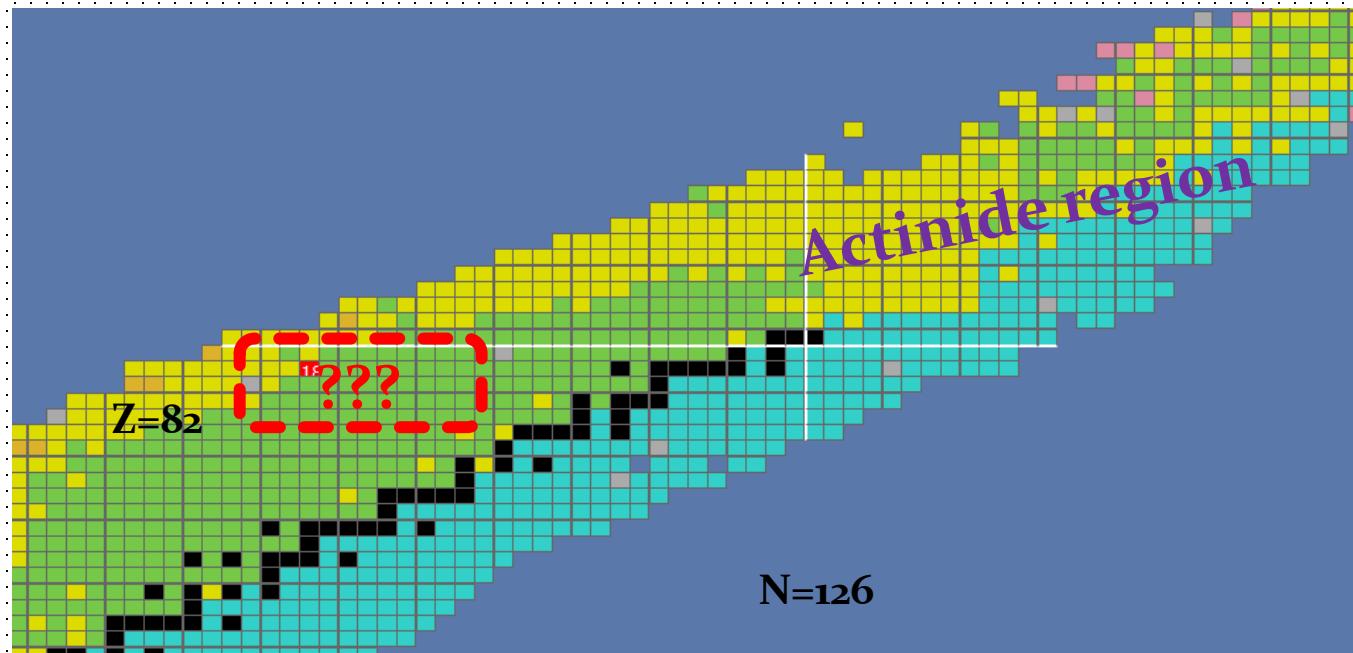


FISSION MODES IN  $^{178}\text{Pt}$ 

ASRC International Workshop on  
Nuclear Fission and Structure of Exotic Nuclei  
JAEA, Tokai, March 25-27, 2019

# OUTLOOK

- Introduction:
  - 1) Interest to the  $^{180}\text{Hg}$  region and
  - 2) Some selected previous experimental results

## **- JAEA experiment : fusion-fission of $^{178}\text{Pt}$**

- 1) Experiment
  - 2) Results (velocities, MED, fission modes)

- Hot questions and Future work

# Fission modes in actinides : MD - TKE correlation

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 93, 034603 (2016)

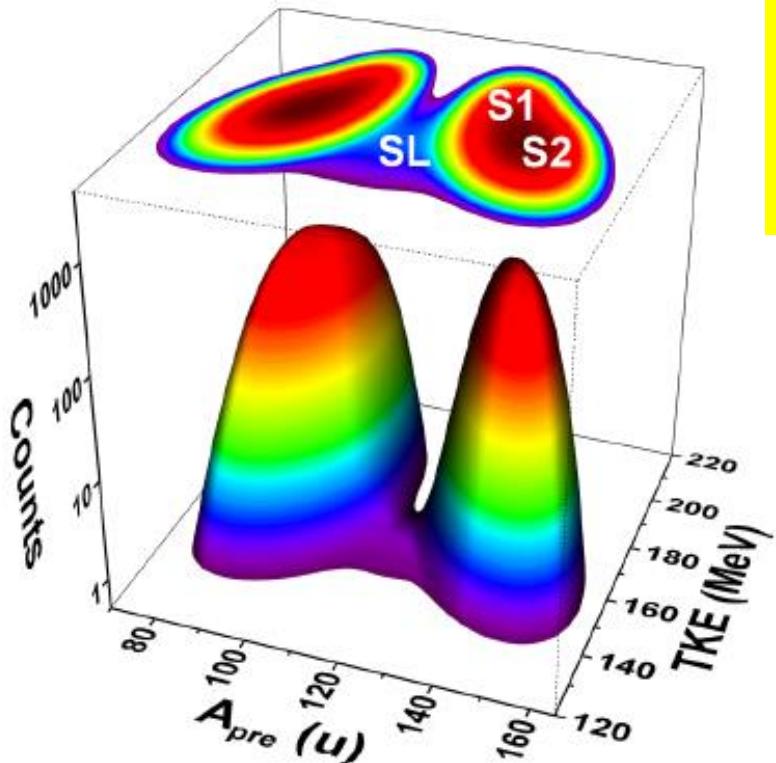
Fragment-mass, kinetic energy, and angular distributions for  $^{234}\text{U}(n, f)$  at incident neutron energies from  $E_n = 0.2 \text{ MeV}$  to  $5.0 \text{ MeV}$

A. Al-Adili,<sup>1,2</sup> F.-J. Hambach,<sup>1,\*</sup> S. Pomp,<sup>2</sup> S. Oberstedt,<sup>1</sup> and M. Vidali<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Reference Materials and Measurement (IRMM), B-2440 Geel, Belgium

<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, U

(Received 19 Augus



## Definition :

(A)Symmetric mode :

(a)symmetric mass division

$$\overline{TKE}_{\text{symm}} < \overline{TKE}_{\text{asymm}}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{symm}}^A > \sigma_{\text{asymm}}^A$$

FIG. 9. The experimental two-dimensional TKE vs mass data is fitted with three modes. Equation (12) was used to parametrize the data. In total, three fission modes (S1, S2, and SL) were taken into account.

