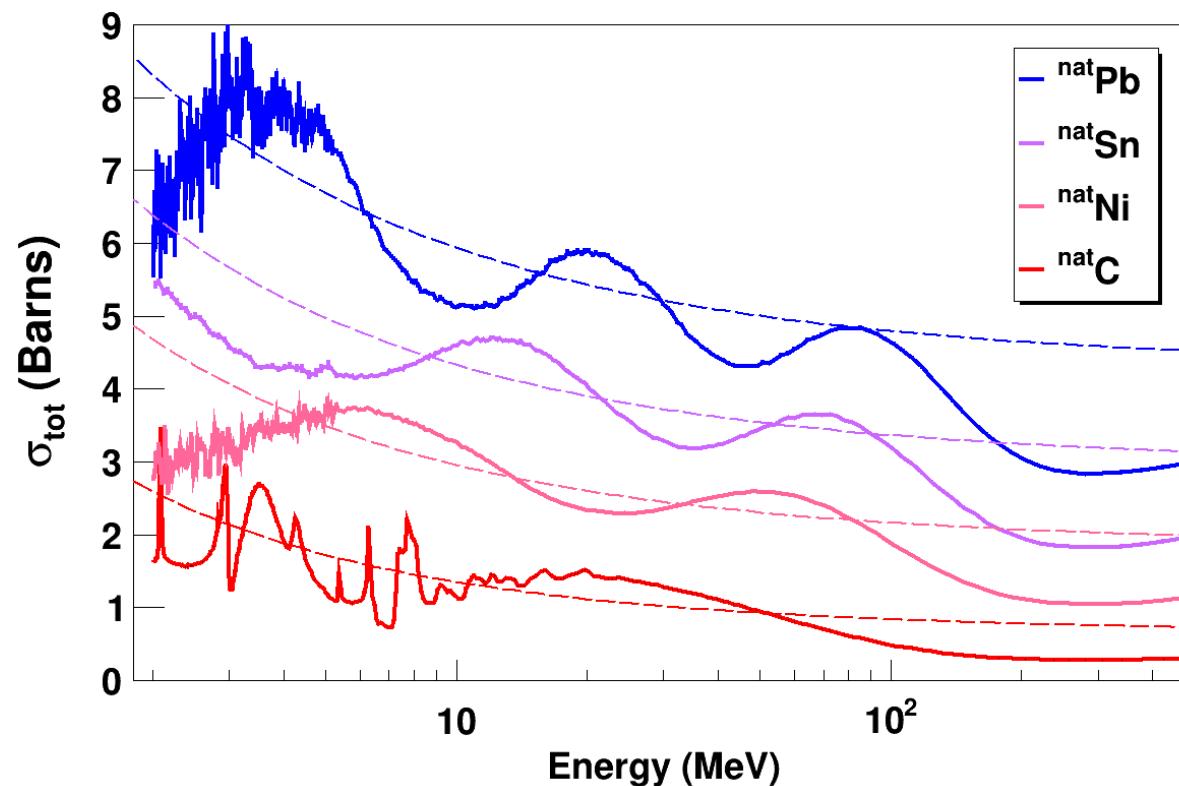


Using Neutron $\sigma_{\text{tot}}(E)$ to Constrain the Asymmetry Dependence of Optical Potentials



Cole D. Pruitt
PhD candidate in Chemistry
Washington University in St Louis

Outline

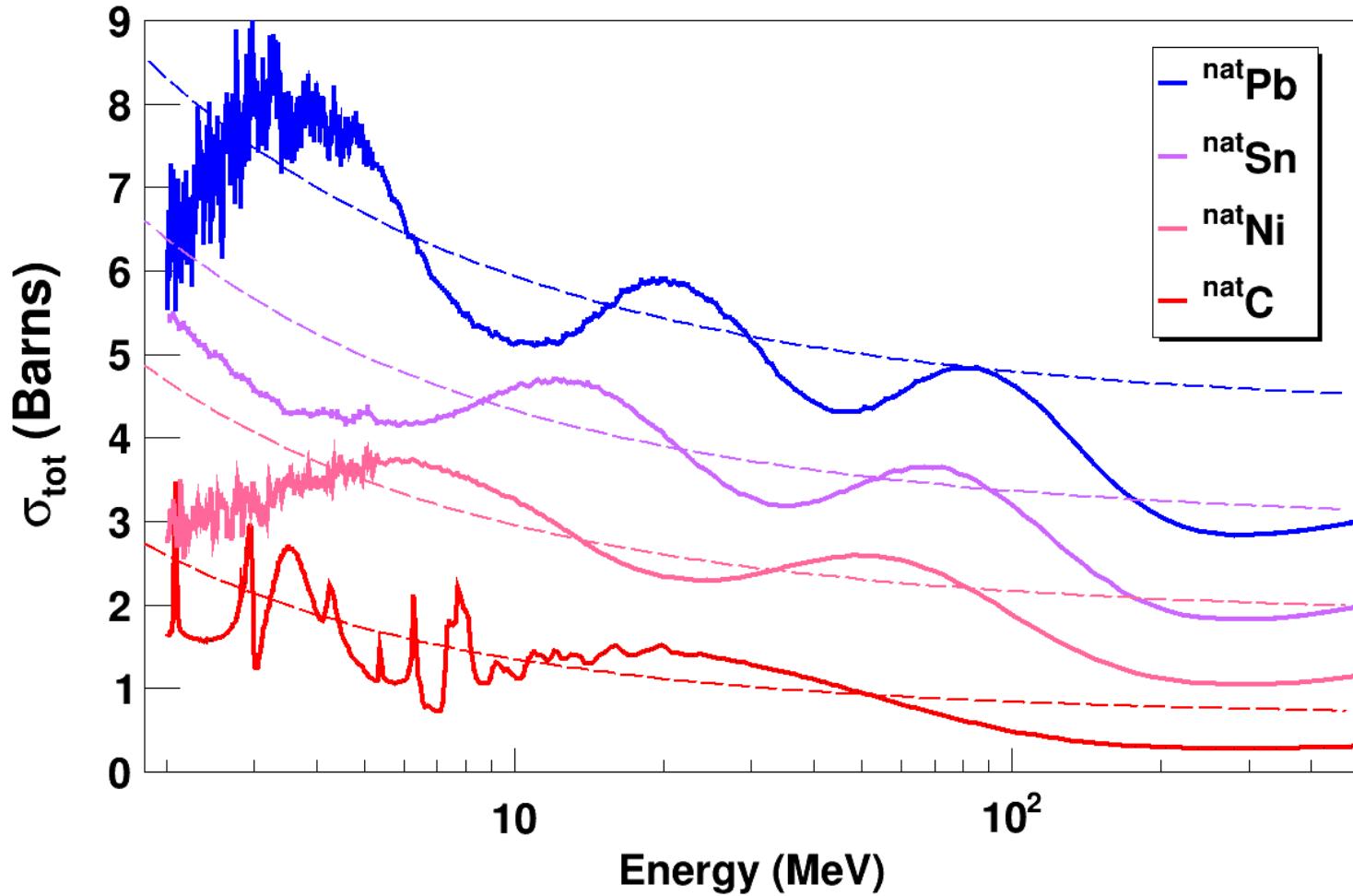
The state of neutron σ_{tot} data

σ_{tot} experimental results:

$^{16,18}\text{O}$, $^{58,64}\text{Ni}$, $^{112,124}\text{Sn}$

DOM improvement and fit status:

$^{16,18}\text{O}$



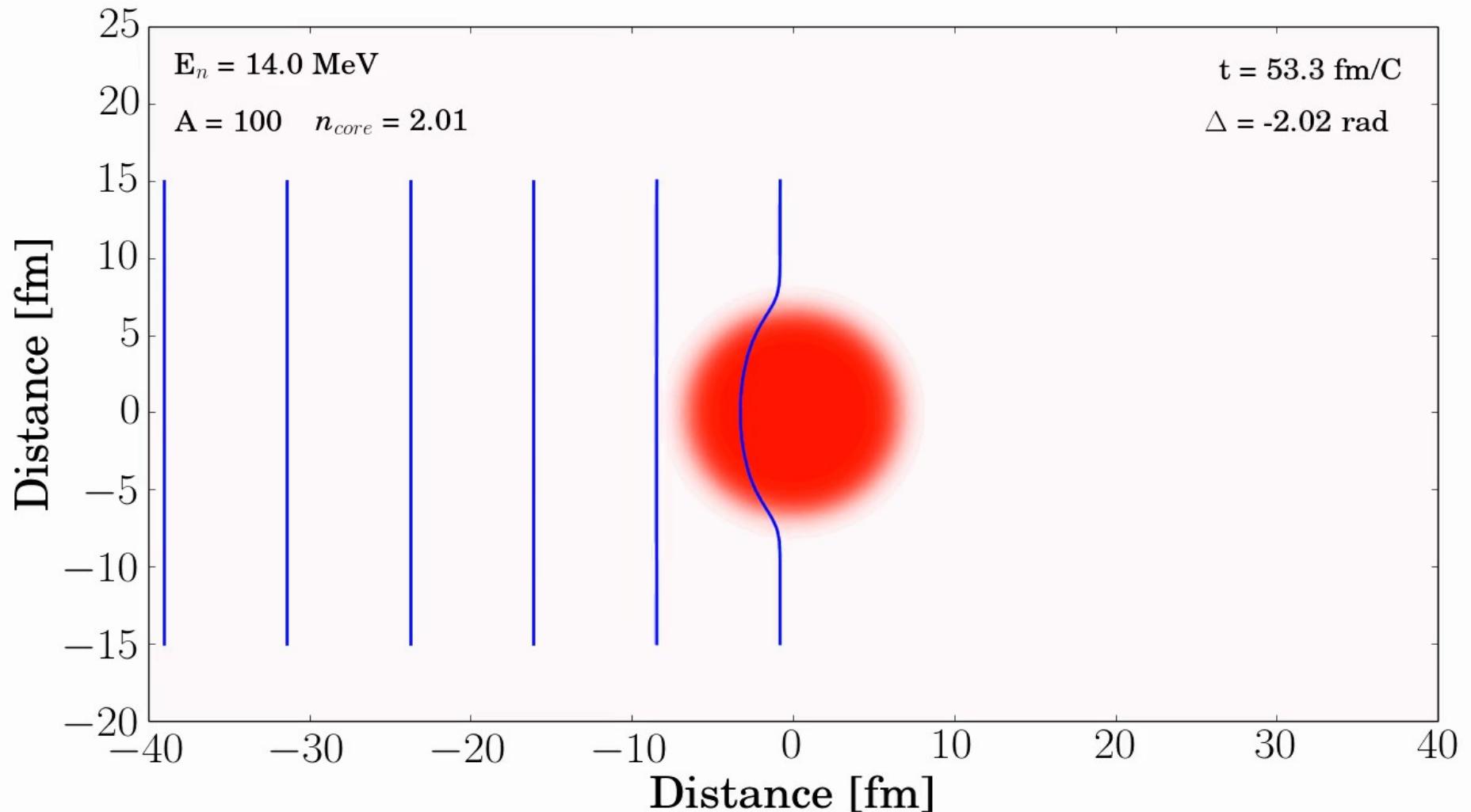
$$\sigma_{tot}(E) = \frac{2\pi(R + \lambda)^2}{r_0 A^{1/3}} \frac{1 - \rho \cos(\delta)}{E^{-1/2} e^{-im(\Delta)} Re(\Delta)}$$

