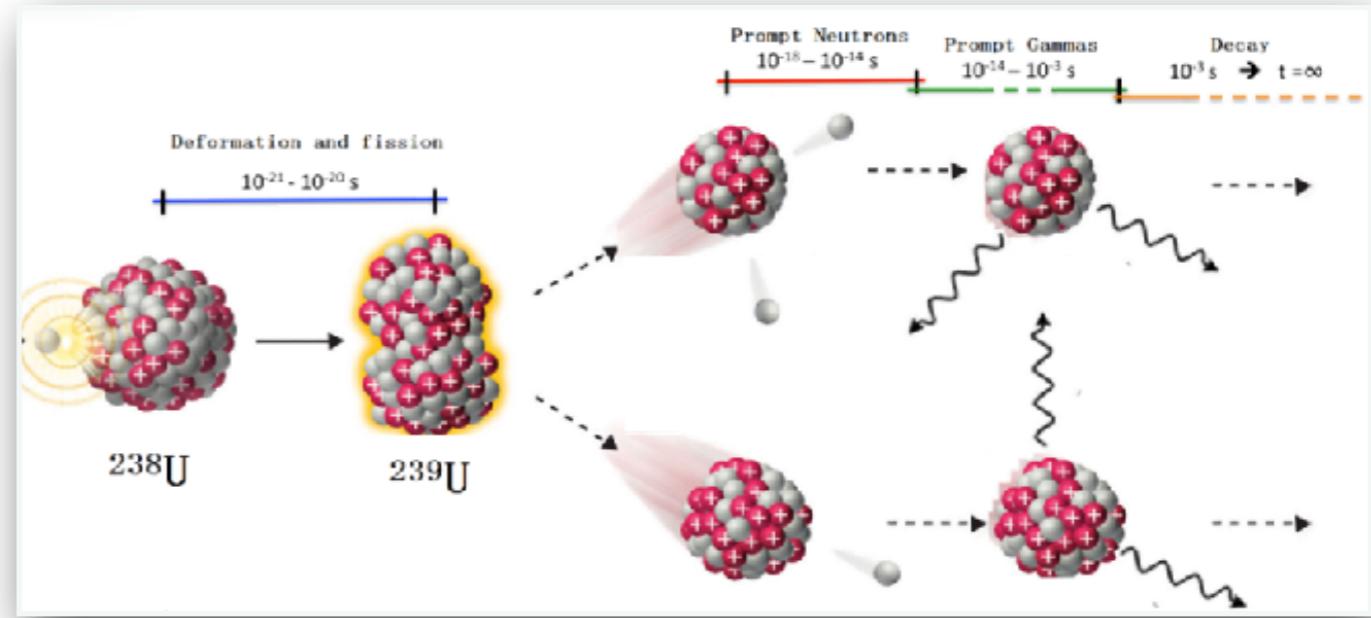
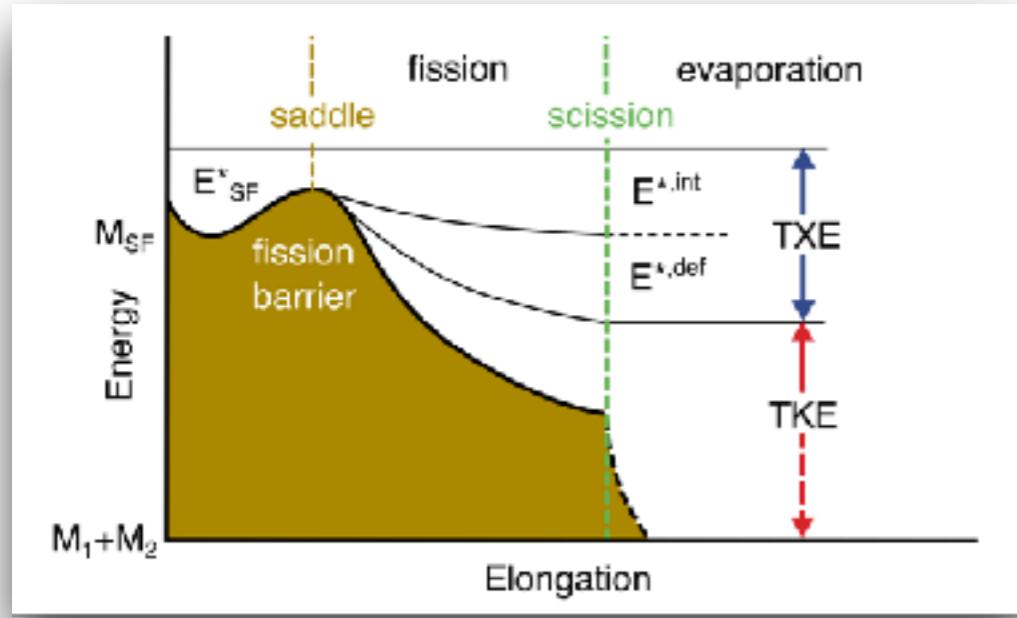


# Possible Fission Case for the GRIT Project

Diego Ramos  
Antoine Lemasson  
Maurycy Rejmund

# Fission Observables



## Incoming channel:

- Fissioning system
- Initial excitation energy
- Angular momentum



## Outgoing channel (fission)

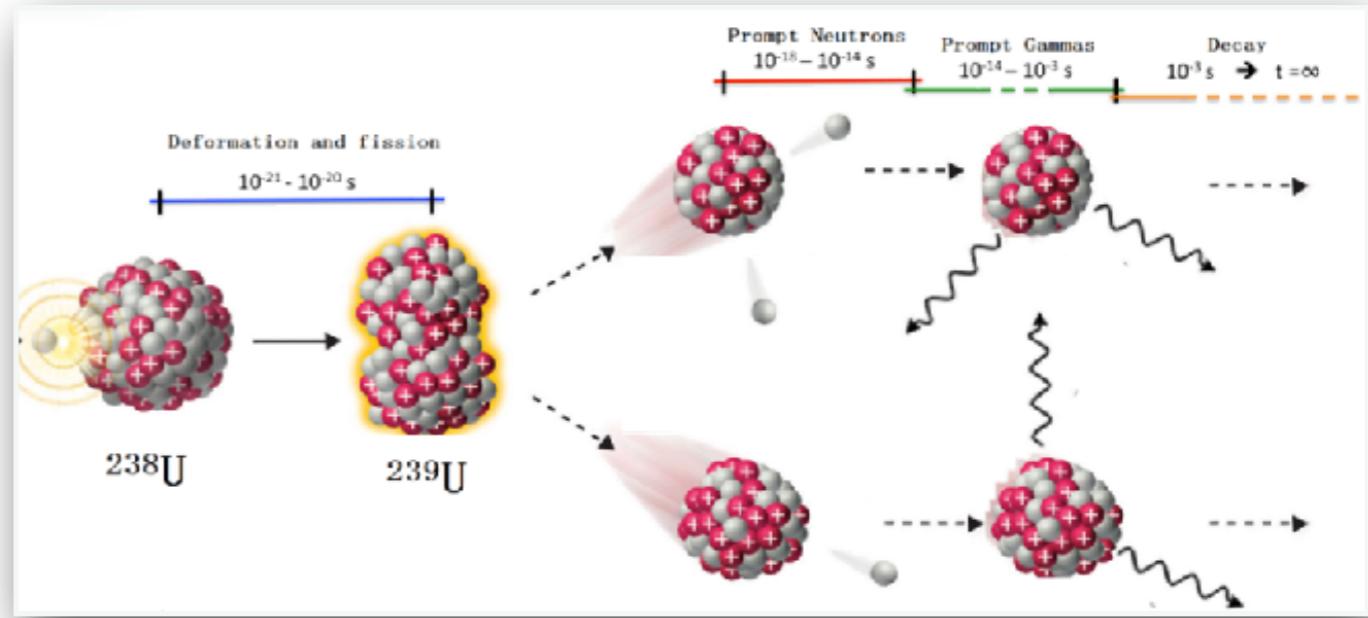
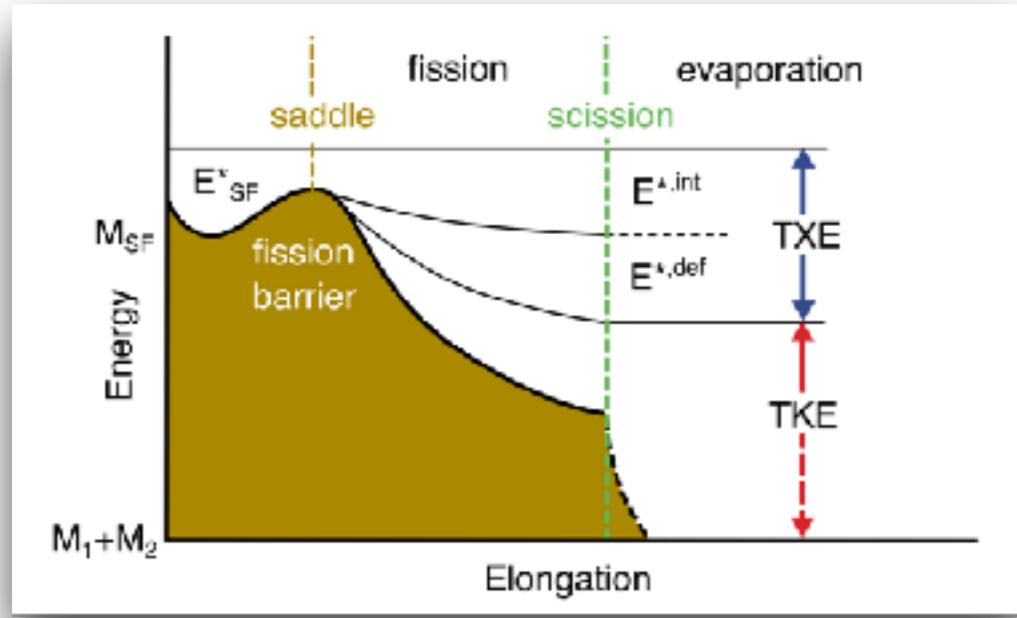
- Fission probability
- Fission Yields ( $Z, A$ )
- Total kinetic energy
- Neutron, gamma evaporation



