

$^{208}\text{Pb}(^{13}\text{B}, ^{13}\text{B})$ [2022Wa16](#)

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	J. H. Kelley, C. G. Sheu and J. E. Purcell		NDS 198,1 (2024)	1-Aug-2024

[2022Wa16](#): XUNDL dataset compiled by TUNL (2022).

The authors measured elastic scattering of the ^{13}O and ^{13}B mirror nuclei on ^{208}Pb and analyzed the nuclear densities obtained from optical model analyses.

A beam of 254 MeV ^{13}B ions from the HIRFL in Lanzhou impinged on a 12.24 mg/cm² thick ^{208}Pb target. Scattered ^{13}B ions were momentum analyzed using an array of four position sensitive $\Delta\text{E-E}$ Si-detector telescopes that covered $\theta \approx 3^\circ$ to 27° .

Differential cross sections were analyzed for $\theta_{\text{lab}} = 4^\circ$ to 15° . Authors indicate $^{13}\text{B}_{\text{g.s.}}$ was resolved from the $E_x = 3.28$ MeV first excited state, but participation of any ^{208}Pb excited states was unresolved.

The data were analysed using two optical model approaches: first, using the double-folding Sao Paulo potential-2 ([2021Ch70](#)), and second using the single-folding Xu and Pang potential model ([2013Xu06](#)). The data are reasonably fit using standard global parameterization inputs. The discussion details an approach for obtaining the proton, neutron and matter rms radii. A comparison of the ^{13}B results with those of ^{13}O suggests a thin proton skin for ^{13}O .

 ^{13}B Levels

E(level)	Comments
0	$\langle r_p^2 \rangle^{1/2} = 2.354$ fm; $\langle r_n^2 \rangle^{1/2} = 2.641$ fm and $\langle r_m^2 \rangle^{1/2} = 2.534$ fm.