

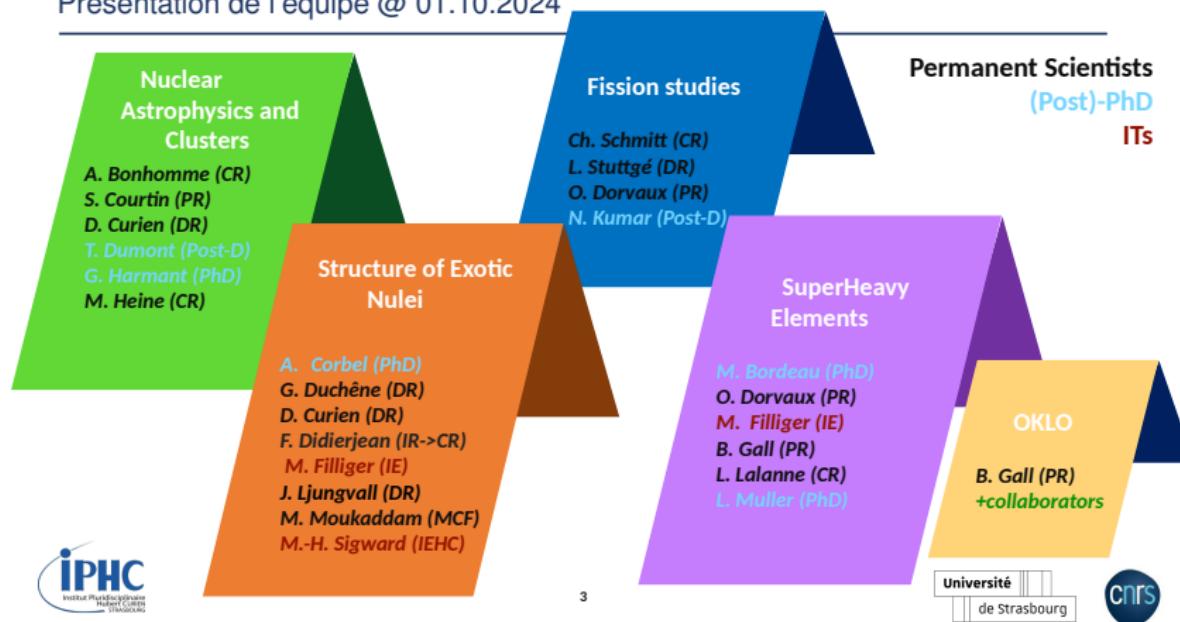
DNE - with focus on Nuclear Structure and in-beam γ -ray spectroscopy

J. Ljungvall

October 11, 2024

Some words about Du Noyau aux Étoiles

Présentation de l'équipe @ 01.10.2024



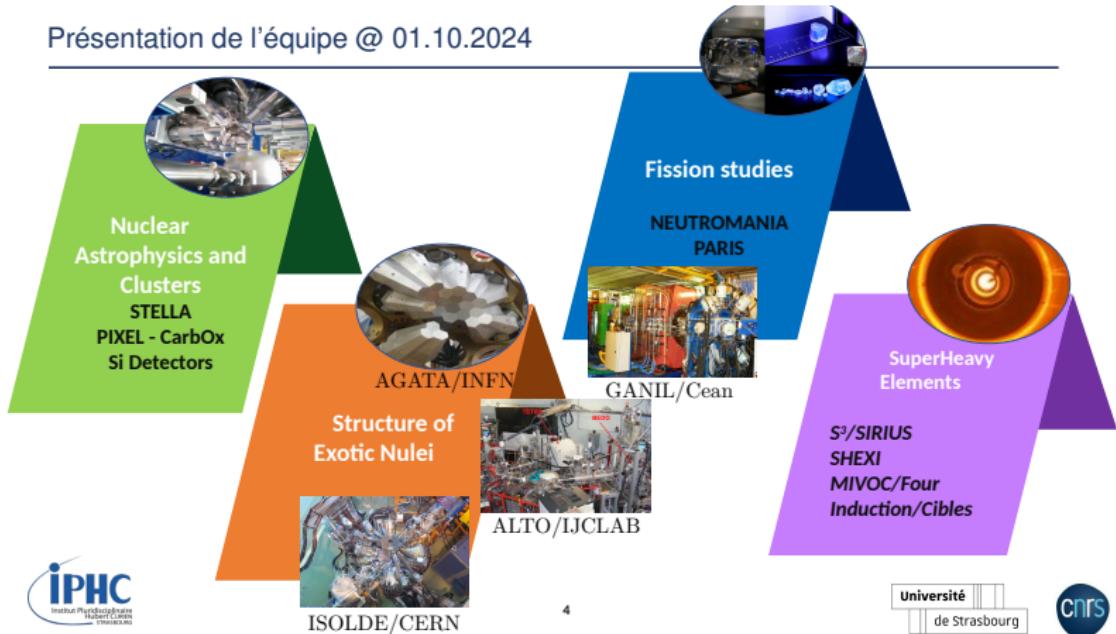
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Slide from Olivier Dorvaux

