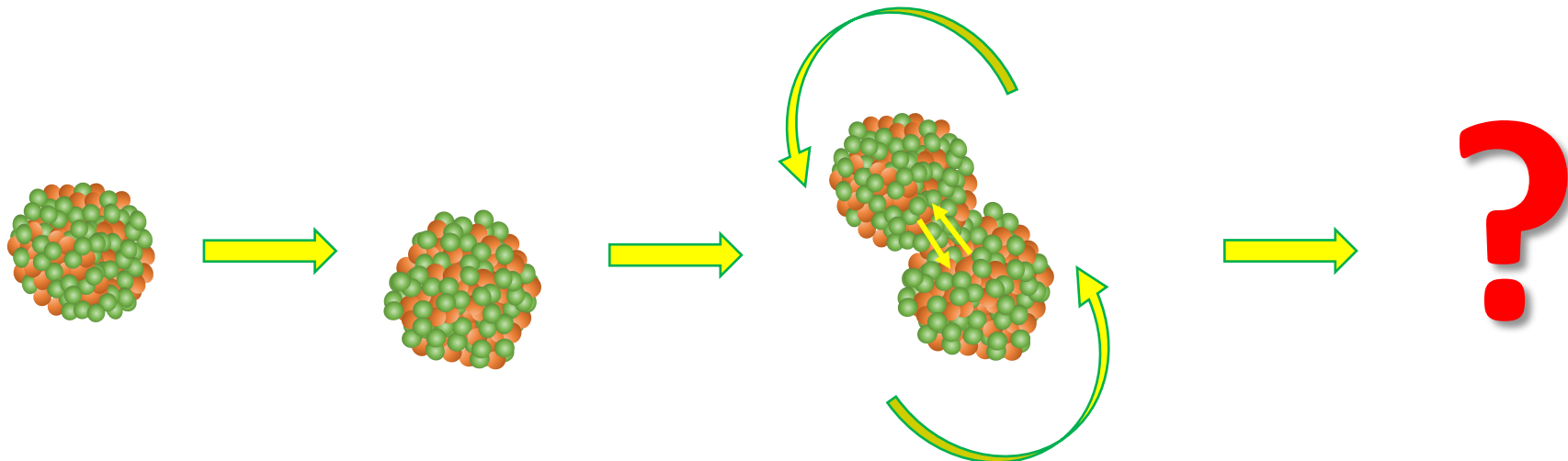


10-12 November, 2025  
NISER Bhubaneswar

## Experimental investigation of interaction mechanisms in the reactions with heavy ions

Alexey Bogachev

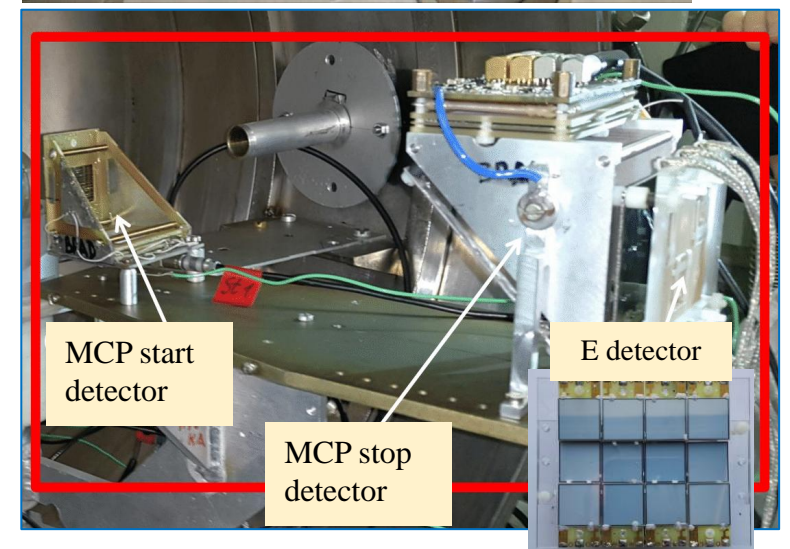
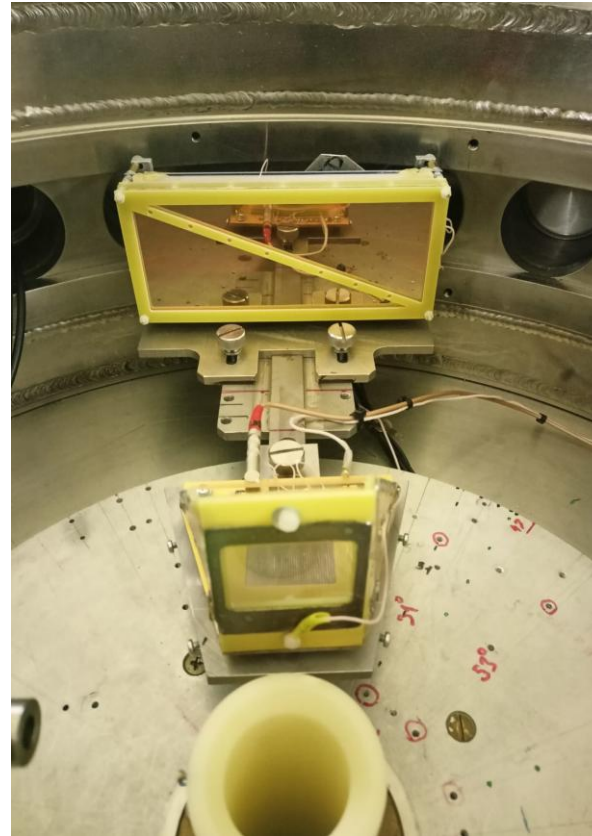
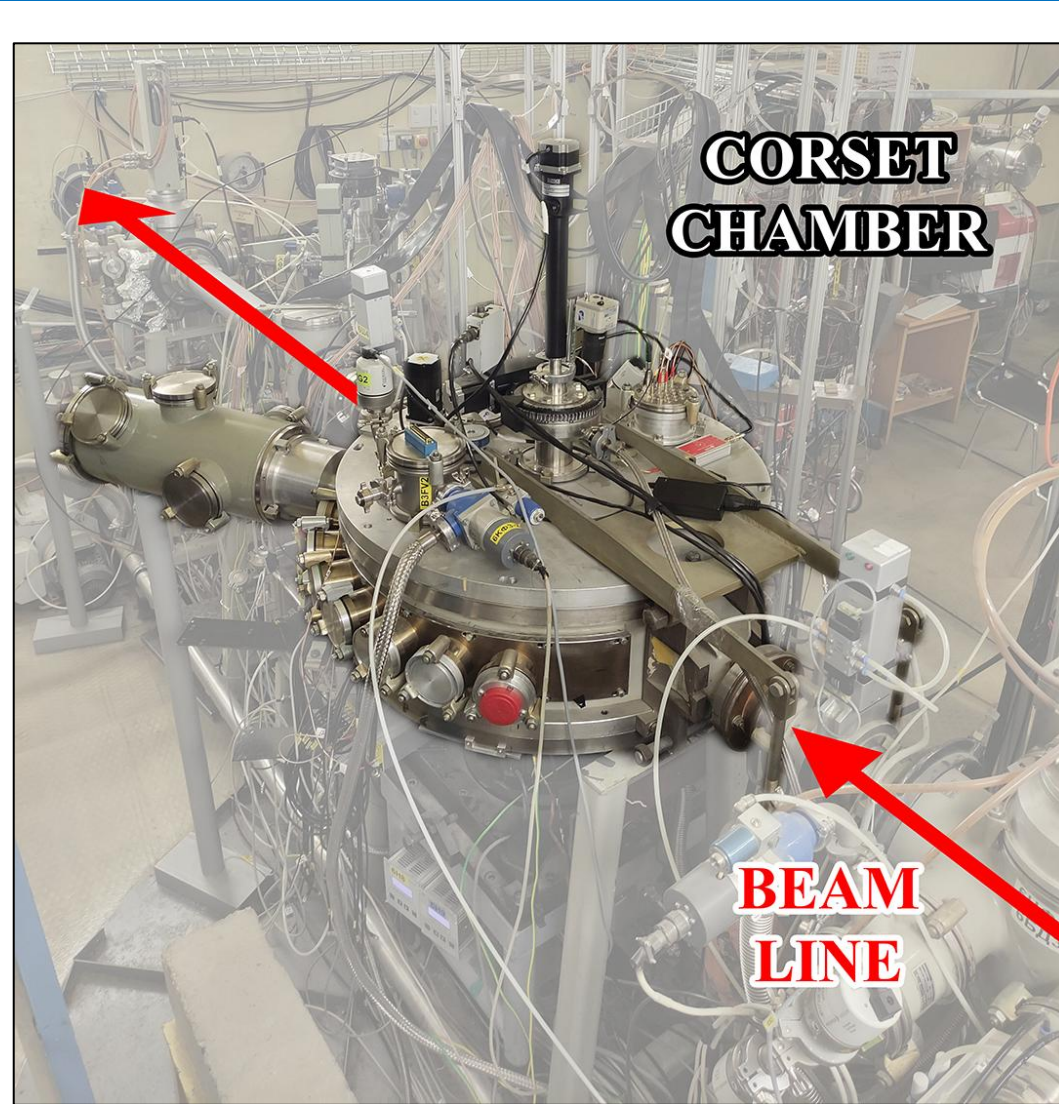


# Main directions of the investigations

## CORSET Set-Up

- ✓ Fusion-Fission, Quasifission, Fast fission  
**O+Pb, Ar+Sm, Ca+Pb, Ni+U, Xe+Fe, etc.**
- ✓ Multinucleon transfer reactions  
**Xe+U, Bi+U, Bi+Th, Bi+Au**

