

# NUCLEAR MOMENT STUDIES WITH GALILEO

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# NUCLEAR MOMENT MEASUREMENTS

- magnetic moment

$$\mu = gI \mu_N$$

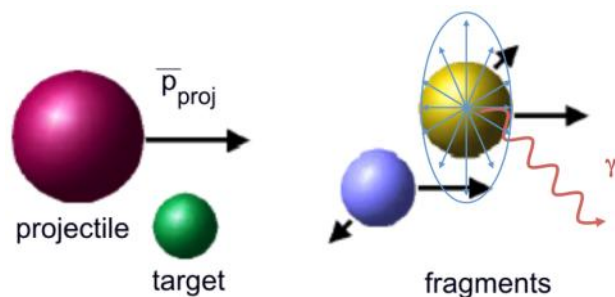
- nuclear s.p. structure
- purity wave function

- quadrupole moment

$$Q = e \sum_{k=1}^A (3z_k^2 - r^2)$$

- collective properties
- nuclear deformation

## Spin-orientation (reaction-induced)

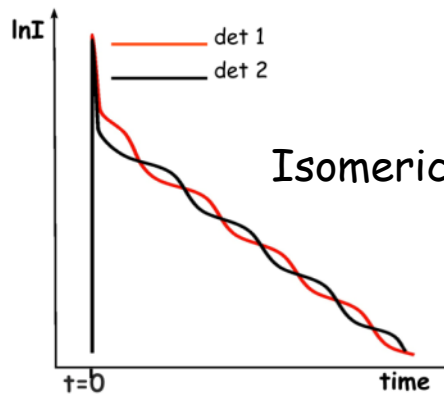


- fusion-evaporation ~50%
- fission (spontaneous/relativistic) ~40% / ~20%
- fragmentation ~15-30%
- multi-nucleon transfer and DI ? /(d,p) ~20-30%

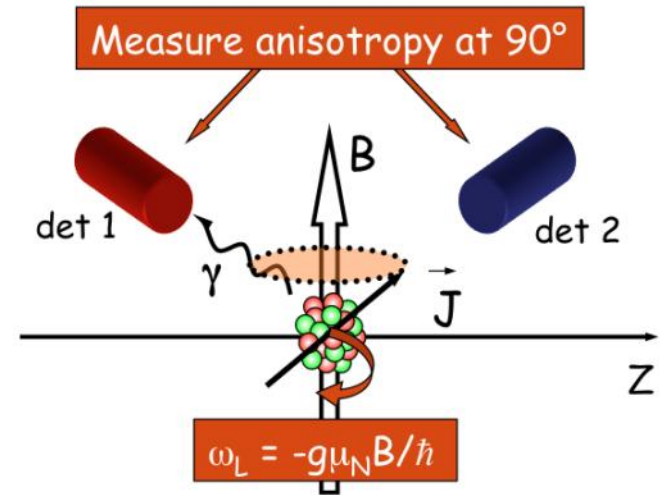
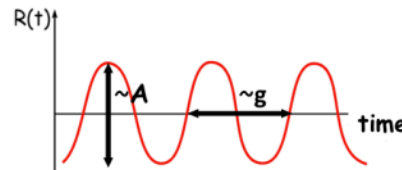
# THE TDPAD TECHNIQUE

## Time Differential Perturbed Angular Distribution

$$I(t, \theta, B) = I_0 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \sum_{k=\text{even}} A_k B_k P[\cos(\theta - \omega_L t)]$$



R(t) function



$$R(t, \theta, B) = \frac{I(t, \theta, B) - I\left(t, \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta, t\right)}{I(t, \theta, B) + I\left(t, \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta, t\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{3A_2 B_2}{4 + A_2 B_2} \cos[2(\theta - \omega_L t)]$$