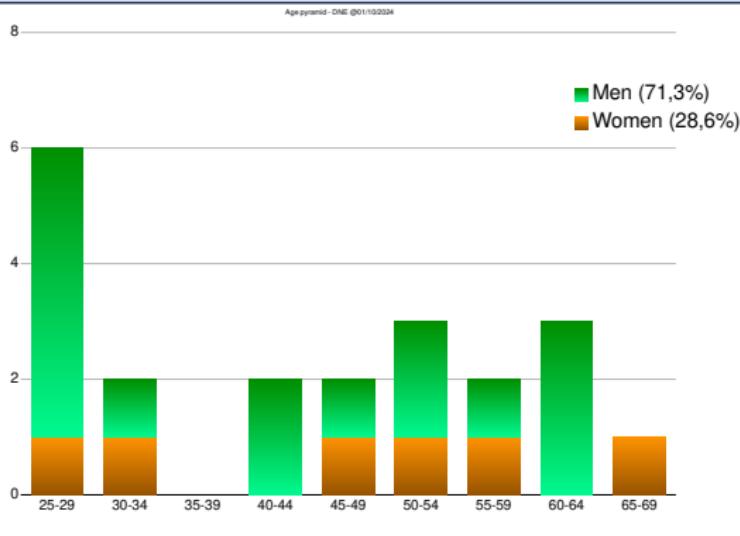
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Slide from Olivier Dorvaux

A very short ABC of Nuclear Structure

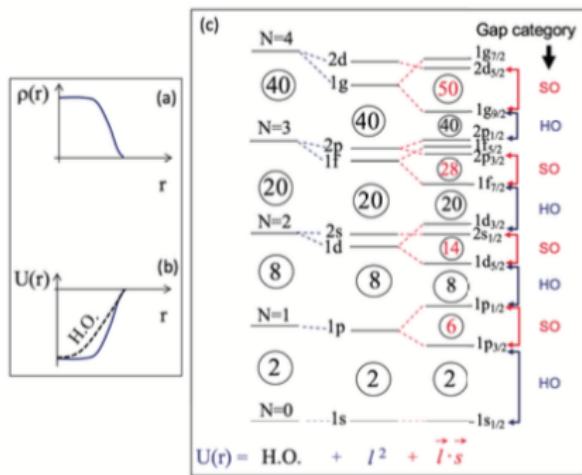
Nuclei are complex

- two fermion (neutrons and protons) systems.
- systems weakly bound by the non-central and 3(N)-body residual colour force.
- many-body systems showing both quantum and classical like behaviour.

systems understood mainly within two paradigms.

A very short ABC of Nuclear Structure

The Nuclear Shell Model



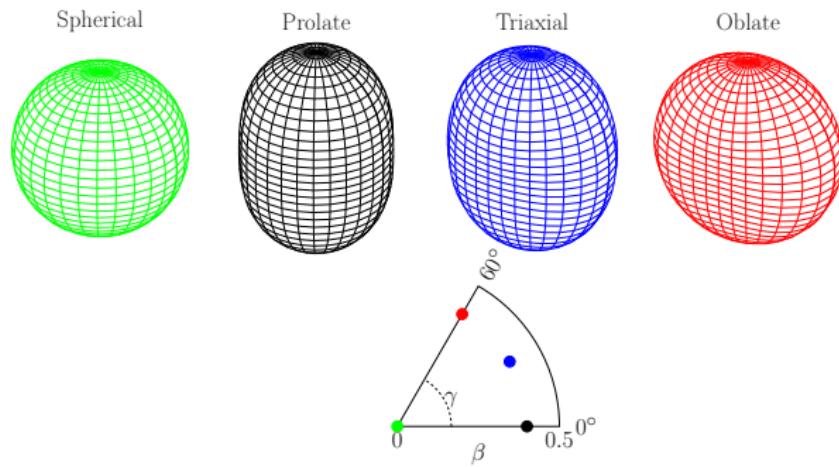
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.06501>

Final states given by diagonalisation with residual interaction taken from nucleon-nucleon scattering.

- The magic numbers
- Valid close to stability
- Modified for "exotic" nuclei

A very short ABC of Nuclear Structure

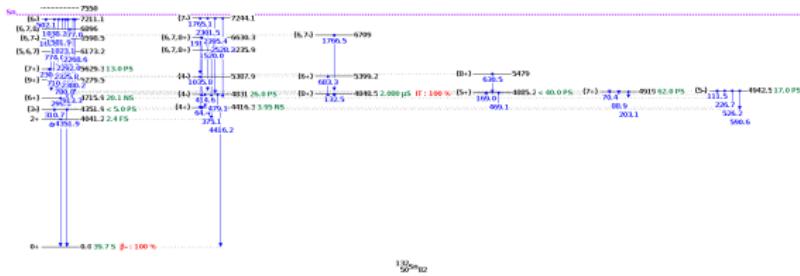
The nucleus as a macroscopic object with a shape



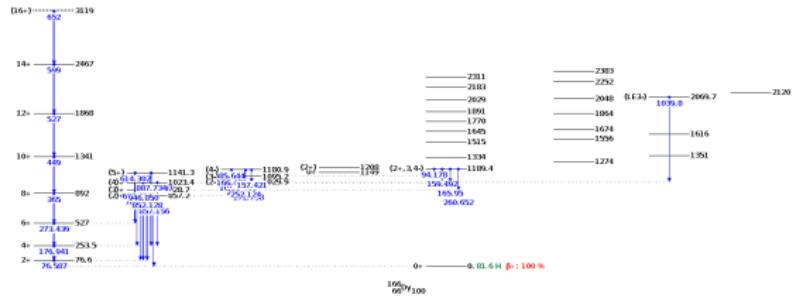
Here limited to quadrupole deformation.