# CORSET Set-Up

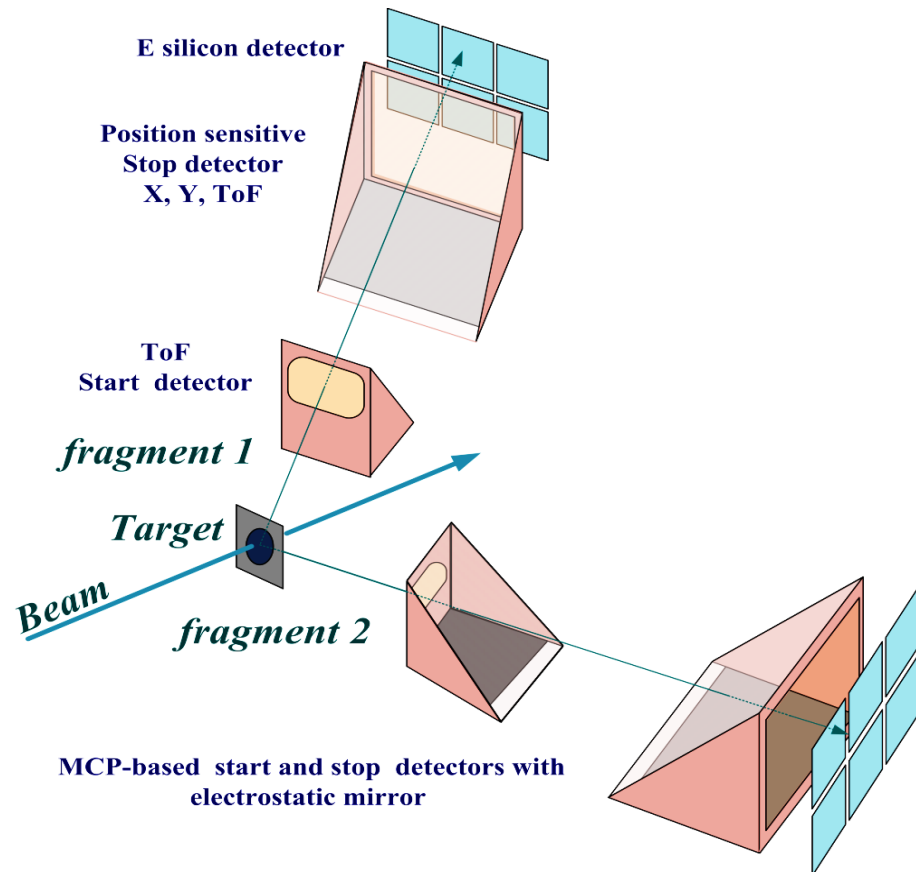




# CORSET Set-up

**Corset** (**C**orrelation **s**etup) was created in 1995 at Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions to investigate binary processes.

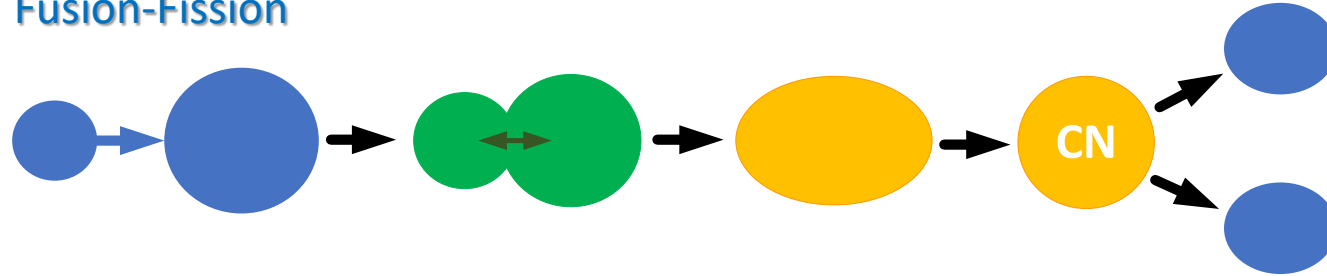
Mass-energy distributions of binary reaction products were measured using the two time-of-flight (TOF) arms consisted of the compact start detectors and the position-sensitive stop detectors



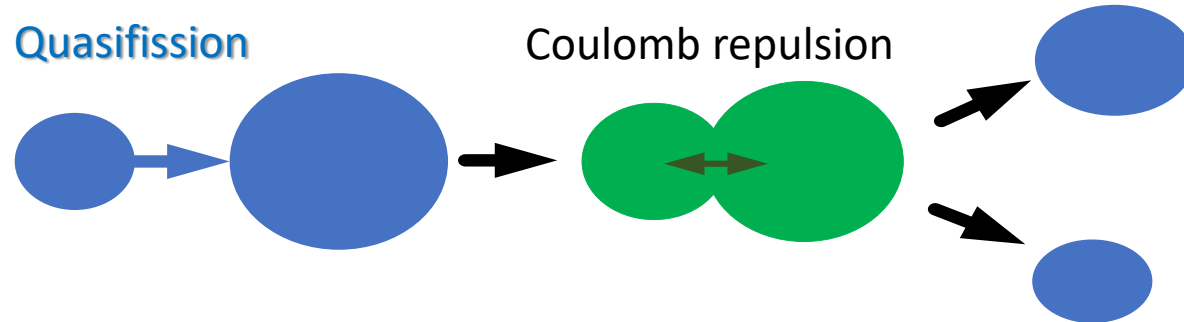
| Parameter                  |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Time resolution            | 150-200 ps  |
| Time-Of-Flight distance    | 10-30 cm    |
| Angular range              | 15°-165°    |
| Angular acceptance         | ±10 -20°    |
| Solid angle                | 100-200 msr |
| Angular resolution         | ±0.2°       |
| Mass resolution            | ±2 u        |
| Relative energy resolution | ~2%         |

