

22nd ASRC International Workshop

Fission of actinide nuclei using multi-nucleon transfer reactions

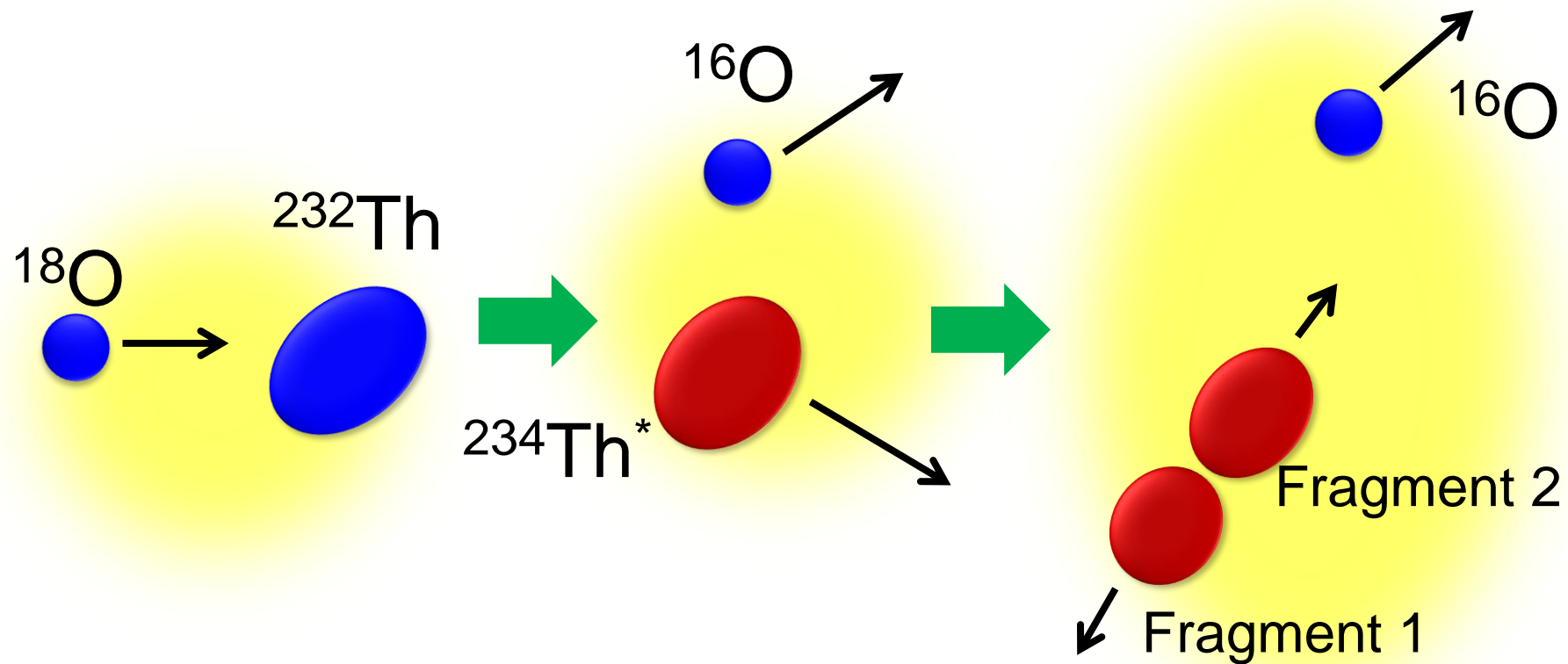
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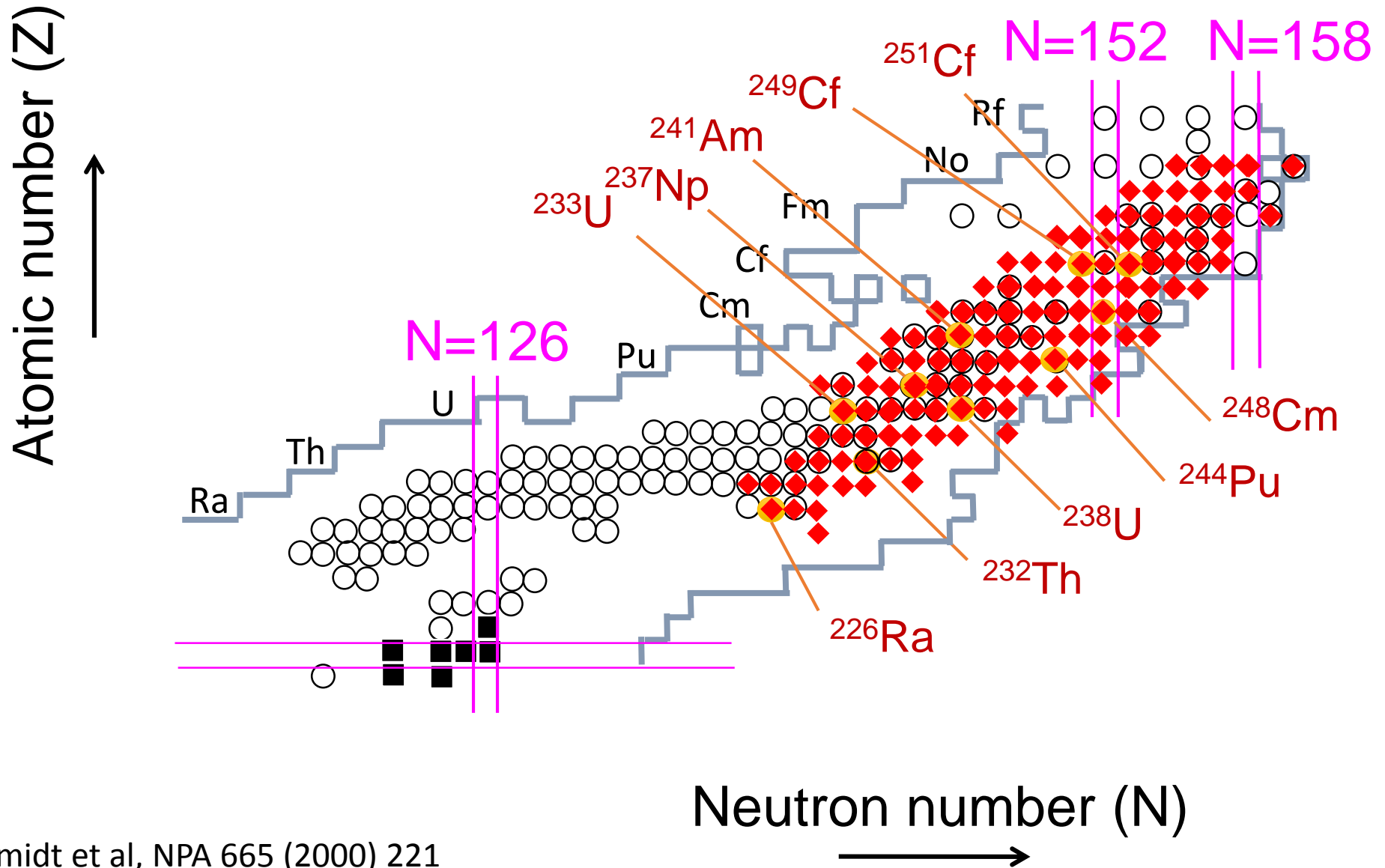


