

DSSSD for β decay investigations of heavy neutron-rich isotopes

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Motivation

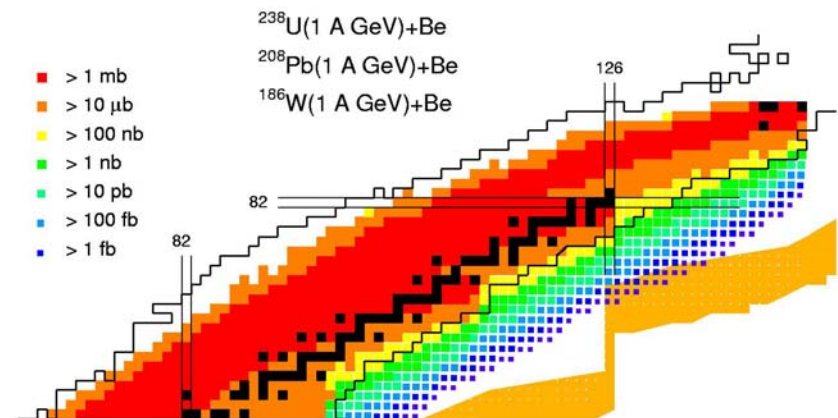
Nuclear structure and astrophysics around $N=126$ and $Z=82$

Production of heavy neutron-rich nuclei in cold-fragmentation reactions (S227):

- ✓ $^{197}\text{Au}(950 \text{ A MeV})+\text{Be}$
- ✓ $^{238}\text{U}(1000 \text{ A MeV})+\text{Be}$
- ✓ $^{136}\text{Xe}(1000 \text{ A MeV})+\text{Be}$
- ✓ $^{208}\text{Pb}(1000 \text{ A MeV})+\text{Be}$

β -decay investigation of heavy neutron-rich nuclei:

- ✓ β half lives
- ✓ Q values
- ✓ β -delay gamma emission
- ✓ β -delay neutron emission



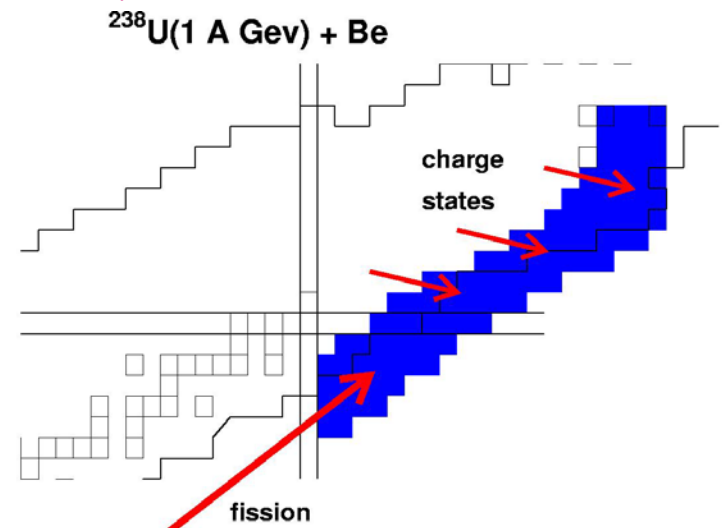
Experimental method

Identification and implantation of fast-heavy neutron-rich isotopes (FRS):

- ✓ fission contamination
- ✓ charge states
- ✓ implantation range

β -decay with half lives larger than the implantation rate (DSSD):

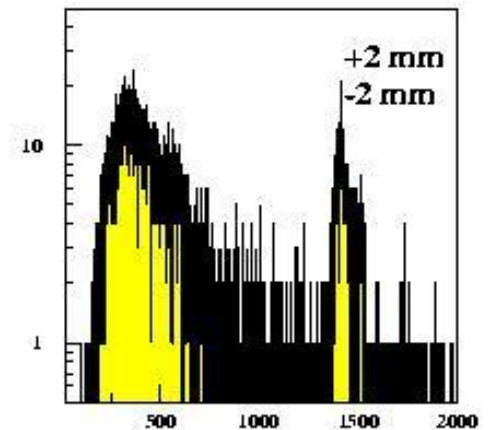
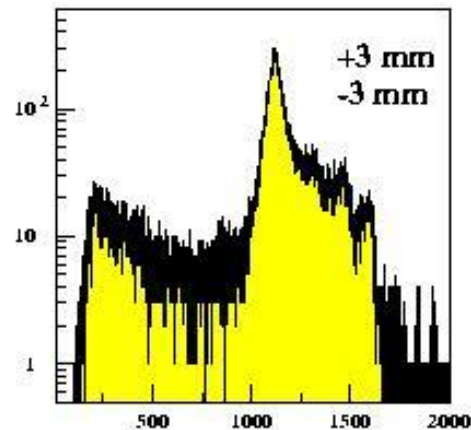
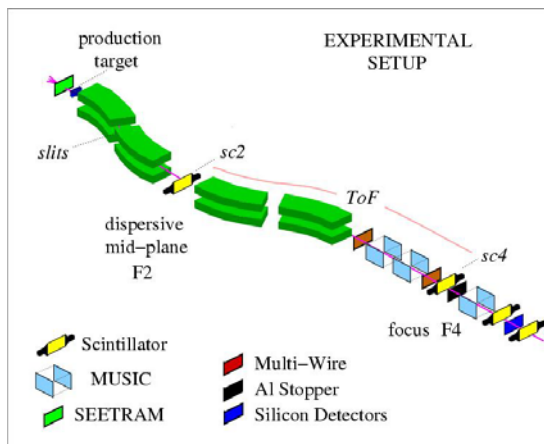
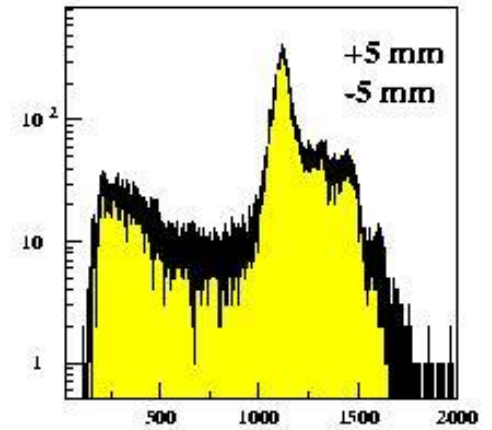
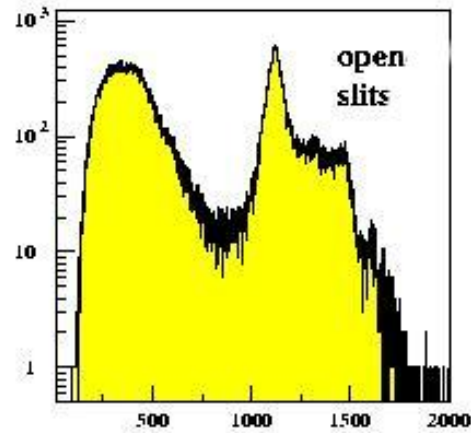
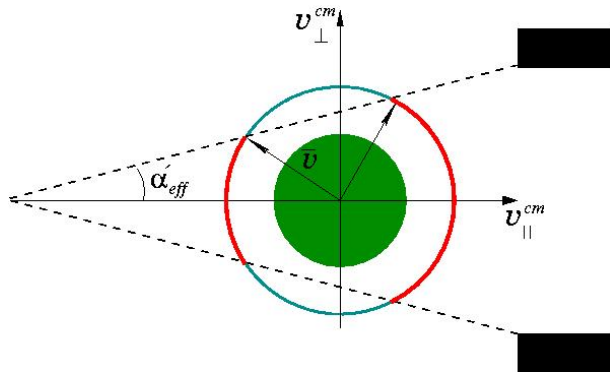
- ✓ implantation-decay time correlation
- ✓ implantation-decay position correlation
- ✓ implantation surface
- ✓ implantation range



