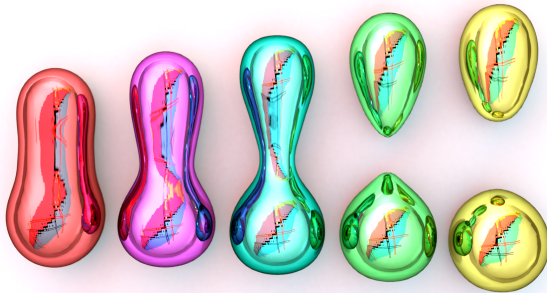
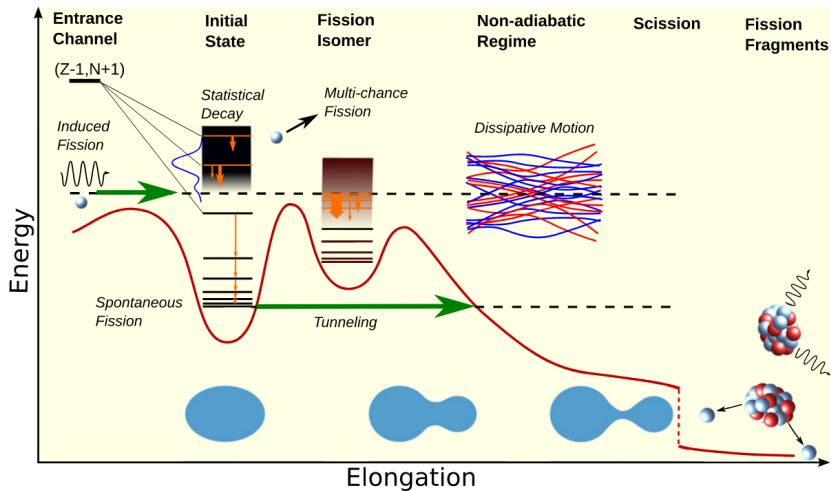


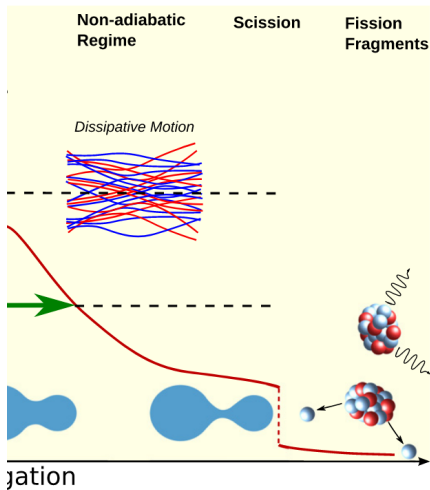
Kickoff meeting of the IRL NPA - Dec. 11 - Dec. 13

## Nuclear structure at scission

Guillaume SCAMPS

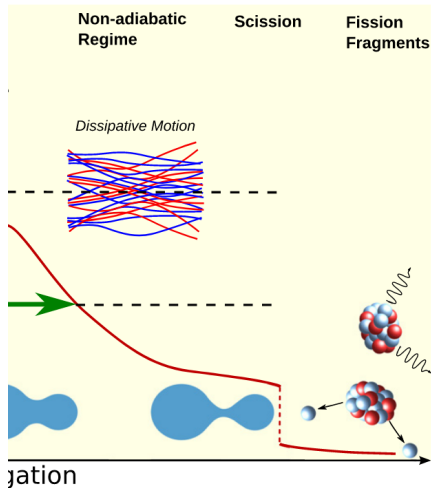




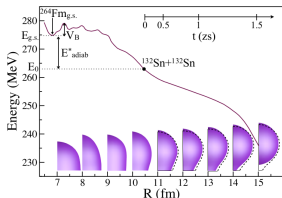


## What do we want to understand ?

- Charge and mass distribution
- Connection with structure
- Odd-even effects
- Charge polarization
- Spin of the fragments



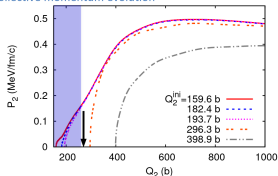
## TDHF



C. Simenel and A. S. Umar, Phys. Rev. C 89, 031601(R), 2014

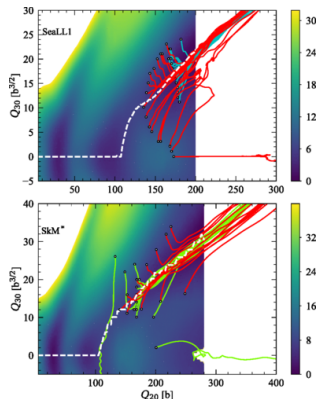
## TDHF+BCS

Collective momentum evolution

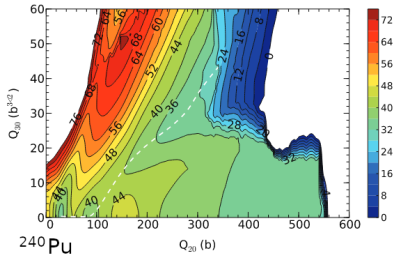


Y. Tanimura, D. Lacroix, and G. Scamps, PRC 92, 034601 (2015)

## TDHFB



A. Bulgac, S. Jin, K. J. Roche, N. Schunck, and I. Stetcu Phys. Rev. C 100, 034615, 2019.



Rep. Prog. Phys. **79** (2016) 116301

Mainly two regimes before and after scission :

