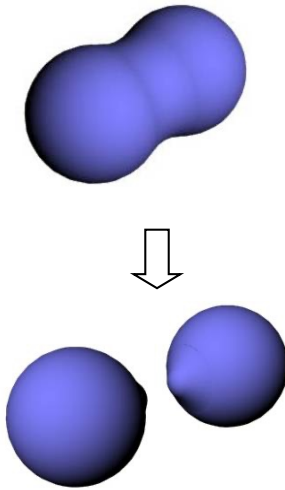
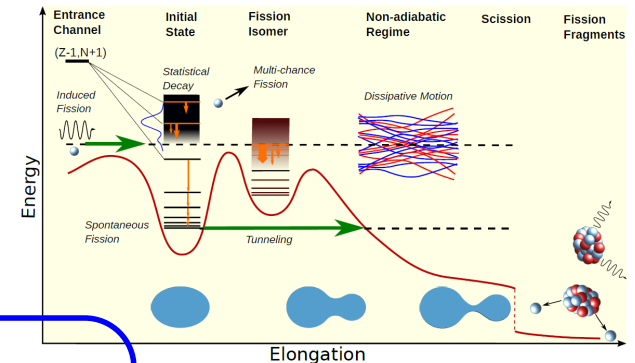


An application of shell model to low-energy induced nuclear fission



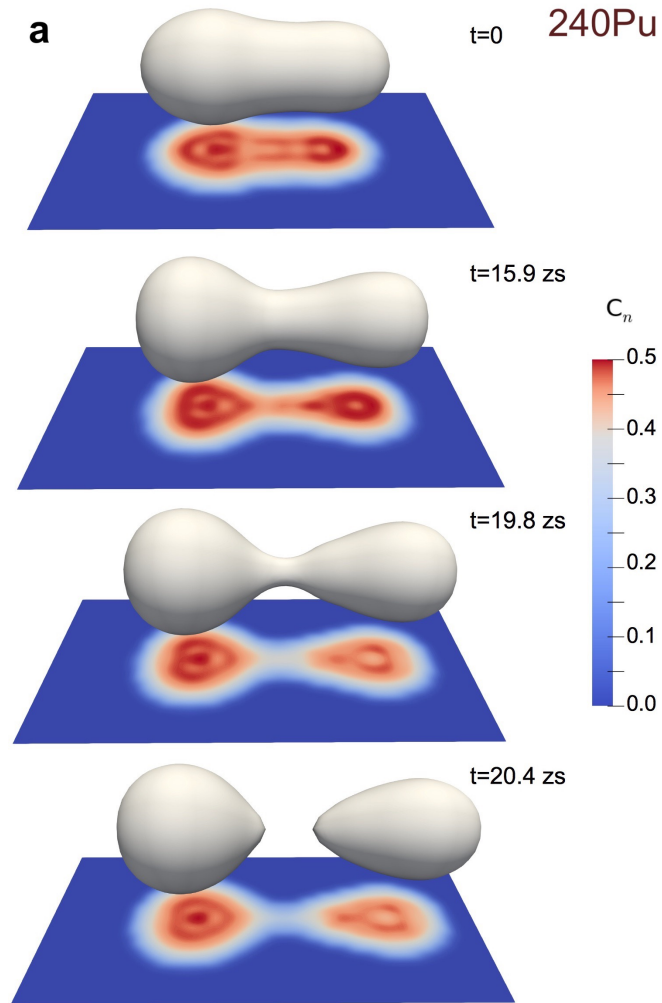
Kouichi Hagino
Kyoto University

G.F. Bertsch (Seattle)
Kotaro Uzawa (Kyoto)



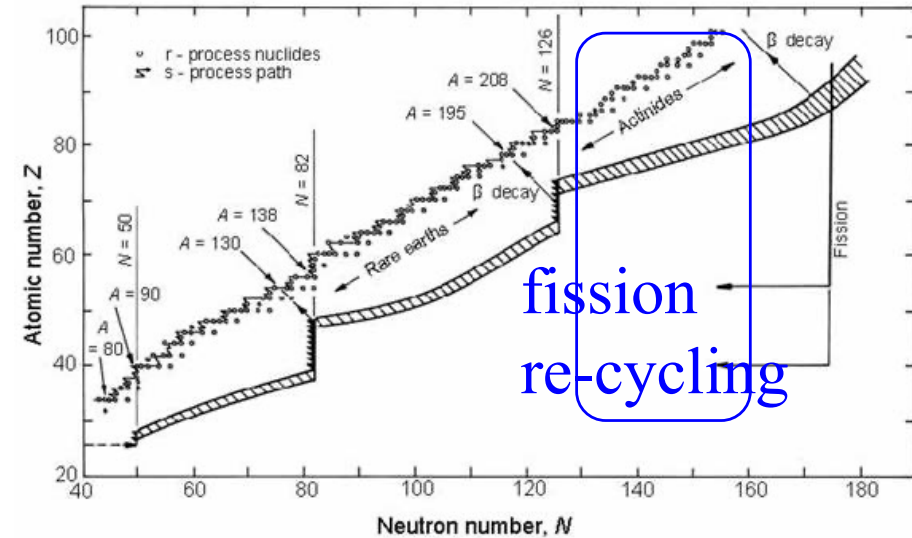
1. Introduction
2. Shell Model for induced fission
3. Summary