# Region of interest : nuclei with low isospin

*Fission properties as a function of isospin ??*

MD : **symmetric**

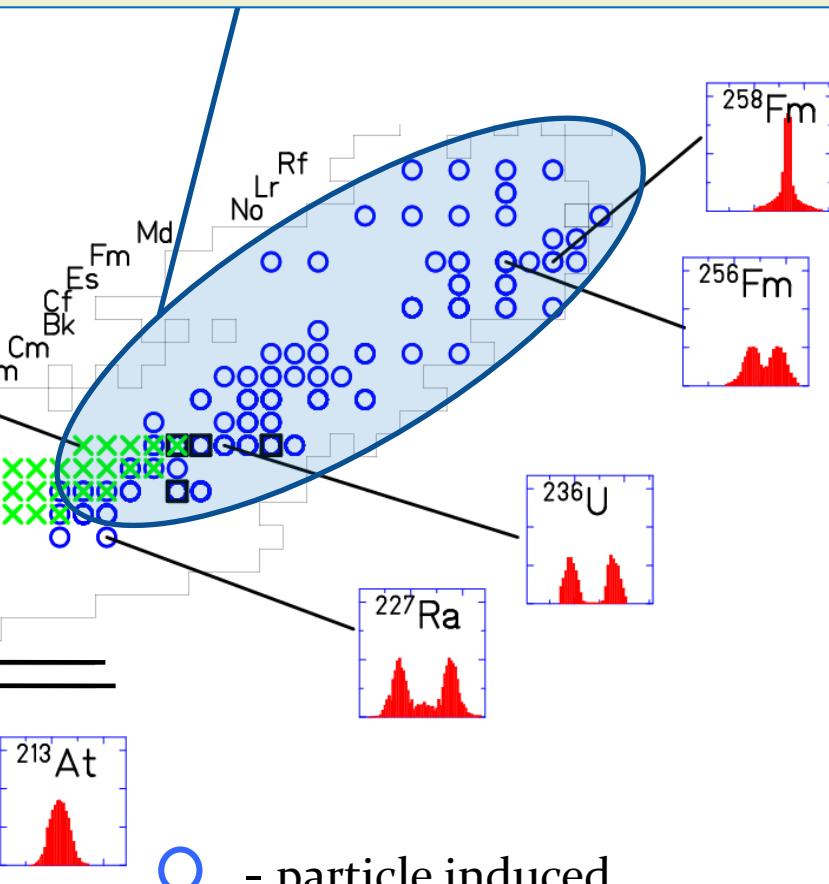
$N/Z \sim 1.3$   
 $Bf \approx Sn \sim 10-12 MeV$

$Z=82$

???



Actinides  $N/Z \sim 1.57$  : MD : **asymmetric**

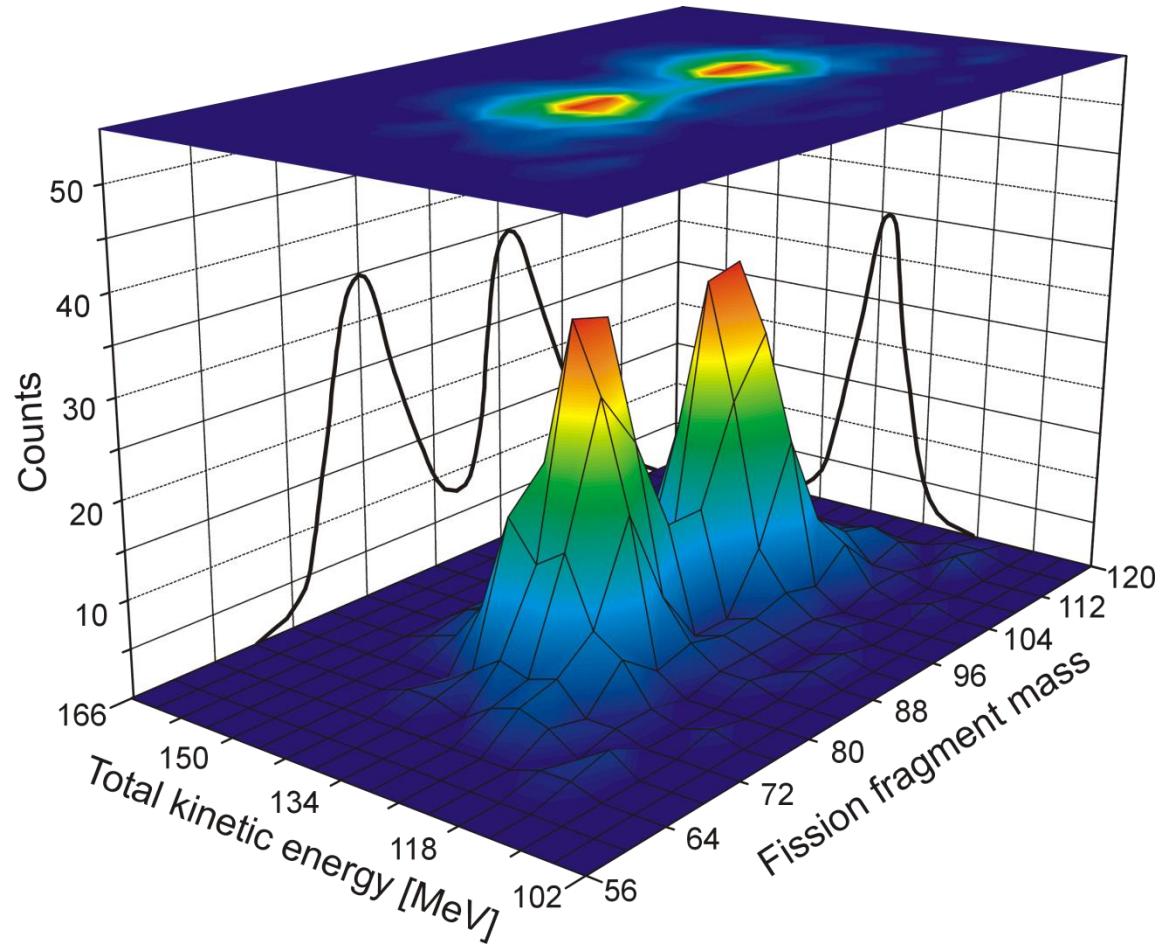
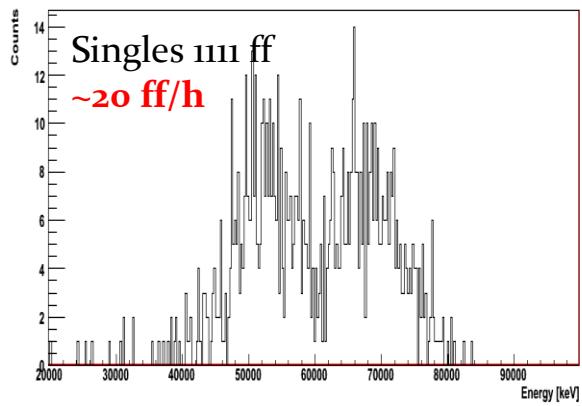
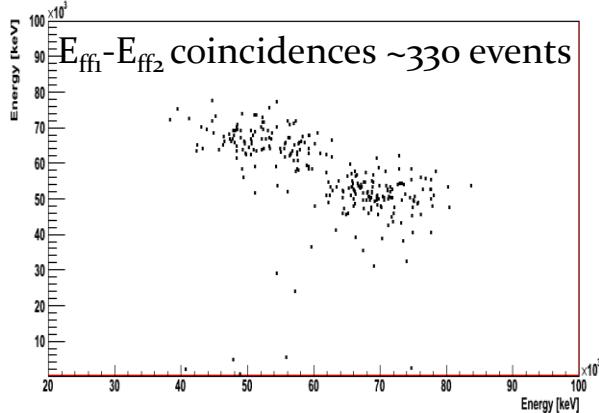


