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Two-body force in three-body system: a case of (d,p) reactions

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One-neutron transfer reactions $A(d,p)B$ are often described by a three-body $n+p+A$ model due to importance of deuteron breakup. All models used to treat this breakup assume that the two-body $n-A$ and $p-A$ interactions are described by the corresponding local optical potentials taken at half the deuteron energy. The present talk shows that projection of the $n+p+A$ many-body function into the three-body channel leads to the $p-A$ and $n-A$ interactions different to those used in these models. Such interactions are given by complicated non-local energy-dependent optical operators. However, in the particular case of (d,p) reactions, it is possible to make reasonable simplifications of the $n-A$ and $p-A$ optical potentials reducing them to non-local energy-dependent nucleon optical potentials calculated at half the deuteron energy plus an expectation value of the $n-p$ kinetic energy over the range of the $n-p$ interaction. This shifts the nucleon energies used in three-body calculations of (d,p) reactions thus affecting the theoretical (d,p) cross sections and the spectroscopic factors extracted comparison between the theoretical and experimental cross sections of these reactions. A few examples demonstrating this effect in $A(d,p)B$ will be presented.

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