“SAS”

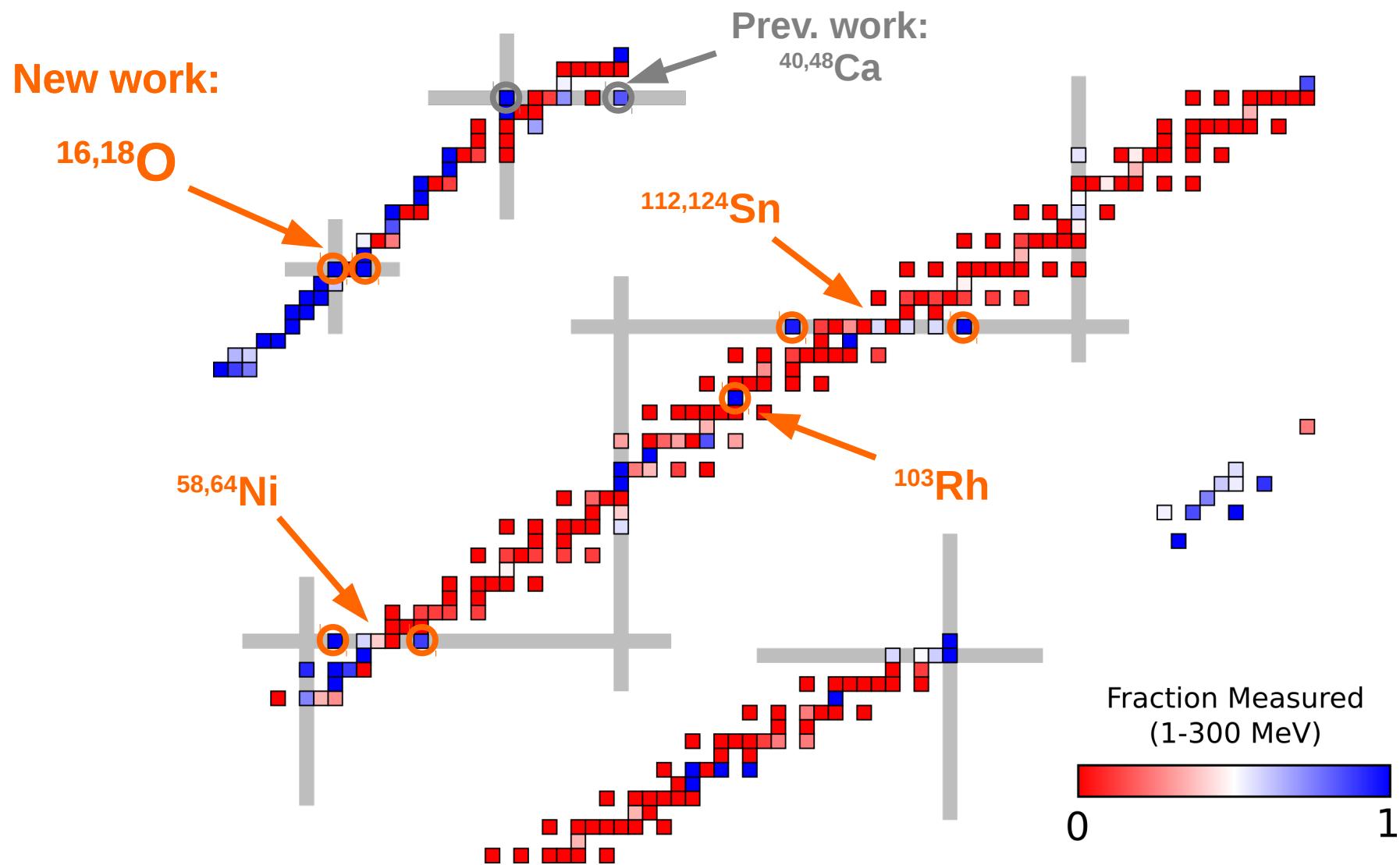
“Nuclear Ramsauer Effect”

Angeli and Csikai, *Nucl. Phys. A* **158**, 389 (1970)

σ_{tot} oscillations: “nuclear Ramsauer effect”



Intermediate-energy $\sigma_{\text{tot}}(E)$



Takeaway: tons of missing σ_{tot} data, especially isotopically resolved!

Outline

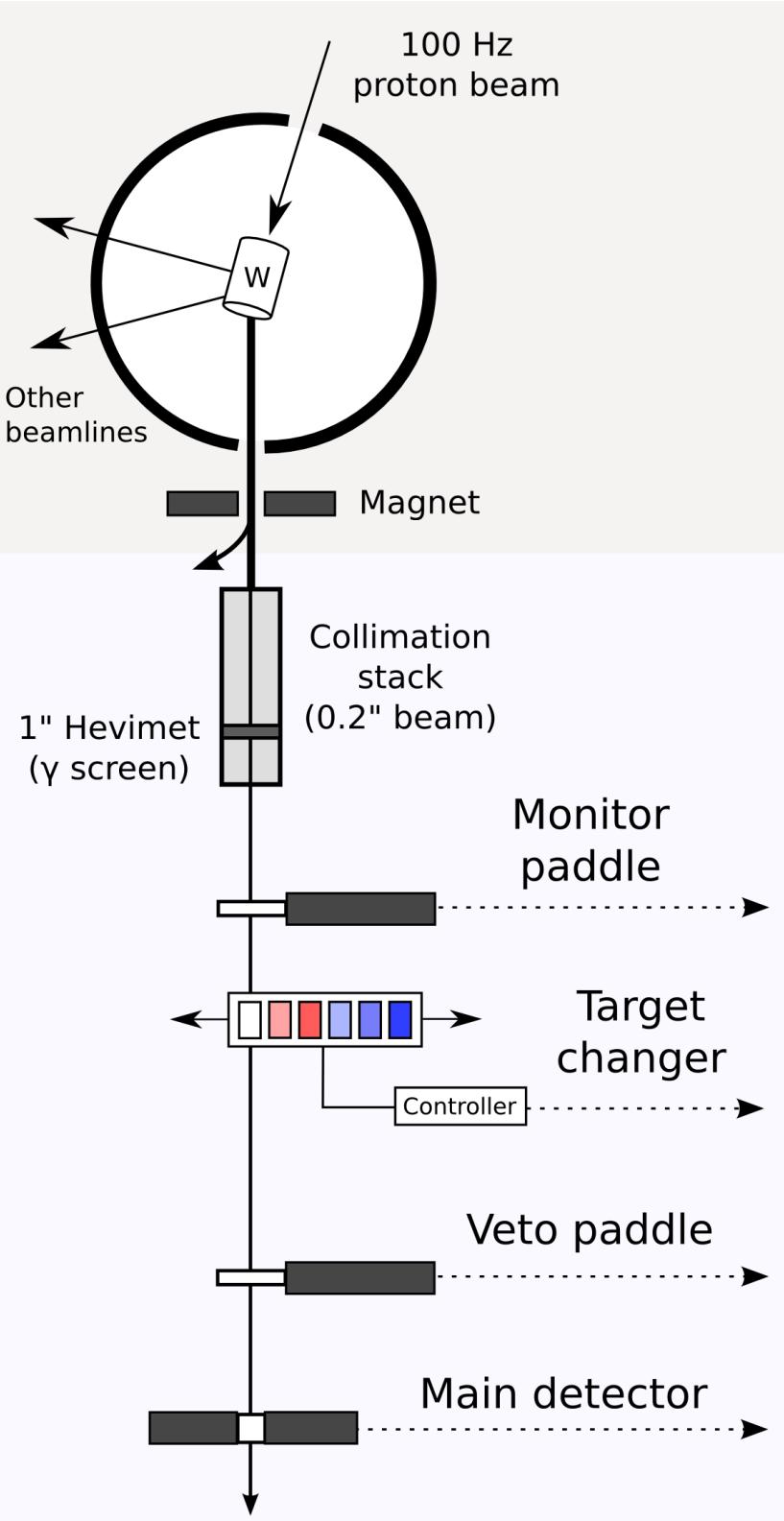
The state of neutron σ_{tot} data

σ_{tot} experimental results:

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DOM improvement and fit status:

$^{16,18}\text{O}$



Measuring σ_{tot} for isotopically-enriched targets

Targets:

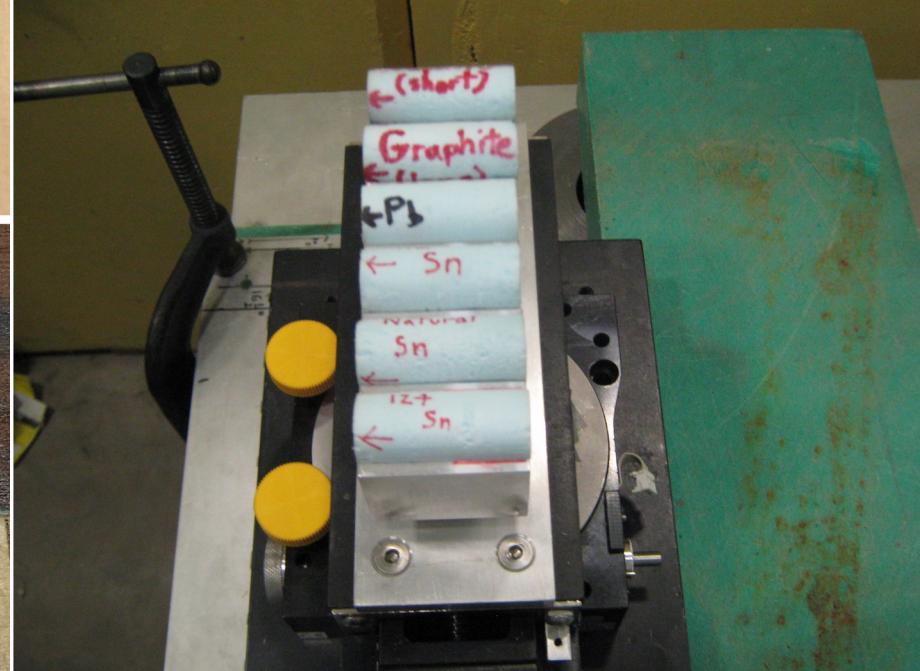
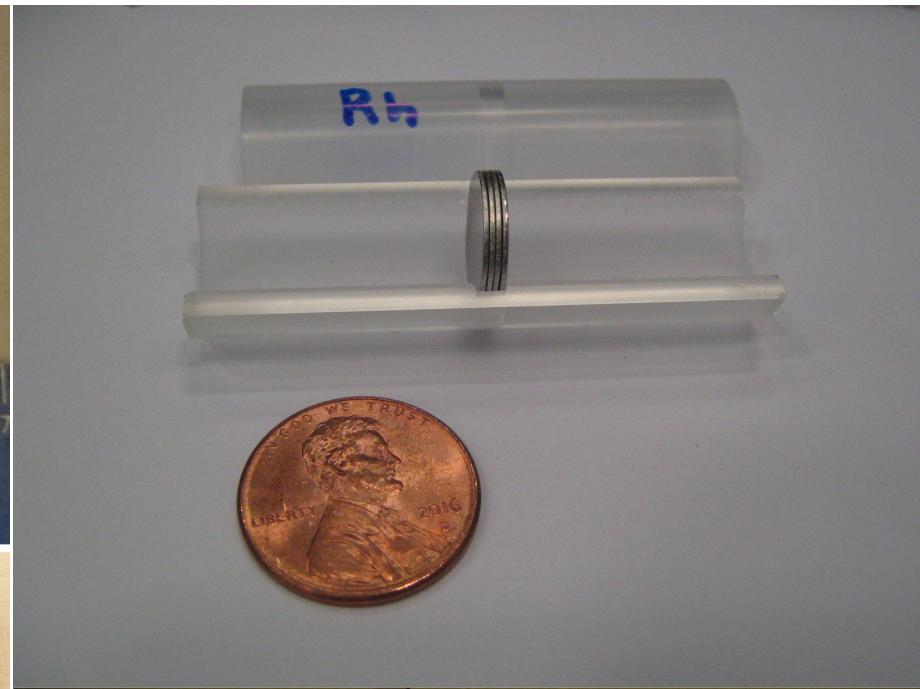
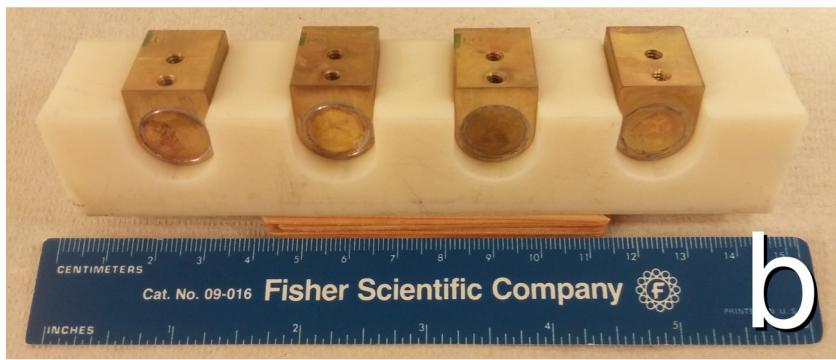
$^{16,18}\text{O}$ (as H_2O), $^{58,64}\text{Ni}$, ^{103}Rh , $^{112,124}\text{Sn}$

