

Lifetime measurement in neutron-rich Cu isotopes ($^{71,73}\text{Cu}$)

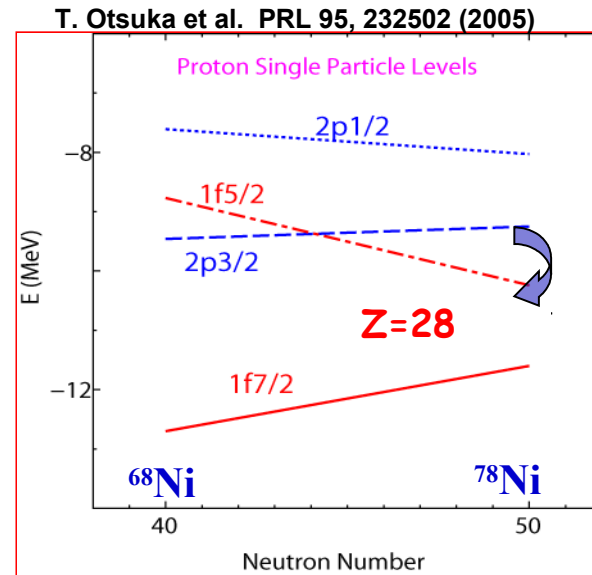
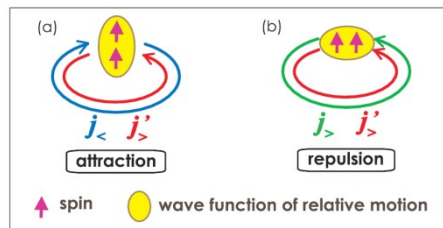
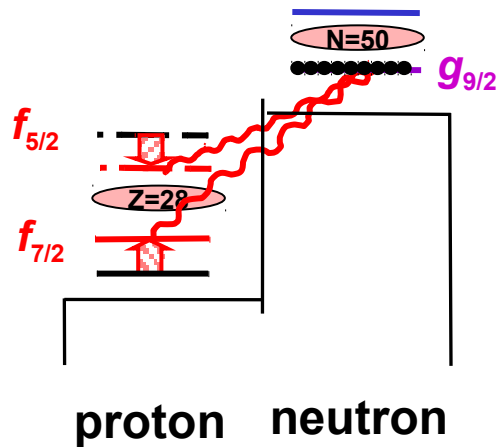
E. Sahin*, M. Doncel**

**INFN-LNL, Legnaro (PD), Italy*

***University of Salamanca, Spain*

Monopole tensor effect

$$V_{j_1, j_2}^T = \frac{\sum_J (2J + 1) \langle j_1 j_2 | V | j_1 j_2 \rangle_{JT}}{\sum_J (2J + 1)}$$



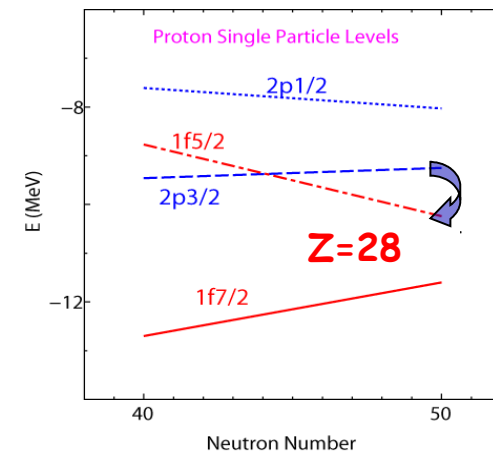
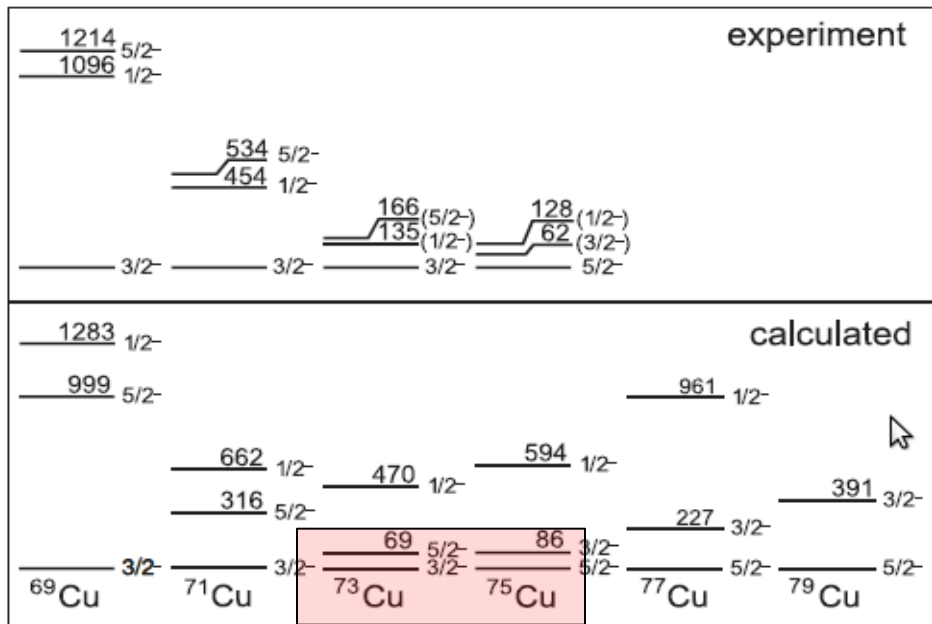
→ neutrons in $g_{9/2}$

Inversion of the single particle orbitals

Particle-hole excitations across the shell gap (Z=28)

Evolution of the Z=28 shell closure

Inversion of the $(\pi f_{5/2} - \pi p_{3/2})$ effective single-particle states



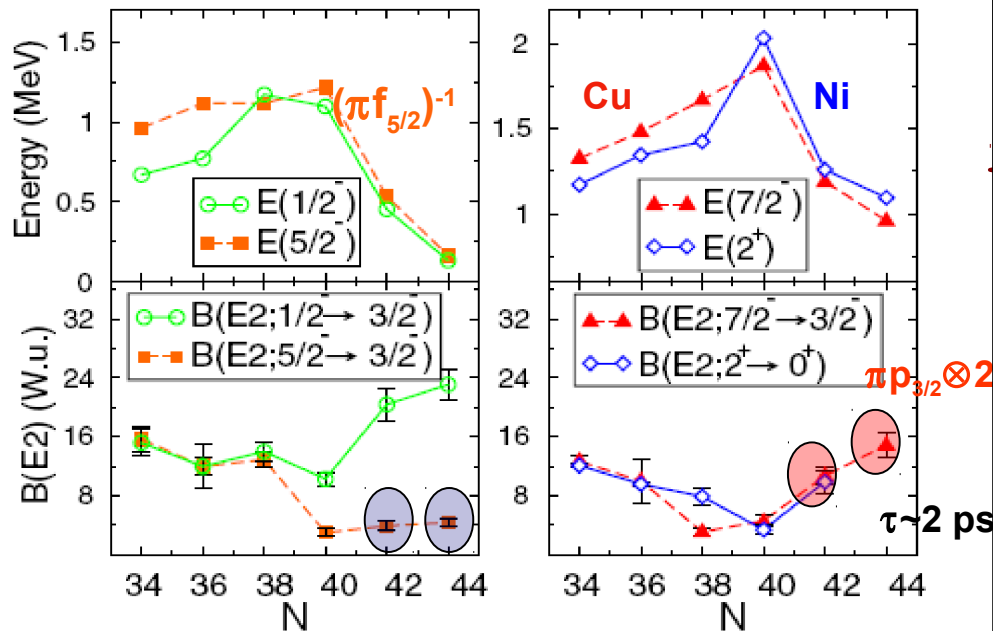
Nuclear spin and magnetic moment measurements @ ISOLDE proved the inversion
 K.T. Flanagan et. al, PRL 103, 142501 (2009)

SM Calculations: B. A. Brown and A. F. Lisetskiy

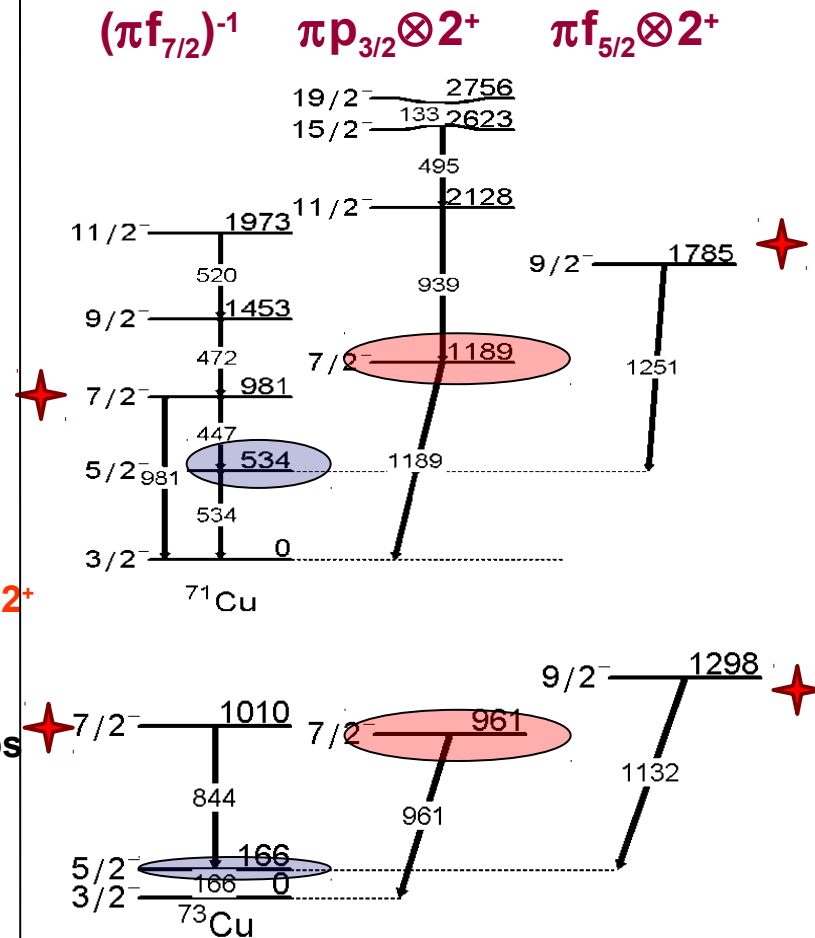
Other states in $^{71,73}\text{Cu}$

Transition Probabilities

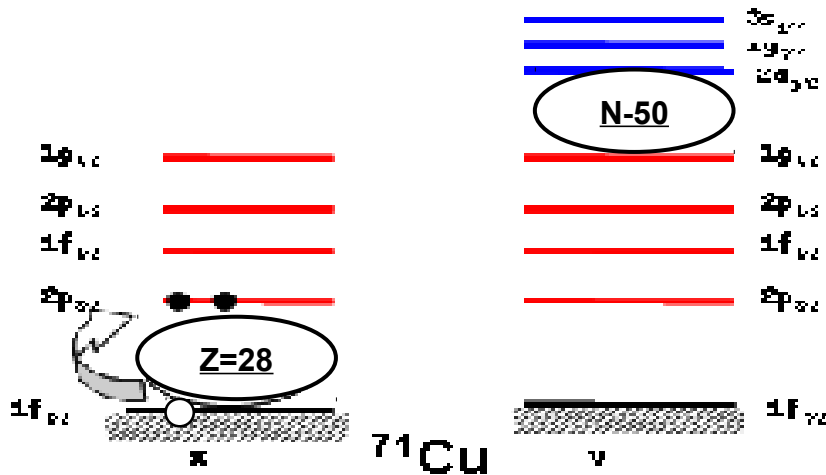
PRL 100, 112502 (2008)



Coulomb excitation with radioactive beams at REX-ISOLDE



★ : Levels to measure Lifetimes!



B(E2) values are essential in order to characterize the levels.

Single-particle excitations across the $Z=28$ shell gap will provide the information on the $Z=28$ shell gap size and therefore, its evolution.

AIM: To measure the lifetime of the excited states in

$^{70,72}\text{Ni}$, $^{71,73}\text{Cu}$ (M. Doncel, A. Gadea Spain, E. Sahin, G. de Angelis, Italy)

$^{72-76}\text{Zn}$ (A. Goergen, W. Korten, France)

