.

The standard formulation of these approaches ignores the possible excitations of the constituent fragments: The states of the few-body system are usually described by pure single-particle configurations, ignoring the admixtures of different core states in the wave functions of the projectile. These admixtures are known to be important, particularly in the case of well-deformed nuclei, such as the ^{11}Be halo nucleus [16]. In addition, for such a two-body weakly bound system, dynamic core-excitation effects in breakup have been recently studied with an extension of the distorted-wave Born approximation (DWBA) formalism within a no-recoil approximation [17–20] and found to be important. This method is based in the Born approximation and ignores higher-order effects (such as continuum-continuum couplings). A recent attempt to

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incorporate core excitation effects within a coupled-channels calculation was done in Ref. [21], using an extended version of the CDCC formalism [22], hereafter referred to as XCDCC. The different calculations have shown that, for light targets, dynamic core excitations give rise to sizable changes in the magnitude of the breakup cross sections. Additionally, these excitations have been found to be dominant in the resonant breakup of ^{19}C on a proton target [23]. These effects have also been studied within the Faddeev-AGS approach in the analysis of breakup and transfer reactions [17,24,25].

Within the CDCC and XCDCC reaction formalisms, the breakup is treated as an excitation of the projectile to the continuum, so the theoretical cross sections are described in terms of the center-of-mass (c.m.) scattering angle of the projectile and the relative energy of the constituents, using two-body kinematics. Because of this, experimental data should be transformed to the c.m. frame for comparison, but this process is ambiguous in the case of inclusive data. This is a common situation, for example, in the case of reactions involving neutron-halo nuclei in which very often only the charged fragments are detected. Furthermore, even in exclusive breakup experiments under complete kinematics, in which this transformation is feasible, the possibility of comparing the calculated and experimental cross sections for different configurations (angular and energy) of the outgoing fragments provides a much deeper insight of the underlying processes, as demonstrated by previous analyses performed by exclusive breakup measurements with stable nuclei [26]. The continuous developments at the radioactive beam facilities opens the exciting possibility of extending these studies to unstable nuclei. This will require improvements and extensions of existing formalisms to provide these observables.

In the case of the CDCC framework, fivefold fully exclusive cross sections were already derived in Ref. [27]. In the present work we extend this framework to the XCDCC formalism and we provide more insight into the contribution of core admixtures (CAs) and dynamic core excitation (DCE) in the collision process. A proper inclusion of core-excitation effects in the description of kinematically fully exclusive observables in the laboratory frame is the primary motivation of this paper with the aim of pinning down the effect of this degree of freedom in angular and energy distributions. Additionally, this makes it possible to compute breakup observables for specific states of the core nucleus, which could be of utility in experiments using γ -ray coincidences. The calculations are carried out within the combined XCDCC plus the transformed harmonic oscillator (THO) framework [21] for breakup reactions of ^{11}Be on protons and ^{64}Zn targets with full three-body kinematics. The formalism is applied to investigate the angular and energy distributions of the ^{10}Be fragments resulting from the breakup, for which new measurements have been made [28].

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we briefly discuss the structure approach to describe two-body loosely bound systems with core excitation. In Sec. III, the expression of the scattering wave functions is derived. The three-body breakup amplitudes are shown in Sec. IV, and the related most exclusive observables are presented in Sec. V. In Sec. VI, we show some working examples. We study $^{11}\text{Be} + p$ and

$^{11}\text{Be} + ^{64}\text{Zn}$ reactions at low energies, and we calculate the angular and energy distributions of the ^{10}Be fragments after the breakup. In Sec. VII, the main results and remarks of this work are collected.

II. THE STRUCTURE FORMALISM

In this paper, the composite projectile is assumed to be well described by a valence nucleon coupled to a core nucleus, and the projectile states are described in the weak-coupling limit. Thus, these states are expanded as a superposition of products of single-particle configurations and core states. The energies and wave functions of the projectile are calculated using the pseudostate (PS) method [29], that is, diagonalizing the model Hamiltonian in a basis of square-integrable functions. For the relative motion between the valence particle and the core, we use a recently proposed extension of the analytical transformed harmonic oscillator (THO) basis [16], which incorporates the possible excitations of the constituents of the composite system. This approach differs from the binning procedure [27], where the continuum spectrum is represented by a set of wave packets, constructed as a superposition of scattering states calculated by direct integration of the multichannel Schrödinger equation. The main advantage of the PS method relies on the fact that it provides a suitable representation of the continuum spectrum with a reduced number of functions and, as we will see below, it is particularly convenient to describe narrow resonances.

We briefly review the features of the PS basis used in this work to describe the states of the two-body composite projectile. The full Hamiltonian, under the weak-coupling limit, would be written as

$$H = \hat{T}_r + V_{cv}(\mathbf{r}, \xi) + H_{\text{core}}(\xi), \quad (1)$$

where \hat{T}_r (kinetic energy) and $V_{cv}(\mathbf{r}, \xi)$ (effective potential) describe the relative motion between the core and the valence while $H_{\text{core}}(\xi)$ is the intrinsic Hamiltonian of the core, whose internal degrees of freedom are described through the coordinate ξ . The eigenstates of $H_{\text{core}}(\xi)$ corresponding to energies ϵ_I (defined by the intrinsic spin of the core, I) will be denoted by ϕ_I and, additional quantum numbers, required to fully specify the core states, will be given below.

The core-valence interaction is assumed to contain a noncentral part, responsible for the CAs in the projectile states. In general, this potential can be expanded into multipoles:

$$V_{cv}(\mathbf{r}, \xi) = \sum_{\lambda\mu} V_{\lambda\mu}(r, \xi) Y_{\lambda\mu}(\hat{r}). \quad (2)$$

In this work the projectile is treated within the particle-rotor model [30] with a permanent core deformation (assumed to be axially symmetric). Thus, in the body-fixed frame, the surface radius is parametrized in terms of the deformation parameter, β_2 , as $R(\hat{\xi}) = R_0[1 + \beta_2 Y_{20}(\hat{\xi})]$, with R_0 an average radius. The full valence-core interaction is obtained by deforming a central potential $V_{cv}^{(0)}(r)$ as

$$V_{cv}(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\xi}) = V_{cv}^{(0)}[r - \delta_2 Y_{20}(\hat{\xi})], \quad (3)$$

where $\delta_2 = \beta_2 R_0$ is the so-called deformation length. The transformation to the space-fixed reference frame is made

through the rotation matrices $\mathcal{D}_{\mu 0}^{\lambda}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ (depending on the Euler angles $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$). After expanding in spherical harmonics (see, e.g., Ref. [31]), the potential in Eq. (3) reads

$$V_{\text{cv}}(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\xi}) = \sqrt{4\pi} \sum_{\lambda\mu} \mathcal{V}_{\text{cv}}^{\lambda}(r) \mathcal{D}_{\mu 0}^{\lambda}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) Y_{\lambda\mu}(\hat{r}), \quad (4)$$

with the radial form factors ($u = \cos \theta'$):