○ - particle induced  
× - e.m. -induced  $E^* \sim 11 \text{ MeV}$

# Trigger : Mass Distribution from fission of $^{180}\text{Hg}$

Andreyev *et al.* (PRL 105 (2010) 252502):

**ASYMMETRIC mass split :  $M_H=100(4)$  &  $M_L=80(4)$**

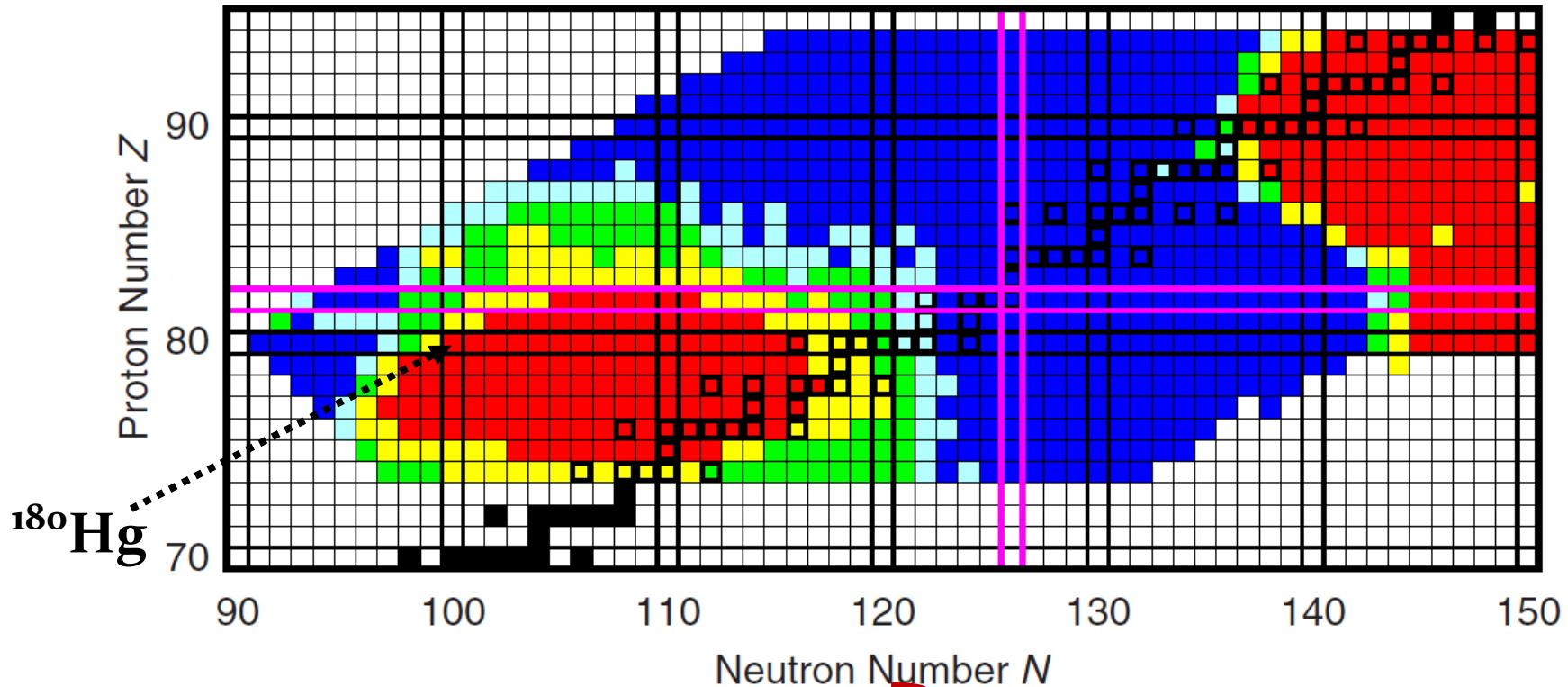


Z identification : UCD rule  $\rightarrow$   $^{100}\text{Ru}$  ( $N=56, Z=44$ ) and  $^{80}\text{Kr}$  ( $N=44, Z=36$ )

# New Region of Asymmetric Fission : p-rich sub-lead region

Fission-Fragment Symmetric-Yield to Peak-Yield Ratio

	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
Asymmetric				
				Symmetric



$^{178,180,190}\text{Hg}$  &  $^{178}\text{Pt}$  : ISOLDE/JAEA data

$^{179,189}\text{Au}$  &  $^{182,184,195}\text{Hg}$  : BARC (India)  
+ ANU (Australia) data

$^{98}\text{Ru}$  data : Black squares (open in colored regions,  
filled from the classical location of

