

Open issues in physics of SHE : nuclear reaction perspectives

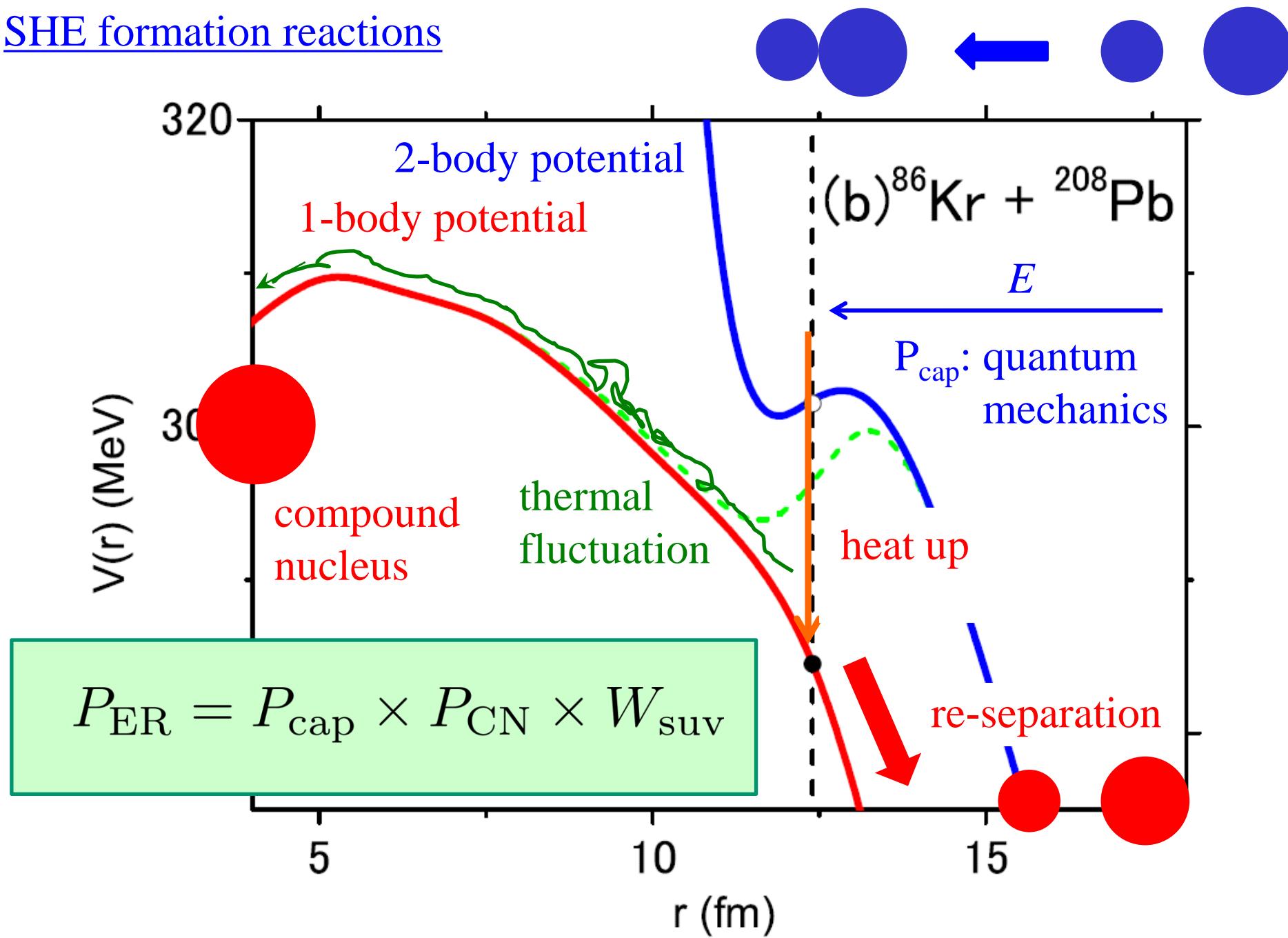


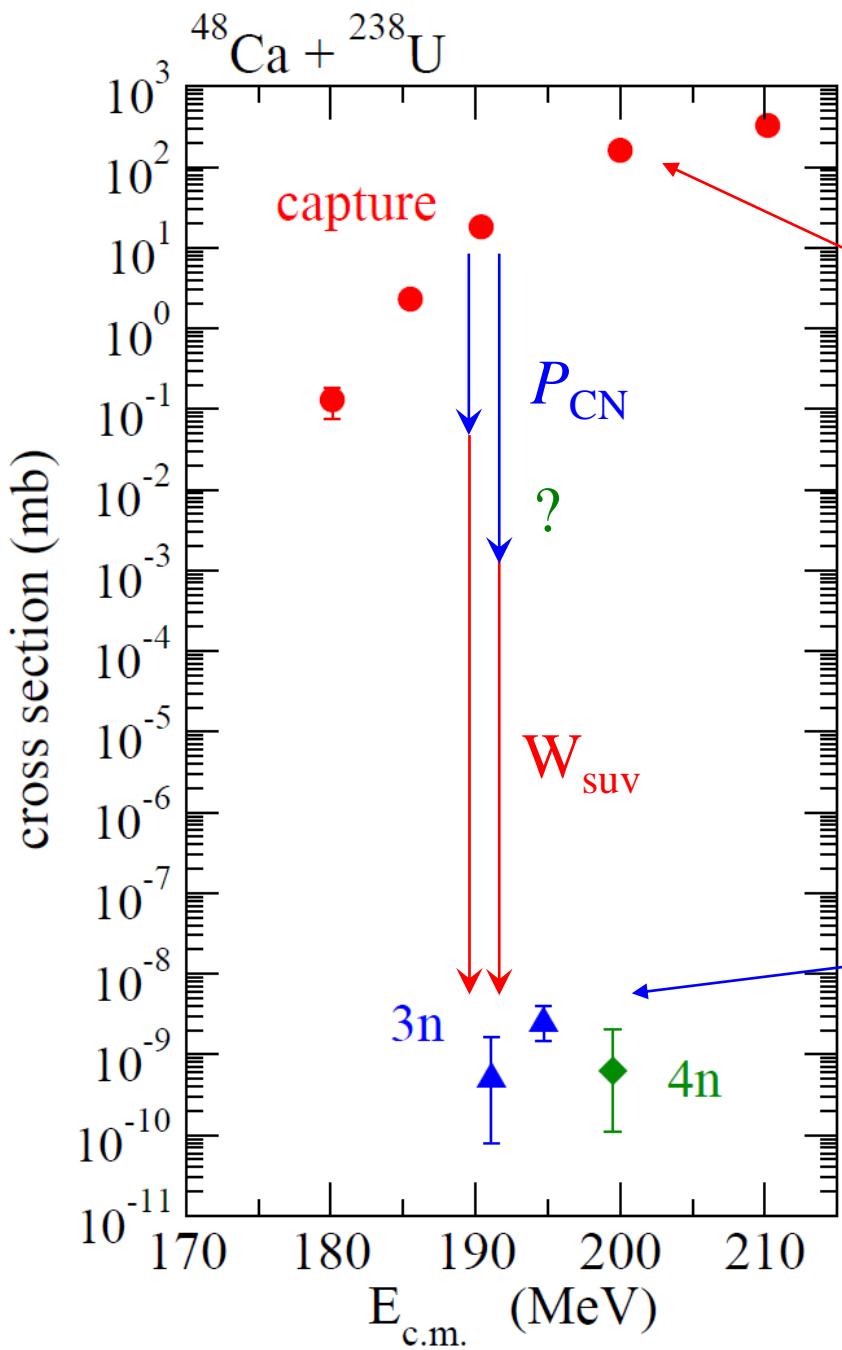
Kouichi Hagino
Kyoto University



1. Introduction: fusion for superheavy elements
2. Theoretical issues in the Langevin approach
3. Towards a microscopic description for fusion/fission
4. Complexity of reaction dynamics
5. Summary

