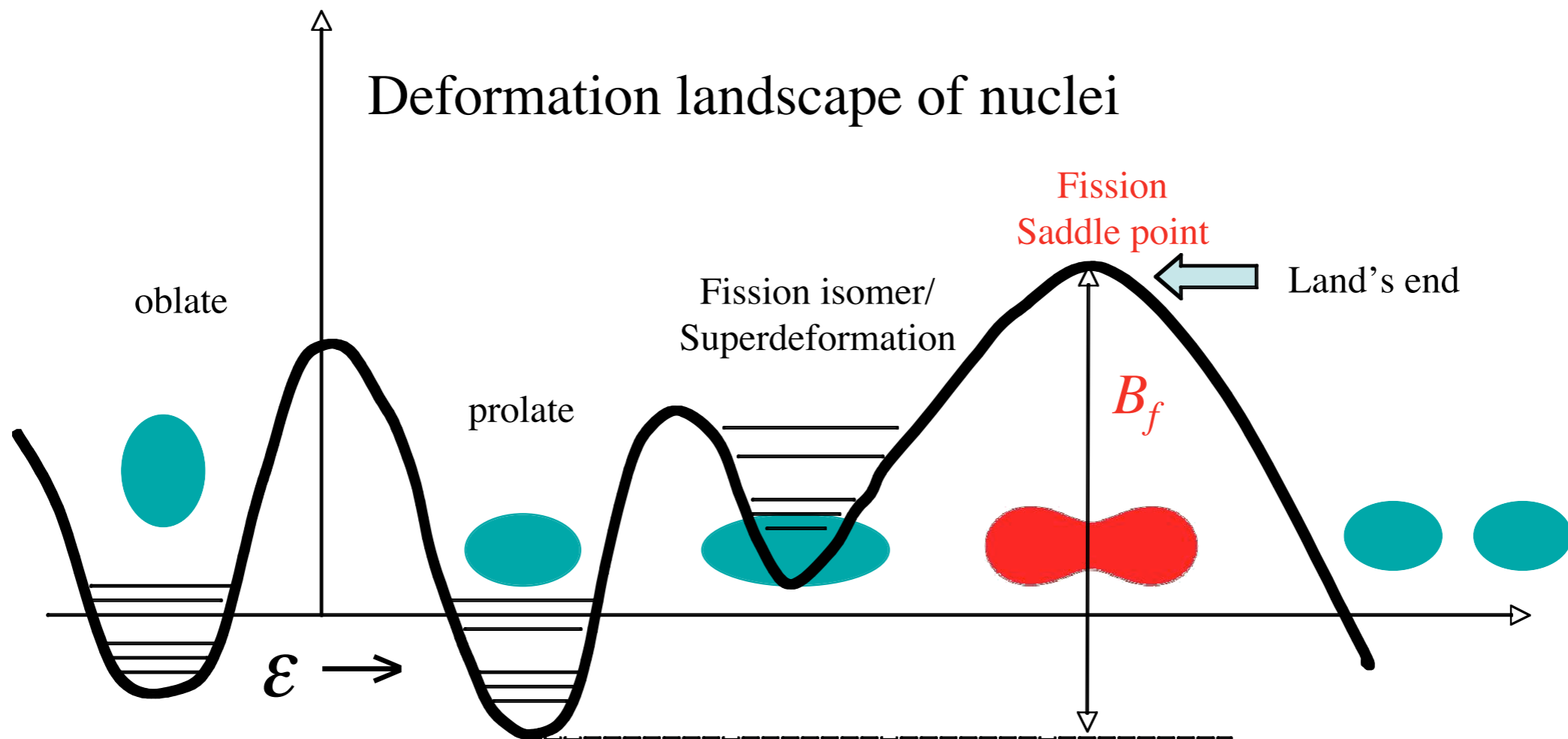


# Fission Barrier Landscape

Larry Phair and Luciano Moretto  
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

# Motivation: Structure of deformed objects



Stationary point:

⇒ Fission spectroscopy

Fission barrier  $B_f$ : mass of saddle

$$M_S = M_{gs} + B_f$$

Pairing ( $\Delta_0$ )

shell corrections ( $\Delta_{\text{shell}}$ )

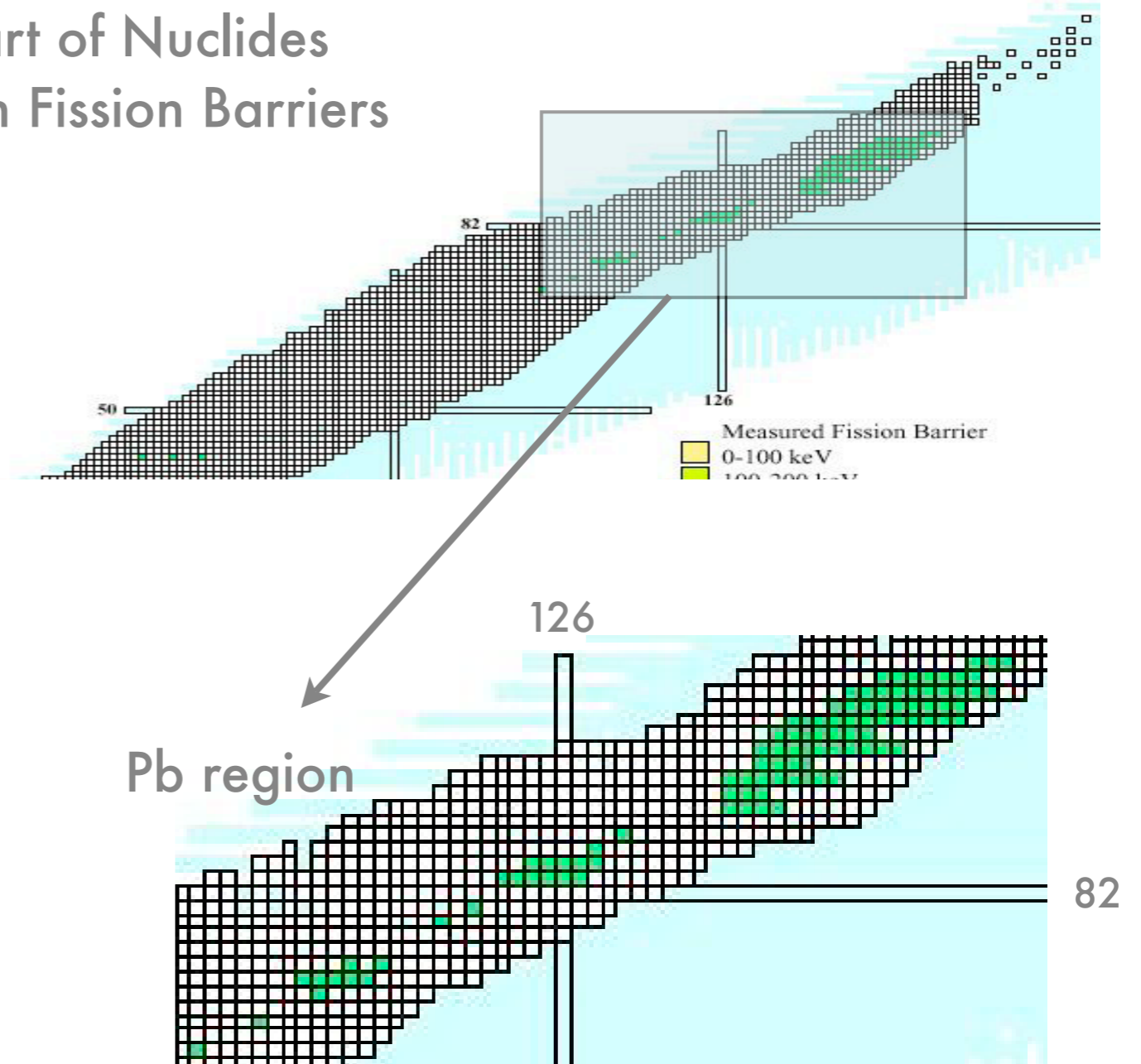
single particle level density ( $g$ )

Congruence Energy (Wigner term masses)

# What is known about the detailed properties of the saddle point?

- Very little compared to ground state.
- ~100 known barriers
- Typically restricted to very heavy nuclei
- Poor precision

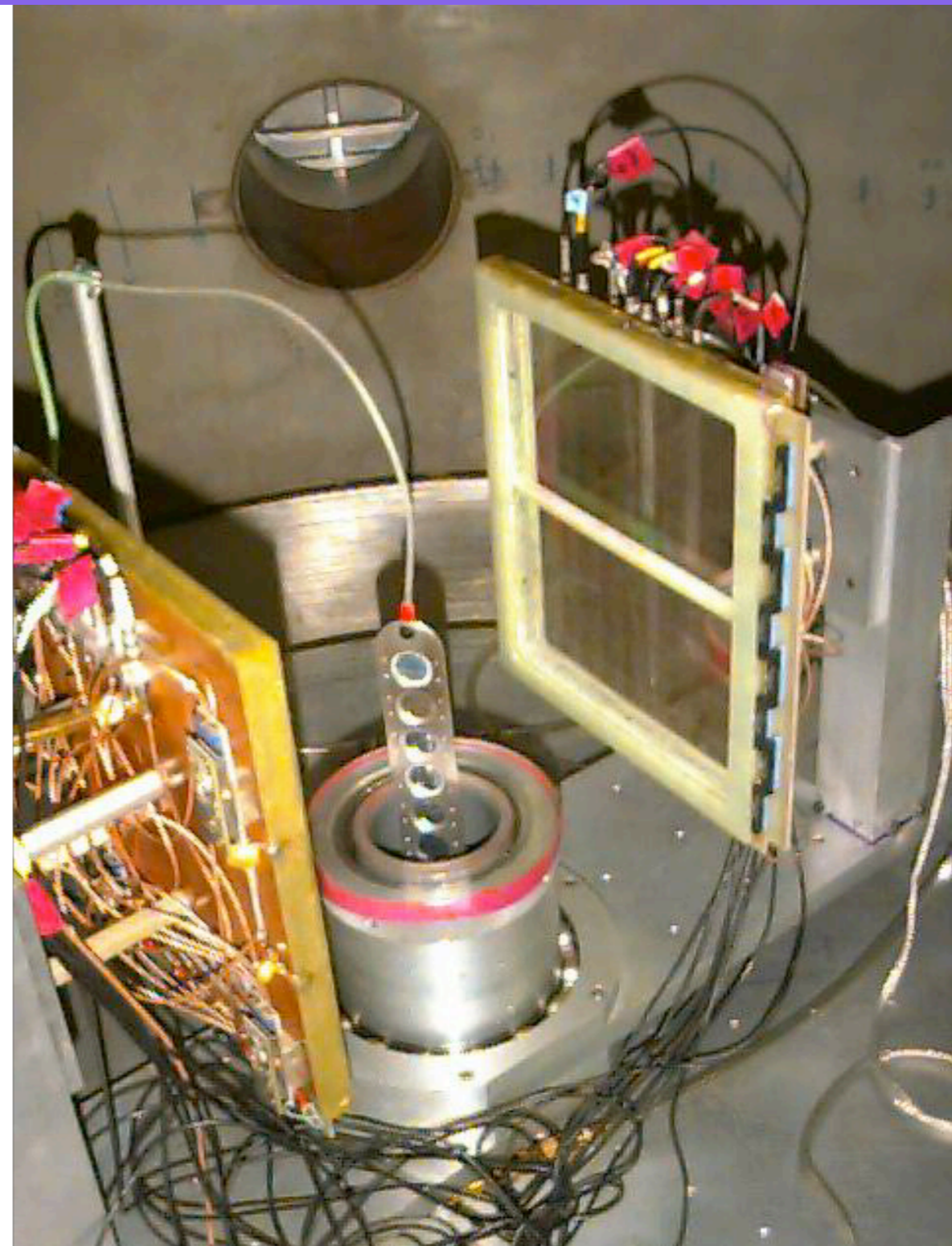
Chart of Nuclides  
Known Fission Barriers