using RDDS technique

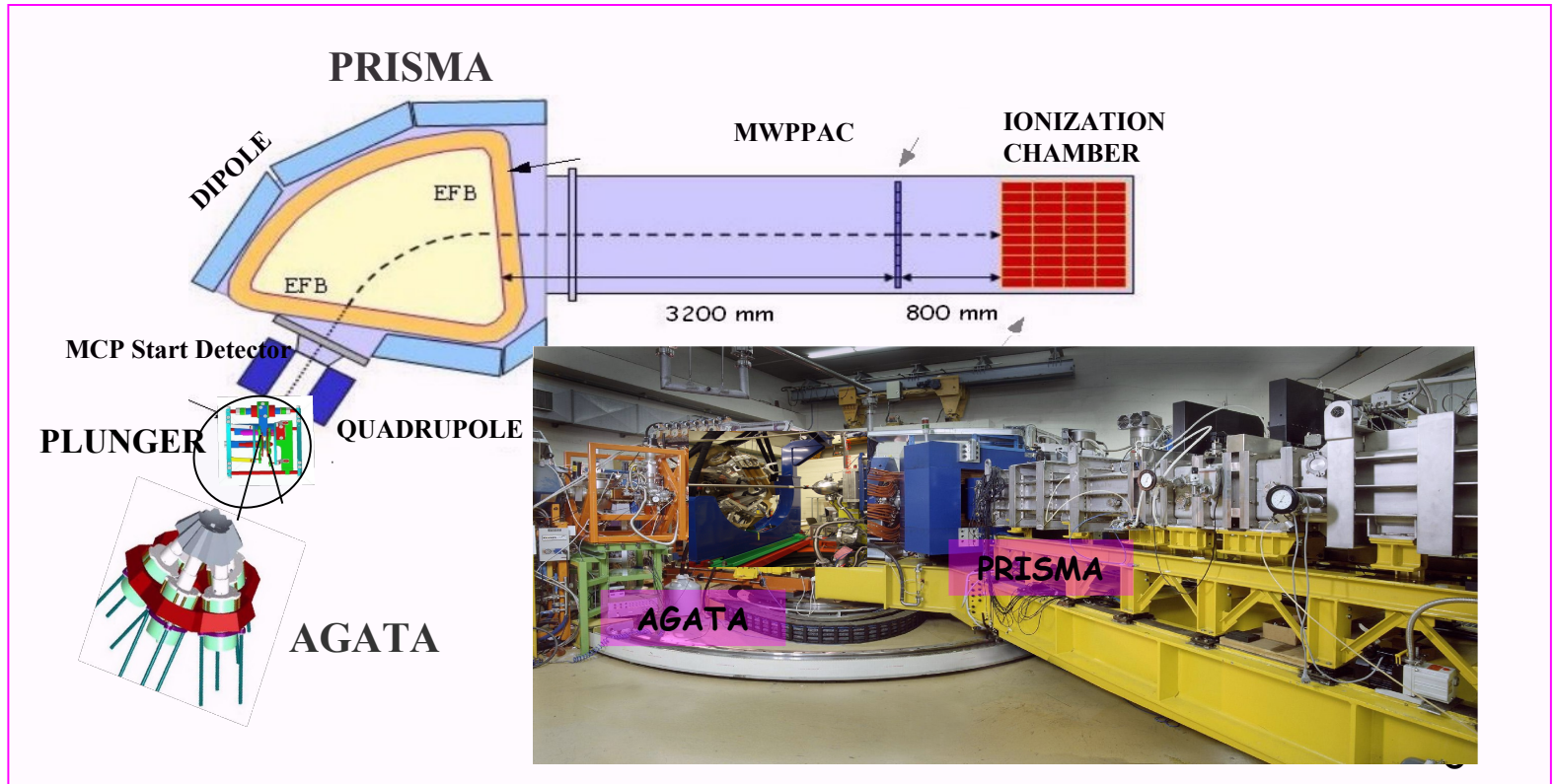
Experiment

Performed in middle June 2010

Multi-nucleon transfer reactions

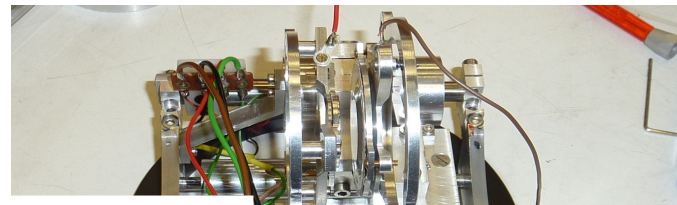
$^{76}\text{Ge} + ^{238}\text{U}$ @ $E(^{76}\text{Ge})=577$ MeV

SETUP: AD coupled to PRISMA (at 55°) + Köln Plunger



PLUNGER

beam
→

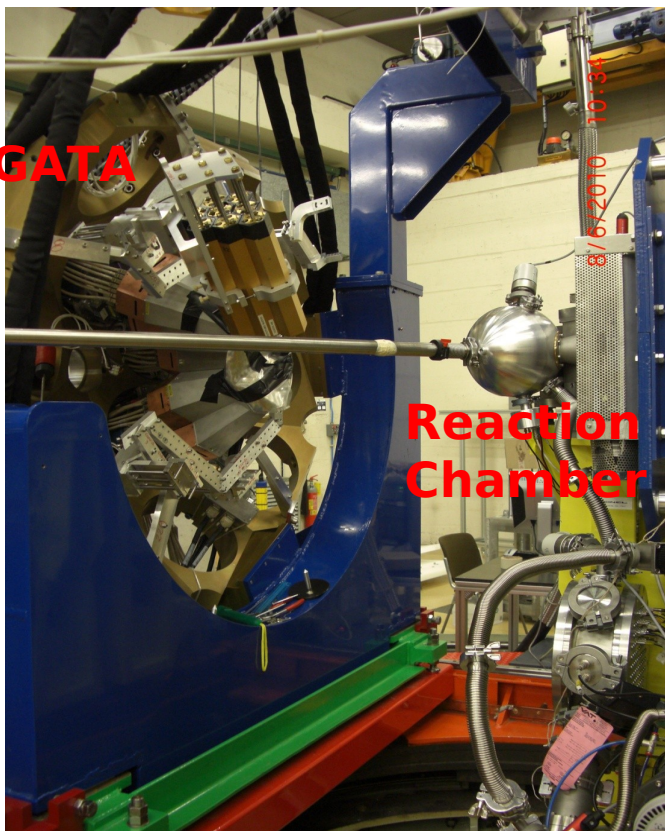


U- target

Nb-degrader



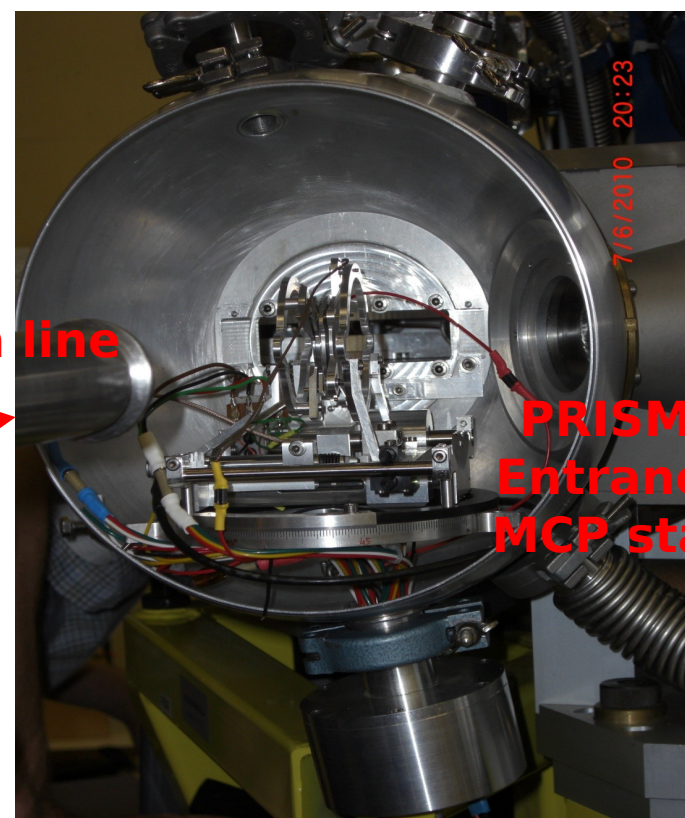
AGATA



Beam line
→

Reaction Chamber

Beam line
→



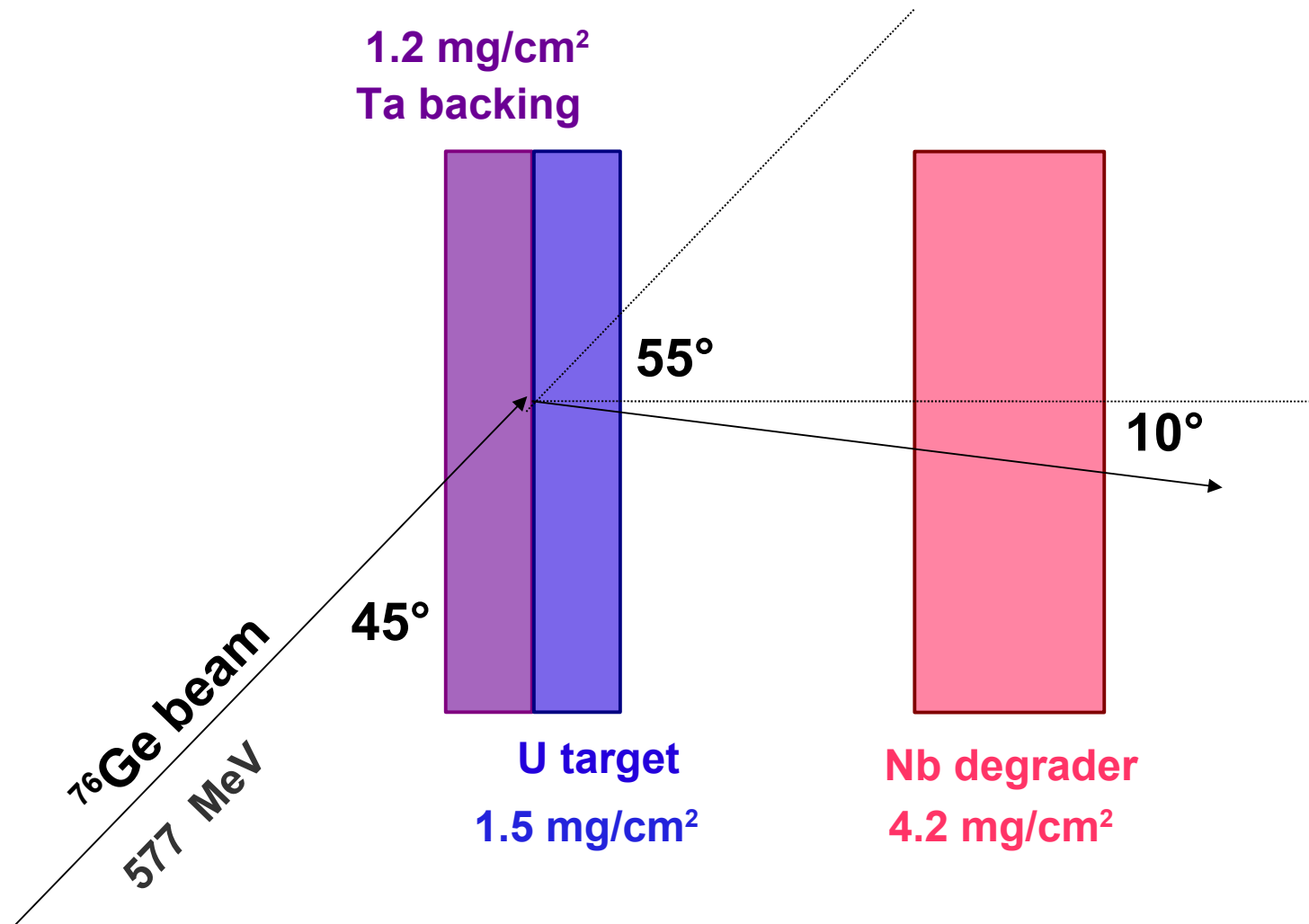
PRISMA Entrance
MCP start

$E(^{76}\text{Ge})=577\text{ MeV}$ (before Ta backing)

$E(^{76}\text{Ge})=550\text{ MeV}$ (before U target)

$E(^{74}\text{Zn})=400\text{ MeV}$ (before Nb degrader)

$E(^{74}\text{Zn})=330\text{ MeV}$ (after Nb degrader)



Total data taken

<u>Run#</u>	<u>Total Time(day)</u>	<u>Size (GB)</u>	<u>Distance (μm)</u>
95-98	1	11	200
100-101	1	14	1000
103-105	1	14	500
107-110	1	15	100
111-112	1	11	1900

Beam Intensity: ~ 2pnA

Counting Rates:

Single Crystal: ~ 50 kHz

PRISMA ~ 2 kHz

Proposed exp	: 14 days	2 days per distance	5 ATCs
Given exp.	: 10 days	1.5 days per distance	4 ATCs
Real exp.	: 5 days	1 day per distance	4 ATCs

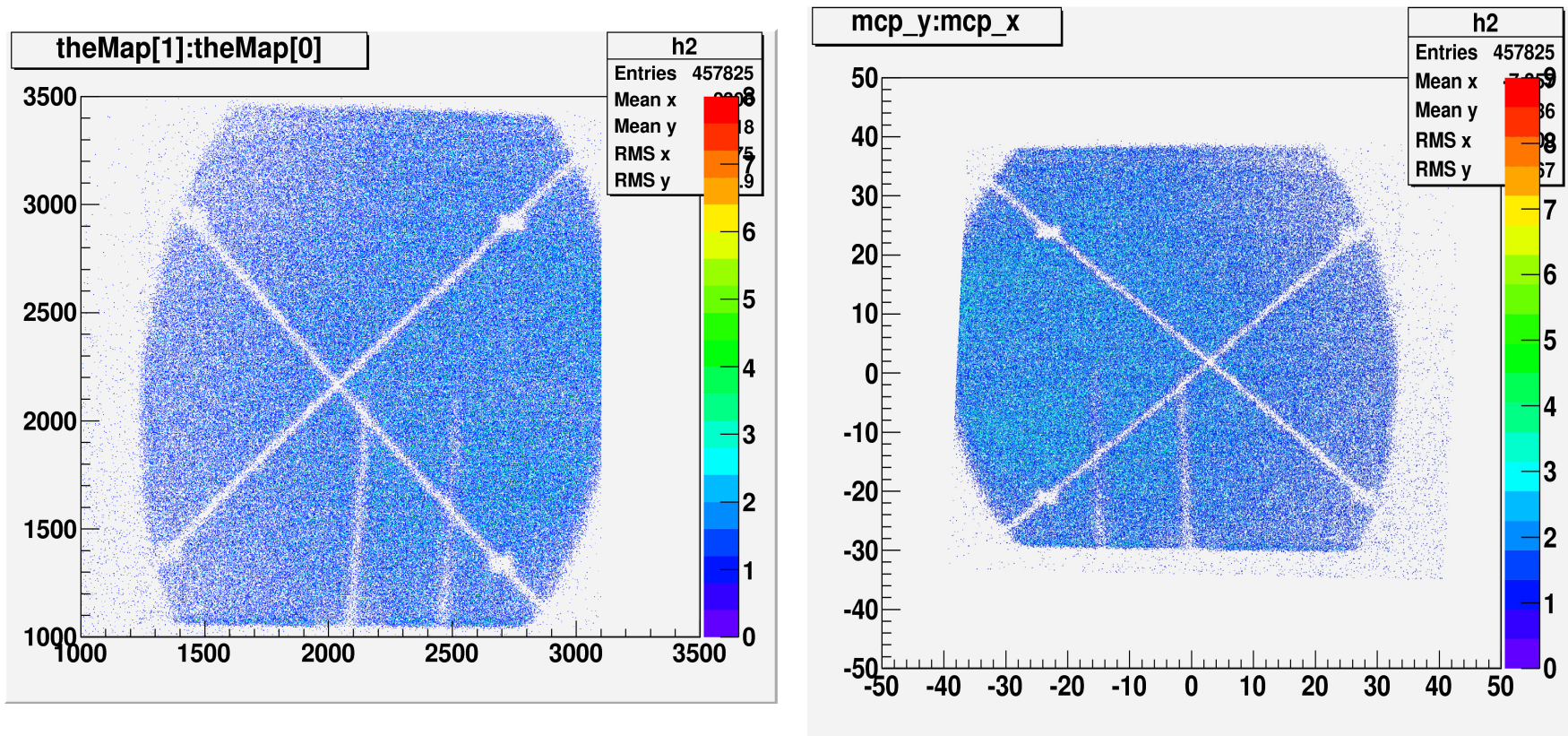
DATA Analysis

MCP Calibration

Exact Ion positions in X (theta) and Y (phi) directions (Trajectory Reconstruction)

