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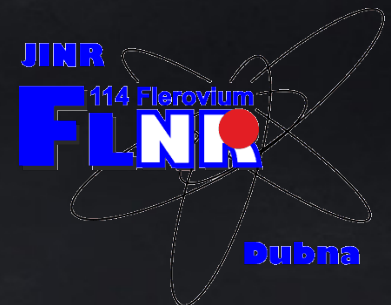


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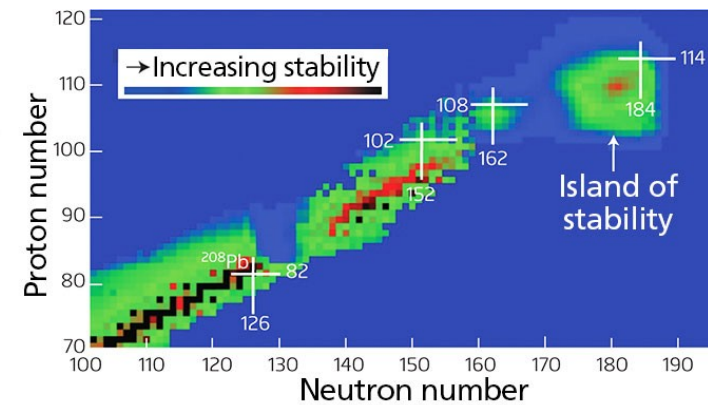
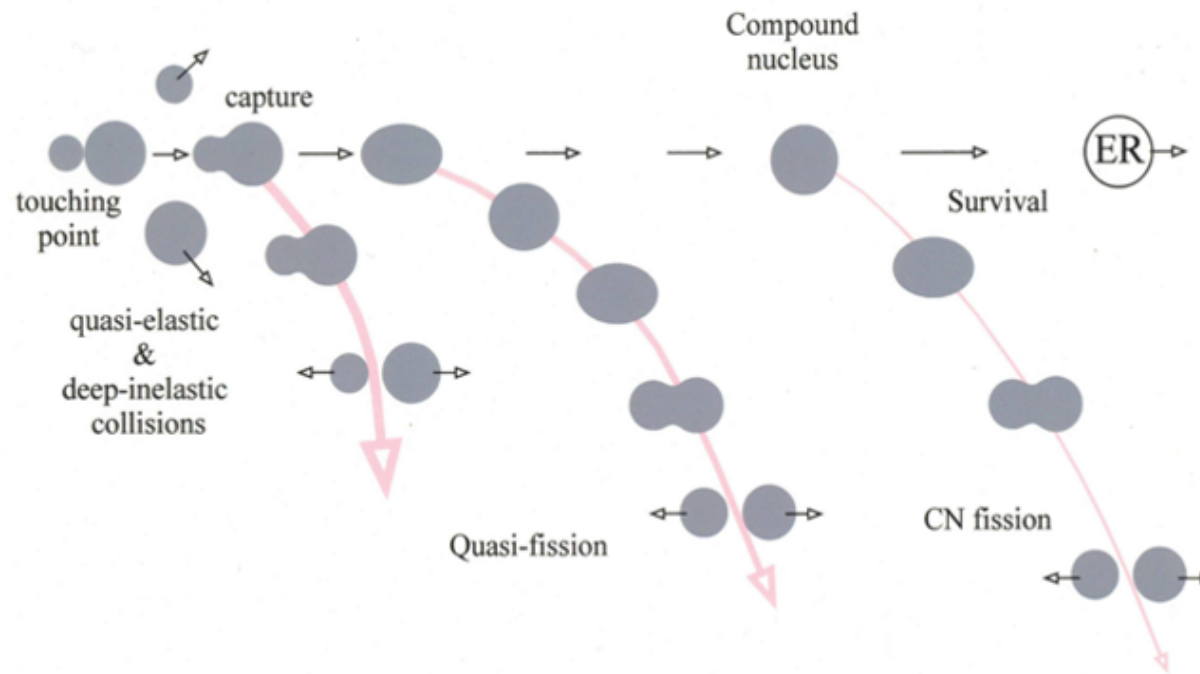
Measurement of mass-energy distributions  
of fission fragments using  
time-of-flight method

Supervisors: **Dr. Edurd Kozulin**, Kirill Novikov,  
Ivan Pchelintsev, Ivan Dyatlov, Iulia Harca





# Introduction



- What are our limits?
- What are the signatures of the Fusion-Fission/Quasi-Fission processes?
- Why is the quasi-fission important?