Goal:

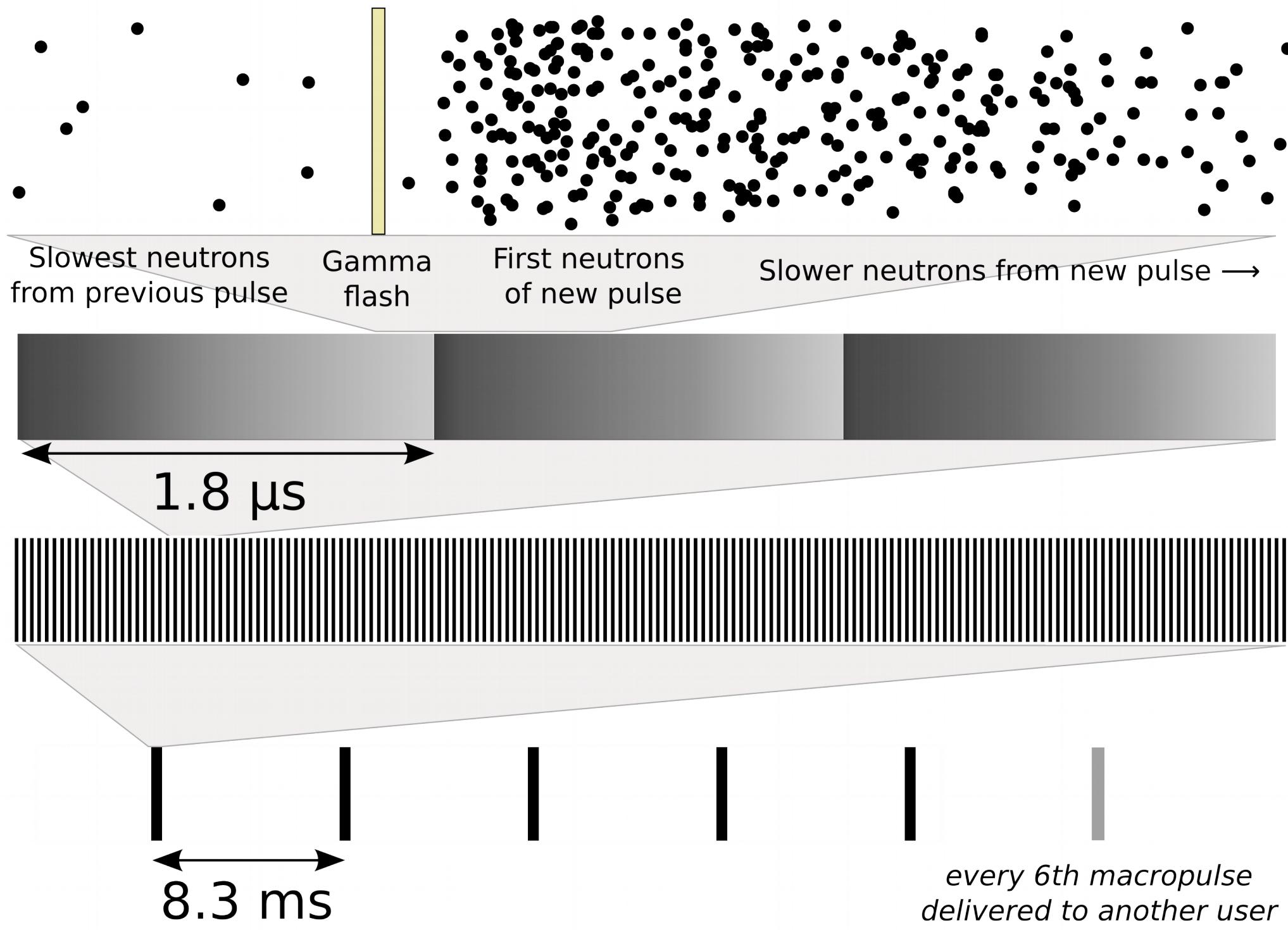
To achieve 1% statistical accuracy for a 1% difference between isotopes

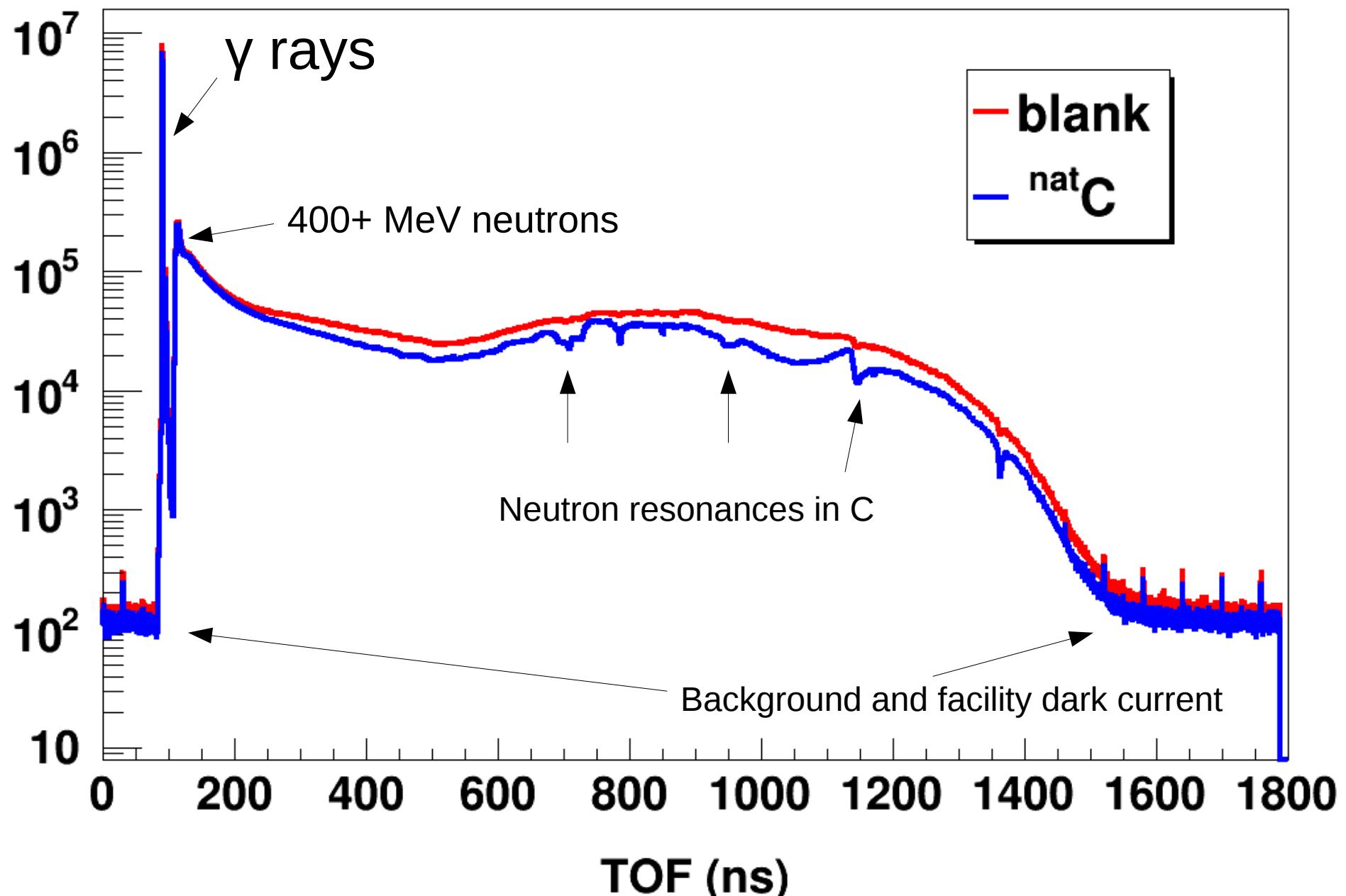
Time:

50+ hours beam per target
 $\times 10^4$ neutrons/sec =
 $\sim 10^9$ neutrons per target