Transfer Reaction

- Fission properties for neutron-rich nuclei



Present status

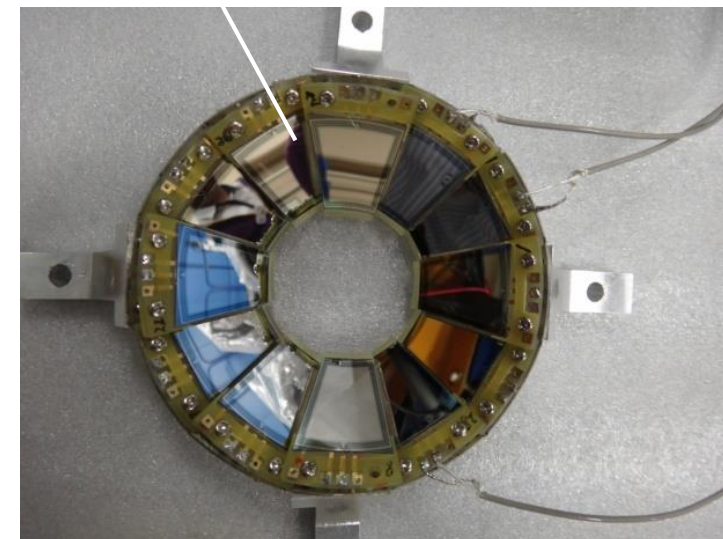
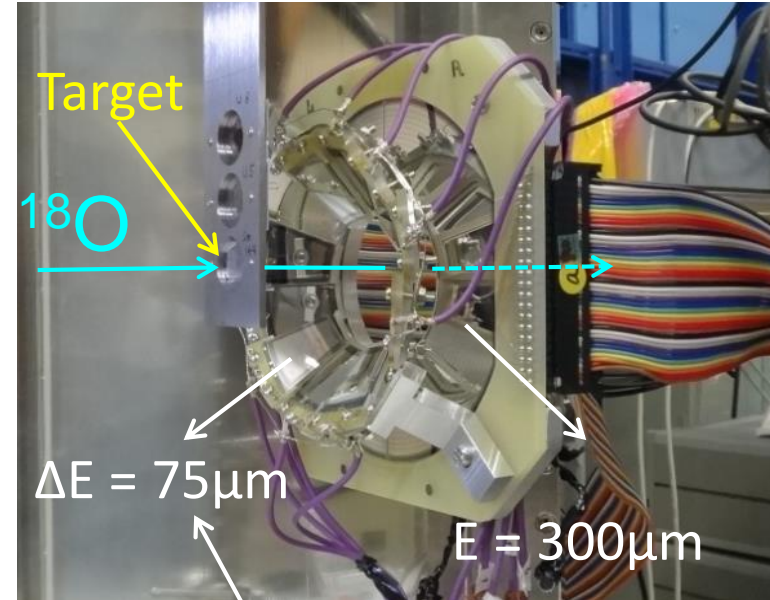
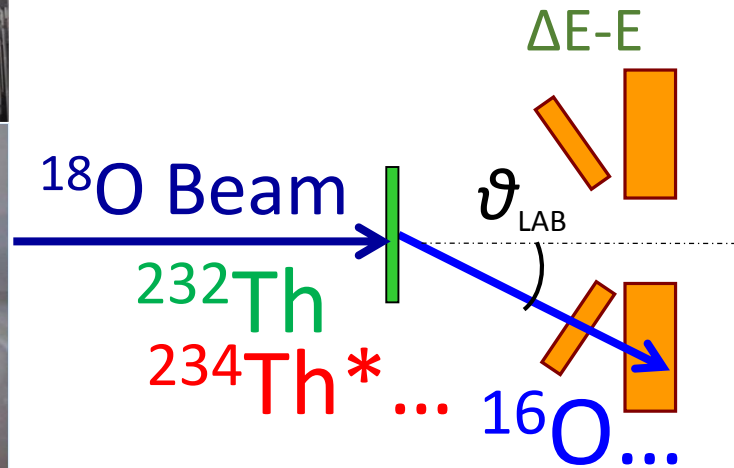