# Fusion-fission, quasifission and fast fission in the reactions with heavy ions

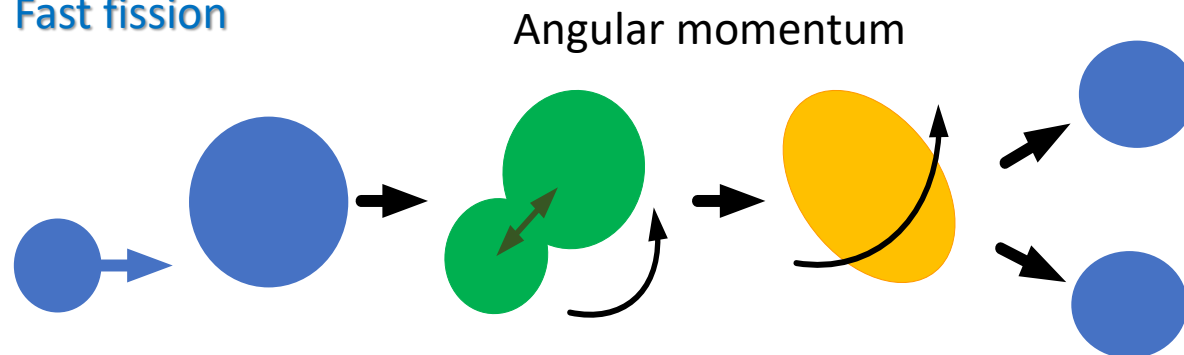
Fusion-Fission



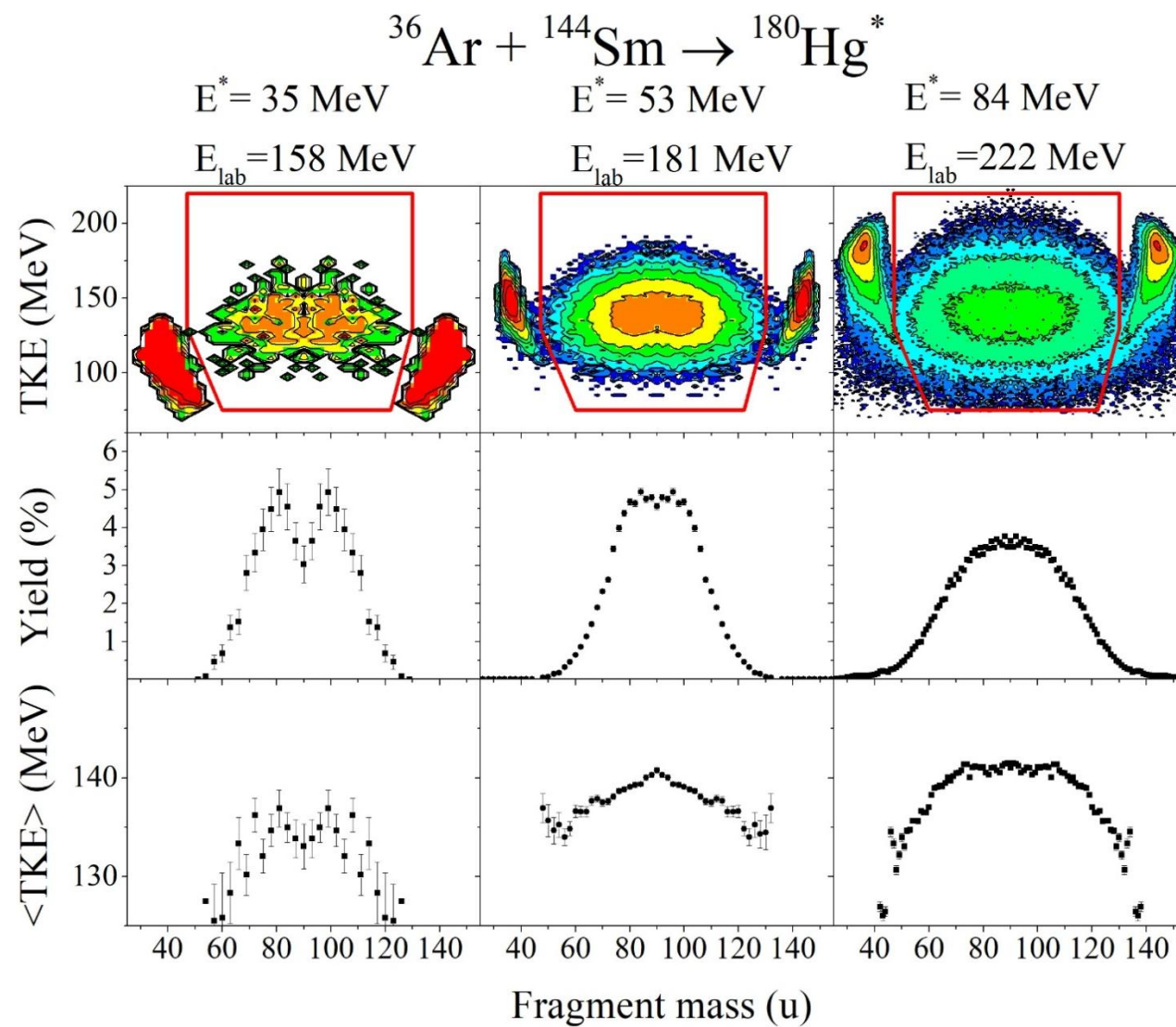
Quasifission



Fast fission

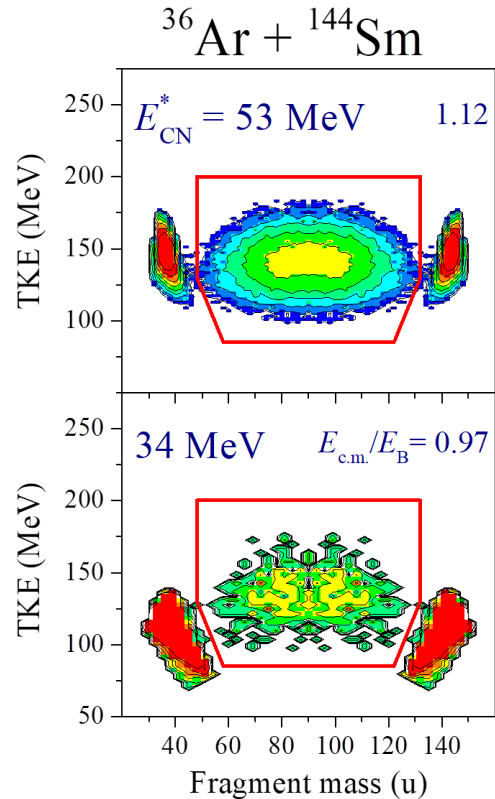


# Mass-Total Kinetic Energy distributions of reaction products formed in the reaction $^{36}\text{Ar} + ^{144}\text{Sm} \rightarrow ^{180}\text{Hg}^*$

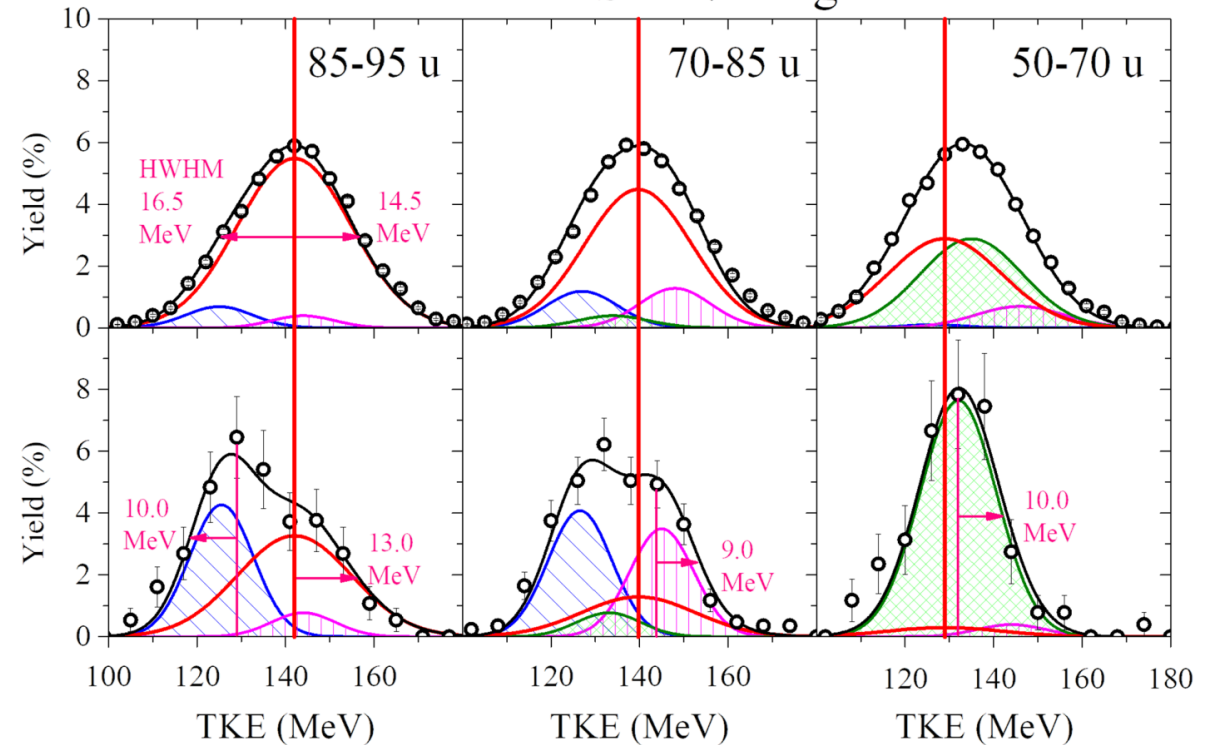
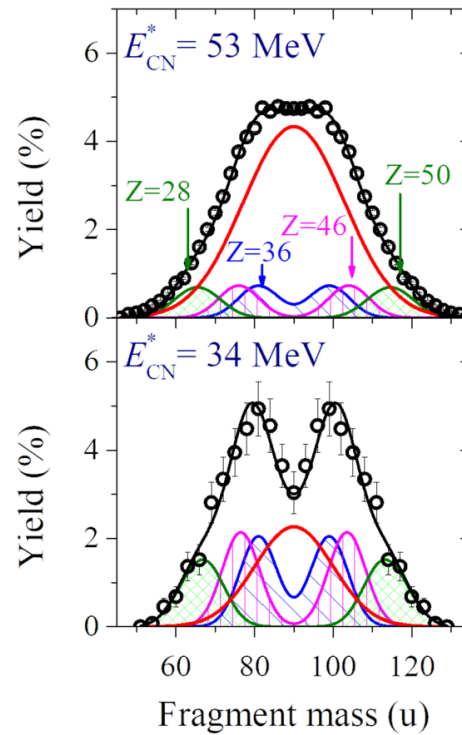
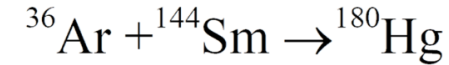


$^{180}\text{Hg}$   
 $Z=80, N=100$

# Analysis of mass and energy distributions



E. M. Kozulin *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 105 (2022) 014607



$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 Z_2 &= 1116 \\ x_m &= 0.634 \\ \eta &= 0.600 \\ \beta_2^{\text{proj}} &= 0.128 \\ \beta_2^{\text{targ}} &= -0.135 \end{aligned}$$

