

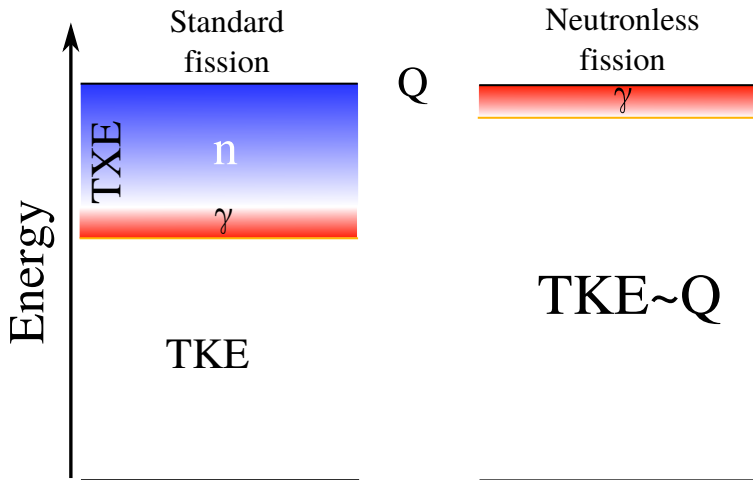
Angular momentum and excitation energy sharing in neutronless fission

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Neutronless fission as an access to the primary fragments



Neutronless fission as an access to the primary fragments



- Neutronless fission give access to the primary fragments.
- Excitation energy and angular momentum are both exhausted by the γ emission.
- Low probability and experimentally challenging [1,2], need for very efficient detection.

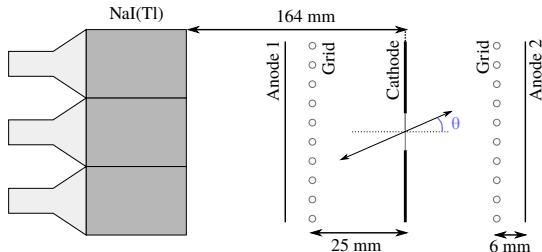
$$\text{TKE} \sim Q$$

[1] C. Signarbieux *et al*, J. Physique Lettres **42** (1981)

[2] H.-H. Knitter *et al*, Nucl. Phys. A **536** (1992)

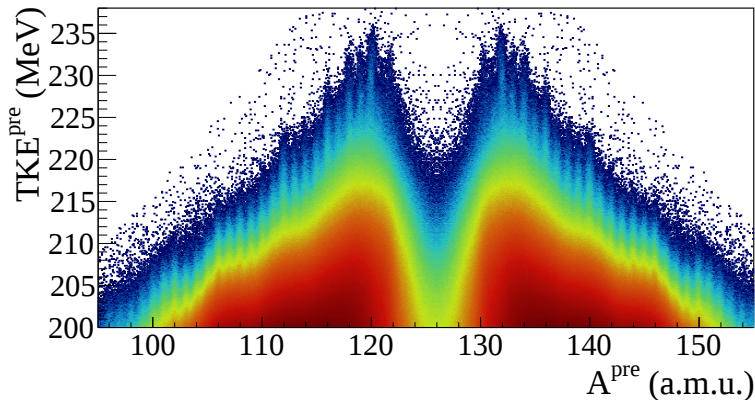
Experimental Setup

- ^{54}NaI : Prompt spectrum measurement and isomers identification.
- Twin Frisch-Gridded Ionization Chamber:
 - Fragments identification
$$\vec{p}_L = \vec{p}_L \Rightarrow A_L/A_H = E_H/E_L,$$
 - excellent intrinsic resolution (~ 0.3 MeV).



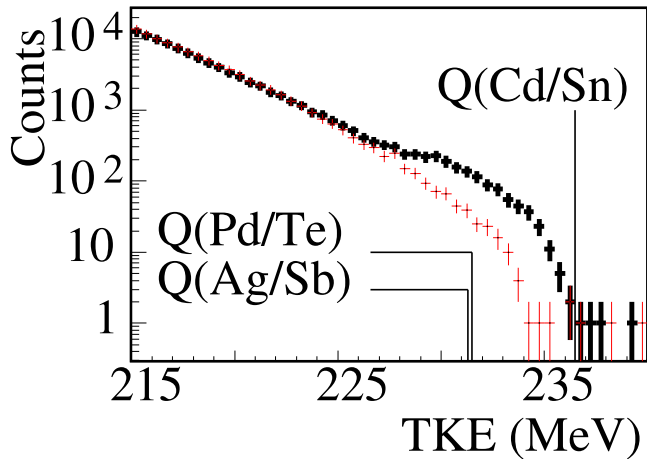
Neutronless fission

- ultra-thin backing ($5 \mu\text{g.cm}^{-2}$) allows to see neutronless fission
- Resolved masses (0.7 a.m.u.) for high TKE events: without neutron emission, $\sigma(A) = \sigma(E)$



