

Symposium in: YIPQS long-term workshop (MCD2022)  
“Developments of Physics of Unstable Nuclei (YKIS2022b)”

**Recent Developments in Microscopic Theories for Low-Energy Heavy-Ion Reactions:  
Towards Superheavy Element (SHE) synthesis**

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Voyage towards the limit of existence

The continent of stability has been well explored..





Now we are sailing towards the edge of the nuclear landscape..



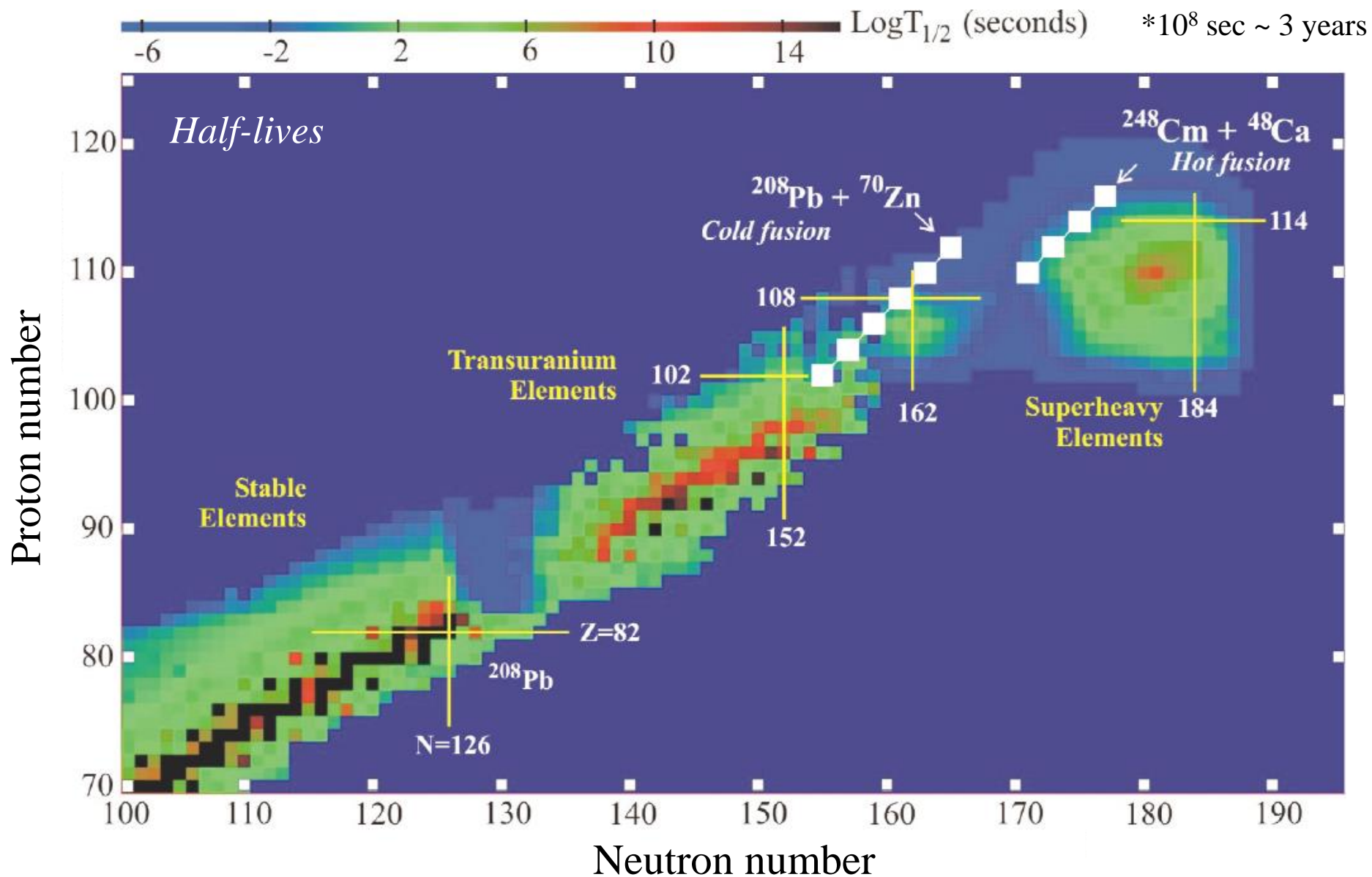
Stable nuclei: 288  
Experiment: ~3200  
Theory: ~7000

- ❑ drip lines
- ❑ shell structure
- ❑ deformation
- ❑ skin, halo
- ❑ nuclear matter properties
- ❑ nucleosynthesis
- ❑ ...



What is the heaviest element?

# The north-east part of the nuclear map

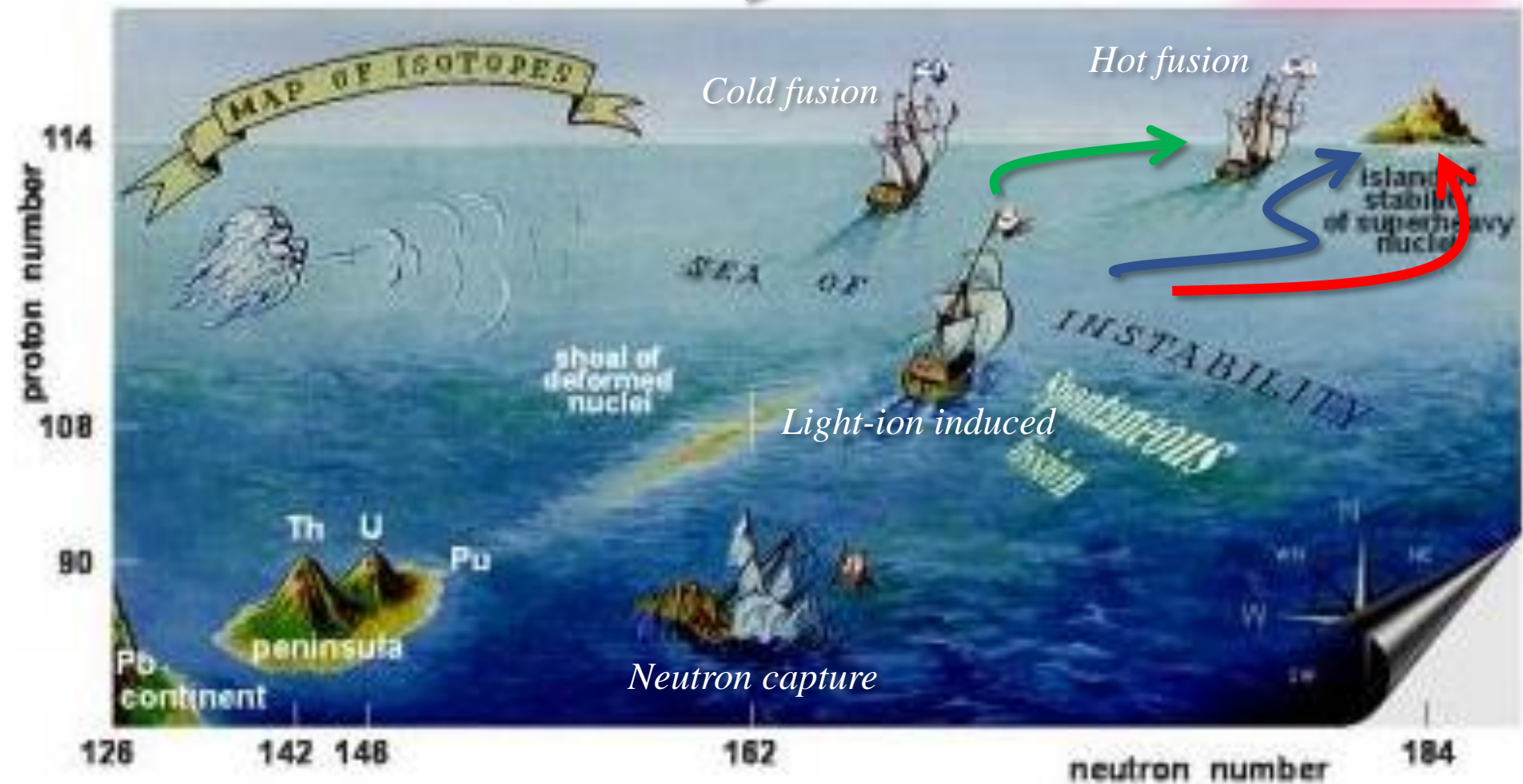


# The north-east part of the nuclear map

**We do need theoretical predictions!**



**Z = 119, 120, ...**



a few words about the theory..



