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Nuclear reaction cross sections and the optical potentials for the n-^{12}C and N-^{12}C scattering

In collaboration with Imane Moumene, GGI, Firenze,

now at Milano University.

Motivations to calculate reaction cross section

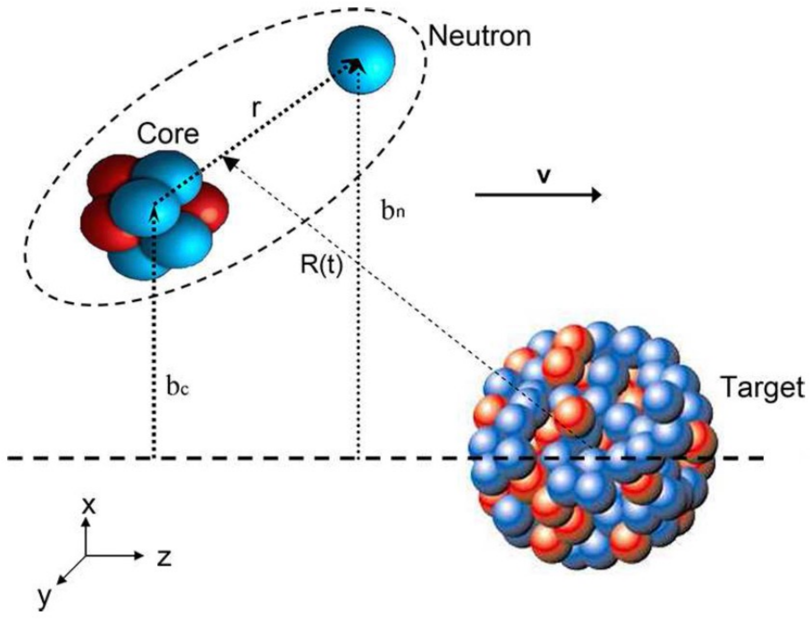
- An immediate test for the accuracy of the imaginary part of the optical potential. Plenty of data to compare to.
- Realistic nuclear reaction cross-section (σ_R) models are an essential ingredient of reliable heavy-ion transport codes. Such codes are used for risk evaluation of manned space exploration missions as well as for ion-beam therapy dose calculations and treatment planning (M. Fukuda et al.)
- From the beginning of physics with RIBs comparison of measured and calculated σ_R has been applied to deduce density distributions of exotic nuclei as well as their root mean square radii (rms). (Tanihata et al., Y. Suzuki et al….)
- Finally the core-target survival probability in knockout reactions can be fixed by reproducing σ_R.
- **Predictive power of models**?

Motivations to fit optical potentials

The Optical Potential (OP) is obtained from the reduction of the many body scattering problem to a one body Schrödinger equation

- A good OP can give useful information on the structure of a nucleus besides helping describing complex reactions.
- **Energy dependence of the OP**
- Phenomenological vs *microscopic* OP.
- n+^{9}Be
- n+ ^{12}C
- ^{12}C+^{12}C as a test
- ^{12}C+^{9}Be
- ^{12}C and ^{9}Be are the most used targets for nuclear breakup (knockout) with RIBs

Breakup formulae



$$\sigma_{-n}^{inel} = \int d^2\mathbf{b_c} |S_{ct}(\mathbf{b_c})|^2 \int d^2\mathbf{r}_\perp (1 - |S_n(\mathbf{b_n})|^2) |\tilde{\phi}_0(\mathbf{r}_\perp)|^2$$

$$\sigma_{-n}^{el} = \int \mathrm{d}^2\mathbf{b}_c |S_{ct}(\mathbf{b}_c)|^2 \int \mathrm{d}^2\mathbf{r}_\perp |1 - S_n(\mathbf{b}_n)|^2 |\tilde{\phi}_0(\mathbf{r}_\perp)|^2.$$

See also *arXiv:2212.06056v2*

C. Hebborn, T. R. Whitehead, A. E. Lovell,3 and F. M. Nunes,

PHYSICAL REVIEW C, VOLUME 61, 034605

Final state interaction effects in breakup reactions of halo nuclei

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Nuclear Physics A 706 (2002) 322–334

NUCLEAR PHYSICS A

www.elsevier.com/locate/npe

Optical potentials of halo and weakly bound nuclei

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Few-Body Syst (2016) 57:331–336
DOI 10.1007/s00601-016-1082-4

CrossMark

A. Bonaccorso · F. Carstoiu · R. J. Charity · R. Kumar
G. Salvioni

Differences Between a Single- and a Double-Folding Nucleus-^{9}Be Optical Potential

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **94**, 034604 (2016)

Imaginary part of the ^{9}C -^{9}Be single-folded optical potential

A. Bonaccorso,[1,*] F. Carstoiu,[2] and R. J. Charity[3]

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **79**, 061601(R) (2009)

Reaction cross sections at intermediate energies and Fermi-motion effect

M. Takechi,[1,*] M. Fukuda,[1] M. Mihara,[1] K. Tanaka,[2] T. Chinda,[1] T. Matsumasa,[1] M. Nishimoto,[1] R. Matsumiya,[1] Y. Nakashima,[1] H. Matsubara,[1] K. Matsuta,[1] T. Minamisono,[3] T. Ohtsubo,[4] T. Izumikawa,[5] S. Momota,[6] T. Suzuki,[7] T. Yamaguchi,[7] R. Koyama,[4] W. Shinozaki,[4] M. Takahashi,[4] A. Takizawa,[4] T. Matsuyama,[4] S. Nakajima,[7] K. Kobayashi,[7] M. Hosoi,[7] T. Suda,[2] M. Sasaki,[8] S. Sato,[9] M. Kanazawa,[9] and A. Kitagawa[9]

