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The nuclear force imprints revealed on the elastic scattering of protons with ^{10}C

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How does nature hold together protons and neutrons to form the wide variety of complex nuclei in the universe? Describing many-nucleon systems from the fundamental theory of quantum chromodynamics has been the greatest challenge in answering this question. The chiral effective field theory description of the nuclear force now makes this possible but requires certain parameters that are not uniquely determined. Defining the nuclear force needs identification of observables sensitive to the different parametrizations. From a measurement of proton elastic scattering on ^{10}C at TRIUMF and *ab initio* nuclear reaction calculations we show that the shape and magnitude of the measured differential cross section is strongly sensitive to the nuclear force prescription.

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Understanding the strong nuclear force is of fundamental importance to decipher nature's way of building visible matter in our universe. Yet, more than a century after the discovery of the nucleus, our knowledge of the nuclear force is still incomplete. The formulation by Weinberg of chiral effective field theory (EFT) [1] enabled a major breakthrough in arriving at a fundamental understanding of the low-energy nuclear interactions of protons and neutrons, by forging the missing link with quantum chromodynamics. However, the question of how to best implement the theory and constrain it with experimental data remains an active topic of research, and has already led to several parameterizations of the nuclear force [2–6]. It is therefore important to identify experimental observables that are sensitive to different parameterizations of the chiral forces in order to reach a definitive description of the nuclear force. The study of many-nucleon systems enables a more complete understanding of the nuclear force. In particular, proton-rich and neutron-rich nuclei located at the edges of nuclear stability (drip-lines), can amplify less-constrained features of the nuclear force, such as its dependence on the proton-neutron asymmetry. However, there is a lack of experimental data on the properties of these systems.

Among the properties of the drip-line nuclei, we hypothesize in this work that the nucleon-nucleus scattering

differential cross section is highly sensitive to the details of the nuclear force and hence can be used for constraining it. Indeed, it should both reveal the spectroscopic properties of the reacting system, such as phase shifts and their interference, as well as the effect of exotic nucleon distributions. This confluence brings a greater selectivity in the elastic scattering differential cross section than is possible by independently investigating resonance energies, binding energies or radii. The observations reported here show that the shape and magnitude of the elastic scattering angular distribution places stringent constraints on the chiral interactions, while a study of resonance energies alone could lead to incomplete and/or misleading conclusions. The study of elastic scattering for drip-line nuclei is however challenging because of the low-beam intensities and formulation of the *ab initio* structure and reaction theory.

We report the first investigation probing the nuclear force through proton elastic scattering from ^{10}C , located at the proton drip-line. This is an ideal system to test the effect of the nuclear force. This is because firstly, the very existence of bound ^{10}C whose isotonic neighbours ^9B , ^8Be and ^{11}N are unbound, is a testament of the complicated strong interaction. Secondly, *ab initio* Green's function Monte Carlo [7] and no-core shell model (NCSM) [8, 9] calculations have shown the three-

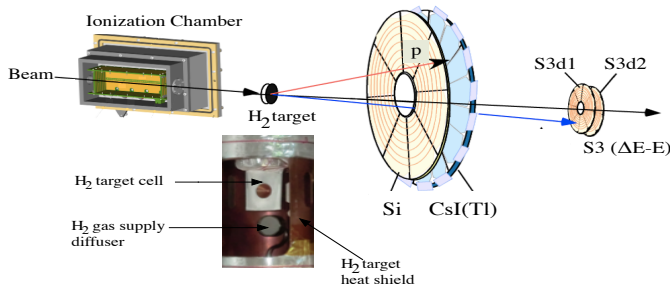


FIG. 1: Schematic view of the experiment setup at the IRIS reaction spectroscopy station.

nucleon force to be important for explaining the structure of mass number $A=10$ nuclei. Recent advances in *ab initio* nuclear reaction theory now allow us to compute the $^{10}\text{C}(p,p)$ scattering cross section based on chiral forces. Thirdly, with the low-energy re-accelerated beam available at TRIUMF, our investigation was carried out at low center-of-mass energies of $\sim 4.1 - 4.4$ MeV for $p+^{10}\text{C}$, since here the low level-density of the composite (unbound) nucleus, ^{11}N , minimizes the number of phase shifts influencing the diffraction pattern, and hence facilitates the identification of nuclear force effects, than is possible transparently with stable nuclei. Furthermore, no transfer reaction channels are open at low-energy for this system thereby simplifying the *ab initio* reaction calculation.