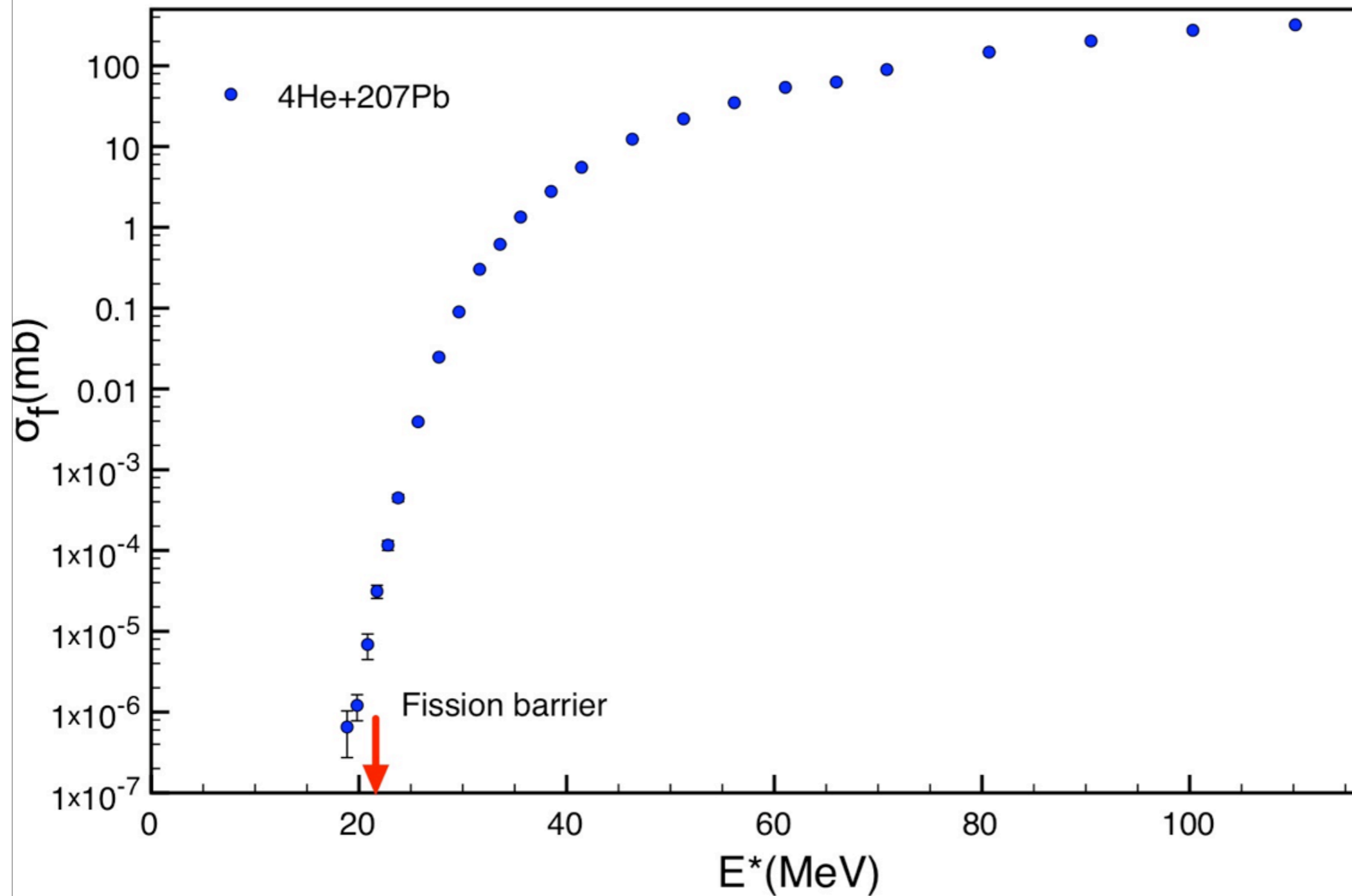
# Systematic data sets

- Precision data
  - High purity targets
  - Parts per billion uranium
  - High purity beams

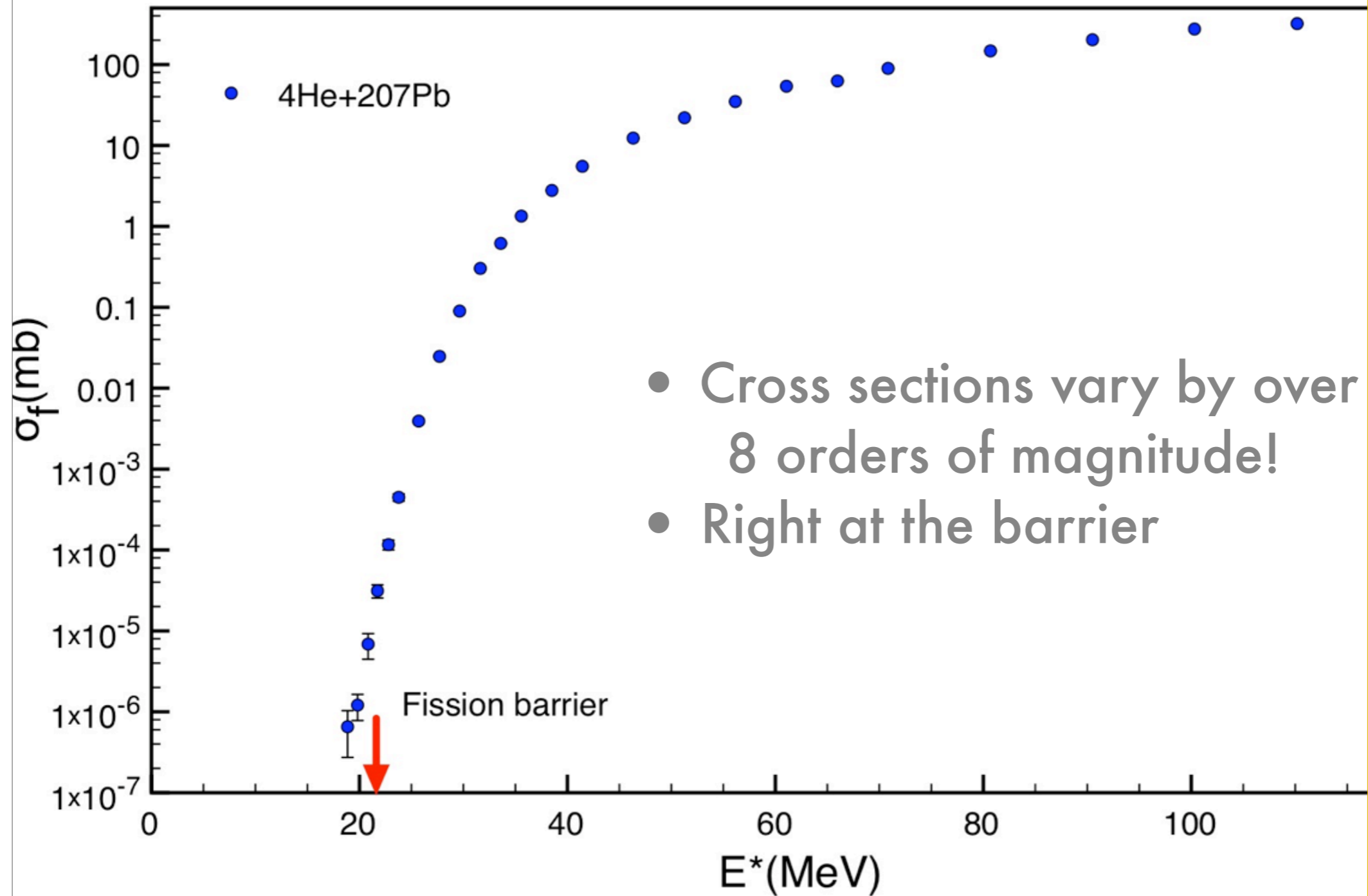
Year	Reaction	Compound Nucleus
1997	${}^3\text{He} + {}^{182,184,186}\text{W}$	${}^{185-187,189}\text{Os}$
1997	${}^3\text{He} + {}^{206-208}\text{Pb}$	${}^{209-211}\text{Po}$
1999	${}^3\text{He} + {}^{204}\text{Pb}$	${}^{207}\text{Po}$
1999	$\text{d} + {}^{204,206-208}\text{Pb}$	${}^{206,208-210}\text{Bi}$
1999	${}^4\text{He} + {}^{204,206-208}\text{Pb}$	${}^{208,210-212}\text{Po}$
2000	$\text{p} + {}^{204,206-208}\text{Pb}$	${}^{205,207-209}\text{Bi}$
2002	${}^3\text{He} + {}^{192,194-196,198}\text{Pt}$	${}^{195,197-199,201}\text{Hg}$
2002	${}^4\text{He} + {}^{192,194-196,198}\text{Pt}$	${}^{196,198-200,202}\text{Hg}$