Angle between the ion and its emitted gamma ray (Doppler Correction)

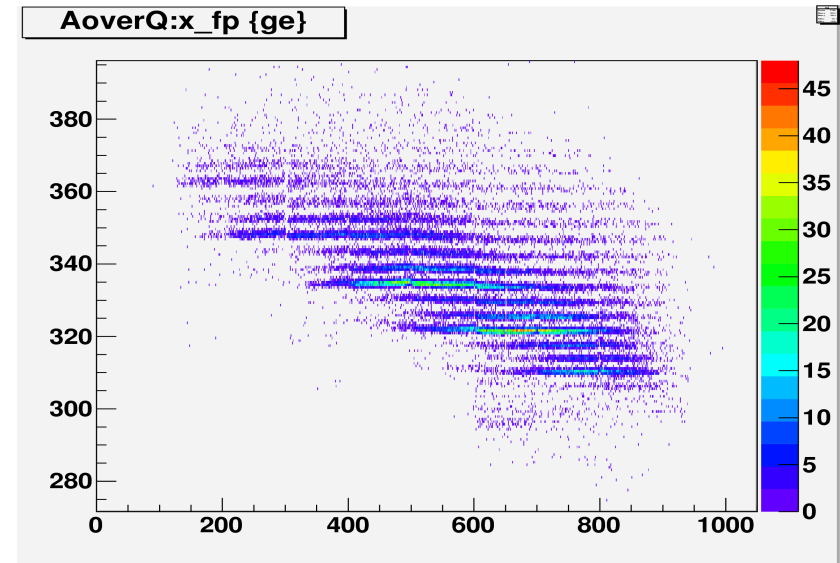
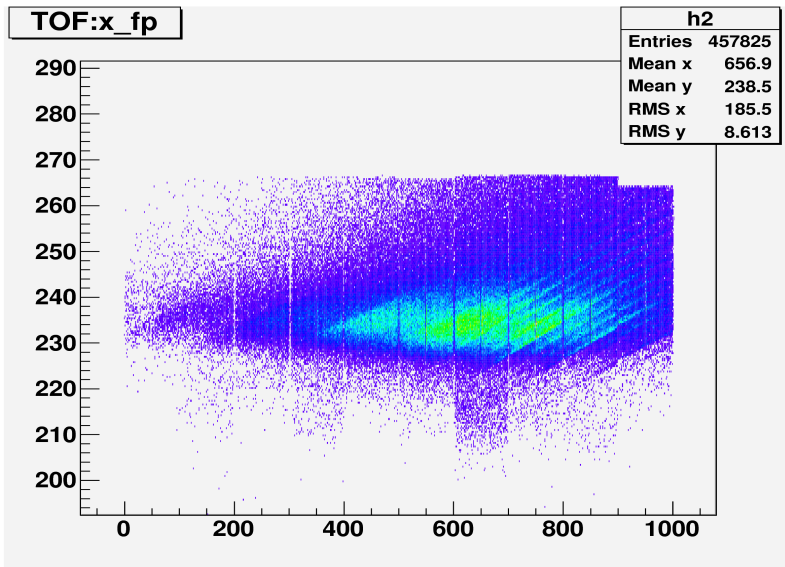
Time signal as START for TOF measurement (Velocity determination Dopp. Correction)



Calibration of the PPAC and Ionization Chamber detectors are done before the experiment.

DATA Analysis

Absolute TOF Value
TOF: Ion flight-time between MCP (START)
and PPAC (STOP) detectors



TOF coarse matching
 To remove common TOF offset

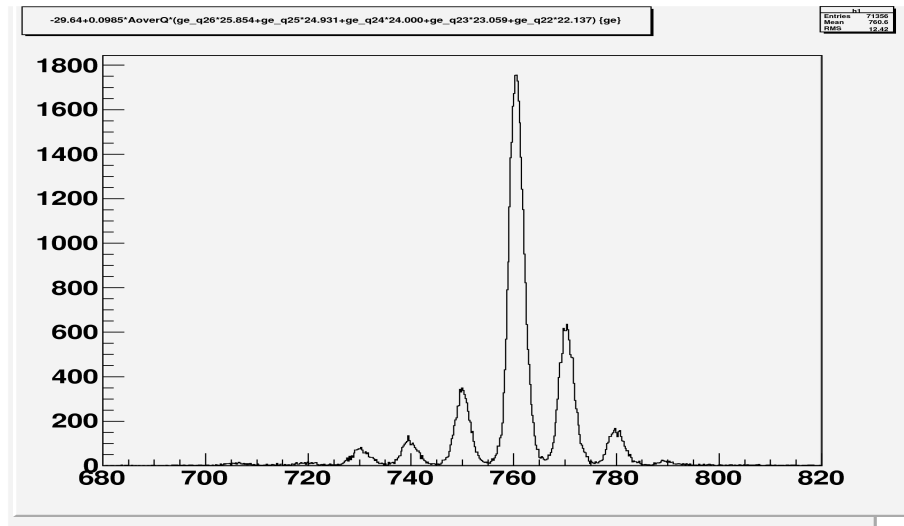
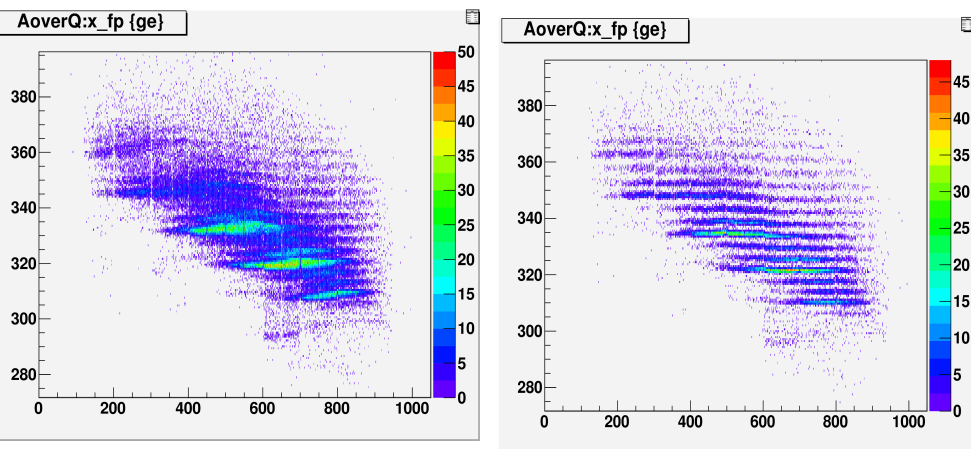
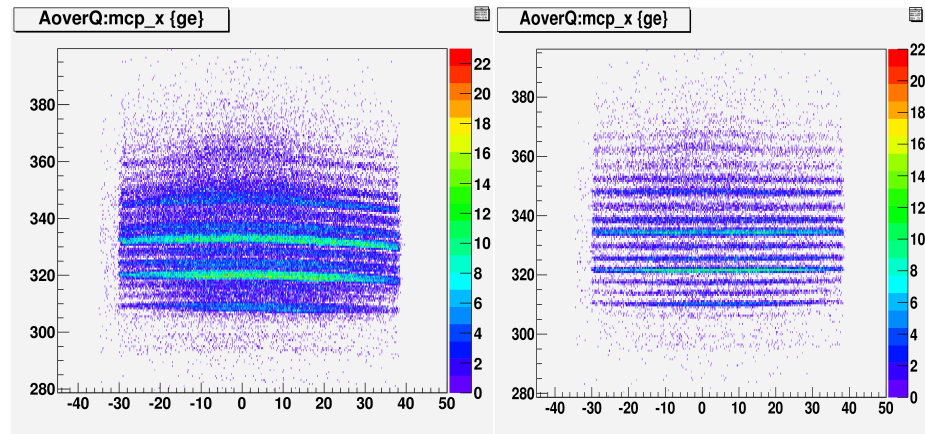
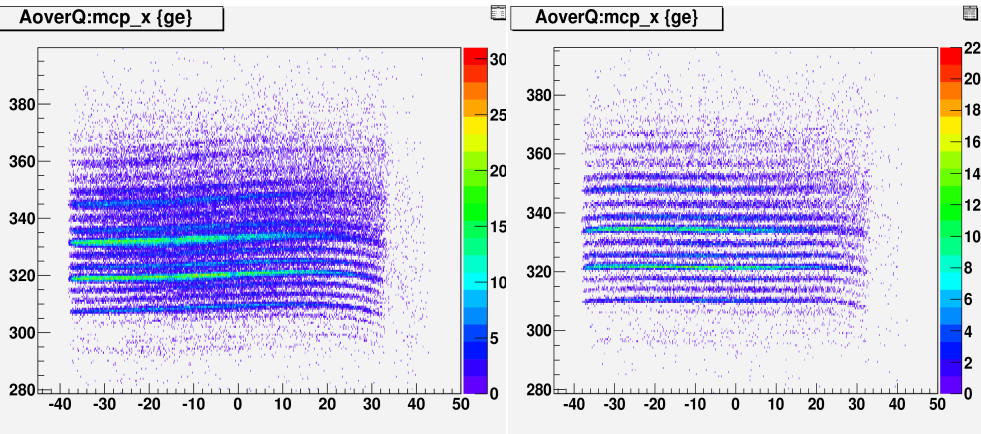
After trajectory
 reconstruction

TOF fine matching

R_D ; the curvature radius (=R)
 D ; the length of the ion paths between MCP and MW-PPAC
 $v = D/TOF$; the velocity of the ions

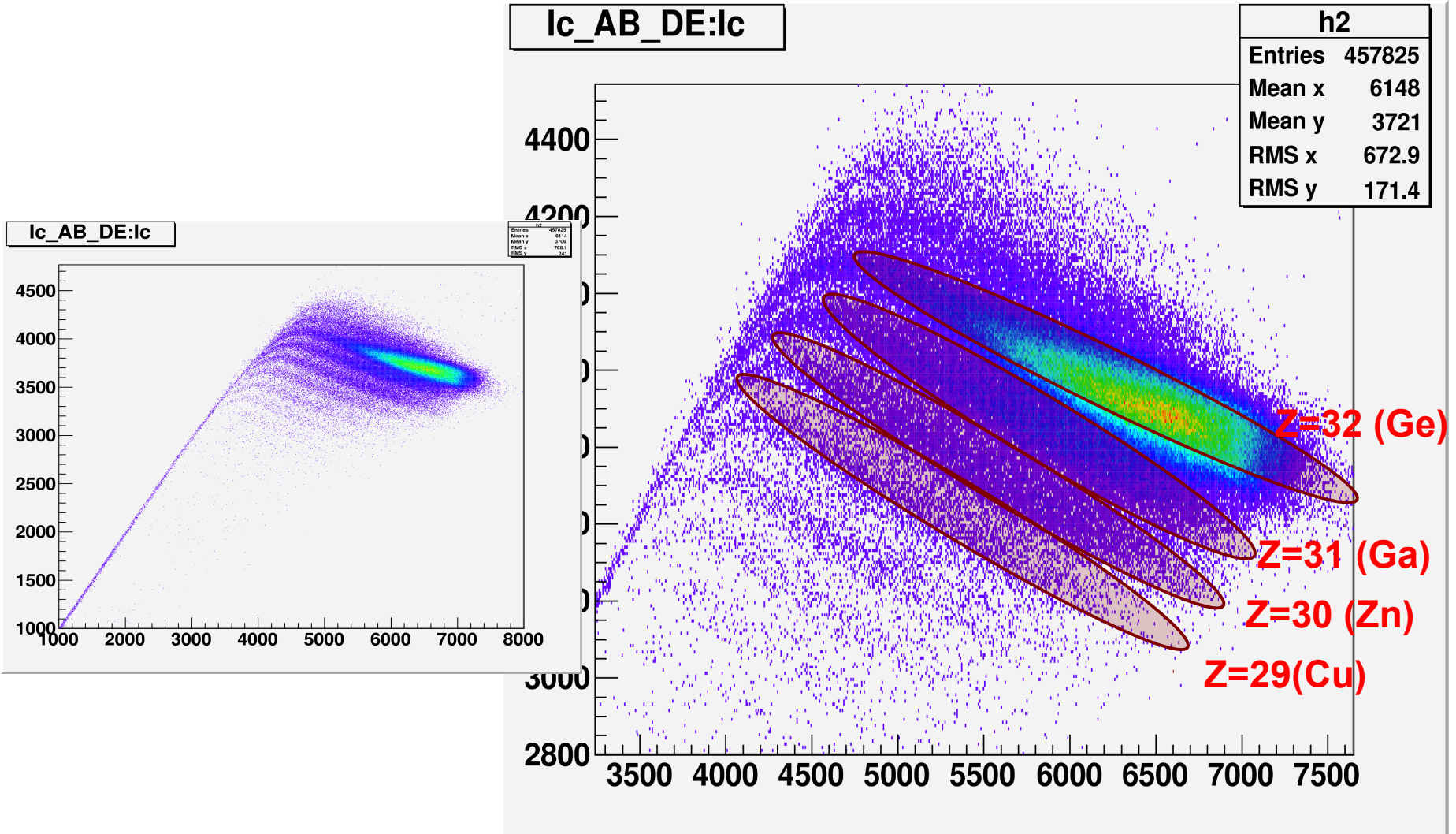
$$\frac{R}{v} = R \frac{TOF}{D} = \frac{A}{qB}$$