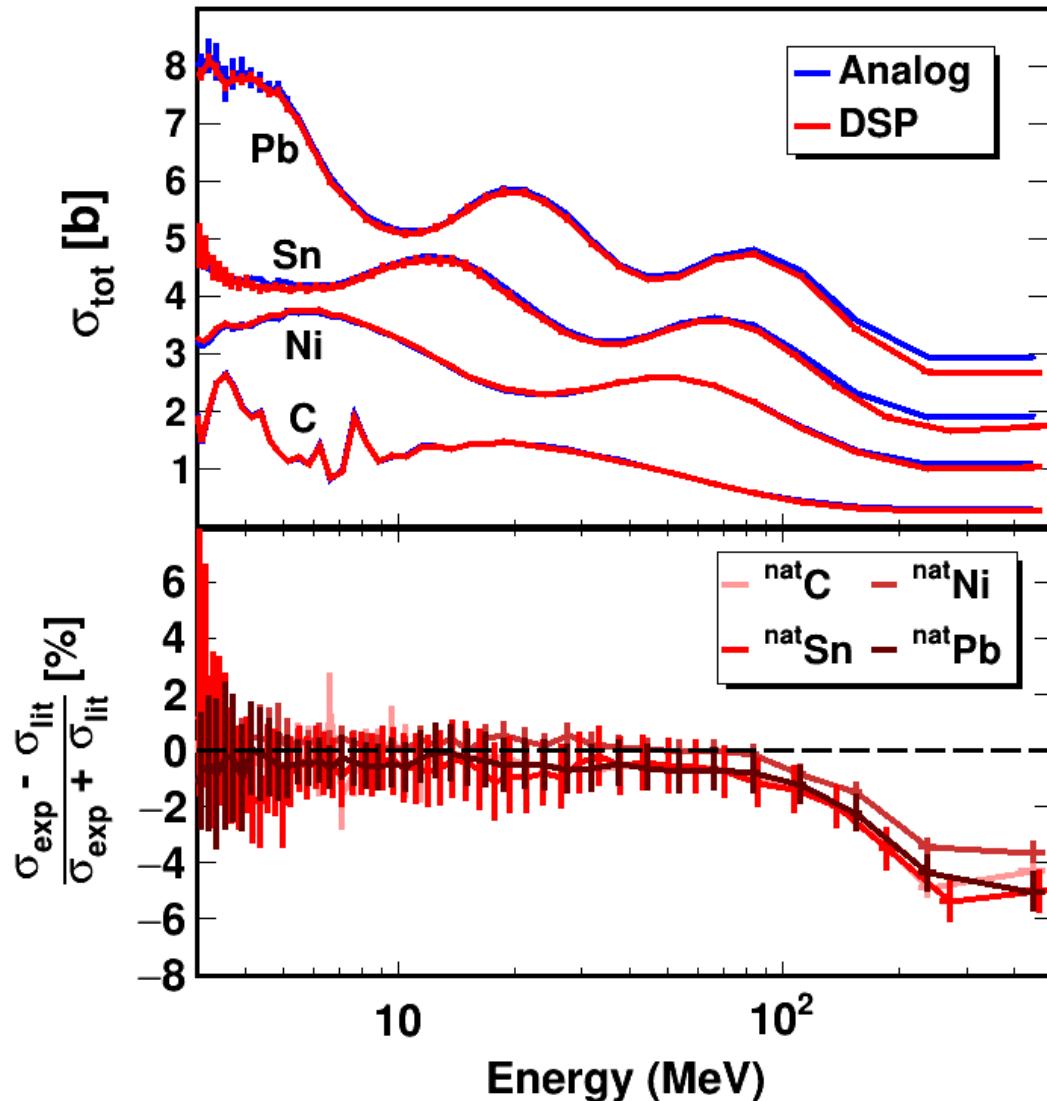








Benchmarking: literature results on natural samples



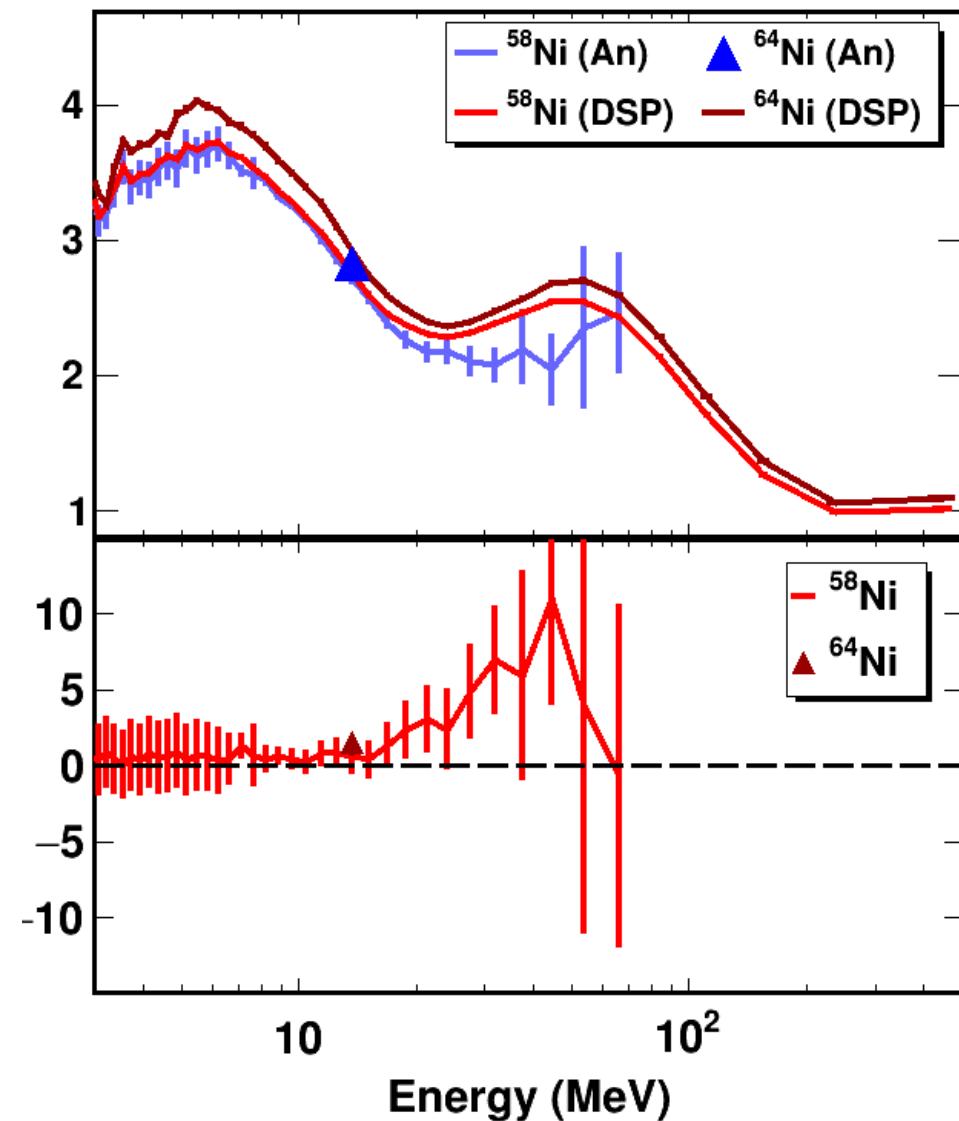
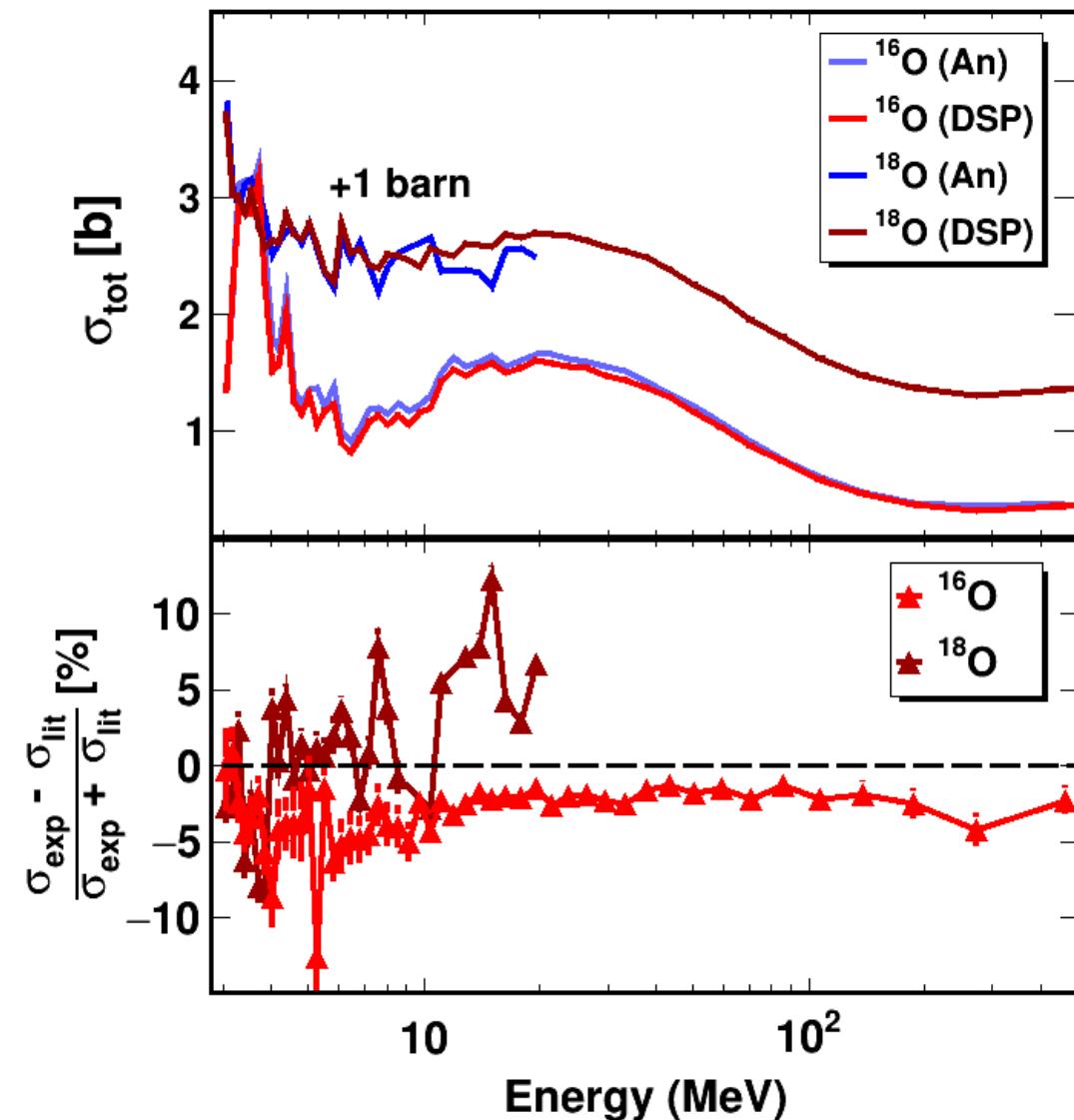
→ Analog and DSP methods give identical results up to 100 MeV (within statistical errors)

