



Treatment of firm L-transfer assignments based on poor DWBA fit

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@ZOOM, BNL



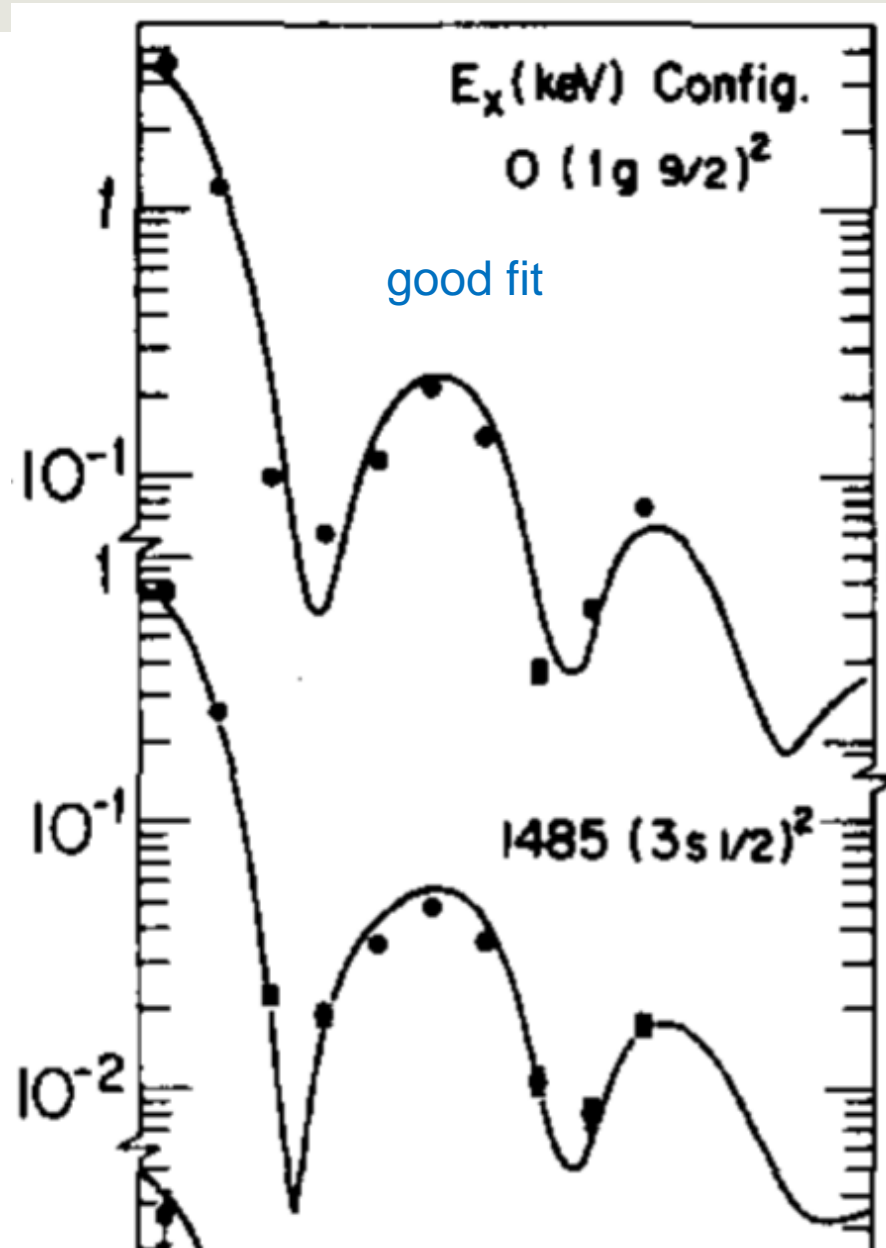
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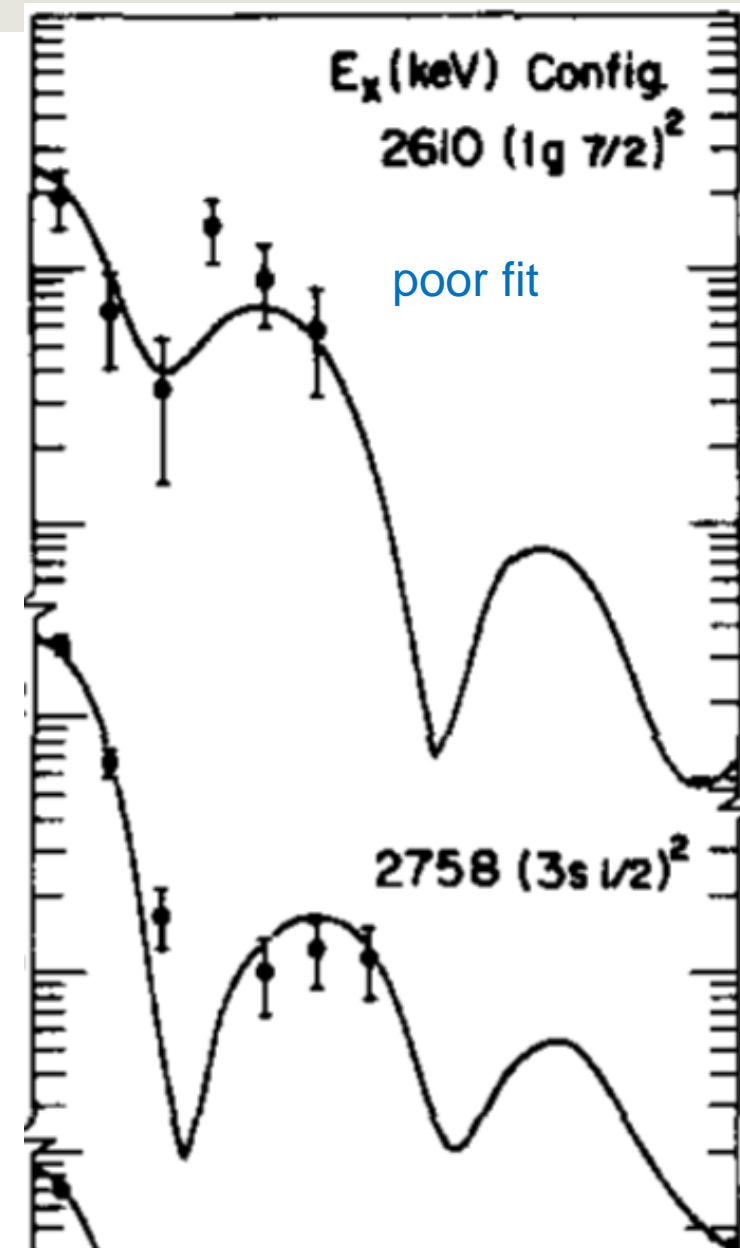
Example firm assignments: good and bad?