Improvements on the A/Q resolution



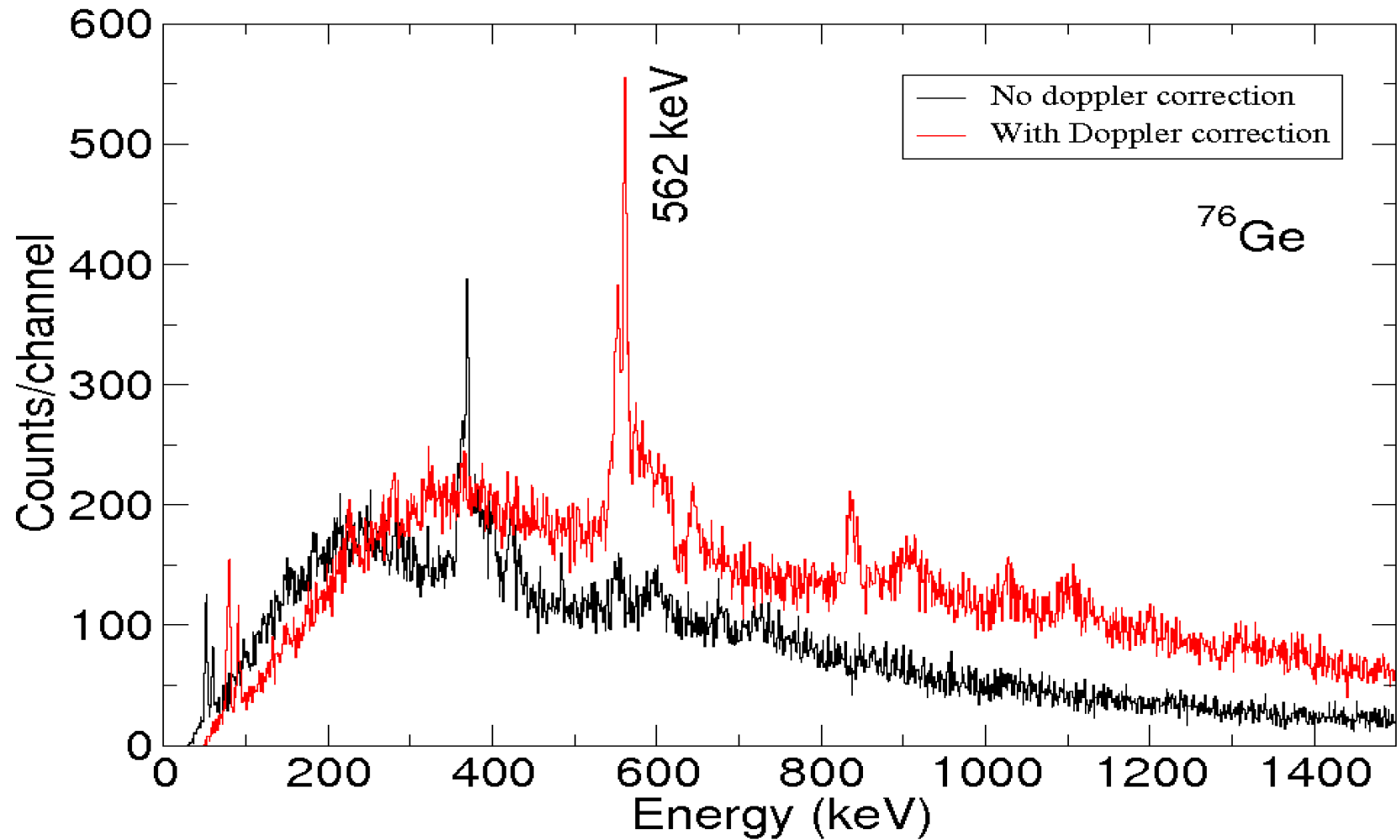
DATA Analysis

Z Selection



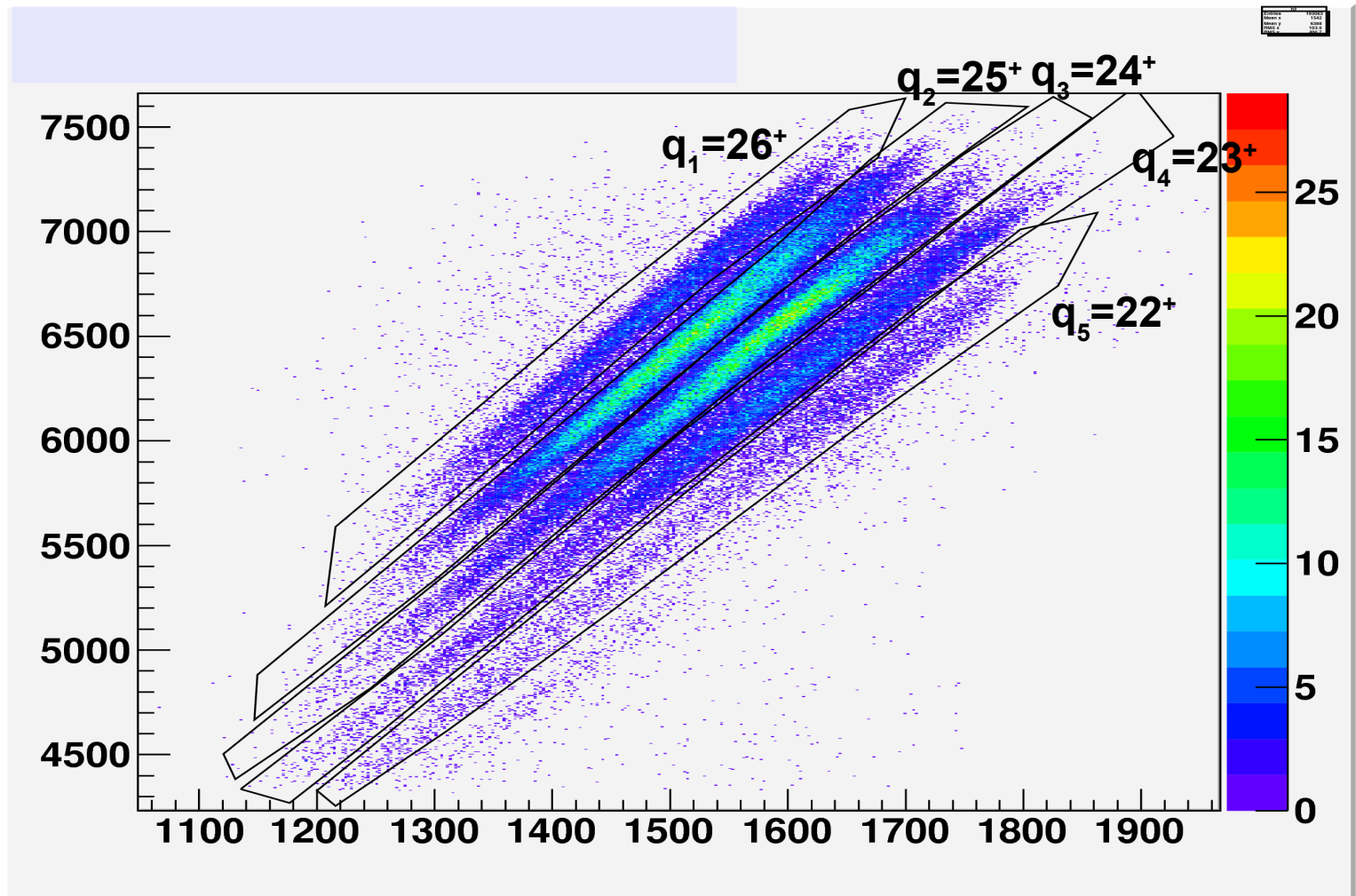
DATA Analysis

Doppler correction and absolute TOF



DATA Analysis

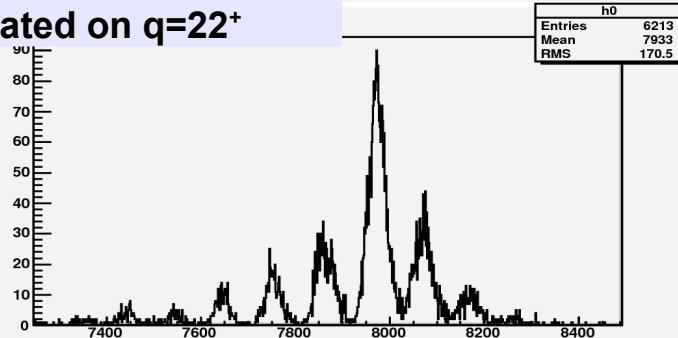
Charge state determination and selection



