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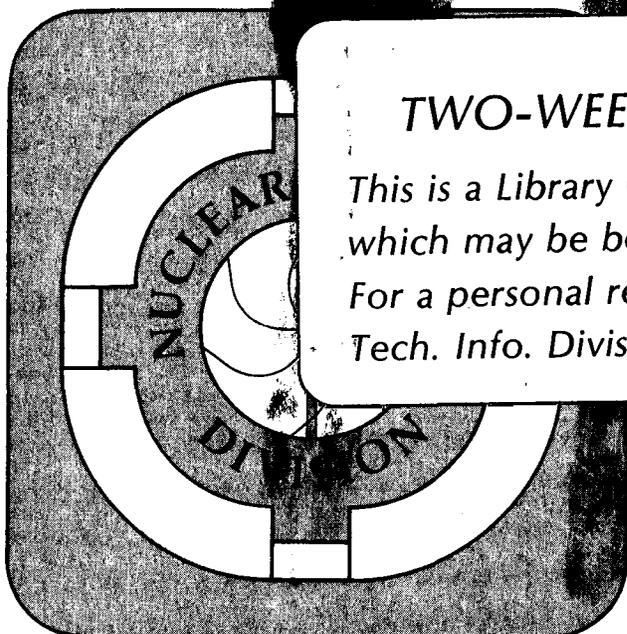
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COORDINATE AND THE ROLE OF THE BUSINARO-GALLONE
POINT

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July 1984



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LBL-17879
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Compound Nucleus Decay Along the Mass Asymmetry Coordinate
and the Role of the Businaro-Gallone Point

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This work was supported by the Director, Office of Energy Research, Division of Nuclear Physics of the Office of High Energy and Nuclear Physics of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract DE-AC03-76SF00098.

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Abstract

Fragments with atomic numbers covering the entire range of the mass asymmetry coordinate ($Z = 1$ to $Z = Z_{\text{CN}}/2$) were observed from the decay of compound nuclei (CN) produced in reactions of 7.4 and 8.4 MeV/nucleon ^{74}Ge , ^{93}Nb and $^{139}\text{La} + ^9\text{Be}$ and ^{12}C . The evolution of the charge distribution with increasing mass of the compound nucleus ($A = 83$ to 151) reflects the topological change in the potential energy surface associated with crossing the Businaro-Gallone point.

PACS 25.70 Gh, 25.70 Jj, 25.85 Ge

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The sharp distinction between evaporation and fission in relatively heavy compound nuclei is a result of a specific topological feature of the liquid drop model potential energy surface $V(Z)$ as a function of mass asymmetry Z . This feature is a deep minimum at symmetry (fission region) flanked at greater asymmetries by the Businaro-Gallone mountains which in turn descend at even larger asymmetries ("evaporation" region). The corresponding mass distribution from compound nucleus decay is approximately proportional to $\exp[-V(Z)/T_Z]$ and shows a peak at symmetry (fission peak) and two wings at the extreme asymmetries (evaporation wings). The qualitative dependence of the potential energy and of the mass yield vs. asymmetry is shown in Fig. 1a for a heavy nucleus.

With decreasing total mass the potential energy surface undergoes a topological change when the fissionability parameter x crosses the so-called Businaro-Gallone point.¹ At this point the second derivative of the potential energy with respect to the mass asymmetry coordinate evaluated at symmetry vanishes.¹⁻³ Thus below the Businaro-Gallone point there is no longer a traditional fission saddle point, and the monotonically increasing potential energy towards symmetry implies the disappearance of fission as a process distinct from evaporation. Thus the mass distribution should show the two evaporation wings extending as far as symmetry where a minimum should be observed. This is illustrated in Fig. 1b.

Such a transition has never been observed, as it requires the measurement of the entire mass distribution from symmetry to the extreme asymmetry of α, p evaporation for a series of systems straddling the Businaro-Gallone point. This measurement is made very difficult by the low yield for symmetric decay of the compound nucleus in this general mass region, and by the need to verify that the products were produced by a compound nucleus mechanism.