# Remarks on TDHF (or TDDFT, TDEDf)

✓ There is no adjustable parameter on reaction dynamics

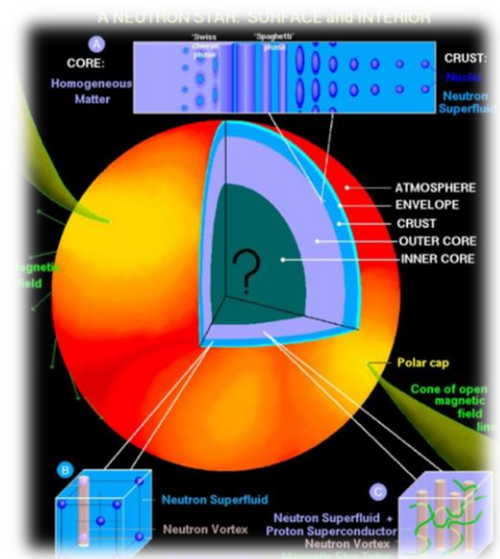
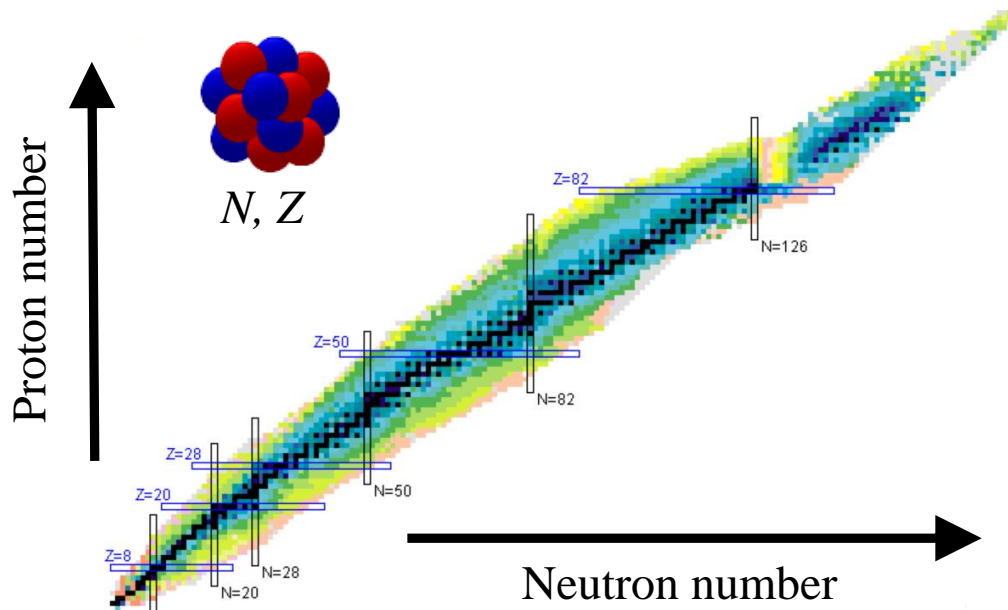
$$S = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt \left( i\hbar \sum_i \langle \phi_i(t) | \frac{\partial}{\partial t} | \phi_i(t) \rangle - E[\rho(t)] \right)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \phi_i(\mathbf{r}\sigma q, t)}{\partial t} = \hat{h}[\rho(t)] \phi_i(\mathbf{r}\sigma q, t) \quad : \text{TDHF eq.}$$

Effective interaction

$$E[\rho] = \langle \Phi | \hat{H} | \Phi \rangle$$

Energy Density Functional (EDF)

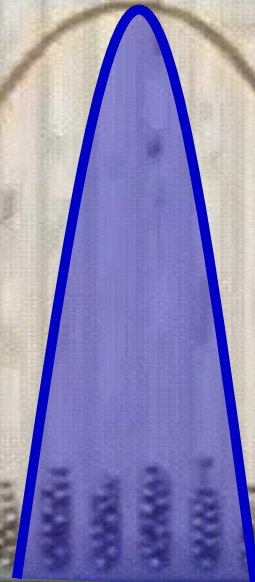


*Complex  
Quantum Mechanical  
Processes*

**TDHF**



**Distribution of  
reaction outcomes**

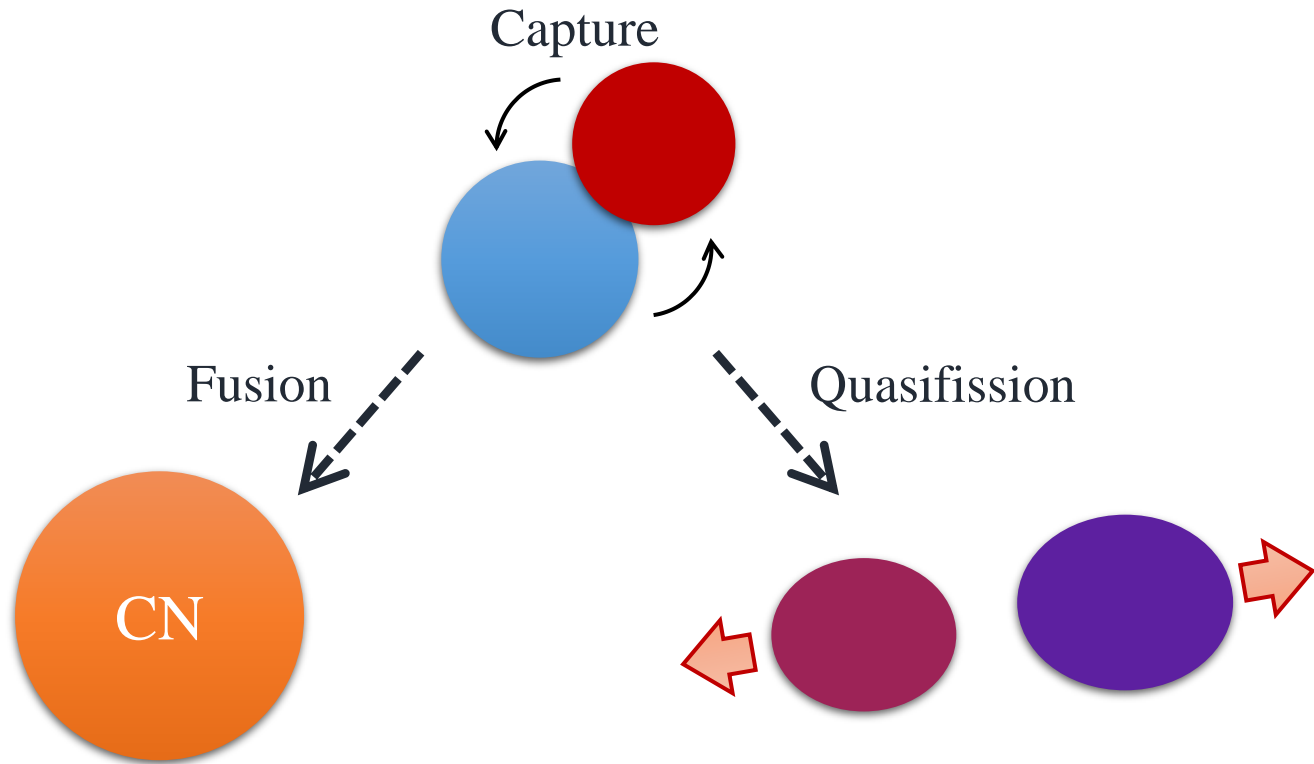




Let's see how it works

## Quasifission process

A fast ( $\sim 10^{-21}$ - $10^{-20}$  sec) fission process before compound nucleus formation (fusion)