# The CORSET Time of Flight Spectrometer

Measurable parameters:

- ToF, X, Y

Extractable parameters:

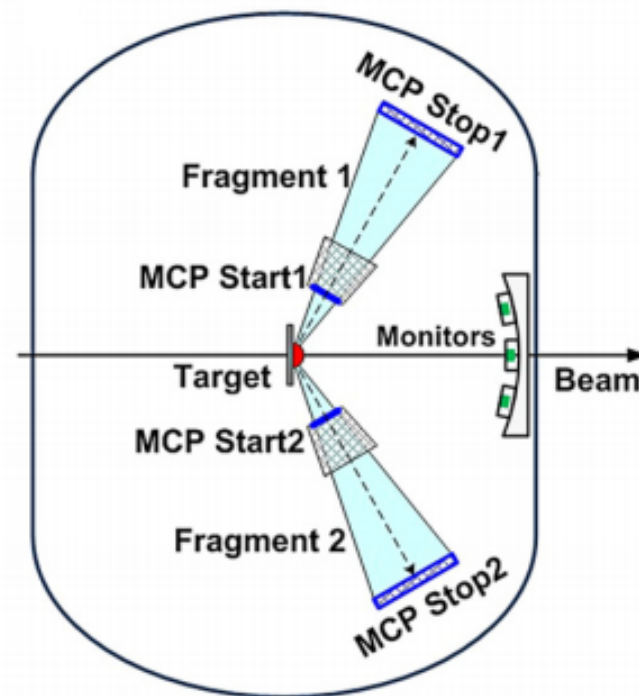
- Velocity

- Energy

- Angles

- Mass

of reaction products

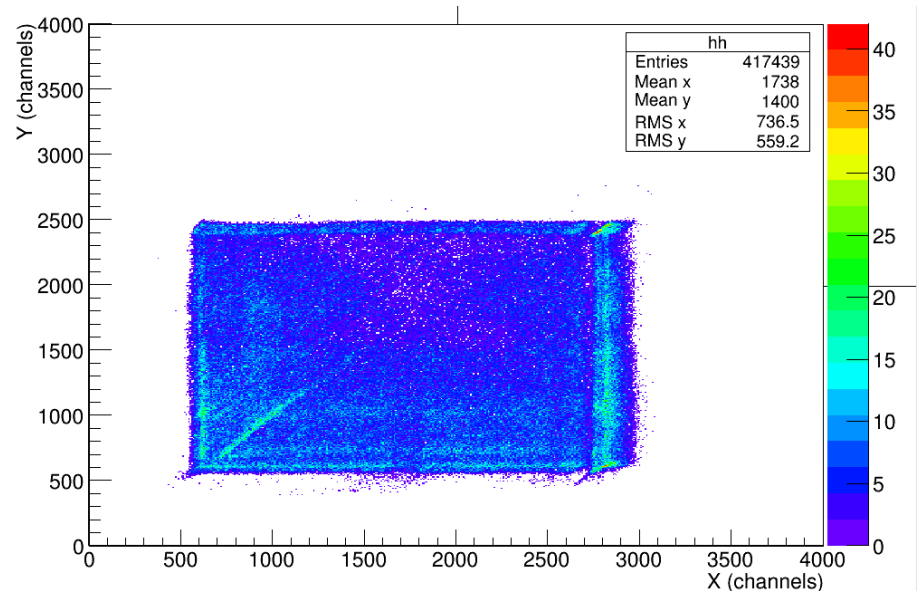
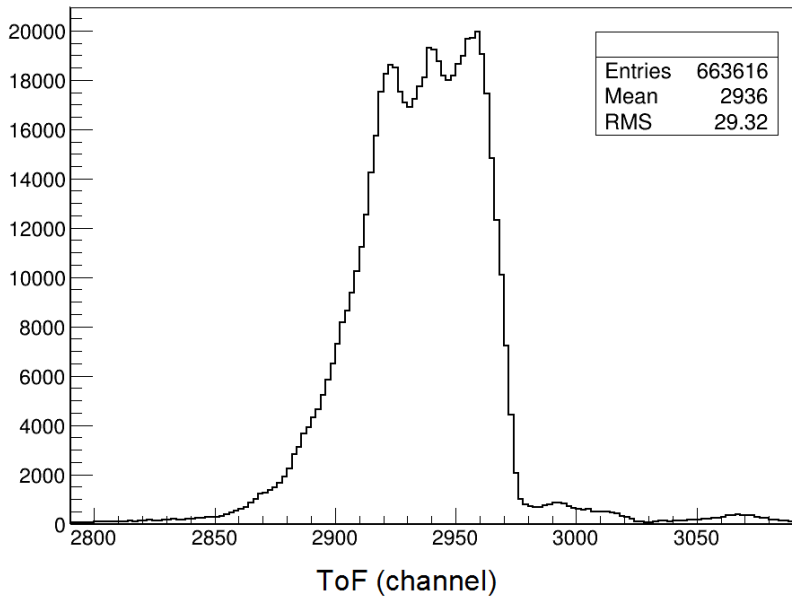