In this letter we communicate the measurement of complete charge distribution from protons to symmetric splitting as well as the successful verification of the Businaro-Gallone transition. Such a transition is inferred from the disappearance of the fission peak in the mass yield as the compound nucleus mass was decreased from ^{148}Eu , ^{102}Rh to ^{83}Kr . These three compound nuclei were formed with modest excitation energies and angular momentum (see Table 1).

The use of reverse kinematics (projectile heavier than the target) was crucial in performing these measurements. This technique virtually eliminates the problems associated with low cross section measurements due to the presence of light element target contaminants. Likely target contaminants (O,C) are identical or close in mass (and product cross sections) to the targets used (Be, C); therefore the contamination of the data should be of the order of the ratio of the respective thicknesses. Furthermore, reverse kinematics provides a large center-of-mass (c.m.) velocity which facilitates the verification of full momentum transfer and allows easy identification of the fragment's atomic number at the higher lab energies.

The experiments were carried out at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory SuperHILAC utilizing beams of 550-MeV ^{74}Ge , 782-MeV ^{93}Nb and 1157-MeV ^{139}La , to bombard targets of 0.54 mg/cm^2 ^{12}C and 1.0 mg/cm^2 ^9Be .

The detection system consisted of four solid state $\Delta E - E$ silicon telescopes (40-70 μm , 3-5 mm) situated at 7.5° , 15° , 25° and 35° from the beam with solid angles of approximately 1.0 msr. For the heavier ^{139}La beam these detectors were supplemented by two gas ΔE -solid state E telescopes at -7.5° and -22.5° .

The measured atomic number (Z), laboratory energy and angle permitted us to verify that the recorded events both originated from a system with full

momentum transfer and had a c.m. energy independent of angle. This is shown for two representative elements in Fig. 2.

The mean laboratory energies for each Z-value were converted to velocities with two different assumptions for the relationship between the Z and the mass of the detected fragments. The first method assumes that the Z for each mass split is that given by charge equilibration. The second method assumes that the light fragment mass follows the valley of β -stability. These velocities are then decomposed into two components. One component, along the beam direction, is assigned an arbitrary value; the other component is that required to reconstitute the original velocity. (For convenience this second component is shown as the c.m. energy in Fig. 2.) In this way, for each laboratory angle we can draw a curve representing the dependence of the c.m. energy upon the c.m. velocity. This procedure is followed for each angle that is smaller than the kinematically allowed maximum angle. The intersection of these lines determines, in a model independent way, both the momentum transfer and the energy in the center of mass. The error bars shown on the lines in Fig. 2 reflect the uncertainty in the mean laboratory energies. The mass uncertainty was investigated by using the two charge-mass relationships mentioned above.

The results from this type of analysis for the $^{93}\text{Nb} + ^{12}\text{C}$ system are shown in Fig. 3. The upper part of this figure demonstrates that with either mass assumption all of the measured products result from the decay of a system with full momentum transfer. For the other systems studied, the extracted source velocities are also independent of Z within a few percent of the velocity expected for full momentum transfer. The deduced c.m. energies are shown in the lower portion of Fig. 3. These energies are reproduced by a

Coulomb calculation for two spheres with a surface separation of 2 fm. This same separation also reproduces the c.m. energies from the ^{74}Ge induced reactions; however a larger separation is required for the ^{139}La data. Both the full momentum transfer and the invariance with angle of the c.m. energies are consistent with compound nucleus decay.

The experimental cross sections for 530-MeV ^{74}Ge , 782-MeV ^{93}Nb and 1157-MeV $^{139}\text{La} + ^9\text{Be}$ systems are shown in Fig. 4. The cross sections are plotted as a function of charge asymmetry ($Z_{\text{asy}} = Z_{\text{detected}}/Z_{\text{total}}$). The yield from the $^{74}\text{Ge} + ^9\text{Be}$ system, with a fissility parameter of $x = 0.31$, decreases steadily as one moves towards symmetry. The yields from the $^{93}\text{Nb} + ^9\text{Be}$ system ($x = 0.40$) are essentially constant from $Z_{\text{asy}} = 0.2$ to 0.4 while the yields from the $^{139}\text{La} + ^9\text{Be}$ system ($x = 0.50$) show the characteristic fission peak at symmetry. These three systems clearly exhibit the qualitative trends expected from the topological changes in the potential energy surface predicted by the liquid drop model^{2,3} (see Fig. 1).

