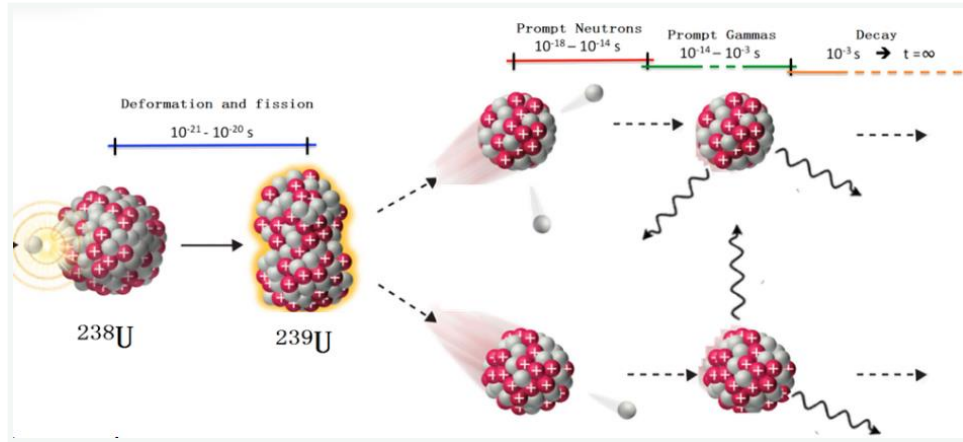


Isotopic Fission Yields of ^{240}Pu around the fission barrier from 2p-transfer reactions

Diego Ramos

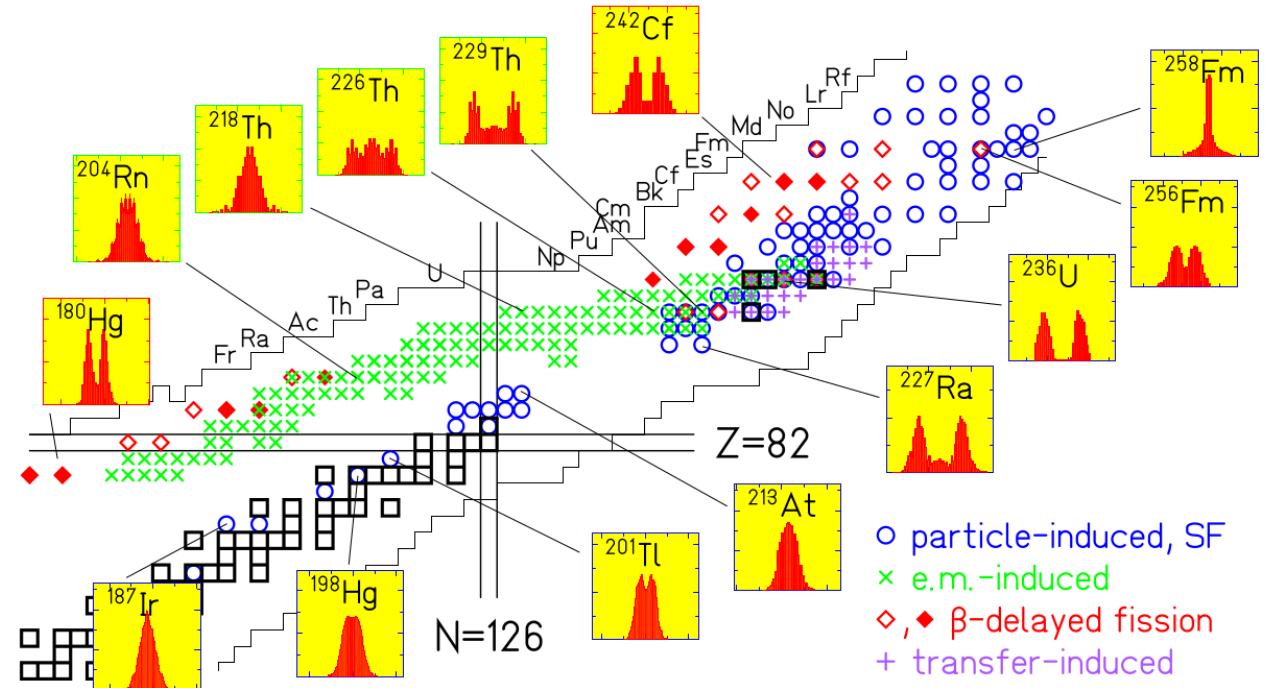


- What does it drive the asymmetric fission ?

- Which mechanism does it drive the excitation of fission fragments ?

- How the angular momentum of fission fragments is generated ?

- How fast is the fission dynamics ?



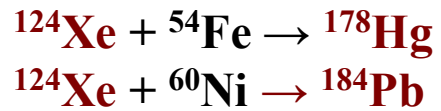
K-H. Schmidt et B. Jurado Rep. Prog. Phys. 81 (2000) 106301

Fission-fragment related observables are still needed

- Complete measurements
- More systems to study
- Larger range of energies
- New observables

- Nuclear Data Needs

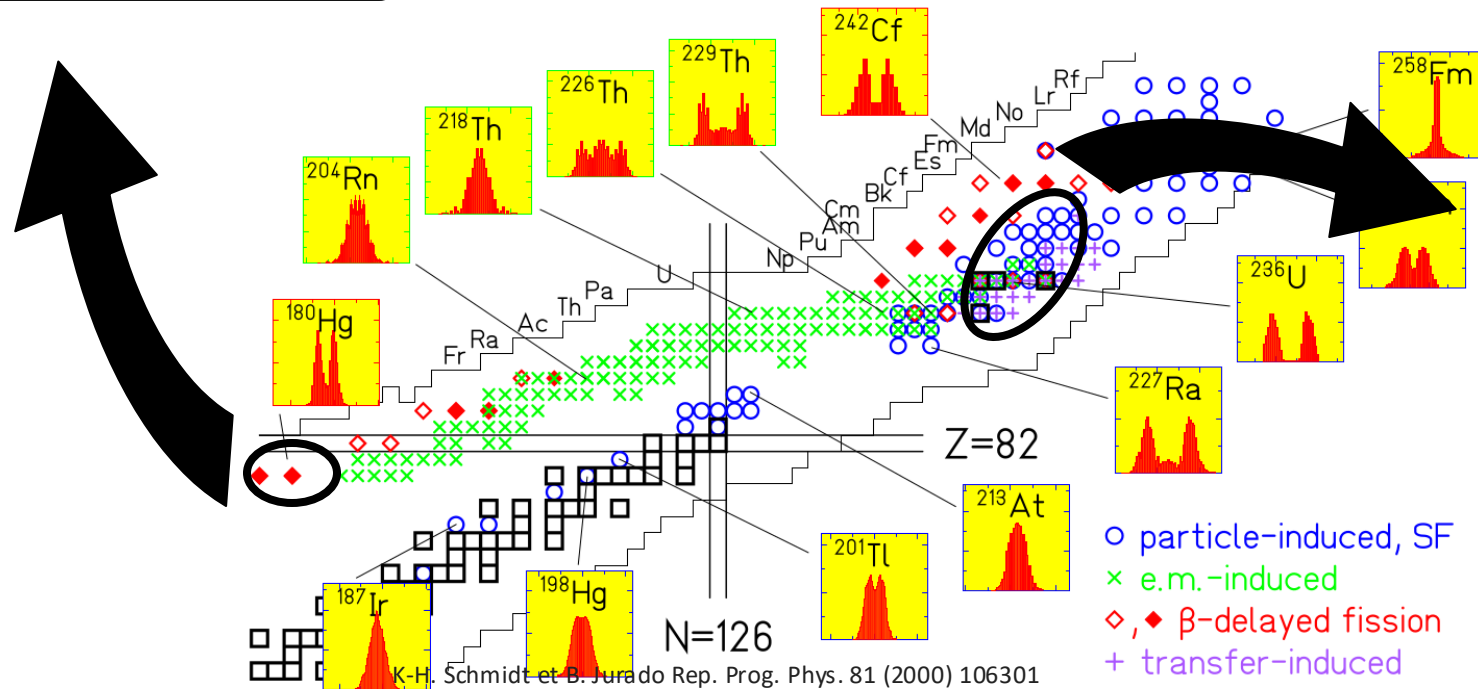
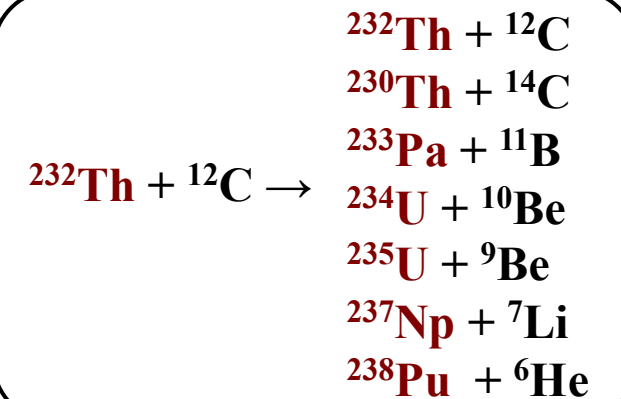
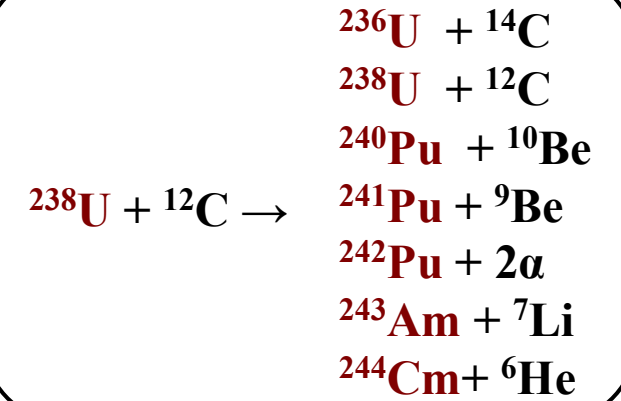
• Fusion Reactions



◆ FISSION@VAMOS

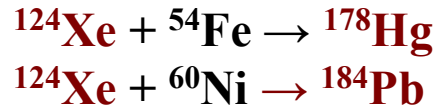
- Heavy ion Beams (Xe,Th,U, Pb)
- Inverse-Kinematics Surrogate-Induced Fission