A very short ABC of Nuclear Structure

"Shell-Model" like nucleus



"Geometric nucleus"



A very short ABC of Nuclear Structure

The need of high-resolution spectroscopy

- Binding energy $\approx 8 \text{ MeV/nucleon} \rightarrow \text{GeV}$
- Excited states keV to MeV

It is in these 1% variation all "physics" is!

Gamma-ray spectroscopy to our rescue

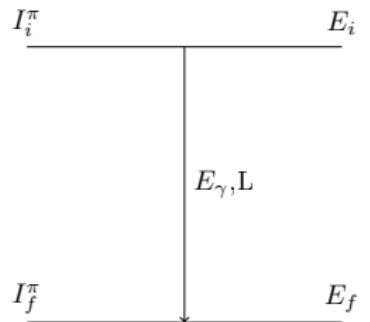
- Electromagnetic force weak, does not perturb the nuclear part
- High-Purity Germanium detectors offer resolution of keV!

Gamma-ray spectroscopy excellent tool to study properties of excited states in nuclei

- Excitation energy from E_γ
- Spin from angular distributions and correlations
- Parity from photon polarisation

And in less direct ways

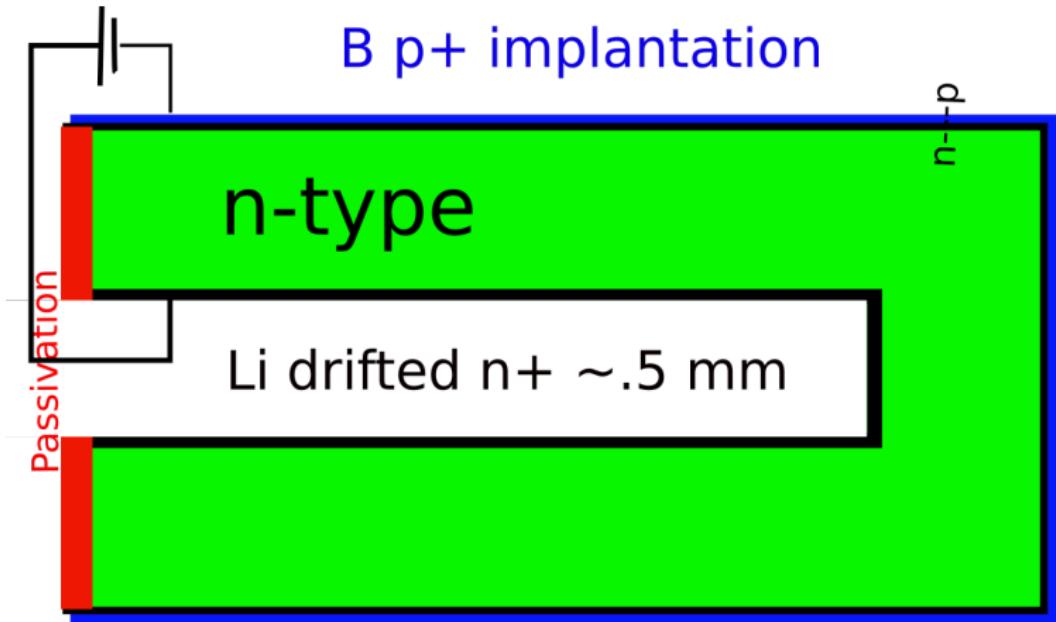
- Transition strengths
- Electromagnetic moments



- $E_\gamma = E_i - E_f$
- $|I_i - I_f| < L < |I_i + I_f|$
- $\Delta\pi = -1^L$ for E
- $\Delta\pi = -1^{L+1}$ for M

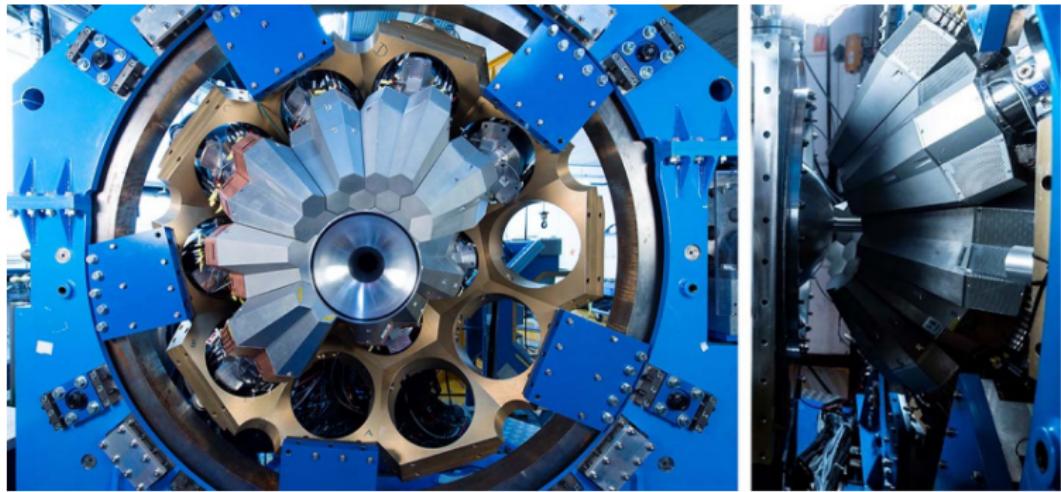
A HPGe detector

Detector of n-type Ge diodes cooled to 77° K.