Time Resolution 150ps  
Mass resolution ~2amu



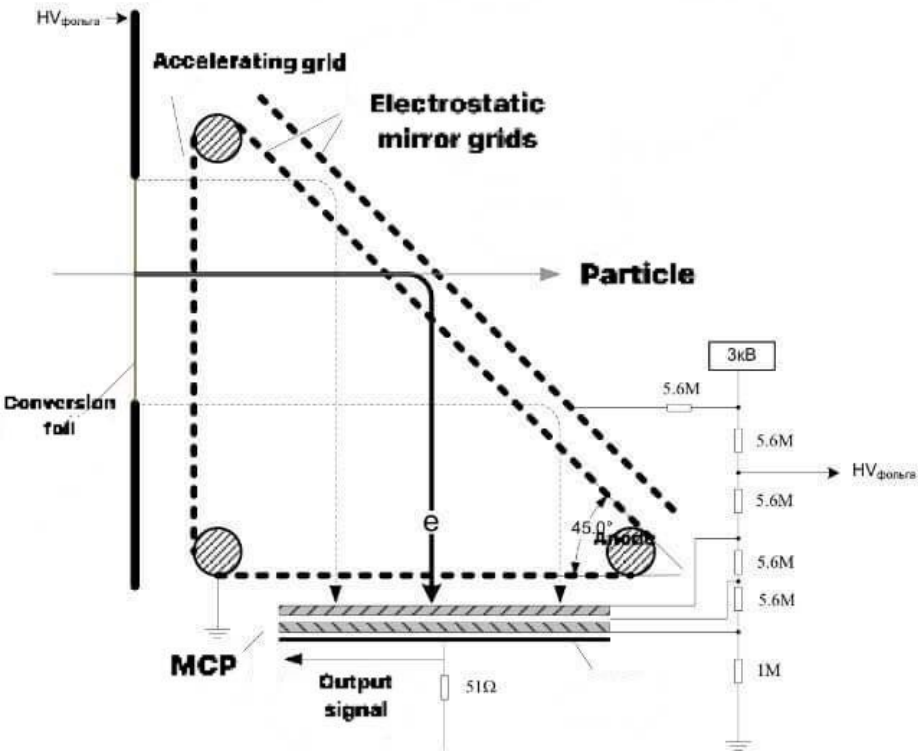
# The importance of calibration

Source	Energy [KeV]	ToF [ns]
$^{226}\text{U}$	4824.4	14.41
$^{238}\text{Pu}$	5499.1	13.49
$^{239}\text{Pu}$	5155.8	13.94