• MultiNucleon Transfer Reactions



Complete Isotopic-distribution of fission-fragments Yields

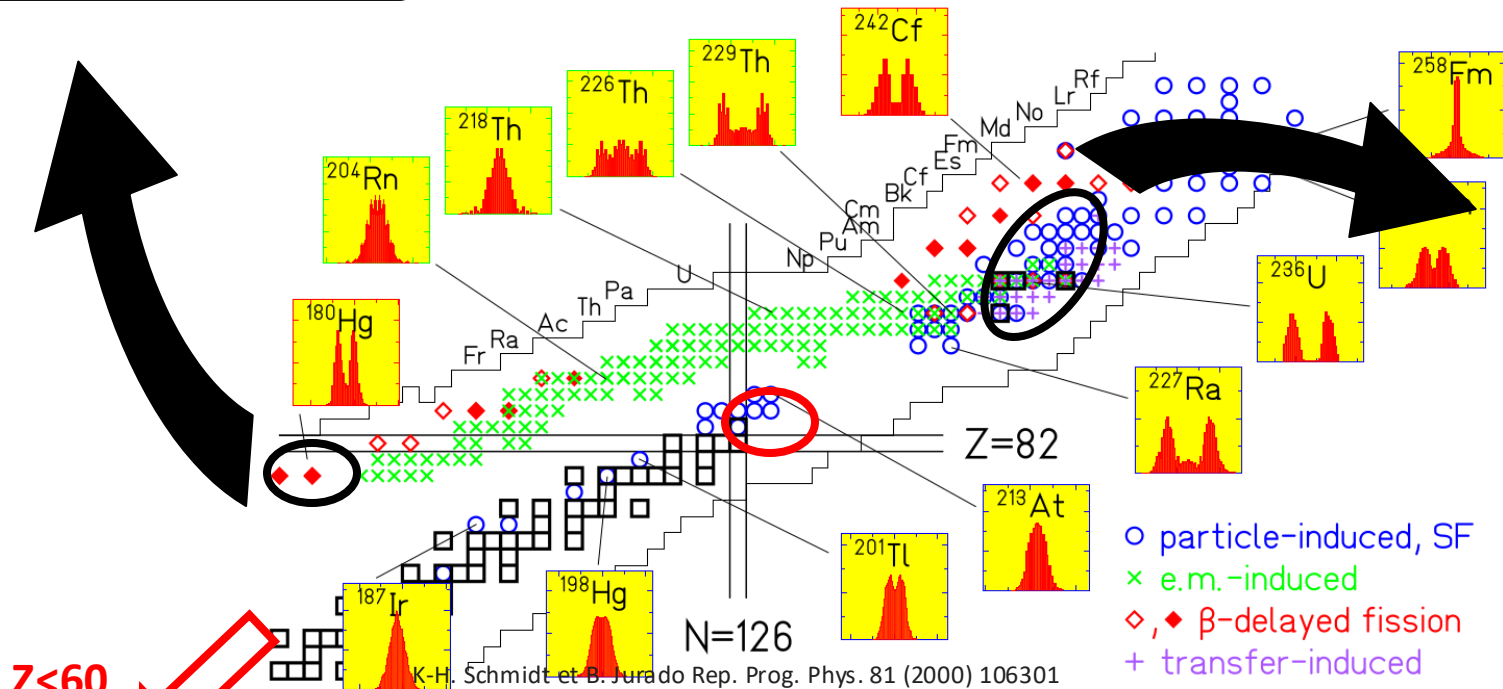
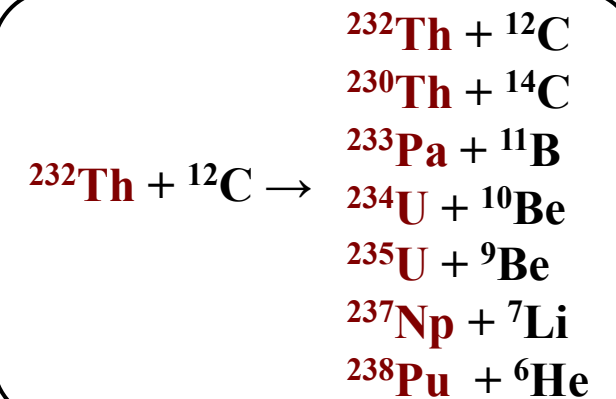
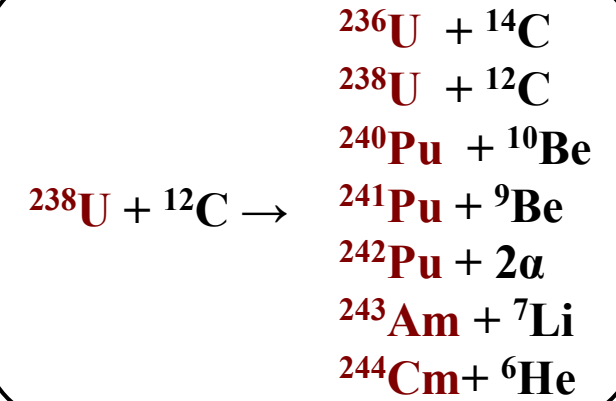
• Fusion Reactions



◆ FISSION@VAMOS

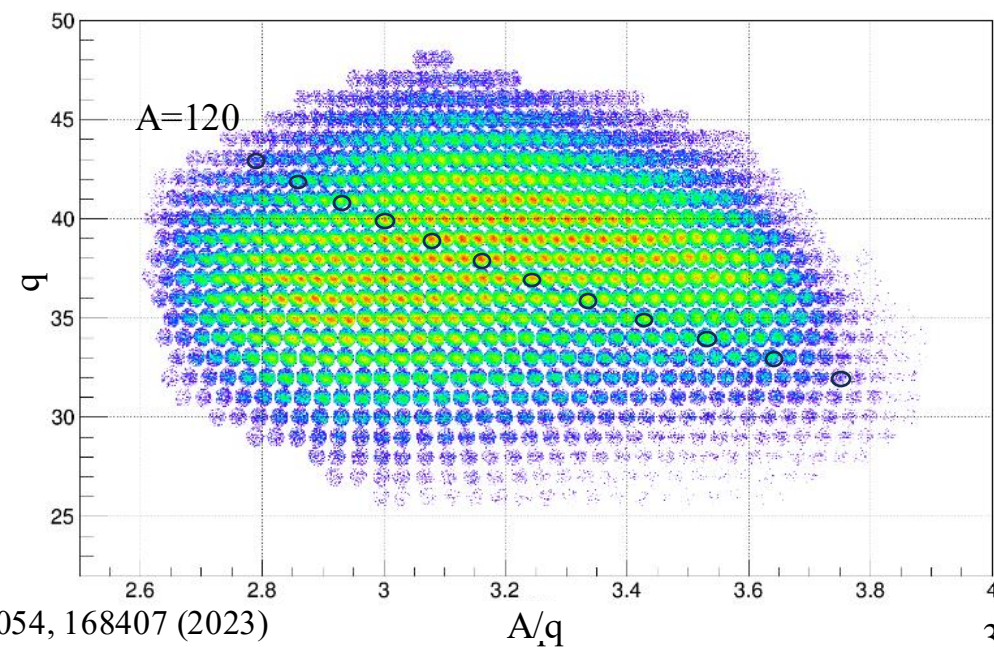
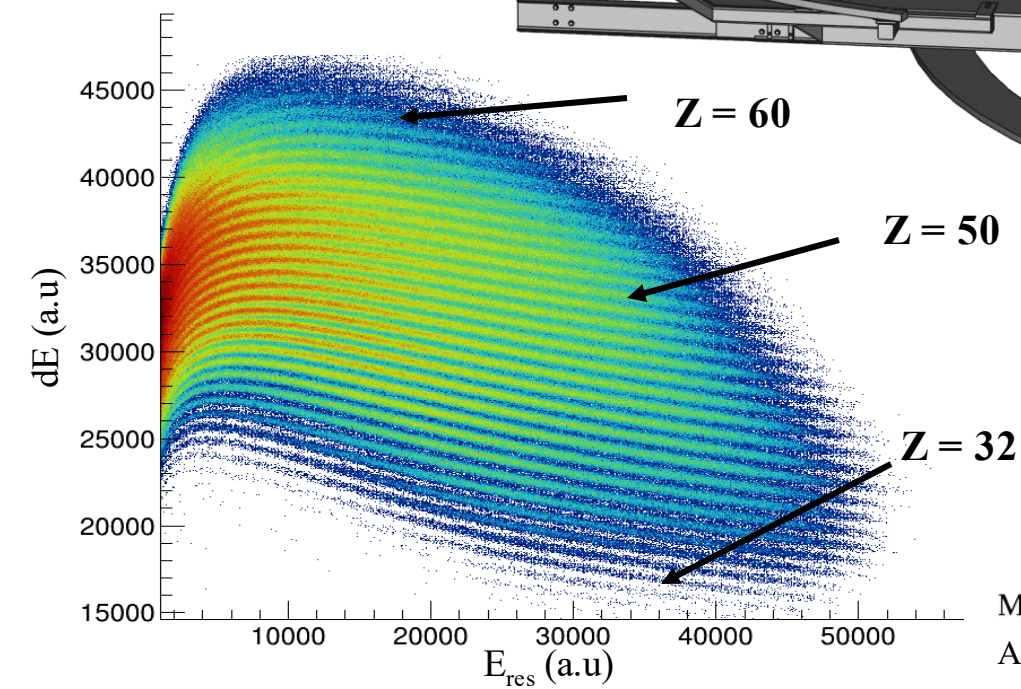
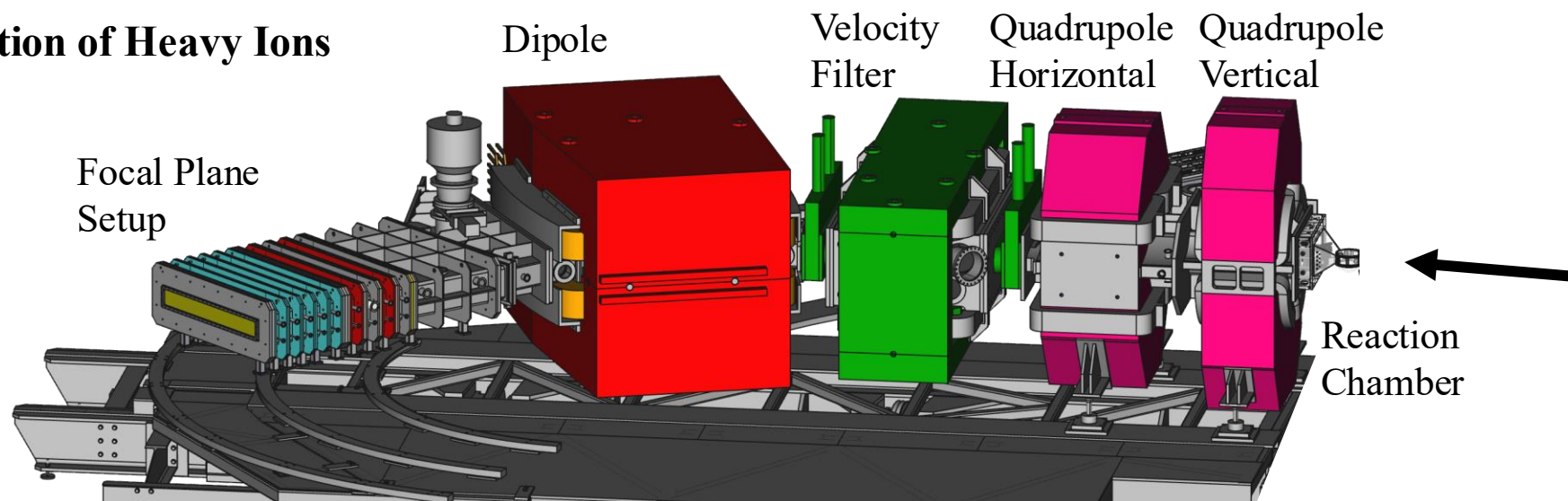
- Heavy ion Beams (Xe,Th,U, Pb)
- Inverse-Kinematics Surrogate-Induced Fission