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{cv}}^{\lambda}(r) = \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda+1}}{2} \int_{-1}^1 V_{\text{cv}}[r - \delta_2 Y_{20}(\theta', 0)] P_{\lambda}(u) du. \quad (5)$$

In comparison with Eq. (2) we have for a particle-rotor model:

$$V_{\lambda\mu}^{\text{rotor}}(r, \hat{\xi}) = \sqrt{4\pi} \mathcal{V}_{\text{cv}}^{\lambda}(r) \mathcal{D}_{\mu 0}^{\lambda}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma). \quad (6)$$

The eigenstates of the Hamiltonian (1) will be a superposition of several valence configurations and core states $\alpha = \{\ell, s, j, I\}$, with ℓ (valence-core orbital angular momentum) and \vec{s} (spin of the valence) both coupled to \vec{j} (total valence particle angular momentum), for a given total angular momentum, J , projection, M , and energy, ϵ ; i.e.,

$$\Psi_{\epsilon, J, M}(\mathbf{r}, \xi) = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{R_{\epsilon, \alpha}^J(r)}{r} \Phi_{\alpha, J, M}(\hat{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c), \quad (7)$$

where n_{α} is the number of such channel configurations and the set of functions

$$\Phi_{\alpha, J, M}(\hat{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c) \equiv [\mathcal{Y}_{\ell s j}(\hat{r}) \otimes \phi_I(\xi)]_{JM} \quad (8)$$

is the so-called spin-orbit basis.

The functions $R_{\epsilon, \alpha}^J(r)$ are here obtained by diagonalizing the Hamiltonian in a basis of square-integrable states, such as the THO basis. For each channel α , we consider a set of N functions $R_{n, \alpha}^{\text{THO}}(r)$ (with $n = 1, \dots, N$). The eigenvectors of the Hamiltonian will be of the form

$$\Psi_{i, J, M}^{(N)}(\mathbf{r}, \xi) = \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{n=1}^N c_{n, \alpha, J}^i \frac{R_{n, \alpha}^{\text{THO}}(r)}{r} \Phi_{\alpha, J, M}(\hat{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c), \quad (9)$$

where i is an index that identifies each eigenstate and $c_{n, \alpha, J}^i$ are the corresponding expansion coefficients in the truncated basis, obtained by diagonalization of the full Hamiltonian (1).

For numerical applications, the sum over the index of the THO basis can be actually performed to get

$$\Psi_{i, J, M}^{(N)}(\mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c) = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{g_{i, \alpha}^J(r)}{r} \Phi_{\alpha, J, M}(\hat{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c), \quad (10)$$

where the radial function is

$$g_{i, \alpha}^J(r) = \sum_{n=1}^N c_{n, \alpha, J}^i R_{n, \alpha}^{\text{THO}}(r). \quad (11)$$

The negative eigenvalues of the Hamiltonian (1) are identified with the energies of bound states, whereas the positive ones correspond to a discrete representation of the continuum spectrum.

III. SCATTERING WAVE FUNCTIONS

For the calculation of the three-body scattering observables (see Sec. IV) we need also the *exact* scattering states of

the valence + core system for a given asymptotic relative wave vector \mathbf{k}_I , and given spins of the core (I) and valence particle (s), as well as their respective projections (μ and σ , respectively), which will be denoted as $\phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c)$. These states can be written as a linear combination of the continuum states with good angular momentum J, M , which are of the form

$$\Psi_{\alpha, J, M}^{(+)}(k_I, \mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c) = \sum_{\alpha'} \frac{f_{\alpha': \alpha'}^J(k_I, r)}{r} \Phi_{\alpha', J, M}(\hat{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c), \quad (12)$$

where the radial functions $f_{\alpha': \alpha'}^J(k_I, r)$ are the solutions of the coupled differential equations,

$$[E_{\alpha'} - T_{r\ell'} - V_{\alpha': \alpha'}^J] f_{\alpha': \alpha'}^J(k_I, r) = \sum_{\alpha'' \neq \alpha'} V_{\alpha': \alpha''}^J f_{\alpha': \alpha''}^J(k_I, r), \quad (13)$$

where $E_{\alpha'} = E_{\alpha} - \epsilon_{I'} + \epsilon_I$, as a consequence of the energy conservation in the nucleon-core system when the latter is in the state I or I' , $T_{r\ell'}$ is the relative kinetic energy operator, and $V_{\alpha': \alpha''}^J$ are the coupling potentials given by

$$V_{\alpha': \alpha''}^J(r) = \langle \alpha' J M | V_{\text{vc}} | \alpha'' J M \rangle, \quad (14)$$

with $|\alpha' J M\rangle$ denoting the spin-basis defined in Eq. (8).

These radial functions behave asymptotically as a plane wave in a given incoming channel α and outgoing waves in all channels, i.e.,

$$f_{\alpha': \alpha'}^J(k_I, r) \rightarrow e^{i\sigma_{\ell}} [F_{\ell}(k_I r) \delta_{\ell, \ell'} + T_{\alpha, \alpha'}^J H_{\ell'}^{(+)}(k_I r)], \quad (15)$$

where σ_{ℓ} are the Coulomb phase shifts, $F_{\ell}(k_I r)$ the regular Coulomb function, and $T_{\alpha, \alpha'}^J$ the T matrix, which is directly related to the S matrix according to

$$S_{\alpha, \alpha'}^J = \delta_{\alpha, \alpha'} + 2iT_{\alpha, \alpha'}^J. \quad (16)$$

In terms of these good-angular momentum states, the scattering states result (see Appendix A),

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c) &= \frac{4\pi}{k_I r} \sum_{\ell, j, J, M} i^{\ell} Y_{\ell m}^*(\hat{k}_I) \langle \ell m s \sigma | j m j \rangle \\ &\times \langle j m j | I \mu | J M \rangle \sum_{\alpha'} f_{\alpha': \alpha'}^J(k_I, r) \Phi_{\alpha', J, M}(\hat{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c), \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

where $m_j = M - \mu$ and $m = m_j - \sigma$.

IV. BREAKUP AMPLITUDES

The scattering problem can be described by means of the breakup transition amplitude $T_{\mu\sigma; M_0}^{I s; J_0}(\mathbf{k}_I, \mathbf{K})$ connecting an initial state $|J_0 M_0\rangle$ with a three-body final state composed of the target (assumed to be structureless), the valence particle and the core, whose motion is described in terms of the relative momentum, \mathbf{k}_I , and a c.m. wave vector, \mathbf{K} , which differs from the initial momentum, \mathbf{K}_0 , in $|J_0 M_0\rangle$.

