

Systematic Study of α -Optical Potential via Elastic Scattering for p-Process

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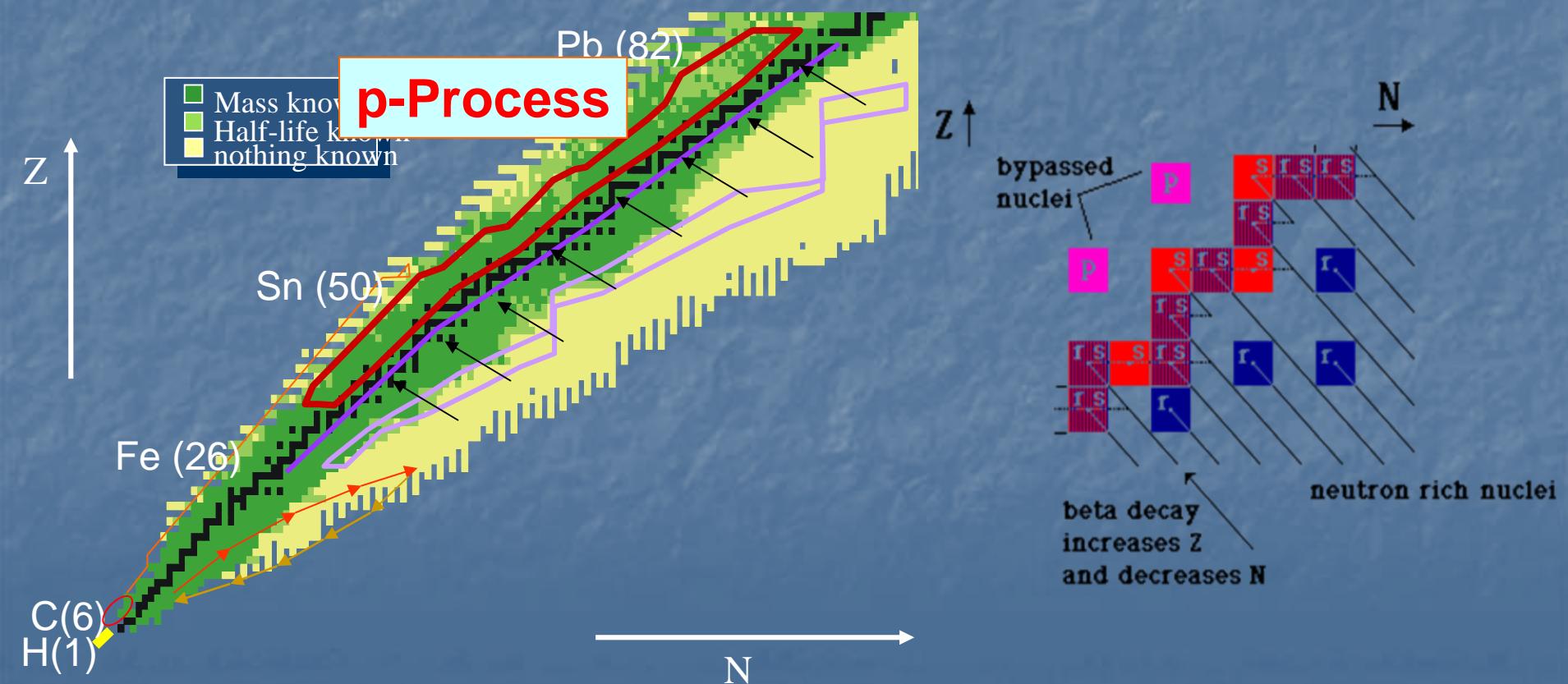
University of Notre Dame

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Production of p-Nuclei

- Production of p-nuclei, lying on the proton rich side of the valley of stability and shielded from s- and r-processes, proceeds most likely via the so-called p-process or photo-disintegration process.