Gamma-ray spectrometers

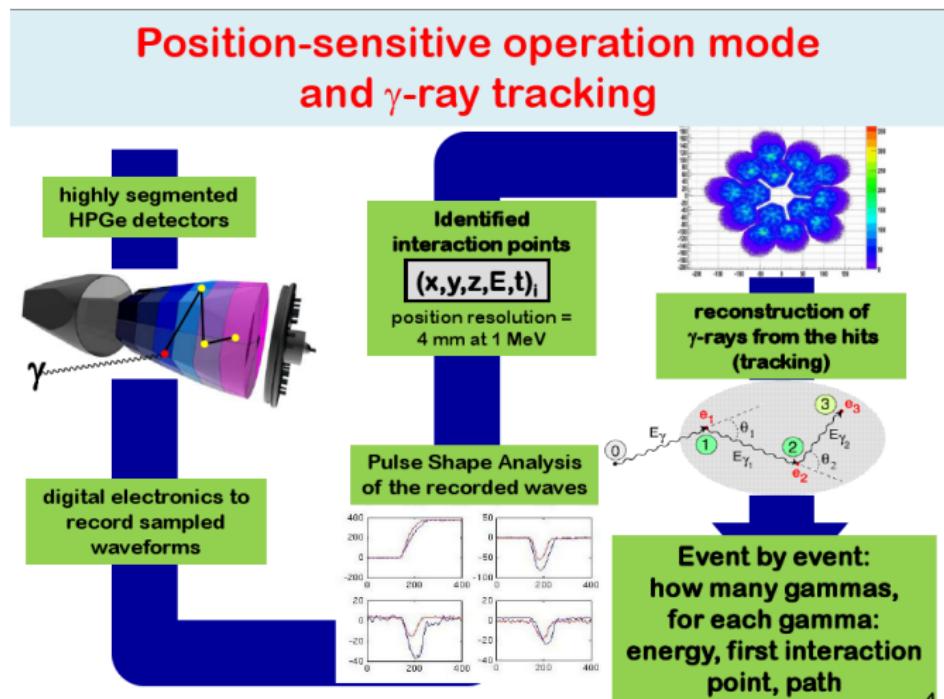
A favorite example - AGATA



A travelling European project presently at INFN Legnaro, Italy

Gamma-ray spectrometers

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Gamma-ray spectrometers

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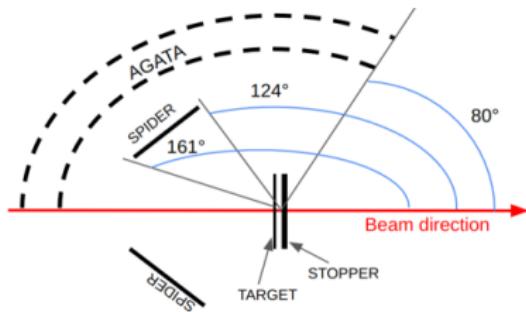
IPHC strongly involved

- "Scanning" of HPGe, response as function of position
- Mounting and testing AGATA Triple Clusters
- Detector modeling and pulse-shape analysis
- Primary investigators on experiments in each AGATA campaign

Gamma-ray spectrometers

A favorite example - AGATA

Lifetimes of excited states in ^{60}Fe - looking for competing shapes by measuring picosecond lifetimes

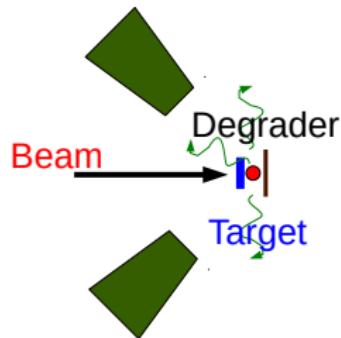
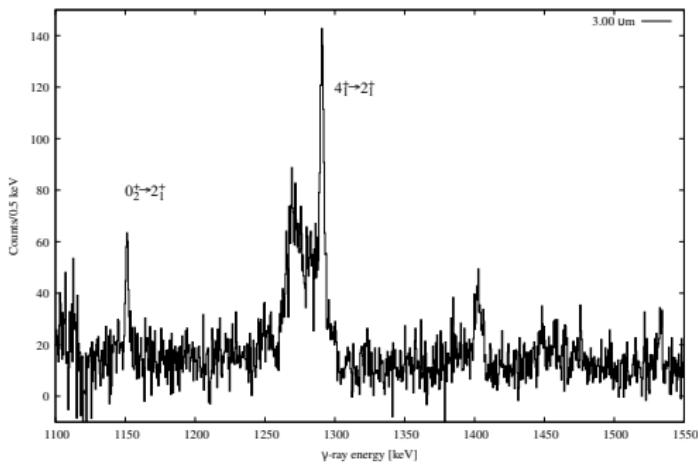


- ^{18}O beam on ^{58}Fe target
- Particle detector Spider to detect back-scattered ^{16}O ions
- Some 1000 channels of high-precision electronics