We proceed to relate $T_{\mu\sigma; M_0}^{I s; J_0}$ with the discrete XCDCC two-body inelastic amplitudes $T_{M_0, M'}^{i, J_0, J'}(\theta_i, K_i)$, obtained after solving the coupled equations in the XCDCC method and

evaluated on the discrete values of \mathbf{K} , given by the $\{\mathbf{K}_i\} = \{\theta_i, K_i\}$ grid. To obtain this relationship, we replace the exact three-body wave function with its XCDCC approximation in the exact (prior form) breakup transition amplitude. That is, we take $\Psi_{J_0, M_0}(\mathbf{K}_0) \simeq \Psi_{J_0, M_0}^{\text{XCD}}(\mathbf{K}_0)$ and therefore we can write

$$T_{\mu\sigma; M_0}^{Is; J_0}(\mathbf{k}_I, \mathbf{K}) \simeq \langle \phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(-)} | U | \Psi_{J_0, M_0}^{\text{XCD}}(\mathbf{K}_0) \rangle, \quad (18)$$

with the interaction U between the projectile and the target described by a complex potential expressed as

$$U = U_{\text{ct}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}, \xi) + U_{\text{vt}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}), \quad (19)$$

where, in addition to the projectile coordinates \mathbf{r} and ξ , we have the relative coordinate \mathbf{R} between the projectile center of mass and the target. Furthermore, the core-target interaction (U_{ct}) contains a noncentral part, responsible for the dynamic core excitation and deexcitation mechanism, while the valence particle-target interaction (U_{vt}) is assumed to be central. The scattering wave functions $\phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(-)}$ are just the time reversal of those defined in Eq. (17) and whose explicit expression is given in Appendix A.

Next, assuming the validity of the completeness relation in the truncated basis, we get

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\mu\sigma; M_0}^{Is; J_0}(\mathbf{k}_I, \mathbf{K}) &\simeq \sum_{i, J', M'} \langle \phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(-)} | \Psi_{i, J', M'}^{(N)} \rangle \\ &\quad \times \langle \Psi_{i, J', M'}^{(N)} | U | \Psi_{J_0, M_0}^{\text{XCD}}(\mathbf{K}_0) \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i, J', M'} \langle \phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(-)} | \Psi_{i, J', M'}^{(N)} \rangle T_{M_0, M'}^{i, J_0, J'}(\mathbf{K}), \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

where the transition matrix elements $T_{M_0, M'}^{i, J_0, J'}(\mathbf{K})$ are to be interpolated from the discrete ones $T_{M_0, M'}^{i, J_0, J'}(\theta_i, K_i)$. The interpolation method follows closely the procedure of Ref. [27], with the difference that in this reference the continuum states of the projectile are described through a set of single-channel bins.

The overlaps between the final scattering states and the pseudostates are explicitly given in Appendix B, so Eq. (20) yields a transition amplitude,

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\mu\sigma; M_0}^{Is; J_0}(\mathbf{k}_I, \mathbf{K}) &\simeq \frac{4\pi}{k_I} \sum_{J'} \sum_{\ell, m, j} (-i)^\ell Y_{\ell m}(\hat{k}_I) \langle \ell m s \sigma | j m j \rangle \\ &\quad \times \langle j m j I \mu | J' M' \rangle \sum_i \mathcal{G}_\alpha^{i, J'}(k_I) T_{M_0, M'}^{i, J_0, J'}(\mathbf{K}), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

where

$$\mathcal{G}_\alpha^{i, J'}(k_I) = \sum_{\alpha'} \int f_{\alpha; \alpha'}^J(k_I, r) g_{i, \alpha'}^J(r) dr \quad (22)$$

are the overlaps between the radial parts of the scattering-state and pseudostate wave functions. Notice that these overlaps are not analytical and they must be calculated at the energies given by the relative momentum k_I . In practice, we compute the term involving the summation over i in the right-hand side of Eq. (21) on a uniform momentum mesh, and interpolate this sum at the required k_I values when combining them with the scattering amplitudes. In fact, Eq. (20) is formally equivalent to the relation appearing in Ref. [27], and the main difference

concerns the calculation of the overlaps. Moreover, the above expressions can be used within the standard CDCC method (i.e., without core excitations), in which case the core internal degrees of freedom (ξ) are omitted.

V. TWO- AND THREE-BODY OBSERVABLES

The transition amplitudes in Eq. (21), $T_{\mu\sigma; M_0}^{Is; J_0}(\mathbf{k}_I, \mathbf{K})$ (with the relative momentum \mathbf{k}_I and the c.m. wave vector \mathbf{K}), contain the dynamics of the process for the coordinates describing the relative and center-of-mass motion of the core and the valence particle. From these amplitudes we can derive the two-body observables for a fixed spin of the core, I , the solid angles describing the orientations of \mathbf{k}_I (Ω_k) and \mathbf{K} (Ω_K), as well as the relative energy between the valence and the core, E_{rel} . These observables factorize into the transition matrix elements and a kinematical factor,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^3\sigma^{(I)}}{d\Omega_k d\Omega_K dE_{\text{rel}}} &= \frac{\mu_{\text{cv}} k_I}{(2\pi)^5 \hbar^6} \frac{K}{K_0} \frac{\mu_{\text{pt}}^2}{2J_0 + 1} \\ &\quad \times \sum_{\mu, \sigma, M_0} |T_{\mu\sigma; M_0}^{Is; J_0}(\mathbf{k}_I, \mathbf{K})|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

where μ_{cv} and μ_{pt} are the valence-core and projectile-target reduced masses. The integration over the angular part of \mathbf{k}_I can be analytically done giving rise to the following expression for the two-body relative energy-angular cross section distributions:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2\sigma^{(I)}}{d\Omega_K dE_{\text{rel}}} &= \frac{1}{2\pi^3 \hbar^6} \frac{K}{K_0} \frac{\mu_{\text{pt}}^2 \mu_{\text{cv}}}{2J_0 + 1} \frac{1}{k_I} \\ &\quad \times \sum_{J', M', M_0} \sum_{\ell, j} \left| \sum_i \mathcal{G}_\alpha^{i, J'}(k_I) T_{M_0, M'}^{i, J_0, J'}(\mathbf{K}) \right|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

This expression provides angular and energy distributions as a function of the continuous relative energy E_{rel} from the discrete (pseudostate) amplitudes. As shown in the next section, this representation is particularly useful to describe narrow resonances in the continuum even with a small number of pseudostates.

The three-body observables, assuming the energy of the core is measured, are given by [27]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^3\sigma^{(I)}}{d\Omega_c d\Omega_v dE_c} &= \frac{2\pi \mu_{\text{pt}}}{\hbar^2 K_0} \frac{1}{2J_0 + 1} \\ &\quad \times \sum_{\mu, \sigma, M_0} |T_{\mu\sigma; M_0}^{Is; J_0}(\mathbf{k}_I, \mathbf{K})|^2 \rho(\Omega_c, \Omega_v, E_c), \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

where the phase space term $\rho(\Omega_c, \Omega_v, E_c)$, i.e., the number of states per unit core energy interval at solid angles Ω_c and Ω_v , takes the form [32]

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(\Omega_c, \Omega_v, E_c) &= \frac{m_c m_v \hbar k_c \hbar k_v}{(2\pi \hbar)^6} \left[\frac{m_t}{m_v + m_t + m_v (\mathbf{k}_c - \mathbf{K}_{\text{tot}}) \cdot \mathbf{k}_v / k_v^2} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

Here, the particle masses are given by m_c (core), m_v (valence), and m_t (target), while $\hbar\mathbf{k}_c$ and $\hbar\mathbf{k}_v$ are the core and valence particle momenta in the final state. The total momentum of the system corresponds to $\hbar\mathbf{K}_{\text{tot}}$ and the connection with the momenta in Eq. (21) is made through

$$\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{k}_c + \mathbf{k}_v - \frac{m_p}{M_{\text{tot}}}\mathbf{K}_{\text{tot}}, \quad \mathbf{k}_l = \frac{m_c}{m_p}\mathbf{k}_v - \frac{m_v}{m_p}\mathbf{k}_c, \quad (27)$$

with $m_p = m_c + m_v$ and $M_{\text{tot}} = m_c + m_v + m_t$ the total masses of the projectile and the three-body system, respectively.

