

## **Fission process: Isospin and Nucleosynthesis**

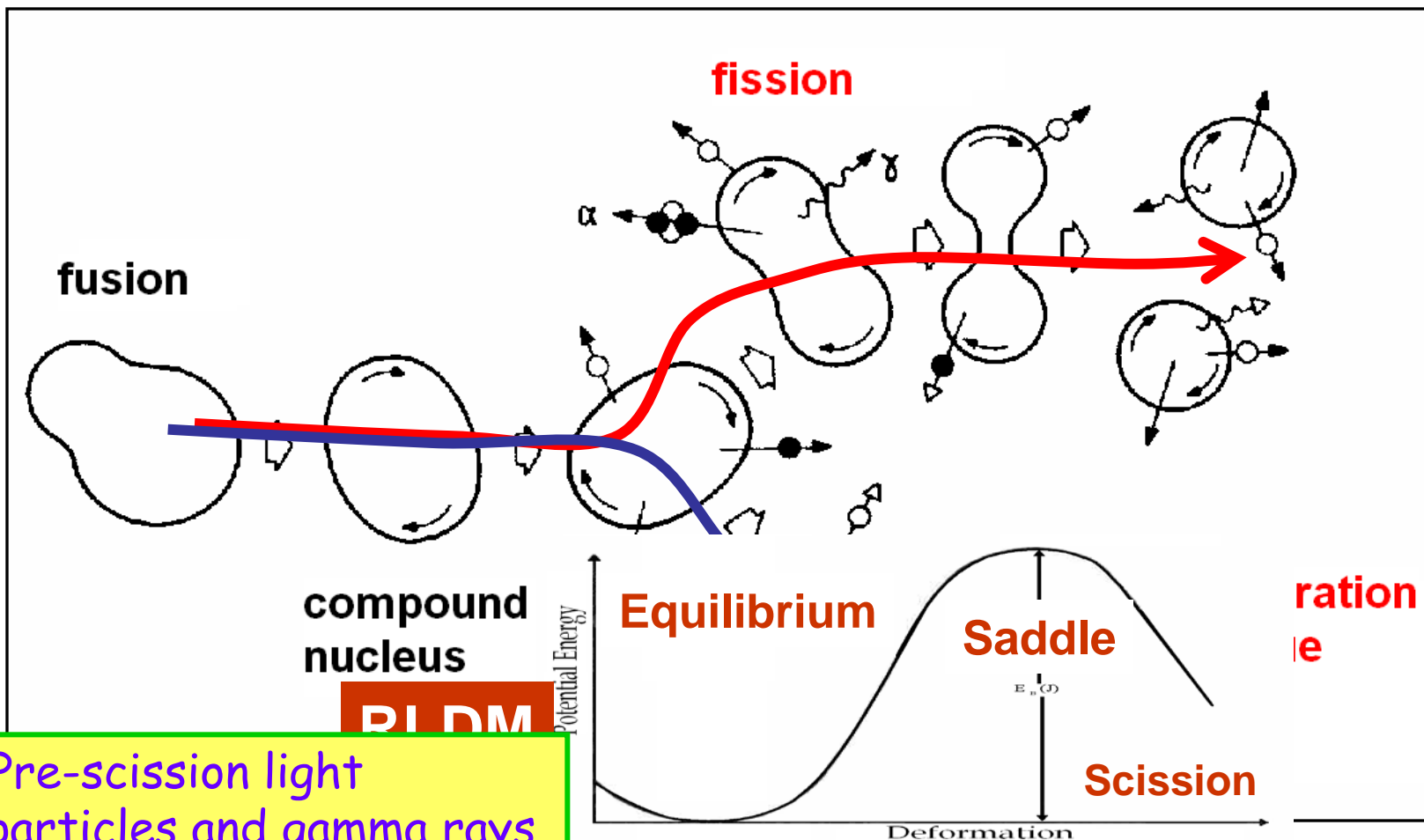
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- **Fission as a tool to study nuclear viscosity**
- **Fission of neutron rich nuclei: predictions with a dynamical model**
- **Proposed reactions with SPES RIB's**

# Fusion Reactions ( $\leq 10\text{MeV/A}$ )

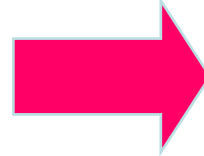


Pre-scission light particles and gamma rays can provide information on fission dynamics.