• MultiNucleon Transfer Reactions



Complete Isotopic-distribution of fission-fragments Yields

Isotopic Identification of Heavy Ions

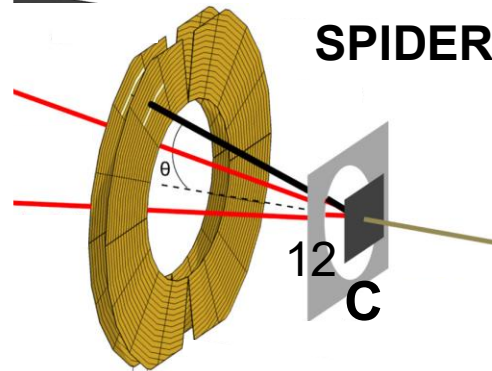
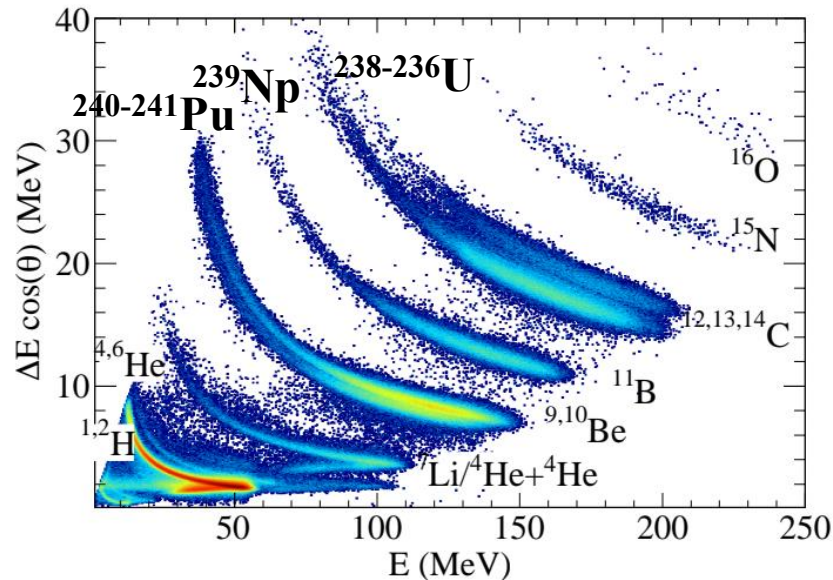
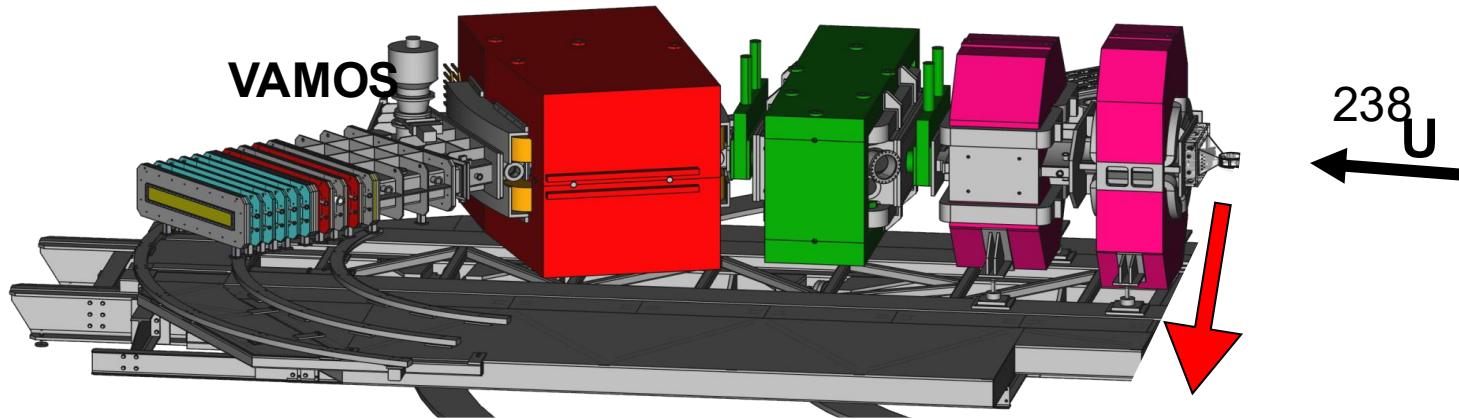


M. Rejmund et al., NIM A 646 (2011) 184

A. Lemasson & M. Rejmund, NIM A 1054, 168407 (2023)

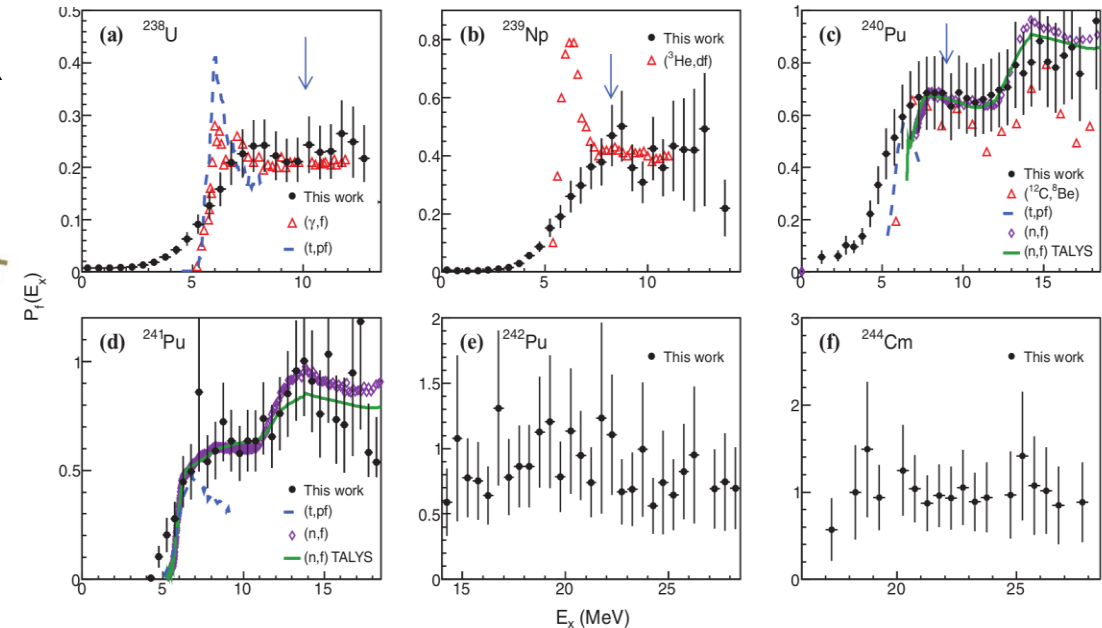
Multi-nucleon Transfer Reactions
Access to Actinides

- $^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th}$ beam at $\sim 6 \text{ MeV/u}$ (Coulomb energies)



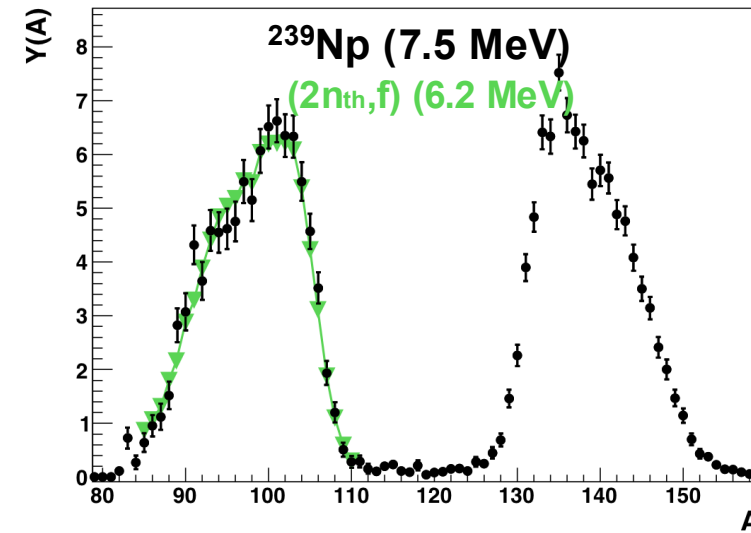
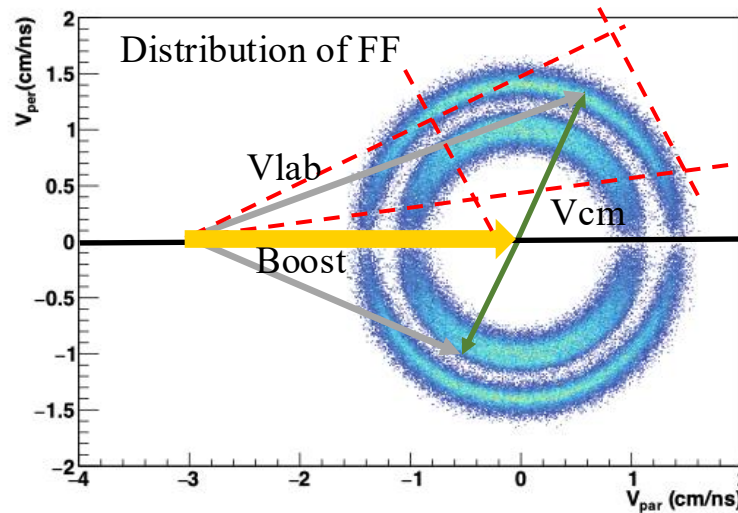
• STRIP SILICON TELESCOPE

