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Low-Energy Fusion of Magic Nuclei: the Case of $^{16}\text{O}+^{48}\text{Ca}$

Motivated by the doubly magic nature of the system $^{16}\text{O} + ^{48}\text{Ca}$, we have measured [1] its fusion excitation function from above to far below the barrier at the Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro of INFN. We have used the ^{16}O beams from the XTU Tandem accelerator. The fusion cross sections were measured down to a few μb by identifying the evaporation residues in a detector telescope, downstream of an electrostatic beam deflector. Coupled-channel calculations with the Akyuz-Winther potential, including the lowest 2^+ and 3^- states of ^{48}Ca , well fit the data down to $\sigma_{fus} \approx 0.8$ mb. At lower energies, the hindrance effect shows up. The fusion barrier distribution has a single main peak.

At lower energies, the data are consistent with pure one-dimensional tunnelling, as observed for $^{12}\text{C} + ^{24}\text{Mg}$, ^{30}Si [2].

The logarithmic slope reaches the L_{CS} value, and the S factor develops a maximum vs energy. The low-energy data are well fit by an empirical approach simulating the coupling strength damping (adiabatic model), while the hindrance model fits the S factor maximum but not its increase at the lowest energies.

Doubly-magic systems were previously investigated, and the present case $^{16}\text{O} + ^{48}\text{Ca}$ confirms their common trend when the various Coulomb barriers are considered.

The phenomenological systematics proposed for heavier, stiff systems several years ago [3] have required adjusting the fit parameters, leading to updated hindrance predictions for the light systems of astrophysical interest.

[1] A.M. Stefanini et al., to be published

[2] G. Montagnoli et al., J. Phys. G 49, 195101 (2022); Phys. Rev. C 97, 024610 (2018)

[3] C.L. Jiang et al., Phys. Rev. C 79, 044601 (2009)

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