

Dipole Polarizability of ^{48}Ca



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- $^{48}\text{Ca}(\text{p},\text{p}')$ data
- MDA and associated uncertainties
- Conversion to photoabsorption cross sections and associated uncertainties
- Results for ^{48}Ca and comparison to ^{40}Ca

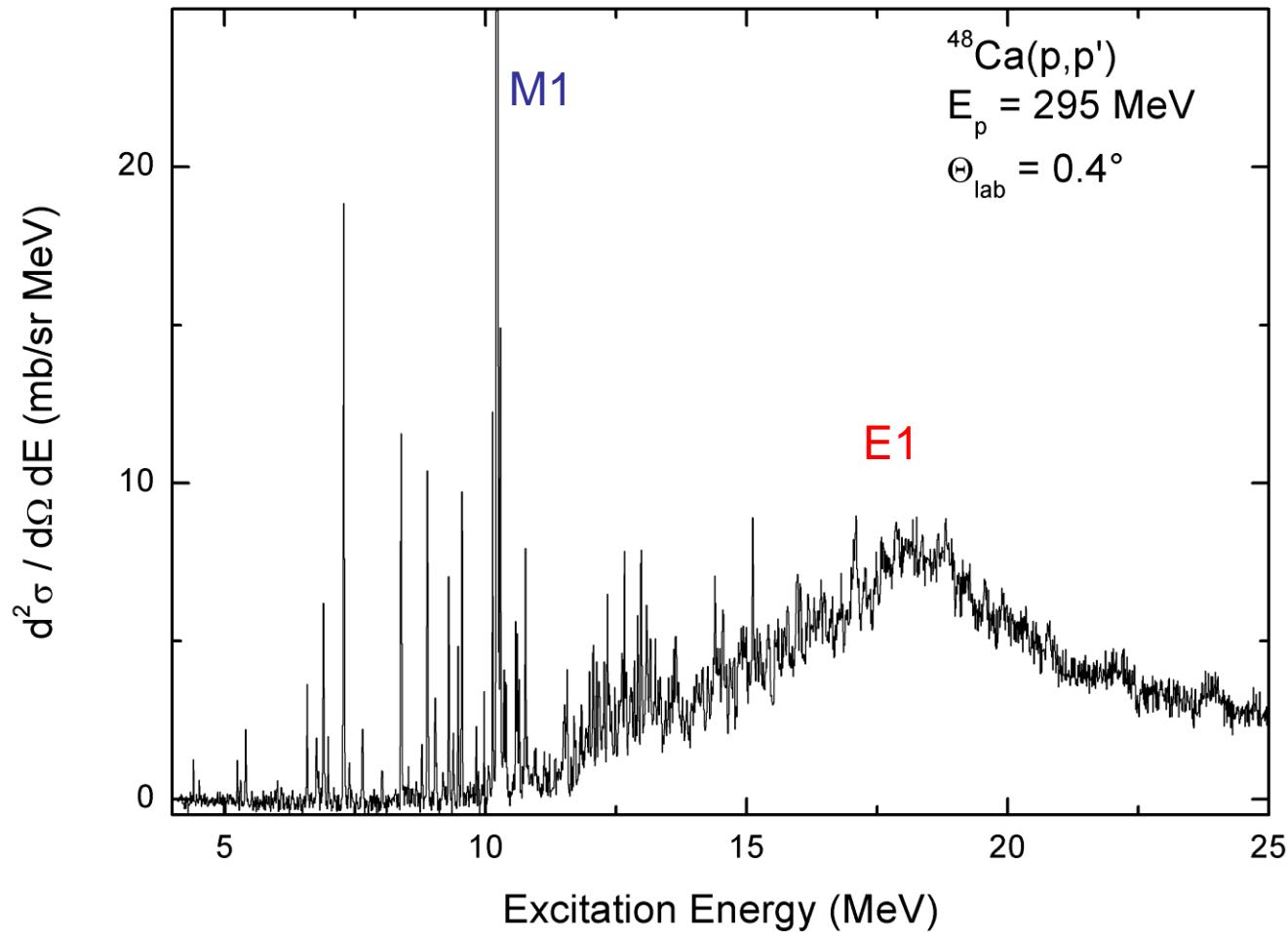
Supported by DFG under contract SFB 1245



Data



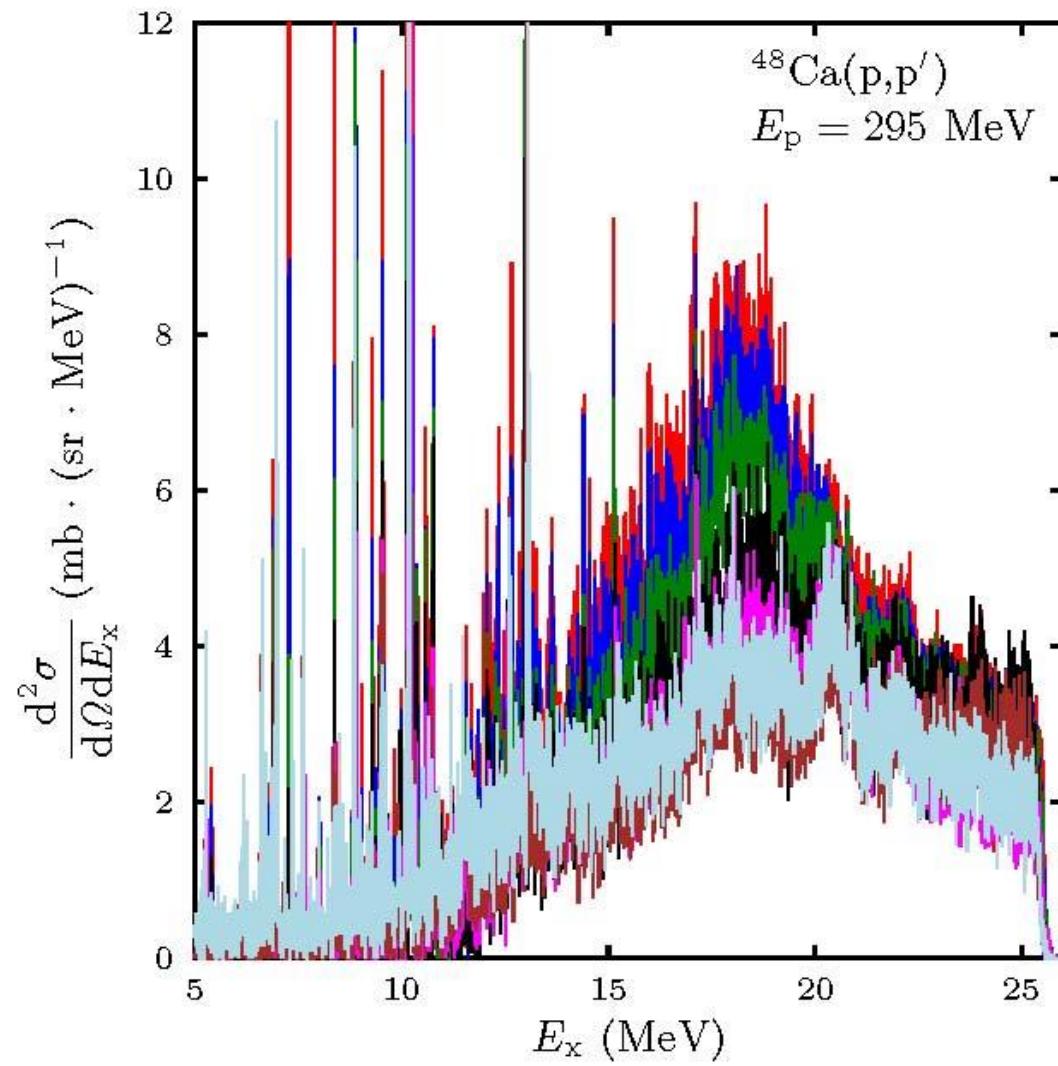
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Data

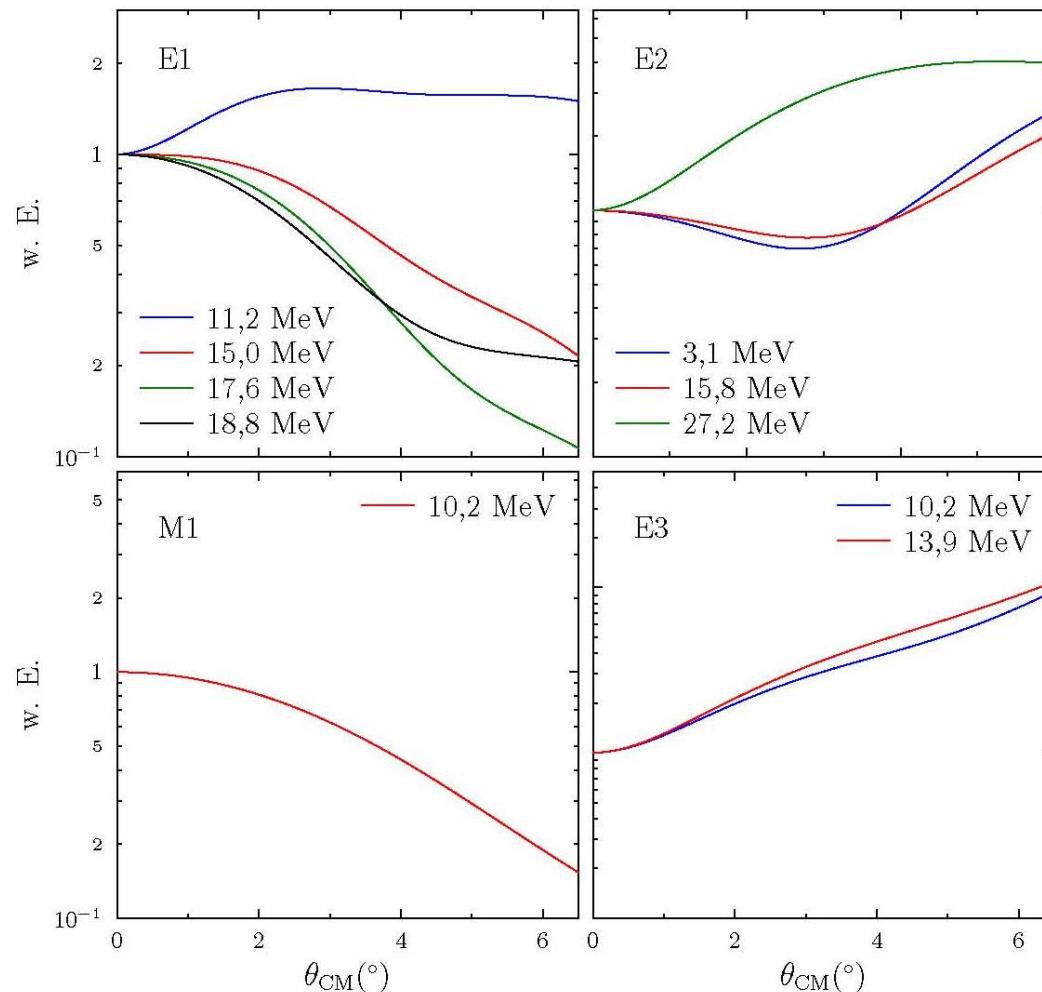


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Multipole Decomposition Analysis