# Example of data



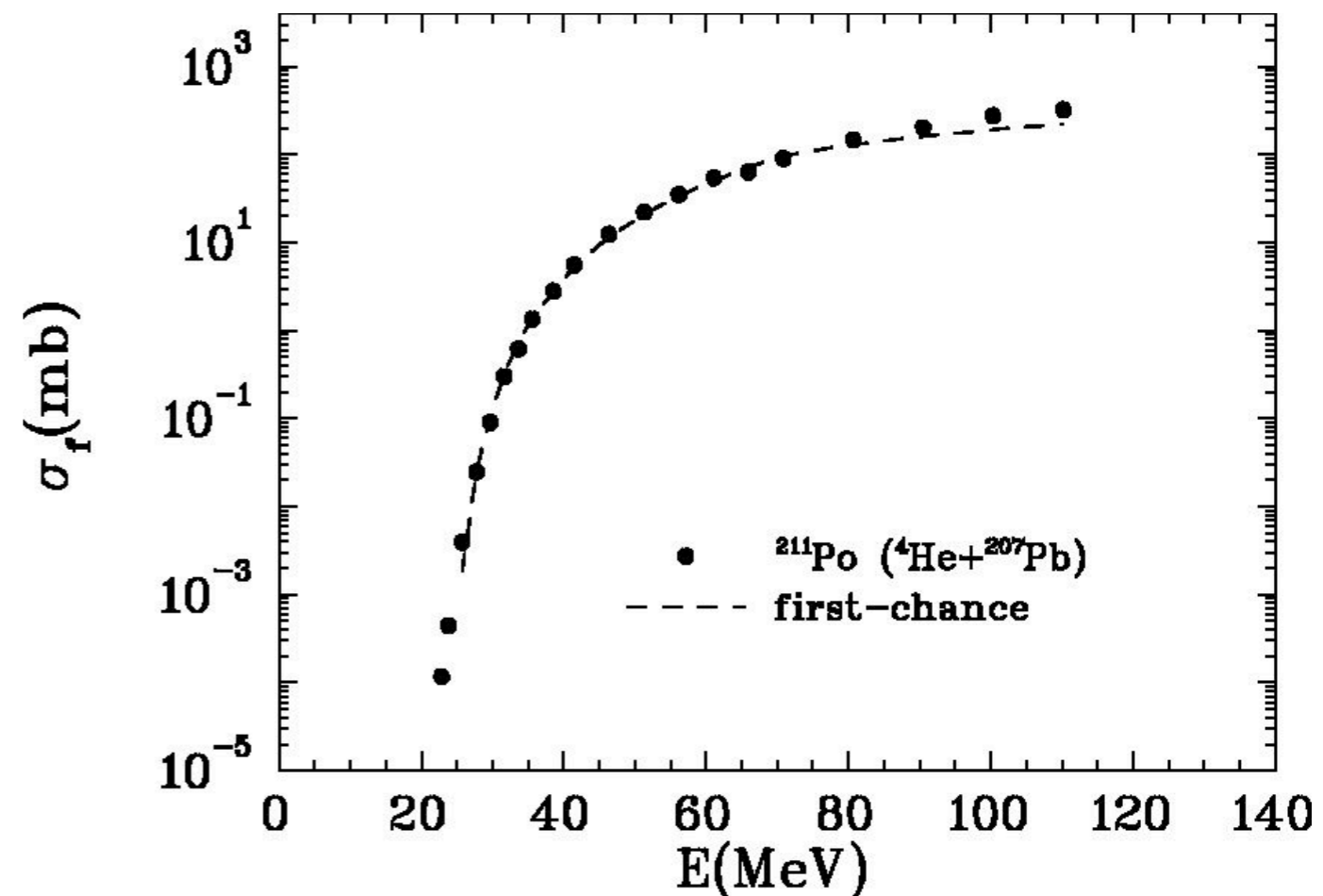
# Example of data





# Old vs. New analysis

- Assumptions: old analysis
  - Single compound nucleus
  - Only two channels: n emission & fission
  - First chance fission only



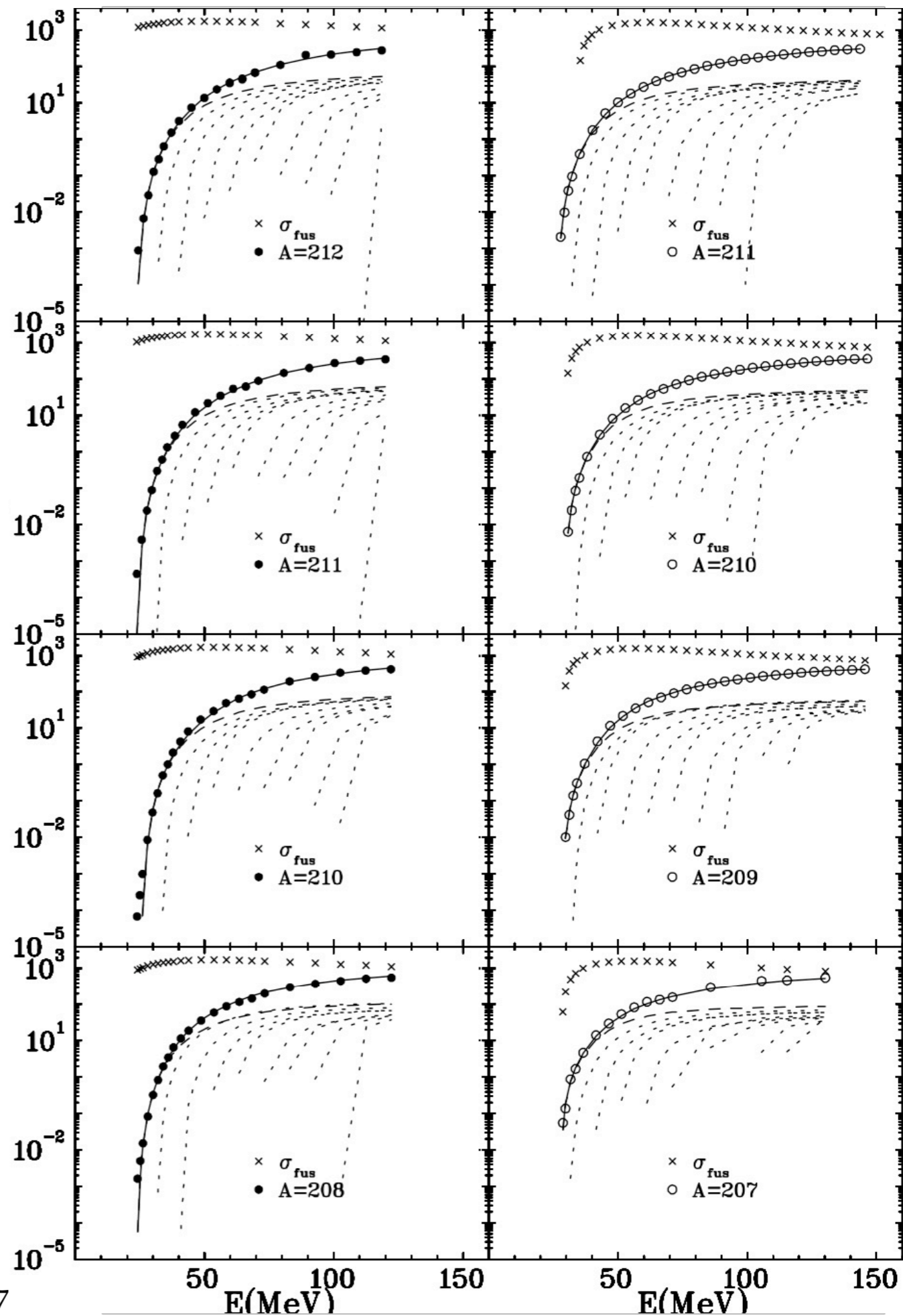
$$P_f(E) \propto \frac{\Gamma_f}{\Gamma_n} \propto \frac{\rho_f(E - B_f - E_r^S)}{\rho(E - B_n - E_r^{gs} - \Delta_{\text{shell}}^{n-1})}$$

# New analysis

- Fit a chain of neighboring compound nuclei
- Multiple chance

$$\sigma_f = \sum_{i=0} \sigma_f^{(i)} = \sum_{l=0}^{l_{\max}} \sum_{i=0} (2l+1) \pi \hat{\lambda}^2 P_f^{(i)}(l)$$

Each  $n$  carries  $B_n + 2T$





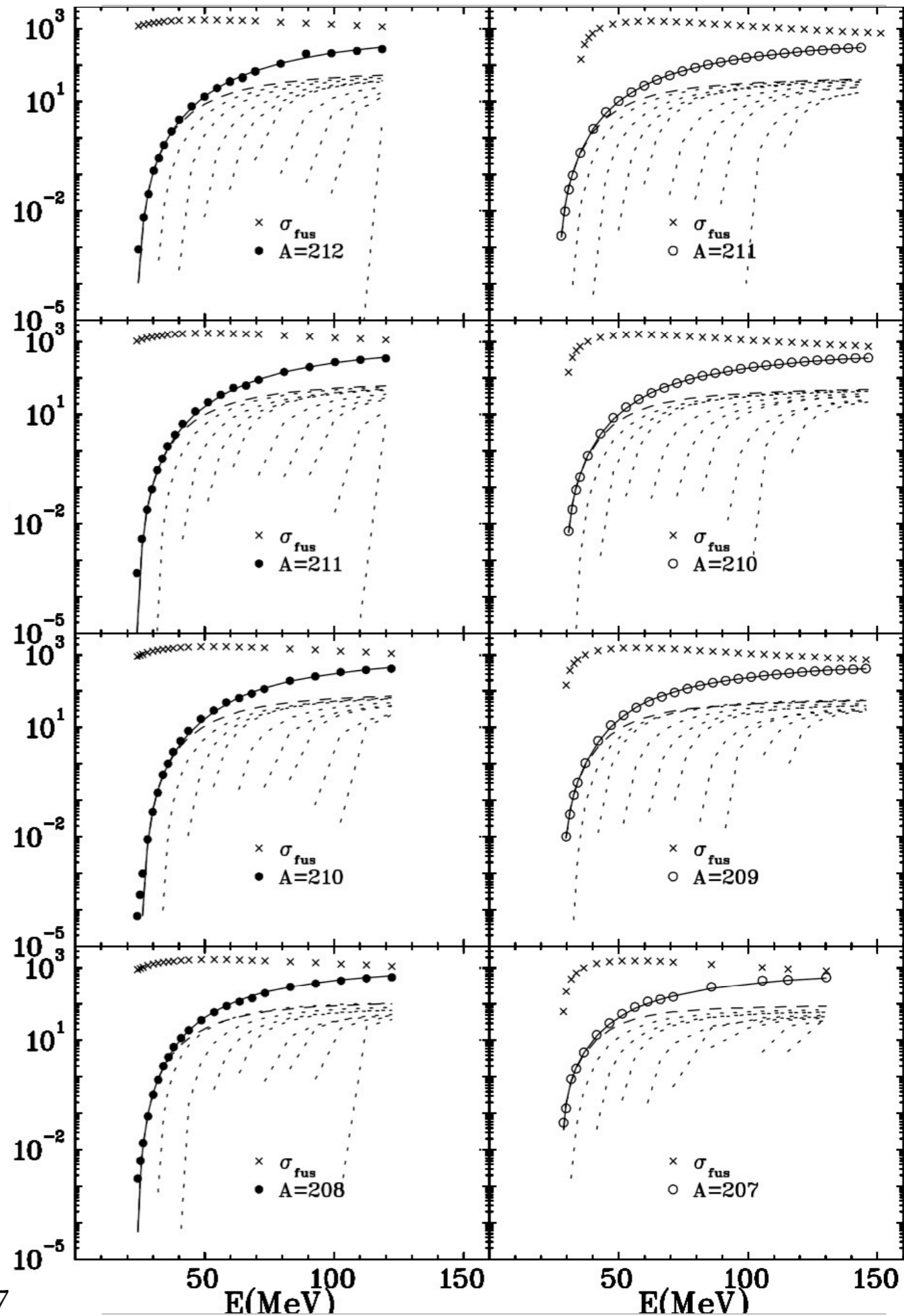
$$P_f(E) \propto \frac{\Gamma_f}{\Gamma_n} \propto \frac{\rho_f(E - B_f - E_r^S)}{\rho(E - B_n - E_r^{gs} - \Delta_{\text{shell}}^{n-1})}$$