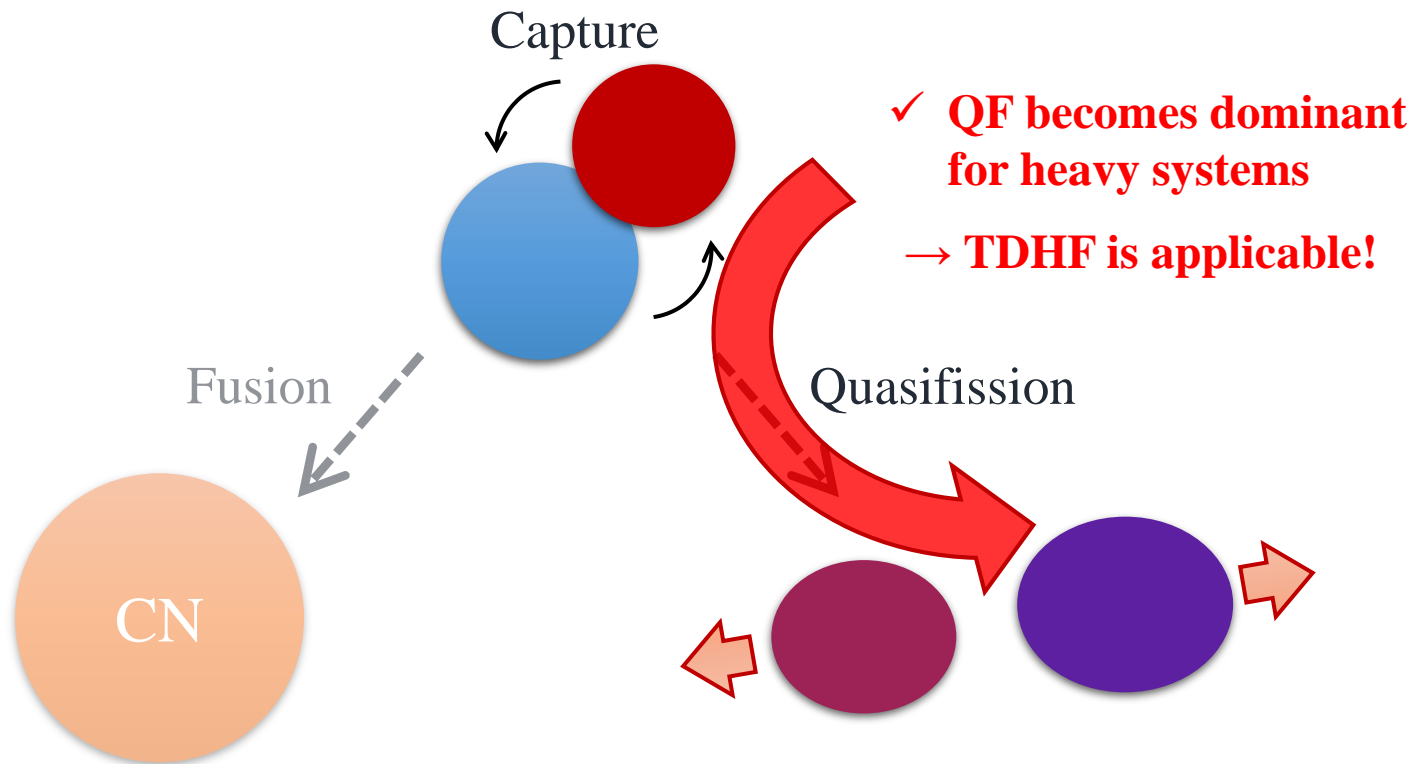


$$\sigma_{ER} \sim W_{\text{surv}} * \sigma_{\text{cap}} * P_{\text{CN}}$$



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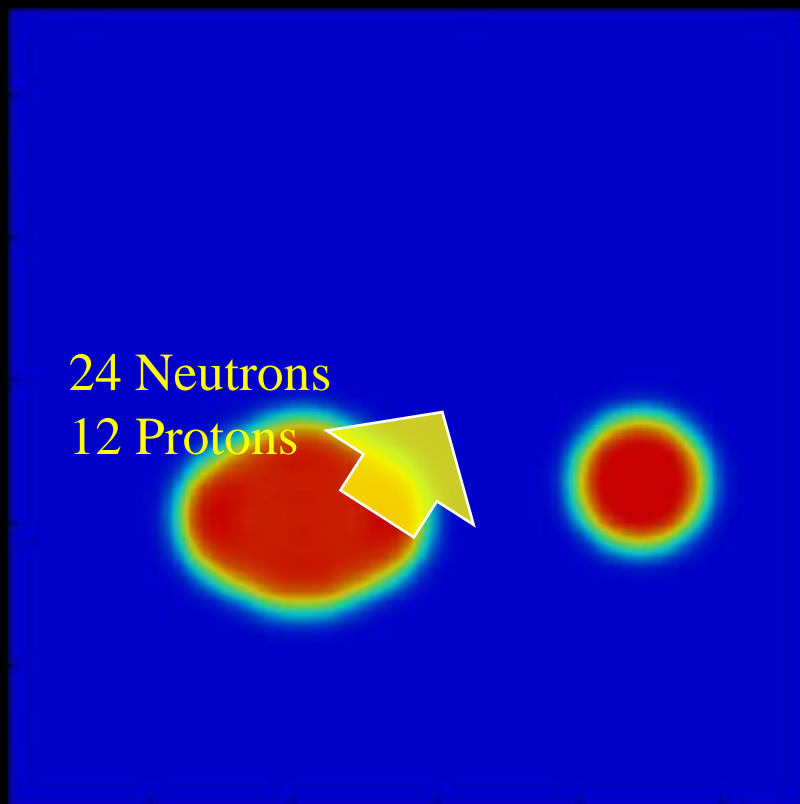


$$\sigma_{ER} \sim W_{\text{surv}} * \sigma_{\text{cap}} * P_{\text{CN}}$$

## Quasifission dynamics in TDHF

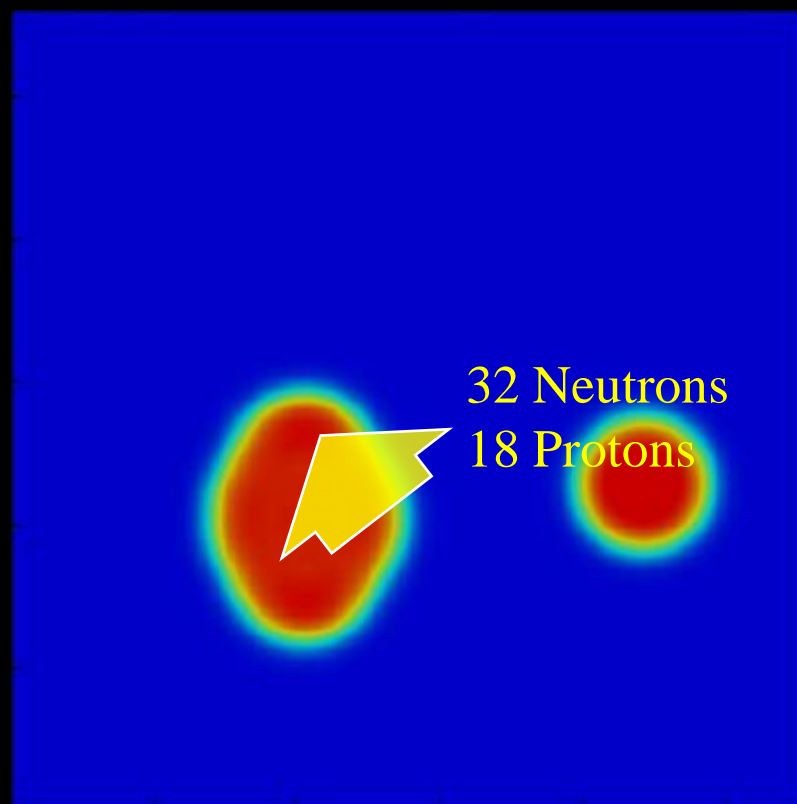
Tip collision

Shell effects of  $^{208}\text{Pb}$



Side collision

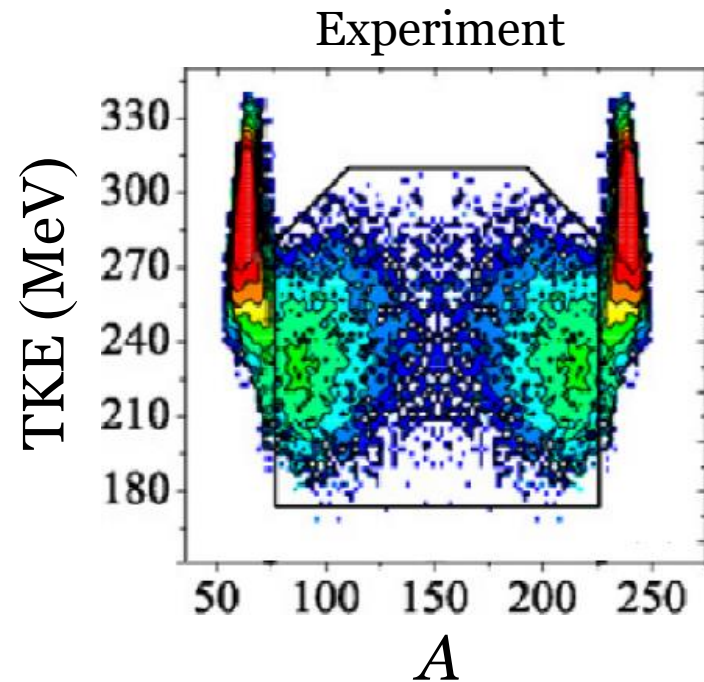
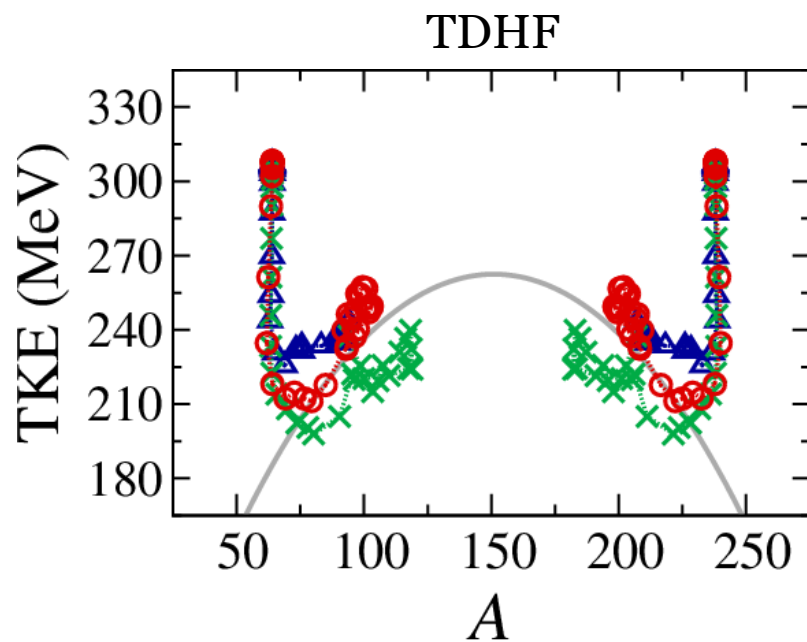
More mass-symmetric





