

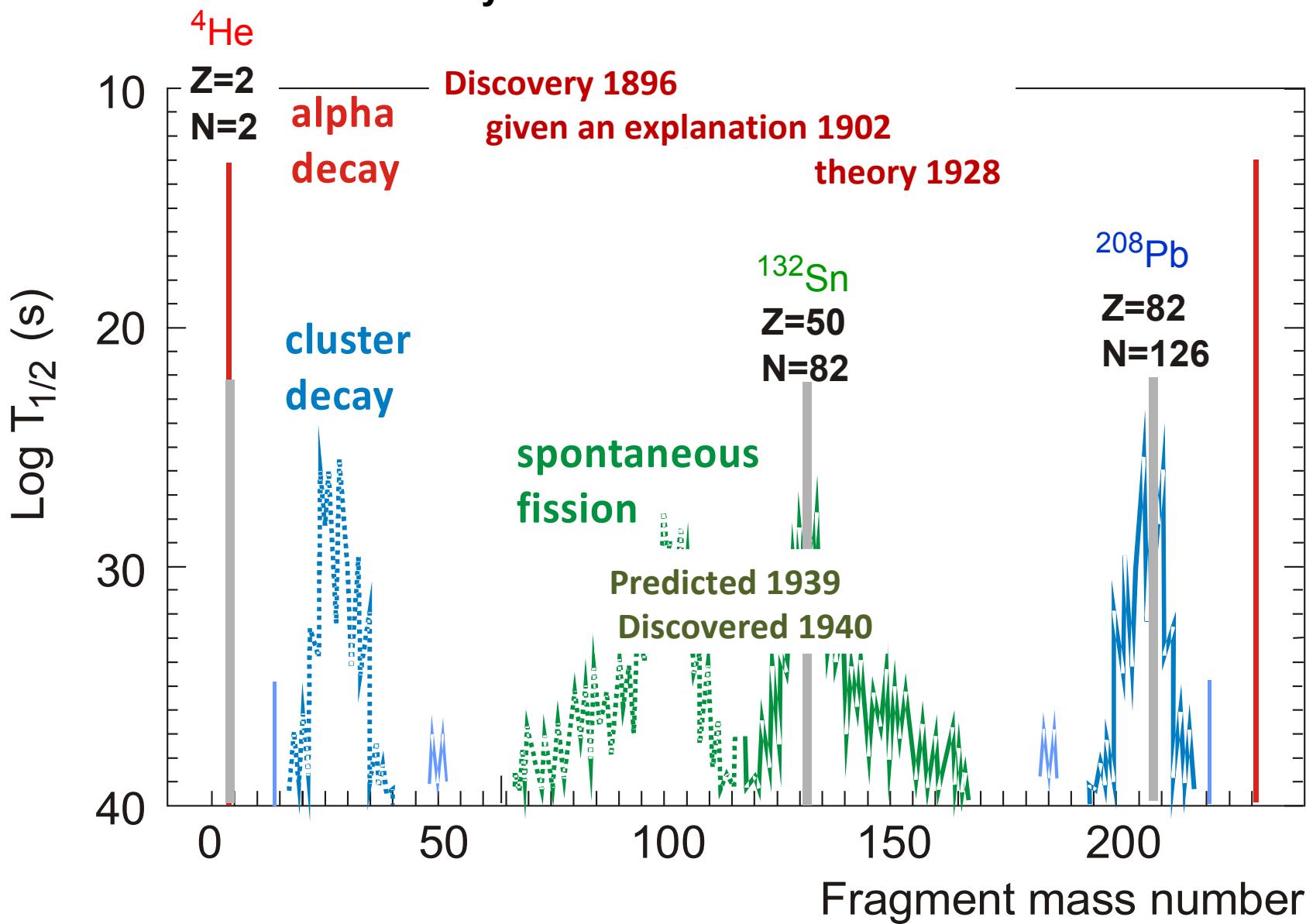
Спонтанное деление: сверхтяжелые ядра

Ю.Ц. Оганесян

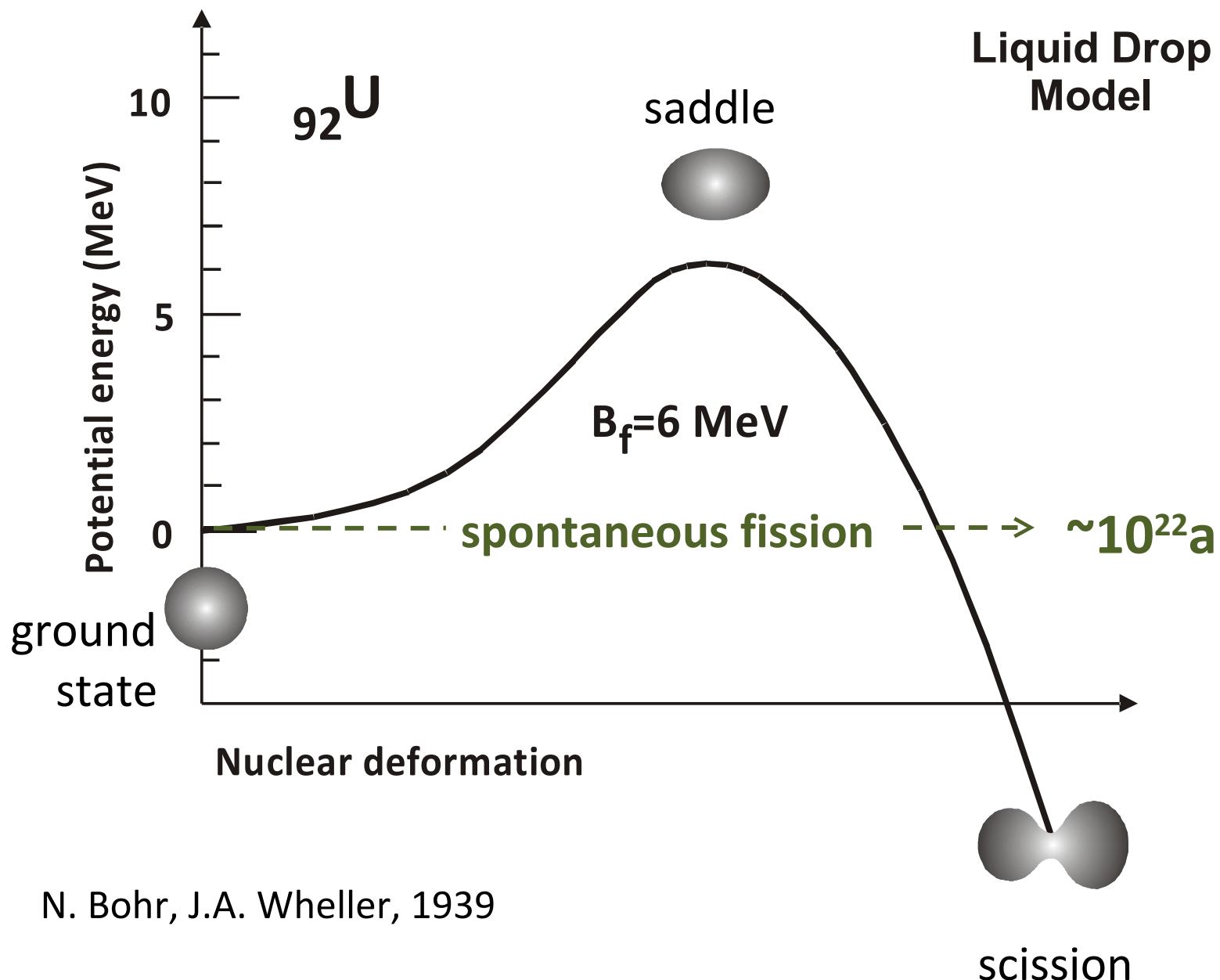
Лаборатория ядерных реакций им. Г.Н. Флерова
Объединенный Институт Ядерных Исследований

Симпозиум, посвященный 100-летию
открытия атомного ядра
10-11 марта 2011 г, ОИЯИ, Дубна

Decay modes of the ^{234}U nucleus



Discovery of the Spontaneous Fission



Отчет Ленинградского Физико-технического Института 1940 год

Итак можно утверждать, что установленный эффект спонтанных импульсов обусловлен актами деления урана. Такой процесс представляет собой новый вид радиоактивности, принципиально отличный от известных ранее видов радиоактивности с испусканием α и β - частиц.

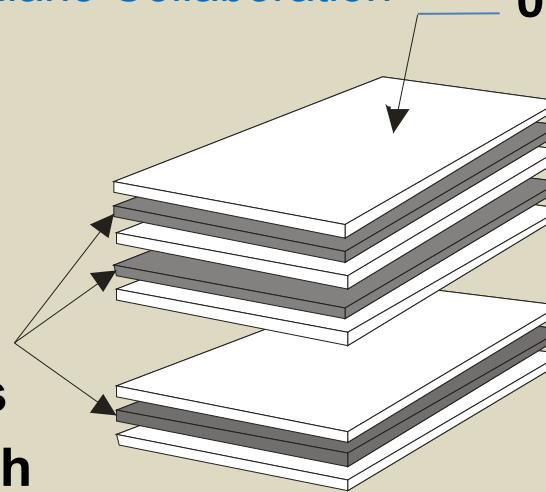
Расхождение между экспериментально наблюдаемым временем жизни урана и указанным Бором и Уиллером объясняется тем, что формула прохождения частицы через барьер очень чувствительна к выбранной высоте и ширине барьера, а выбор этих величин в достаточной мере произволен.



Gran Sacco Underground Laboratory

Dubna – Milano Collaboration

0.2 m²- track
detector



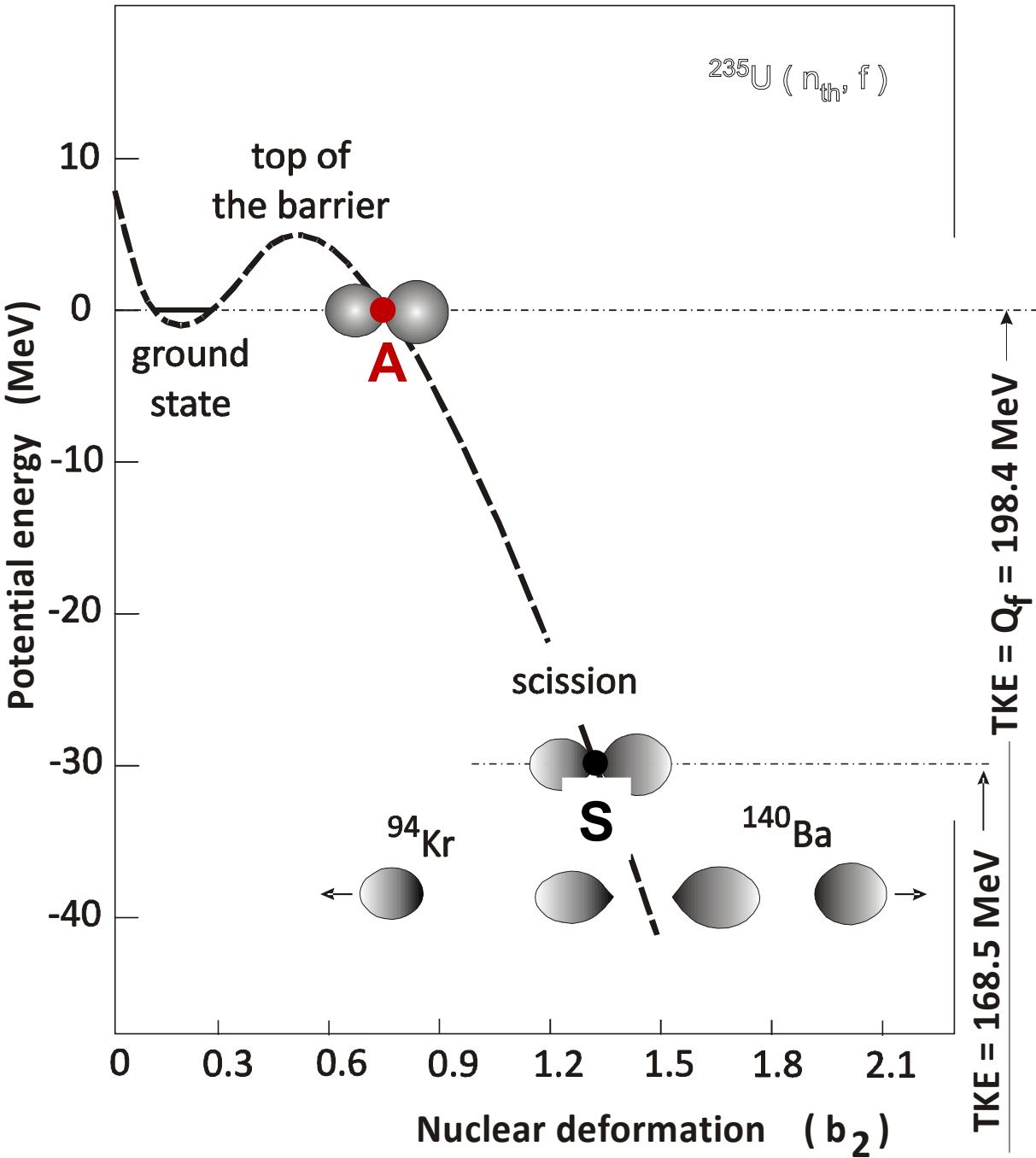
(total ~ 30g / $^{238}\text{U} \leq 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$

21 event/665d

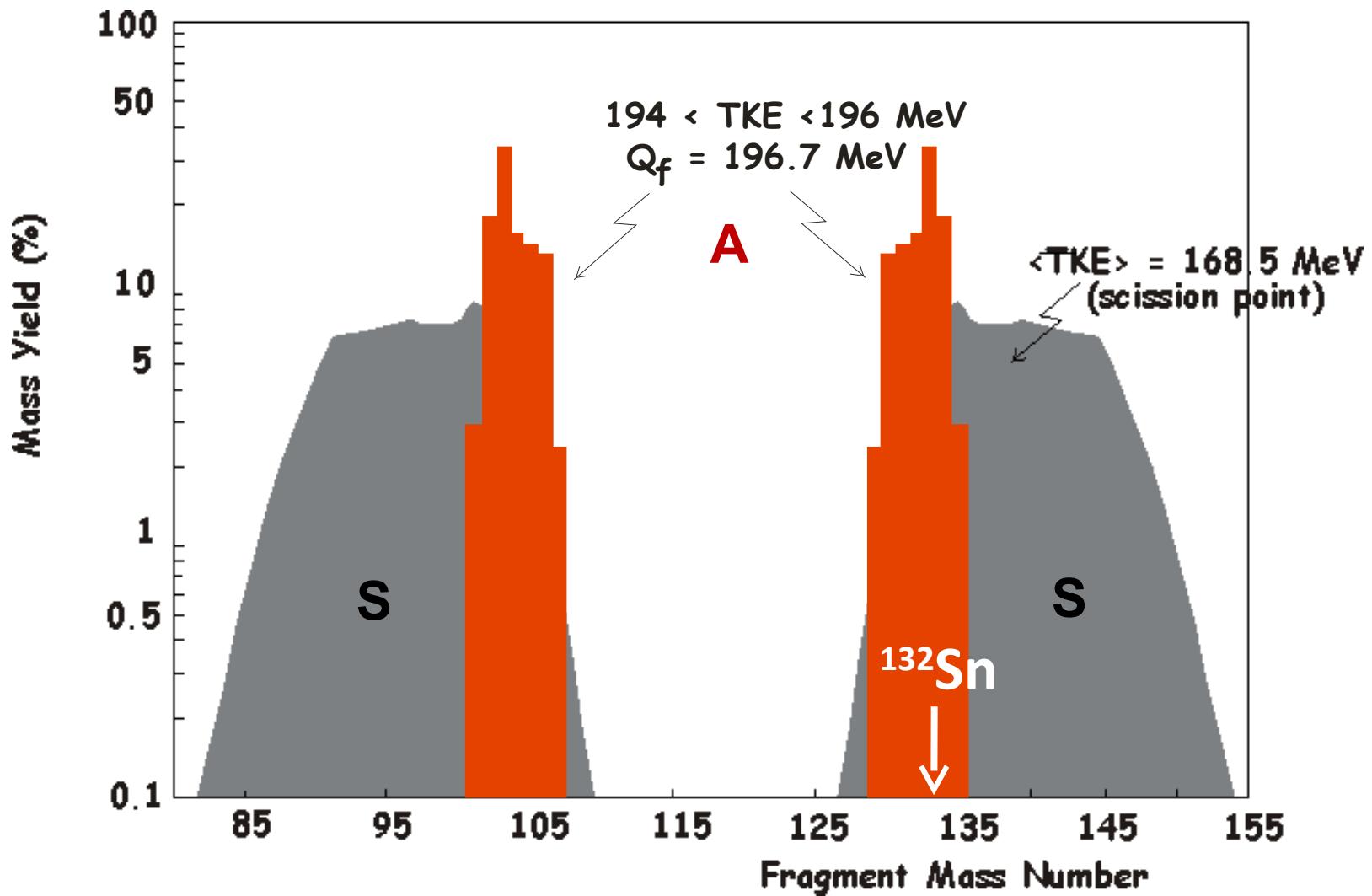
$$T_{SF} = (1.2 \pm 0.4) \cdot 10^{21} \text{a}$$

