Heavy & Superheavy Nuclei (SHN).

« Description microscopique des noyaux superlourds », « Decay spectroscopy of SHE », « Laser spectroscopy of the heaviest elements » Prospectives in2p3 GT02 30-31 Janvier 2019, Caen

Questions

- Limits of the nuclear chart? Fission is the show stopper
- How many elements in the periodic table ? Can't have an atom without a nucleus

SHE research program @ in2p3

Laboratories: CEA, GANIL, IJClab, IP2I, IPHC, LPC

International collaborations & Competition

Long irradiation times, dedicated setups (with maximised production, transport & detection efficiencies), beam/target/instrumentation/theory developments

Superheavy Nuclei: a theoretical challenge

Structure:

- Large level density & Coulomb frustration
- Limitations of existing energy density functionals
- Treatment of pairing correlations & inclusion of beyond mean field effects (coupling to vibrational states…)
- Microscopic treatment of fission & alpha-decay lifetimes
- Open conceptual & technical questions how to model fission of blocked configurations (K isomers, odd & odd-odd systems)

Reactions:

Predictive microscopic model of reaction cross sections

Few theoreticians in France $\&$ in Europe working in this field ANR « New energy functional for heavy nuclei » (NEWFUN)

屯

The 7th period is complete

Chemistry Department, University of Murcia,

Search for New Elements

E119: $51V + 248Cm \rightarrow 299-xUue + xn$

E118: 50 Ti + 248 Cm \rightarrow 295 Og + 3n MIVOC beam (IPHC) @ RILAC Experiment paused HT oven @ RRC cyclotron

-> Several campaigns since 2017, ongoing

2020: Start nRILAC (SC) + GARIS III -> continue E119 campaign

2020: Start of the SHE Factory $@$ DUBNA Metallic ions beams of 50 Ti, 51 V & 54 Cr $(MIVOC + Inductive oven)$

 \Rightarrow up to 10 puA on target \Rightarrow two parallel programs in Dubna and RIKEN

Reaction studies

Find optimal bombarding energy for the synthesis of new elements (IPHC)

Measurement of excitation functions (xn, pxn...) to test model parameter space and improve predictive power of theories

T. Tanaka et al., Journal of the Physical Society of Japan 87 (2018) 014201

Reaction studies

1000 Systematic study of fusion-evaporation $1n$ $4n$ $2n$ reactions with SIRIUS $@S³$ (high δ production yields with $A/Q=7$ & inflight 100 Cross-section (pb) $-51V+209Bi$ $\frac{2n}{1}$ A/Q ID): Z=106-112 with projectiles $-54Cr+207Ph$ 54Cr+208Pb ranging from S to Ca (CEA, GANIL, -30 Si+238U 10 IJCLab, IPHC) $-180+249C$ -22 Ne+248Cm **SIRIUS** Tracker Tunnel **DSSD** 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 Mass of Seaborgium $238U$ ($28,29,30$ Si, 3-6n) 248 Cm ($20,21,22$ Ne, 3-6n) Plot Z $X(mm) - Y(mn)$ \Box Chaud Compound nucle 120 m. Neutron 公務 20 $22 +$ 3-5n residues Froide Z **MNT** \mathbf{r} Tiède $255N_O$ $253N_O$ 115 40,42,43,44,48Ca(238U 3-5n) $70Zn$ $62, 64$ Ni 110 36, 38, 40 Ar(238 U, 3-5n) 58 Fe Hs 32, 33, 34, 36 S (238 U, 3-5n) -20 0 20
Xmax =60.664 mm Ymax =97.033 mm A. Drouart 51_{V.} 52,54_{Cr} 28,29,30Si(238U,3-5n) 105 Dt 50 Ti Synthesize new isotopes & bridge the gap \mathbf{L} 48_{Ca} between hot & cold fusion chains around Md 40 Ar 100 Fm $N = 162$ $+$ ²⁰⁸Pb/² 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 N-Z

Multinucleon transfer (MNT)

Investigation of production of heavy nuclei via MNT (CEA, IJCLab, GANIL, IPHC):

Fission barriers

J.L.Egido and L.M. Robledo Phys. Rev. Lett. 85 (2000)

Only method (with ECDF) to extract fission barriers in the region: GAMMASPHERE (BGO+Ge) coupled to a recoil separator is the only tool

Important for reliable fission-barrier predictions

Research program at GAMMASPHERE (CEA, GANIL, IJCLab, IPHC) 2020: ²⁵⁵Lr experiment scheduled

To be continued with tracking arrays AGATA & GRETA

Resonance studies

 E_{v} (MeV)

Experiment with JUROGAM@RITU: Evidence for a an enhancement of magnetic nature in the γ -ray energy spectrum at high energy

Detailed study only possible with AGATA & **GRETA**

(need for efficiency ω high energy and polarization sensitivity)