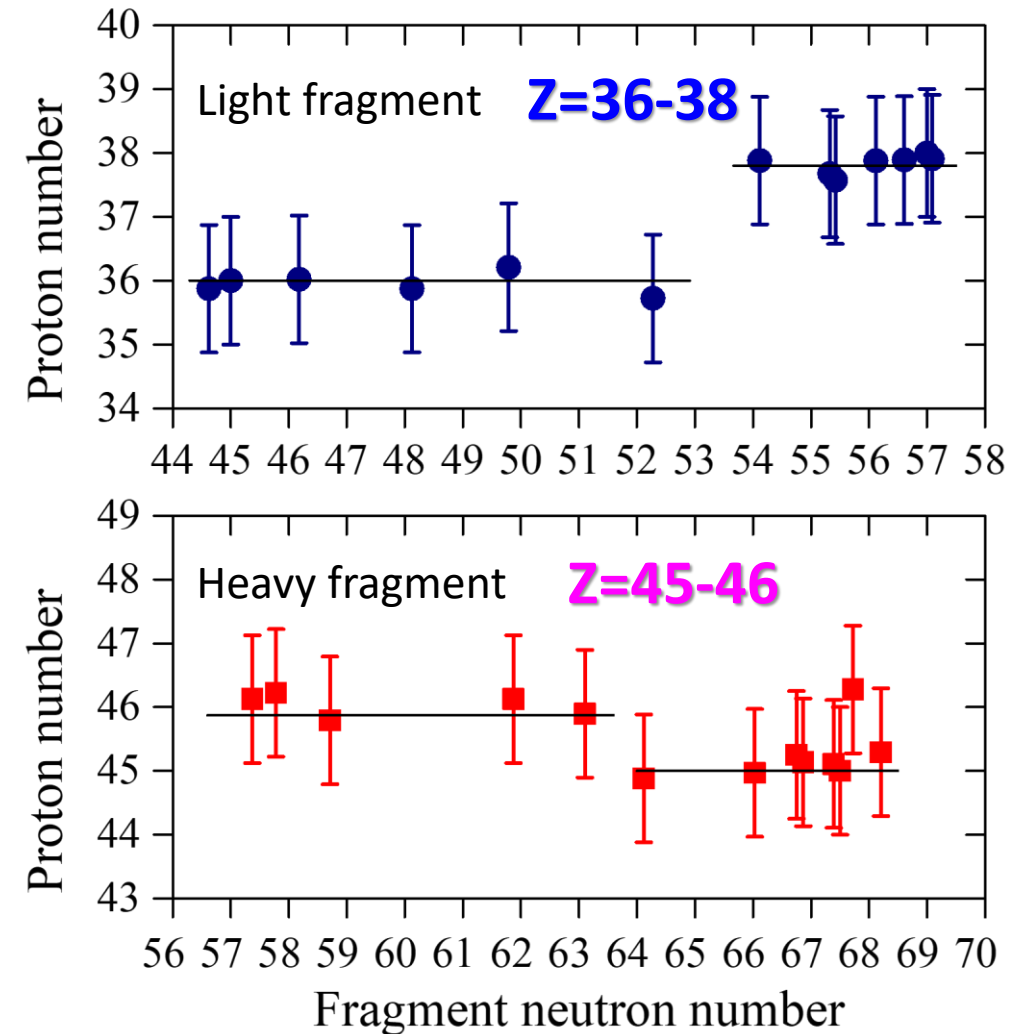
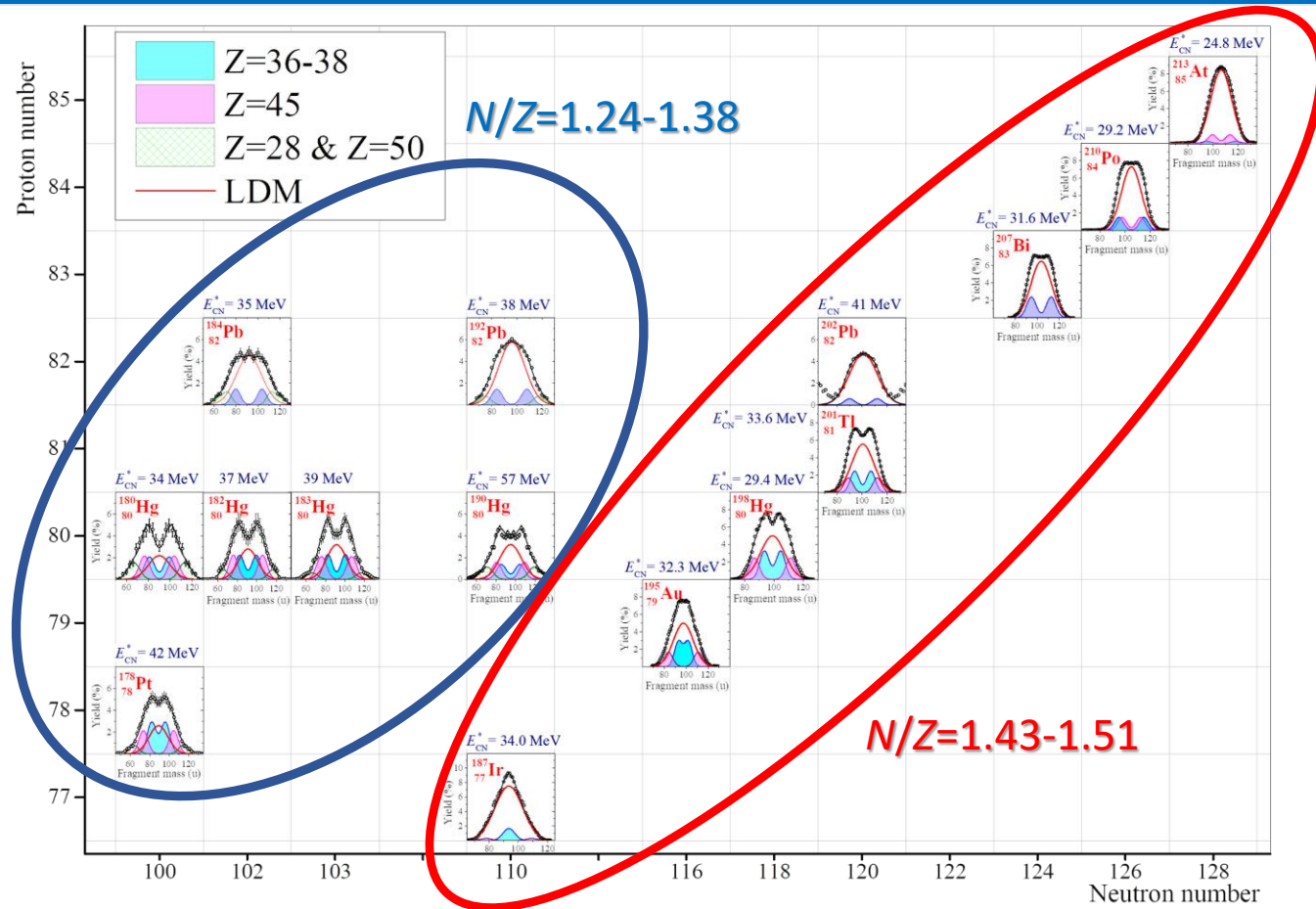
The analysis of the mass and TKE distributions indicates the existence of **one** symmetric (**S**) and **three** asymmetric (**A1**, **A2**, **A3**) modes in the fission of **preactinide** nuclei

Mode **A1** is connected with nearly symmetric **low-energy** fragments (**Z=36**)

Mode **A2** is connected with **high-energy** fragments with  $M_L \approx 70-85 \text{ u}$  (**Z=46**, **52**)

Mode **A3** appears for asymmetric fragments with  $M_L \approx 50-70 \text{ u}$  (**Z=28**, **50**)

# Shell effects in fission of preactinides



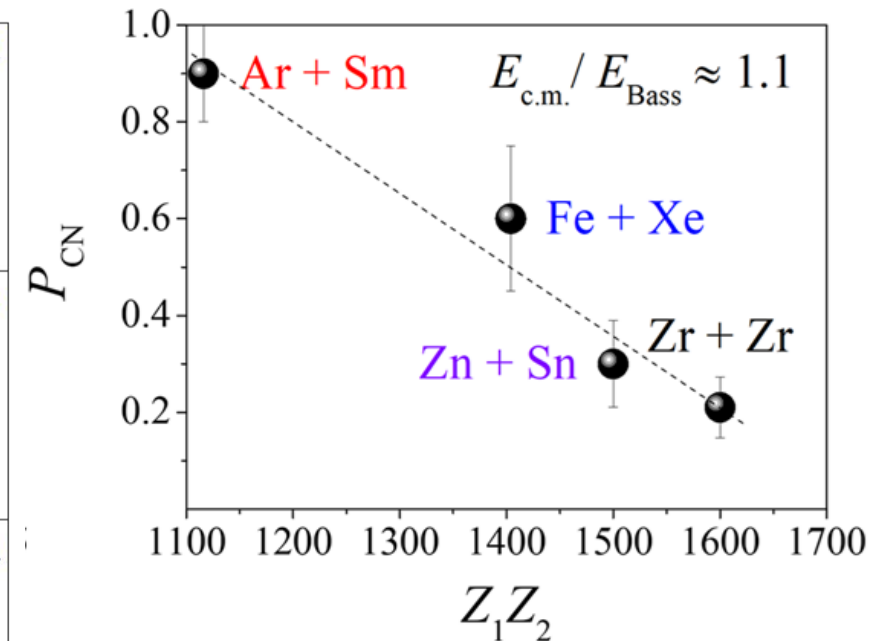
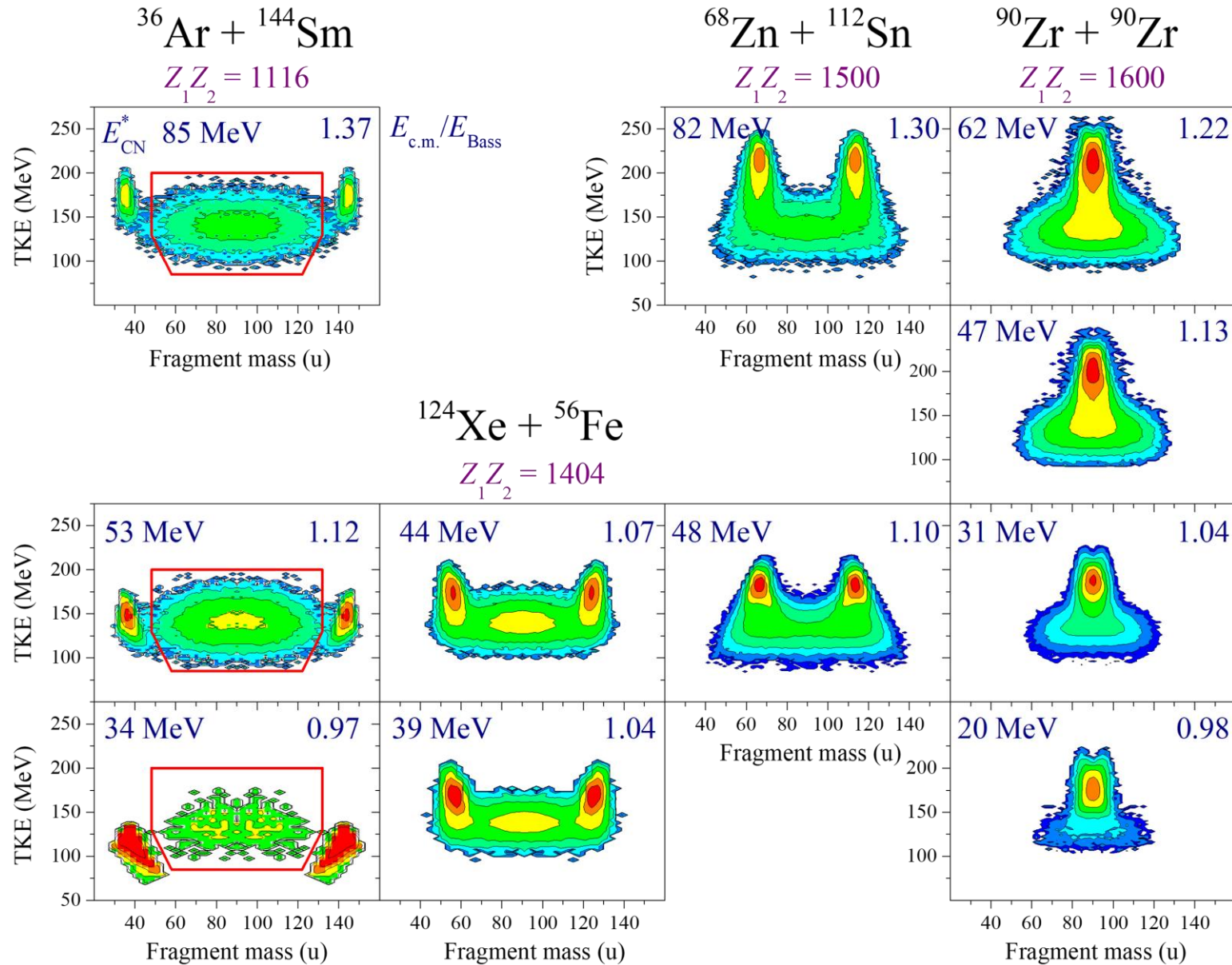
Mass distributions in fission of preactinides. The investigated properties of asymmetric fission of both neutron-deficient and close to the  $\beta$ -stability line preactinide nuclei point out the existence of **well-deformed** proton shell at  $Z = 36-38$  and a **less deformed** proton shell at  $Z = 45-46$