SHE formation reactions





a very big theoretical challenge:
no experimental data for P_{CN}

$$\sigma_{\text{cap}}(E) = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l + 1) T_l(E)$$

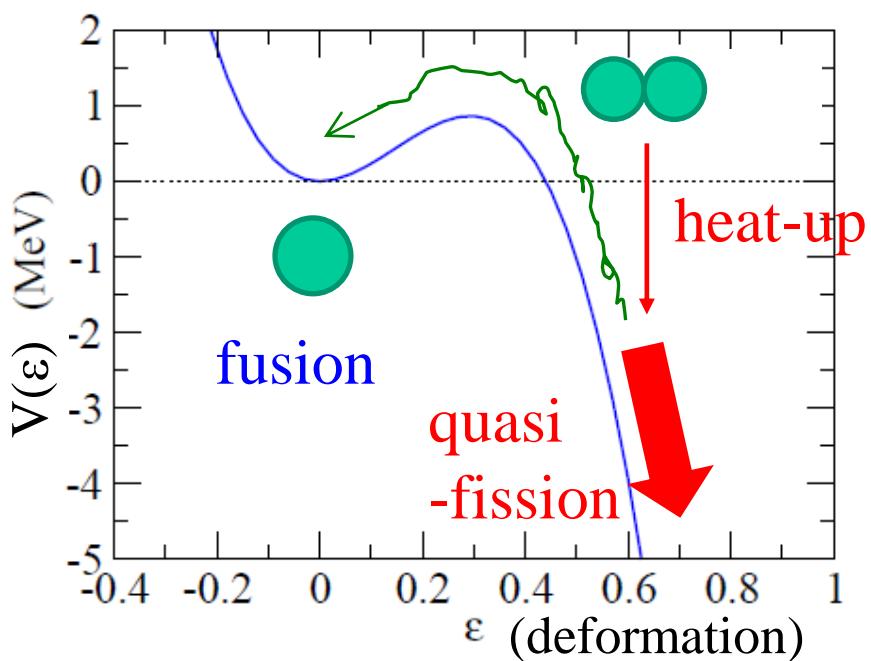
$$\sigma_{\text{CN}}(E) = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l + 1) T_l(E) \times P_{\text{CN}}$$

not available

$$\sigma_{\text{ER}}(E) = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_l (2l + 1) T_l(E) \times P_{\text{CN}} \cdot W_{\text{suv}}$$

large uncertainties

Langevin approach for P_{CN}

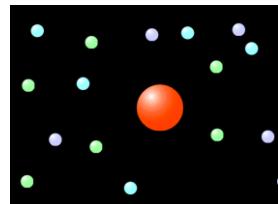


thermal fluctuation

→ Langevin method

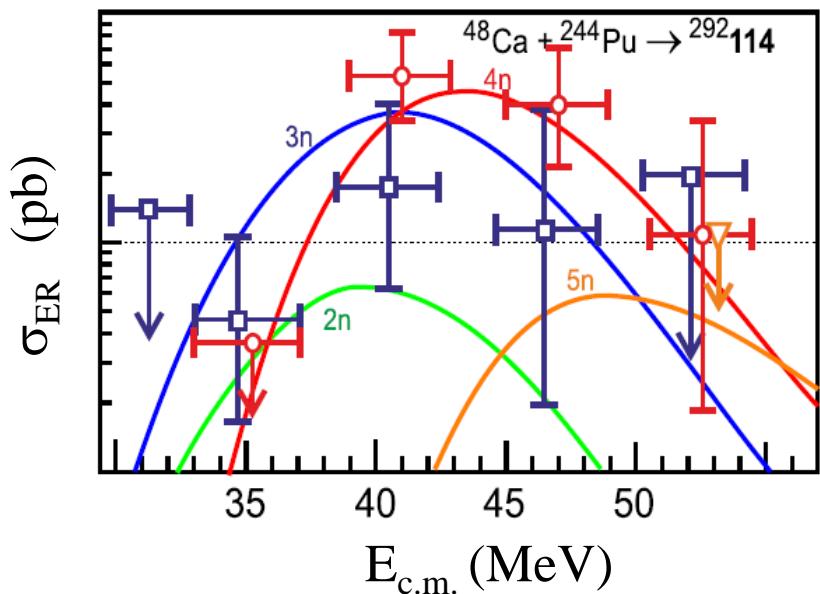
$$m \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} = -\frac{dV(q)}{dq} - \gamma \frac{dq}{dt} + R(t)$$

Brownian motion



multi-dimensional extension:

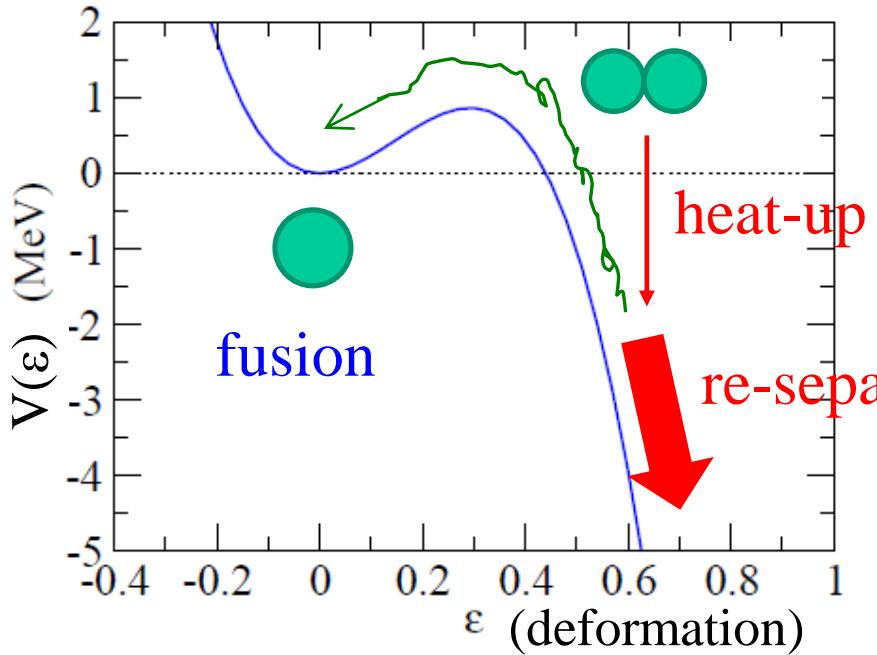
- q :
 - internuclear separation,
 - deformation,
 - asymmetry of the two fragments



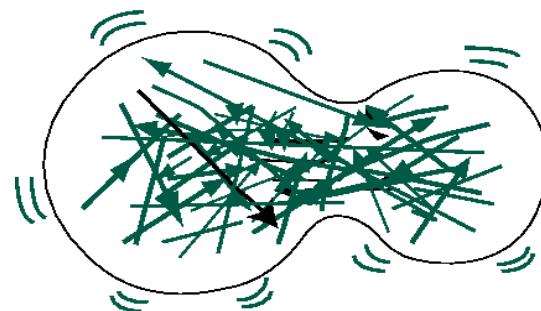
V.I. Zagrebaev and W. Greiner (2015)

successful,
at least phenomenologically

Langevin approach for P_{CN}



$$m \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} = -\frac{dV(q)}{dq} - \gamma \frac{dq}{dt} + R(t)$$



nuclear intrinsic d.o.f.
: internal environment
→ open quantum systems

Theoretical issues

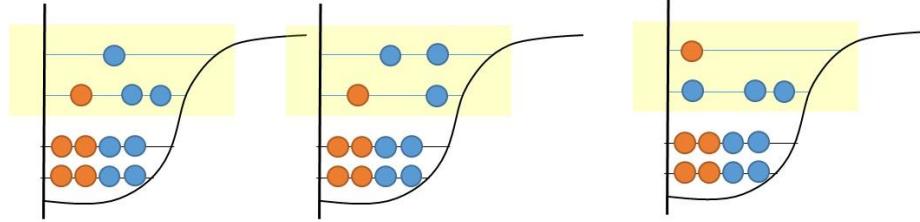
- ✓ how to thermaize? mechanisms?
- ✓ is thermal equilibrium OK?
- ✓ Is Markovian approximation OK?
- ✓ quantum effects?