- Identification of the fissioning system by detection of the target-like recoil
- Measurement of the Excitation Energy by reconstruction the binary reaction
- Measurement to fission probabilities by detection of fission fragments

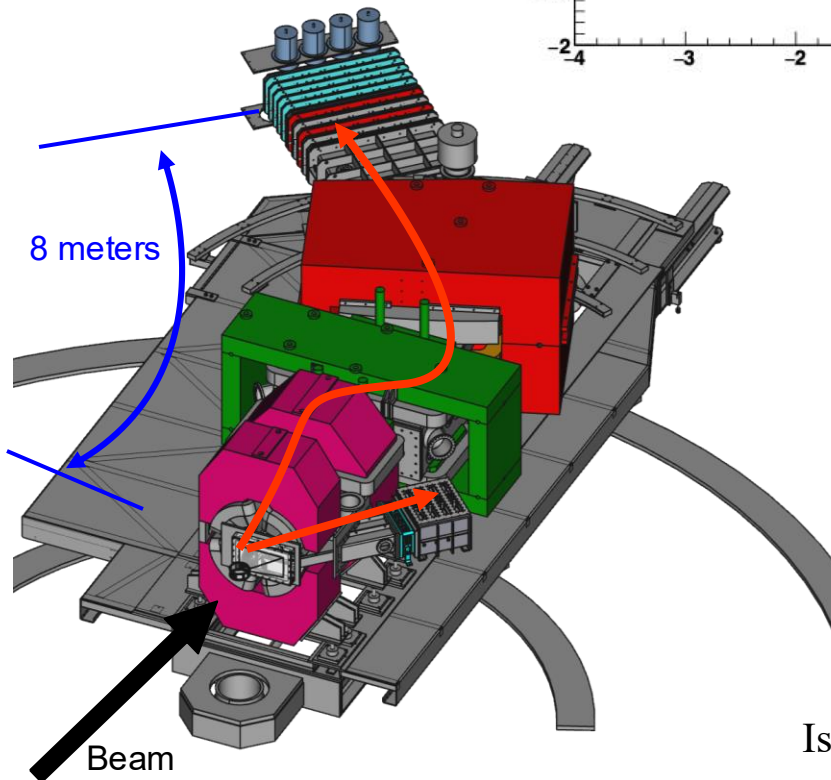


Fission Fragments:

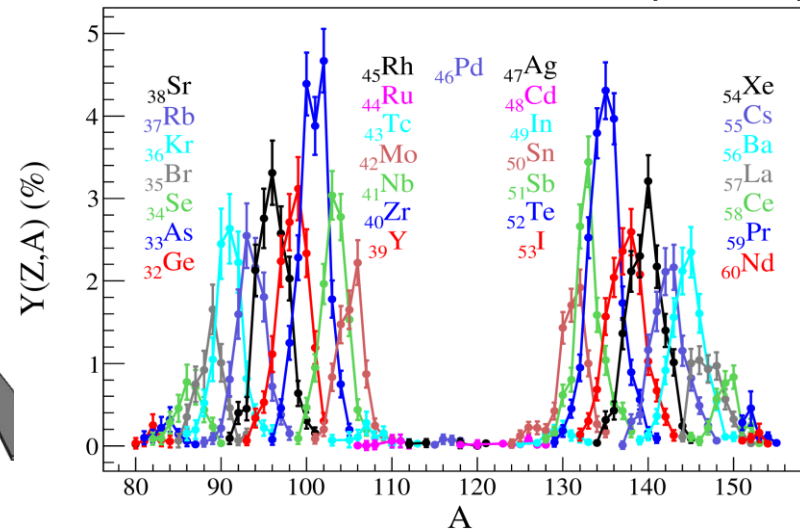
- FF Z : 30 – 70
- FF A : 80 - 160
- FF angle: 0 - 30 deg
- FF Vlab: 1 - 5 cm/ns



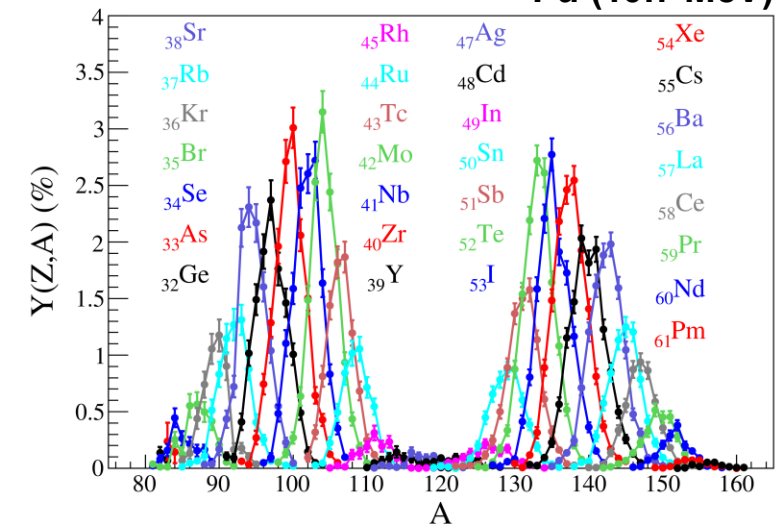
Full distribution of
post-neutron
evaporation mass
yields



^{239}U (7.4 MeV)



^{240}Pu (10.7 MeV)

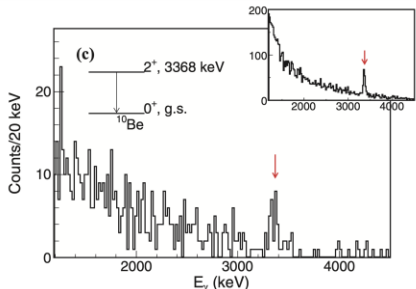
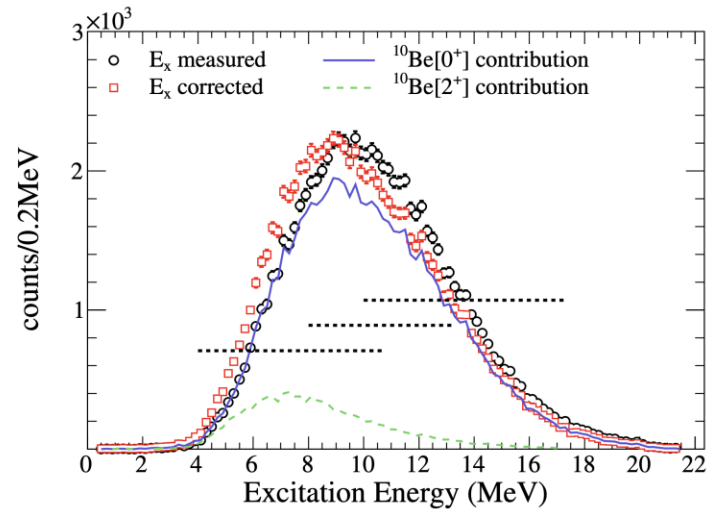
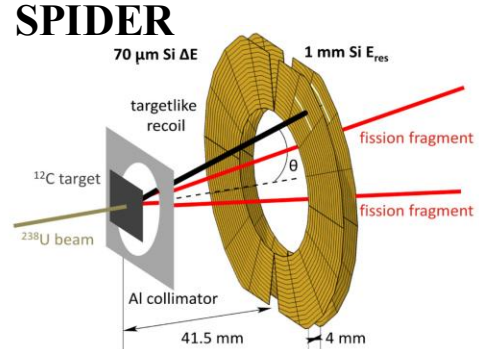