Suppression of fission pollution

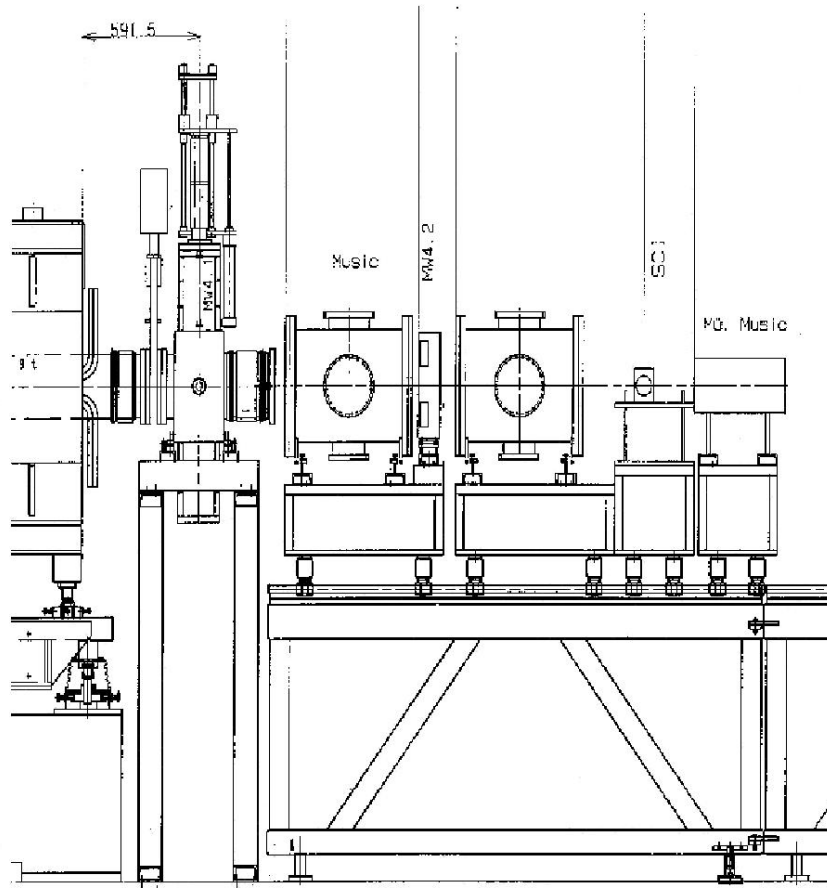
✓ $^{238}\text{U}(1000 \text{ A MeV})+\text{Be}$