- a quantal theory for friction
- a **microscopic** approach

Shell model approach (for fission)?

Shell model

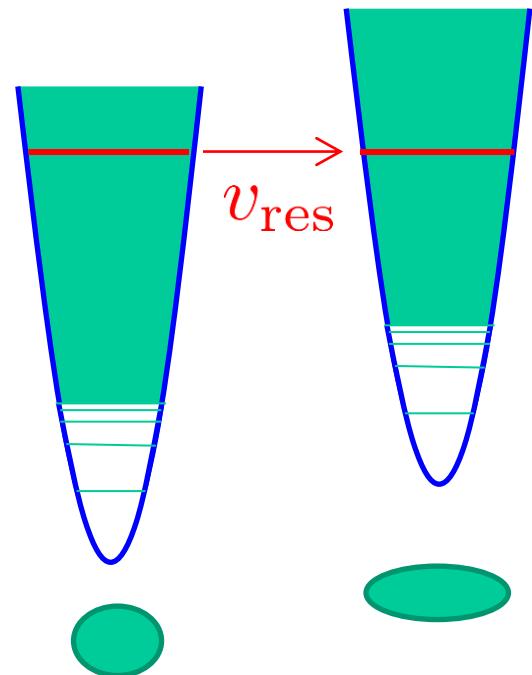


$$|\Psi\rangle = \nu_1|m_1\rangle + \nu_2|m_2\rangle + \nu_3|m_3\rangle + \dots$$

Figure: Noritaka Shimizu (Tsukuba)

many-particle many-hole configurations
in a mean-field potential
→ mixing by residual interactions

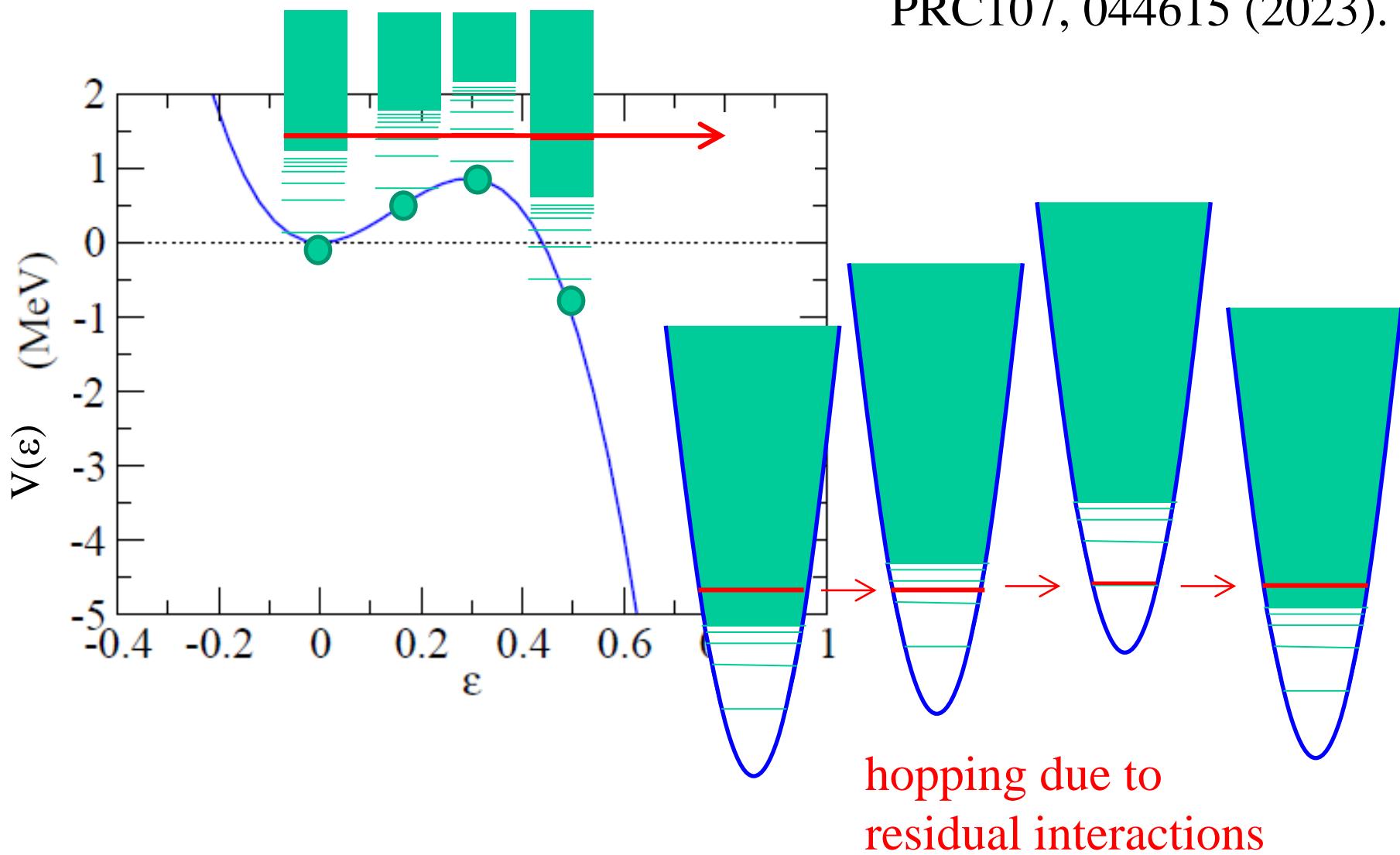
A similar approach
for nuclear fission?



- Many-body configurations in a MF pot. for each shape
- hopping due to res. int.
→ **shape evolution**

Towards a microscopic description for induced fission

G.F. Bertsch and K.Hagino,
PRC107, 044615 (2023).

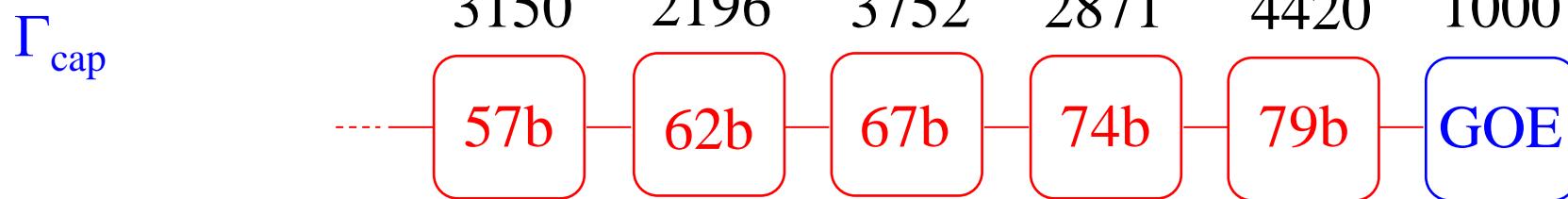


Application to low-energy fission of ^{236}U

G.F. Bertsch and K.H., Phys. Rev. C107, 044615 (2023).
K. Uzawa, K.H., and G.F. Bertsch, arXiv:2403.04255.

dim.

