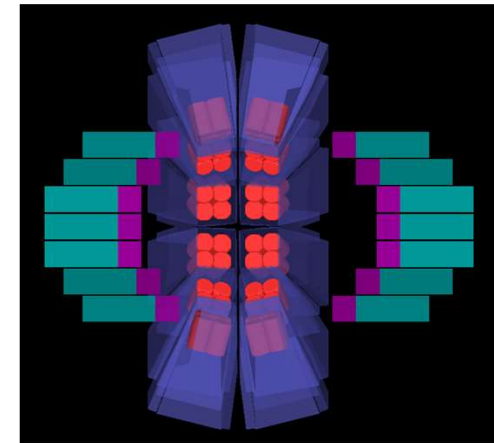
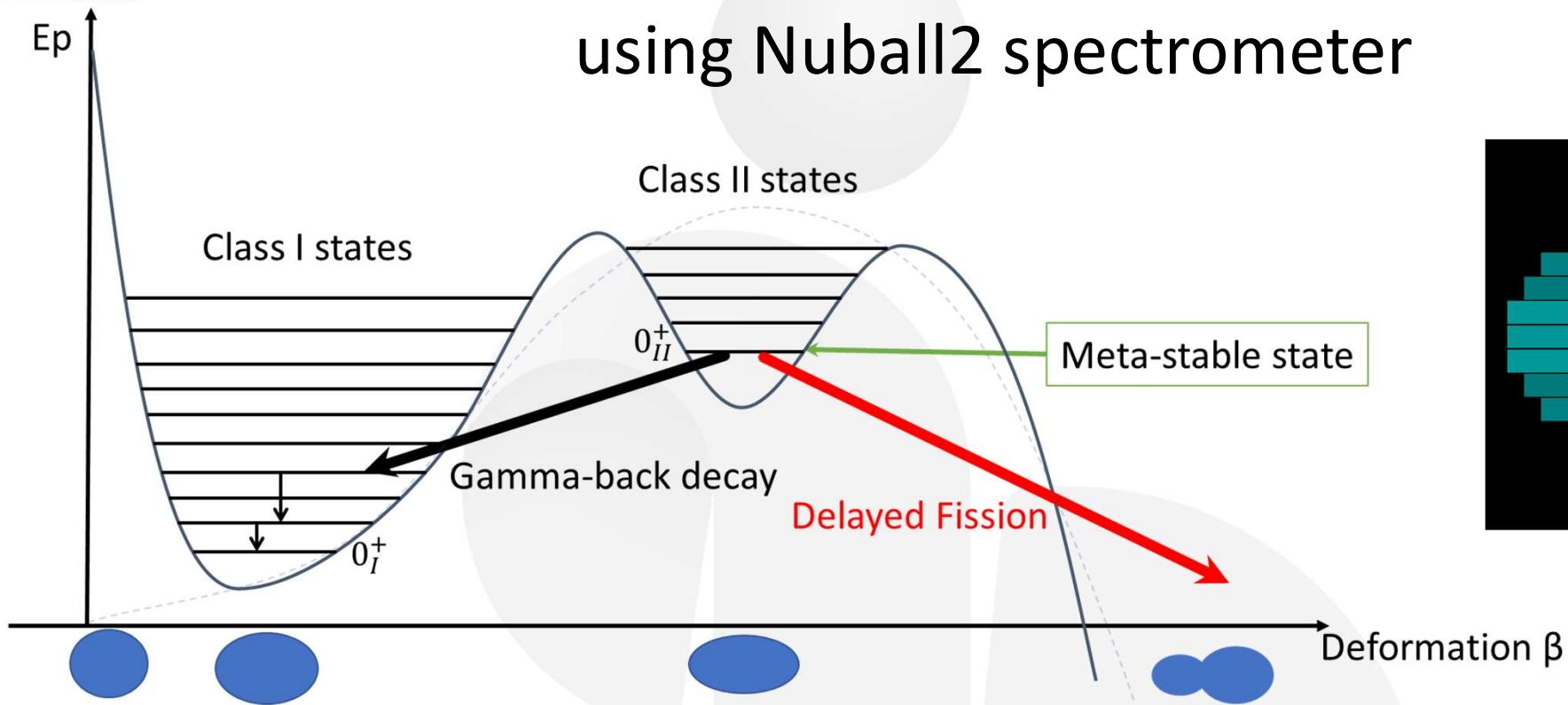
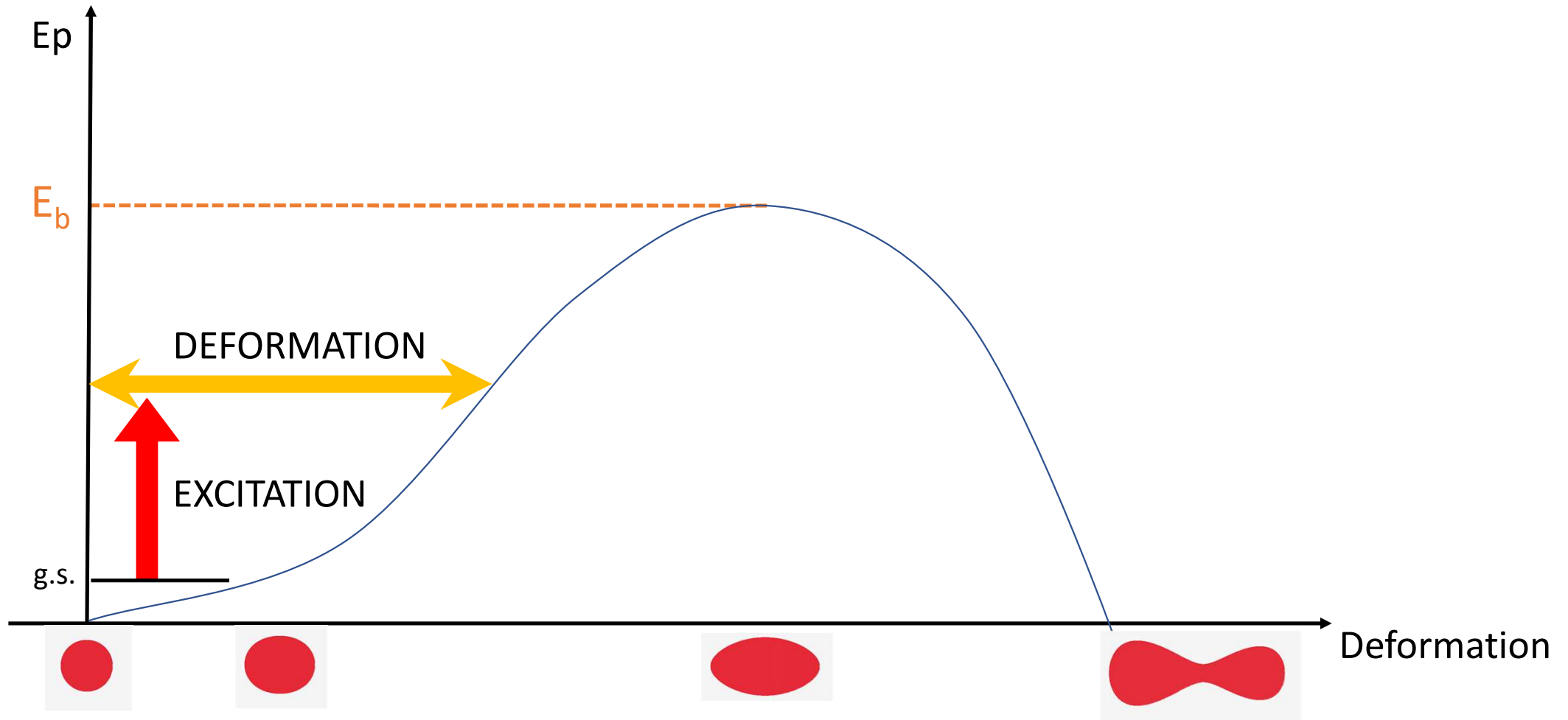


Study of shape isomer back-decay in actinides using Nuball2 spectrometer



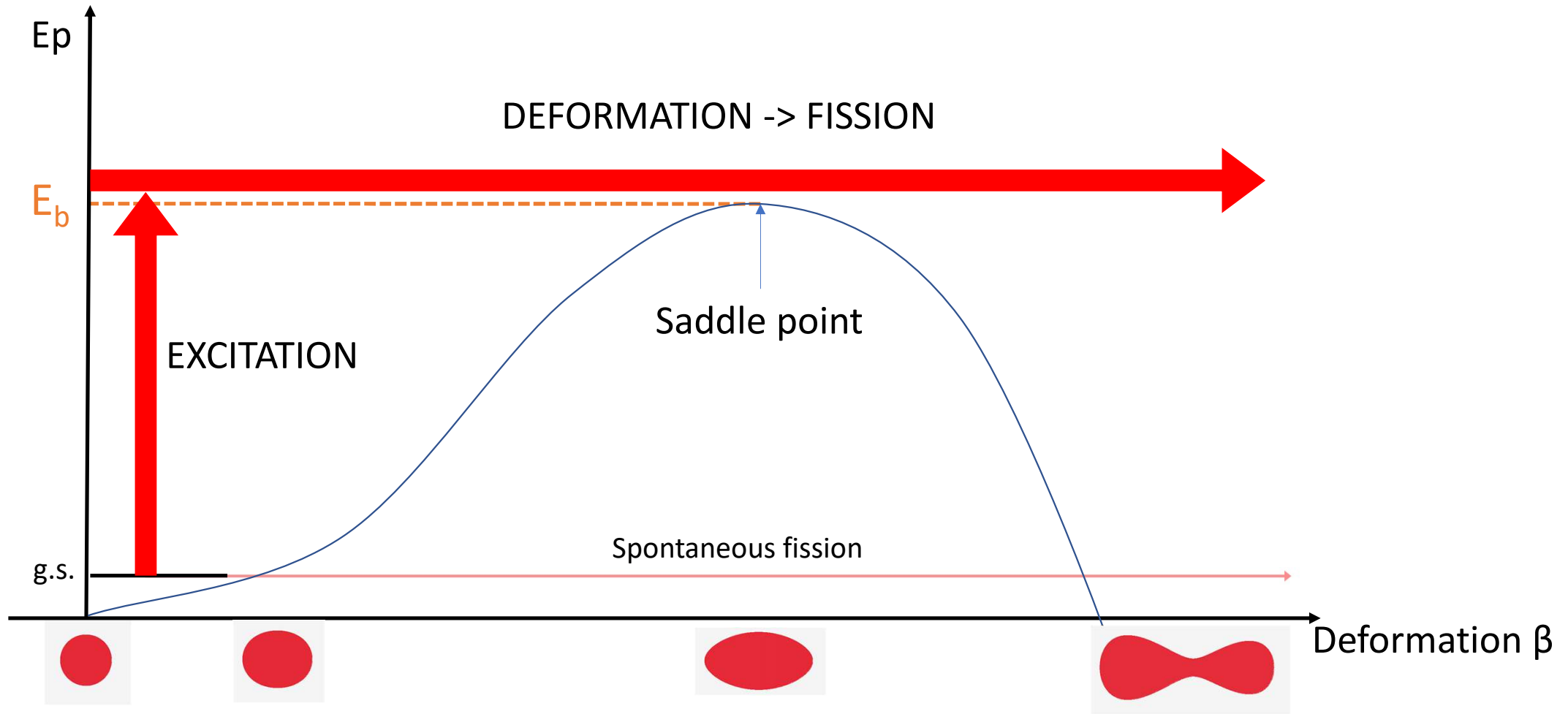


1. Introduction



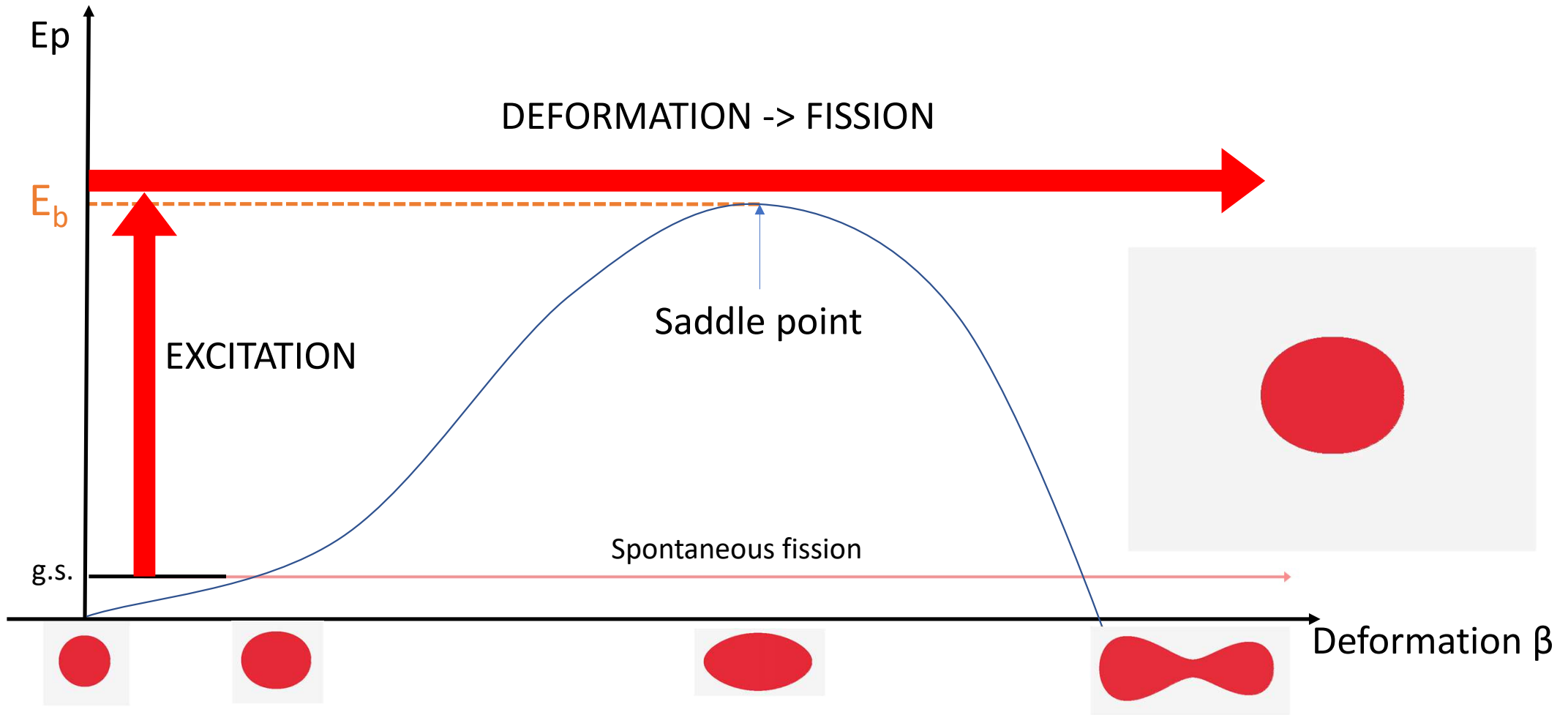


1. Introduction





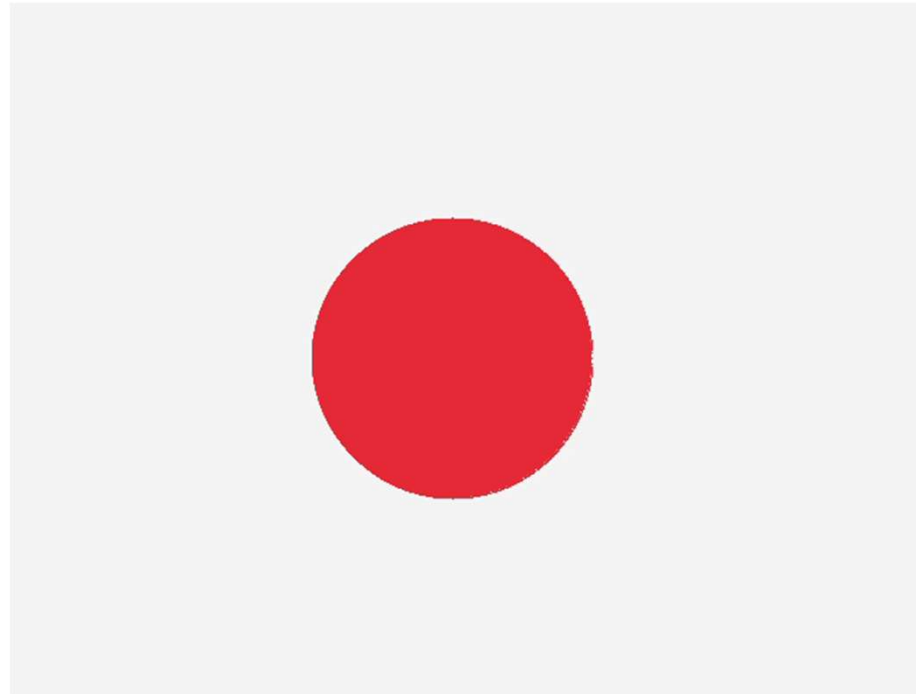
1. Introduction





1. Introduction : Fission

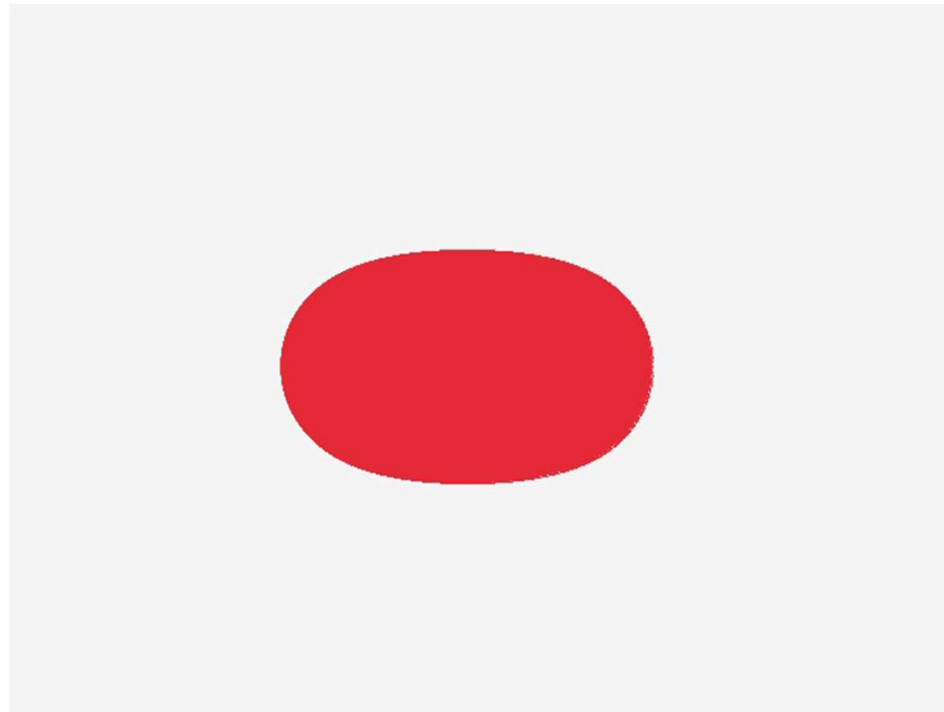
- Rare phenomenon : fission isomerism





1. Introduction : Fission

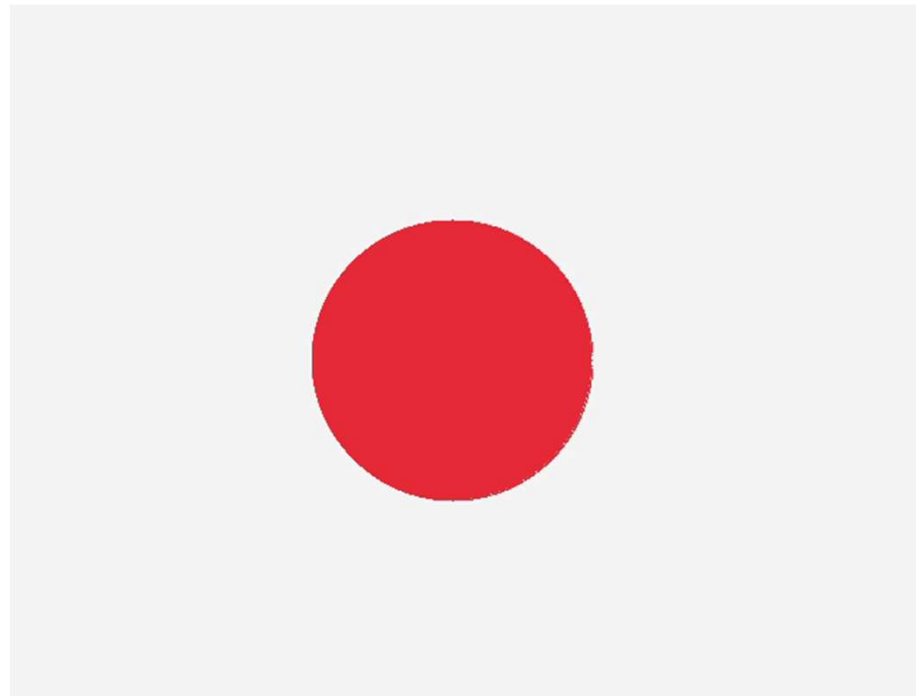
- Rare phenomenon : fission isomerism





1. Introduction : Fission

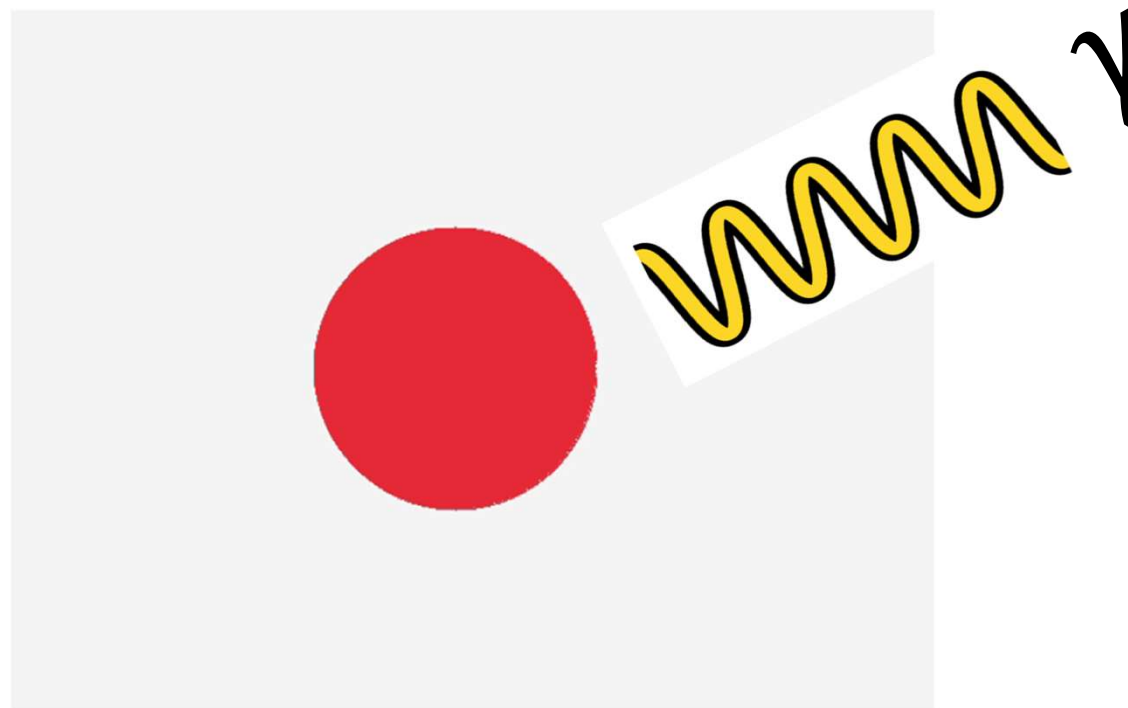
- Extremely rare phenomenon : gamma back-decay





1. Introduction : Fission

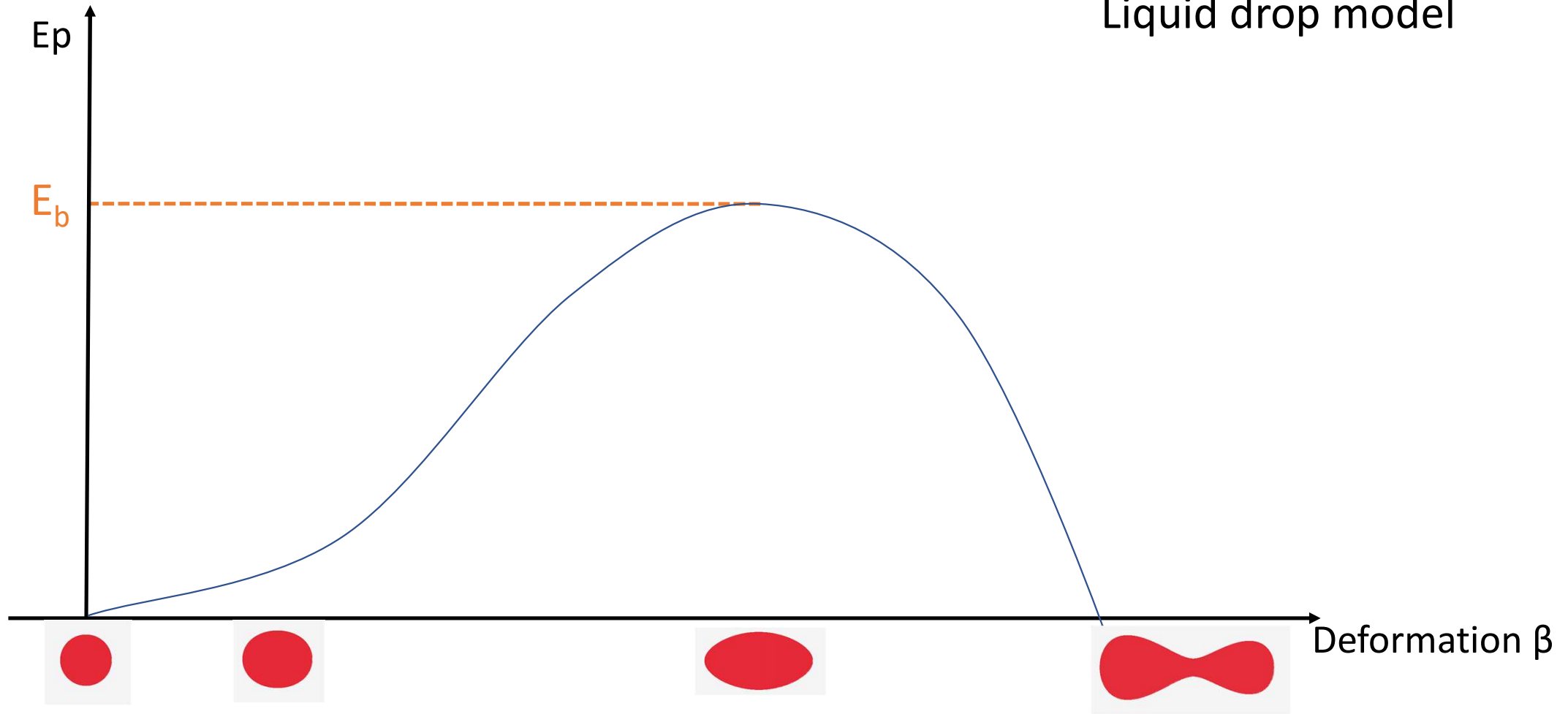
- Extremely rare phenomenon : gamma back-decay