## TDHF provides quantitative description of quasifission dynamics

## TKE-A distribution: Comparison with experimental data

Expt.: E.M. Kozulin *et al.*, PLB686(2010)227

However, TDHF can not describe the process of  
the compound-nucleus formation



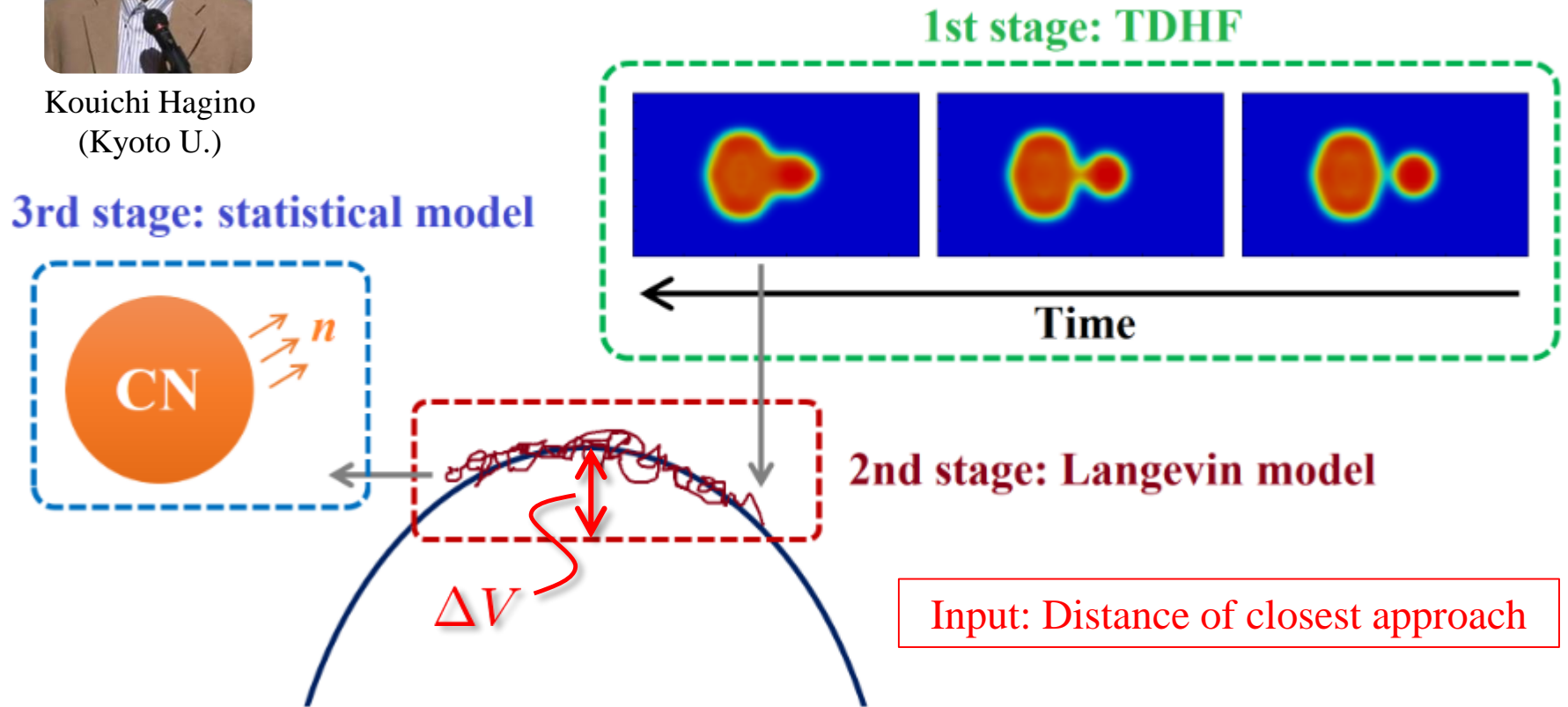
To study fusion reactions for SHE synthesis,  
we have proposed a “TDHF+Langevin” approach





Kouichi Hagino  
(Kyoto U.)

## TDHF + Langevin approach: Idea



➤ Analytical formula can be derived:

$$P_{\text{CN}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{\Delta V}{T} \right) \right]$$

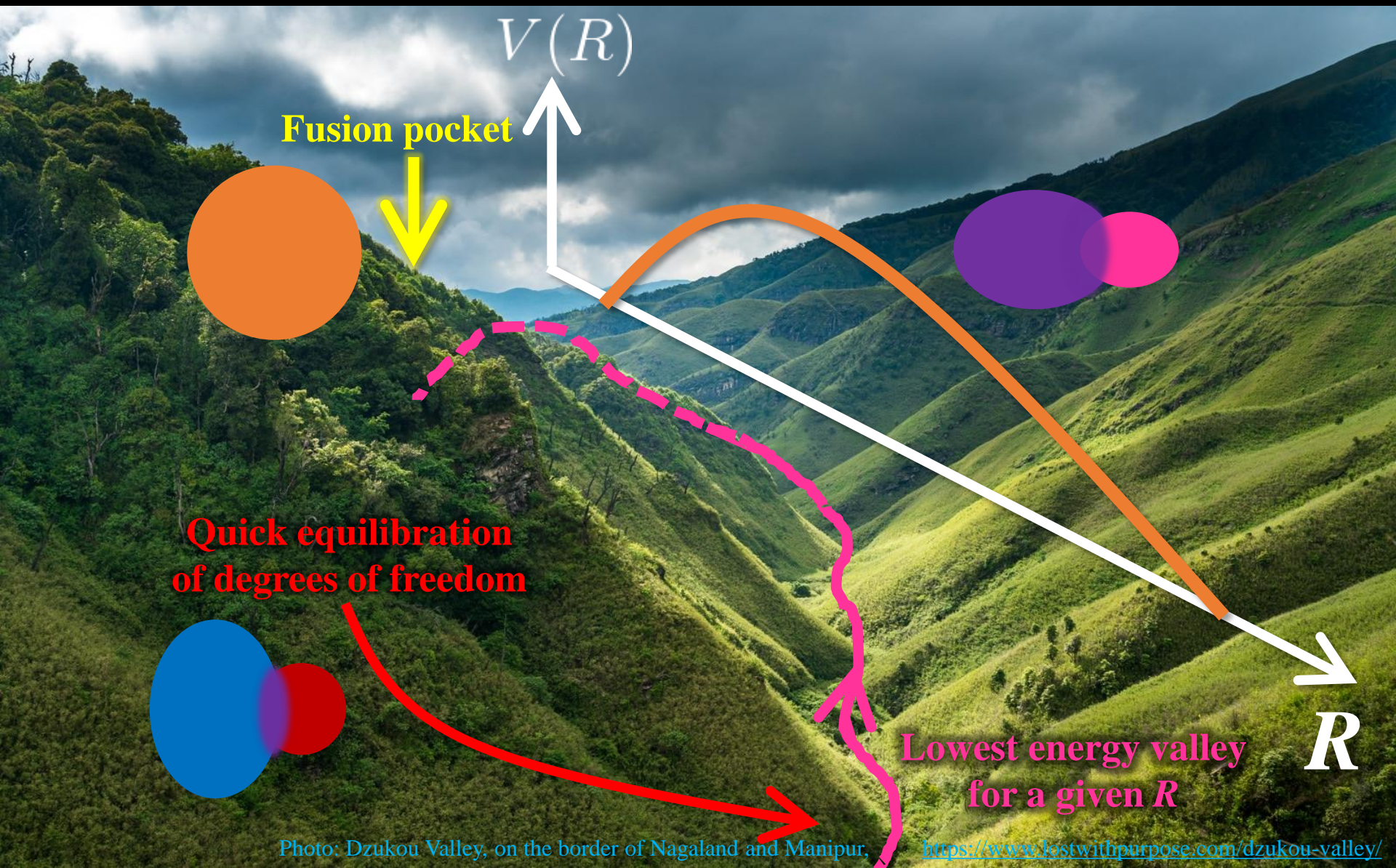
**We use fusion-by-diffusion model to describe the “up-hill diffusion” over the inner barrier**