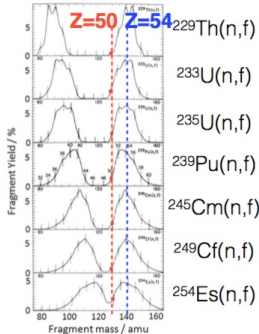
- 1) Overdamped motion, trajectory minimizing the energy
- 2) Fast separation, the asymmetry of the fission is frozen



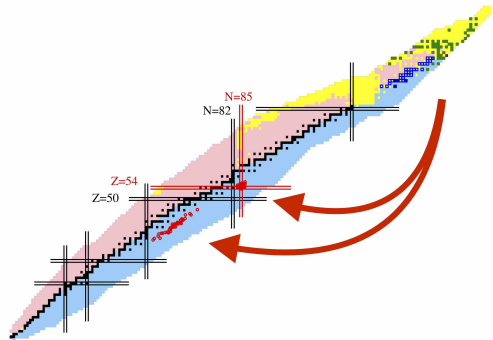
**Important**

The fission properties are decided at scission

## Empirical behaviour of actinide nuclei

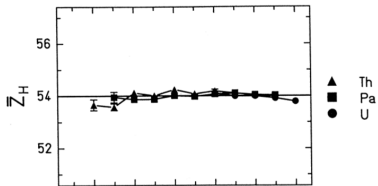


J.P. Unik, J.E. Gindler, J.E. Glendenin et al. : Proc. Phys. and Chem. of Fission IAEA Vienna, Vol II, 20 (1974)



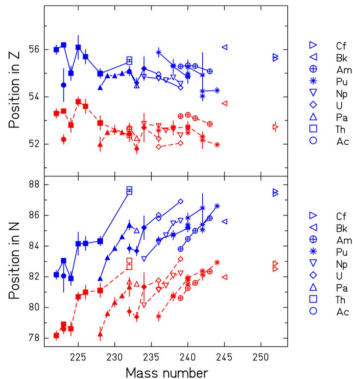
Data from D. A. Brown et al., Endf/b-viii.0, Nucl. Data Sheets 148, 1 (2018), (spontaneous and thermal neutron-capture).

## Empirical behavior of actinide nuclei



K.-H. Schmidt et al. Nuclear Physics A 665 (2000)

C. Böckstiegel et al. / Nuclear Physics A 802 (2008) 12–25

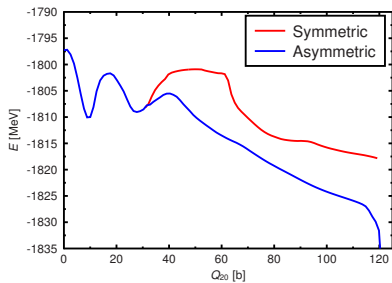


## Motivation

How can we understand this behaviour? Interplay between structure and reactions?