- DWBA analysis:
 - Code: DWBA07
 - Effective proton-nucleus interaction (Love & Franey)
 - QPM wave functions
- Multipole decomposition
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}_{\text{DATA}} = \sum_{J^\pi} a_{J^\pi} \cdot \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}_{J^\pi, \text{DWBA}}$$



Multipole Decomposition Analysis



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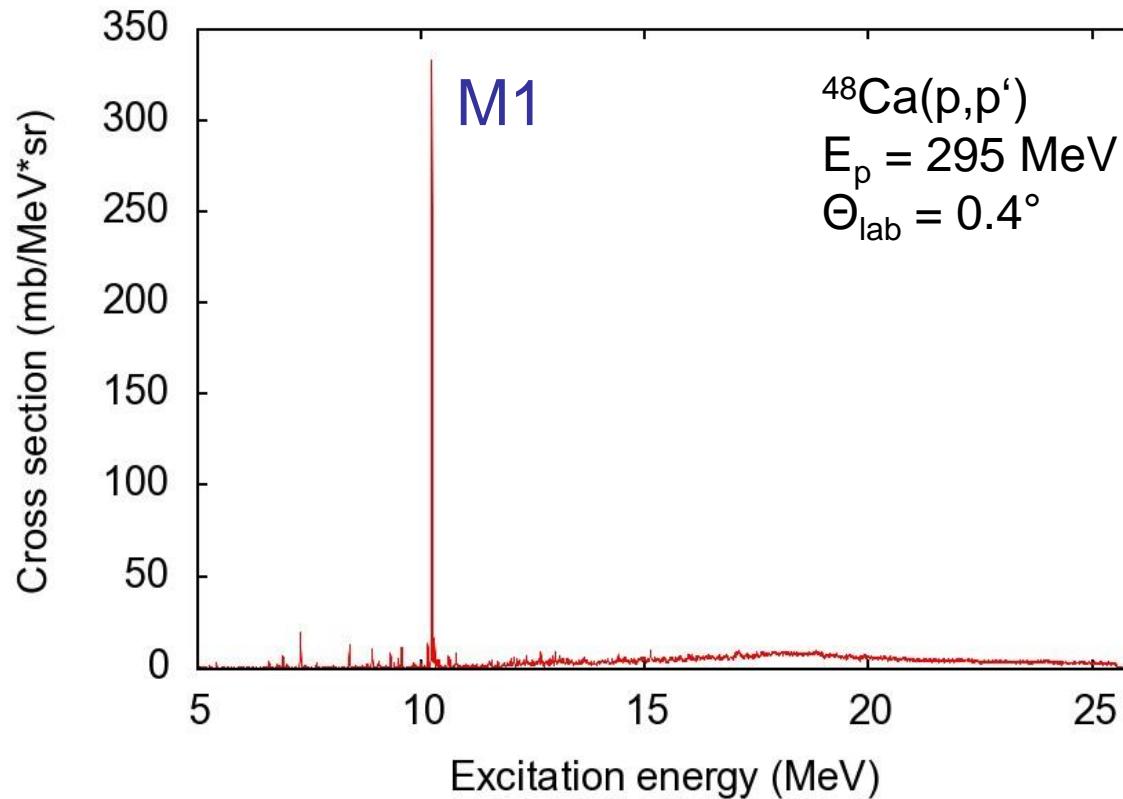
- DWBA analysis:
 - Code: DWBA07
 - Effective proton-nucleus interaction (Love & Franey)
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$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}_{\text{DATA}} = \sum_{J^\pi} a_{J^\pi} \cdot \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}_{J^\pi, \text{DWBA}}$$
- Variants for ^{48}Ca compared to MDA in heavy nuclei
 - M1 neglected
 - E2 (ISGQR) subtracted from spectra prior to MDA
 - Nuclear background approximately constant

M1 Cross sections



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J. Birkhan et al., Phys. Rev. C 93, 041302(R) (2016)



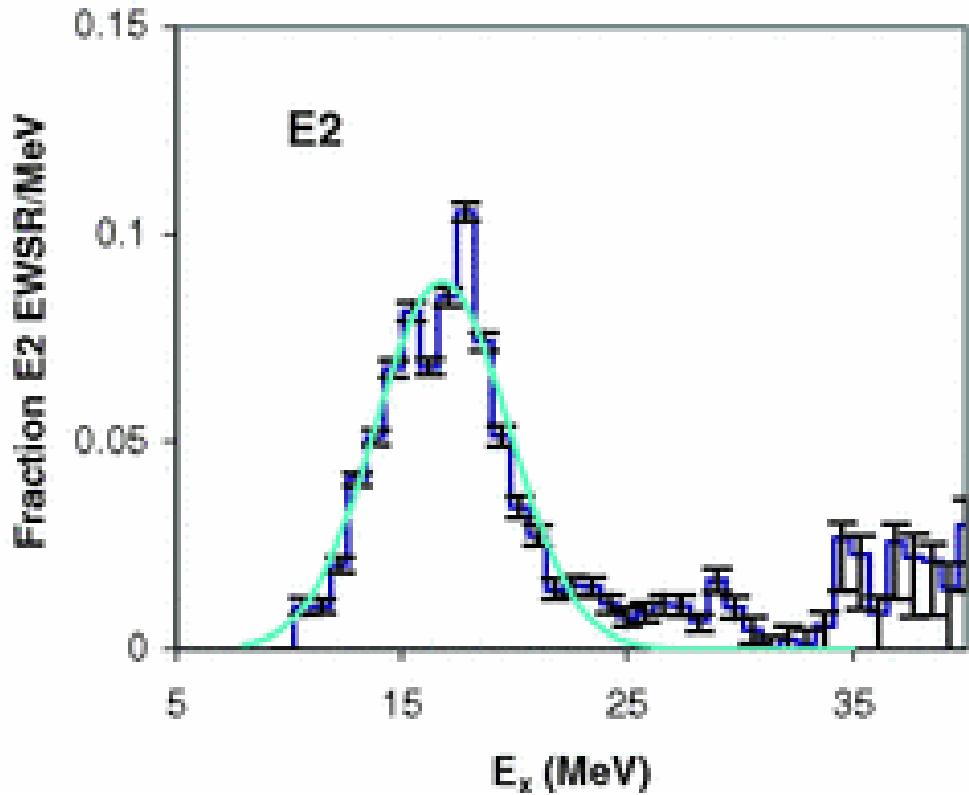
- M1 strength concentrated in single transition

E2 cross sections



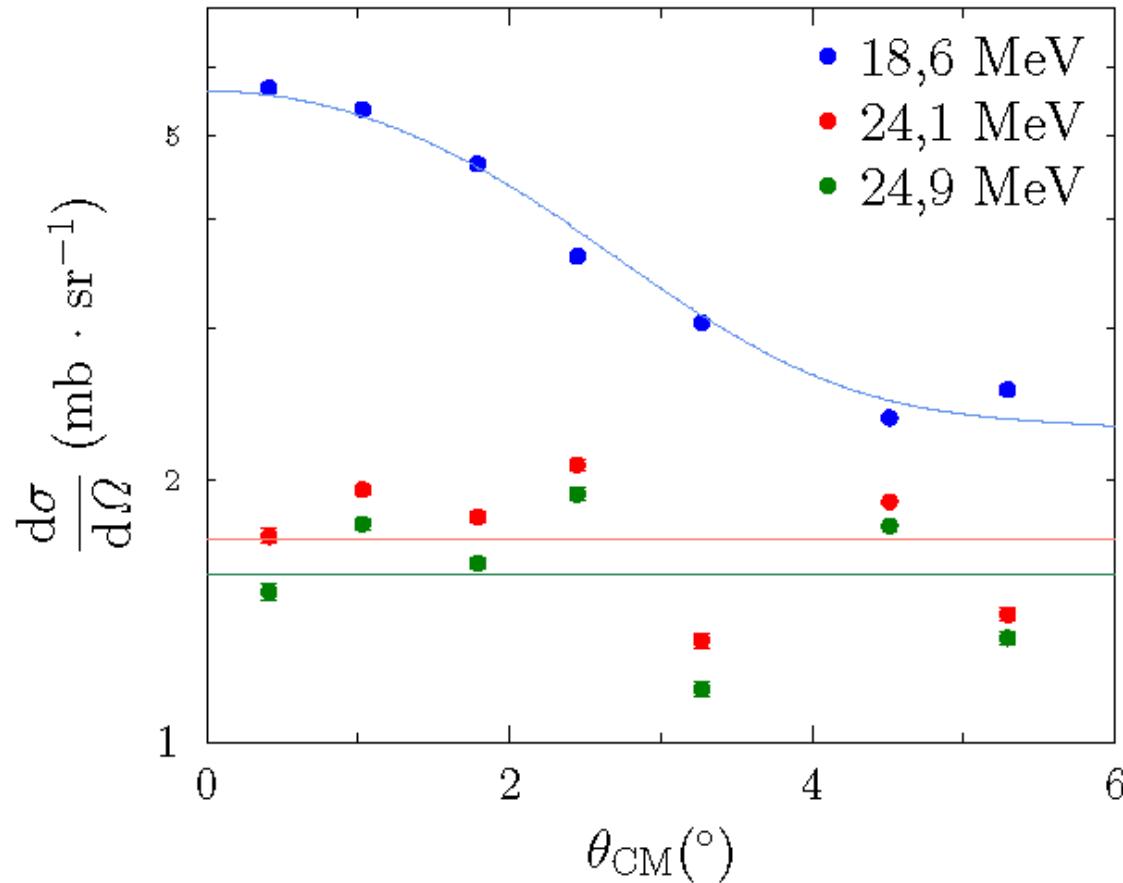
From MDA of $^{48}\text{Ca}(\alpha, \alpha')$ data