**Fusion-by-diffusion model:**

W.J. Świątecki, K. Siwek-Wilczyńska, and J. Wilczyński,  
Acta Phys. Pol. B **34**(2003)2049; PRC71(2005)014602  
K. Hagino, PRC98(2018)014607

The essence of the fusion-by-diffusion model:

“Quick” equilibration of DoF and “slow” diffusion through a valley over a barrier





Magicity of  $^{48}\text{Ca}$  affects the survival probability via the lower excitation energy

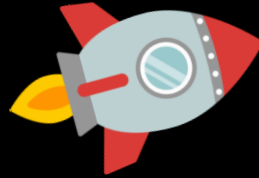
System	CN	$E^*$ (MeV)	TDHF	FBD		
			$R_{\min}$ (fm)	$P_{\text{CN}}$ ( $\times 10^4$ )	$W_{\text{sur}}$ ( $\times 10^9$ )	$P_{\text{CN}} W_{\text{sur}}$ ( $\times 10^{13}$ )
$^{48}\text{Ca} + ^{254}\text{Fm}$	$^{302}_{120}$	29.0	12.93	1.72	176	302
$^{54}\text{Cr} + ^{248}\text{Cm}$	$^{302}_{120}$	33.2	13.09	1.89	1.31	2.47
$^{51}\text{V} + ^{249}\text{Bk}$	$^{300}_{120}$	37.0	12.94	3.95	0.117	0.461
$^{48}\text{Ca} + ^{257}\text{Fm}$	$^{305}_{120}$	30.5	12.94	2.49	0.729	1.82

Very similar  
for all systems

Thus,  $P_{\text{CN}}$  is  
also similar  
(higher  $E^*$ , larger  $P_{\text{CN}}$ )

Note:  
Survival probability also depends  
on the fission barrier height!



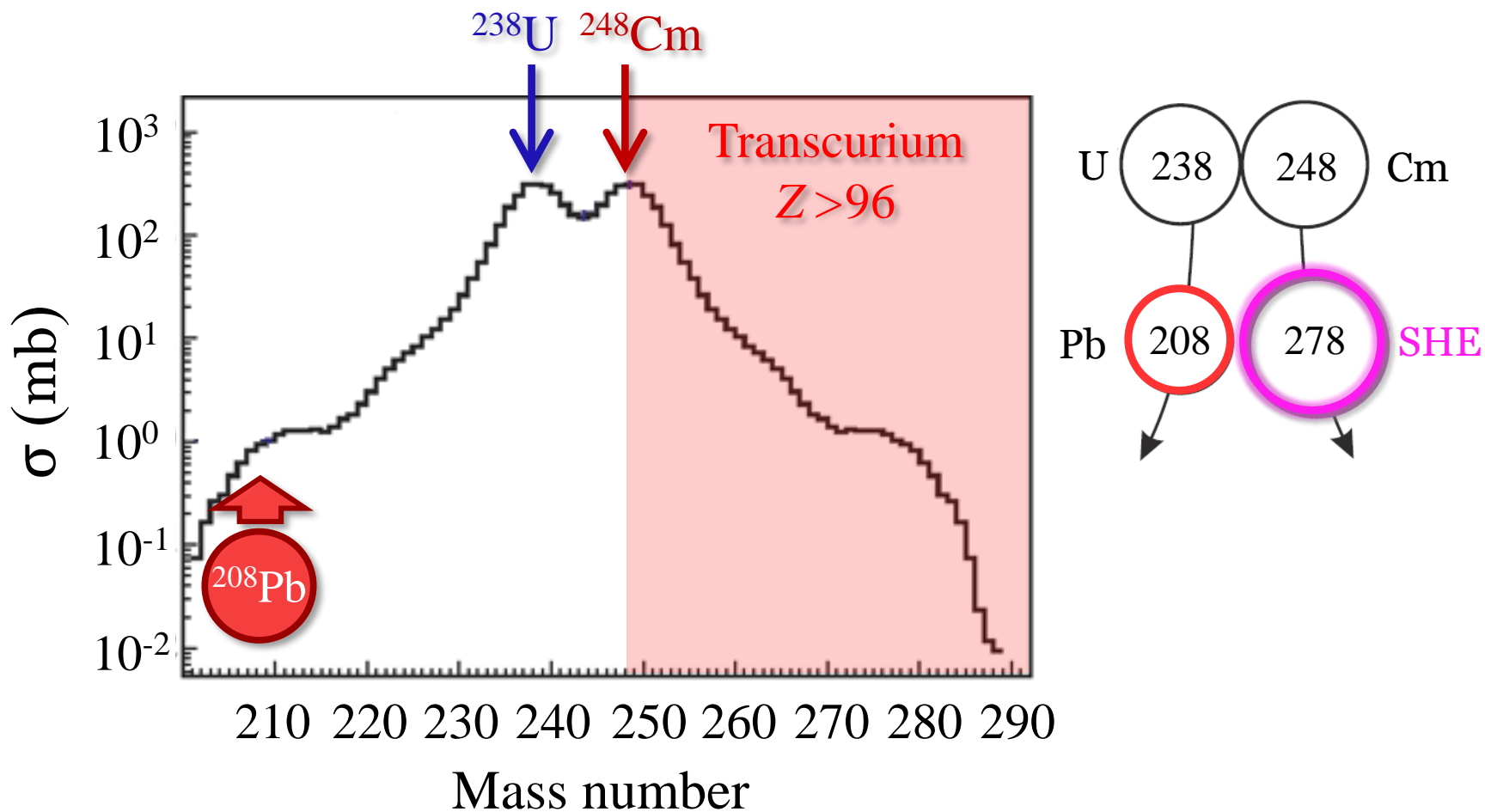


Exploring novel reaction dynamics:

“Inverse” quasifission

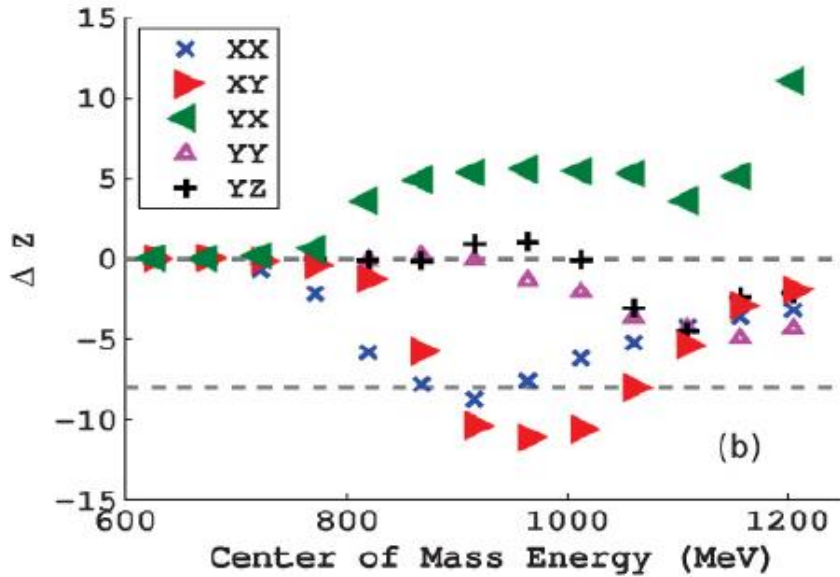
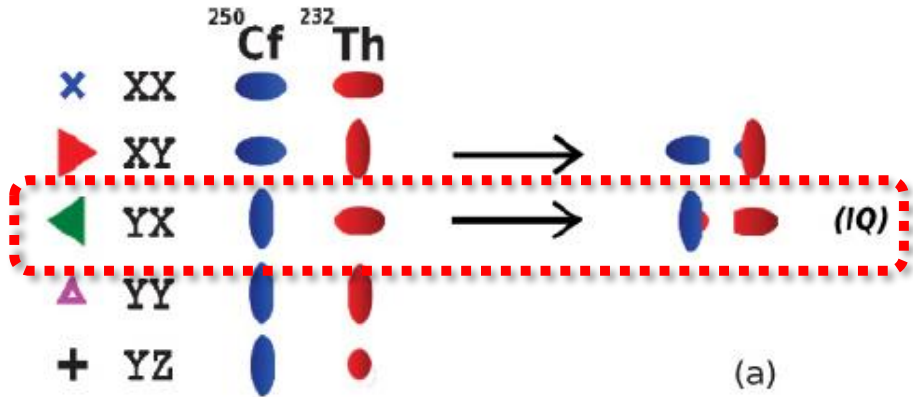
## Prediction by Langevin-model calculations