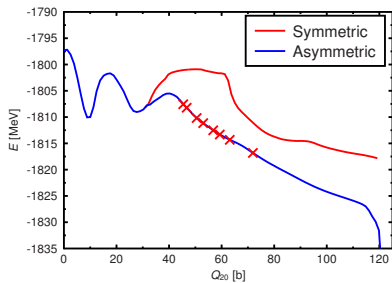
## First : CHF+BCS

Example :  $^{240}\text{Pu}$ 

## Second : TDHF+BCS



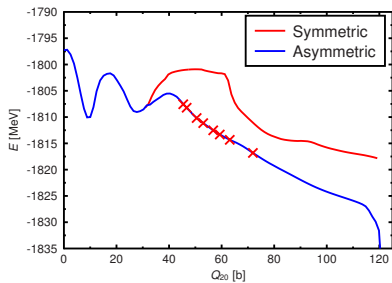
## First : CHF+BCS

Example :  $^{240}\text{Pu}$ 

## Second : TDHF+BCS

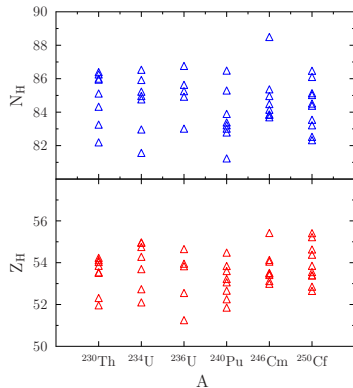


## First : CHF+BCS

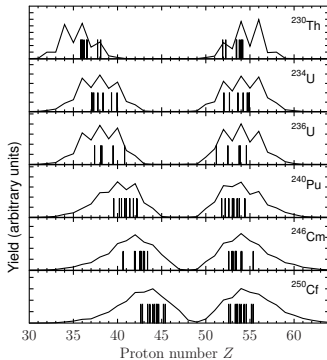
Example :  $^{240}\text{Pu}$ 

## Second : TDHF+BCS

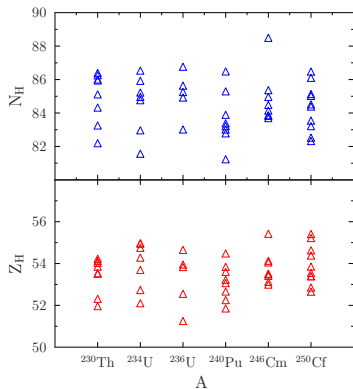
## TDHF+BCS



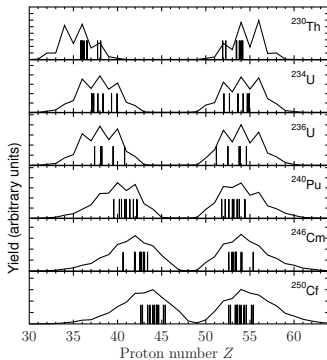
## Comparison with experimental data



## TDHF+BCS



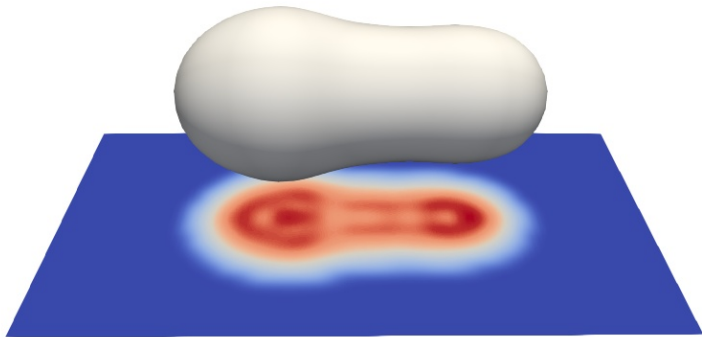
## Comparison with experimental data



## Conclusion :

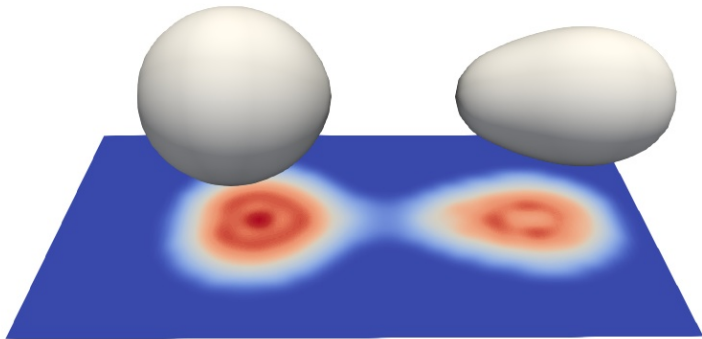
The TDHF+BCS calculation reproduces well the  $Z=54$  behavior. But why?