→ input to DWBA calculation
of corresponding (p, p')
cross sections

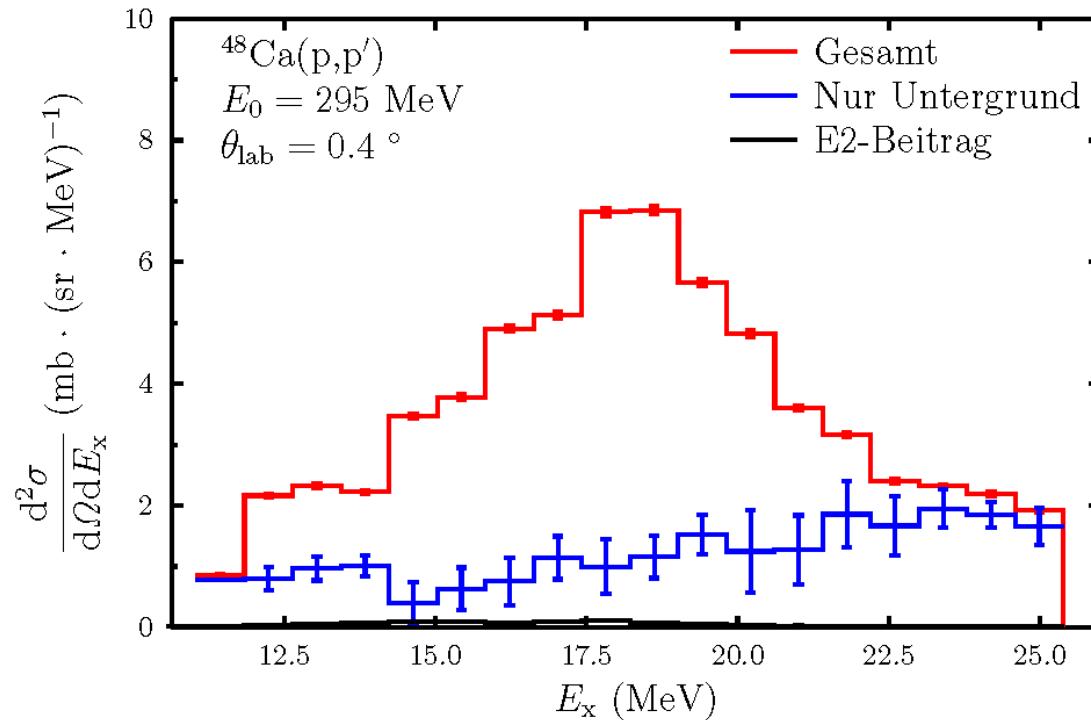


Y.-W. Lui et al., Phys. Rev. C 83, 044327 (2011)

Nuclear Background



- At $E_x = 24 - 25 \text{ MeV}$ cross sections approximately constant

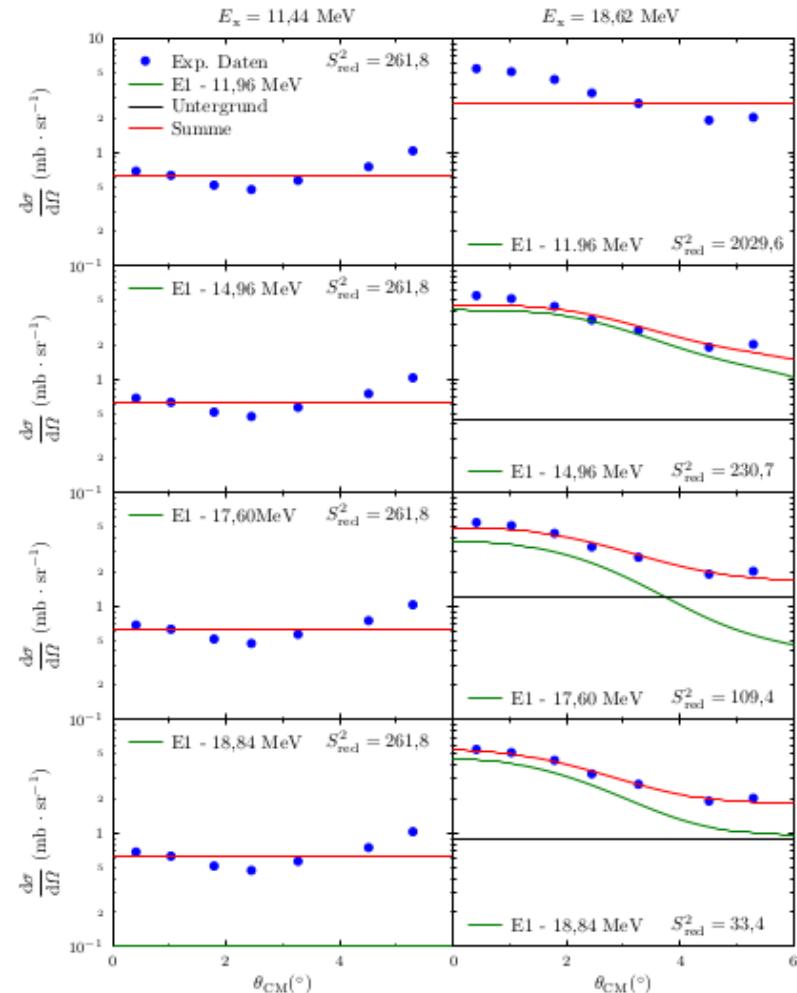


- E2 cross sections very small
- Resulting background has similar shape as observed in heavy nuclei

MDA Uncertainties



- Statistical and systematic errors of cross sections
- MDA uncertainties: variance of χ^2 -weighted averaging over all possible combinations
- All contributions taken into account in MC simulation
- Uncertainty $\approx 7\%$ dominated by MDA errors



Conversion to Photoabsorption Cross Sections



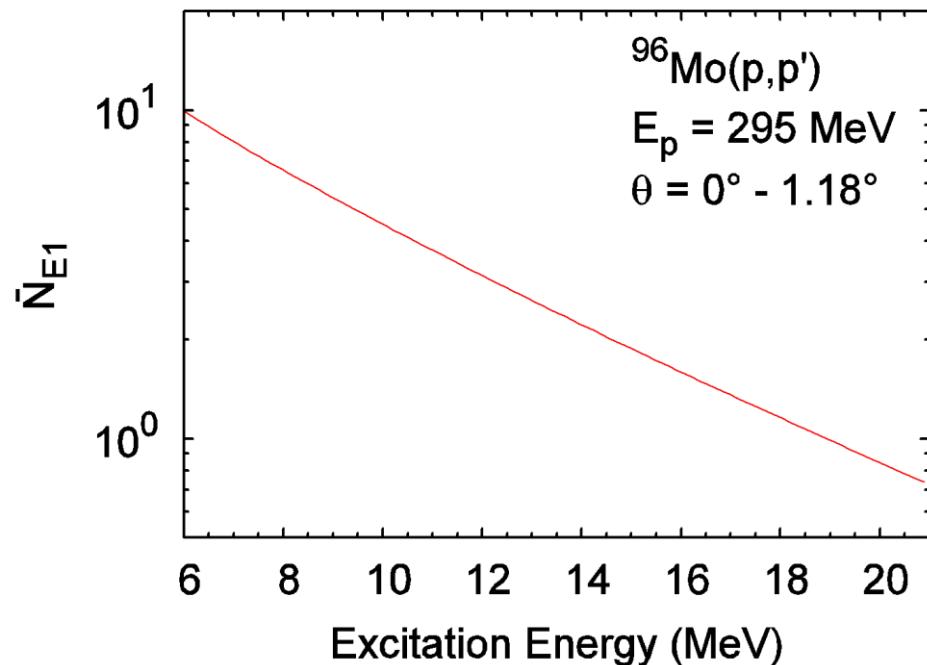
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$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dE_\gamma} \Big|_{E1}(E_\gamma) = \frac{1}{E_\gamma} \frac{dN_{E1}}{d\Omega}(E_\gamma, \Omega) \sigma_{\text{abs}}^{E1}(E_\gamma)$$