Production cross section for primary products in  $^{238}\text{U}+^{248}\text{Cm}$

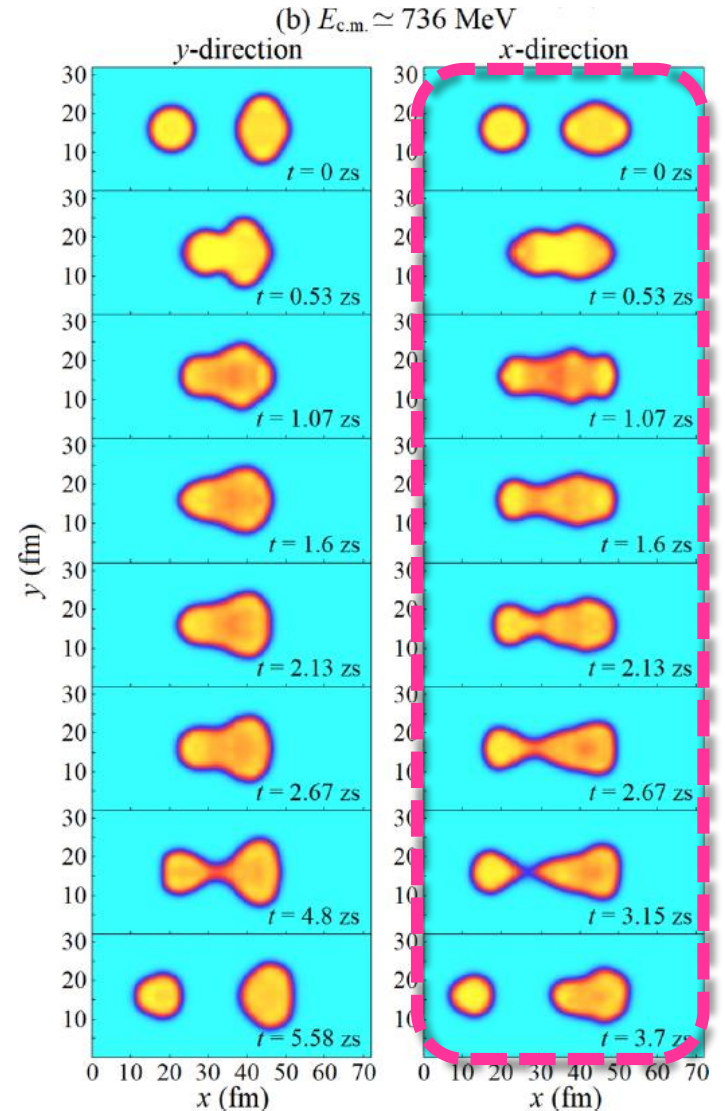


# Inverse quasifission (IQF) mechanisms in TDHF

## Orientation-induced IQF



## Surface-vibration-induced IQF

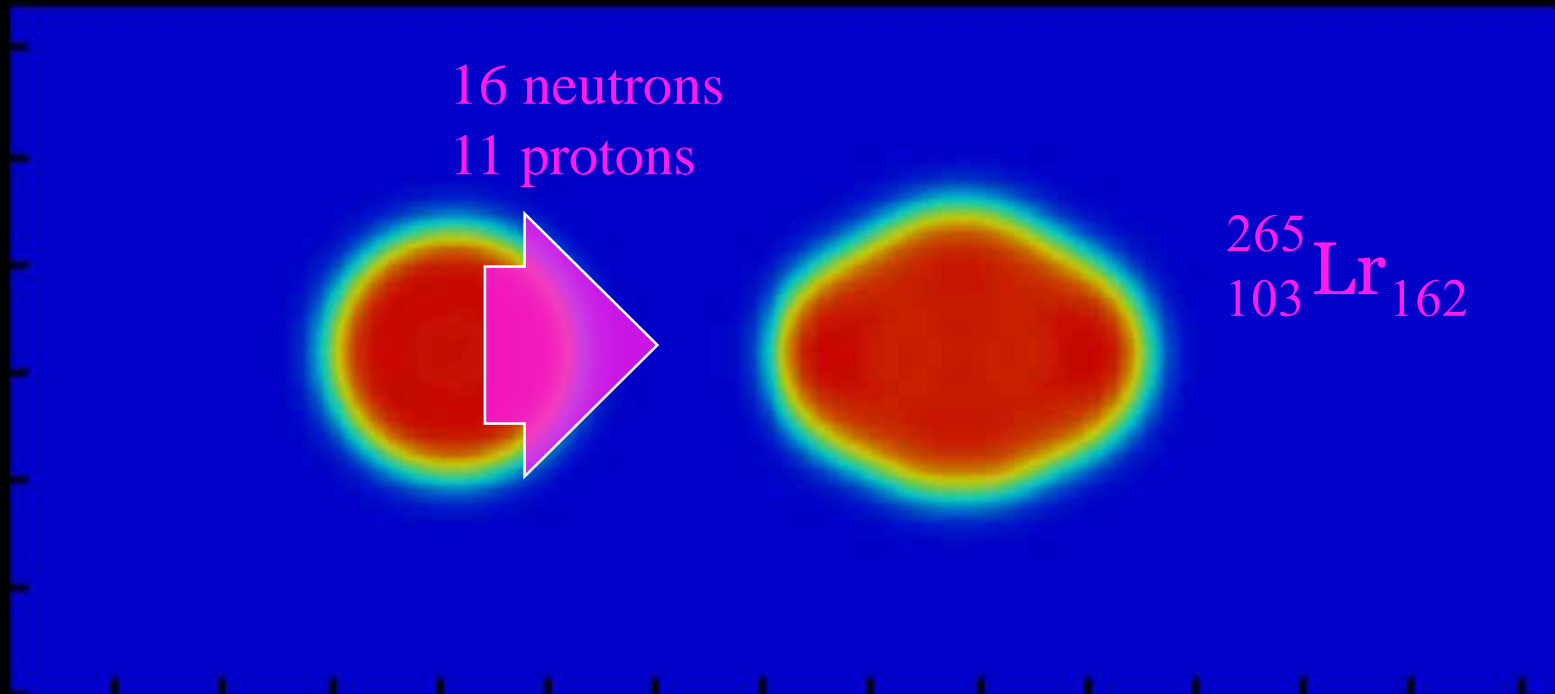




Complex dynamics allows for developing a neck increasing mass asymmetry

- Dynamics of neck evolution may be a key to produce exotic isotopes

$^{238}\text{U} + ^{124}\text{Sn}$  at  $E_{\text{lab}} = 9 \text{ MeV/A}$



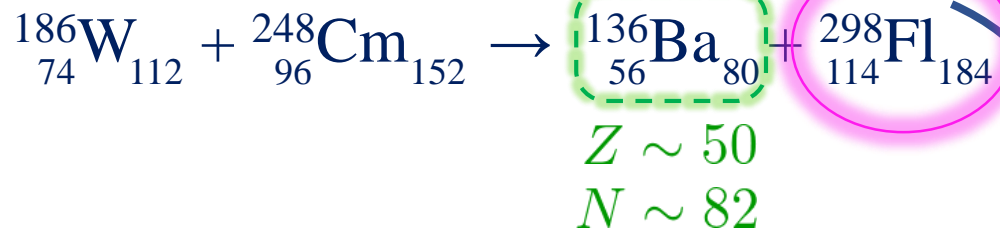
## What we have learned?