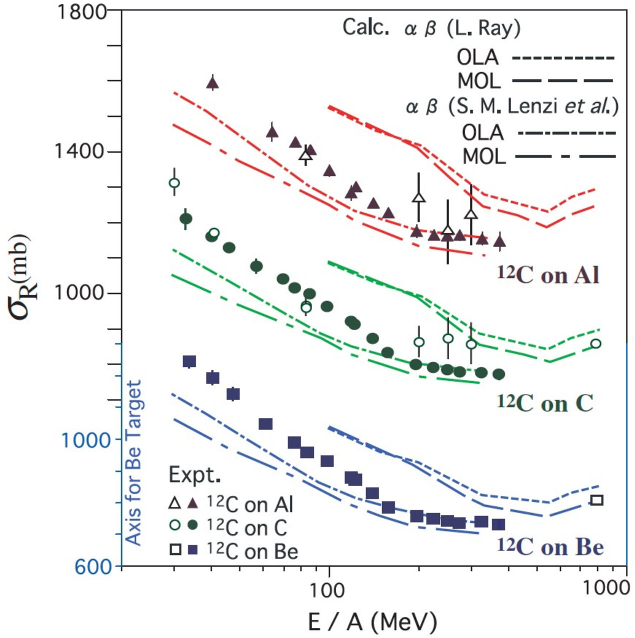

FIG. 1. (Color online) The σ_R data for ^{12}C as a function of beam energy. The closed symbols denote the present data and open symbols denote data from Refs. [8,25–27]. The OLA and MOL calculations were performed using the NN parameters from Ref. [22] (short and long dashed curves) and Ref. [23] (short and long dash-dotted curves).

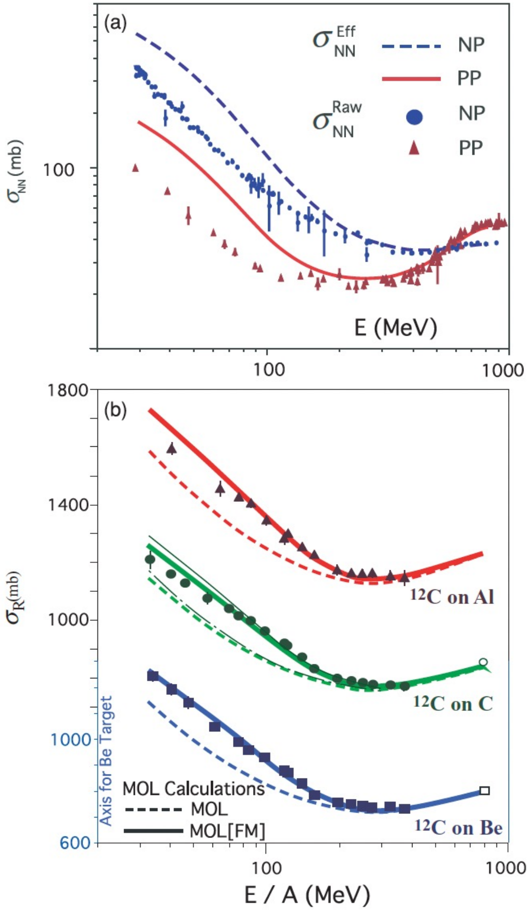

FIG. 2. (Color online) (a) Modified σ_{NN} as effective NN cross section ($\sigma_{NN}^{\rm eff}$), which is compared with the raw σ_{NN}. (b) MOL calculations with $\beta(E)$ from Eq. (4) (dashed curve) and MOL[FM] calculations (solid curve) are compared with experimental data. We also show the MOL and MOL[FM] calculations using a Gaussian-type density for the C target (thin solid and dot-dashed curves).

N+N

The Glauber reaction cross section is given by

$$\sigma_R = 2\pi \int_0^\infty b db (1 - |S_{NN}(\mathbf{b})|^2), \qquad (1)$$

where

$$|S_{NN}(\mathbf{b})|^2 = e^{2\chi_I(b)} \qquad (2)$$

is the probability that the nucleus-nucleus (NN) scattering is elastic for a given impact parameter $\mathbf{b}$.

The imaginary part of the eikonal phase shift is given by

$$\chi_I(\mathbf{b}) = \frac{1}{\hbar v} \int dz W^{NN}(\mathbf{b},z) = \frac{1}{\hbar v} \int dz \int d\mathbf{r_1} W^{nN}(\mathbf{r_1} - \mathbf{r}) \rho(\mathbf{r_1}), \qquad (3)$$

where W^{NN} is negative defined as

S.F.

$$W^{NN}(\mathbf{r}) = \int d\mathbf{b_1} W^{nN}(\mathbf{b_1} - \mathbf{b},z) \int dz_1 \rho(\mathbf{b_1},z_1). \qquad (4)$$

D.F.

$$W^{NN}(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{1}{2}\hbar v \sigma_{nn} \int d\mathbf{b_1} \rho_p(\mathbf{b_1} - \mathbf{b},z) \int dz_1 \rho_t(\mathbf{b_1},z_1). \qquad (5)$$

Also

s.f.

$$W^{nN}(\mathbf{r}) = -\tfrac{1}{2}\hbar v \sigma_{nn} \rho_t(\mathbf{r}) \qquad (6)$$

D.F.

$$\chi_I(\mathbf{b}) = -\frac{1}{2}\sigma_{nn} \int d\mathbf{b_1} \int dz \rho_p(\mathbf{b_1} - \mathbf{b},z) \int dz_1 \rho_t(\mathbf{b_1},z_1).$$

The double folding (5) for **W^NN** is conceptually **wrong** because the interaction acts only to first order, infact it was originally introduced for the REAL part. Eq.(4) with a phenomenological W^{nN} is in principle more accurate.