L-transfers in both fits (left&right) are given as firm assignments by authors in the same paper

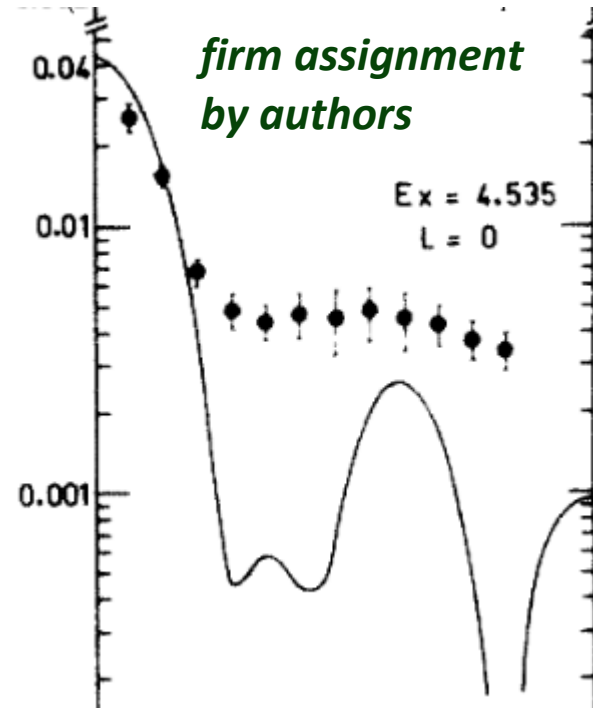
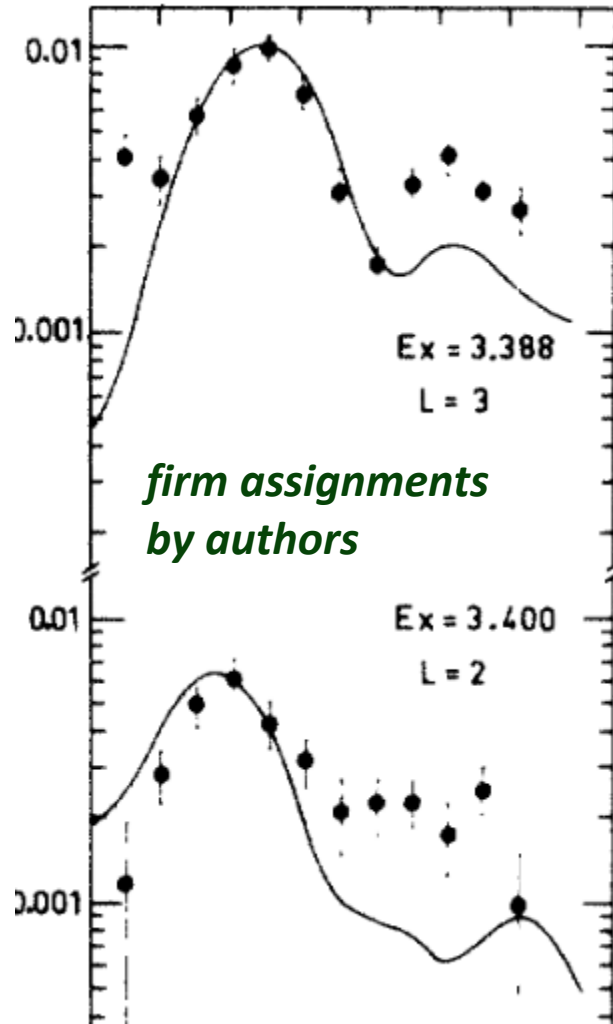
Do we blindly take the firm assignments claimed by authors from apparent poor-fits?