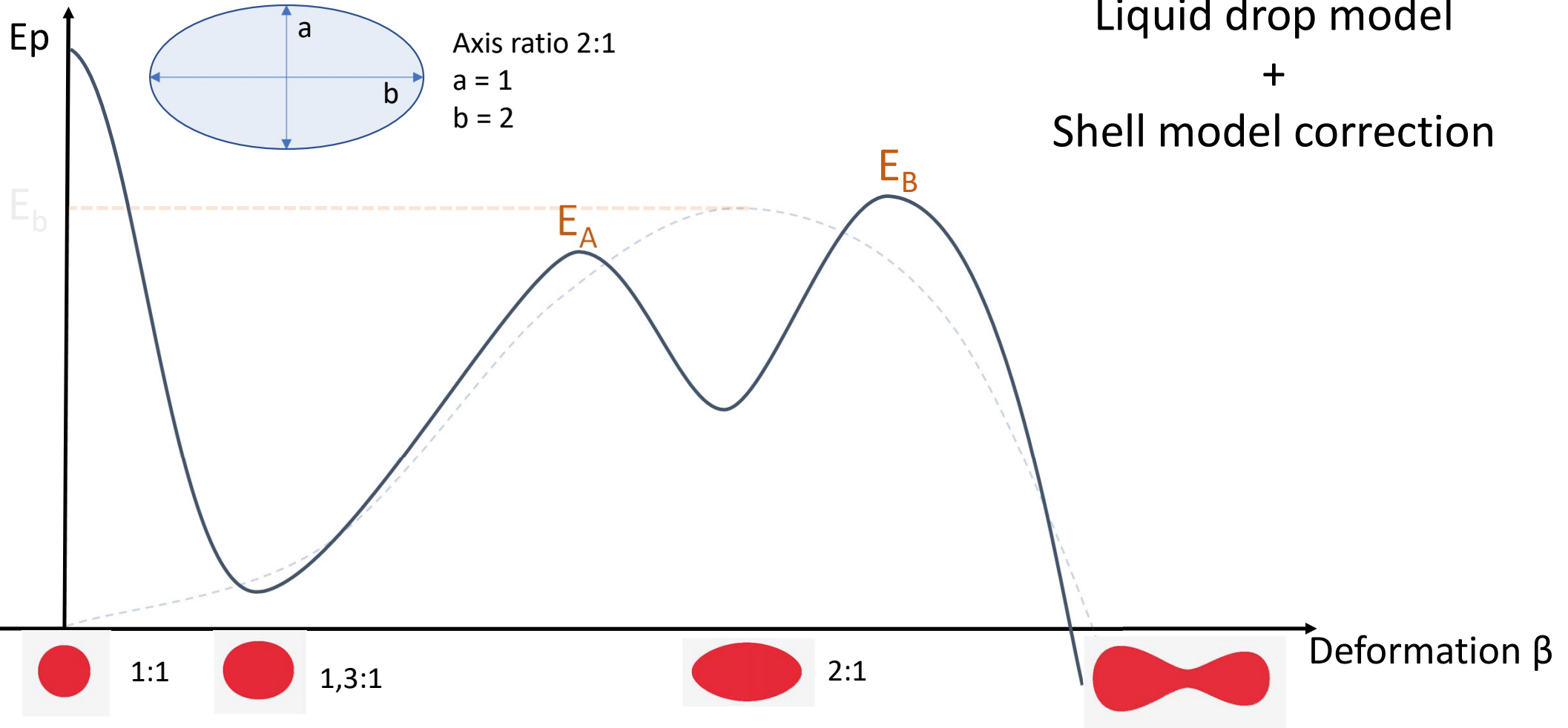
1. Introduction

Liquid drop model





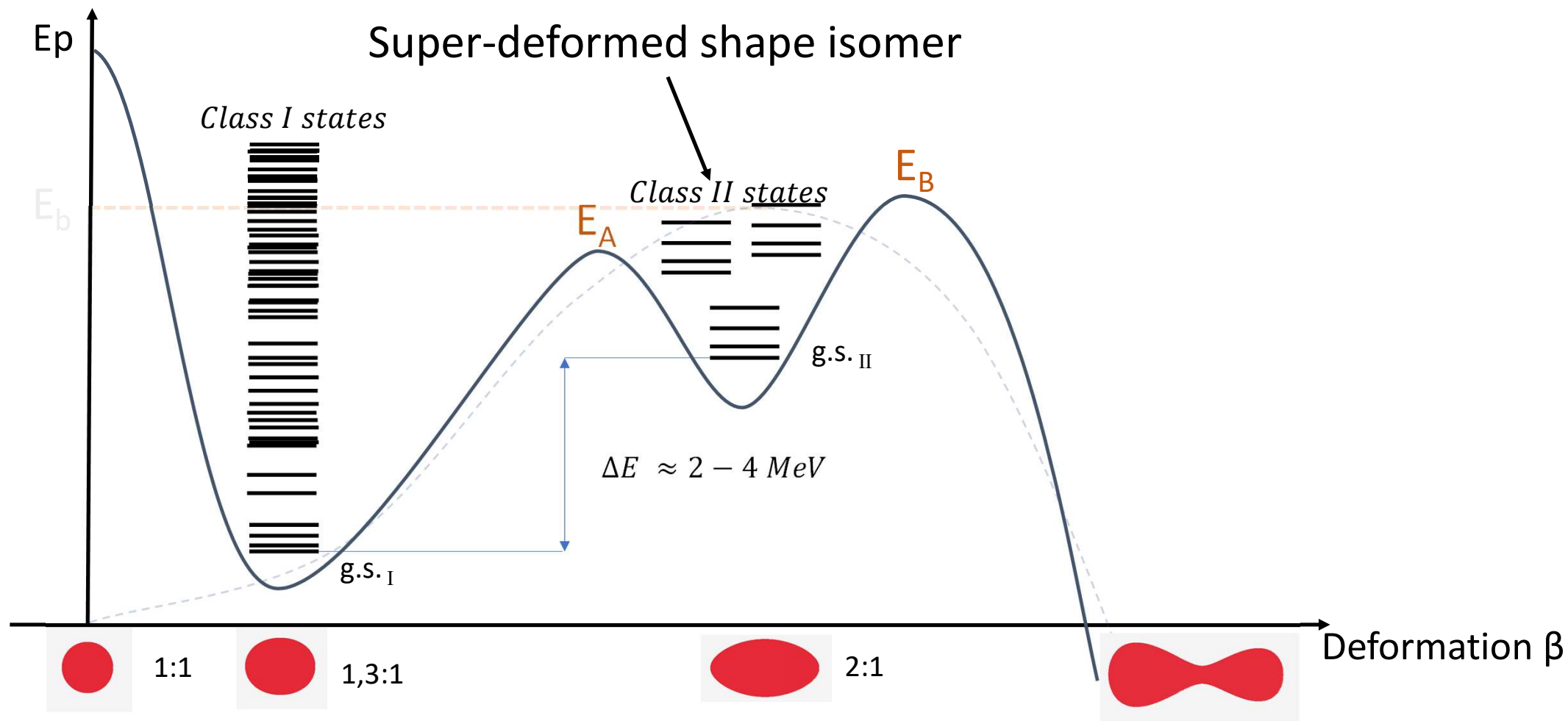
1. Introduction





1. Introduction

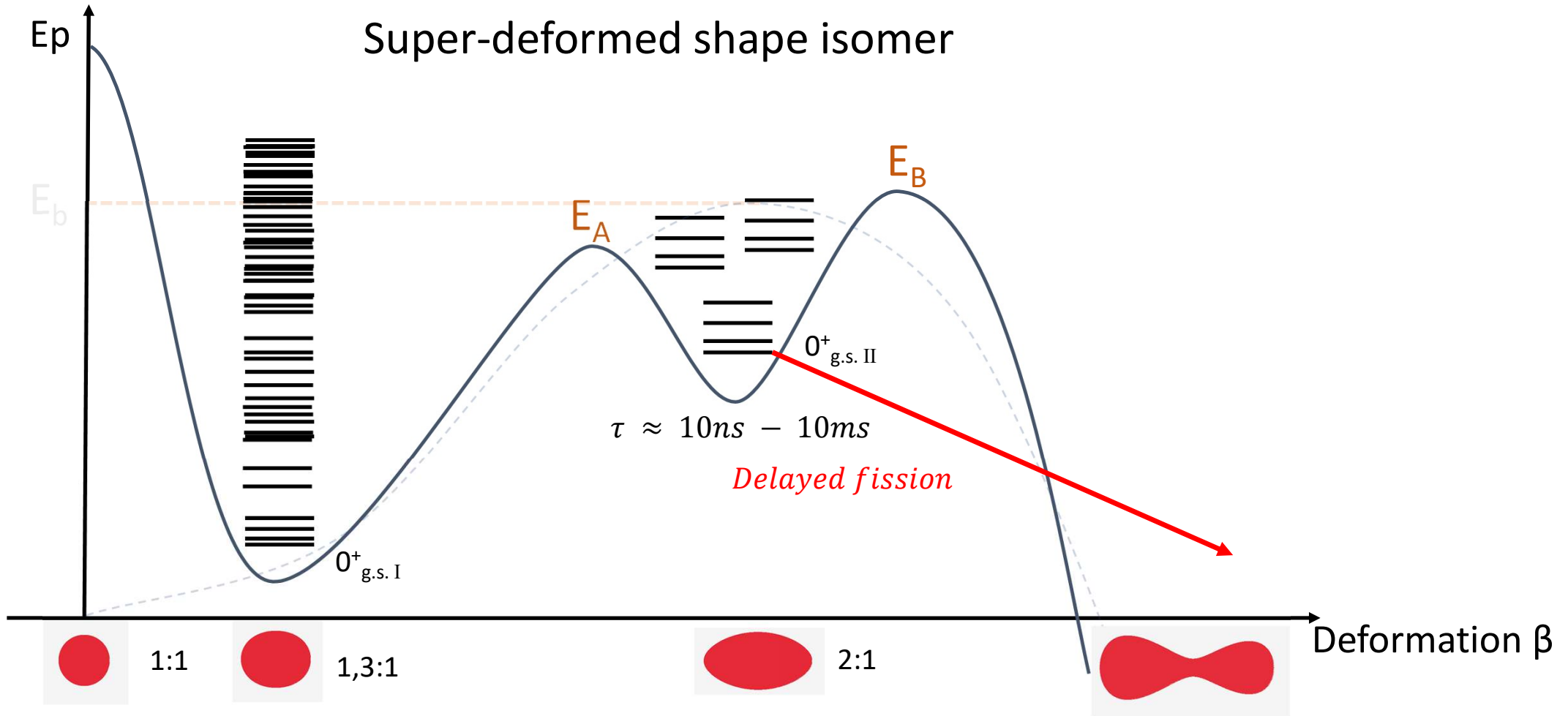
Super-deformed shape isomer





1. Introduction

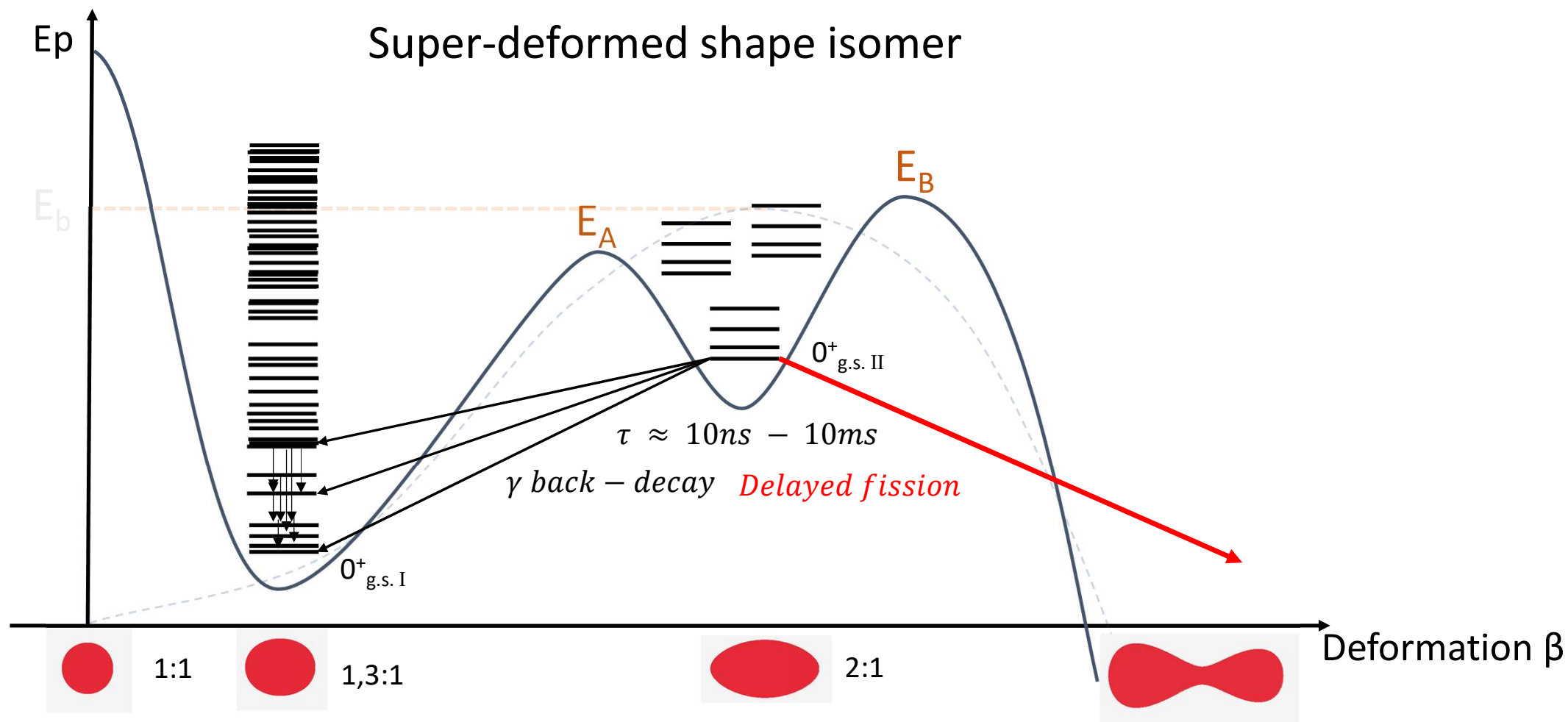
Super-deformed shape isomer





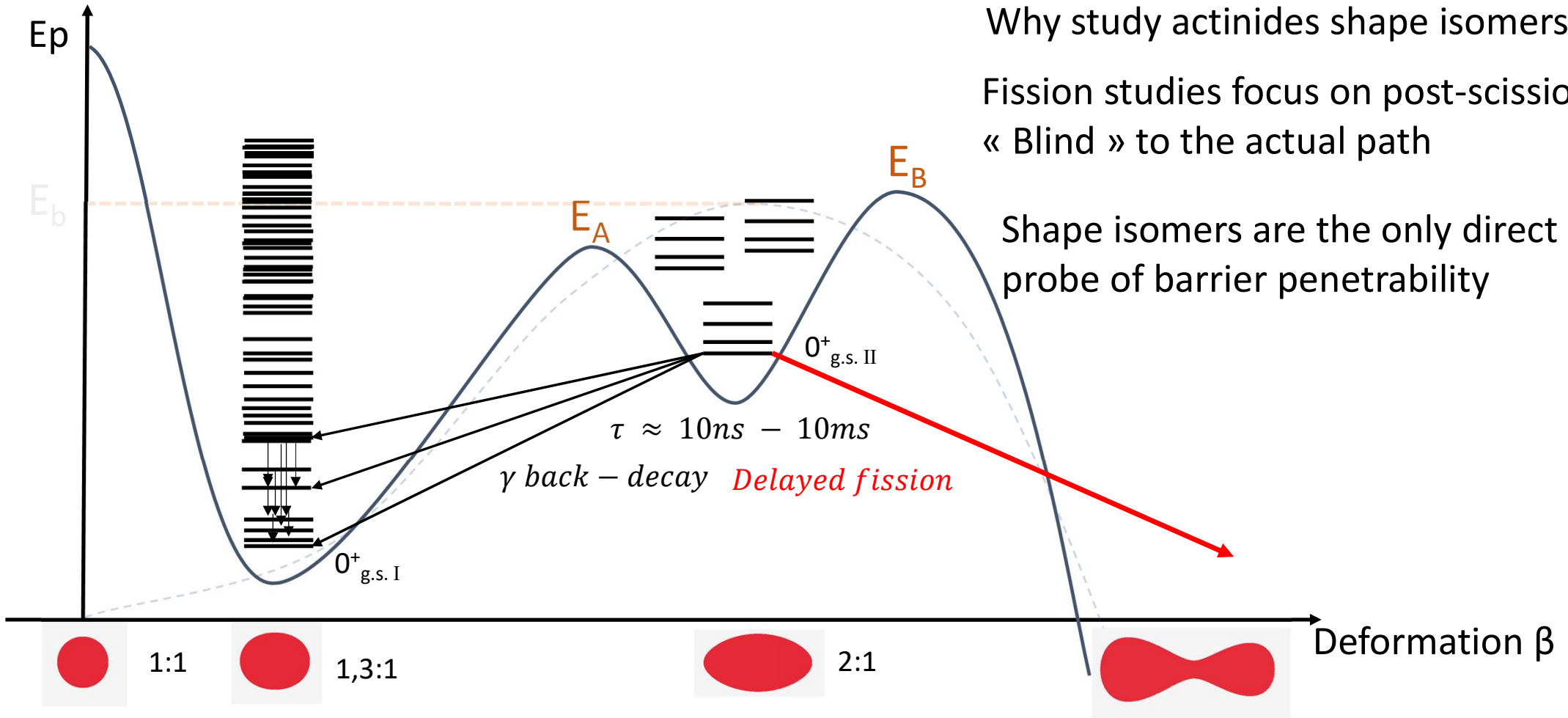
1. Introduction

Super-deformed shape isomer





1. Introduction



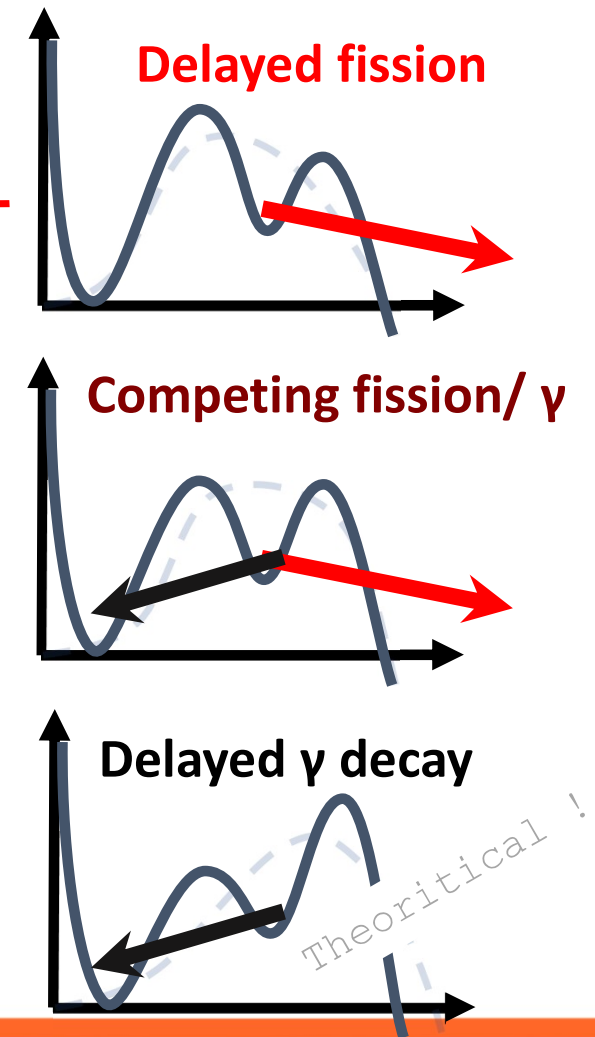
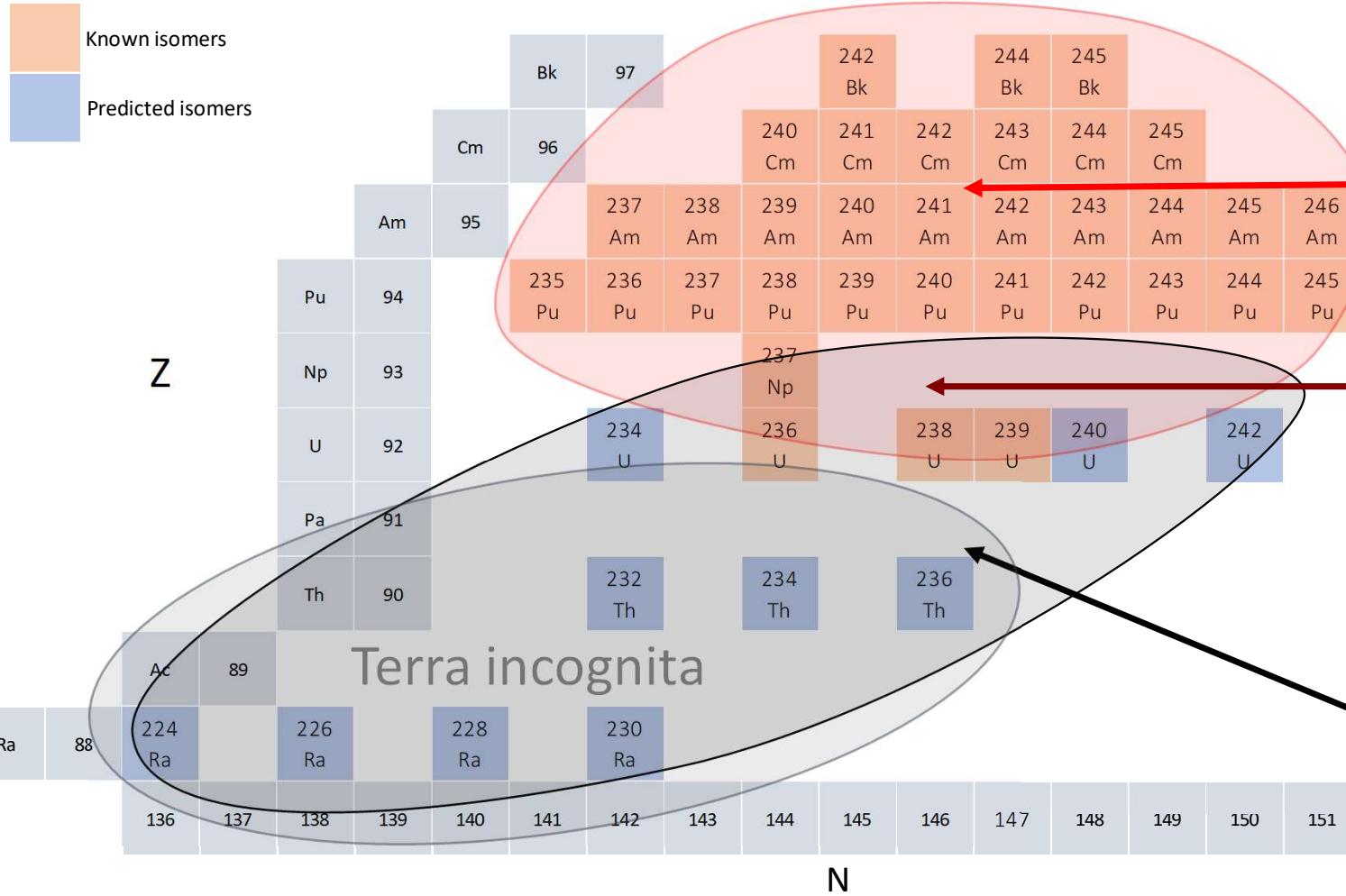
Why study actinides shape isomers ?

Fission studies focus on post-scission
« Blind » to the actual path

Shape isomers are the only direct
probe of barrier penetrability



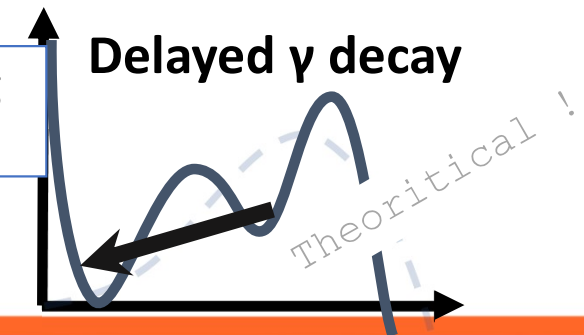
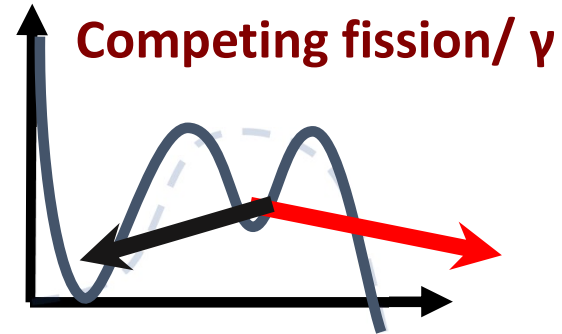
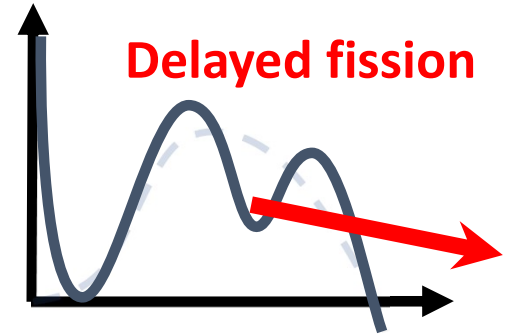
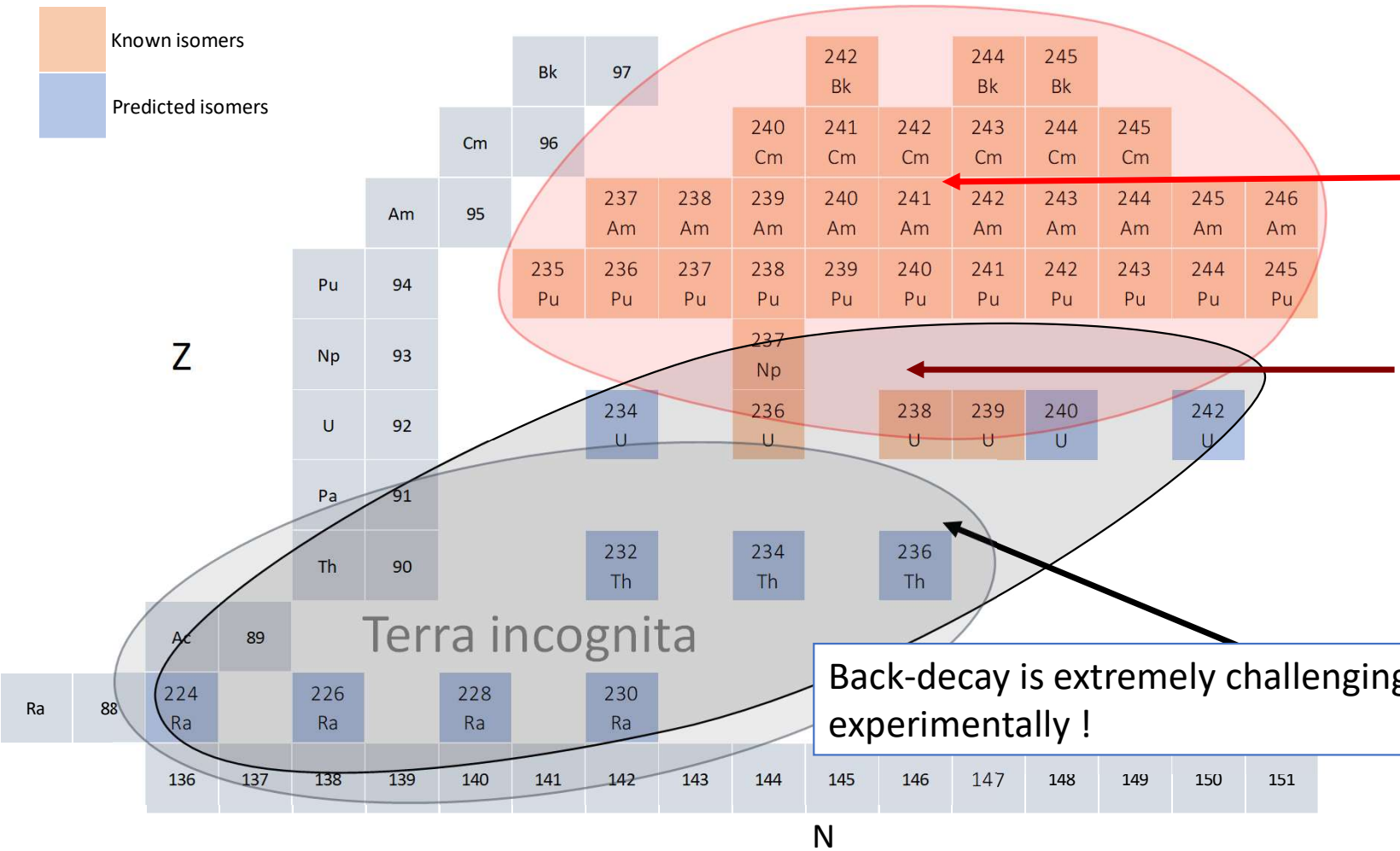
1. Introduction





1. Introduction

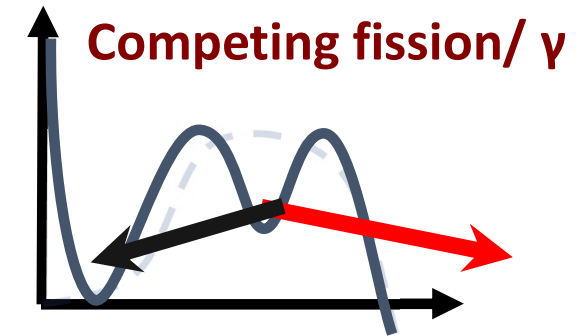
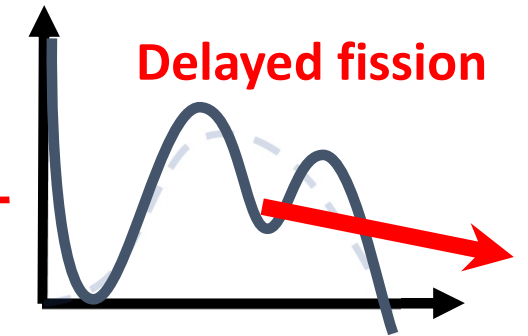
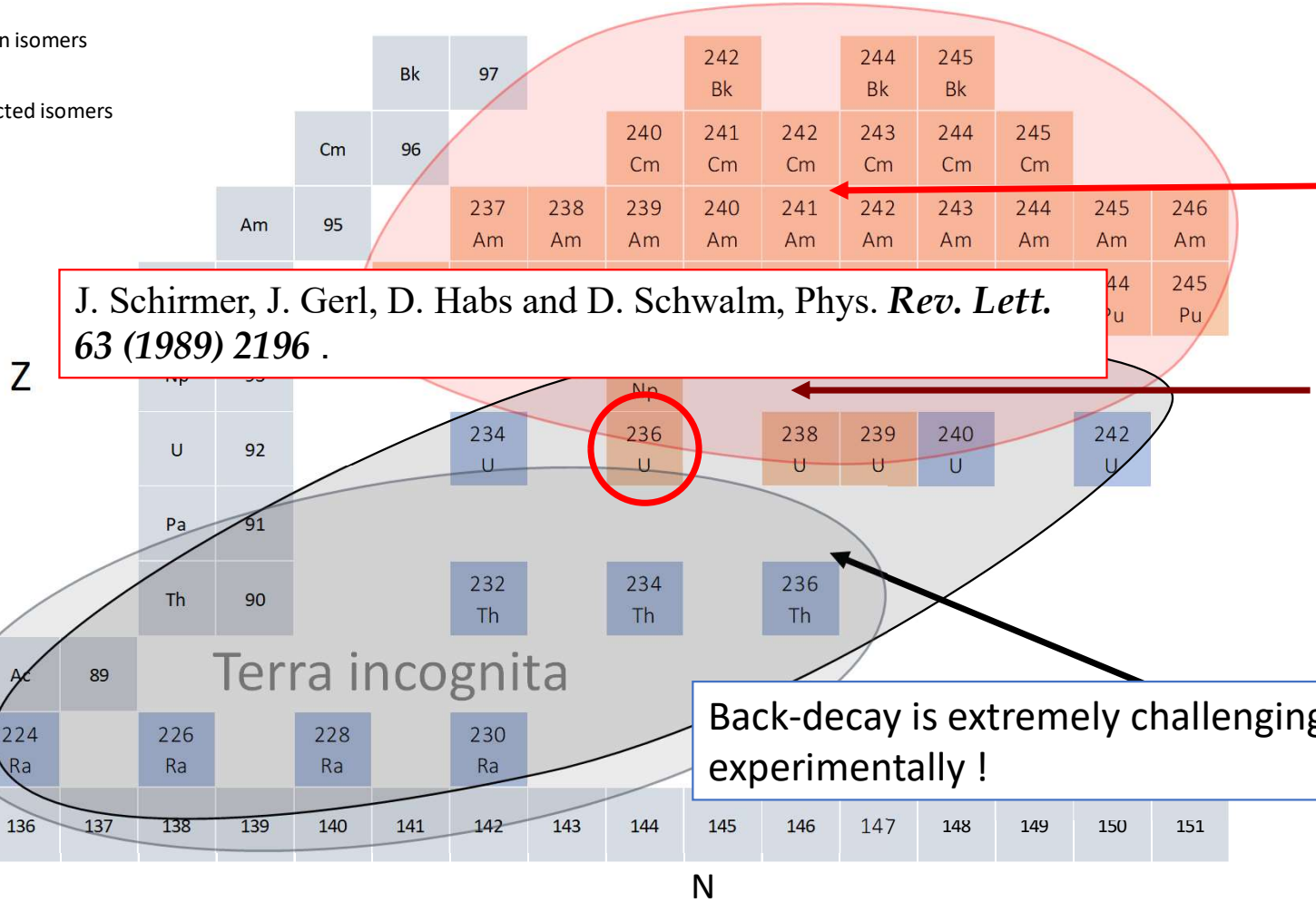
Known isomers
Predicted isomers





1. Introduction

Known isomers
Predicted isomers





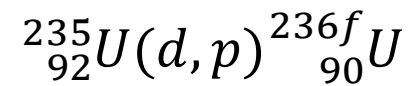
1. Introduction

Motivations :

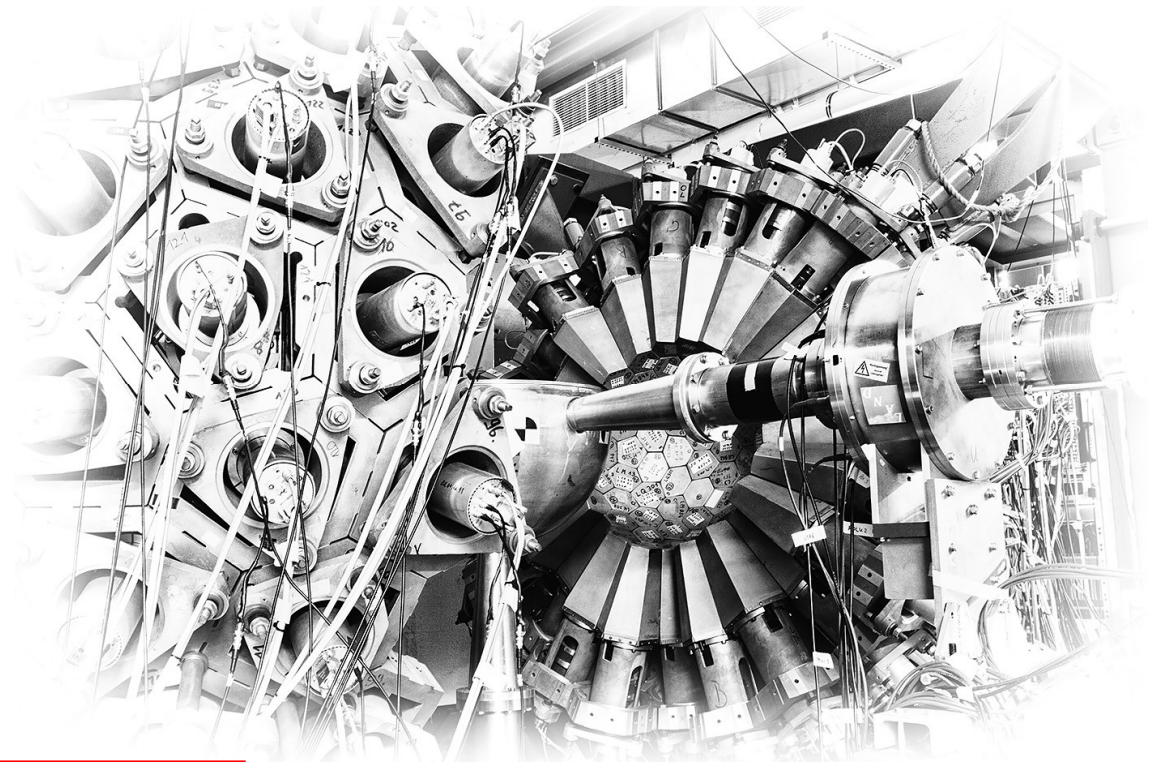
- Explore in greater details the gamma back-decay of ^{236}U
- Perform spectroscopy in the second minimum with prompt-delayed coincidences
- First steps of high resolution spectroscopy of back-decay in this « Terra incognita »