Nuclear Fission



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

- ✓ Superheavy elements
- ✓ r-process nucleosynthesis



a large change of nuclear shape
(a large amplitude motion)

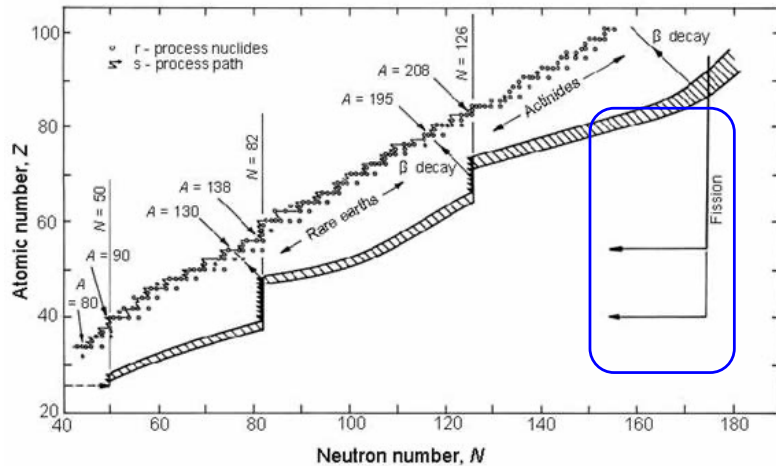
→ microscopic description

: far from complete

an ultimate goal of nuclear physics

Importance of a microscopic approach

➤ r-process nucleosynthesis

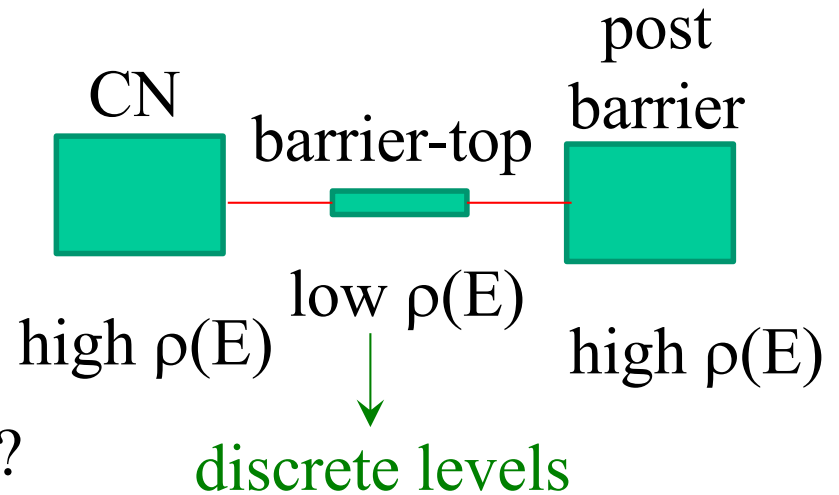
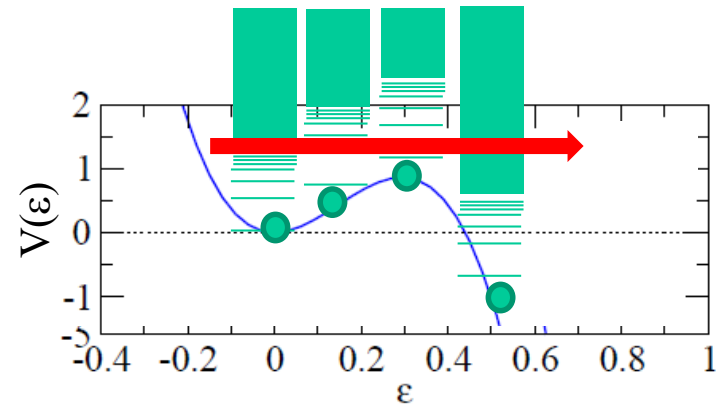


(neutron induced) fission of neutron-rich nuclei

→ low E^* and low $\rho(E^*)$

- ✓ Validity of statistical models?
- ✓ Validity of the Langevin approach?