Search for scissors mode in deformed heavy systems (IJCLab, IPHC)

Impact on (nucleo)synthesis rates

Spectroscopy of SHN

Very little information is available; mostly gs and low-lying states populated by α decay Assignments mostly based on α -decay hindrance factors & systematics

Very few firm anchor points in I & π and mass

Very few measurements of moments (deformation information from rotational bands, presence of K isomers)

Lifetimes known only for gs and isomers

Ch. Theisen et al., Nucl. Phys. A 944 (2015) 333

Low-energy SHE experiments - Mass measurements

Anchor points of the mass landscape

Precise benchmarking of binding energies & their derived quantities

 δ 2n(N,Z) = 2B(N,Z) – B(N-2,Z) – B(N+2,Z)

E. Minaya Ramirez et al., Science 337, 1183 (2012)

Low-energy SHE experiments - Mass measurements

Improved sensitivity at SHIPTRAP (PI-ICR, cryogenic cell, FT-ICR for very exotic nuclides...)

2020: No, Lr, Rf runs at SHIPTRAP (IJCLab)

> 2025 : Mass measurements with MLLTrap@DESIR with added functionnalitites (IJCLab):

- lifetime measurements
- $-matter$ &summing-free α -decay spectroscopy

MAGNETIC FIELD STRENGTH ALONG THE TRAP AXIS

Complementary spectroscopy

Prompt spectroscopy

Electron spectroscopy is only possible with $SAGE@RITU$

10 nb cross section & <30 mn $t_{1/2}$ are the current limits for SAGE@RITU

Experiments @ ANL (CEA, GANIL, IJCLab, IPHC):

can gain a factor of \sim 2-3 in cross section with GAMMASPHERE @ AGFA:

 254 No, 255 Lr, 254 Rf

Can study long-lived species $(^{252}Fm$ for eg) using the mass sensitivity of FMA

 \geq 2025-2030: Experiments with tracking arrays with Ω approaching 4π :

AGATA@RITU/VAMOS-GF, GRETA@AGFA/FMA,

Decay spectroscopy

(MeV)

ENERGY

SINGLE - PARTICLE

Sequence, and evolution of states as Z & N increase towards more neutron-rich Degree of collectivity (B(Ελ) through combined ICE & γ-ray spectroscopy) Decay properties of gs. and K isomers Nihonium
Z=113

 $Z=111$

Nobeliun

Copernicium
Z=112

Rutherfordiu

 $Z = 104$ Lawrencium

 $Z=103$

 266 Lr

X-ray identification of SHN

 $\sqrt{\frac{10.7(1)}{0.16(\frac{3}{2})}}$ X-ray spectroscopy for Z identification of $10.3(1)$
0.92($^{16}_{12}$) 276Mt **KX** ravs <u> က</u> & β/EC-decay flagging $\overline{\mathbf{C}}$ 194 $10.15(1)$
4.8($_6^8$) $\sqrt{10.10(1)}$
0.70($\frac{13}{9}$) Lundium upgrade of TASISPEC @ TASCA based on Ge: Xray gain x2-3 $9.21(1)$ $10.9²¹$ $26(^{4}_{0})$ h 100 200 Photon energy (keV)

(IJCLab, IPHC) - not financed

D. Rudolph et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 112502 (2013) SHEXI project based on Si @ FLNR
Spectrum confirmed by: J.M. Gates et al, Phys. Rev. C 92, 021301 (2015)

Enhanced X-ray detection efficiency is also desirable for SIRIUS@S3

Low-energy SHE experiment – Laser spectroscopy

depression

P. Chhetri *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 120 (2018) 263003

Low-energy SHE experiments – combined techniques

Conclusion & strategy

- Coherent research program exploiting the availability of beam time & setups at different facilities
- Strong visibility and/or leadership for spectroscopy & synthesis experiments at FLNR, RIKEN, SPIRAL2, strong collaborations with ANL, GSI, **KU Leuven, JYFL & Mainz**
- Collaborations allow for exchange of technologies & know-how
- High beam intensities are of prime importance $(A/Q=7)$ injector for SPIRAL2, target/backing & beam developments)
- Actinide targets are required to study neutron-rich nuclei and go beyong Z=110-113
- Long very long beam times are necessary (rare events & unknown ionisation schemes) -> this requires HR $\&$ mission budget
- Complementary techniques are necessary & measuring more than one observable in one shot is the way to go for such rare events

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

THANK YOU

Vaste uncharted region

A variety of predicted shapes

80

120

Neutron number N

160

0

200

 $N=28$

40

 $N=20$

 $\mathbf 0$

 $\mathbf{0}$

P.-H. Heenen et al., Nuclear Physics A 944 (2015) 415–44

Impact in other fields

Properties of SHE, in particular fission properties, are crucial for modelling the r process Need reliable predictions