# New analysis

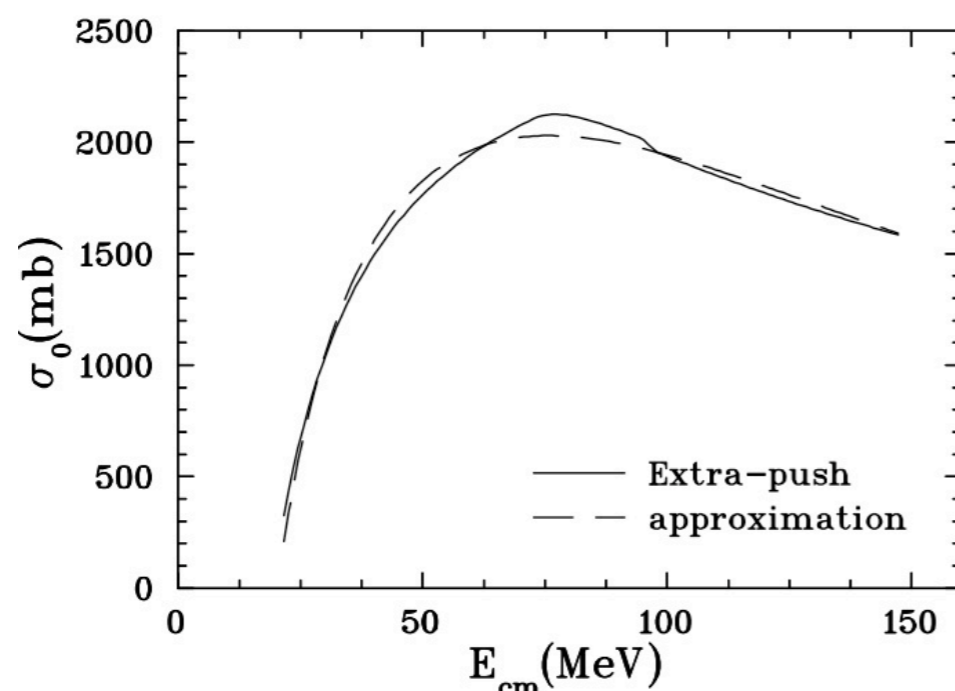
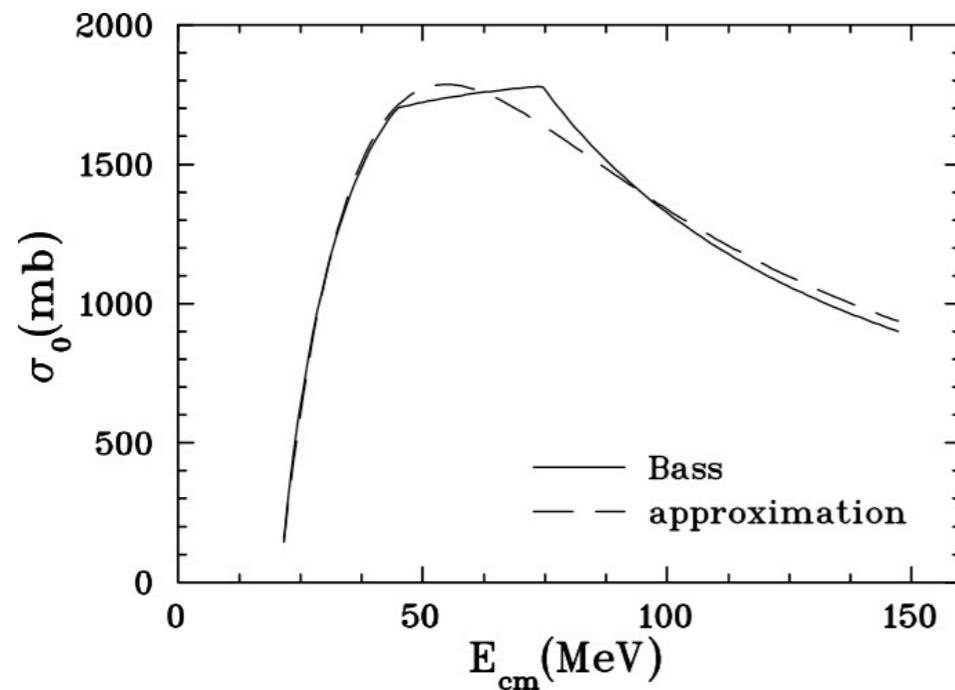
- Fit a chain of neighboring compound nuclei
- Multiple chance

$$\sigma_f = \sum_{i=0} \sigma_f^{(i)} = \sum_{l=0}^{l_{\max}} \sum_{i=0} (2l+1) \pi \hat{\lambda}^2 P_f^{(i)}(l)$$

Each  $n$  carries  $B_n + 2T$



# Fusion cross sections



- Useful to make the Bass model more general and include it as part of the fit.
- Low energy part:  

$$\sigma_0 = \pi R^2 (1 - V/E)$$
- High energy part:  

$$\sigma_0 E = \pi R^2 (E_2 - V)$$
- Marry the two behaviors:  
 adds two more parameters to fit ( $R, E_2 - V$ )

$$\sigma_0 = (E_2 - V) \frac{\pi R^2}{E} \tanh\left(\frac{E - V}{E_2 - V}\right)$$

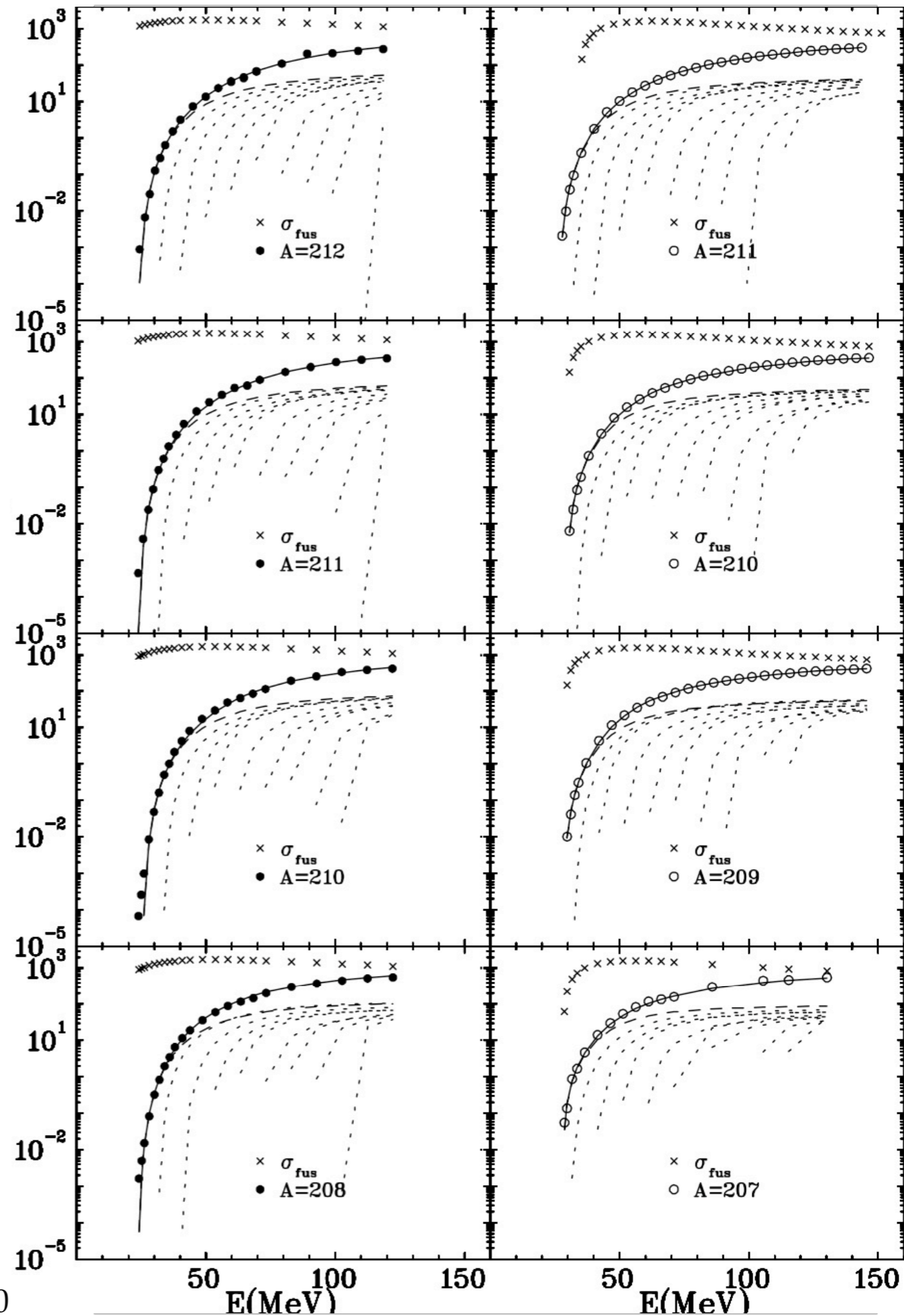
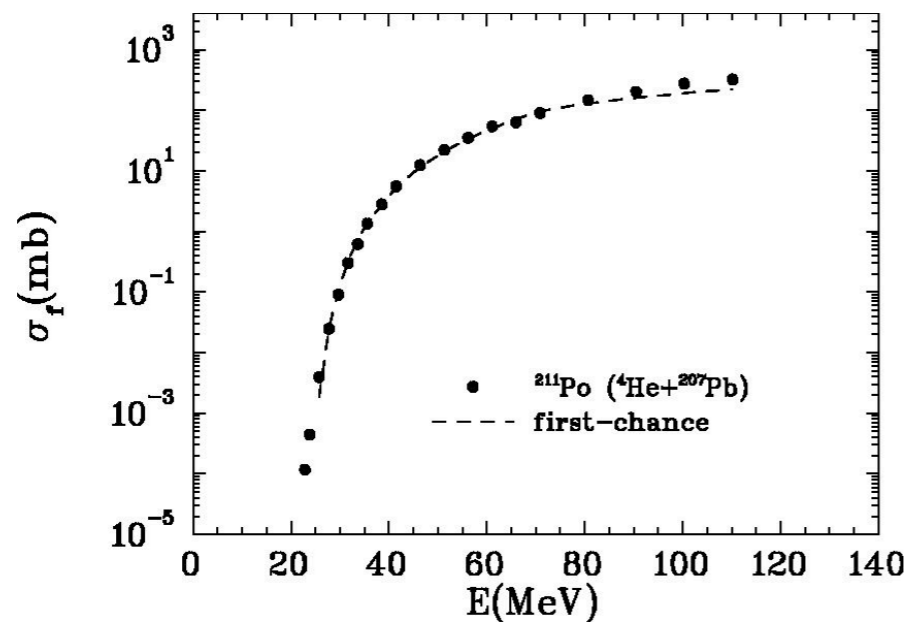
# Summary of parameters

Parameter	Name	Nominal value
Fission barrier	$B_f$	$B_{\text{macro}} - \Delta_{\text{shell}}$
Shell correction	$\Delta_{\text{shell}}$	nominal
Ratio level density parameters	$a_f/a_n$	1.0 – 1.07
Geometric cross section	$\pi(r_0(A_b^{1/3} + A_t^{1/3}))^2$	1.2-1.5 fm
Characteristic velocity	$E_2 - V = 1/2\mu v^2$	

- 6 Po compound nucleus data sets:  $^{207-212}\text{Po}$
- 2 overlapping sets:  $^{211,210}\text{Po}$
- 9 free parameters

# Fit quality

- The fits are not so different in quality. However, the fit parameters are very different.