VI. APPLICATION TO ^{11}Be REACTIONS

As an illustration of the formalism we evaluate several angular and energy distributions after a proper integration of the two- and three-body observables presented in the preceding section. In particular, we consider the scattering of the halo nucleus ^{11}Be on ^1H and ^{64}Zn targets, comparing with data when available. The bound and unbound states of the ^{11}Be nucleus are known to contain significant admixtures of core-excited components [33–35], and, hence, core excitation effects are expected to be important.

As in previous works [17,21,36], the ^{11}Be structure is described with the Hamiltonian of Ref. [37] (model Be12-b), which consists of a Woods-Saxon central part ($R = 2.483$ fm, $a = 0.65$ fm) and a parity-dependent strength ($V_c = -54.24$ MeV for positive-parity states and $V_c = -49.67$ MeV for negative-parity ones). The potential contains also a spin-orbit term, whose radial dependence is given by $4/r$ times the derivative of the central Woods-Saxon part and strength $V_{\text{so}} = 8.5$ MeV. For the ^{10}Be core, this model assumes a permanent quadrupole deformation $\beta_2 = 0.67$ (i.e., $\delta_2 = 1.664$ fm). Only the ground state (0^+) and the first excited state (2^+ , $E_x = 3.368$ MeV) are included in the model space.

A. $^{11}\text{Be} + p$ resonant breakup

We first perform a proof-of-principle calculation and apply the method to the breakup of ^{11}Be on a proton target at 63.7 MeV/nucleon. Previous work [18] showed that the main contributions to the total energy distribution arises from the single-particle excitation mechanism populating the $5/2_1^+$ resonance at $E_x = 1.78$ MeV [38] and the contribution from the excitation of the $3/2_1^+$ resonance ($E_x = 3.40$ MeV, [38]) owing to the collective excitation of the ^{10}Be core.

We repeat here the calculations of Ref. [18] for the angular distribution using the XCDCC formalism for the reaction dynamics and the pseudostate basis for the structure of ^{11}Be . Continuum states up to $J = 5/2$ (both parities) were found to be enough for convergence of the calculated observables. These states were generated diagonalizing the ^{11}Be Hamiltonian in a THO basis with $N = 12$ radial functions and valence-core orbital angular momenta $\ell \leq 5$. For the interaction between the projectile and the target [Eq. (19)], we used the approximate proton-neutron Gaussian interaction as in Ref. [18]; the central part of the core-target potential was calculated by a folding procedure, using the Jeukenne, Lejeune, and Mahaux (JLM) nucleon-nucleon effective interaction [39] and the ^{10}Be ground-state density from a antisymmetrized molecular

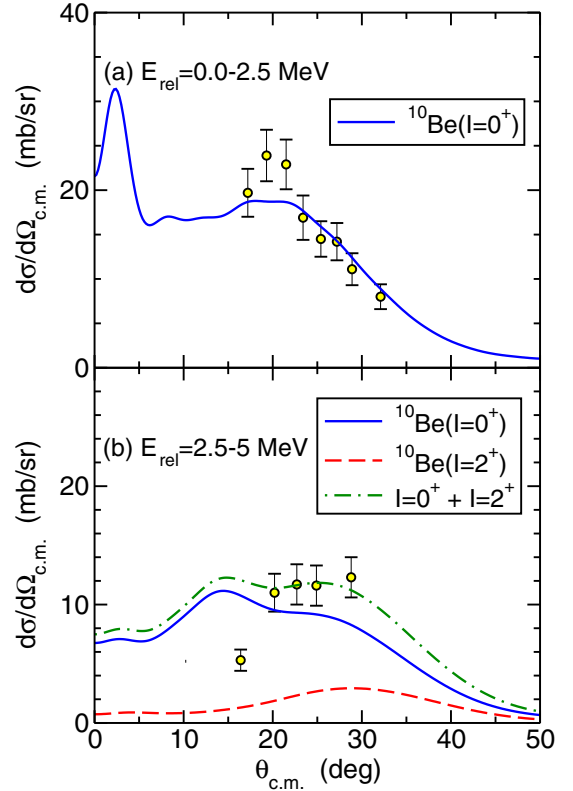


FIG. 1. Differential breakup cross sections of ^{11}Be on protons at 63.7 MeV/nucleon, with respect to the outgoing $^{11}\text{Be}^*$ c.m. scattering angle and the neutron-core relative energy intervals $E_{\text{rel}} = 0-2.5$ MeV (top) and $E_{\text{rel}} = 2.5-5$ MeV (bottom). The contributions corresponding to the considered outgoing core states are also shown. See text for details.

dynamics (AMD) calculation [40]. For the range of the JLM interaction, we used the value prescribed in the original work, $t = 1.2$ fm, and the imaginary part was renormalized by a factor $N_i = 0.8$, obtained from the systematic study of Ref. [41]. This potential was deformed with a deformation length of 1.9 fm [21]. We note that the spin-orbit terms are not present in these potentials. For the neutron-proton interaction, the different parameters were adjusted to best reproduce the breakup cross section obtained within a Faddeev calculation using a realistic CD Bonn proton-neutron potential [42], whereas, for the $^{10}\text{Be} + p$ potential, the interaction would be dominated by the central part. In addition, even though the spin-orbit part could have an effect, we believe that this will mostly affect polarization and tensor analyzing powers, without largely modifying the cross sections. The XCDCC coupled equations were integrated up to 100 fm and for total angular momenta $J_T \leq 65$.

