

Decay Spectroscopy Experiments (RIBF-006, RIBF-009)

S.Nishimura

Instead of ..

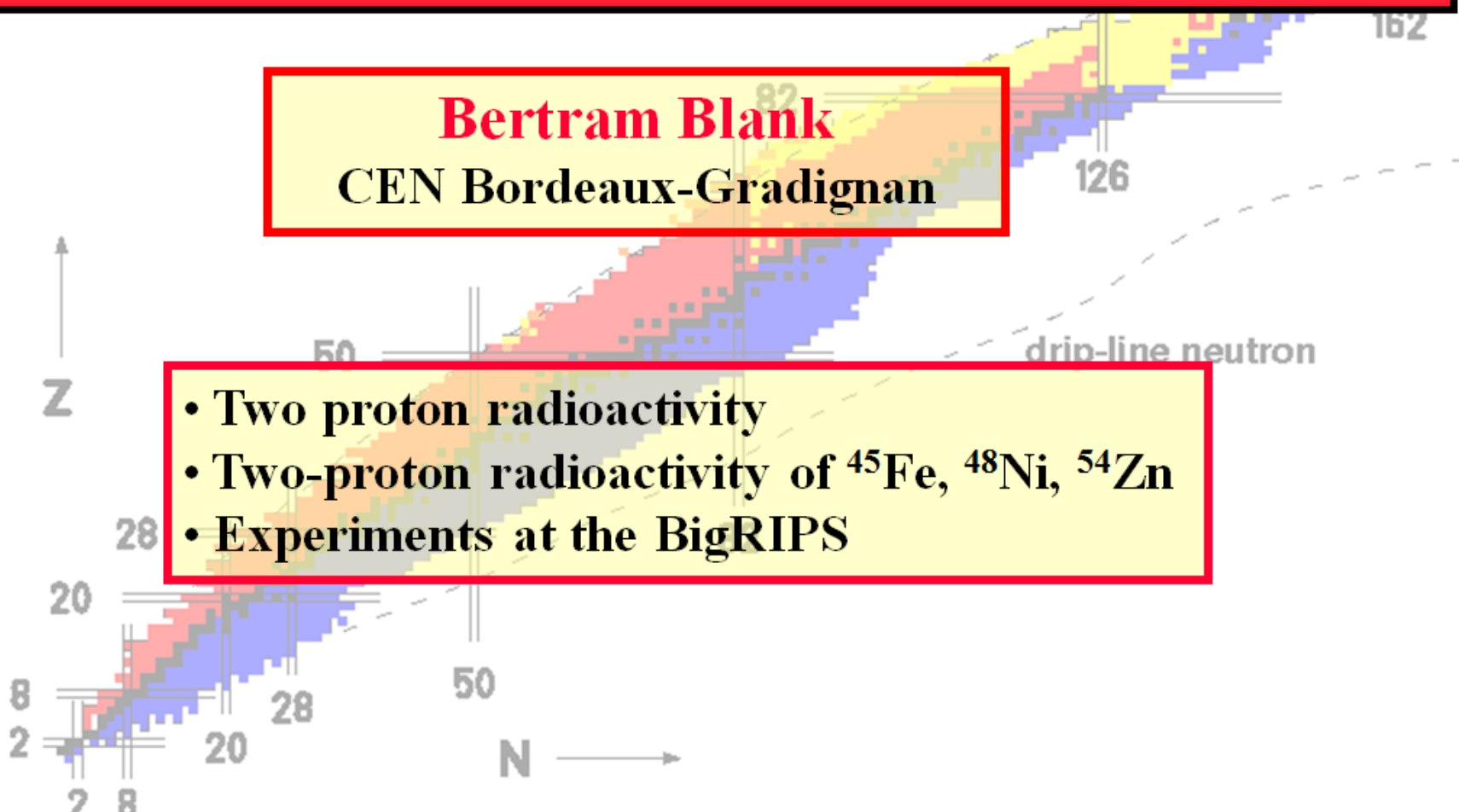
* **RIBF-006** : “Search for two-proton radioactivity of ^{59}Ge , ^{63}Se , and ^{67}Kr ”
B.Blank, ... (5 days , primary beam = ^{78}Kr)

***RIBF-009** : “Decay spectroscopy in the vicinity of ^{100}Sn ”
M.Lewitowicz, R.Krucken, Nishimura, ... (10 days, primary beam = ^{124}Xe)