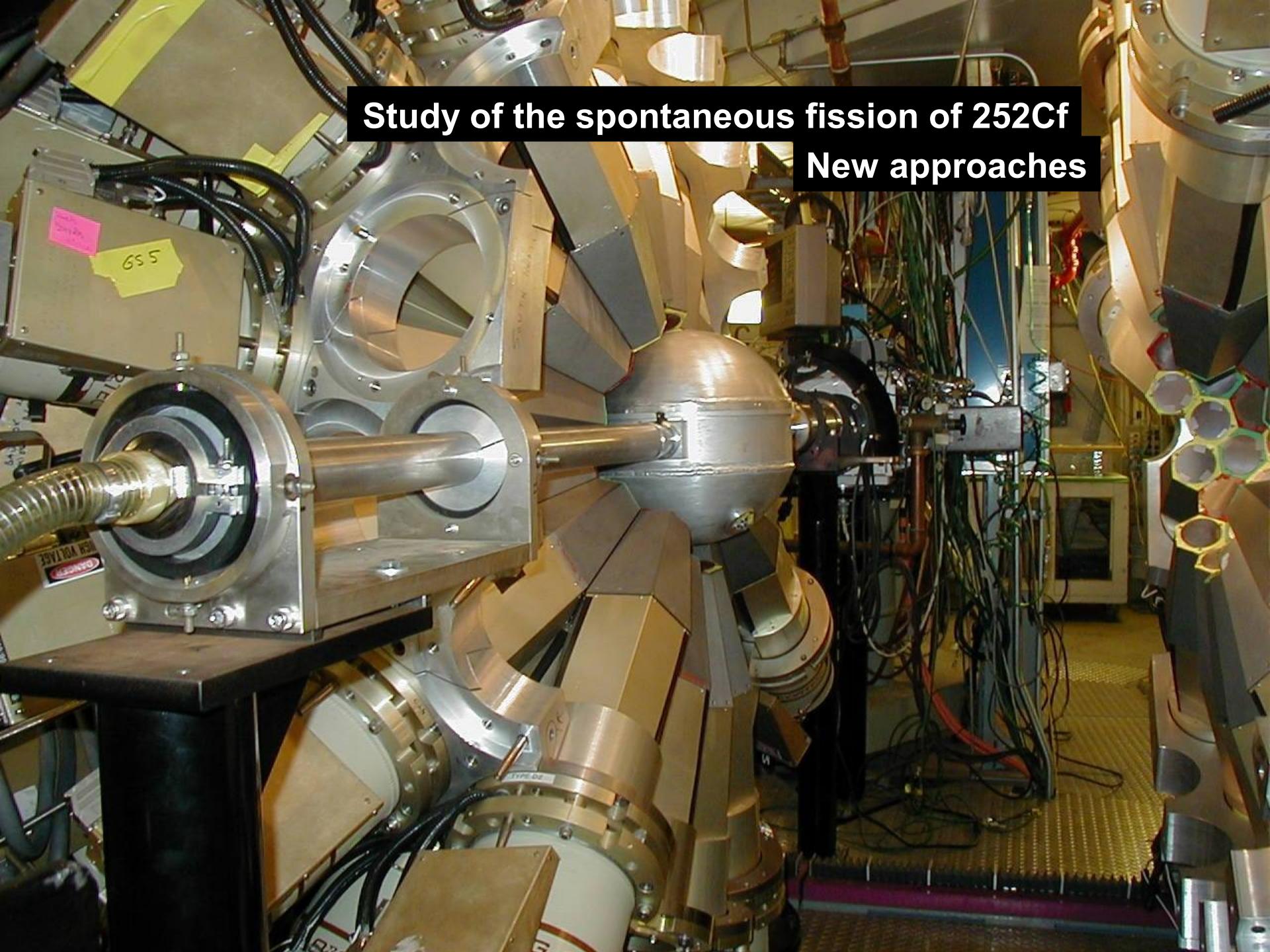
Search for Spontaneous Fission of ^{232}Th

$$T_{SF} = \geq 10^{21} \text{a}$$

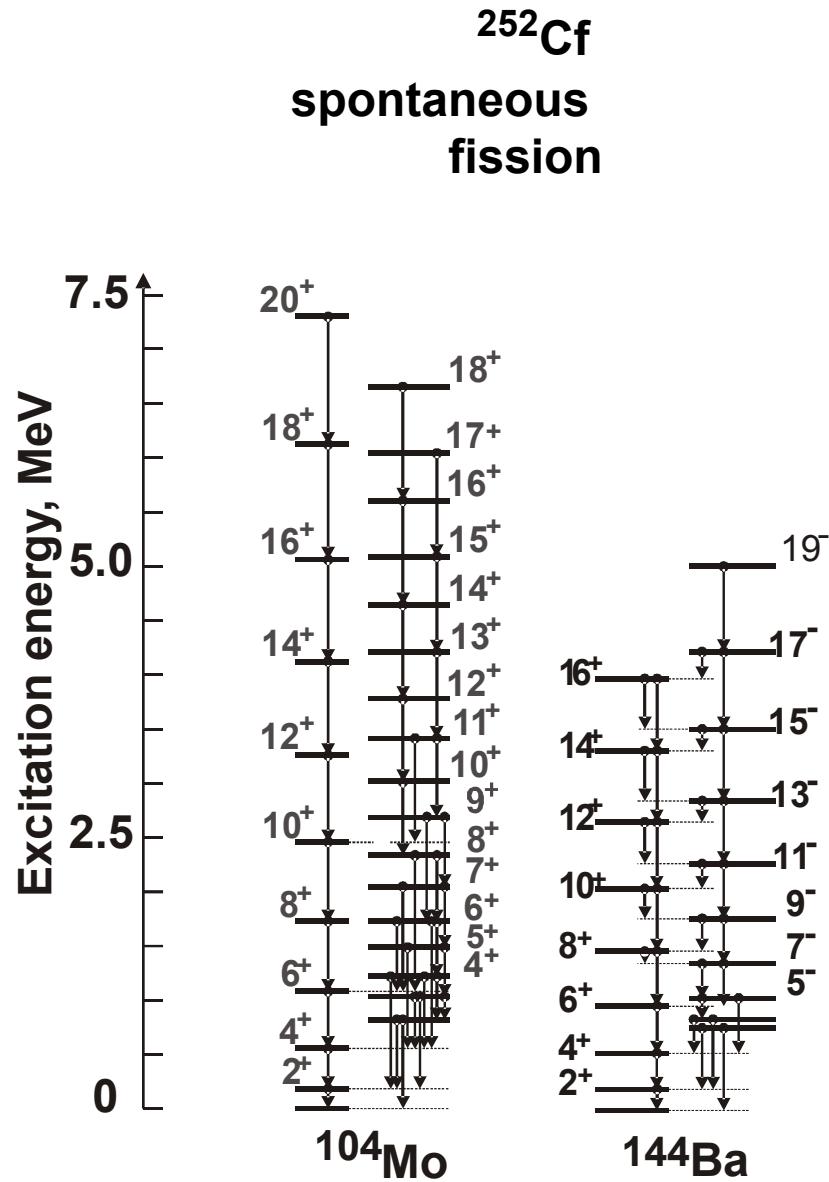
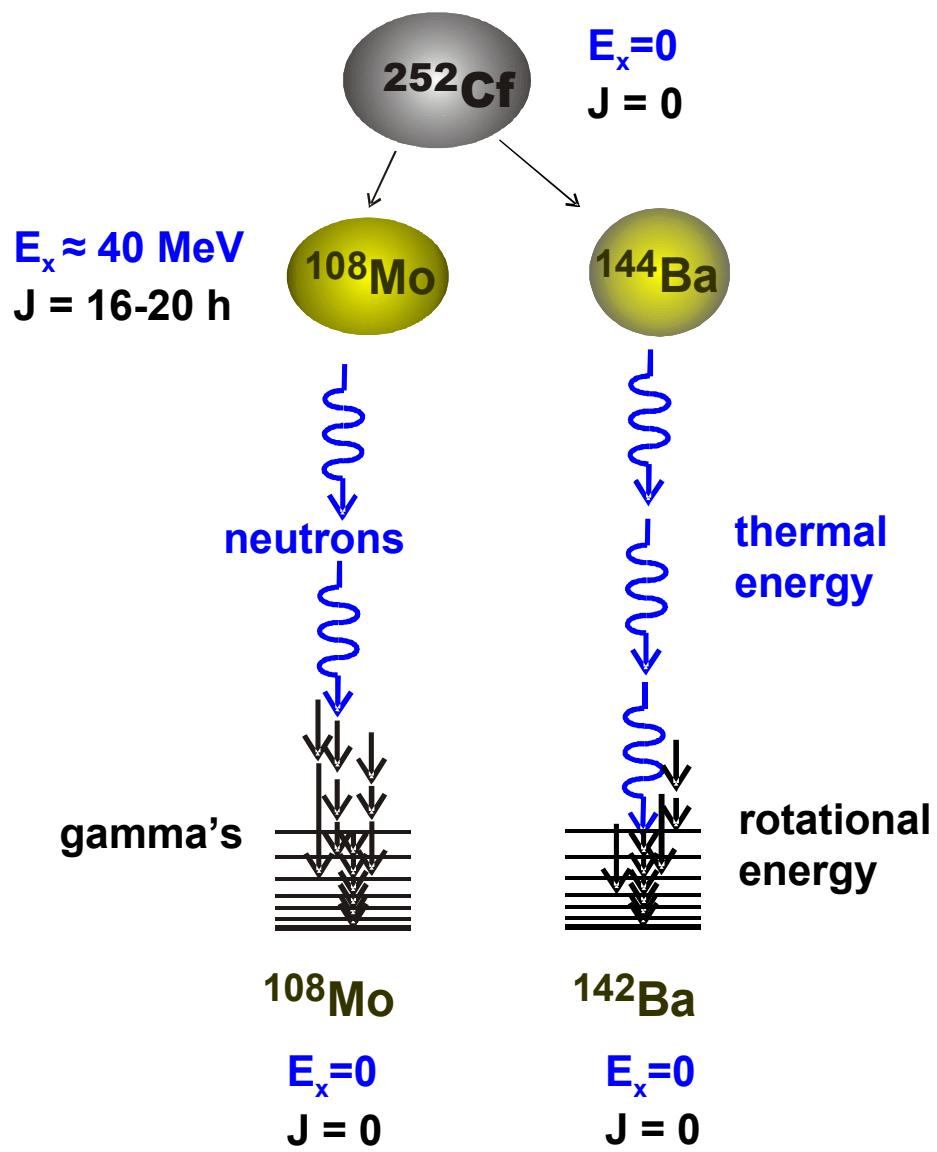


Fission: ^{235}U (n_0 , f)