Gamma-ray spectrometers

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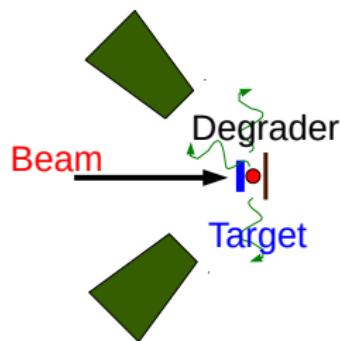
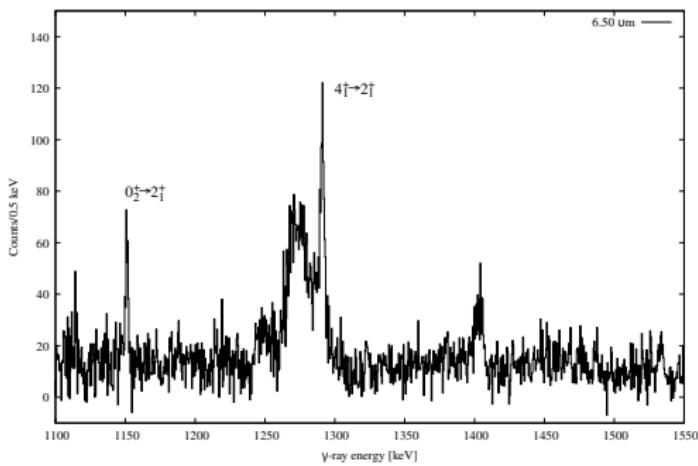
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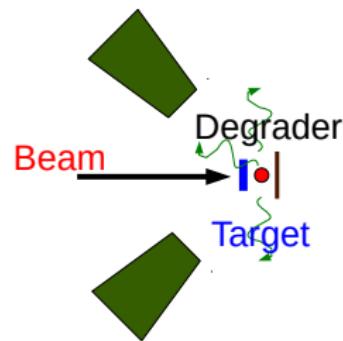
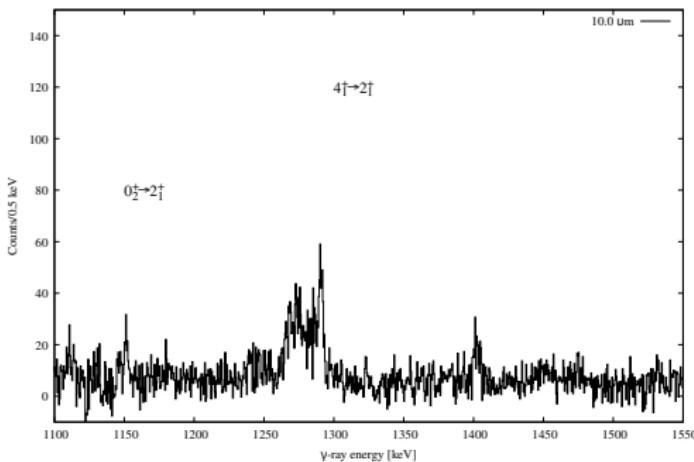
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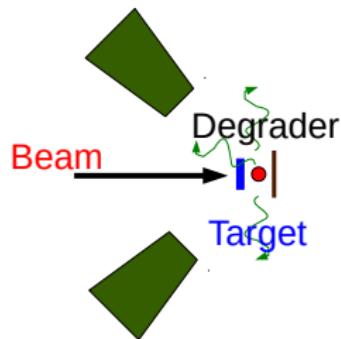
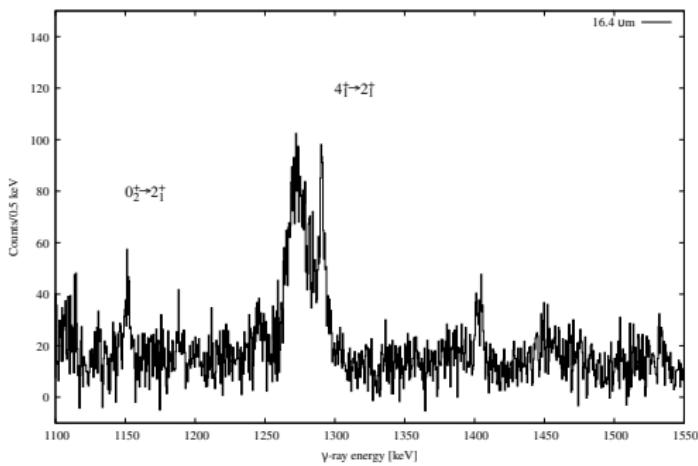
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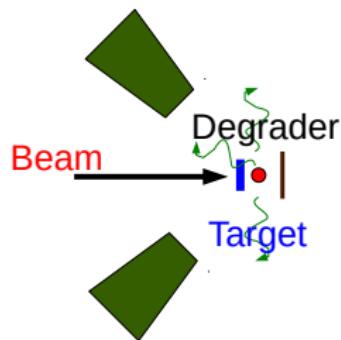
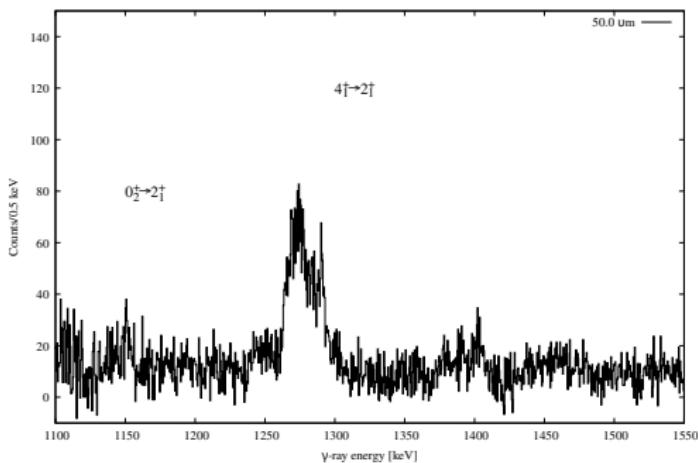
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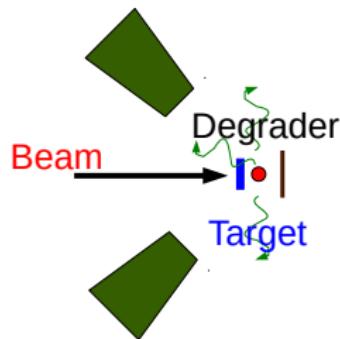
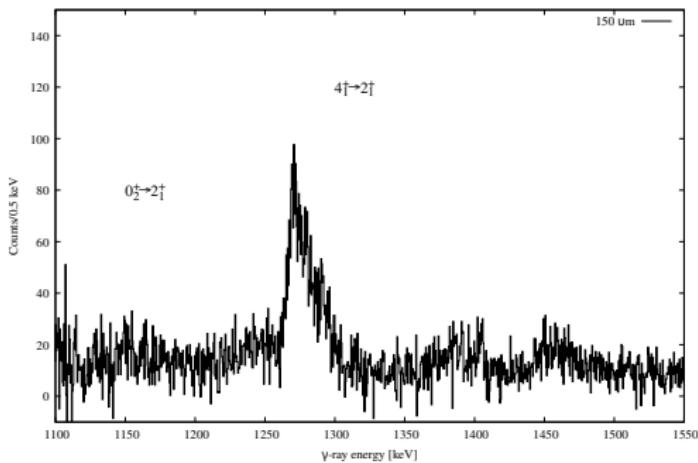
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Gamma-ray spectrometers