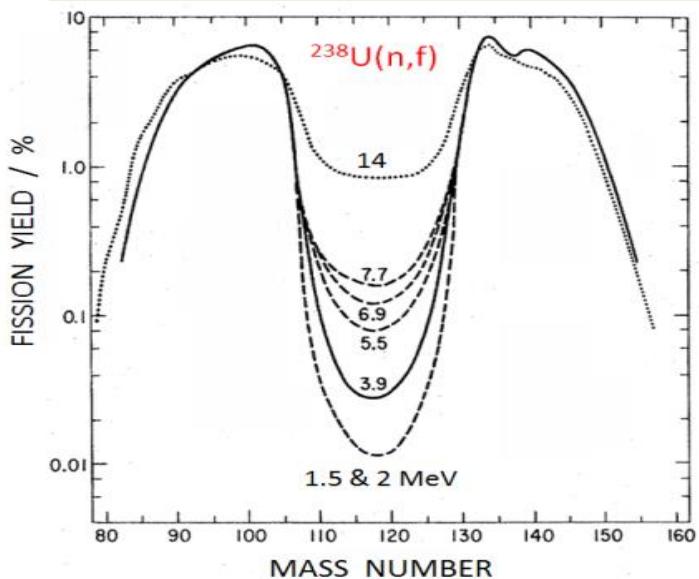
$$E^* > 30 \text{ MeV}$$

# JAEA : Mass Distributions from fission of $^{180,190}\text{Hg}$

- $E^* = 34\text{-}71 \text{ MeV}$
- 2010-2014: JAEA, Tokai

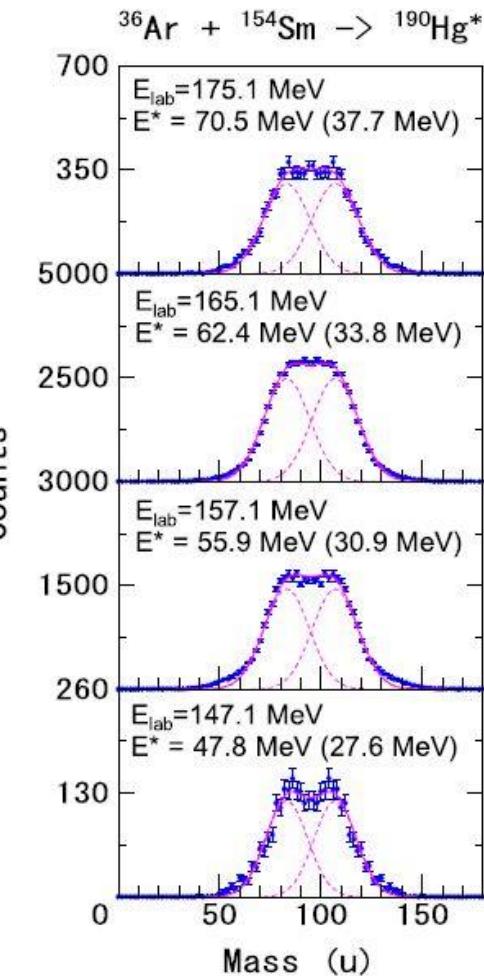
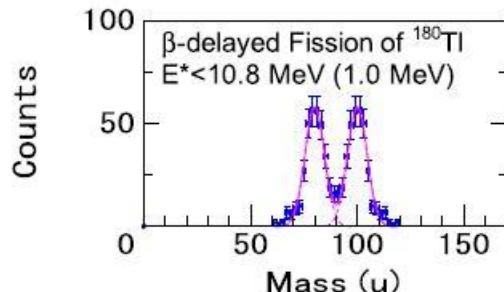
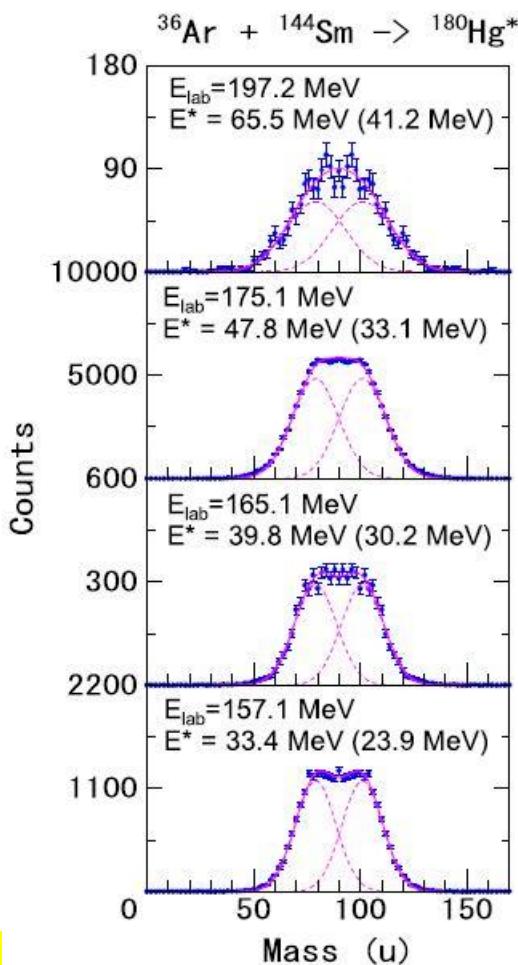
## ✓ Robustness with Eexc :

Asymmetric MD up to  $E^* = 70 \text{ MeV}$



"The mass distributions for both Hg isotopes could be well reproduced with a single asymmetric fission mode"

➤ No symmetric mode ?



K. Nishio et al, PLB (2015)

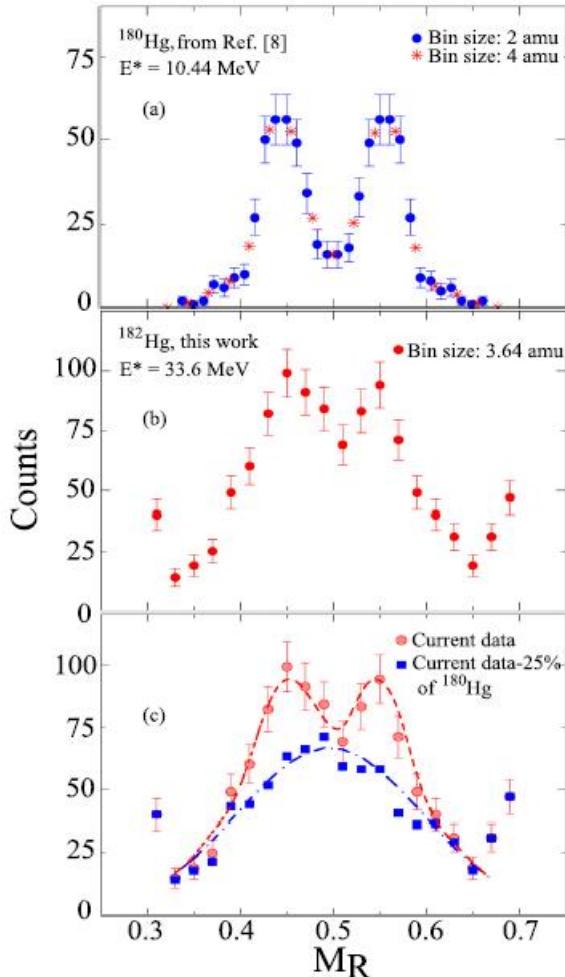
# ANU : Mass Distributions from fission of $^{182,195}\text{Hg}$

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 91, 064605 (2015)

## Observation of mass-asymmetric fission of mercury nuclei in heavy ion fusion

E. Prasad,\* D. J. Hinde,<sup>†</sup> K. Ramachandran,<sup>‡</sup> E. Williams, M. Dasgupta, I. P. Carter, K. J. Cook, D. Y. Jeung, D. H. Luong, S. McNeil, C. S. Palshetkar, D. C. Rafferty, C. Simenel, and A. Wakhle<sup>§</sup>