Slits behind the target

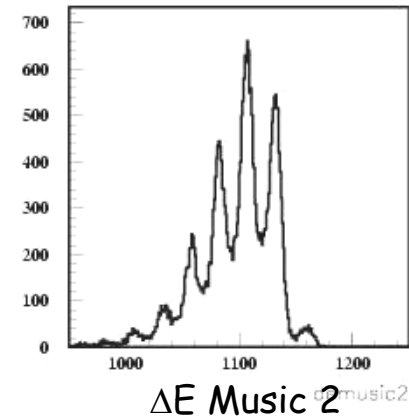
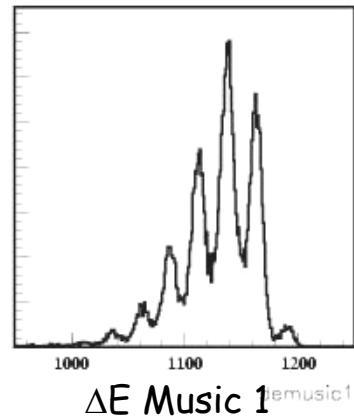
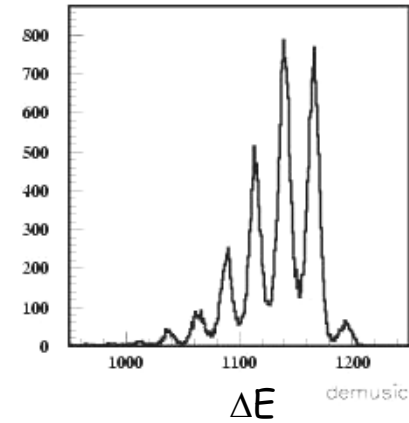
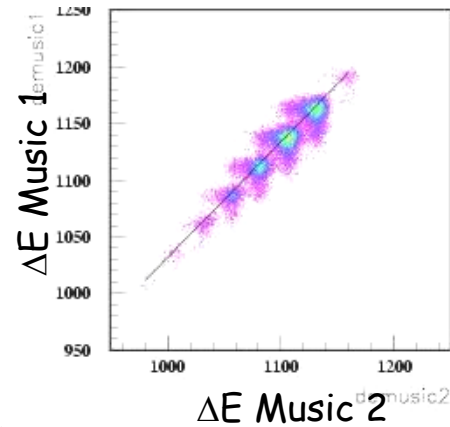


Energy loss in SC2 scintillator

Charge states in the MUSICs: Z identification



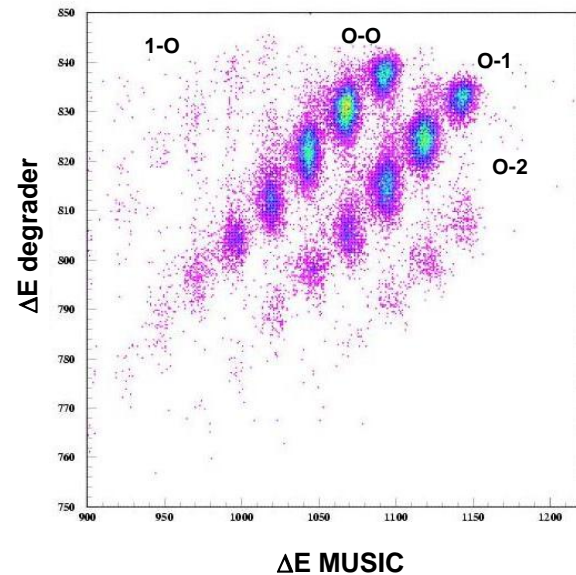
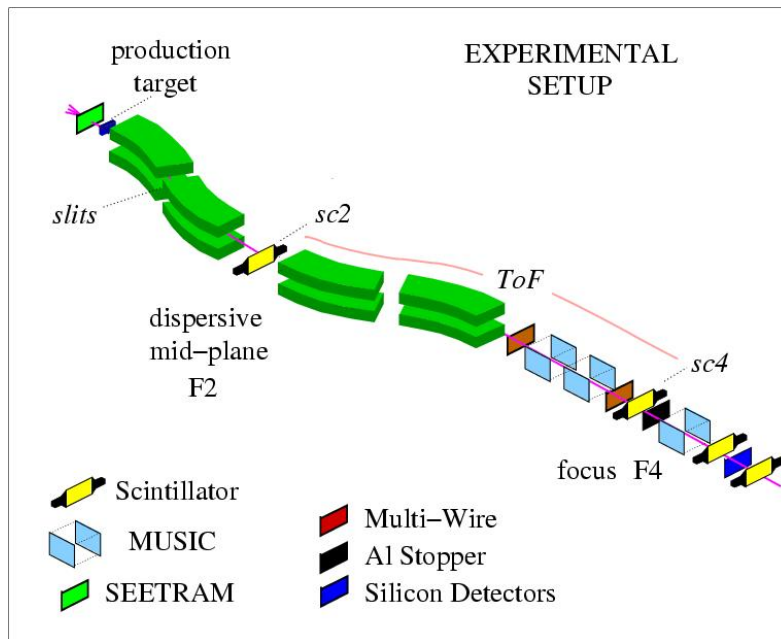
Correlated measurement with two MUSICs with a stripper in between



Charge states in the FRS: A/Q identification

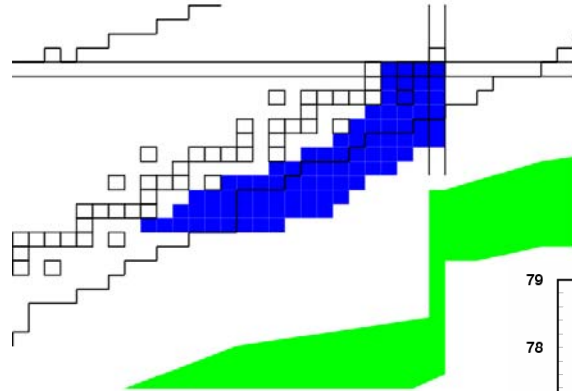
Difference between $B\rho_1$ and $B\rho_2$ with a degrader and a stripper at S2

$$(\Delta E_{\text{degrader}}/q)_{\text{nominal}} = e[(B\rho)_1/\beta_1 - (B\rho)_2/\beta_2].$$