$^{240}\text{Pu}$



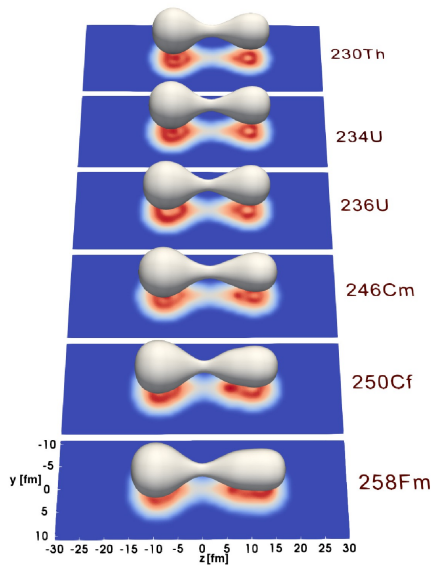
$^{240}\text{Pu}$

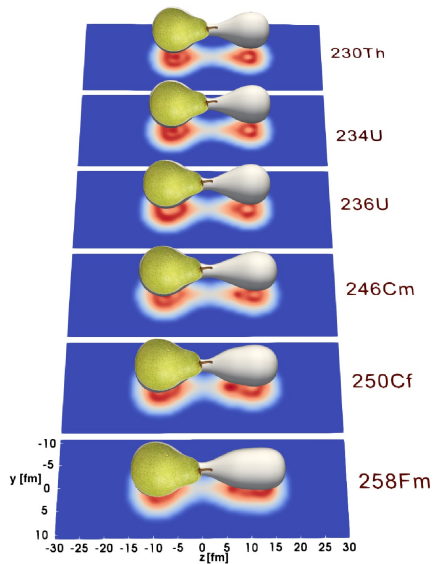
$^{240}\text{Pu}$





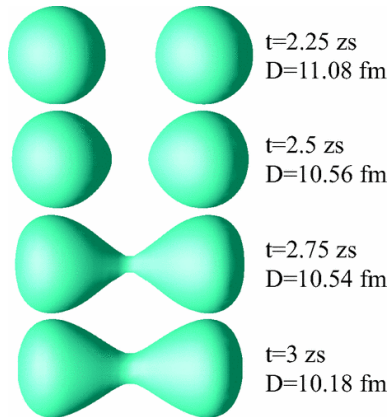
$^{240}\text{Pu}$



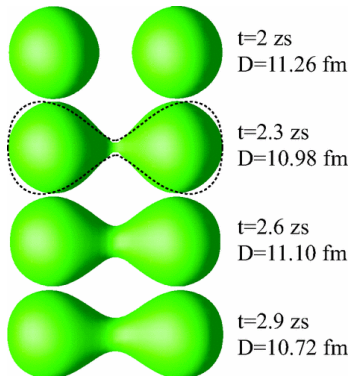


Similar effect on fusion reaction :

$^{40}\text{Ca} + ^{40}\text{Ca}$ ,  $E3^- = 3.7 \text{ MeV}$

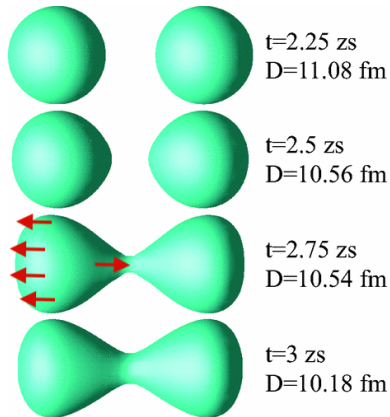


$^{56}\text{Ni} + ^{56}\text{Ni}$ ,  $E3^- = 7.5 \text{ MeV}$

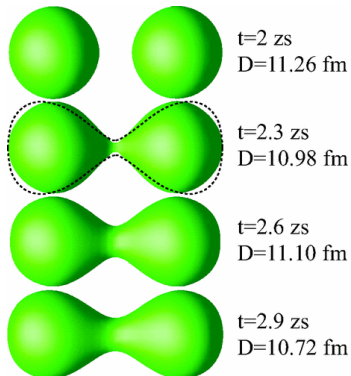


Similar effect on fusion reaction :

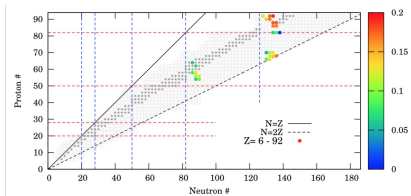
$^{40}\text{Ca} + ^{40}\text{Ca}$ ,  $E3^- = 3.7 \text{ MeV}$



$^{56}\text{Ni} + ^{56}\text{Ni}$ ,  $E3^- = 7.5 \text{ MeV}$

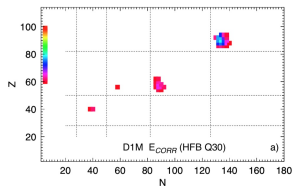


## Skyrme Skm\*



S. Ebata, and T. Nakatsukasa, Phys. Scr. 92 (2017)

## Gogny D1S



LM Robledo - J. phys. G : Nucl. and Part. Phys. (2015)

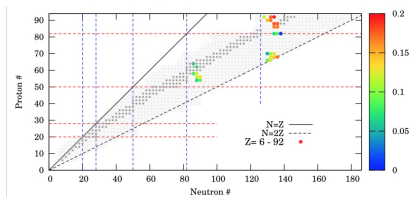
## Results from systematic calculation

In both calculations, the region  $Z \simeq 56$ ,  $N \simeq 88$  is favorable for octupole deformation.

## Experimental results

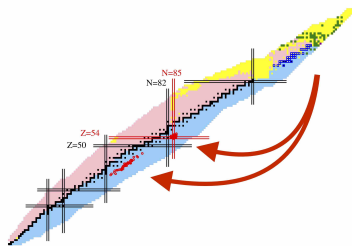
$^{144}\text{Ba}$  is found to be octupole in its ground state. Burcher et al. PRL 116 (2016).

## Skyrme Skm\*.



S. Ebata, and T. Nakatsukasa, Phys. Scr. 92 (2017)

## Fission data

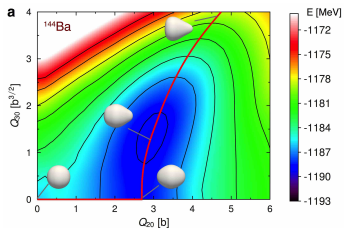


## Results from systematic calculation

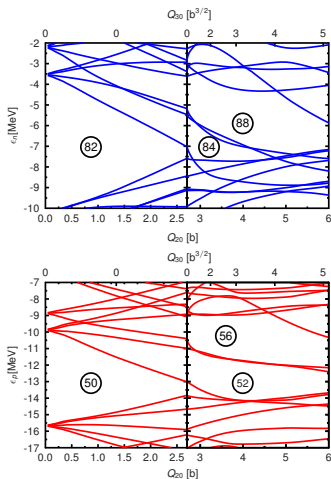
In both calculations, the region  $Z \simeq 56$ ,  $N \simeq 88$  is favorable for octupole deformation.