- **Fission dynamics** (dissipation, fission kinematics, transient time, ...)
- **Potential energy surface** (fission barriers, scission configuration, fission modes, ... )



# Fission Observables



## Incoming channel:

- Fissioning system
- Initial excitation energy
- Angular momentum

?

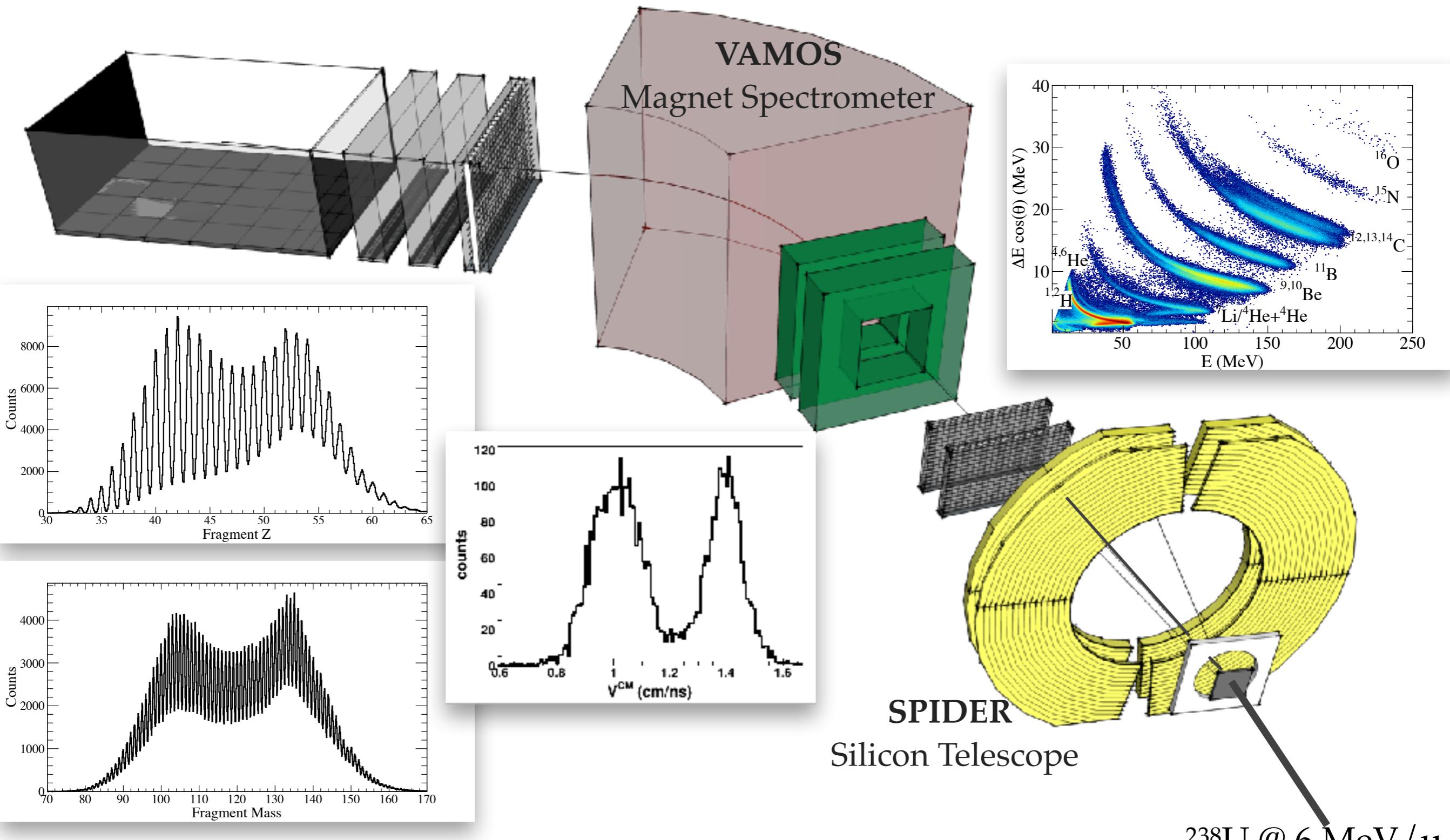
?

## Outgoing channel (fission)

- Fission probability
- Fission Yields ( $Z, A$ )
- Total kinetic energy
- Neutron, gamma evaporation