Identification matrix

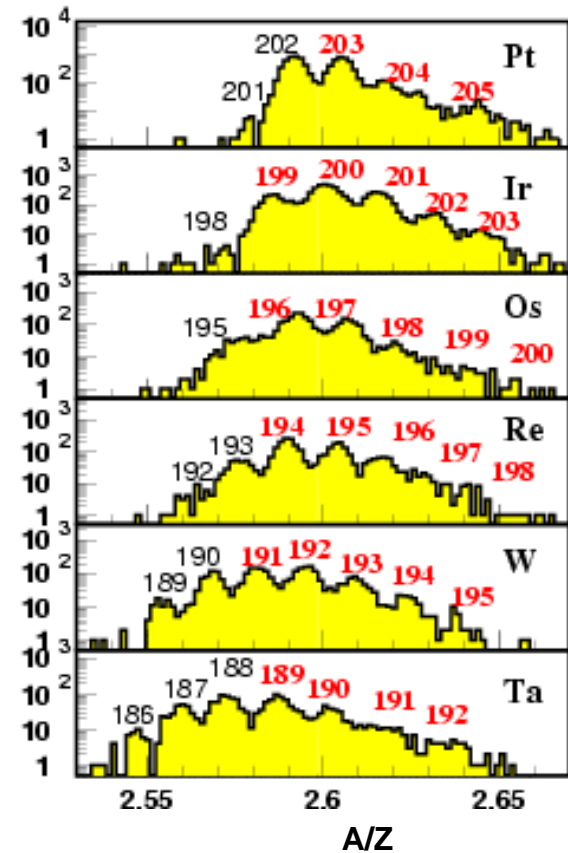
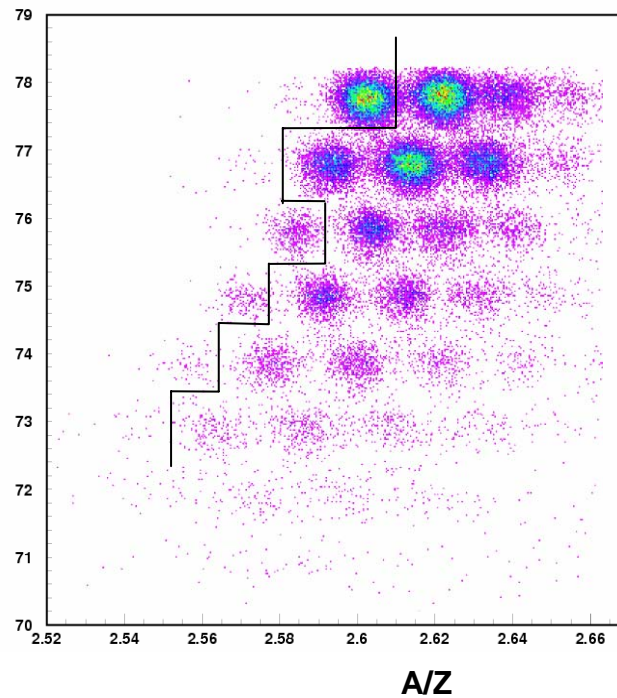
$^{208}\text{Pb}(1 \text{ A GeV}) + \text{Be}$



More than 30 new isotopes

^{194}W 2h 41 min

^{186}Lu 10 h 45 min

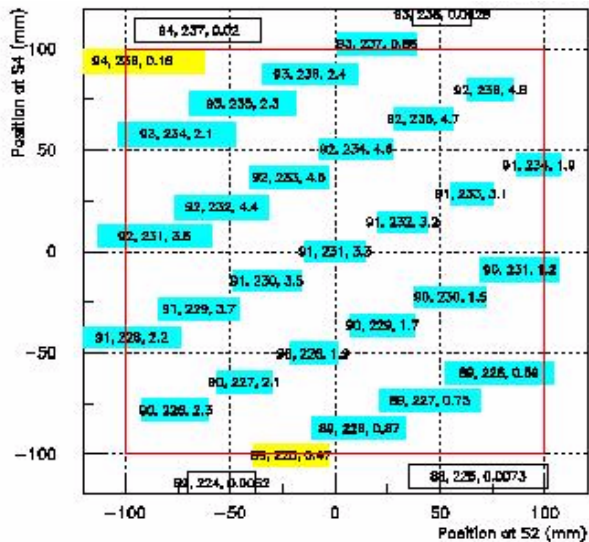


Implantation range

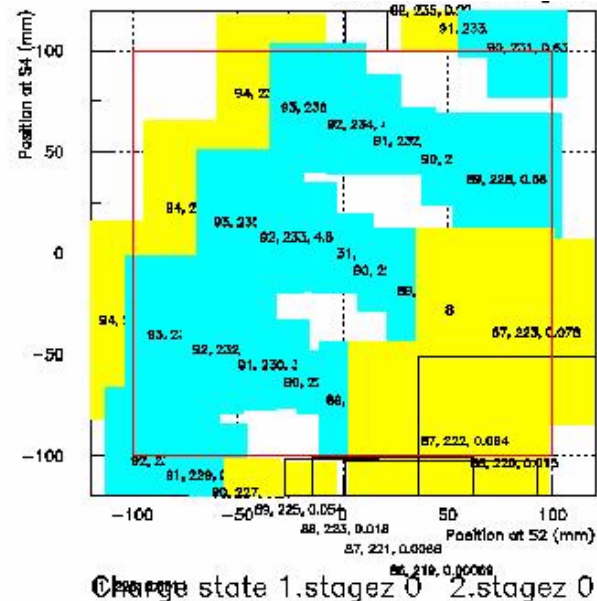
Monoenergetic degrader at S2:

- ✓ larger implantation surface at S4
- ✓ smaller dispersion in the implantation range

