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Dissipative effects in fission investigated with spallation reactions of ^{208}Pb

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In fission, the investigation of different experimental observables has shown evidences that the viscosity of the medium changes with the deformation, but also with the nuclear temperature [1]. However, these ideas are still under debate because their conclusions could be biased by the experimental conditions. We propose then to investigate these effects with complete kinematic measurements of the fission products at high excitation energy, low angular momentum and small compound nucleus deformation, where dissipative effects should manifest in a clear way. We will report recent results obtained at GSI for the reaction $^{208}\text{Pb}+p$ at 500 AMeV. This reaction fulfills the optimum conditions for the investigation of dissipative effects in fission. Moreover, the new SOFIA setup [2] allowed us to construct observables providing information on the fissioning nucleus, and its saddle and scission configurations. In particular, the unambiguous identification in mass and atomic number of both fission fragments, obtained for the first time in this experiment, was a key achievement. The fission cross sections and the charge distribution of the fission fragments were used to study the presaddle dynamics at small deformation [3,4]. In this work, we will present the results concerning the mass distribution of the fission fragments, which should help us to investigate the postsaddle dynamics.

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