Study of the spontaneous fission of ^{252}Cf
New approaches

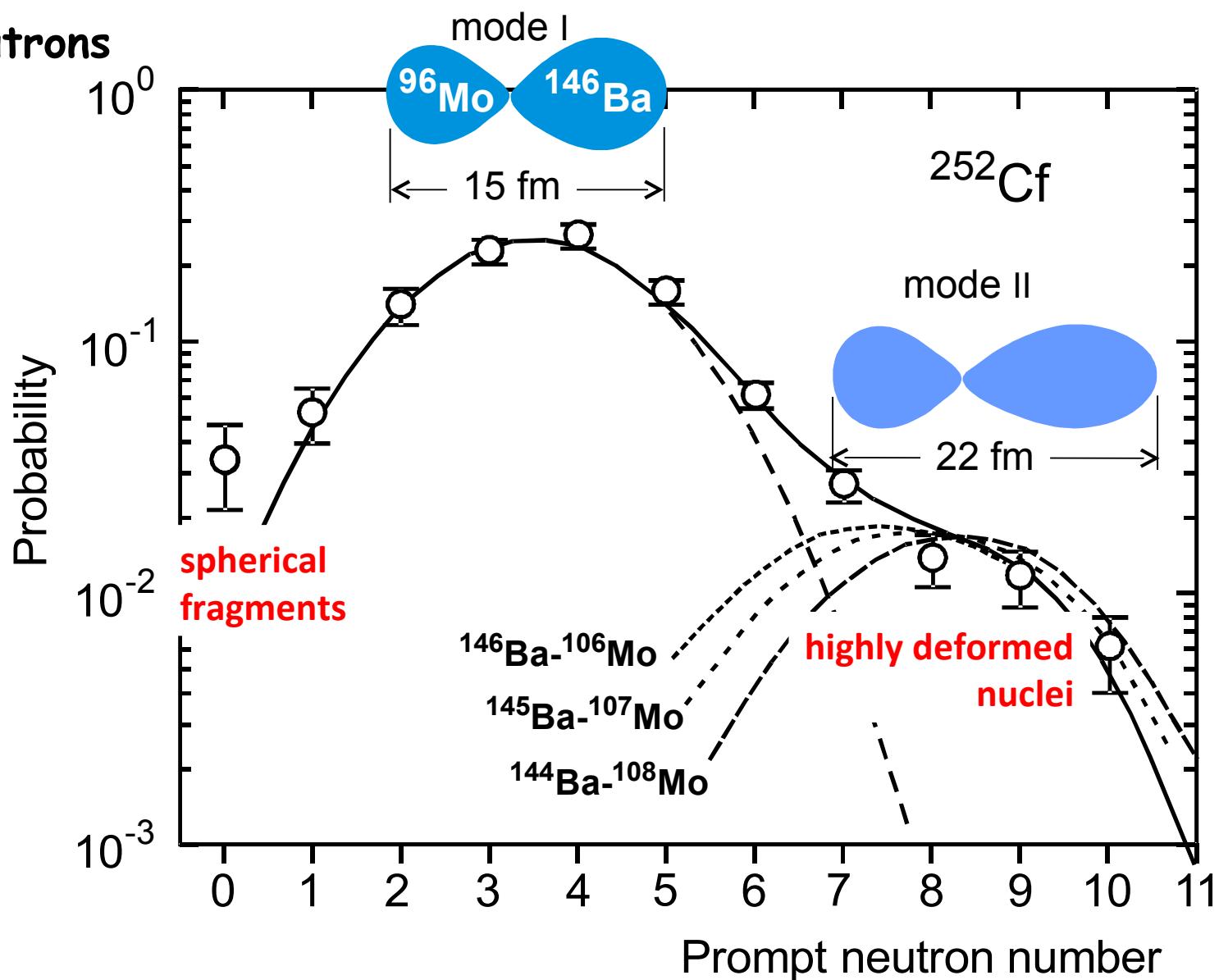


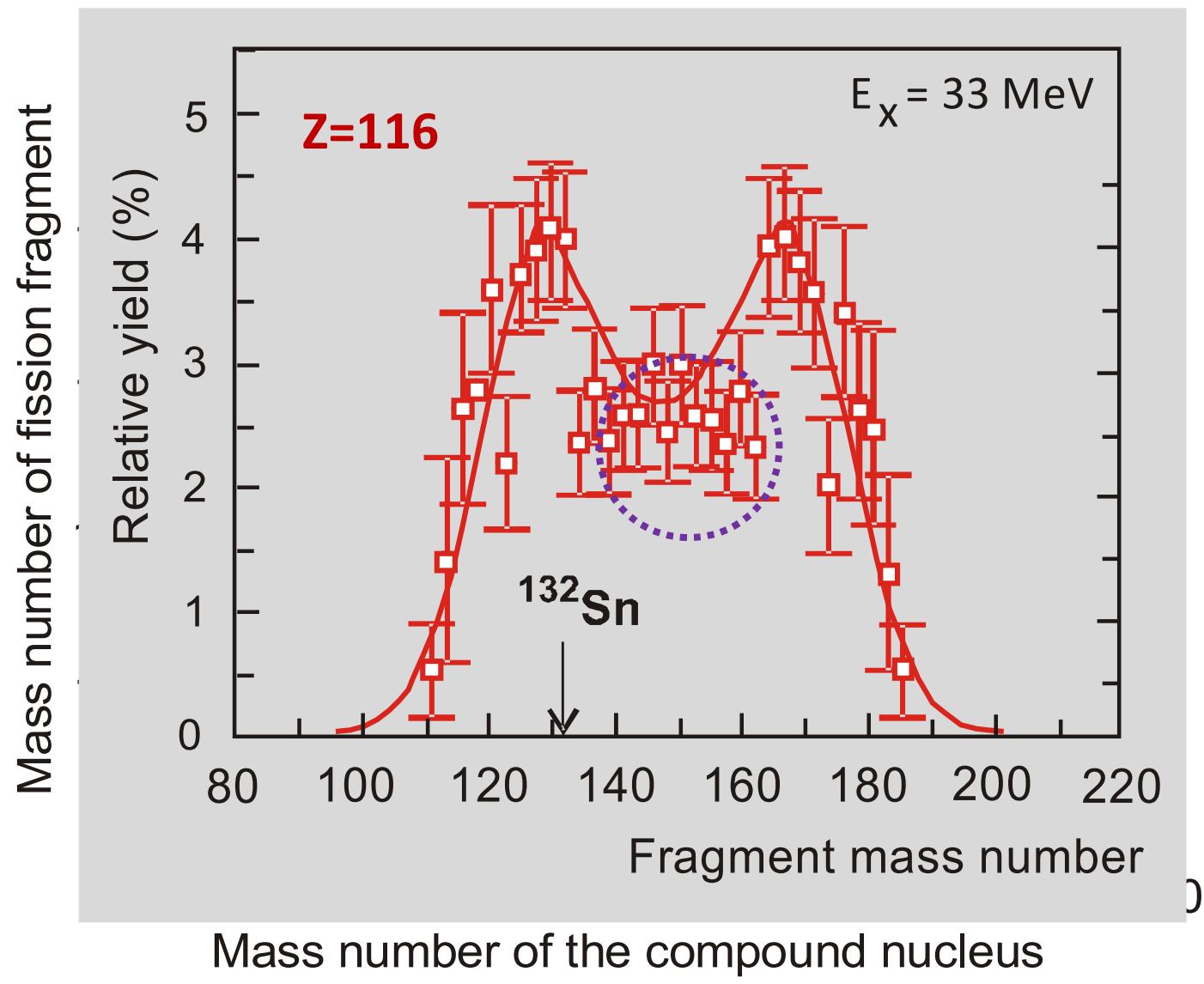
Independent yields obtained Mo – Ba fragment pairs
(given are the numbers of pairs per 100 spontaneous fission events of ^{252}Cf)

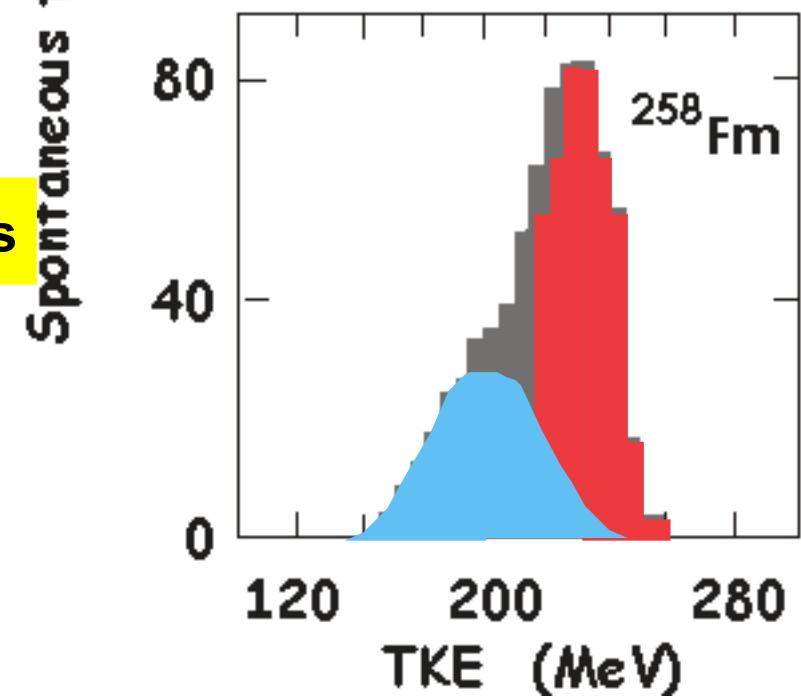
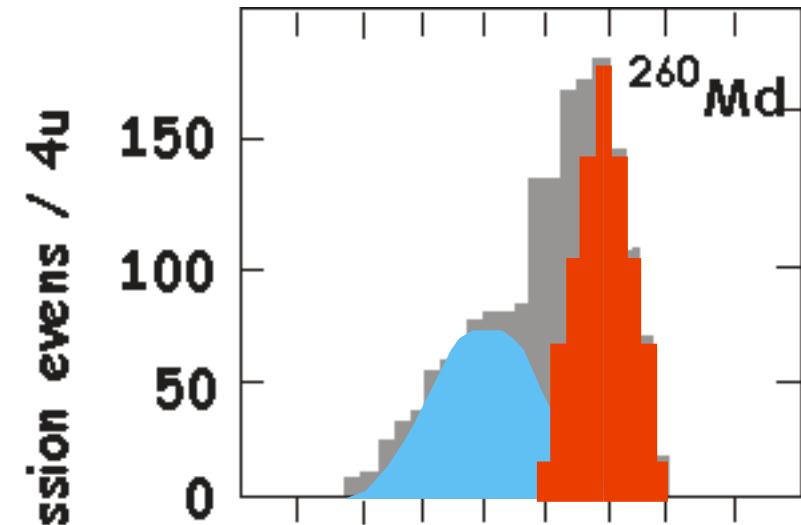
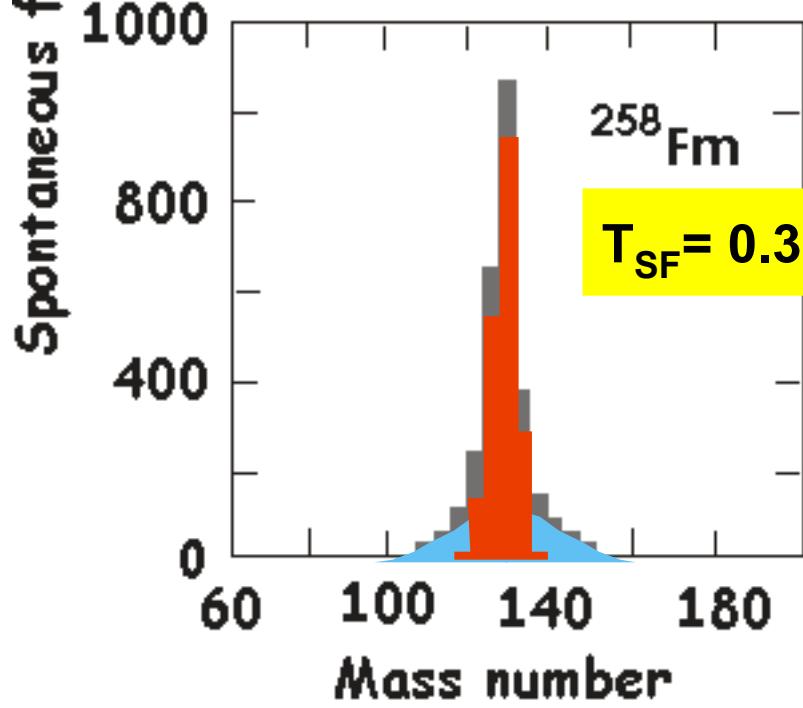
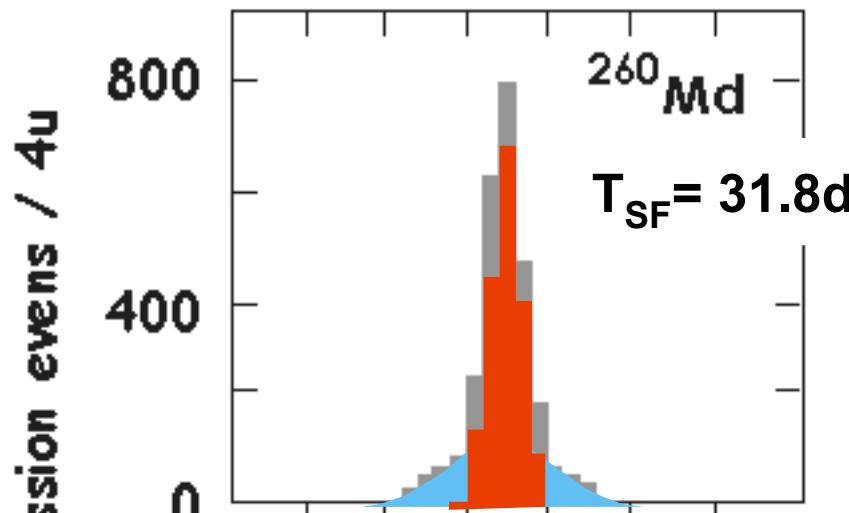
Mo	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
Ba							
138			0,08(3)	0,02(2)	0,01(1)	0,02(2)	0,02(1)
140		0,05(3)	0,18(4)	0,07(5)	0,12(3)	0,12(4)	0,06(3)
141		0,07(2)	0,34(4)	0,11(4)	0,44(3)	0,11(3)	0,10(3)
142	8n	0,02(2)	0,36(4)	0,65(10)	0,92(4)	0,35(16)	0,14(5)
143	0,02(2)	0,13(9)	0,48(10)	1,05(25)	0,88(10)	0,14(8)	0,12(10)
144	0,04(3)	0,67(10)	1,14(4)	1,30(11)	0,65(4)	0,13(8)	0,06(5)
145	6n	0,09(6)	0,86(20)	0,74(15)	0,59(17)	0,16(8)	0,15(7)
146	0,13(5)	0,46(8)	0,39(4)	0,13(7)	0,08(5)		
147	4n	0,10(7)	0,40(30)	0,23(17)	0,23(15)		
148	2n	0,06(4)	0,12(9)	0,04(3)			
		On					