Possible Astrophysical Sites

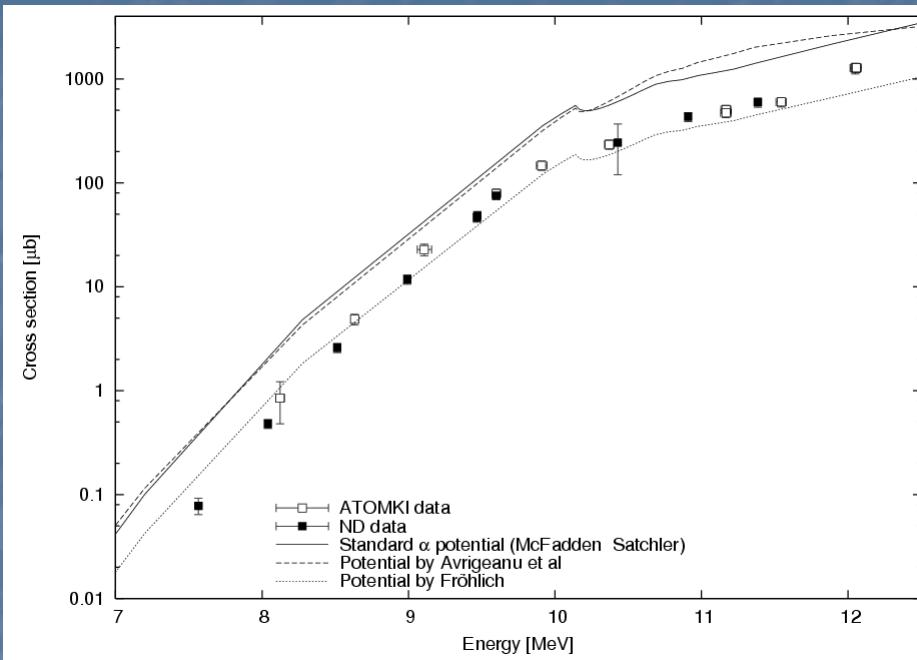
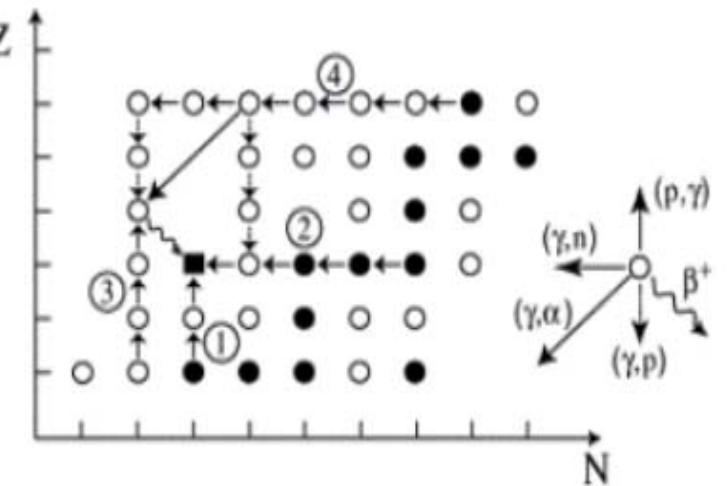
- Possible p-process sites: Ne-O layers of Type II Supernova; Type Ia Supernova explosions





Uncertainties of p-Process

- The p-nuclei are synthesized via a series of (g,n) (g,a) and (g,p) reactions on heavy seed nuclei. These reaction rates are calculated with the statistical Hauser Feshbach Model (HF-Model) which may carry large uncertainties.

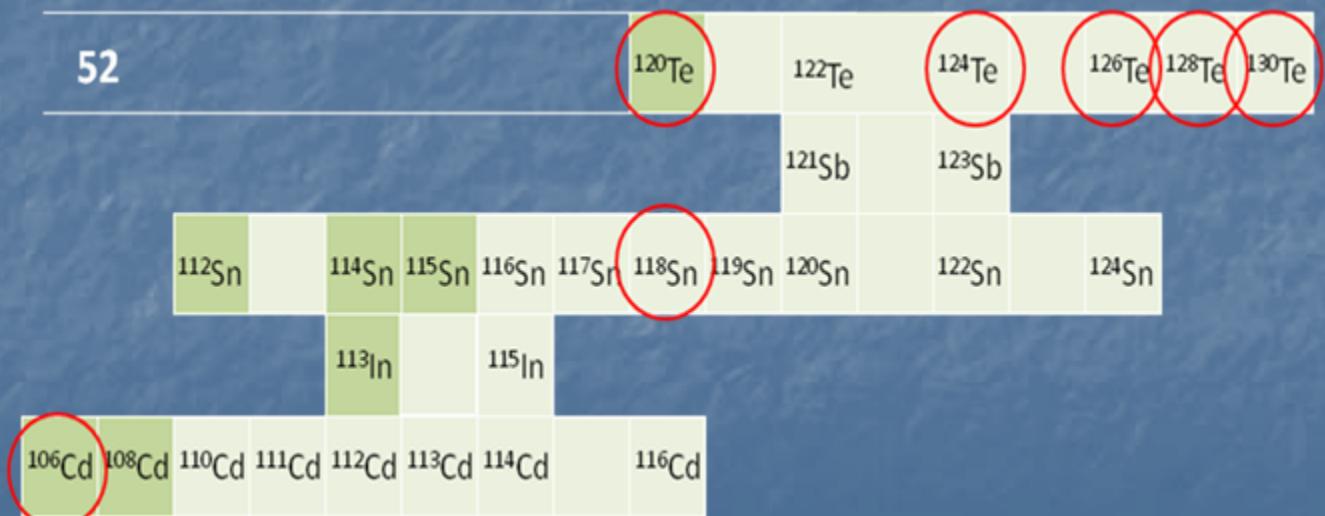


Large discrepancies between experimental data and theoretical HF predictions for α -capture rates have indicated a necessity of improving the current α -potential models.