=1000 2520 9794 15088 11577 2774 2940 3021



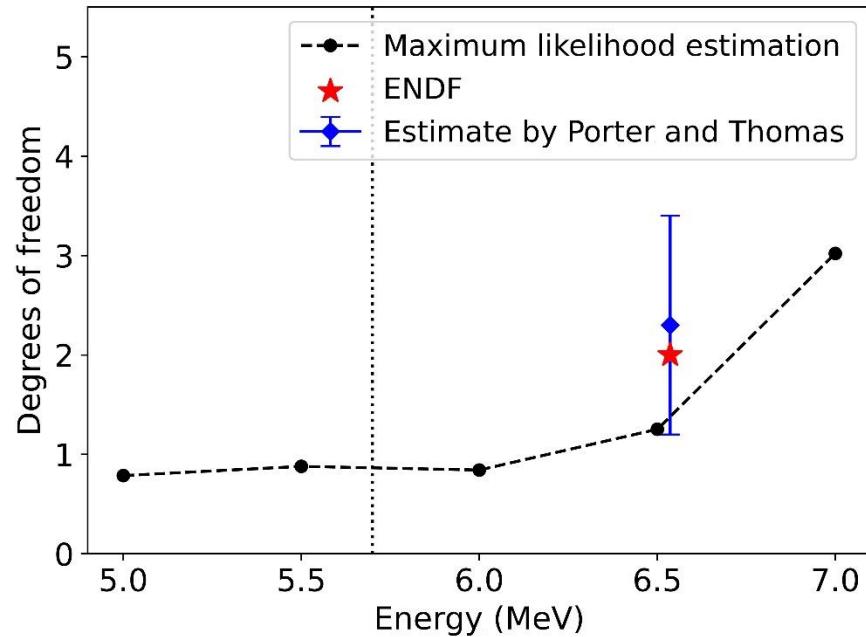
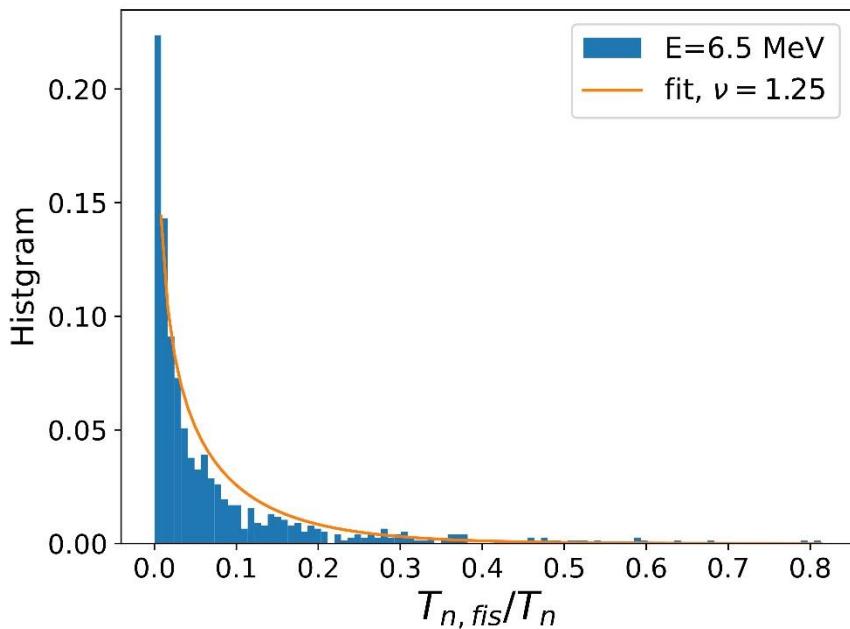
Skyrme UNEDF1, seniority zero config. up to 5 MeV
→ 66,103 x 66,103 dim. Hamiltonian

$$T_{CN \rightarrow \text{fis}} = \text{Tr}[\Gamma_n G \Gamma_{\text{fis}} G^\dagger]; \quad G = (H - NE)^{-1}$$

Application to low-energy fission of ^{236}U

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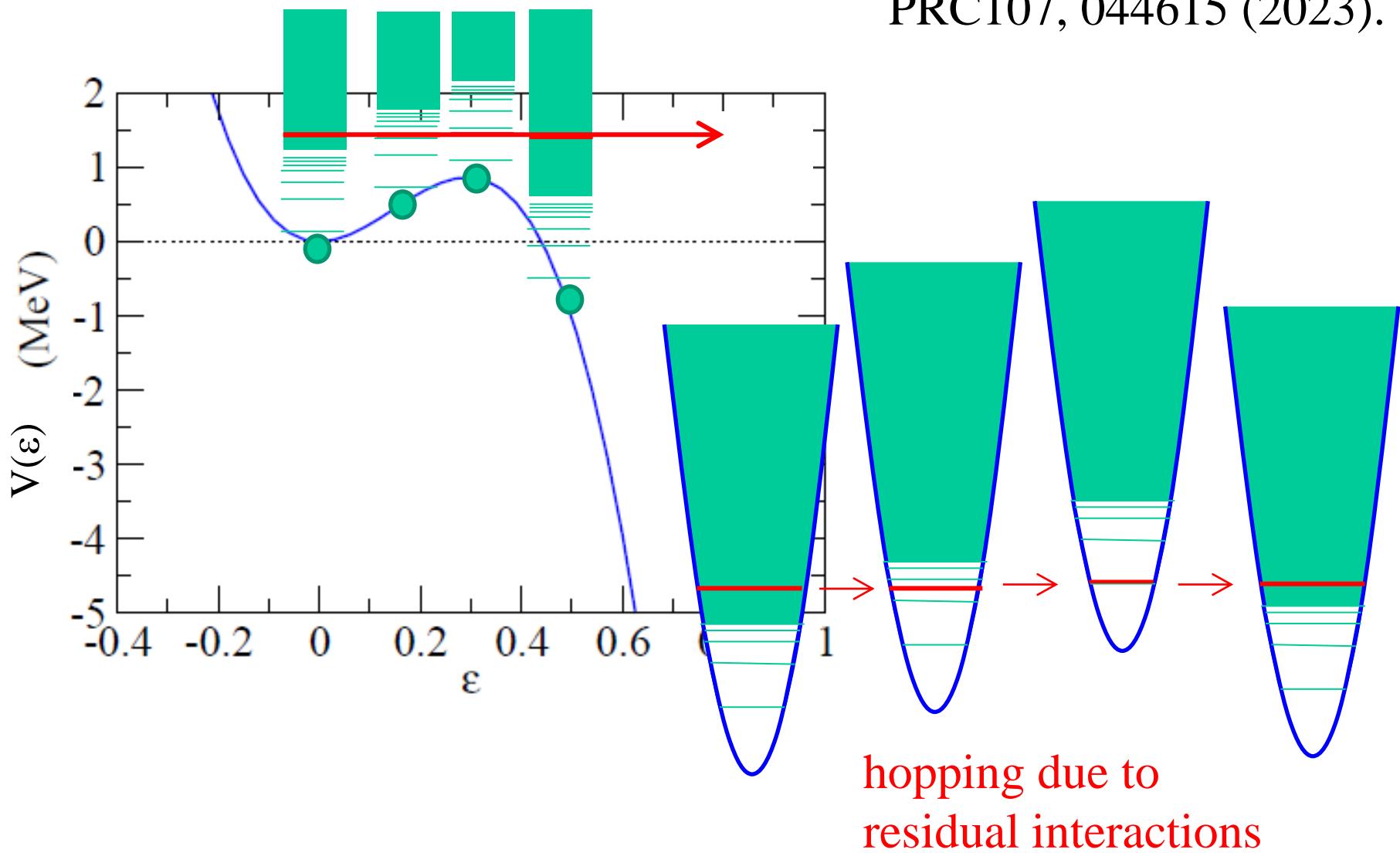
$$P_\nu(x) = \frac{\nu}{2\Gamma(\nu/2)} \left(\frac{\nu x}{2}\right)^{\nu/2-1} e^{-\nu x/2}$$