# Evidences of dynamical effects

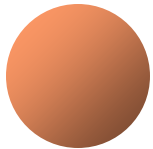
Excess of pre-scission  
 $n, p, \alpha, \gamma$  with respect  
to statistical model  
predictions

implies



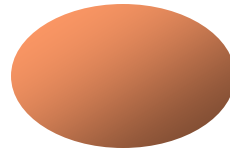
Dynamical effect:  
path from equilibrium  
to scission slowed-down  
by the **nuclear viscosity**

Equilibrium



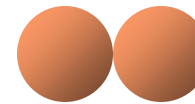
0

Saddle-Point



$\tau_{pre}$

Scission-Point



$\tau_{ssc}$

time

Theoretical approaches: statistical model, dynamical models  $\rightarrow$  t, viscosity

# Open Questions in Fission Dynamics

1. Fission time scale;
2. Strength ( $\beta$ :  $\sim(2-30)\times 10^{21} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) and Nature of dissipation: one-body or two-body;
3. Dependence of the viscosity on the temperature and on the shape.

Study of systems of intermediate fissility with 8pLP at LNL

# Studies of nuclear viscosity: Stochastic approach

## Langevin equations

Collective variables (shape of the nucleus) assimilated to Brownian particles interacting stochastically with a "heat bath" (internal degrees of freedom).