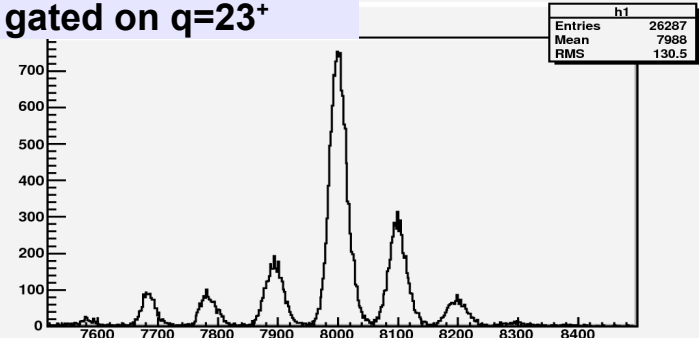
DATA Analysis

Mass Calibration

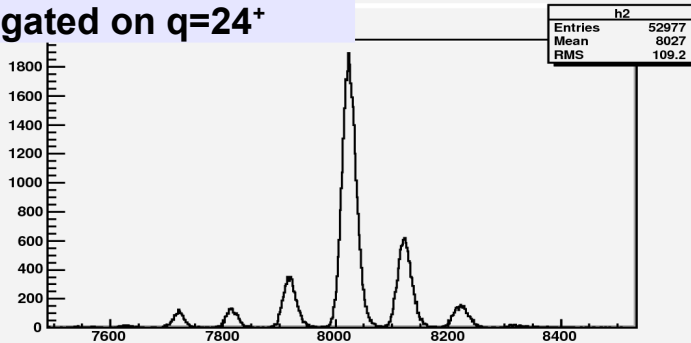
gated on $q=22^+$



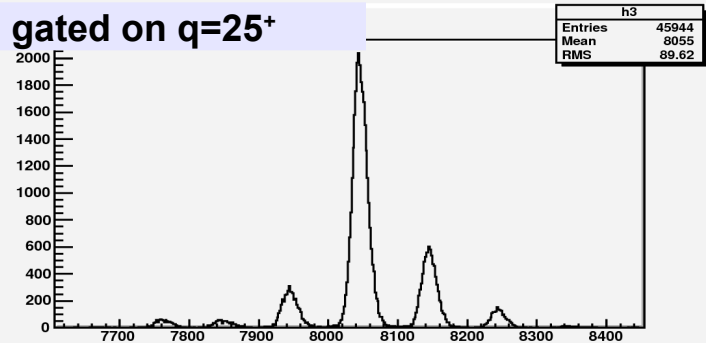
gated on $q=23^+$



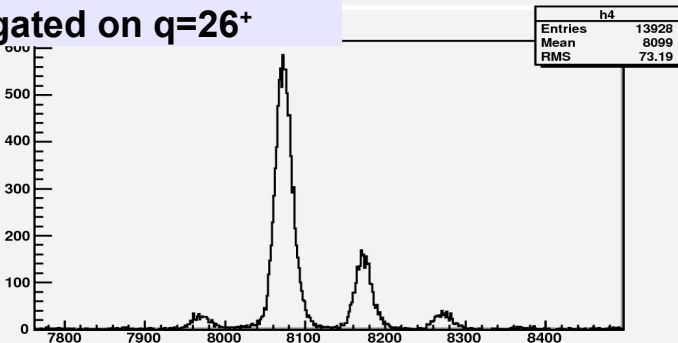
gated on $q=24^+$



gated on $q=25^+$



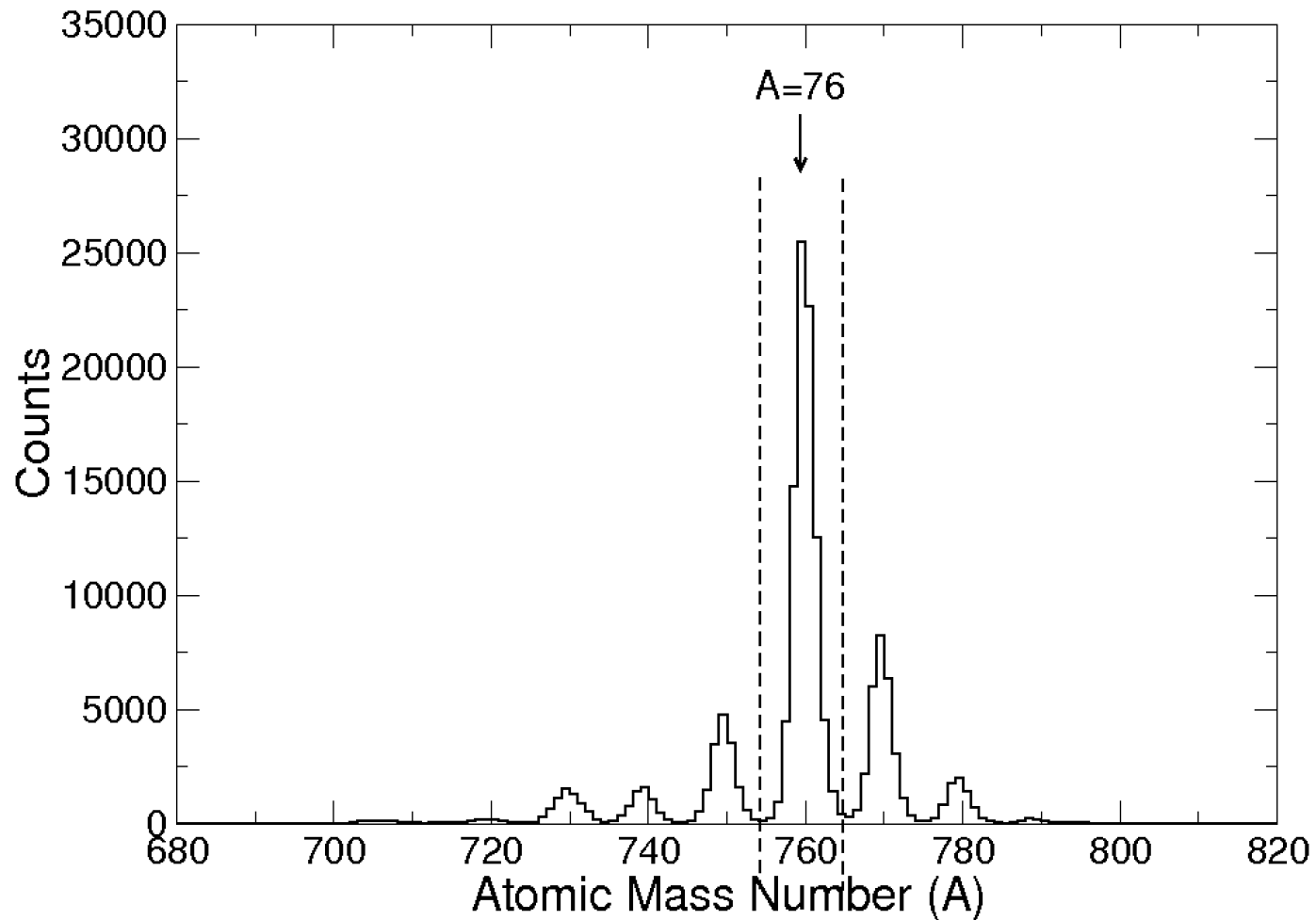
gated on $q=26^+$



DATA Analysis

Mass Distribution

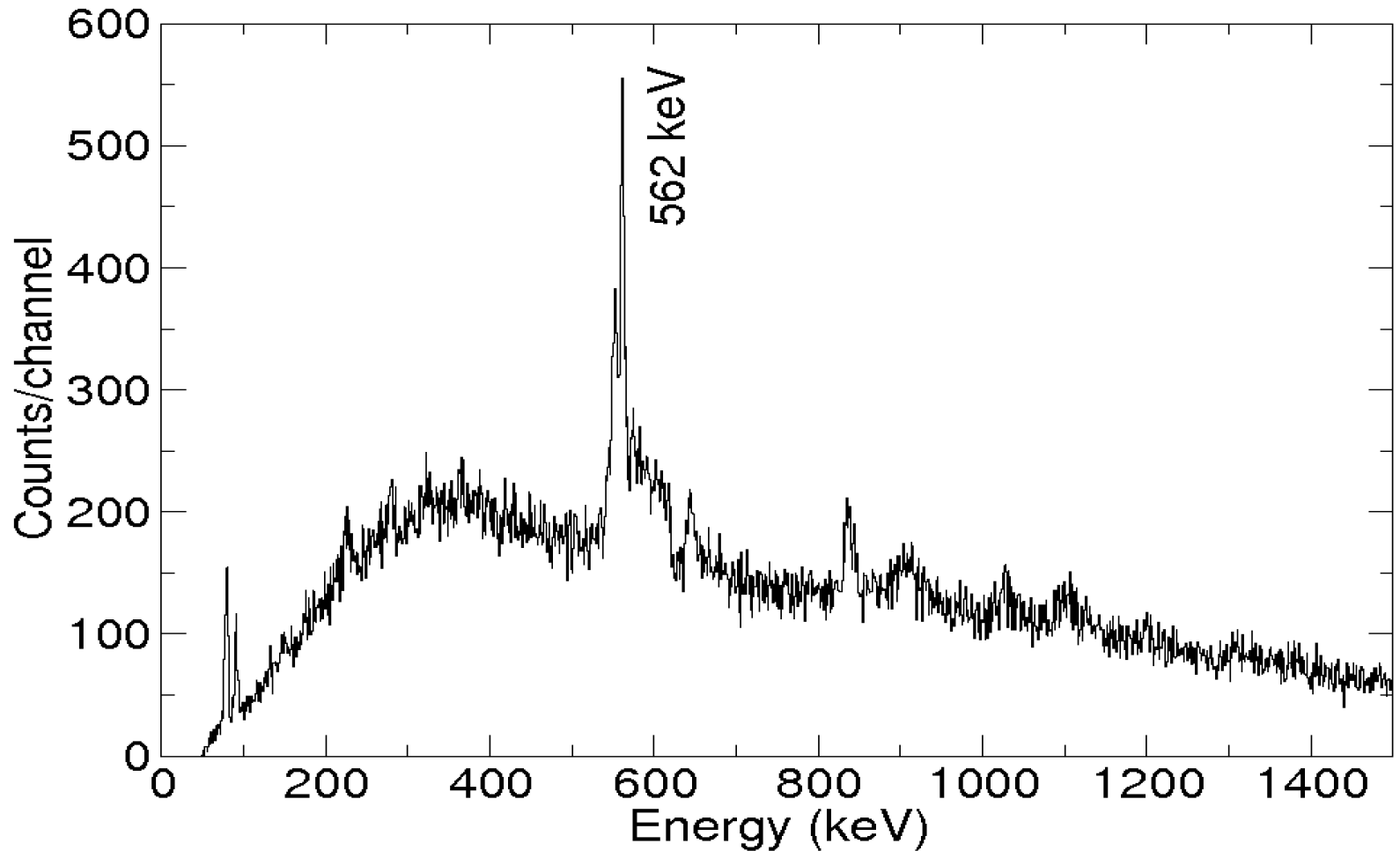
Ge nuclei



DATA Analysis

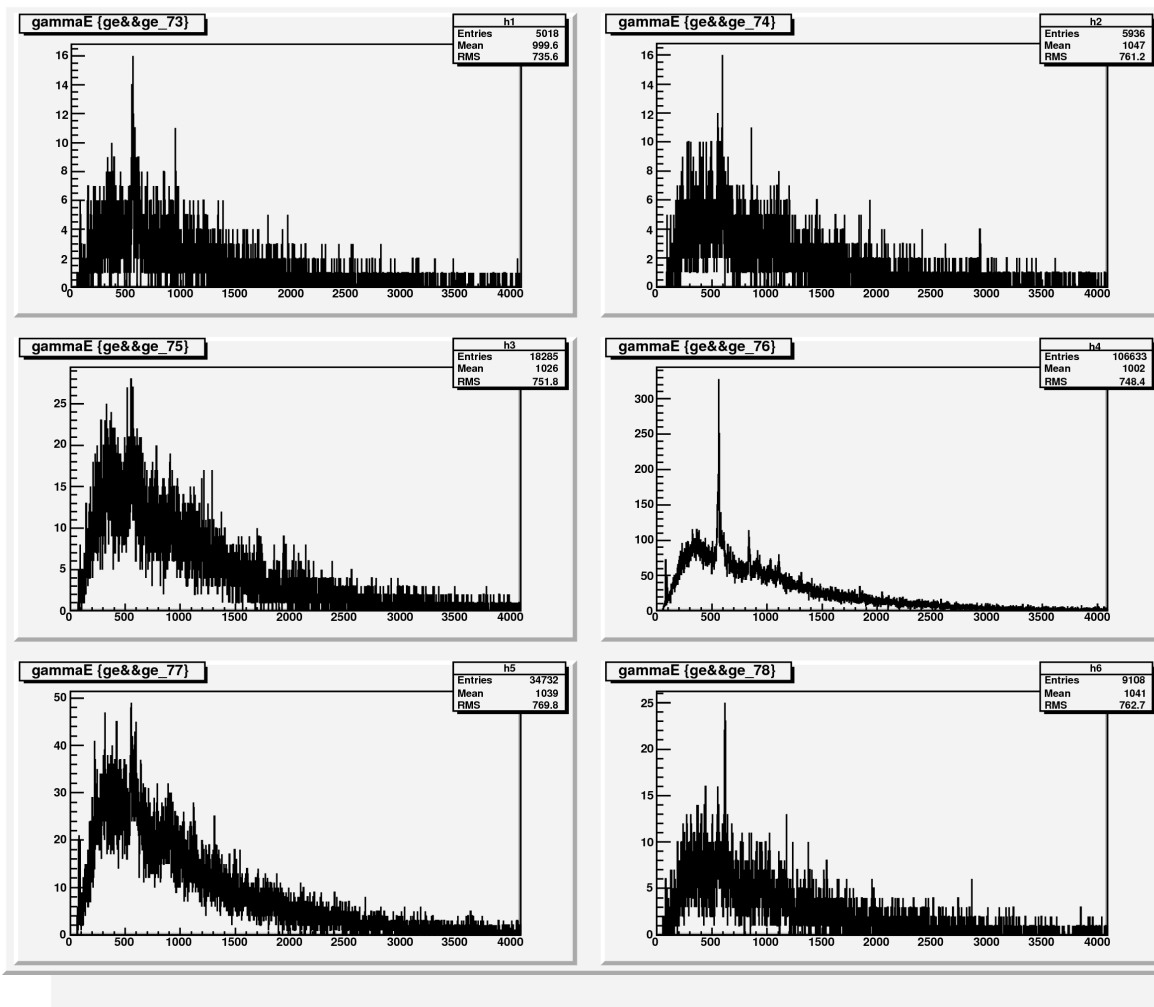
Mass Distribution