→ Above, 100 MeV, systematic difference of up to 10%

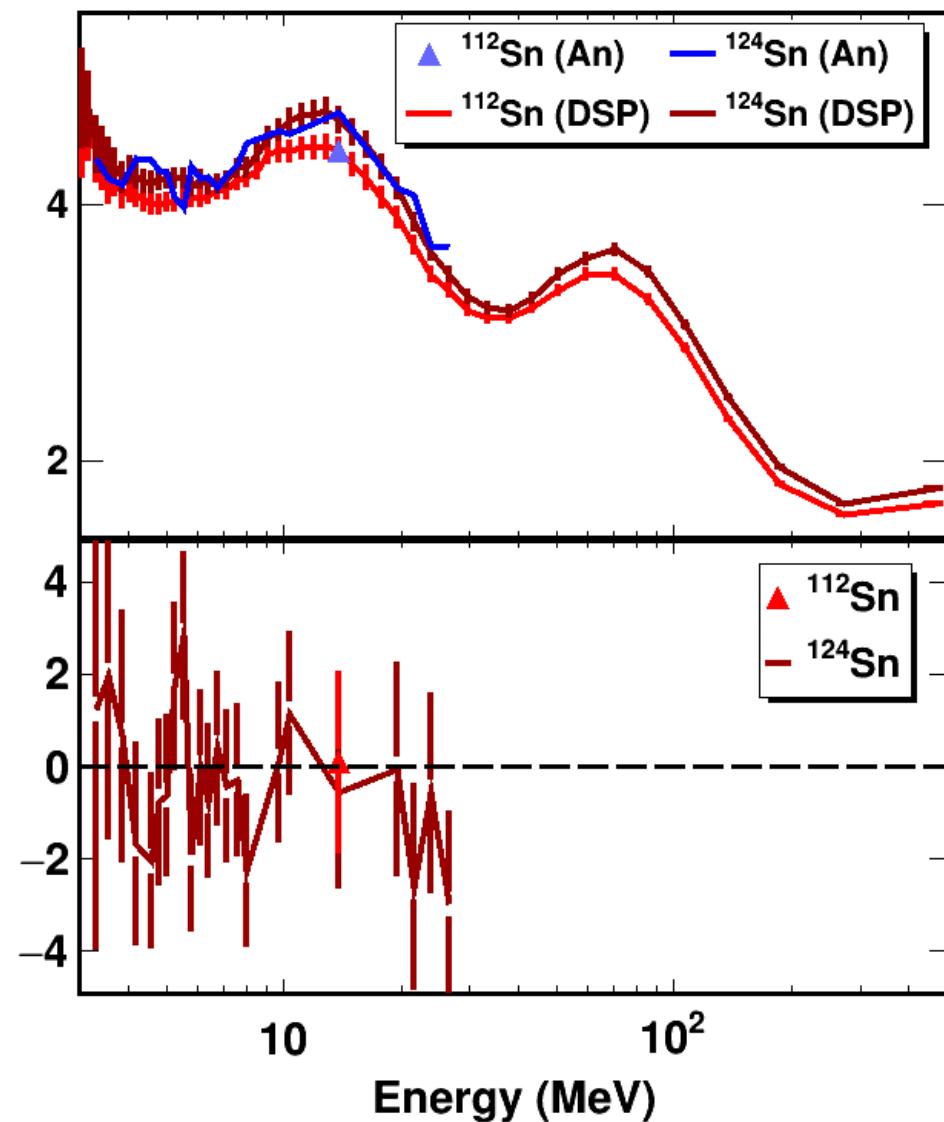
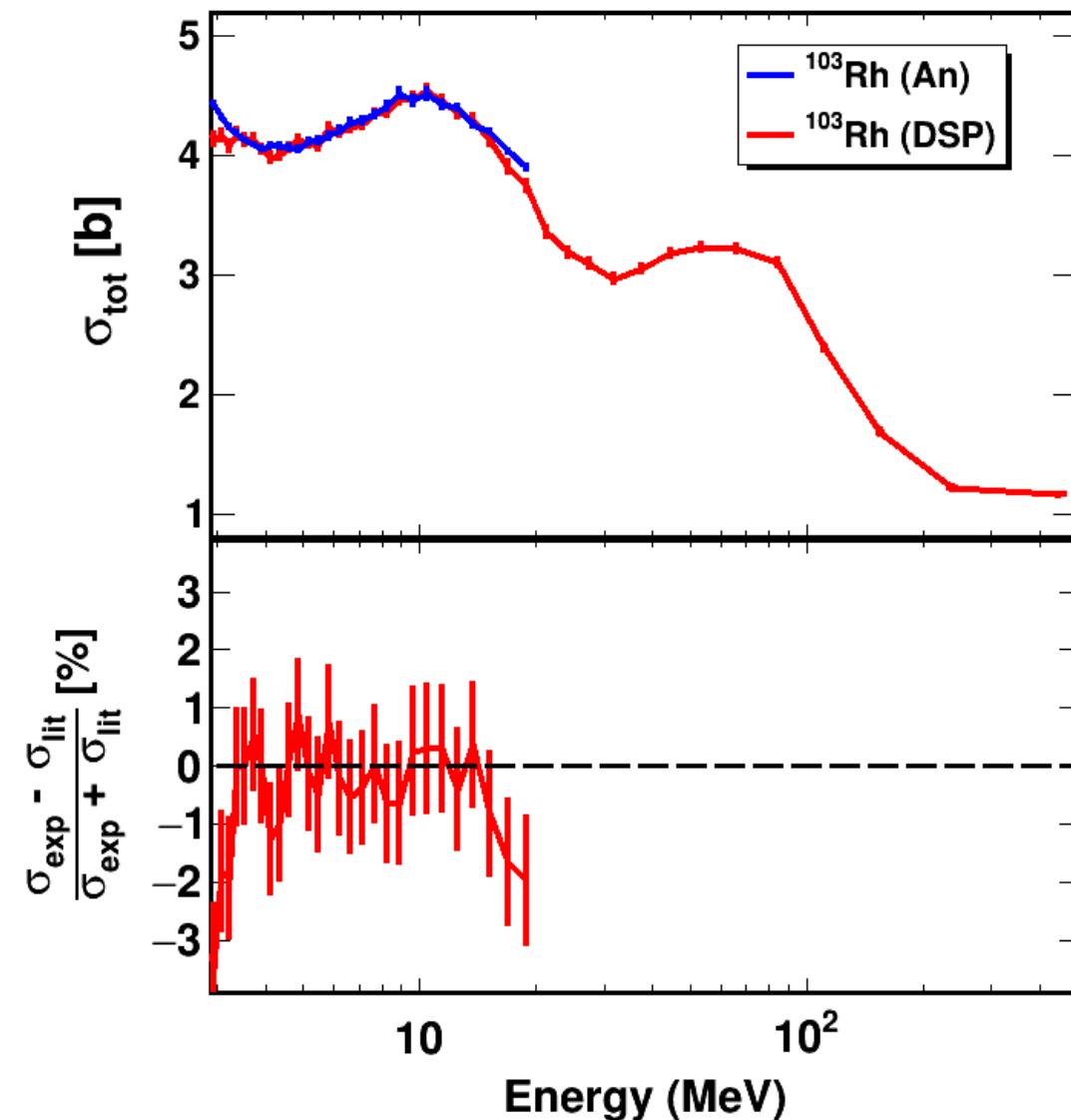
Isotopic relative differences are insensitive to systematic results

For relative differences, achieved $\pm 1\%$ error over 50 energy bins from 3 to 500 MeV

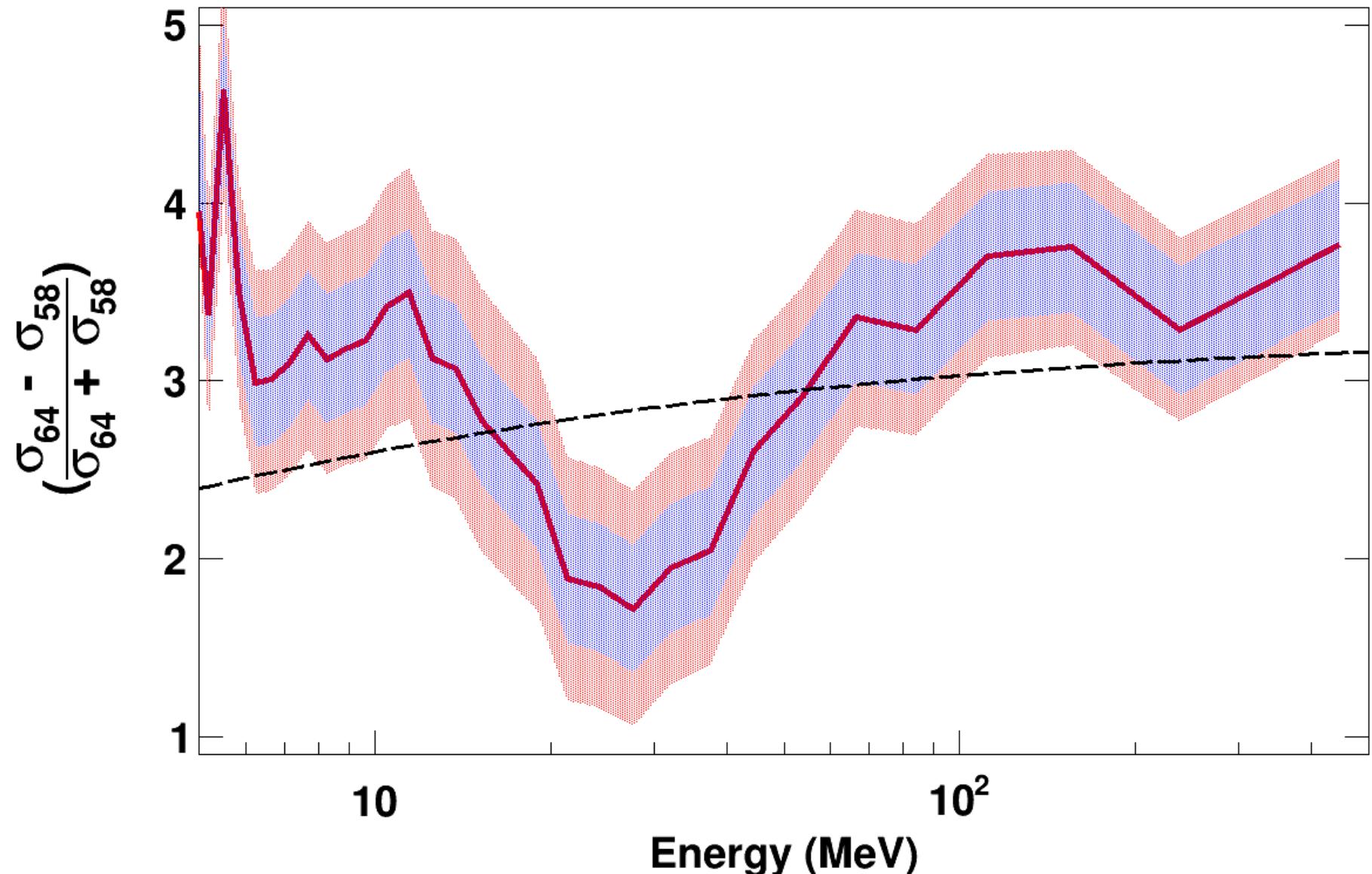
$^{16,18}\text{O}$ and $^{58,64}\text{Ni}$