Search for two-proton radioactivity of ^{59}Ge , ^{63}Se , ^{67}Kr

Bertram Blank
CEN Bordeaux-Gradignan

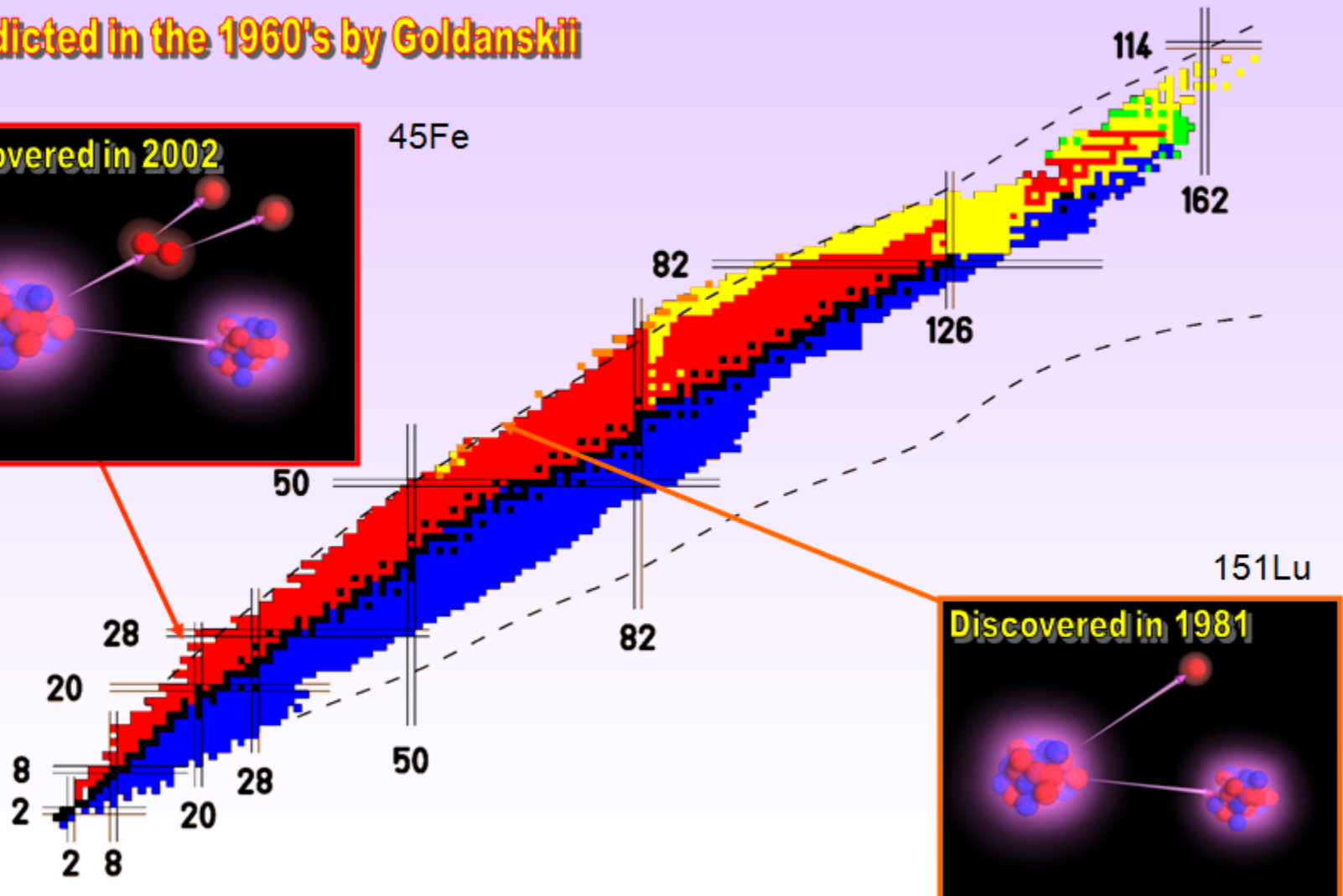
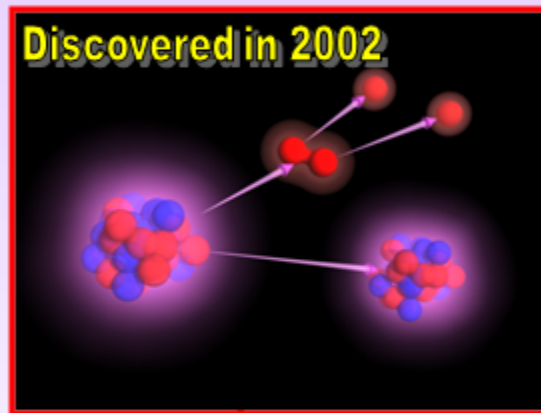
- Two proton radioactivity
- Two-proton radioactivity of ^{45}Fe , ^{48}Ni , ^{54}Zn
- Experiments at the BigRIPS



E(U)RICA, May 23-24, 2011

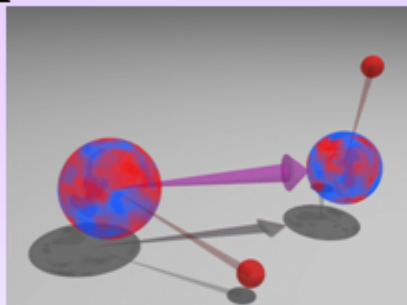
exotic radioactivities

- predicted in the 1960's by Goldanskii

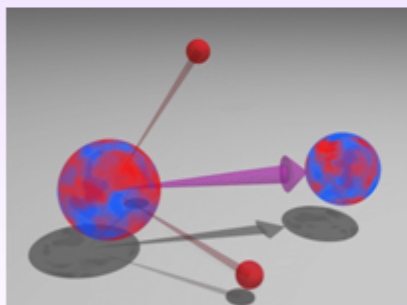


Two-proton radioactivity

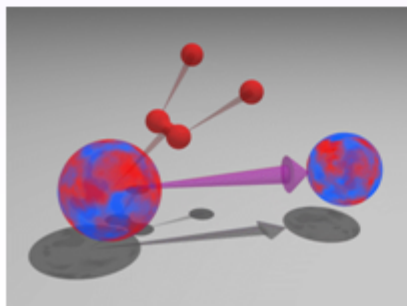
Sequential emission:



Three-body decay:



^2He emission:



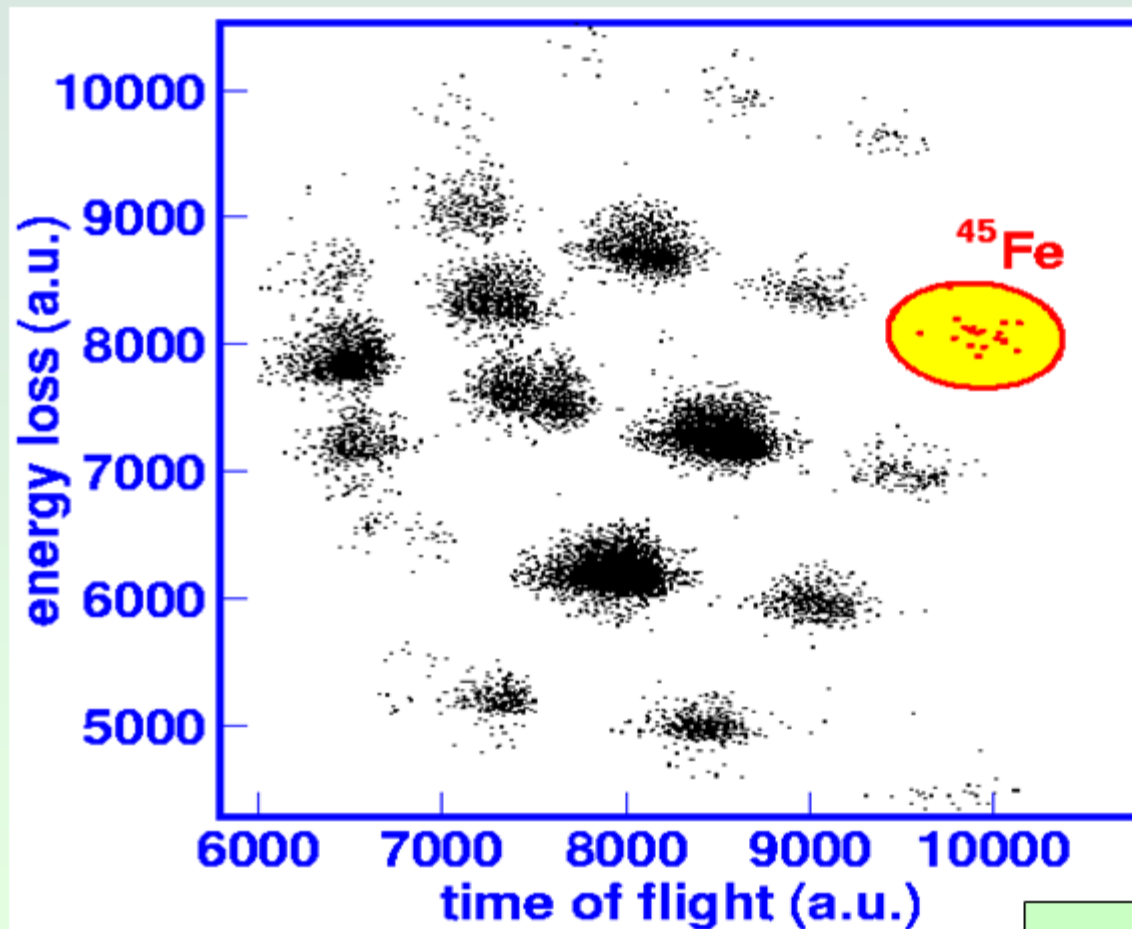
Two types of 2p emission:

- emission from excited states
 - β delayed: ^{22}Al , ^{31}Ar , ...
 - others: ^{14}O , ^{18}Ne , ^{17}Ne , ^{94}Ag
- ground-state emission
 - short lived: ^6Be , ^{12}O
 - long lived: ^{45}Fe , ^{48}Ni , ^{54}Zn

To be measured:

- proton energies
- proton-proton angle

identification matrix

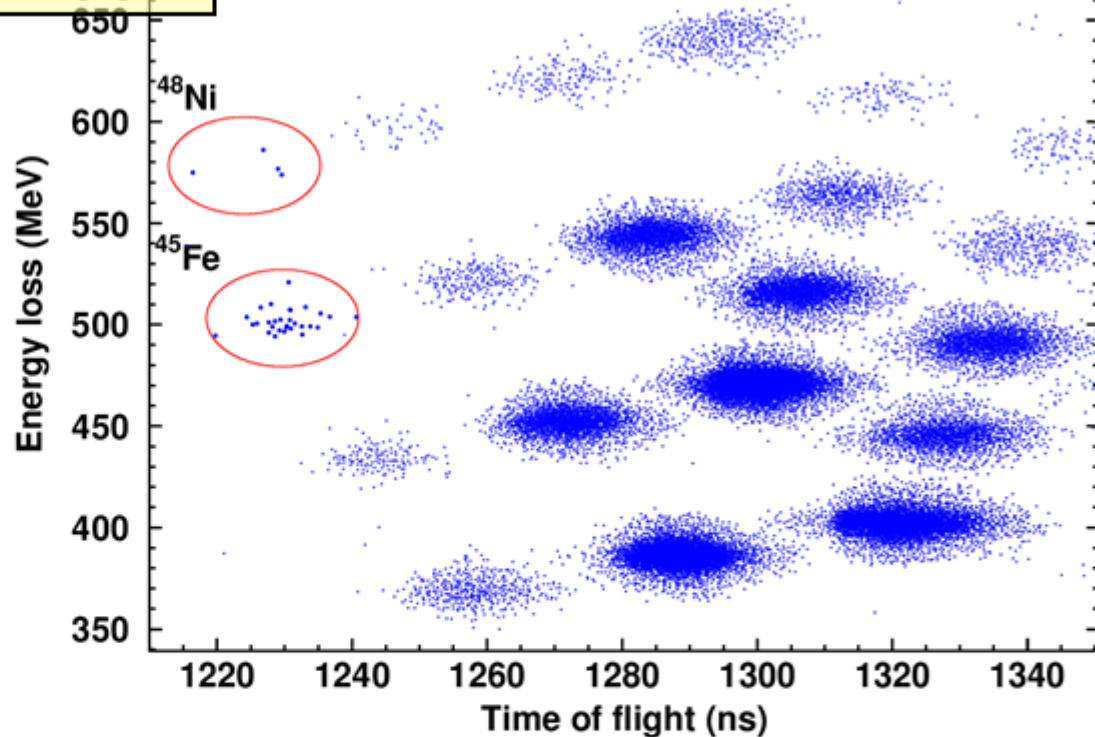
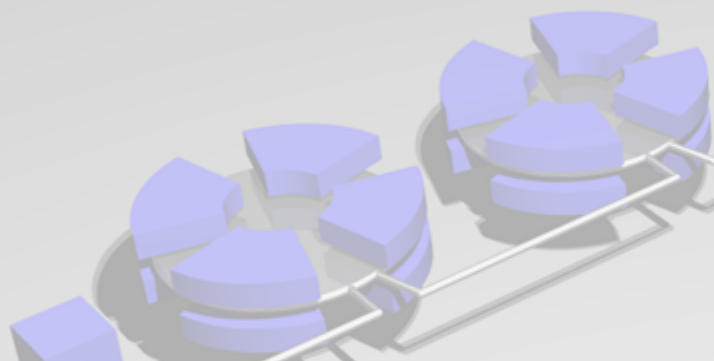