➤ g-factor: external  $\vec{B}$  field

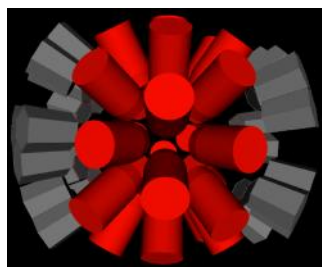
$$\omega_L = g\mu_N B/\hbar$$

➤ Q: host with  $\vec{E}$  field gradient

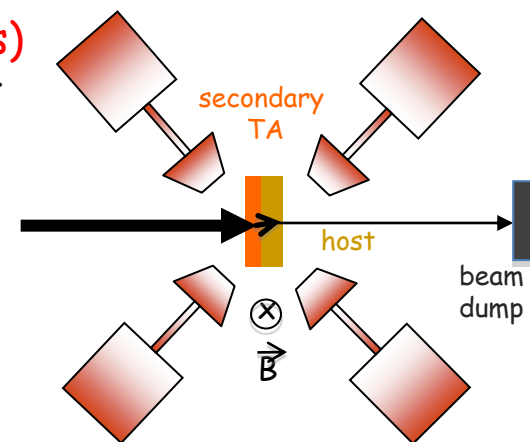
$$\omega_Q = QV_{zz} / 4I(2I - 1)\hbar$$

# POSSIBLE CONFIGURATION @ SPES

- for g-factor measurements



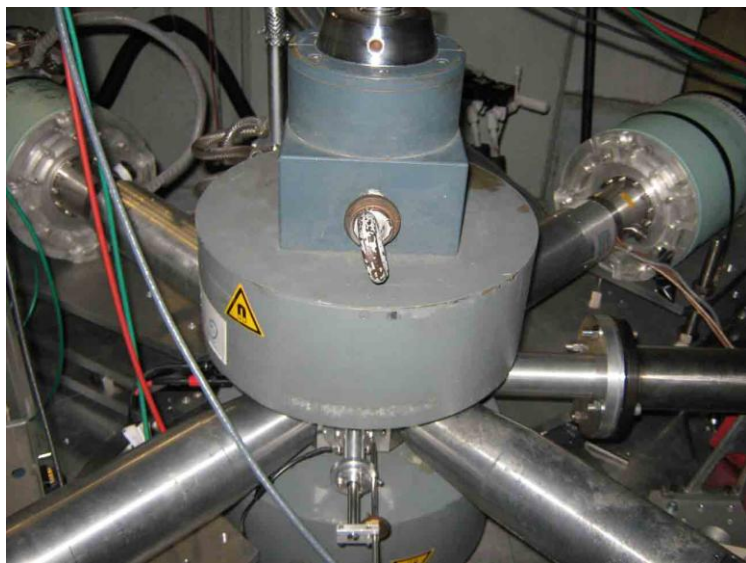
using **G.GALILEO (4-8 3-cluster detectors)** in a horizontal plane around electromagnet (e.g. g-RISING detector configuration)  
-> 4 detectors @ 18 cm:  $\epsilon$ : 2%  
 $E_{\text{beam}} \sim 5 \text{ MeV/u}$  -> BG  
-> TA/host sandwich (variable thickness to adjust stopping range)  
-> coupling to particle detectors (DANTE, TRACE, LuSiA,...)



## Tandem-ALTO/GANIL

4 Ge coax detectors (10cm ->  $\epsilon$ : 3.5 %)

some info from g-RISING (43cm ->  $\epsilon$ : 2.3%), 1T electro-magnet, ancillary detectors (validation+veto) to reject BG