FISSION MODES

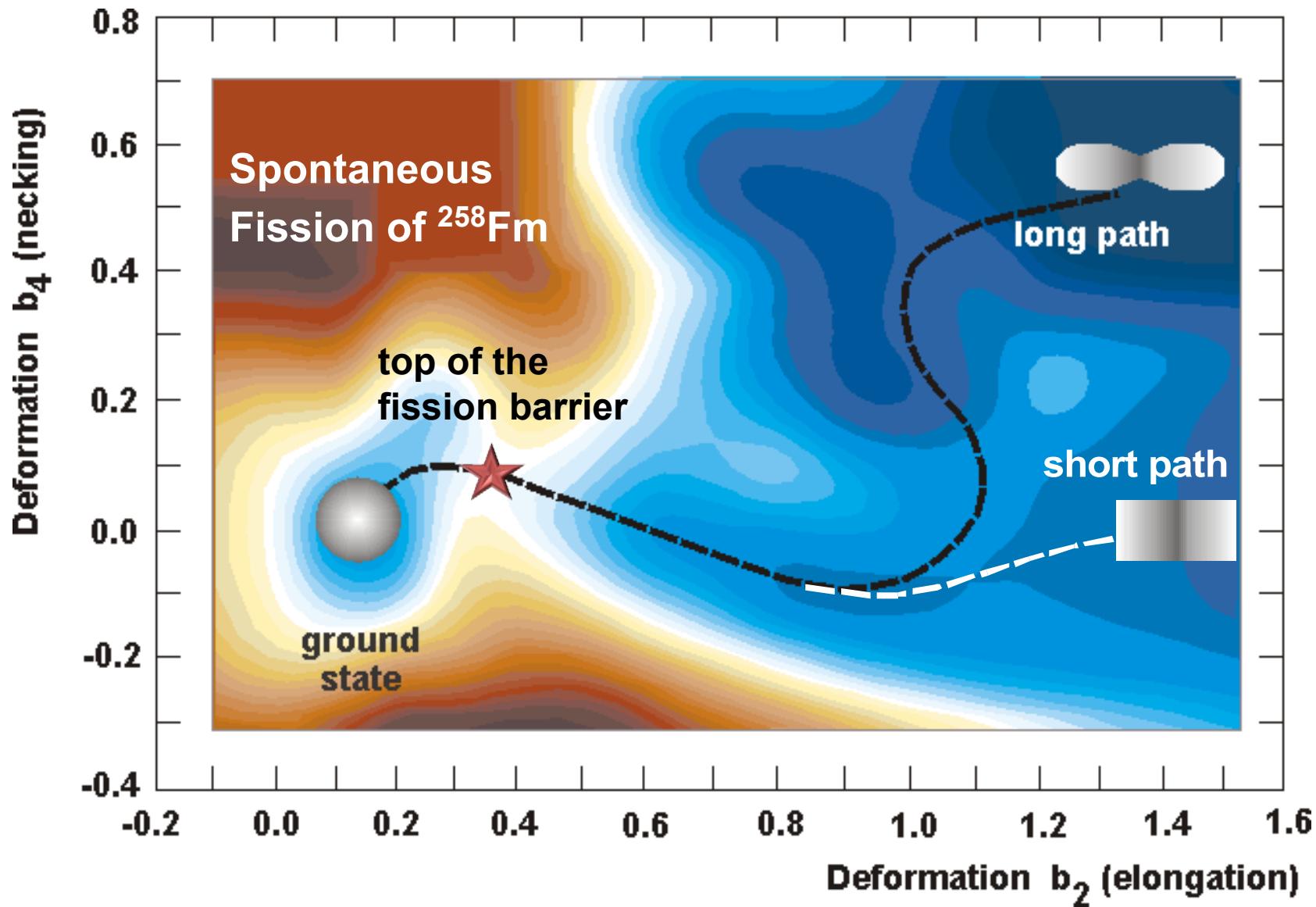
Prompt neutrons







Fission modes



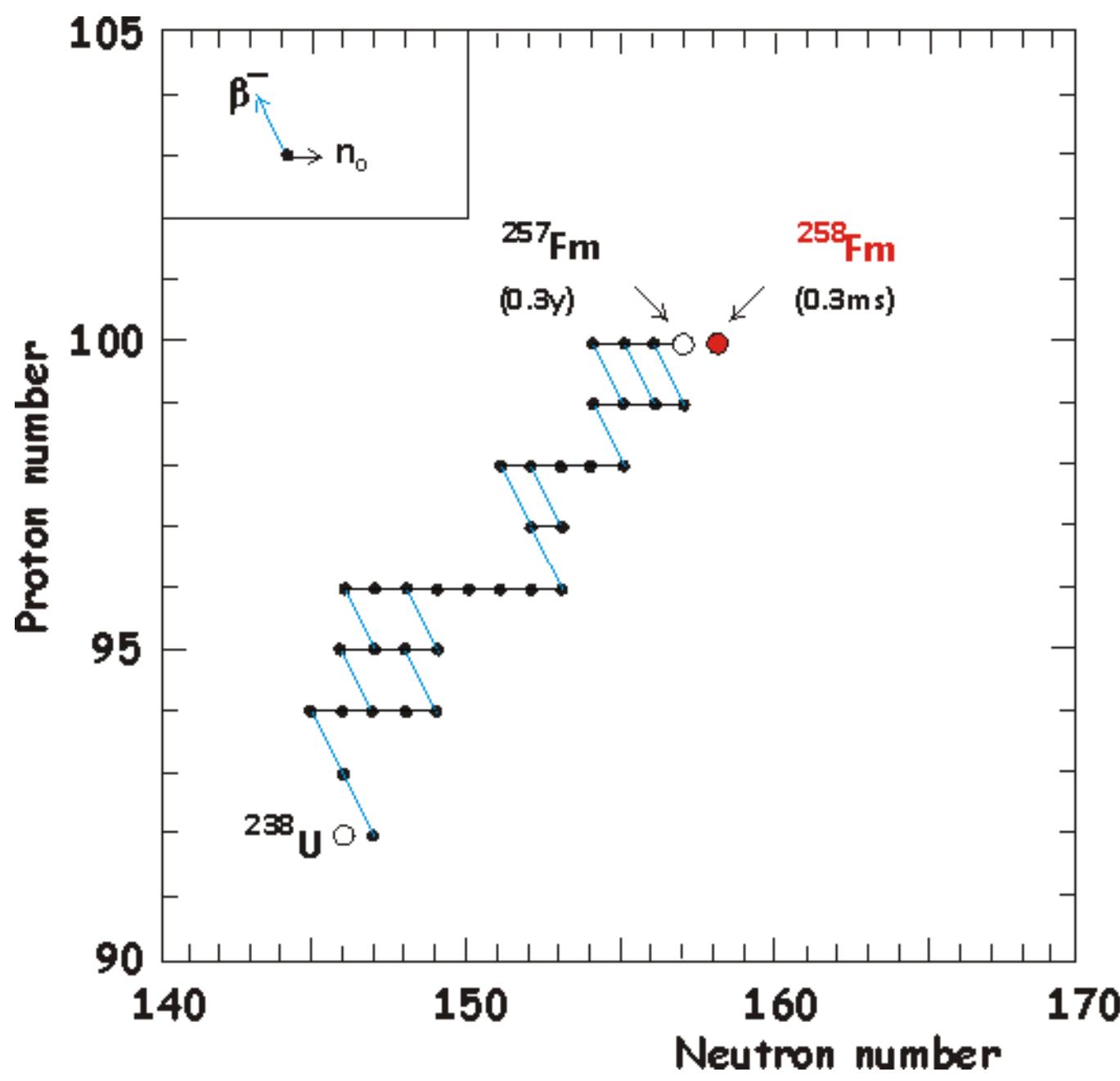
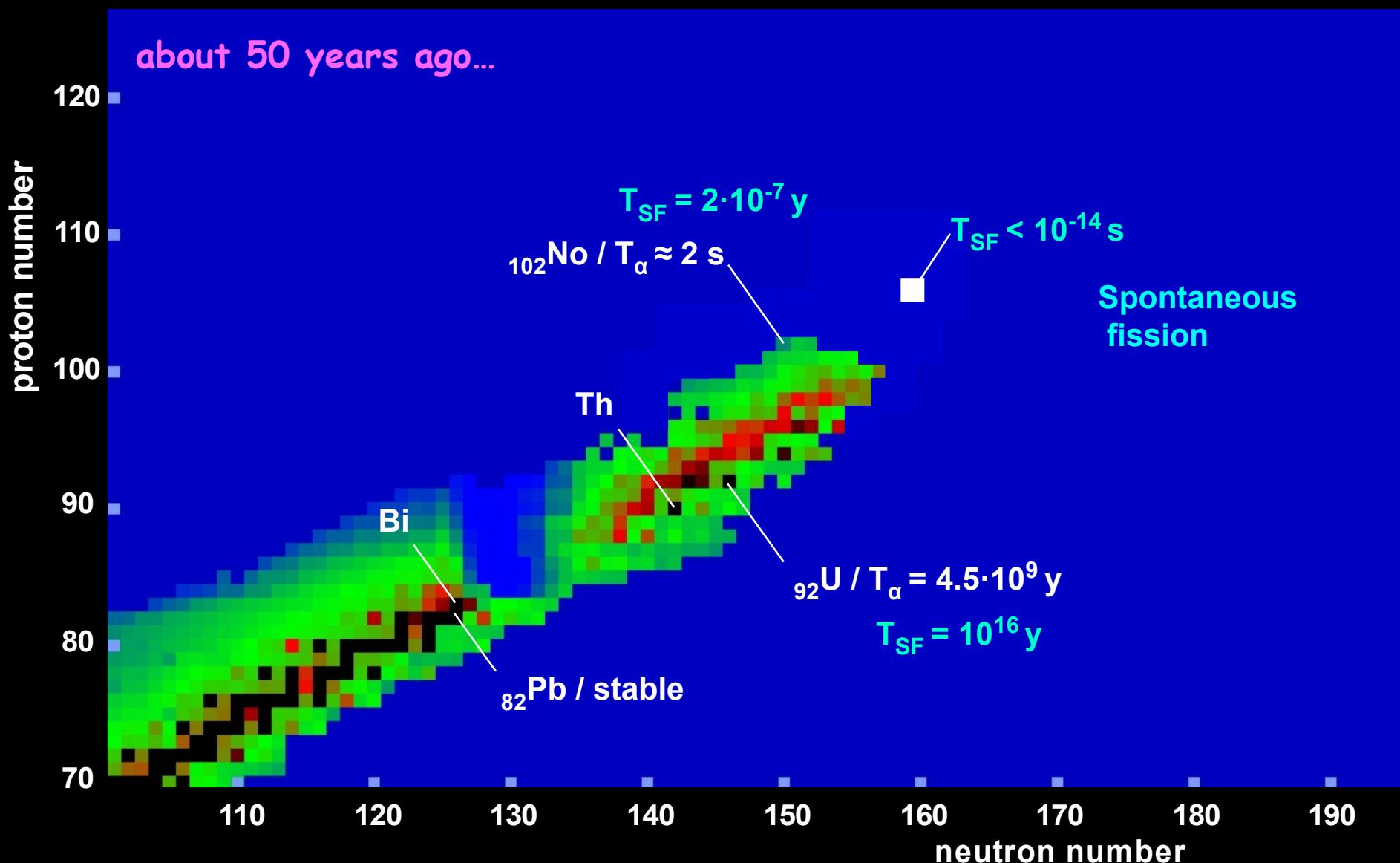


Chart of nuclides

Macroscopic theory (Liquid Drop Model)