GANIL 2000
22 ^{45}Fe identified

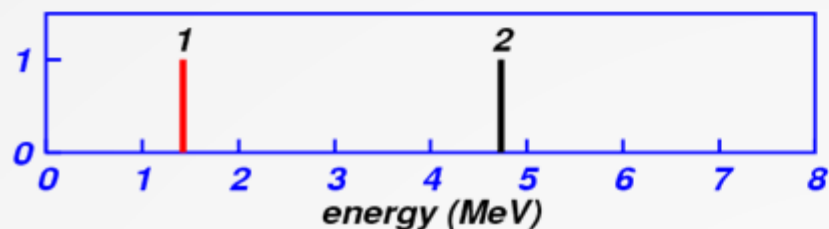
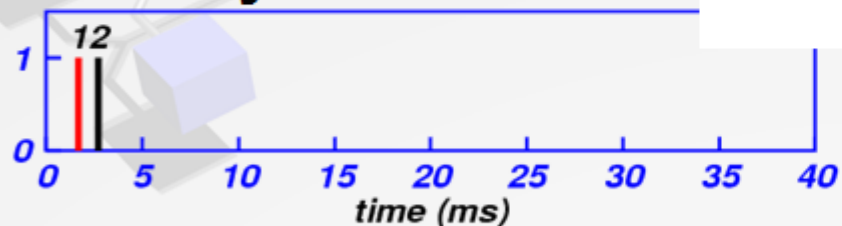
Conditions on 8 identification parameters

⇒ Background free spectra

nickel-48 from GANIL 2004



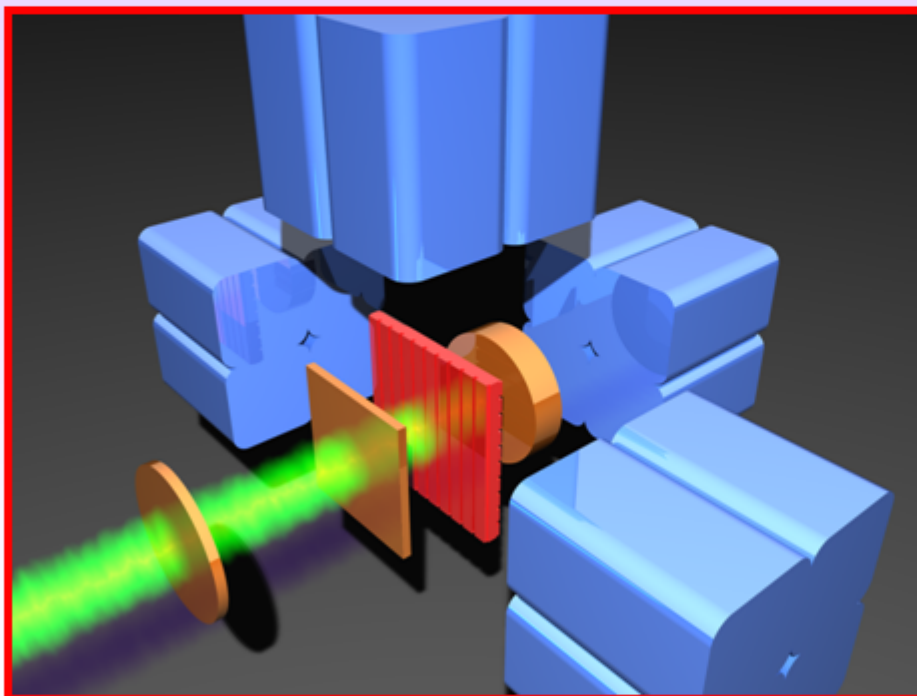
One decay event:



- identification of four ^{48}Ni
 - three decays with β particle and high energy
 - one event compatible with 2p radioactivity
- no conclusive picture, but...**

Two-proton radioactivity experiments at the Big RIPS

- 1 • Nuclei of interest: ^{59}Ge , ^{63}Se , ^{67}Kr
- Production: ^{78}Kr fragmentation at 360 MeV/u, 100 pA
- Separation: BigRIPS
- Detection: standard BigRIPS detection + silicon telescope with DSSSD (1mm) + Germanium detectors




- Settings: ^{59}Ge , rate = 9 ppd (CENBG, Stolz et al. + EPAX2)
- Settings: ^{63}Se , rate = 6 ppd (Stolz et al. + EPAX2)
- Settings: ^{67}Kr , rate = 4 ppd (Stolz et al. + EPAX2)
- New isotopes: ^{59}Ge , ^{63}Se , $^{68,67}\text{Kr}$
- Detailed spectroscopy of proton-rich nuclei: ^{60}Ge , ^{64}Se ,