The experiment was performed in inverse kinematics at the ISAC rare isotope beam facility at TRIUMF [10, 11] by bombarding a proton target with a ^{10}C beam. The beam, re-accelerated using the ISAC-II superconducting linear accelerator [10, 12], with an average intensity of 2000 particles per second impinged on a solid hydrogen target at the IRIS reaction spectroscopy station [13]. A schematic of the setup is shown in Fig. 1. Energy-loss measured in a low-pressure ionization chamber allowed for clean identification of ^{10}C from the ^{10}B contaminant. The beam energies at mid-target were 4.544 MeV and 4.824 MeV corresponding to $p+^{10}\text{C}$ center of mass energies of $E_{cm}=4.15$ MeV and 4.4 MeV, respectively. These energies were chosen to be around the location of the $5/2^+$ and $3/2^-$ resonances in the ^{11}N compound system ($=^{10}\text{C}+p$) because preliminary calculations suggested that variation of the nuclear force alters the $D_{5/2}$ and $P_{3/2}$ phase shifts and hence the cross sections, significantly. Our selected energies were chosen to be below and above the $3/2^-$ resonance which is placed at 4.35(3) MeV in the evaluation in Ref.[14]. We note here however, that conflicting experimental data exist on this resonance position. Ref.[15] places the $3/2^-$ resonance at 4.56(1) MeV, that is higher than both the beam energies, in which case the cross sections at the two measured energies may be similar.

The scattered protons were identified using the cor-

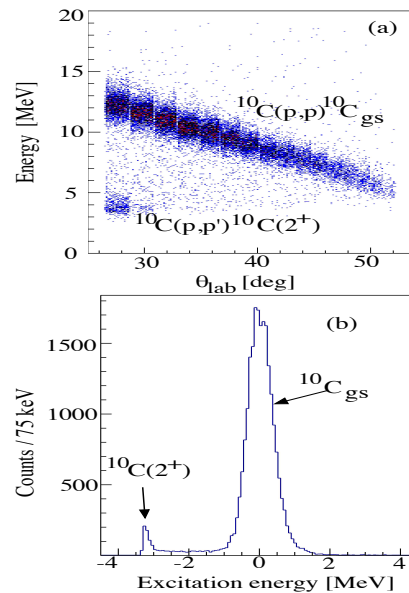


FIG. 2: (a) The measured kinematic loci, proton energy as a function of proton scattering angle, for $^{10}\text{C}(p,p)^{10}\text{C}_{gs}$ at $E_{cm} = 4.15$ MeV. (b) Measured excitation energy spectrum of ^{10}C .

relation between energy-loss in an annular array of segmented silicon detectors and remaining energy deposited in CsI(Tl) detectors covering angles $\theta_{lab} \sim 26^\circ - 52^\circ$. The selected proton events show a very clear locus of elastic scattering (Fig. 2a). The inelastic scattering locus is only slightly visible around $\theta_{lab} \sim 26^\circ - 28^\circ$ as most of this channel occurs at smaller θ_{lab} and was hence outside the detector coverage. The excitation energy spectrum of ^{10}C (Fig. 2b) was reconstructed from the measured energies and scattering angles of the protons using the missing mass technique. A small background, seen under the elastic peak, estimated by a linear fit to be $\sim 1 - 3\%$ was subtracted to obtain the elastic scattering cross sections at the different scattering angles.

The scattered ^{10}C was detected by double-sided segmented silicon strip detectors (S3). The solid H_2 (proton) target was formed on a $5.4 \mu\text{m}$ Ag foil backing. The energy of the $^{10}\text{C} + \text{Ag}$ elastic scattering peak, measured with and without H_2 , was used to determine the H_2 target thickness from the energy-loss of scattered ^{10}C through H_2 . The $^{10}\text{C} + \text{Ag}$ scattering with presence of H_2 was measured simultaneously with the $^{10}\text{C}(p,p)$ reaction continuously throughout the experiment, hence the target thickness at each instant was accurately known. The average target thickness was $\sim 80 \mu\text{m}$. The number of incident beam particles was counted using the ionization chamber. Since the beam intensity and target thickness were measured continuously during the experiment, the absolute magnitude of the cross section is well determined. See Supplemental Material for experiment details [19].