A quantitative comparison between these data and a compound nucleus calculation based upon the liquid drop model is also shown in Fig. 4. The absolute yields were calculated from the expression

$$\sigma_Z = \pi \lambda^2 \sum_{\ell=0}^{\ell_m} (2\ell + 1) \frac{\Gamma_Z(\ell)}{\Gamma_n + \Gamma_p + \Gamma_\alpha} \quad (1)$$

where ℓ_m is the minimum of either ℓ_{max} (the grazing angular momentum) or ℓ_{crit} (the critical angular momentum for fusion⁴). The expression for the decay width for each asymmetry was taken from ref 5 with the level density parameter $a = A/8$. The barrier was taken to be

$$U = (U_3 + U_4 - U_{\text{CN}}) + U_c + U_{\text{prox}} + (U_{\text{rot}}^{\text{SP}} - U_{\text{rot}}^{\text{CN}}) \quad (2)$$

In this expression U_3 , U_4 and U_{CN} are the droplet model masses⁶ of the exit channel fragments 3 and 4 and the compound nucleus, respectively. The interfragment Coulomb energy (U_c) was calculated for spheres with a constant separation for each system chosen so that the center-of-mass energies reproduce the data (see Fig. 2). The nucleus-nucleus interaction is included via the proximity potential (U_{prox}). The ℓ -wave dependence of the barrier height is included in the last two terms of eq. 2, where the rotation energies of the compound nucleus and that of the dinuclear complex (U_{rot}^{SP}) (taken as two spheres with the appropriate separation) are taken into account. The mass for a given charge division was calculated (for $Z > 2$) from charge equilibration.

The angular distribution expressions given in ref 3 were employed to calculate the differential cross section ($d\sigma/d\Omega$). The c.m. angles of the data in Fig. 4 vary as a function of Z . However, the average c.m. angle is approximately 30° , so this angle was chosen for comparison. The agreement in absolute magnitude and in trend between this calculation and the data confirms the compound nuclear origin of these fragments.

In summary, we have shown that fragments with atomic numbers covering the entire range of the mass asymmetry coordinate are produced from the decay of an excited compound nucleus. The observed Z distributions indicate that the topological transition expected at the Businaro-Gallone point does indeed take place in the region of $A \sim 100$. The exact position of the Businaro-Gallone point and its angular momentum dependence can in principle be established by a systematic study of the Z or A distributions as the fissility parameter x and the rotational parameter y are varied.

This work was supported by the Director, Office of Energy Research, Division of Nuclear Physics of the Office of High Energy and Nuclear Physics of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract DE-AC03-76SF00098.

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Figure Captions

- Fig. 1 Comparison of the potential energy surfaces (solid curve) and expected yields (dashed curve) for a) a heavy CN (Au at $\ell = 0$ and $E^* = 97$ MeV) and b) a light CN (Ge at $\ell = 0$ and $E^* = 72$ MeV).
- Fig. 2 Method for deducing the source velocity (V_S) and the c.m. energies ($E_{c.m.}$). The line for each angle gives the locus of solutions for both $E_{c.m.}$ and V_S . The intersection of the various lines fixes these quantities. The velocity corresponding to complete linear momentum transfer is indicated. The error bars reflect the uncertainty in the mean laboratory velocity due to the inherent width of the spectra. This figure is drawn assuming that the masses follow the line of β -stability.
- Fig. 3 The deduced c.m. energies (filled circles) and source velocities (open symbols) for the $^{93}\text{Nb} + ^{12}\text{C}$ system. Source velocities were determined assuming that the product mass followed the line of β -stability (open circles) or the charge equilibration line (open squares). A Coulomb calculation for two spheres with a surface separation of 2 fm is shown both for the (c.m.) energy of the light fragment (solid line) and the total kinetic energy (dashed line). The value of the source velocity expected for full momentum transfer is indicated by the horizontal line. The error bars indicate the uncertainty of the intersection point shown in Fig. 2.
- Fig. 4 a. Center-of-mass cross sections for products from the ^{74}Ge , ^{93}Nb and $^{139}\text{La} + ^9\text{Be}$ systems detected at $\theta_{\text{Lab}} = 7.5^\circ$. The solid line is a liquid drop model calculation of the fragment yield at $\theta_{c.m.} = 30^\circ$. See text.