## Experimental results

$^{144}\text{Ba}$  is found to be octupole in its ground state. Burcher et al. PRL 116 (2016).

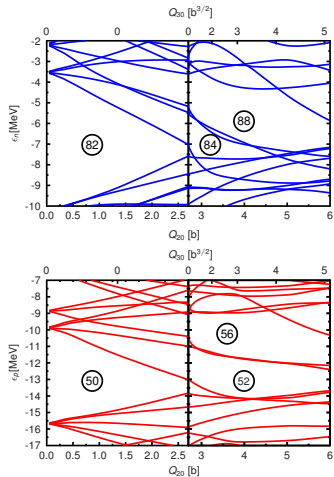
$Q_2 - Q_3$  potential energy surface

## Single particle energy



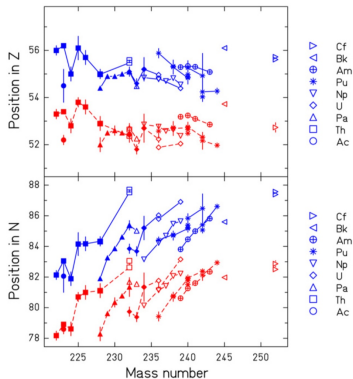


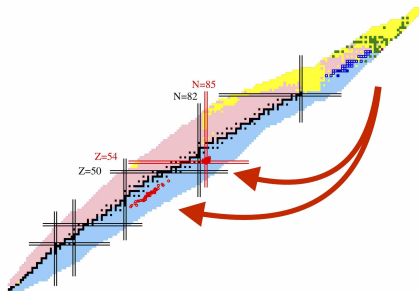
## Single particle energies



## Experimental results

*C. Böckstiegel et al. / Nuclear Physics A 802 (2008) 12–25*

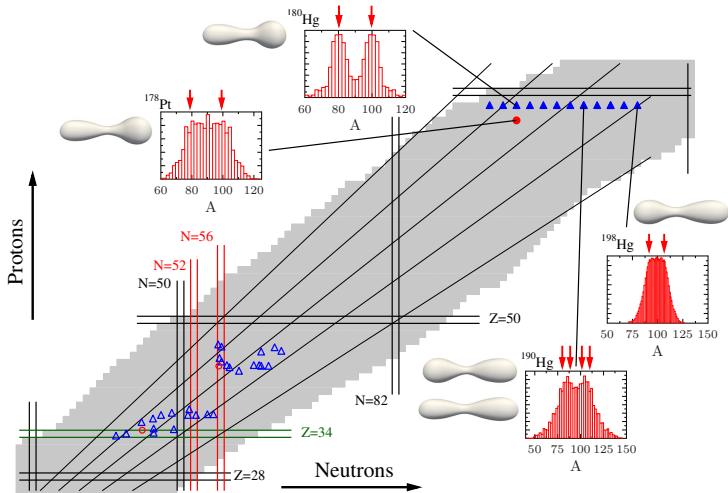




## Mechanism

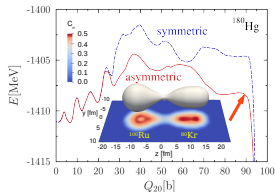
- The Nucleus-Nucleus interaction at the scission configuration favors the octupole shapes
- Shell structure favors octupole shape in the region  $Z \simeq 52-56$ ,  $N \simeq 84-88$
- Actinide fission fragments are driven in the region  $Z \simeq 54$ ,  $N \simeq 86$

G. Scamps, C. Simenel, Nature 564, 382 (2018).

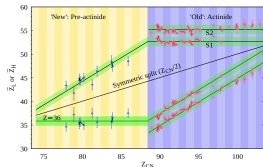


G. Scamps and C. Simenel, PRC 100, 041602(R) (2019)

## Fission of light nuclei

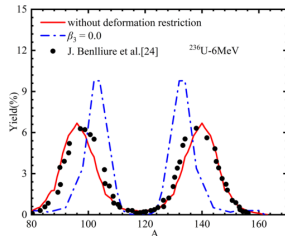


G. Scamps C. Simenel, PRC 100, 041602(R) (2019)

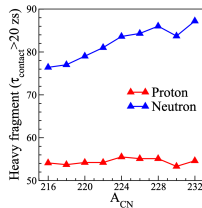


K. Mahata, C. Schmitt, S. Gupta, A. Shrivastava, G. Scamps, K.-H. Schmidt, PLB 825, 136859 (2022)

## Scission point model



Dong-ying Huo, Zheng Wei, et al., PRC108, 024608(2023)

Quasi-fission ; Ex.  $^{40-56}\text{Ca} + ^{176}\text{Yb}$ 

C. Simenel, et al, J.P. CS 2586(2023).

## Literature

- Thermal excitations
- Quantum fluctuations
- Coulomb force

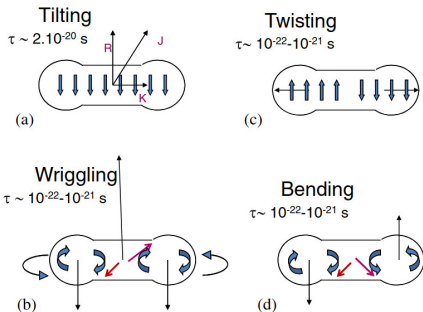
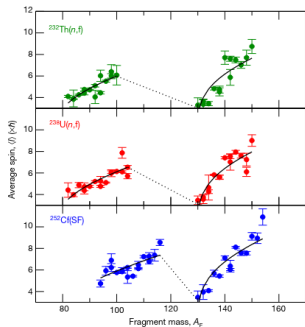


Illustration from B. John, J. Phys., 85, 2, (2015).