Spontaneous Fission

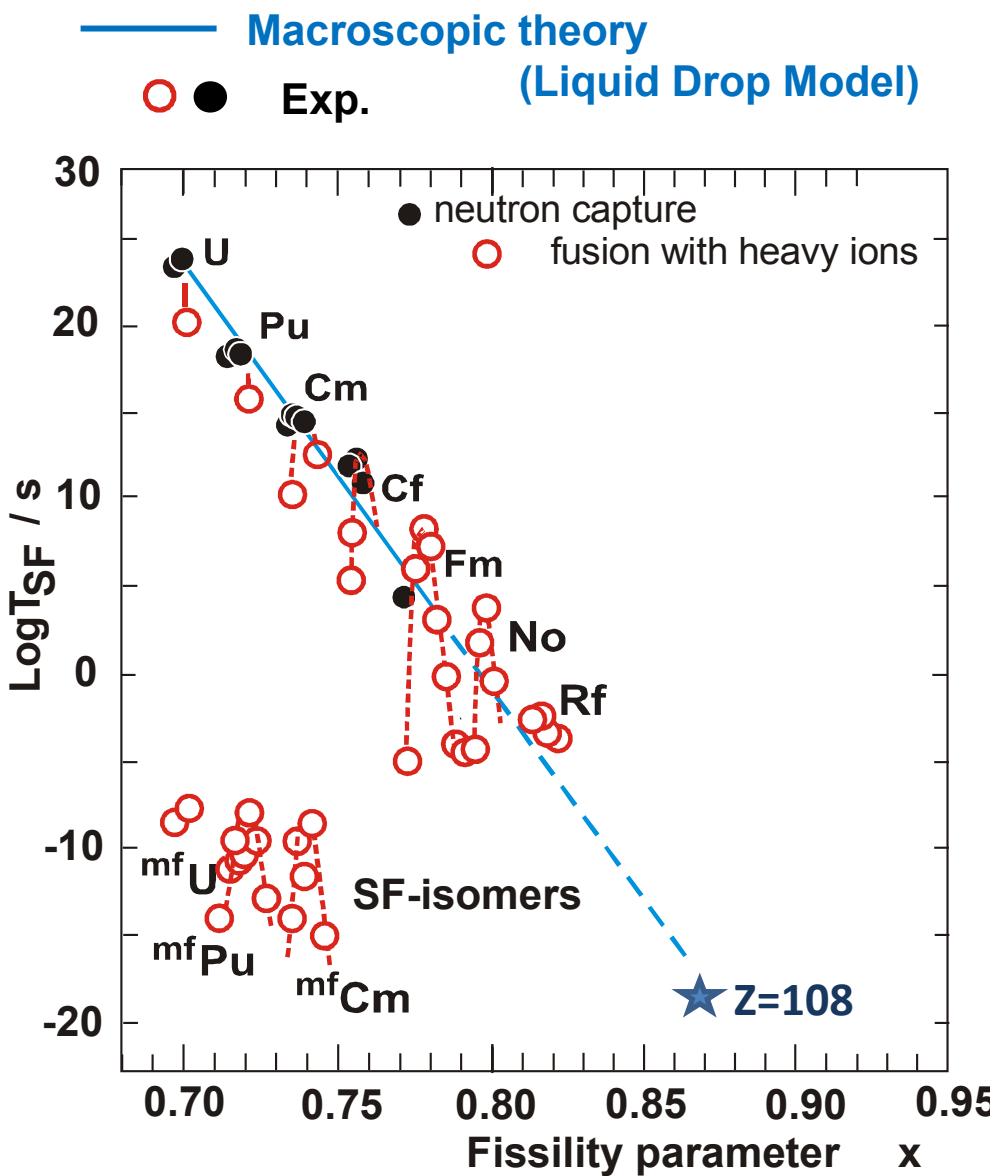
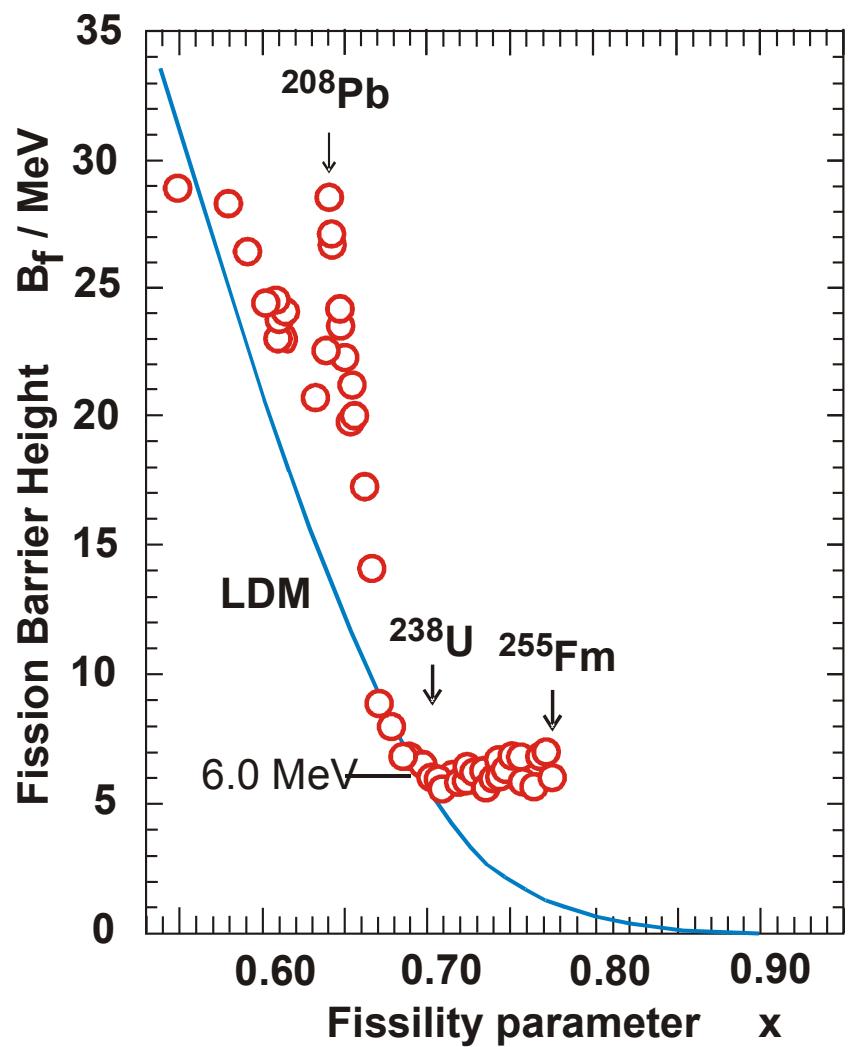
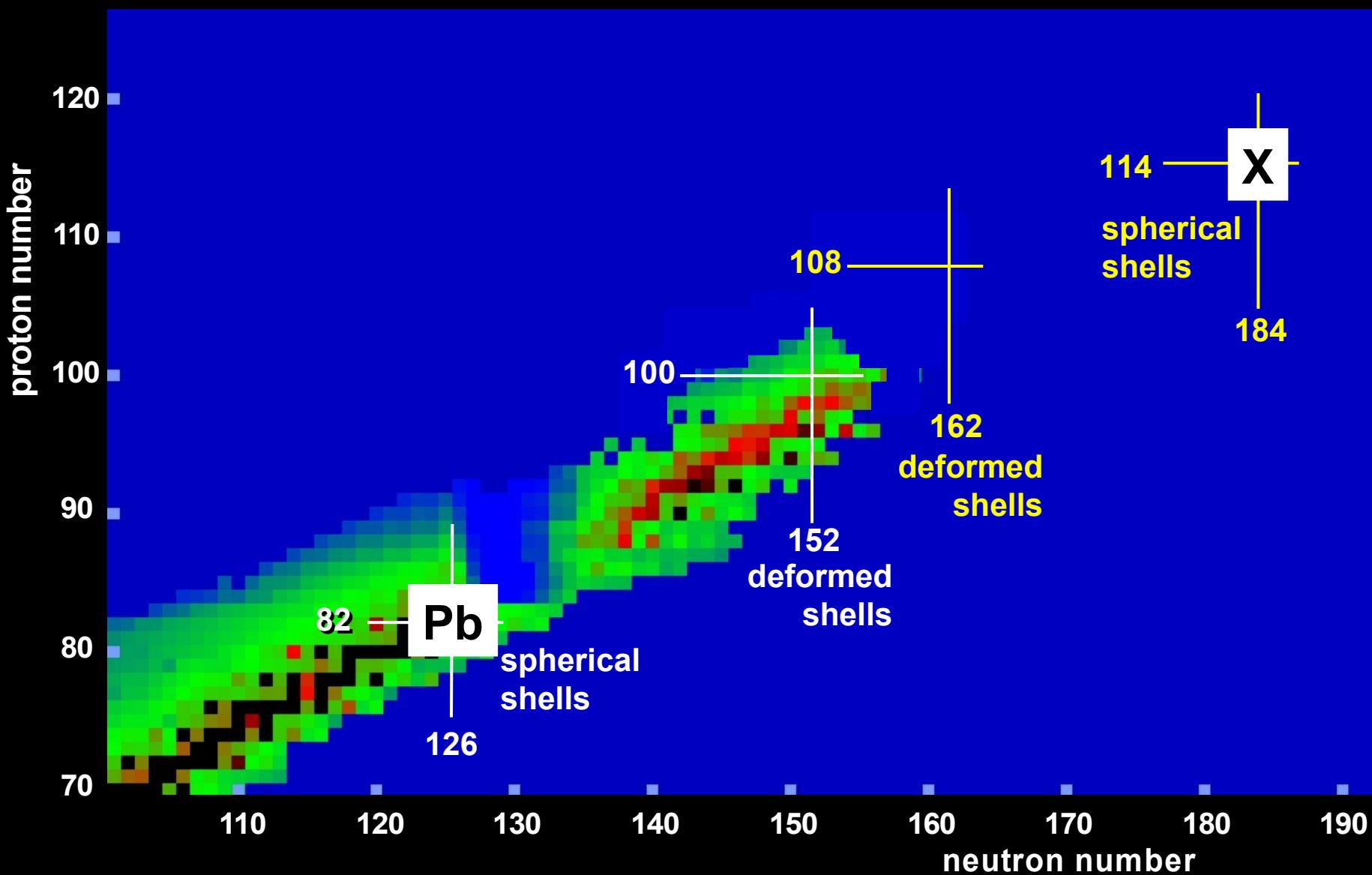
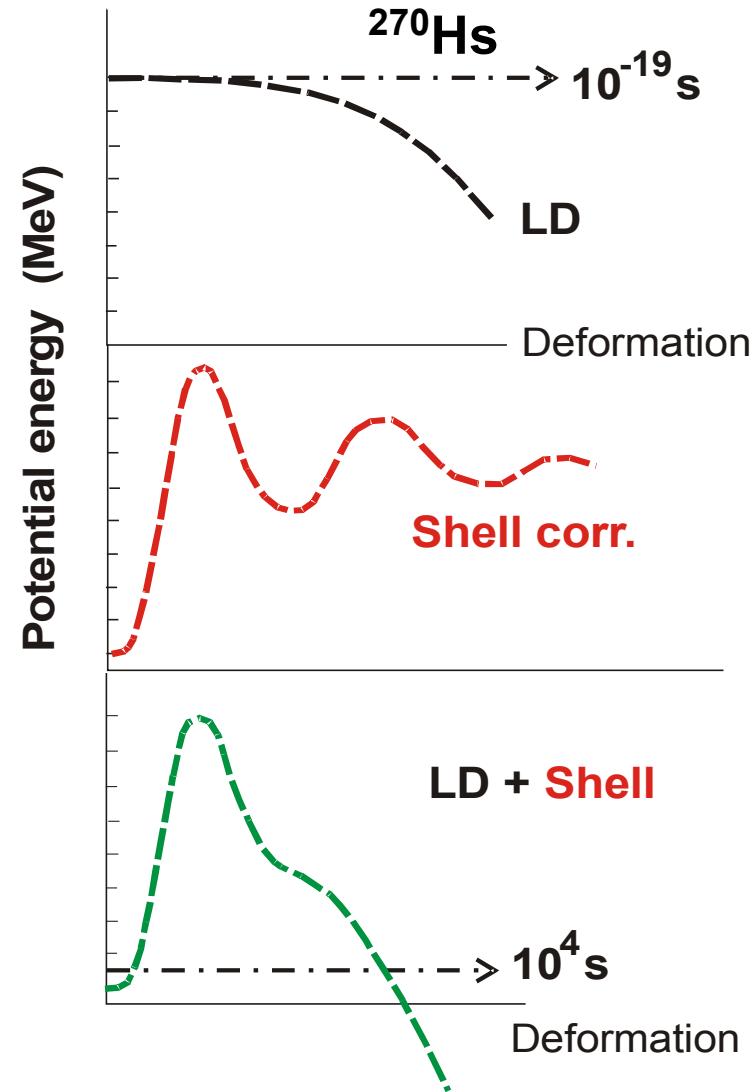
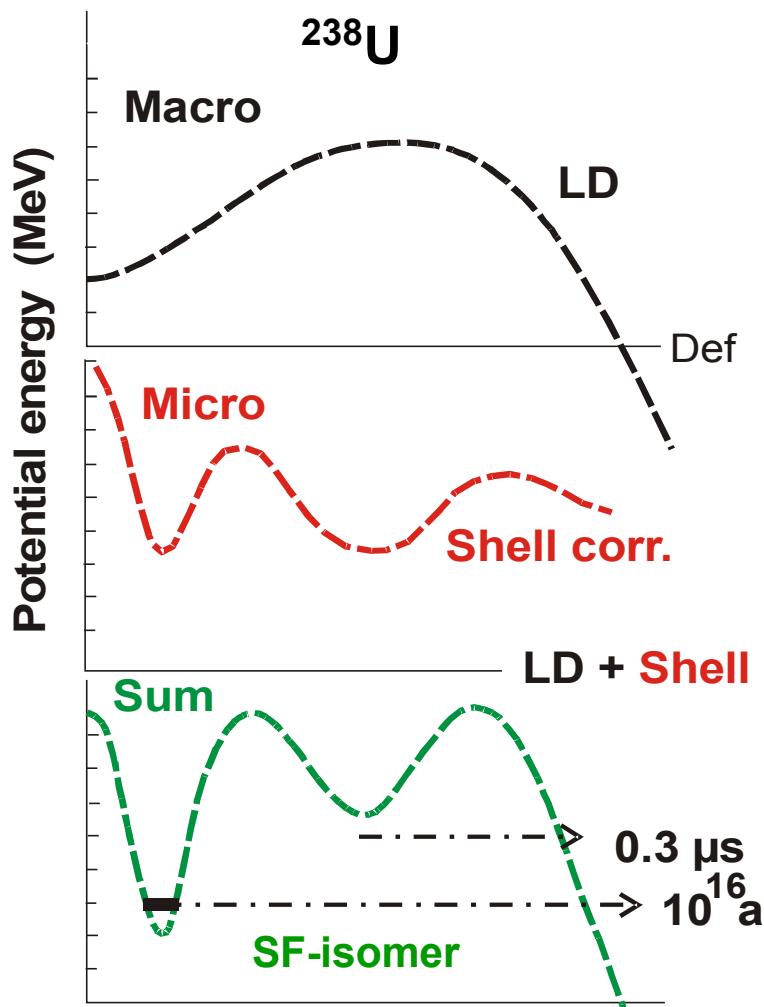


Chart of nuclides

Nuclear shells (Shell model)



Microscopic corrections to the macroscopic nuclear deformation energy

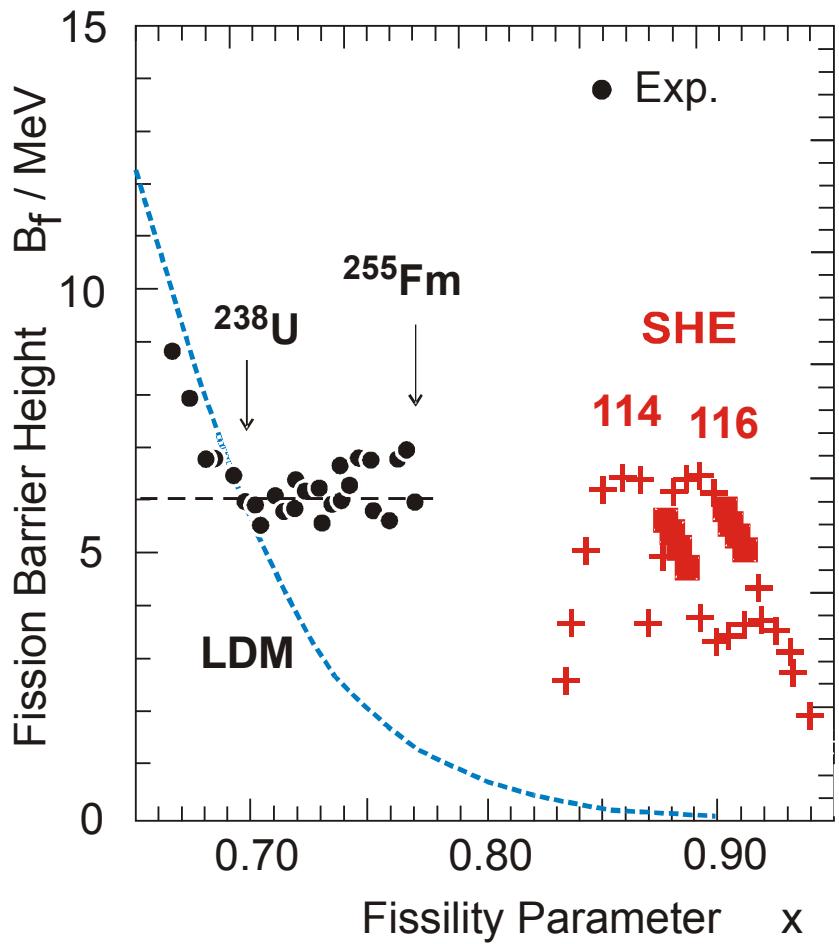


W. D. Myers, W. J. Swiatecki, *Ark Fys.* **36** (1967) 343
 M. Brack *et al.*, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **44** (1972) 320

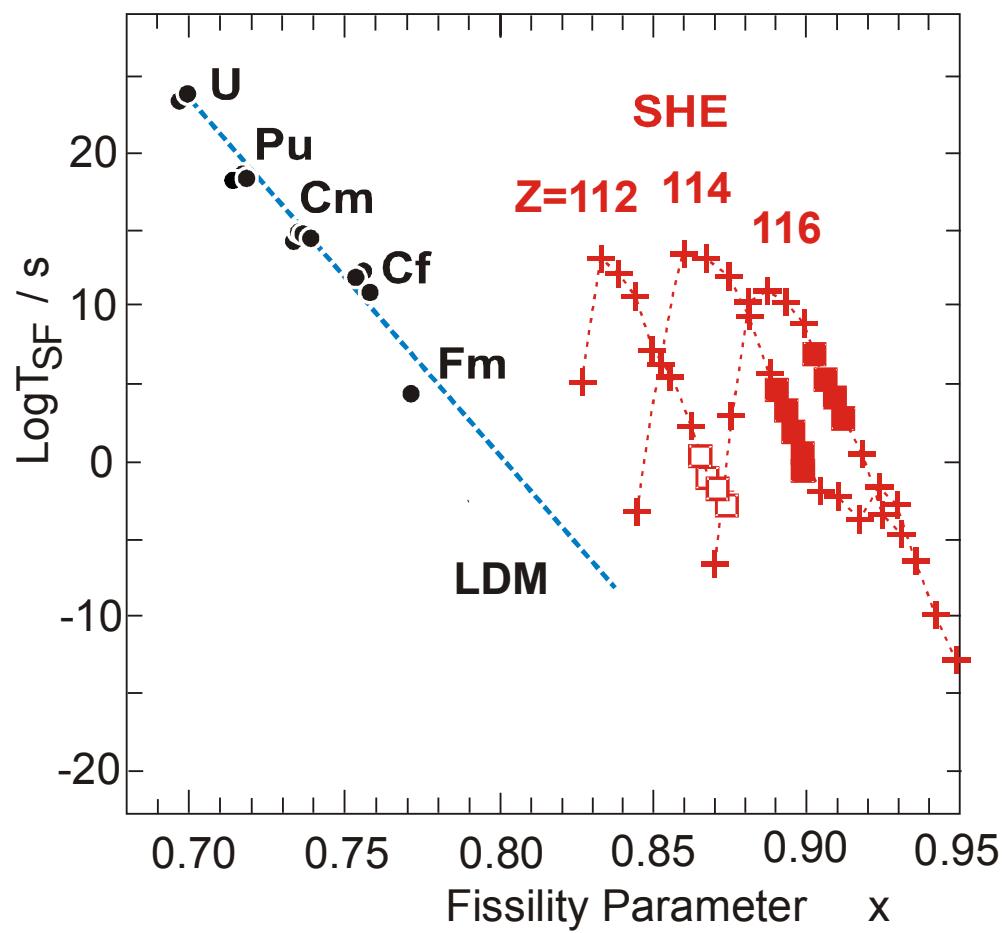
U. Mosel, W. Greiner, *Z. Phys.* **222** (1969) 261
 I. Muntian *et al.*, *Acta Phys. Pol. B* **34** (2003) 2073