Beam-time request

- aim: observe for the first time ^{59}Ge , ^{63}Se , $^{67,68}\text{Kr}$
search for 2p decay of ^{59}Ge , ^{63}Se , ^{67}Kr
observe about 10-20 decays
identify two-proton radioactivity of new emitters
- beam time needed:
 - tuning and calibration of BigRIPS: 2 days
 - setting on ^{57}Zn to calibrated detectors: 2 days
 - setting on 2p candidate ^{59}Ge : 3 days
 - setting on 2p candidate ^{63}Se : 3 days
 - setting on 2p candidate ^{67}Kr : 3 days

total request: 13 days
- accepted beam time: 5 days

Collaboration:

- **CEN Bordeaux – Gradignan**
B. Blank, G. Canchel, J. Giovinazzo, J. Huikari, I. Matea, J. Souin
 - **GANIL Caen**
J.C. Dalouzy, F. de Grancey, F. de Oliveira Santos, S. Grévy, M. Lewitowicz, I. Stefan
 - **NIPNE Bucharest**
C. Borcea
 - **IPHC Strasbourg**
M. Rousseau
 - **RIKEN**
H. Baba, T. Kubo, S. Nishimura, M. Nishimura, T. Ohnishi, H. Sakurai, H. Scheit, T. Sumikama
 - **University of Tokyo**
S. Hayakawa, Y. Ichikawa, H. Kimura, S. Kubono, T. Ohnishi, A. Shiraki, Y. Wakabayashi, H. Yamaguchi
 - **KEK**
H. Miyatake, Y. Hirayama
 - **Osaka University**
Y. Fujita, T. Fukuchi, A. Odahara, T. Shimoda
 - **Kyushu University**
T. Teranishi
- 

**Unprecedented high intensities for
proton rich drip line nuclei**

→ ideal place to do 2p radioactivity studies

^{100}Sn at RIBF

Decay spectroscopy in the vicinity of ^{100}Sn

Collaboration (spokespersons):

- *GANIL, France*: S. Grevy, M. Lewitowicz, F. De Oliveira, O. Sorlin, W. Mittig, I. Stafan and J.-Ch. Dalouzy
- *TU Munich, Germany*: M. Böhmer, Th. Faestermann, J. Friese, R. Gernhäuser, Ch. Hinke, Th. Kröll, R. Krücken
- *RIBF/RIKEN, Japan*: Y. Ichikawa, T. Kubo, S. Nishimura, H. Scheit, T. Sumikama
- *GSI, Germany*: P. Bednarczyk, J. Gerl, H. Geissel, M. Górska, H. Grawe, E. Roeckl, K. Sümmerer, H. Weick
- *CEN Bordeaux-Gradignan, France*: B. Blank, G. Cachel, J. Giovinazzo, J. Huikari, I. Matea, J. Souin
- *Warsaw University, Poland*: Z. Janas, M. Karny M. Pfützner
- *IPHC Strasbourg, France*: M. Rousseau
- *IFI Valencia, Spain*: B. Rubio
- *Osaka Univ., Japan*: Y. Fujita, T. Fukuchi, T. Shimoda
- *KEK, Japan*: H. Miyatake, Y. Hirayama
- *Tokyo Univ.*: H. Kimura

Physics Case

^{100}Sn

Ideal testing ground
for GT-strength:

Pure spin-flip transition

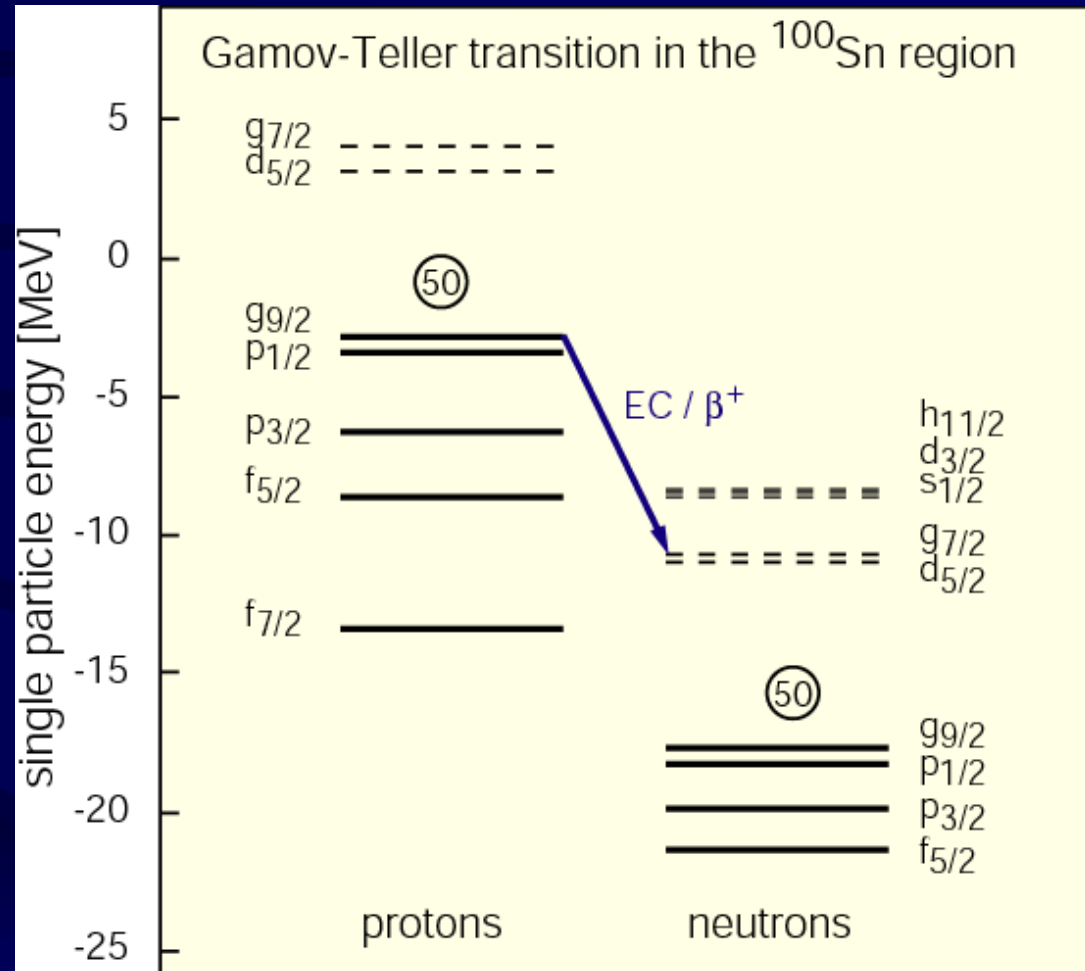
$$0^+ \Rightarrow (\pi g_{9/2}^{-1} \nu g_{7/2}) 1^+$$