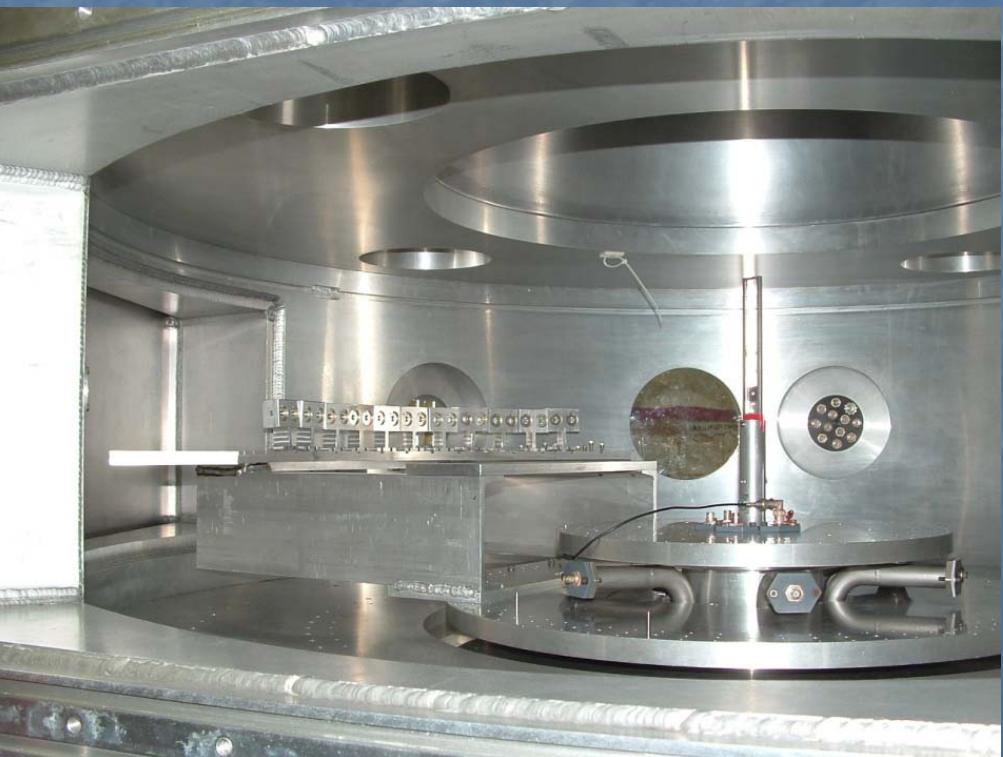
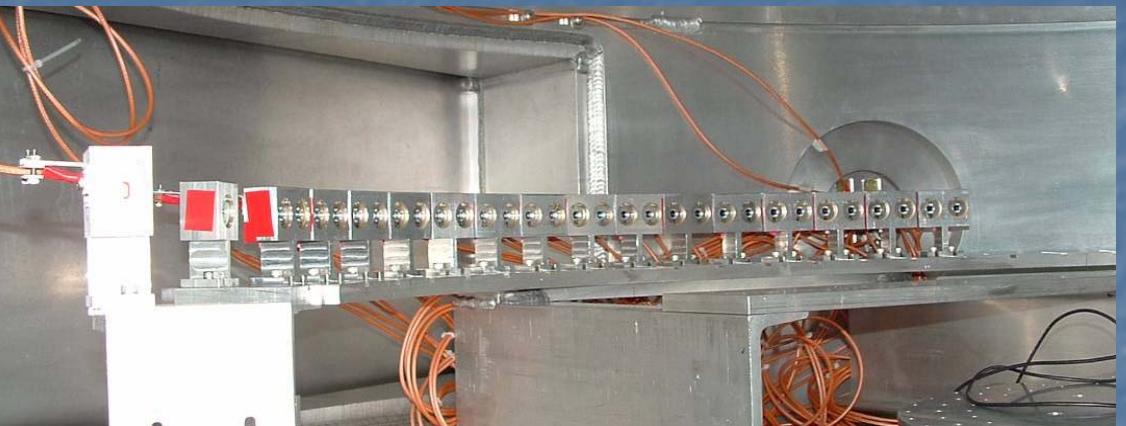
α -Elastic Scattering

