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## Elastic scattering of the halo nucleus $^{11}\text{Li}$ and its core $^9\text{Li}$ on $^{208}\text{Pb}$ at energies around the Coulomb barrier

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The discovery of the halo nuclei has brought renewed interest in the modeling of nuclear reactions. This structure will affect the reaction properties at near Coulomb barrier energies.

Therefore we have studied, for the first time, the dynamics of the halo nucleus  $^{11}\text{Li}$  in presence of a strong electric field of  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  at energies below, 24.2 MeV, and around, 29.7 MeV, the Coulomb barrier at the ISACII facility at TRIUMF.

To disentangle the halo contribution in the scattering we have studied the behavior of the core by measuring the  $^9\text{Li}+^{208}\text{Pb}$  reaction at the same center-of-mass energies of 23.0 and 28.3 MeV. We have compared the elastic differential cross section results of  $^9\text{Li}+^{208}\text{Pb}$  with optical model calculations using the double-folding Sao Paulo Potential (SPP) for the real part and a Woods-Saxon potential for the imaginary part, whose parameters are obtained from the fit of the elastic data.

In this contribution the angular distribution of the elastic differential cross section of  $^{11}\text{Li}+^{208}\text{Pb}$  is presented and compared with Continuum-Discretized Coupled-Channel (CDCC) calculations based on a simple two-body model ( $2n+^9\text{Li}$ ) for the  $^{11}\text{Li}$  nucleus. The coupling to the breakup channels produces a significant reduction of the elastic cross section below the grazing angle at energies around and below the Coulomb barrier. This effect will be discussed in terms of the strong dipole coupling to the states in the low-lying continuum of  $^{11}\text{Li}$ .

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