The purest GT transition in nuclear
chart ?

Large decay energy

\Rightarrow most of GT resonance
in β - decay window

Highest Priority at RNC !!



After ^{100}Sn proposal in 2007

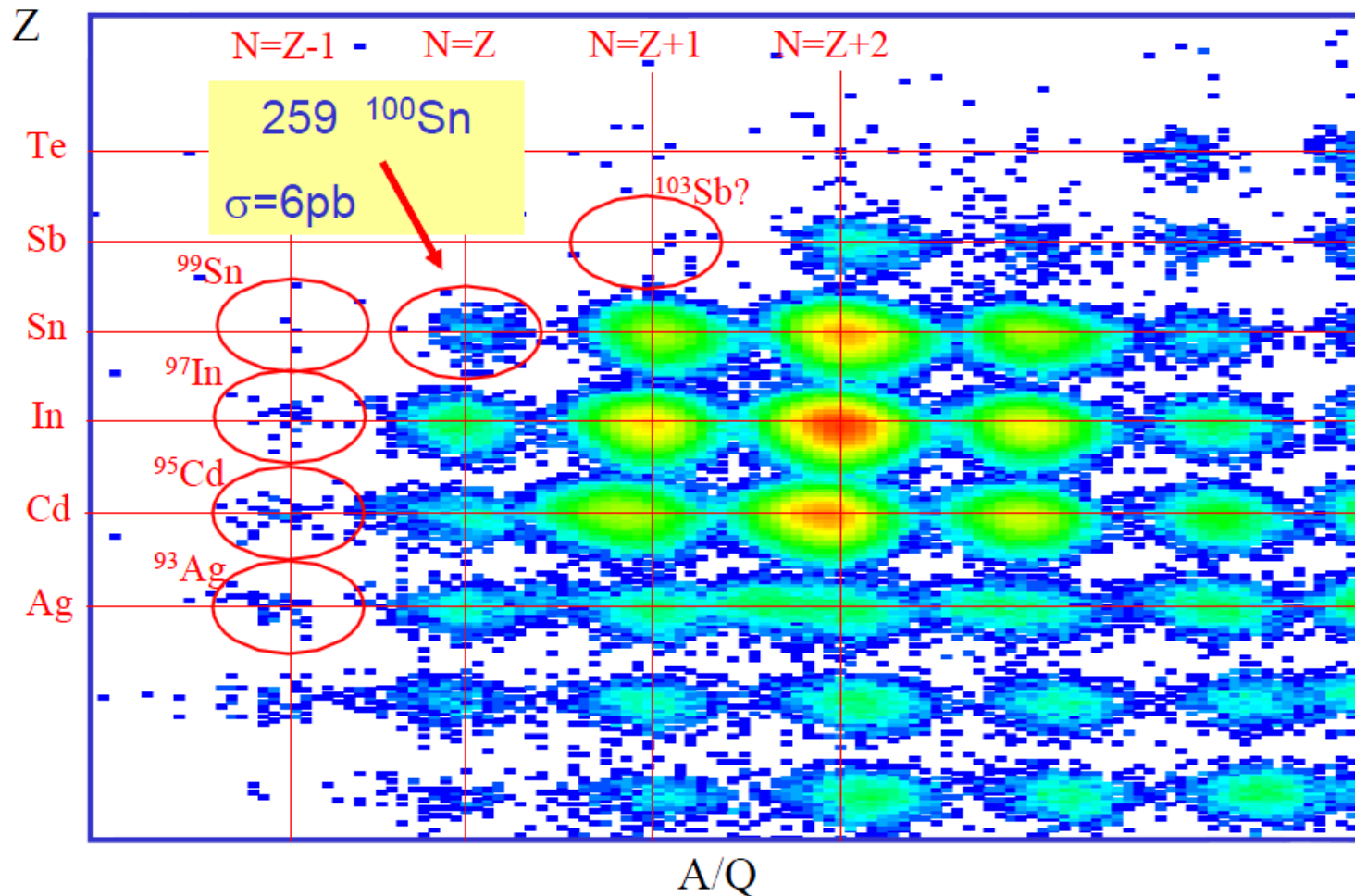
^{100}Sn history

year	where	production	events	quantity		
1994	GSI	fragm. ^{124}Xe	7	$T_{1/2}$	$E(\beta)$	$E(\gamma)$
1994	GANIL	fragm. ^{112}Sn	11		ident.	
1996	GANIL	fusion	11		Δm	
1998	GSI	fragm. ^{112}Sn	1	$T_{1/2}$	$E(\beta)$	$E(\gamma)$

By Thomas Faestermann

New Isotopes

^{100}Sn setting (full statistics, 15 days)