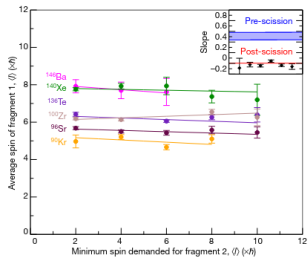
J. N. Wilson, Nature, 590, 566 (2021)

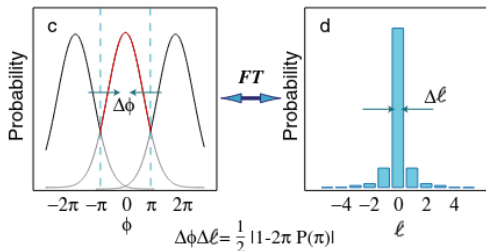
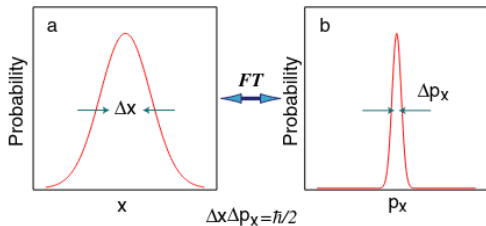
## Spin of the fragments



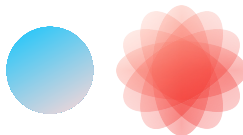
- The average spin follows a sawtooth shape
- No correlations between the spins of the fragments

## Correlations

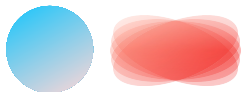




Isotropic potential at scission



Confining potential at scission



S. Franke-Arnold, et al. *New Journal of Physics* 6, 103 (2004)

G. Scamps, PRC 106, 054614 (2022).

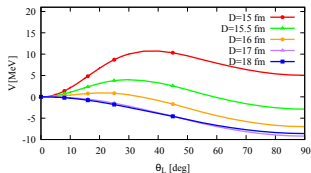


G. Scamps, PRC 106, 054614 (2022).

G. Scamps, PRC 106, 054614 (2022).

G. Scamps, PRC 106, 054614 (2022).

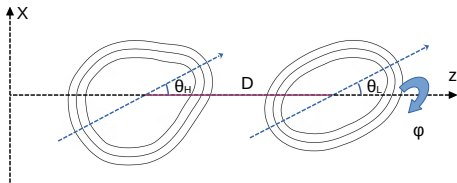
## Frozen Hartree-Fock potential



Two torques :

