## FISSION BARRIERS OF EXOTIC NUCLET

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## Motivation

- Limited experimental information on the height of the fission barrier $\Rightarrow$ in any theoretical model the constraint on the parameters defining the dependence of the fission barrier on neutron excess is rather weak.
- This imposes a large uncertainty in estimating the fission barriers of exotic nuclei, which are relevant in some astrophysical scenarios, e.g. the r-process.

Macroscopic part of fission barriers for $U$ isotopes



## Idea

Predictions of theoretical models are examined by means of a detailed analysis of the isotopic trends of ground-state masses and fission barriers.

$$
\delta U_{\text {sad }}=\underbrace{E_{f}^{\exp }+M^{\exp }}_{\begin{array}{c}
\text { Experimental } \\
\text { saddle-point } \\
\text { mass }
\end{array}}-(\underbrace{M^{\text {macro }}+E_{f}^{\text {macro }}}_{\begin{array}{c}
\text { Macroscopic } \\
\text { saddle-point } \\
\text { mass }
\end{array}})
$$

-Bjørnholm \&Lynn,
Rev. Mod. Phys. 52
-Dahlinger et al,
Nucl. Phys. A376

## Studied models

1.) Droplet model (DM) [Myers 1977], which is a basis of often used results of the Howard-Möller fission-barrier calculations [Howard\&Möller 1980]
2.) Finite-range liquid drop model (FRLDM) [Sierk 1986, Möller et al 1995]
3.) Thomas-Fermi model (TF) [Myers\&Swiatecki 1996, 1999]
4.) Extended Thomas-Fermi model (ETF) [Mamdouh et al. 2001]
W.D. Myers, ,,Droplet Model of Atomic Nuclei", 1977 IFI/Plenum
W.M. Howard and P. Möller, ADNDT 25 (1980) 219.
A. Sierk, PRC33 (1986) 2039.
P. Möller et al, ADNDT 59 (1995) 185.
W.D. Myers and W.J. Swiatecki, NPA 601 ( 1996) 141
W.D. Myers and W.J. Swiatecki, PRC 60 (1999) 0 14606-1
A. Mamdouh et al, NPA 679 (2001) 337

## Results - U case

$$
\delta U_{\text {sad }}=E_{f}^{\text {exp }}+M^{\text {exp }}-\left(M^{\text {macro } o}+E_{f}^{\text {macro }}\right)
$$

Any general trend would indicate severe shortcomings of the model


## Results - general



- $D M, \overline{A_{1}}=0.15 \mathrm{MeV}$
$\triangle \mathrm{TF}, \overline{\mathrm{A}_{1}}=0.05 \mathrm{MeV}$
- FRLDM, $\overline{A_{1}}=-0.04 \mathrm{MeV}$
- ETF, $\overline{\mathrm{A}_{1}}=-0.12 \mathrm{MeV}$



## Conclusion

The results of this study show that the preferential models should be the finite-range liquid-drop model and the Thomas-Fermi model. Severe doubts in the consistency of the droplet model are seen. Similar indications for ETF.

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