

Measurement of Isomeric Yield Ratios of Fission in the System of Protons on ^{232}Th

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The isomeric yield ratios of fission products were measured in 24 MeV proton-induced fission of ^{232}Th by the use of ion guide isotope separator on line (IGISOL). The yields of fission products were determined by gamma-ray spectrometry. The obtained isomeric yield ratios were converted to the initial angular momenta of fission fragments by assuming a statistical spin distribution:

$$P(J) = P_0 (2J+1) \exp \{-J(J+1) / \langle J^2 \rangle\}.$$

The $J_{\text{rms}} (= \langle J^2 \rangle^{1/2})$ was taken as an indicator of the fragment angular momentum. The de-excitation process of primary fragment was calculated with GROGI-2 code¹⁾. The deduced angular momenta (J_{rms}) were compared with those obtained in the proton-induced fission of ^{238}U ($E_p=24$ MeV) and shown in Fig.1 where the fragment J_{rms} was plotted as a function of fragment mass number. Figure.1 shows that the heavier fragments give the larger J_{rms} and that J_{rms} are almost the same value in the both systems. The J_{rms} of ^{99}Nb is quite small, this is probably because of the fragment shell effect of its complementary fragments (Sn,Te).

In 24 MeV proton-induced fission of ^{238}U , it was found that the magnitude of J_{rms} is well correlated with the fragment excitation energy²⁾. Although the fragment excitation energies in Th system are estimated to be 6~8 MeV smaller than those in U system, the values of J_{rms} are almost the same at each fragment mass. Therefore, it is suggested that the fragment angular momentum is strongly affected by the nature of individual fragment.

References

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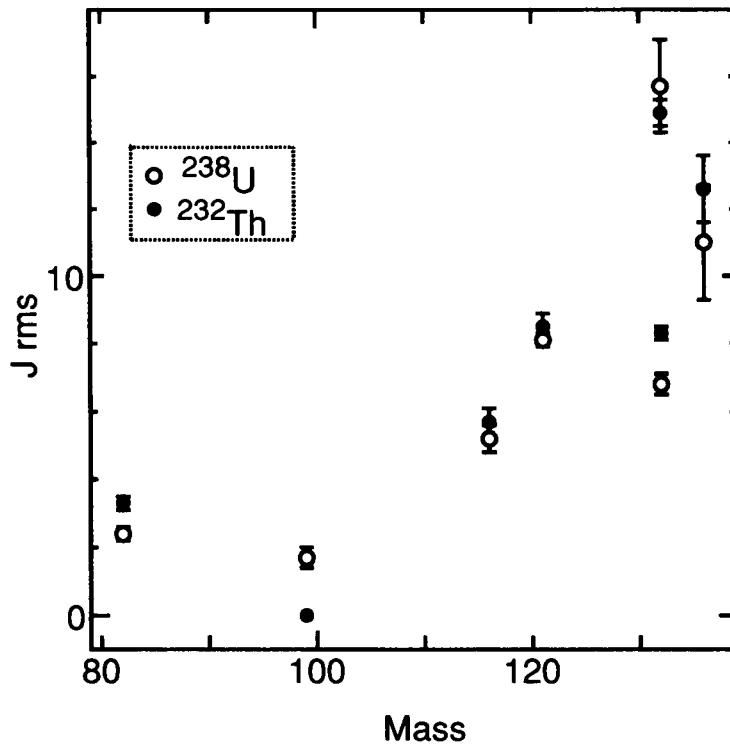


Fig. 1. Deduced J_{rms} of fission products produced in 24 MeV protons on ^{232}Th and ^{238}U .