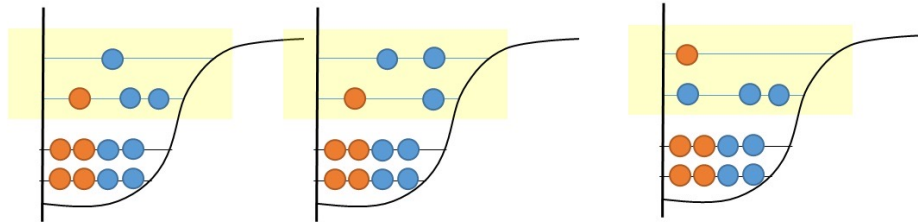
➤ barrier-top fission



How to connect to a many-body Hamiltonian?

Shell model approach?

Shell model



$$|\Psi\rangle = v_1|m_1\rangle + v_2|m_2\rangle + v_3|m_3\rangle + \dots$$

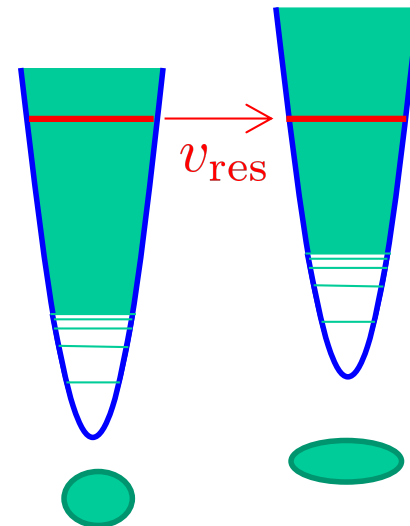
Figure: Noritaka Shimizu (Tsukuba)

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

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_Q \sum_i \nu_i(Q) |m_i(Q)\rangle$$

GCM with excited states

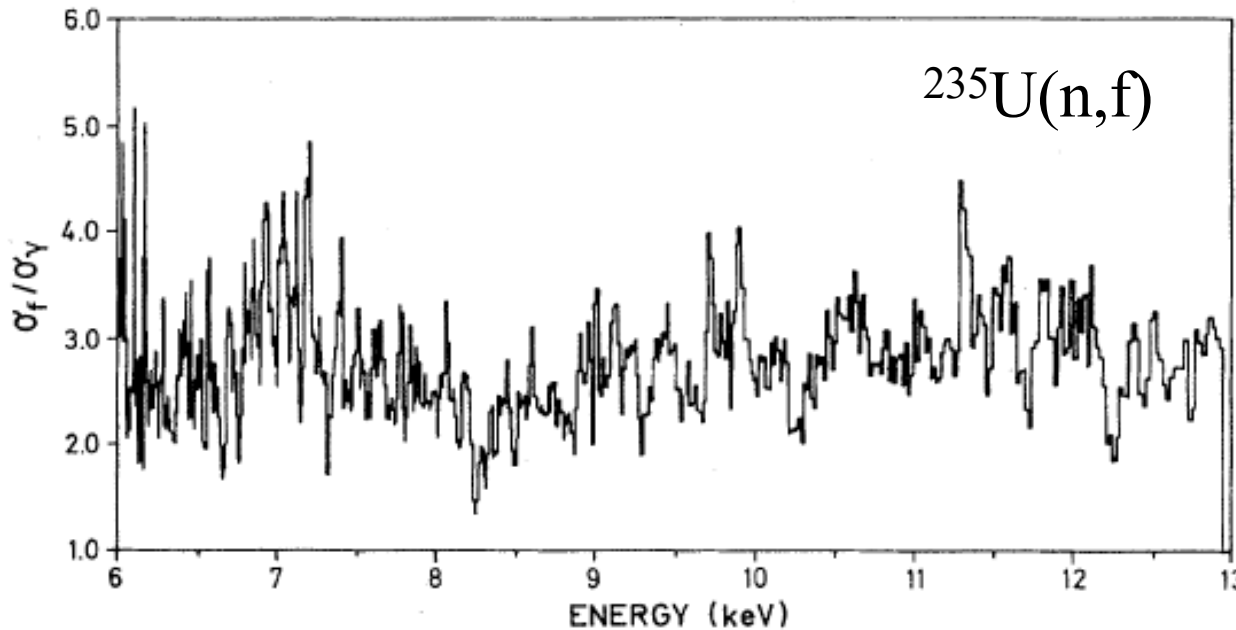
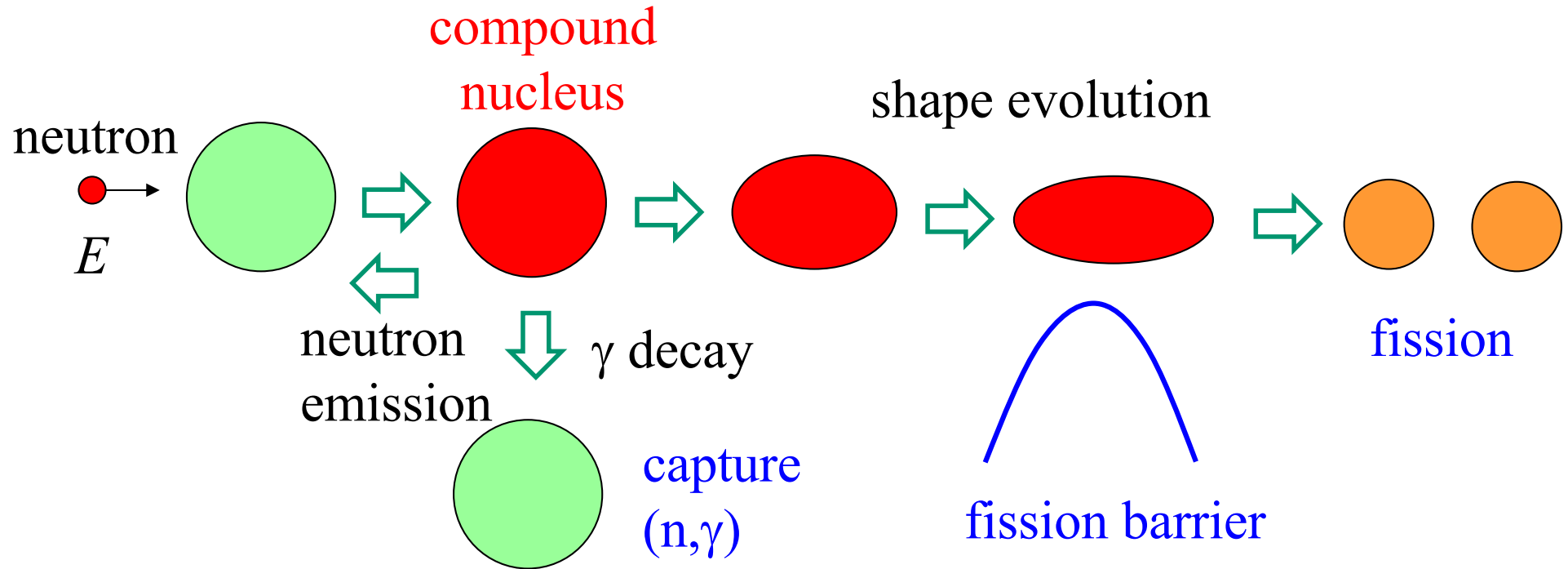
A similar approach
 for nuclear fission?



