

IN THE NAME OF GOD

*STATISTICAL PRESCRIPTION  
OF FISSION FRAGMENT ANGULAR DISTRIBUTIONS*

By

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**Dedicated**

**To**

*My parents and my wife*

*for their patience , forbearance and encouragement*

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## ABSTRACT

### *STATISTICAL PRESCRIPTION OF FISSION FRAGMENT ANGULAR DISTRIBUTIONS*

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The statistical scission model (SSM) is explained and applied to analog reactions;  $^{11}\text{B}$ ,  $^{12}\text{C}$ ,  $^{14}\text{N}+^{209}\text{Bi}$  [11].

In this model it is assumed to be analogous to complex particle evaporation, governed entirely by the phase space available at scission.

In this thesis we calculate variance  $S_0^2$  (the most important parameter in SSM) by using theoretical calculations and experimental data. During the research, we understand a lot of important notes such as 'a'=A/8, 'E<sub>D</sub>'=20 MeV, method of calculating  $l_{\min}$  and  $l_{\max}$  and so on. In addition we find D-Factor in form of special functions, Leg. and Gamma, and find new methods to calculate  $S_0^2$  from experimental data.

Before this, in all research using this model, someone had used approximate parameters, but we try to use absolute values although it was too difficult.

As it is clear from Fig.6.1-3, we are too successful to use this model for mentioned reaction (it seems that using SSM for this kind of targets has being done for the first time).

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	IV
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT</b>	V
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	VIII
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	IX
<b>CHAPTER ONE : INTRODUCTION</b>	1
<b>CHAPTER TWO : NUCLEAR STRUCTURE</b>	8
2.1 Types Of Nuclei	8
2.2 Nuclear Masses And Energies	14
2.3 Nuclear Charge And Matter Distributions	24
<b>CHAPTER THREE : NUCLEAR MODELS</b>	36
3.1 Types Of Nuclear Models	36
3.2 Early Nuclear Models	41
3.3 The Shell Model	45
3.4 Liquid Drop Model	56
3.5 Classical Theory Of Collective Shape Oscillations	60

<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
3.6 The Unified Model In The Region Of Deformed Nuclei	63
<b>CHAPTER FOUR : NUCLERA FISSION</b>	<b>65</b>
4.1 Introduction	65
4.2 Fission Energy	68
4.3 Fission With The View Of Both Liquid Drop Model And Unified model	74
4.4 Shell Effects In Nuclear Masses And Deformation Energies	81
4.5 Characteristic of Fission	86
4.5.1 Fission Cross-section	86
4.5.2 Fission and Nuclear Structure	88
<b>CHAPTER FIVE : STATISTICAL SCISSION MODEL</b>	<b>91</b>
5.1 Formalism of the Statistical Scission Model	91
5.2 Spherical Fission Fragments	94
5.3 Deformed Fission Fragments	97
5.4 Microscopic Calculation of the statistical Scission Model	100
5.5 Parameterization of the Statistical Scission Model	101
<b>CHAPTER SIX : DESCRIPTION CALCULATION AND CONCLUTION</b>	<b>104</b>
6.1 Using SSM to Calculate Theoretical Variance $S_0^2$	106

<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
6.1.1 Definition and Calculation of $\mathfrak{S}_{\parallel}$ and $\mathfrak{S}_{\perp}$	106
6.1.2 Definition and Calculation of $\mu$	108
6.1.3 Definition and Calculation of $R_c$	109
6.1.4 Definition and Calculation of $T$	109
6.2 Using Experimental Data to Calculate $S_0^2$	114
6.3 Conclusion of Research	115
6.4 The Calculation Results	116
<b>APPENDIX A</b>	122
<b>APPENDIX B</b>	124
<b>REFERENCES</b>	130

## THE LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
Table 2.1 : Differences between neutron and proton RMS radii $\Delta r_{np}$ .	33
Table 3.1 : Types of nuclear models.	38
Table 3.2 : Excitation energies and quantum numbers of the harmonic oscillator states.	49



## THE LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
FIGURE (2-1) : The $\beta$ -stable nuclei in the (N,Z) plane.	10
FIGURE (2-2) : The energy $E_{2^+}$ of the first excited $2^+$ state in even-even nuclei.	12
FIGURE (2-3) : The two-neutron separation energy $S_{2n}(Z)$ .	13
FIGURE (2-4) : Binding energy per nucleon of $\beta$ -stable nuclei as a function of mass number.	18
FIGURE (2-5) : Neutron and proton pairing energies.	20
FIGURE (2-6) : The relative importance of the principal terms in the semi-empirical mass formula.	22
FIGURE (2-7) : Mass chains for A=125 and A=128.	23
FIGURE (2-8) : The probability densities of finding a muon in the state.	26
FIGURE (2-9) : Differential cross-section for the elastic scattering.	28
FIGURE (2-10) : Nuclear charge distributions for $^{39}K$ and $^{48}Ca$ .	30
FIGURE (2-11) : Nuclear charge distributions.	31
FIGURE (2-12) : Measured nuclear RMS charge radii compared with the liquid drop expression.	35