Department of Nuclear Physics, Research School of Physical Sciences and Engineering, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia

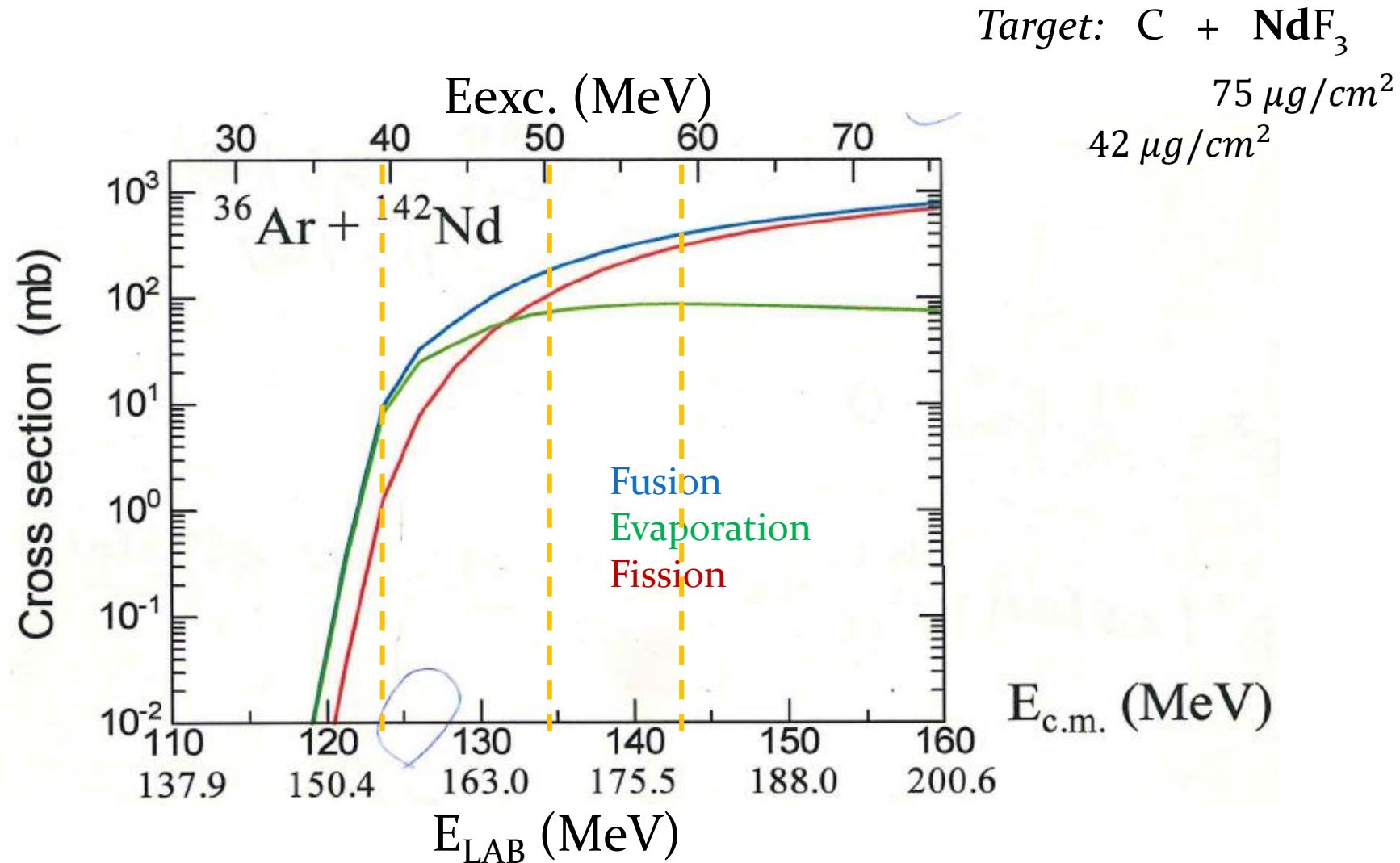


fission is shown by the dashed line. These results show that a contribution of a 25% from fission of  $^{180}\text{Hg}$ , that would occur after evaporation of two neutrons from the CN, could explain the mass-asymmetric fission observed in this work.

NEED:

- Pin down the modes
- Determine their properties

# $^{178}\text{Pt}$ Experiment : - July 2016, JAEA : $^{36}\text{Ar} + ^{142}\text{Nd} \rightarrow ^{178}\text{Pt}$



# JAEA: Experimental Setup and Geometry

✓ **2 independent TOF arms**

Observables:

- TOF (MCP -- MWPC)
- X, Y coordinates (MWPC)
- $\Delta E$  (MWPC cathode)

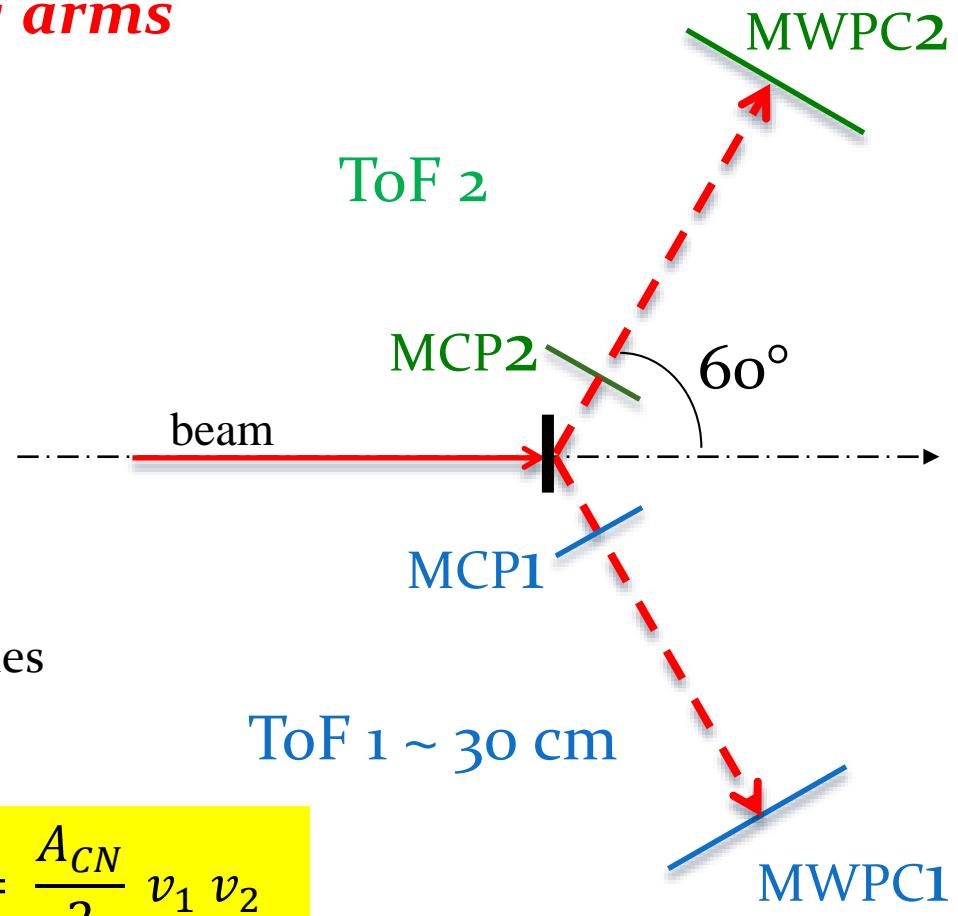
Calculated quantities:

- Relative angles
- Velocities → true fission velocities
- FF masses & kinetic energies

$$A_1 + A_2 = A_{CN} = 178$$

$$\vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_2$$

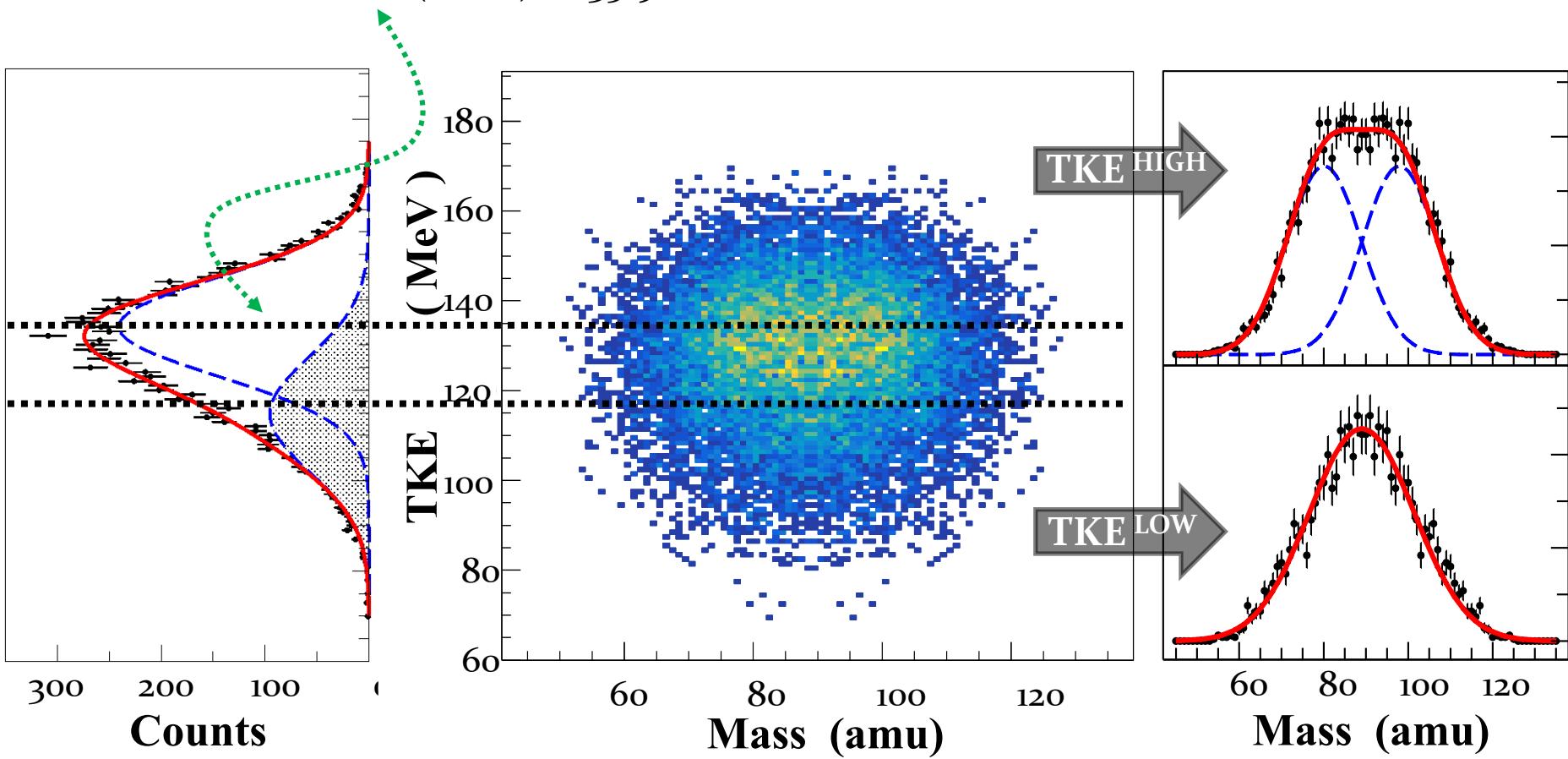
$$\begin{cases} TKE = \frac{A_{CN}}{2} v_1 v_2 \\ A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 \end{cases}$$



Data acquisition : - digital triggerless --> events to construct

# Mode position : Partial Mass Distributions

TKE(Viola) = 135.9 MeV



Asymmetric mode in  $^{178}\text{Pt}$  :