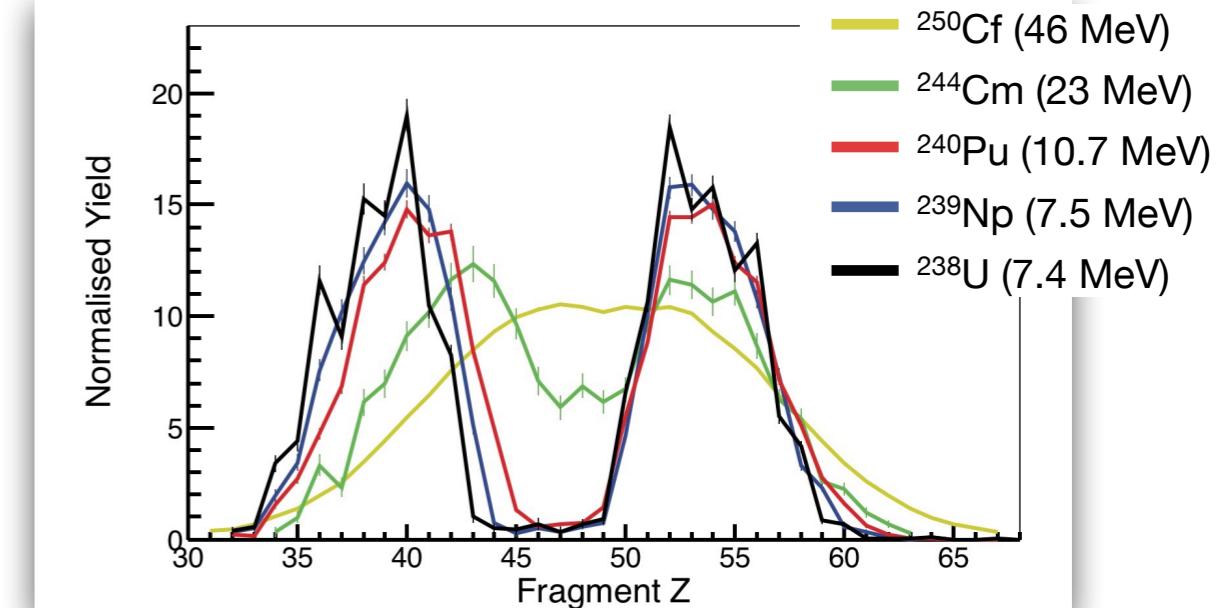
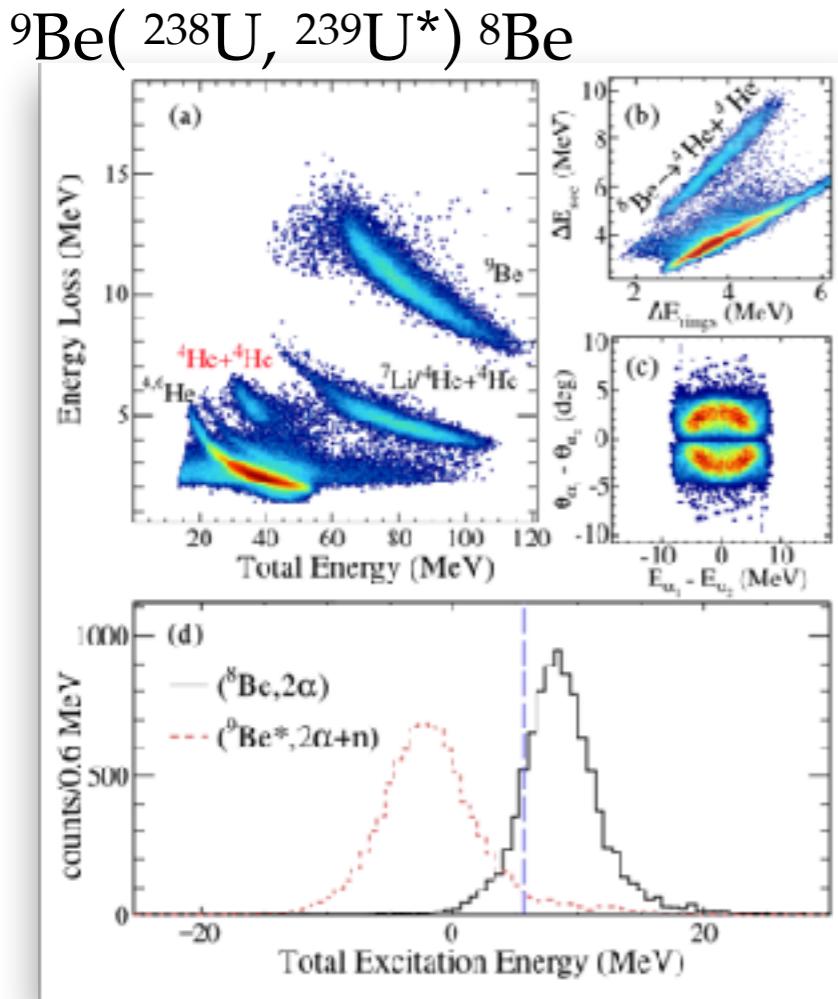
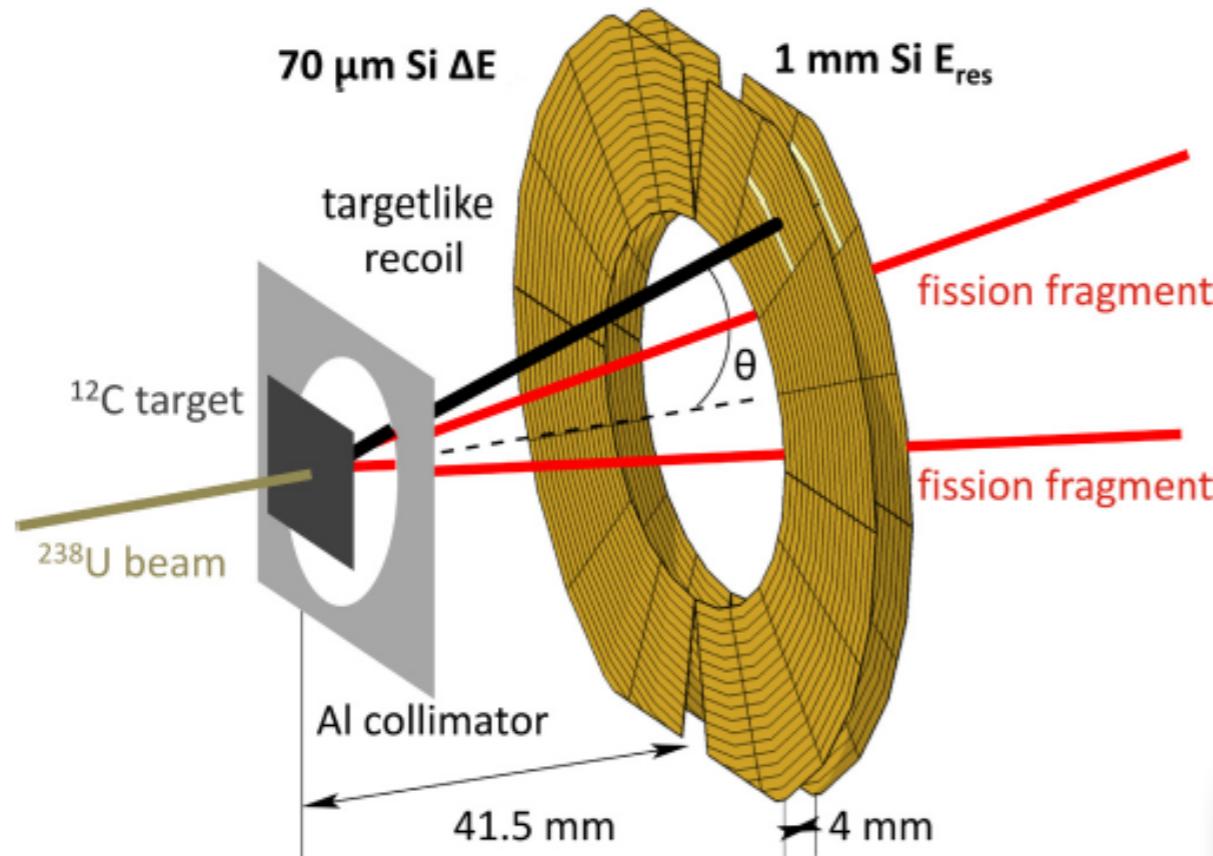
- **Fission dynamics** (dissipation, fission kinematics, transient time, ...)
- **Potential energy surface** (fission barriers, scission configuration, fission modes, ... )