The measured differential cross section for $^{10}\text{C}(p,p)$ in the center-of-mass frame is shown in Fig. 3. The experimental data contain both statistical and systematic uncertainties. The systematic uncertainties are as follows : 5% from the target thickness, 5% from determination of the detection efficiency, and 4% from the beam contamination, which were added in quadrature. The cross sections have similar shape and magnitude at the two different beam energies. *Ab initio* reaction theory calculations with three different choices of the nuclear force are shown by the curves.

Our theoretical description of the $^{10}\text{C}(p,p)$ scattering is based on the *ab initio* no-core shell model with continuum (NCSMC) [16–18]. This approach describes the reacting system using a basis expansion with two key components: one describing all nucleons close together, forming the ^{11}N nucleus, and a second one describing the separated proton and ^{10}C clusters. The former part utilizes a square-integrable basis expansion treating all 11 nucleons on the same footing. The latter part factorizes the wave function into products of ^{10}C and proton components and their relative motion with proper scattering boundary conditions. The chiral two-nucleon (NN) and three-nucleon (3N) forces served as input for the NCSMC calculations. See Supplemental Material for more details on the calculation [19].

In chiral EFT, the dynamics due to unresolved physics, i.e., degrees of freedom other than nucleons and pions is accounted for by contact interactions with parameters calculable in principle from QCD although presently fitted to experimental data. In particular the NN interaction is tuned to nucleon-nucleon phase shifts and the deuteron properties. Traditionally, the fit of the NN parameters was performed first [2], and the 3N parameters were adjusted to $^3\text{H}/^3\text{He}$ [40, 41] and sometimes also ^4He data [4] in a second step. The NN+3N400 force (NN from Ref.[2] and 3N from Ref.[4]) pertains to this family of interactions and describes well the binding energy of the O, N, and F isotopes [42, 43]. Recently, a simultaneous NN+3N fit has been performed using not just the two-nucleon and $A=3,4$ data but also binding energies of ^{14}C and $^{16,22,24,25}\text{O}$ as well as charge radii of ^{14}C and ^{16}O [5]. The resulting interaction, named $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$, successfully describes the saturation of infinite nuclear matter [5], the proton radius of the stable nucleus ^{48}Ca [44] and the proton and matter radii of neutron-rich carbon isotopes [45].

We test these two parameterizations of chiral NN+3N forces and, further, investigate the impact of the chiral 3N force by comparing them with a chiral NN interaction alone. Fig. 3 shows that the shape and magnitude of the angular distribution is strongly influenced by the nuclear force prescription. The results obtained with the NN interaction from Ref. [2] (black dotted curves) show a strong dip in the cross section at $\theta_{\text{cm}} \sim 80^\circ$, while no such feature is observed in the data. The addition

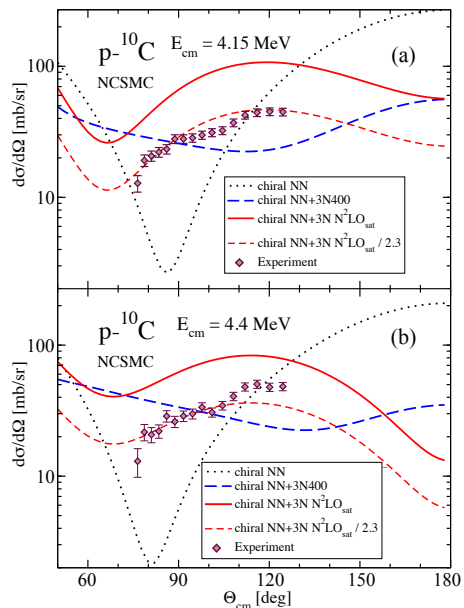


FIG. 3: (a) Measured differential cross section for $^{10}\text{C}(p,p)^{10}\text{C}_{gs}$ at (a) $E_{\text{cm}} = 4.15$ and (b) $E_{\text{cm}} = 4.4$ MeV. The curves are *ab initio* theory calculations. The black dotted / blue long dashed / red solid curves are with the chiral NN / NN+3N400 / $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ interactions. The red dashed curve is the $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ calculation scaled down by a factor of 2.3.