In Fig. 1 we show the two-body breakup angular distributions, as a function of the $^{11}\text{Be}^*$ c.m. scattering angle, and we compare the total results with the experimental data within the two available relative energy intervals [43], $E_{\text{rel}} = 0-2.5$ (top panel) and $E_{\text{rel}} = 2.5-5$ (bottom panel). As in previous calculations [17,21], the agreement with the data is fairly reasonable with the exception of the first data point in the higher-energy interval. The peak appearing at small scattering angles for the lower energy interval is attributable

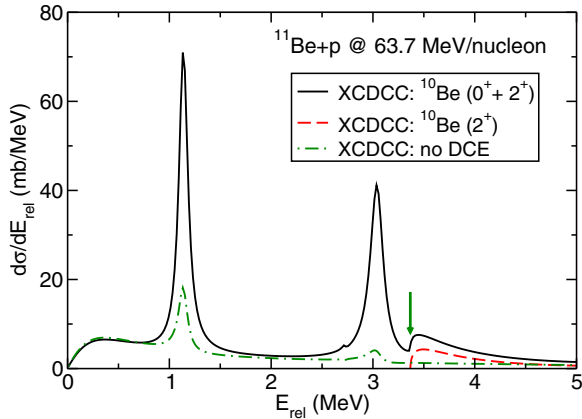


FIG. 2. Differential energy distribution following the breakup of ^{11}Be on protons at 63.7 MeV/nucleon. Solid and dashed (red) lines correspond to the full ($0^+ + 2^+$) and the 2^+ contribution of the XCDCC calculation, while the dot-dashed line (green) represents the result without dynamic core excitation. The arrow indicates the energy of the $^{10}\text{Be}(2^+) + n$ threshold.

to Coulomb breakup and it was not present in our previous calculations owing to the smaller cutoff in the total angular momentum. We show also the separate contribution for each of the states of the core. We note that both contributions include the core-excitation effect through the admixtures of core-excited components in the projectile (structure effect) and the core-target potential (dynamics). However, the production of $^{10}\text{Be}(2^+)$ is only kinematically allowed when the excitation energy is above the $^{10}\text{Be}(2^+) + n$ threshold, which lies at an excitation energy of 3.87 MeV with respect to the $^{11}\text{Be}(\text{g.s.})$. Consequently, for the lower-energy interval (top panel) the system will necessarily decay into $^{10}\text{Be}(\text{g.s.}) + n$, irrespective of the importance of the DCE mechanism. Notice that the emitted $^{10}\text{Be}(2^+)$ fragments would be accompanied by the emission of a γ ray with the energy corresponding to the excitation energy of this state, thus allowing an unambiguous separation of both contributions.

This is better seen in Fig. 2, where the differential energy cross section is plotted after integration over the angular variables Ω_K in Eq. (24). The solid line is the full XCDCC calculation, considering the core-excitation effects in both the structure and the dynamics of the reaction, and includes the two possible final states of the ^{10}Be nucleus. The $^{10}\text{Be}(2^+)$ contribution (red dashed line) only appears for $E_{\text{rel}} > 3.4$ MeV, corresponding to the $^{10}\text{Be}(2^+) + n$ threshold. As already noted, above this energy, the ^{10}Be fragments can be produced in either the g.s. or the 2^+ excited state. We also show the calculation omitting the DCE mechanism (green dot-dashed curve) and considering only the CA contributions in the structure of the projectile. By comparing with the total distribution, it becomes apparent that the DCE mechanism is very important in this reaction. In particular, the energy spectrum is dominated by two sharp peaks corresponding to the $5/2_1^+$ and $3/2_1^+$ resonances, with the latter populated mostly by a DCE mechanism [17]. Despite the relatively small THO basis, the energy profile of these resonances is accurately reproduced and this highlights the advantage of the pseudostate

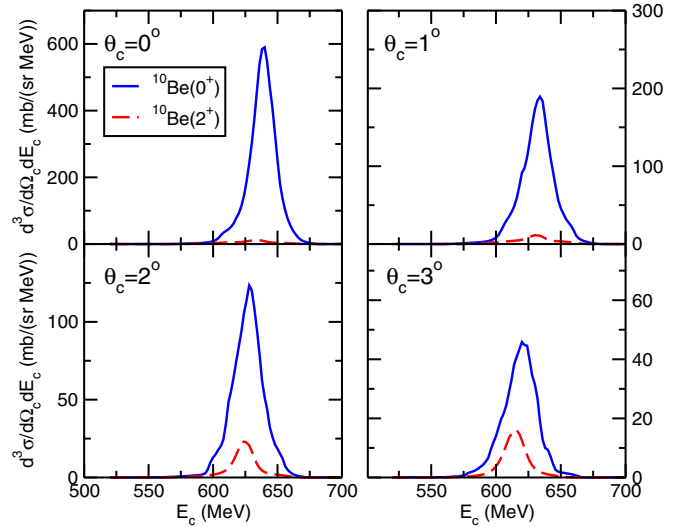


FIG. 3. Calculated laboratory-frame double differential cross section for the ^{10}Be fragments emitted in the process $^{11}\text{Be} + p$ at 63.7 MeV/nucleon when four different scattering angles are considered. The blue solid and red dashed lines refer to the contributions from the different core states.

method over the binning procedure when describing narrow resonances. Finally, besides the resonant contribution, we also note that there is a nonresonant background at low relative energies and above the $^{10}\text{Be}(2^+) + n$ threshold.

Regarding the three-body observables [Eq. (25)], we present in Fig. 3 the energy distributions of the ^{10}Be fragments from the breakup process at four laboratory angles, plotting separately the 0^+ and 2^+ contributions. We observe from this plot the increasing relative importance of the $^{10}\text{Be}(2^+)$ distribution with the angle. This is expected because larger scattering angles of the core imply a stronger interaction with the proton target. It is also apparent that this distribution is shifted to lower energies with respect to the $^{10}\text{Be}(\text{g.s.})$ owing to the higher excitation energy required to produce the $^{10}\text{Be}(2^+)$ fragments. The angle-integrated contributions can be seen in Fig. 4, where we note the dominance from the 0^+ component to the overall energy distribution, although the 2^+ contribution amounts to 13% of the total cross section at this energy.

B. $^{11}\text{Be} + ^{64}\text{Zn}$ breakup

We consider the $^{11}\text{Be} + ^{64}\text{Zn}$ reaction at 28.7 MeV for which inclusive breakup data have been reported in Ref. [28] and have been analyzed within the standard CDCC framework in several works [44–46] and also within the XCDCC framework [21]. The results presented here follow closely those included in this latter reference, but with two main differences: First, in that work the ^{10}Be scattering angle was approximated by the $^{11}\text{Be}^*$ angle, assuming two-body kinematics, whereas the appropriate kinematical transformation is applied here; second, the XCDCC calculations are performed here in an augmented model space, including higher values of the relative orbital angular momentum between the valence and core particles. In addition, the former analysis is extended by

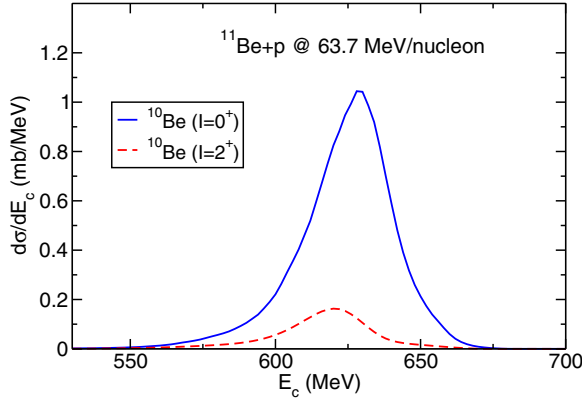


FIG. 4. Calculated differential energy cross section, as a function of the ^{10}Be energy in the laboratory frame, for the reaction $^{11}\text{Be} + p$ at 63.7 MeV/nucleon. The solid (blue) and dashed (red) lines describe those calculations when the $I = 0$ or $I = 2$ state of the core is adopted.

studying the individual contributions of the ^{10}Be 0^+ and 2^+ states when computing the two- and three-body observables. For the sake of comparison, we also perform standard CDCC calculations similar to those presented in Ref. [45] but using a larger model space, as detailed below.