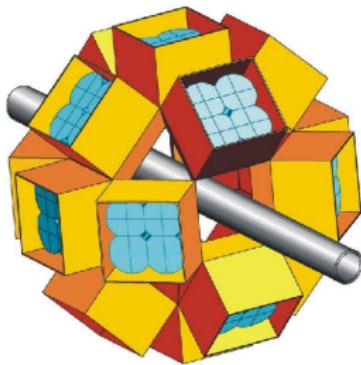
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Gamma-ray spectrometers

A second example - EXOGAM



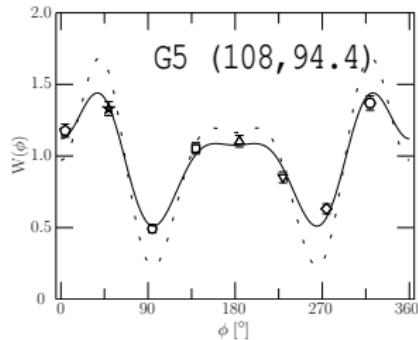
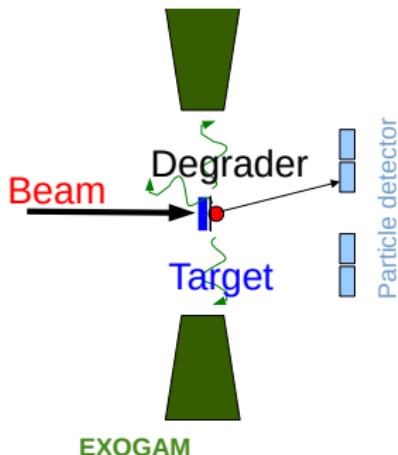
Presently (and almost always) at GANIL, Caen, France

Gamma-ray spectrometers

A second example - EXOGAM

Recent experiment - measuring g-factor in ^{22}Ne

- g-factor is a property a single state
- $\omega \propto \vec{J} \cdot \vec{g} \vec{I}$, J electronic spin, I nuclear

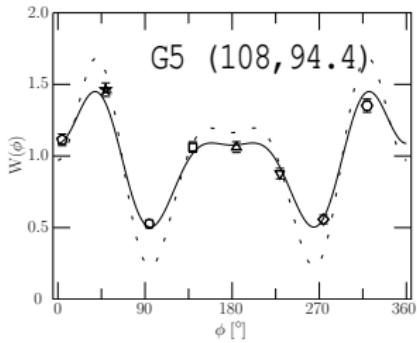
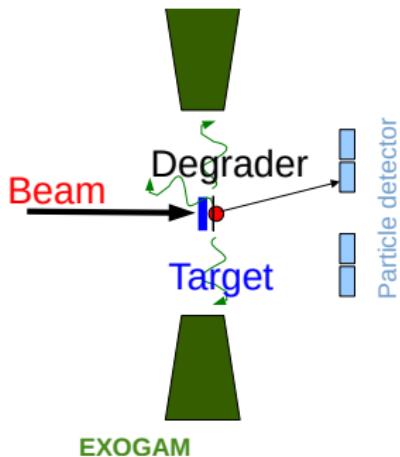