2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection



Missing energy
VS
delayed energy

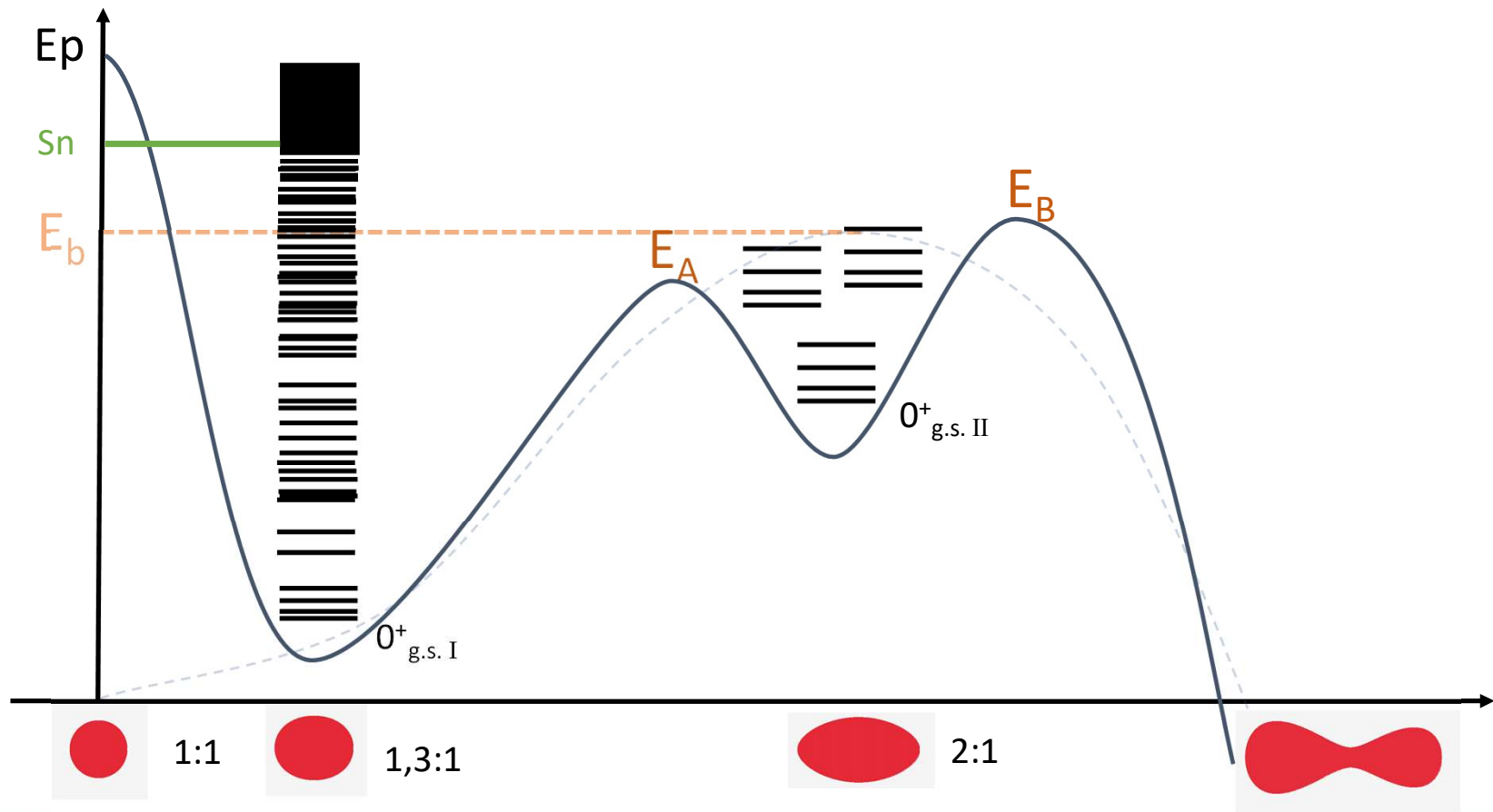


J. Schirmer, J. Gerl, D. Habs and D. Schwalm, Phys. *Rev. Lett.*
63 (1989) 2196 .

Darmstadt 4π NaI crystal ball :
60% total energy efficiency calorimeter



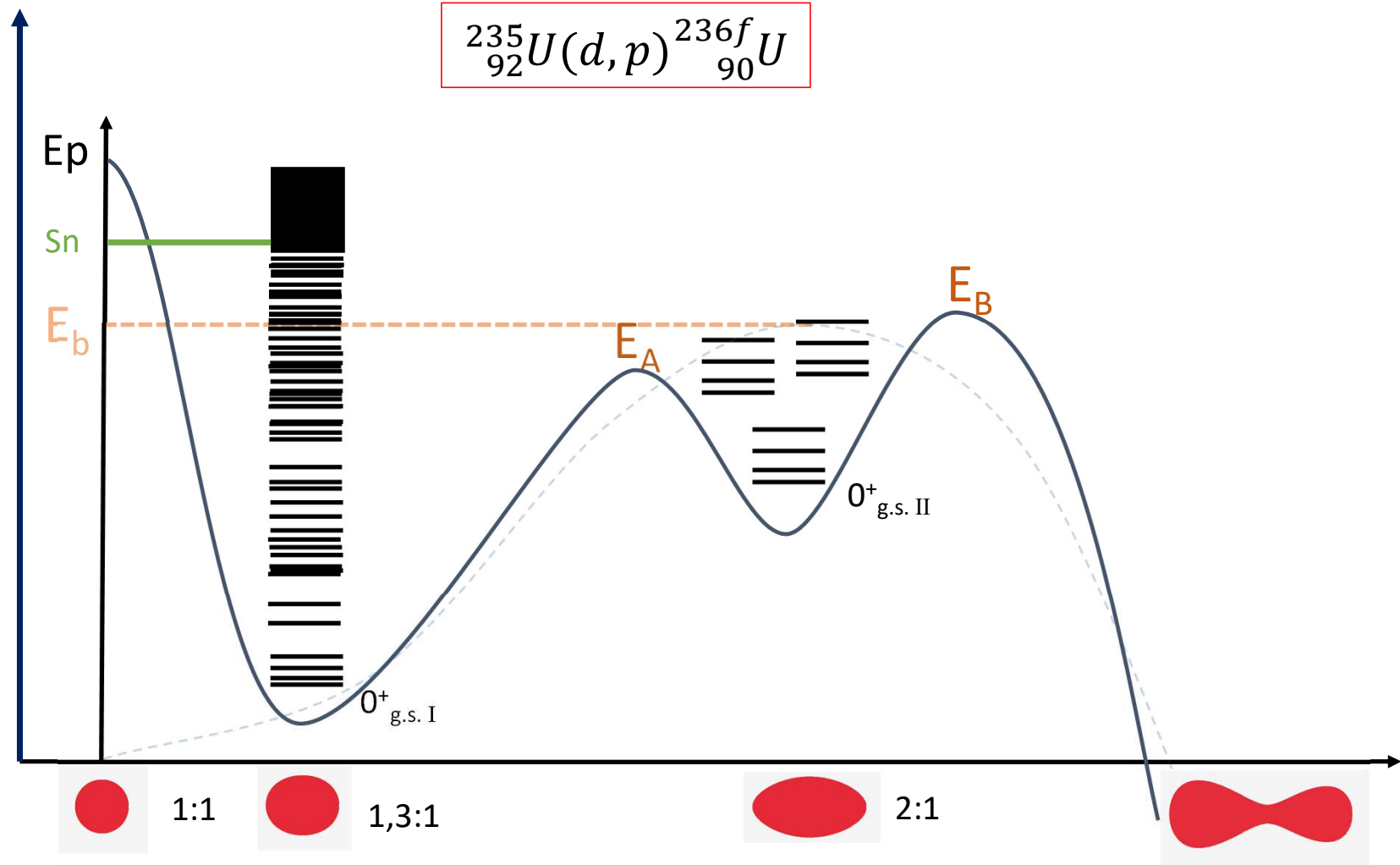
2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection





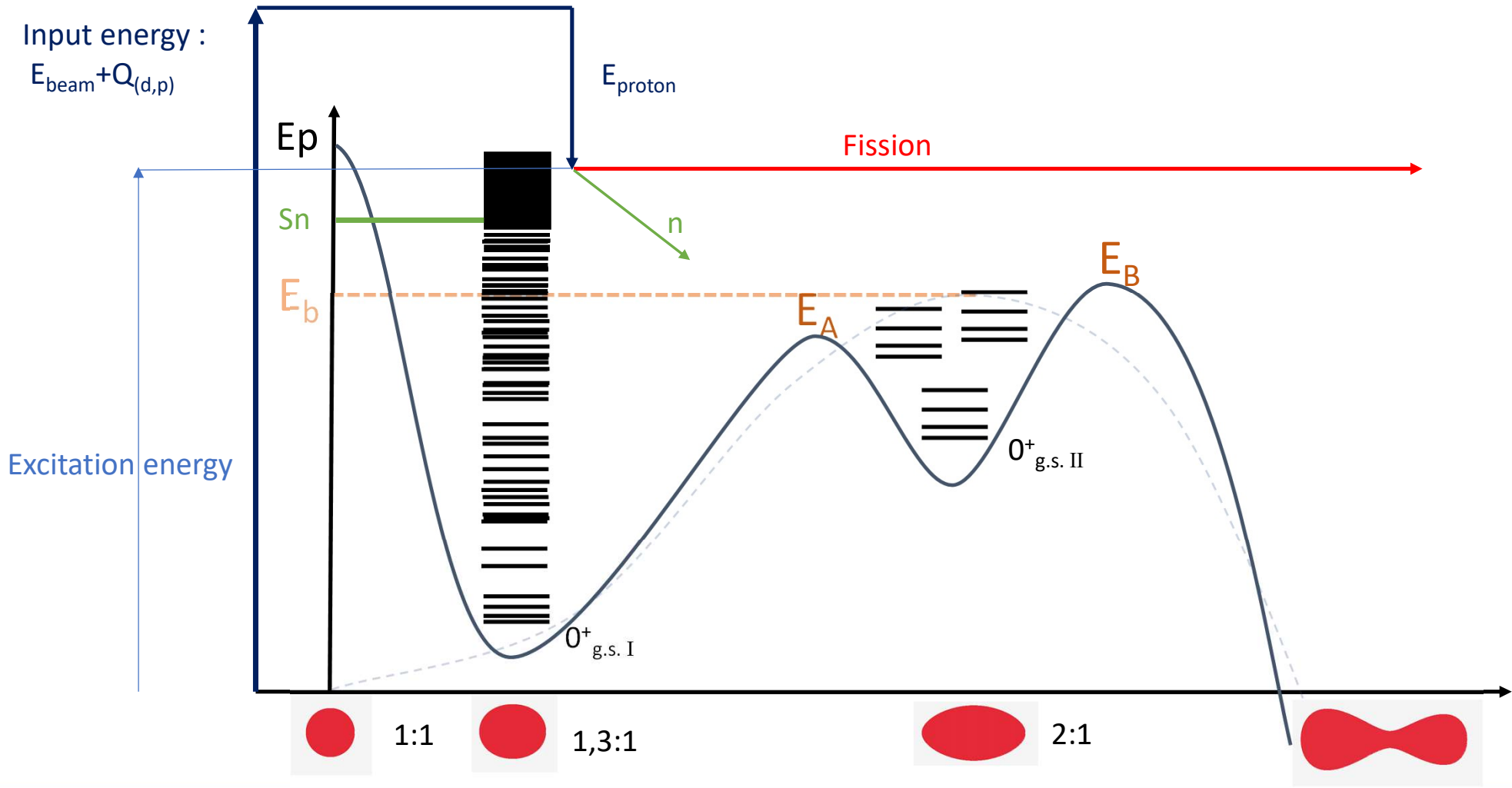
2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection

Input energy :
 $E_{\text{beam}} + Q_{(d,p)}$



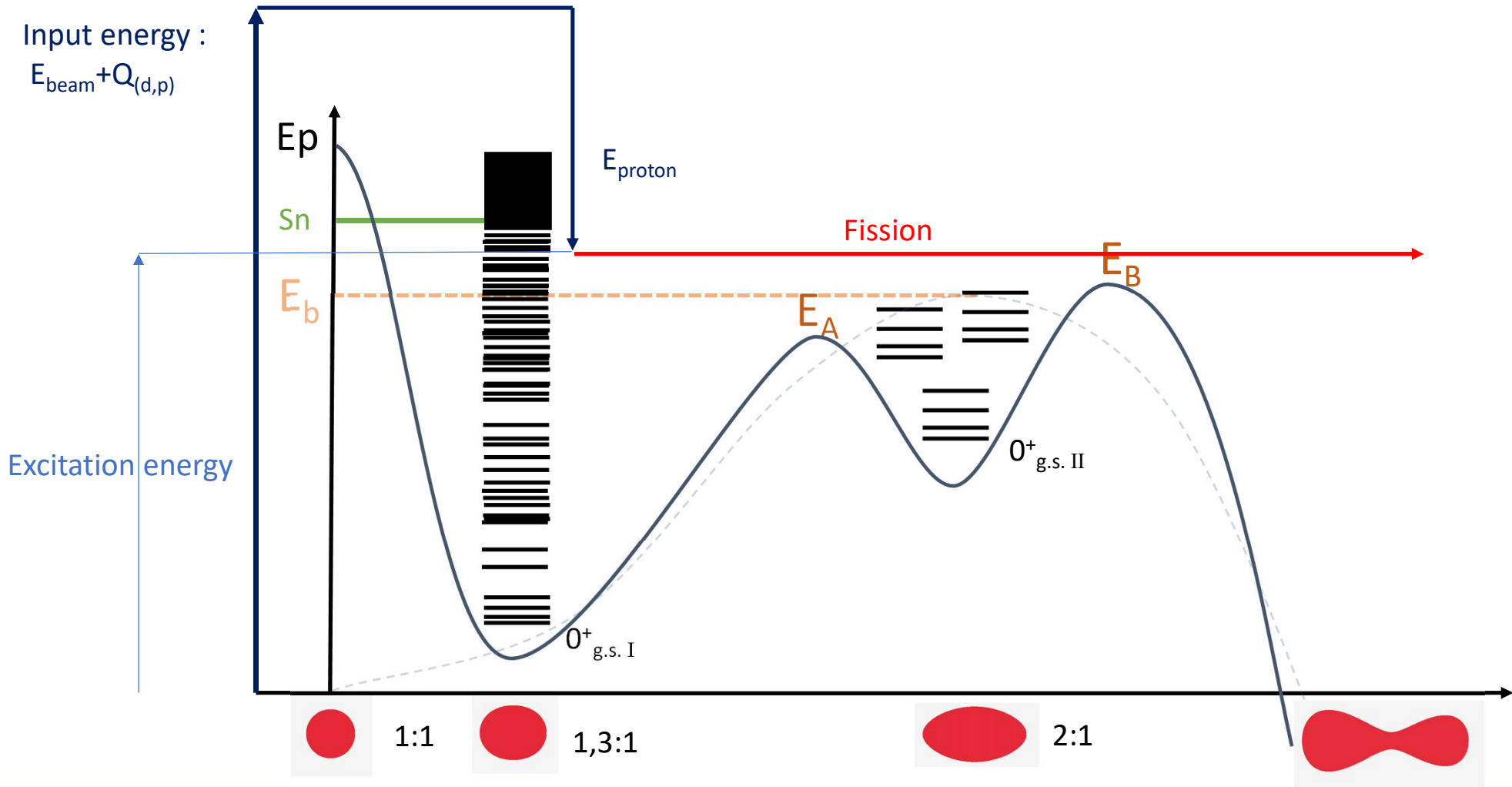


2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection





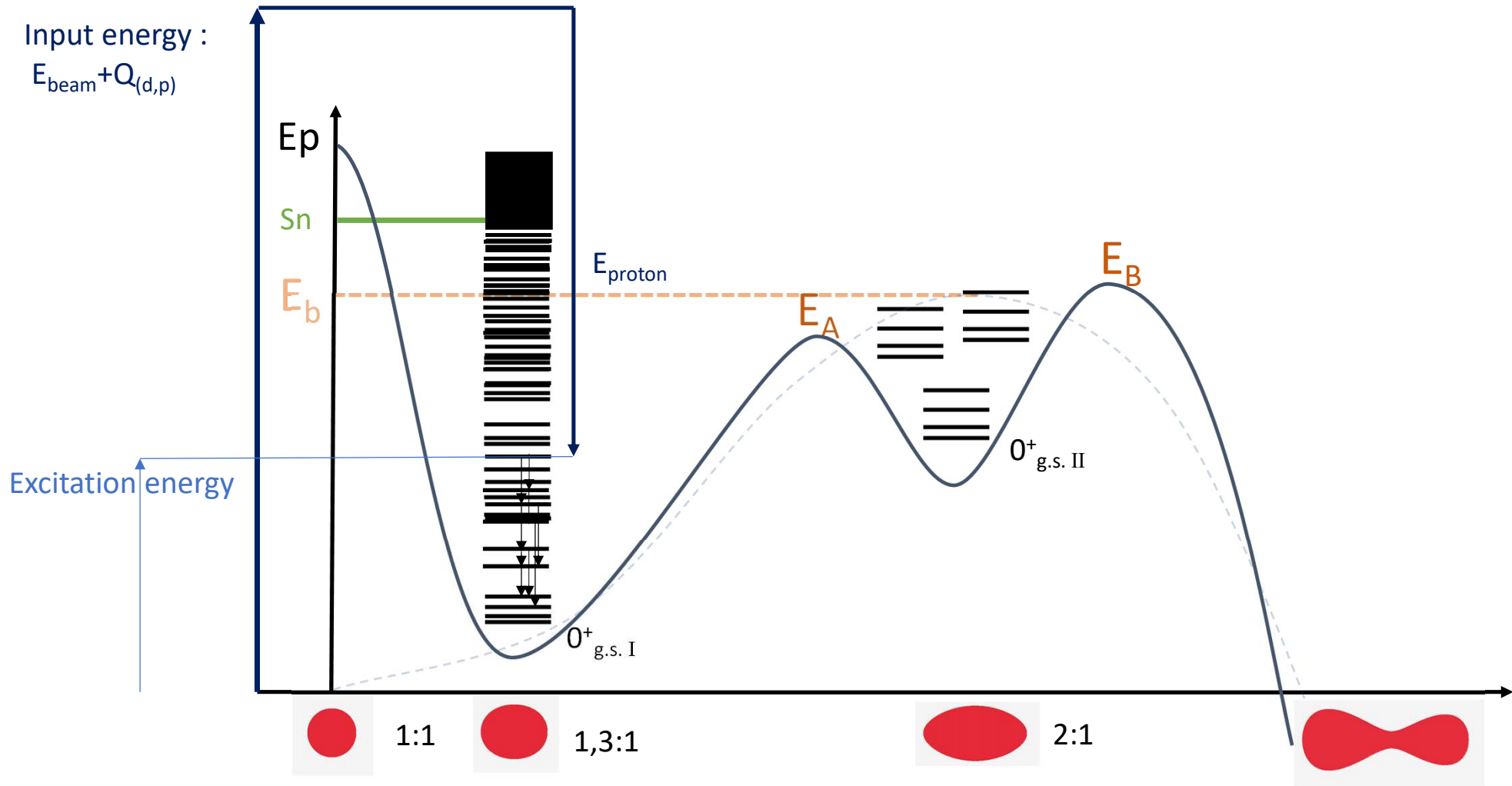
2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection





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Input energy :
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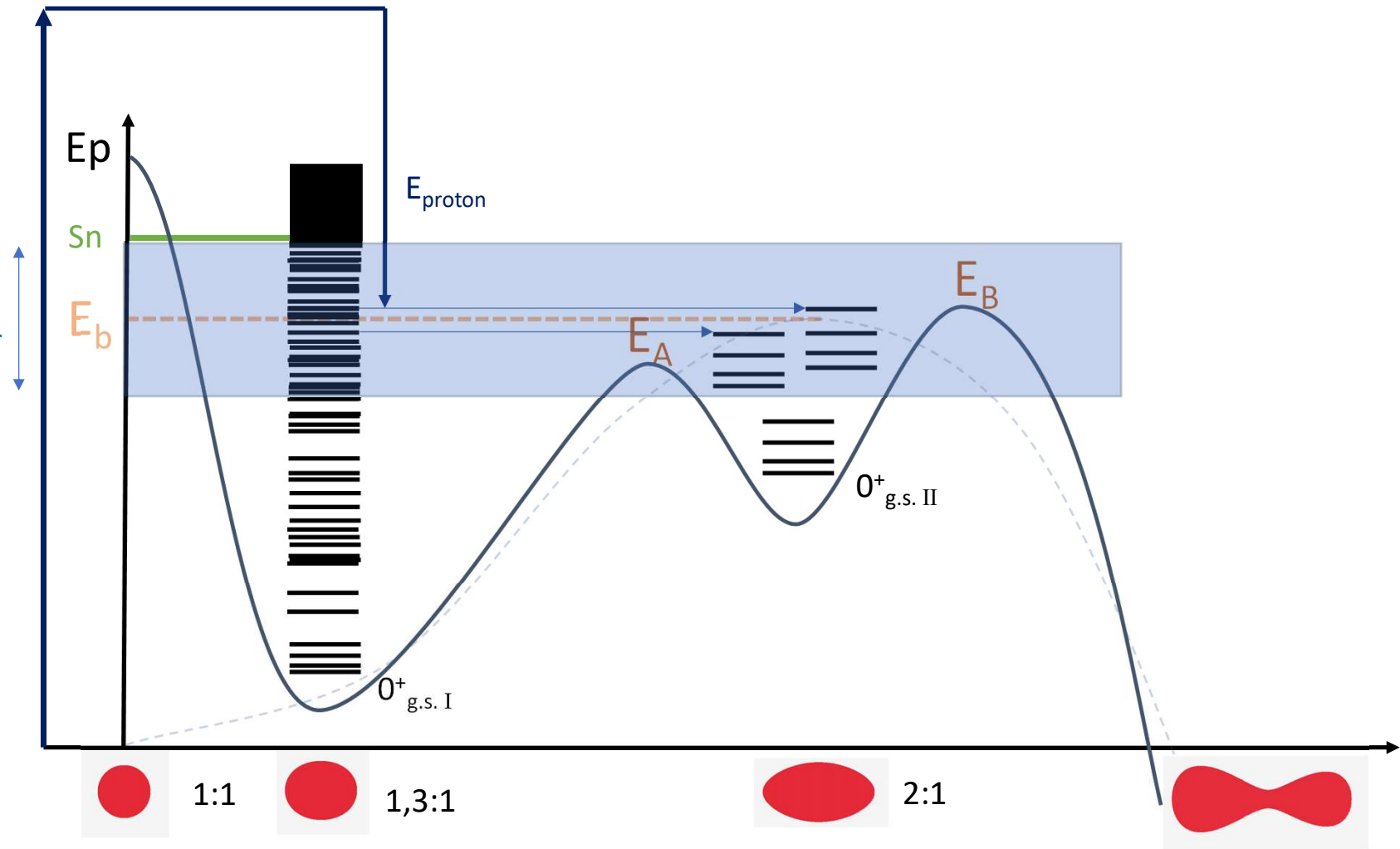




2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection

Input energy :
 $E_{\text{beam}} + Q_{(d,p)}$

Excitation range
for fission isomer

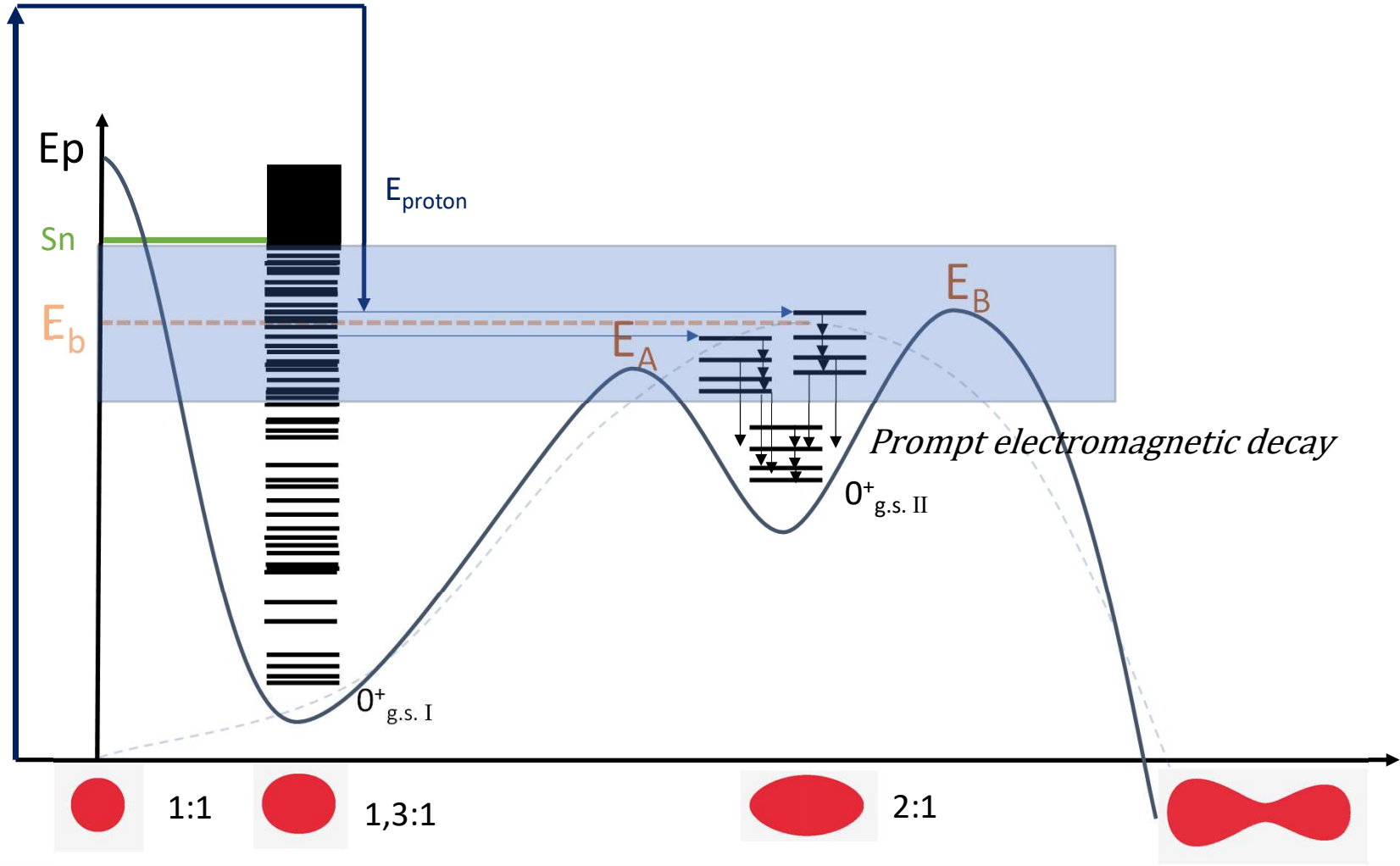




2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection

Input energy :
 $E_{\text{beam}} + Q_{(d,p)}$

Excitation range
for fission isomer

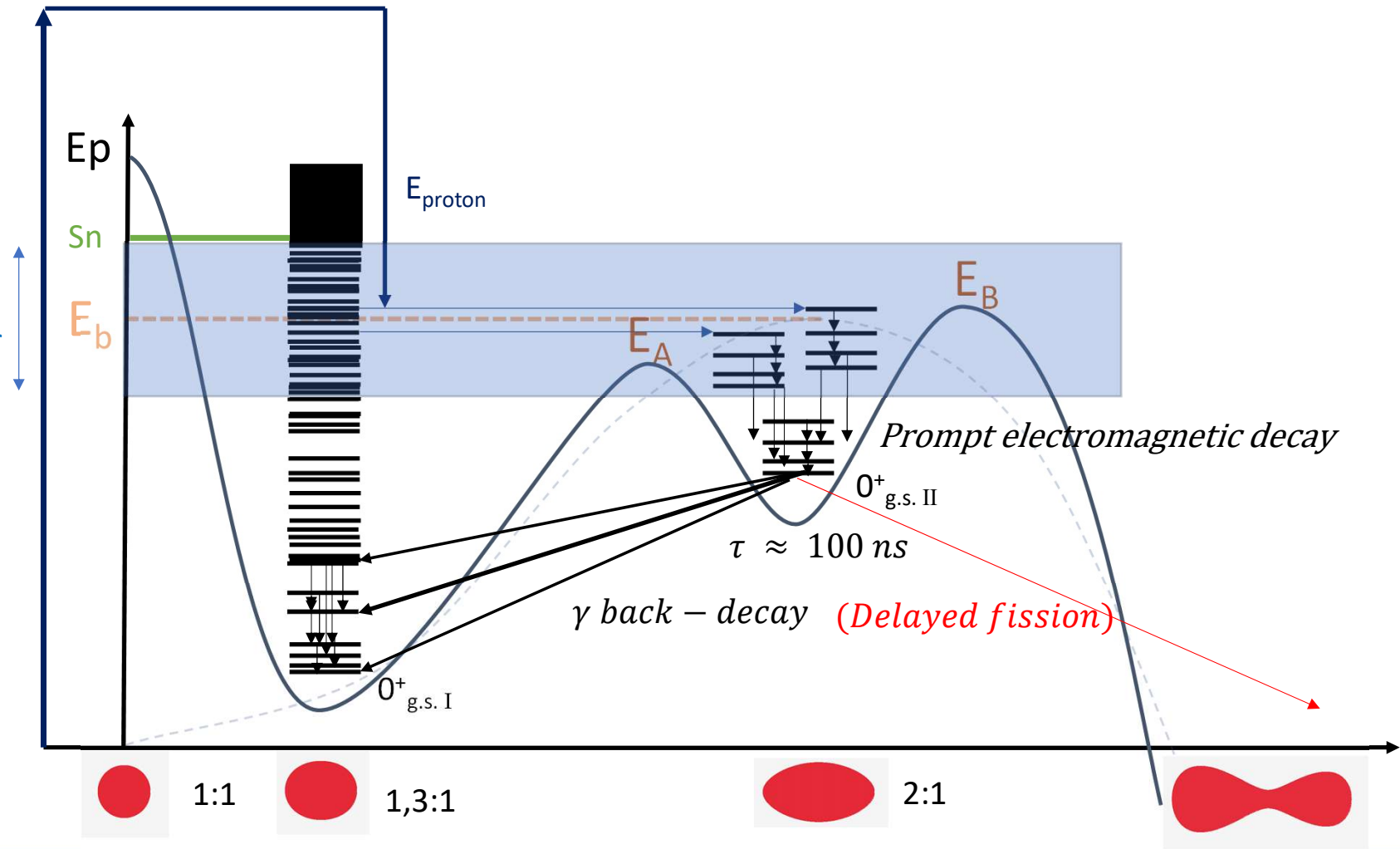




2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection

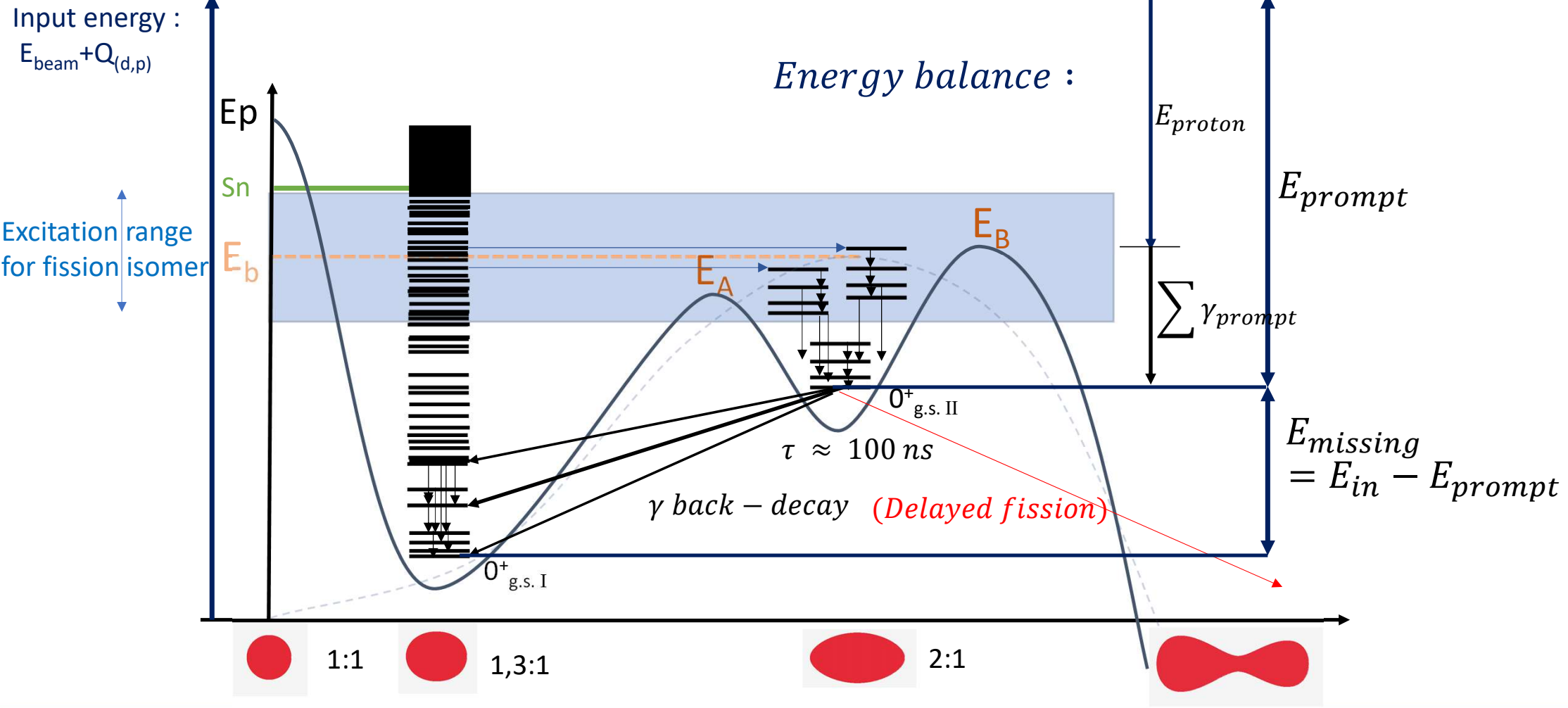
Input energy :
 $E_{\text{beam}} + Q_{(d,p)}$