For the CDCC calculations, ^{11}Be continuum states up to $J = 9/2$ (both parities) and $J = 11/2^-$ were included for maximum n - ^{10}Be relative energies and orbital angular momenta $E_{\text{rel}}^{\text{max}} = 12$ MeV and $\ell_{\text{max}} = 5$, respectively. A THO basis with $N = 30$ was employed, and the involved interactions (i.e., the n - ^{10}Be , ^{10}Be - ^{64}Zn , and n - ^{64}Zn potentials) were the same as in Ref. [45], except for that between the neutron and ^{10}Be . As in Ref. [45], we use for this potential that from Ref. [14], but we slightly modify the depth for $\ell = 2$ to reproduce the energy of the $5/2_1^+$ resonance obtained with the deformed model Be12-b. As for the XCDCC calculations, the following continuum states were considered: for $J \leq 5/2$ (both parities), $\ell_{\text{max}} = 3$, and $E_{\text{rel}}^{\text{max}} = 12$ MeV. For $5/2 < J \leq 11/2$, we used $\ell_{\text{max}} = 5$ and $E_{\text{rel}}^{\text{max}} = 9$ MeV. A THO basis with $N = 20$ functions was used for all J^π with the same potentials between the projectile constituents and the target as those used in Ref. [21]. The coupled equations were solved in this case with the parallelized version of the FRESKO coupled-channels code [47]. The inclusion of high-lying excited states produces numerical instabilities in the solution of the coupled equations. A stabilization procedure similar to that proposed in Ref. [48] was used to get stable results.

In Fig. 5 we compare the data from Ref. [28] with the present calculations. For the XCDCC calculations, the 0^+ and 2^+ contributions are shown separately as solid (blue) or dashed (red) lines, although the latter is found to be negligible in this case. The new CDCC calculation (green dot-dashed curve) appears to be closer to the results with core deformation, but both of them clearly underestimate the experimental breakup cross section, in accordance with previous results [21]. Nevertheless, these former calculations were carried out within a reduced model space and the proper kinematical transformation was not applied. The remaining discrepancy with the data could

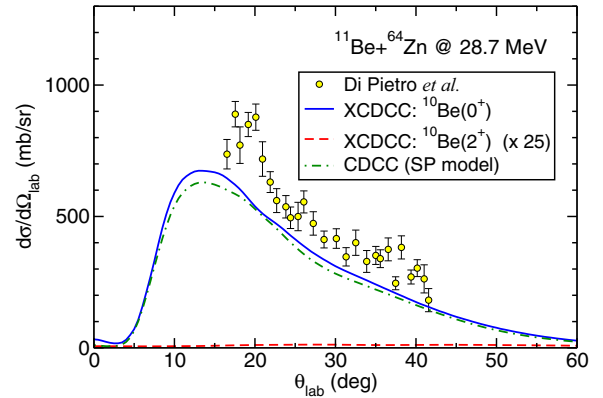


FIG. 5. Differential cross section, as a function of the laboratory angle, for the ^{10}Be fragments resulting from the breakup of ^{11}Be on ^{64}Zn at $E_{\text{lab}} = 28.7$ MeV. The solid line (blue) is the calculation when the core ground state, $I = 0$, is selected in Eq. (25) after integration over Ω_p and E_c . The dashed line (red) refers to the 2^+ contribution. A single-particle calculation, omitting the core deformation, is also shown as a dot-dashed curve (green). Experimental data are from Ref. [28].

be attributable to the contribution of nonelastic breakup events (neutron absorption or target excitation) in the data because the neutrons were not detected in the experiment of Ref. [28]. In this regard, it is worth recalling that the CDCC method provides only the so-called elastic breakup component, so the target is left in the ground state.

The explicit inclusion of target excitations within CDCC has been investigated by some groups [49–51], but the simultaneous consideration of core and target excitations has not been already accomplished. We note, however, that the loss of flux owing to target excitation is effectively accounted for in standard CDCC by means of the imaginary part of the fragment-target optical potentials. Finally, we also remark that the contribution to the breakup cross section from nonelastic breakup components has recently been the subject of several works [52–54], but these models rely on DWBA rather than on CDCC. In any case, we emphasize that the aim of the present work is the study of core-excitation effects in the double and triple differential breakup cross sections computed with the XCDCC framework.

In Fig. 6 we show the breakup cross section as a function of the ^{11}Be excitation energy, with respect to the $^{10}\text{Be}(\text{g.s.}) + n$ threshold. The solid (blue) and dashed (red) lines correspond to the $^{10}\text{Be}(\text{g.s.})$ and $^{10}\text{Be}(2^+)$ contributions. Most of the cross section is concentrated at low excitation energies, close to the breakup threshold, being negligible for excitation energies above the $^{10}\text{Be}(2^+) + n$ threshold. Consequently, in this reaction the ^{10}Be will be mostly produced in its ground state. Moreover, it is remarkable the presence of a prominent peak at energies around the low-lying $5/2^+$ resonance, where the dominant component corresponds to the $^{10}\text{Be}(0^+)$ configuration. A second bump, corresponding to the population of the $3/2_1^+$ resonance, can be barely seen. This small contribution reflects the scarce relevance of the DCE mechanism for this medium-mass target, as pointed out in Ref. [21], but, contrary to the conclusions therein, the

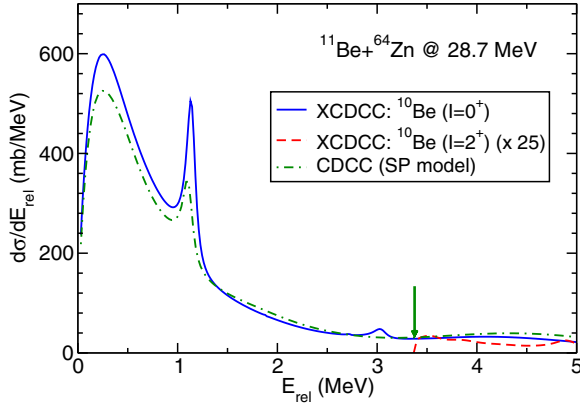


FIG. 6. Calculated ^{10}Be differential energy cross section for the reaction $^{11}\text{Be} + ^{64}\text{Zn}$ at 28.7 MeV. The solid (blue) and dashed (red) lines represent the contributions with $l = 0$ or $l = 2$ as the core states in the two-body distributions (24) after integration over Ω_K . The dot-dashed (green) line considers the same calculation without core deformation, assuming a single-particle model for the projectile within the standard CDCC framework. The arrow indicates the energy of the $^{10}\text{Be}(2^+) + n$ threshold.

core-excitation effects in the structure of the ^{11}Be are not so large, and the assumption of a single-particle model for the projectile yields a similar breakup cross section (green dot-dashed line). In addition, unlike the case of the proton target, a dominant nonresonant breakup is found at low relative energies.