^{103}Rh and $^{112,124}\text{Sn}$



$^{58,64}\text{Ni}$ relative difference



Outline

The state of neutron σ_{tot} data

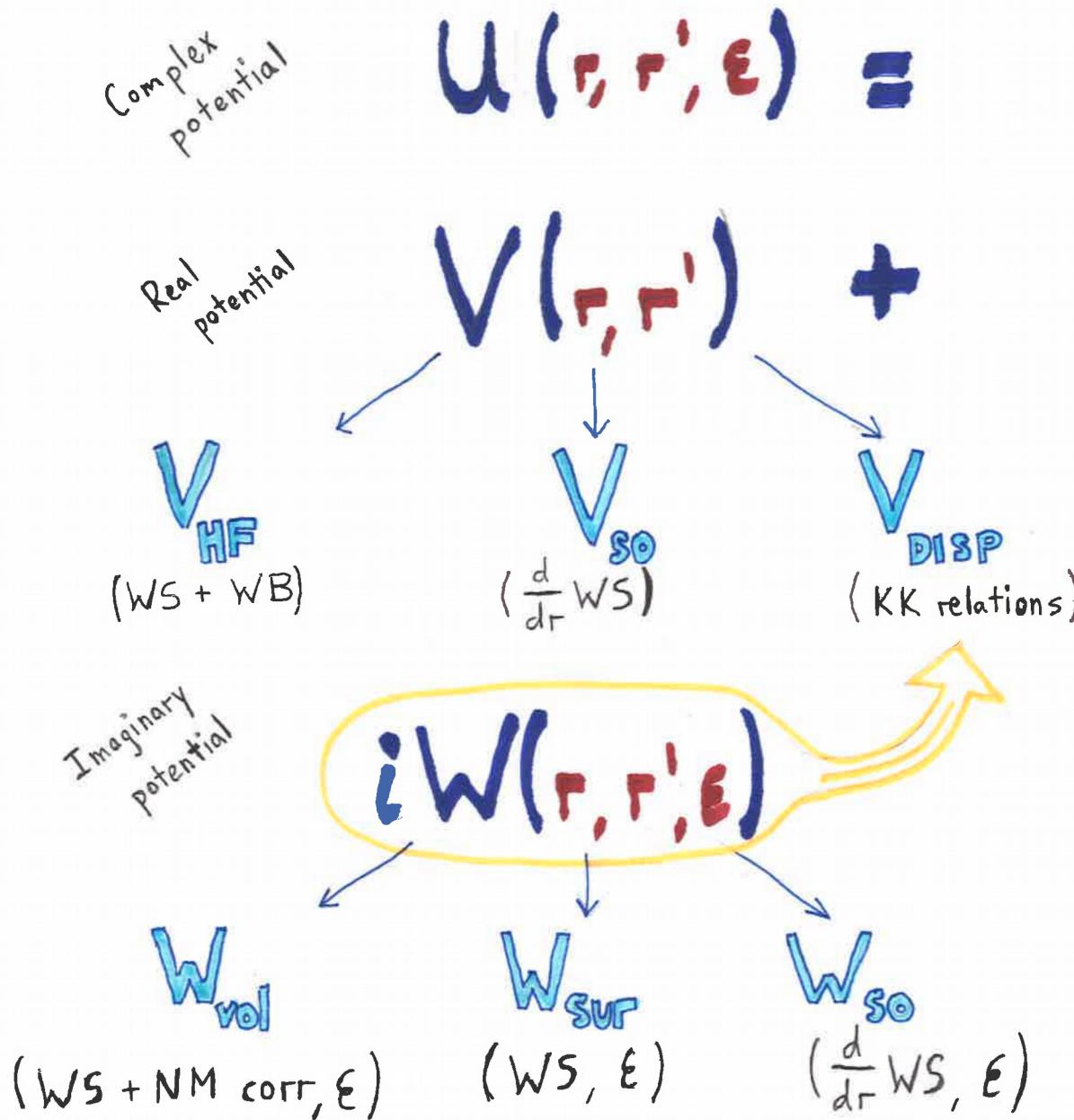
σ_{tot} experimental results:

$^{16,18}\text{O}$, $^{58,64}\text{Ni}$, $^{112,124}\text{Sn}$

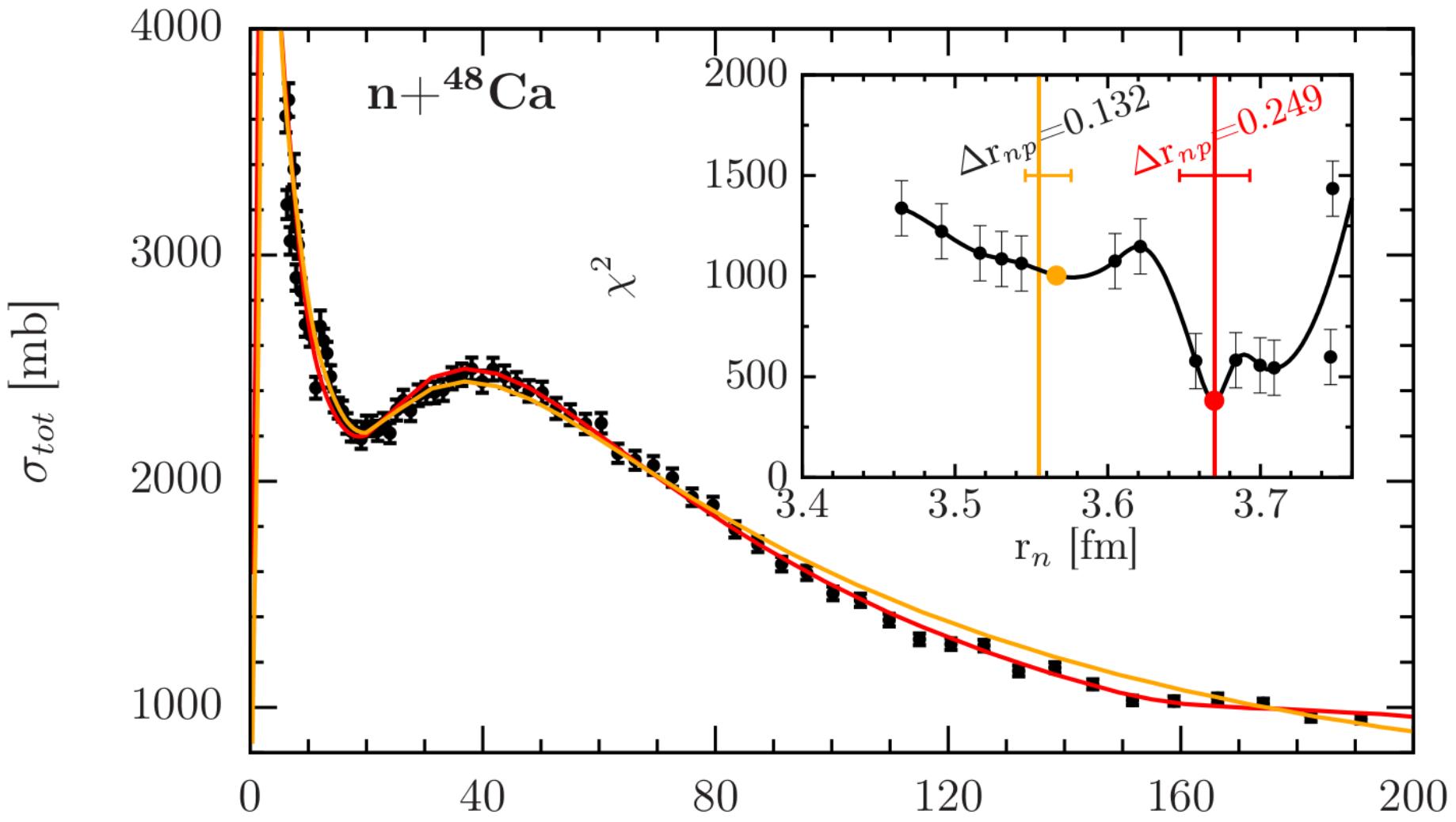
DOM improvement and fit status:

$^{16,18}\text{O}$

DISPERSIVE OPTICAL MODEL



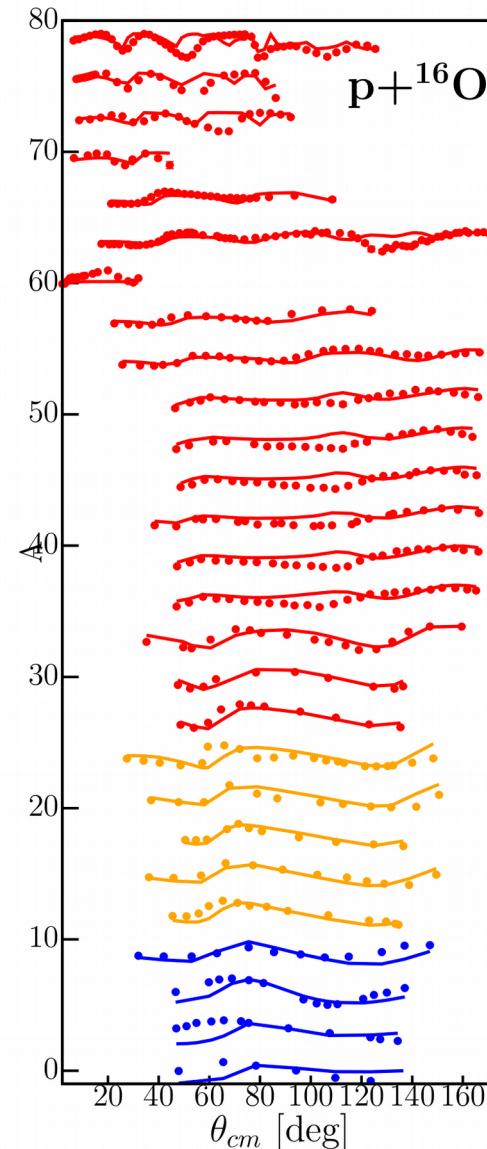
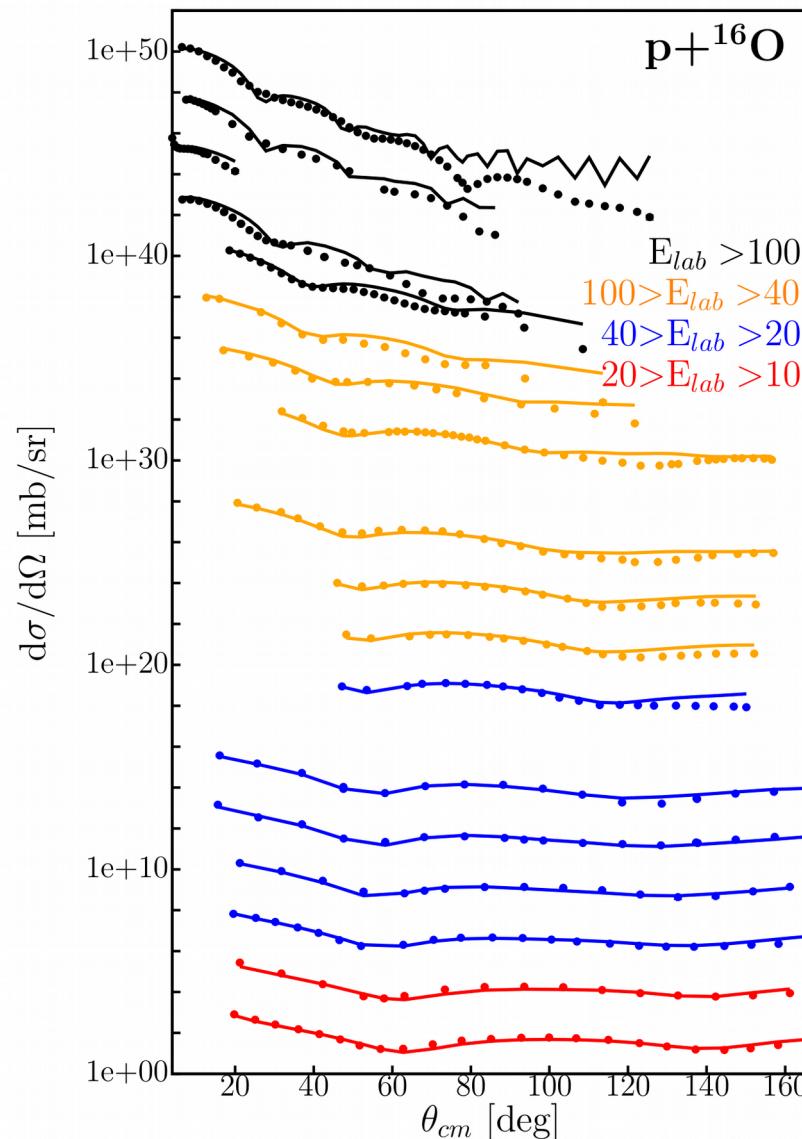
DOM fits: ^{48}Ca neutron skin sensitive to σ_{tot}