Comparison : GSI vs RIKEN

GSI, FRS

Numbers are only
10% precise

RIKEN, BigRips

0.6 pA ^{124}Xe , 1 AGeV

4g Be target, 20 days

$\sigma = 5.8 \text{ pb}$

transmission $0.85 * 0.50$

detection rate 0.7/ h

duty factor 90%, 80%

total production : **259**

total counts for $\gamma\gamma$: 80

10 pA ^{124}Xe , 345 AGeV x 60

1g Be target, 10 days x 1/6

$\sigma \leq 5.8 \text{ pb} ?$

transmission $0.98 * 0.54$ x 5/4

detection rate $\sim 20 / \text{h}$

duty factor 75 %, 80% x 5/6

total production : **4000**

total counts for $\gamma\gamma$: 2500

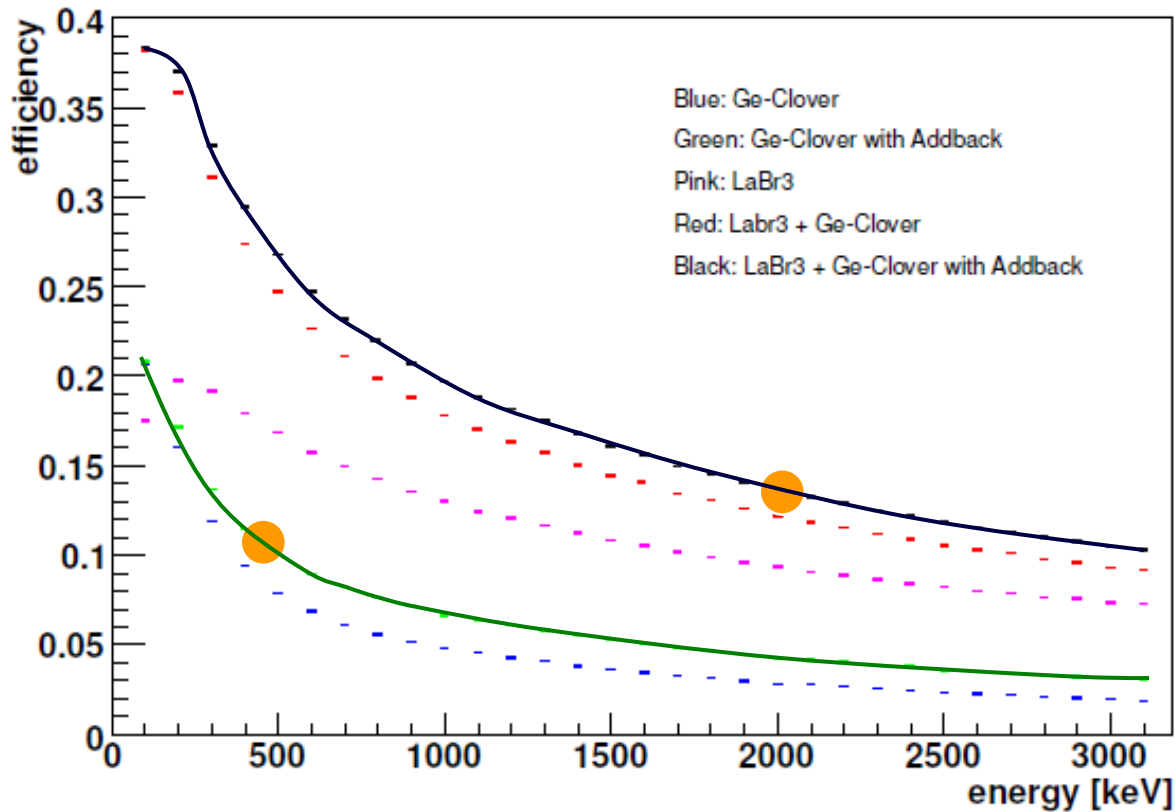
not linear.

ion optics+
ch.state,
destruction

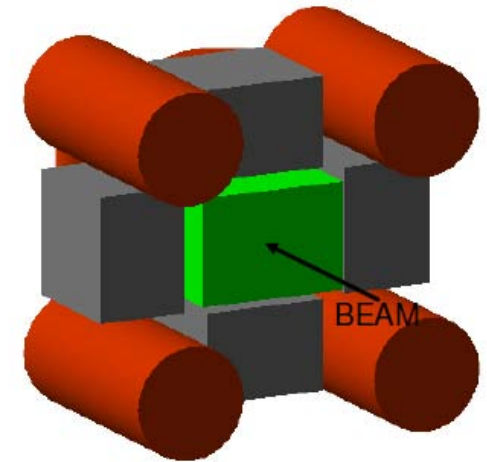
accelerator+
Exp calib.