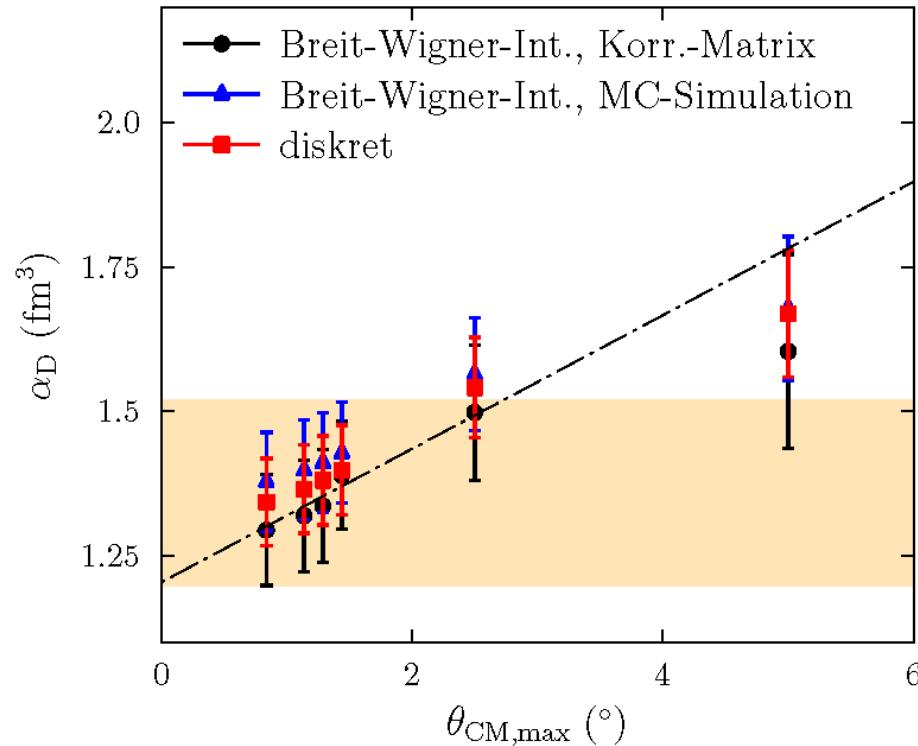
- Eikonal model for virtual photon calculation

C.A. Bertulani and A.M. Nathan, Nucl.
Phys. A 554, 158 (1993)

$$\bar{N}_{E1}(E_\gamma) = \frac{\int \frac{dN_{E1}}{d\Omega}(E_\gamma, \Omega) d\Omega}{\int d\Omega}$$



Angle Integration



- Maximum angle (= minimal impact parameter) from touching mean-square radii of p and ^{48}Ca
- Uncertainty $\approx 7 - 8\%$

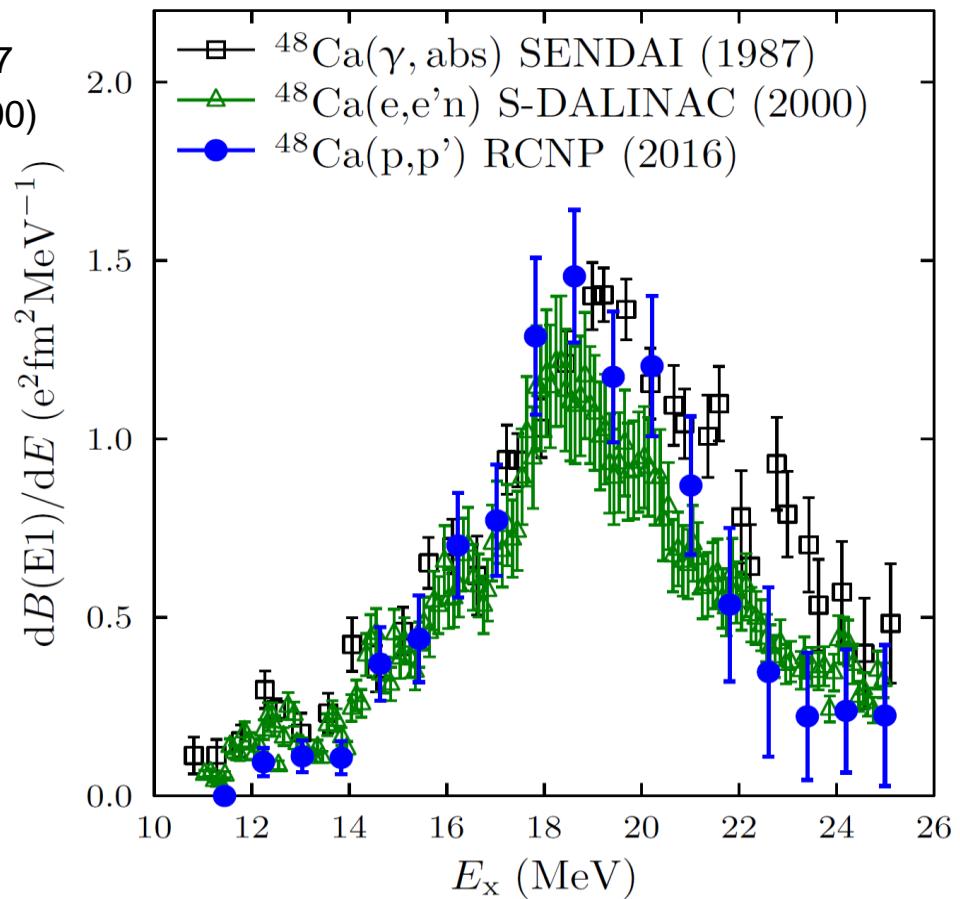
B(E1) Strength in ^{48}Ca



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G.J. O'Keefe et al. Nucl. Phys. A 469, 239 (1987)

S. Strauch et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 85, 2913 (2000)



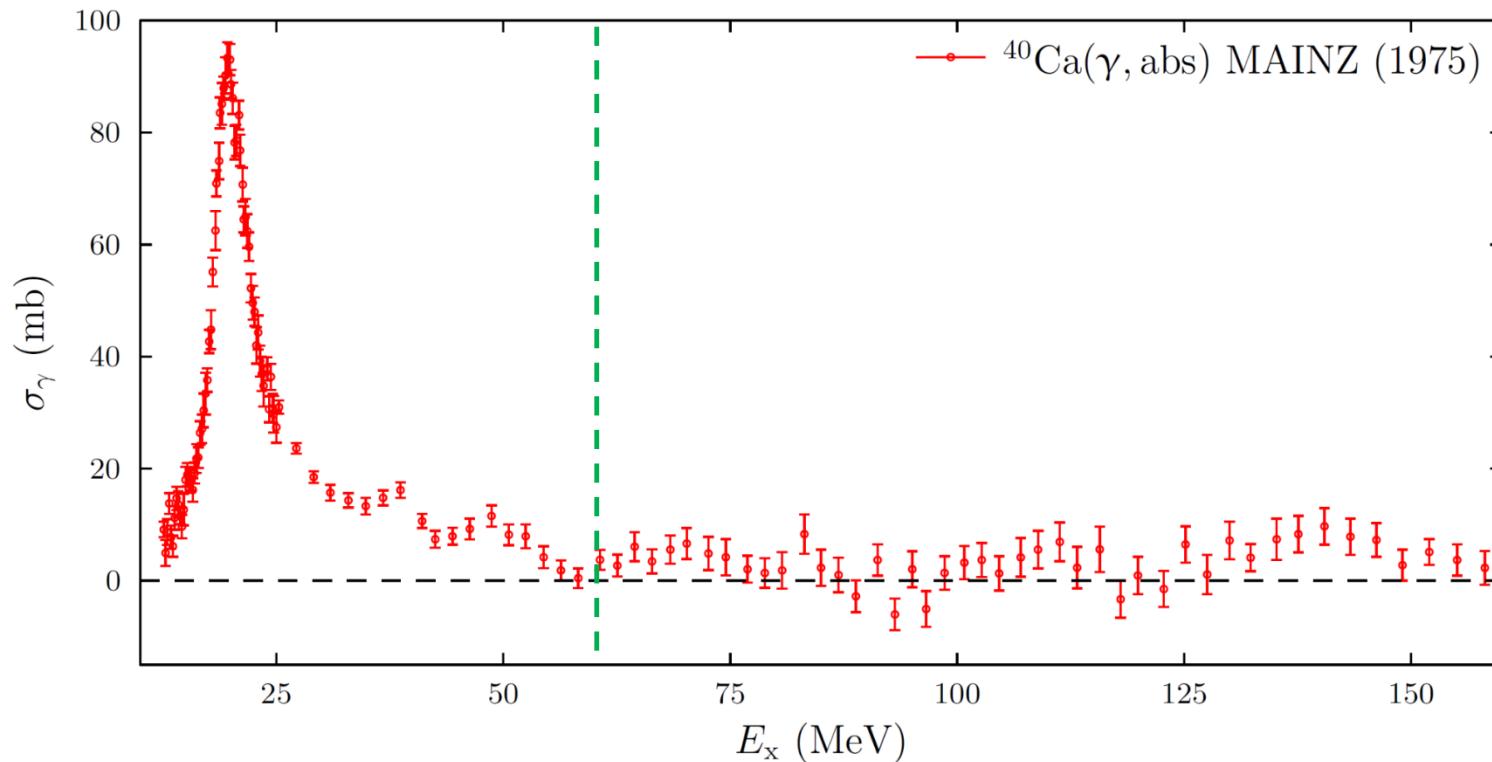
- O'Keefe et al: result discarded because of method
- Strauch et al: ($e, e'n$) channel missing

Photoabsorption Cross Section in ^{40}Ca up to 160 MeV



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J. Ahrens et al., Nucl. Phys A 251, 479 (1975)