K.H. Schmidt et al, NPA 665 (2000) 221

Experimental setup: identification of transfer channel

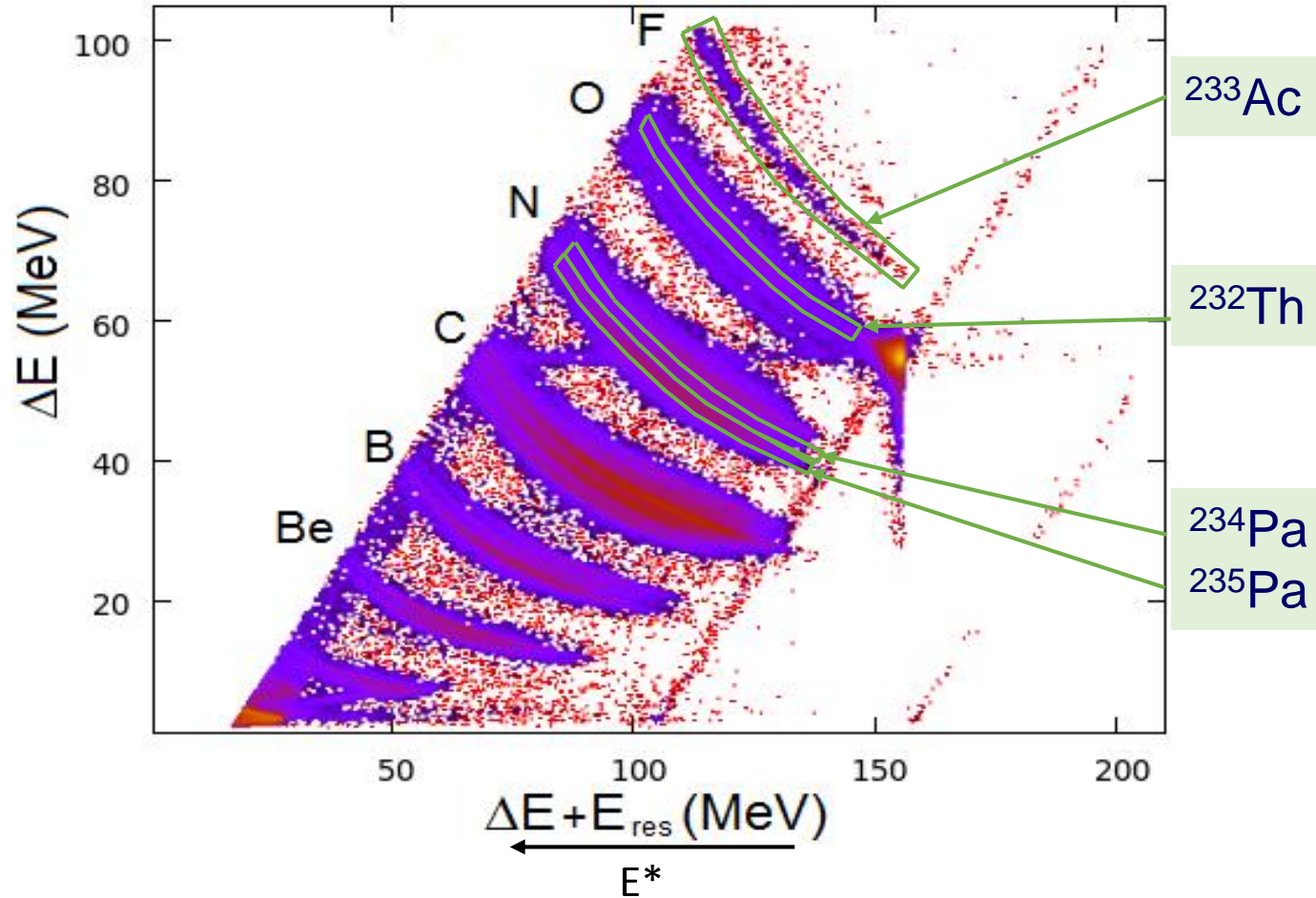


Tandem facility in Tokai
 ^{18}O : 157.5 MeV
 ^{232}Th : 148.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$
 ΔE - E identification

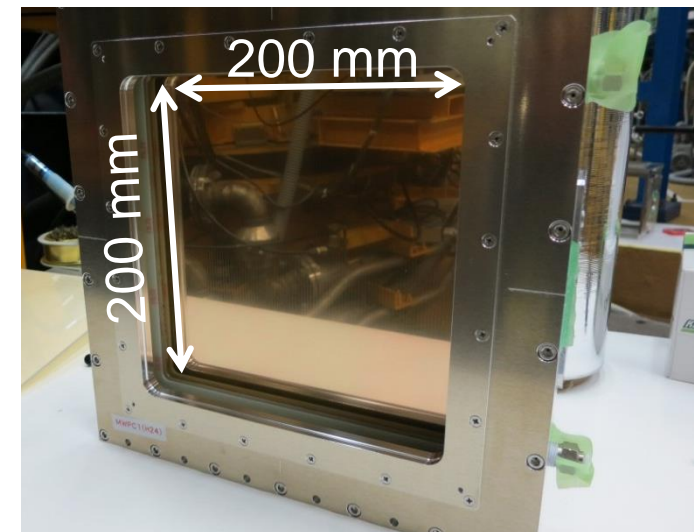
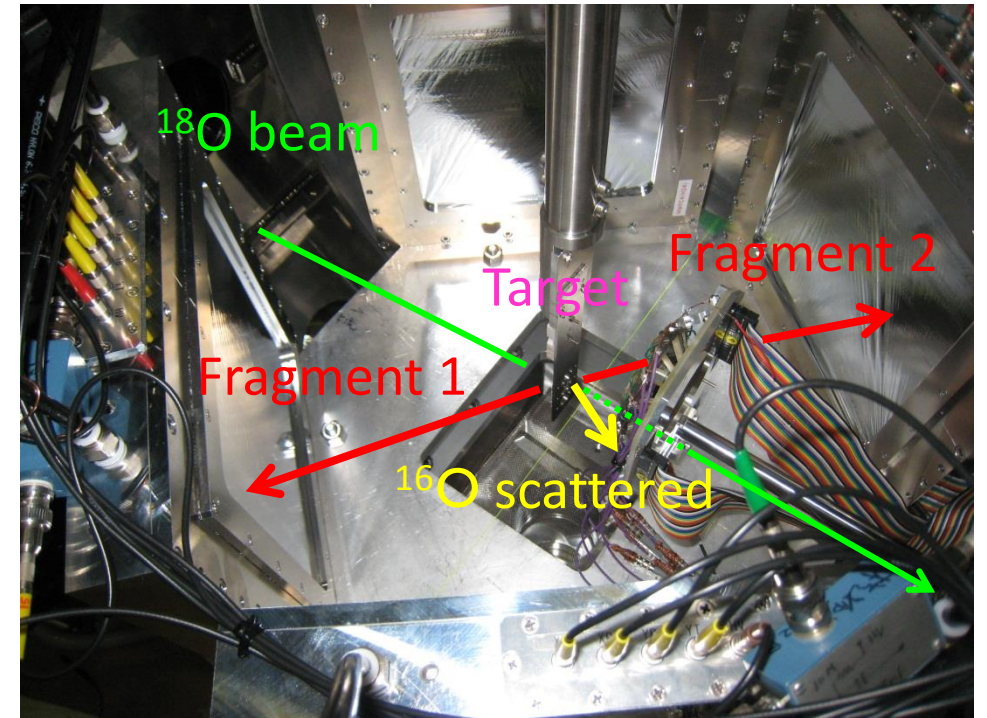
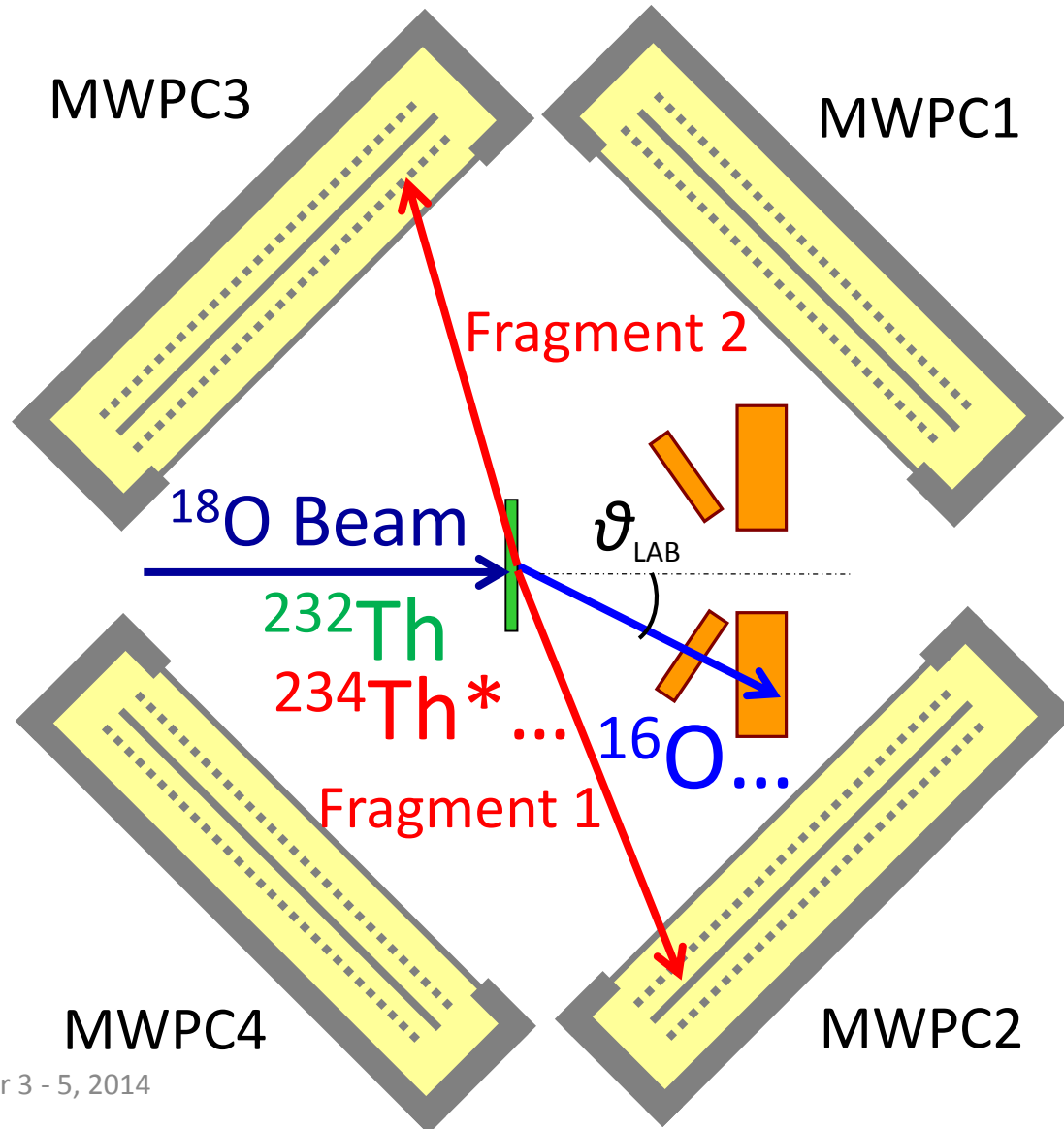