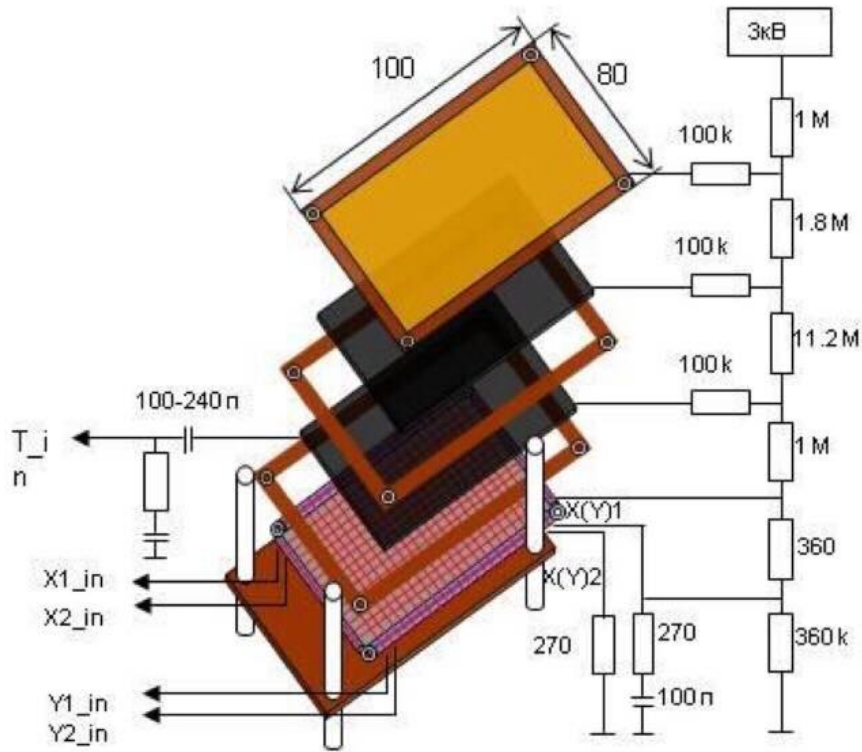


# The START detector



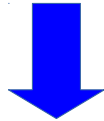
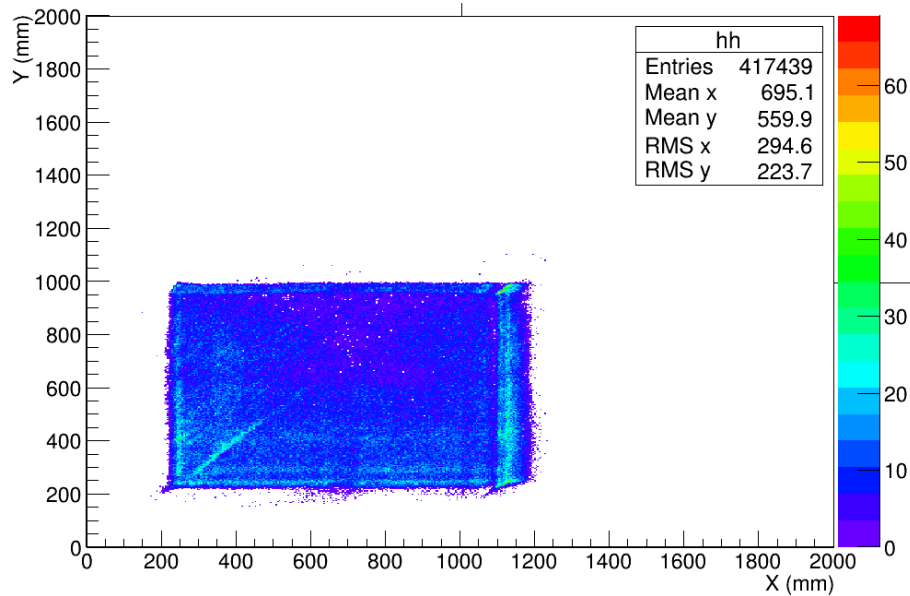