Only a small number of freedom participate in induced fission
← the transition state theory

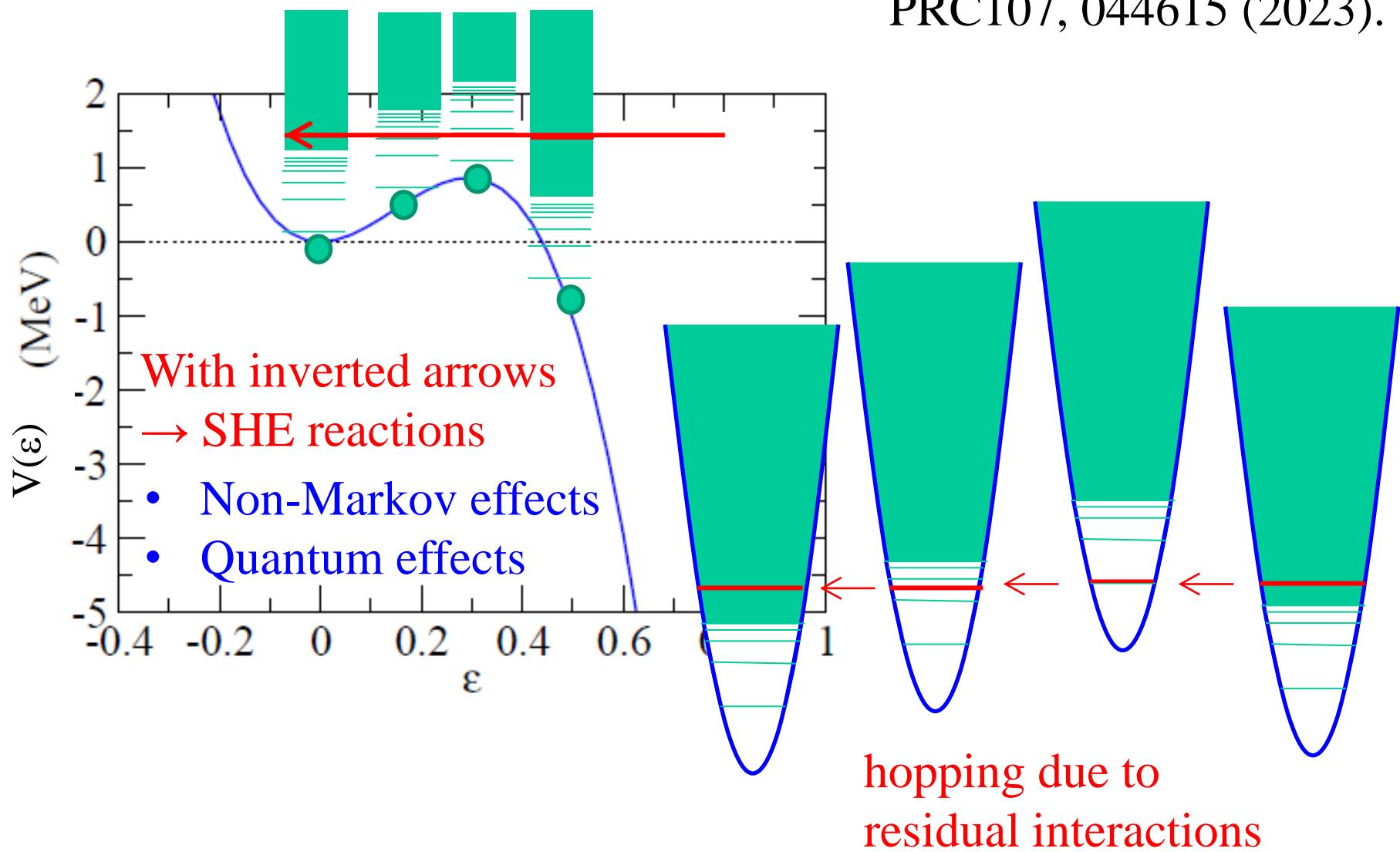
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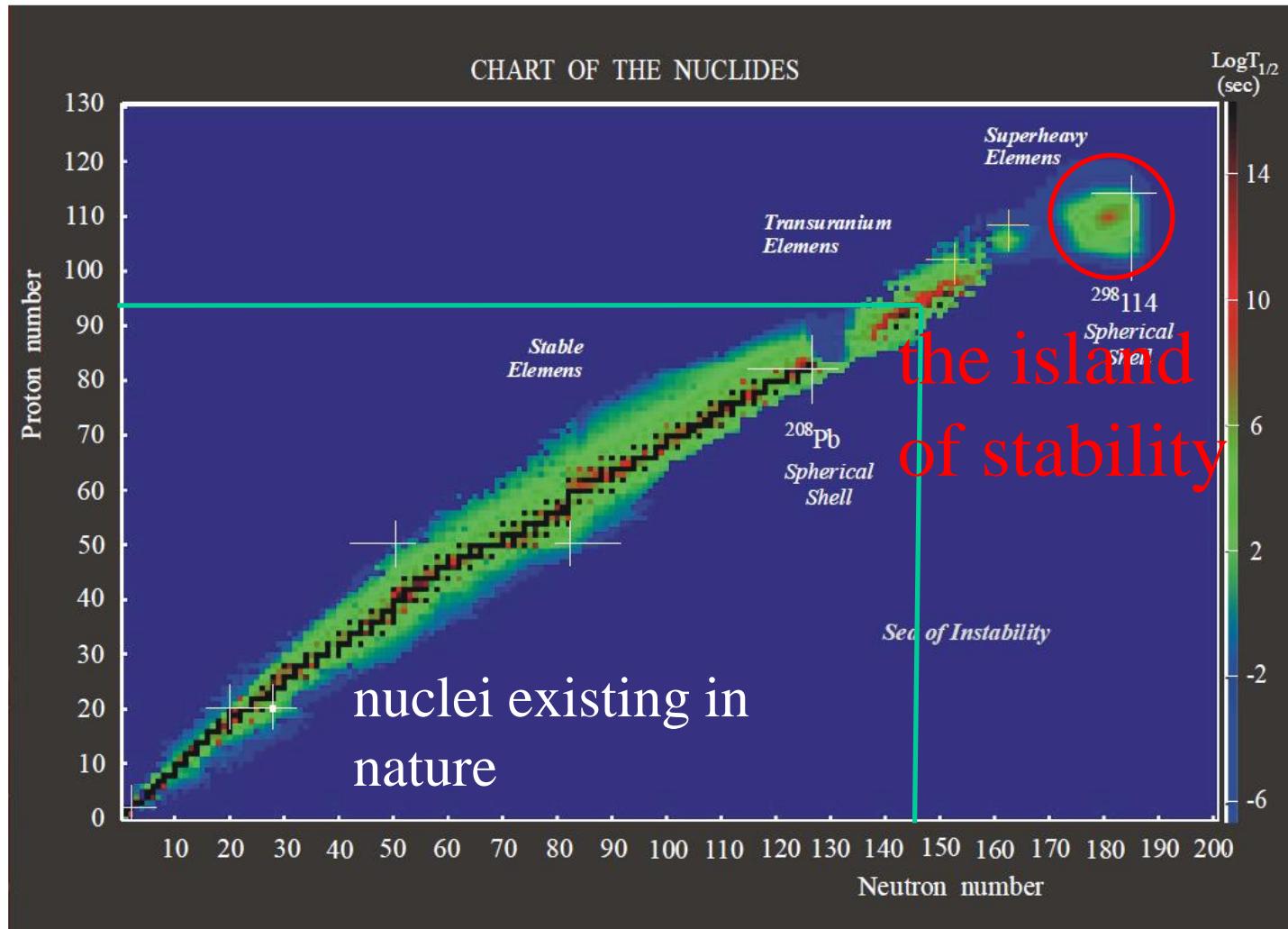