Transfer Reaction: $^{18}\text{O}+^{232}\text{Th}$

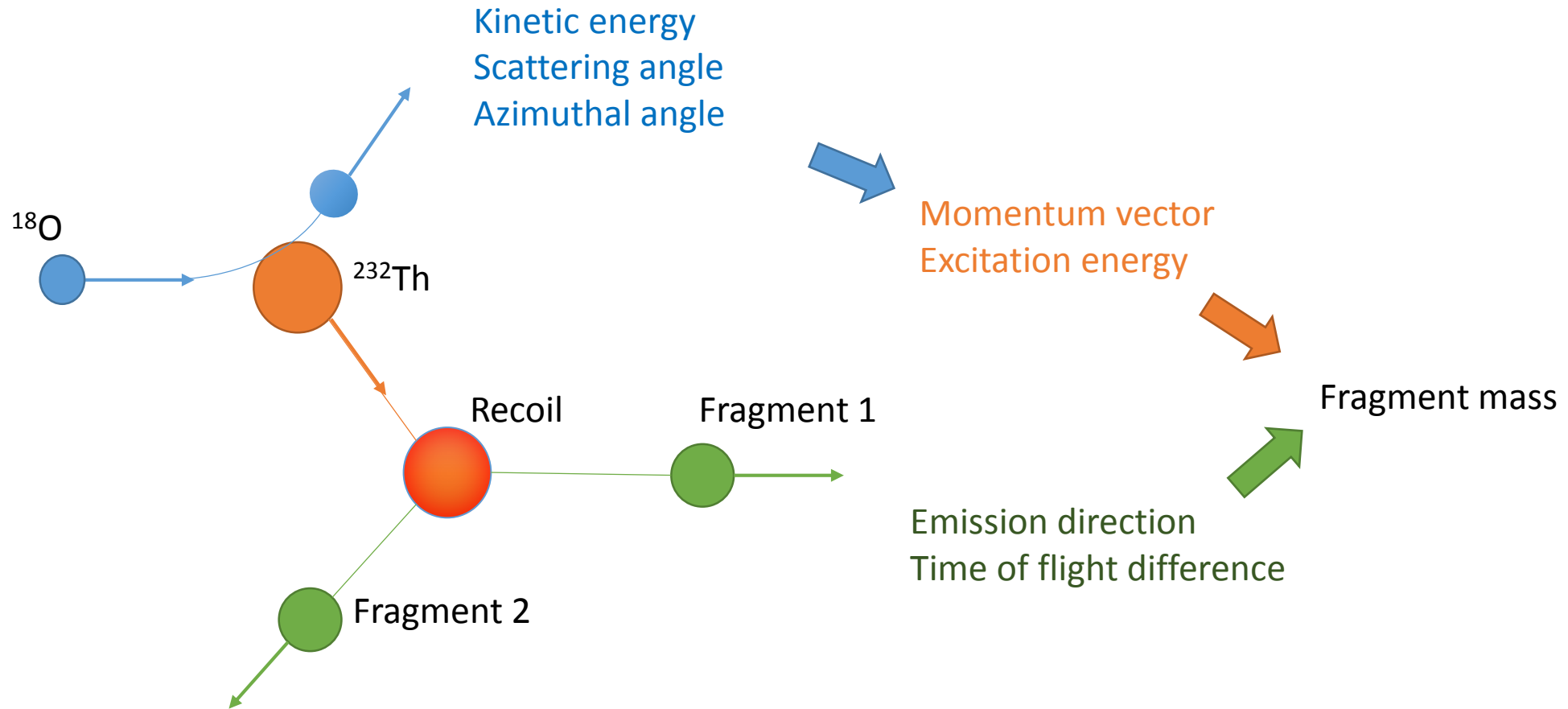
- Fission properties for neutron-rich nuclei