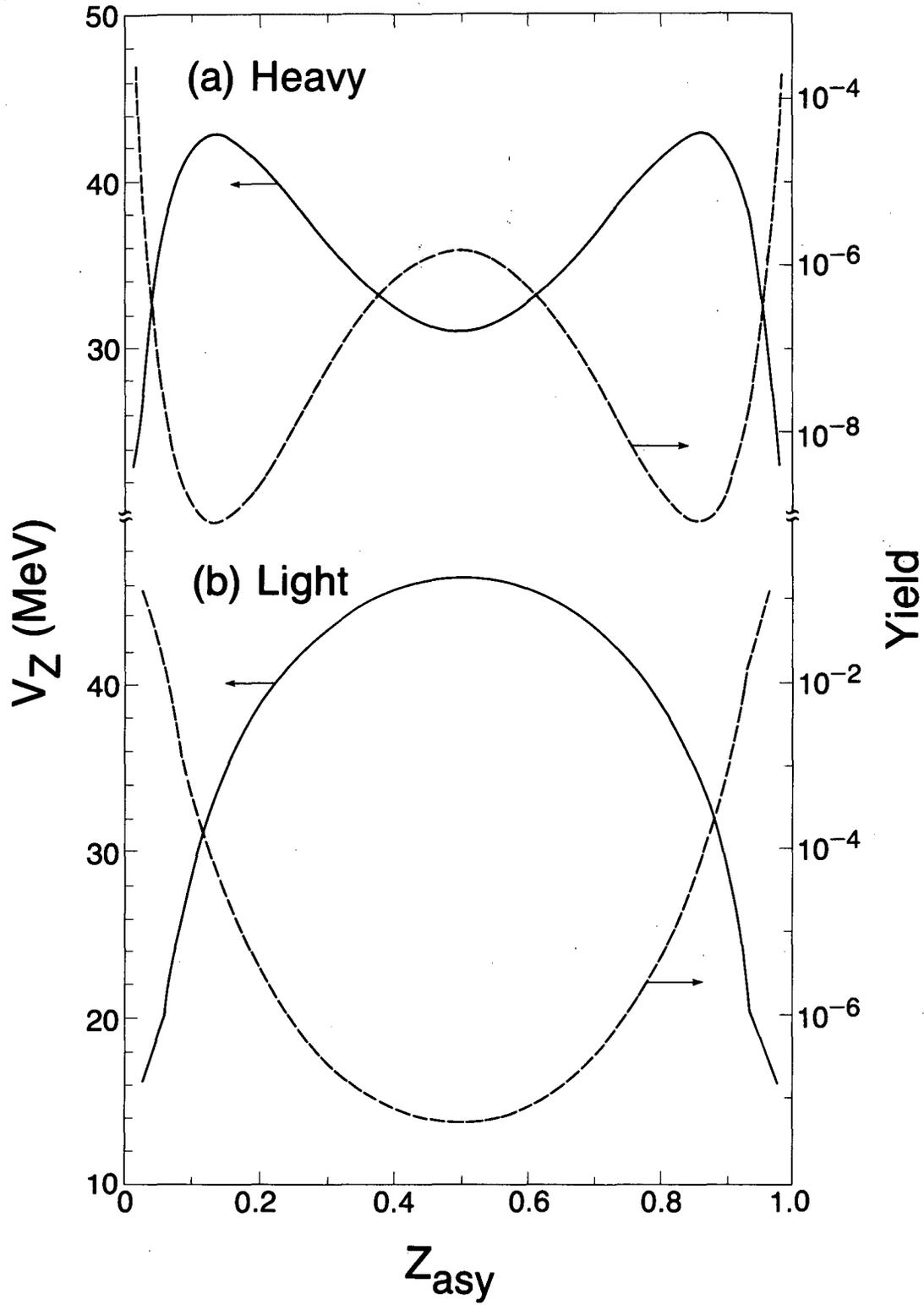
TABLE I

Ge, Nb, La + Be

CN	E* (MeV)	ℓ_{\max} (\hbar)	ℓ_{crit} (\hbar)	x^a	y_m^b
^{83}Kr	73.2	36	35	0.31	0.008
^{102}Rh	77.3	42	39	0.40	0.06
^{148}Eu	70.4	42	46	0.50	0.03