Towards a microscopic description for induced fission

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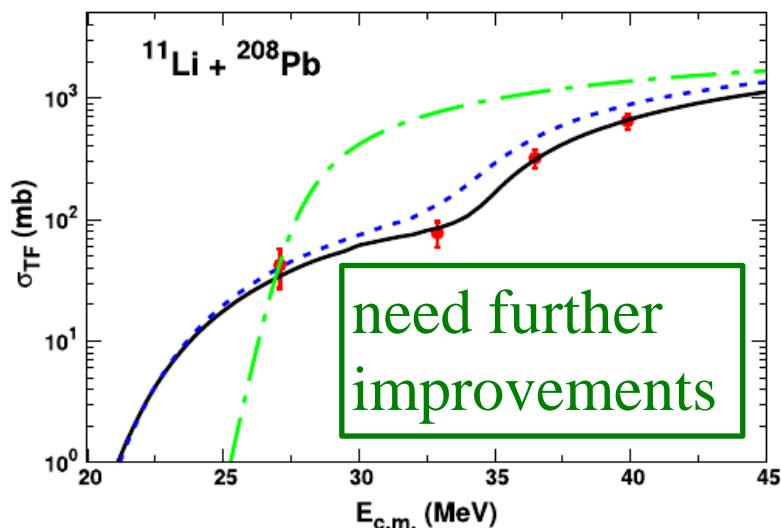
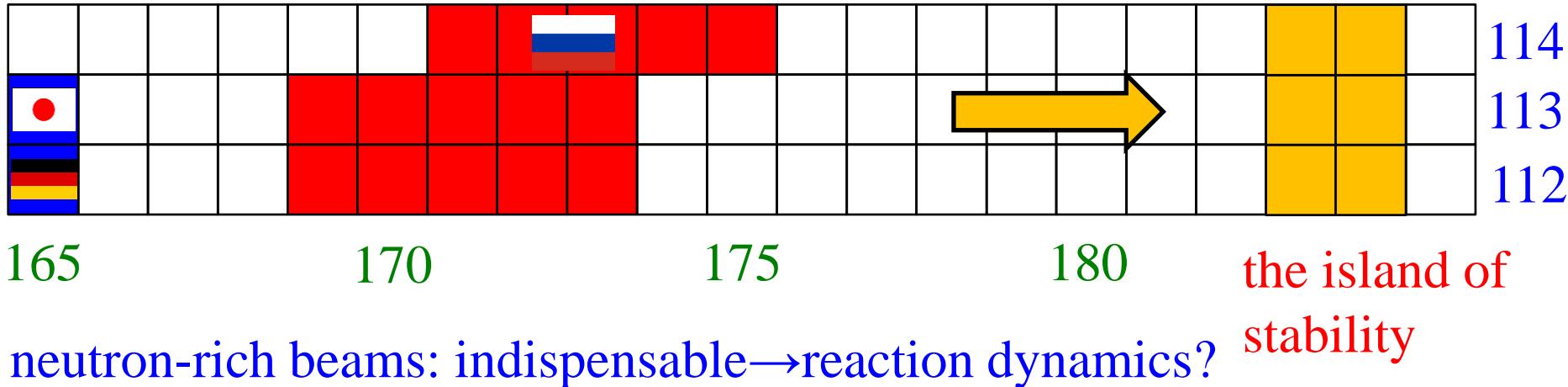
Another important issue: physics of neutron-rich nuclei



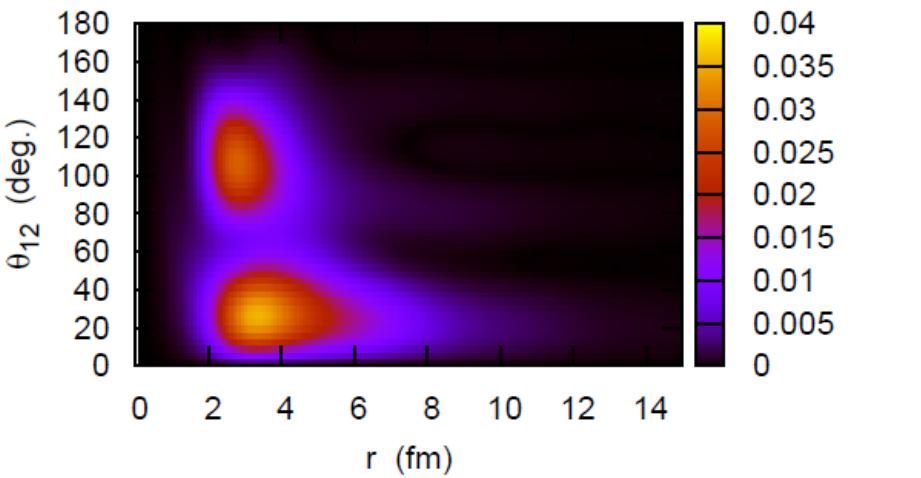
Yuri Oganessian

how to reach the island of stability?

