



SPES LETTER OF INTENT

High spin γ -ray spectroscopy of heavy,
octupole deformed Ac and Fr nuclei
produced in fusion-evaporation reactions
with the intense $A \sim 90$ Rb radioactive
beams at SPES

Collaboration

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Test of feasibility

- Fusion-evaporation
- The strongest available beam
- Efficient gamma and ancillary detector setup
- Interesting physics case...

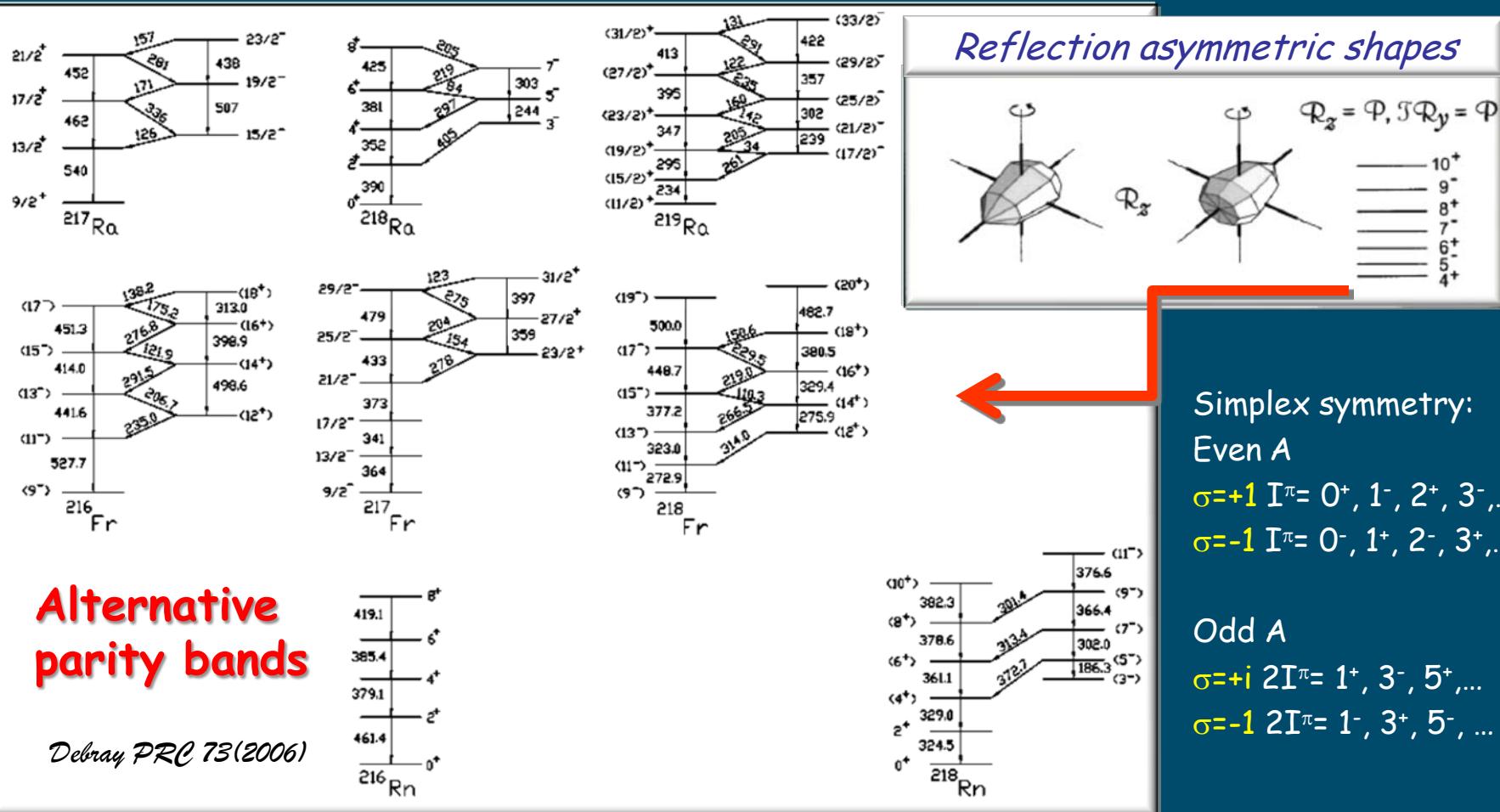
	89	37	52	9.09E+02	4,75E+10	9,50E+08
Rb	89	37	53	1.58E+02	9,62E+10	1,92E+09
Rb	91	37	54	5.84E+01	9,62E+10	1,92E+09
Rb	92	37	55	4.49E+00	5,09E+10	1,02E+09
Rb	93	37	56	5.84E+00	3,38E+10	6,76E+08
Rb	94	37	57	2.70E+00	1,37E+10	2,74E+08
Rb	95	37	58	2.70E+01	2,04E+10	5,00E+07