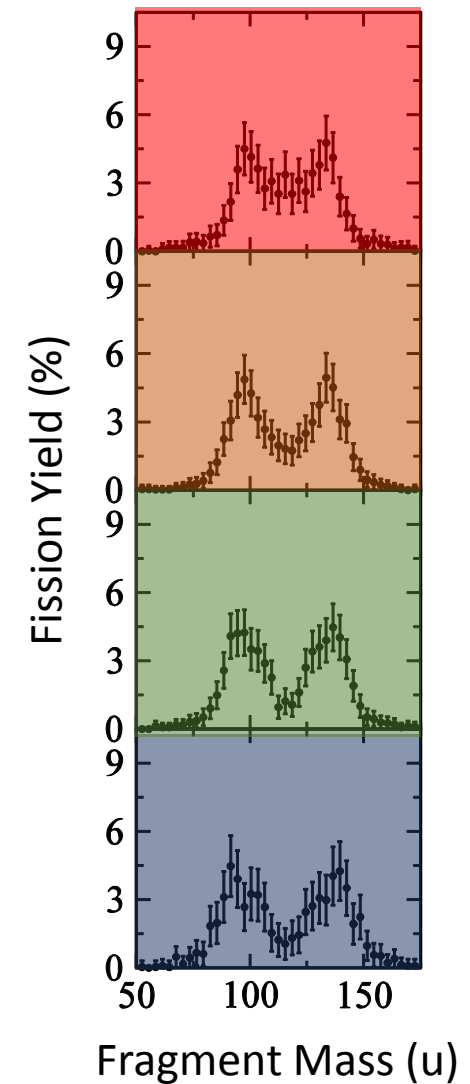
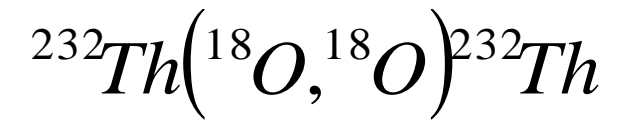
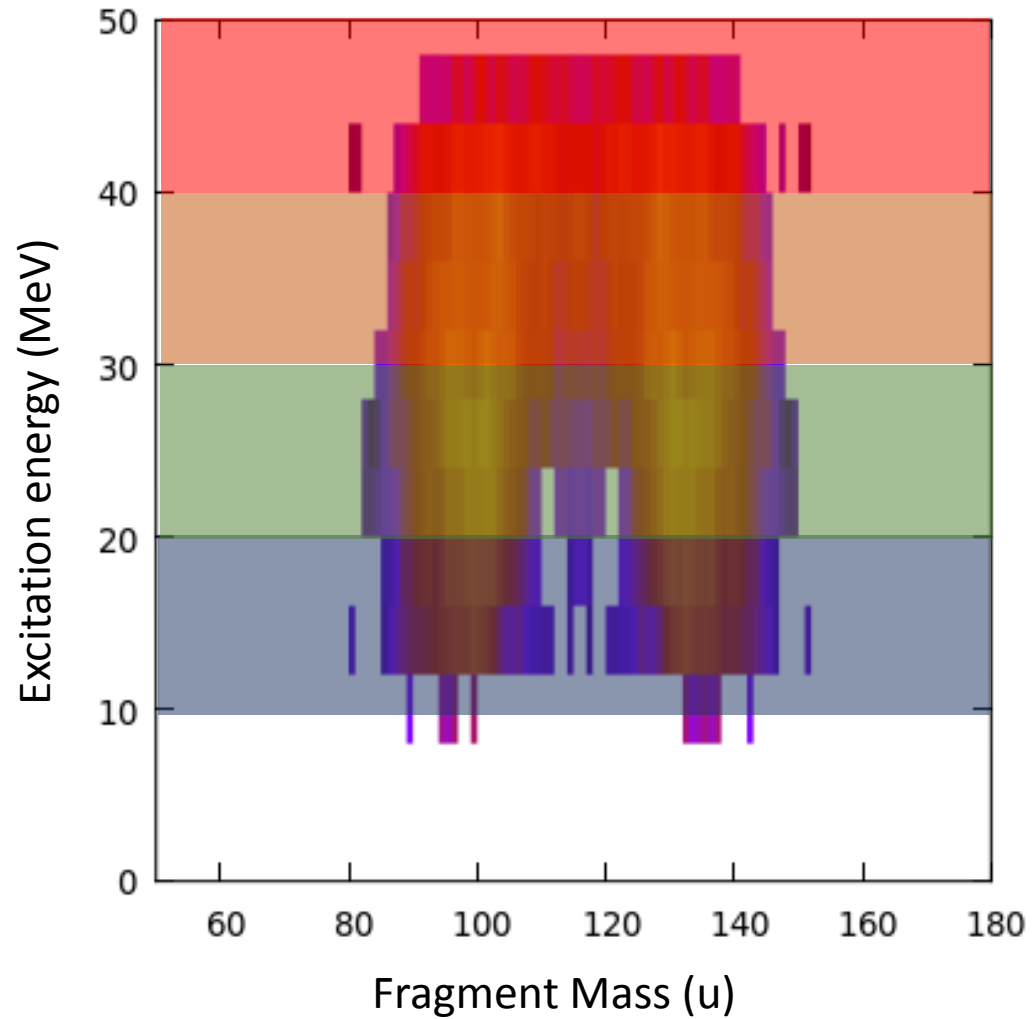
Experimental Setup to measure fragment mass



Event reconstruction

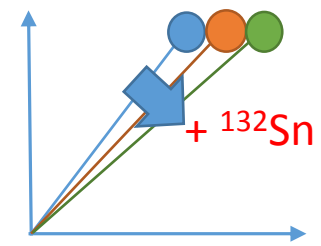
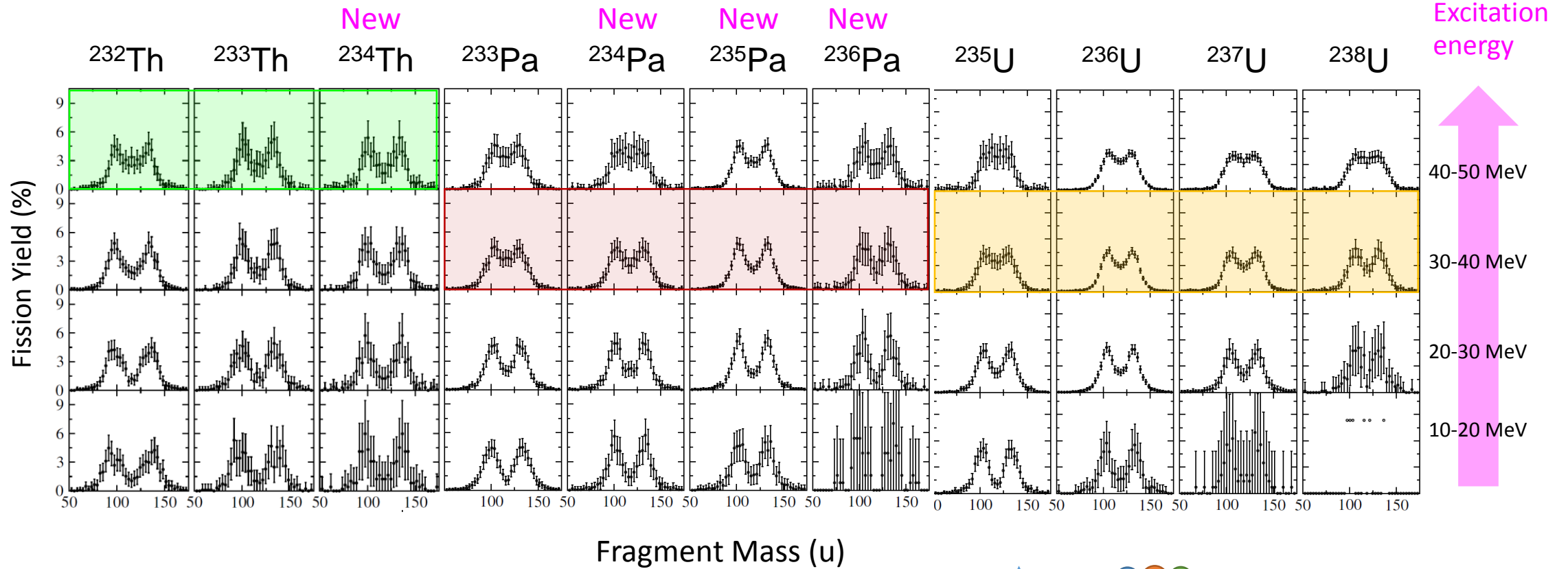


