

## Study of decay of $^{260}\text{Sg}^*$ formed in $^{51}\text{V} + ^{209}\text{Bi}$ and $^{52}\text{Cr} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$ fusion reactions using GSKI Skyrme Force

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### Introduction

The study of superheavy nuclei ( $Z > 100$ ) is exciting area of research in nuclear physics. There are many unanswered questions such as, "how many elements can exist in nature?" and whether is it possible to extend the number of elements by shell stabilization beyond the limit of macroscopic stability? The superheavy nucleus can be synthesized by cold fusion ( $E^* = 10\text{-}20$  MeV) and hot ( $E^* = 30\text{-}40$  MeV) fusion reactions. Theoretically, both of these "cold and "hot fusion reactions refer to cold fusion which corresponds to the lowest interaction barrier and largest interaction radius, i.e., to a noncompact, elongated nuclear shape [1]. In the present work, we have studied the excitation functions (EFs) of  $^{260}\text{Sg}^*$ , formed in fusion reactions  $^{51}\text{V} + ^{209}\text{Bi}$  [2] and  $^{52}\text{Cr} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$  [4], based on Dynamical Cluster-decay Model (DCM) [1]. For the nuclear interaction potentials, we use the Skyrme energy density functional (SEDF) based on semi-classical extended Thomas Fermi (ETF) approach under frozen density approximation. The Skyrme force used is the new GSKI [3] force for our calculation for cross section and comparison with the experimental data taken from [2, 4]. Here, only the EFs for the production of  $^{260}\text{Sg}^*$  isotope via 2n decay channel from the  $^{260}\text{Sg}^*$  compound nucleus are studied at  $E^* = 20$  to 26 MeV for two incoming channel, including quadrupole deformations  $\beta_{2i}$  and "cold-optimum" orientations  $\theta_i$ . The calculations are made within the DCM where the neck-length  $\Delta R$  is the only param-

eter representing the relative separation distance between two fragments and/or clusters  $A_i (i=1,2)$  which assimilates the neck formation effects.

### Methodology

The nucleus-nucleus interaction potential in SEDF, based on ETF method, is defined as

$$V_N(R) = E(R) - E(\infty) \\ = \int H(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} - \left[ \int H_1(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} + \int H_2(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} \right] (1)$$

where  $H$  is the Skyrme Hamiltonian density, a function of nuclear, kinetic-energy, and spin-orbit densities, the latter two themselves being the functions of the nucleon/ nuclear density, written in terms of, so-called, the Skyrme force parameters, obtained by fitting to ground-state properties of various nuclei. There are many such forces, both old and new, and here we have chosen new GSKI Skyrme[3] force for our calculation. The radius vectors for axially symmetric deformed nuclei are

$$R_i(\alpha_i, T) = R_{0i}(T) \left[ 1 + \sum_{\lambda} \beta_{\lambda i} Y_{\lambda}^{(0)}(\alpha_i) \right], (2)$$

with T-dependent equivalent spherical nuclear radii  $R_{0i}(T) = R_{0i}(T=0)(1 + 0.0007T^2)$  [5] for the nuclear proximity pocket formula, and  $R_{0i}(T) = R_{0i}(T=0)(1 + 0.0005T^2)$  [6] for SEDF, where  $R_{0i}(T=0) = [1.28A_i^{1/3} - 0.76 + 0.8A_i^{-1/3}]$ .

Finally, the compound nucleus temperature  $T$  (in MeV) is given by

$$E^* = E_{c.m.} + Q_{in} = (A/10)T^2 - T. (3)$$

Adding to  $V_N$ , the Coulomb and angular momentum  $\ell$ -dependent potentials  $V_C$  and

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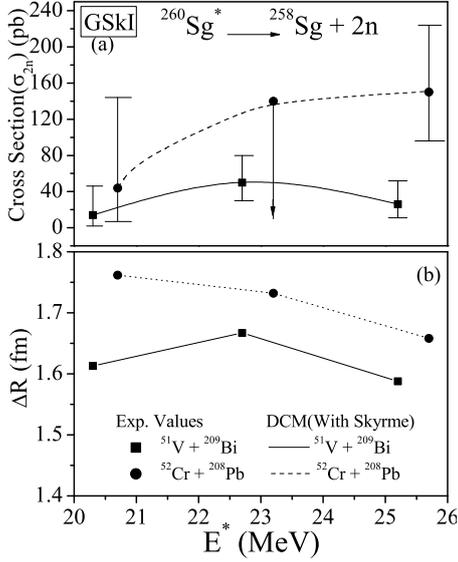


FIG. 1: (a) A comparison of experimental 2n evaporation channel cross section ( $\sigma_{2n}$ ) for the fusion reactions  $^{209}\text{Bi}(^{51}\text{V}, 2n)^{260}\text{Sg}$  [2] and  $^{208}\text{Pb}(^{52}\text{Cr}, 2n)^{260}\text{Sg}$  [4], with the Skyrme included DCM. Fig1(b) The best fitted  $\Delta R$  values obtained for 2n evaporation cross section from compound nucleus  $^{260}\text{Sg}^*$  as a function of excitation energy for GSKI Skyrme force.

$V_\ell$ , we get the total interaction potential  $V(R, \ell)$ , characterized by barrier height  $V_B^\ell$ , position  $R_B^\ell$  and curvature  $\hbar\omega_\ell$ , each being  $\ell$ -dependent.

The compound nucleus decay/ fragment formation cross sections are calculated within the DCM, given as

$$\sigma = \frac{\pi}{k^2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\ell_{max}} (2\ell + 1) P_0 P; \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu E_{c.m.}}{\hbar^2}} \quad (4)$$

where  $P_0$  is preformation probability referring to mass asymmetry  $\eta [= (A_1 - A_2)/(A_1 + A_2)]$  motion and  $P$ , the penetrability, to R motion. For further details, refer to [1, 3].

## Calculations and Results

Fig.1 (a) shows the comparison of experimental 2n evaporation channel cross section

with the calculations made by using the GSKI Skyrme Force. Fig.1 (b) shows the best fitted neck-length parameter  $\Delta R$  as a function of  $E^*$  for 2n evaporation channel cross section of  $^{260}\text{Sg}^*$ . An interesting result from Fig.1(b) is that  $\Delta R$  for a given decay channel for 2n, is independent of the entrance-channel (t,p) combination. Specifically, we notice that, though cross sections for the 2n decay channel in two reactions  $^{51}\text{V} + ^{209}\text{Bi}$  [2] and  $^{52}\text{Cr} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$  [4] and are quite different (i.e. cross section  $^{208}\text{Pb}(^{52}\text{Cr}, 2n)^{260}\text{Sg}$  3-5 times larger than  $^{209}\text{Bi}(^{51}\text{V}, 2n)^{260}\text{Sg}$  as shown in fig1(a));  $\Delta R$  is nearly the same, the small change of ( $\pm 0.14\text{fm}$ ) being due to the spread in  $E^*$  from 20 to 26 MeV. In other words, the decay process at a fixed  $E^*$  occurs at the same relative separation, independent of incoming channel, irrespective of their producing strongly varying cross sections. This result strongly agrees with experiment and supports our previous findings [7].

## Acknowledgments

This work is supported by the University Grant commission, Govt. of India, under UGC Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship scheme.

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