The different role of DCE for elastic breakup in the cases of the proton and ^{64}Zn targets can be ascribed to the dominance of the dipole Coulomb couplings in the latter case, which hinders the effect of the quadrupole couplings associated with the excitation of the ^{10}Be core. We expect that, for heavier

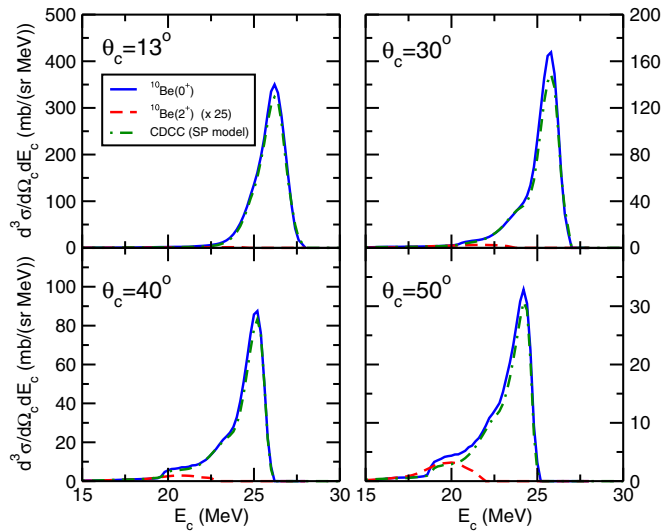


FIG. 7. Calculated laboratory frame ^{10}Be cross section energy distributions for the process $^{11}\text{Be} + ^{64}\text{Zn}$ at 28.7 MeV with different laboratory angles in Eq. (25). Under the XCDCC framework, we study both the 0^+ (blue solid curve) and the 2^+ (red dashed curve) contributions, while the standard CDCC method provides the distributions without core deformation (green dot-dashed curve).

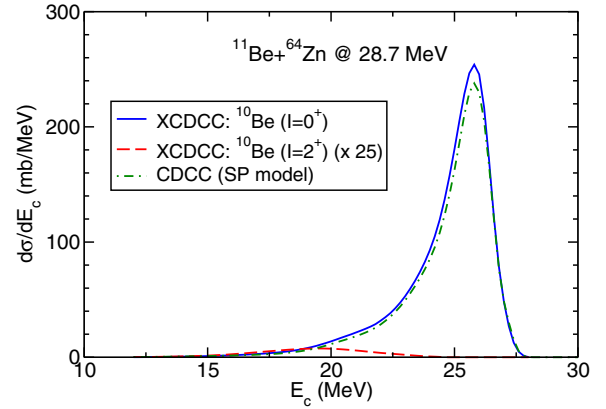


FIG. 8. Calculated laboratory frame ^{10}Be differential energy cross section for the breakup reaction $^{11}\text{Be} + ^{64}\text{Zn}$ at 28.7 MeV. The blue solid and red dashed lines account for the components obtained with the different core states in the XCDCC calculation. The distribution computed with the standard CDCC method (no deformation) is also shown (green dot-dashed curve).

targets, this dominance is enhanced and therefore the effect of the DCE mechanism will be further reduced.

Finally, a small core-excitation effect is also apparent in Fig. 7, where we show the breakup energy distributions of the ^{10}Be emitted fragments within the standard CDCC [only considering the $^{10}\text{Be}(0^+)$ state] or XCDCC (including both 0^+ or 2^+ states in ^{10}Be) reaction formalisms at four laboratory angles. The relative importance of the 2^+ state increases with increasing angle, but its absolute magnitude is negligible in all cases. An overall reduction of the mean energy of the 2^+ core state, as a consequence of the more negative Q value, is also observed. The corresponding angle-integrated energy distribution is shown in Fig. 8. As expected, this distribution is completely dominated by the $^{10}\text{Be}(\text{g.s.})$ contribution, displaying an asymmetric shape with a maximum around 26 MeV and a large low-energy tail extending down to 15 MeV. For core energies above the peak, the distribution exhibits a pronounced drop as a consequence of the kinematical cutoff from the energy conservation together with the interaction between the phase space factor and the breakup amplitude in the semi-inclusive cross section. Actually, the sharp falloff would be present unless the breakup amplitude is very small around the maximum energy [55].

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we have presented a formalism for the calculation of two- and three-body breakup observables from XCDCC calculations. The method has been applied to the case of the scattering of a two-body projectile consisting of a core and a valence particle and taking explicitly into account core excitations. The method is based on a convolution of the discrete XCDCC scattering amplitudes with the exact core + valence scattering states. The formalism is a natural extension of that presented in Ref. [27] for the standard CDCC method, the main difference being the multichannel character of the projectile states in the present case. The convoluted

transition amplitudes are then multiplied by the corresponding phase-space factor to produce the desired (two- or three-body) differential cross sections. The formalism provides the separate cross section for specific states of the core nucleus, thus permitting a more direct connection with experimental observables.

The method has been applied to the scattering of ^{11}Be on protons and ^{64}Zn . The ^{11}Be nucleus is described in a simple particle-rotor model, in which the ^{10}Be core is assumed to have a permanent axial deformation [37]. The core-target interaction is obtained by deforming a central phenomenological potential. Within the developed approach the angular and energy distributions of the ^{10}Be fragments (with an intrinsic spin, I) following the breakup of ^{11}Be have been calculated and compared with experimental data, when available.

In the $^{11}\text{Be} + p$ reaction, we find that a significant part of the breakup cross section corresponds to the ^{10}Be excited state. Moreover, we have confirmed the importance of the DCE mechanism, arising from the noncentral part of the core-target interaction, for the excitation of the low-lying $5/2^+$ and $3/2^+$ resonances [18].

We have also studied the $^{11}\text{Be} + ^{64}\text{Zn}$ reaction at 28.7 MeV, extending the previous analysis performed in Ref. [21]. Although in that reference a sizable difference was observed between the calculations with and without deformation, the present calculations suggest that this difference is largely reduced if a sufficiently large model space is employed for the XCDCC calculation. In view of these new results, we may conclude that, unlike the proton target case, the effect of core excitation is very small in this reaction as far as the breakup cross sections are concerned. As a consequence, the $^{10}\text{Be}(2^+)$ yield is found to be negligibly small. We may anticipate that this conclusion will also hold for other medium-mass or heavy systems. The qualitative difference with respect to the proton case stems from the larger importance of Coulomb couplings in the ^{64}Zn case.

Although all the calculations presented in this work have been performed for the ^{11}Be nucleus, we believe that the results are extrapolable to other weakly bound nuclei and, consequently, the effects discussed here should be taken in consideration for an accurate description and interpretation of the data. Finally, we notice that the semi-inclusive differential cross sections presented in this paper can be used to produce transverse and longitudinal momentum distributions, which have been used to obtain spectroscopic information using both light and proton targets.