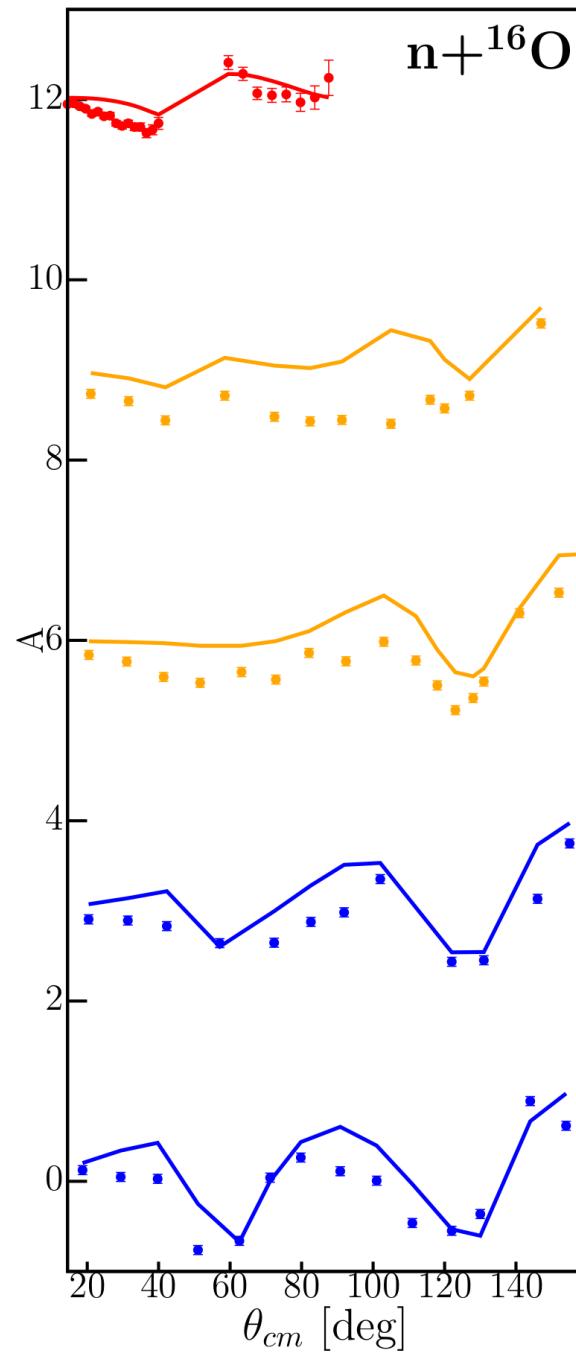
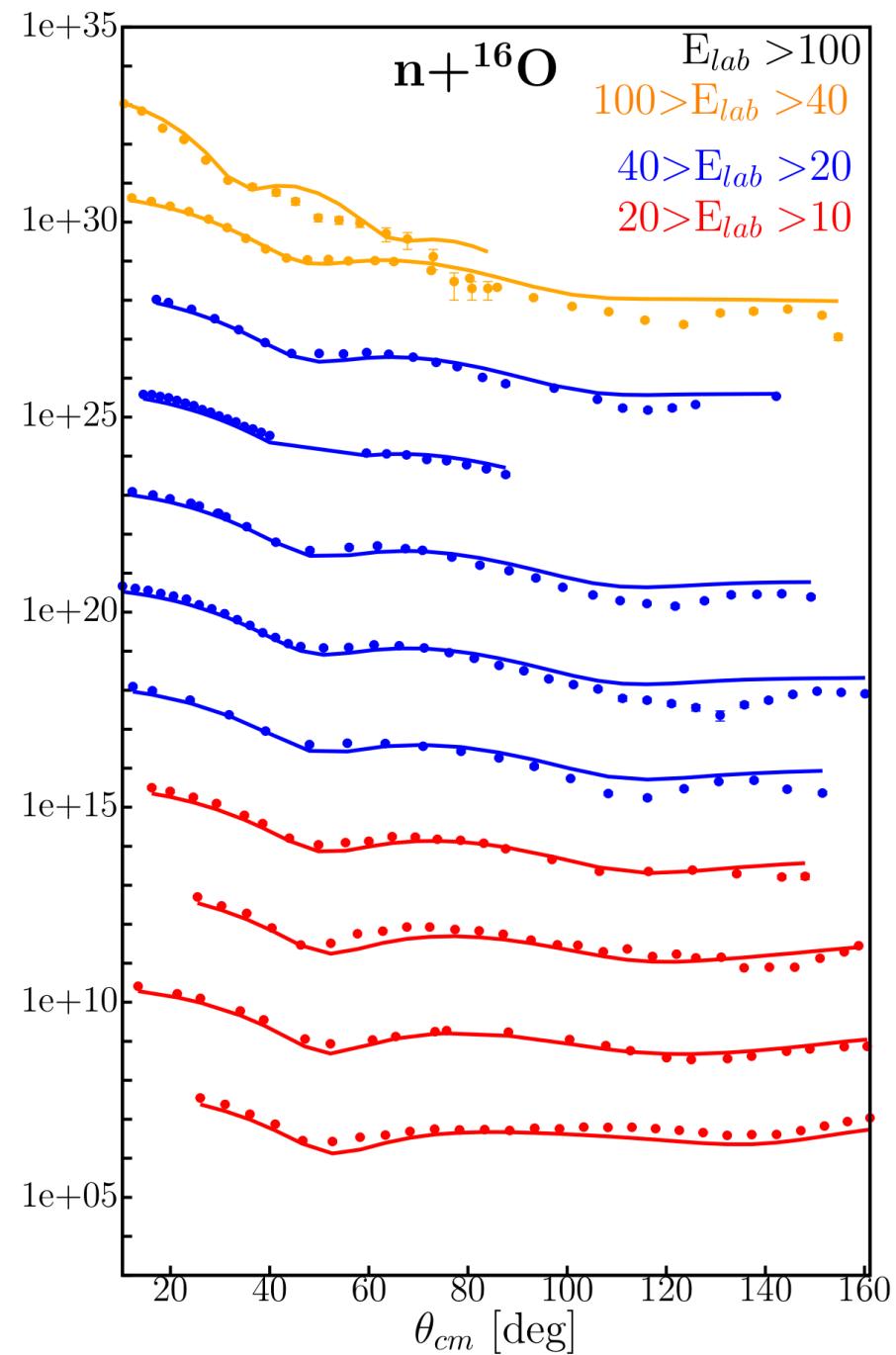


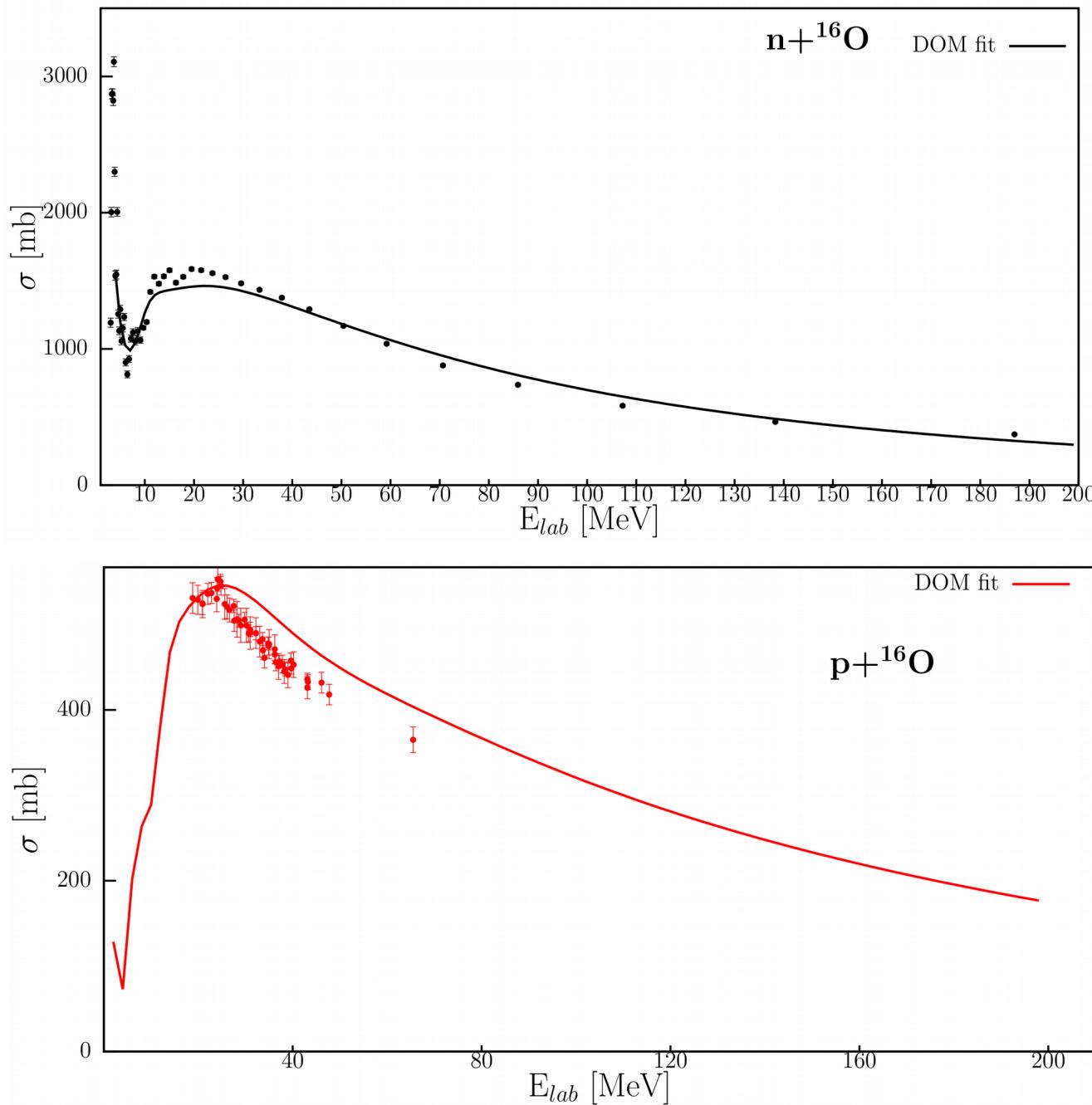
Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 222503 (2017), 1-5.