PHYSICAL REVIEW C, VOLUME 62, 034608

Scatterings of complex nuclei in the Glauber model

B. Abu-Ibrahim* and Y. Suzuki

MOL

$$e^{i\tilde{\chi}_{\mathrm{OLA}}(\boldsymbol{b})} = \exp\left(- \int d\boldsymbol{r}\, \rho_P(\boldsymbol{r}) \Gamma_{NT}(\boldsymbol{\xi} + \boldsymbol{b}) \right),$$

$$\Gamma_{NT}(\boldsymbol{b}) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{1 - i\alpha_k}{4\pi\beta_k} \sigma_k \exp\left(- \frac{\boldsymbol{b}^2}{2\beta_k} \right),$$

Phenomenological potentials

E_{lab} (MeV)	V^R (MeV)	r_0^R (fm)	a^R (fm)	W^{sur} (MeV)	W^{vol} (MeV)
$20 \leq E_{lab} < 40$	$31.304 - 0.145E_{lab}$	$1.647 - 0.005(E_{lab} - 5)$	$0.3\text{-}0.0001E_{lab}$	$1.65 + 0.365E_{lab}$	$5.6 - 0.005(E_{lab} - 20)$
$40 \leq E_{lab} < 111$	”	”	”	$16.25 - 0.05(E_{lab} - 40)$	$5.5 - 0.01(E_{lab} - 40)$
$111 \leq E_{lab} < 160$	”	”	0.288	12.7	4.8
$160 \leq E_{lab} < 200$	”	”	”	$12.7 - 0.025(E_{lab} - 160)$	$4.8 - 0.025(E_{lab} - 160)$
$200 \leq E_{lab} < 215$	”	”	”	$11.7 + 0.02(E_{lab} - 200)$	$3.8 + 0.02(E_{lab} - 200)$
$215 \leq E_{lab} \leq 500$	0	”	”	”	”

TABLE I: Energy-dependent optical-model parameters for the (AB) potential for n+^{9}Be. r_0^I=1.3 fm, a^I=0.3 fm at all energies.

E_{lab} (MeV)	V^R (MeV)	r_0^R (fm)	a^R (fm)	W^{sur} (MeV)	W^{vol} (MeV)
$160 \leq E_{lab} < 200$	$31.304 - 0.145E_{lab}$	$1.647 - 0.005(E_{lab} - 5)$	0.288	$12.7 - 0.025(E_{lab} - 160)$	$4.8 - 0.025(E_{lab} - 160)$
$200 \leq E_{lab} < 215$	”	”	”	11.7	3.8
$215 \leq E_{lab} < 220$	0	”	”	”	”
$220 \leq E_{lab} \leq 500$	”	0.1	”	$11.7 + 0.02(E_{lab} - 220)$	$3.8 + 0.02(E_{lab} - 220)$

TABLE II: Energy-dependent optical-model parameters of the potential n-^{12}C for $E_{lab} \geq$160MeV. At lower energies, the parametrization is the same as for ^{9}Be on Table I.

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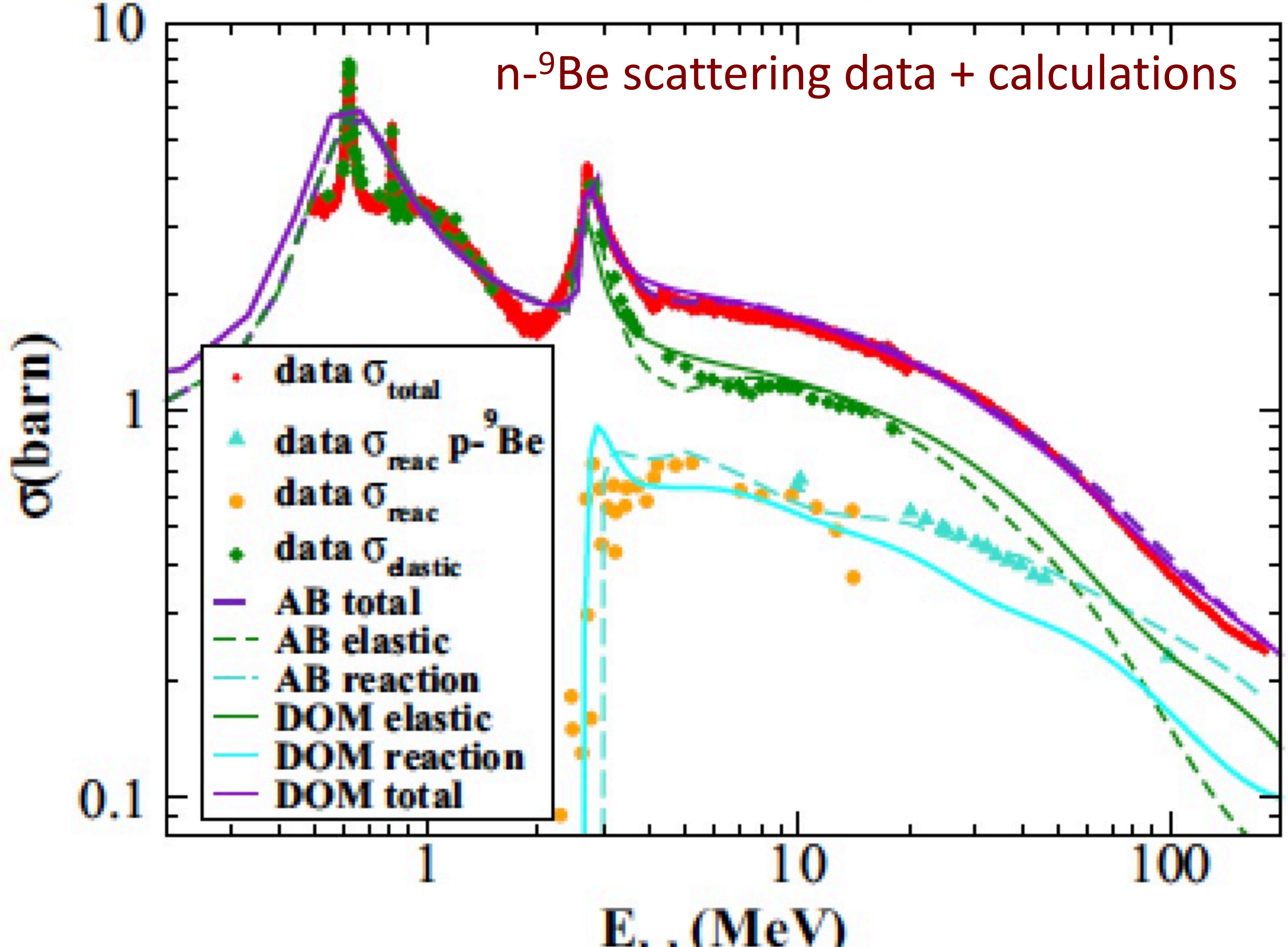
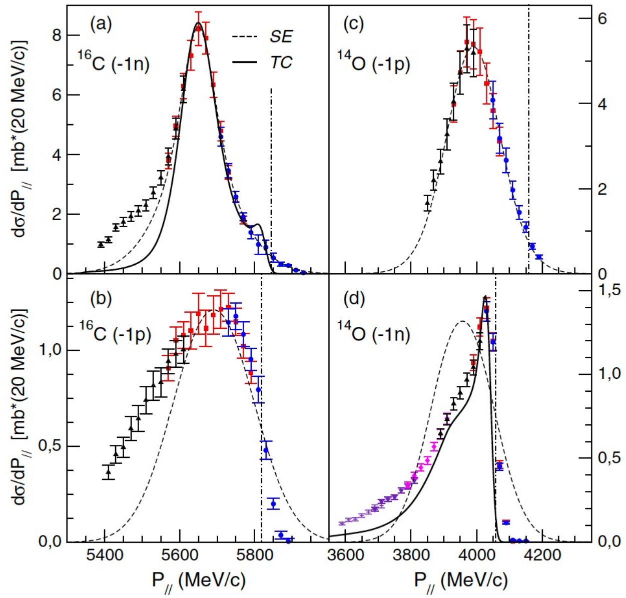
A.B & R. J. Charity, PRC89, 024619 (2014)