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

a good connection to
 nuclear reaction theory

a process which we would like to discuss



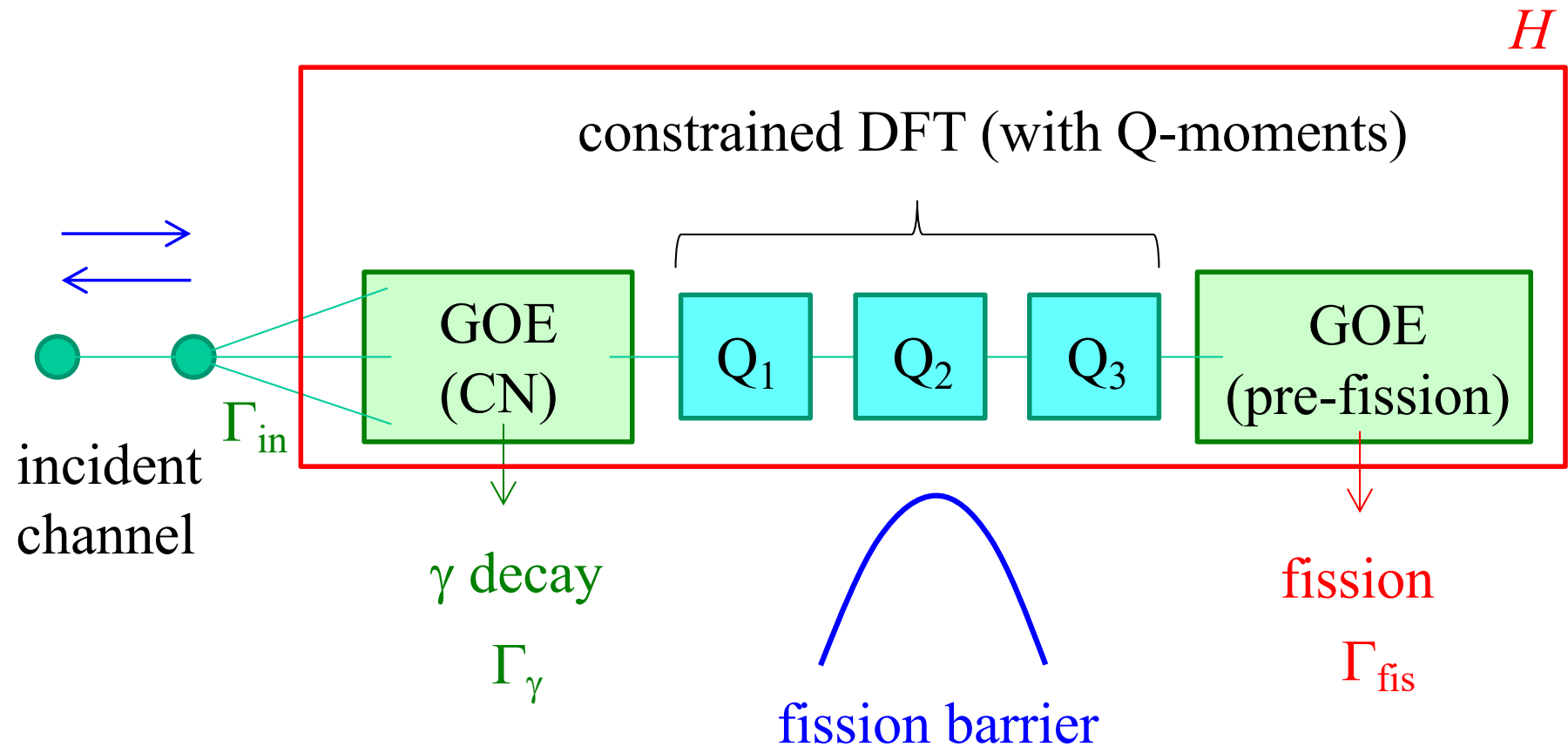
branching ratio

$$\alpha^{-1} = \frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_\gamma}$$

sensitive to intermediate structure

M.S. Moore et al.,
PRC30 ('84) 214

a process which we would like to discuss