Excitation range
for fission isomer



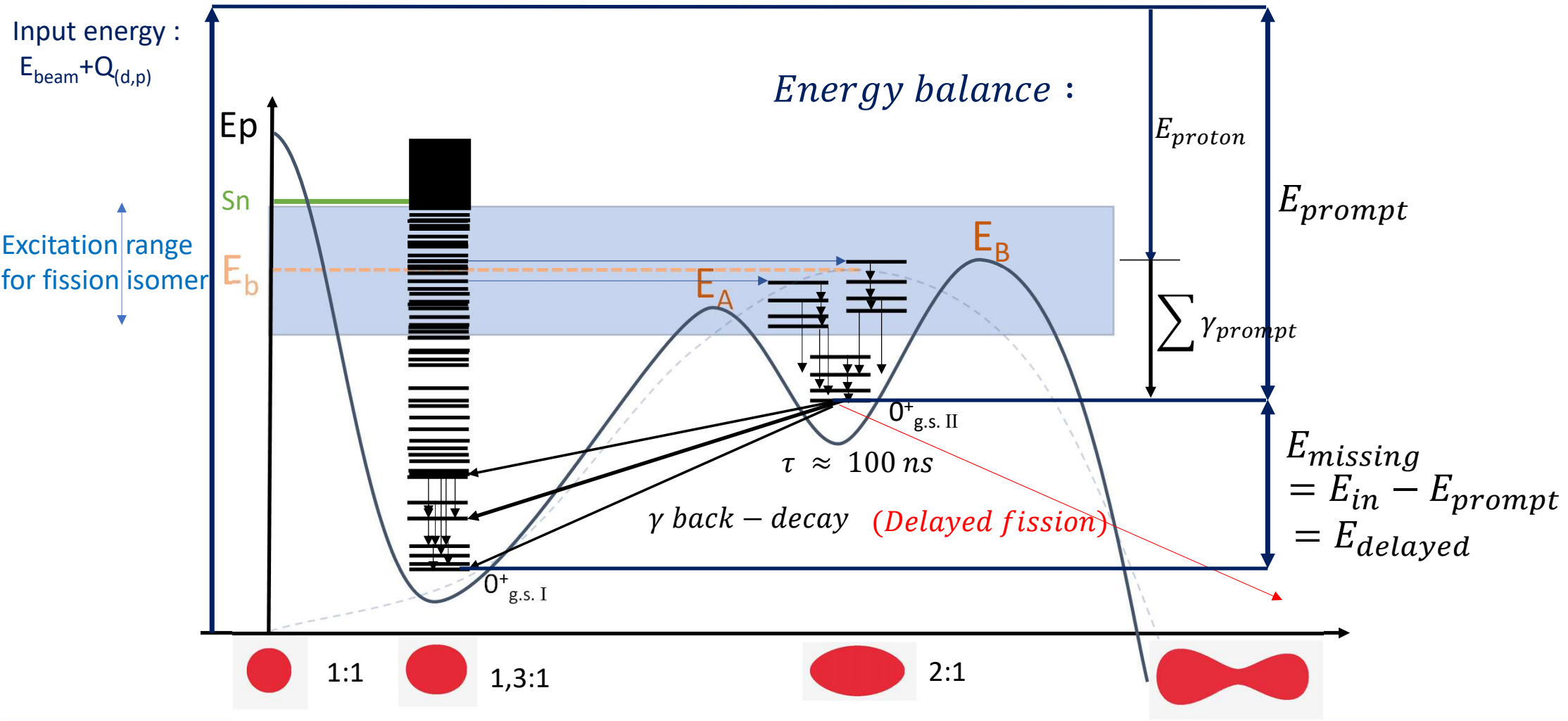


2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection





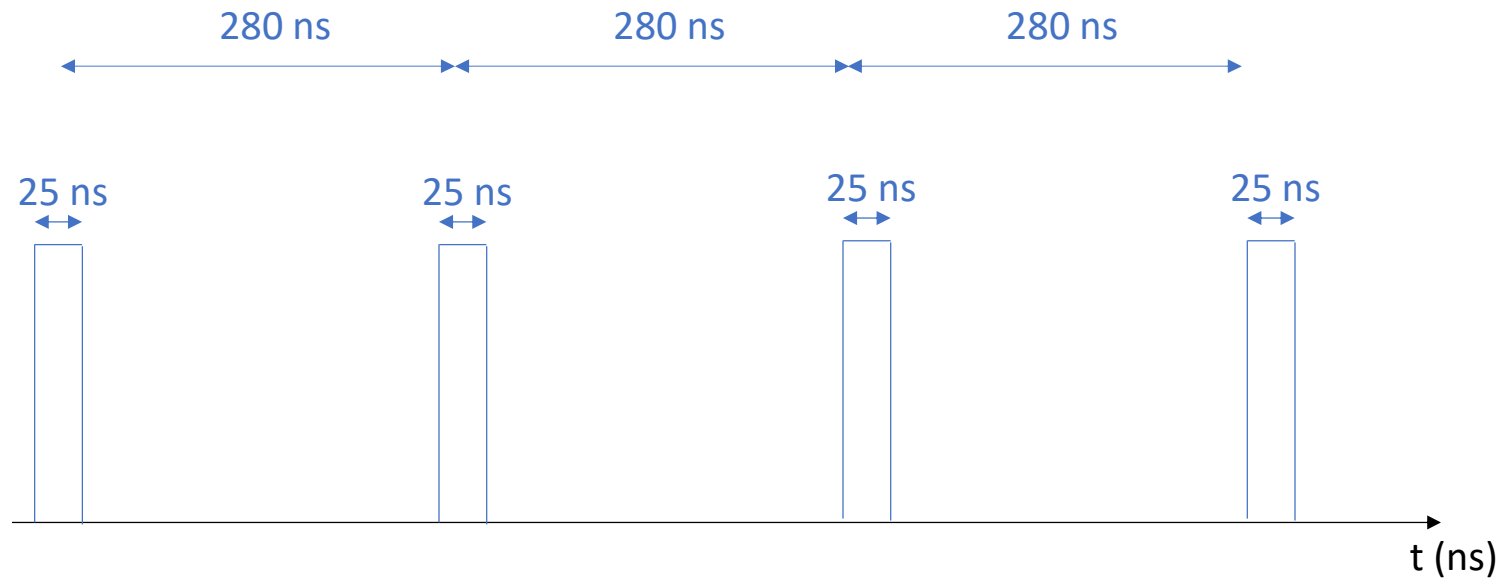
2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection





2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection

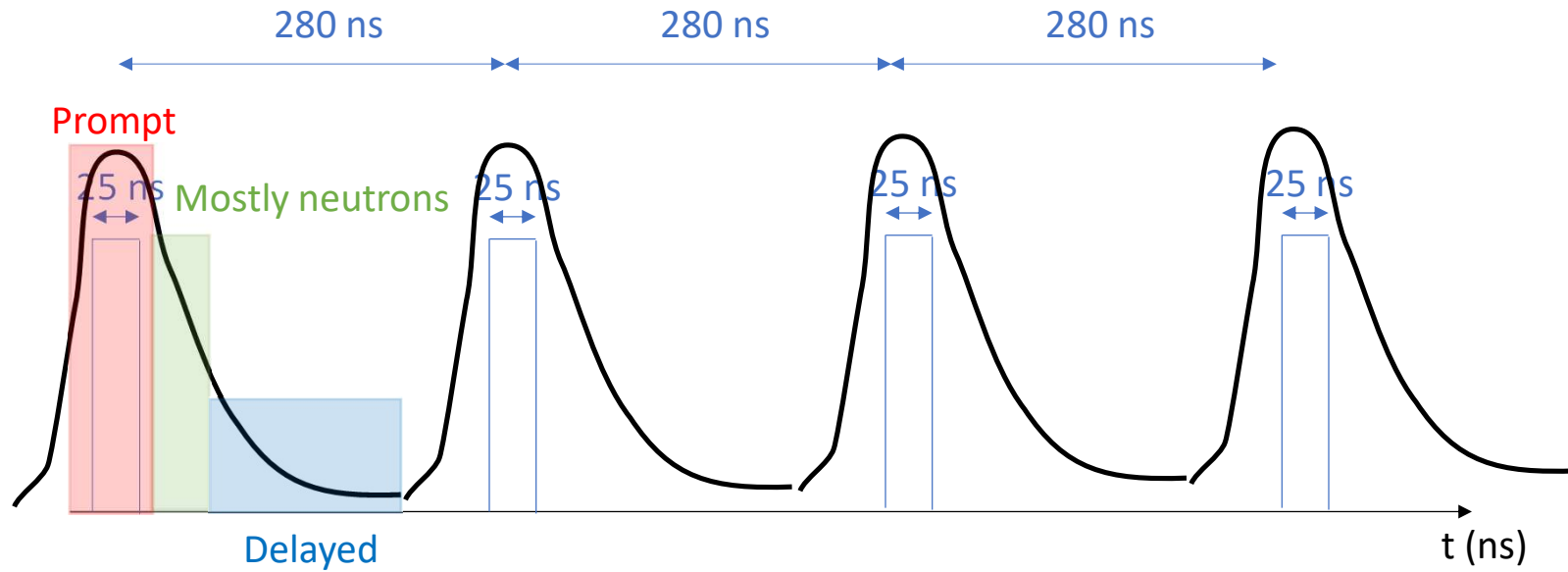
Pulsation system : 25ns wide beam pulse, 280 ns between pulses





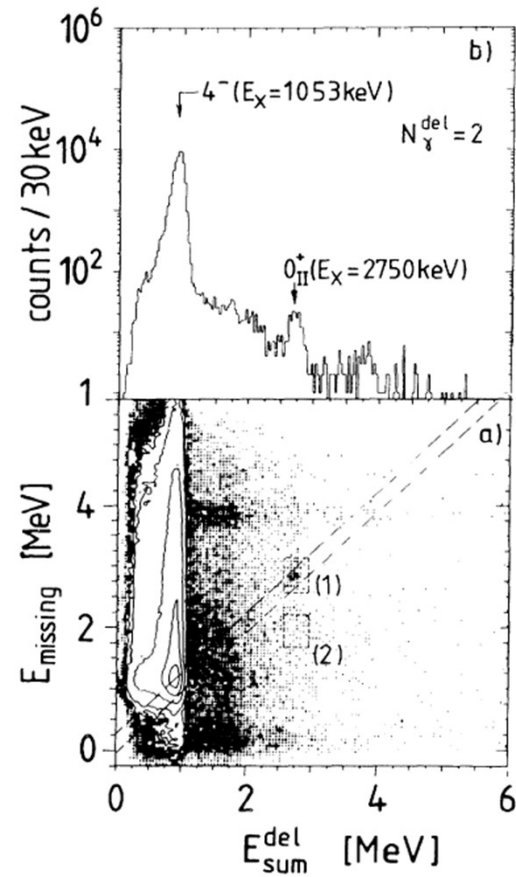
2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection

Pulsation system : 25ns wide beam pulse, 280 ns between pulses





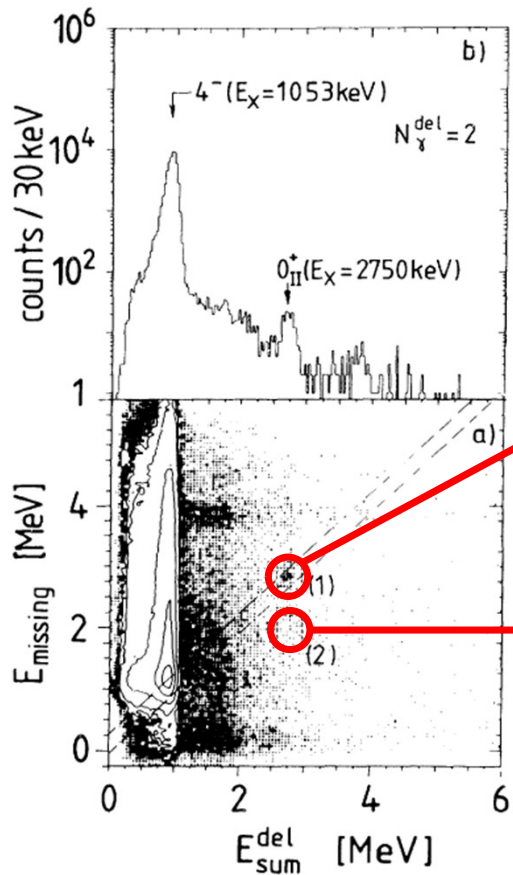
2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection



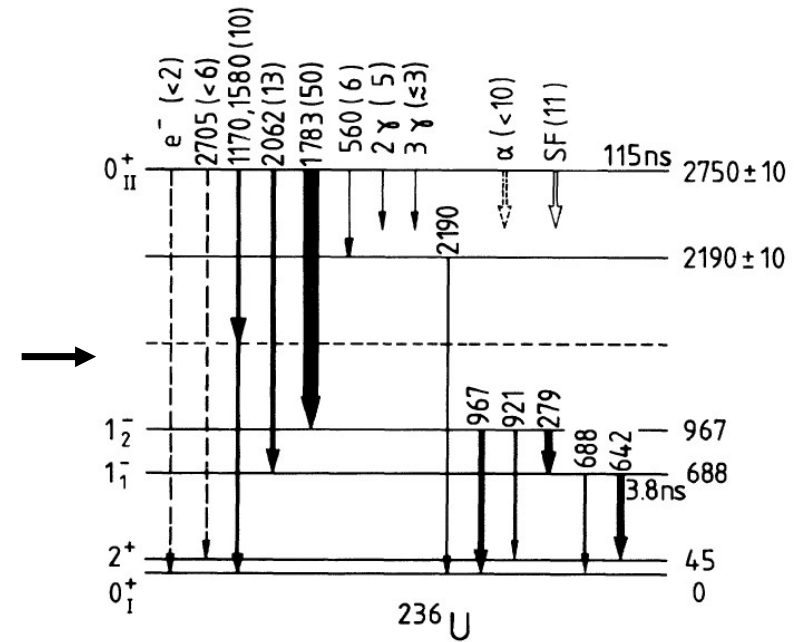
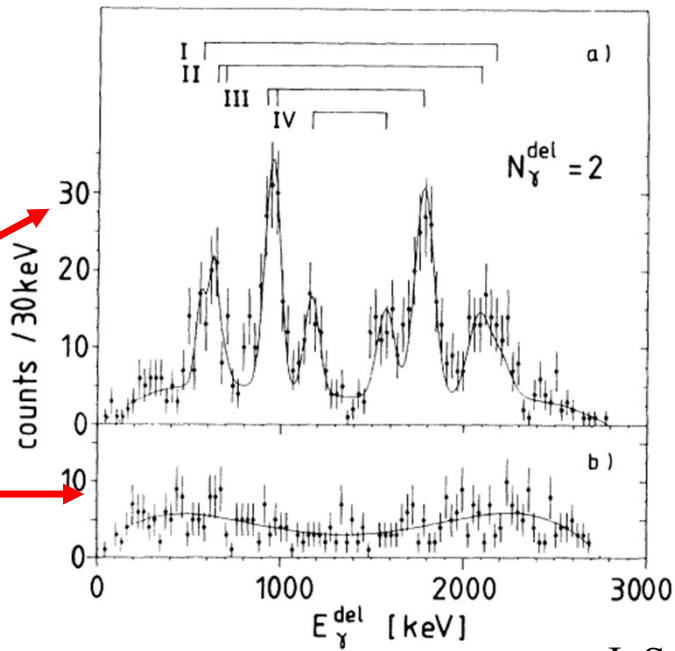
J. Schirmer, J. Gerl, D. Habs, and D. Schwalm (1898)
40 citations



2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection



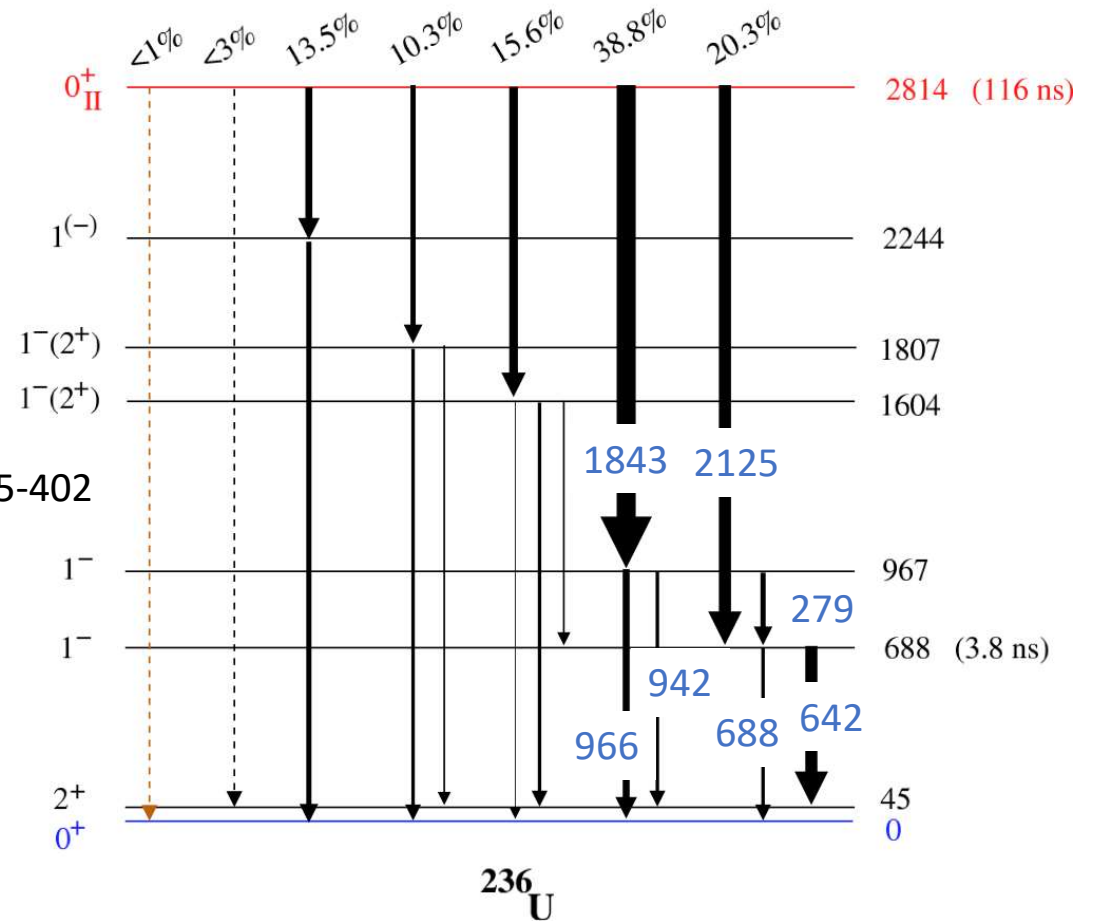
Gate on $E_{\text{missing}} = \sum E^{\text{delayed}} \approx 2,75 \text{ MeV}$



J. Schirmer, J. Gerl, D. Habs, and D. Schwalm (1989)
40 citations



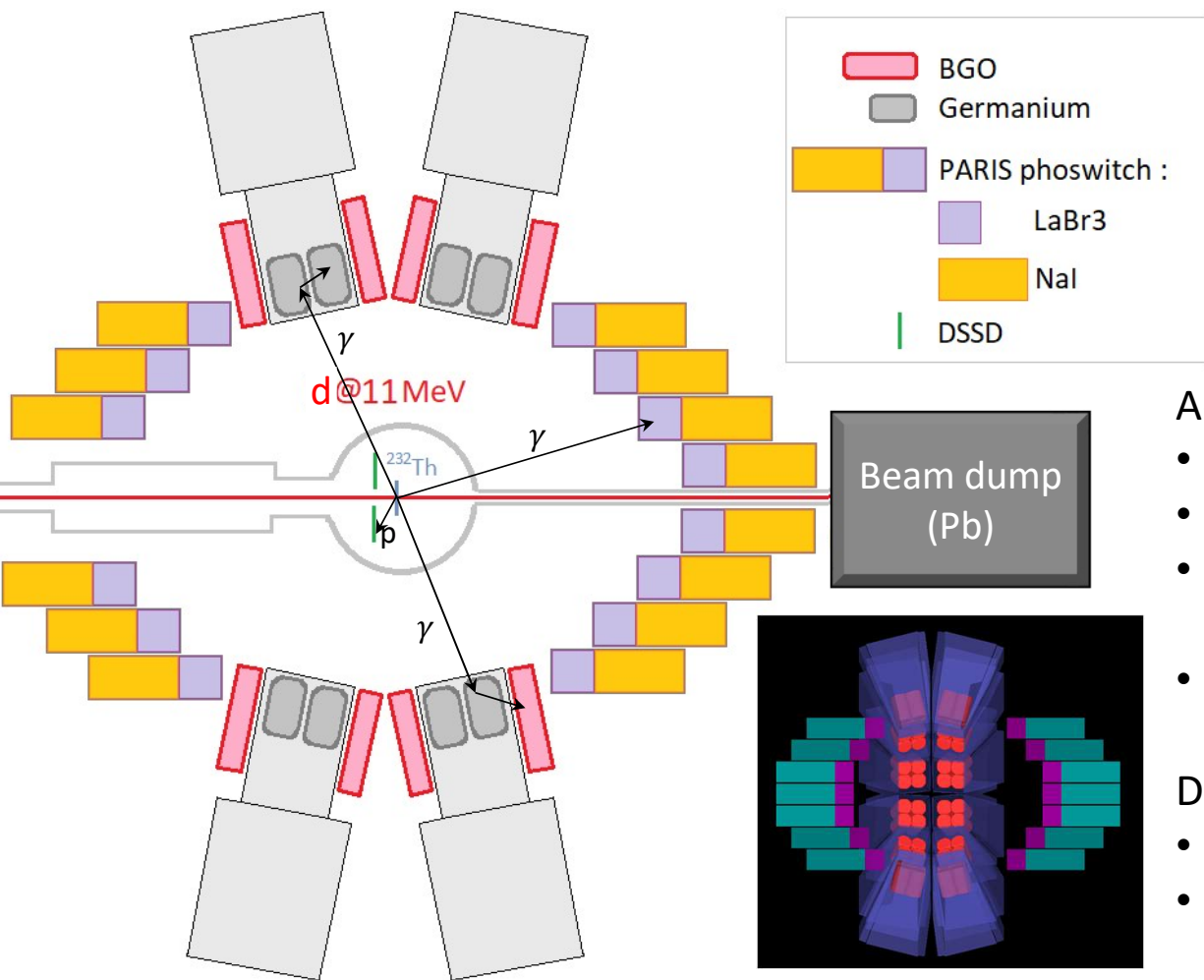
2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection



Later remeasurement by P. Reiter, Published in
TPG. Thiolj D. Habs / Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 49 (2002) 325-402
125 citations



3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2



Setup :

24 Ge clovers + BGO, 64 PARIS phoswich + DSSD
> 300 independent digital channels (FASTER system)

Advantages :

- Much better energy resolution (HPGe)
- Better beam pulsation (2ns wide pulse vs 25 ns)
- Segmented Si DSSD (16 rings, 32 sectors)
-> 10 kHz particle detection rate vs 800 Hz
- Triggerless DAQ -> Great flexibility in data analysis

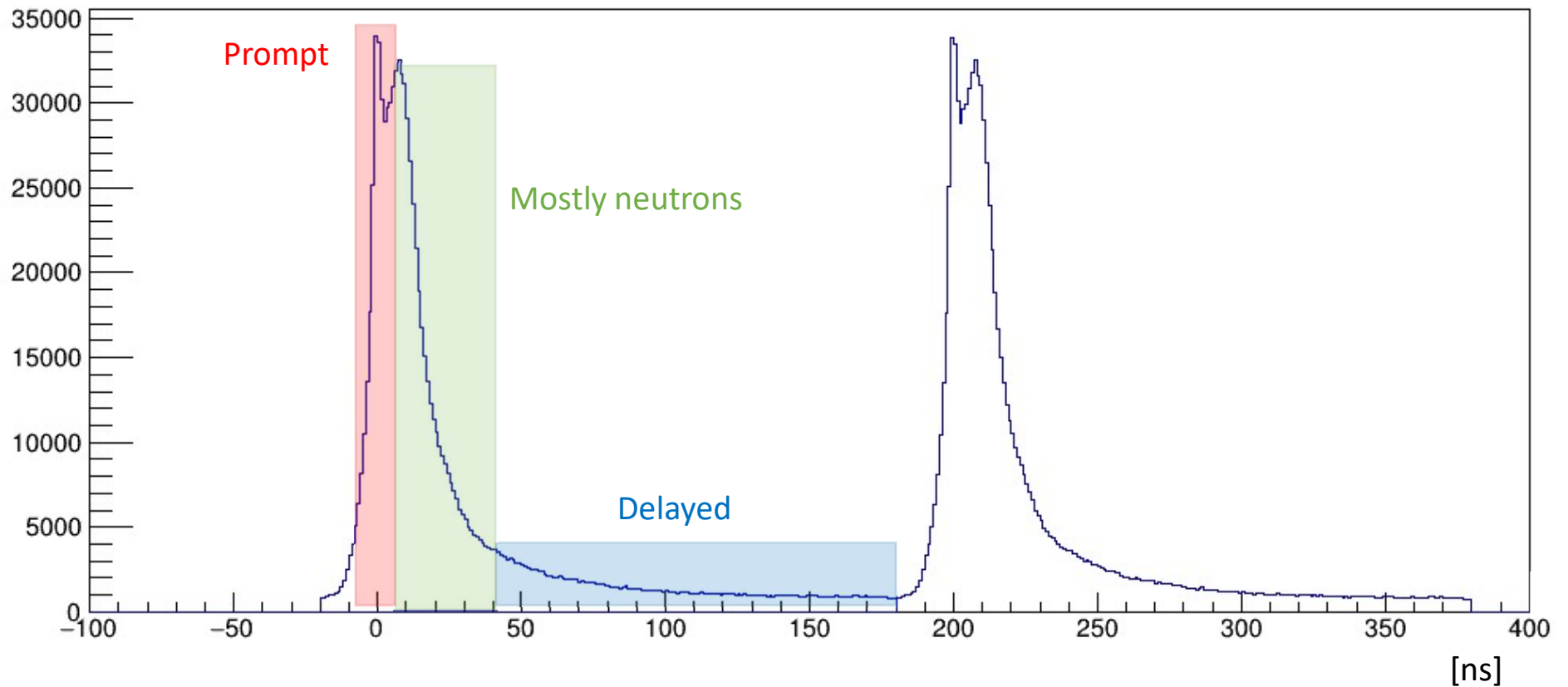
Disadvantages :

- Calorimetry full energy efficiency 30% vs 60%
- Proton punch through in DSSD



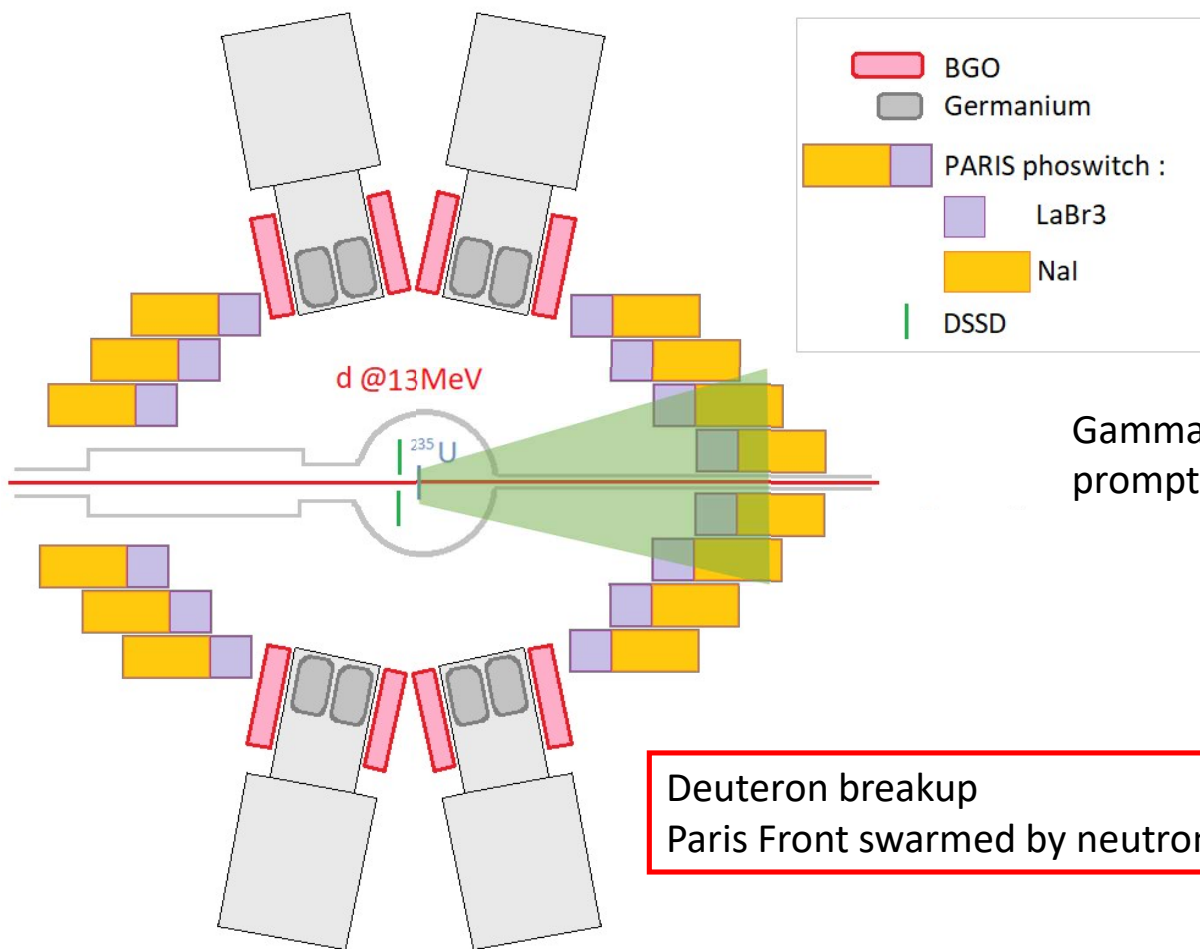
3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