I put the firm L from right in "()"



1978LA12

More examples

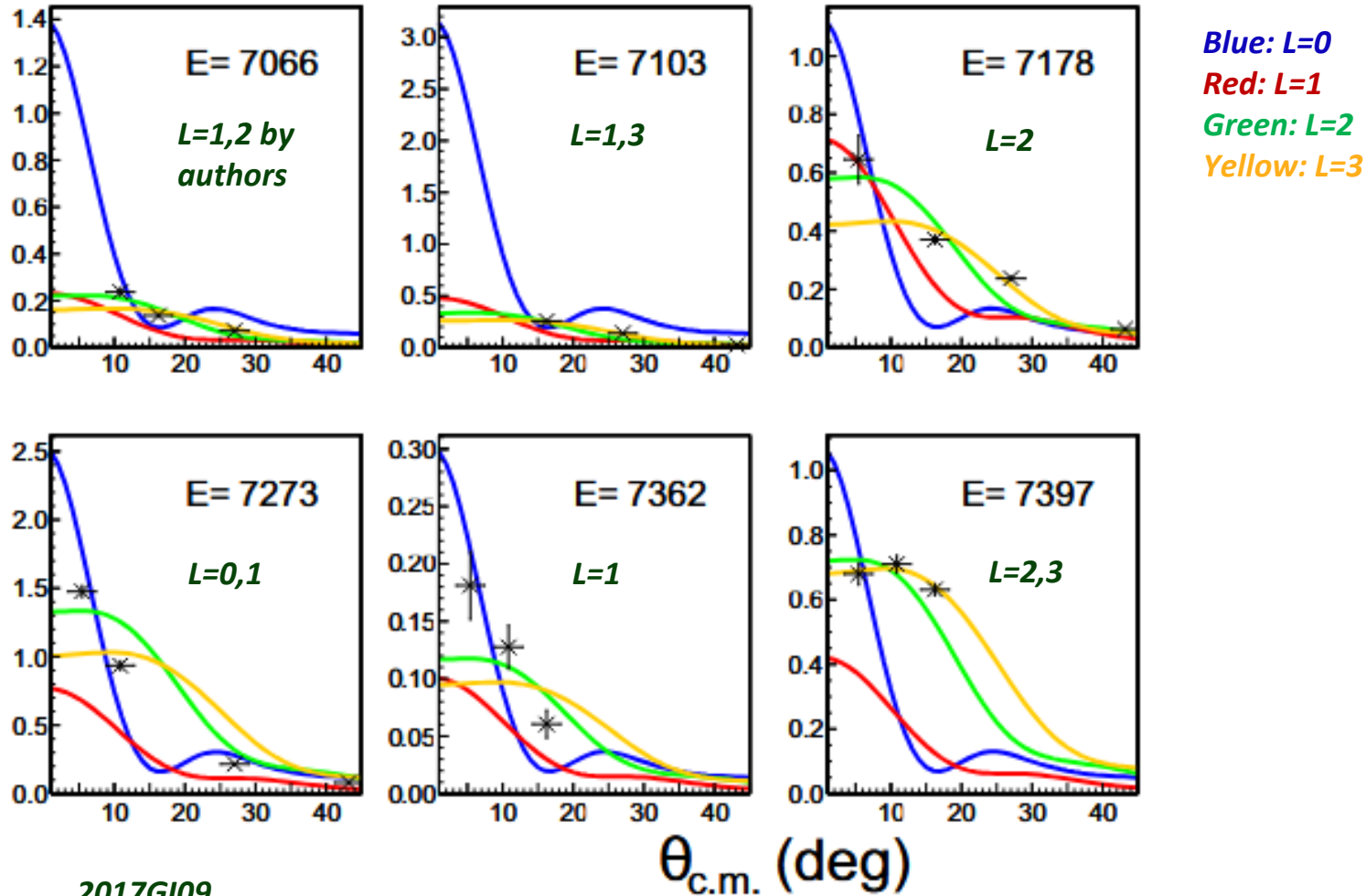


1977GU12

*Should these L-transfers
be adopted as firm as
claimed by authors?*

I put all such firm
L-transfers in "()"

More examples



*Should these L-transfers
be adopted as firm as
claimed by authors?*

I put all L-transfers from
this paper in “()”

How to identify a poor fit for L-transfer?

Should we make an evaluation standard for identifying a poor fit for L-transfer, assigned as firm?

For example,

- ☐ Apparent deviations from expected curve or shape)
- ☐ Too few data points to obtain a reliable fit
- ☐ Too narrow angular range to obtain a reliable fit
- ☐ Shape not clearly distinguished from shapes of other L-assignments

Any suggestions?

Most poor fits can be easily identified by visual inspection