^{76}Ge Doppler-corrected Gamma Spectrum



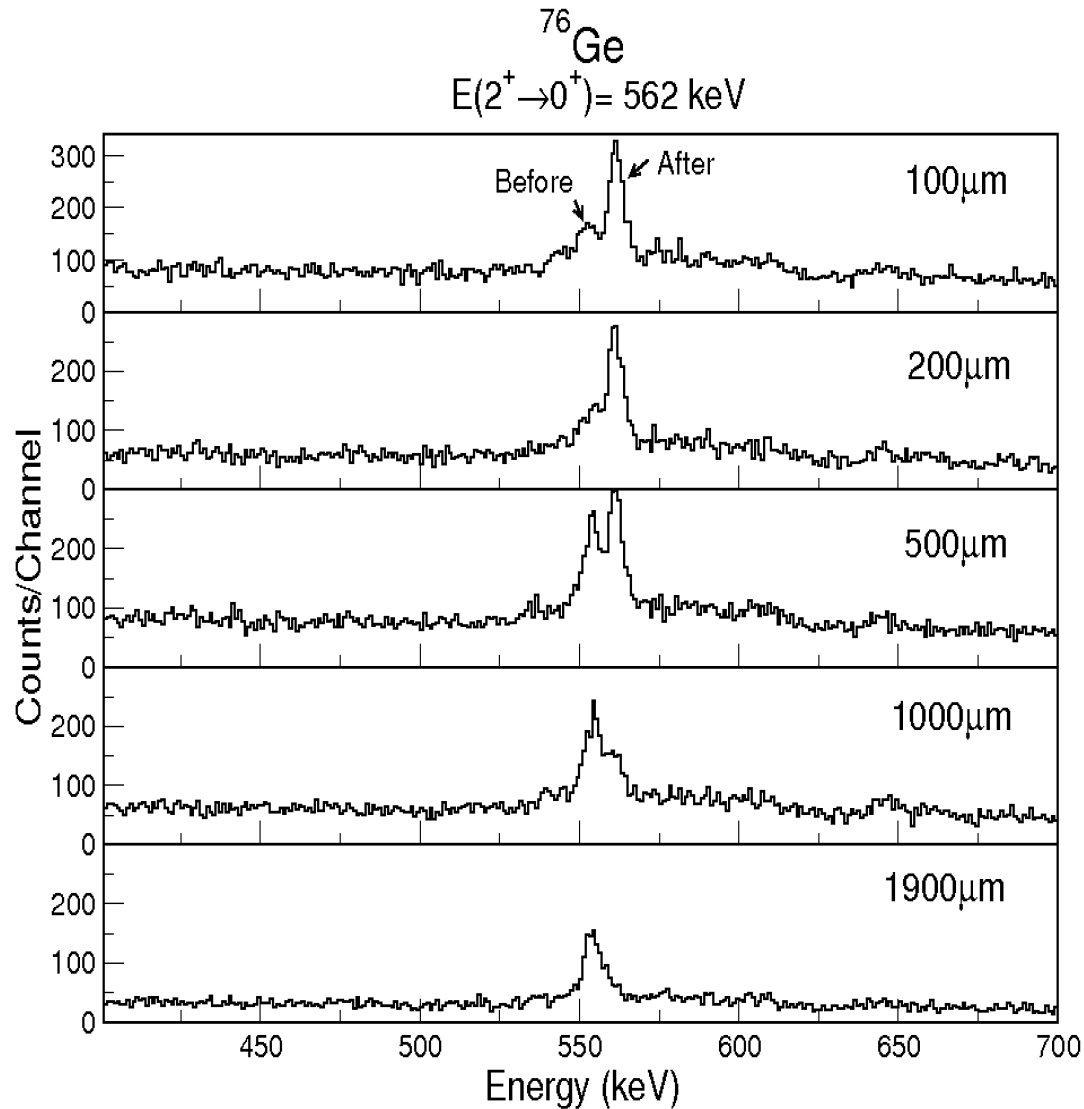
DATA Analysis

From Mass Gates to Gamma spectra



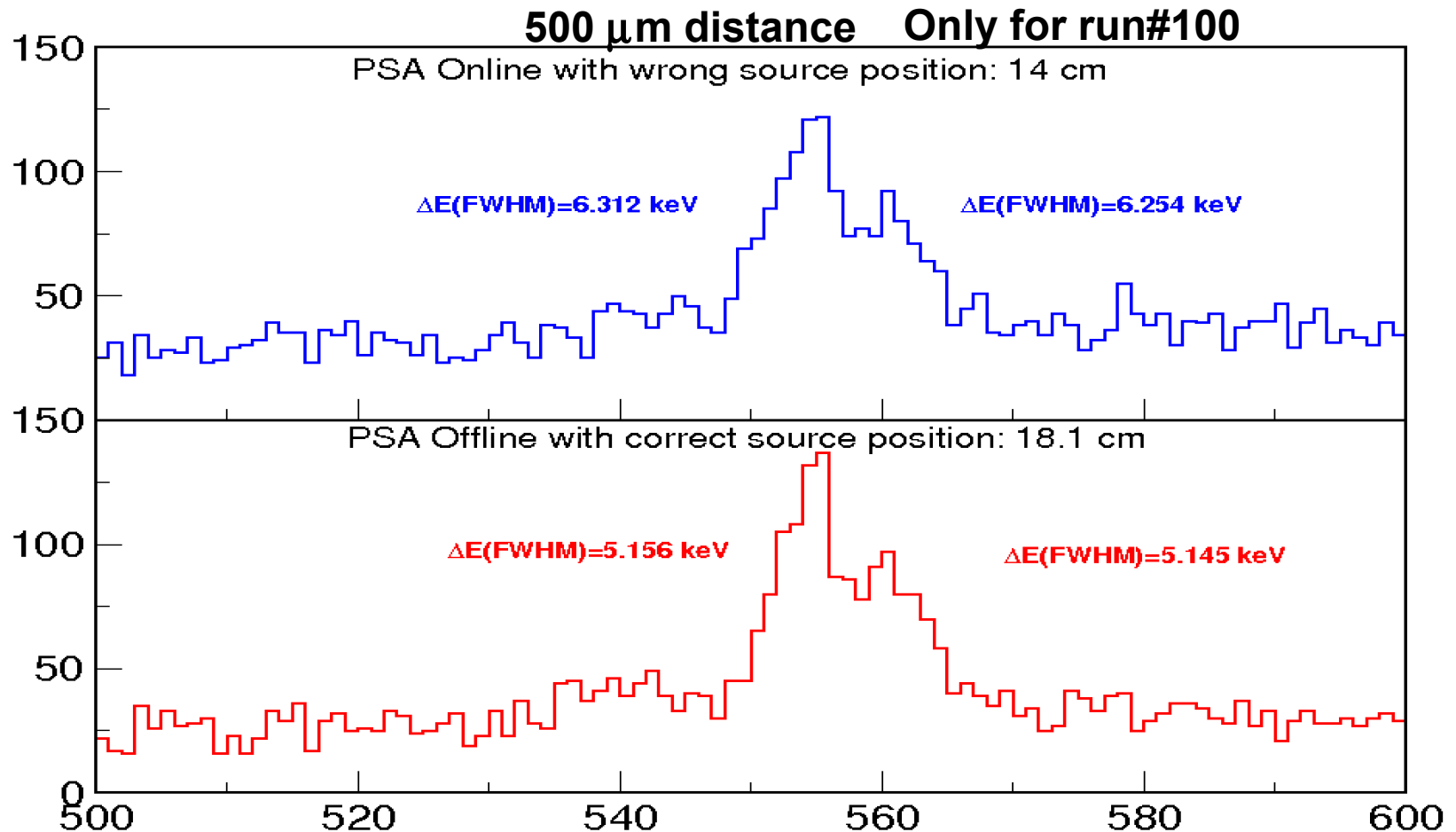
DATA Analysis

Distances



DATA Analysis

Comparison of ^{76}Ge spectra

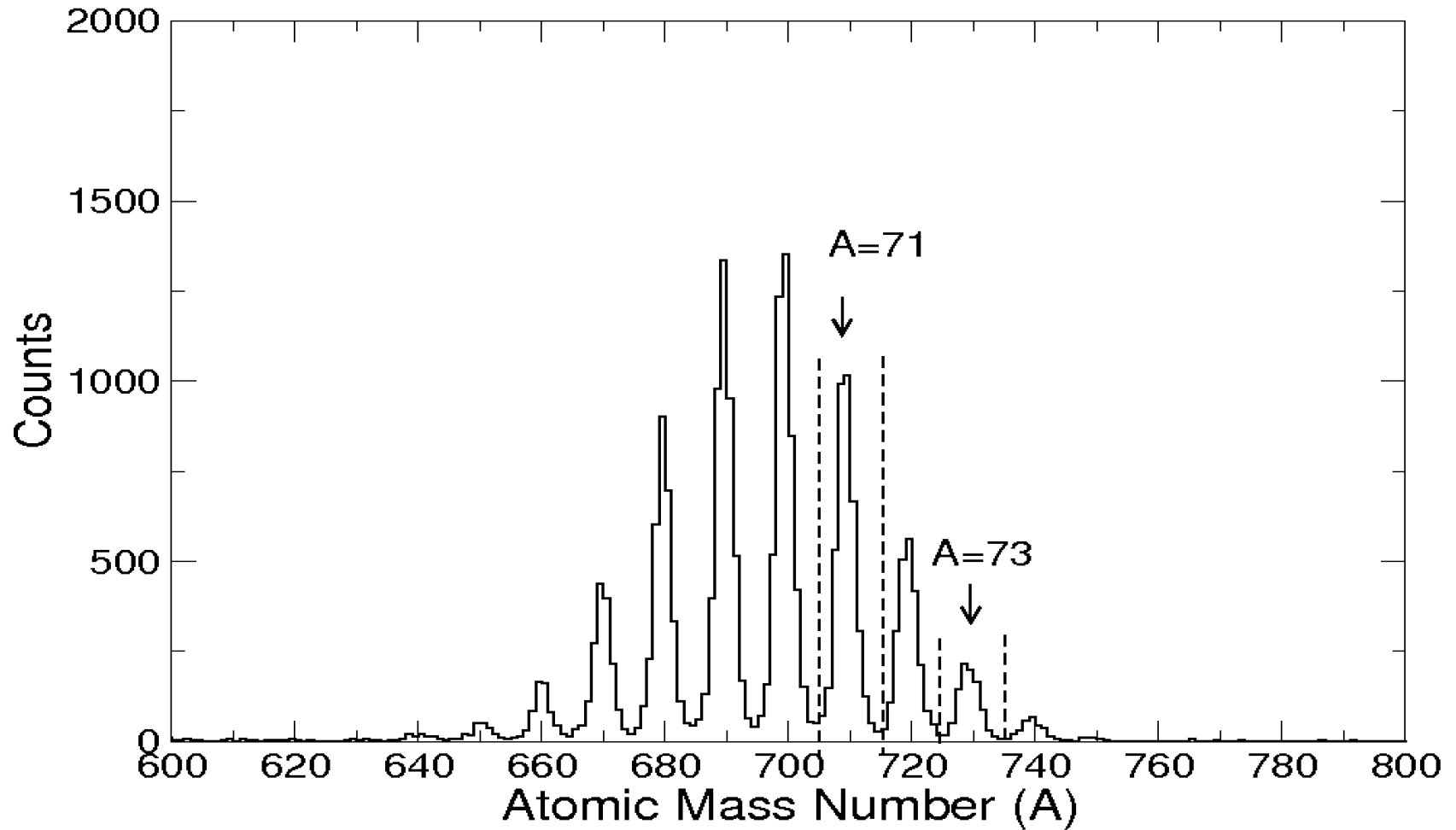


For all the runs of the same distance: $\sim -1\text{keV}$ has to be added

DATA Analysis

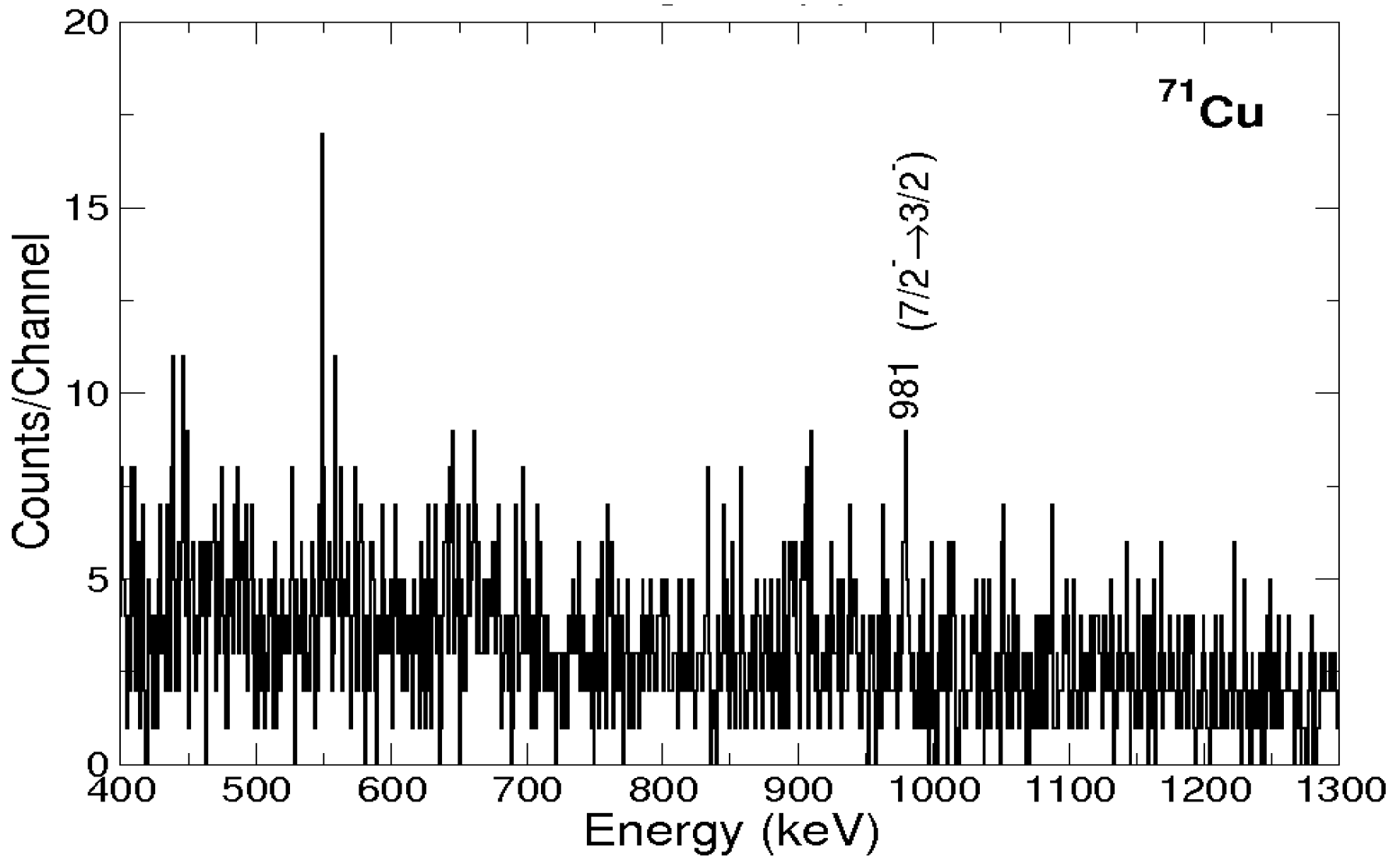
Cu Channel (-3p)

Cu nuclei



DATA Analysis

Cu Channel (-3p)