Achromatic degrader

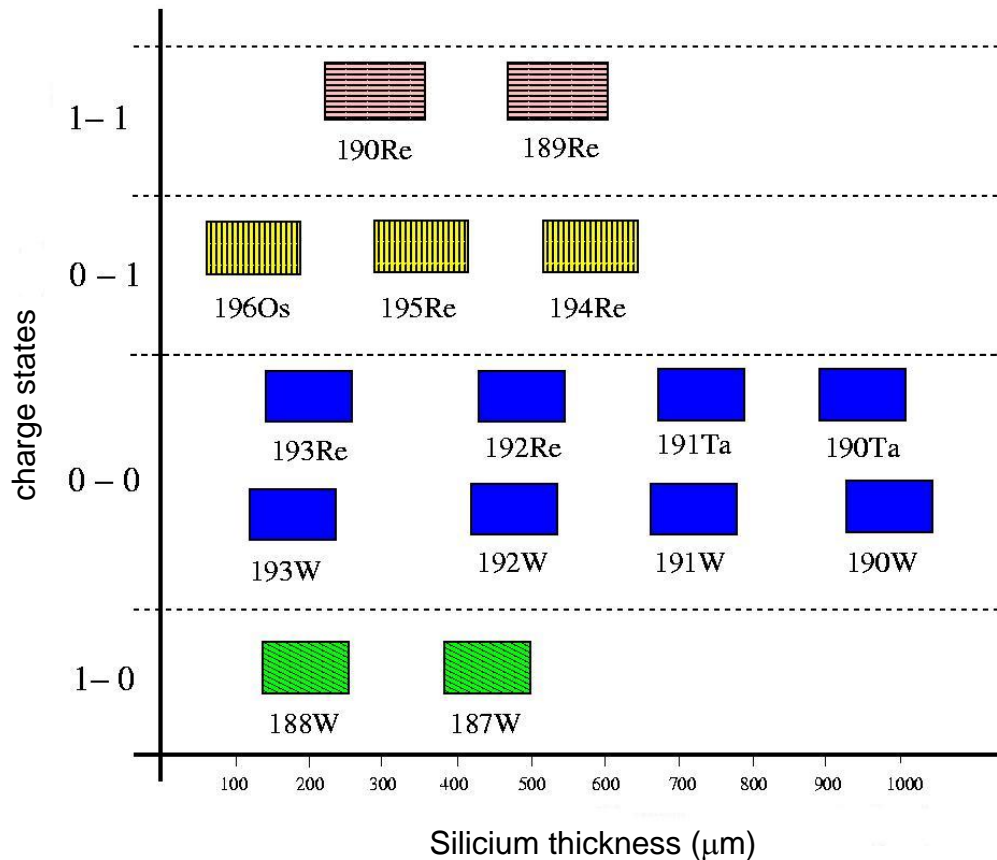


Monoenergetic degrader



Implantation range

Estimated implanted isotopes for a setting centered on ^{192}W in 1 mm thickness silicon with a monoenergetic degrader at S2



Detector setup for β half lives measurement

Active catcher for implantation-decay correlations

Implantation-decay correlations with large background
(half lives similar to the implantation rate):

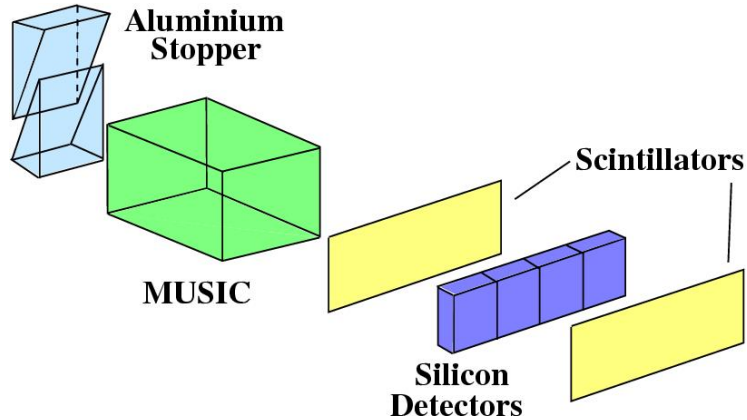
- ✓ implantation-decay time correlation: active catcher
- ✓ implantation-decay position correlation: granularity
- ✓ implantation of several ions: thickness and area
- ✓ energy of the implanted ion and the emitted β

4 double-side silicon-strip detectors

- surface $5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$
- thickness 1 mm
- 2x16 3.125 mm strips
- manufactured by MICRON



Experimental setup at S4



Detectors:

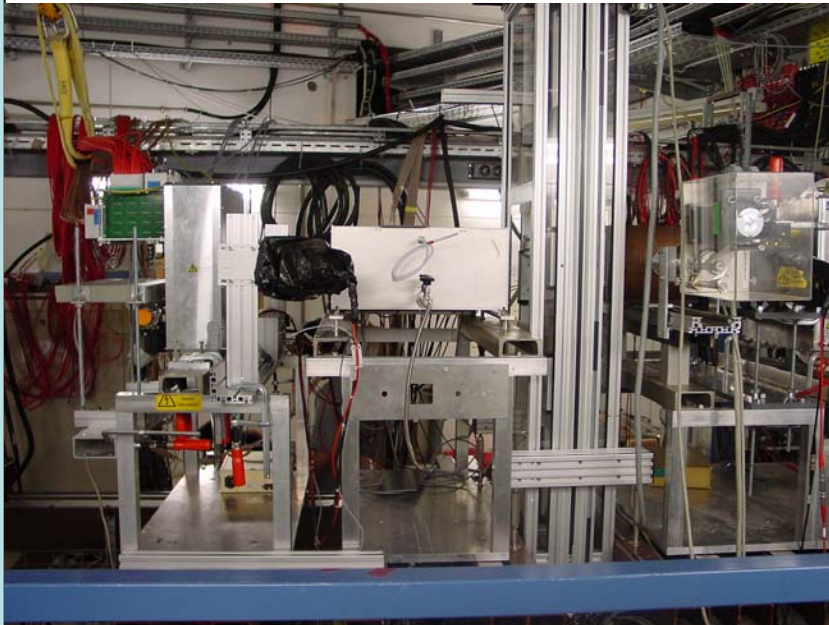
- ✓ Ionisation chamber (rejection of reactions in the stopper)
- ✓ 2 plastic scintillator detectors (implantation)
- ✓ 4 double-side silicon-strip detectors

Electronics:

- ✓ 10 carts x 16 charge sensitive preamplifiers from GANIL one channel per strip (implantation signals saturated)
- ✓ 16 channel spectroscopic amplifiers CAEN N568B

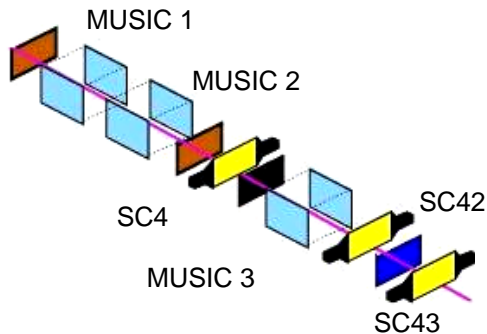
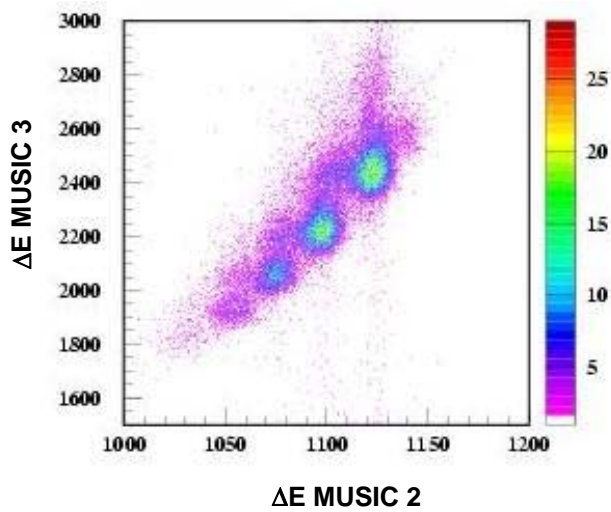
DAQ:

- ✓ 3x32 channel multievent peak sensing CAEN ADC V785

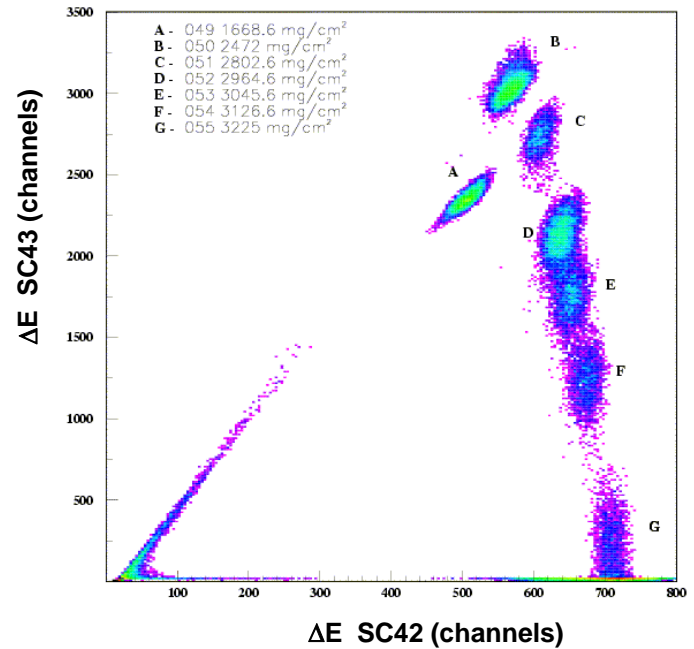


Implantation procedure

Reaction rejection



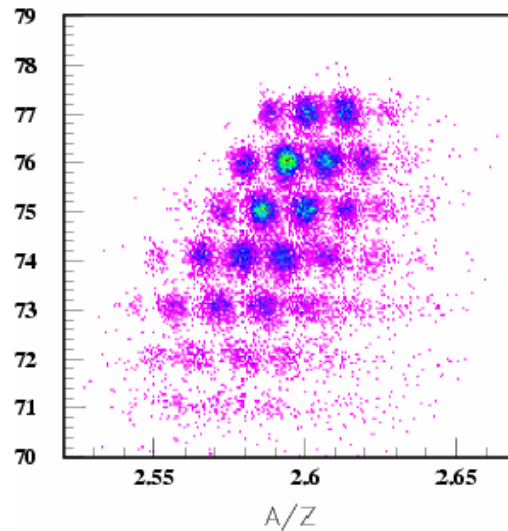
Stopper thickness



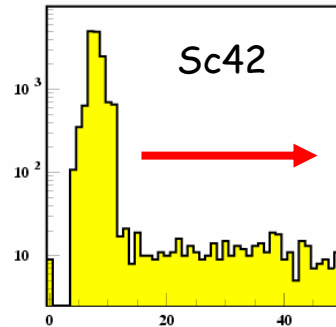
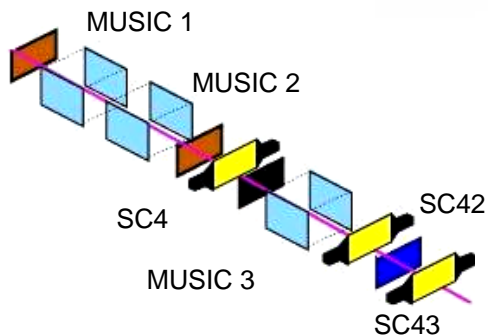
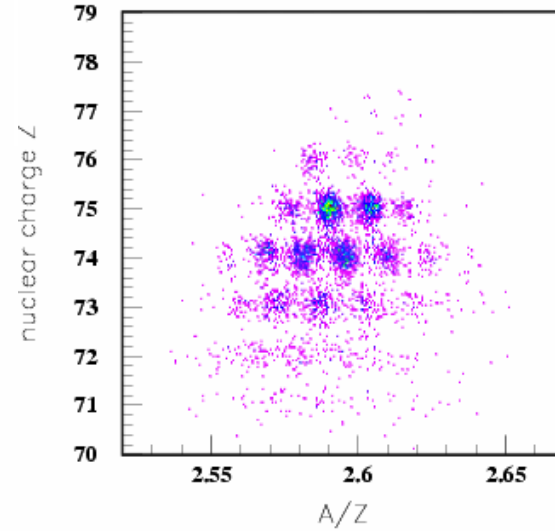
Implantation procedure