Isotopic distribution of post-n evaporation fission yields

M. Caamaño et al., Phys. Rev. C 88, 024605 (2013)

D. Ramos et al., Phys. Rev. C 97, 054612 (2018) 5

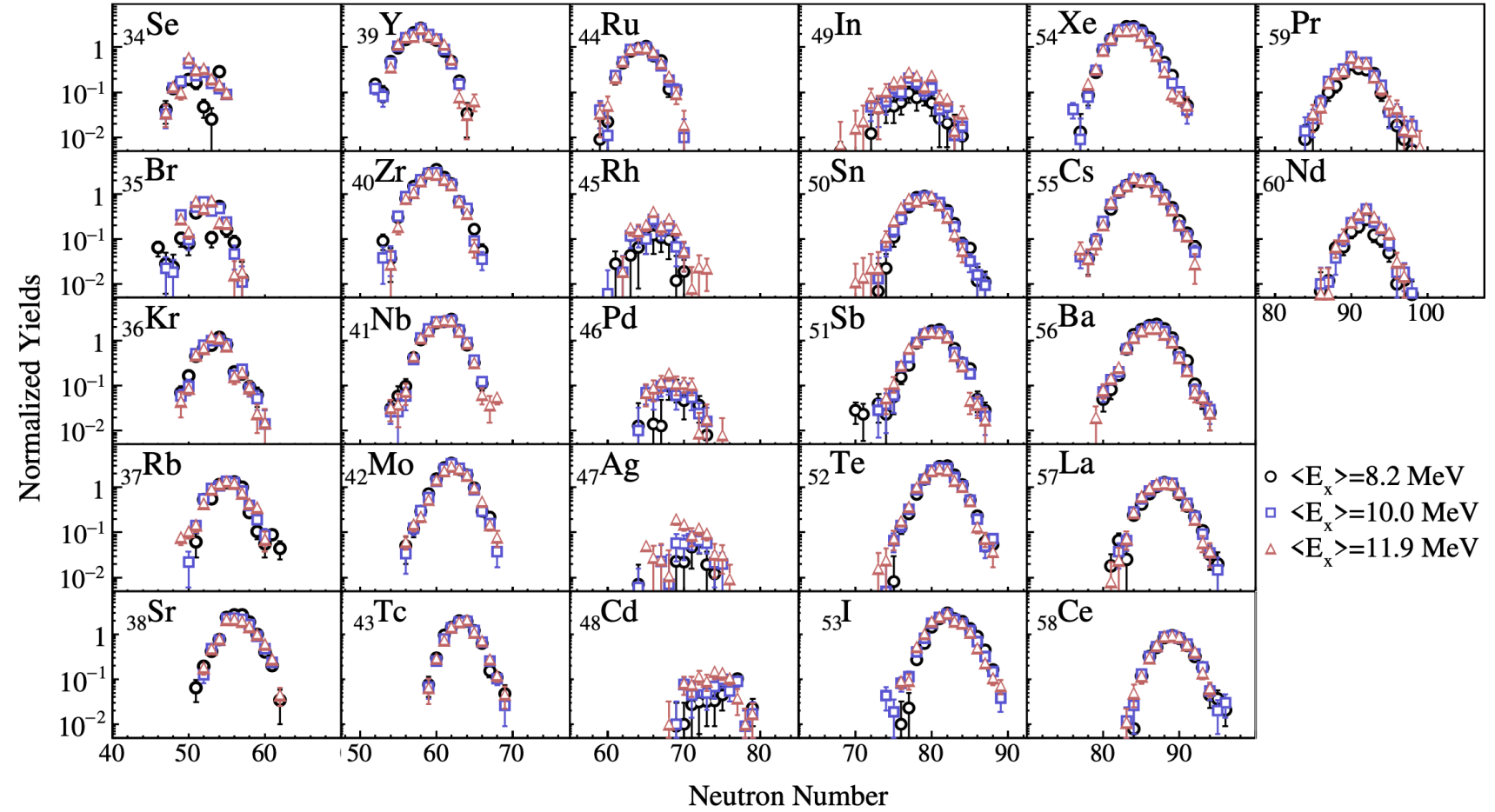
$^{12}\text{C} (^{238}\text{U}, ^{240}\text{Pu}^*) ^{10}\text{Be}$
Fission Yields of ^{240}Pu and E_x



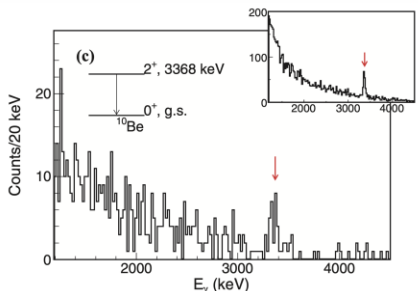
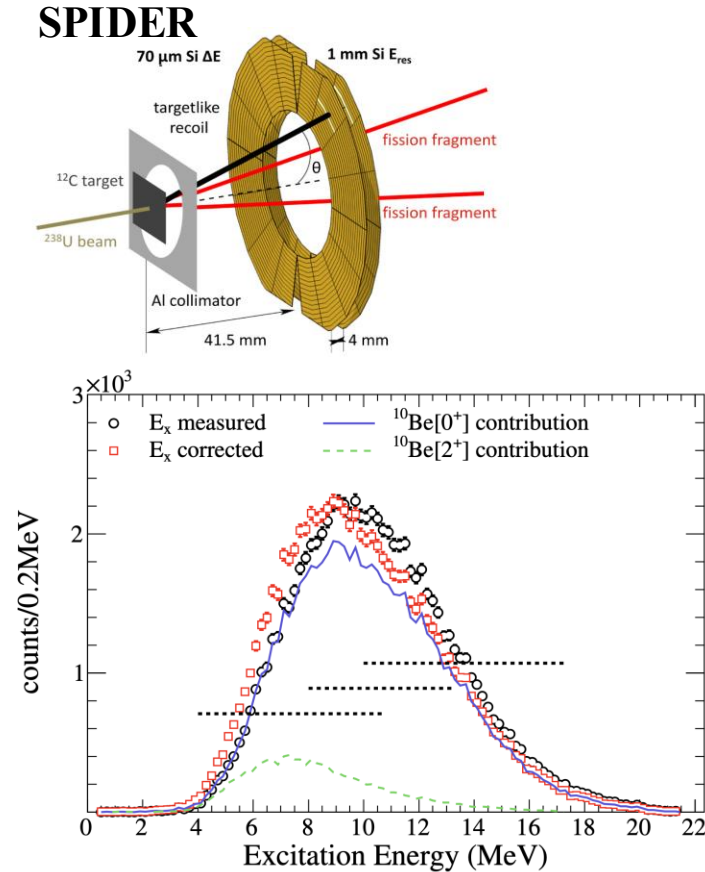
EXO GAM