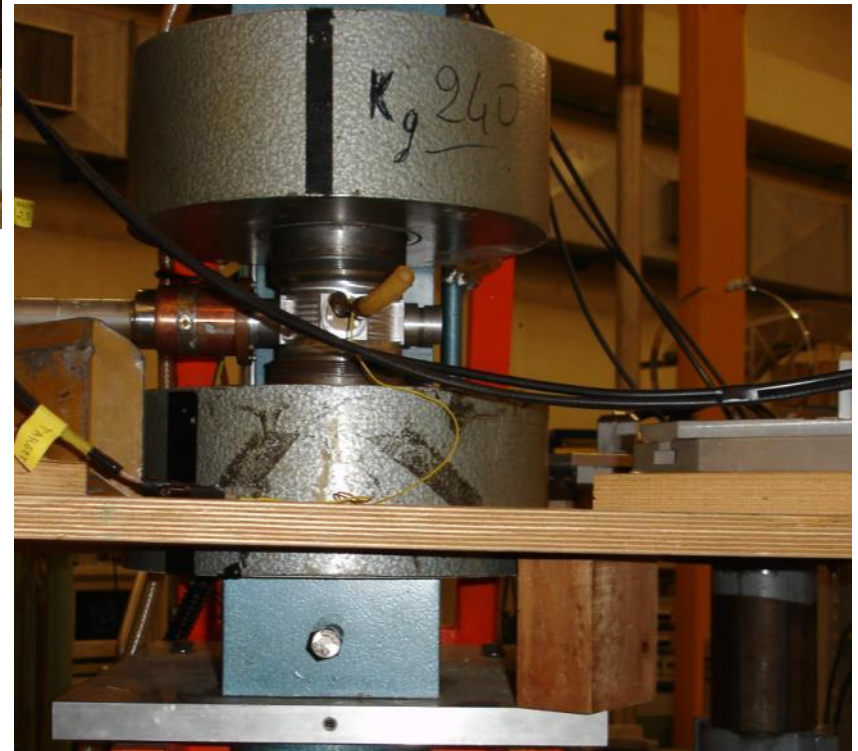
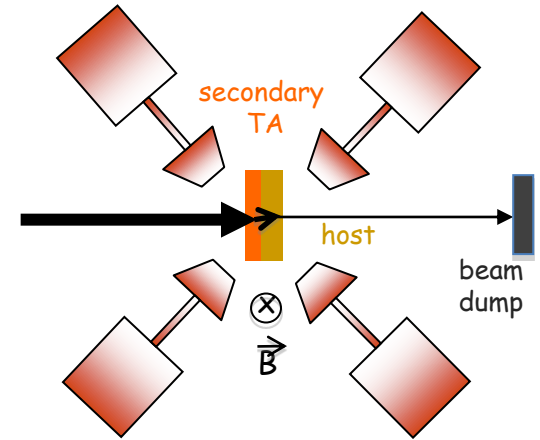
# POSSIBLE CONFIGURATION @ SPES



The *GAMPIPE* setup @ LNL (Hall I)

- planar Ge detectors
- *GASP* Ge detectors
- pulsed beam: res. 2 ns  
repetition 200 ns - 6.4  $\mu$ s

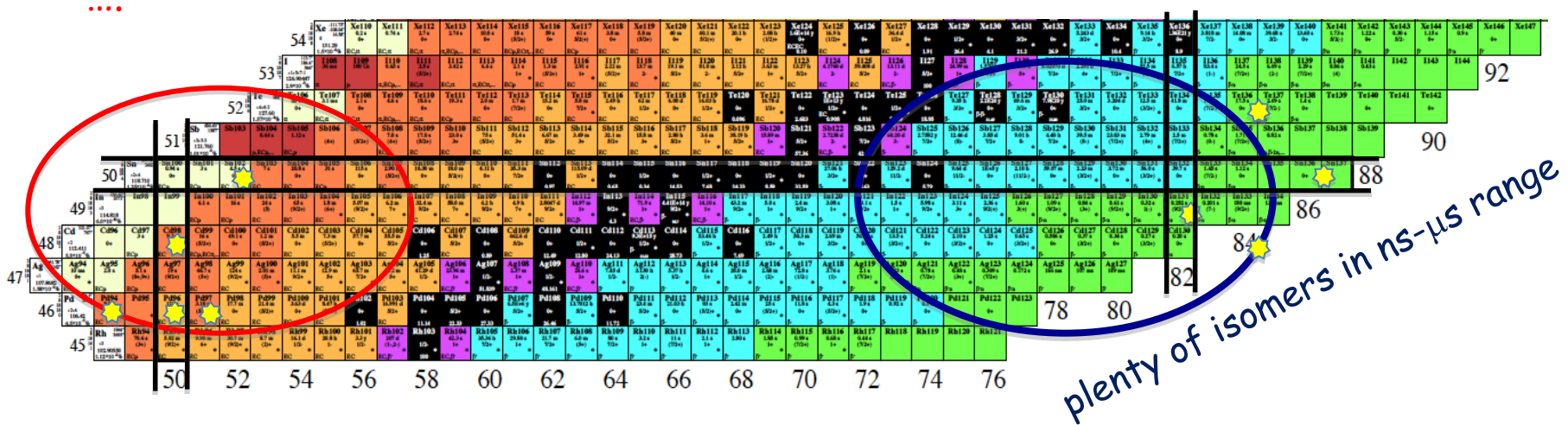
→ *G.GALILEO*  
- Ge triple clusters



# PHYSICS CASE

- neutron-deficient nuclei around  $^{100}\text{Sn}$ :  $^{94}\text{Pd}$ ,  $^{96,97}\text{Pd}$ ,  $^{98}\text{Cd}$  ...