Setting centered on ^{186}Lu

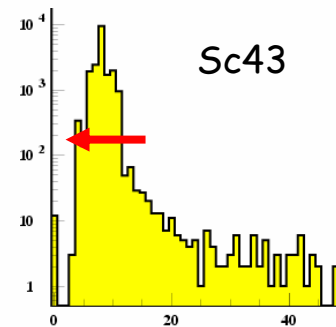
Produced



Implanted



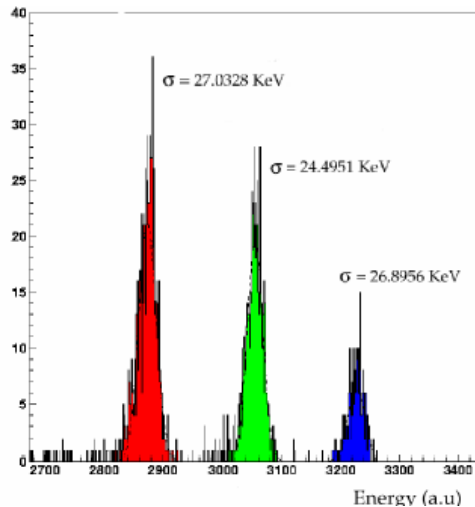
DE SC42



DE SC43

DSSD response: energy resolution

Energy resolution (1%)