# Fission at VAMOS/GANIL

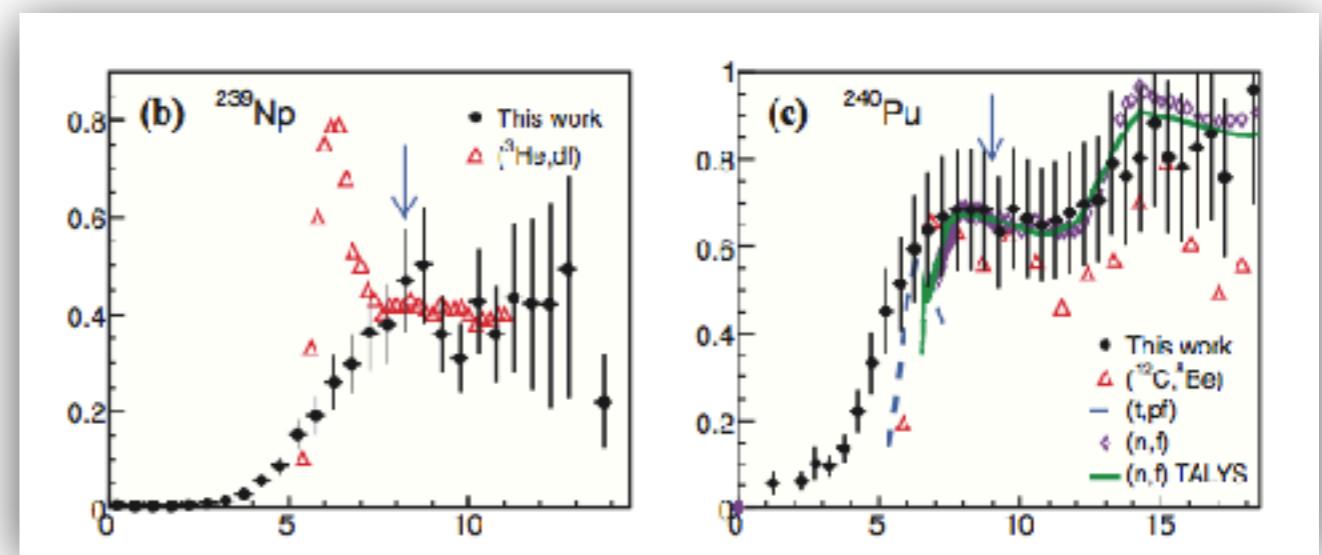


- Fragment mass identification
- Fragment Z identification
- Velocity in CM (Coulomb Energies)

- Fissioning system identification
- Excitation energy reconstruction



$^{12}\text{C}(^{238}\text{U}, \text{A}^*) \text{b}$



The fission program at VAMOS is already a well established program:

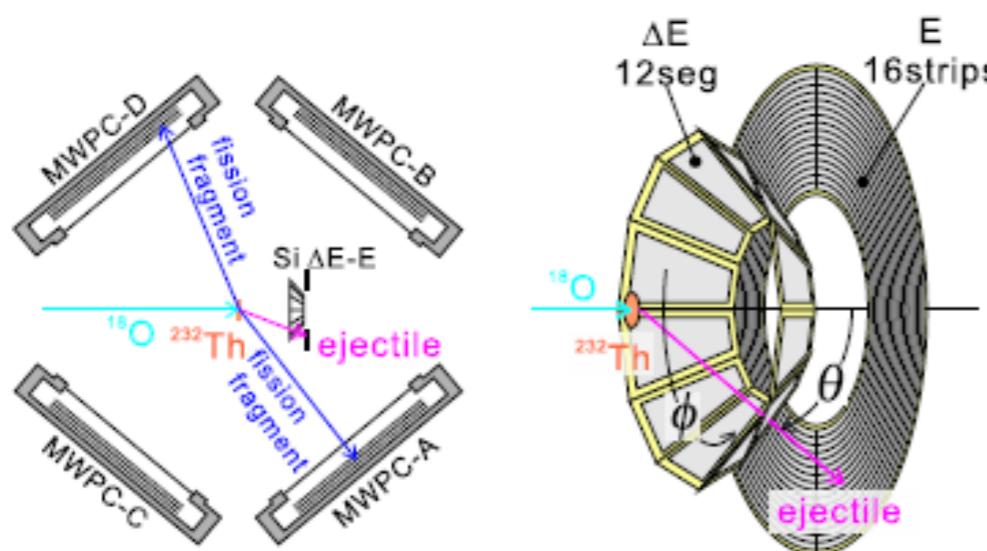
- M. Caamaño et al., Phys. Rev. C 88, 024605 (2013).
- C. Rodríguez-Tajes et al., Phys. Rev. C 89, 024614 (2014).
- M. Caamaño et al., Phys. Rev. C 92, 034606 (2015).
- M. Caamaño et al., Phys. Lett. B 770, 72 (2017).
- D. Ramos et al., Phys. Rev. C 97, 054612 (2018).
- D. Ramos et al., Phys. Rev. C 99, 024615 (2019).
- D. Ramos et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 123, 092503 (2019).

