

Comparison between elastic scattering of strongly bound α particles and exotic ${}^6\text{He}$ on a ${}^{12}\text{C}$ target and the effect of the two-neutron halo of ${}^6\text{He}$

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The experimental angular distributions for α -particles elastically scattered from the ${}^{12}\text{C}$ nucleus in the energy range of 48.7–386 MeV and for the ${}^6\text{He}+{}^{12}\text{C}$ nuclear system in the energy range of 5.9–493.8 MeV have been reanalyzed. Data analysis is performed within the framework of both the optical model (OM) and the double-folding optical model (DFOM). In this model, the real part of the potential is generated using the double-folding procedures based on the effective M3Y interaction between projectile nucleons and target nucleons, in addition to an imaginary part of the Woods-Saxon form. Two criteria are used to observe the nature of ${}^4\text{He}$ and ${}^6\text{He}$ elastically scattered from ${}^{12}\text{C}$ and the effect of the two-neutron halo structure of ${}^6\text{He}$. Firstly, the extracted potential parameters are utilized for calculating the reflexion coefficients η_L , which are strongly related to the angular momentum L . Secondly, the reduction in reaction cross sections with the projectile's energy.

The speaker is a student or young scientist

Yes

Section

1. Experimental and theoretical studies of nuclear reactions

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