200 ns pulsed beam



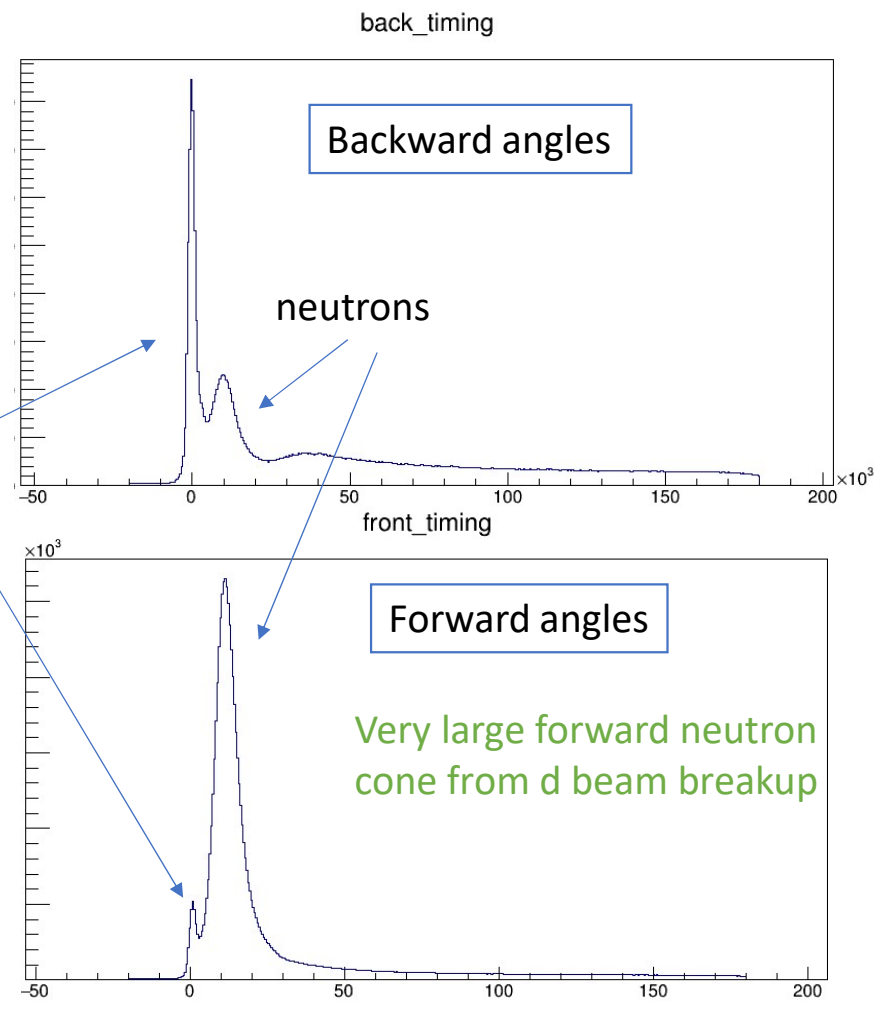


3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2



Deuteron breakup
Paris Front swarmed by neutrons

Gamma prompts

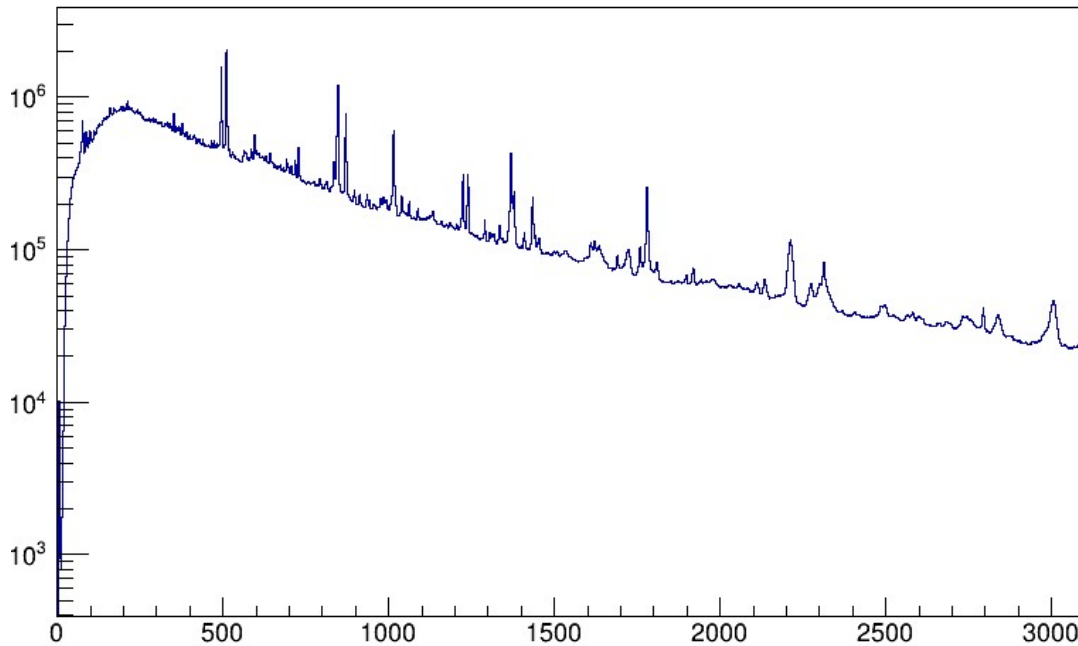




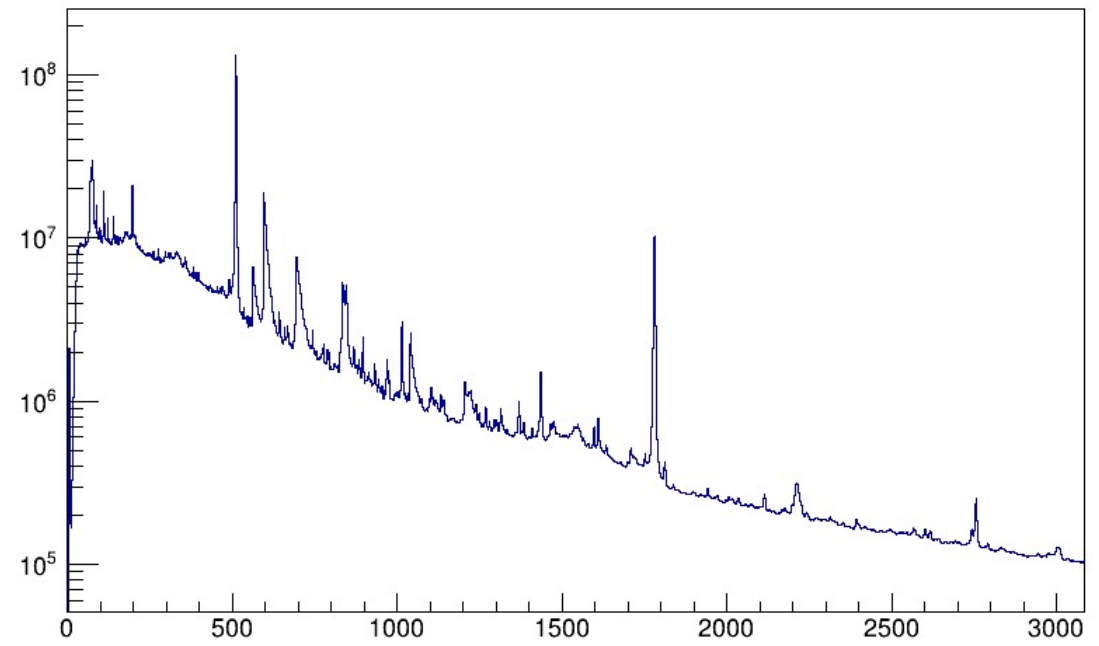
3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

- Other open channels (e.g. $^{235}\text{U}(d,n)$)
- Transfer induced *prompt fission*
- Beta decay of fission products
- Target impurities (e.g. oxygen, aluminium)
- Inelastic neutron scattering, capture (break-up of d beam)

prompt

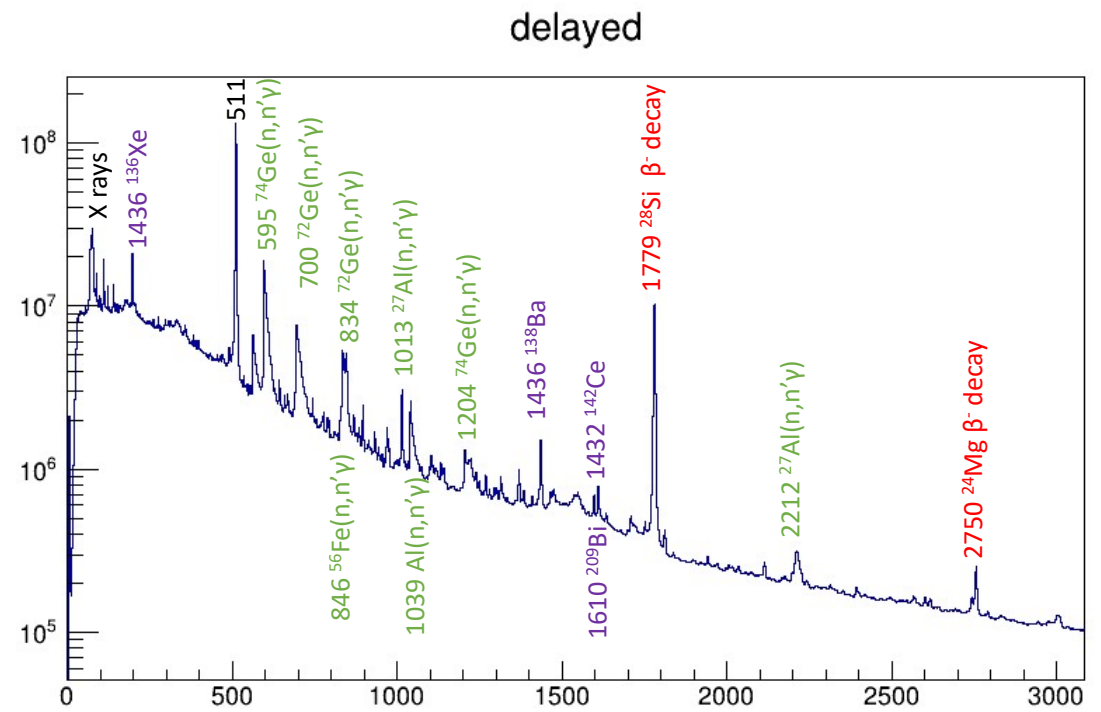
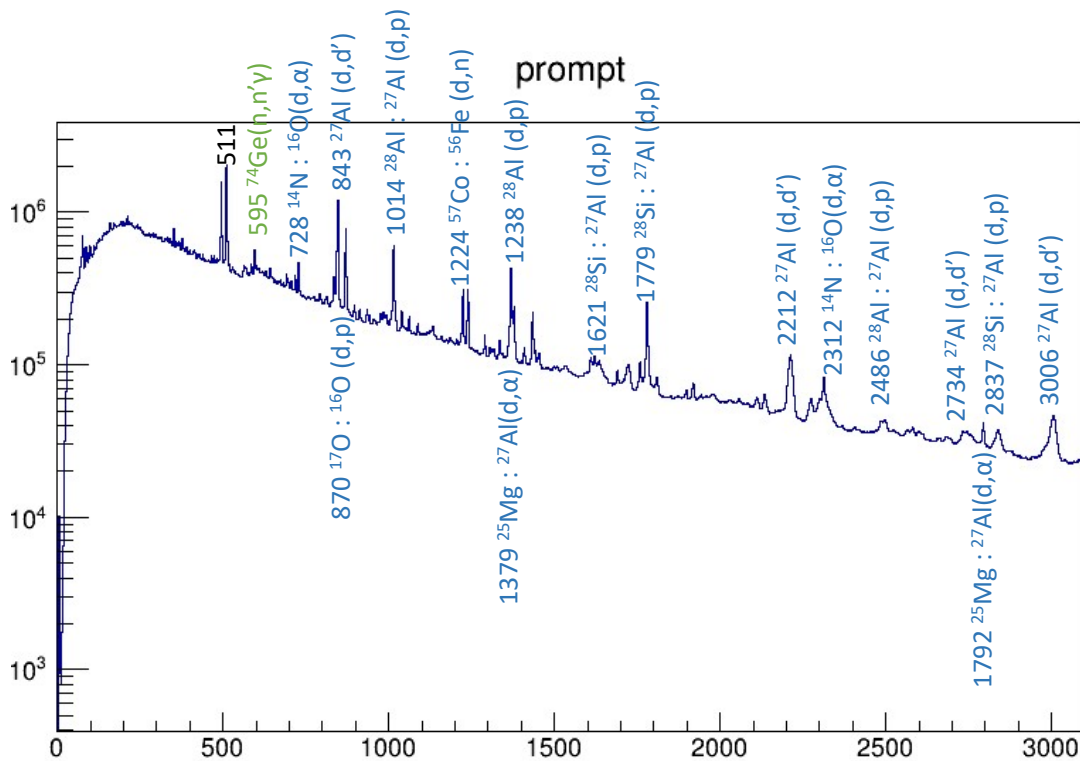


delayed





3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

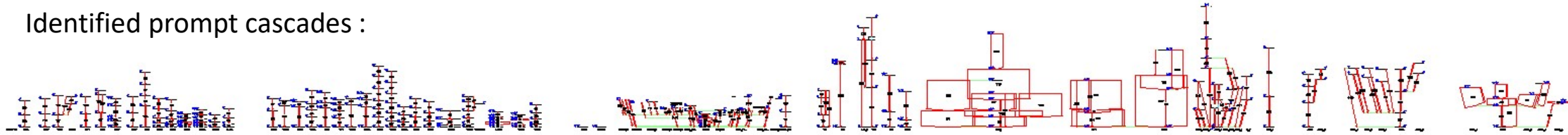




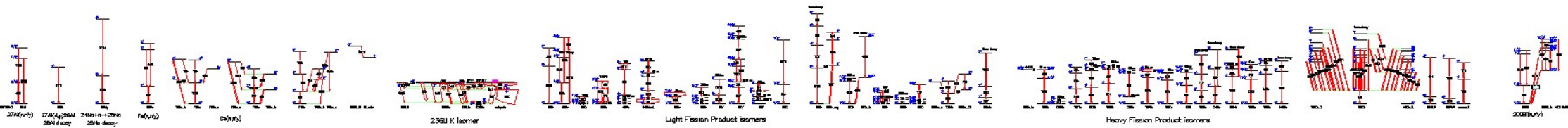
3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

Very complex spectra :
many reaction channels open
not pure target (Oxyde, aluminum backing)
neutron scattering on structure

Identified prompt cascades :



Identified delayed cascades :



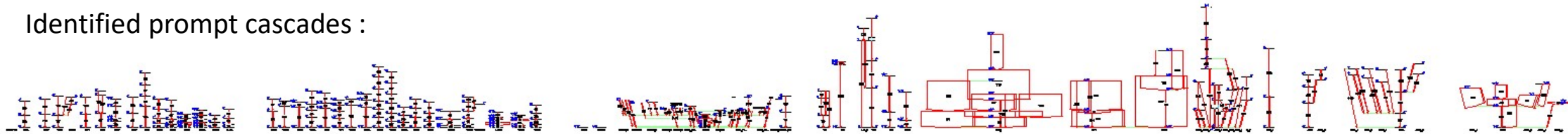
And those are only the prominent lines !



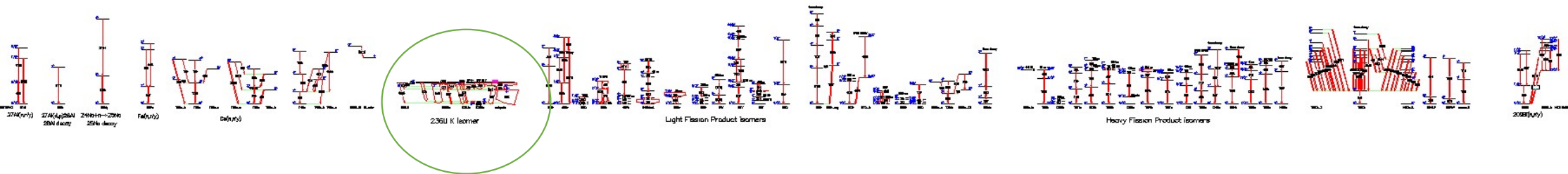
3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

Very complex spectra :
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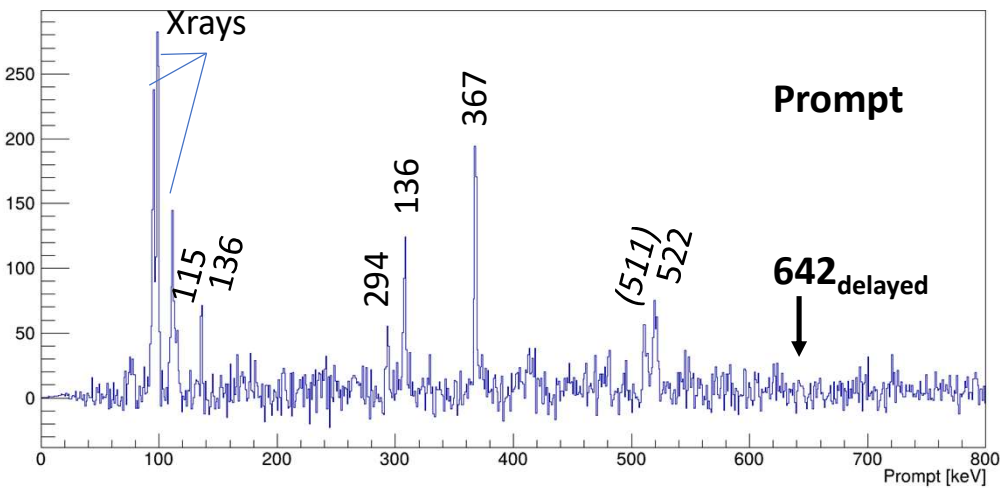
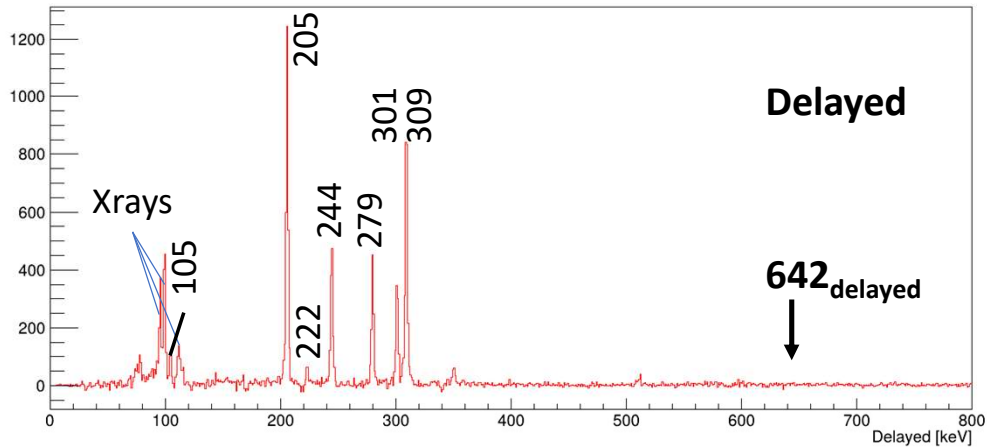


And those are only the prominent lines !

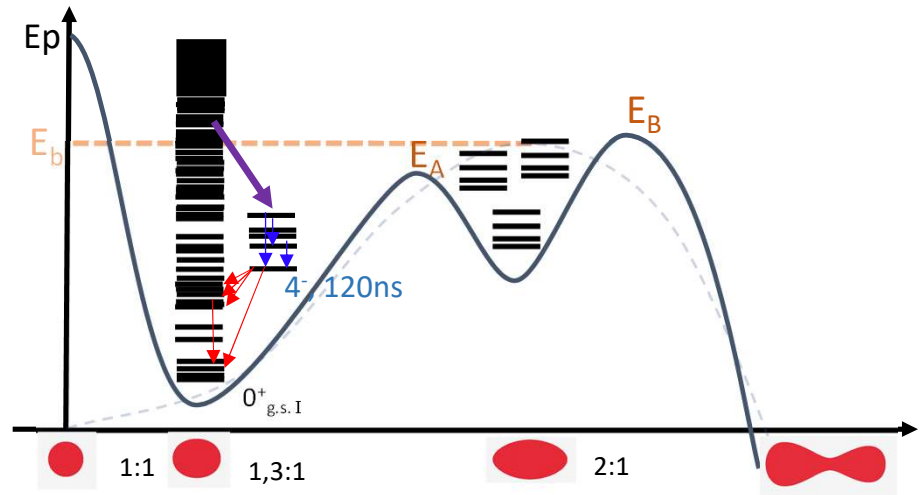
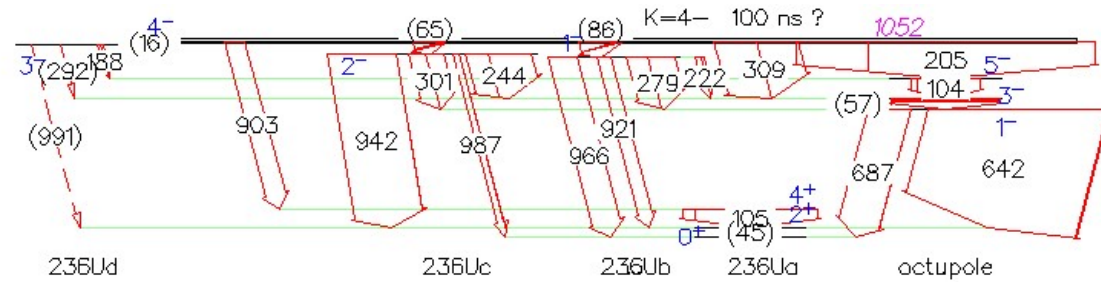


3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

Gate on the 642 keV transition in the delayed spectra :

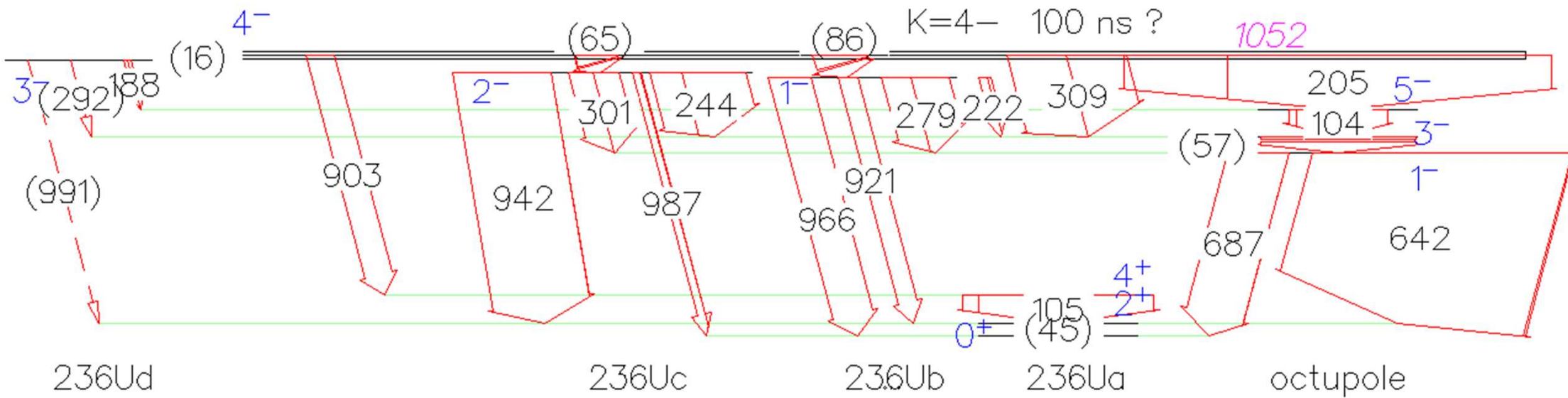


K = 4- isomer, $\tau=120$ ns





3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2





Half life measurement :

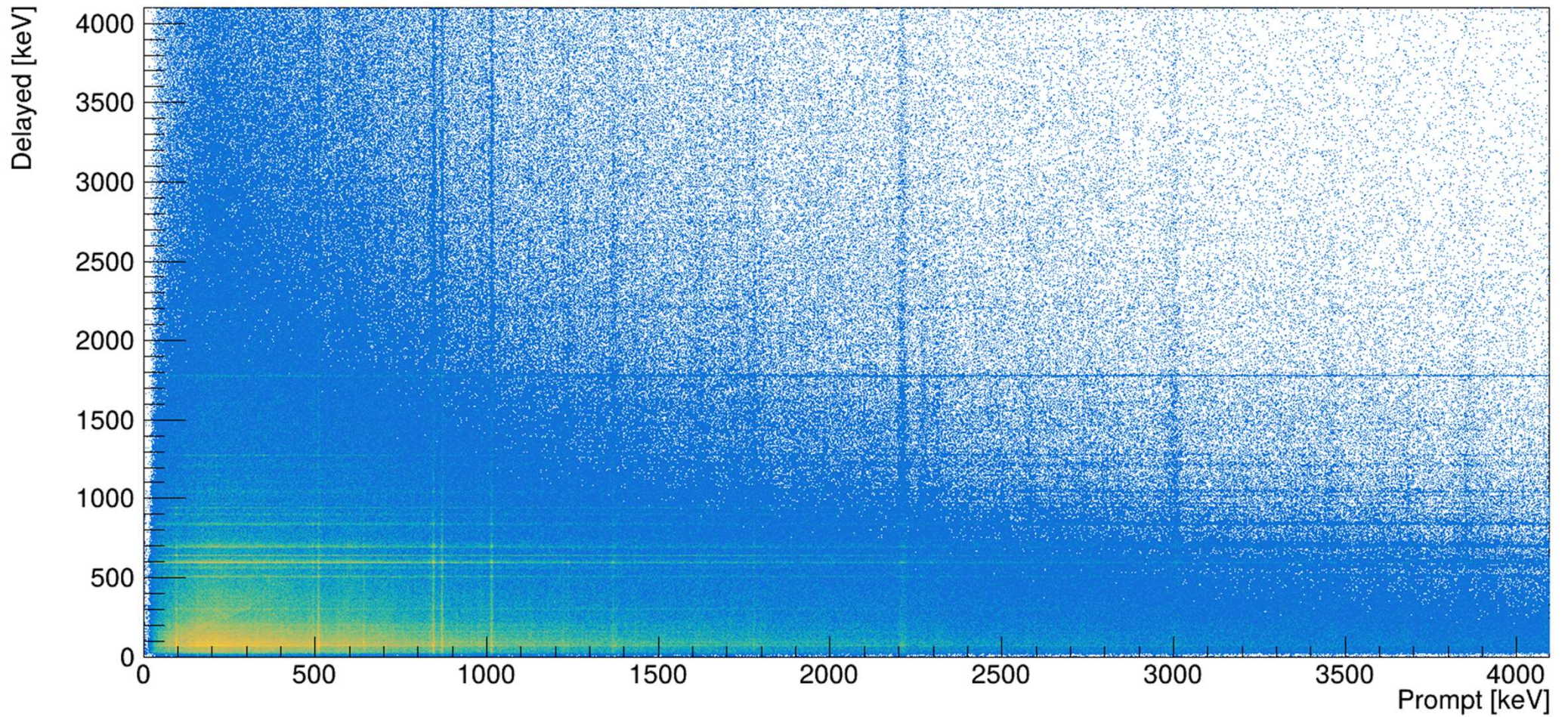
Energy [keV]	Calculated half-life [ns]
642	96
688	125
903	60
942	105
966	142

Two remarks :

- Very preliminary measurements (errors to be determined ?)
- Seems to indicate different half lives -> more than one isomer ?



3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2





3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

AN ISOMERIC TWO-PARTICLE STATE IN ^{236}U

H.F. BRINCKMANN*, D.D. CLARK**, N.J.S. HANSEN and J. PEDERSEN
The Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Received 24 January 1973

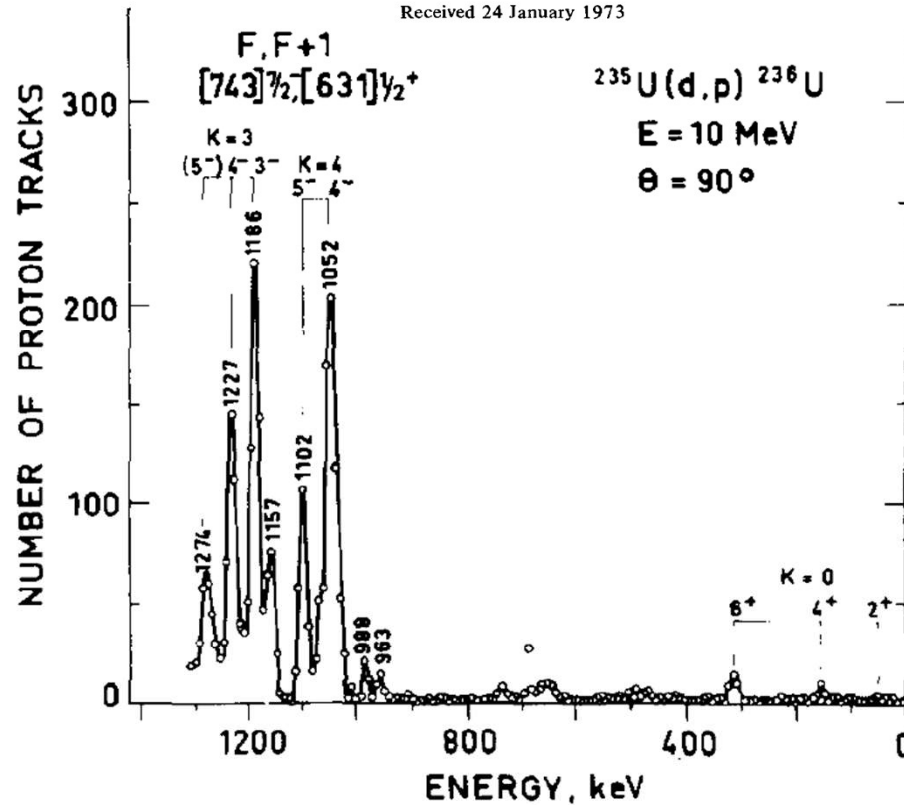
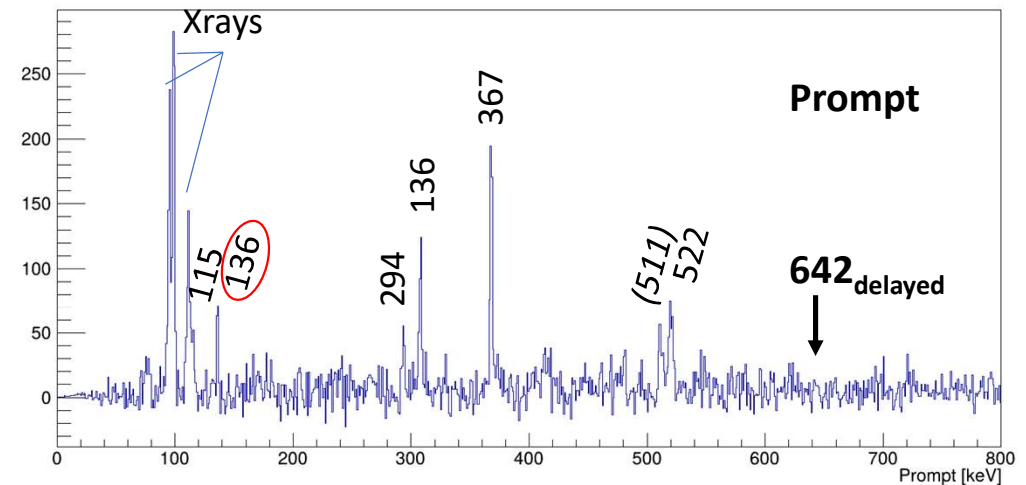


Fig. 1. Proton spectrum of the reaction $^{235}\text{U}(d, p)^{236}\text{U}$.