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APPENDIX A: CALCULATION OF MULTICHANNEL SCATTERING STATES

Here we derive the coefficients $C_{\ell,j,J,M}$ that relate the scattering states with the solution of the Schrödinger equation for good values of J, M according to the expansion

$$\phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c) = \sum_{\ell, j, J, M} C_{\ell, j, J, M} \Psi_{\alpha, J, M}^{(+)}(k_I, \mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c). \quad (\text{A1})$$

The expansion coefficients are determined by replacing the functions $\Psi_{\alpha, J, M}^{(+)}(k_I, \mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c)$ with their asymptotic behavior [Eq. (15)],

$$\phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c) \rightarrow \sum_{\ell, j, J, M} e^{i\sigma_\ell} C_{\ell, j, J, M} \sum_{\alpha'} \left[\frac{F_\ell(k_I r)}{r} \delta_{\ell, \ell'} + T_{\alpha, \alpha'}^J \frac{H_{\ell'}^{(+)}(k_I r)}{r} \right] \Phi_{\alpha', J, M}(\hat{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c), \quad (\text{A2})$$

where, on the right-hand side of the equation, we have separated for convenience the part containing the regular Coulomb function.

To compare this with the asymptotic behavior, we need the partial-wave decomposition of the plane wave:

$$e^{i\mathbf{k}_I \cdot \mathbf{r}} = \frac{4\pi}{k_I r} \sum_{\ell, m} i^\ell (k_I r) j_\ell(k_I r) Y_{\ell m}^*(\hat{k}_I) Y_{\ell m}(\hat{r}). \quad (\text{A3})$$

More generally, in the presence of Coulomb, the expansion above becomes

$$\chi_C(\mathbf{k}_I, \mathbf{r}) = \frac{4\pi}{k_I r} \sum_{\ell, m} i^\ell e^{i\sigma_\ell} F_\ell(k_I r) Y_{\ell m}^*(\hat{k}_I) Y_{\ell m}(\hat{r}). \quad (\text{A4})$$

Using this result, the plane wave reads

$$\chi_C(\mathbf{k}_I, \mathbf{r}) \varphi_{s\sigma}^{(v)}(\xi_v) \varphi_{I\mu}^{(c)}(\xi_c) = \frac{4\pi}{k_I r} \sum_{\ell, m} i^\ell e^{i\sigma_\ell} F_\ell(k_I r) Y_{\ell m}^*(\hat{k}_I) Y_{\ell m}(\hat{r}) \varphi_{s\sigma}^{(v)}(\xi_v) \varphi_{I\mu}^{(c)}(\xi_c). \quad (\text{A5})$$

To express this state in terms of the basis (8), we use the following expansions:

$$Y_{\ell m}(\hat{r}) \varphi_{s\sigma}^{(v)}(\xi_v) = \sum_{j, m_j} \langle \ell m s \sigma | j m_j \rangle \mathcal{Y}_{(\ell s) j m_j}(\hat{r}, \xi_v), \quad (\text{A6})$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_{(\ell s)j m_j}(\hat{r}, \xi_v) \varphi_{I\mu}^{(c)}(\xi_c) = \sum_{JM} \langle j m_j I \mu | J M \rangle \Phi_{\alpha, J, M}(\hat{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c). \quad (\text{A7})$$

So, collecting results,

$$\chi_C(\mathbf{k}_I, \mathbf{r}) \varphi_{s\sigma}^{(v)}(\xi_v) \varphi_{I\mu}^{(c)}(\xi_c) = \frac{4\pi}{k_I r} \sum_{\ell, m} Y_{\ell m}^*(\hat{k}_I) i^\ell e^{i\sigma_\ell} F_\ell(k_I r) \sum_{j, m_j} \sum_{J, M} \langle \ell m s \sigma | j m_j \rangle \langle j m_j I \mu | J M \rangle \Phi_{\alpha, J, M}(\hat{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c). \quad (\text{A8})$$

The above expression gives the plane-wave part of Eq. (A2), so we get for the C coefficients:

$$C_{\ell, j, J, M} = \frac{4\pi}{k_I} \sum_{m, m_j} i^\ell Y_{\ell m}^*(\hat{k}_I) \langle \ell m s \sigma | j m_j \rangle \langle j m_j I \mu | J M \rangle. \quad (\text{A9})$$

Therefore, the scattering states $\phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c)$ are expressed as

$$\phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c) = \frac{4\pi}{k_I r} \sum_{\ell, j, J, M} i^\ell Y_{\ell m}^*(\hat{k}_I) \langle \ell m s \sigma | j m_j \rangle \langle j m_j I \mu | J M \rangle \sum_{\alpha'} f_{\alpha'\alpha'}^J(k_I, r) \Phi_{\alpha', J, M}(\hat{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c), \quad (\text{A10})$$

where $m_j = M - \mu$ and $m = m_j - \sigma$.

The scattering states appearing in the T -matrix amplitude [Eq. (18)] are $[\phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(-)}(\mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c)]^*$, which can be derived from $\phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(+)}(\mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c)$ by application of the time-reversal operator, resulting in [56]

$$[\phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(-)}(\mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c)]^* = \frac{4\pi}{k_I r} \sum_{\ell, j, J, M} i^\ell Y_{\ell m}(\hat{k}_I) \langle \ell m s \sigma | j m_j \rangle \langle j m_j I \mu | J M \rangle \sum_{\alpha'} (-1)^{\ell+I+I'} f_{\alpha'\alpha'}^J(k_I, r) \Phi_{\alpha', J, M}^*(\hat{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c). \quad (\text{A11})$$

APPENDIX B: OVERLAP FUNCTIONS

Starting from the states (A11), and writing the THO eigenstates for a given angular momentum and projection J', M' as

$$\Psi_{i, J', M'}^{(N)}(\mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c) = \sum_{\alpha''} \frac{g_{i, \alpha''}^{J'}(r)}{r} \Phi_{\alpha'', J', M'}(\hat{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c), \quad (\text{B1})$$

the overlap between them yields

$$\langle \phi_{\mathbf{k}_I; I\mu; s\sigma}^{(-)} | \Psi_{i, J', M'}^{(N)} \rangle = \frac{4\pi}{k_I} \sum_{\ell, m, j} (-i)^\ell Y_{\ell m}(\hat{k}_I) \langle \ell m s \sigma | j m_j \rangle \langle j m_j I \mu | J' M' \rangle \mathcal{G}_\alpha^{i, J'}(k_I), \quad (\text{B2})$$

which, in addition to geometric coefficients, contains the function $\mathcal{G}_\alpha^{i, J'}(k_I) = \sum_{\alpha'} (-1)^{\ell+\ell'+I+I'} \mathcal{O}_{\alpha, \alpha'}^{i, J'}(k_I)$, with the $\mathcal{O}_{\alpha, \alpha'}^J(k_I)$ representing the overlaps between the radial functions:

$$\mathcal{O}_{\alpha, \alpha'}^{i, J}(k_I) = \int f_{\alpha, \alpha'}^J(k_I, r) g_{i, \alpha'}^J(r) dr. \quad (\text{B3})$$

We also note that the total parity of the pseudostates, $\Psi_{i, J', M'}^{(N)}(\mathbf{r}, \xi_v, \xi_c)$, is given by the factor $(-1)^{\ell+I}$ and, consequently, the phase appearing in the function $\mathcal{G}_\alpha^{i, J'}(k_I)$ is equal to one.

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