- attractive nucleus-nucleus torque
- repulsive Coulomb torque

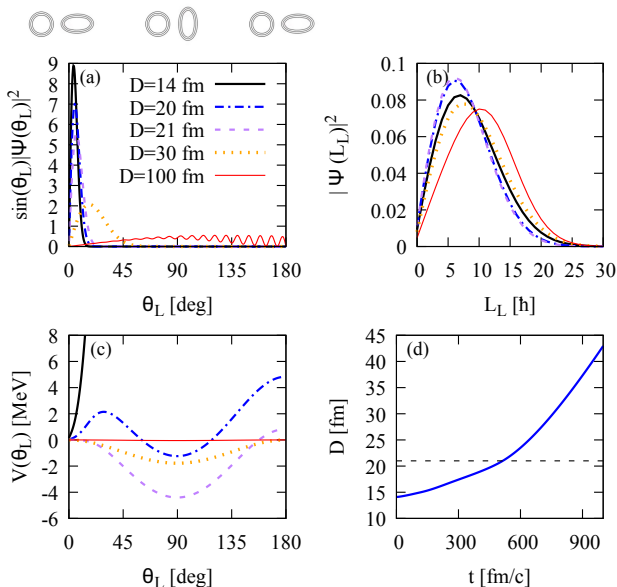
## 4 degrees of freedom

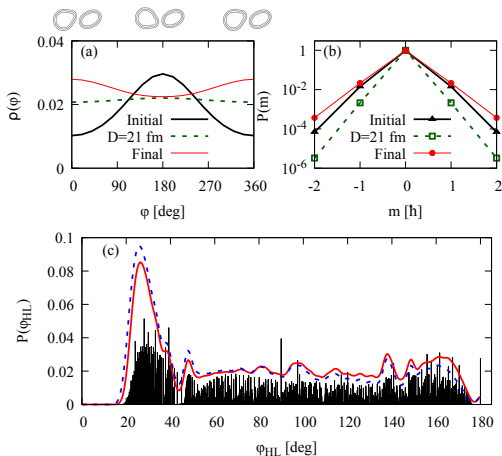


## Hamiltonian

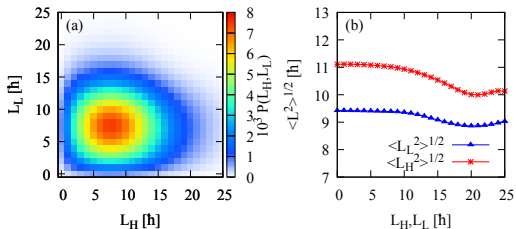
$$\hat{H}(D) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I_H} \hat{L}_H^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2I_L} \hat{L}_L^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2I_\Lambda(D)} \hat{\Lambda}^2 + \hat{V}(D)$$

Solved in basis  $|L_H, m, L_L, -m\rangle$

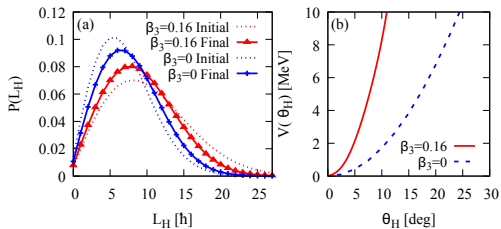




G. Scamps, G. Bertsch, Phys. Rev. C 108, 034616(2023).

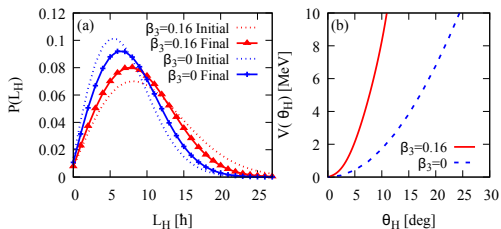


G. Scamps, G. Bertsch, Phys. Rev. C 108, 034616(2023).



G. Scamps, G. Bertsch, Phys. Rev. C 108, 034616(2023).

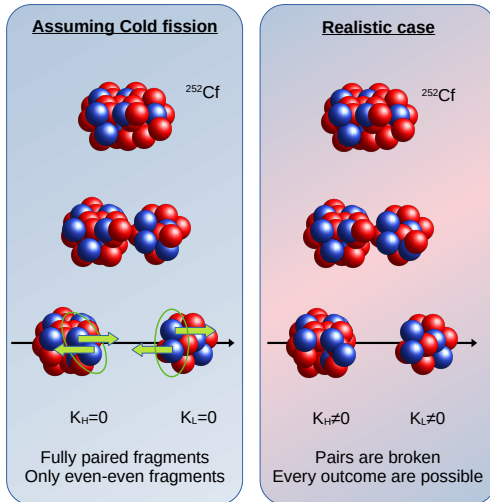




## Conclusion

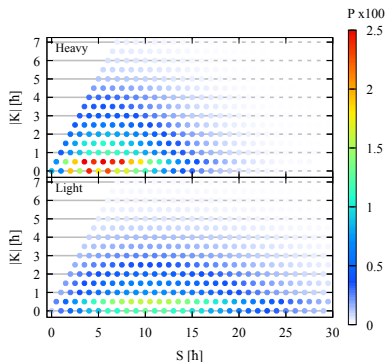
- No strong correlation of the magnitude and direction of the spins
- Both spins are oriented in the plane perpendicular to the fission axis.
- The Coulomb interaction induces an increase of the angular momentum by 1 to 3  $\hbar$
- The octupole deformation increases the angular momentum generated at scission

G. Scamps, G. Bertsch, Phys. Rev. C 108, 034616(2023).

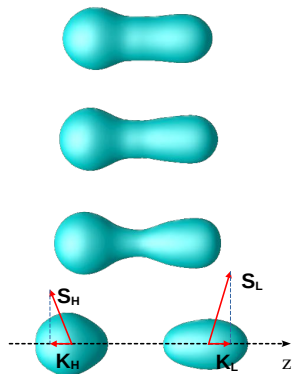


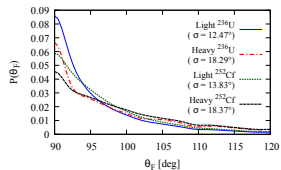
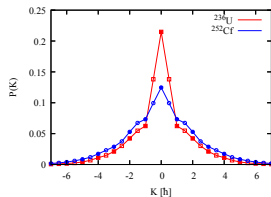
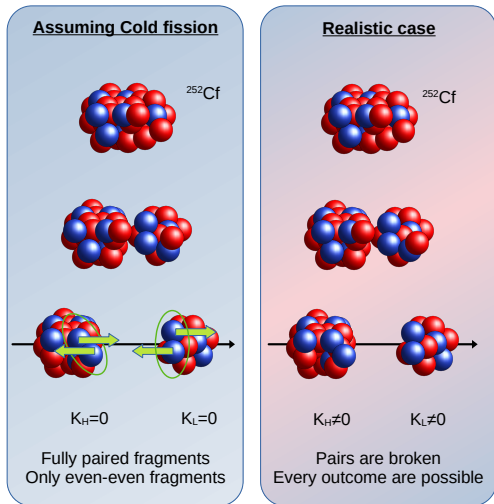
## Spin distribution in the fragments