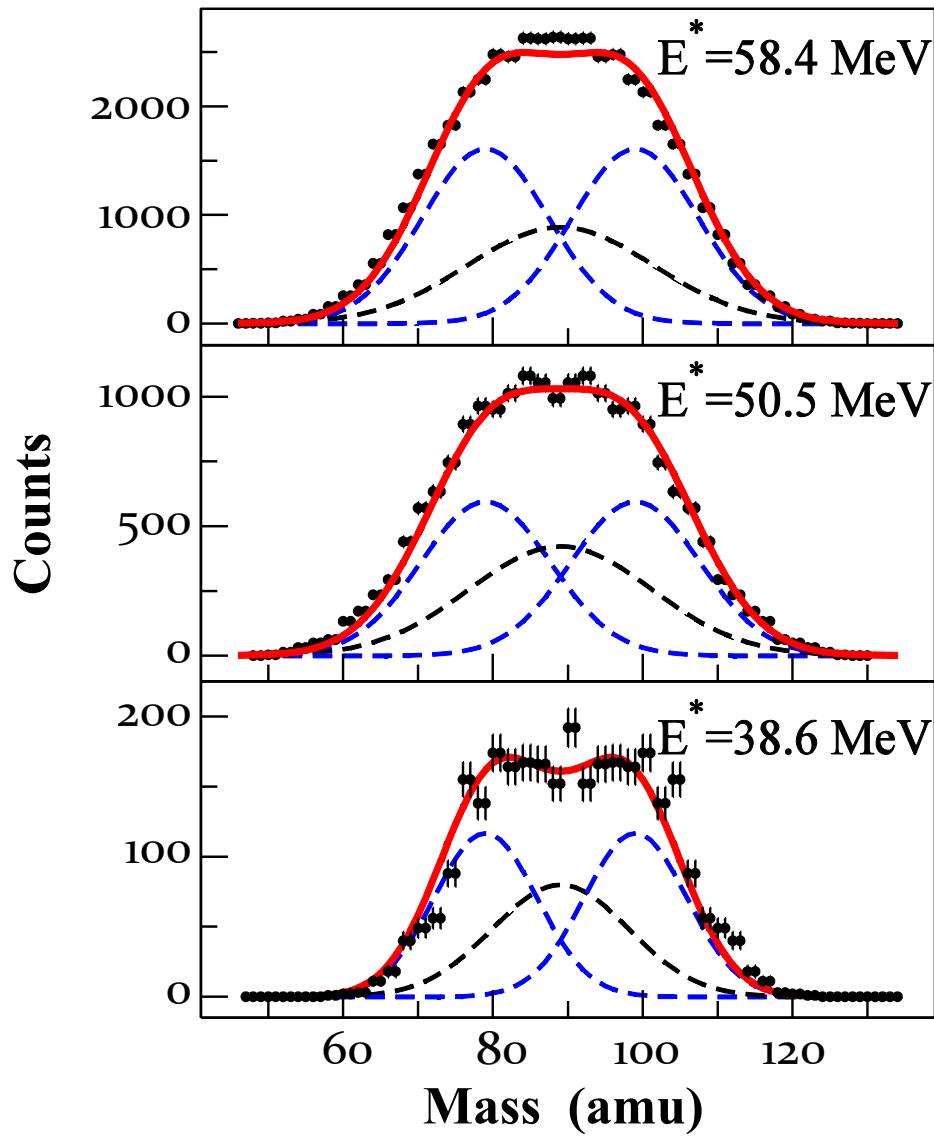
in agreement with Viola

(= **similar to actinides**)

Symmetric mode :  $\frac{A_{CN}}{2}$

Asymmetric mode :  $A_L = 79$   
 $A_H = 99$

# Results : Fission-Fragment Mass Distributions



( fit with fixed peak positions )

- MD shapes well reproduced
- Symmetric mode is wider

- Symmetric mode yield  $\sim 30\%$

Mode competition:  
Challenge for theory !

# Fission of $^{178}\text{Pt}$ : PES

*Nuclear Density Functional Theory results :*

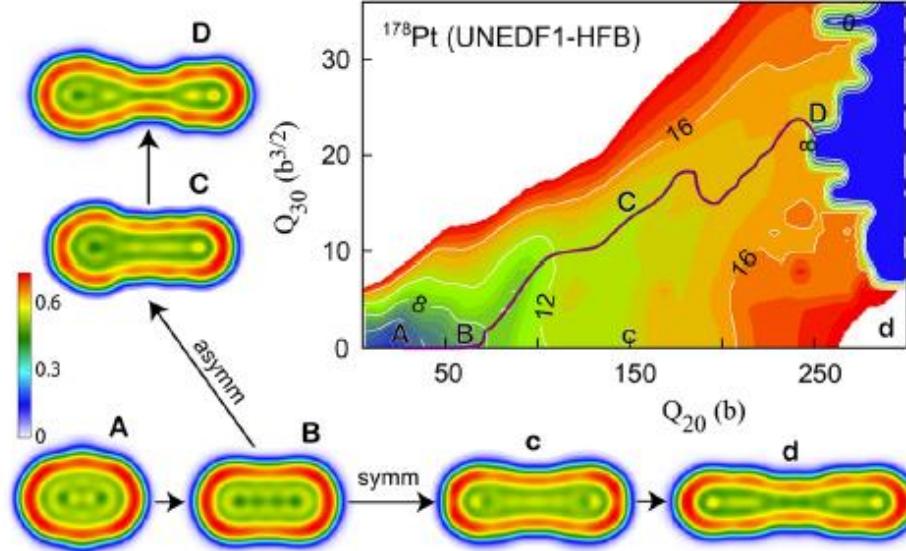


Fig. 3. PES of  $^{178}\text{Pt}$  in the  $(Q_{20}, Q_{30})$  plane calculated in UNEDF-HFB. The solid thick line indicates the static fission path obtained by the local minimization of PES. To illustrate the shapes on the way to fission, and the emergent pre-fragments, the neutron localization functions [43,44] corresponding to various intrinsic configurations along the asymmetric (ABCD) and symmetric (ABcd) paths are plotted.

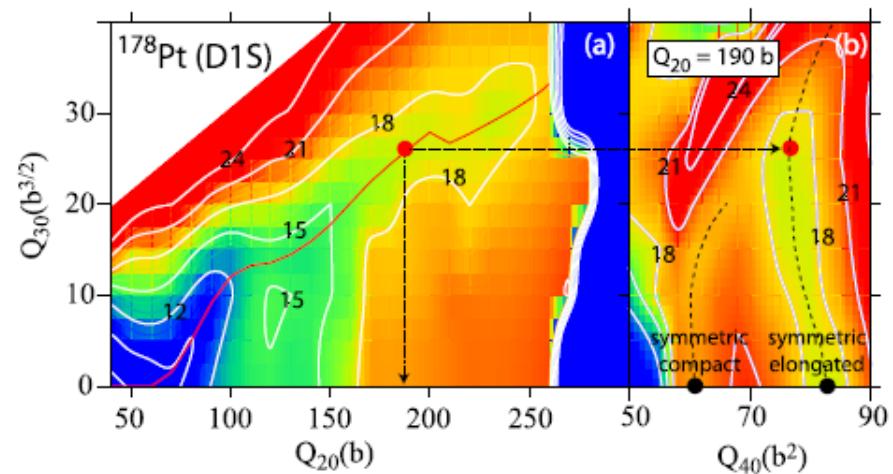


Fig. 4. PES of  $^{178}\text{Pt}$  in the  $(Q_{20}, Q_{30})$  plane (a) and in the  $(Q_{30}, Q_{40})$  plane at  $Q_{20} = 190 \text{ b}$  (b) obtained in D1S. The solid thick line in (a) indicates the static fission path obtained by the local minimization of PES. Dashed lines in (b) indicate the symmetric PESs corresponding to compact (smaller  $Q_{40}$ ) and elongated (larger  $Q_{40}$ ) fragments. The minimum corresponding to the static fission path in (a) is marked by the red dot.