# Other Measurements

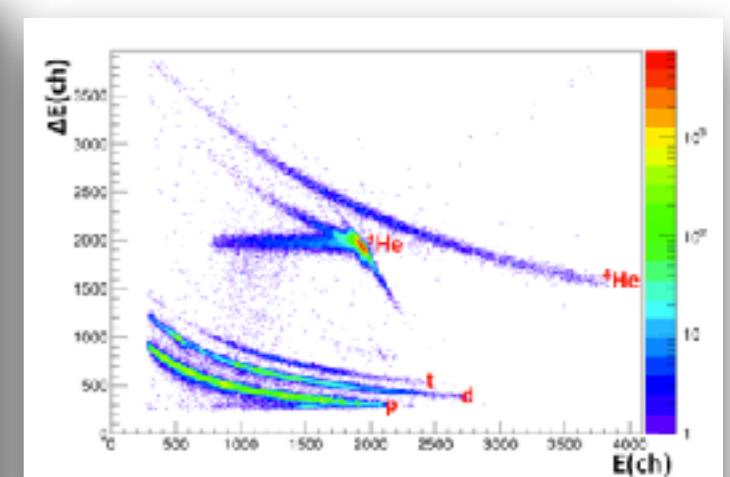
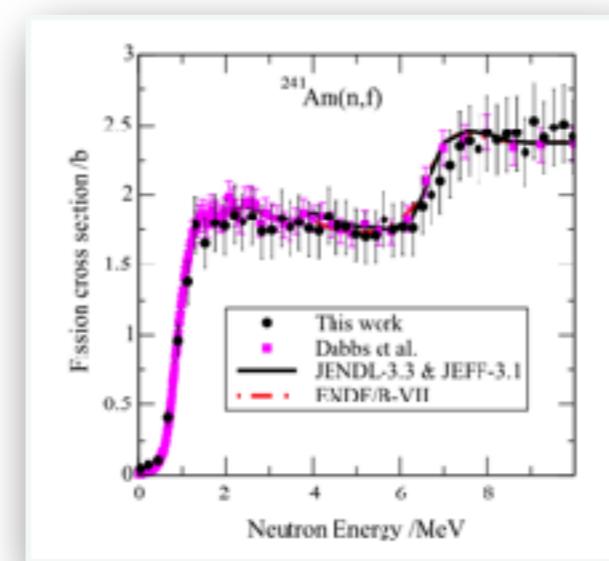
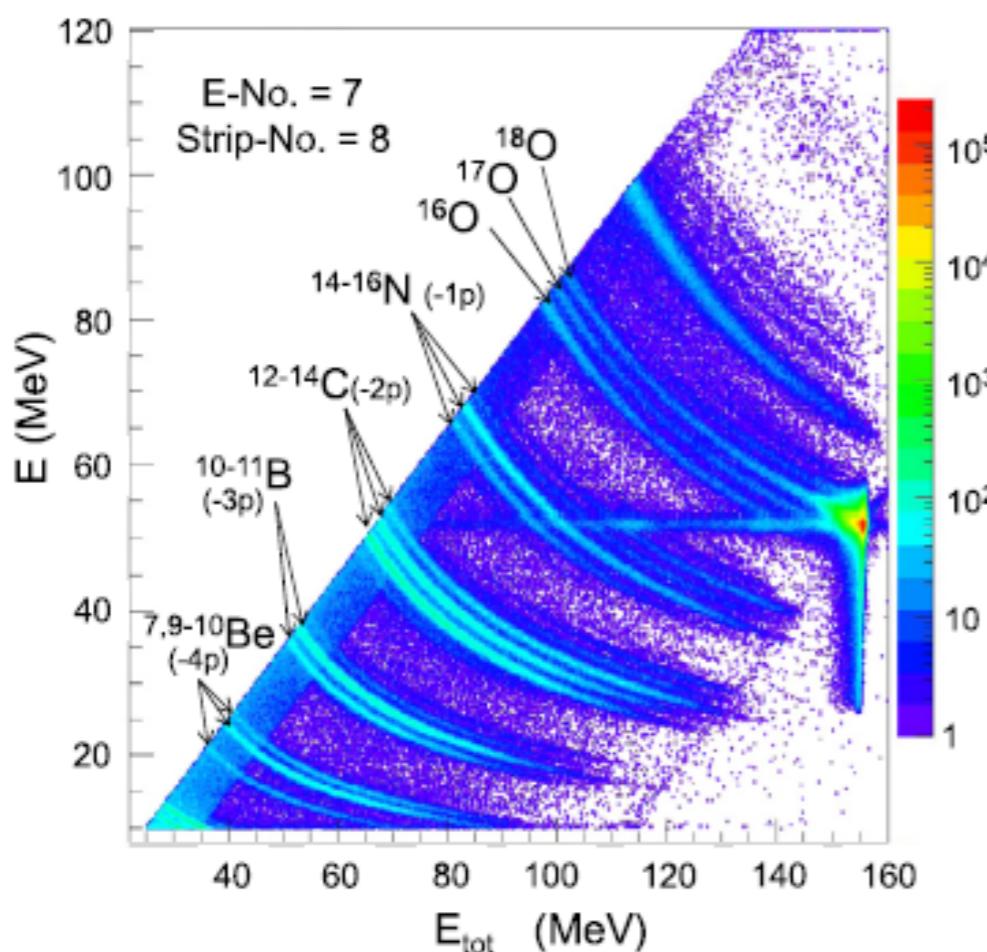
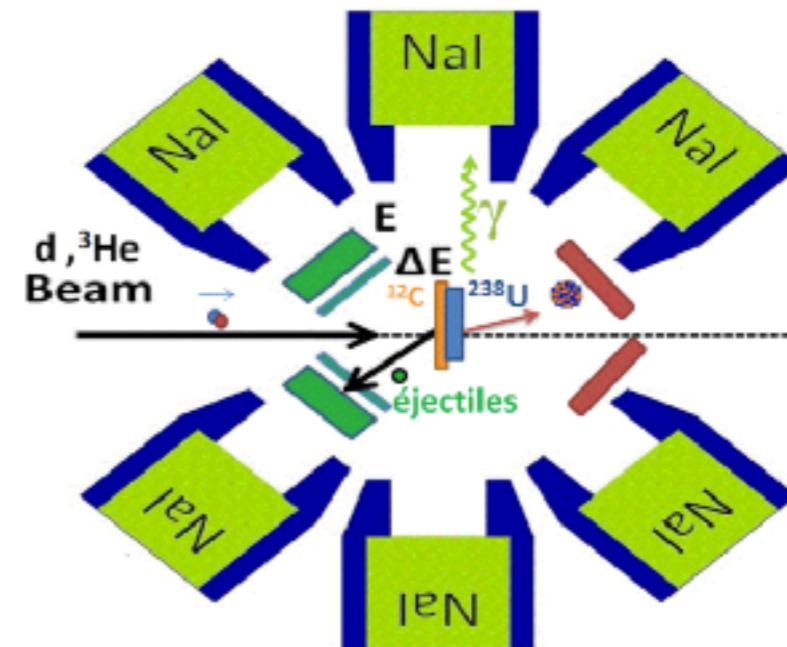
Leguillon et al. PLB (2016) JAEA

G. Kessedjian et al. PLB 692 (2010) 297

BORDEAUX



(a) Schematic detection set-up (left) and expanded view of the silicon  $\Delta E$ - $E$  detector telescope (right). See text for details.



- Direct kinematics:
- Less challenging Ex measurement
- No Isotopic fission fragments

# Step Forward

- ~500 keV Ex resolution -> High granularity
- Isotopic identification up to O -> Uniformity in  $\Delta E$  ( $\sim 70 \mu m$ )
- Ion energies up to 300 MeV -> PSA?  $\Delta E$ -E method?
- Geometrical efficiency -> At least same angular coverage
- Allocate different kinematics -> Mechanical adaptation

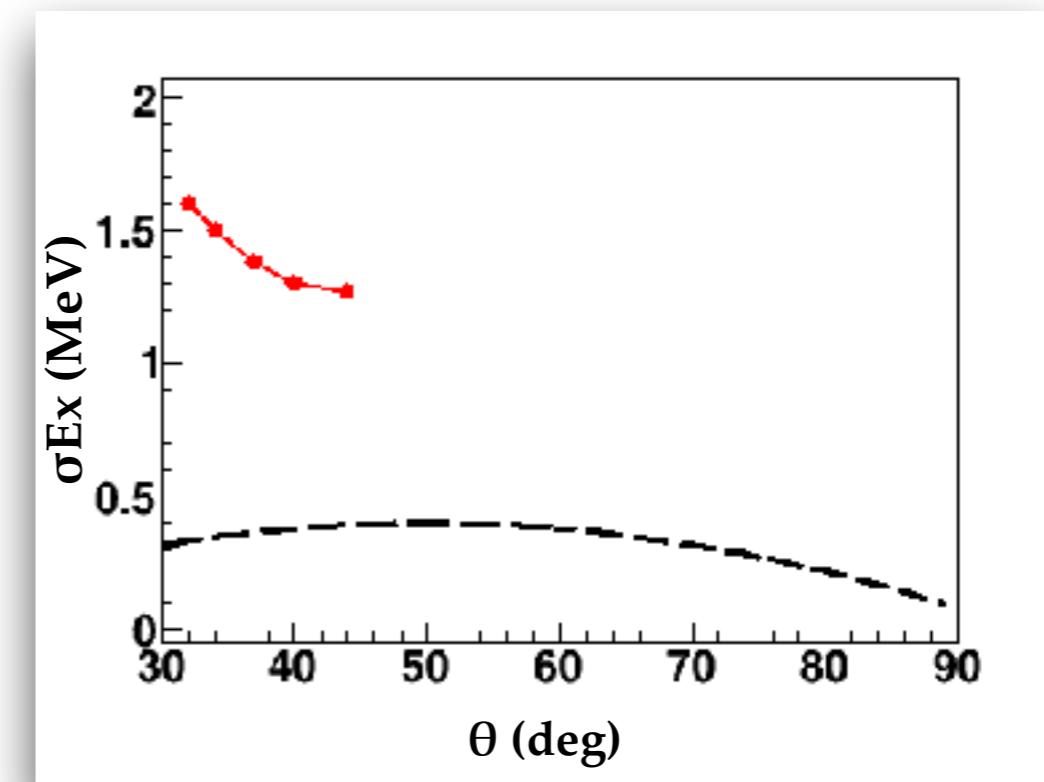
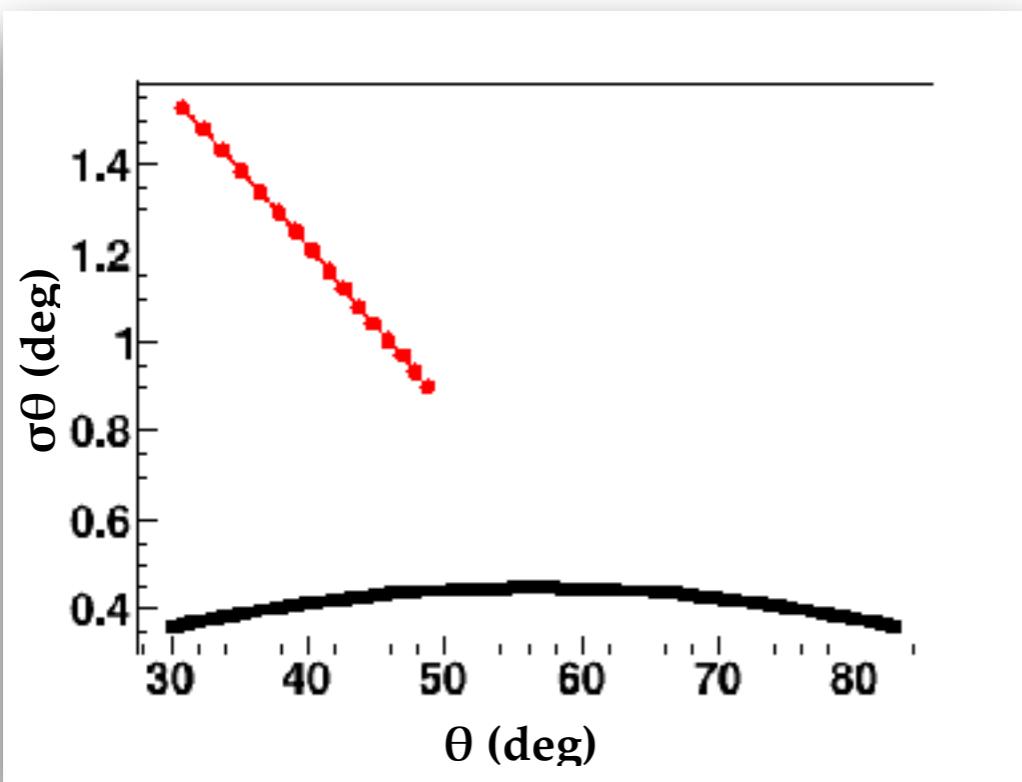
## SPIDER:

1.5 mm strips @ 4 cm from target  
30 deg < $\theta$ <47 deg

No isotopic identification above C  
No mechanical adaptation

## NEW DETECTOR

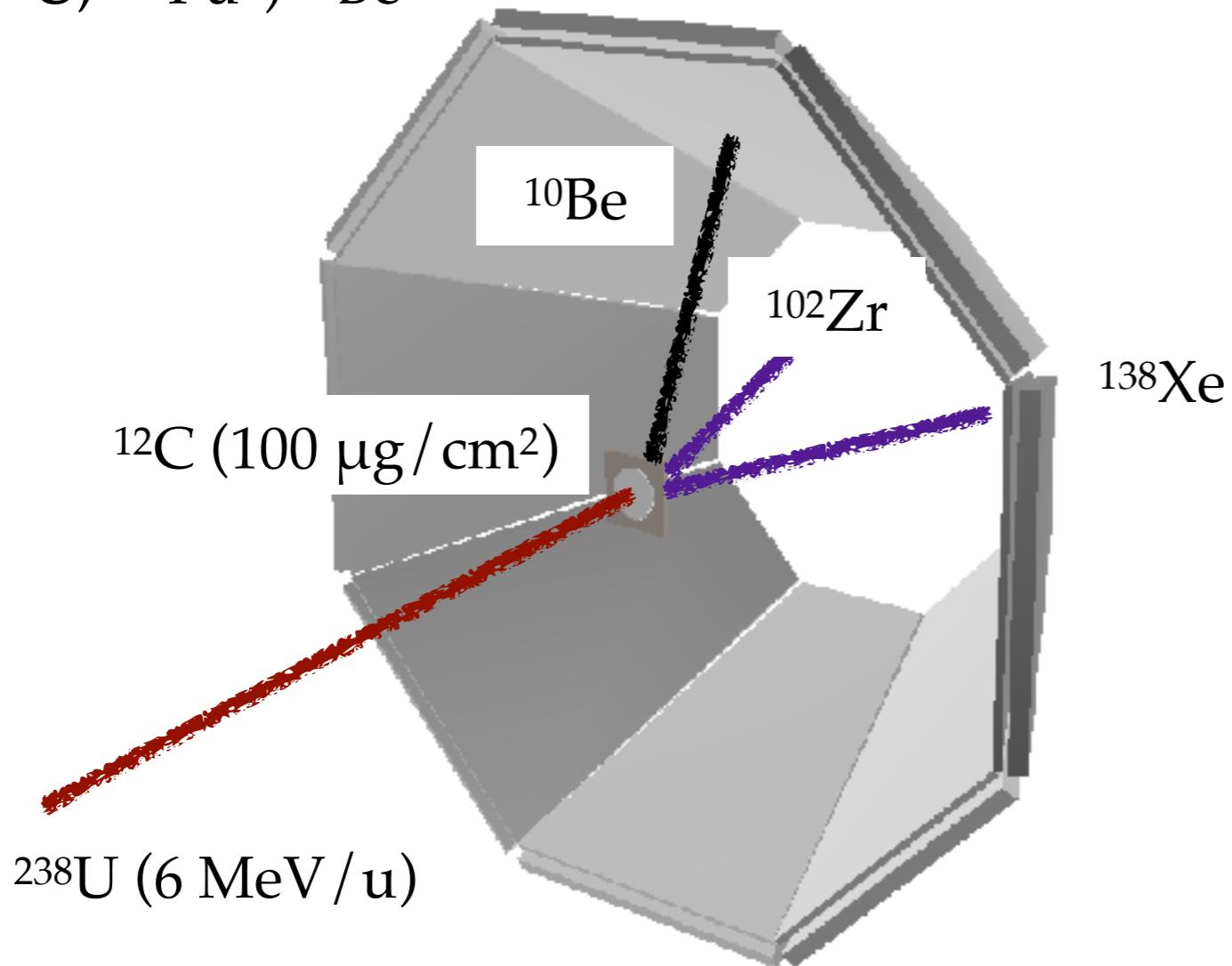
700  $\mu m$  strips @ 10 cm from target  
30 deg < $\theta$ <80 deg