# The STOP detector



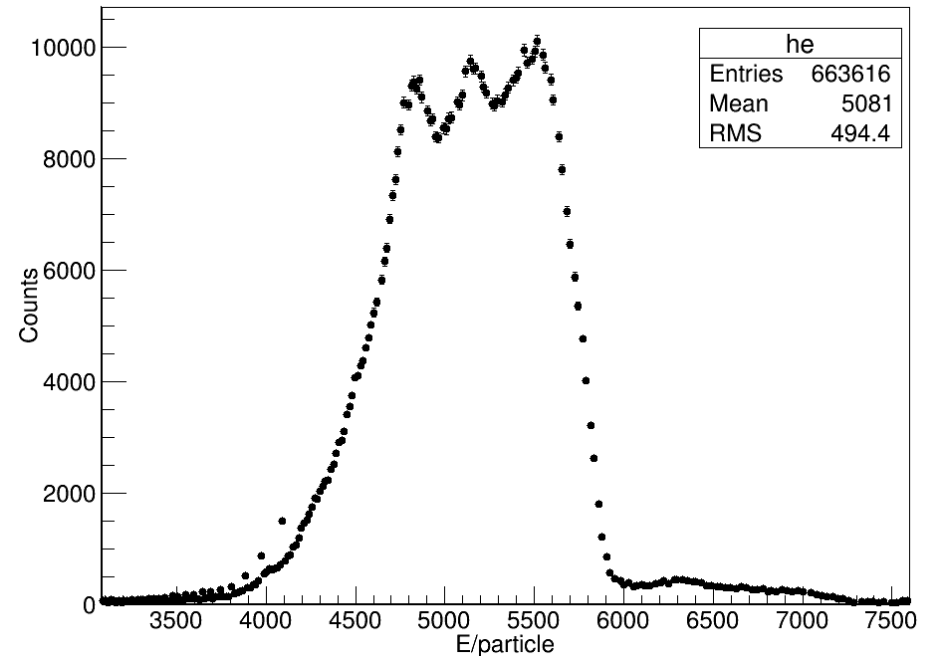


# The results of the calibration



Two-dimensional spectrum of coordinates X and Y obtained by calibration of the detector using the alpha source

Calibrated energy spectrum of the alpha particles obtained from the ToF spectrum





# A typical experiment

Beam	p, n, heavy ions
Target	Heavy target ( $\pm$ backing)
$E_{\text{beam}}$	$\sim V_C = \frac{Z_p Z_t e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$

## M-TKE reconstruction

### 1. Momentum conservation law:

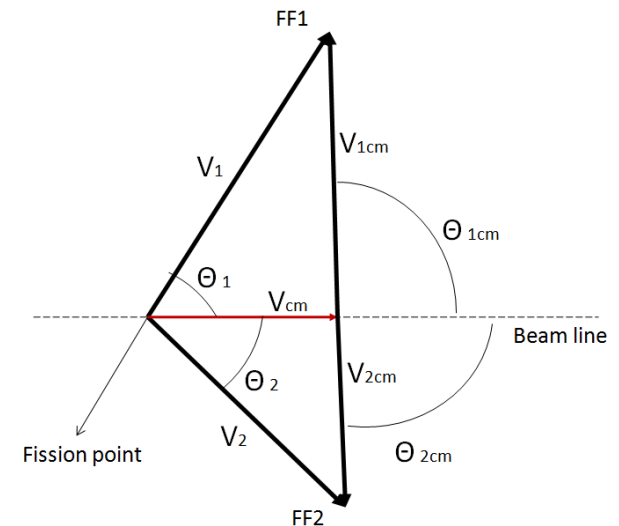
$$m_{\text{proj}} \overline{V_{\text{proj}}} = m_1 \overline{V_1} + m_2 \overline{V_2}$$

$$m_{\text{proj}} V_{\text{proj}} = m_1 V_1 \cos \Theta_1 + m_2 V_2 \cos \Theta_2$$