- To test the reliability of the HF calculations for p-process and provide a systematic understanding of the alpha optical potential at energies of astrophysical interest, a series of precision alpha scattering measurements were carried out at the Notre Dame FN tandem accelerator: 120,124,126,128,130Te / 106Cd / 118Sn (a, a) at energies of 17, 19, 22, 24.5, 27 MeV



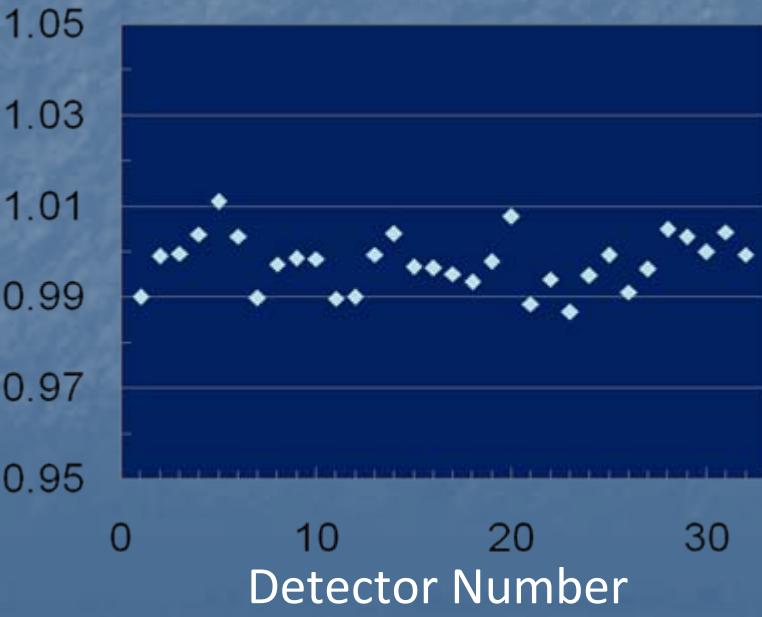


Experimental Setup



An array of 32 photo-diode detectors were used to cover alpha scattering angles between 15 and 167.5 degrees.