- neutron-rich nuclei around  $^{132}\text{Sn}$ :  $^{129,131}\text{In}$ ,  $^{134}\text{Sn}$ ,  $^{134}\text{Te}$ ...

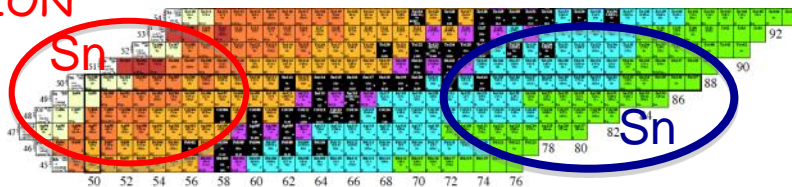
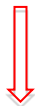


## Challenges

- isomeric structure: p/h configurations on doubly-magic core states, p-n interaction
- fix/assign spins/parities
- properties M1 operator: ? quenching @ the two extremes of isospin ( $^{100}\text{Sn} \leftrightarrow ^{132}\text{Sn}$ )
- seniority isomers & core excitations, competition between pairing & deformation
- single/particle  $\leftrightarrow$  collective properties, ...

# FEASIBILITY @ SPES

## FUSION-EVAPORATION



(d,p), (d,t)  
MULTI-NUCLEON TRANSFER,  
DEEP-INELASTIC



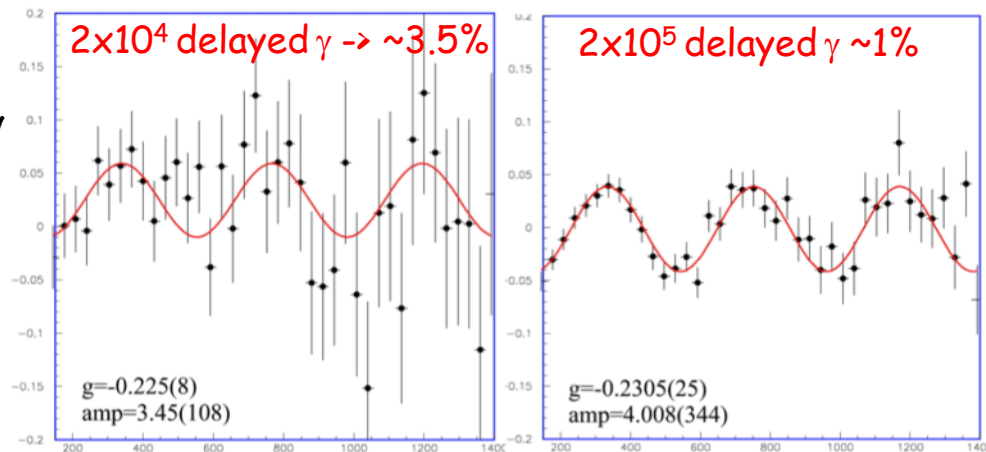
- neutron-deficient beams e.g.  $^{56}\text{Ni}$ ,  $^{68}\text{Ge}$
- high-intensity  $> 10^7/\text{s}$
- combined with targets e.g.  $^{50}\text{Cr}$ ,  $^{40}\text{Ca}$
- energies 3-5 MeV/u from ALPI re-accelerator (batch mode)
- beam pulsing is ensured
- BG problems due to the more intense accompanying radioactive ions

- neutron-rich beams e.g.  $^{125}\text{In}$ ,  $^{132}\text{Sn}$ , ...
- high-intensity  $> 10^7/\text{s}$
- combined with light-targets e.g.  $^2\text{H}$  (d,p) (d,t)
- (+) have spin-alignment / (-) can not go very far
- combined with  $^{238}\text{U}$ : e.g. MNT, DI
- (-) ? do not know much about the spin-alignment /
- (+) can go more exotic
- => some pre-SPES investigations required !
- (-) ? beam pulsing

## an example:

$^{40}\text{Ca}(^{56}\text{Ni}, 2p2n)^{94}\text{Pd}$   $\sigma \sim 6-10$  mb @ 190 MeV  
target thickness: 1-2 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>, int:  $10^7/\text{s}$   
 $\epsilon_\gamma$ : 2%, isomeric ratio: 10-15%  
->  $3 \times 10^6$  ions/week ->  $10^4$   $\gamma$ /det/week

=> g-factor can be measured with <5% uncertainty !



quality/uncertainty in g-factor measurements (real data)