- This requirements ensure a factor 3 better resolution in excitation energy

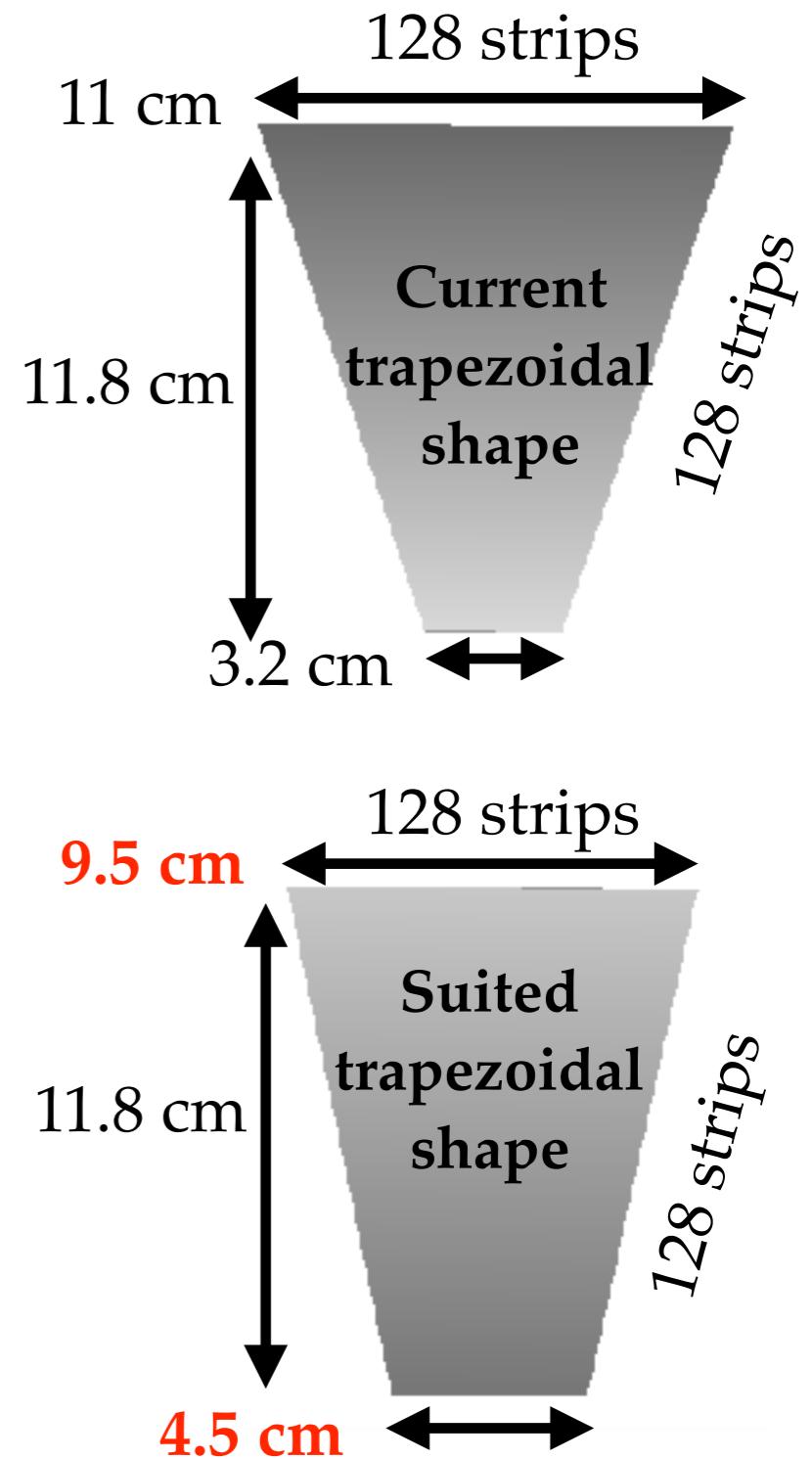
# Possible configuration

$^{12}\text{C}(^{238}\text{U}, ^{240}\text{Pu}^*)^{10}\text{Be}$

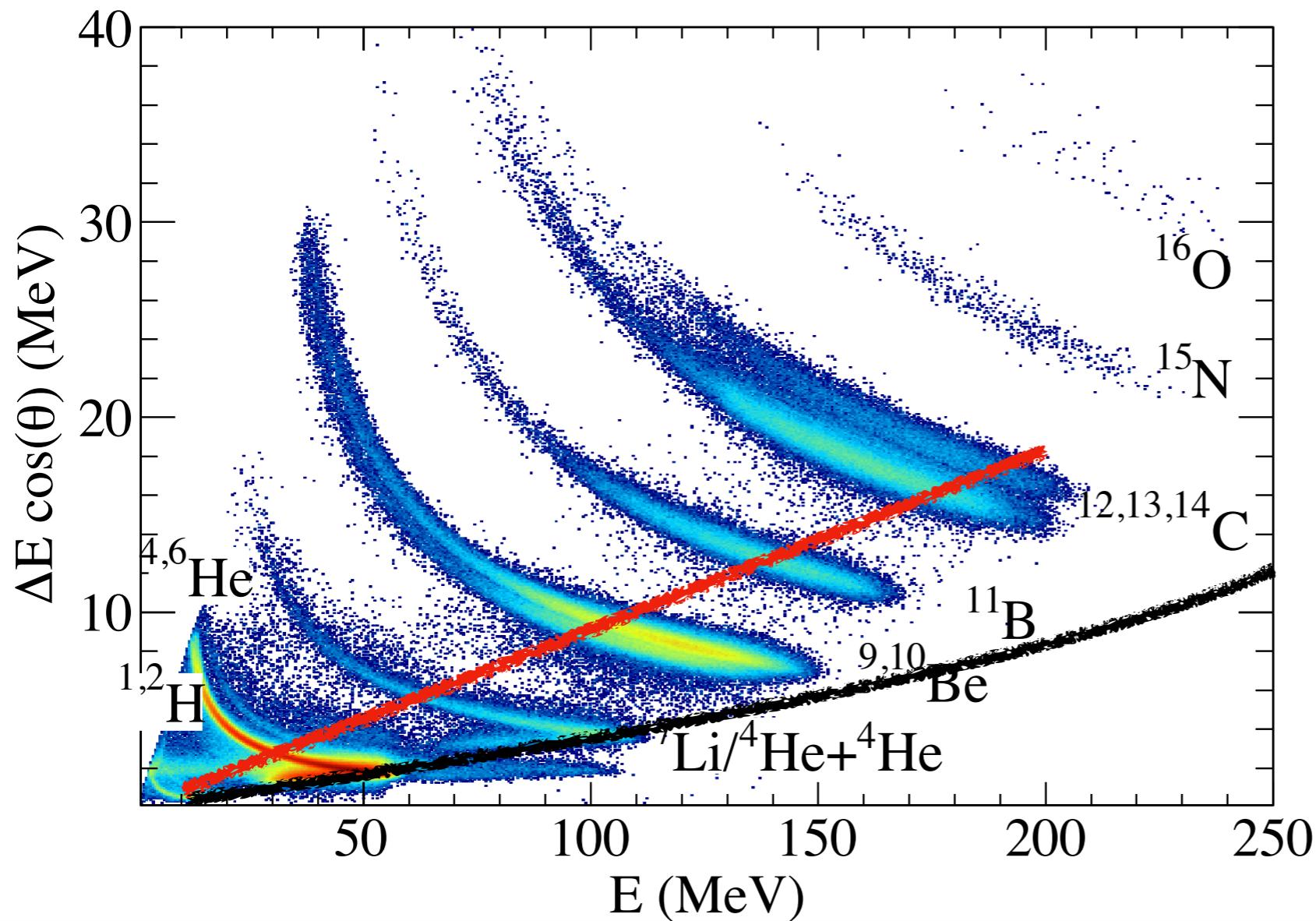


- Ensure 30 deg hole
- 10 cm from target
- $128 \times 128$  channels (dE)
- Adapted mechanics
- New shape
- PSA or DE vs. E ?

- Possible coupling with gamma calorimeter at backward angles



# Possible configuration



## Thickness:

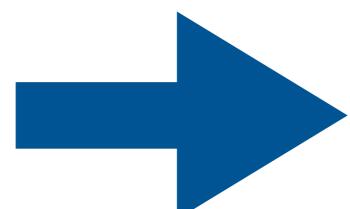
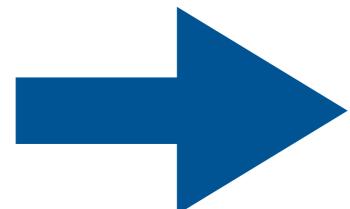
500  $\mu\text{m}$  is not enough to stop the most energetic ions inside detector

$\sim 1$  mm thickness needed

- Ensure 30 deg hole
- 10 cm from target
- 128 x 128 channels ( $dE$ )
- Adapted mechanics
- New shape
- PSA or DE vs. E ?
- Possible coupling with gamma calorimeter at backward angles

# Contribution of the detector to the completeness of this setup

GRIT  
contribution



	VAMOS (GANIL)	SOFIA (GSI)	J-PARC	n-induced
Complete Fission Yields	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Isotopic Fission Yields	Yes	Yes	No	No
Exotic Systems	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Heavier than $^{238}\text{U}$	Yes	No	Yes	Yes (long lived)
Excitation Energy Control	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Both Fragments Detection	Yes (ongoing)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Isotopic scission Kinetic	Yes (ongoing)	No	No	No

The fission program at VAMOS/GANIL has the chance to provide, in the near future, the most complete measurements in the field so far

# Conclusions

- The fission program at VAMOS/GANIL is an ongoing successful program with large perspectives
- Further steps in the setup improvement are required in order to continue this experimental program:
  - Second arm to measure simultaneously both fission fragments
  - Gamma-calorimetry measurement
  - **Improving the detection of the target-like recoil and the  $E_x$  measurement**
- This fission project could profit from the knowledge and experience achieved by the GRIT collaboration.
- The detector requirements would fit, fully or partially (detectors design, electronics, etc), inside the GRIT project.