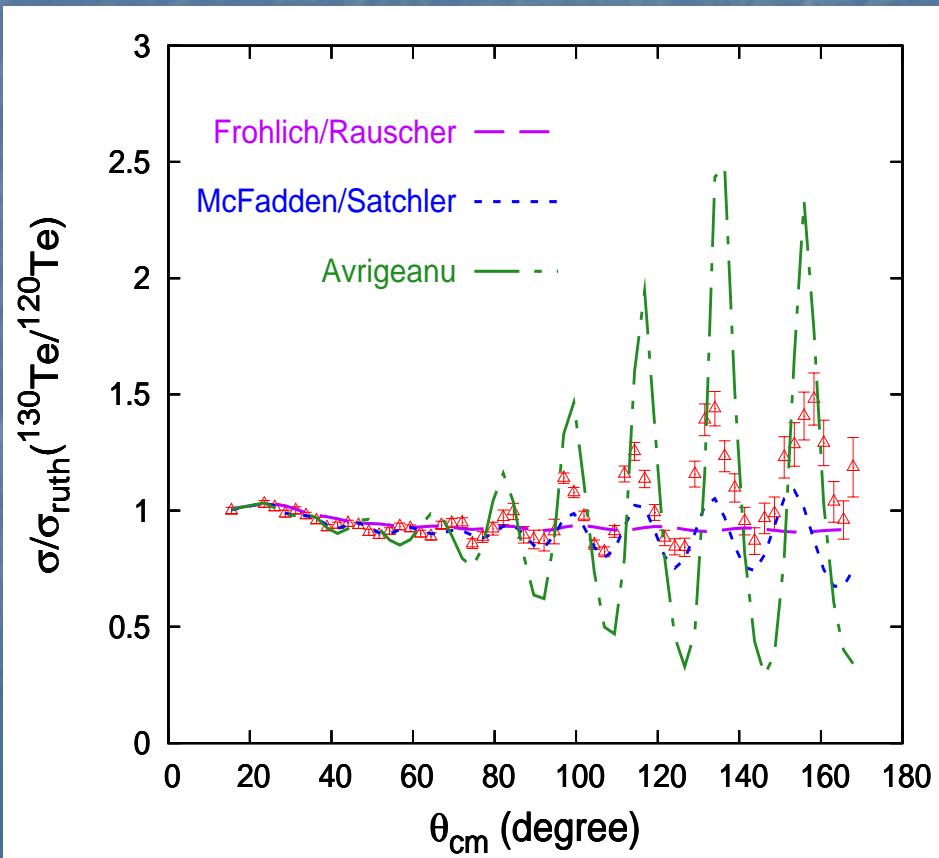
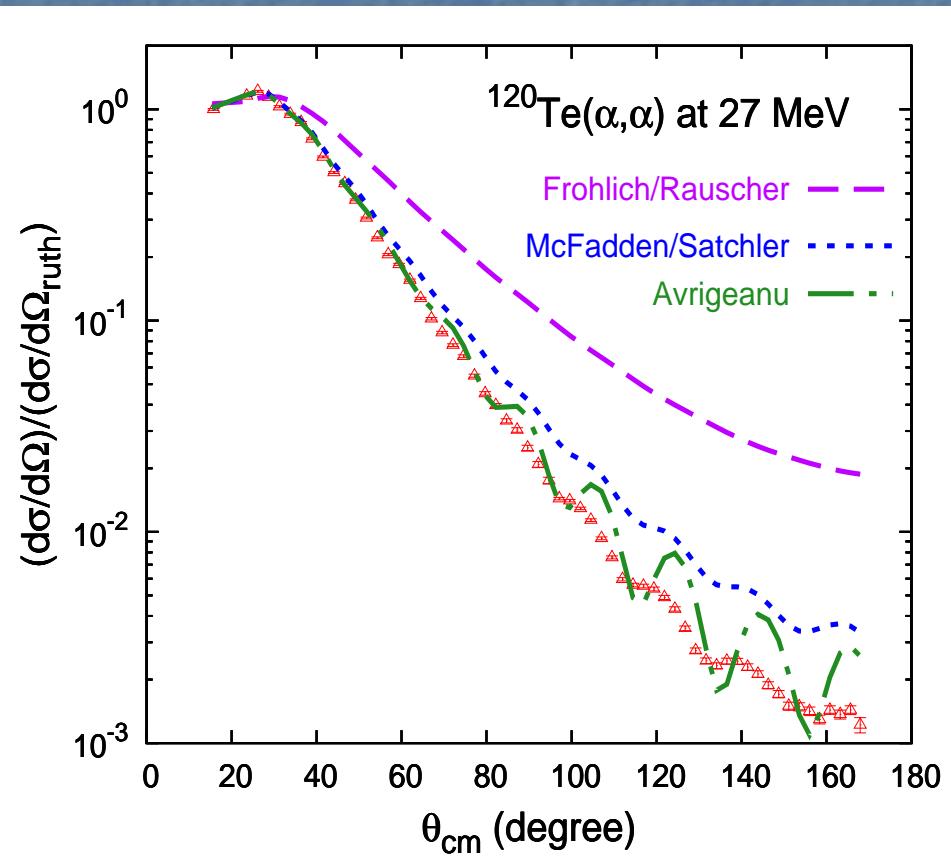
Solid angle uncertainties from two independent measurements





Global Potential Models

- Experimental cross sections (normalized to Rutherford cross sections) are compared to the calculations of various alpha optical potential models used in Non-Smoker calculations of reaction rates.





Develop new models

- Introduce mass and energy dependences in optical potential model parameters:

$$V = V_c + V_r + i(V_v + V_s)$$

$$V_v = W_v \left(1 + \exp\left(\frac{r - R_v}{a_v}\right) \right)^{-1}$$

$$V_s = W_s \exp\left(\frac{r - R_s}{a_s}\right) \left(1 + \exp\left(\frac{r - R_s}{a_s}\right) \right)^{-2}$$