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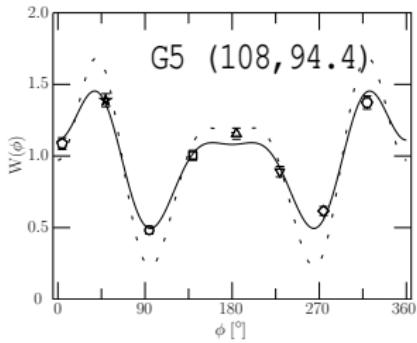
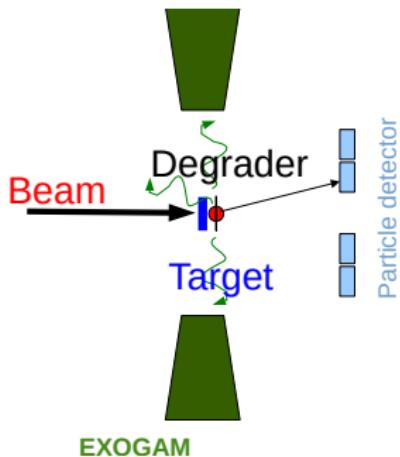


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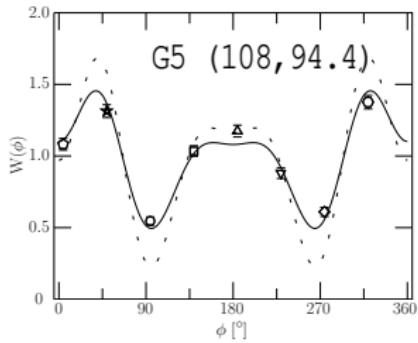
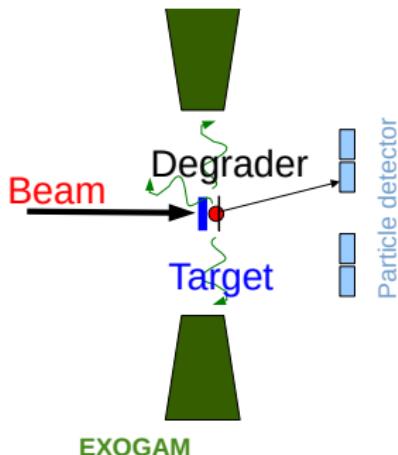


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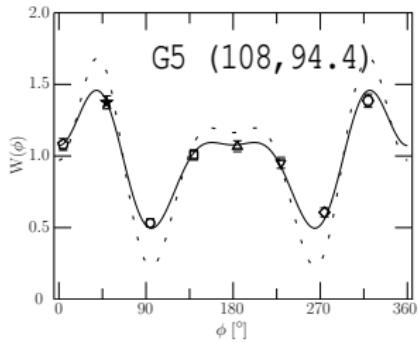
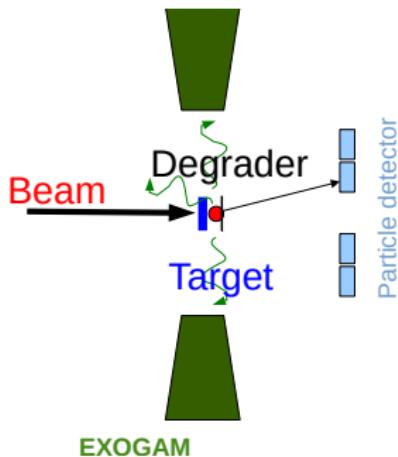


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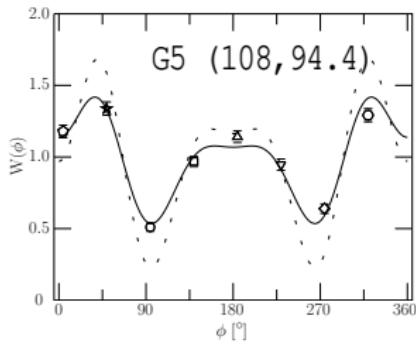
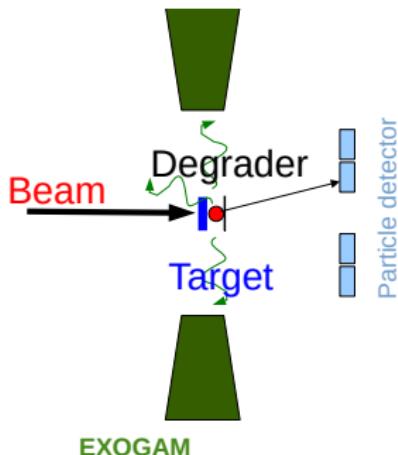


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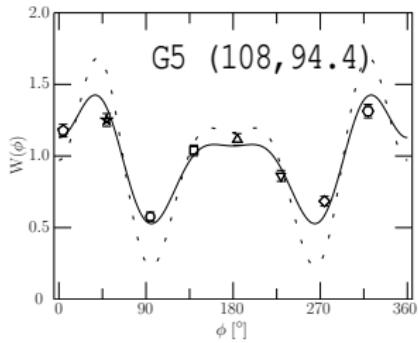
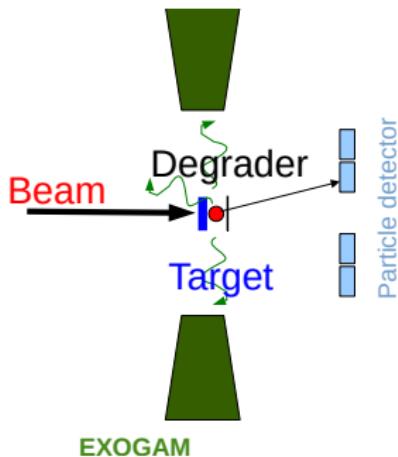