$n+^9Be$

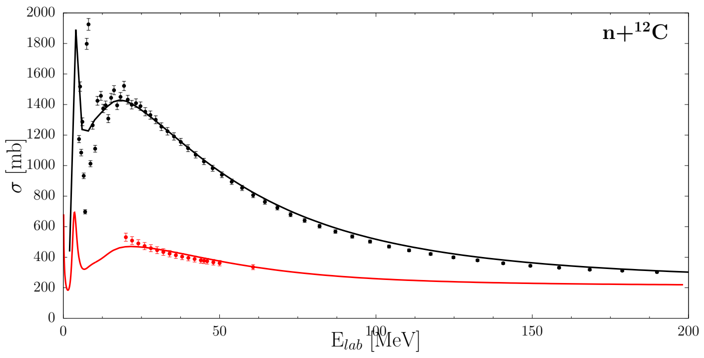
Resonances described by $$\delta V(r) = 16\alpha \frac{e^{2(r-R^R)/a^R}}{(1+e^{(r-R^R)/a^R})^4}.$$ consistent with dispersive contribution

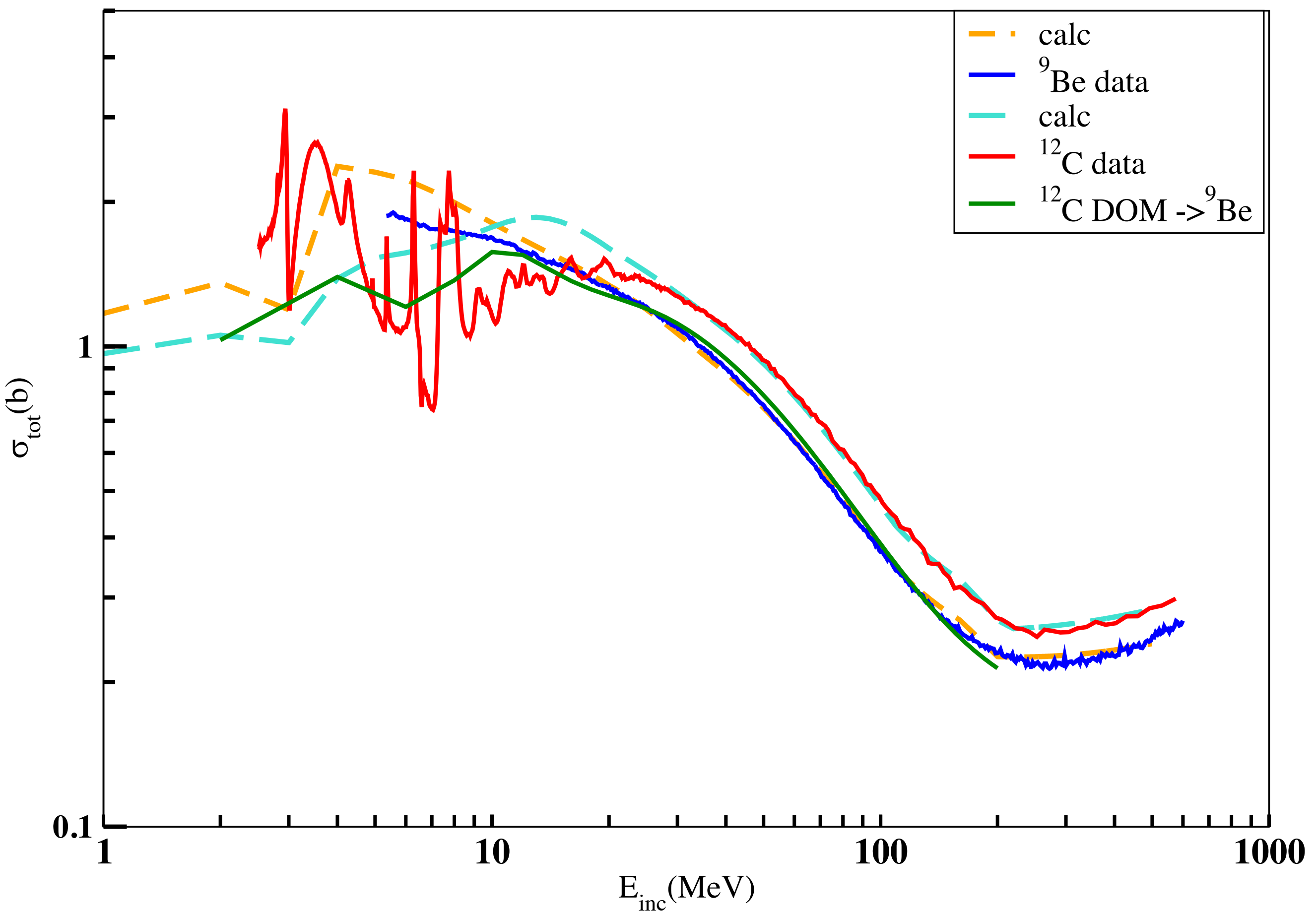


F.Flavigny et al., PRL **108**, *252501 (2012)*

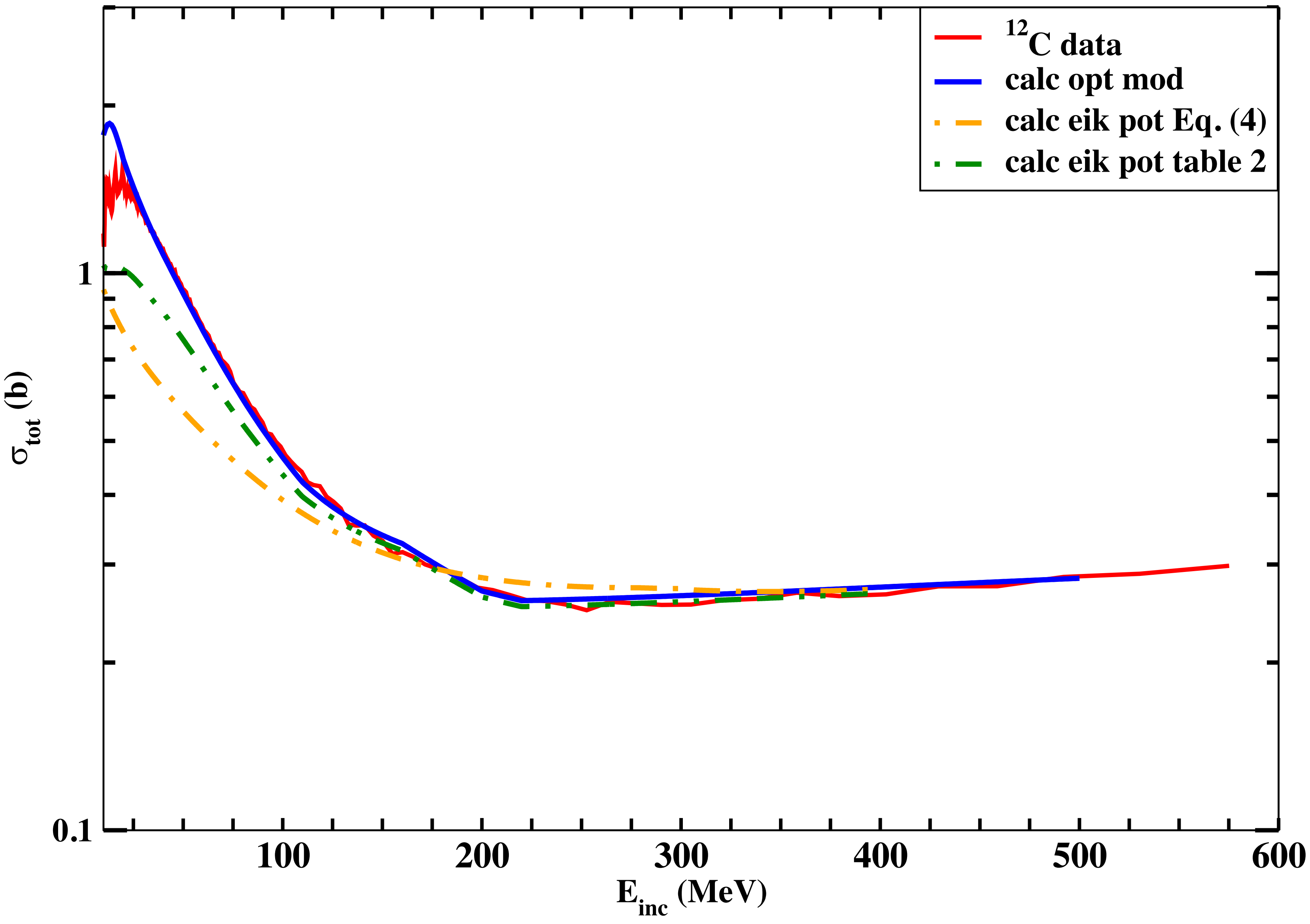


Total experimental and calculated cross sections. Lower blue symbols for ^{9}Be, upper red symbols for ^{12}C. The optical model calculations are given by the orange and cyan dashed lines, respectively. The