4xClover + 6xLaBr3 Efficiency

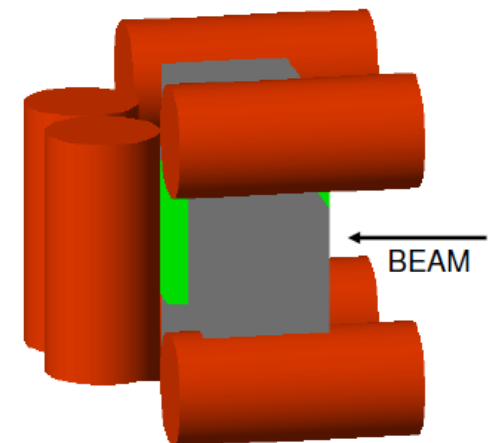
Comparison of efficiencies



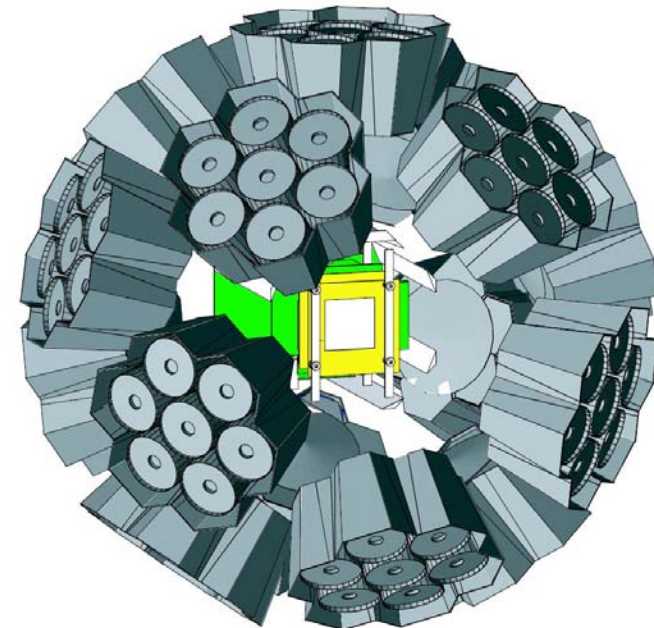
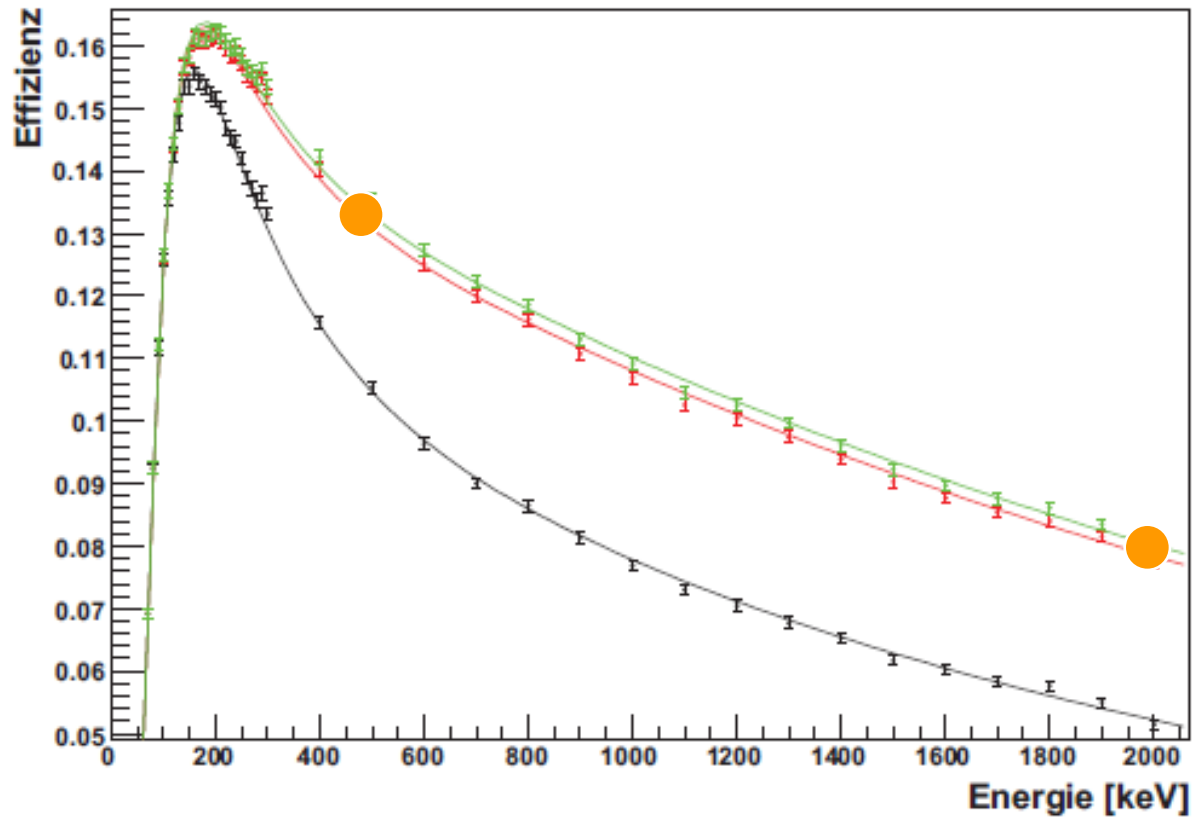
Front View



Side View



RISING Efficiency



Comparison

Rising:

$$\varepsilon_{\text{low}} = 12\% \quad \varepsilon_{\text{high}} = 9\%$$

well known setup
good energy resolution

higher granularity
isomer measurement
could be extended with LaBr.

owners club
transport
LN2 Installation
maintenance

Clover + LaBr:

$$\varepsilon_{\text{low}} = 9\% \quad \varepsilon_{\text{high}} = 14\%$$

New mounting structure
sufficient energy resolution
intrinsic BG
low granularity
(prompt flash)
very tight setup

Angela Bracco
new frame design

Proposed Study of RIBF-009

- Search for new isotopes (ex. $^{98,99}\text{Sn}$, $^{94-96}\text{Cd}$)
 ^{93}Ag , ^{95}Cd , ^{99}Sn @ GSI \rightarrow ^{98}Sn
- Measurement of the GT - strength in the decay of ^{100}Sn and neighboring nuclei
More precision !?
- Search for & study of isomeric states in ^{100}Sn and neighboring nuclei
 - ^{96}Pd , (15^+) and ^{98}Cd , (12^+) and an expected ^{99}In , $17/2^+$ provide crucial information on the ^{100}Sn shell gaps and the residual interaction in the sdg model space **^{100}Sn**
6+ Isomer is still under discussion
- Identification of new proton/alpha emitters
(ex. $^{103-105}\text{Sb}$, ^{104}Te)

Recommendation for EURISOL

do not compromise
on the
detection systems!

Best of

- Production yield (RIBF)
- DSSSD & Readout electronics (SIMBA & RIKEN readout)
- gamma-ray detectors (E(U)RICA + LaBr₃)

Thank you
for your attention