$$0 = m_1 V_1 \sin \Theta_1 + m_2 V_2 \sin \Theta_2$$

### 2. Conservation of total amount of nucleons.

$$m_{\text{proj}} + m_{\text{tar}} = m_1 + m_2 + \nu$$

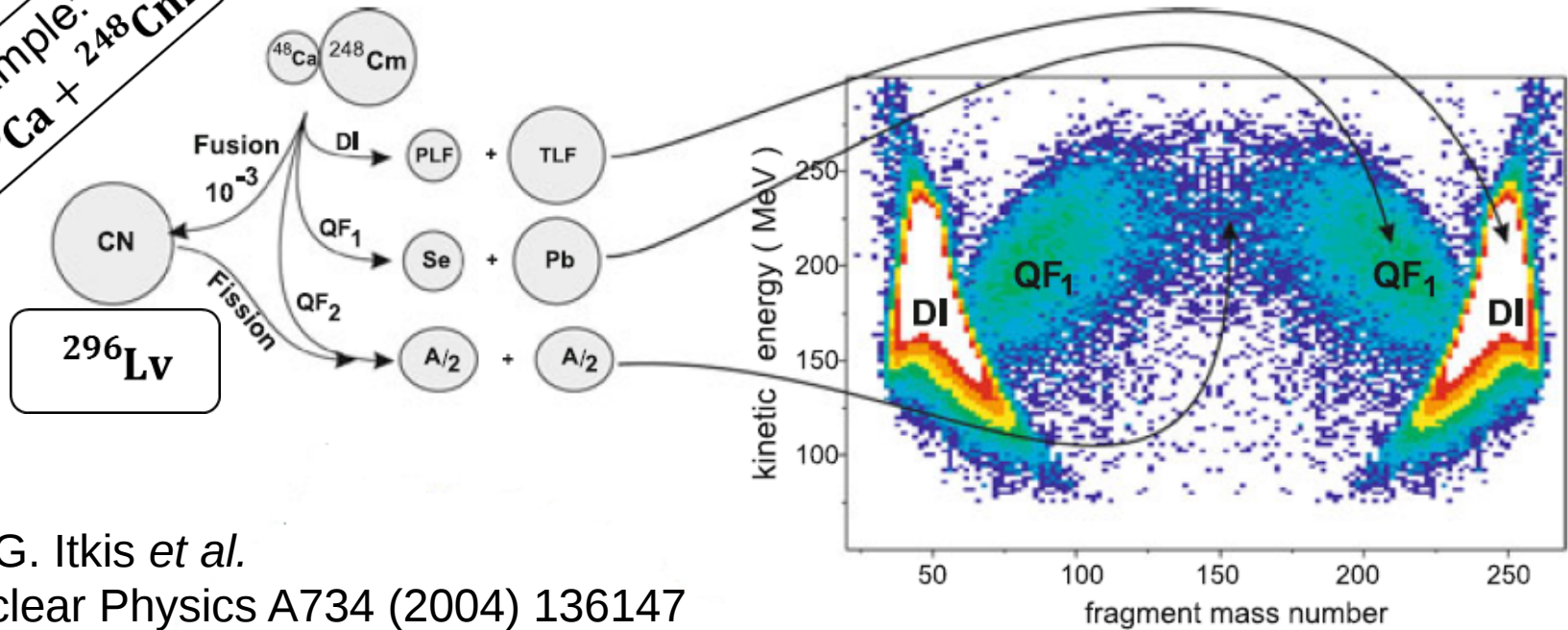






# A typical experiment with CORSET

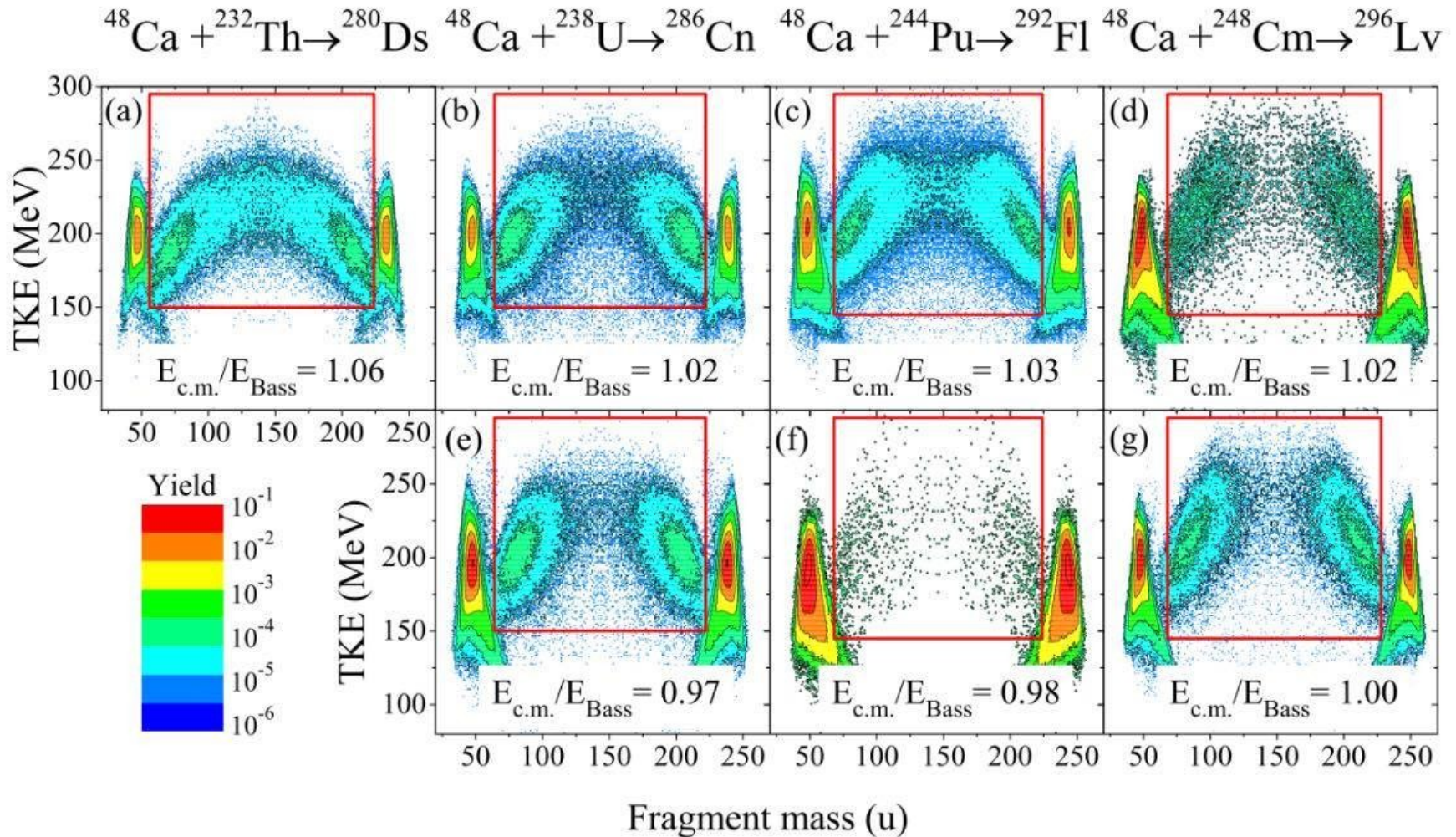
Example:  
 $^{48}\text{Ca} + ^{248}\text{Cm}$