Reaction theory (absorption probability):

$$T_{fis} = Tr[\Gamma_{in}G(E)\Gamma_{fis}G^{\dagger}(E)]$$

$$T_{cap} = Tr[\Gamma_{in}G(E)\Gamma_{\gamma}G^{\dagger}(E)]$$

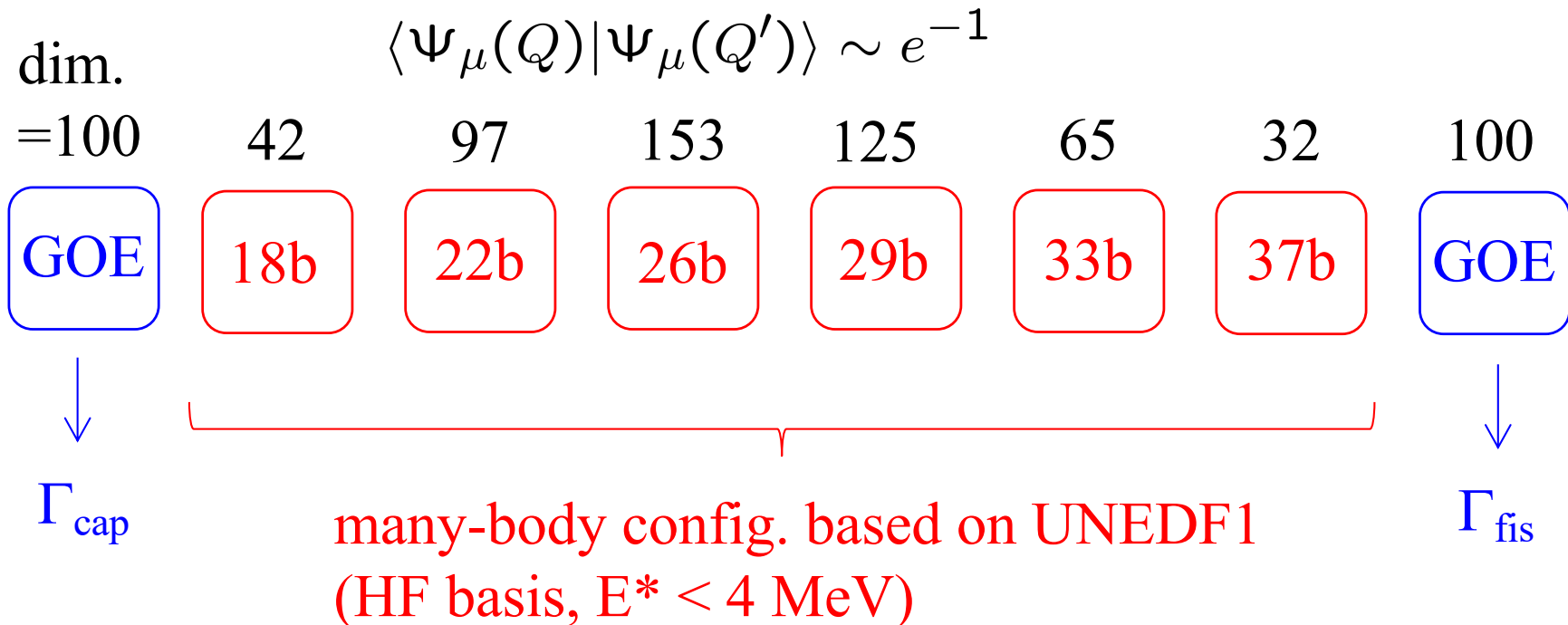
“Datta formula”

$$G(E) = [H - i\Gamma/2 - EO]^{-1}$$

Calculations based on Skyrme Hartree-Fock method

G.F. Bertsch and K.H., Phys. Rev. C107, 044615 (2023).