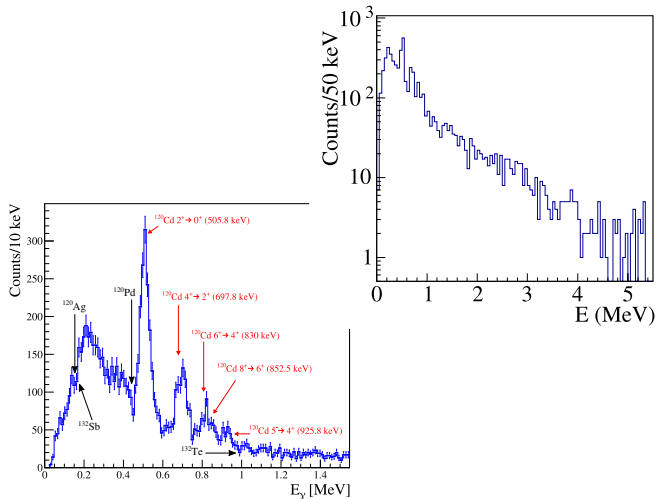
The $^{120}\text{Cd}/^{132}\text{Sn}$ fragmentation

- $^{120}\text{Cd}/^{132}\text{Sn}$ fragmentation extracted by TKE selection,



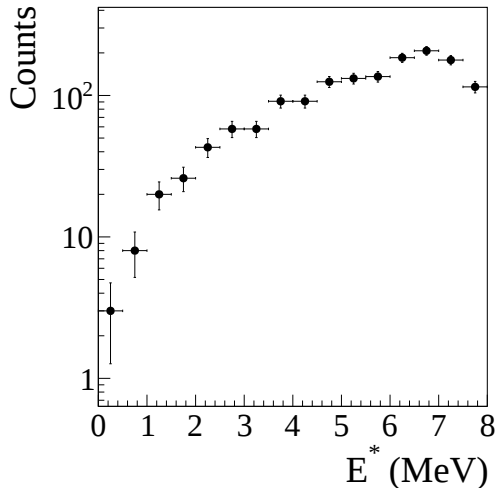
The $^{120}\text{Cd}/^{132}\text{Sn}$ fragmentation

- $^{120}\text{Cd}/^{132}\text{Sn}$ fragmentation extracted by TKE selection,
- ^{132}Sn observed in its ground state in at least 98% of the Cd/Sn events.



The $^{120}\text{Cd}/^{132}\text{Sn}$ fragmentation

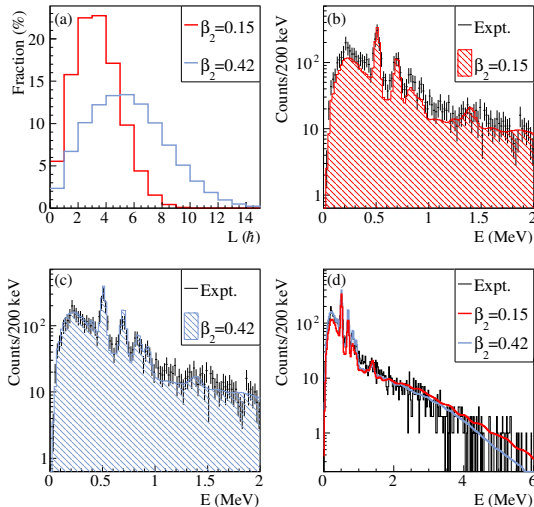
- $^{120}\text{Cd}/^{132}\text{Sn}$ fragmentation extracted by TKE selection,
- ^{132}Sn observed in its ground state in at least 98% of the Cd/Sn events.
- **Measurement of ^{120}Cd excitation energy distribution.**



Angular momentum of ^{120}Cd

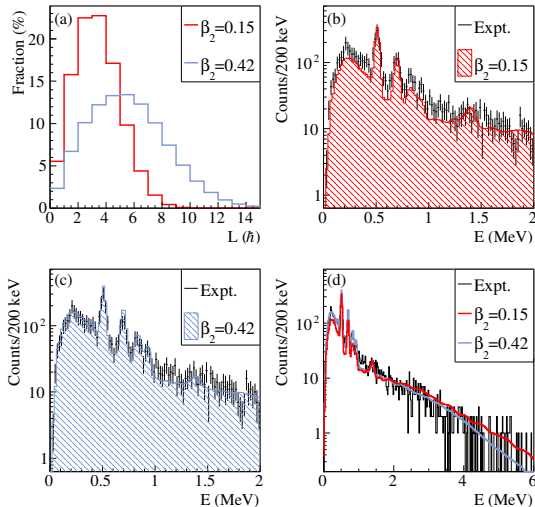
- Angular momentum is the most constraining observable to reproduce the experimental spectrum:
 - AM generated from collective quantum DoF and its dynamics [3] (**cf J. Randrup talk**),