A.A. Bogachev, E.M. Kozulin, G.N. Knyazheva *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 104, 024623 (2021)

E.M. Kozulin, G.N. Knyazheva, I.M. Itkis *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 105, 014607 (2022)



# M-TKE distributions in 4 reactions leading to the formation of $^{180}\text{Hg}$



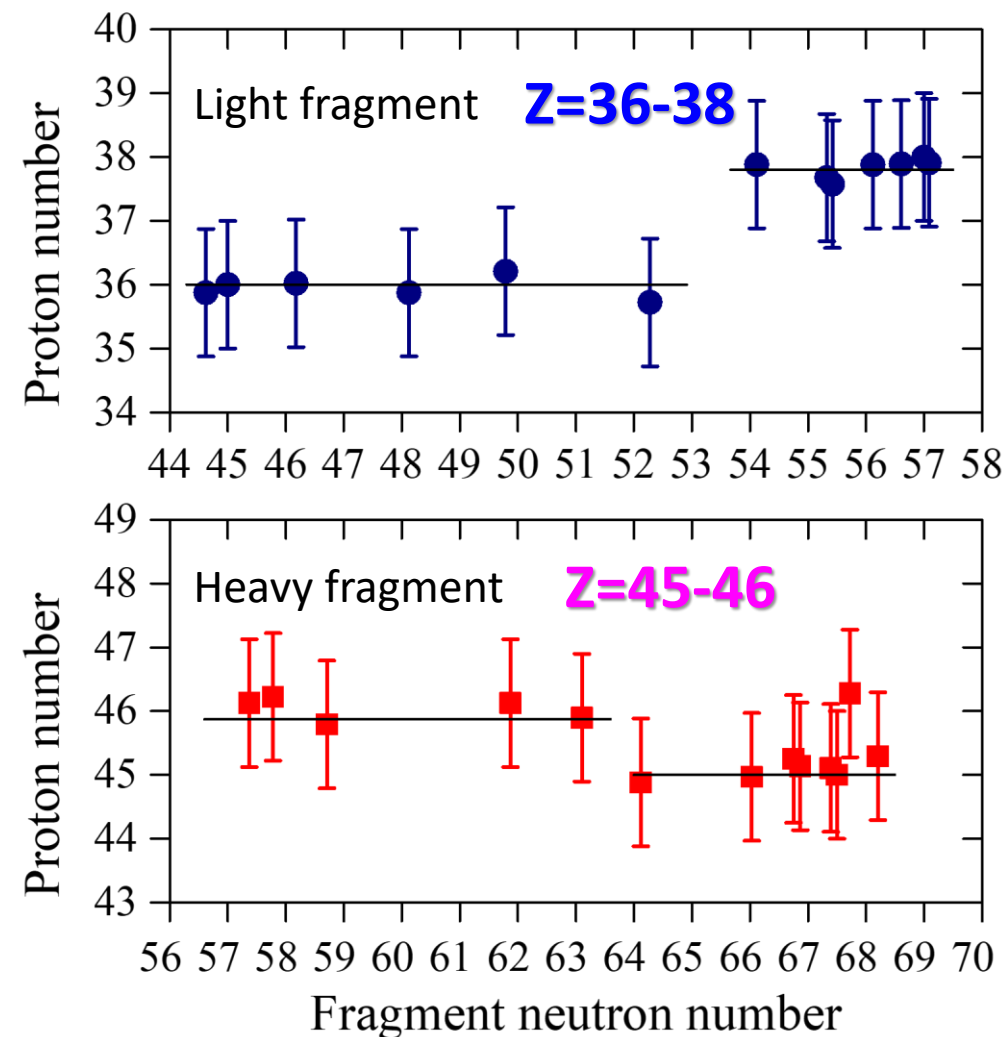
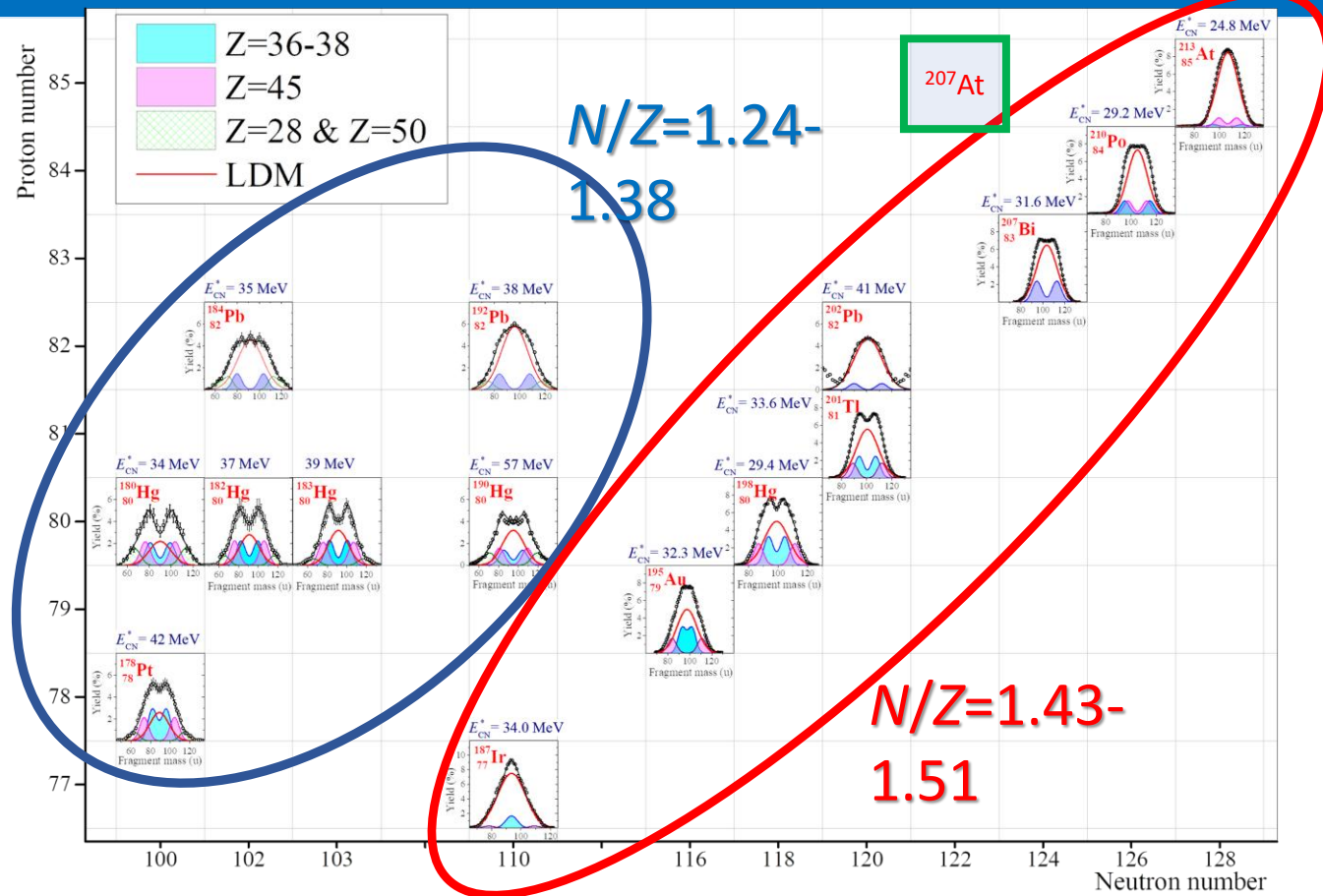
*R. du Rietz, Phys. Rev. C 88, 054618 (2013)*

Threshold values for **QF** appearance

Coulomb factor  $Z_1 Z_2 = 1450 \pm 100$

Mean fissility parameter  $x_m > 0.68$

# Shell effects in fission of preactinides



Mass distributions in fission of preactinides. The investigated properties of asymmetric fission of both neutron-deficient and close to the  $\beta$ -stability line preactinide nuclei point out the existence of **well-deformed** proton shell at  $Z = 36-38$  and a **less deformed** proton shell at  $Z = 45-46$

A.A. Bogachev, E.M. Kozulin, G.N. Knyazheva *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 104, 024623 (2021)