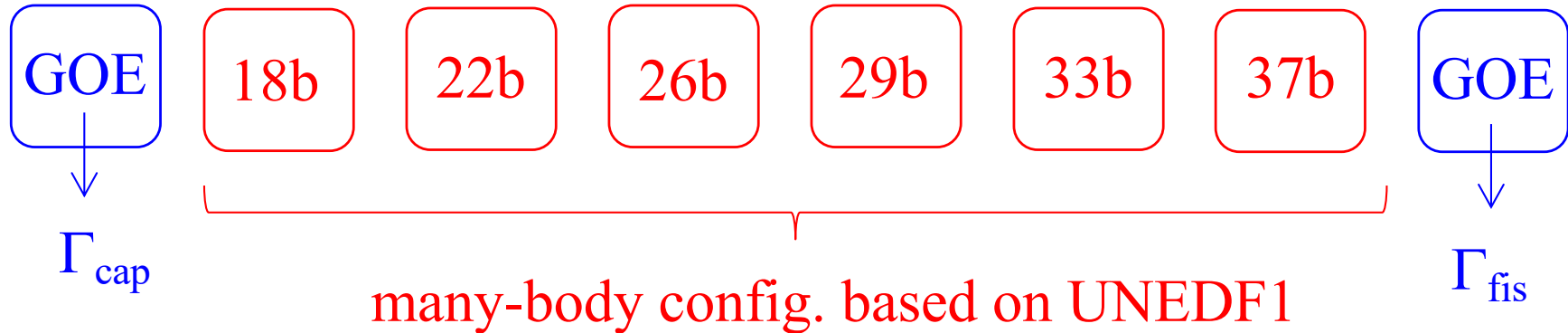
- Simplifications:
- ✓ ^{236}U : only neutron configurations, up to 4 MeV
 - ✓ Dynamics of the first barrier: axial symmetry
 - ✓ seniority-zero config. only: occupation of (K, -K)
 - ✓ a scaled fission barrier with $B_f = 4$ MeV



714x714 Hamiltonian matrix

Calculations based on Skyrme Hartree-Fock method

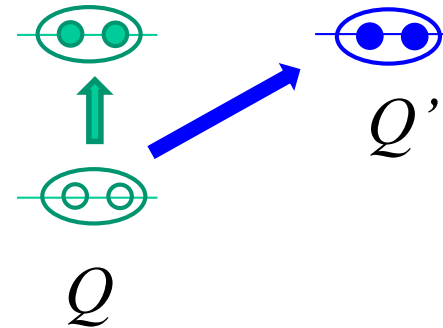
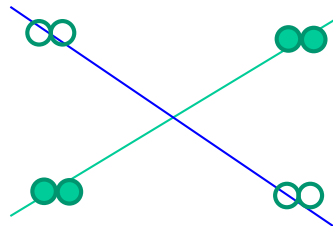
G.F. Bertsch and K.H., Phys. Rev. C107, 044615 (2023).