$$P(^{10}\text{Be}[2^+]) = 0.14 \pm 0.04$$

VAMOS

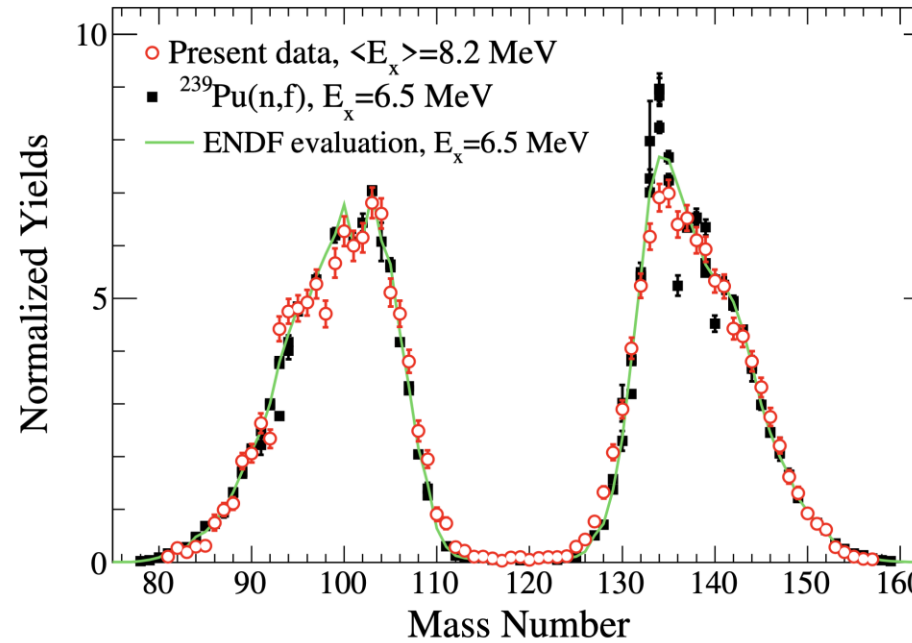


**Full distribution of post-neutron evaporation
Isotopic Fission Yields as a function of E_x**



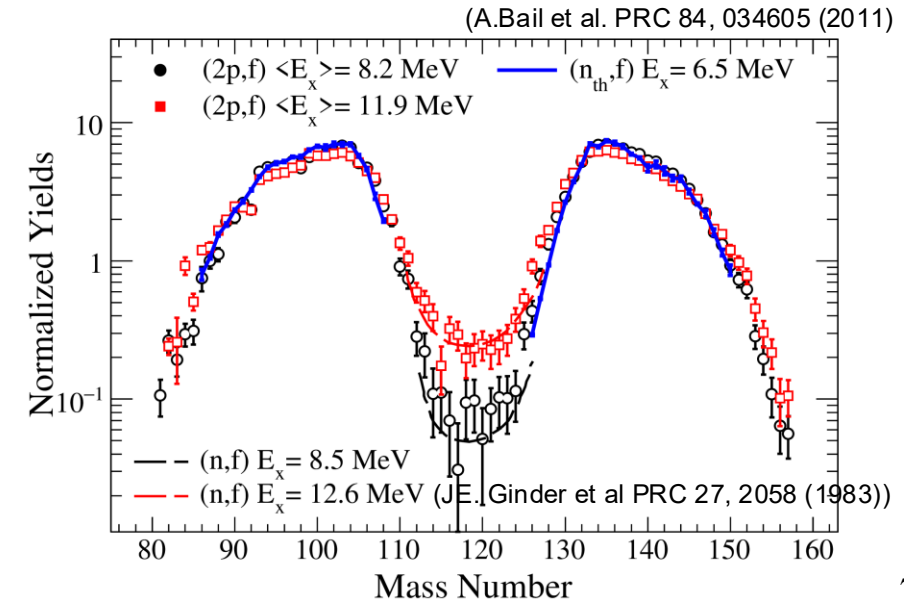
EXOGRAM

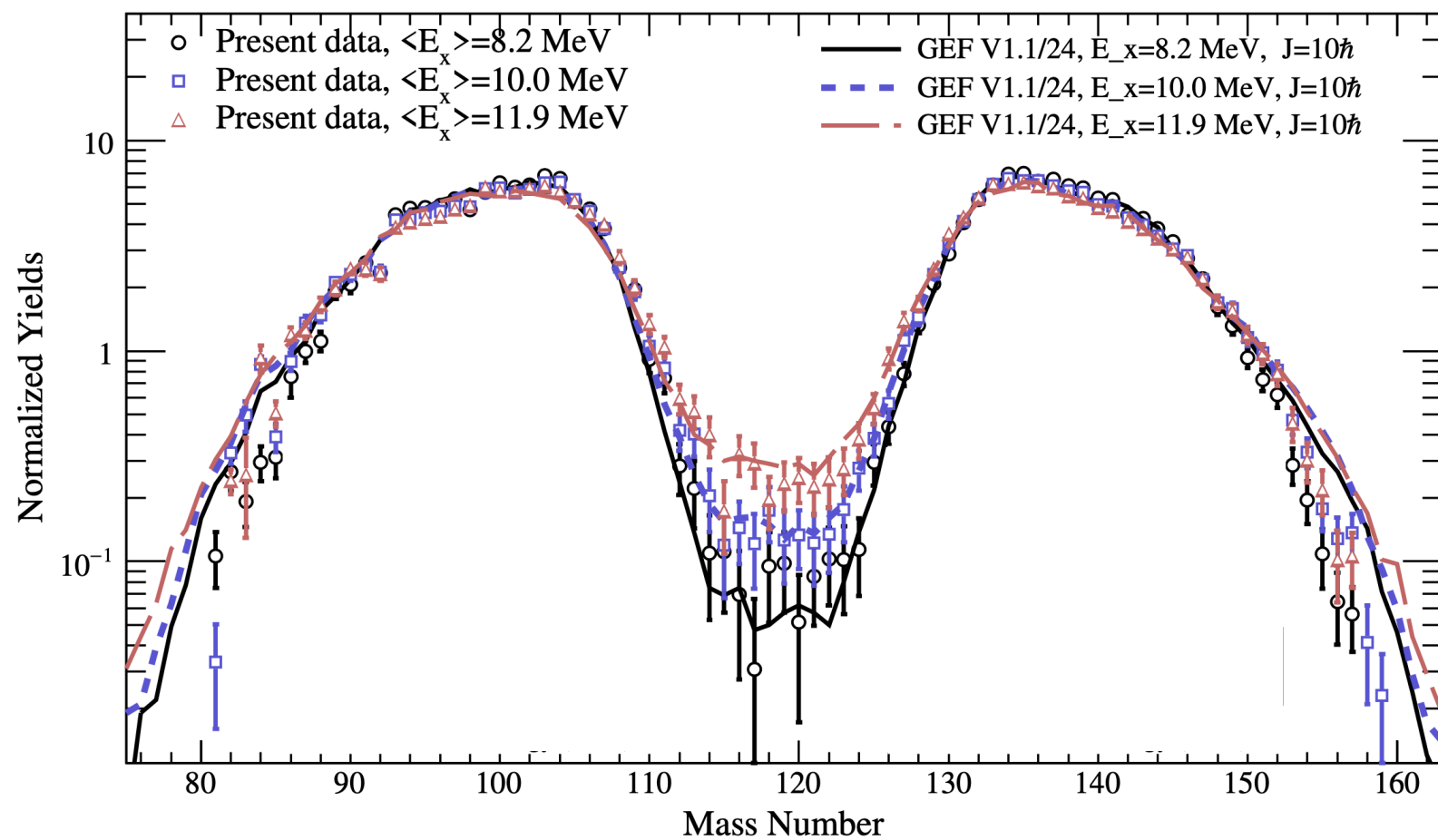
$$P(^{10}\text{Be}[2^+]) = 0.14 \pm 0.04$$



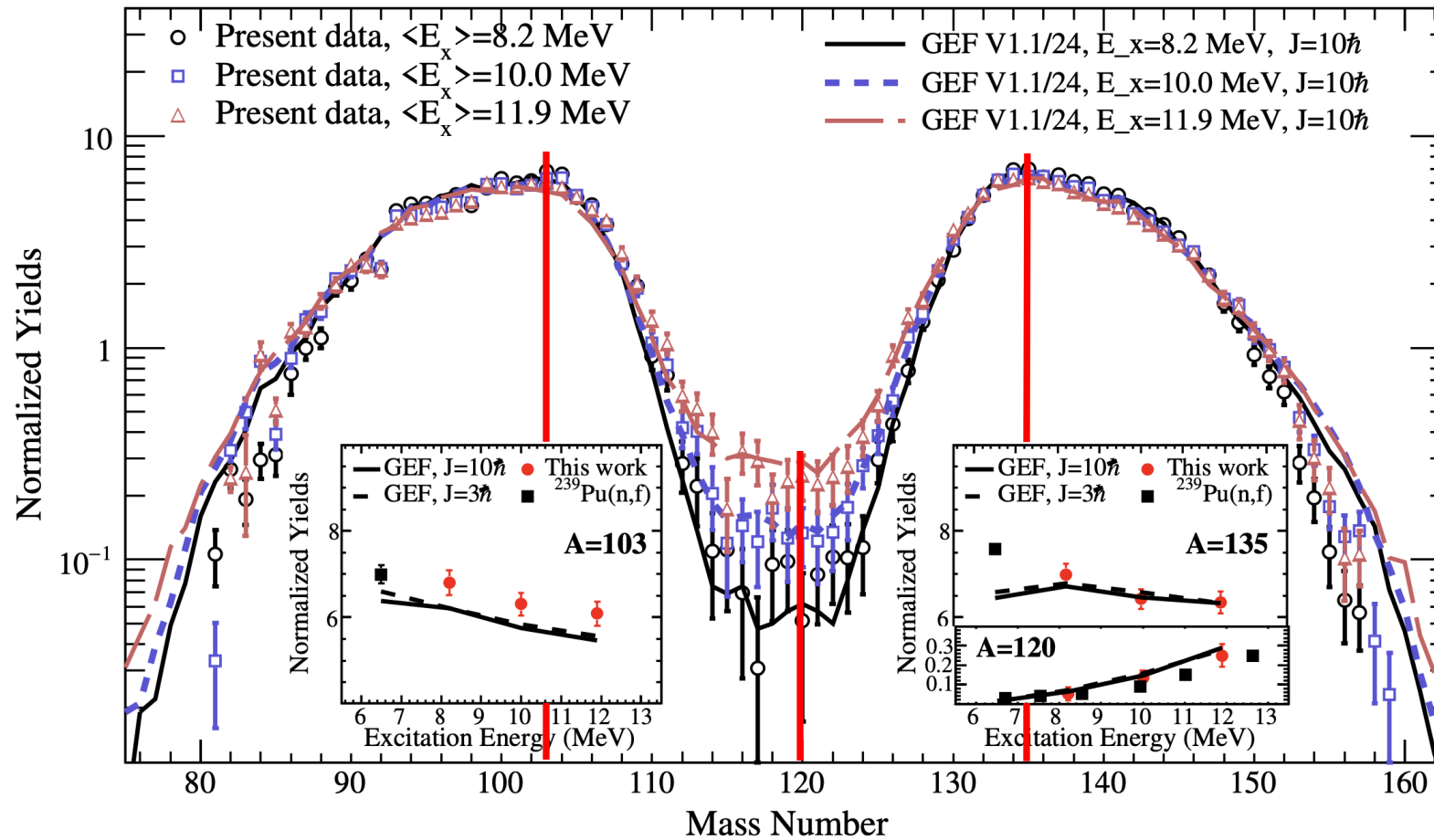
- Same feeding of the symmetric valley with increasing E_x

- **Post-neutron evaporation mass yields.**
- Very good agreement with n-induced fission (H. Naik et al. NSE 196, 824 (2022)) and data bases (ENDF)
- Evidence of E_x effect in $A \sim 132$





- Good description of the **Damping of Shell effects**
- Larger **super-asymmetric fission component**



- Good description of the **Damping of Shell effects**
- Larger **super-asymmetric fission component**

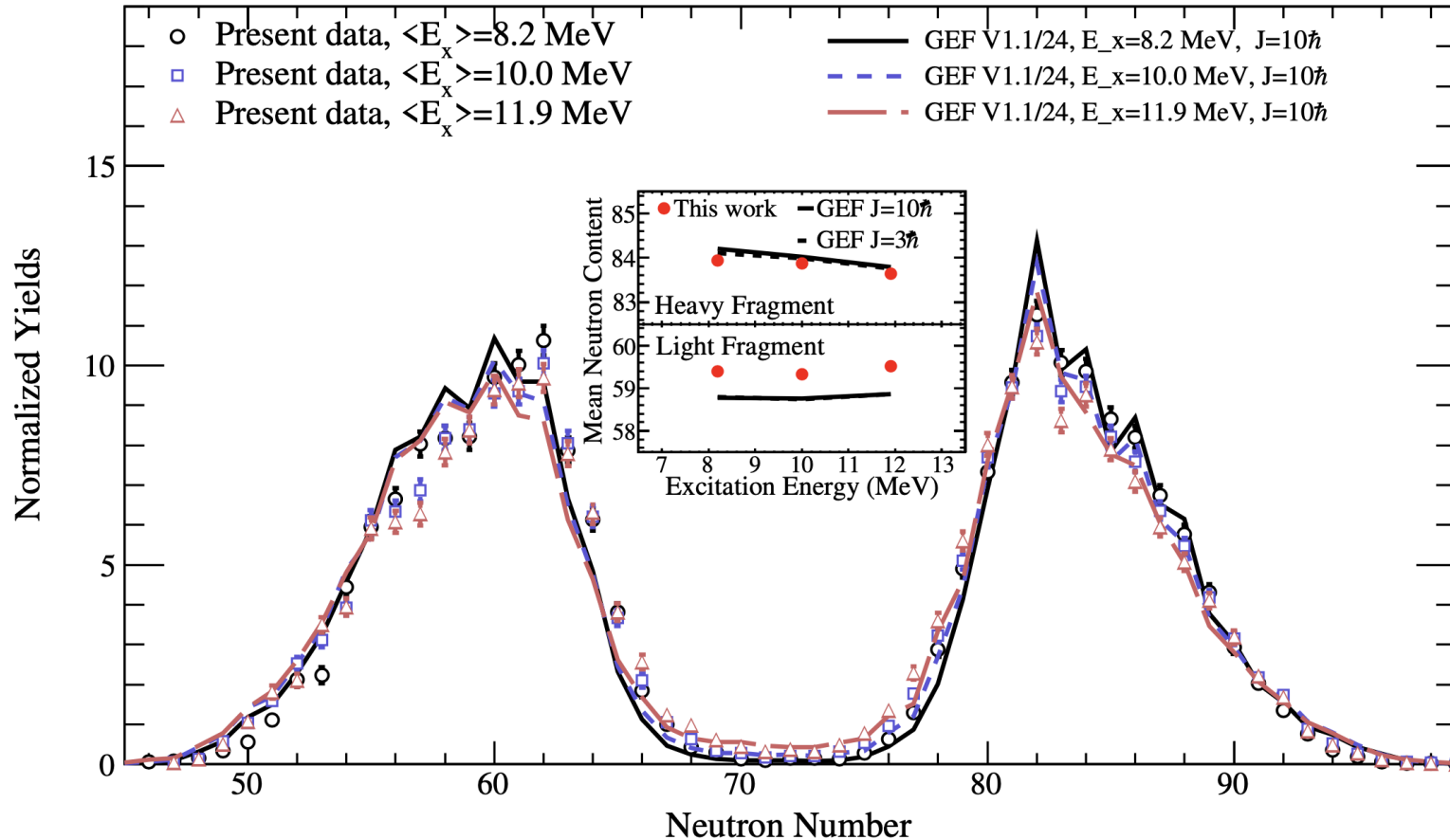
Initial spin of the system:

n-induced $\rightarrow J \sim 3\hbar$ (Talys)