solid green line is a calculation made with a DOM potential obtained for ^{12}C and applied to ^{9}Be. DOM calculations (LHS) curtesy of Mack Atkinson (LLNL)



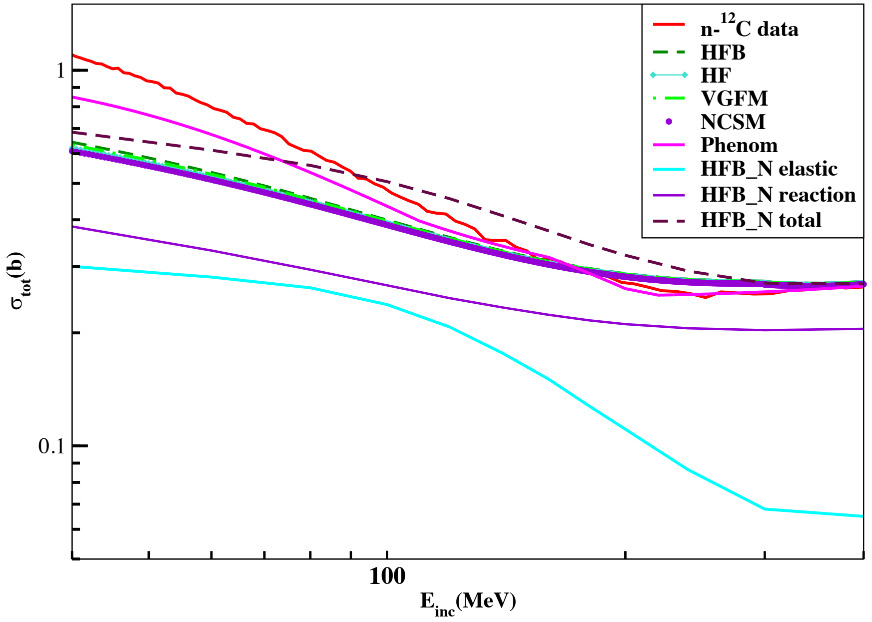


^{12}C



12C data
calc opt mod
calc eik pot Eq. (4)
calc eik pot table 2
σtot (b)
1
0.1
100
200
300
400
500
600
Einc (MeV)

n+ ^{12}C , ^{12}C+^{12}C….
dominance of surface absorption



σ_nn can be fixed but what about α_nn ? HFB_N with energy dependent α_nn. Others with energy ***independent*** α_nn

In medium effects?