Fusion of neutron-rich nuclei



K.-S. Choi, K. Hagino et al.,
Phys. Lett. B780 ('18) 455



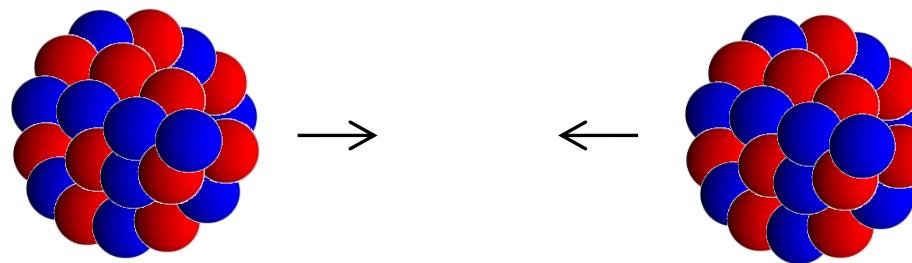
K.H. and H. Sagawa, PRC72('05)044321

good understandings of the structure
of neutron-rich nuclei is also important

Complexity in Heavy-ion reactions

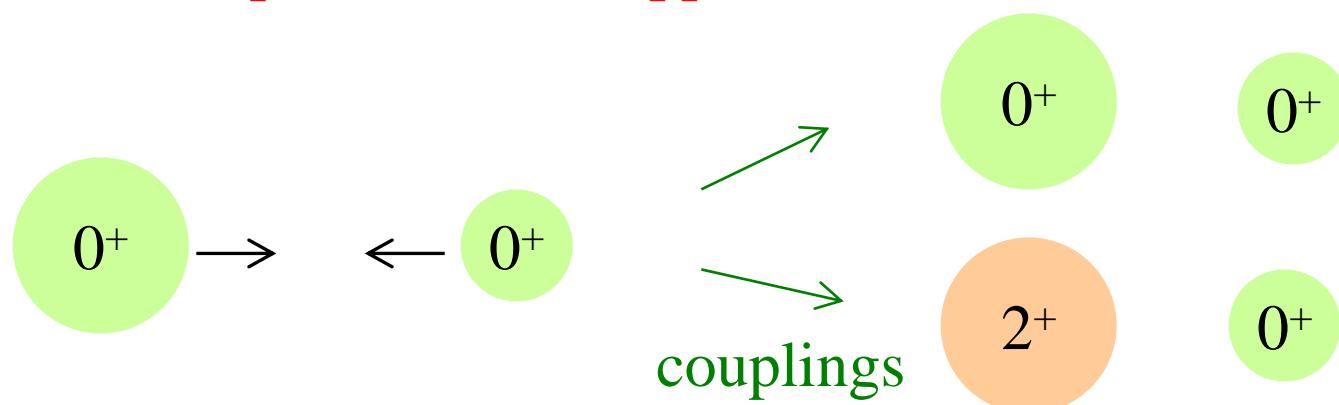
in connection to the recent
exp. results of ANU

Many-body
treatment



Still difficult at low energies
cf. many-particle tunneling

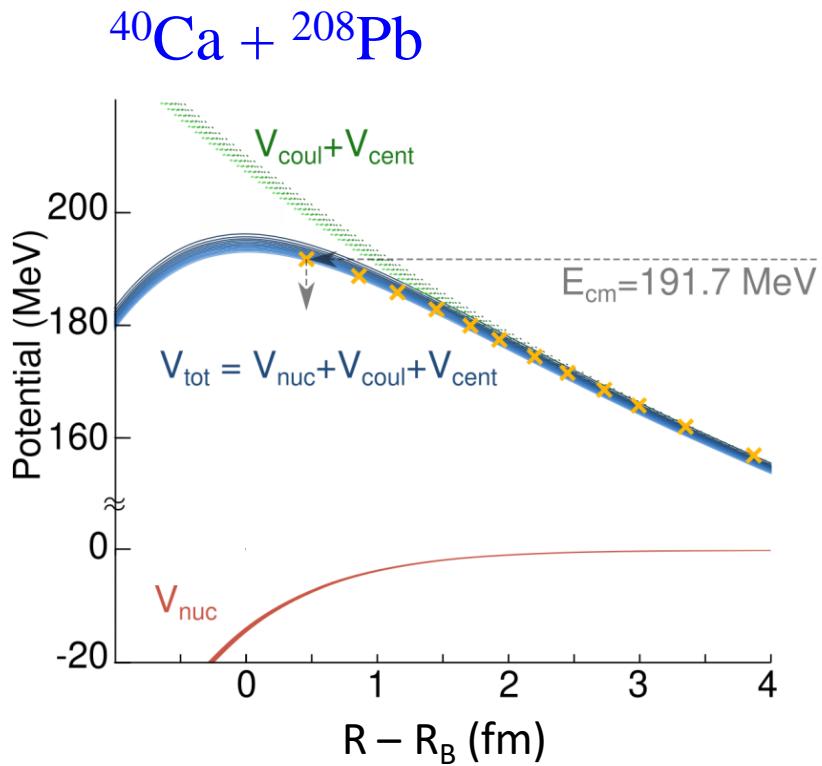
→ a two-body treatment with a few excitation channels
(the coupled-channels approach)



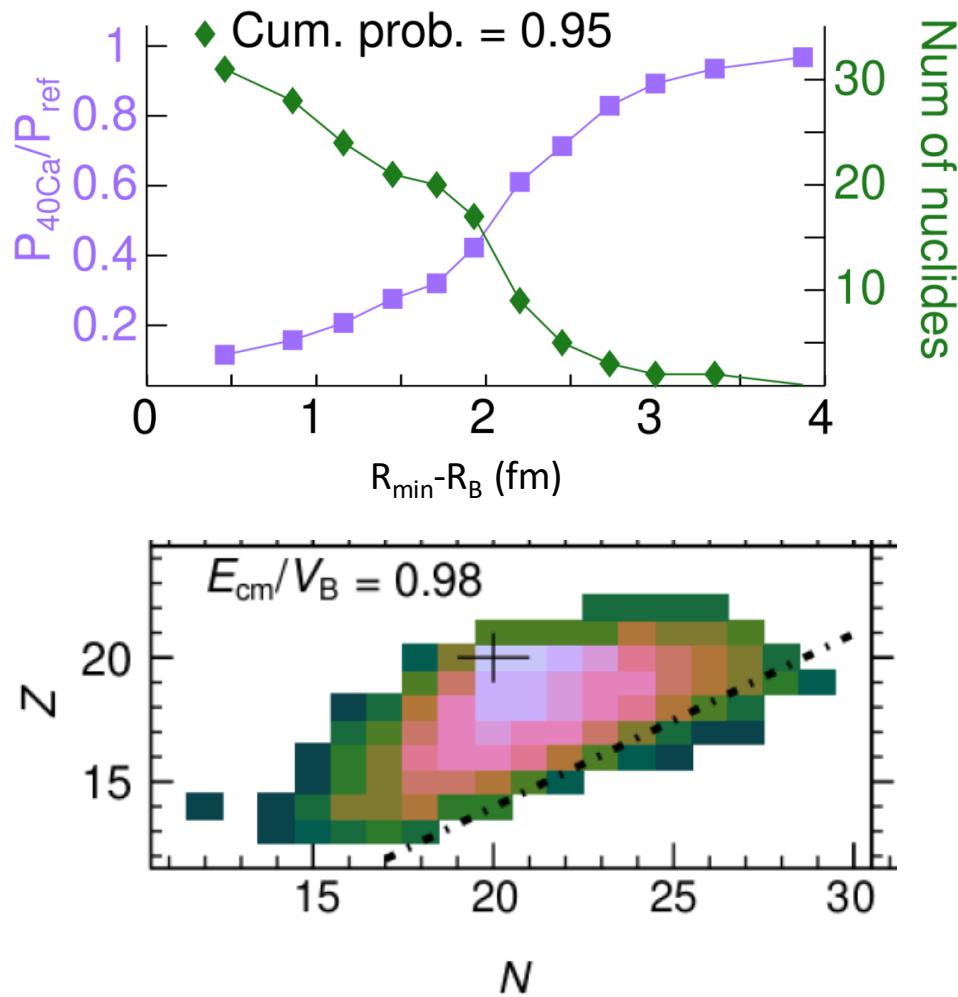
Complexity in Heavy-ion reactions

In reality, this might
be too simple....

