

Abstract Submitted  
for the DNP06 Meeting of  
The American Physical Society

**The  ${}^6\text{He}$  and  ${}^6\text{Li}$  interaction with  ${}^{12}\text{C}$  at energies of 20–50 MeV/nucleon**<sup>1</sup> OLEXANDR MOMOTYUK<sup>2</sup>, KIRBY KEMPER, The Florida State University, NICHOLAS KEELEY, CEA-Saclay, CEA-Saclay, DSM/DAPNIA/SPhN, Gif-sur-Yvette, France, KRZYSZTOF RUSEK, The Andrzej Soltan Institute for Nuclear Studies, Warsaw, Poland — The elastic scattering data for  ${}^6\text{He}+{}^{12}\text{C}$  [1] when plotted on top of similar  ${}^6\text{Li}+{}^{12}\text{C}$  data [2] shows that the absorption of  ${}^6\text{He}$  is weaker than  ${}^6\text{Li}$ , a surprising result since  ${}^6\text{He}$  has a much lower binding energy (0.98 MeV) than does  ${}^6\text{Li}$  (1.47 MeV). In order to understand the origin of this surprising result the elastic scattering cross sections for  ${}^6\text{He}$  and  ${}^6\text{Li}$  by  ${}^{12}\text{C}$  in the energy range 20–50 MeV/nucleon were analyzed using coupled reaction channels (CRC) calculations that employed optical potentials of Woods-Saxon type, double-folded (DF) and cluster-folded (CF) potentials. The results of these calculations and possible reasons for the weaker absorption of  ${}^6\text{He}$  relative to  ${}^6\text{Li}$  will be presented.

[1] V. Lapoux et al Phys. Rev. C 66, 034608 (2002)

[2] A. Nadasen et al Phys. Rev. C 37, 132 (1988) A. Nadasen et al ibid C 37, 674 (1993)

<sup>1</sup>Work supported in part by the U.S. National Science Foundation, State of Florida and NATO.

<sup>2</sup>Permanent address: Institute for Nuclear Research, Kyiv, Ukraine.

Olexandr Momotyuk  
The Florida State University

Date submitted: 30 Jun 2006

Electronic form version 1.4