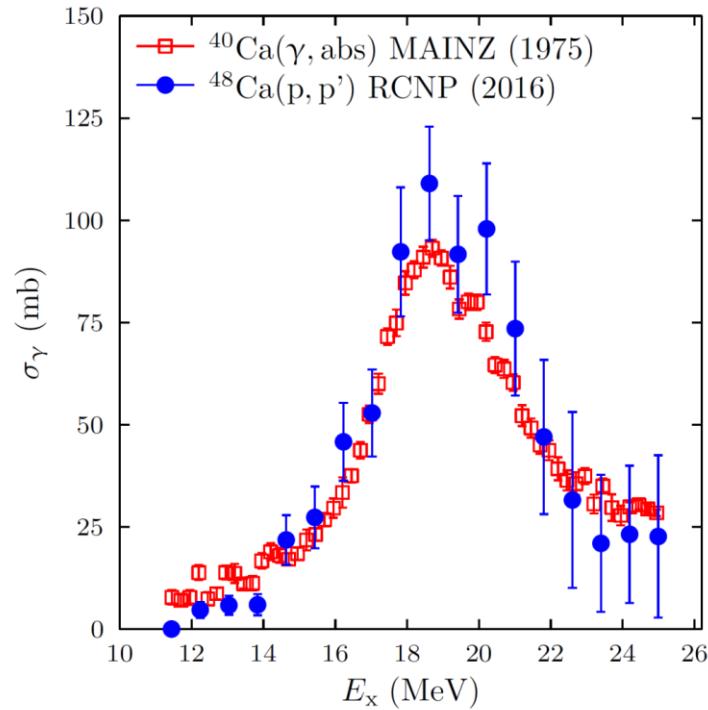
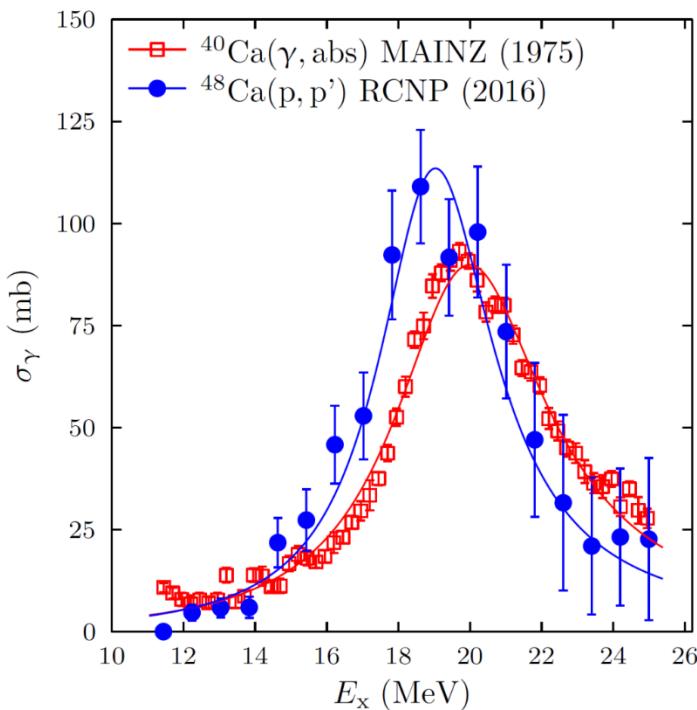


- Note: above $E_x = 60$ MeV cross section is negligibly small
- Data in GDR region differ from original paper (see EXFOR data base)

Comparison of $^{40}\text{Ca}/^{48}\text{Ca}$ in the GDR Region



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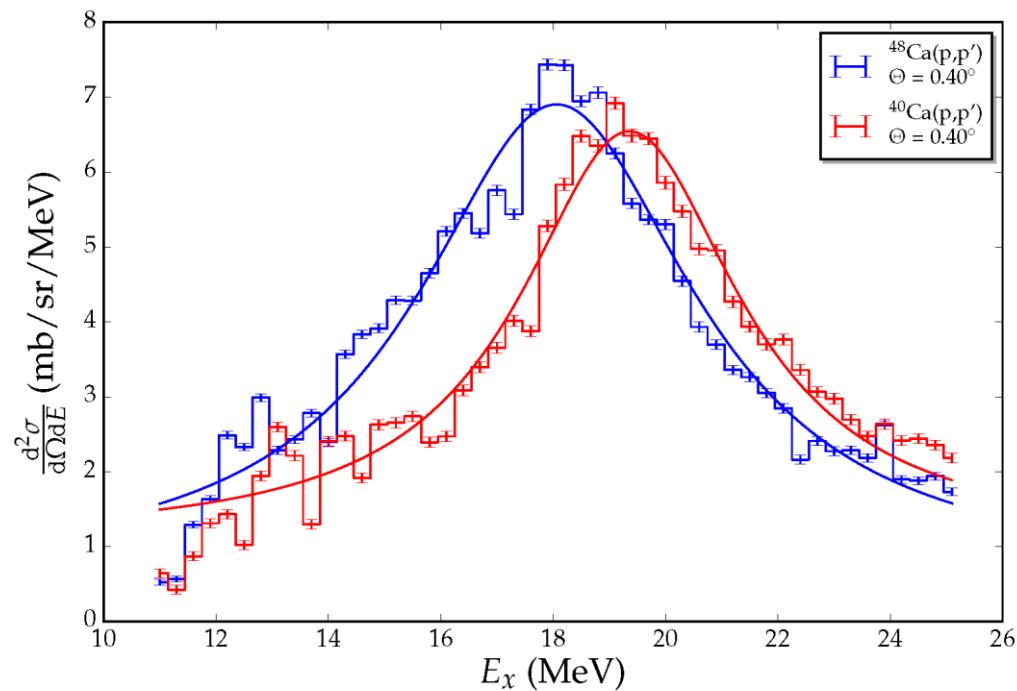
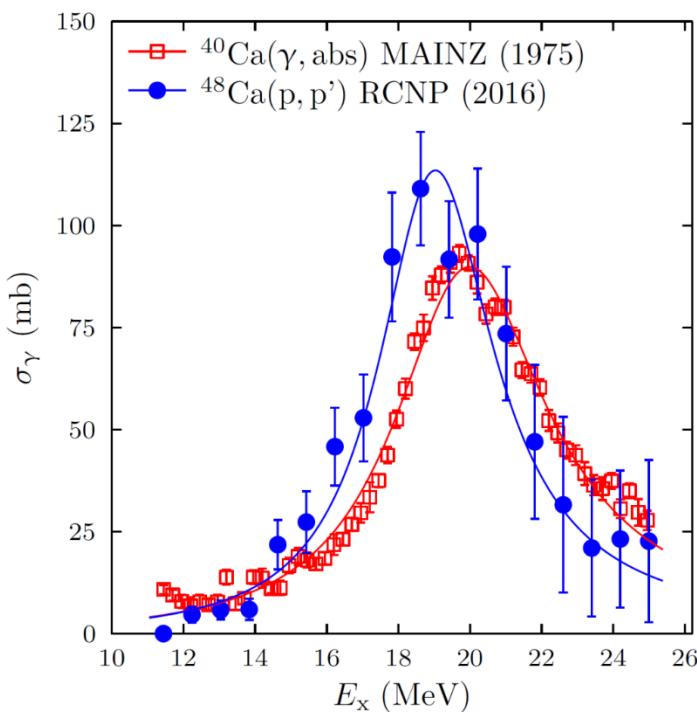


- Cross sections are comparable but there is an energy shift of (1.0 ± 0.3) MeV
- ^{48}Ca (GDR): $\alpha_D = (1.73 \pm 0.18) \text{ fm}^3$
- ^{40}Ca (GDR): $\alpha_D = (1.50 \pm 0.02) \text{ fm}^3$

Comparison of $^{40}\text{Ca}/^{48}\text{Ca}$ in the GDR Region



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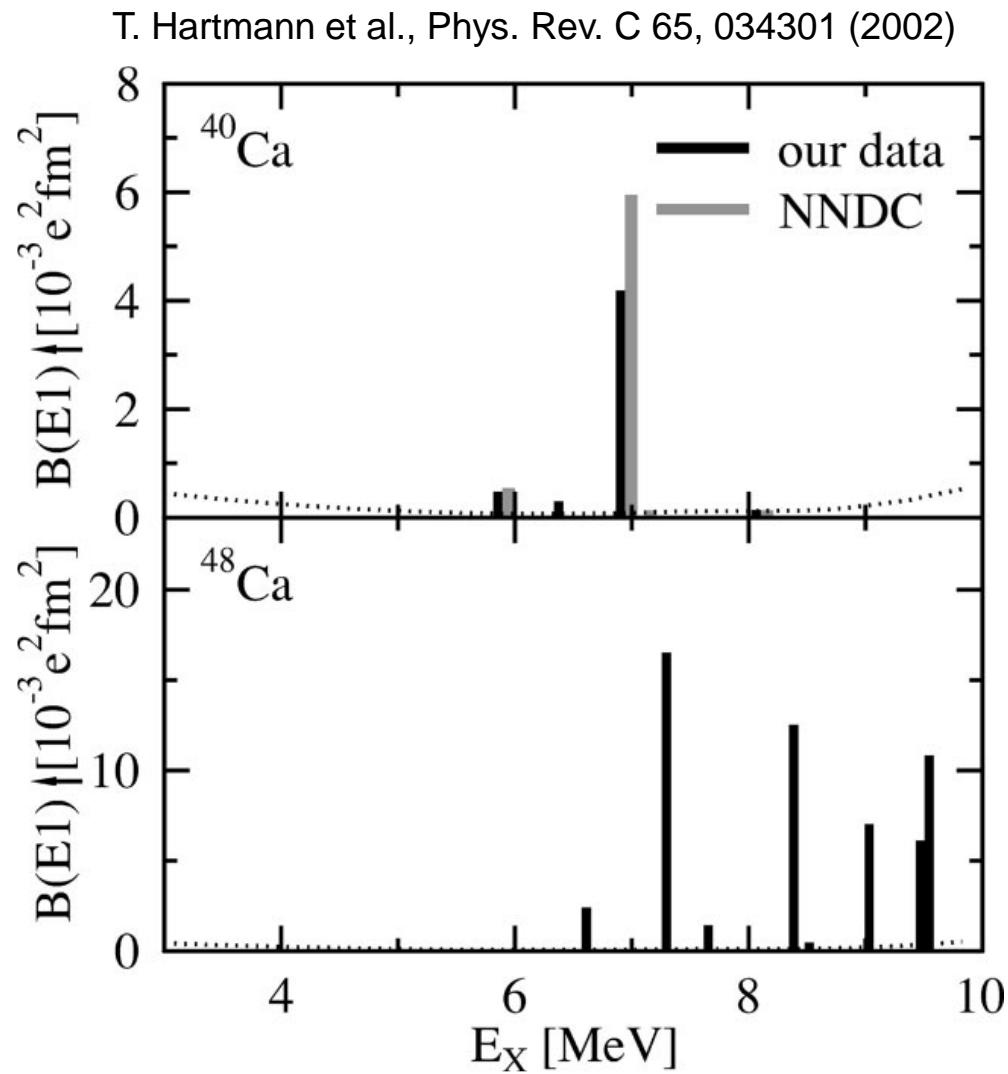
- Qualitatively agrees with comparison of ^{40}Ca and ^{48}Ca RCNP data