✓ overlap: $\langle \Psi_{\mu}(Q) | \Psi_{\mu}(Q') \rangle \sim e^{-1}$

✓ pairing: $v_{\text{pair}} = -GP^{\dagger}P$

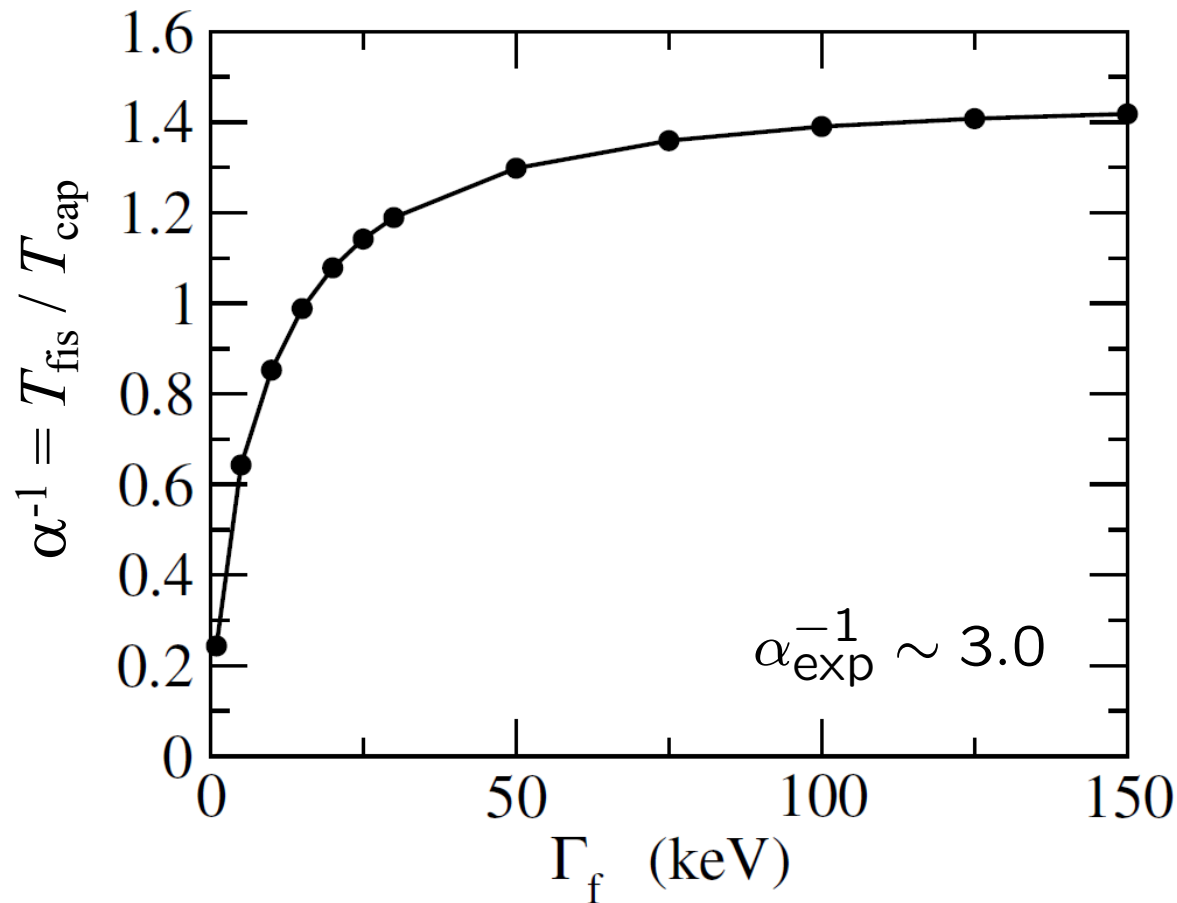
✓ diabatic:



$$\frac{\langle \Psi_{\mu}(Q) | H | \Psi_{\mu}(Q') \rangle}{\langle \Psi_{\mu}(Q) | \Psi_{\mu}(Q') \rangle} \sim E_{\mu}(\bar{Q}) - h_2(\Delta Q)^2$$

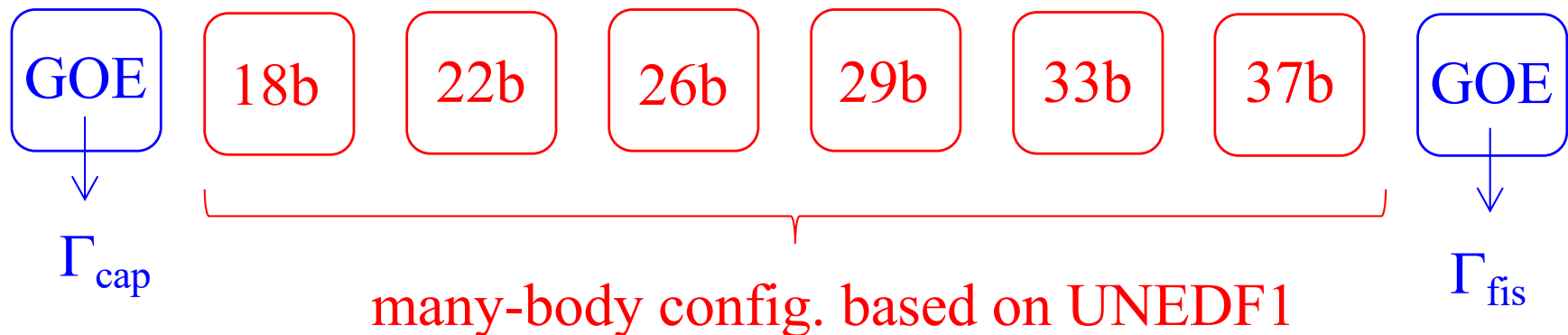
✓ Γ_{cap} : exp. data (scaled according to N_{GOE}), Γ_{fis} : insensitivity