3 α source

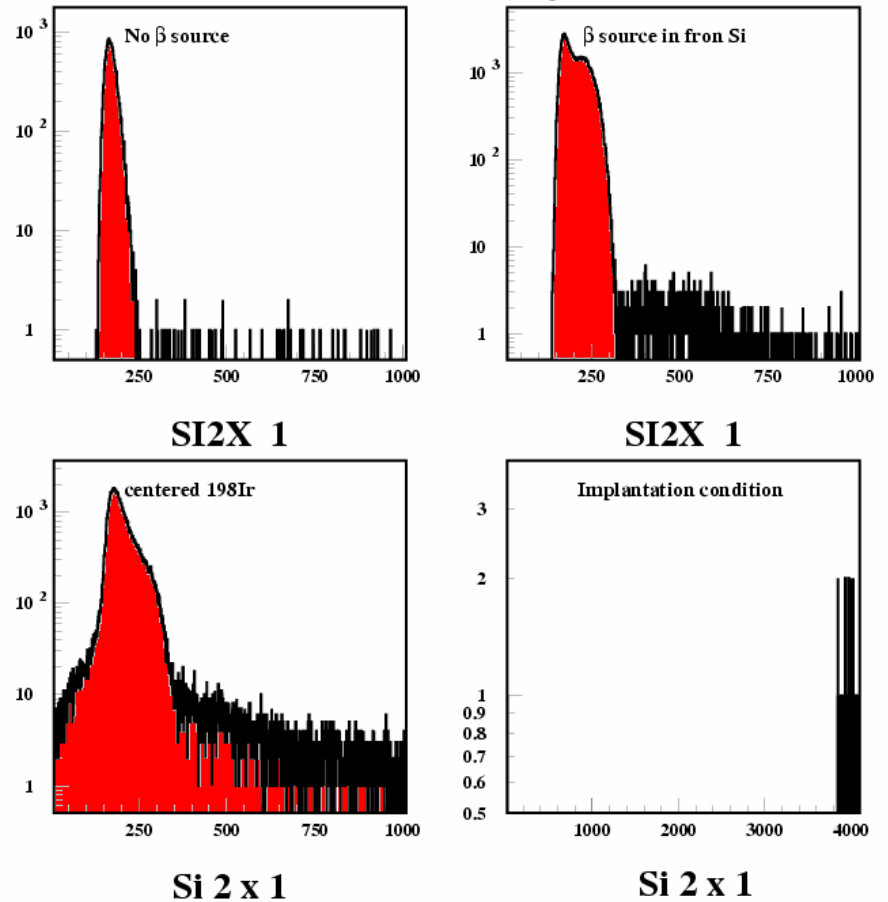
^{239}Pu E- \rightarrow 5148,85 keV

^{241}Am E- \rightarrow 5478,38 keV

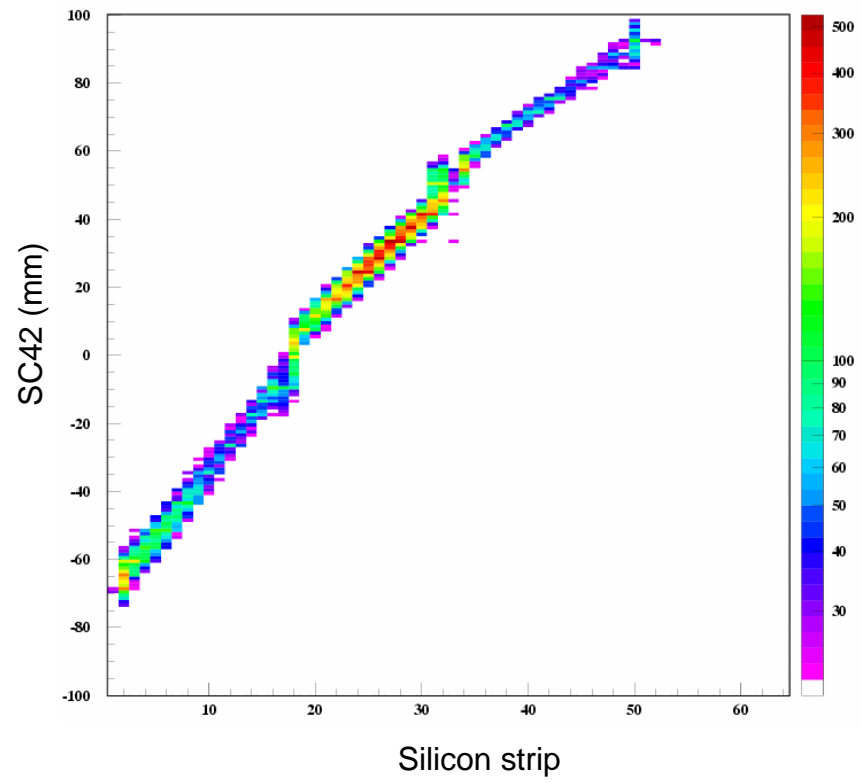
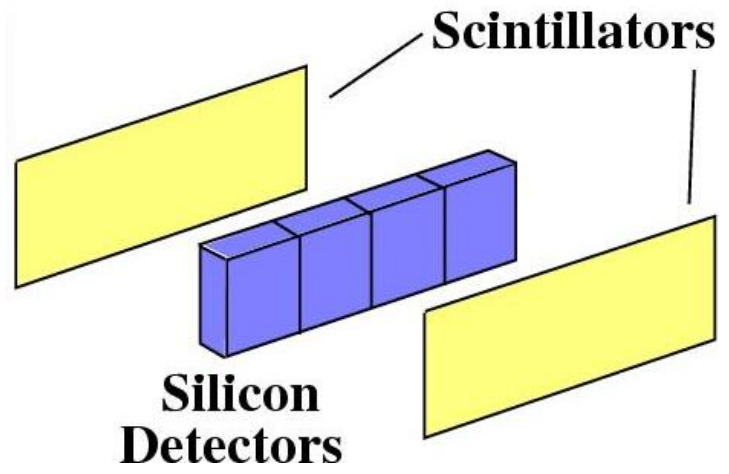
^{244}Cm E- \rightarrow 5794,88 keV

Energy spectra

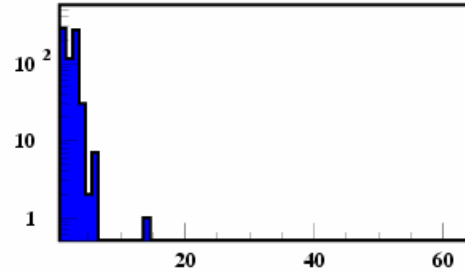
Silicon detector No 2, strip X1



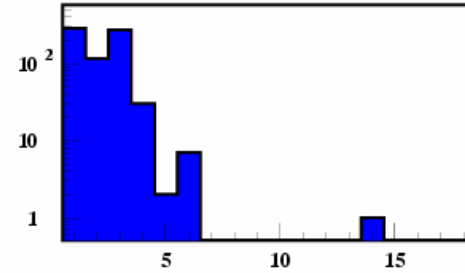
DSSSD response: position correlation



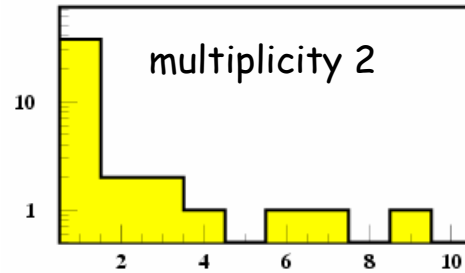
DSSSD response: hit multiplicity



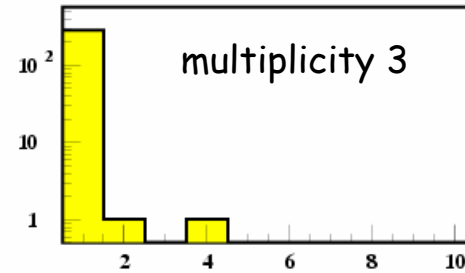
mult1x



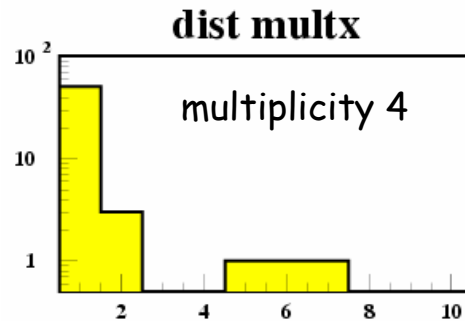
mult1x



multiplicity 2

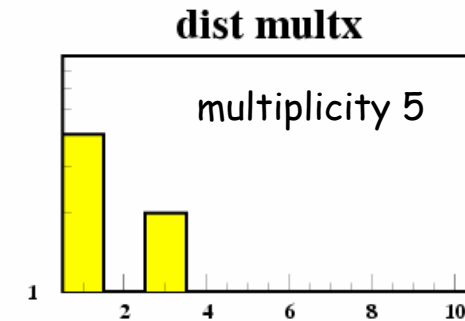


multiplicity 3



dist multx

multiplicity 4



dist multx

multiplicity 5

dist multx

dist multx

Summary and future plans

Summary

- Validation of the production and identification of heavy neutron-rich isotopes:
 - Cold fragmentation
 - Charge states discrimination
 - Production cross section determination
- Around 35 new heavy neutron-rich isotopes in the region $Z=71 \rightarrow 78$ has been discovered
- Optimum setup for position and time correlation:
 - Implantation procedure
 - Position correlation
 - Energy resolution
 - Time correlation (in progress)

Future plans

- Propose dedicated experiments to investigate the north-east of the chart of the nuclides
- New preamplifiers (double gain)
- - Additional detectors to improve β detection efficiency
- - Coupling to gamma arrays