Polarizability Contribution from E1 Strength Below Threshold



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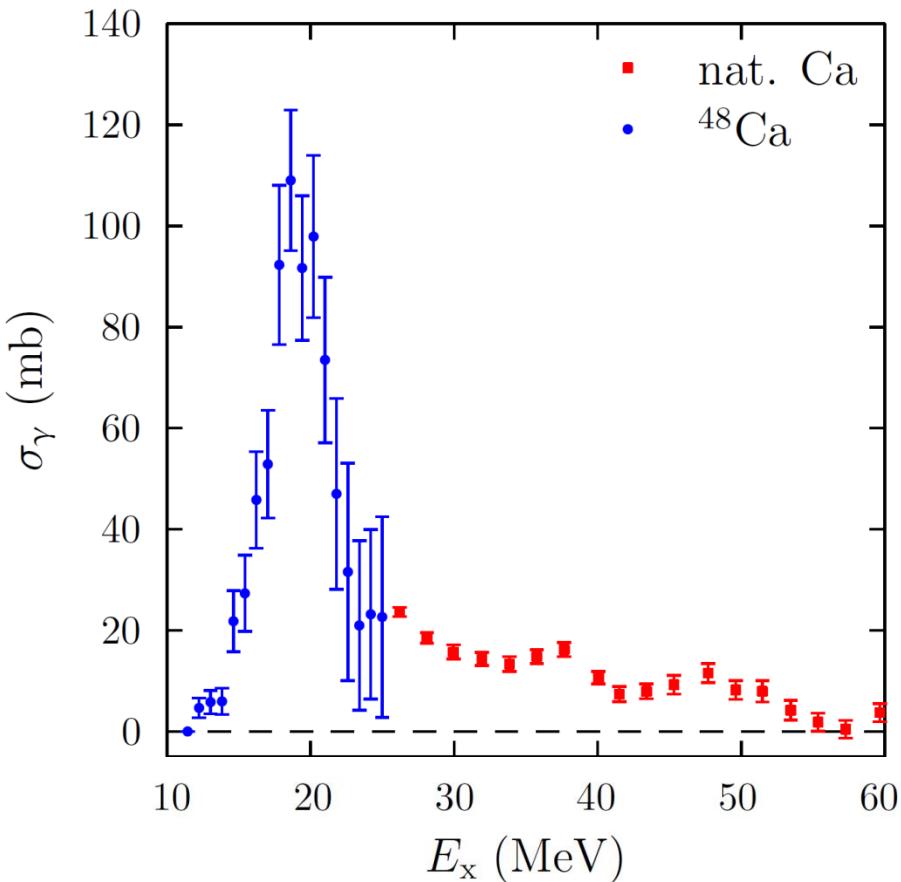
- $\alpha_D(0 - 10 \text{ MeV}) = 0.0101 \pm 0.0006 \text{ fm}^3$



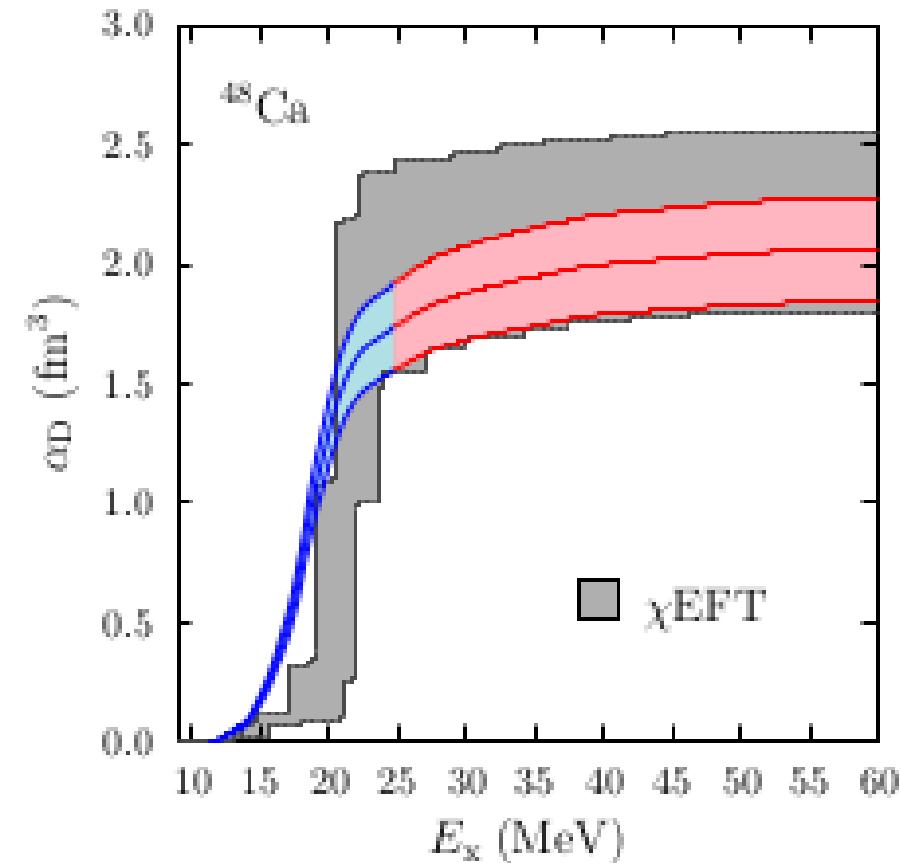
Photoabsorption Cross Section and Running Sum of α_D compared to χ EFT predictions



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■ $\alpha_D(10 - 60 \text{ MeV}) = (2.06 \pm 0.22) \text{ fm}^3$



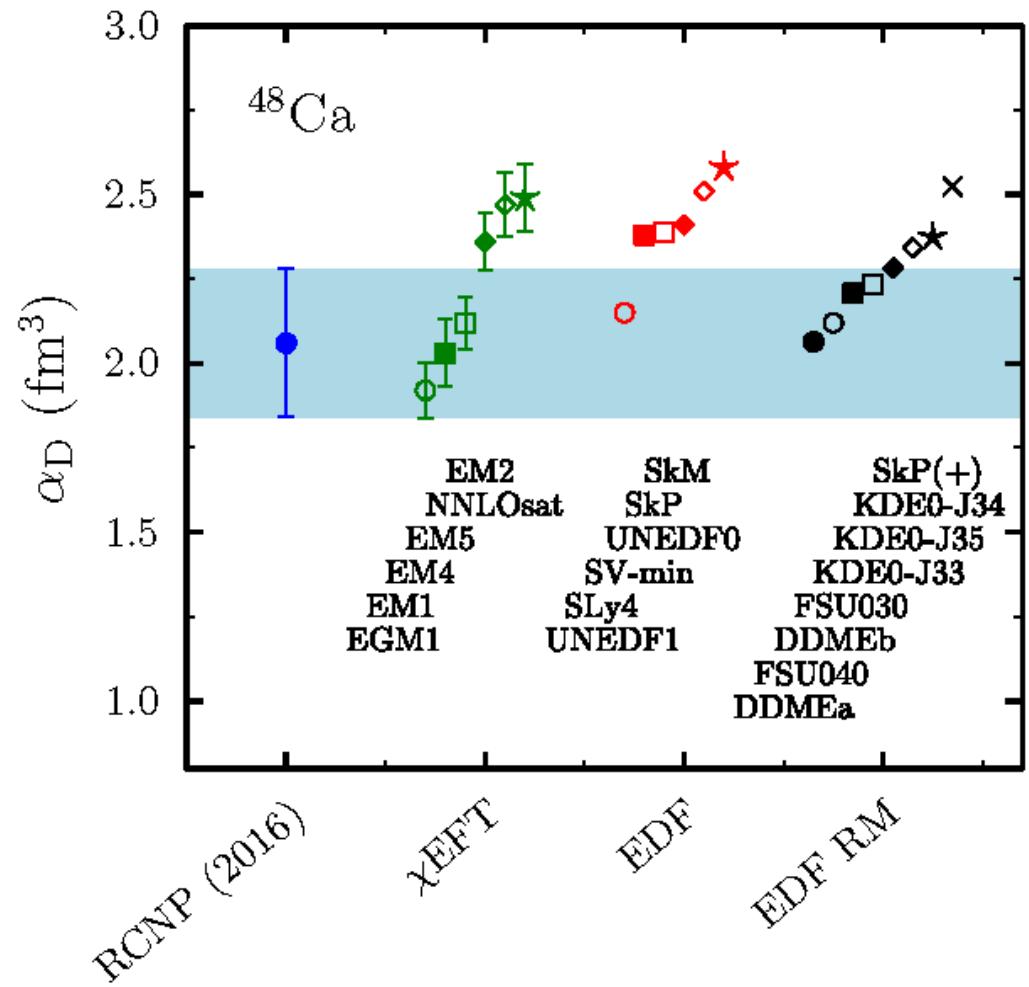
■ $\alpha_D(\chi\text{EFT}) = (1.8 - 2.6) \text{ fm}^3$