✓ *Most probable division :*

By : W. Nazarewicz & Team

From: I. Tsekhanovich et al., PLB 2019



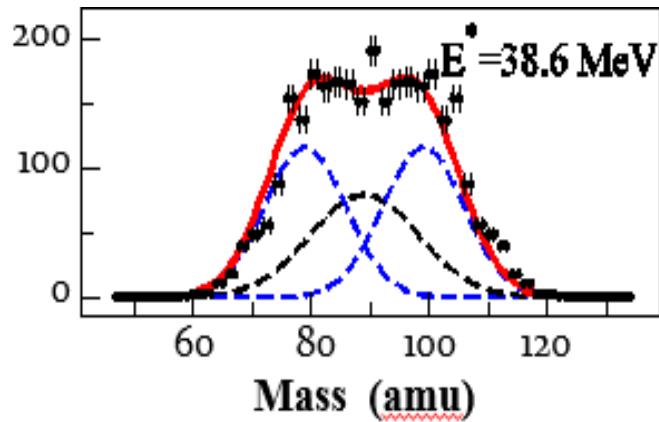
✓ *Symmetric division :*

**in competition**

# Asymmetric fission : systematics on $A_L$ & $A_H$

M.G. Itkis et al. / Nuclear Physics A 944 (2015) 204–237

(SF & low-energy fission)

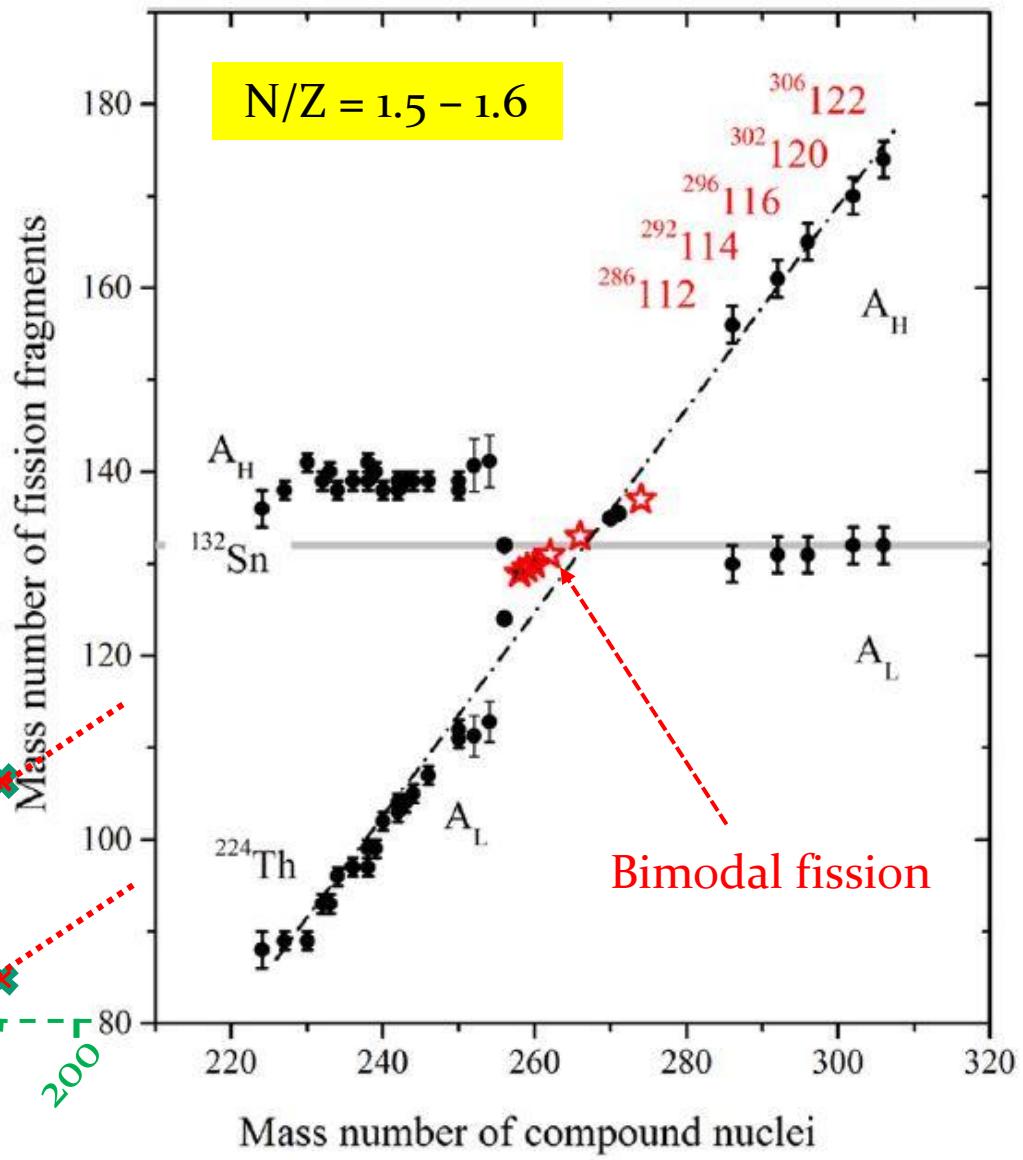


??

- no  $^{132}\text{Sn}$  in MDs !

Non-stabilized LFF, HFF =  
no link to any particular  $N, Z$

$N/Z \sim 1.3$



# Summary from $^{178}\text{Pt}$ :

- New MED data : Predominantly asymmetric mass distribution
- Co-existing fission modes
- Fission mode properties as in actinides: apparent insensitivity to isospin

## Work to do :

- Need for more experimental data in the new island of asymmetric fission :
  - i. To establish systematics on yields (LF & HF peak positions)
  - ii. Fission mode competition, as function of  $N$ ,  $Z$  and  $E_{exc}$  of CN

### New Challenge :

fission studies at  $E_{exc} \sim Sn$

symmetric fusion reactions :

JAEA tandem :  
Zr beams available !!



# Who is involved ( $^{178}\text{Pt}$ work):

## CENBG :

- S. Czajkowski
- B. Jurado
- I. Tsekhanovich

## JAEA :

- K. Nishio
- K. Hirose
- H. Makii
- R. Orlandi
- M. Vermeulen

## York University :

- A. Andreyev

## RIKEN :

- K. Morimoto
- T. Tanaka (& Kyushu University)
- K. Morita (& Kyushu University)

## Theory :

- W. Nazarewicz (MSU/FRIB, USA)
- Z. Matheson (MSU/FRIB, USA)
- M. Warda (Lublin, Poland)
- J. Sadhukhan (Kolkata, India)

Thank you for your attention !