of the 3N force with a momentum cut-off of 400 MeV [6] (NN+3N400, blue long dashed curves) produces a much different shape. This shows the strong influence of the three-nucleon interaction on the angular distribution. While it improves the overall agreement with the data the addition of the 3N force in the NN+3N400 interaction clearly still does not explain the observed angular distribution characteristics. Meanwhile with the $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ NN+3N interaction (red solid curves) the predicted shape of the angular distribution is in very good agreement with the data as evidenced by the scaled result (red dashed curves). The magnitude of the cross section is higher than the data which, as discussed below, reflects effects of $S_{1/2}$ phase shift(s) and hence places further constraint on the force prescription.

Compared to calculations with the NN interaction, the $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ and NN+3N400 forces result in only a small $\sim 1\%$ effect in static properties, such as the proton and matter radii of ^{10}C . While the binding energy predicted by NN+3N400 is lower by $\sim 12\%$ than the predictions from $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$, the latter is $\sim 3\%$ higher than the experimental value, thus a binding energy-based distinction of the different forces is not straightforward. However, here we find a strong constraint on the nuclear force emerging from the dramatic change of the angular distribution shape (Fig. 3). The chi-square (χ^2) values of scaled cross sections show this clearly. For $E_{\text{cm}}=4.15$ MeV, the best-fit $\chi^2 = 65.5$ for the NN, 25.9 for the NN+3NF400 and 1.7

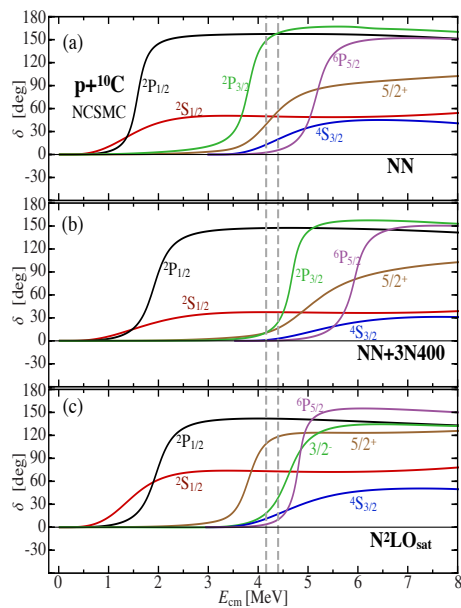


FIG. 4: Calculated $p+^{10}\text{C}$ phase shifts (eigenphase shifts for $5/2^+$ and $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ $3/2^-$). Ab initio NCSMC results obtained using chiral NN (panel a), chiral NN+3N400 (panel b) and chiral $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ (panel c) are compared. The vertical dashed lines show the energies where the experiment was performed.

for the $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ interactions (after its scaling), making $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ the best selection among the three. Additionally, the failure of the NN+3N400 interaction to reproduce the angular distribution despite good predictions of the binding energies of the oxygen isotopes [42, 43], shows the limited selectivity of binding energies in differentiating among the nuclear force models. The magnitude of the cross section however shows the deficiencies of the $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ interaction.

Calculated phase shifts with the three interactions are shown in Fig. 4. The resonance energies from R-matrix analysis are listed in Table 1. In the energy region of the experiment (vertical lines in Fig. 4), the shape of the angular distribution is dominated by the $3/2^-$ and the $5/2^+$ phase shifts. The $5/2^+$ resonance couples strongly the ${}^2D_{5/2}({}^{10}\text{C}(0^+))$ and ${}^6S_{5/2}({}^{10}\text{C}(2_1^+))$ partial waves. Therefore we present the $5/2^+$ eigenphase shifts. The other shown resonances are dominated by a single (shown) partial wave with the exception of the $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ $3/2^-$ that couples ${}^2P_{3/2}({}^{10}\text{C}(0^+))$ and ${}^6P_{3/2}({}^{10}\text{C}(2_1^+))$ partial waves.

We observe that the $5/2^+$ and $3/2^-$ resonances are placed differently in the three calculations. Using the chiral NN interaction alone (Fig. 4(a)), the $3/2^-$ resonance is below the $5/2^+$ one and below the ${}^{10}\text{C}(p,p)$ experimental region. Switching on the chiral 3N force in the NN+3N400 calculation (Fig. 4(b)), the two resonances are almost degenerate and slightly above the region of measurement. With the chiral $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ (NN+3N) interaction, the $5/2^+$ resonance is below the $3/2^-$ one

TABLE I: Energies (E_r) and widths (Γ) in MeV of low-lying resonances of ${}^{11}\text{N}$.