Predictions of the microscopic theory

Fission Barriers

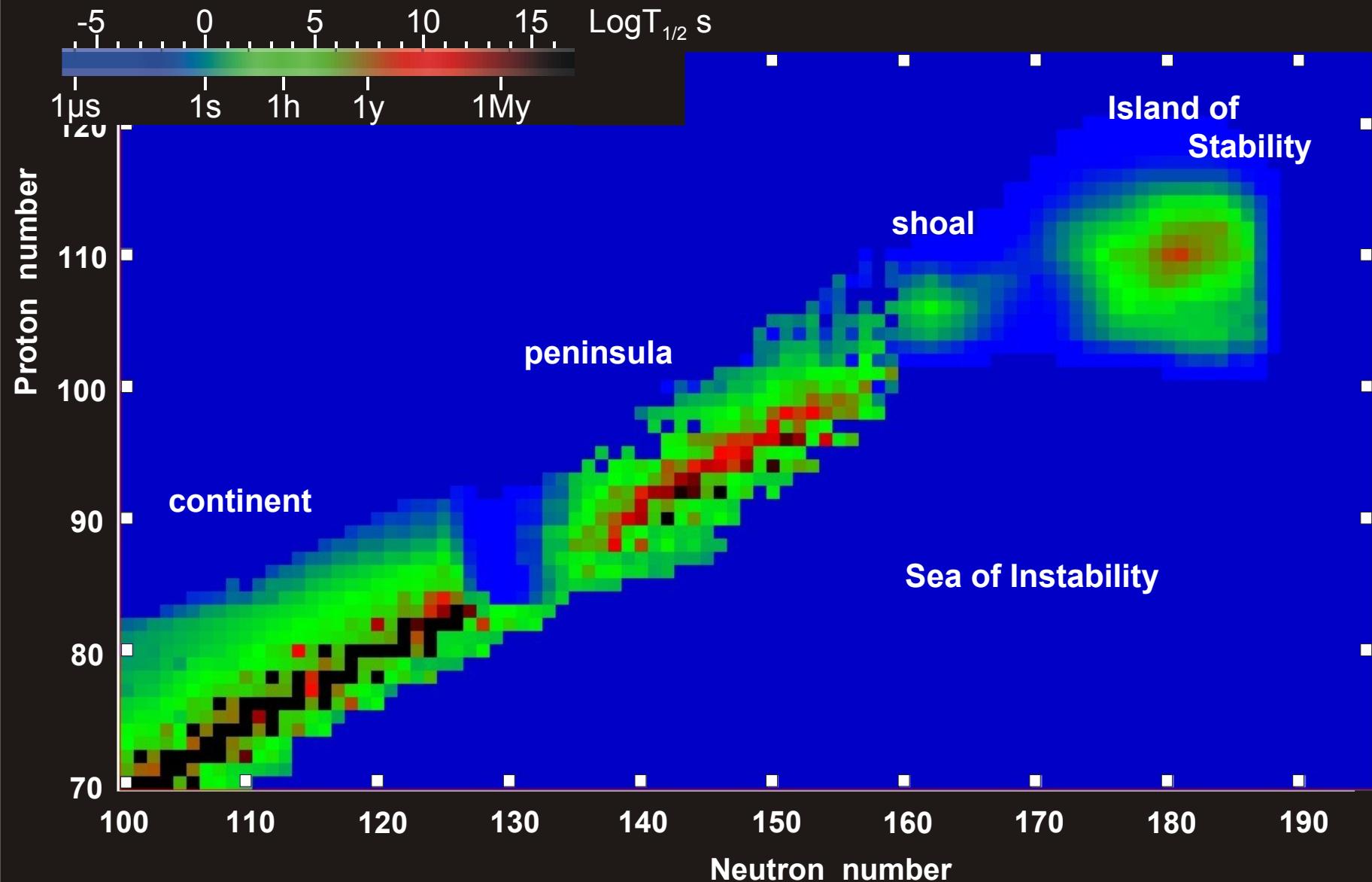


...and Half - Lives



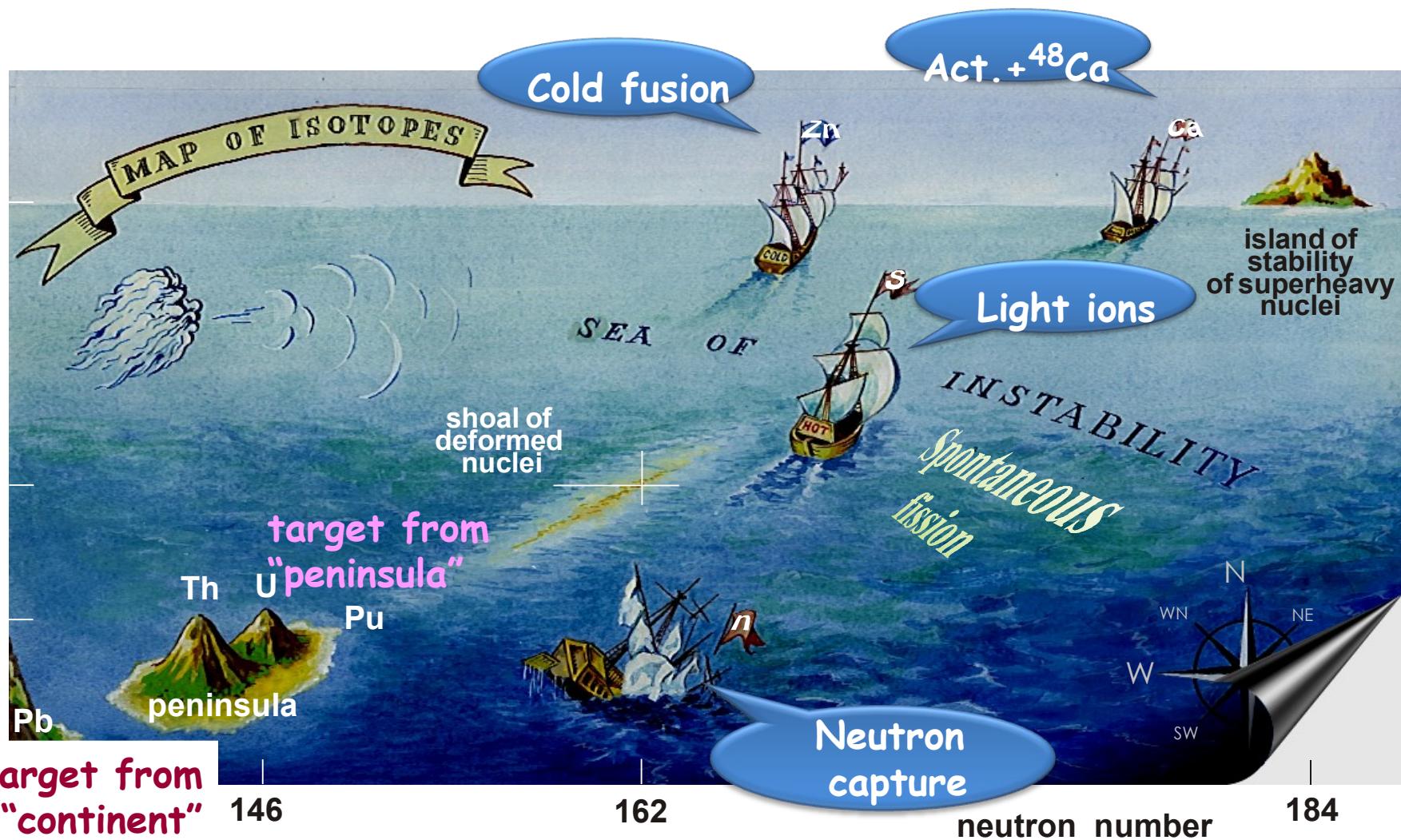
R. Smołanczuk, Phys. Rev. C **56** (1997) 812