M. G. Itkis *et al.*  
Nuclear Physics A734 (2004) 136147

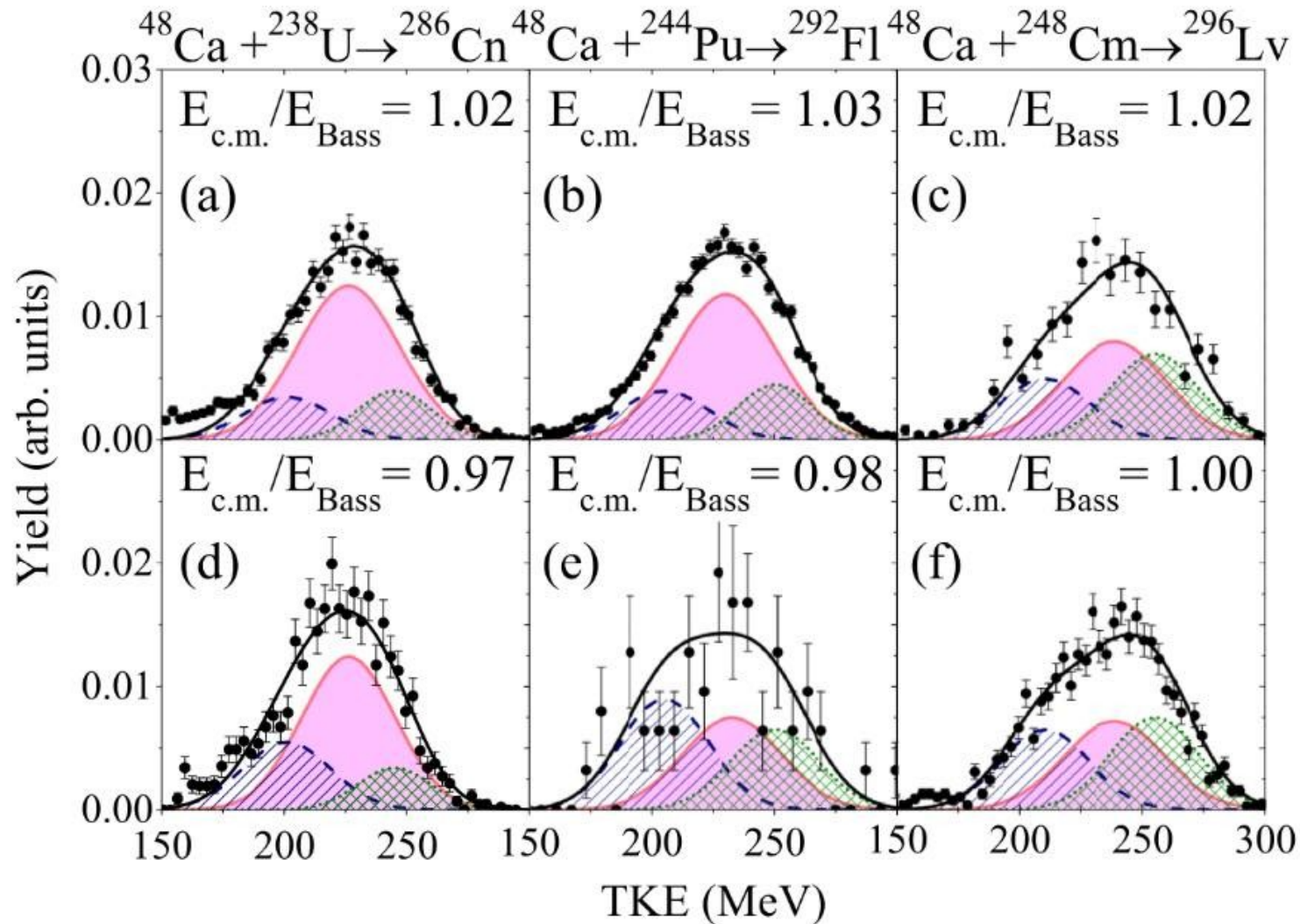


# A typical experiment with CORSET





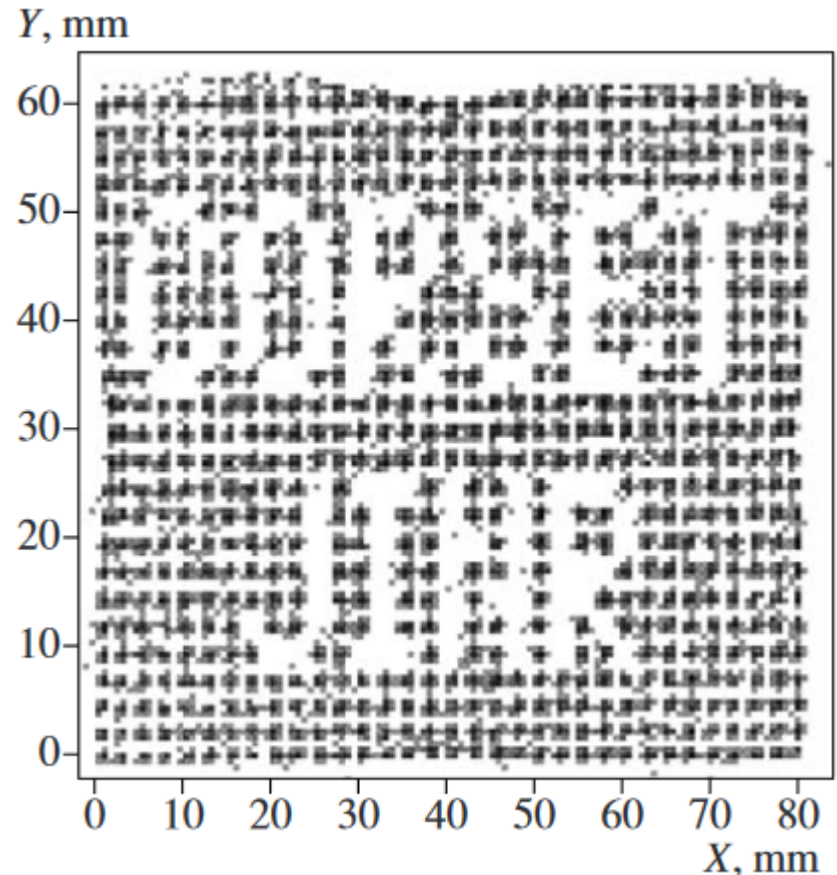
# A typical experiment with CORSET





# Conclusions

- The ToF-ToF method is a precise method for mass and energy of binary reaction products reconstruction.
- CORSET is a spectrometer suited for the study of the compound nucleus fission and quasi-fission competition in a heavy ion reaction.
- Before the beginning of the experiment it is mandatory to do the calibration of the detectors!



Kozulin et al.

*The CORSET Time-of-Flight Spectrometer*



***Thank you for your attention!***