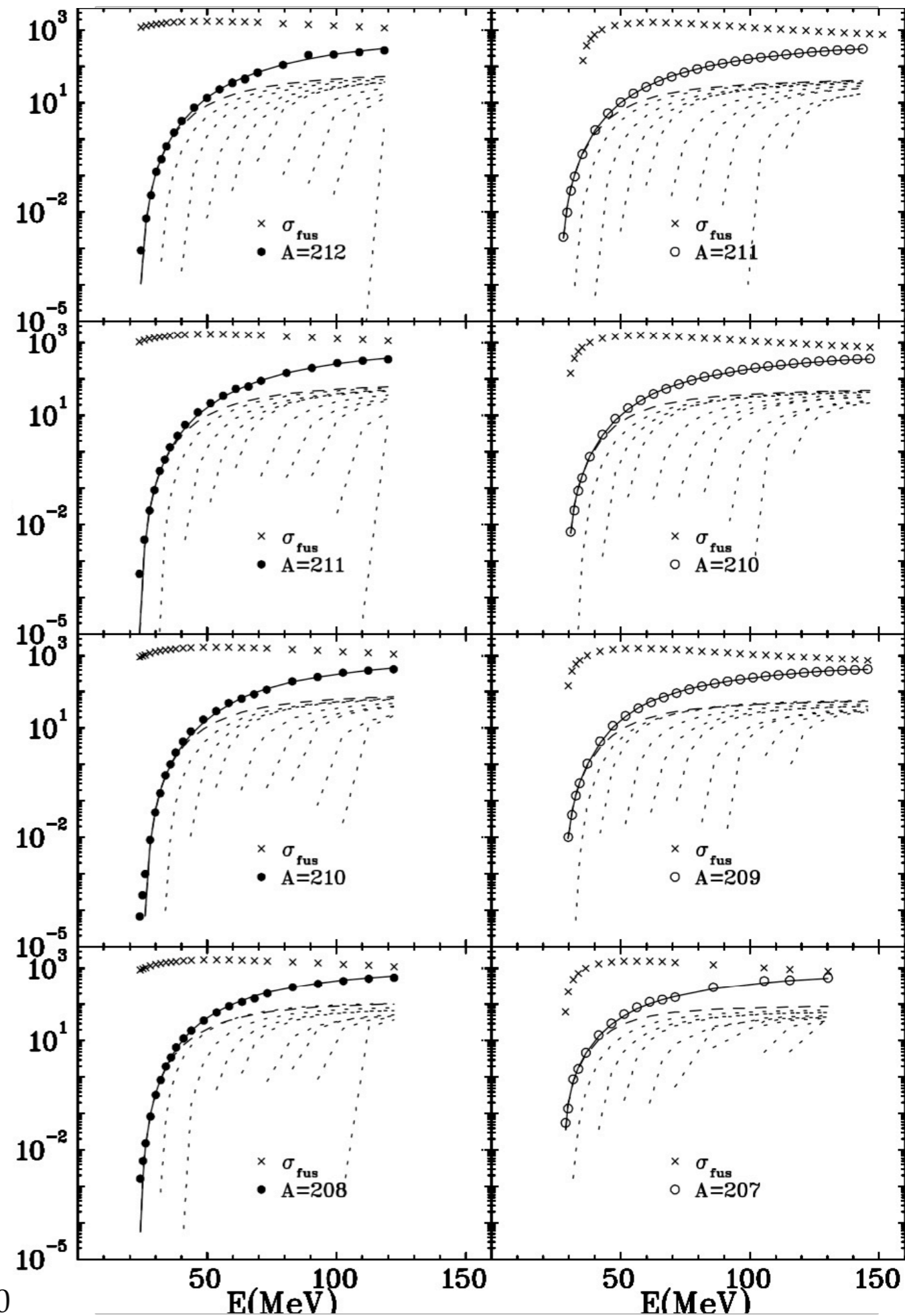
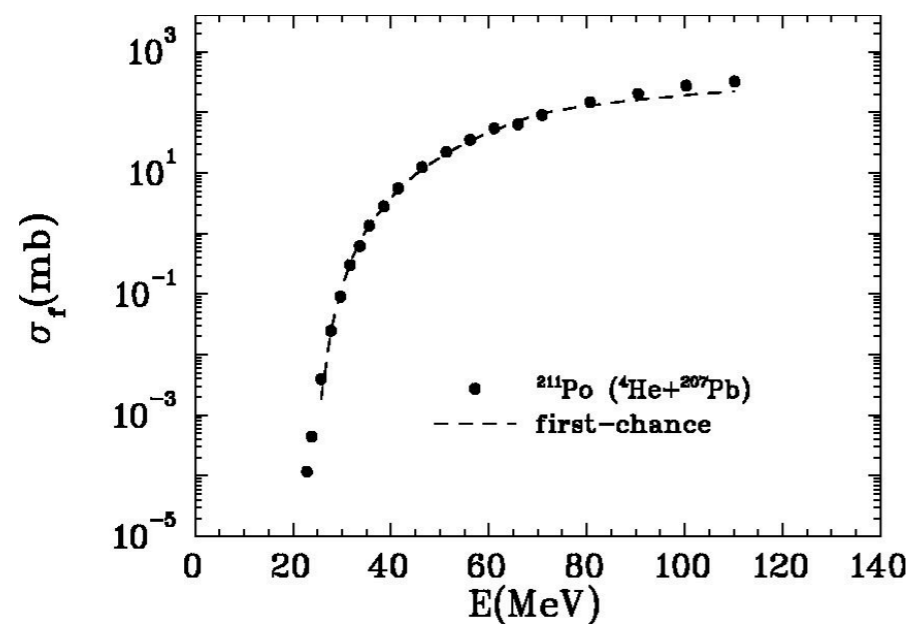




$$P_f(E) \propto \frac{\Gamma_f}{\Gamma_n} \propto \frac{\rho_f(E - B_f - E_r^S)}{\rho(E - B_n - E_r^{gs} - \Delta_{\text{shell}}^{n-1})}$$

# Fit quality

- The fits are not so different in quality. However, the fit parameters are very different.

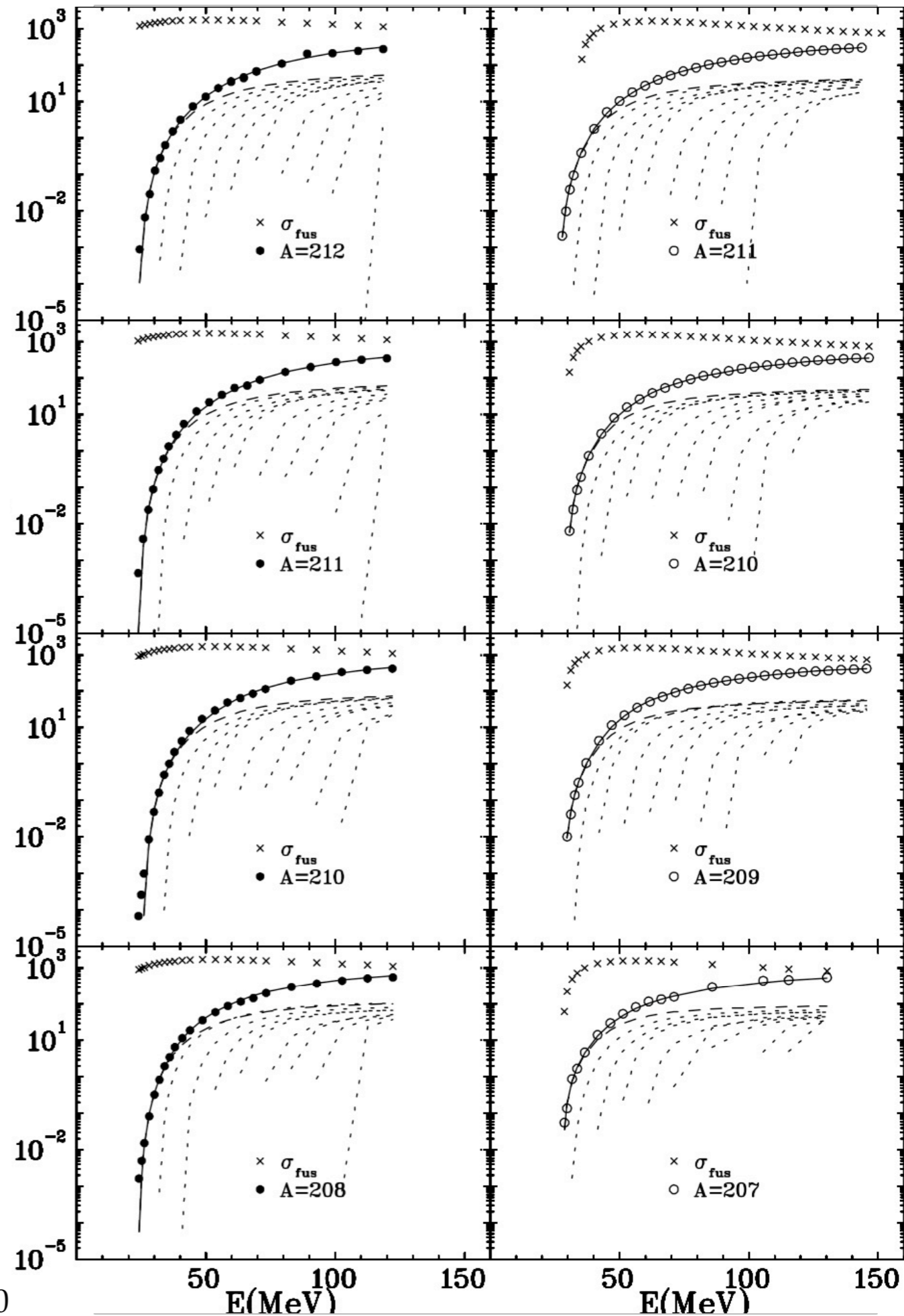
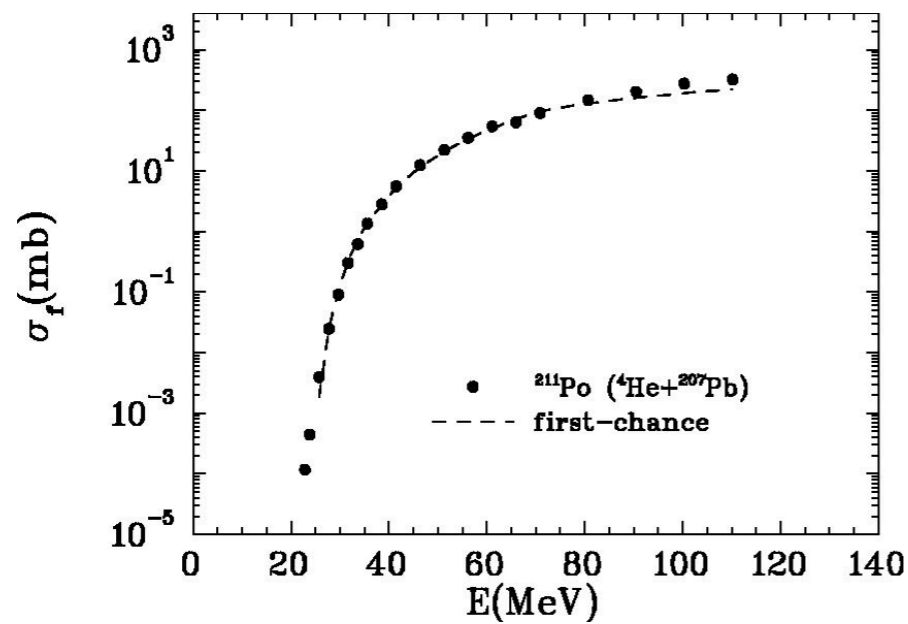