Excitation Energy vs Fragment Mass



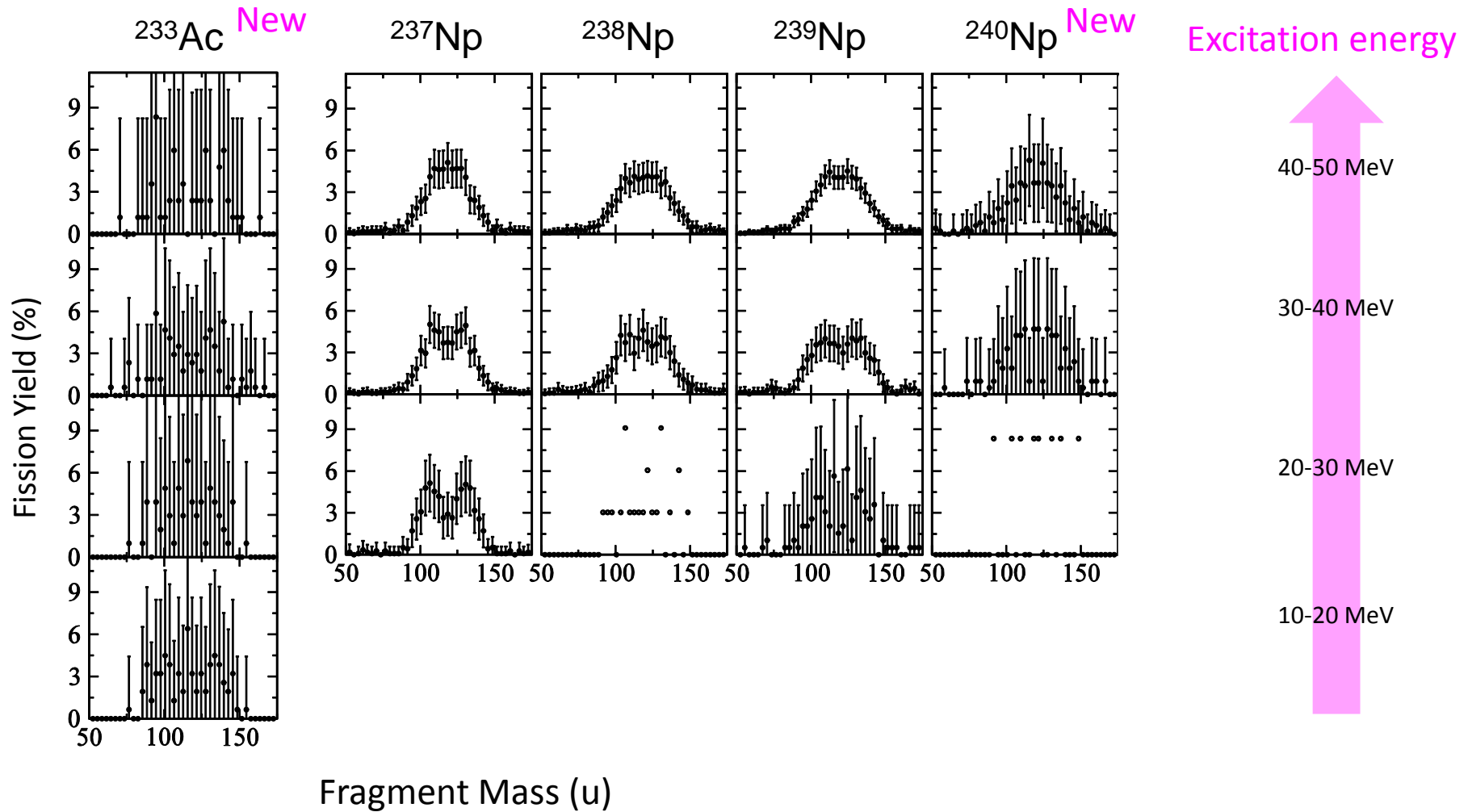
Excitation Energy vs Fragment Mass

$^{18}\text{O} + ^{232}\text{Th}$ reaction



$^{18}\text{O} + ^{232}\text{Th}$ reaction

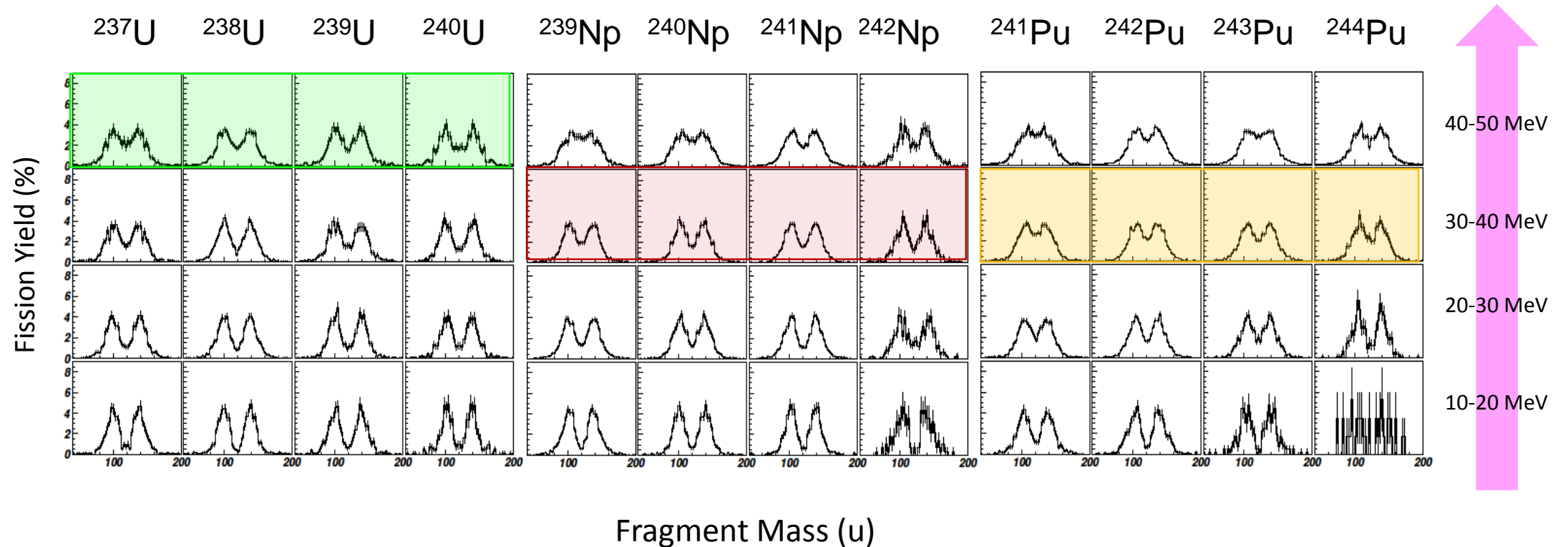
Excitation Energy vs Fragment Mass