- ✓ QF dynamics depend strongly on shell effects and orientation

Naive question:

***“Can we reach Island of Stability by Inverse QF?”***

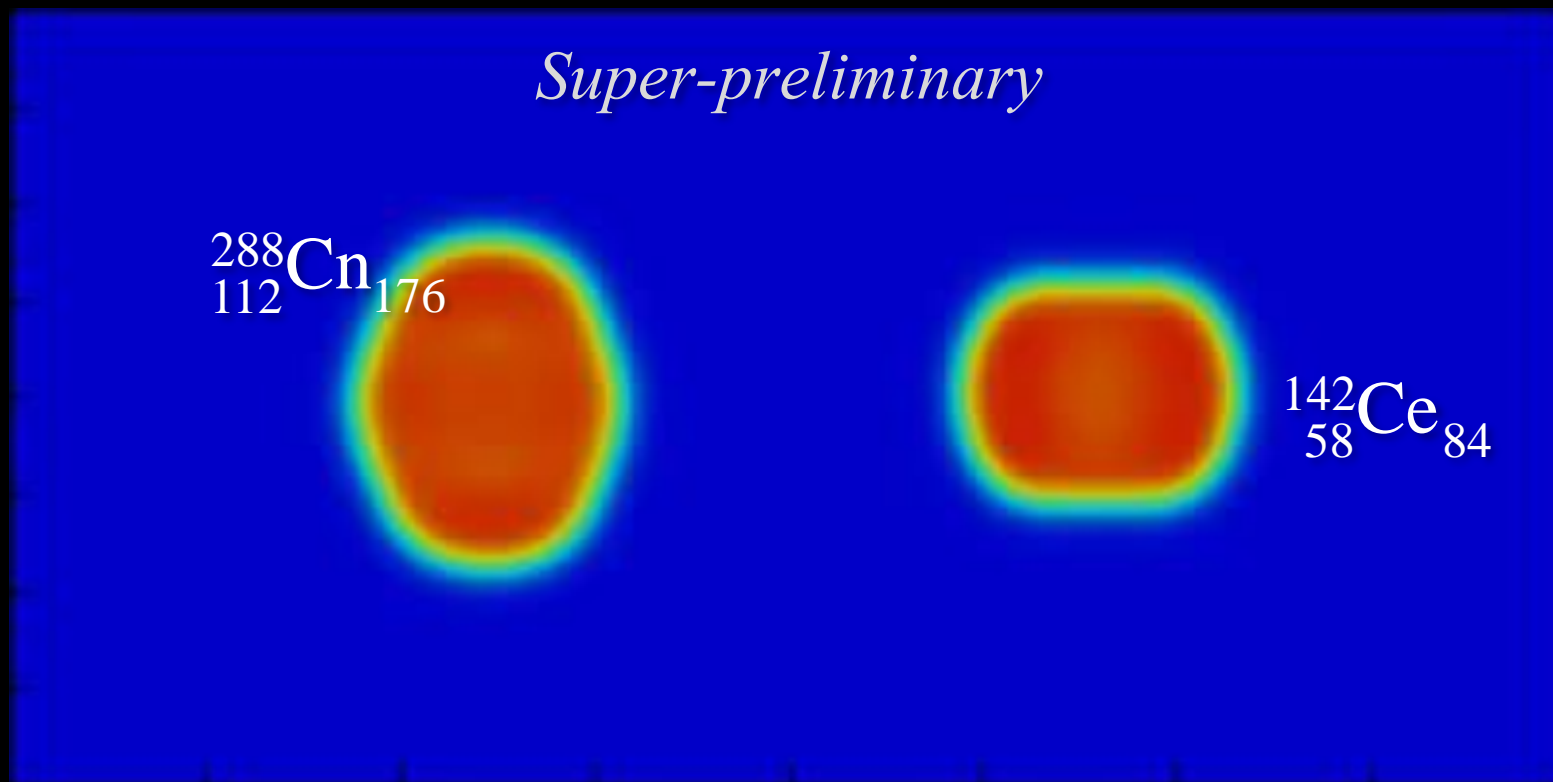
e.g.



**Inverse quasifission occurs forming a SHE with a peculiar shape**

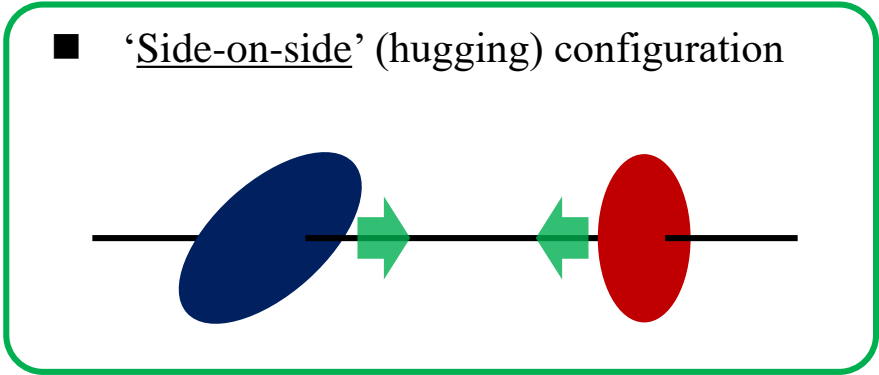
although reaction products are too much excited..

$$^{186}\text{W} + ^{248}\text{Cm}, b = 0.5 \text{ fm}, E - V_B \sim 500 \text{ MeV}$$



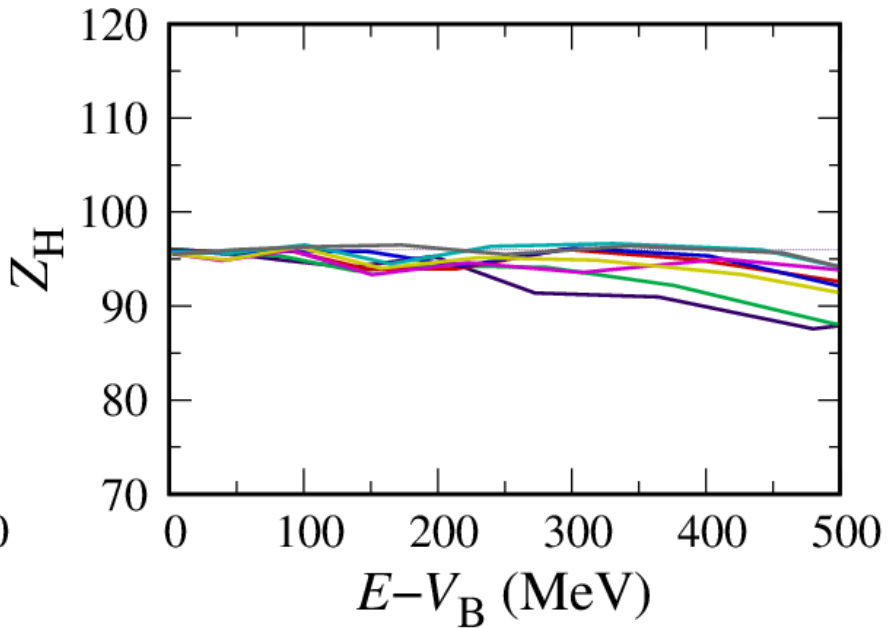
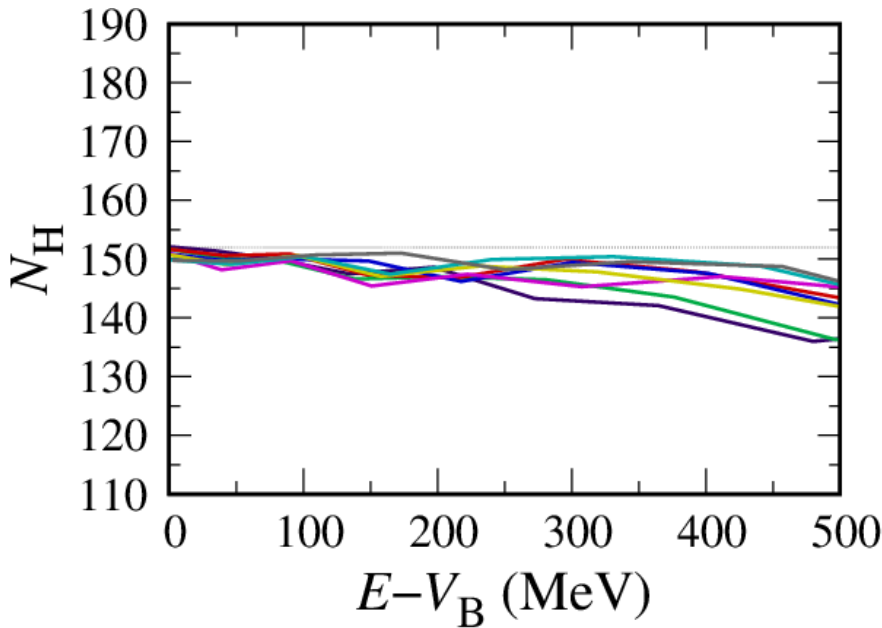
# Let me show what happened in the simulations:

*Super-preliminary*



$^{186}\text{W} + ^{248}\text{Cm}$	—
$^{180}\text{Hf} + ^{248}\text{Cm}$	—
$^{176}\text{Yb} + ^{248}\text{Cm}$	—
$^{170}\text{Er} + ^{248}\text{Cm}$	—
$^{164}\text{Dy} + ^{248}\text{Cm}$	—
$^{160}\text{Gd} + ^{248}\text{Cm}$	—
$^{154}\text{Sm} + ^{248}\text{Cm}$	—
$^{150}\text{Nd} + ^{248}\text{Cm}$	—

Average number of neutrons (left) and protons (right) in the heavier fragment

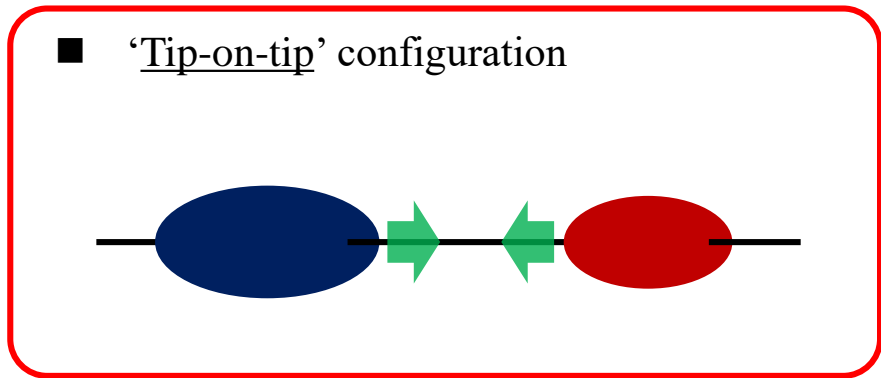






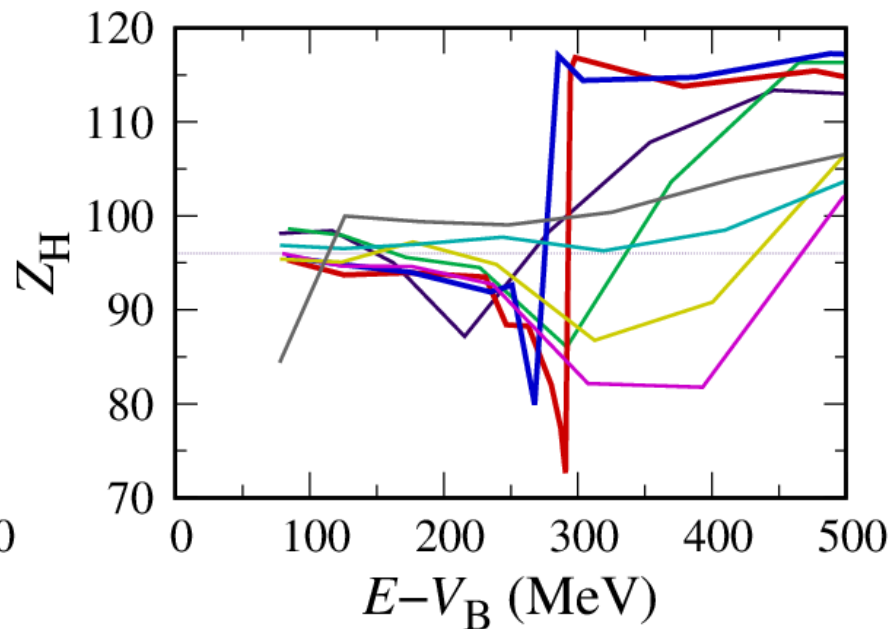
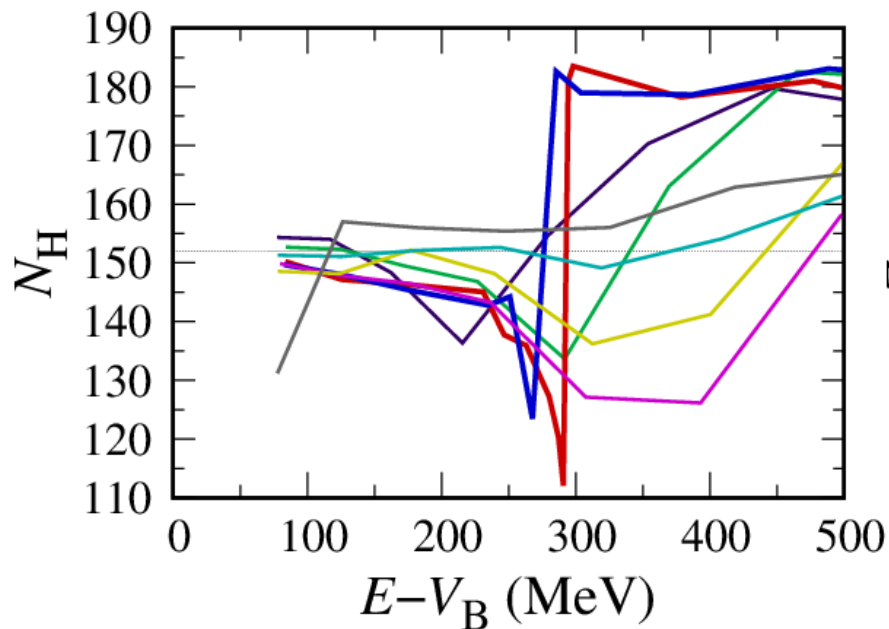
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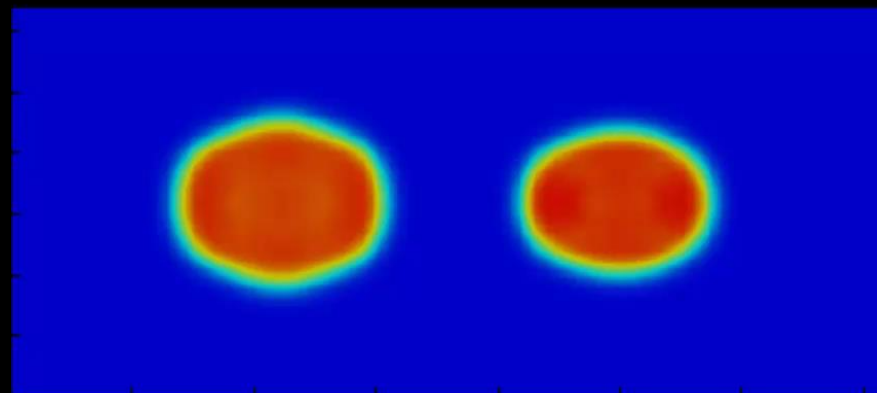
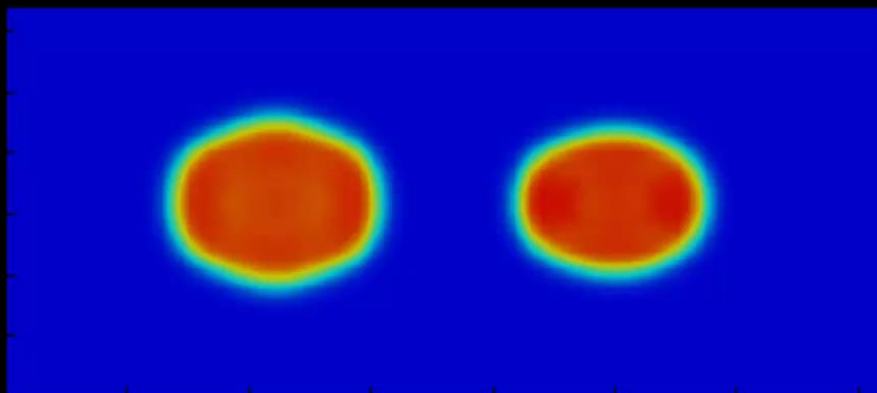
Average number of neutrons (left) and protons (right) in the heavier fragment



*Tip-on-tip collisions of  $^{160}\text{Gd}+^{248}\text{Cm}$*

$E-V_B \sim 291 \text{ MeV}$

$E-V_B \sim 295 \text{ MeV}$



$(E \sim 797 \text{ MeV}, E/V_B \sim 1.57)$

$(E \sim 801 \text{ MeV}, E/V_B \sim 1.58)$

TKEL  $\sim 372 \text{ MeV}$

TKEL  $\sim 507 \text{ MeV}$





TDHF+Langevin

TDRPA

SMF

TDHFB

SuperHeavy Element

SHE



ME: Microscopic thEory

TDHF



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*About us: <https://nuclphystitech.wordpress.com/>*

*See also:*