$$P_f(E) \propto \frac{\Gamma_f}{\Gamma_n} \propto \frac{\rho_f(E - B_f - E_r^S)}{\rho(E - B_n - E_r^{gs} - \Delta_{\text{shell}}^{n-1})}$$

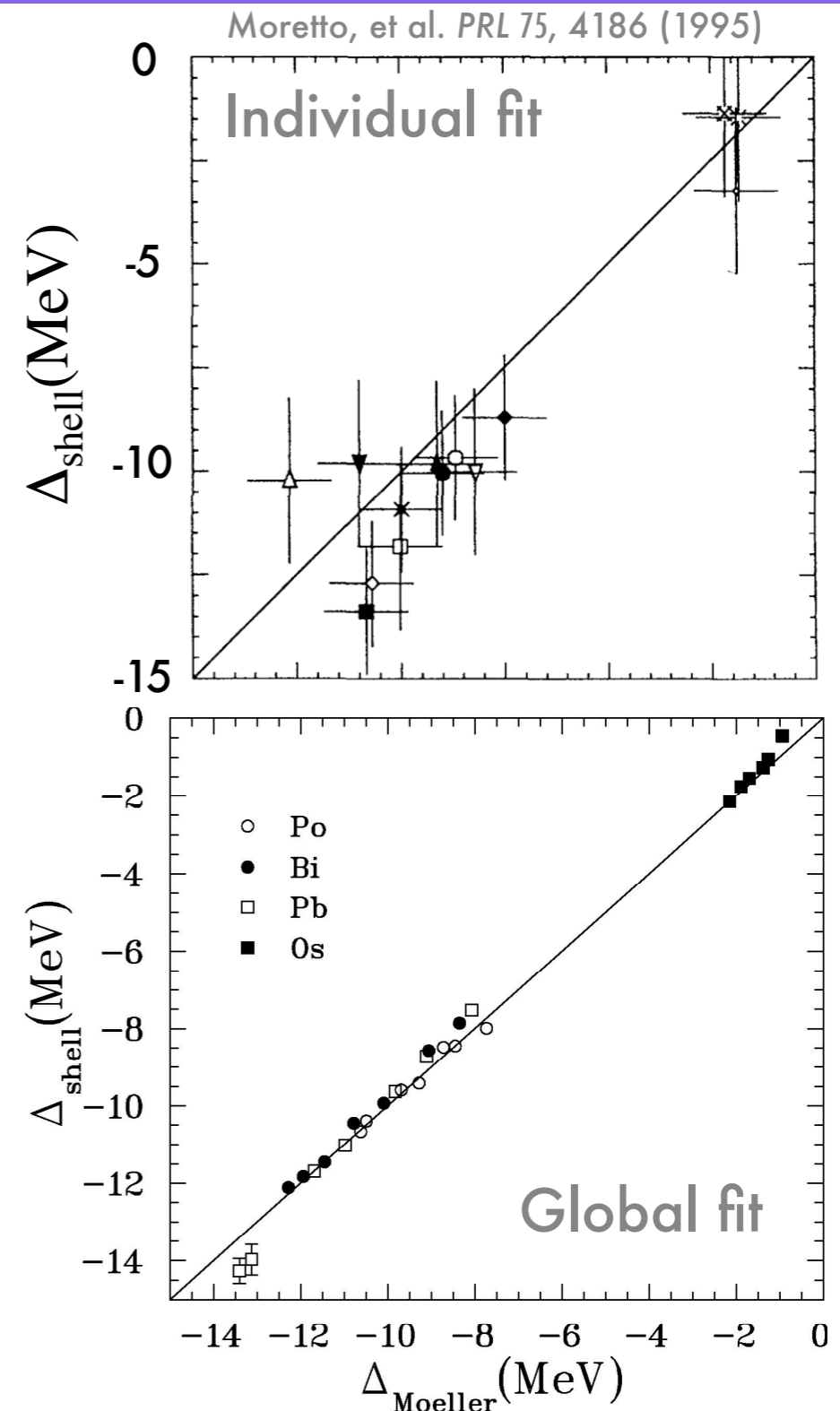
# Fit quality

- The fits are not so different in quality. However, the fit parameters are very different.



# Test: ground state shell correction

- Po, Bi, Pb, Os chains
- “Old” fits (single system, first-chance fission only) have large errors:  $\pm 2\text{MeV}$
- “New” fits: tens of keV. Agreement better than 100 keV
- “Local” measures of shell
- Equivalently accurate fission barriers



# Potential analyses

- Pairing
- Shell corrections
- Congruence energy
- Level density
- Fission delay times

# Potential analyses

- Pairing
  - Shell corrections
  - Congruence energy
- Level density
  - Fission delay times

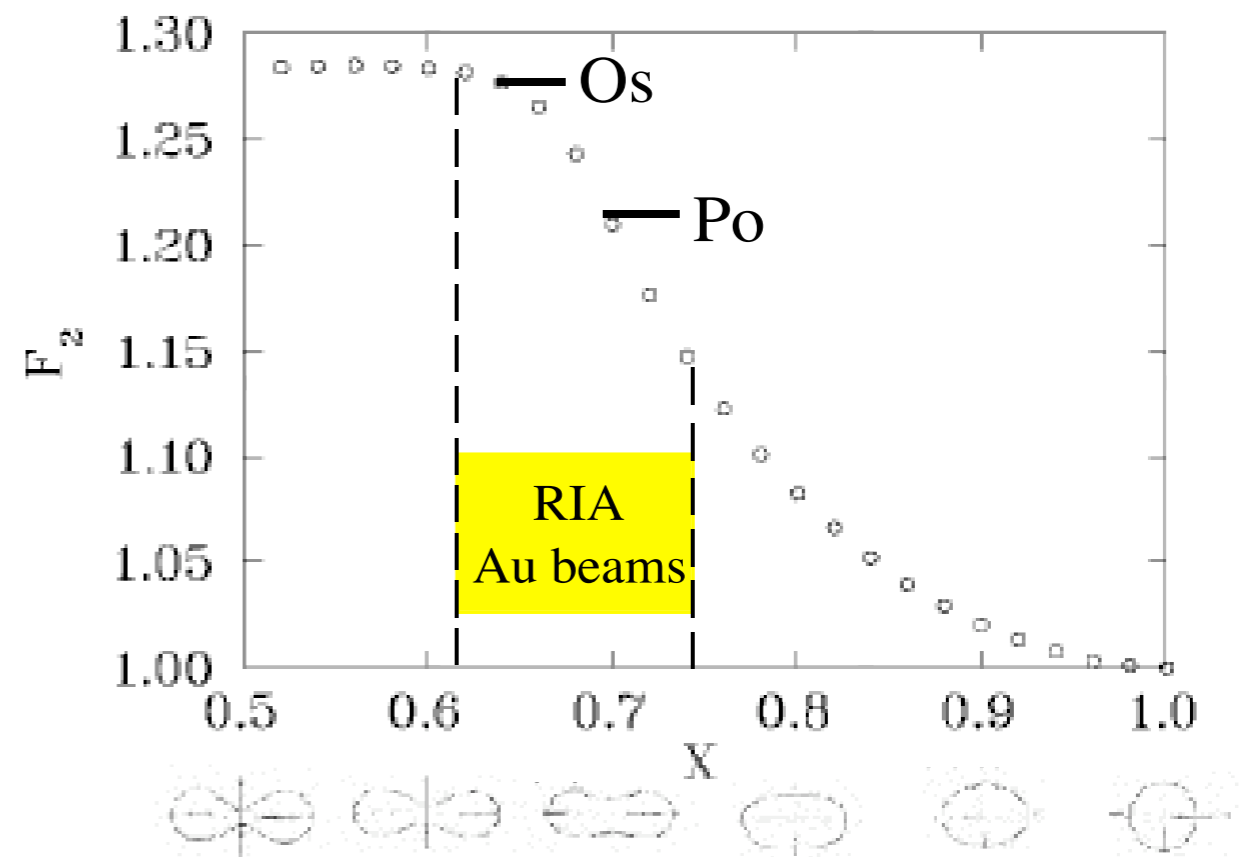
# Level density at the saddle

- Studying the surface area dependence of the level density parameter  $a$

Toke & Swiatecki, Nucl. Phys. A372, 141 (1981)