- Lowest prompt gamma $E_\gamma = 136$ keV could be $(K, J^\pi = 3, 3^-) 1186 \rightarrow (K, J^\pi = 4, 4^-) 1052$
- States not in nndc !!





3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

A few numbers :

- 10^9 ^{236}U produced
- From Habs&al measurement, $\frac{I(^{236\text{IIU}})}{I(^{236\text{IU}})} = 3.10^{-4}$
- Deduced 3.10^5 Shape Isomers produced

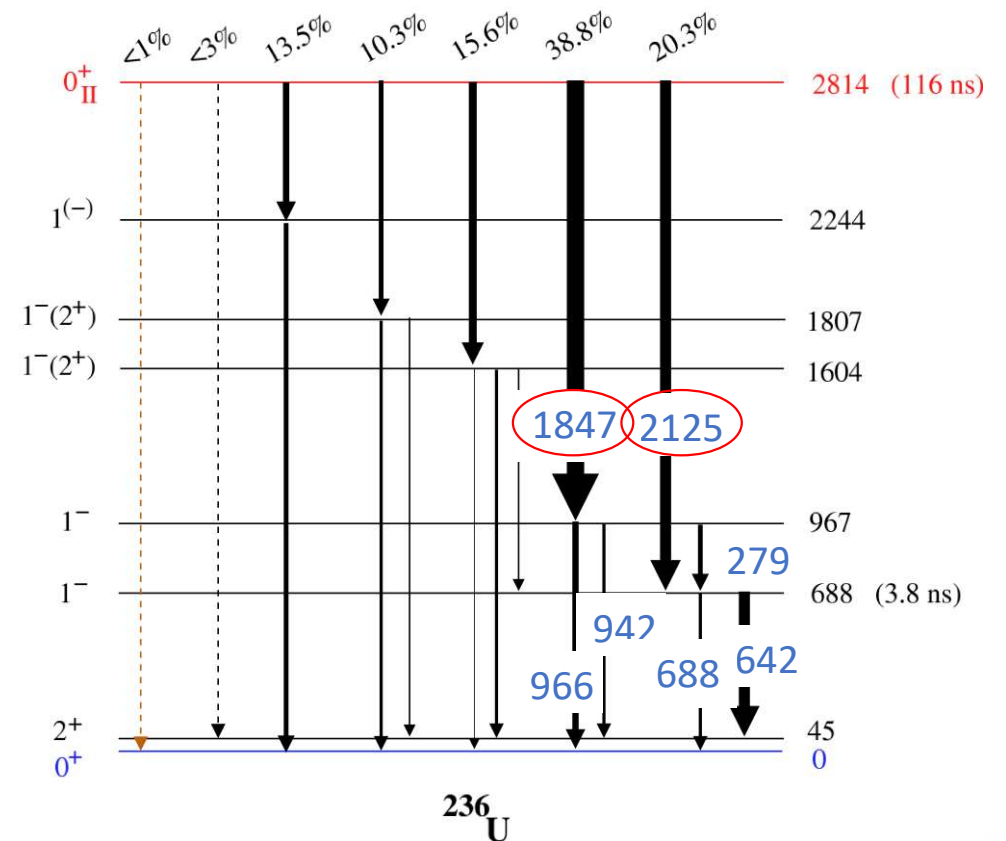
Methodology : stronger and stronger event-by-event conditions to tend to theirs :

- Prompt gamma ray
- Prompt and delayed calorimetry condition
- Excitation energy conditions

Deduce the expected intensity of and 2125 lines :

1847 keV : 3492 counts

2125 keV : 1671 counts





3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

dge

From top to bottom spectra :

1 : Prompt gamma

2 : 1 , $\Sigma E_{\text{prompt}} < 3,7 \text{ MeV}$

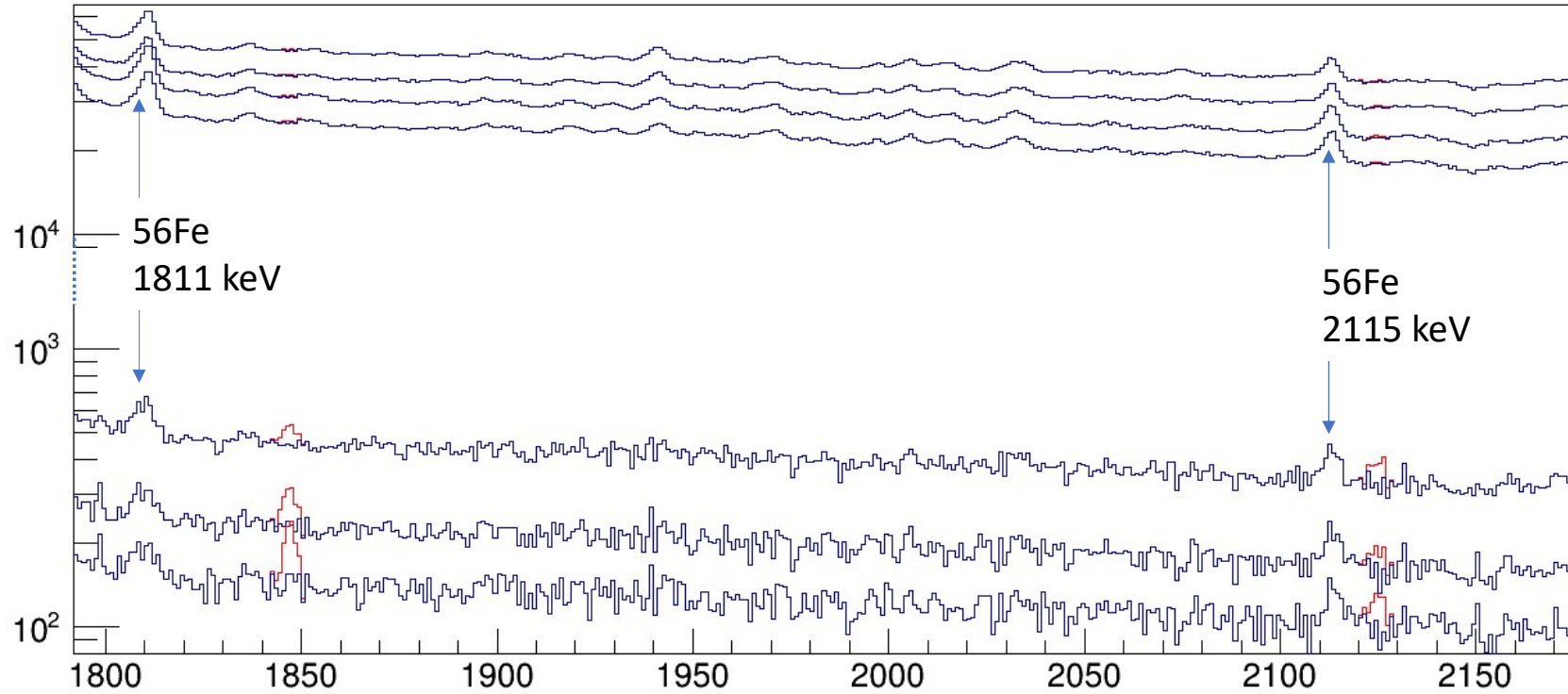
3 : 1 , $\Sigma E_{\text{delayed}} < 3,0 \text{ MeV}$

4 : 2 , 3

5 : 4 , particule

6 : 5 , $E_{\text{excitation}} < 6,5 \text{ MeV}$

7 : 5 , $E_{\text{excitation}} > 4,5 \text{ MeV}$



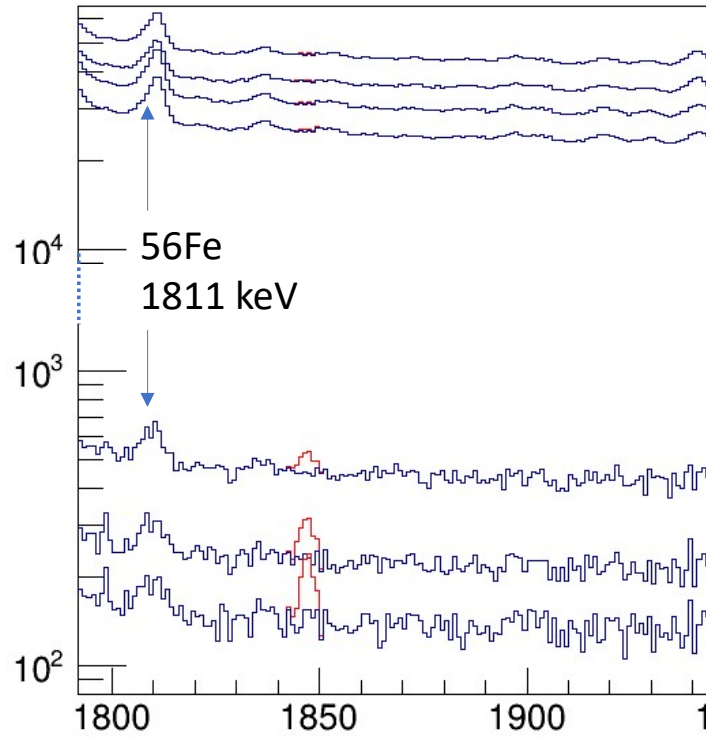


3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

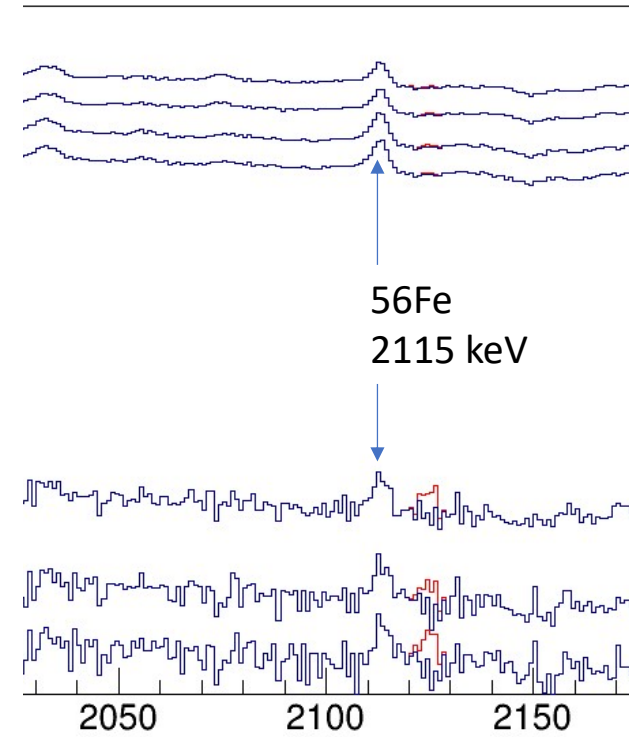
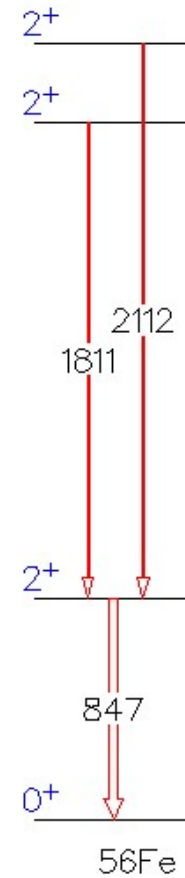
From top to bottom spectra :

- 1 : Prompt gamma
- 2 : 1 , $\Sigma E_{\text{prompt}} < 3,7 \text{ MeV}$
- 3 : 1 , $\Sigma E_{\text{delayed}} < 3,0 \text{ MeV}$
- 4 : 2 , 3
- 5 : 4 , particule
- 6 : 5 , $E_{\text{excitation}} < 6,5 \text{ MeV}$
- 7 : 5 , $E_{\text{excitation}} > 4,5 \text{ MeV}$

$^{56}\text{Fe}(n,n')$ in the structure



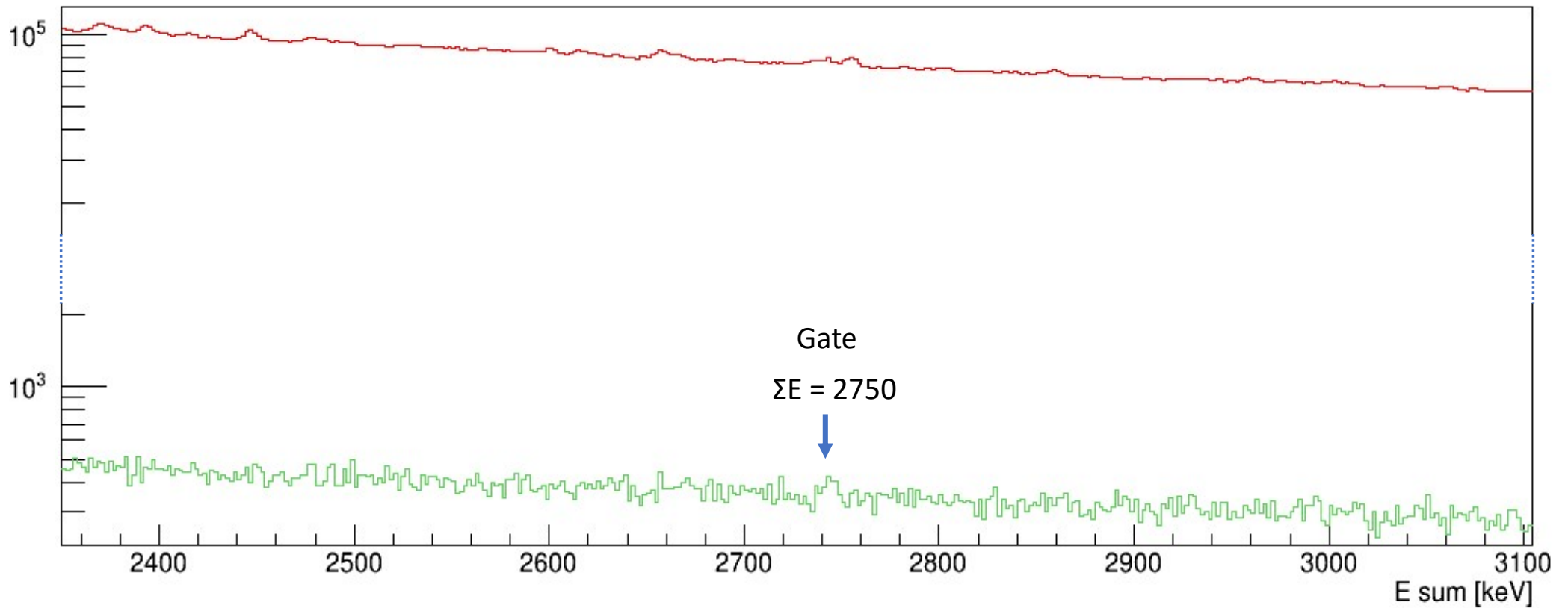
dge





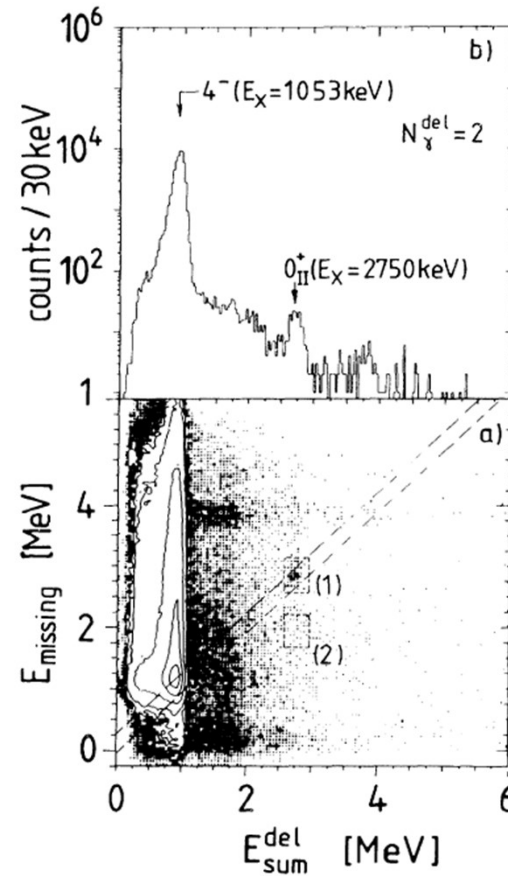
3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

Energy sum of events with two gamma rays :





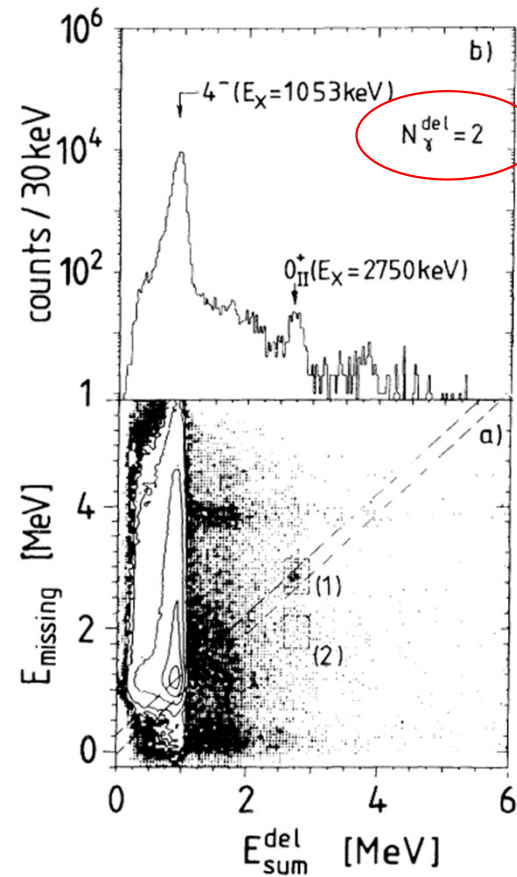
2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection



$$E_{missing} = \sum E^{delayed} \approx 2,75 \text{ MeV}$$



2. Crystal ball experiment : The unambiguous detection

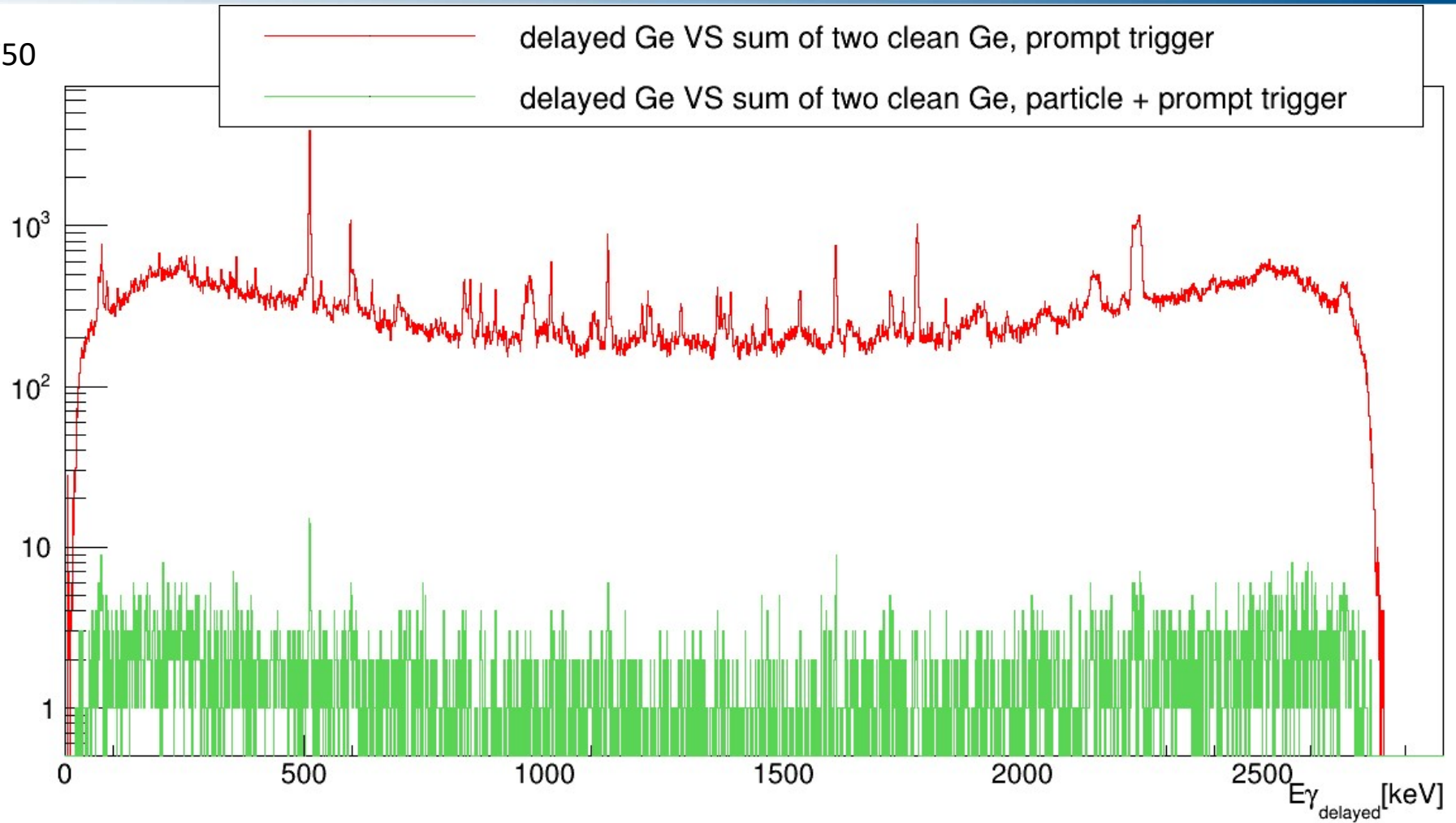


$$E_{\text{missing}} = \sum E^{\text{delayed}} \approx 2,75 \text{ MeV}$$



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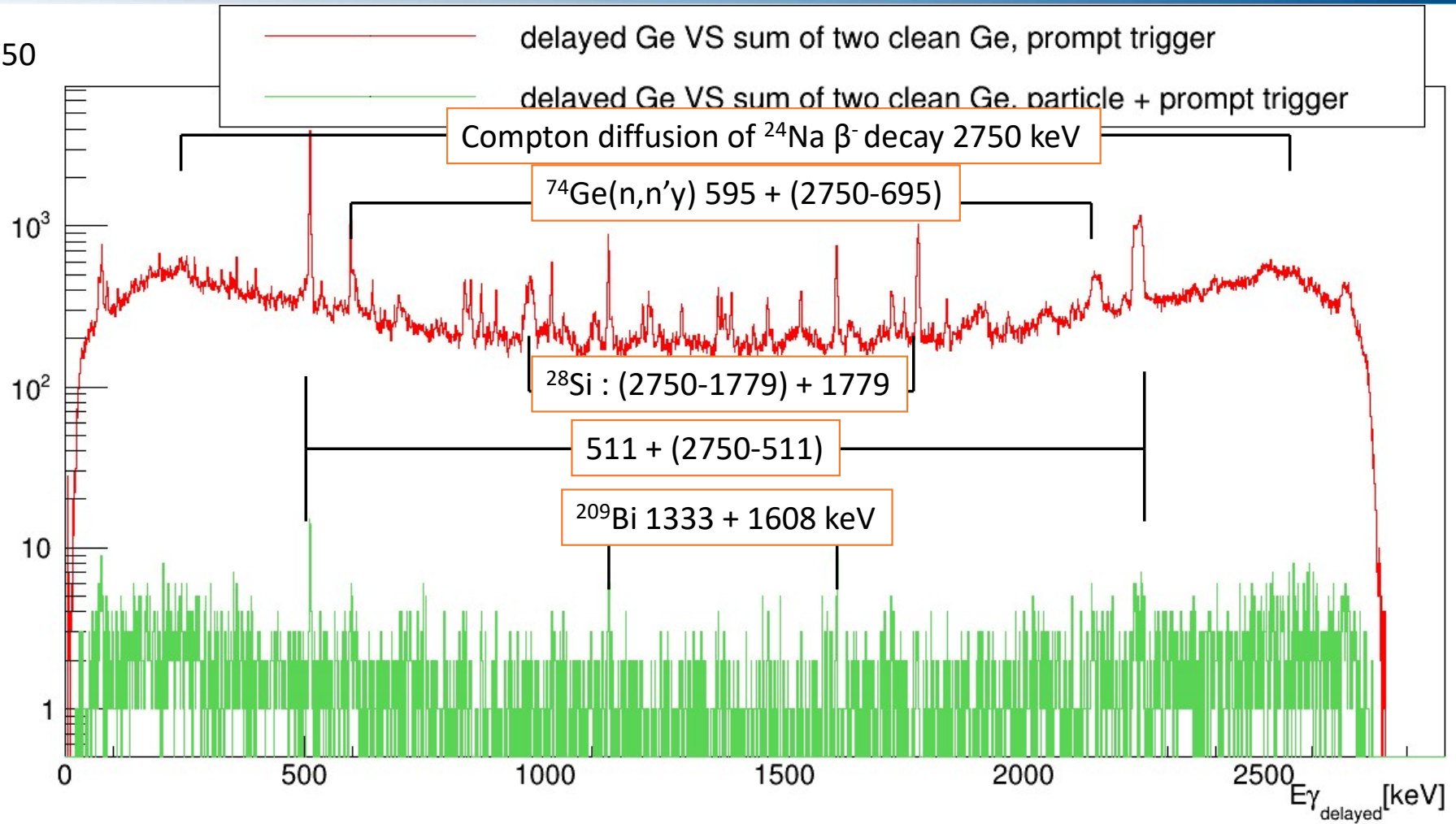
Gate $\Sigma E = 2750$





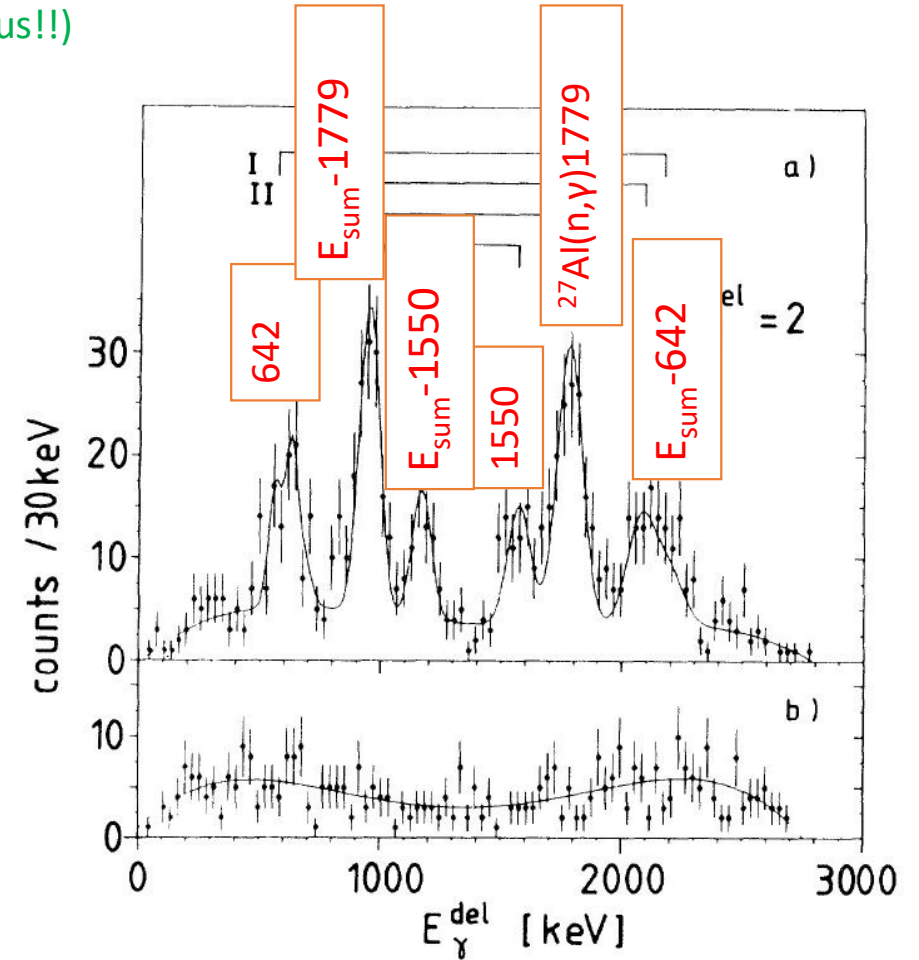
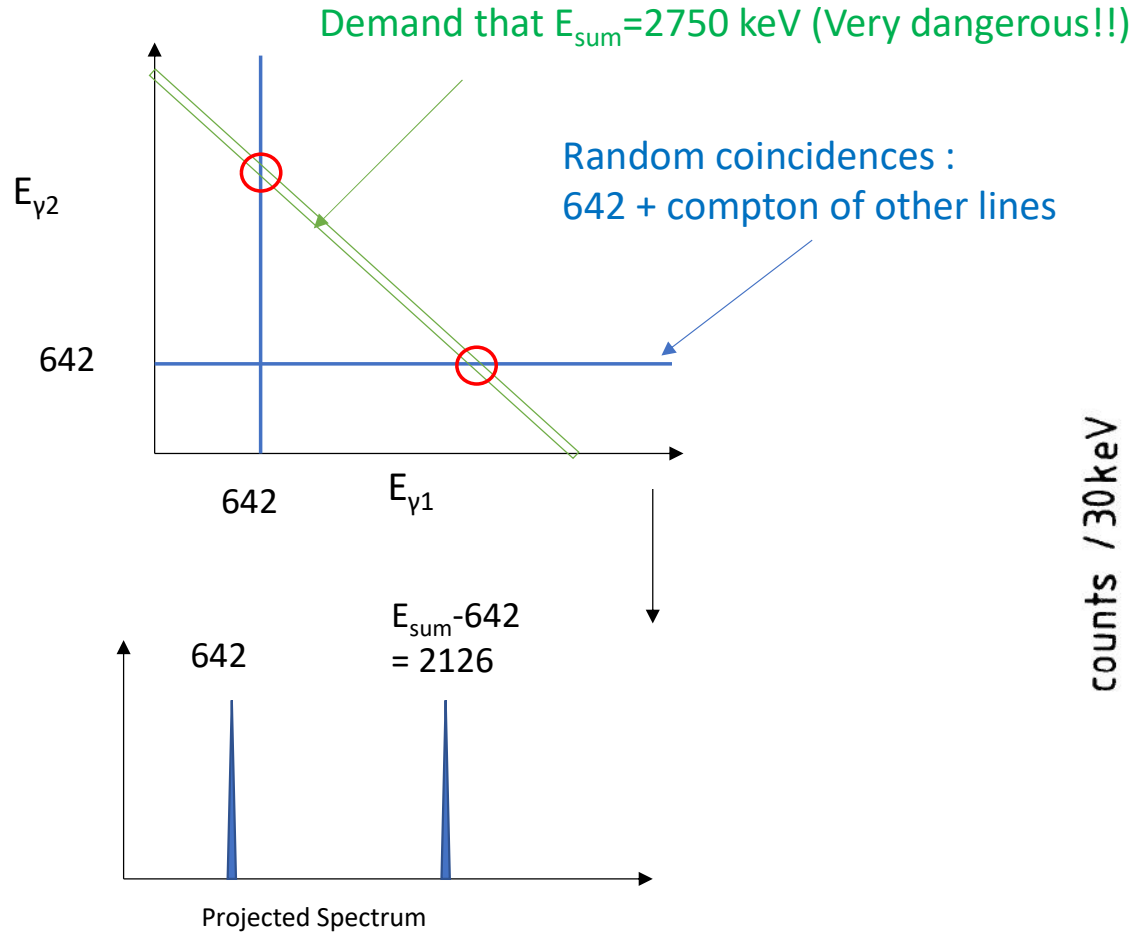
3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