New lands

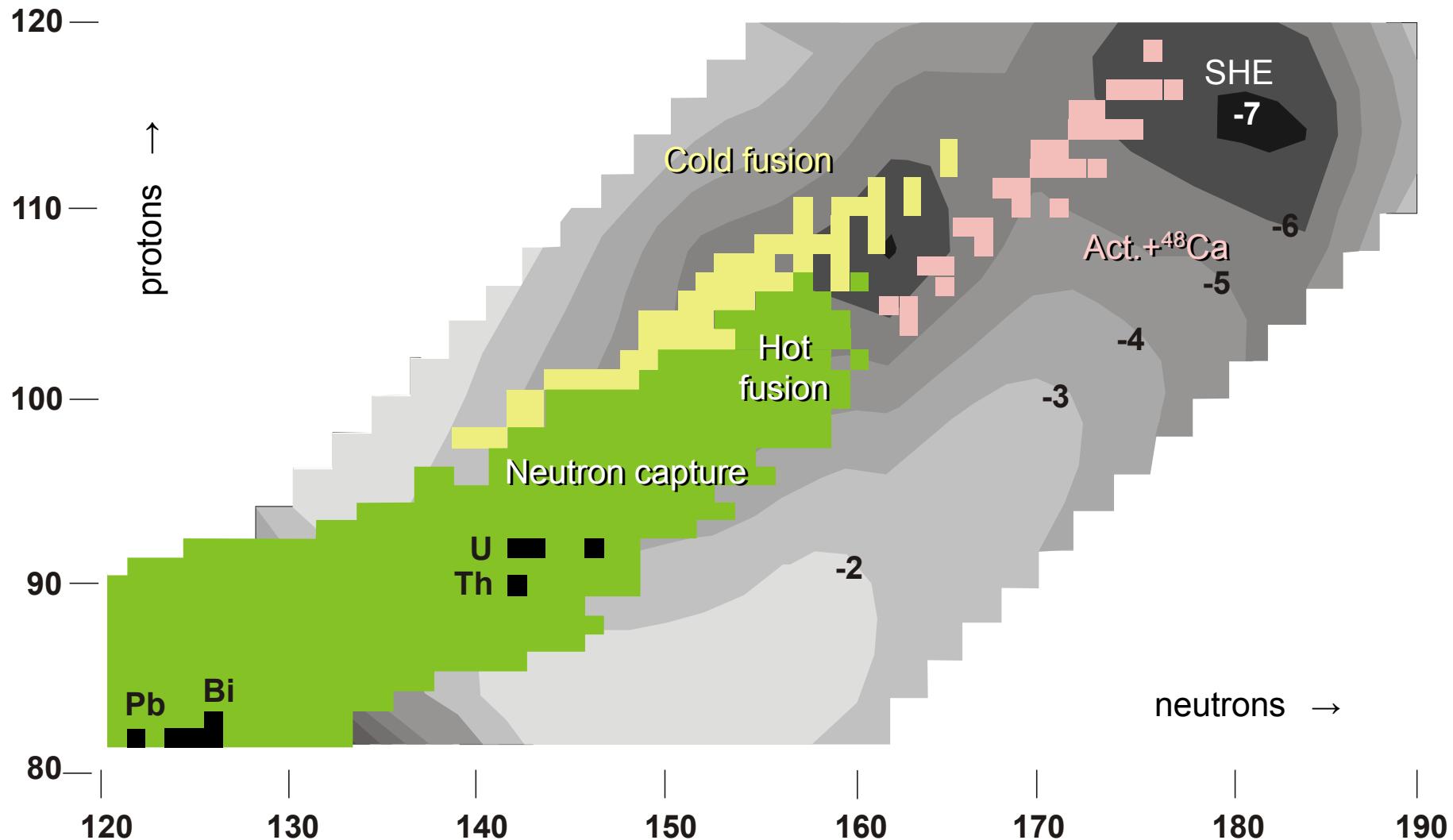


proton number

114



Reactions of Synthesis



Search for Element 116 in $^{248}\text{Cm} + ^{48}\text{Ca}$ reaction

GSI, Darmstadt, Germany*

LBL, UC Berkeley, CA

Univ. of Mainz, Germany

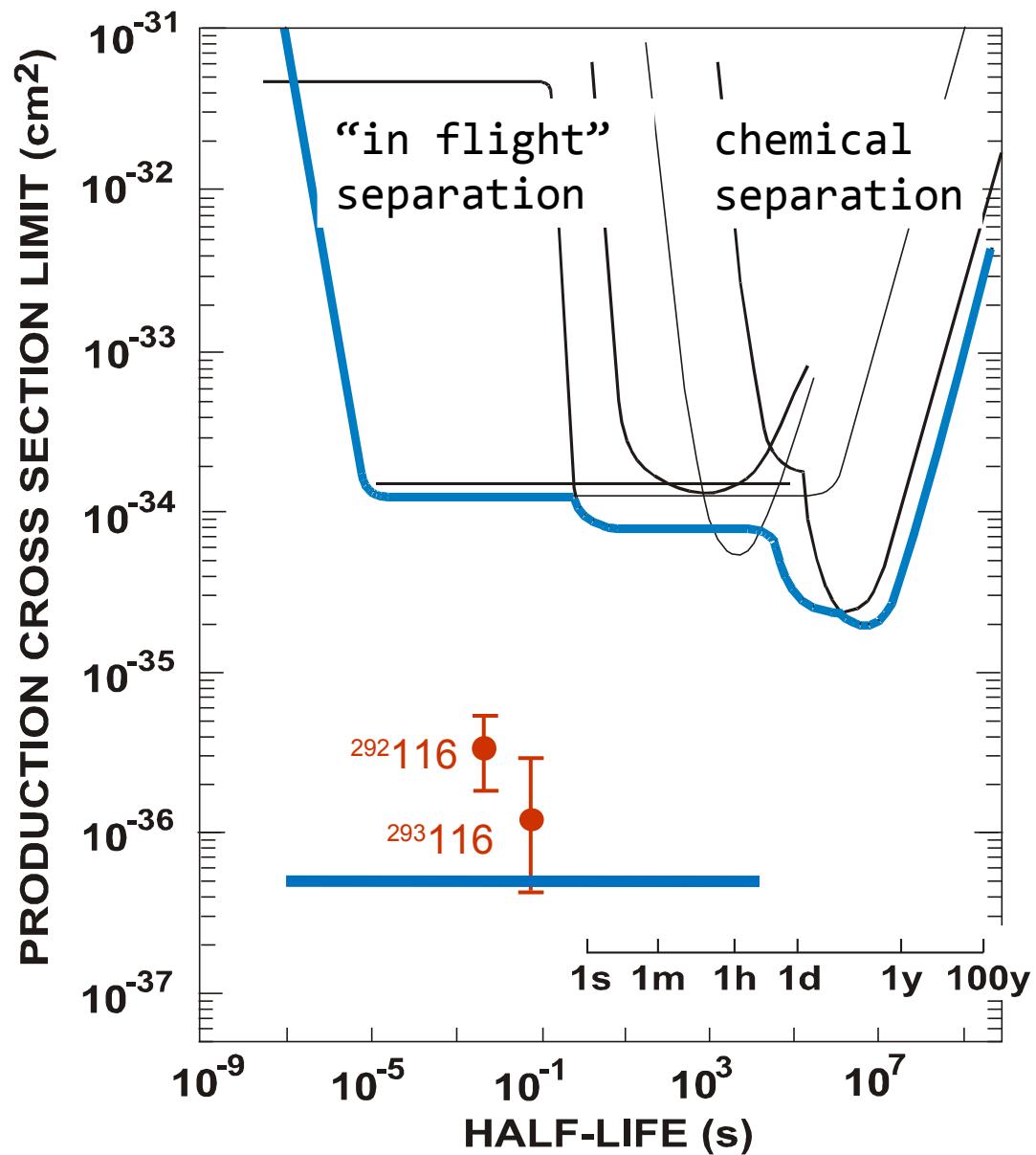
LANL, Los Alamos, NM

EIR, Würenlingen, Switzerland

1985 

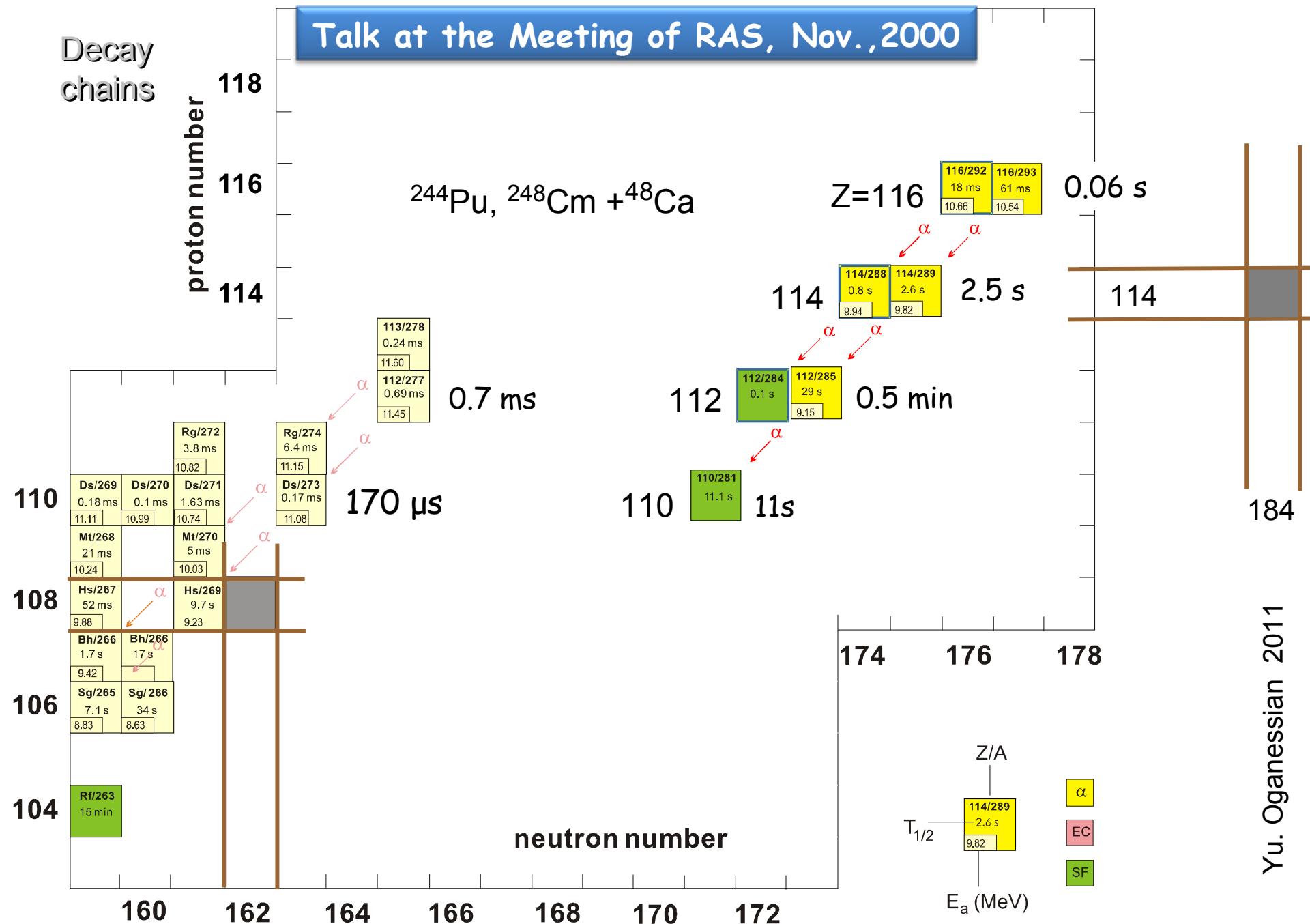
FLNR, Dubna
LLNL, Livermore, CA

2000 



Decay chains

Talk at the Meeting of RAS, Nov., 2000



CONFIRMATIONS

2007-2010

A/Z	Setup	Laboratory	Publications
$^{283}\text{112}$	SHIP	GSI Darmstadt	Eur. Phys. A32, 251 (2007)
$^{283}\text{112}$	COLD	PSI-FLNR (JINR)	NATURE 447, 72 (2007)
$^{286, 287}\text{114}$	BGS	LRNL (Berkeley)	P.R. Lett. 103, 132502 (2009)
$^{288, 289}\text{114}$	TASCA	GSI – Mainz	P.R. Lett. 104, 252701 (2010)
$^{292, 293}\text{116}$	SHIP	GSI Darmstadt	Eur. Phys. (to be published)

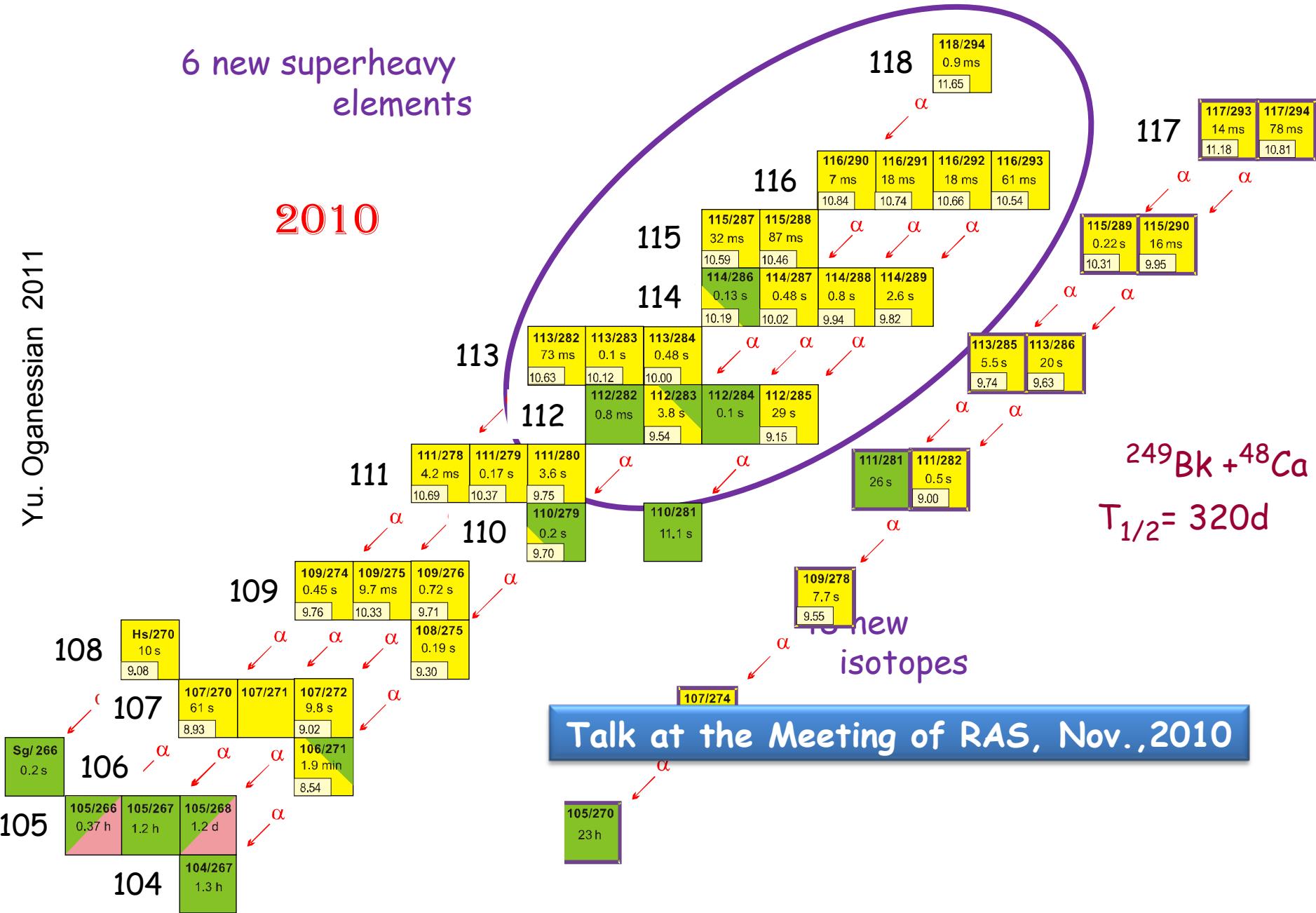
Synthesis of SHE with ^{48}Ca -induced reactions