E_{lab} [MeV]

Current (preliminary) ^{16}O fit results









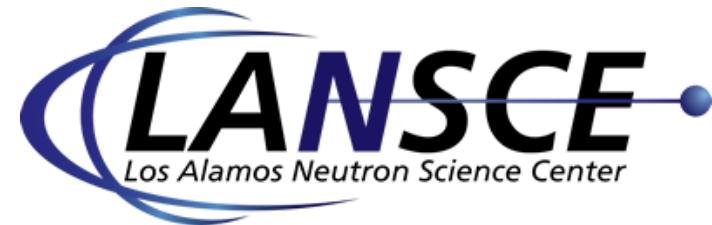
Washington University in St. Louis

Radiochemistry Group

Bob Charity
Lee Sobotka
Kyle Brown (GS, now PD at NSCL)
Dan Hoff (GS)
Tyler Webb (GS)

Nuclear Theory Group

Wim Dickhoff
Mack Atkinson (GS)



Hye Young Lee
Matt Devlin
Shea Mosby

Nikolaos Fotiadis
John O'Donnell



For additional detail:

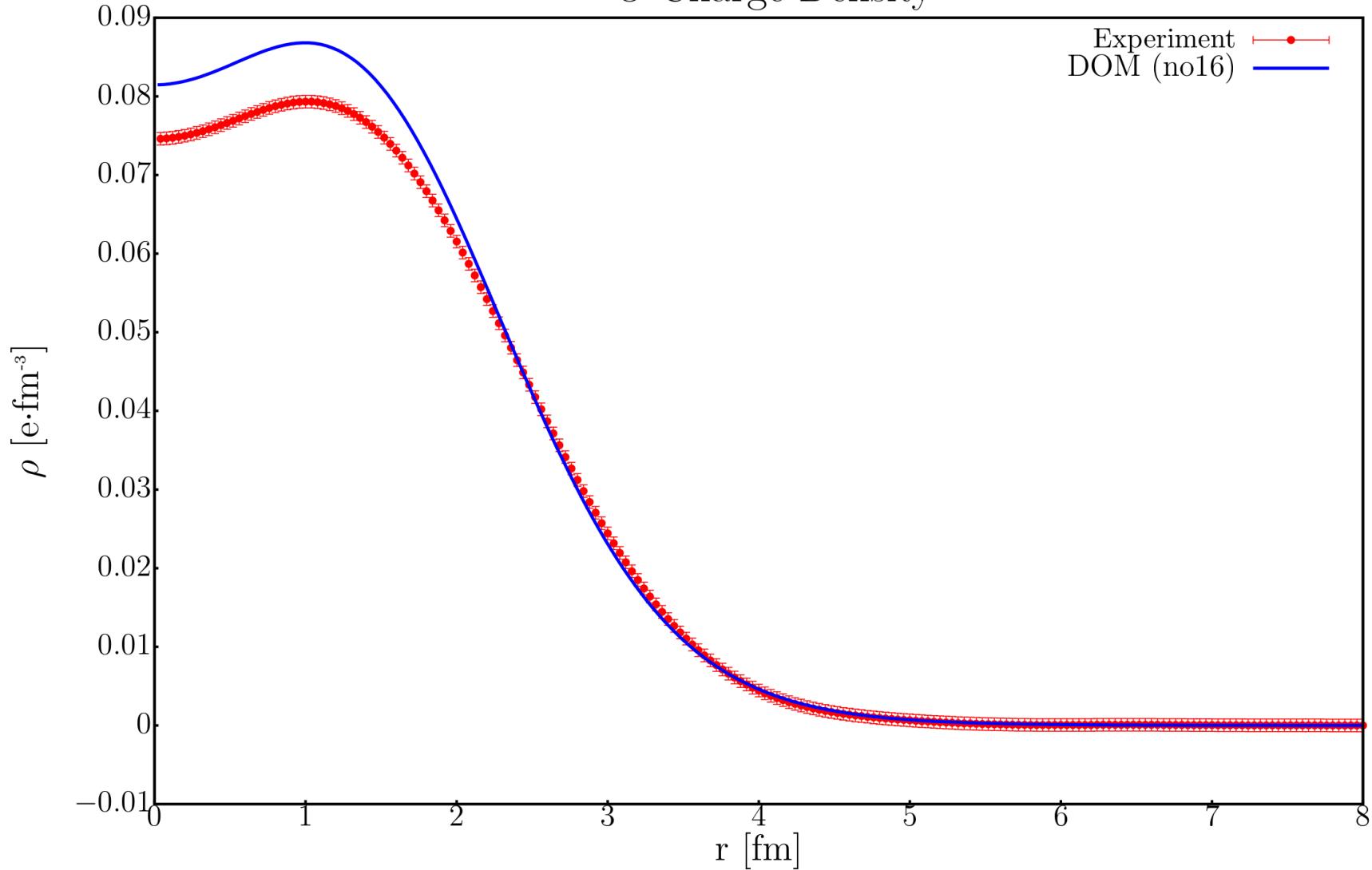
Ramsauer logic: Angeli and Csikai, *Nucl. Phys. A* **158**, 389 (1970)

Literature σ_{tot} data: W. P. Abfalterer et al, PRC **63**, 044608 (2001), R. W. Finlay et al, PRC **47** 237 (1993)

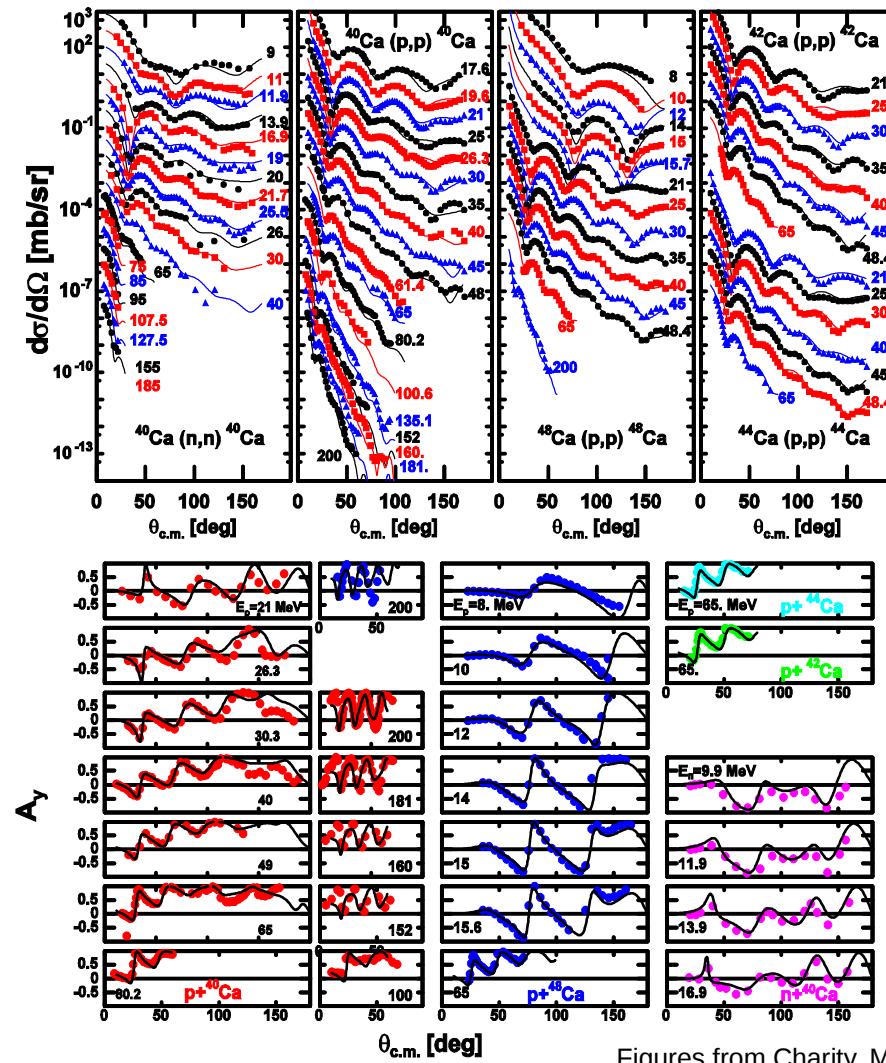
DOM formalism: Dickhoff, Charity, and Mahzoon, J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. **44** (2017) 033001, 1-57

$^{40,48}\text{Ca}$ $\sigma_{\text{tot}}(E)$: Shane et al, NIM Sect. A **614**, 468 (2010)

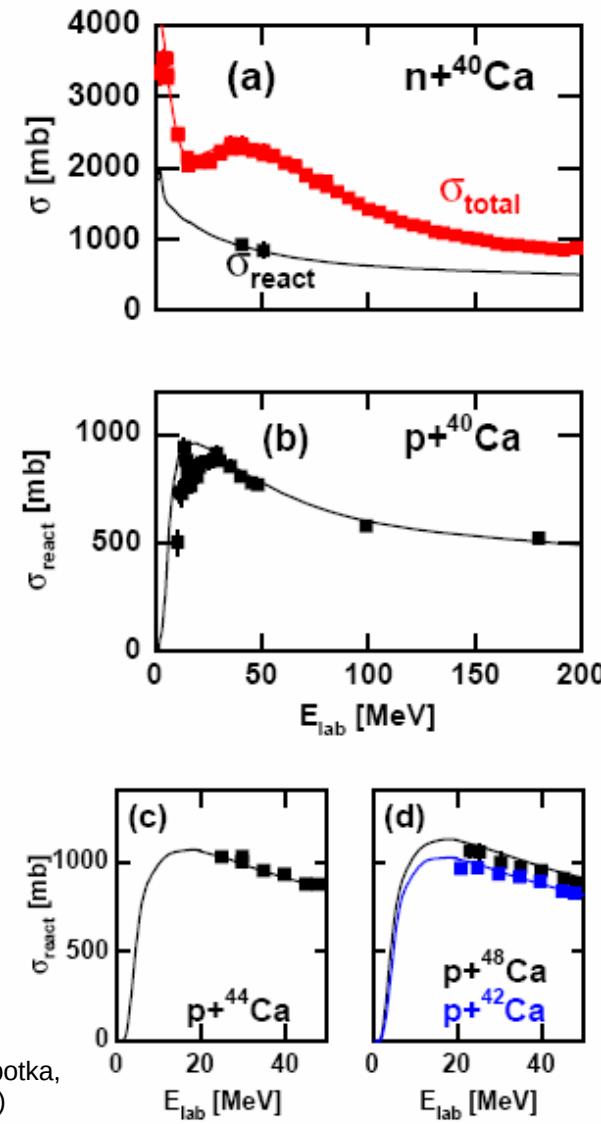
^{16}O Charge Density



Optical potentials are as good as their data



Figures from Charity, Mueller, Sobotka, Dickhoff, Phys. Rev. C (2007)



Neutron star
EOS

$$\Leftrightarrow S(\rho) \approx S(\rho_0) - L \left(\frac{\rho_0 - \rho}{3\rho_0} \right) + \frac{1}{2} K_{sym} \left(\left(\frac{\rho_0 - \rho}{3\rho_0} \right)^2 \right)$$

???

“The correlation between **neutron radius of ^{208}Pb and the slope of the symmetry energy L** is by now very well established...”

- F. J. Fattoyev and J. Piekarewicz, PRC 86 015802 (2012)