Microscopic calculation of in-medium proton-proton cross sections
G. Q. Li and R. Machleidt
Phys. Rev. C 49, 566

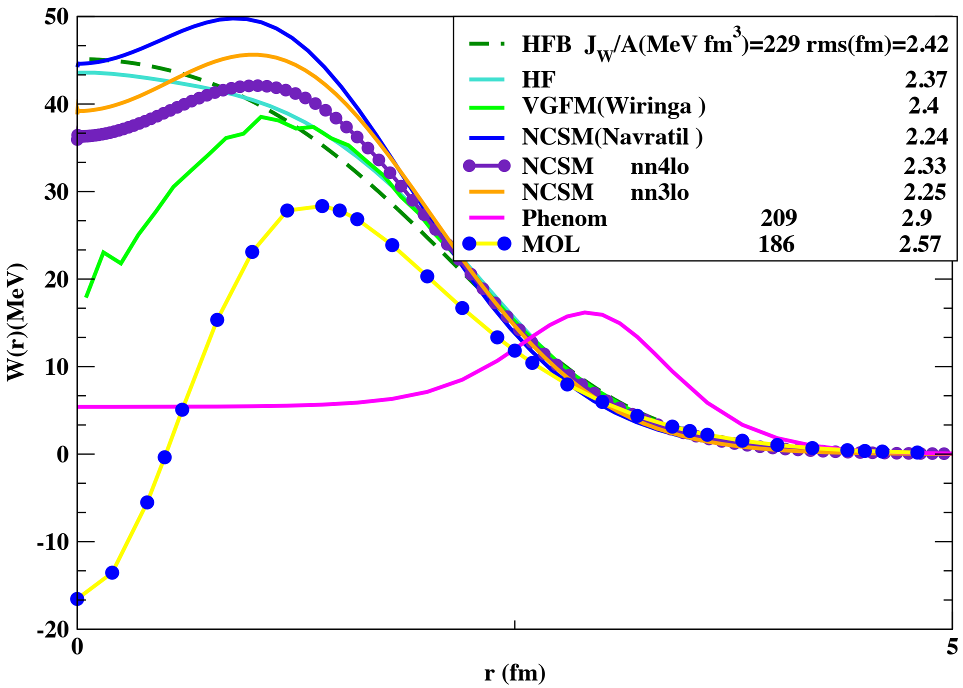
MOL: B. Abu-Ibrahim and Y. Suzuki, Phys. Rev. C 62, 034608 (2000).

VGFM(Wiringa) NV2+3-IIb*
https://www.phy.anl.gov/theory/research/density/
Light-Nuclei Spectra from Chiral Dynamics
M. Piarulli et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 052503

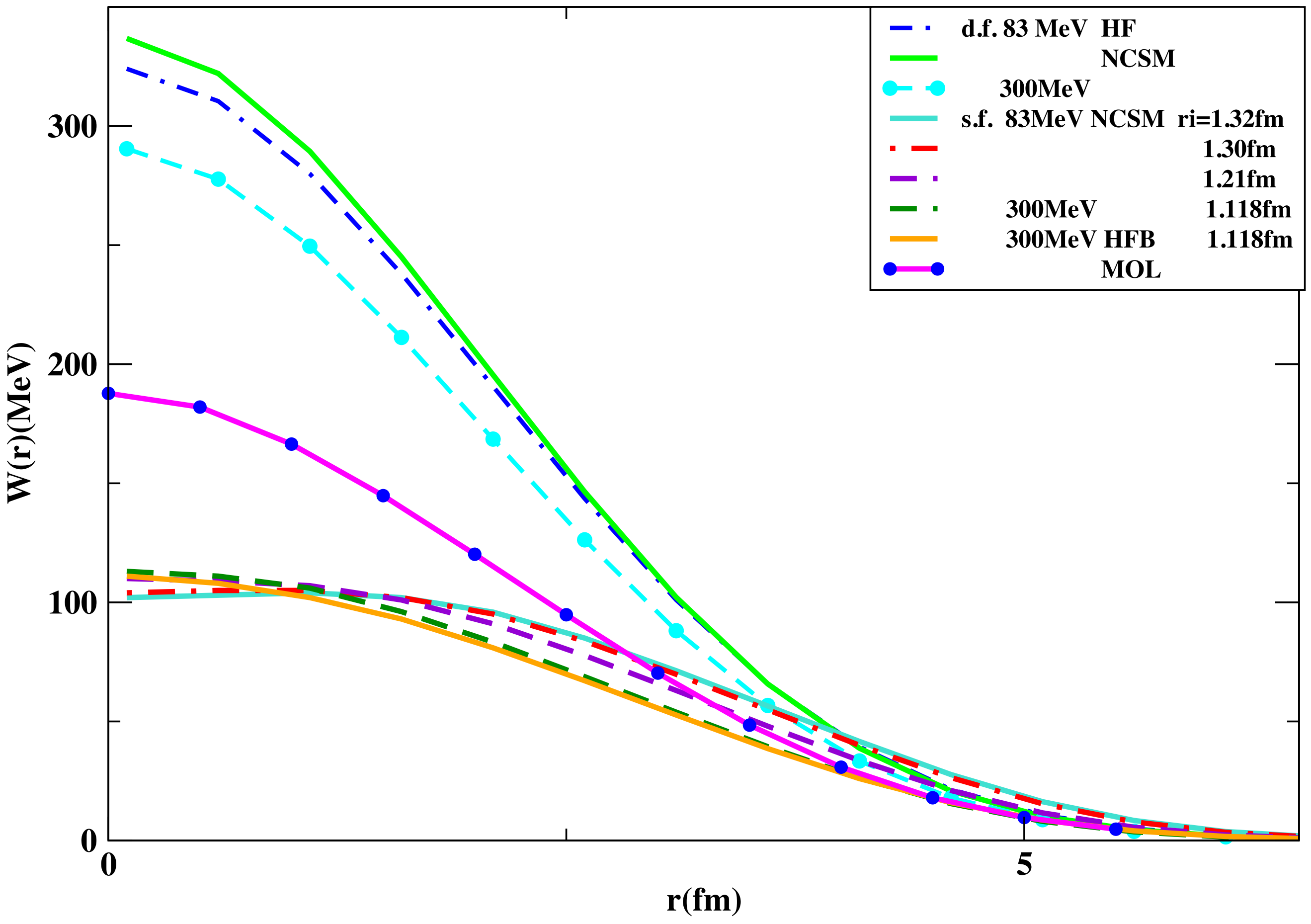
NCSM M. Vorabbi, et al., Phys. Rev. C103, 024604 (2021).