Present Status of Experiment and Theory for the Dipole Polarizability of ^{48}Ca



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- $^{40}\text{Ca}: \alpha_D = (1.87 \pm 0.03) \text{ fm}^3$
- $^{48}\text{Ca}: \alpha_D = (2.07 \pm 0.22) \text{ fm}^3$
- $\alpha_D(^{40}\text{Ca}) - \alpha_D(^{48}\text{Ca})$ provides additional constraint



EDF: G. Hagen et al., Nature Physics 12, 186 (2016)
EDF RM: X. Roca-Maza et al., Phys. Rev. C 92, 064304 (2015)

Collaboration



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Experiment: Darmstadt-Osaka

Theory: Darmstadt-Tennessee-TRIUMF

S. Bacca (TRIUMF)

S. Bassauer (TUD)

J. Birkhan (Darmstadt)

G. Hagen (ORNL)

H. Matsubara (RCNP)

M. Miorelli (TRIUMF)

P. von Neumann-Cosel (TUD)

T. Papenbrock (U Tennessee)

N. Pietralla (TUD)

A. Richter (TUD)

A. Schwenk (TUD)

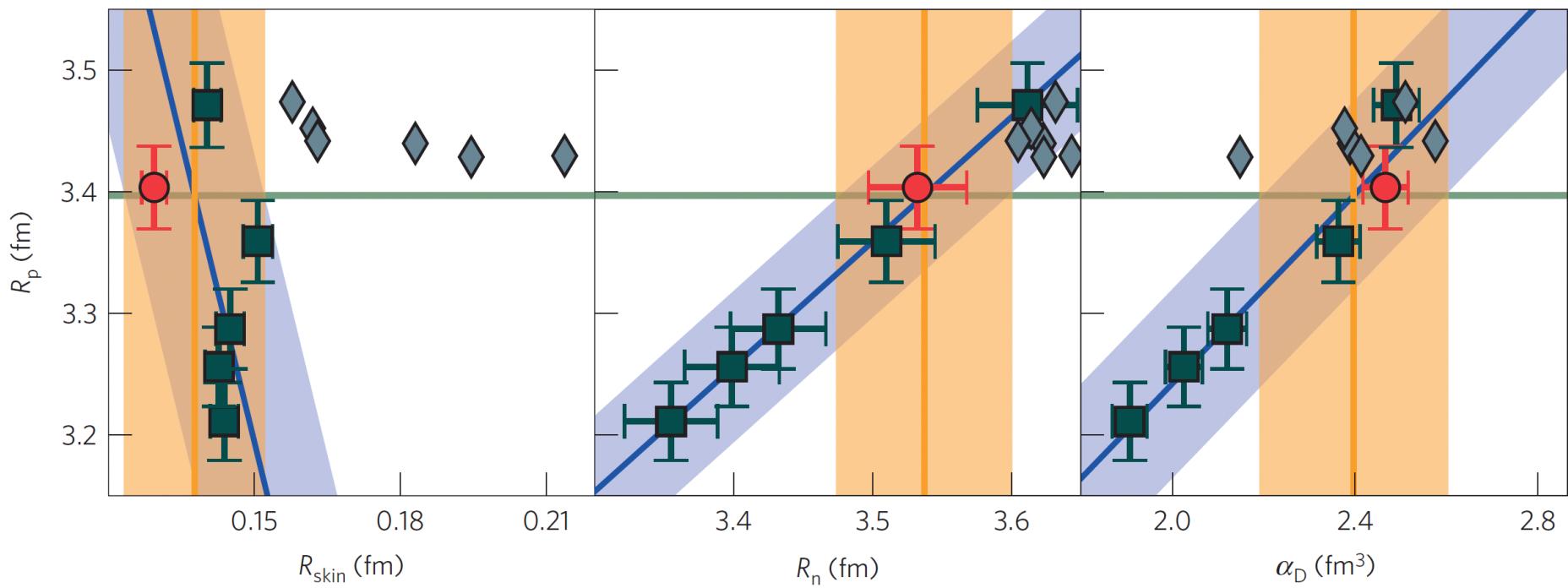
A. Tamii (RCNP)

Predictions for observables related to the neutron distribution in ^{48}Ca



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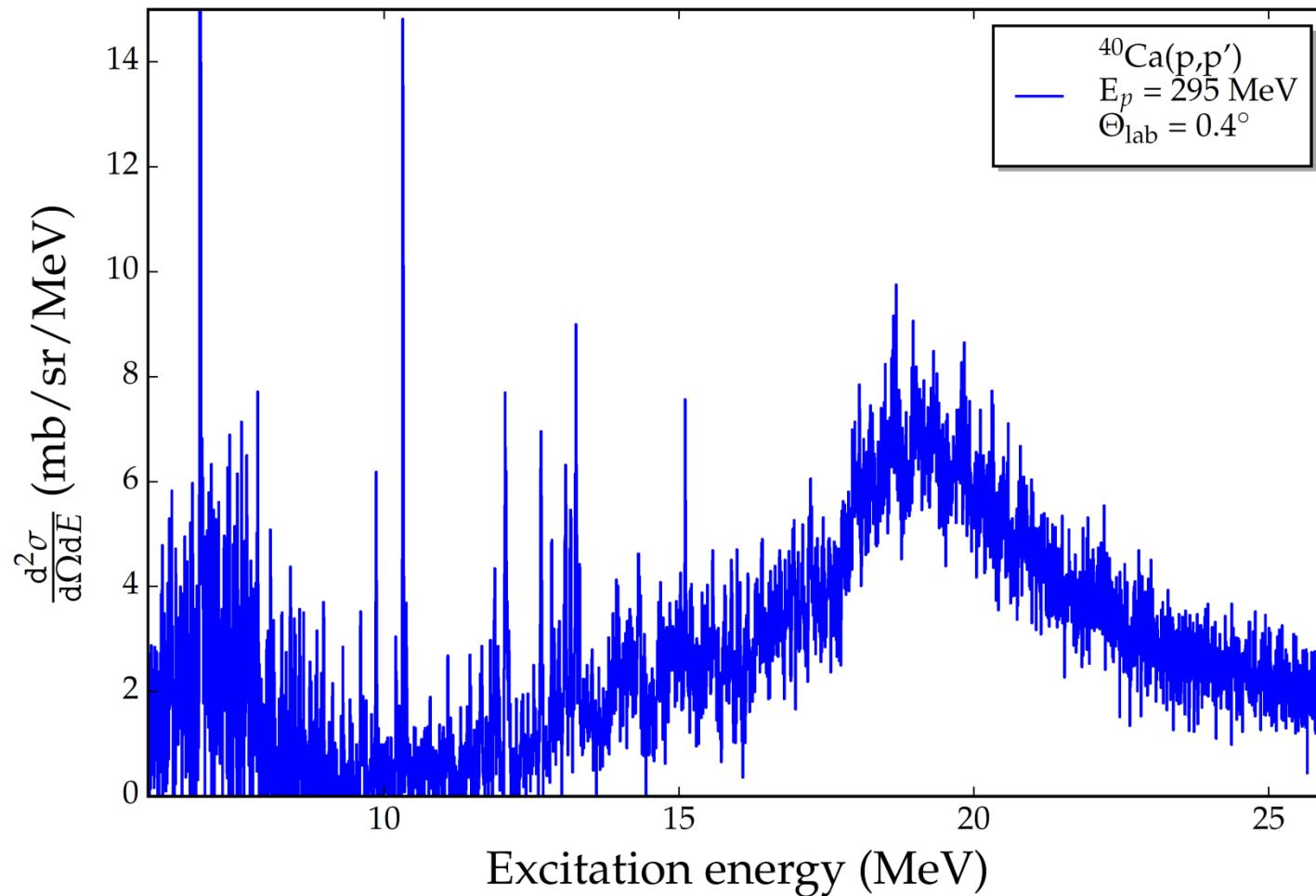
G. Hagen et al., Nature Physics **12** (2016)