FIGURE	PAGE
FIGURE (3-1) : In the single-particle model of Bethe the effects of all the interactions between a nucleon and its surrounding nucleons are replaced by a single one-body potential.	41
FIGURE (3-2) : Resonant absorption of low energy neutron by $^{238}\text{U}$ .	43
FIGURE (3-3) : Relative abundance of different even-even nuclides.	46
FIGURE (3-4) : Neutron capture cross-section corrected to an effective neutron energy of 1MeV.	47
FIGURE (3-5) : Order of energy levels according to independent-particle model.	50
FIGURE (3-6) : Wavefunction of the proton states of $^{208}\text{Pb}$ .	53
FIGURE (3-7) : Distribution of energies required to remove a proton $^{16}\text{O}$ by the (p,2p) reaction.	55
FIGURE (3-8) : The shell model of the $^{16}\text{O}$ nucleus.	55
FIGURE (4-1) : Actual charge distribution.	73
FIGURE (4-2) : Mass distribution of fission fragments thermal neutron fission of $^{233}\text{U}$ , $^{235}\text{U}$ and $^{236}\text{Pu}$ with spontaneous fission of $^{252}\text{Cf}$ and $^{236}\text{Fm}$ .	73
FIGURE (4-3) : the nuclear energy.	81
FIGURE (5-1) : Schematic illustration of the relationship between I,I,S and m for the statistical model.	92
FIGURE (6-1) : Fission fragment angular anisotropy for $^{209}\text{Bi}$ ( $^{11}\text{B}$ , f) at $E_{\text{lab}}=55$ MeV.	119
FIGURE (6-2) : Fission fragment angular anisotropy for $^{209}\text{Bi}$ ( $^{12}\text{C}$ , f) at $E_{\text{lab}}=66$ MeV.	120

**FIGURE****PAGE**

**FIGURE (6-3)** : Fission fragment angular anisotropy for  $^{209}\text{Bi} (^{14}\text{N}, \text{f})$  at  $E_{\text{lab}} = 78 \text{ MeV}$ . 121

**FIGURE (6-4)** : Cross section versus orbital angular momentum. 122

# CHAPTER ONE

## *INTRODUCTION*

Nuclear physics is a subject of enduring interest and importance. The nucleus of the atom is a unique example of a quantum system of relatively few particles displaying both single - particle and collective motions, and it is governed by three out of the four forces of nature, namely the electromagnetic, the strong nuclear and the weak interactions. The radiations from nuclei have found many applications in medicine, agriculture and industry, and nuclear fission may become the major energy source of the future until, perhaps, its place is taken by nuclear fusion.

Heavy element radioactivity has played a central role in the development of nuclear science ever since the penetrating radiations of uranium were discovered by Becquerel at the end of the last century.

The discovery of artificial radioactivity, the discovery of the neutron, the preparation of radioactive isotopes by neutron - induced reactions, the invention of machinery for the

acceleration of charged particles, and the discovery of fission - events which occurred in about a ten year span from 1930 to 1940 - led to great qualitative changes in our knowledge of the structure of nuclei and the nature of radioactivity. In one sense these developments switched emphasis a way from the heavy elements as the interest of experimentalists and theorists was drawn to the study of artificial radioactivities of nearly every element in the periodic system. But the heavy elements were of unique importance for the phenomenon of nuclear fission. Furthermore, the techniques for the preparation of artificial radioactivity were just as applicable to the heavy as to the light elements and were applied to them by many workers. It was a particularly interesting matter to explore the possibility of synthesizing elements above uranium.

And about fission;

The story of the discovery of nuclear fission actually began with the discovery of the neutron in 1932 by James Chadwick in England. Shortly thereafter, Enrico Fermi and his associates in Italy undertook an extensive investigation of the nuclear reactions produced by the bombardment of various elements with this uncharged particle. The term fission was first used by

the German physicists Lise Meitner and Otto Frisch in 1939 to describe the disintegration of a heavy nucleus into two lighter nuclei of approximately equal size. The conclusion that such an unusual nuclear reaction can in fact occur was the culmination of a truly dramatic episode in the history of science, and it set in motion an extremely intense and productive period of investigation. Nuclear fission is a complex process that involves the rearrangement of hundreds of nucleons in a single nucleus to produce two separate nuclei. A complete theoretical understanding of this reaction would require a detailed knowledge of the forces involved in the motion of each of the nucleons through the process. Since such knowledge is still not available, it is necessary to construct simplified models of the actual system to simulate its behaviour and gain as accurate a description as possible of the steps in the process.

The successes and failures of the models in accounting for the various observations of the fission process can provide new insights into the fundamental physics governing the behaviour of real nuclei, particularly at the large nuclear deformations encountered in a nucleus undergoing fission.

Whenever a fission happens, we will have two or three fragments with some neutrons. One way to learn a lot about fission is considering these fragments angular distribution. Recently, there has been considerable interest in the angular distribution of fragments produced by heavy - ion [1,2]. For the first time, Winheld, Demos and Halpern [3] observed non isotropic fission fragment in photo fission of  $^{232}\text{Th}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$ . Such anisotropies were soon reported for fission induced by neutron and other charged particles [4,5].

Aage Bohr [6] then sketched out an extension of the transition - state model (TSM) [7] to address angular distributions. He suggested that when a heavy nucleus captures a neutron or absorbs a high energy photon, a compound nucleus is formed in which the excitation energy is distributed among a large number of degrees of freedom of the nucleus.

The complex state of motion there by initiated may be described in terms of collective nuclear vibrations and rotations coupled to the motion of individual nucleons. The compound nucleus lives for a relatively very long period, usually of the order of a million times longer than the fundamental nuclear period, after which it decays by emission of radiation or of