K.J. Cook (ANU) et al., Nature Communications 14, 7988 (2023)



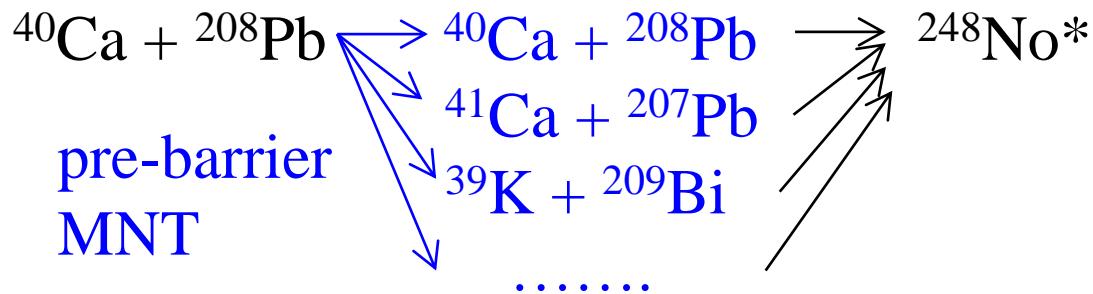
backward flux at $\theta_{\text{lab}} = 115 \text{ deg.}$
with different energies



large probability of pre-barrier MNT

Complexity in Heavy-ion reactions

an implication to SHE reactions

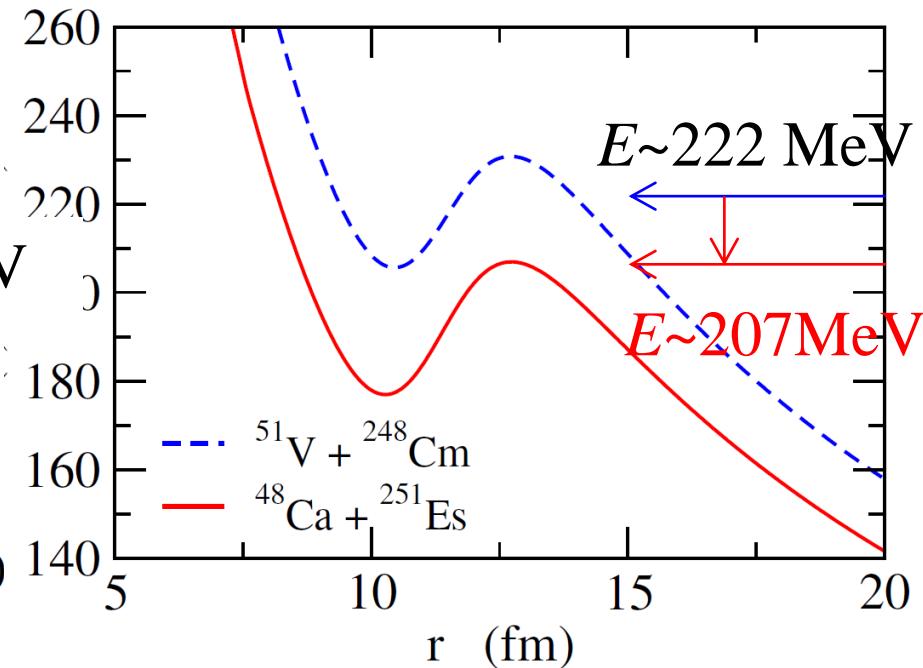
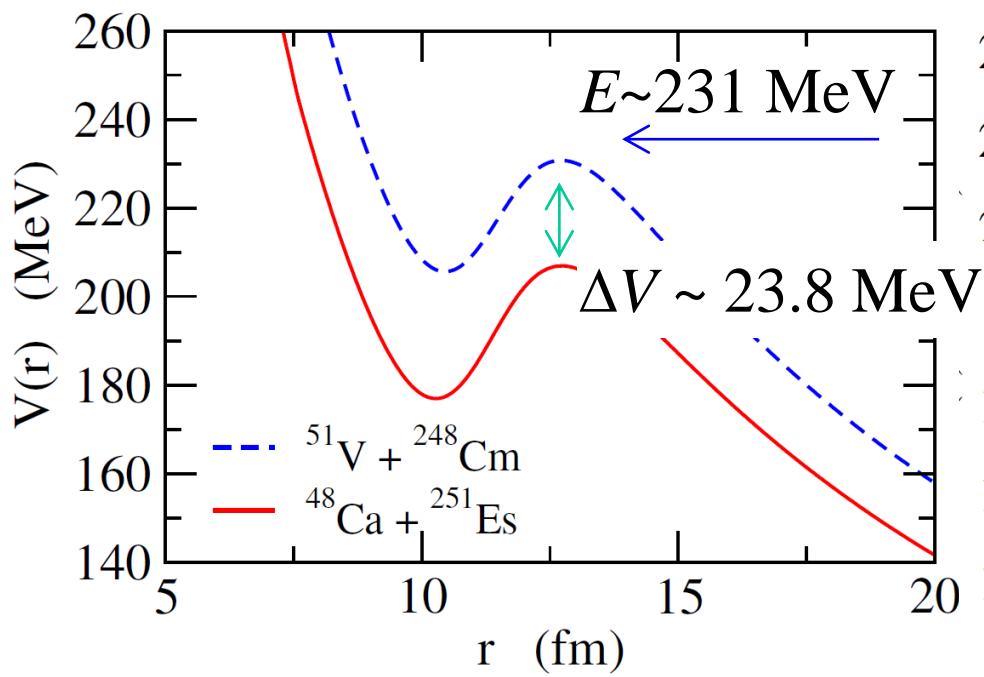
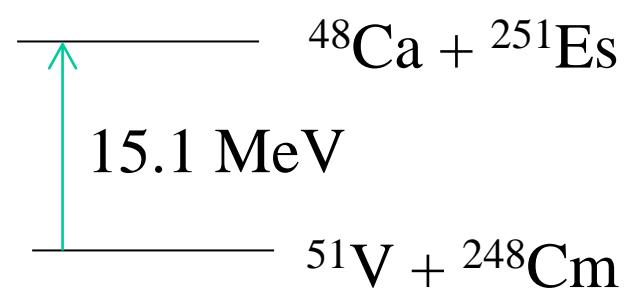


$$\sigma_{\text{CN}} \sim \sum_k w_k \sigma_{\text{cap}}(Z_k, N_k, E_k^*) P_{\text{CN}}(Z_k, N_k, E_k^*)$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the cross-section into two main components. The first component, labeled "TDHF+Projection?", is represented by a bracket under the term $\sum_k w_k \sigma_{\text{cap}}(Z_k, N_k, E_k^*)$. The second component, labeled "Langevin?", is represented by a bracket under the term $P_{\text{CN}}(Z_k, N_k, E_k^*)$.

cf. K. Sekizawa and K.H., PRC99 (2019) 051602(R)

Example: $^{51}\text{V} + ^{248}\text{Cm}$ reaction



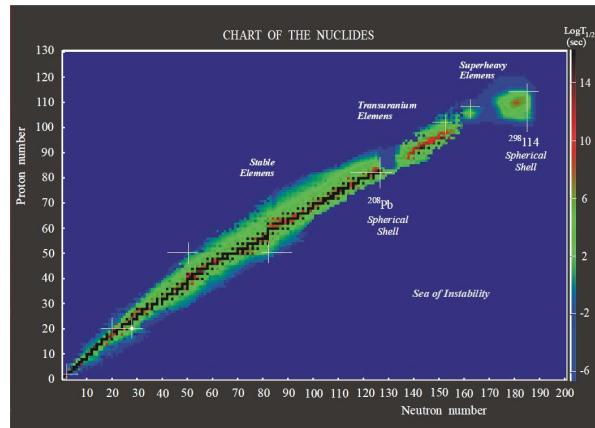
Very rough estimate: $\Delta E \sim 9 \text{ MeV} \leftarrow \sim S_n$

→ this mechanism may be important if $P_{\text{tr}} > \Gamma_n / \Gamma_f$

Exp. plan: Satoshi Sakaguchi @ Kyushu University

Summary

- SHE
- the island of stability



open quantum systems (OQS)

- ✓ how to thermaize? mechanisms?
- ✓ is thermal equilibrium OK?
- ✓ Is Markovian approximation OK?
- ✓ quantum effects?

→ a microscopic description for fusion/fission

- ✓ Deformation?
- ✓ Fusion of unstable nuclei