Double Differential Cross Section of ^{40}Ca



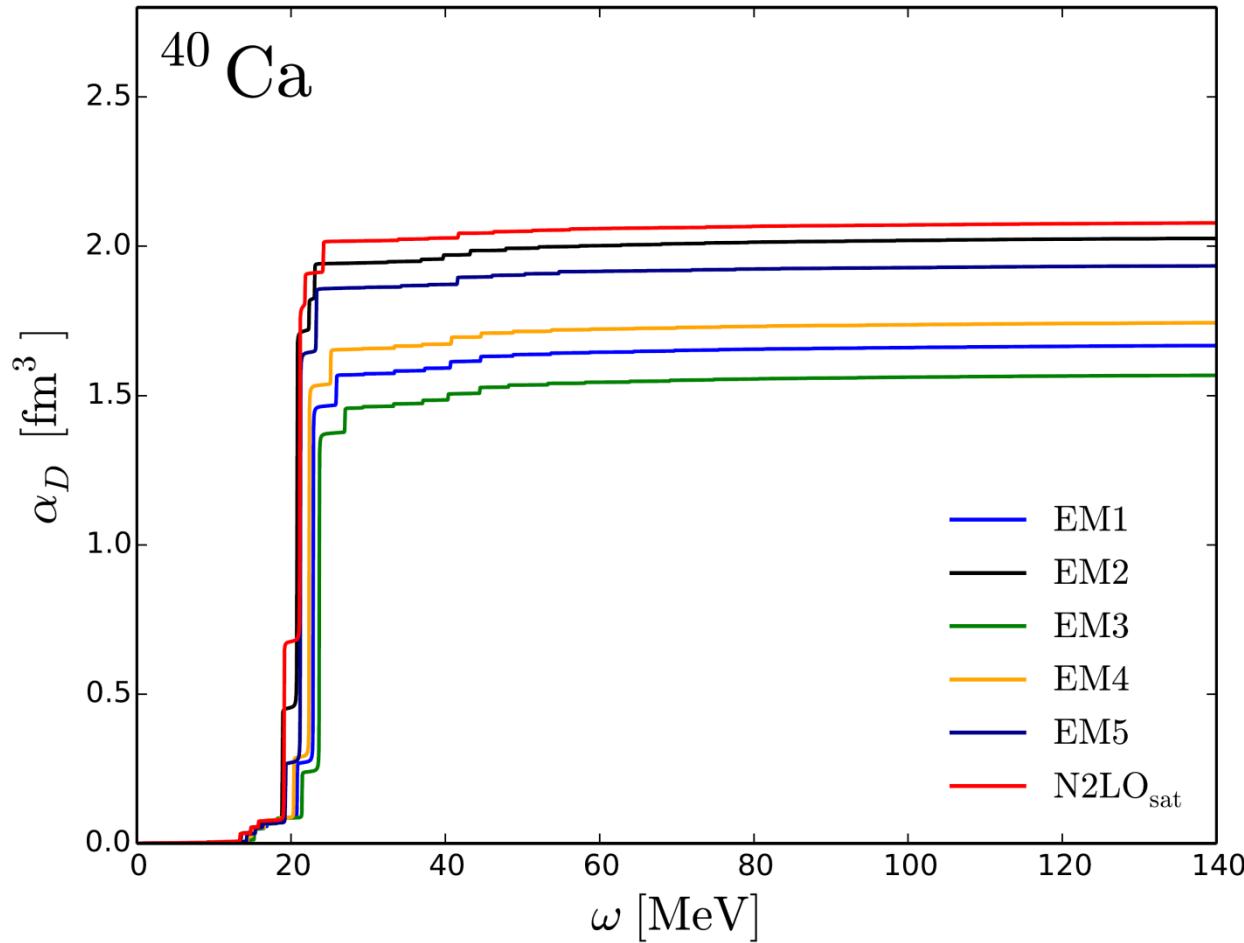
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Running Sum of α_D from χ EFT predictions for ^{40}Ca



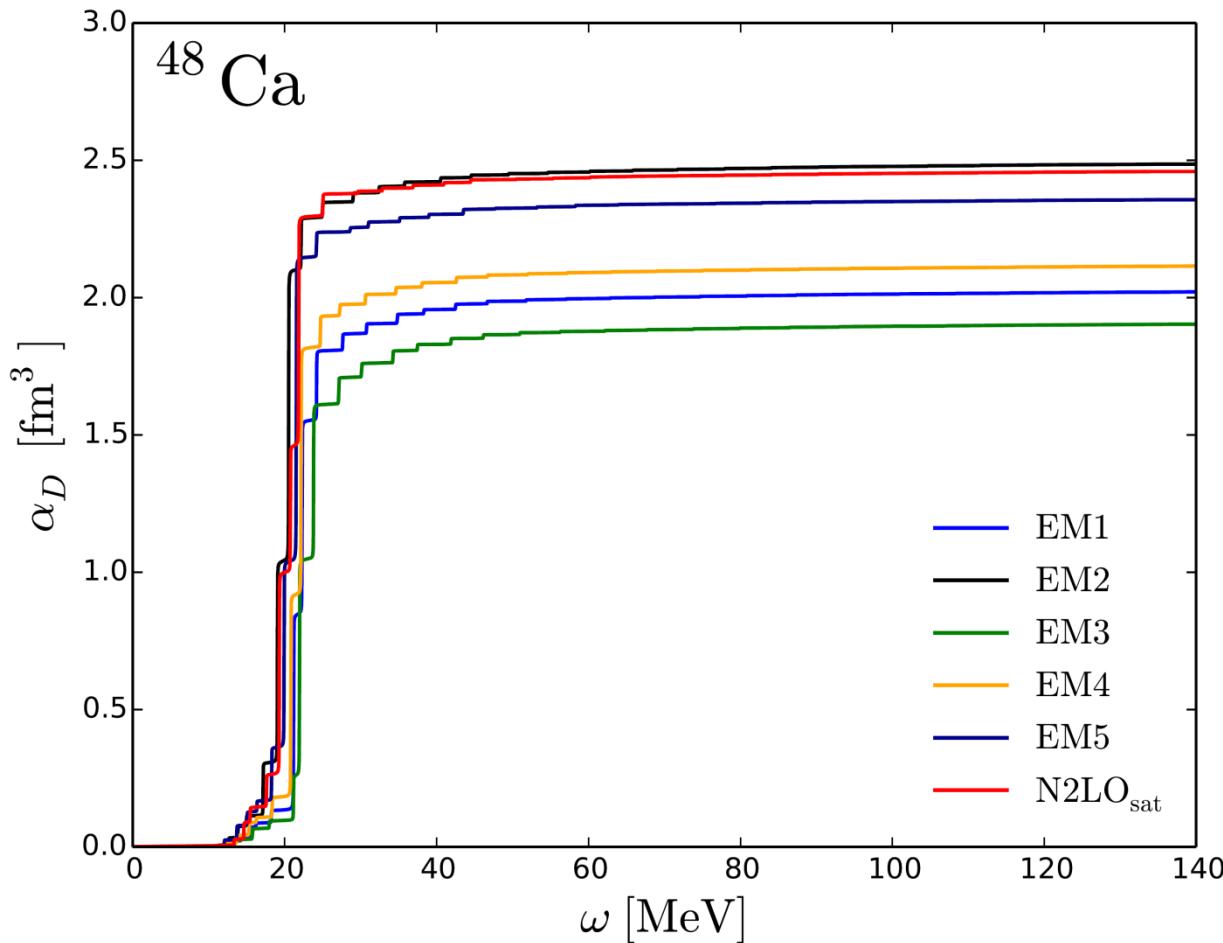
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Running Sum of α_D from χ EFT predictions for ^{48}Ca



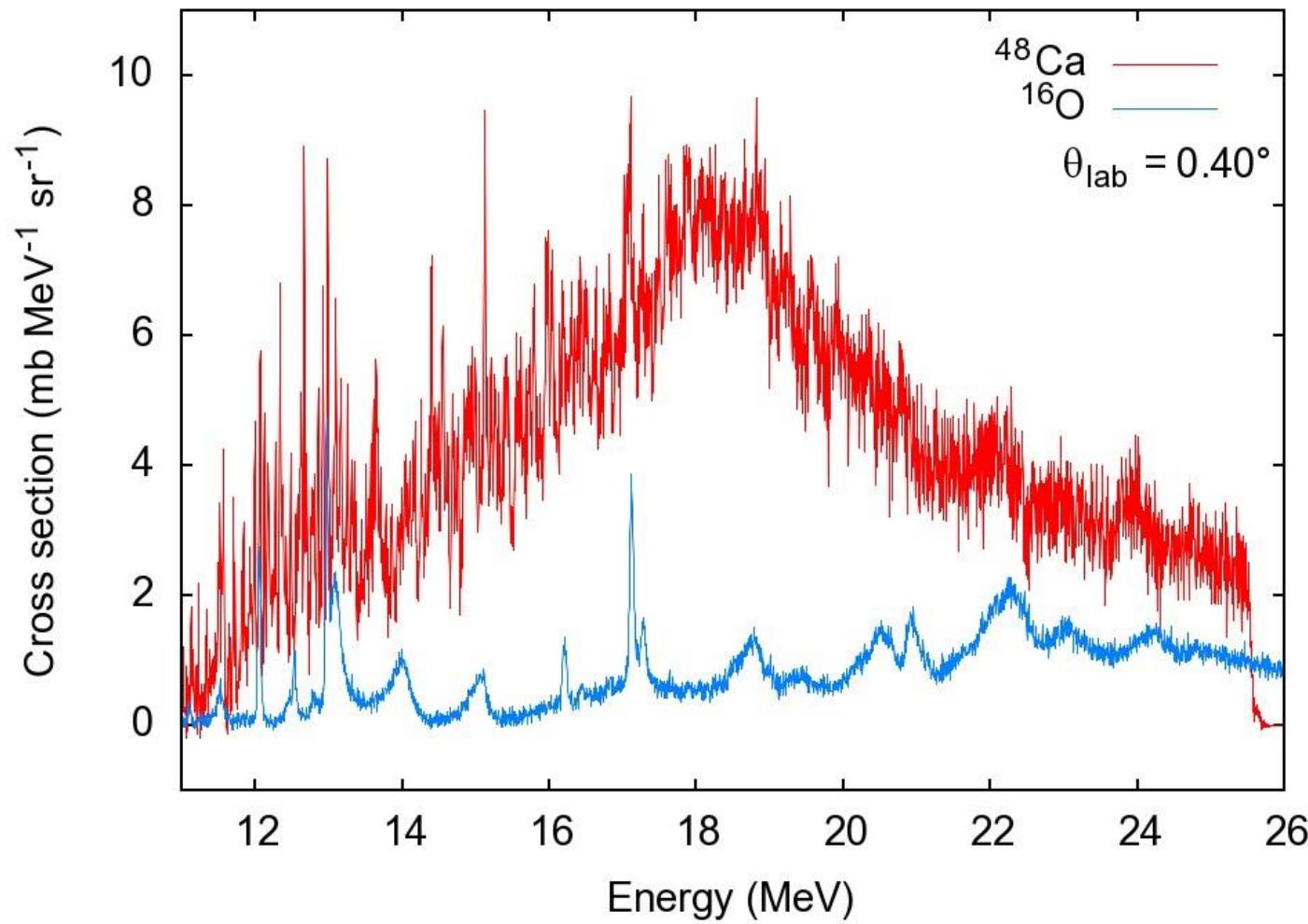
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Measured spectra – high energy region



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Measured spectra – high energy region



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