

Excitation of isobaric analog states from (p,n) and (3He,t) charge-exchange reactions within the G-matrix folding method

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Differential cross sections of (p,n) and (3He,t) charge-exchange reactions leading to the excitation of the isobaric analog state (IAS) of the target nucleus are calculated with the distorted wave Born approximation. The G-matrix double-folding method is employed to determine the nucleus-nucleus optical potential within the framework of the Lane model. G matrices are obtained from a Brueckner-Hartree-Fock calculation using the Argonne Av18 nucleon-nucleon potential. Target densities have been taken from Skyrme-Hartree-Fock calculations which predict values for the neutron skin thickness of heavy nuclei compatible with current existing data. Calculations are compared with experimental data of the reactions (p,n)IAS on ^{14}C at $E_{\text{lab}} = 135$ MeV and ^{48}Ca at $E_{\text{lab}} = 134$ MeV and $E_{\text{lab}} = 160$ MeV, and (3He,t)IAS on ^{58}Ni , ^{90}Zr , and ^{208}Pb at $E_{\text{lab}} = 420$ MeV. Experimental results are well described without the necessity of any rescaling of the strength of the optical potential. A clear improvement in the description of the differential cross sections for the (3He,t)IAS reactions on ^{58}Ni and ^{90}Zr targets is found when the neutron excess density is used to determine the transition densities. Our results show that the density and isospin dependences of the G matrices play a non-negligible role in the description of the experimental data.

Experimental nuclear physics

Theoretical nuclear physics

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