J^π	NN+3N400		$\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$		Data evaluation [14]	
	E_r	Γ	E_r	Γ	E_r	Γ
$1/2^+$	1.29	2.85	1.33	1.45	1.49(6)	0.83(3)
$1/2^-$	1.91	0.54	1.95	0.57	2.22(3)	0.6(1)
$5/2^+$	4.89	1.76	3.81	0.53	3.69(3)	0.54(4)
$3/2^-$	4.62	0.47	4.60	0.70	4.35(3)	0.34(4)
$3/2^+$	5.88	4.09	4.39	2.55	N/A	N/A
$5/2^-$	5.85	0.66	4.77	0.41		

and below the energy region where the ${}^{10}\text{C}(p,p)$ measurements were performed (Fig. 4(c)). Only using the $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ interaction the ordering of the $5/2^+$ and the $3/2^-$ is in qualitative agreement with the established ordering of the isospin analog resonances in the mirror ${}^{11}\text{Be}$ nucleus [14, 46].

A comparison of the computed $3/2^-$ and $5/2^+$ resonance properties (Table 1) to the evaluated data therefore, could erroneously lead one to believe that the $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ interaction works almost perfectly. However, the magnitude of our measured cross section is overestimated by the $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ calculations. Hence, it should be emphasized that the present experiment tests the nuclear force more strictly than a straight comparison of energies and widths of the resonances. This is because the differential cross section receives also contributions from phase shifts in other partial waves. In this case, in particular from the ${}^2S_{1/2}$ that contributes only to the magnitude of the cross section and is much more pronounced in the $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ calculation.

The present reaction calculation does not include the ${}^9\text{Be}+2p$ breakup channel, which lies just a few hundred keV below the energy of the experiment. This omission contributes only a small part to the over-prediction of the data by the $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ interaction. An estimate of this is obtained from, our calculated ${}^{10}\text{C}(p,p'){}^{10}\text{C}(2^+)$ inelastic cross section and is only a few mb/sr at the same relative energy. Therefore, given the reasonable convergence of our calculations, this shows that the $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ interaction, though it provides the best fit of the present data angular distribution shape, is still missing a complete description of the nuclear force. This deficiency becomes apparent with this angular distribution data and is not possible to judge based on resonance energies alone.

We should, however, make it clear that the $\text{N}^2\text{LO}_{\text{sat}}$ interaction indeed captures some important missing physics compared to the other chiral interaction (NN+3N400). It provides a more realistic description of the nuclear density and smaller gaps between major harmonic-oscillator shells. Overall, we observe that none of the available parameterizations of the chiral nuclear force is optimal in all aspects. There is a significant progress in the development of high-quality chiral NN

potentials; the N^4LO order has now been reached [6, 47]. These potentials achieve an excellent description of the NN system. However, despite this progress [48, 49], a chiral 3N force parameterization matching their quality is still missing.

In summary, with the measured angular distribution of low-energy elastic scattering off extremely exotic ^{10}C nuclei we have demonstrated for the first time a strong sensitivity of this scattering to the nuclear force prescription. The low-level density and neutron-proton asymmetry in drip-line nuclei like ^{10}C bring in new and greater sensitivity to the nuclear force, allowing for discriminating between the different chiral interactions and finding further constraints for them. The measured $^{10}C(p,p)^{10}C_{gs}$ differential cross section shows that only the N^2LO_{sat} interaction provides an angular distribution shape consistent with the experiment but fails to reproduce its magnitude. This suggests that N^2LO_{sat} is improved compared to the other forces but is still not an adequate description of the nuclear force. The new finding of this large sensitivity of the angular distribution will trigger more intensive efforts in *ab initio* calculations to single-out which parameters and components of the chiral interactions are responsible for the successful description of the $^{10}C(p,p)$ data. Extreme systems, such as the ^{11}N and $^{10}C(p,p)$ investigated here both experimentally and theoretically, thus provide one of the most stringent tests of the quality of the present and new generations of nuclear forces.

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