

## Alpha-Decay Chains of Superheavy Nuclei with $Z = 121$

G. Saxena<sup>1,\*</sup>, M. Kaushik<sup>2</sup>, and Mamta Aggarwal<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Govt. Women Engineering College, Ajmer - 305002, INDIA

<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, Shankara Institute of Technology, Kukas, Jaipur - 302028, INDIA and

<sup>3</sup>Department of Physics, University of Mumbai, Kalina, Mumbai-400098, India

To look for the possible fusion reactions and to detect superheavy nuclei specially with  $Z > 118$ , is one of the eminent problems in the current nuclear physics world. So far many superheavy nuclei upto  $Z = 118$ , have been produced either by cold fusion reaction with target  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  at GSI Germany [1] and RIKEN Japan [2] or by hot fusion with projectile  $^{48}\text{Ca}$  at JINR Dubna, Russia [3–5]. However, for  $Z > 118$ , few attempts were already made [6, 7] and the further information in this direction by many experimental and theoretical investigations are highly welcomed.

In view of this, we investigate even and odd isotopes of  $Z = 121$  ( $298 \leq A \leq 302$ ) using relativistic mean-field plus state dependent BCS (RMF+BCS) approach [8, 9] and try to dig out possible  $\alpha$ -decay chains for the identification of new element. We compare our results with available experimental data [10]. Investigation of decay properties viz.  $\alpha$ -decay and spontaneous fission (SF), have been found as the best and dominant way to probe superheavy nuclei and their stability for the identification of new elements. Out of which  $\alpha$ -decay is found as a very powerful tool to investigate the nuclear structure properties of superheavy nuclei. We have studied alpha decay chain of  $^{298-302}121$  and calculated alpha decay half-lives and spontaneous half-lives of decay chain of these nuclei. For this study,  $\alpha$ -decay half-lives are calculated by using most recent modified Royer formula given by Akrawy *et al* in 2017 [11]:

$$\log_{10}T_{\alpha}(\text{sec}) = a + bA^{1/6}\sqrt{Z} + \frac{cZ}{\sqrt{Q_{\alpha}}} + dI + eI^2 \quad (1)$$

\*Electronic address: gauravphy@gmail.com

where  $I = \frac{N-Z}{A}$  and the constants a, b, c, d, and e are

(Z-N)	a	b	c	d	e
$e - e$	-27.837	-0.9420	1.5343	-5.7004	8.785
$o - e$	-26.801	-1.1078	1.5585	14.8525	-30.523
$e - o$	-28.225	-0.8629	1.5377	-21.145	53.890
$o - o$	-23.635	-0.891	1.404	-12.4255	36.9005

The spontaneous fission half-life  $T_{SF}$  is calculated using the semiempirical formula proposed by Xu *et al.* taken from Ref. [12].

$$T_{1/2} = \exp[2\pi\{C_0 + C_1A + C_2Z^2 + C_3Z^4 + C_4(N - Z)^2 - (0.13323\frac{Z^2}{A^{1/3}} - 11.64)\}](2)$$

The constants are  $C_0 = -195.09227$ ,  $C_1 = 3.10156$ ,  $C_2 = -0.04386$ ,  $C_3 = 1.4030 \times 10^{-6}$ , and  $C_4 = -0.03199$ . We use this formula for even-even isotopes and then take average to calculate spontaneous fission half life for odd isotopes.

Table 1 shows the calculated values of  $\alpha$ -decay half-life ( $T_{\alpha}$ ), spontaneous fission half-life ( $T_{SF}$ ) and the possible decay mode which could be either  $\alpha$  decay or SF. We have also compared  $Q_{\alpha}$ ,  $\alpha$ -decay half-life ( $T_{\alpha}$ ) as well as the decay mode with the available experimental data taken from Ref. [4]. It may be noted from Table 1 that these chains of nuclei with  $Z = 121$ , are found with long  $\alpha$ -decay chain for which our calculated  $\alpha$ -decay half-life and predicted decay mode are in excellent agreement with available data from experiments [4].

G. Saxena and Mamta Aggarwal acknowledge the support provided by SERB (DST), Govt. of India under YSS/2015/000952 and WOS-A scheme respectively.

TABLE I: Comparison of  $Q_\alpha$  values,  $\alpha$ -decay half-lives calculated by using modified Royer formula [11] and possible mode of decay of  $Z = 121$   $\alpha$ -decay chains with available experimental data [4].