Obtained using 3-angle projection operator



## Geometry of the reaction

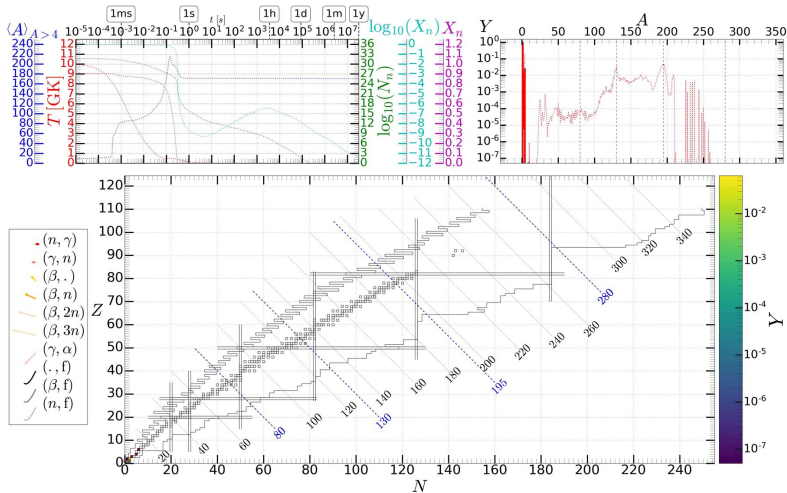




$$\cos \theta_F = \frac{K_F}{\sqrt{S_F(S_F + 1)}}$$

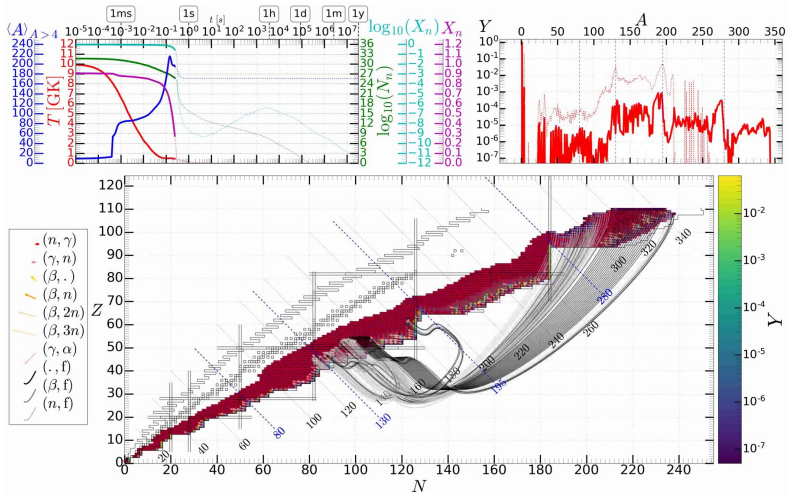
## Main points

- Orientation-pumping (uncertainty principle) mechanism at scission
- Additional effect of the Coulomb torque
- Internal excitation (breaking of pairs)
- Spin are mainly perpendicular to the fission axis
- Uncorrelated magnitude and orientation of the spins
- Dependence of the mechanism with the deformation (quadrupole and octupole)



J.-F. Lemaître, S. Goriely, A. Bauswein, and H.-T. Janka, PRC 103, 025806 (2021)

J.-F. Lemaître, S. Goriely, A. Bauswein, and H.-T. Janka, PRC 103, 025806 (2021)

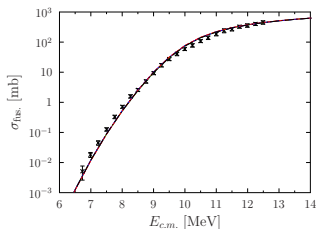


J.-F. Lemaître, S. Gorieli, A. Bauswein, and H.-T. Janka, PRC 103, 025806 (2021)

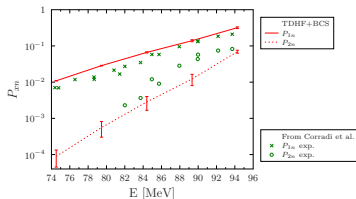


## TDDFT codes

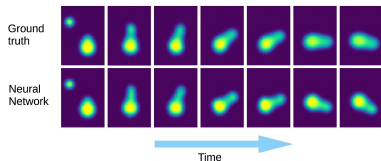
- TDHF ; TdBCS ; TDHFB
- Gogny - Skyrme
- Fusion, Transfert, Fission, Giant-resonances

DCTDHFB Ex :  $^{16}\text{O}+^{16}\text{O}$ 

## Projection method for transfer reaction



## Machine learning



## Thank you and thanks to my collaborators

- Denis Lacroix
- Cedric Simenel
- George Bertsch
- Aurel Bulgac
- Ibrahim Abdurrahman
- Ionel Stetcu
- Matthew Kafker

### **Temporary page!**

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