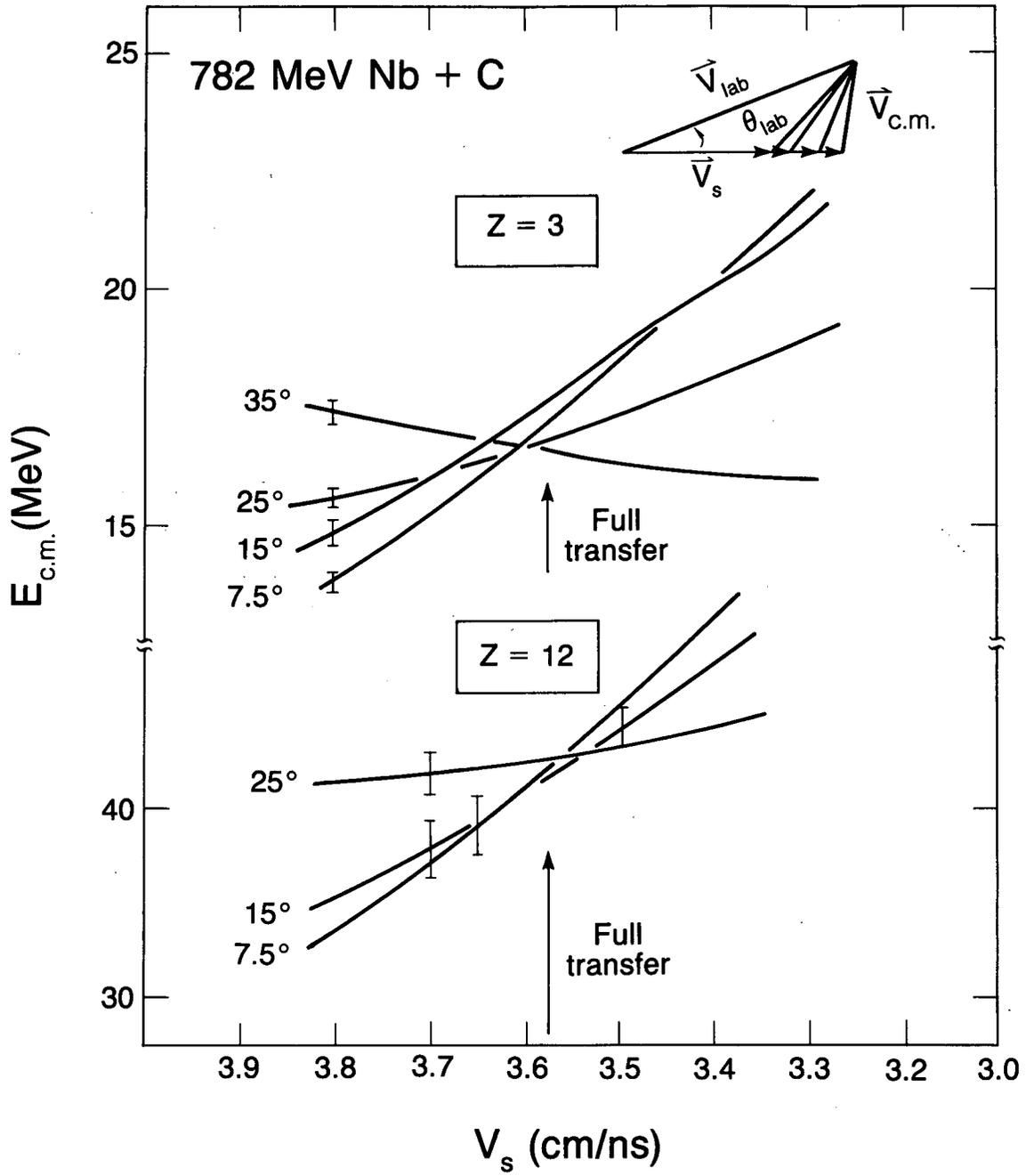
a $Z^2/50A$

b $2\ell_m^2/A^{7/3}$