Thanks to Petr Navratil and Michael Gennari
for providing the numerical densities

Also see Phys. Rev. C 99, 044603 (2019)
M. Burrows , Ch. Elster *et al.,*



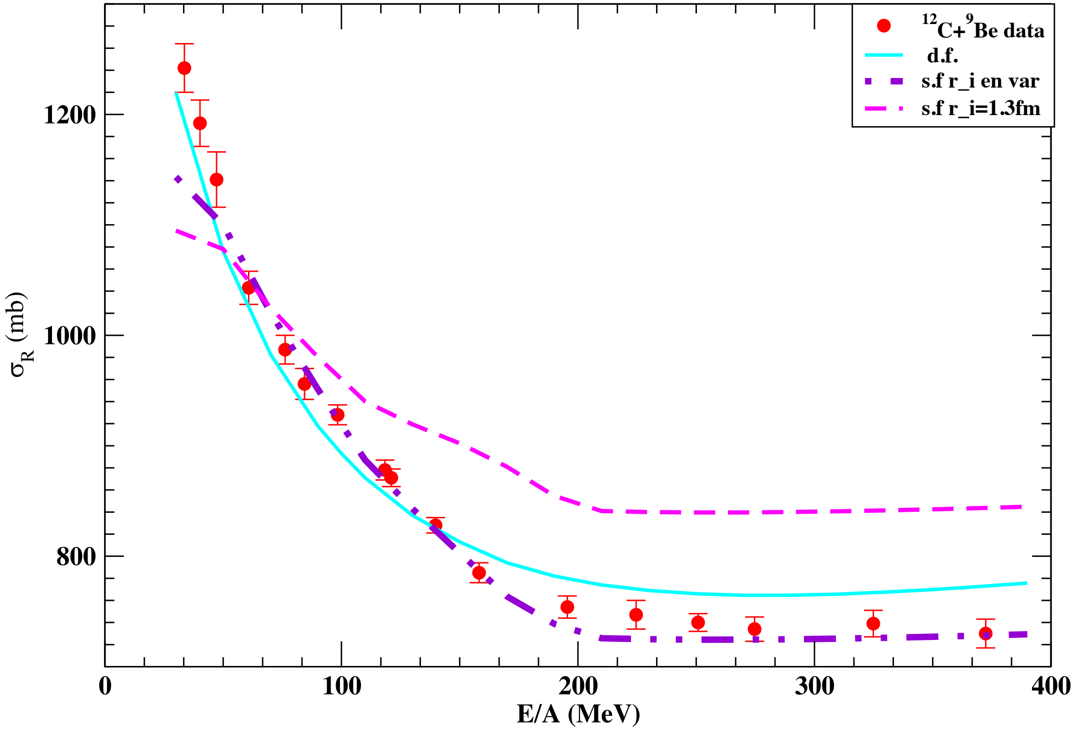
D.F. vs S.F. for NN potentials

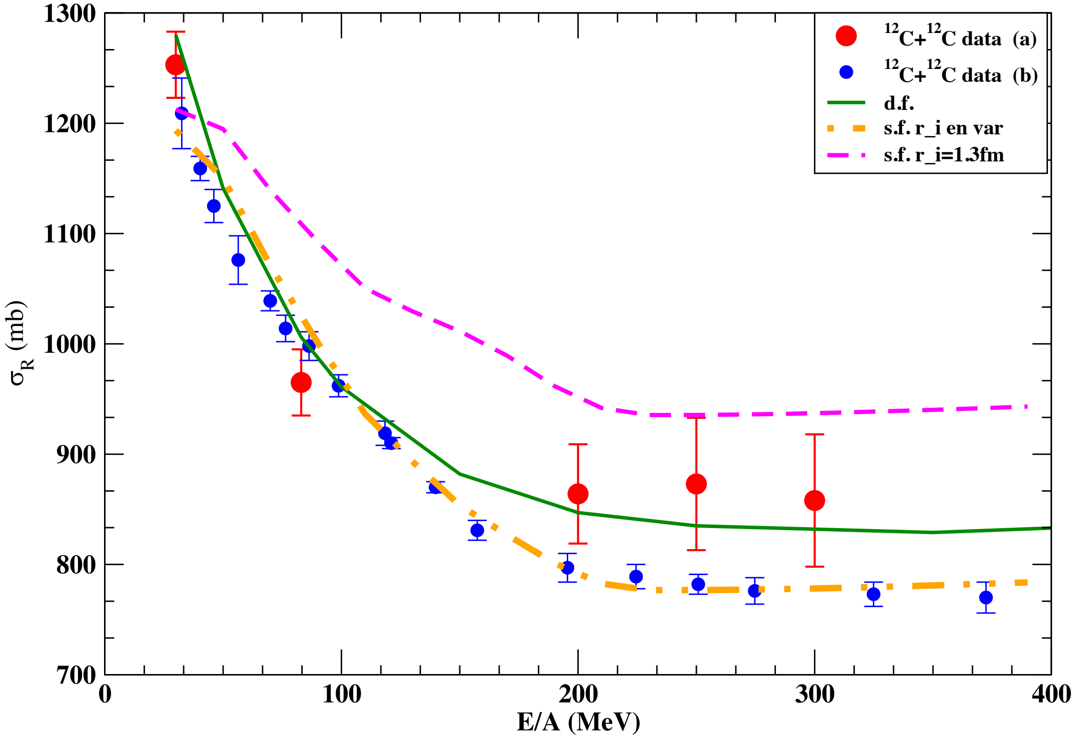


Data from Takechi et al. cf slide 5, Kox
In d.f. $\sigma_{np,pp}$ from De Conti&Bertulani PRC81.064603 (2010).