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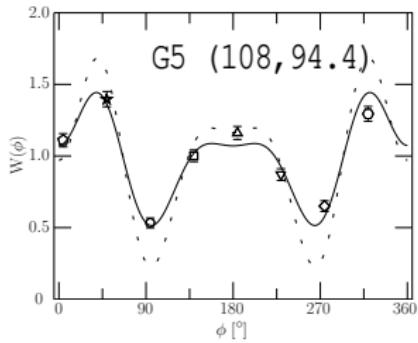
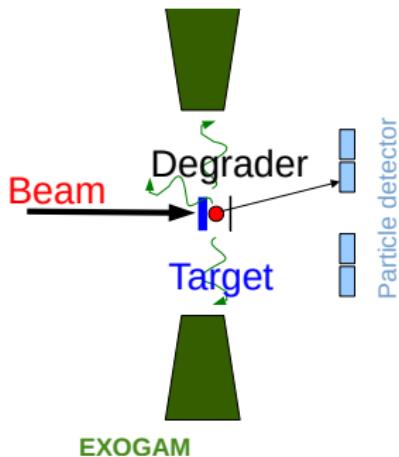


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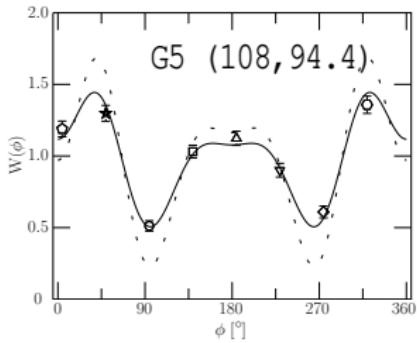
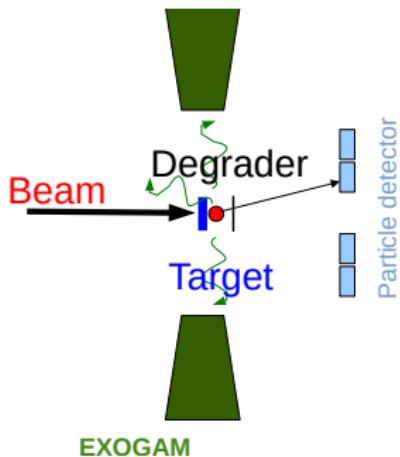


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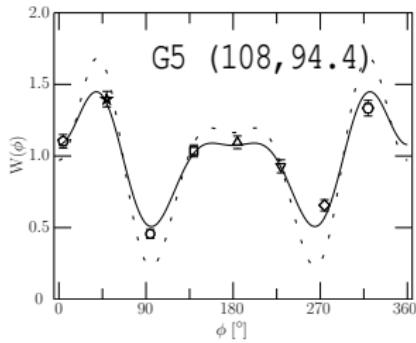
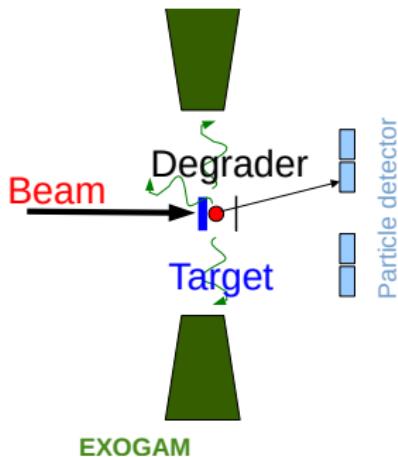


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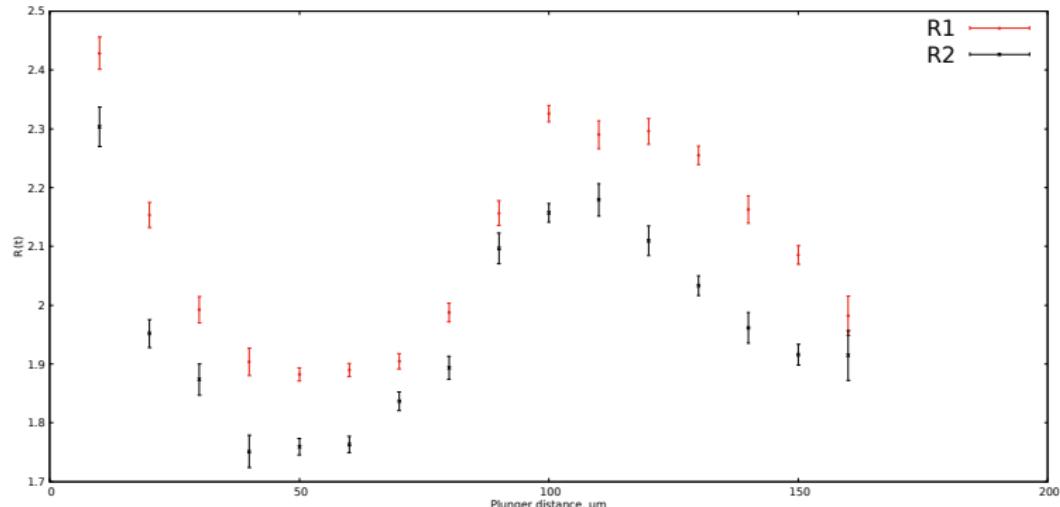


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Thank you