Nuclei	$Q_\alpha$ (MeV)		$T_\alpha$ (1/2)(sec)		Decay Mode	
	RMF	Expt.	RMF	Expt.	RMF	Expt.
<sup>298</sup> 121	12.81		$2.91 \times 10^{-03}$		$\alpha 1$	
<sup>294</sup> 119	11.29		$9.74 \times 10^{-01}$		$\alpha 2$	
<sup>290</sup> Ts	10.82		$3.04 \times 10^{+00}$		$\alpha 3$	
<sup>286</sup> Mc	11.87		$4.93 \times 10^{-03}$		$\alpha 4$	
<sup>282</sup> Nh	11.27	10.78±0.08	$2.30 \times 10^{-02}$	$7.3 \times 10^{-02}$	$\alpha 5$	$\alpha$
<sup>278</sup> Rg	10.49	10.85±0.08	$3.06 \times 10^{-01}$	$4.2 \times 10^{-03}$	$\alpha 6$	$\alpha$
<sup>274</sup> Mt	9.85	10.20±1.10	$2.68 \times 10^{+00}$	$4.4 \times 10^{-01}$	$\alpha 7$ /SF	$\alpha$
<sup>299</sup> 121	12.42		$8.14 \times 10^{-04}$		$\alpha 1$	
<sup>295</sup> 119	11.17		$1.73 \times 10^{-01}$		$\alpha 2$	
<sup>291</sup> Ts	10.72		$6.25 \times 10^{-01}$		$\alpha 3$	
<sup>287</sup> Mc	11.21	10.76±0.05	$9.20 \times 10^{-03}$	$3.7 \times 10^{-02}$	$\alpha 4$	$\alpha$
<sup>283</sup> Nh	11.00	10.23±0.01	$7.54 \times 10^{-03}$	$7.5 \times 10^{-02}$	$\alpha 5$	$\alpha$
<sup>279</sup> Rg	10.52	10.38±0.16	$2.89 \times 10^{-02}$	$9.0 \times 10^{-02}$	$\alpha 6$	$\alpha$
<sup>275</sup> Mt	10.90	10.48±0.01	$8.67 \times 10^{-04}$	$2.0 \times 10^{-02}$	$\alpha 7$	$\alpha$
<sup>300</sup> 121	12.76		$3.42 \times 10^{-03}$		$\alpha 1$	
<sup>296</sup> 119	11.11		$2.42 \times 10^{+00}$		$\alpha 2$	
<sup>292</sup> Ts	10.93		$1.65 \times 10^{+00}$		$\alpha 3$	
<sup>288</sup> Mc	10.13	10.63±0.01	$3.44 \times 10^{+01}$	$1.64 \times 10^{-01}$	$\alpha 4$	$\alpha$
<sup>284</sup> Nh	10.82	10.12±0.01	$2.01 \times 10^{-01}$	$9.1 \times 10^{-03}$	$\alpha 5$	$\alpha$
<sup>280</sup> Rg	10.43	9.91±0.01	$4.10 \times 10^{-01}$	$4.6 \times 10^{+00}$	SF	$\alpha$
<sup>276</sup> Mt	9.99	10.03±0.01	$1.18 \times 10^{+00}$	$4.5 \times 10^{-01}$	SF	$\alpha$
<sup>301</sup> 121	12.33		$1.25 \times 10^{-03}$		$\alpha 1$	
<sup>297</sup> 119	10.86		$1.02 \times 10^{+00}$		$\alpha 2$	
<sup>293</sup> Ts	10.91	11.32±0.05	$1.87 \times 10^{-01}$	$2.2 \times 10^{-02}$	$\alpha 3$	$\alpha$
<sup>289</sup> Mc	10.01	10.49±0.05	$1.12 \times 10^{+01}$	$3.3 \times 10^{-02}$	$\alpha 4$	$\alpha$
<sup>285</sup> Nh	10.30	10.01±0.04	$1.19 \times 10^{+00}$	$4.2 \times 10^{+00}$	$\alpha 5$ /SF	$\alpha$
<sup>281</sup> Rg	10.37	9.41±0.05	$6.83 \times 10^{-02}$	$1.7 \times 10^{+01}$	SF	SF
<sup>277</sup> Mt	10.85		$1.08 \times 10^{-03}$	$5.0 \times 10^{-03}$	SF	SF
<sup>302</sup> 121	12.59		$6.90 \times 10^{-03}$		$\alpha 1$	
<sup>298</sup> 119	10.58		$4.11 \times 10^{+01}$		$\alpha 2$	
<sup>294</sup> Ts	10.75	11.18±0.04	$4.16 \times 10^{+00}$	$5.1 \times 10^{-02}$	$\alpha 3$	$\alpha$
<sup>290</sup> Mc	10.27	10.41±0.04	$1.49 \times 10^{+01}$	$6.5 \times 10^{-01}$	$\alpha 4$	$\alpha$
<sup>286</sup> Nh	9.33	9.79±0.05	$1.04 \times 10^{+03}$	$9.5 \times 10^{+00}$	SF	$\alpha$
<sup>282</sup> Rg	9.98	9.16±0.03	$4.94 \times 10^{+00}$	$10.0 \times 10^{+01}$	SF	$\alpha$
<sup>278</sup> Mt	9.93	9.58±0.03	$1.56 \times 10^{+00}$	$4.5 \times 10^{+00}$	SF	$\alpha$

References

[1] S. Hofmann *et al.*, Rev. Mod. Phys. 72 (2000) 733.  
 [2] K. Morita *et al.* J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 76 (2007) 045001.  
 [3] Yu. Ts. Oganessian *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett 104 (2010) 142502.  
 [4] Yu. Ts. Oganessian *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. A 944 (2015) 62.  
 [5] J. H. Hamilton *et al.*, Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 63 (2013) 383.  
 [6] S. Hofmann *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. A. 52 (2016) 180.  
 [7] Yu. Ts. Oganessian *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 79 (2009) 024603.  
 [8] G. Saxena *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B 775 (2017) 126.  
 [9] G. Saxena *et al.*, Int. J. Mod. Phys. E 27 (2018) 1850074.  
 [10] W. J. Huang *et al.*, Chinese Physics C 41 (2017) 030003.  
 [11] D. T. Akrawy *et al.*, Jour. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 44 (2017) 105105.  
 [12] C. Xu *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 78 (2008) 044329.