# Collaboration

## GANIL, France

- D. Ramos, A. Lemasson, M. Rejmund, J.D. Frankland, J. Piot,  
D. Ackermann, E. Clement, B. Jacquot, T. Roger



## IGFAE, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

- M. Caamaño, H. Álvarez-Pol, B. Fernández-Domínguez



## IPHC Strasbourg, France

- C. Schmitt



## LPC Caen, France

- F. Farget, D. Durand



## IPN Orsay, France

- L. Audouin



## CENBG Bordeaux, France

- A. Henriques, B. Jurado, I. Tsekhanovich



## LIP Lisboa, Portugal

- D. Galaviz, P. Teubig



## Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden

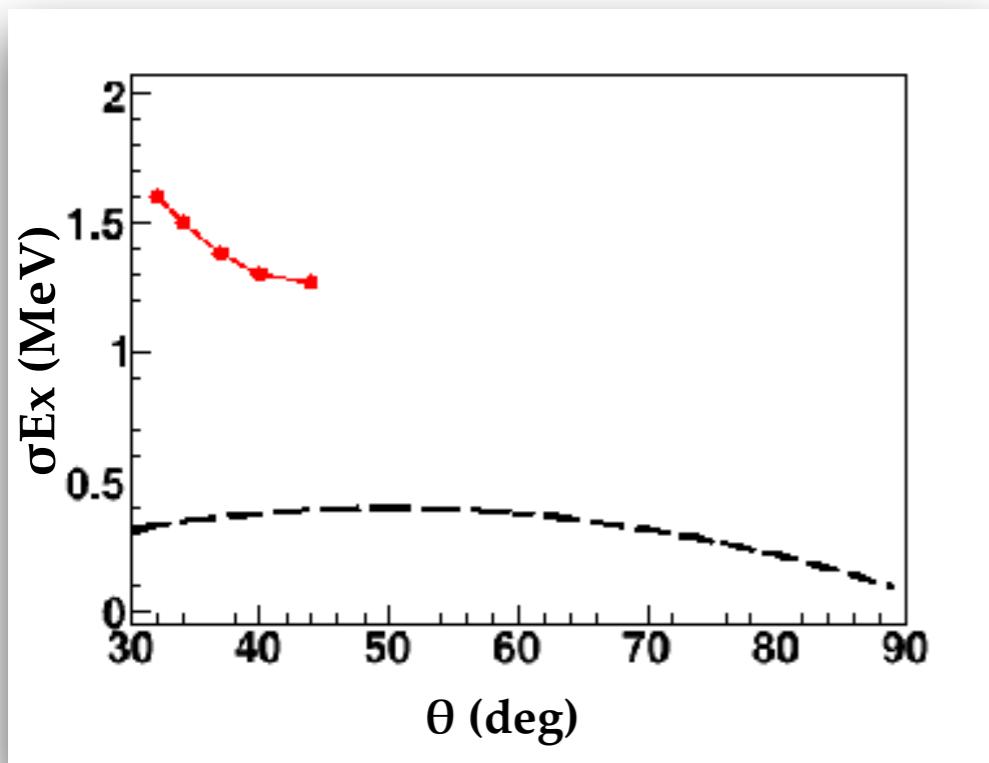
- A. Heinz



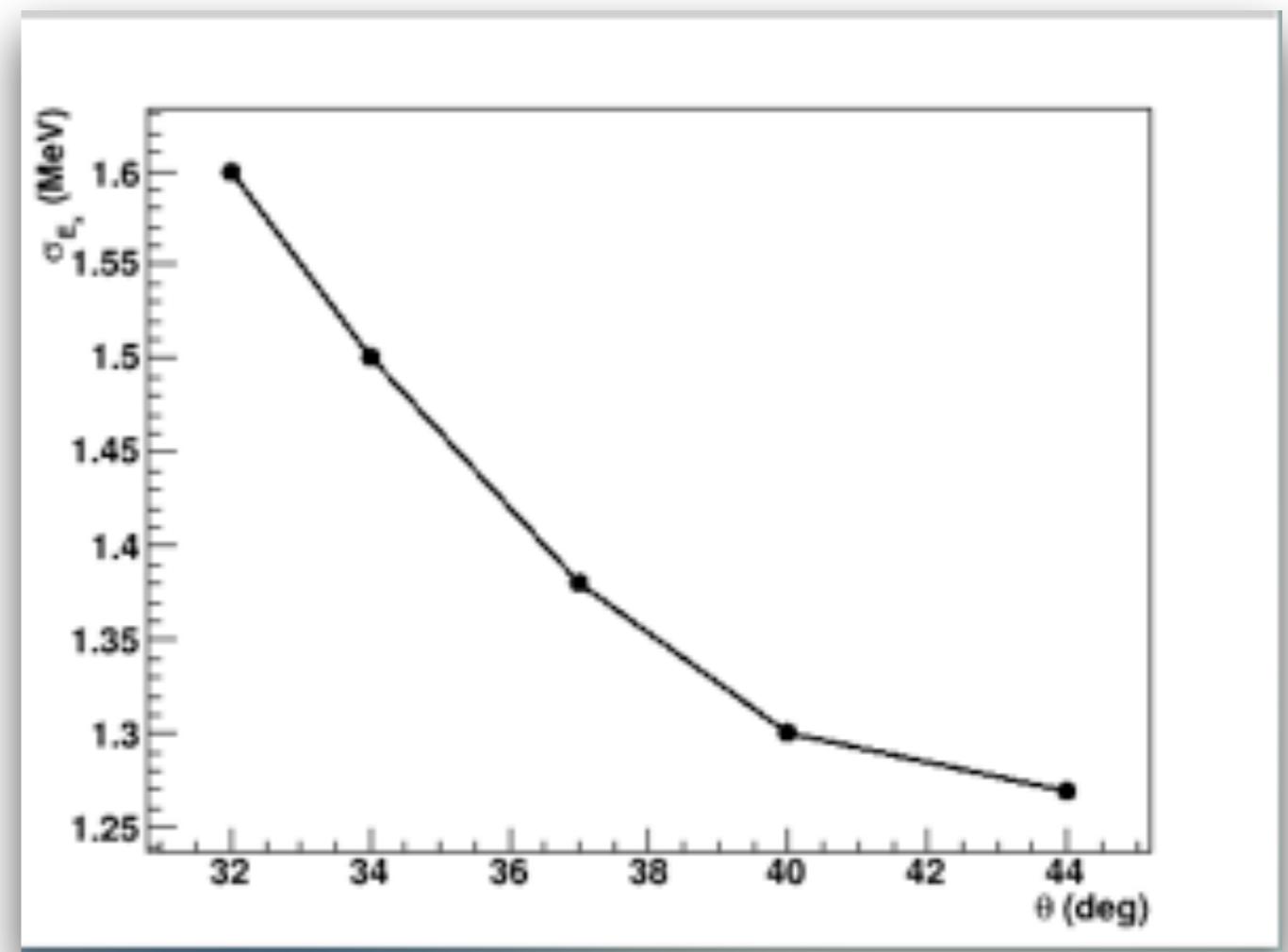
CHALMERS  
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

# Excitation Energy Resolution

Excitation energy resolution  
due to the angular granularity



Total excitation energy  
measured from the elastic peak



The main contribution to the excitation energy resolution comes from the angular granularity