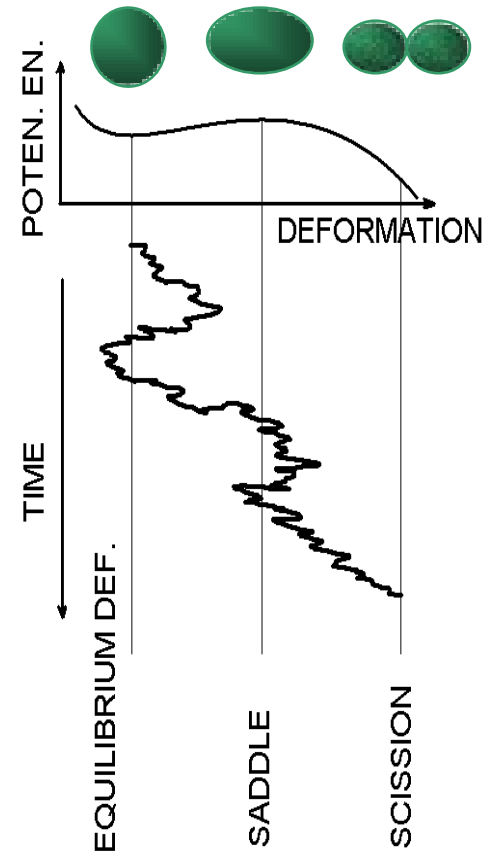
1-dimension Langevin equation

$$M\ddot{R} = \tilde{F}(R) + F_{frict.}(R, \dot{R}) + F_L(R, t)$$

**Conservative**  
from FRLDM

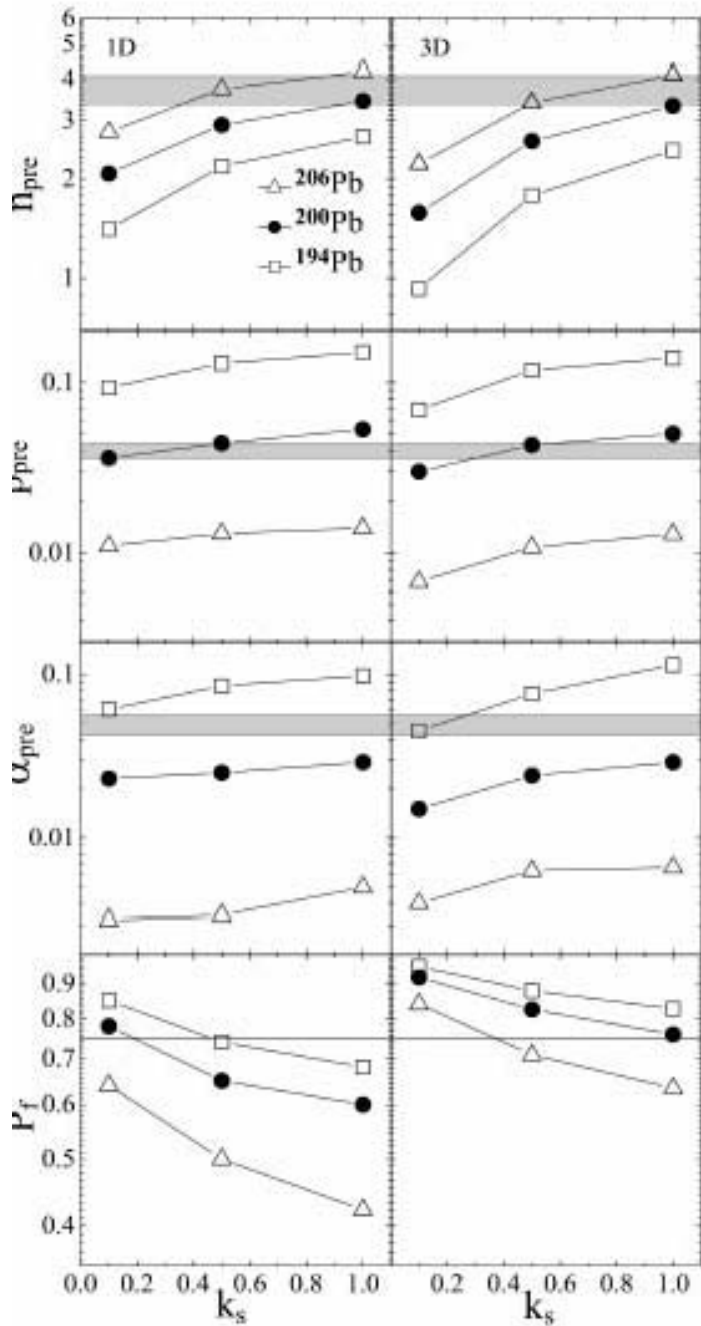
**Friction**

**Fluctuating depending on**  
**friction and temperature**



Three dimensional Langevin equations with 1 or 2 body dissipation

# ISOSPIN EFFECTS ON FISSION PROCESS



Increase of  $n$  precission multiplicities and decrease of  $P_f$  precission mult.

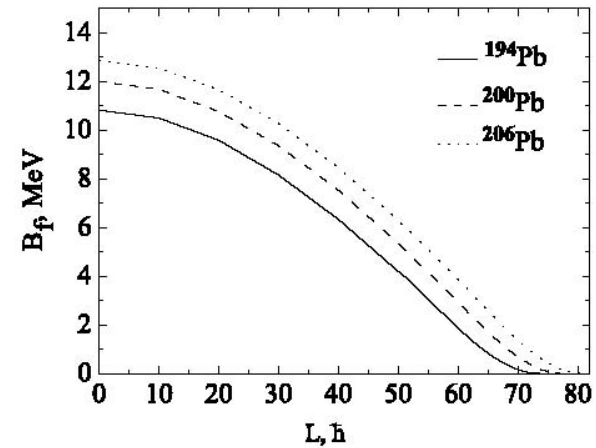
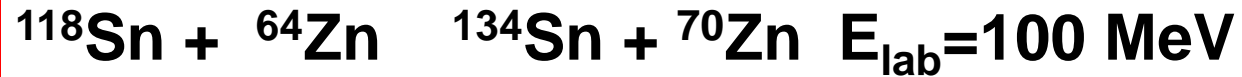


Fig. 2. The fission barriers  $B_f$  for the  $^{194}\text{Pb}$  (solid curve),  $^{200}\text{Pb}$  (dashed curve), and  $^{206}\text{Pb}$  (dotted curve) nuclei as a function of angular momentum  $L$ .

Going to more n-rich nuclei:



C.N.	$k_s$	$\Pi_{pre}$	$P_{pre}$	$\alpha_{pre}$
$^{182}\text{Hg}$	0.5	68	94	93
	1.0	130	165	209
$^{204}\text{Hg}$	0.5	76	20	40
	1.0	138	80	210

$M(K_s) - M(K_s=0.1) / M(K_s=0.1)$  in %

More constraints to obtain  $K_s$

	<b><math>B_f (L=50 \hbar)</math> (MeV)</b>	<b>Precession <math>M_n</math></b>	<b><math>\langle T_{\text{fiss}} \rangle</math> (<math>10^{-21}</math> s)</b>
<b><math>^{124}\text{Ce}</math></b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>0.046</b>	<b>61</b>
<b><math>^{144}\text{Ce}</math></b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b><math>10^3</math></b>

*Table 1. Predictions of a dynamical model based on three dimensional Langevin equations for the composite nuclei  $^{124}\text{Ce}$  and  $^{144}\text{Ce}$  at  $E_x \sim 122$  MeV and  $L_{\text{crit}} = 74$  and  $81 \hbar$  respectively. Full one body dissipation has been assumed.*

**$E_x \simeq 122$  MeV and  $L_{\text{crit}} = 74$  and  $81 \hbar$**



# The $8\pi$ LP setup

L  
C  
P

MAX ENERGY Wall:

up to 64 AMeV Ball :

up to 34 AMeV

ENERGY THRESHOLDS

0.5 AMeV for  $p$  and  $\alpha$

2-3 AMeV for  $^{12}\text{C}$

TRIGGERS

Fission Fragments in ring E/F/G

Evaporation Residues (4 PPAC- PPAC)

CORSET

n: RIPEN or NEDA