insensitivity property

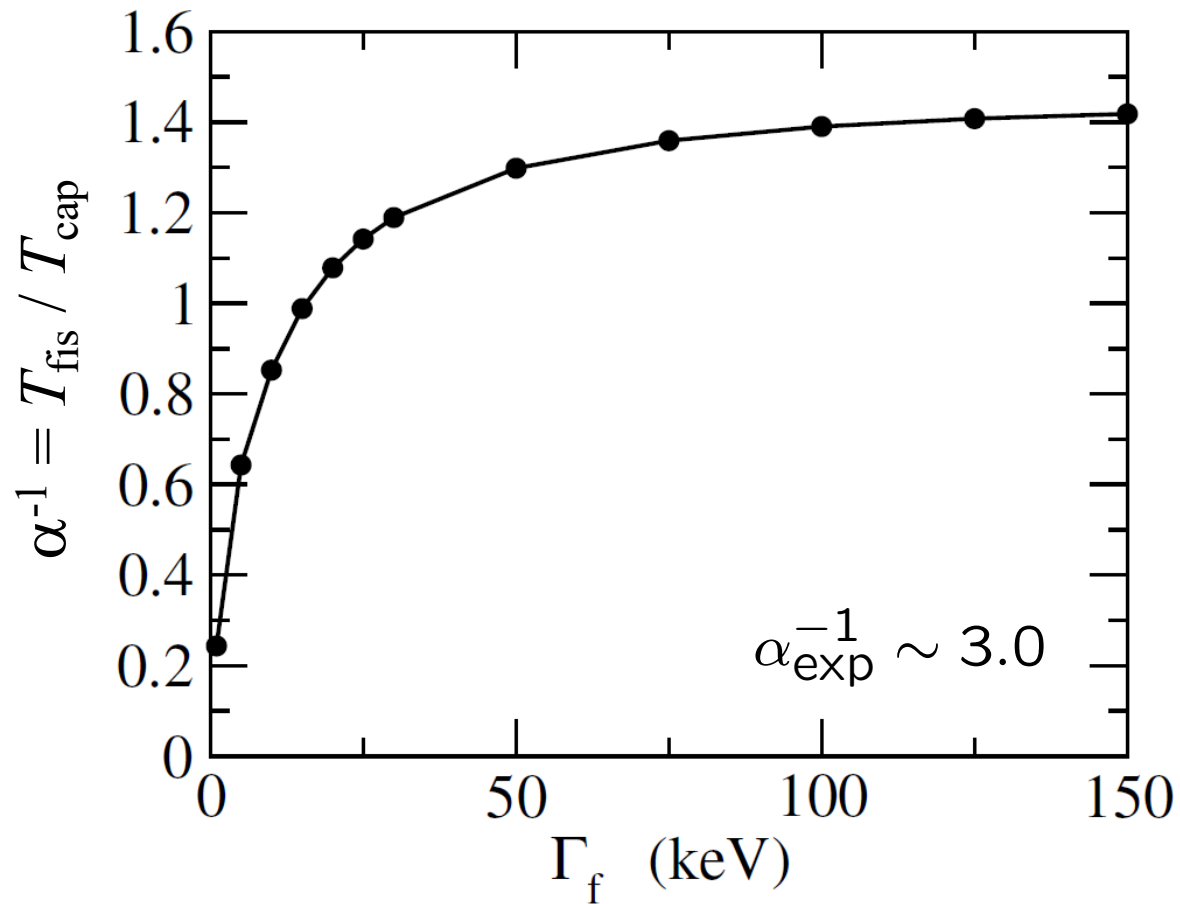


insensitive to Γ_f
(post-barrier dynamics)
→ the main assumption
of TST

cf. Analytic discussion
with a 2GOE+1Q model
K.H. and G.F. Bertsch,
arXiv: 2310.09537



insensitivity property



base set

$$G_{\text{pair}} = 0.2 \text{ MeV}$$

$$h_2 = 0.15 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha^{-1} = 0.95$$



$$G_{\text{pair}} \rightarrow G_{\text{pair}}/2$$

$$G_{\text{pair}} = 0.1 \text{ MeV}$$

$$h_2 = 0.15 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha^{-1} = 0.37$$

sensitive to the pairing, though less than in spontaneous fission

Summary

r-process nucleosynthesis: fission of neutron-rich nuclei

requires a microscopic approach applicable to low E^* and $\rho(E^*)$

also for barrier-top fission

→ a new approach: shell model + GCM

an application to induced fission of ^{236}U
based on Skyrme EDF

- ✓ neutron configurations only
- ✓ pairing and diabatic interactions
- ✓ truncation at 4 MeV

→ an importance of the pairing interaction

Future perspectives: seniority non-zero config. → pn res. interaction

a large scale calculation ($\sim 10^6$ dim.)

the next talk by Uzawa

K. Uzawa and K. Hagino, PRC108, 024319 (2023)

