

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NEUTRON-DEFICIENT ^{178}Pt , ^{180}Hg , ^{182}Hg NUCLEI EXHIBITING ASYMMETRIC FISSION

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A new region of asymmetric nuclear fission zone of extremely neutron deficient sub-lead island has been emerged out in recent years from the discovery of unusual mass-asymmetry in ^{180}Hg [1-4]. These extremely neutron-deficient exotic nuclei play an important role to understand the influence of microscopic effects near saddle point on the fission process [1]. The asymmetric nature of fission fragments of ^{180}Hg examined in β -delayed fission of ^{180}Tl at the excitation energy of ~ 10.4 MeV is found to persist towards high excitation energies up to 85 MeV formed in the $^{36}\text{Ar}+^{144}\text{Sm}$ [2,3]. To test the relative presence of asymmetric distributions nearby fissioning nuclei ^{180}Hg , ^{182}Hg , and ^{178}Pt formed via $^{36}\text{Ar}+^{144}\text{Sm}$, $^{40}\text{Ca}+^{142}\text{Nd}$, and $^{36}\text{Ar}+^{142}\text{Nd}$, respectively [3,4], a comparative study has been carried out at similar excitation energies and angular momenta. The mass and total kinetic energy distribution of fission fragments of $^{180,182}\text{Hg}$ was determined from the measured velocity and position information of coincident fission fragments using the double-arm time-of-flight spectrometer CORSET utilizing the U400 cyclotron at FLNR, JINR, Dubna. Fission fragment mass distributions of ^{182}Hg , ^{180}Hg , and ^{178}Pt is shown in the figure at similar excitation energies and angular momenta. It is clearly evident from the figure that there are variations in the width of mass distributions at lower excitation energy that vanishes at higher excitation energy. However, significant variations at the central part of mass distributions indicate that the contribution of asymmetric distribution in ^{182}Hg is relatively large in comparison to its nearby fissioning nuclei $^{182}\text{Hg}/^{178}\text{Pt}$ differing by only two neutrons/protons, respectively.

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