$$W_v = 14.848 - 0.1066 A + 0.189 E_\alpha$$

$$R_v = 1.690 - 0.23479 A^{1/3}$$

$$a_v = 1.5811$$

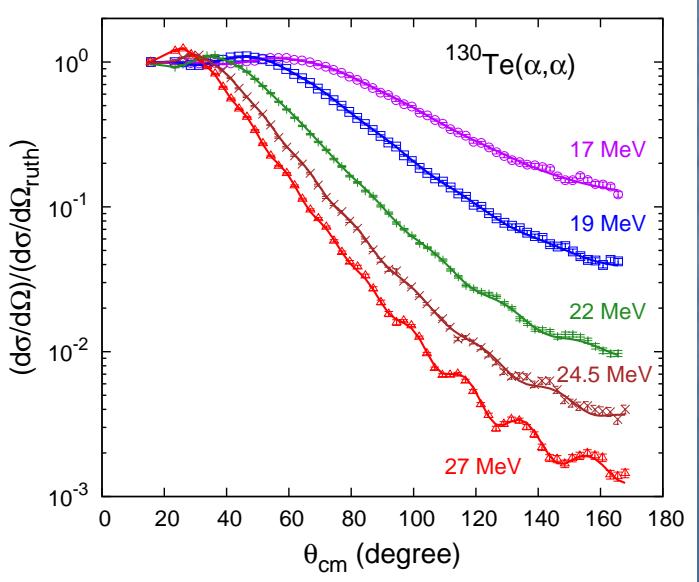
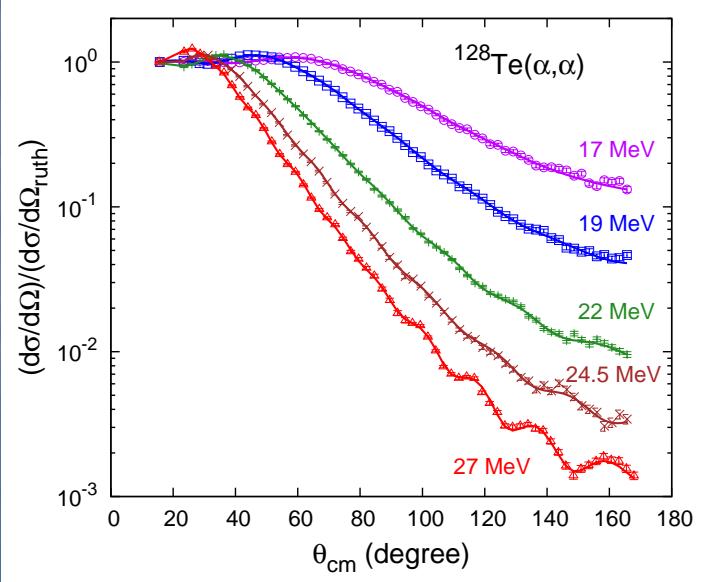
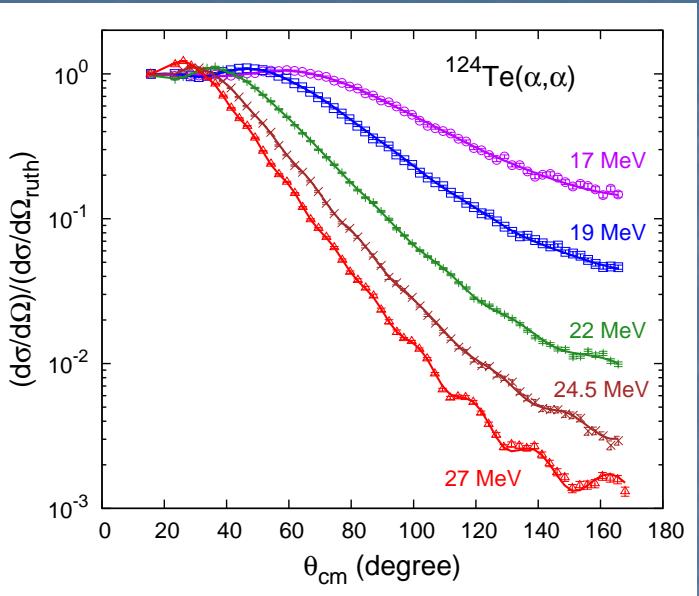
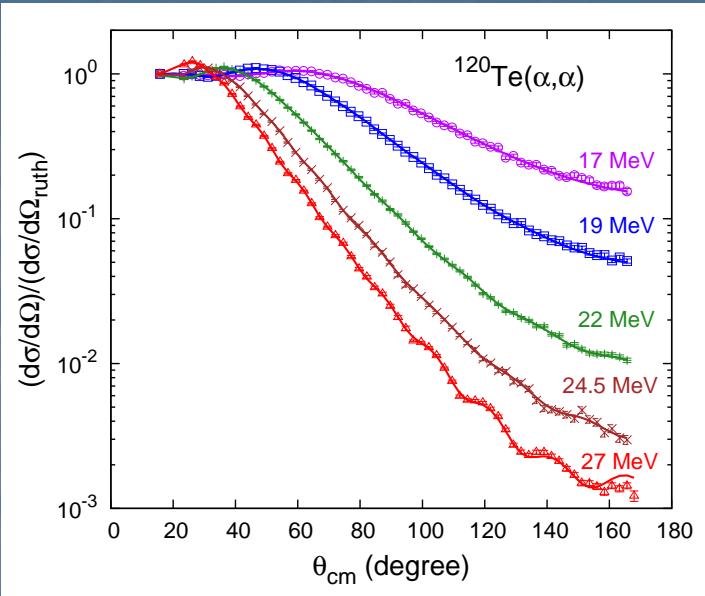
$$W_s = 772.196 - 4.5464 A + 3.48 E_\alpha$$