Excitation Energy vs Fragment Mass

$^{18}\text{O} + ^{238}\text{U}$ reaction

Excitation energy

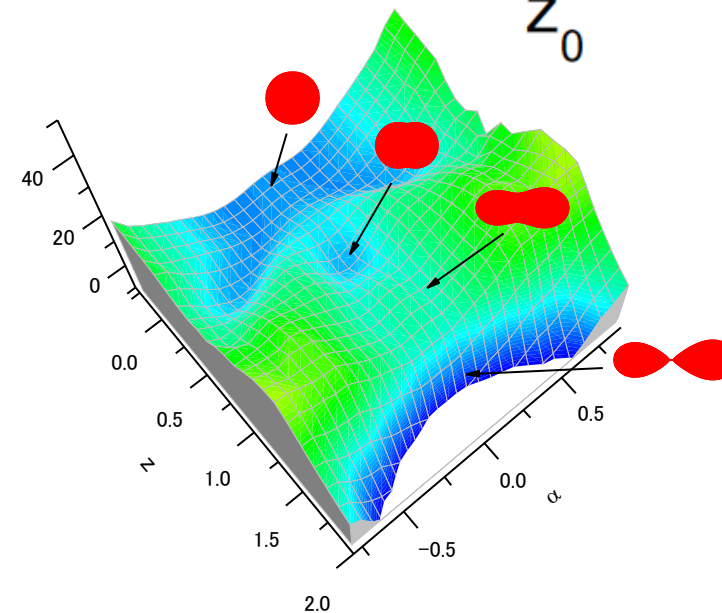
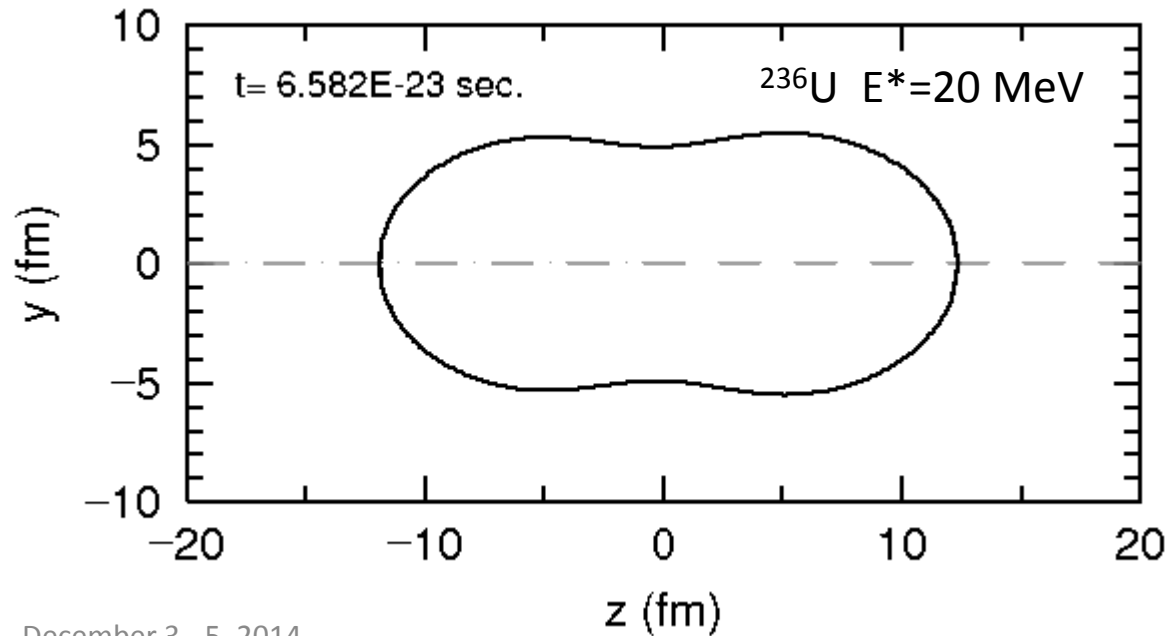
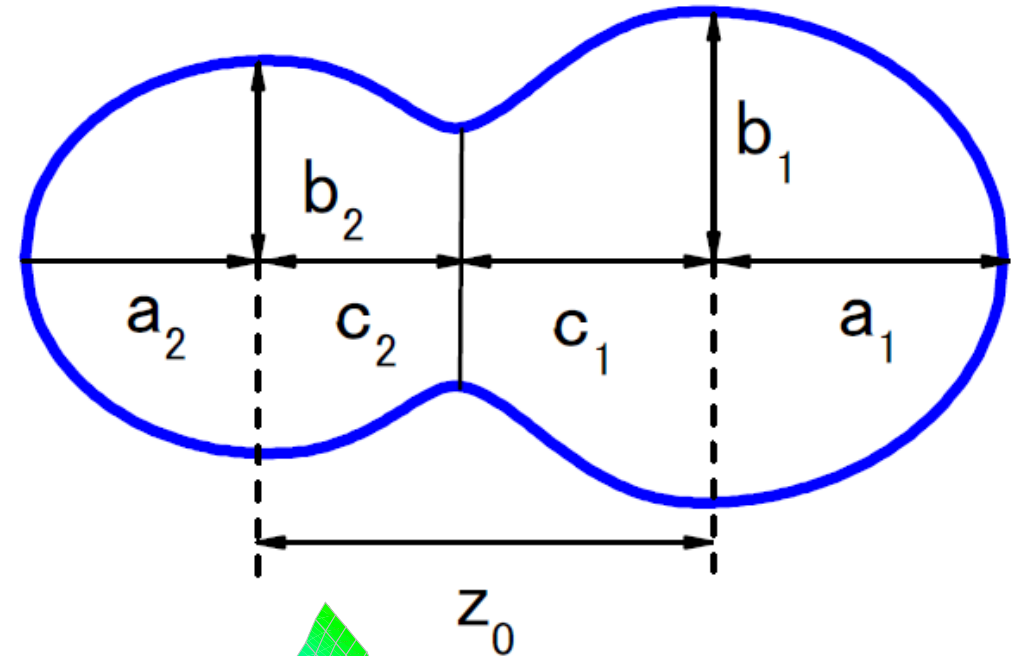


Nuclear Shape

Potential energy calculation based on three shape parameters:

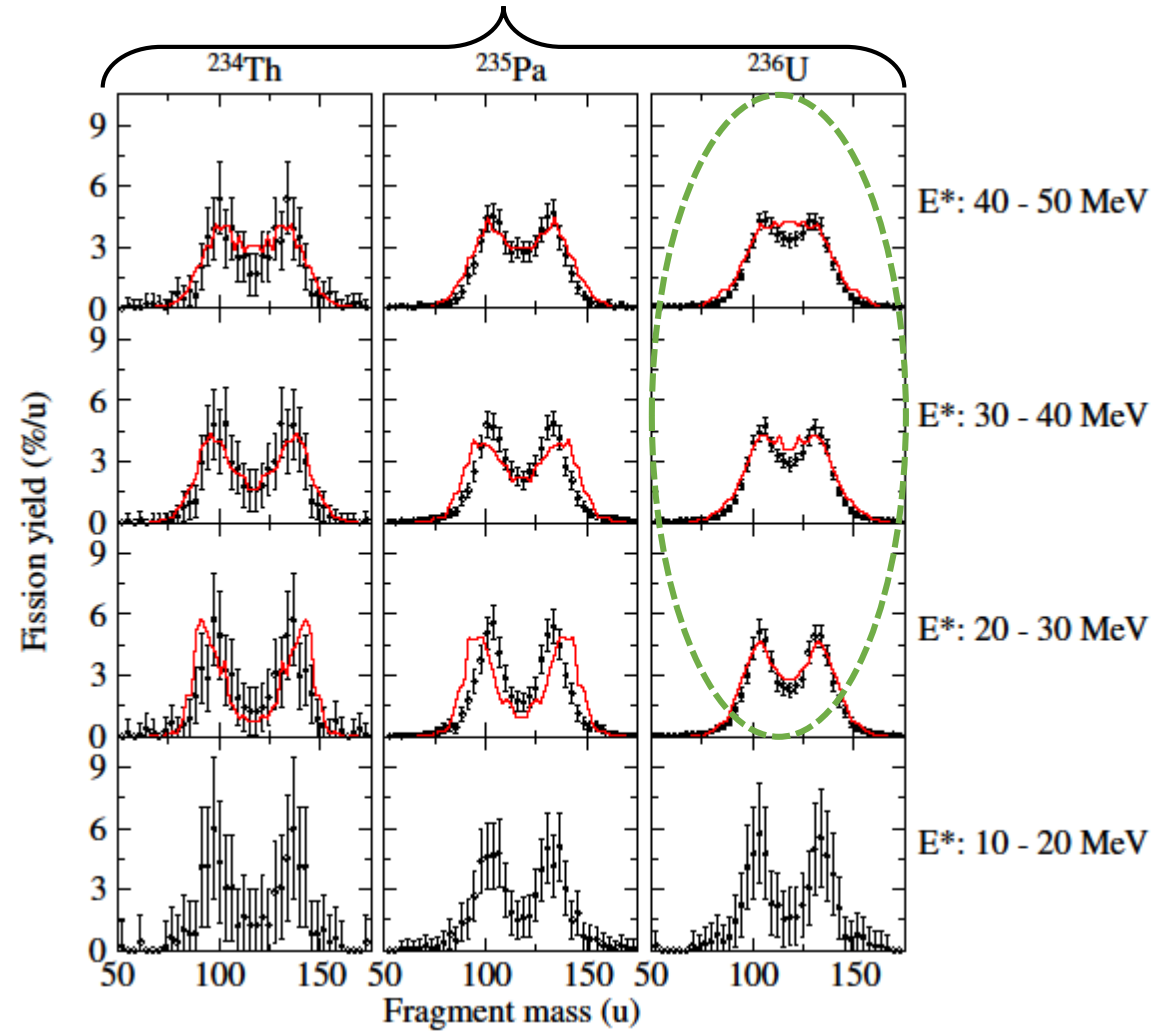
1. Charge center distance
2. Mass-asymmetry
3. Deformation.

Then trajectory (shape evolution) was calculated time dependently by solving Langevin Equation

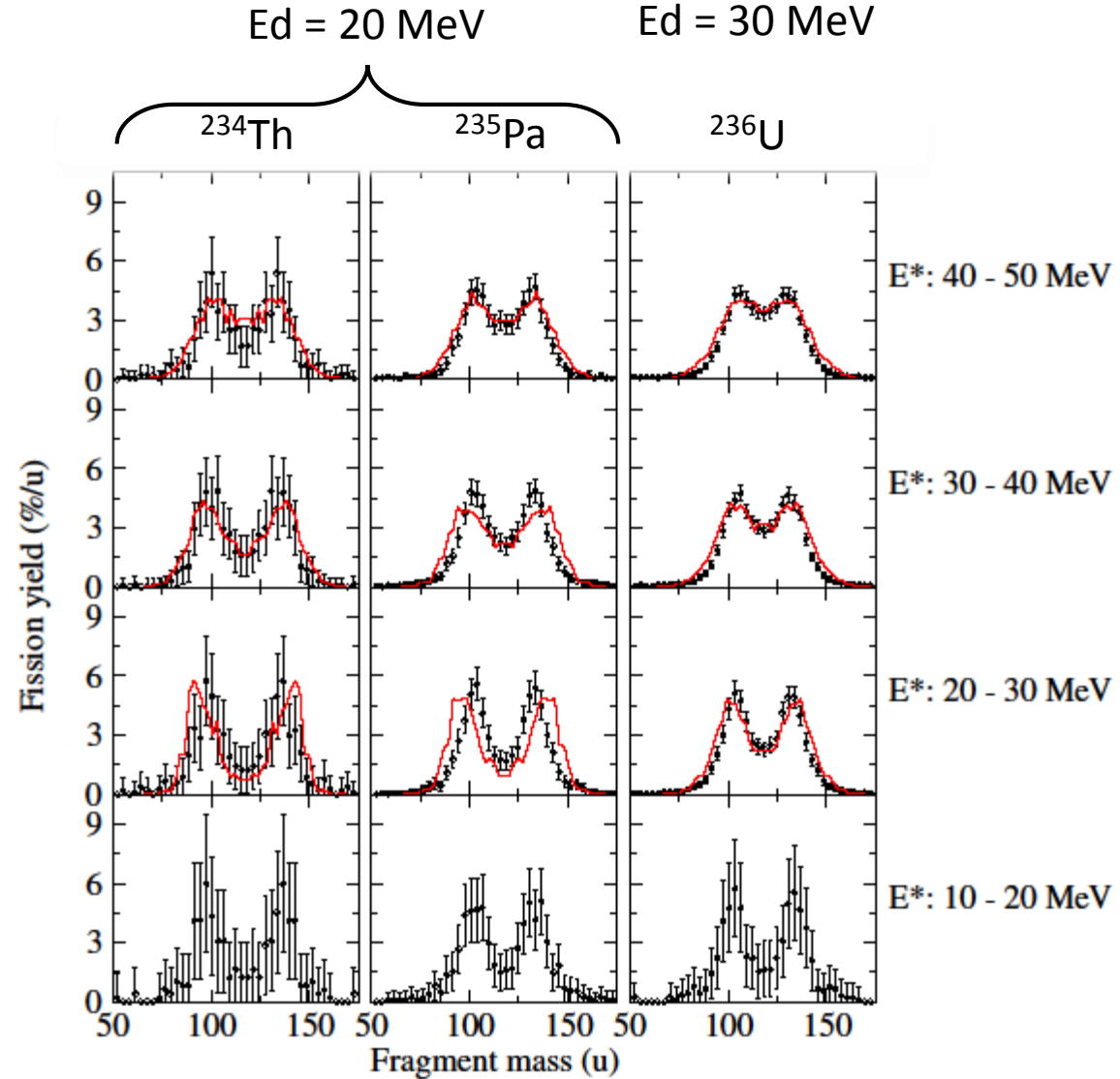


Excitation Energy vs Fragment Mass

$E_d = 20 \text{ MeV}$



Excitation Energy vs Fragment Mass



Summary

- Large set of fissioning nuclei that are under study
- Large range of excitation from few MeV up to ~ 50 MeV
- Evolution shell dumping energy in function of Z and N: ~ 30 MeV
- Prompt neutron analysis (on going)
- Anisotropy analysis (on going)

Collaborations



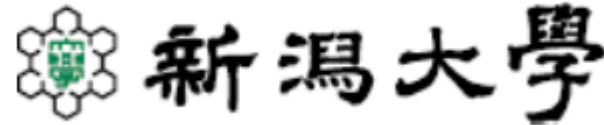
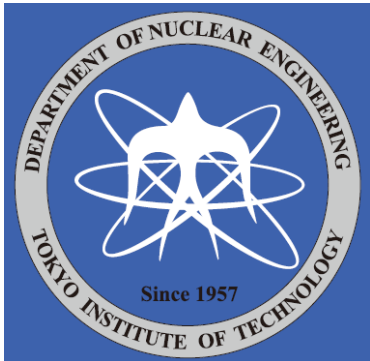
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