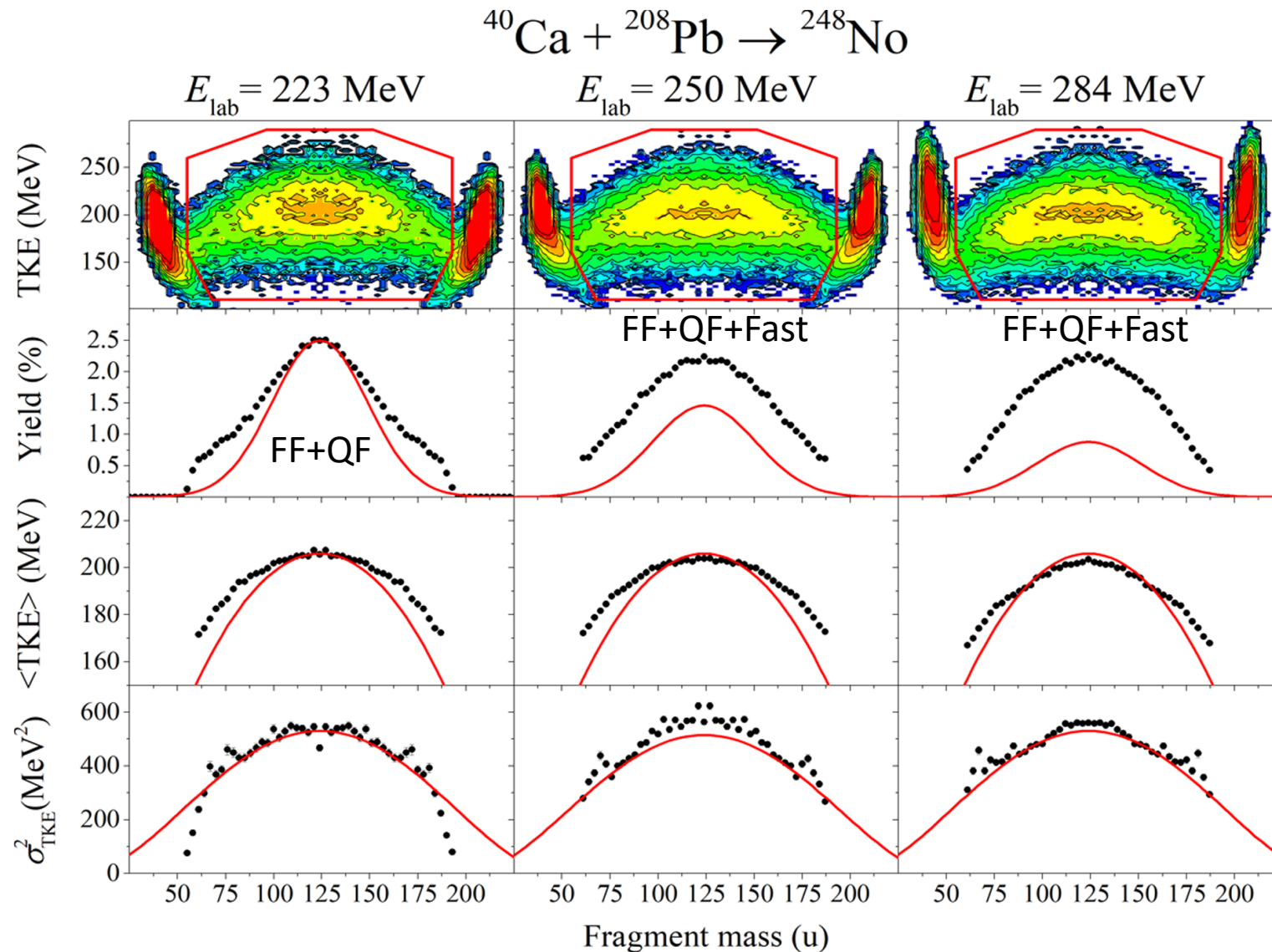
E.M. Kozulin, G.N. Knyazheva, I.M. Itkis *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 105, 014607 (2022)

# Investigation of fission of $^{207}\text{At}$ (in the frame of FLNR-Indian collaboration)

| Reaction                                      | $V_b$ , MeV | Energy<br>$E_{\text{lab}}$ , MeV | $E^*_{B'}$ , MeV | $Z_p Z_t$ | Entrance<br>channel<br>asymmetry $\alpha$ | $X_m$ |
|---|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|---|-------|
| $^{16}\text{O}+^{191}\text{Ir}$               | 82          | 76-135                           | 48               | 616       | 0.85                                      | 0.50  |
| $^{31}\text{P}+^{176}\text{Yb}$               | 142         | 142-160                          | 58               | 1050      | 0.70                                      | 0.61  |
| $^{48}\text{Ca}+^{159}\text{Tb}$<br>(planned) | 192         | 185-230                          | 47               | 1300      | 0.54                                      | 0.64  |

All three reactions lead to the formation of  $^{207}\text{At}$

# Different mechanisms in the reaction $^{40}\text{Ca} + ^{208}\text{Pb} \rightarrow ^{248}\text{No}$

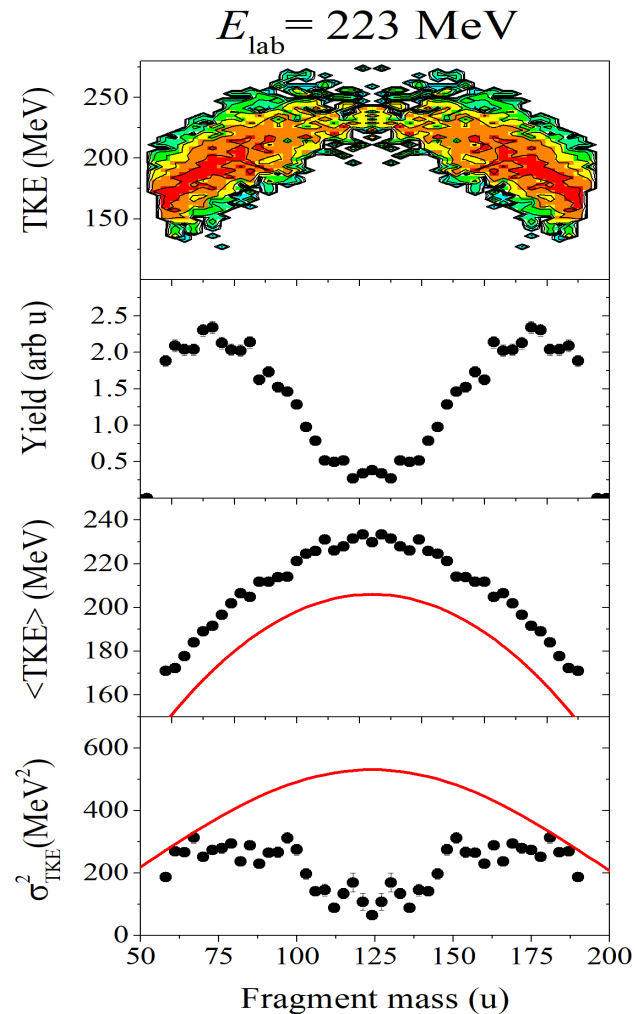


$$(M - TKE)_{QF} = (M - TKE)_{cap} - \frac{\sigma_{fis}}{\sigma_{cap}} (M - TKE)_{fis}$$

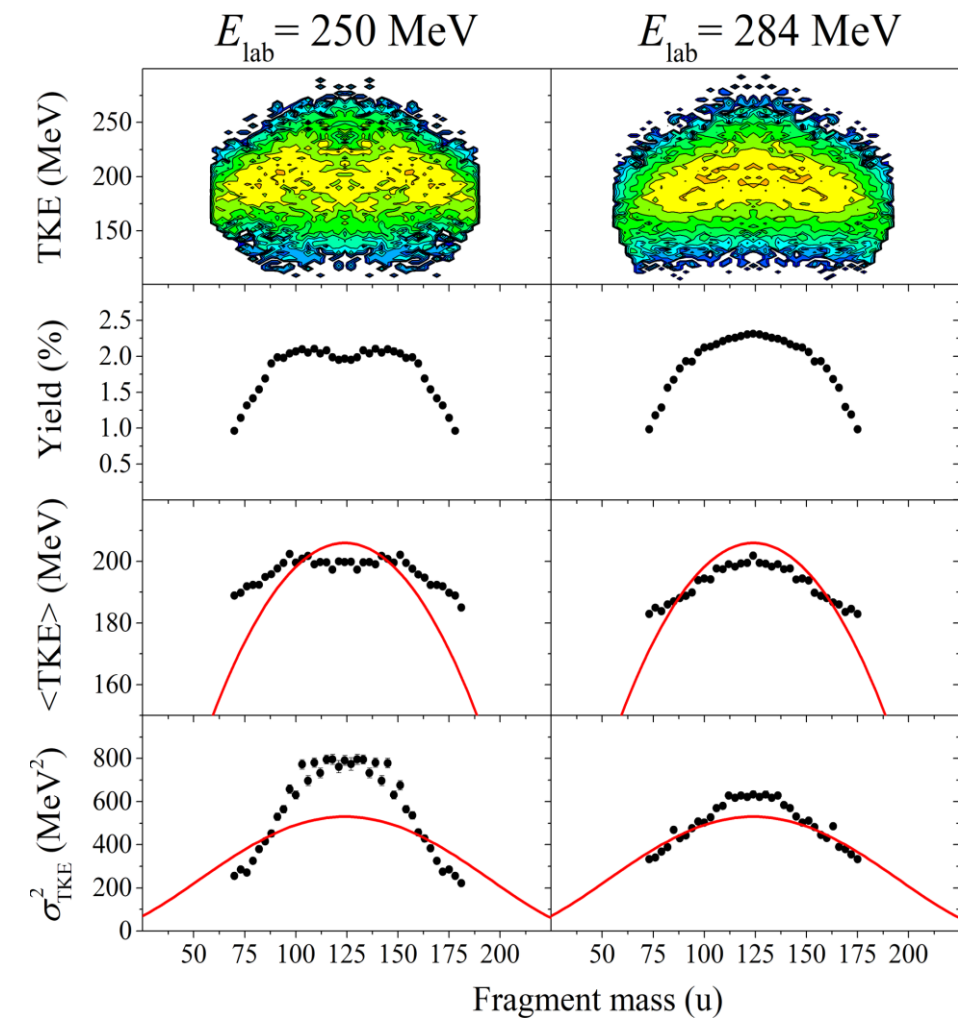
$$(M - TKE)_{fast} = (M - TKE)_{cap} - \frac{\sigma_{fis}}{\sigma_{cap}} (M - TKE)_{fis} - \frac{\sigma_{QF}}{\sigma_{cap}} (M - TKE)_{QF}$$