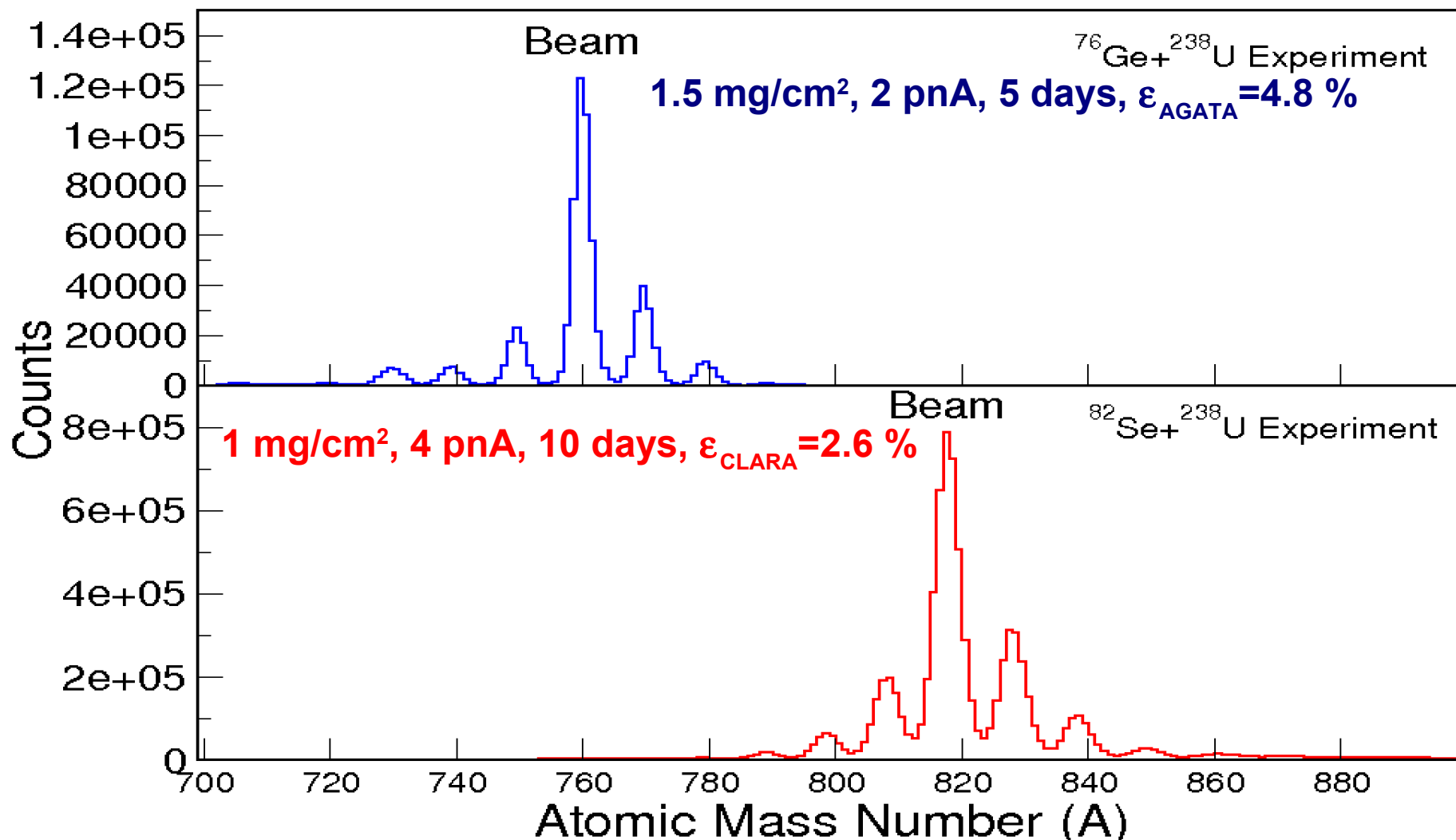
Comparison of Beam Channels

What we expect

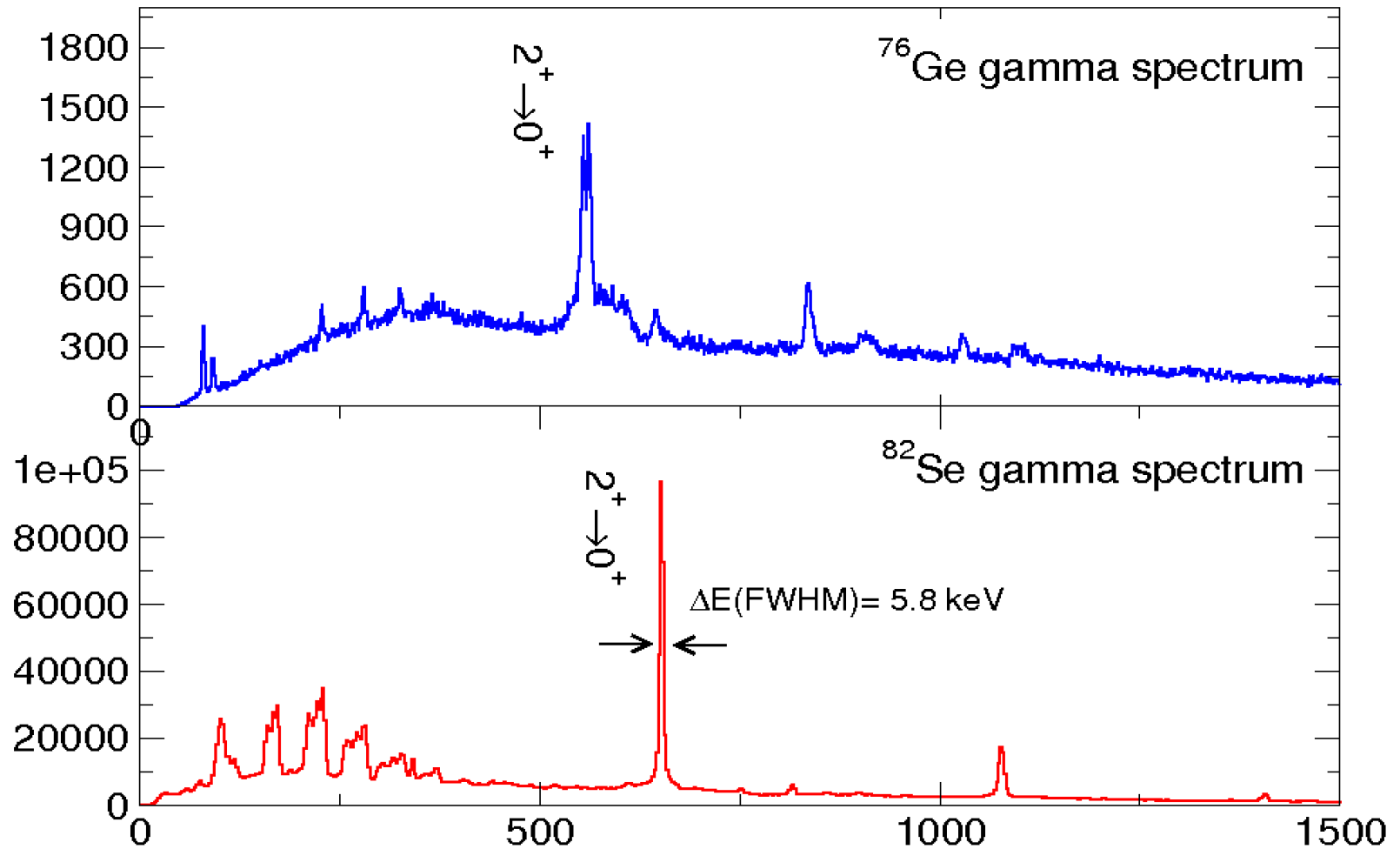
1.5 times less!!!!

What we have

~5-6 times less!!!!



Comparison of Beam Channels



**Lifetime measurement in ^{72}Ni :
Seeking for the maximum of collectivity
in the “ $\nu g_{9/2}$ ” Ni isotopes between N=40
and 50**

G. De Angelis*, M. Doncel, A. Gadea***, E. Sahin***

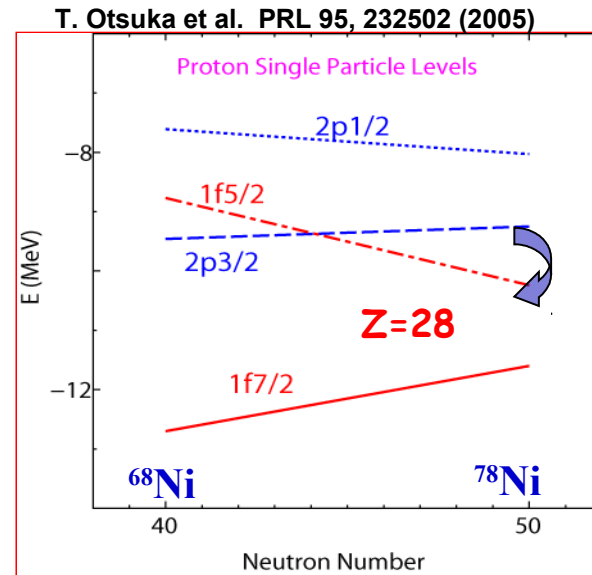
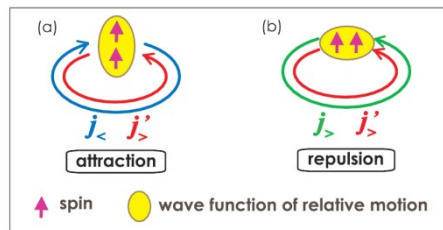
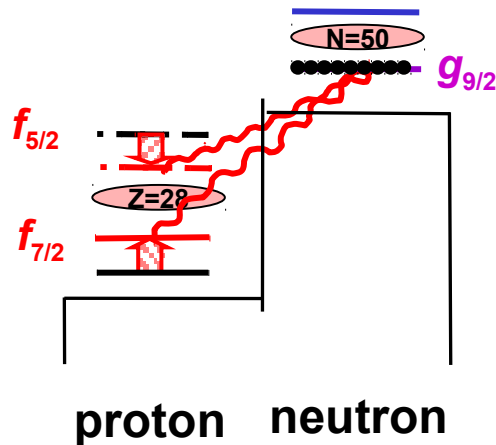
**INFN-LNL, Legnaro (PD), Italy*

***University of Salamanca, Spain*

****IFIC, CSIC-University of Valencia, Spain*

Monopole tensor effect

$$V_{j_1, j_2}^T = \frac{\sum_J (2J + 1) \langle j_1 j_2 | V | j_1 j_2 \rangle_{JT}}{\sum_J (2J + 1)}$$



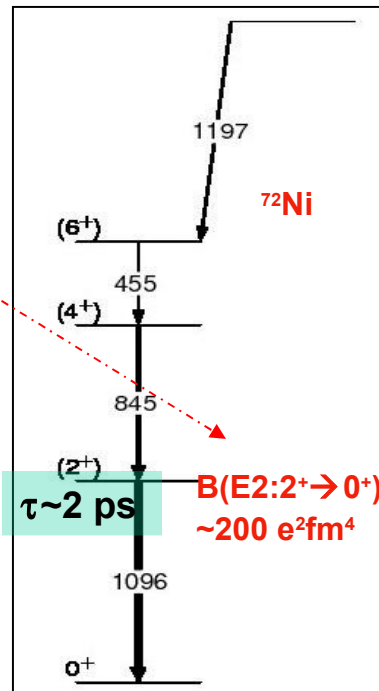
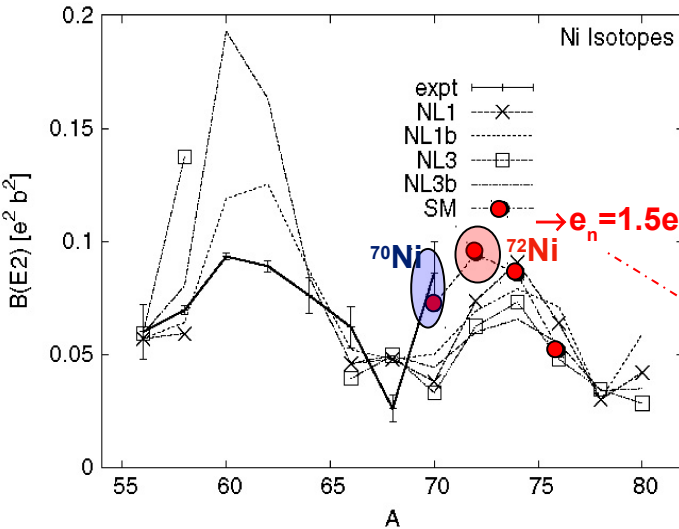
neutrons in $g_{9/2}$

Inversion of the single particle orbitals

Particle-hole excitations across the shell gap ($Z=28$)

Ni Isotopes

Core polarization due to the tensor mechanism around ^{78}Ni



The strong core-polarization will enhance the $B(E2:2^+ \rightarrow 0^+)$, as a measurement of the collectivity.

Description of $2^+ \rightarrow 0^+$ transition rates in ^{70}Ni with SM calculation in a pure neutron pfg-shell requires abnormally large neutron effective charges.

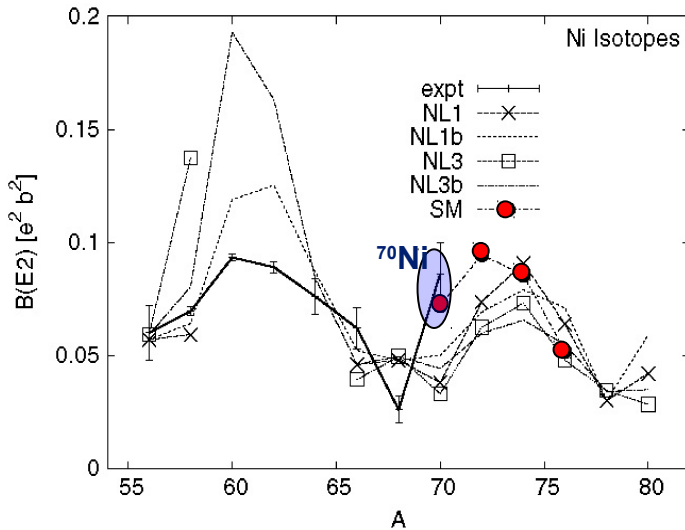
Knowledge of the $B(E2:2^+ \rightarrow 0^+)$ in ^{72}Ni would allow us to probe the effect of the filling of the $g_{9/2}$ neutron orbit on the core polarization, thus the role of the tensor force.

^{72}Ni is at or very close to the expected maximum of collectivity in the shell

Ni Isotopes

Core polarization due to the tensor mechanism around ^{78}Ni

^{70}Ni



1

$B(E2:2^+ \rightarrow 0^+) \sim 172 e^2 \text{fm}^4$

$\rightarrow \tau \sim 1.5 \text{ ps}$

(Intermediate-Energy Coulex @ GANIL)

O. Perru et al., PRL 96, 232501 (2006)

2

$\tau \sim 8 \text{ ps}$

(1p Knock-out of ^{71}Cu @ USA)

3

Multi-nucleon Transfer Reactions at
LNL

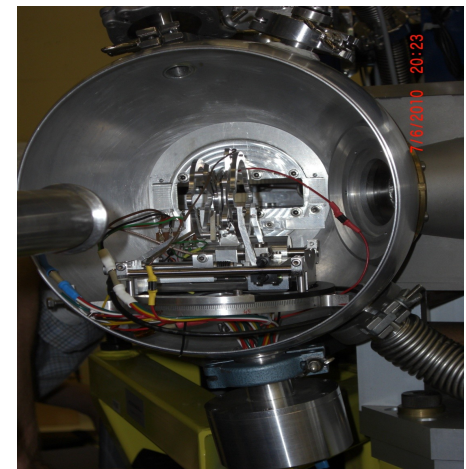
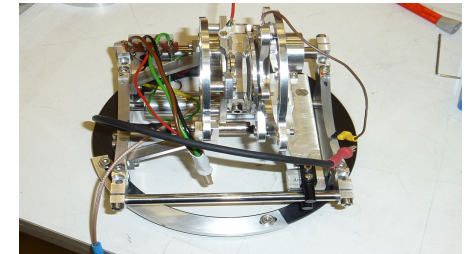
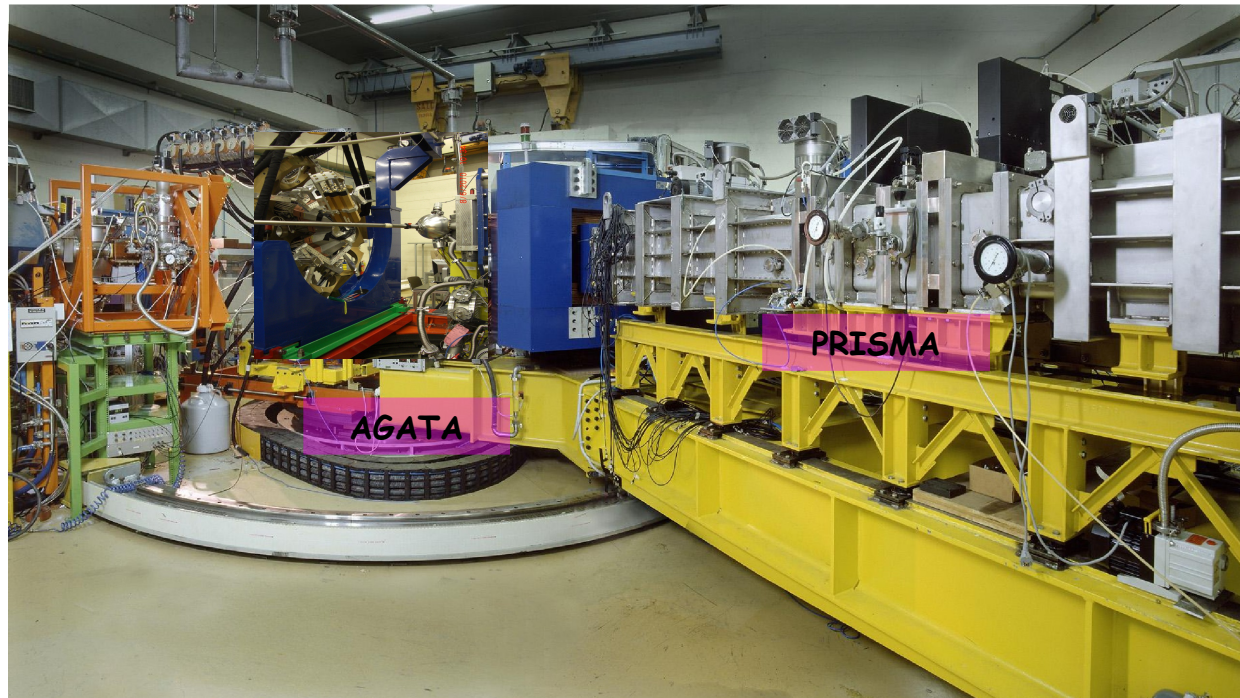
Experiment