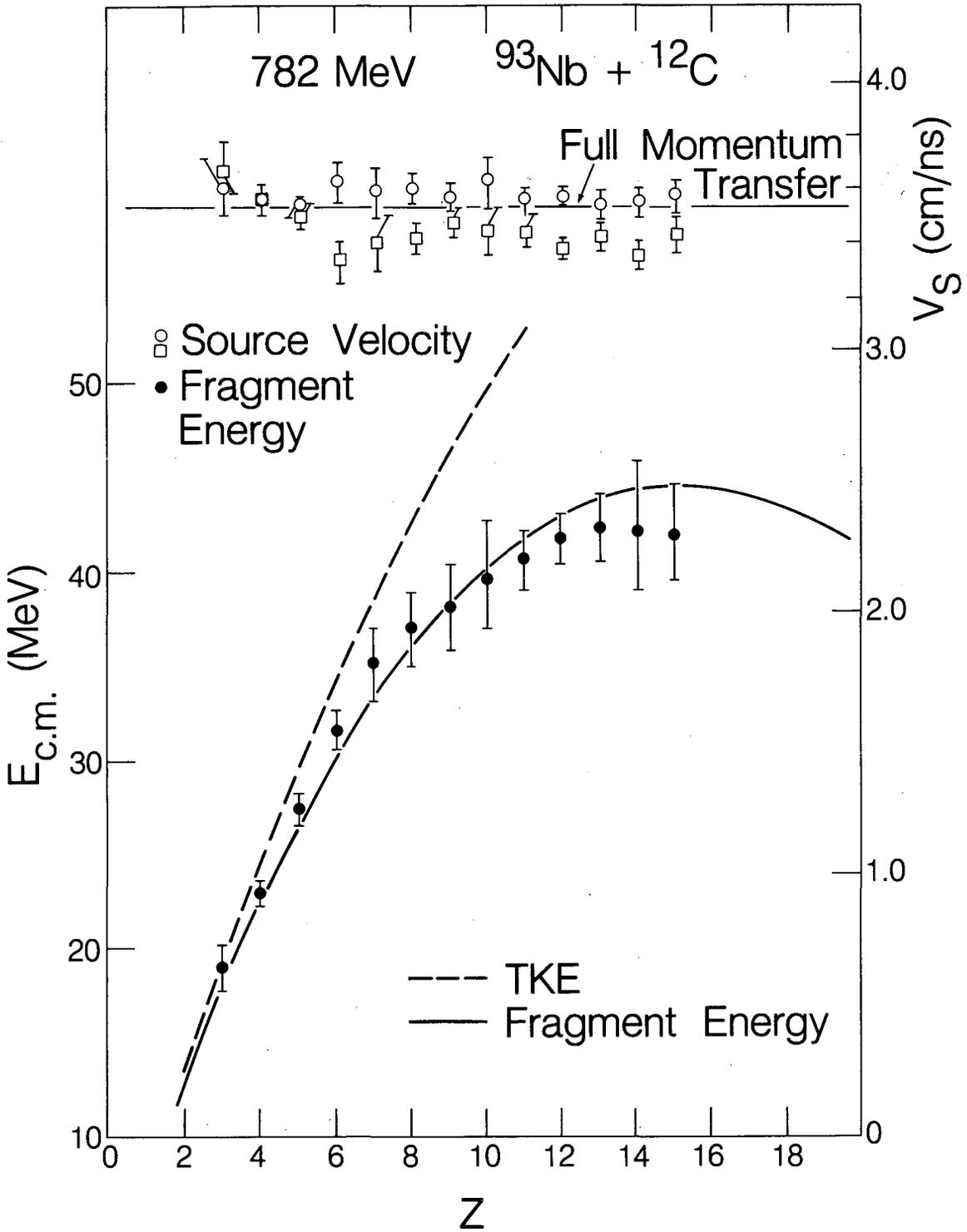
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Fig. 1