2p-transfer $\rightarrow J \sim 10\hbar$ (S. Tanaka et al. PRC 105, L021602 (2022))

- GEF does not predict significant effect of J of the system in mass yields
- The maximum yield in the light fragments is systematically higher than GEF $\rightarrow$ **Neutron Evaporation**

- Post-neutron evaporation isotonic fission yields



- Good description of the **Damping of Shell effects**
- Larger **super-asymmetric fission component**

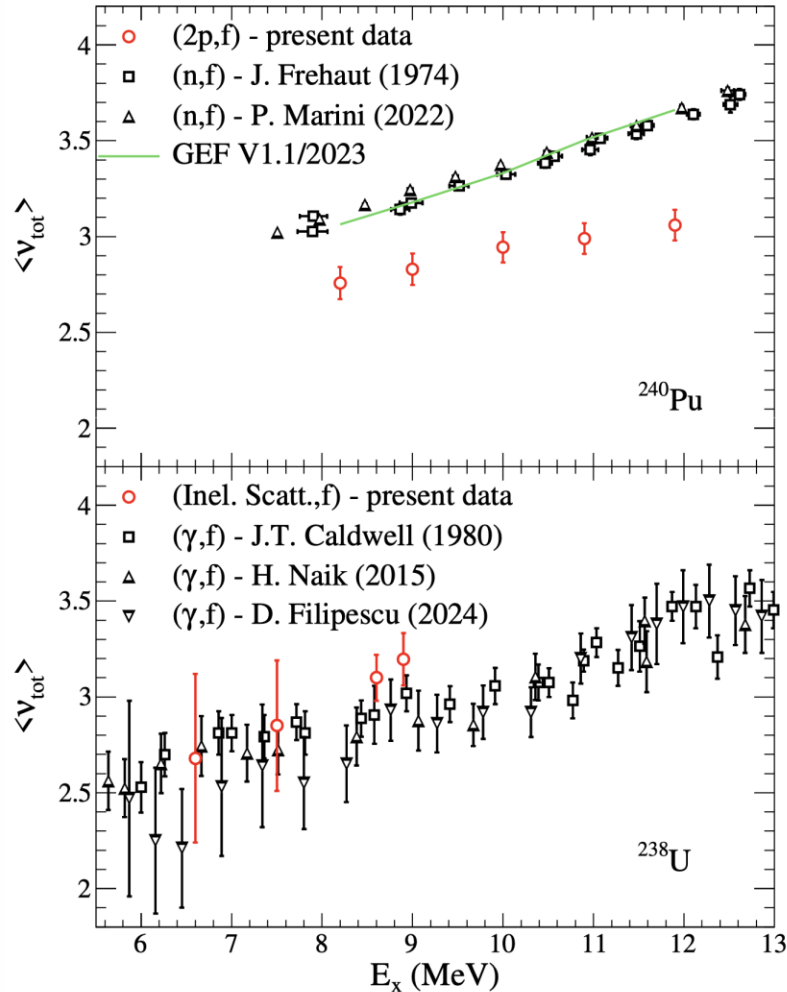
Initial spin of the system:

n-induced $\rightarrow J \sim 3\hbar$ (Talys)

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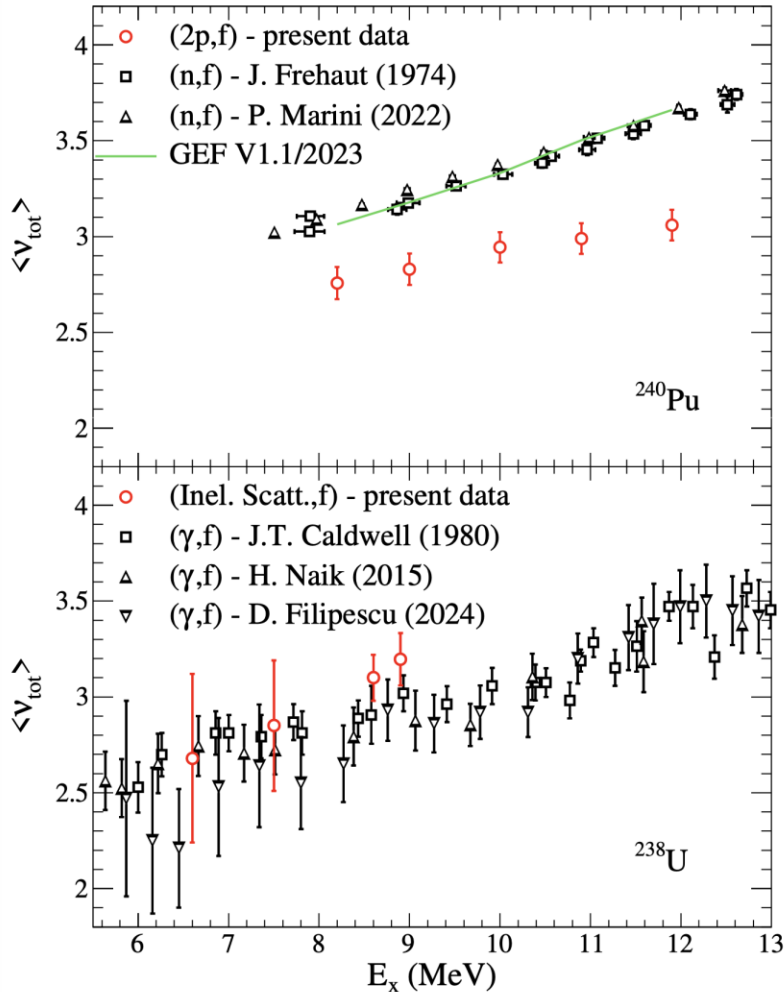
- GEF does not predict significant effect of J of the system in mass yields
- The maximum yield in the light fragments is systematically higher than GEF $\rightarrow$ **Neutron Evaporation**
- Good agreement in heavy fragments
- Light fragments more neutron-rich** than GEF predictions.

$$\langle \nu_{tot} \rangle = N_{fis} - \frac{1}{100} \sum_Z^{Z_{fis}/2} (\langle N \rangle|_Z + \langle N \rangle|_{Z_{fis}-Z}) \times Y(Z)$$



- Lower neutron evaporation in 2p-transfer reactions than neutron-induced fission
- Same neutron evaporation between Inelastic scattering and γ-ray absorption

$$\langle \nu_{tot} \rangle = N_{fis} - \frac{1}{100} \sum_Z^{Z_{fis}/2} (\langle N \rangle|_Z + \langle N \rangle|_{Z_{fis}-Z}) \times Y(Z)$$



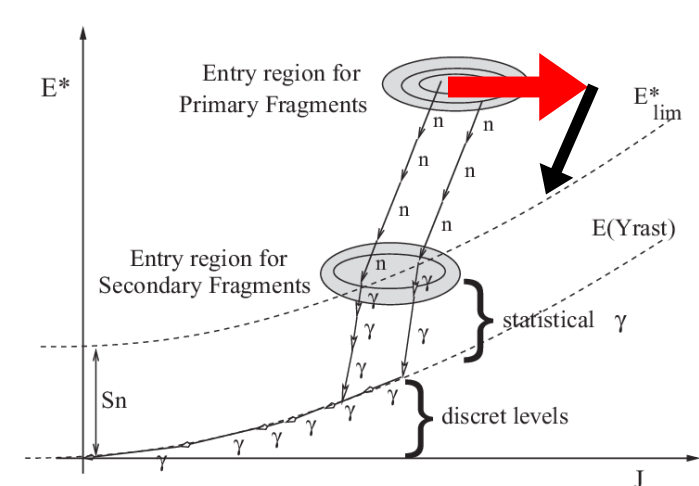
- Lower neutron evaporation in 2p-transfer reactions than neutron-induced fission
- Same neutron evaporation between Inelastic scattering and γ -ray absorption

Initial spin of ^{240}Pu :

n-induced $\rightarrow J \sim 3\hbar$ (Talys)

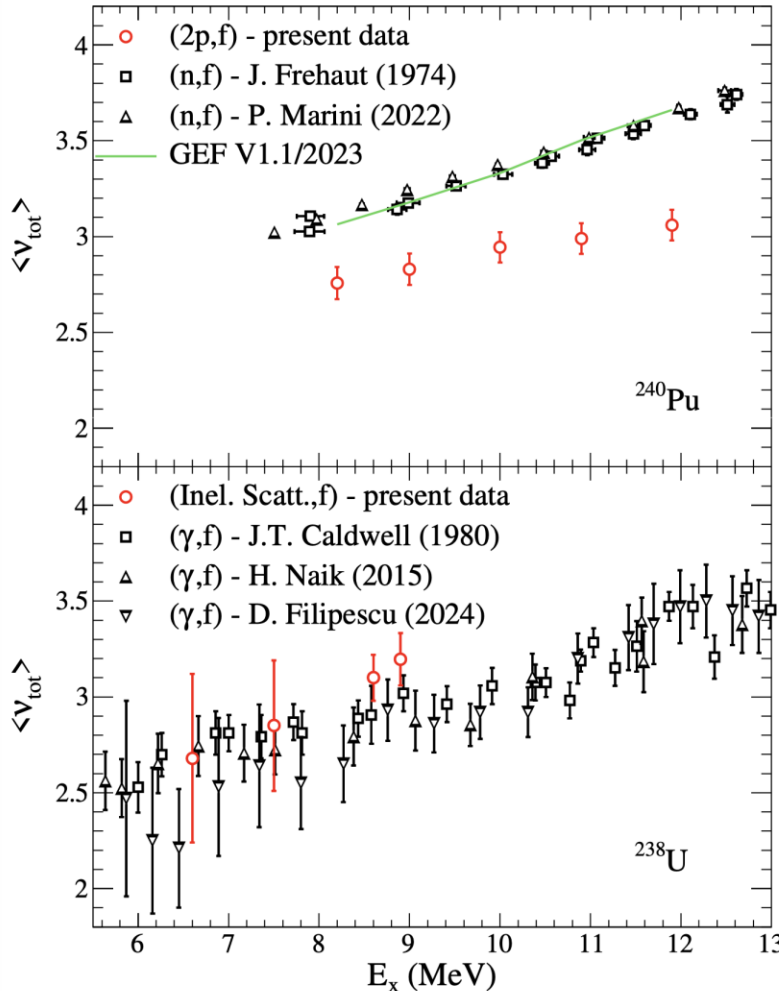
2p-transfer $\rightarrow J \sim 10\hbar$ (S. Tanaka et al. PRC 105, L021602 (2022))

