## STUDY OF THE BREAK-UP OF FISSION FRAGMENTS IN SOLID-STATE FOILS USING DOUBLE-HIT EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH

<u>D. Kamanin<sup>1</sup></u>, Yu. Pyatkov<sup>1,2</sup>, V. Zhuchko<sup>1</sup>, Z. Goryainova<sup>1</sup>, E. Kuznetsova<sup>1</sup>, Yu. Sereda<sup>1</sup>, A. Solodov<sup>1</sup>, O. Strekalovsky<sup>1</sup>, Th. Vilane<sup>3</sup>, A. Zhukova<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Joint Institute for Nuclear Research; <sup>2</sup>National Nuclear Research University MEPhI; <sup>3</sup>University of

South Africa

E-mail: kamanin@jinr.ru

In our previous publications [1-4], we discussed various manifestations of the decay channel of low excited heavy nuclei, called collinear cluster tri-partition (CCT). The break-up of the fission fragment was observed while the fragment passes a solid-state foil. The bulk of the results were obtained in the framework of the so-called missing mass method when only two fragments are directly detected, and a deficit between their total mass and the mass of the mother system serves as a sign of a multibody decay. In order to increase reliability of identification of such events so called "double-hit" experimental approach was applied in our recent experiments at the COMETA setup in FLNR (JINR). COMETA is a double-armed mosaic time-of-flight spectrometer of fission fragments [2]. Digital images of all the signals from PIN diodes and micro-channel plates based "start" detector were obtained using multichannel fast flash-digitizer. Off-line processing of the recorded data allowed us to select the decay events where two fragments were detected in the same PIN diode ("double-hit" event) during the time-selection gate of 200 ns. For the selected events, the prescission configuration of the mother nucleus seems to be a chain which includes different magic nuclei.

- 1. Yu.V. Pyatkov et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 45, 29 (2010).
- 2. Yu.V. Pyatkov et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 48, 94 (2012).
- 3. Yu.V. Pyatkov et al., Phys. Rev. C 96 (2017) 064606.
- 4. Yu.V. Pyatkov et al., Eurasian Journal of Physics and Functional Materials v.4 №1 (2020) 13-18