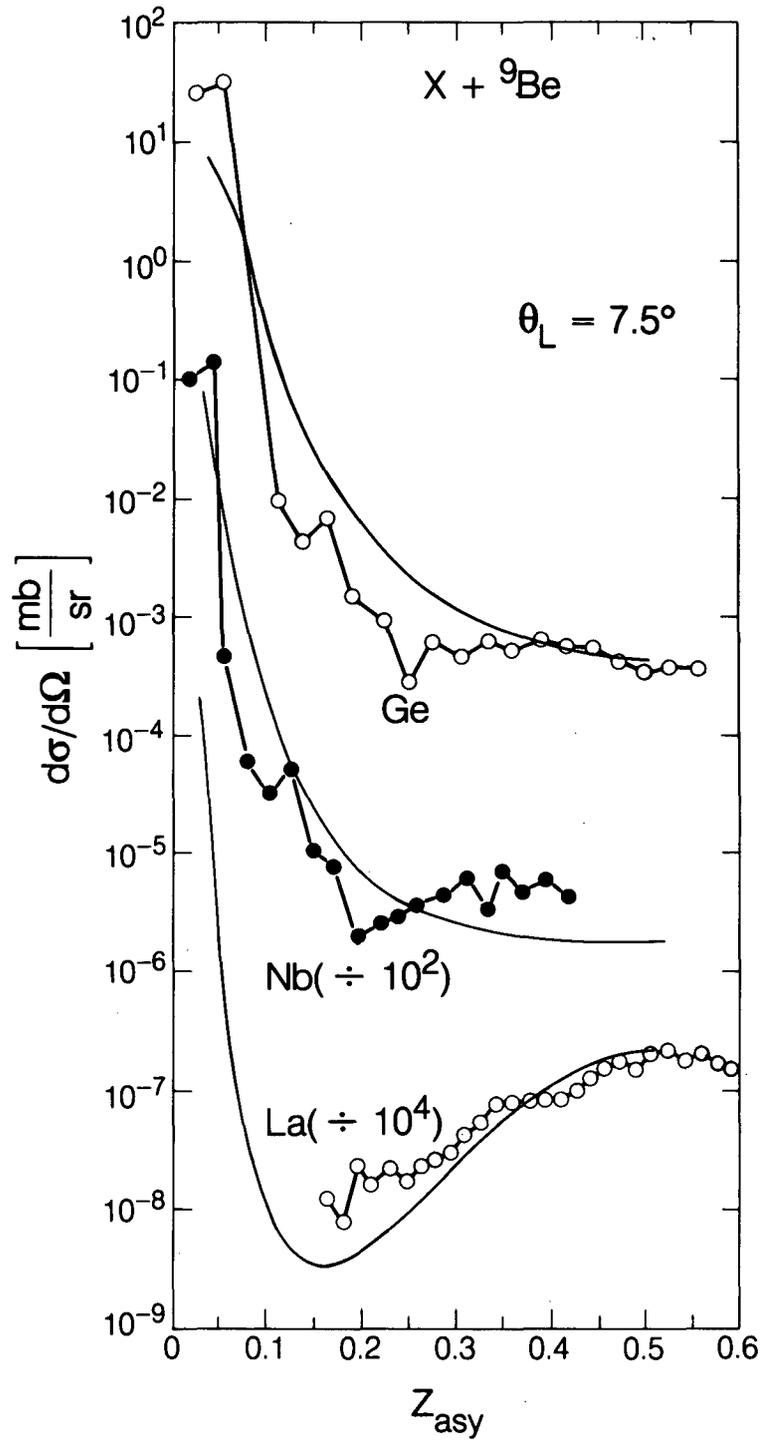
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Fig. 2



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Fig. 3



XBL 845-9370A

Fig. 4

This report was done with support from the Department of Energy. Any conclusions or opinions expressed in this report represent solely those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of The Regents of the University of California, the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory or the Department of Energy.

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