10 years

6 new superheavy elements

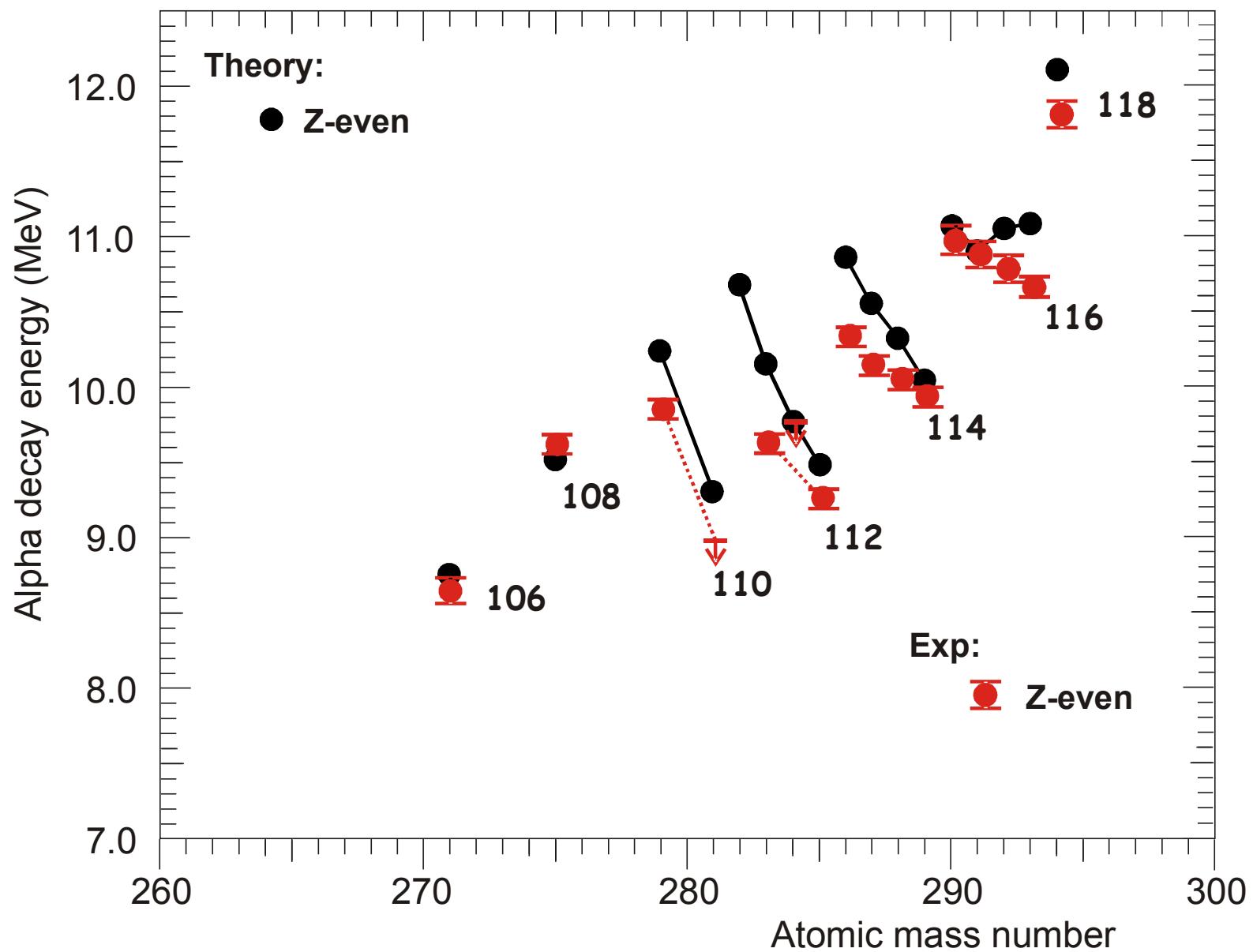
2010

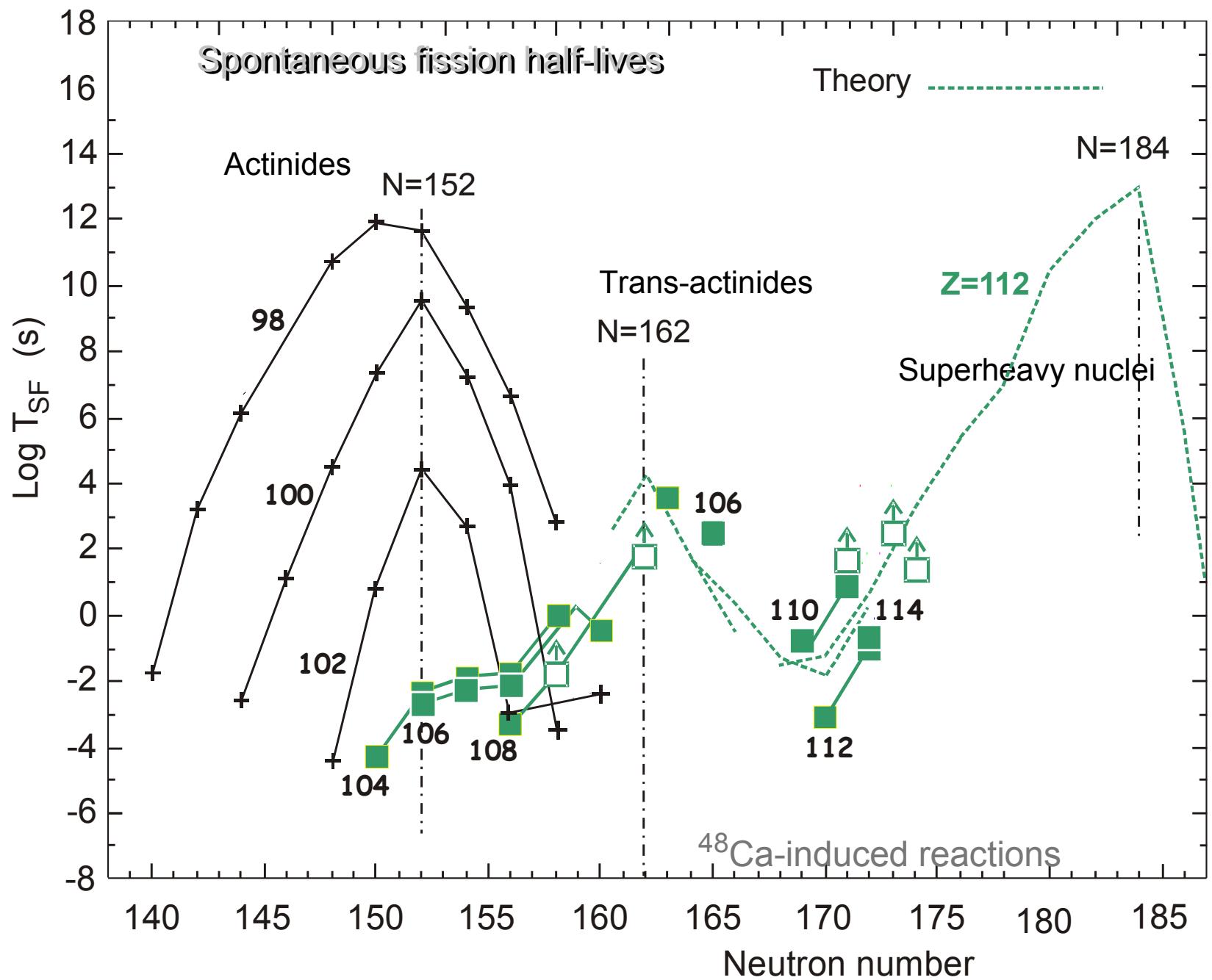
Yu. Oganessian 2011

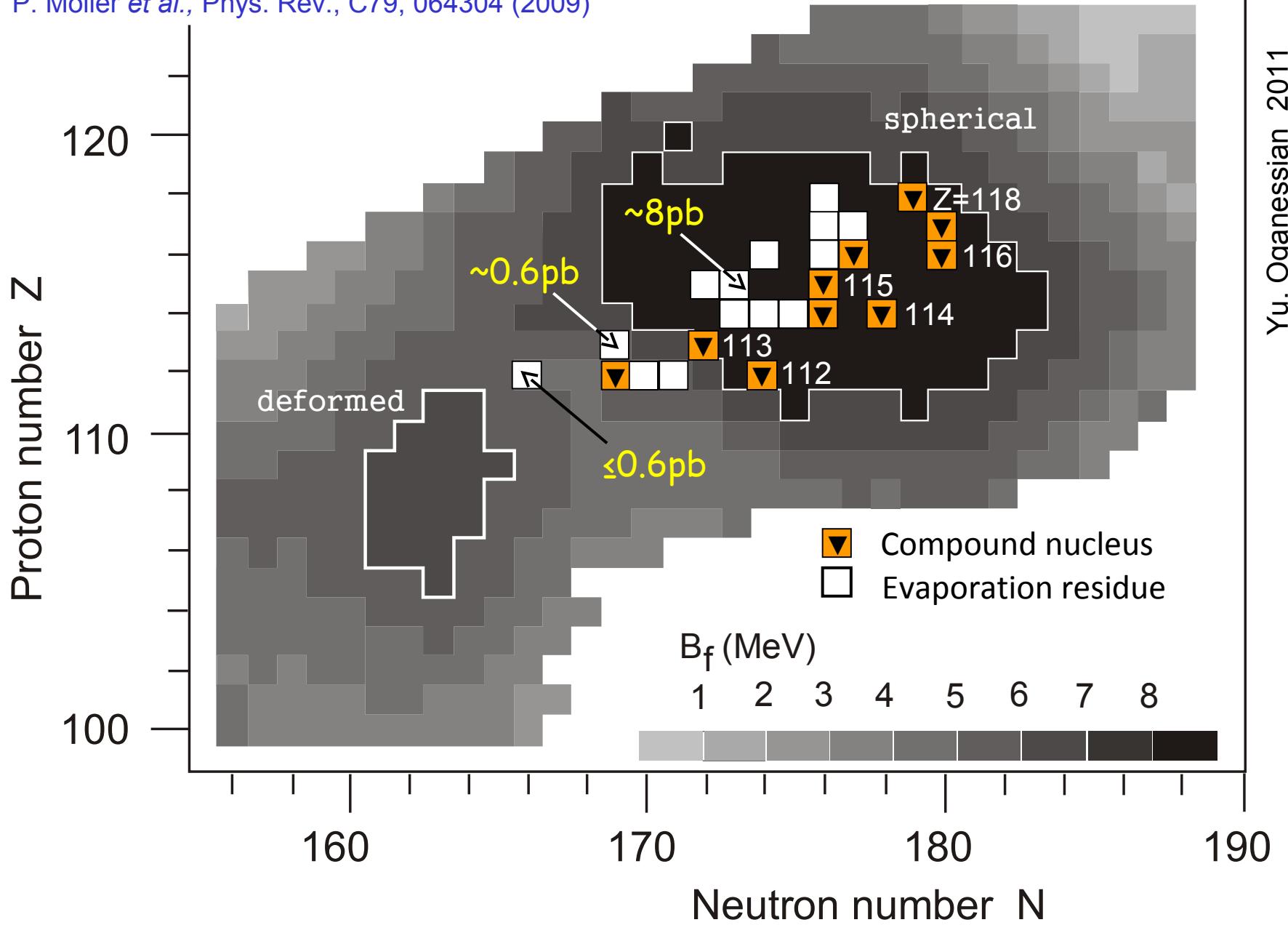


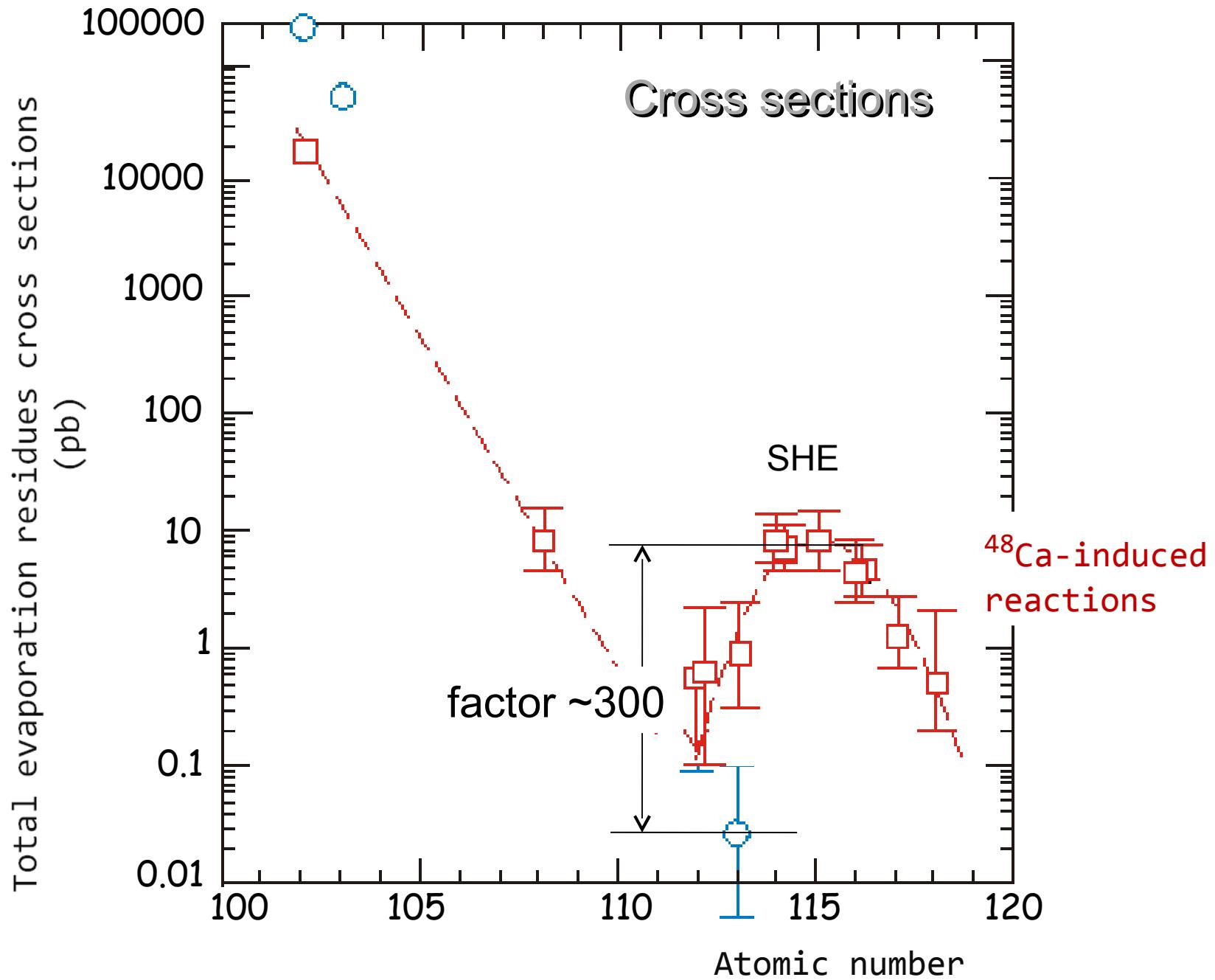
Decay Properties of SHE: expected & obtained

Alpha-decay







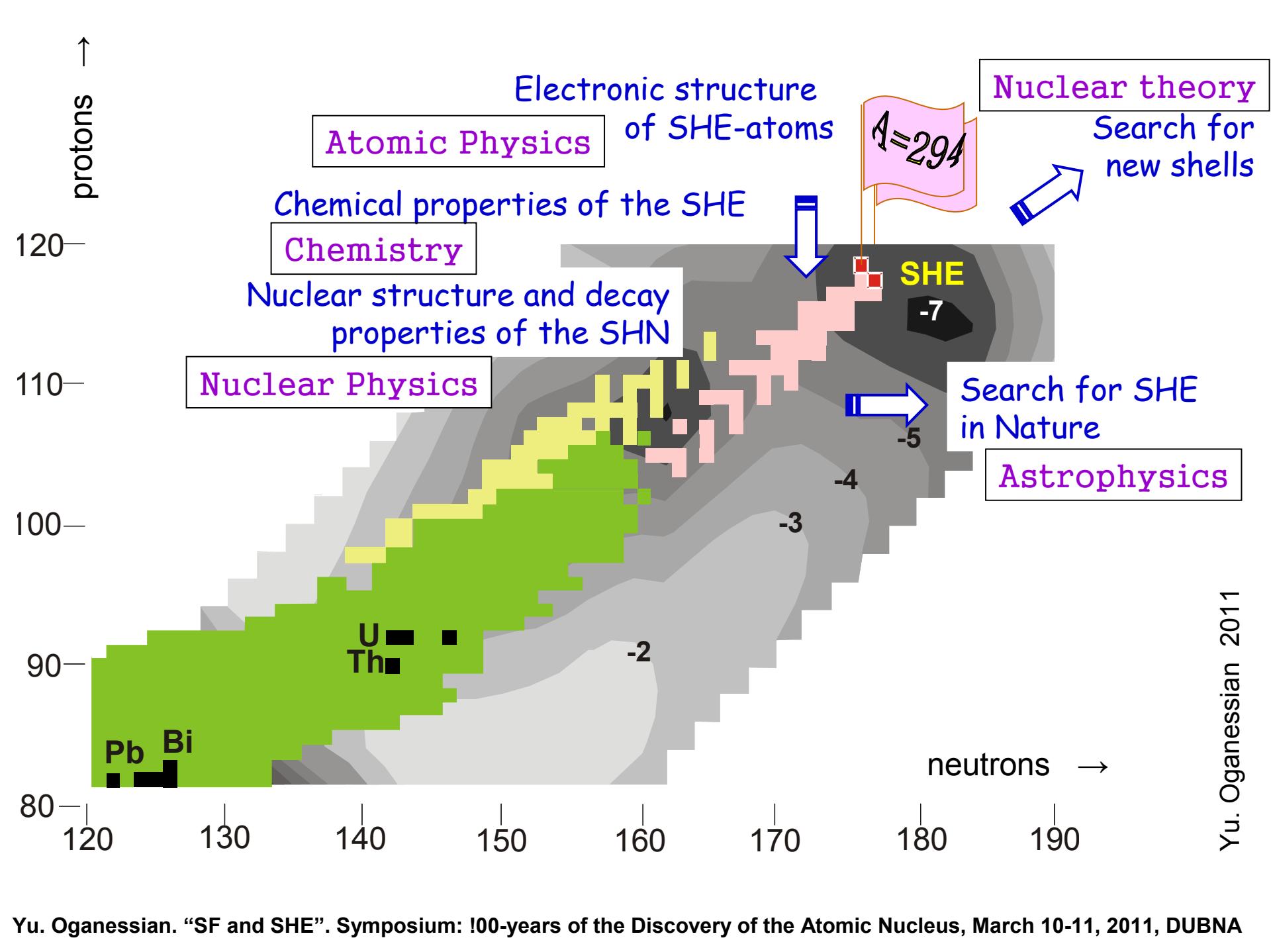


With $Z > 40\%$ larger than that of Bi, the heaviest stable element, we see an impressive extension in nuclear survival.

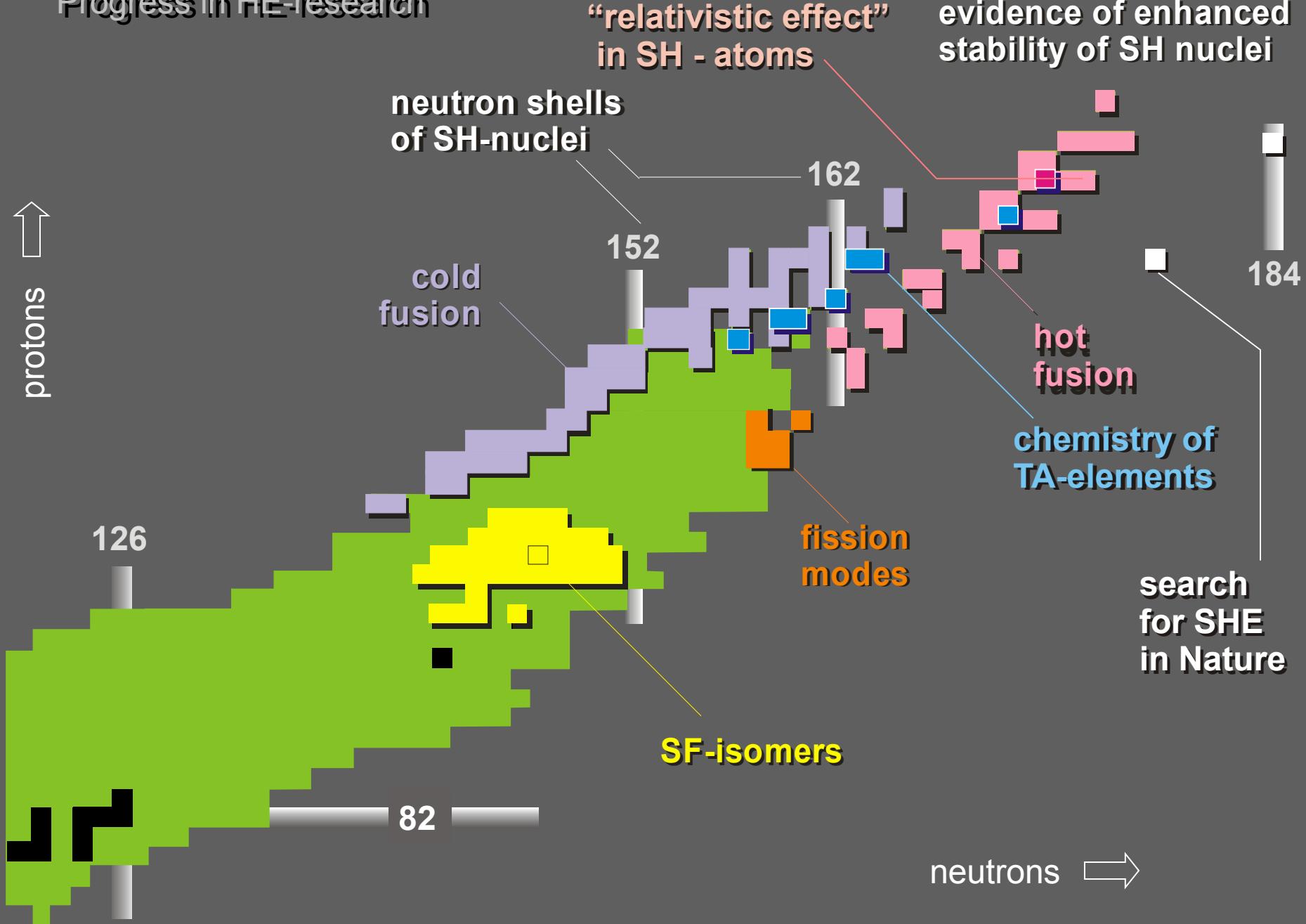
Although SHN are at the limits of Coulomb stability,

- shell stabilization lowers ground-state energy,
- creates a fission barrier,
- and thereby enables SHN to exist.

The fundamentals of the modern theory
for mass limits of nuclear matter
were given experimental verification.



Progress in HE-research



Thank you.