# Mass-Total Kinetic Energy distributions for Quasifission and Fast Fission



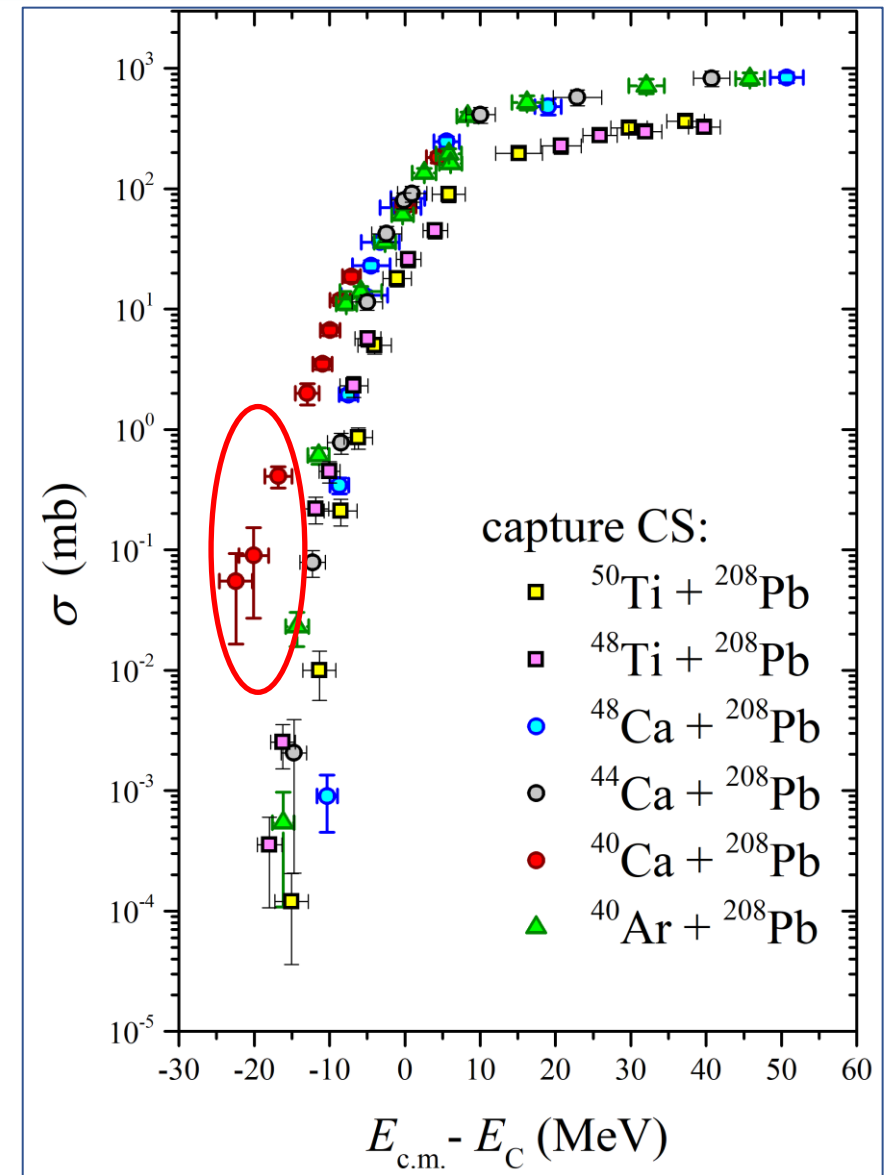
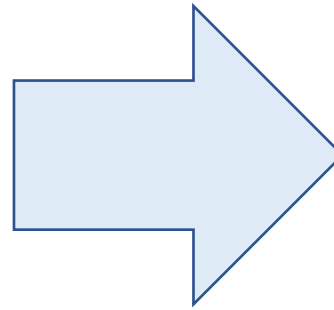
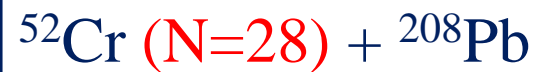
The mass-energy distributions of extracted QF fragments formed in the  $^{40}\text{Ca}+^{208}\text{Pb}$  reaction at  $E_{\text{lab}} = 223 \text{ MeV}$ .



The mass-energy distributions of fast fission fragments formed in the  $^{40}\text{Ca}+^{208}\text{Pb}$  reaction at  $E_{\text{lab}} = 250$  and  $284 \text{ MeV}$

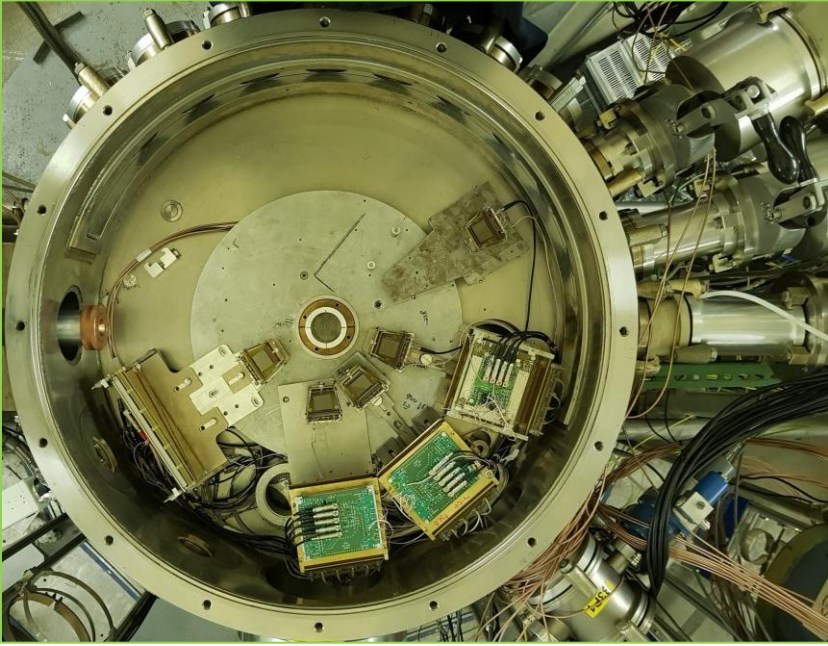
# The series of experiments with Ar-Ca-Ti-Cr incident ions

Measured reactions:

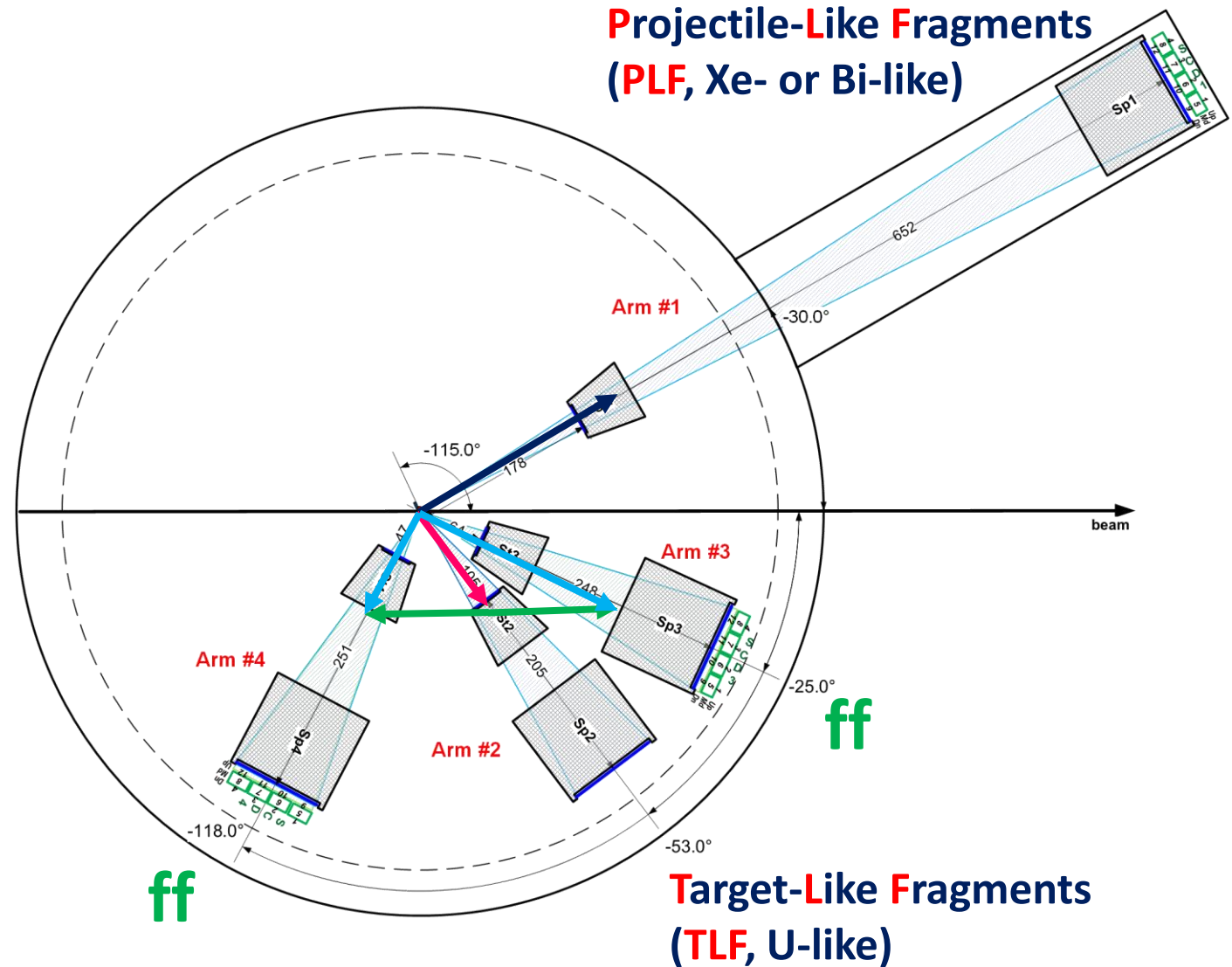


# Multinucleon Transfer Reactions

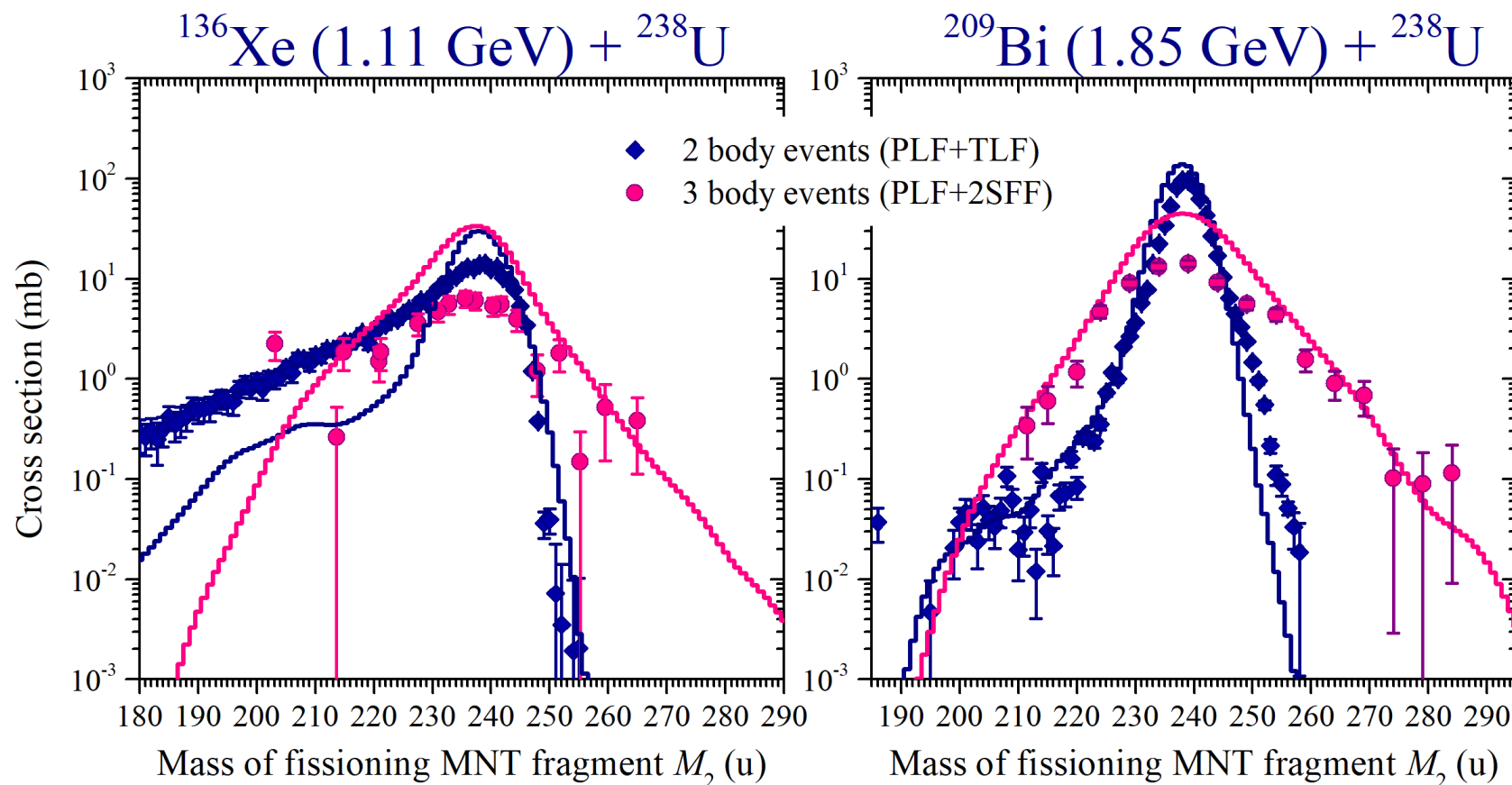
$^{136}\text{Xe}, ^{209}\text{Bi} + ^{238}\text{U}$  at energies  $\sim 1.4\text{-}1.5 E_C$



|  | $^{136}\text{Xe} + ^{238}\text{U}$ | $^{209}\text{Bi} + ^{238}\text{U}$ |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| $E_{\text{lab}}$                         | 1.11 GeV                           | 1.85 GeV                           |
| $E_{\text{c.m.}}$                        | 706 MeV                            | 985 MeV                            |
| $E_{\text{c.m.}}/E_C$                    | 1.48                               | 1.42                               |
| $\Theta_{\text{c.m.}}$ grazing for Xe/Bi | $57^\circ$                         | $61^\circ$                         |
| $\Theta_{\text{lab}}$ grazing for Xe/Bi  | $37^\circ$                         | $34^\circ$                         |
| $\Theta_{\text{lab}}$ grazing of U       | $61.5^\circ$                       | $59.2^\circ$                       |



# Mass distributions of MNT fragments



$^{136}\text{Xe} + ^{238}\text{U} - 265 \text{ u} (Z \approx 103, \text{Lr isotopes})$

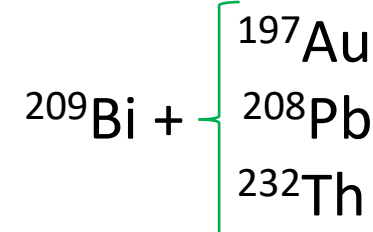
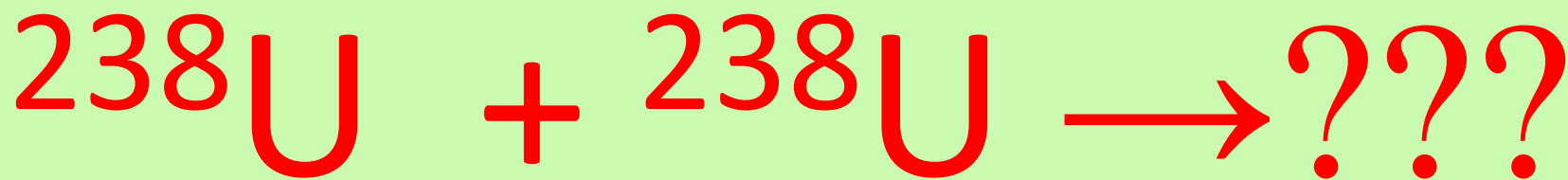
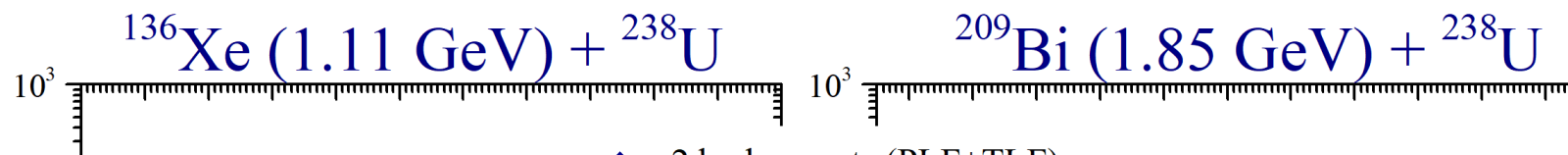
$^{209}\text{Bi} + ^{238}\text{U} - 284 \text{ u} (Z \approx 111, \text{Rg isotopes})$

E. M. Kozulin, G. N. Knyazheva, A. V. Karpov et al.  
PRC **109**, 034616 (2024)

I.V. Vorobiev, E. M. Kozulin, G. N. Knyazheva et al.  
PRC **112**, 014625 (2025)



# Mass distributions of MNT fragments



$^{136}\text{Xe} + ^{238}\text{U} - 265 \text{ u} (Z \approx 103, \text{Lr isotopes})$

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PRC **112**, 014625 (2025)

# Summary

- ✓ In the sub-lead region of nuclides deformed proton shells  $Z \approx 36$ ,  $Z \approx 45$  and spherical proton shells  $Z = 28/50$  play stabilizing role in the formation of fission fragments. Influence of neutron shells is not observed.
- ✓ Method for distinguishing fusion-fission, quasi-fission and fast fission processes was developed and successfully applied. This allows to investigate the characteristics of the processes separately and in more detail.
- ✓ Capture cross sections were measured in series of experiments with  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  target and different incident ions. For  $^{40}\text{Ca}$  ions extremely high capture cross section was observed compared to other reactions.
- ✓ Multinucleon transfer reactions can be used as one of the ways to obtain new isotopes of heavy and superheavy elements.

# CORSET team



**Thank you for your attention!**