E_{lab} (MeV)	$r_i(^9Be)$ (fm)	$r_i(^{12}C)$ (fm)
$30 \leq E_{lab} \leq 160$	$1.4 - 0.0015 E_{lab}$	$1.32 - 0.0013 E_{lab}$
$E_{lab} > 160$	1.15	1.118

TABLE III: Energy-dependent optical-model parameter r_i for the (AB) potential for n+^{9}Be and n+^{12}C





$^{12}C+^{12}C$

E_{inc} (MeV)	model	r_s (fm)	$J_W/A_P A_T$ (MeVfm^3)	r.m.s (fm)	σ_{NCSM} (mb)	r.m.s (mb)	σ_{HF} (mb)	r.m.s	σ_{HFB}
83	S.F.	1.2	184	3.72	994	3.75	1008	3.78	1025
	D.F.	1.22	279	3.29	957	3.36	995	3.43	1027
300	S.F.	1.18	151	3.57	760	3.60	768	3.64	780
	D.F.	1.11	241	3.29	791	3.36	815	3.43	842

280A.MeV

$^{12}Ne+^{12}C$

E_{inc}(MeV)	model	r_s(fm)	σ_{theo} (mb)	σ_{exp} (mb)
30	S.F.	(1.35) 1.33	(1478) 1456	1550 ±75
	D.F.	1.37	1560	
100	S.F.	(1.27) 1.23	(1327)1211	1161 ± 80
	D.F.	1.21	1206	
200	S.F.	(1.21)1.11	(1193) 1012	1123 ± 80
	D.F.	1.15	1079	
300	S.F.	(1.21)1.12	(1181)1001	1168 ± 100
	D.F.	1.13	1062	

Nucleus	model	r_s(fm]	σ_{theo} (mb)	σ_{exp} (mb)	$r.m.s.$(fm
^{42}Ca	S.F.	(1.23)1.14	(1598) 1388	1463(13)(6)	3.38
	D.F.	1.16	1460		
^{43}Ca	S.F.	(1.22)1.14	(1614)1402	1476(11)(6)	3.40
	D.F.	1.17	1476		
^{44}Ca	S.F.	(1.23)1.15	(1630) 1417	1503(12)(6)	3.42
	D.F.	1.16	1490		
^{46}Ca	S.F.	(1.24)1.15	(1683)1466	1505(8)(6)	3.50
	D.F.	1.17	1543		
^{48}Ca	S.F.	(1.23)1.16	(1714)1495	1498(17)(6)	3.50
	D.F.	1.18	1573		

Conclusions

- We have derived excellent n+^{9}Be, n+^{12}C phenomenological optical potentials up to 500MeV, cross checked vs DOM.
- Also excellent single folding P (Core)-T OP validated for ^{12}C + ^{12}C , ^{12}C+^{9}Be.
- Dominance of surface absorption (r_i decreases with energy).
- S.F. less ambigous than D.F. (needs to fix a smaller n of parameters).
- Evolution of D.F. via nN *ab-initio?*

Rewriting Nuclear Physics Textbooks: Basic nuclear interactions and their link to nuclear processes in the cosmos and on earth

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Jul 24 – 28, 2017

Best wishes

Congratulations!

M. Fukuda et al., private communication; D. Nishimura et al.,Osaka University Laboratory of Nuclear Studies (OULNS) Annual Report 2006, p. 37.

E_{lab} (MeV/nucleon)	σ_{exp} (mb)	$\sigma^{VMC}_{d.fold}$ (mb)	$\sigma^{HF}_{d.fold}$ (mb)	$\sigma_{s.fold}$ (mb)	$\sigma^{+surf}_{s.fold}$ (mb)	σ^{bare}_{JLM} (mb)	σ^{ren}_{JLM} (mb)	N_{JLM}	W_{surf} (MeV)	R_s (fm)	R^{fit}_s (fm)	a^{fit} (fm)	r_s (fm)
20		1267	1409	1078	1565	1338	1538	1.65	0.8	6.12	6.25	1.01	1.47
38		1086	1191	1112	1341	1250	1324	1.20	0.5	5.95	5.99	0.97	1.44
40.9	1216 ± 57	1064	1166	1117	1291	1235	1215	0.95	0.4	5.95	5.99	0.98	1.44
43		1050	1148	1103	1275	1221	1260	1.10	0.4	5.95	5.99	0.99	1.44
43.6	1269 ± 22	1046	1144	1106	1235	1219	1257	1.10	0.3	5.82	5.70	0.80	1.40
59		960	1042	1047	1124	1130	1111	0.95	0.2	5.70	5.64	0.82	1.36
61.1	1104 ± 20	950	1030	1045	1122	1119	1119	1.00	0.2	5.68	5.63	0.83	1.36
66		928	1006	1028	1066	1091	1028	0.85	0.1	5.60	5.55	0.80	1.35
67.4	1074 ± 32	923	999	1026	1056	1087	1087	1.00	0.08	5.60	5.53	0.80	1.35
68.3	1064 ± 16	919	995	1024	1052	1082	1063	0.95	0.075	5.55	5.49	0.80	1.33
83		867	934	948	979	1015	987	0.93	0.015	5.40	5.38	0.78	1.29
84.9	981 ± 15	861	928	979	983	1008	989	0.95	0.01	5.40	5.36	0.80	1.29
95		833	895	949	952	968	956	0.97	0.01	5.40	5.28	0.79	1.29
97.2	919 ± 24	827	888	949	951	963	923	0.90	0.005	5.35	5.28	0.80	1.28

Comparison with data, at low energy suggests the need to include the ^{9}C breakup channel explicitly