$$a = \frac{A}{14.61 \text{ MeV}} \left( 1 + \frac{4}{A^{1/3}} F_2 \right)$$

Isotopes	$a_f/a_n$	estimate
Os	1.062	1.095
Po	1.028	1.079

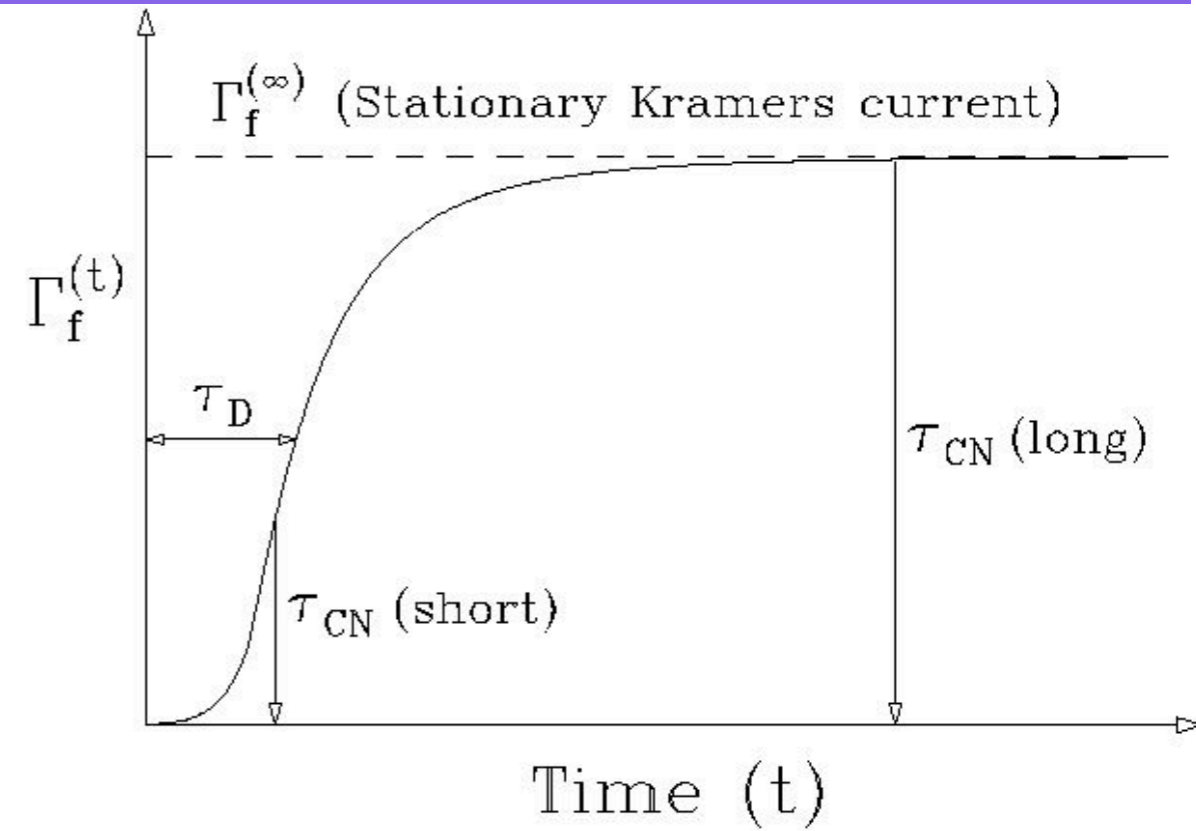


$F_2$  is the surface area in units of a sphere



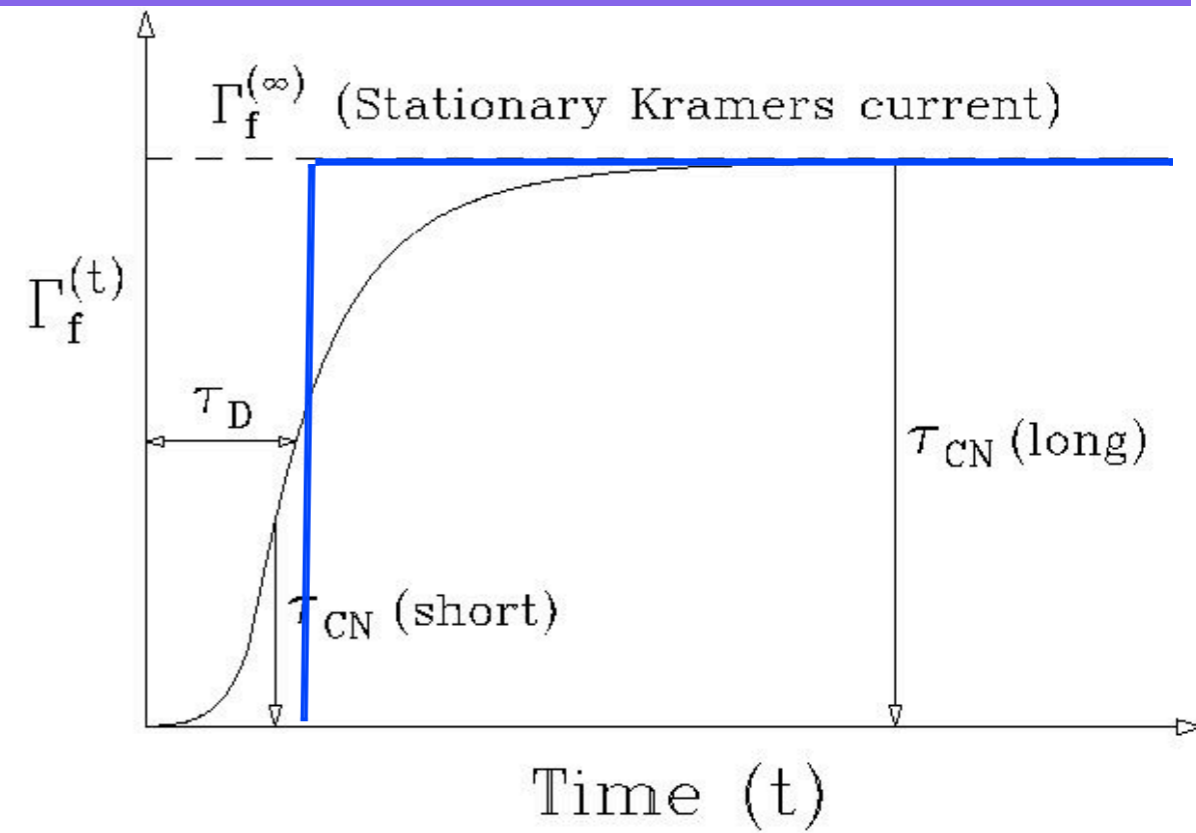
# Fission delay time

- Fission decay width is suppressed during the time it takes to get to the saddle configuration.
- Fission probability is suppressed.
- Approximate suppression with step function



# Fission delay time

- Fission decay width is suppressed during the time it takes to get to the saddle configuration.
- Fission probability is suppressed.
- Approximate suppression with step function



$$\Gamma_f = \Gamma_f^{(\infty)} \int_0^{\infty} \zeta(t) \frac{N(t)}{N_0} \lambda_{CN} dt = \Gamma_f^{(\infty)} \int_{\tau_D}^{\infty} \frac{N(t)}{N_0} \frac{dt}{\tau_{CN}}$$

# Introducing fission delay time $\tau_D$

## Balance equations:

$$\frac{dN_i(t)}{dt} = \lambda_n^{(i-1)} N_{i-1}(t) - \lambda_n^{(i)} N_i(t), \quad (t \leq \tau_D)$$

$$\frac{dN_i(t)}{dt} = \lambda_n^{(i-1)} N_{i-1}(t) - \lambda_{CN}^{(i)} N_i(t), \quad (t \geq \tau_D)$$

$$P_f^t = \sum_{i=0} P_f^{(i)}, \quad \leftarrow \text{Unmodified } P_f$$

$$P_f^{(i)} = \int_{\tau_D}^{\infty} \lambda_f^{(i)} \frac{N_i(t)}{N_0} dt = P_f(Z, A - i, E - \sum_{j=1, i} \Delta E_j)$$

$$\times \sum_{j=0}^{j=i} b_{i,j} \frac{\lambda_{CN}^{(i)}}{\lambda_{CN}^{(j)}} \exp(-\tau_D / \tau_{CN}^{(j)}),$$

Correction

$$\frac{N_i(t)}{N_0} = \sum_{j=0}^{j=i} a_{i,j} \exp(-\lambda_n^{(j)} t), \quad (t \leq \tau_D)$$

$$a_{i,j} = \frac{\lambda_n^{(i-1)} a_{i-1,j}}{\lambda_n^{(i)} - \lambda_n^{(j)}}, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, i-1,$$

$$a_{i,i} = - \sum_{j=0}^{j=i-1} a_{i,j},$$

$$a_{0,0} = 1.0;$$

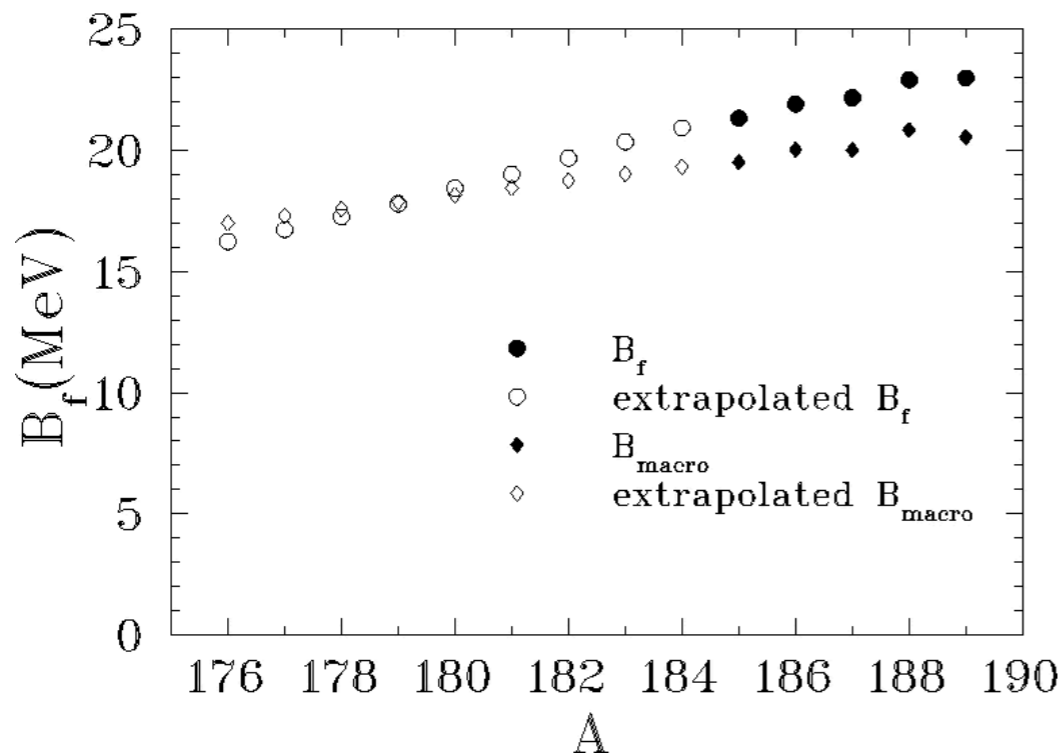
$$\frac{N_i(t)}{N_0} = \sum_{j=0}^{j=i} b_{i,j} \exp(-\lambda_{CN}^{(j)} t), \quad (t \geq \tau_D)$$

$$b_{i,j} = \frac{\lambda_n^{(i-1)} b_{i-1,j}}{\lambda_{CN}^{(i)} - \lambda_{CN}^{(j)}}, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, i-1,$$

$$b_{i,i} = \exp(\lambda_{CN}^{(i)} \tau_D) \left[ \frac{N_i(\tau_D)}{N_0} - \sum_{j=0}^{j=i-1} b_{i,j} \exp(-\lambda_{CN}^{(j)} \tau_D) \right]$$