Gate $\Sigma E = 2750$





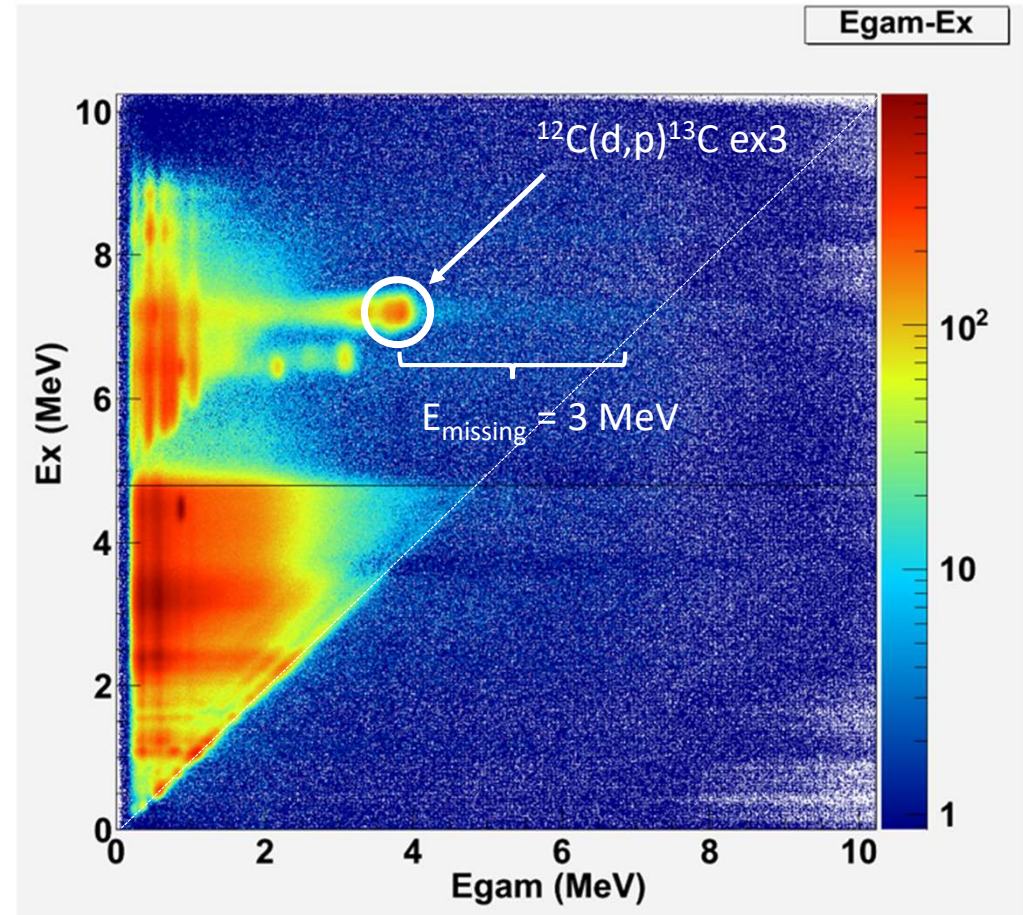
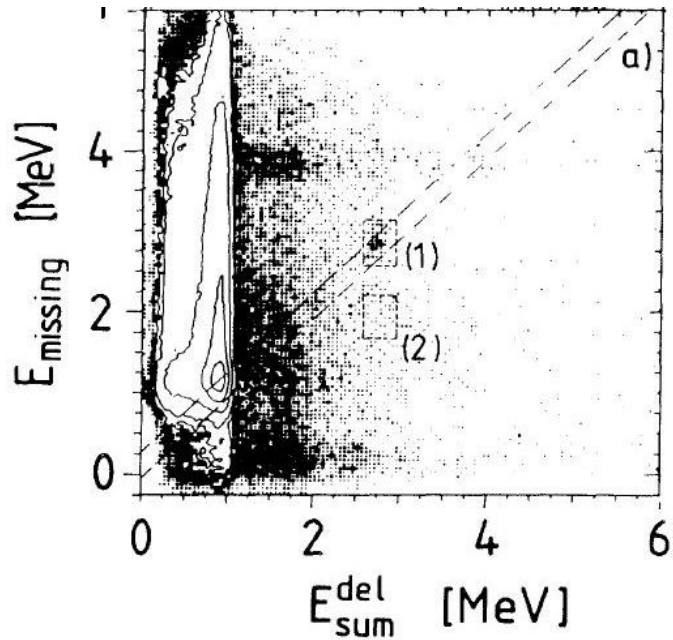
3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2





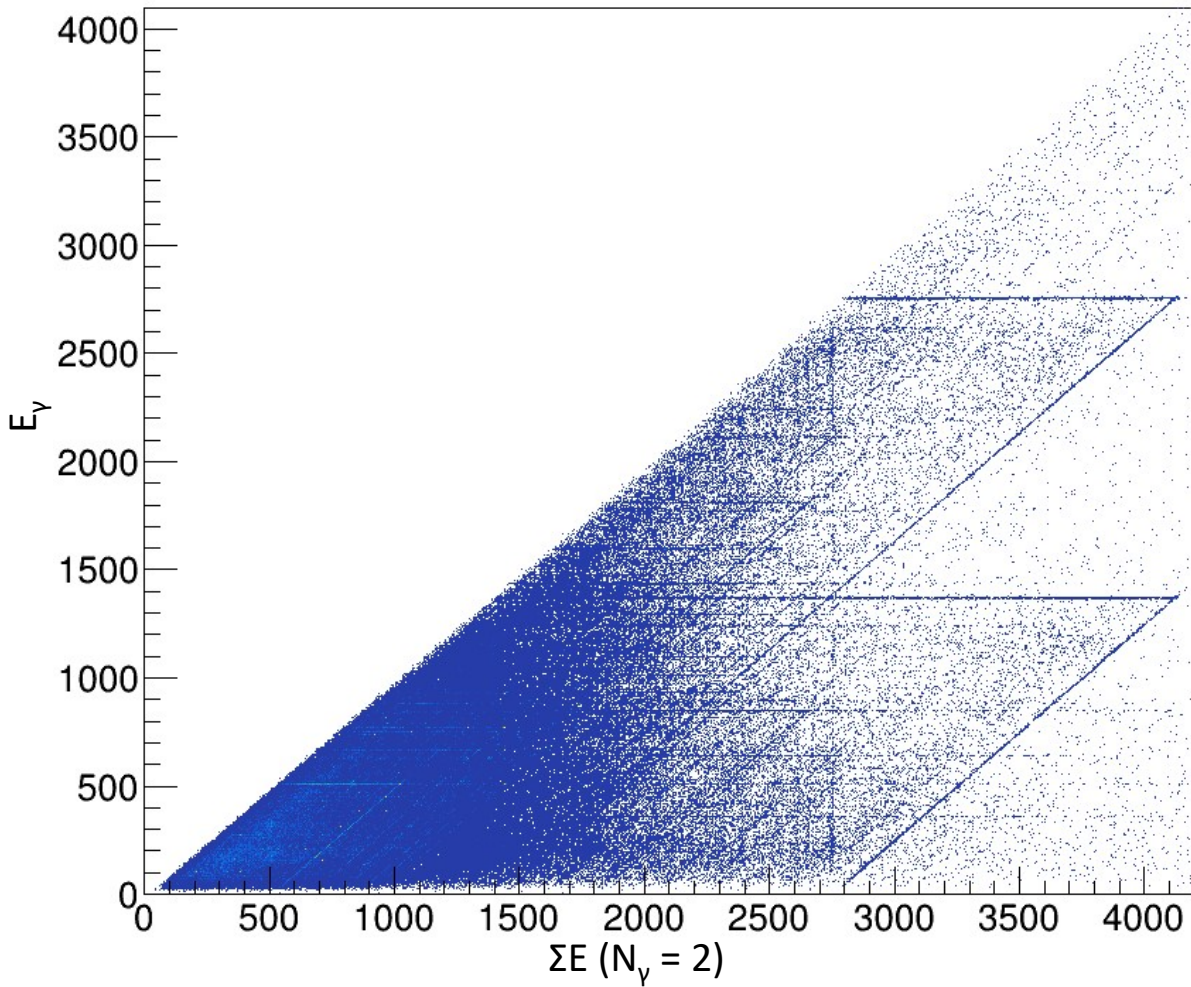
3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

Discrete peaks in E_{missing} can be caused by light target contaminants (e.g. ^{16}O , ^{12}C)

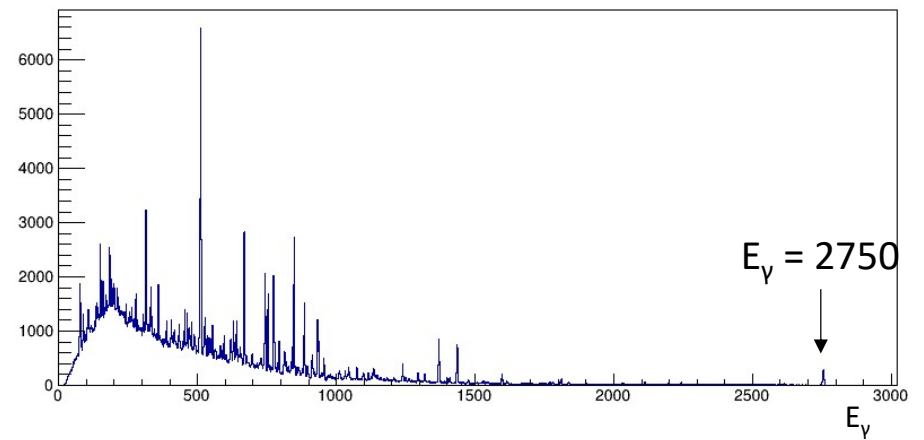
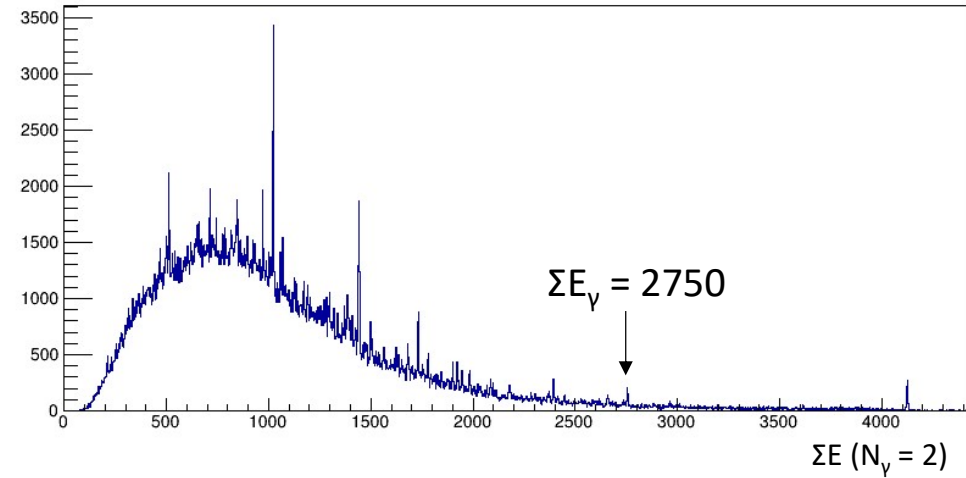




3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2



Beam off after the experiment :

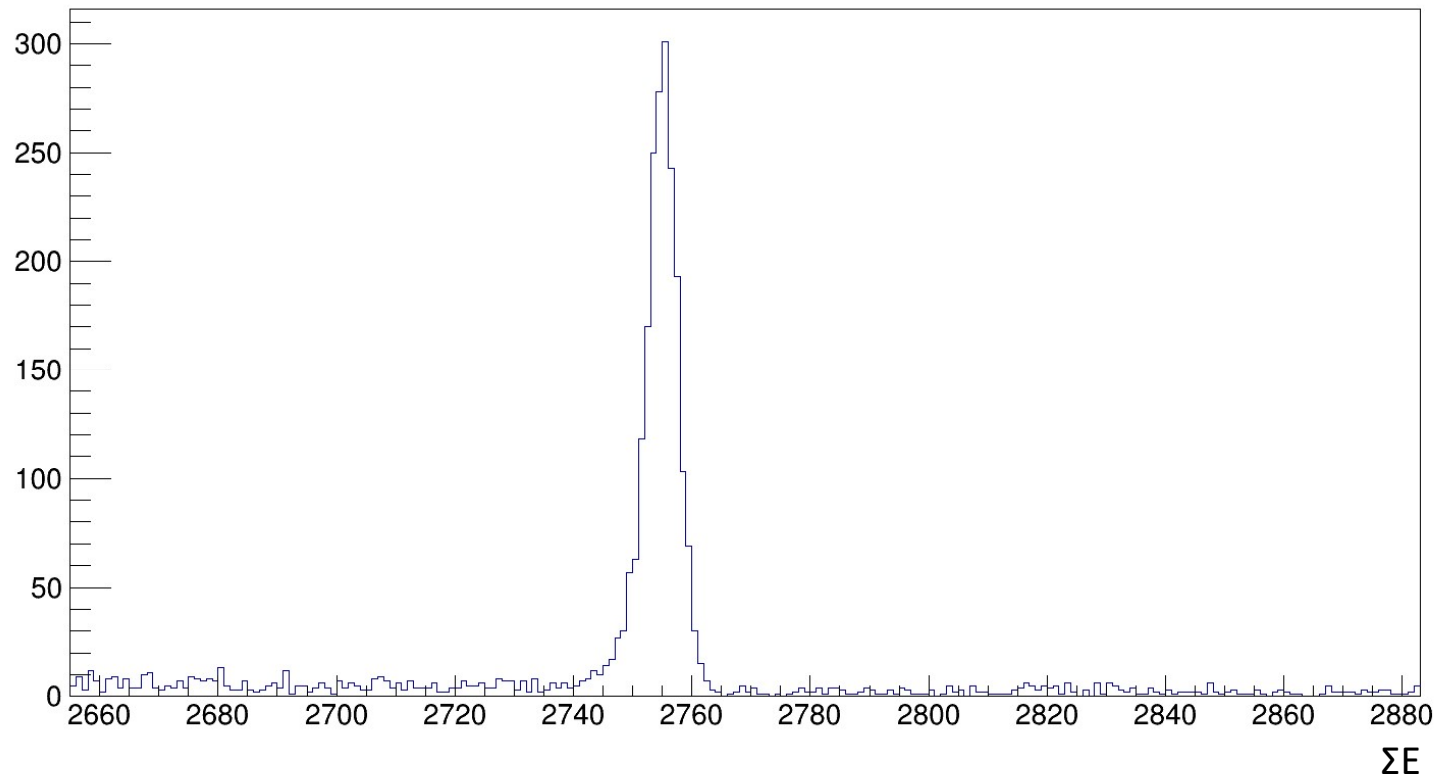




3. 2023, Orsay : High precision spectroscopy with Nuball2

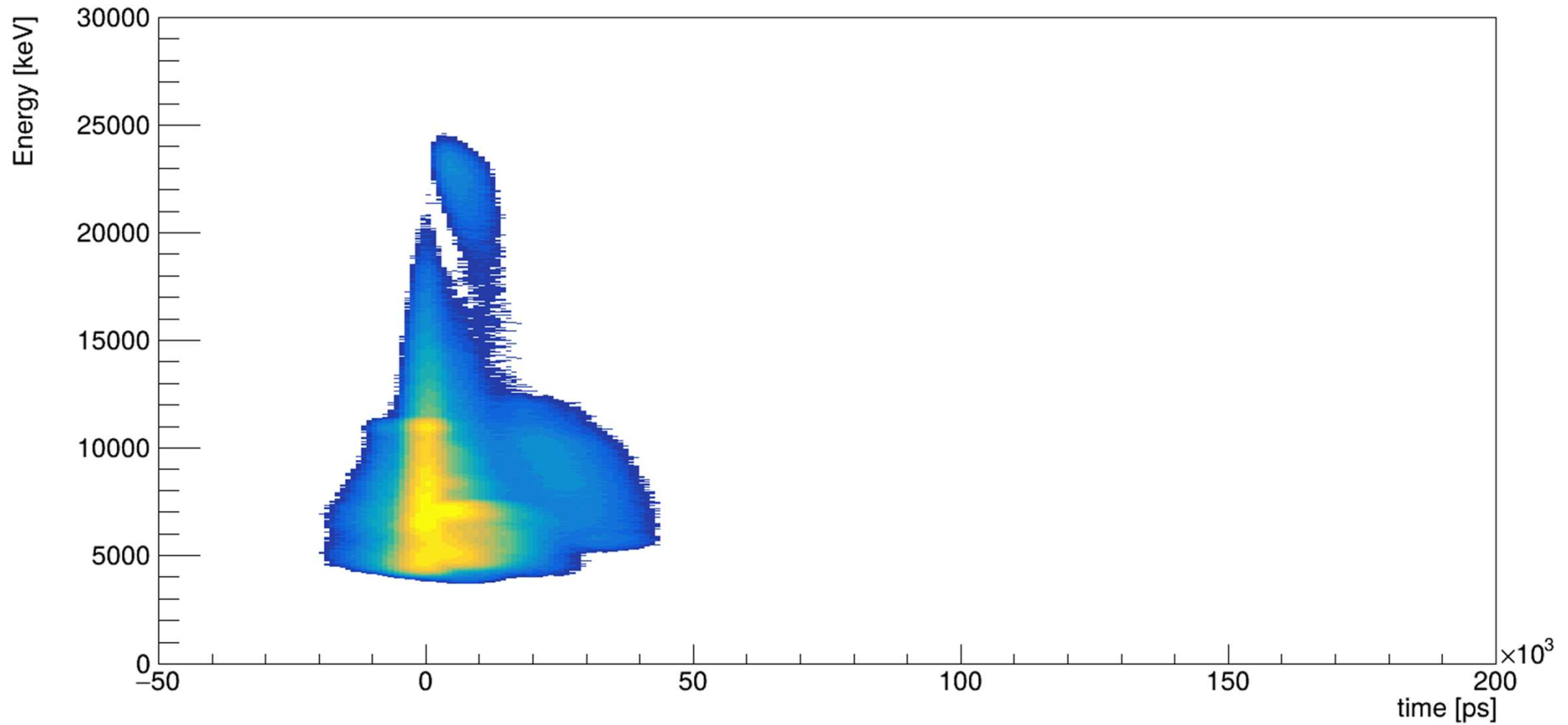
Beam off spectra

^{23}Na neutron capture \rightarrow ^{24}Na
 β^- decay : $^{24}\text{Na} \rightarrow ^{24}\text{Mg} + 2750 \text{ keV}$



