Fusion Reaction Study of $^{16}\text{O}+^{92}\text{Zr}$ System

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We have developed and adopted an analytical recursive procedure called multistep potential (MP) [1] method to analyze the data of angular variations of elastic scattering cross section and expression for the absorption [2] from arbitrary small intervals which will lead to the explanation of the fusion cross section ($\sigma_{fus}$) data at various incident center-of-mass energies $E_{c.m.}$. This procedure here considered as a replacement of Runge-kutta or similar numerical integration methods to solve the Schroedinger equation. A smoothly varying potential $U(r)$ can be considered as a chain of ‘$n$’ number of rectangular potentials each one of which has arbitrarily small width ‘$w$’. Having simulated the potential up to a maximum range $r = R_{max}$ we have $R_{max} = \Sigma w_i$ where $w_i = w$ is the width of the $i$th rectangle. Let in the $j$th region, $\Sigma_{i=1}^{w_i} < r \leq \Sigma_{i=1}^{w_i+1}$ the strength and width of the potential be denoted by $U_j$ and $w_j$, respectively. The reduced Schroedinger equation in this region is

$$\frac{d^2\Phi_j(r)}{dr^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(E - U_j)\Phi_j(r) = 0,$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

with the solution

$$\Phi_j(r) = a_j e^{k_jr} + b_j e^{-k_jr},$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

where the wave number $k_j$ is defined as $k_j = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(E - U_j)}$ for the $j$th segment of width $w_j$. Here $E$ indicates incident energy and $m$ stands for the mass of the particle. Using the exact Coulomb wave function i.e. $G_l$ and $F_l$ and their derivatives in the outer region $r \geq R_{max}$ and the wave function $\Phi_n(r)$ and its derivative in the left side of $r = R_{max}$, and matching them at $r = R_{max}$ we get the expression for partial wave S-matrix $\eta_{\ell}$ as

$$\eta_{\ell} = 2iC_{\ell} + 1,$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

$$C_{\ell} = \frac{kF_{\ell} - F_{\ell} H}{H(G_{\ell} + iF_{\ell}) - k(G_{\ell}' + iF_{\ell}')},$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

$$H = \frac{\Phi_{n}'}{\Phi_{n}} = i k_n D(\ell) e^{ik_nR_{max}} - e^{-ik_nR_{max}},$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

$$D(\ell) = \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{q_{n,n-1,n-1,n-2,\ldots,1}}{1 + q_{n,n-1,n-1,n-2,\ldots,1} e^{2ik_{n-1}w_{n-1}}},$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)

with $q_{21} = -1$.

We use the notation $q_{ij} = -q_{ji} = \frac{k_i - k_j}{k_i + k_j}$. Using the above expression (3) for $\eta_{\ell}$ we explain the elastic scattering of $^{16}\text{O}+^{92}\text{Zr}$ system. For the total reaction cross section one can use the formula

$$\sigma_r = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_{\ell} (2\ell + 1) (1 - |\eta_{\ell}|^2),$$  \hspace{1cm} (7)

This is equal to the absorption cross section

$$\sigma_{abs} = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_{\ell} (2\ell + 1) \left(1 - \frac{|a_n|^2}{|b_n|^2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_{\ell} (2\ell + 1) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} I_j(\ell)\right),$$  \hspace{1cm} (8)

where $I_j$ is the absorption cross section from the $j$th region [2].

The symbol $*$ indicates the complex conjugate of the respective quantity. The problem of higher

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partial wave can be treated as scattering by effective potential $V_N(r) + V_C(r) + V_\ell(r)$ and one can adopt the MP approximation method described above for this effective potential. Using a deep potential in Woods-Saxon form for the nuclear part with parameters $V_N=-70$ MeV, $r_v=1.337$ fm, $a_v=0.367$ fm, Coulomb radius parameter $r_c=1.2$ fm and a shallow imaginary potential with strength $W=-4.0$ MeV, we calculate the result of differential scattering cross section at several energies in the case of $^{16}O + ^{92}Zr$ system and obtain a good explanation of the corresponding experimental data [3, 4] as shown in figure 1. Here we have used a single potential for all energies.

Using the same potential, the results of $\sigma_{\text{fus}}$ are calculated and the corresponding experimental data [5] (solid dots) in Fig. 2 is explained with remarkable success by our calculated results shown by full curves. We have taken $R_{\text{fus}}=8.4$ fm which is less than $R_B=10.58$ fm with the barrier height of $V_B=42.15$ MeV. To achieve this we have slightly changed the $r_v$ value from 1.337 fm to 1.334 fm.

The important features that emerge from this analysis can be summarized as: i) A single and energy independent nuclear potential in Woods-Saxon form is found to be successful in explaining the scattering data at several energies. ii) Extraction of the part of reaction cross section to account for the fusion cross section through this method is a significant feature in this calculation.

This work is supported by SERB, DST, Govt. of India, vi-de Grant No-SR/FTP/PS-106/2013.

References