

Abstract Submitted  
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**The extended nuclear matter model with smooth transition surface** JORGE RUEDA, BARBARA PATRICELLI, MICHAEL ROTONDO, REMO RUFFINI, ICRANet and University of Rome “Sapienza” — The existence of electric fields close to their critical value  $E_c=(m_e c^3)/(e\hbar)$  has been proved for massive cores of  $10^7$  up to  $10^{57}$  nucleons using a distribution of constant nuclear density and a sharp step function at its boundary. We explore the modifications of this effect by considering a smoother density profile with a proton distribution fulfilling a Wood-Saxon dependence. The occurrence of a critical field has been confirmed. We discuss how the location of the maximum of the electric field as well as its magnitude is modified by the smoother distribution.

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