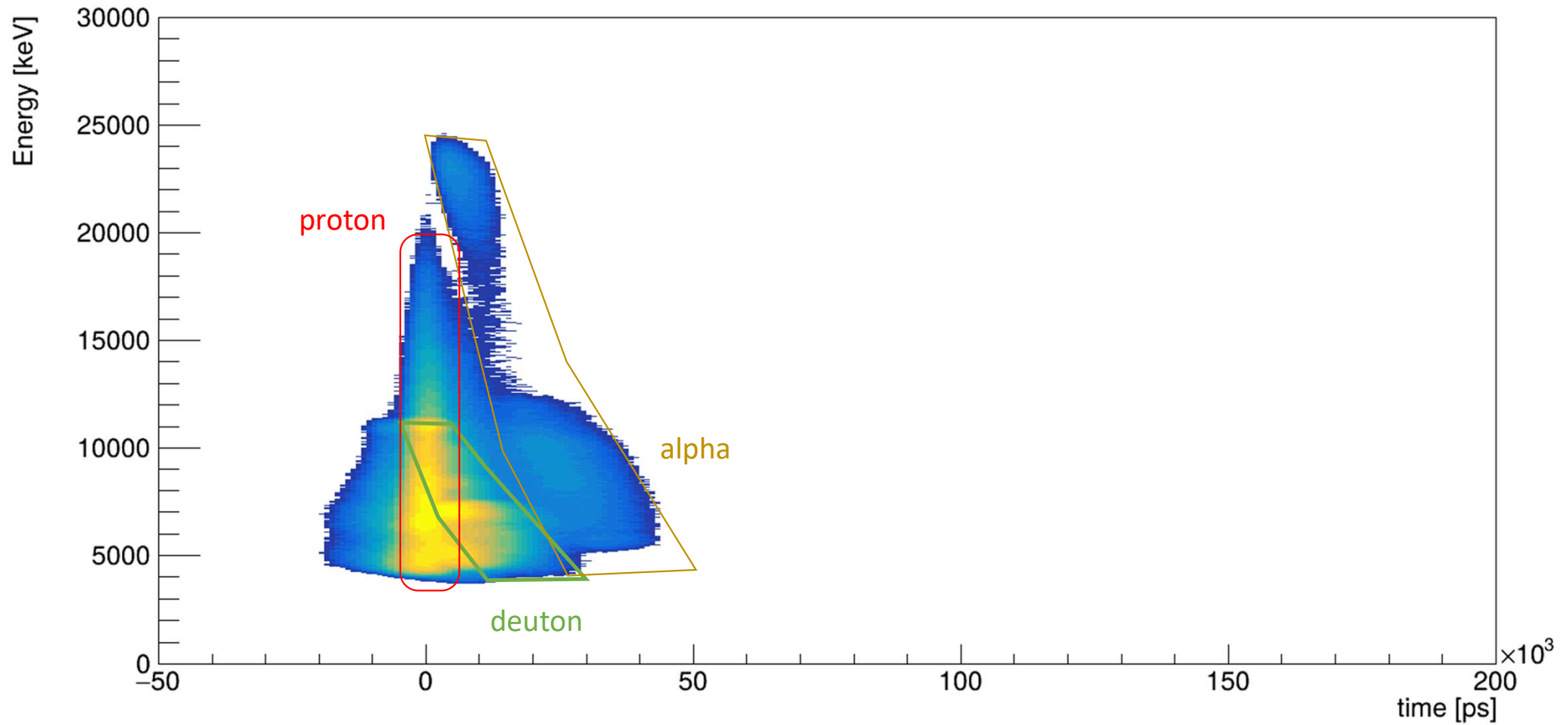


4. A word on the DSSD





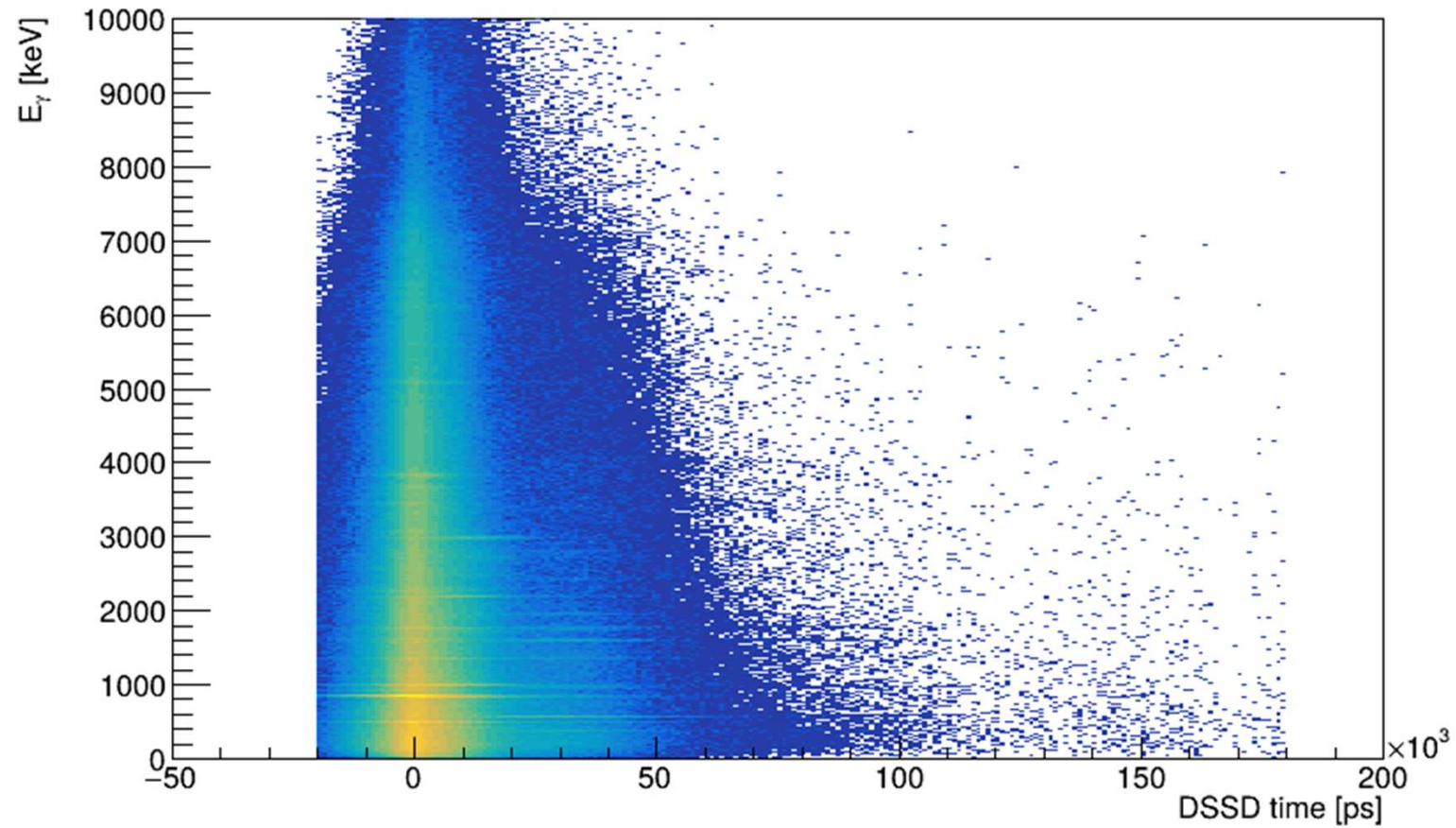
4. A word on the DSSD





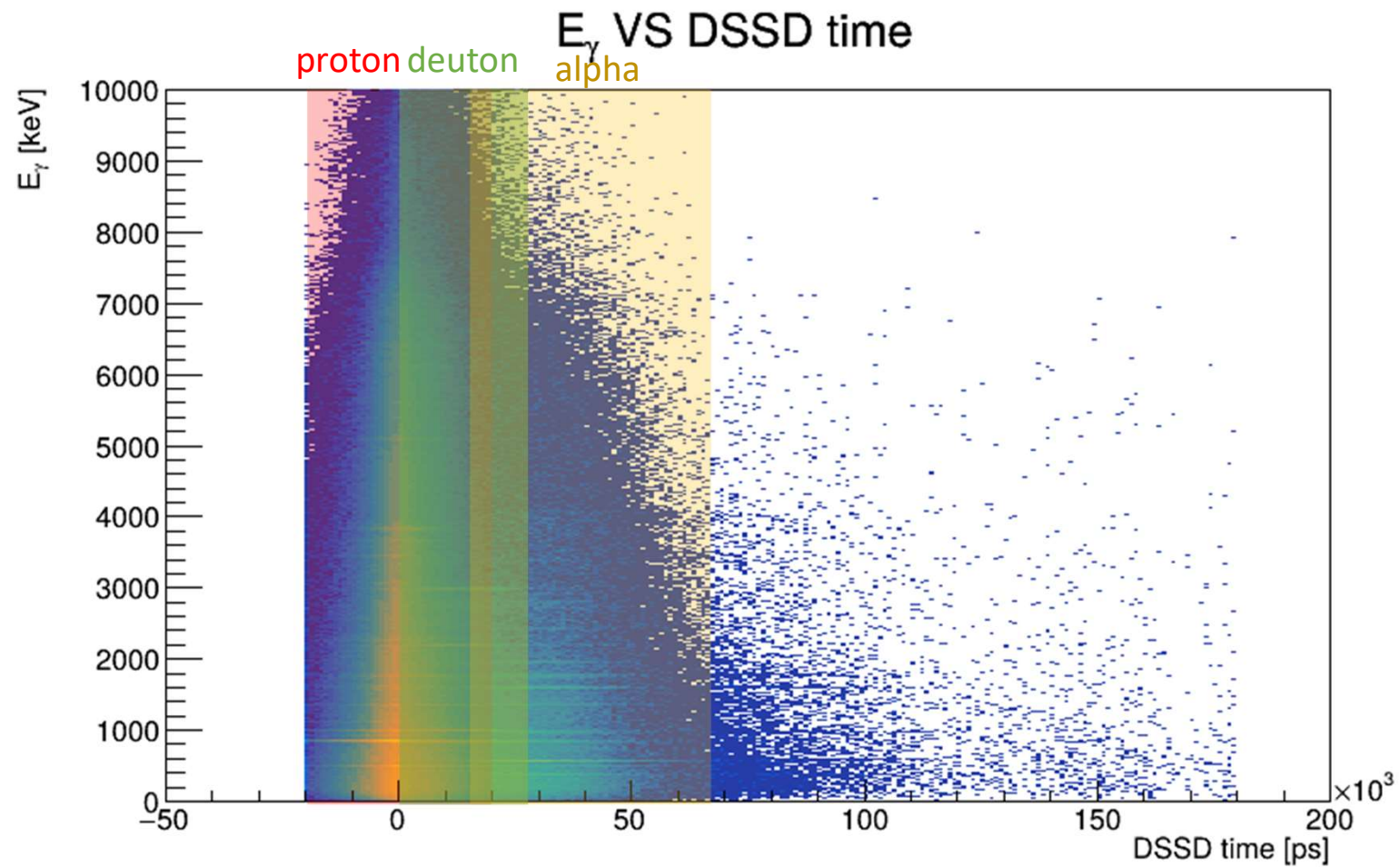
4. A word on the DSSD

E_γ VS DSSD time



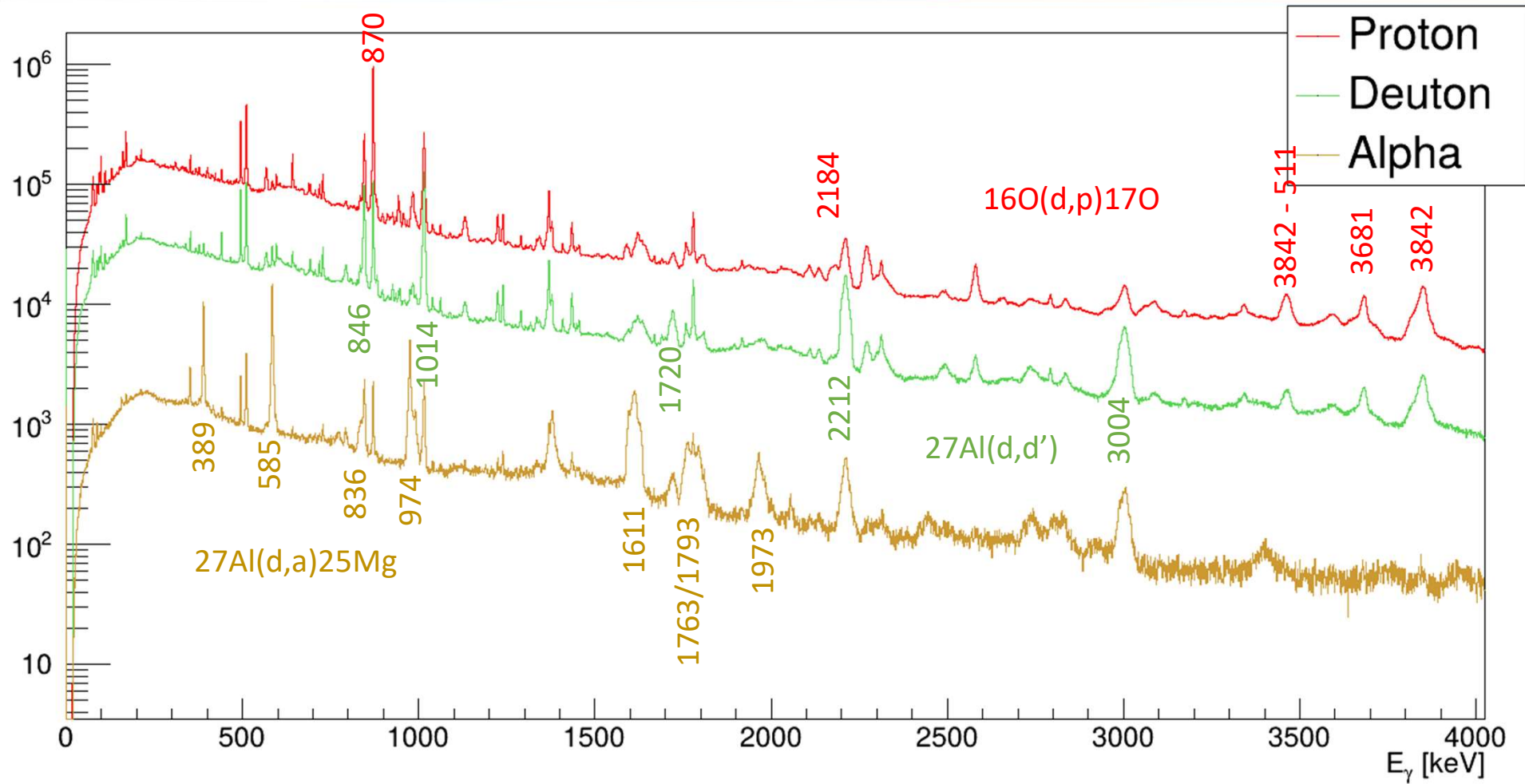


4. A word on the DSSD



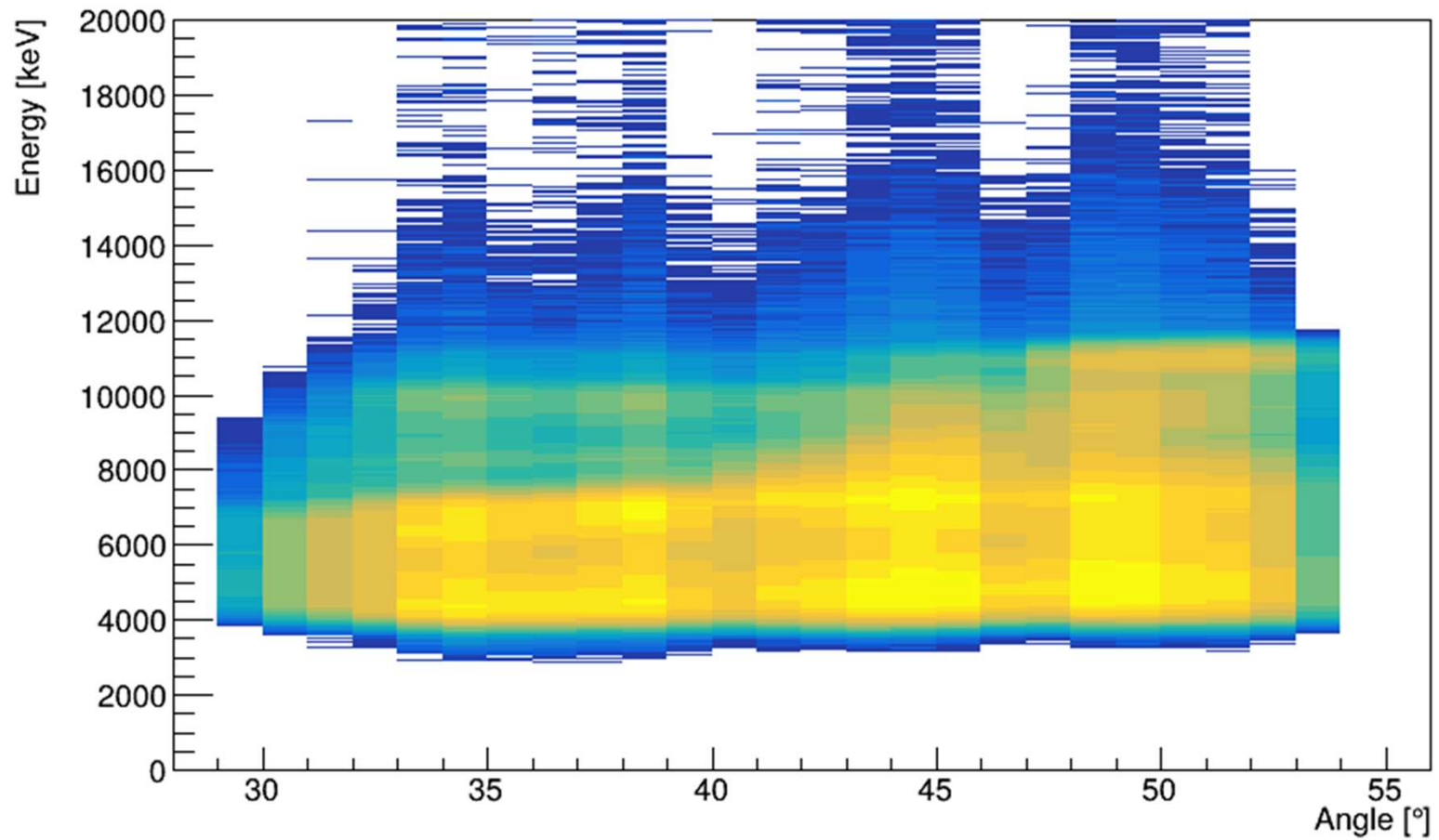


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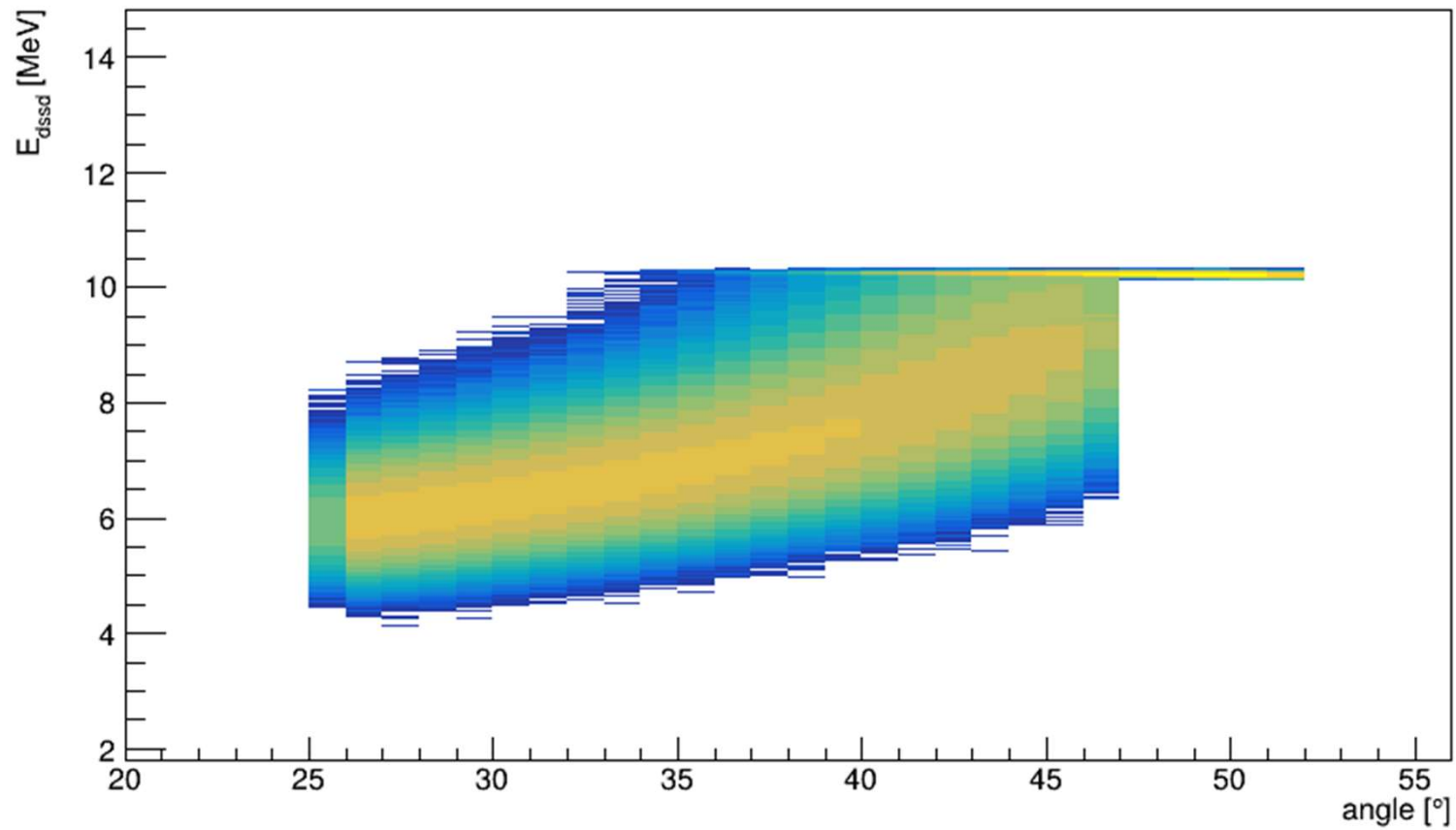
4. A word on the DSSD





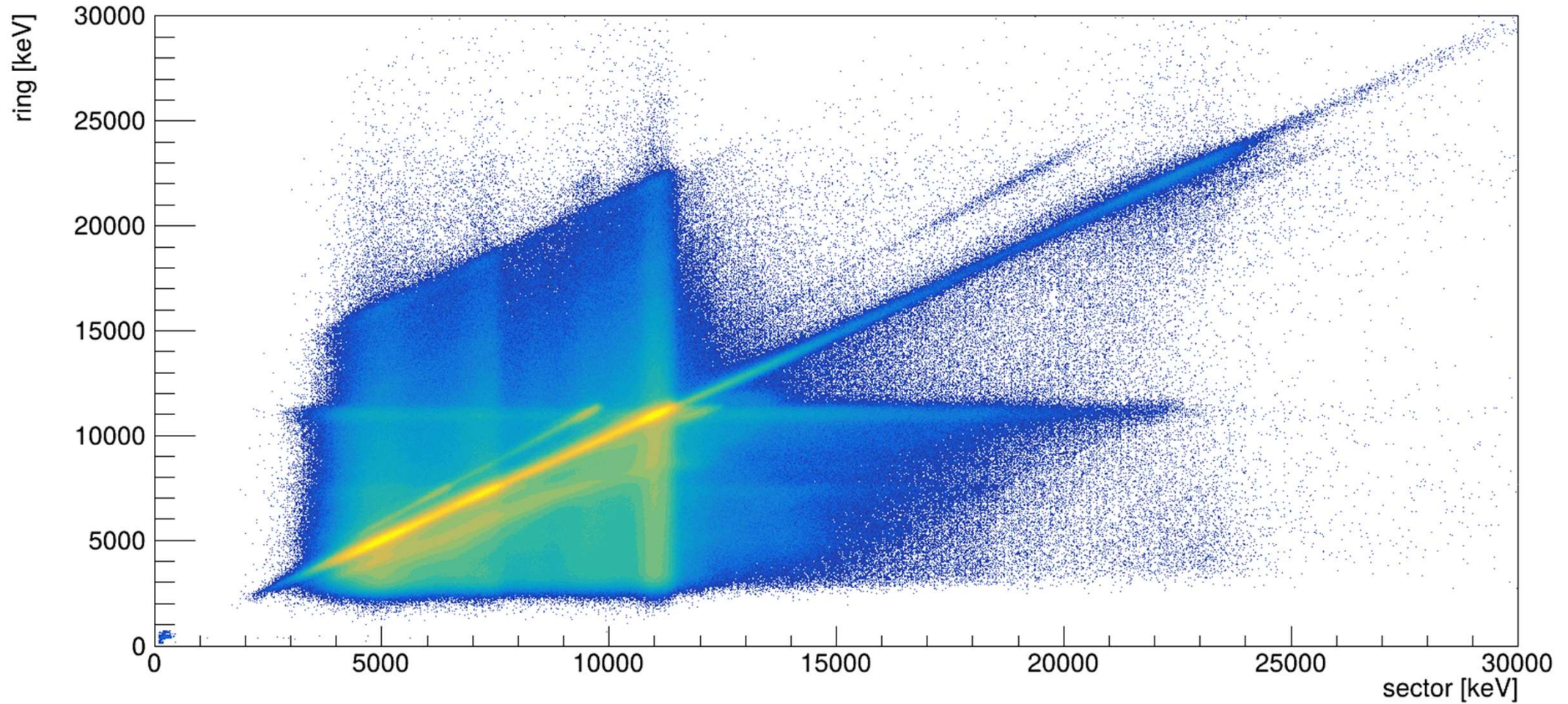
4. A word on the DSSD

Simulated energy deposited in the DSSD from $^{235}\text{U}(d,d')$





4. A word on the DSSD





Conclusion

- Experiment with nu-Ball2 carried out under identical conditions with a more powerful array (Ge over NaI)
- We do not confirm the previous result and can't observe gamma back decay.
- We suggest a scenario where the previous result was in fact based on false random coincidences
- Back decay, if it exists, must be in the sub-microbarn range
- Hence INNER BARRIER PENETRATION/HEIGHT PARAMETERS underpinning theory for the actinide region may well be DIFFERENT than those currently used
- A more sensitive search for back-decay in gamma coincidence data for ^{236}U and ^{233}Th is ongoing
- New unknown states feeding the 4- isomer in ^{236}U have been observed.



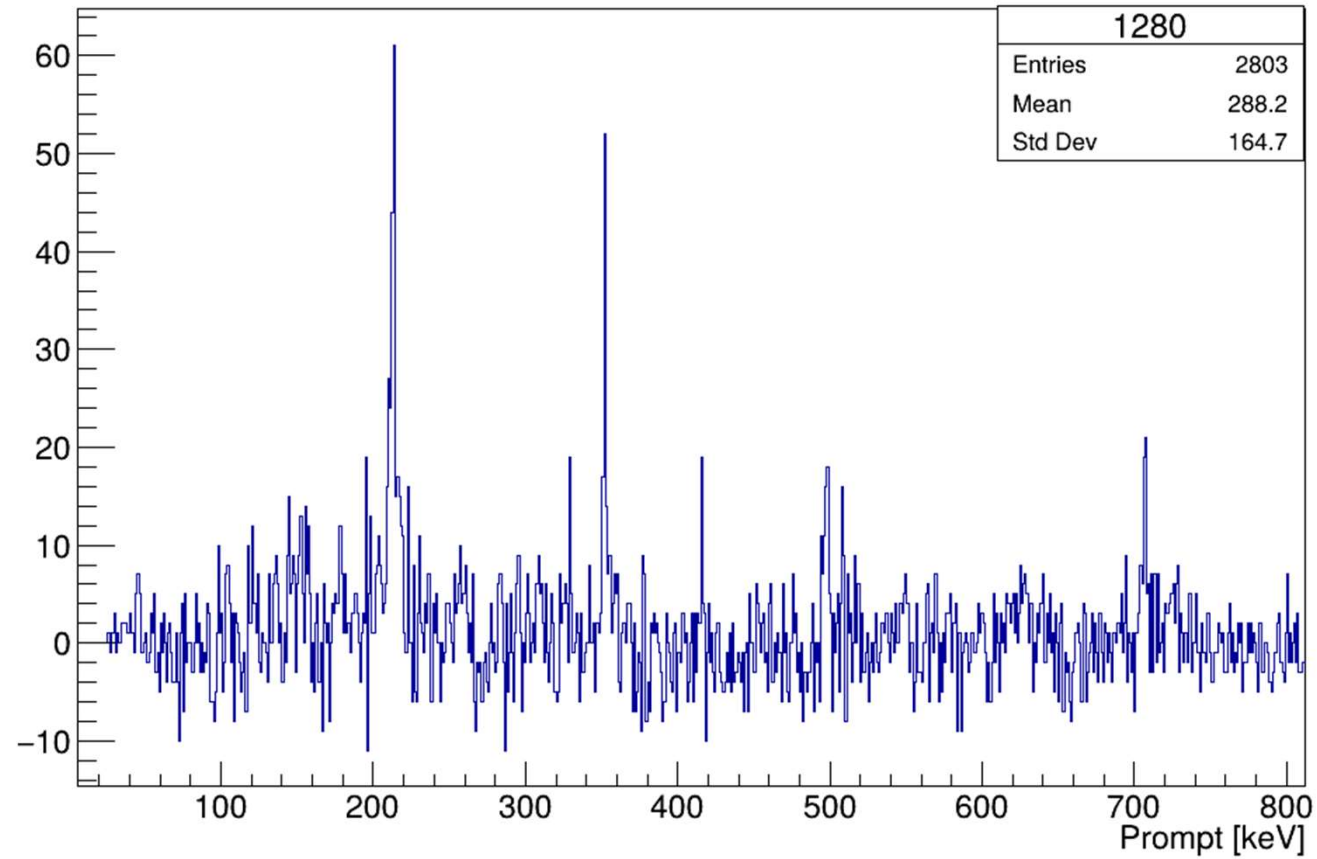


BACKUP



Prompt-delay spectroscopy

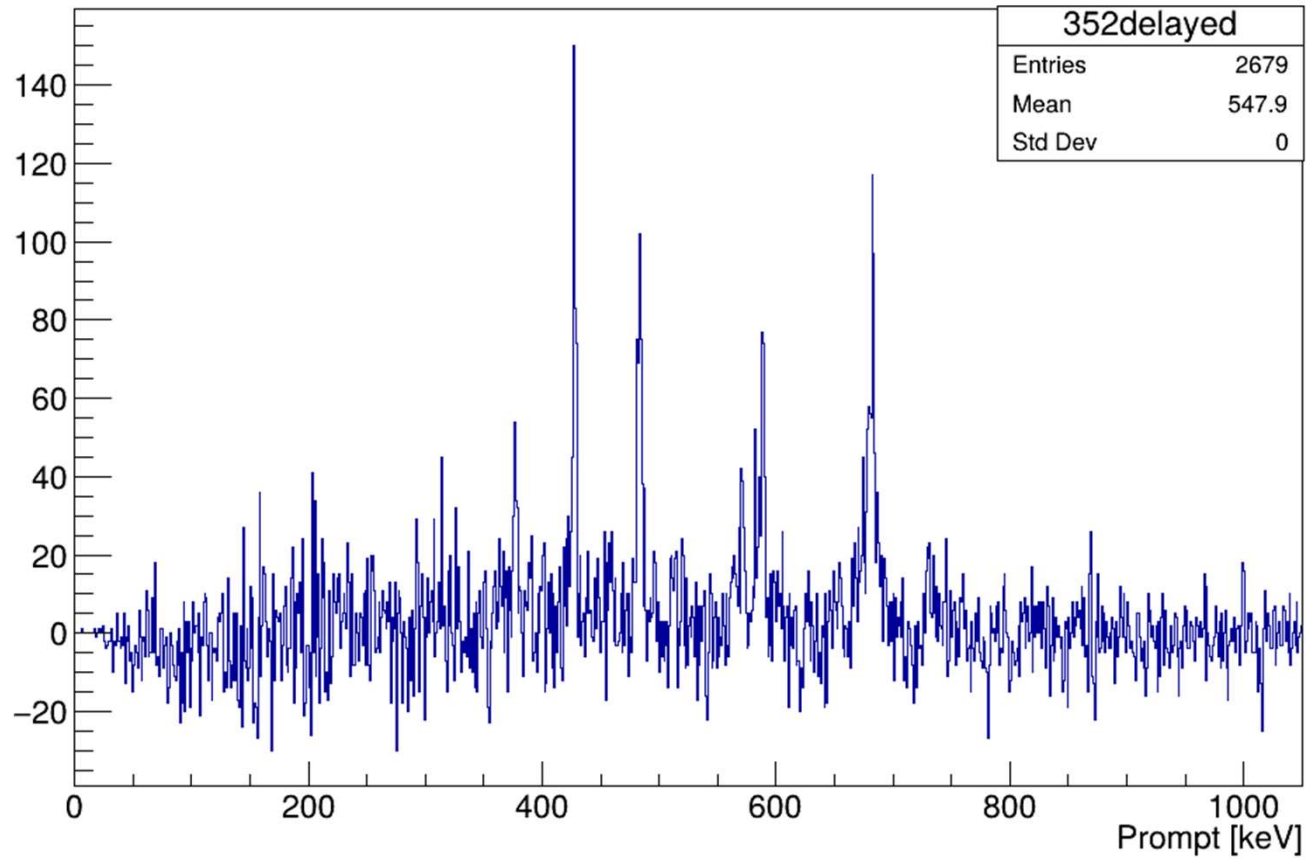
^{134}Xe





Prompt-delay spectroscopy

^{95}Sr

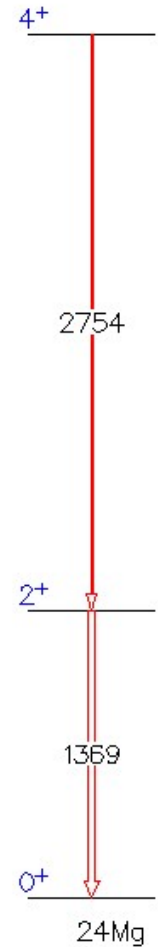
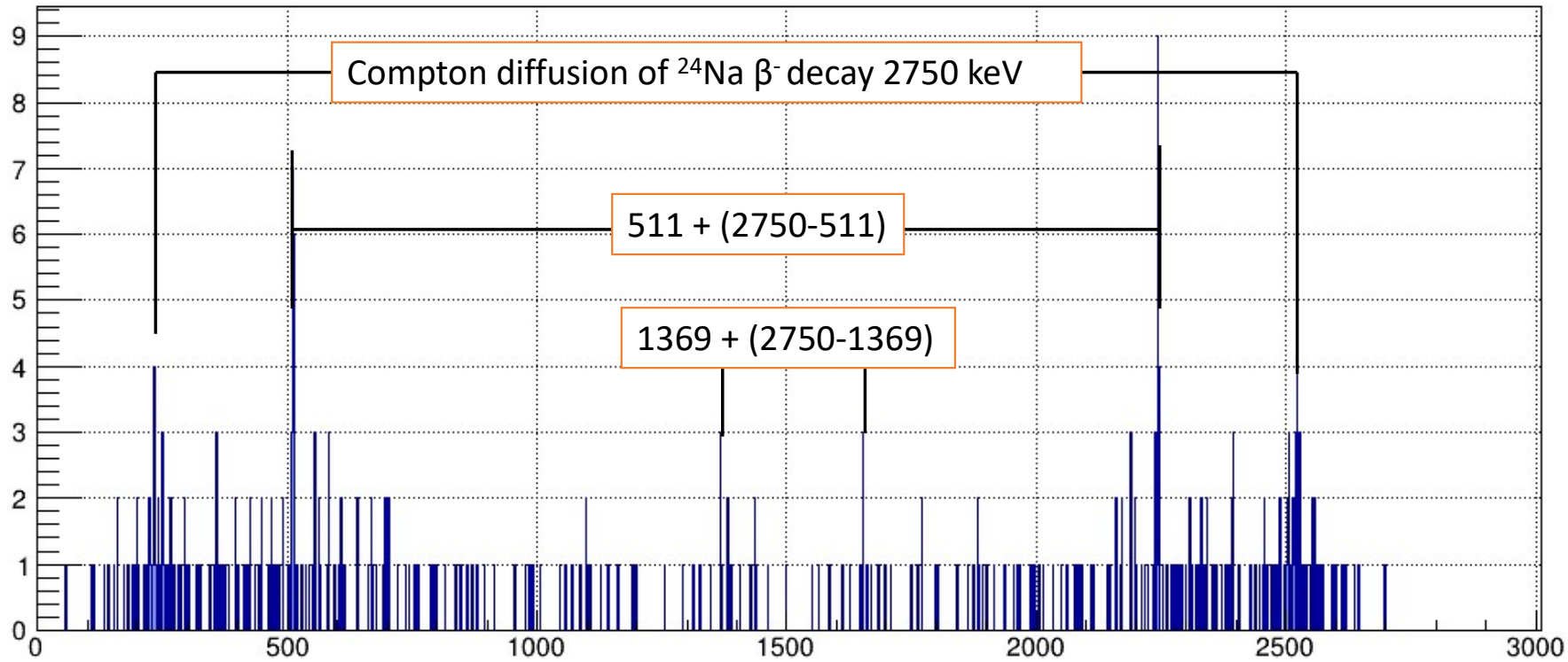




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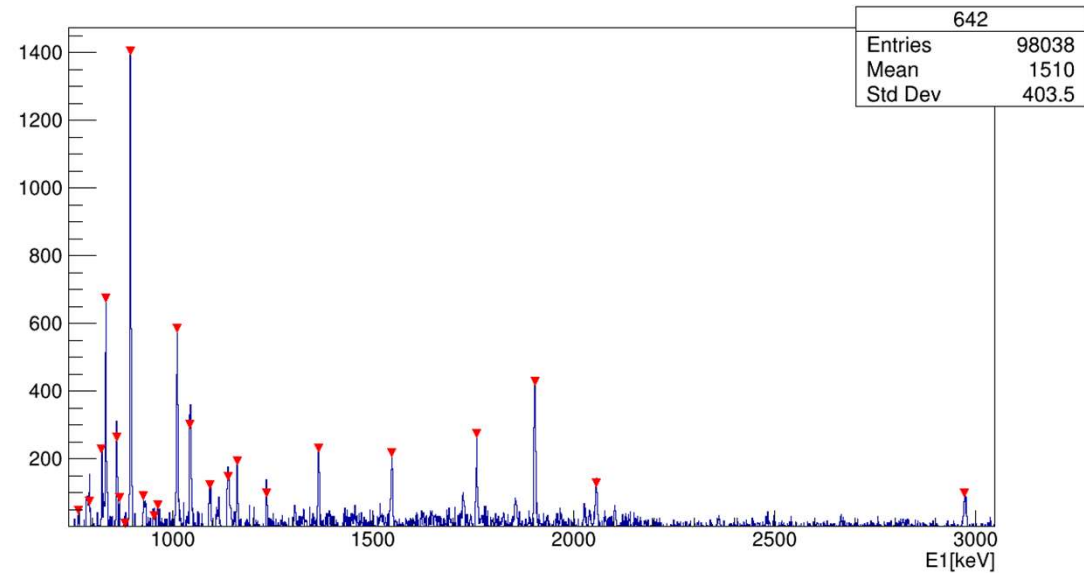
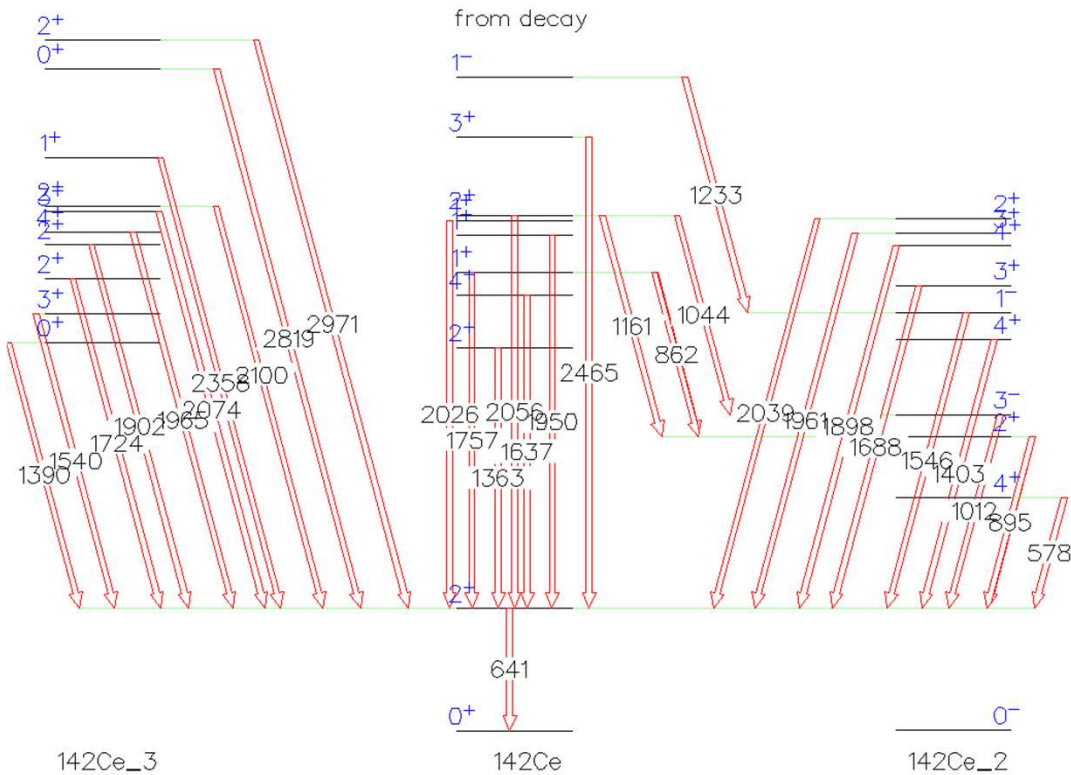
Gate $\Sigma E = 2750$

Beam off after the experiment :



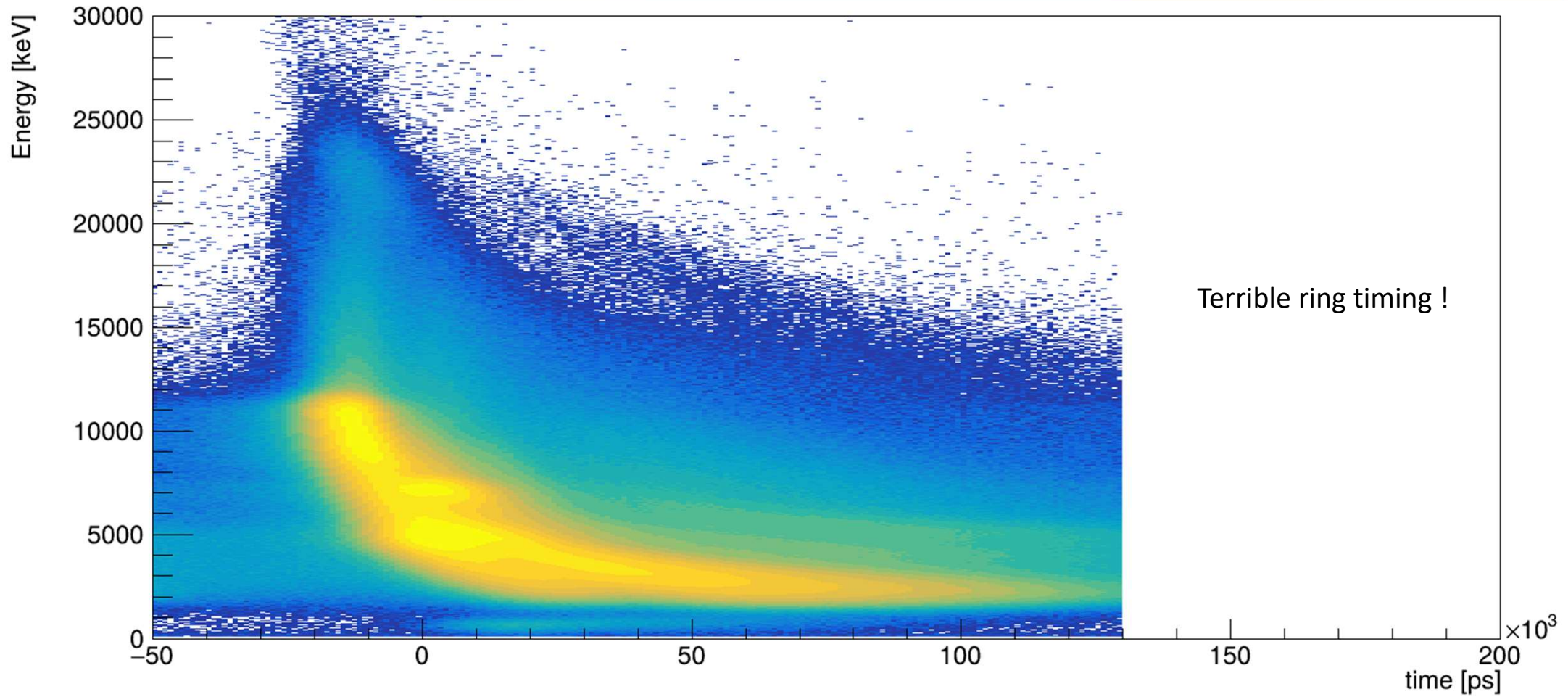


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4. A word on the DSSD





4. A word on the DSSD

Gain drift