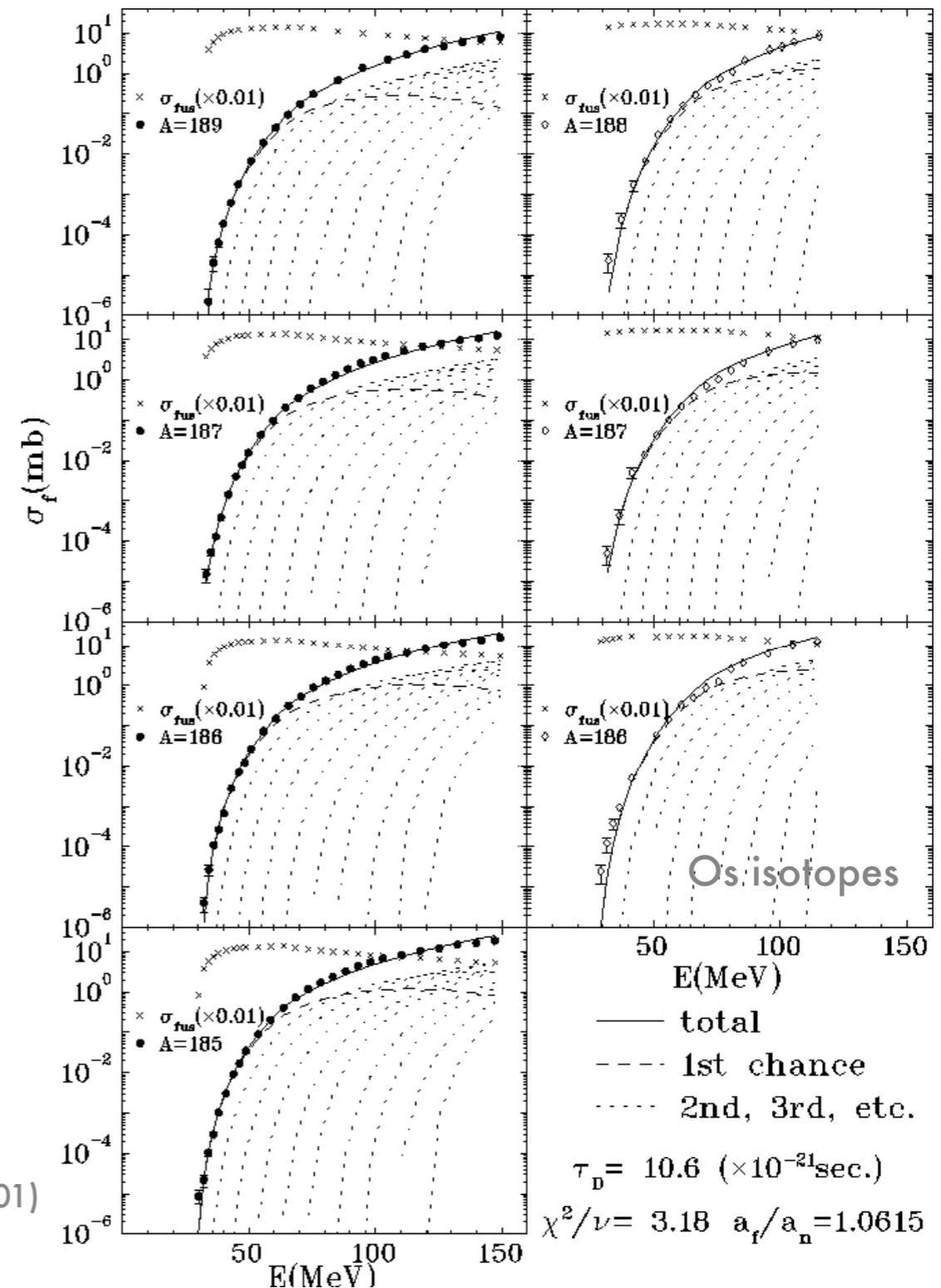
$$b_{0,0} = \exp((\lambda_{CN}^{(0)} - \lambda_n^{(0)}) \tau_D).$$

# Estimate of $\tau_D$



- Assume experimental shell
- Add delay time  $\tau_D$  (step function)
- Suppresses first chance fission
- $\tau_D = 10 \times 10^{-21}$  seconds

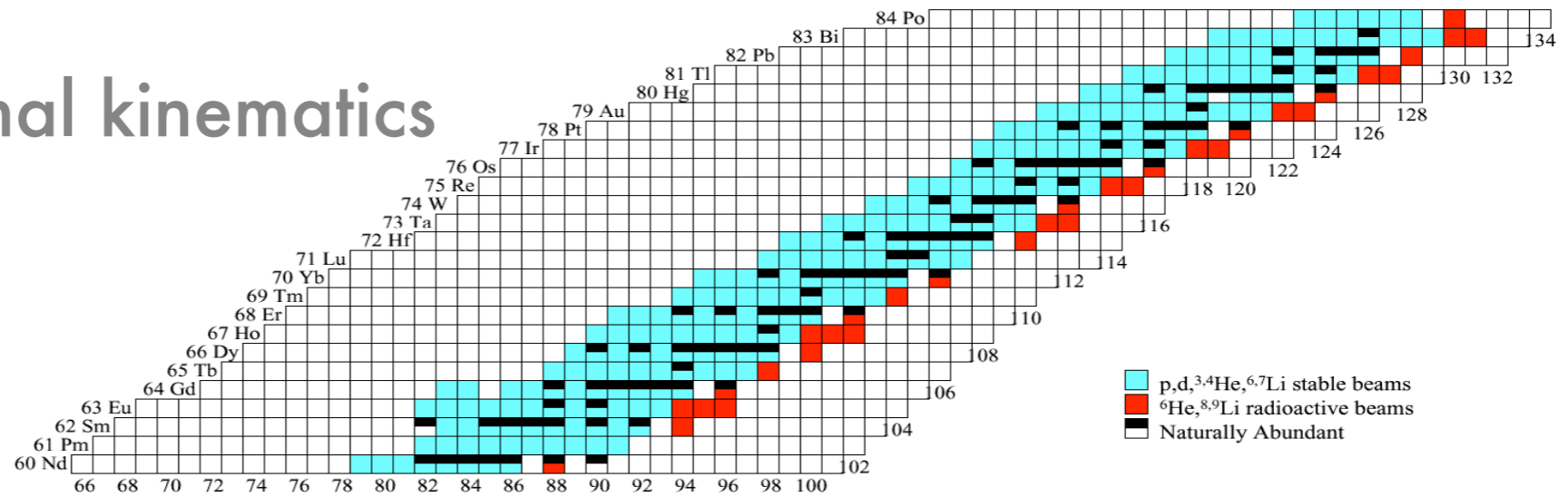
Physics Letters B 518, 221 (2001)



# Now and the Future

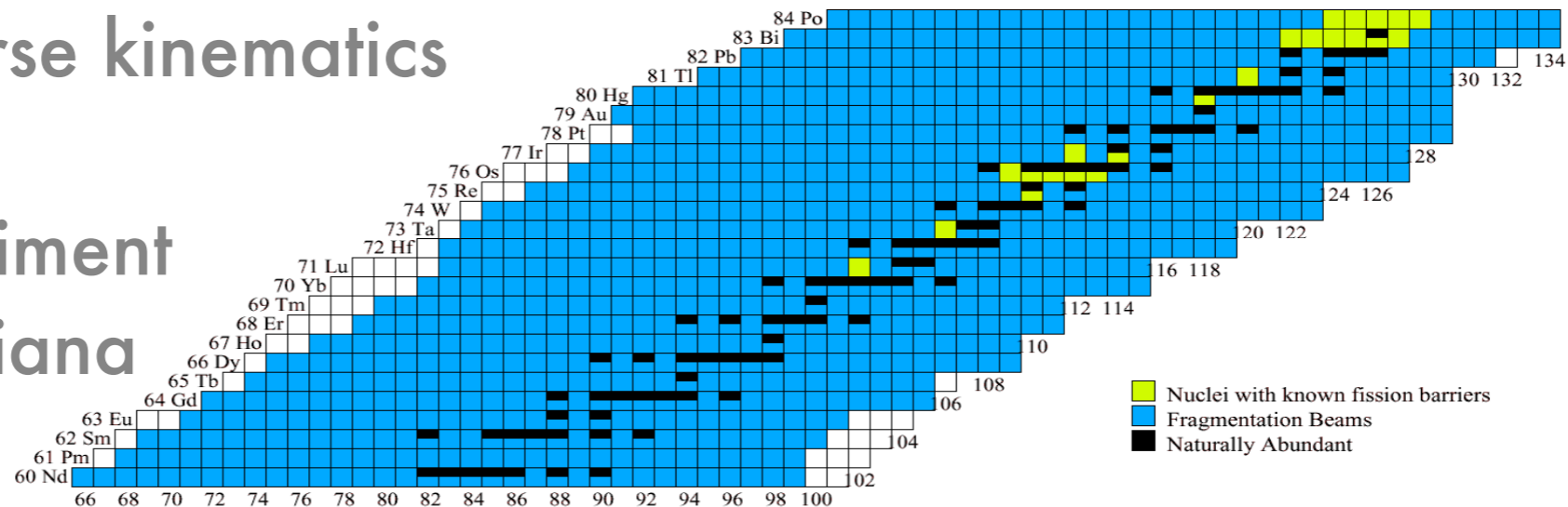
Fission Barrier Measurements with Stable and Radioactive Beams

- Near future: Normal kinematics at 88-Inch cyclotron



Fission Barrier Measurements with Fragmentation Beams from RIA

- Long term: Reverse kinematics at RIBF
- Approved experiment at MSU led by Indiana





# Conclusions & Outlook

- Saddle mass surface still largely unexplored
- Program of systematic fission measurements and systematic analysis (global fits)
- Successes so far:
  - Accurate  $B_f$
  - Ground state shell (determined “locally”)
  - Time delay  $\tau_D=10 \times 10^{-21}$  seconds
- Future:
  - Congruence energy (shape dependence)
  - Single particle level densities at the saddle
  - Pairing at the saddle
  - Shell effects at the saddle