- Part of the initial J goes to the fission fragments (Isomeric ratios: S. Cannarozzo PRC 111, L031601(2025))



Extracted from PRC 82, 054616 (2010)

$$\langle \nu_{tot} \rangle = N_{fis} - \frac{1}{100} \sum_Z^{Z_{fis}/2} (\langle N \rangle|_Z + \langle N \rangle|_{Z_{fis}-Z}) \times Y(Z)$$



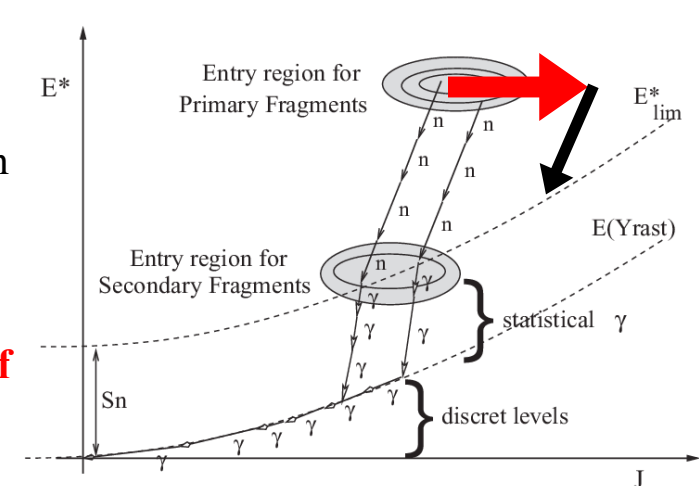
- **Lower neutron evaporation in 2p-transfer reactions than neutron-induced fission**
- Same neutron evaporation between Inelastic scattering and γ -ray absorption
- Fission fragments neutron evaporation is not enough : Too high J is required
- **Pre-scission neutron evaporation is required. And affected by initial J of the fissioning system**

Initial spin of ^{240}Pu :

n-induced $\rightarrow J \sim 3\hbar$ (Talys)

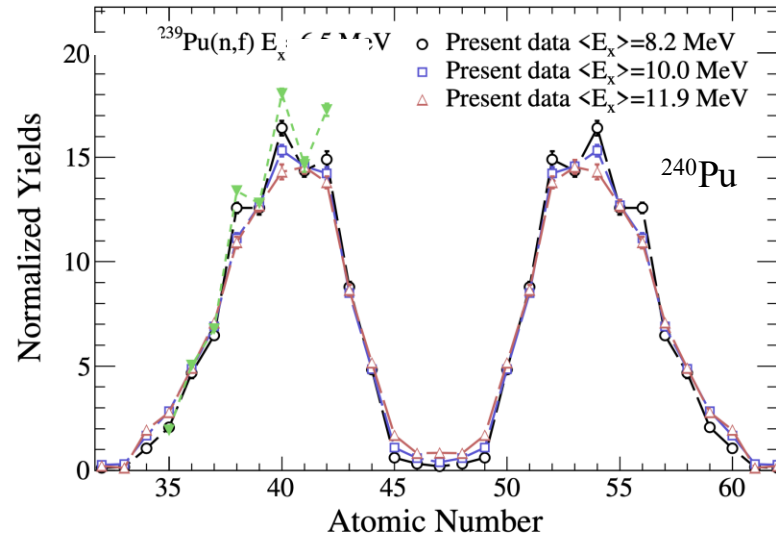
2p-transfer $\rightarrow J \sim 10\hbar$ (S. Tanaka et al. PRC 105, L021602 (2022))

- Part of the initial J goes to the fission fragments (Isomeric ratios: S. Cannarozzo PRC 111, L031601(2025))



Extracted from PRC 82, 054616 (2010)

New Observable for **Dissipation** in Fission



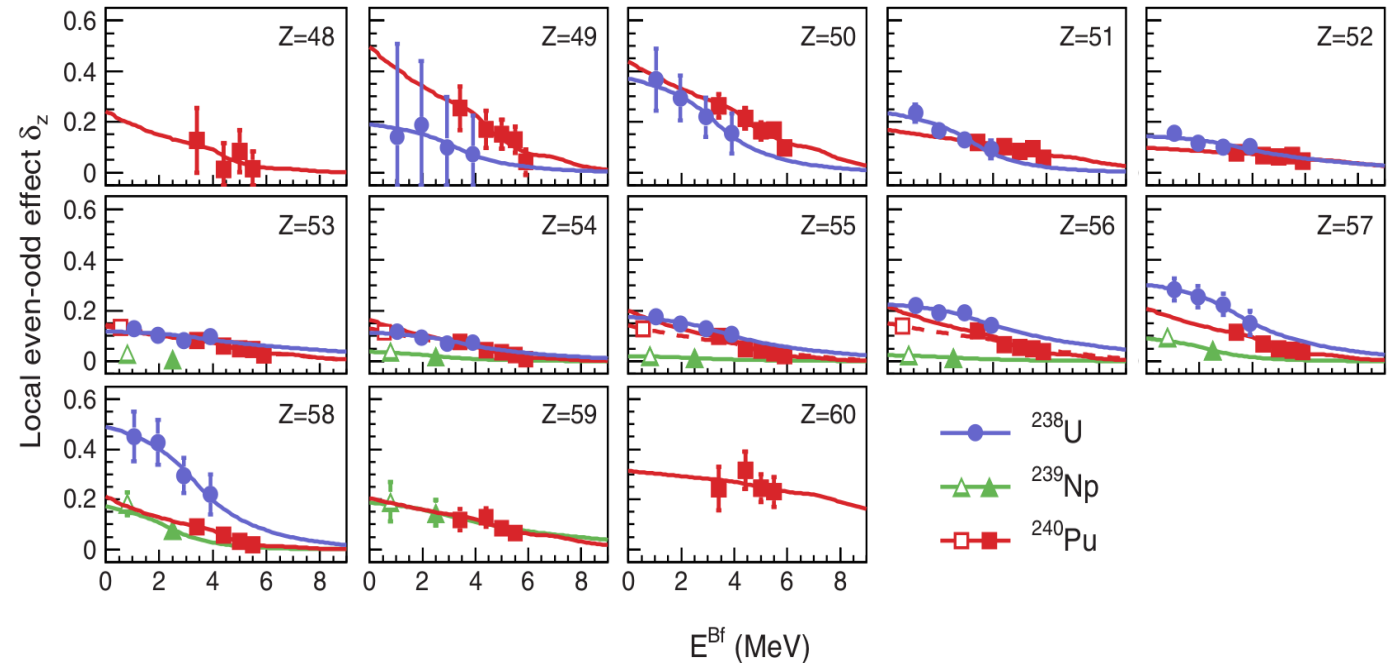
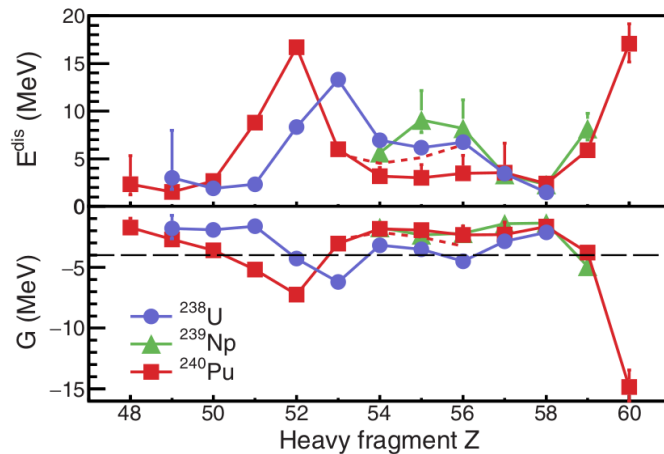
- Proton even-odd effect decreasing for higher initial Excitation energy
- The **measurement of δ at different E_x** allow to fit the correlation between both and **determine E^{dis}**

$$E^{\text{dis}}(Z) + [E^{Bf} - \Delta] = G(Z) \ln(|\delta_Z|) \quad E^{Bf} > \Delta,$$

$$E^{\text{dis}}(Z) = G(Z) \ln(|\delta_Z|) \quad E^{Bf} \leq \Delta.$$

- Intrinsic E_x allows the breaking of proton pairs from Saddle to Scission point

$$E^{\text{dis}} + E^{Bf} \approx -4 \ln(\delta).$$



- Higher Dissipation around deformed shell $Z=52$

- The fission program at VAMOS/GANIL is a unique and rich, very competitive, and well established program providing experiment fission data for more than 10 years.
- The combination of inverse kinematics at Coulomb energies and a magnetic spectrometer allows to study fission with a wide set of observables in a common setup.
- New and accurate observables and their correlations are now experimentally available.

New measurements:

- «PISTA, a new detection system for transfer-induced fission in inverse kinematics at VAMOS» Lucas Begué-Guillou.
- «Fission dynamics Investigation using VAMOS++ spectrometer and Second Arm » Indu Jangid.
- «Isotopic fission fragments yields in the Thorium region produced in inverse-kinematics with a ^{232}Th beam. » Alex Cobo.
- «Investigation of Shell Effect Damping in Nuclear Fission Using VAMOS and PISTA ». Theodore Efremov.
- « Pre-neutron yields with the VAMOS++ spectrometer and its second arm » Alexis Francheteau.