$$R_s = 1.270$$

$$a_s = 0.19$$

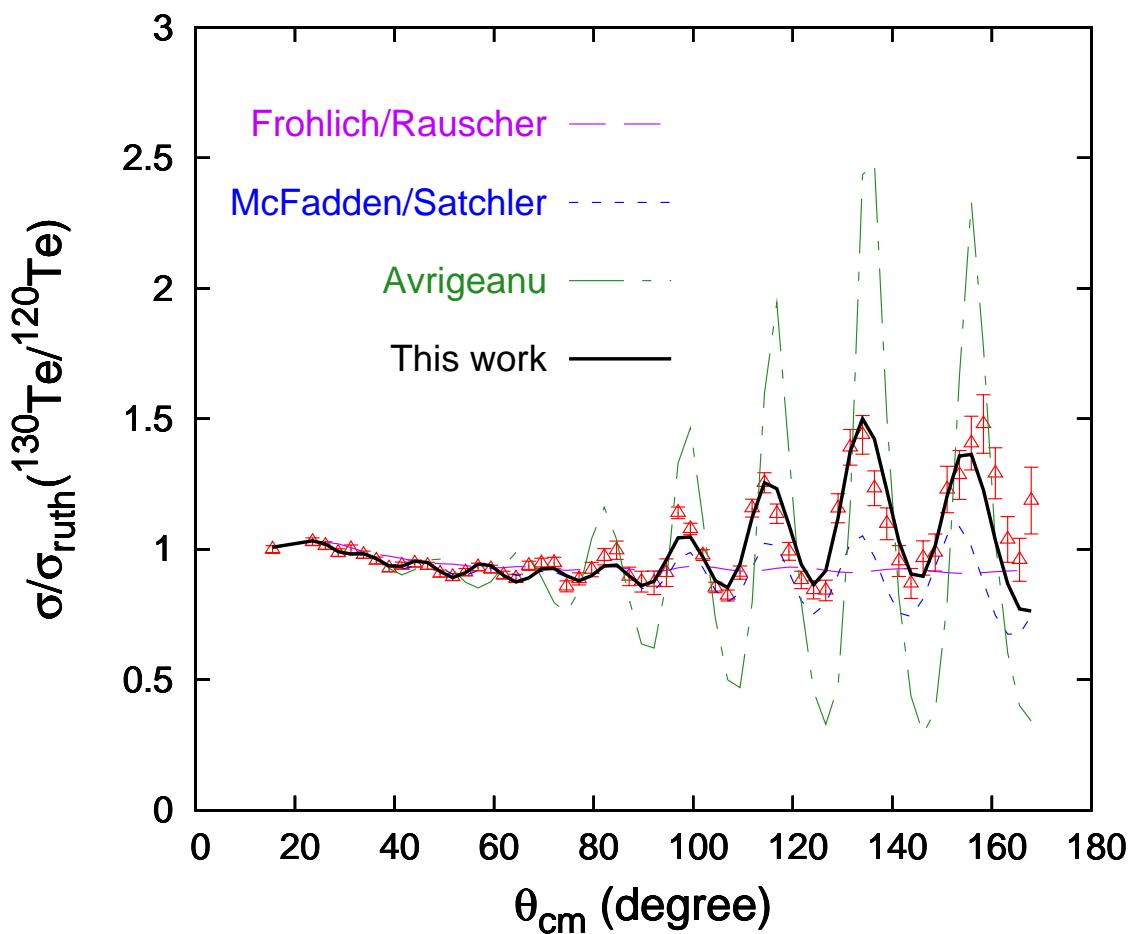


Comparisons with Data



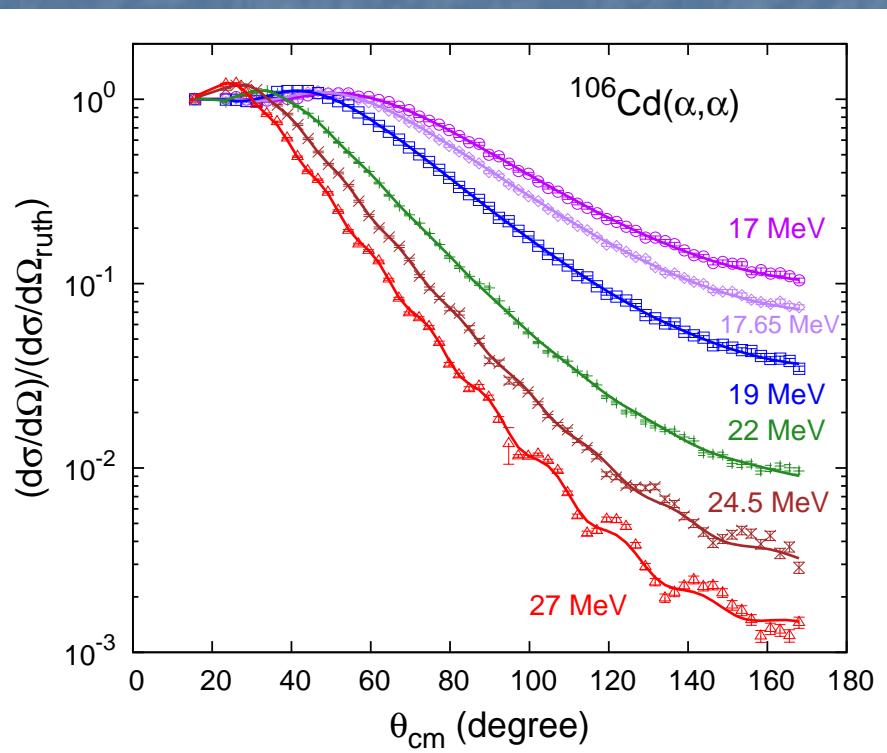
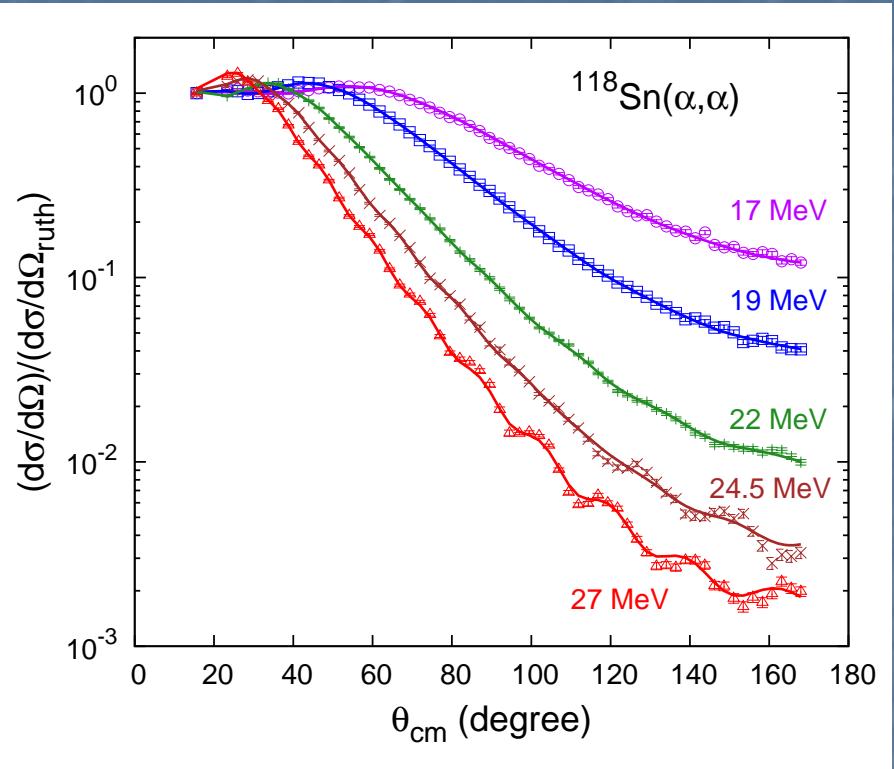


Mass Dependence





Charge / Isospin Dependence?





Summary

- Precision alpha elastic measurements were conducted to better constrain the model parameters of alpha-optical potentials for reaction rate calculations
- The extended energy range helps probe the energy dependence of the potential parameters and guide the extrapolation down to the astrophysical energy range.
- The systematic study of almost all stable Te isotopes helps determine the isotopic dependence of the potential and therefore extend the application to the unstable p-rich nuclei away from the stability valley.
- Additional measurements with ^{106}Cd and ^{118}Sn provide a test on the charge/isospin dependence. Further detailed analysis is in process.



Acknowledgement

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