AIM: To measure the lifetime of the excited states in $^{70,72}\text{Ni}$

Multi-nucleon transfer reactions

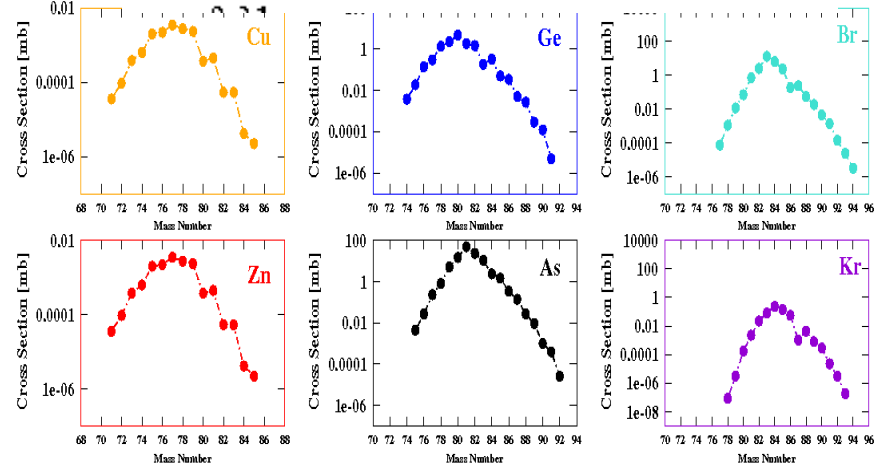
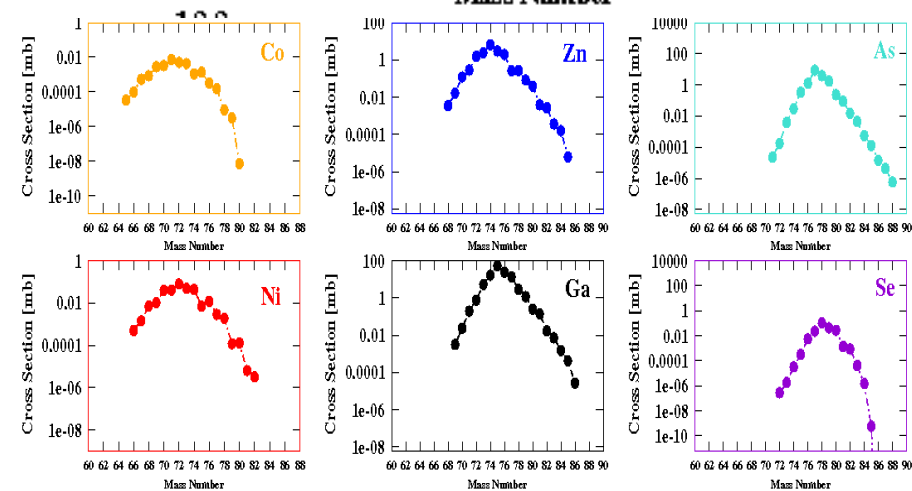
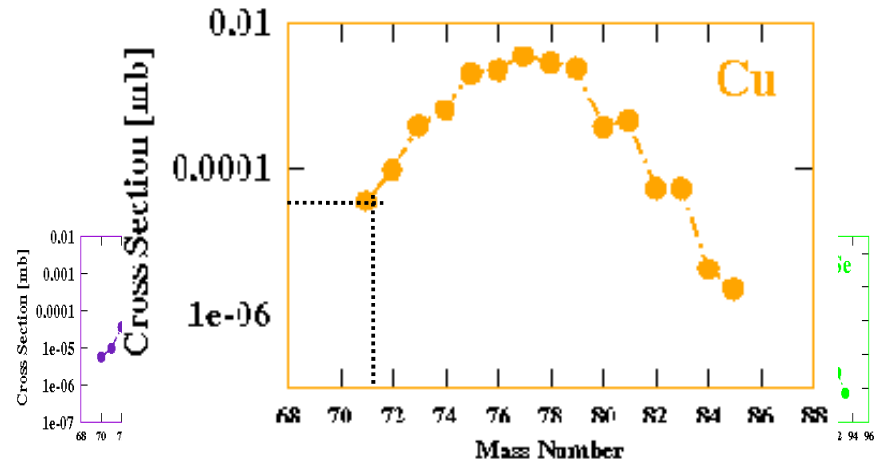
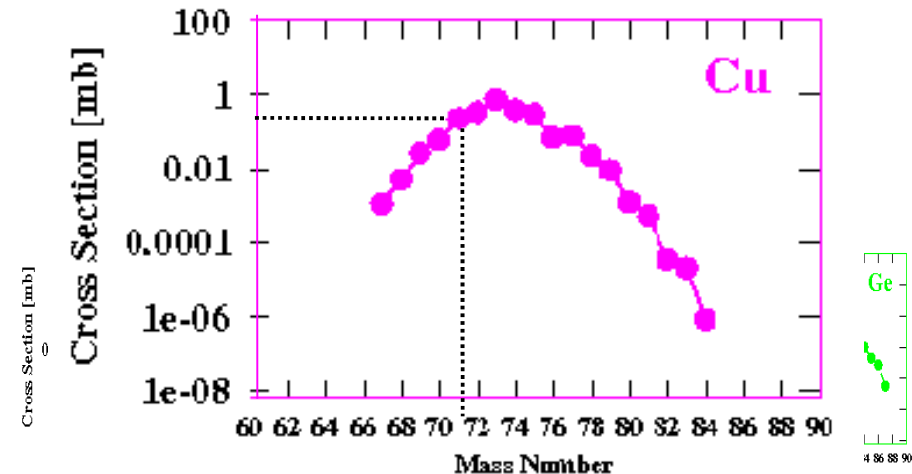


SETUP: AD coupled to PRISMA (at θ_{grazing}) + Köln Plunger



Reaction Mechanism

Grazing Calculations from N. Pollarolo

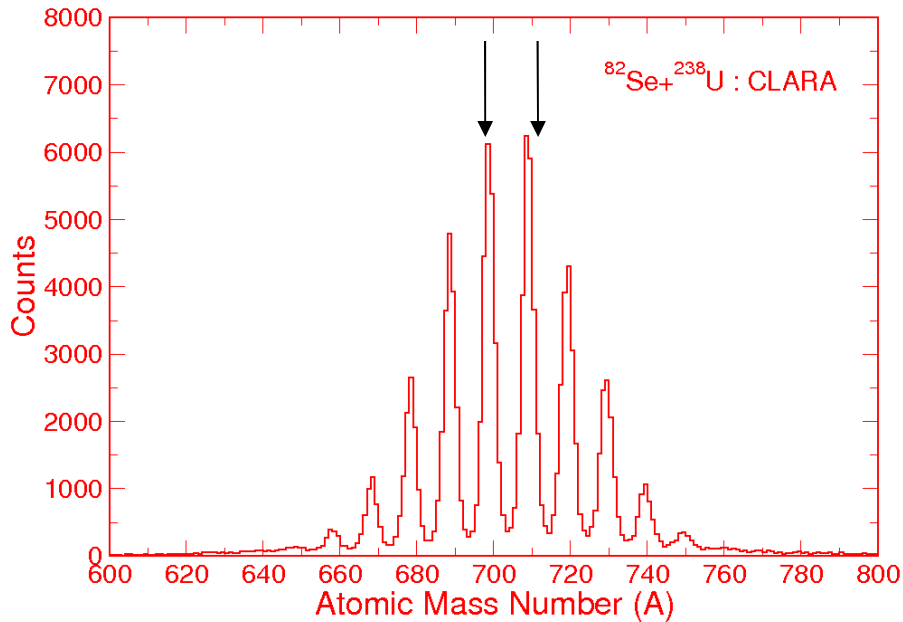


Shift in the Transfer Channels

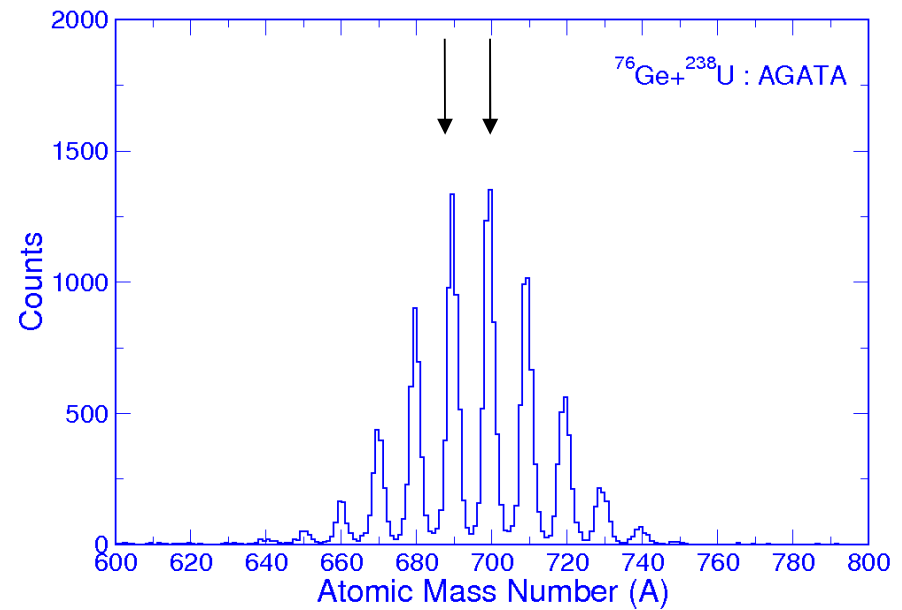
?



Cu nuclei



Cu nuclei

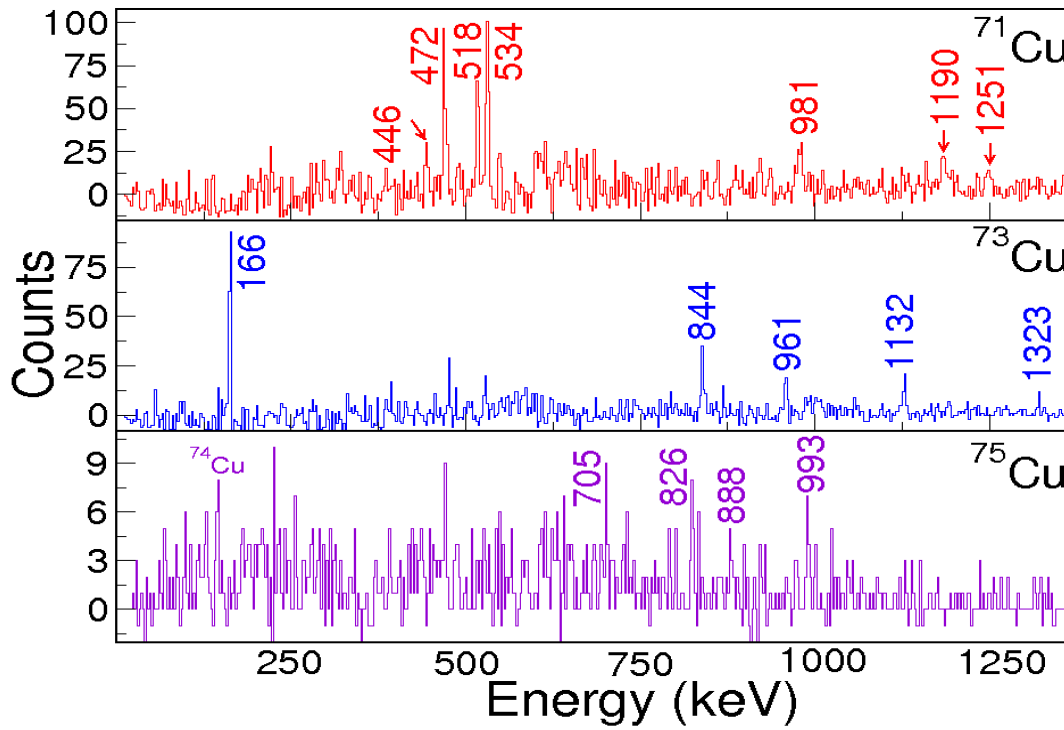
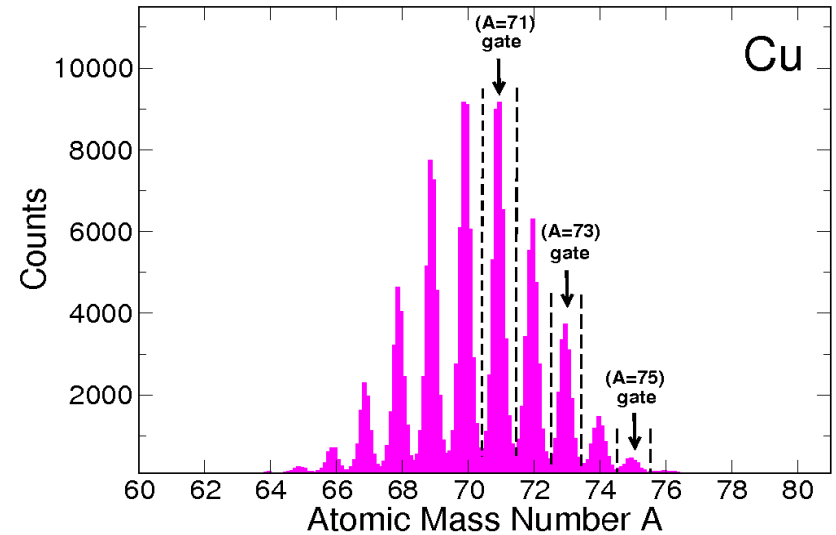


Multi-nucleon transfer reactions @ LNL

$^{82}\text{Se} + ^{238}\text{U}$ @ 515 MeV

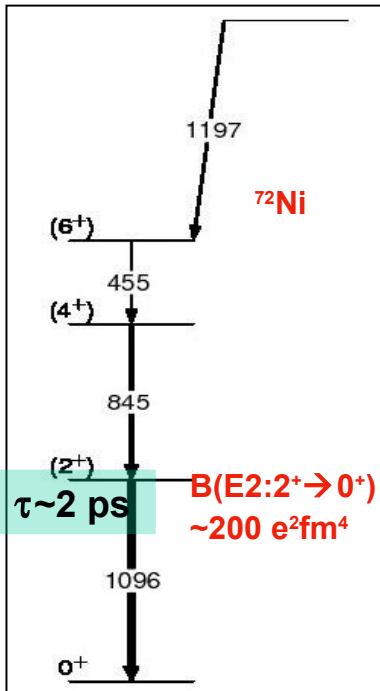
CLARA-PRISMA

$\Theta_{\text{PRISMA}} = \Theta_{\text{Grazing}} = 64^\circ$



Lifetime of the excited states in $^{70,72}\text{Ni}$

$^{76}\text{Ge} + ^{238}\text{U} @ E(^{76}\text{Ge})=570 \text{ MeV}$



$v/c \sim 30 \mu\text{m/ps}$ ($\beta \sim 10\%$)
 $30 \mu\text{m}$, $60 \mu\text{m}$ and $120 \mu\text{m}$

12 days of beam time (4 days per distance)
+ 1 day for setting PRISMA?