[3] G. Scamps *et al*, Phys. Rev. C **108**, 034616 (2023)



Angular momentum of ^{120}Cd

- Angular momentum is the most constraining observable to reproduce the experimental spectrum:
 - AM generated from collective quantum DoF and its dynamics [3] (**cf J. Randrup talk**),
 - Constrains the scission deformation of ^{120}Cd ($\beta_2 \sim 0.4$) [4].

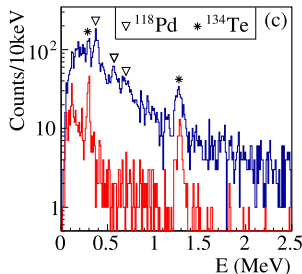
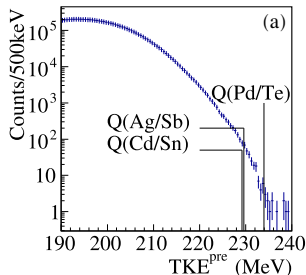
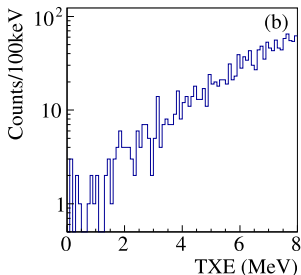


[3] G. Scamps *et al*, Phys. Rev. C **108**, 034616 (2023)

[4] A. Francheteau *et al*, Phys. Rev. Letters **132**, 142501 (2024)

$^{118}\text{Pd}/^{134}\text{Te}$ fragmentation

- Pd/Te identified in the same way,
- **Both** fragments seen in their excited states,
- delayed cascade of the 6^+ isomer of ^{134}Te is observed.
- Sharing of the TXE based on a genetic algorithm.

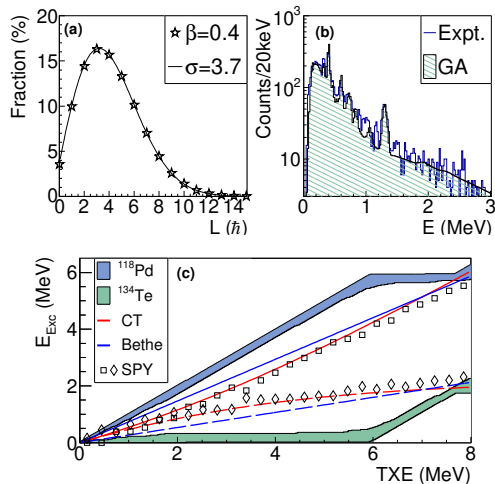


$^{118}\text{Pd}/^{134}\text{Te}$ neutronless fragmentation

Excitation energy repartition

- AM constrained by G. Scamps calculations.
- Compared with sharing with different models of nuclear level densities,
- The present work validates the current understanding of the EE sharing.

(Submitted to Phys. Rev. Letters.)



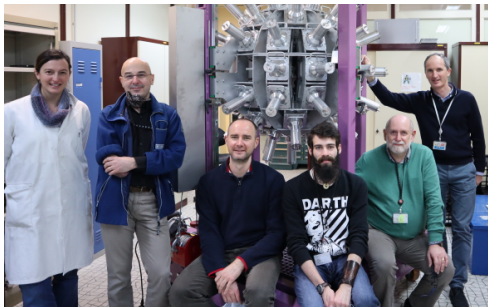
Summary

- First study of the γ -spectra in cold fission.
- $^{120}\text{Cd}/^{132}\text{Sn}$ (published in PRL):
 - ^{132}Sn measured in its ground state,
 - Determination of its angular momentum distribution using the orientation-pumping mechanism,
 - Constrain the scission deformation of ^{120}Cd , different from its ground state.
- $^{118}\text{Pd}/^{134}\text{Te}$ (submitted to PRL):
 - First determination of the energy repartition with a genetic algorithm,
 - All approaches reproduce the global trend, regardless of the hypothesis.

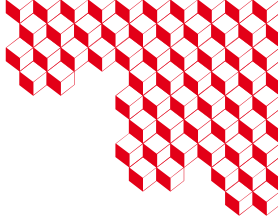
Collaborators

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Thank you for your attention

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