pps

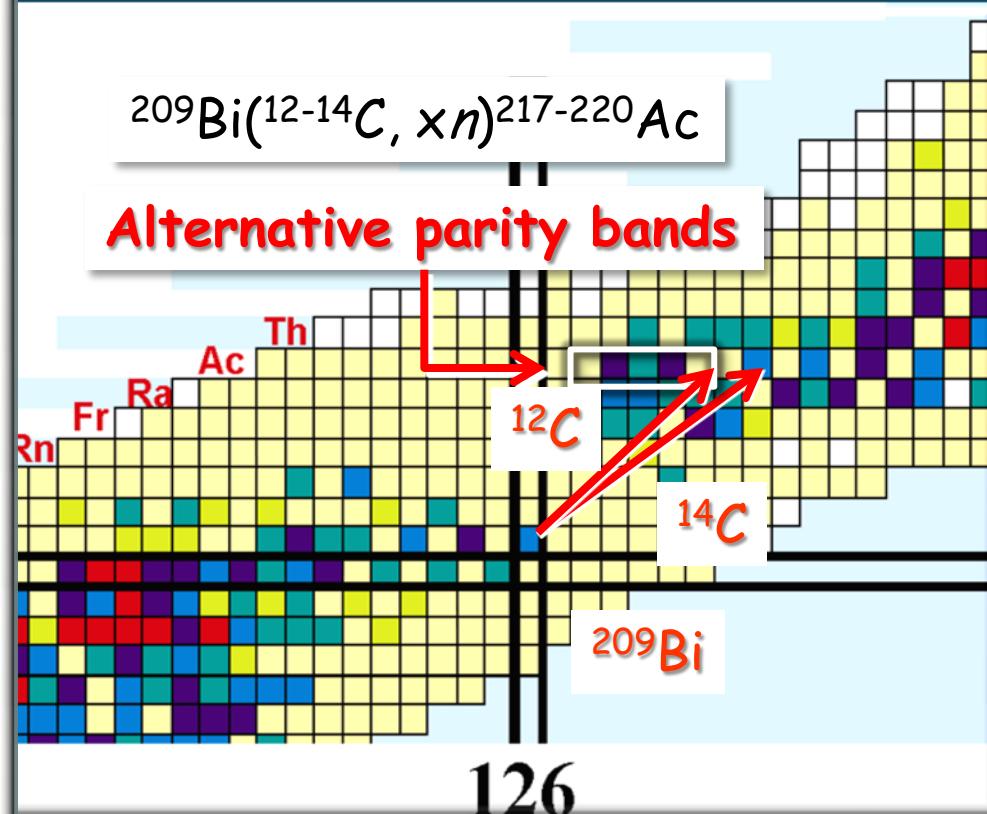
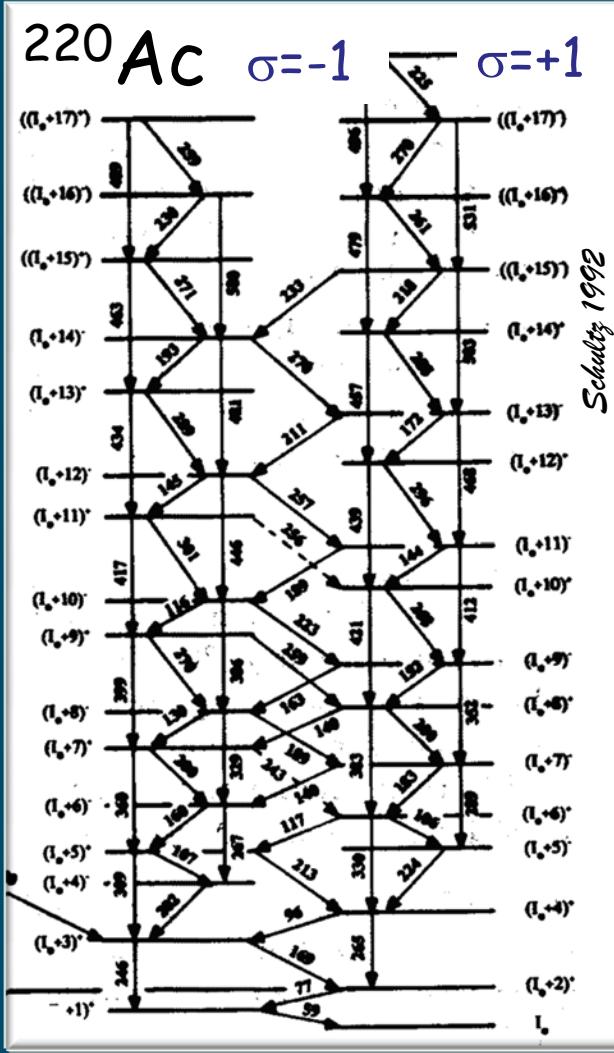
Estimated beam intensities with BEST Cyclotron@SPES
Protons on direct target: $E_p=40\text{MeV}$, Current on target $200\ \mu\text{A}$
UCx target; other targets shown in "Comments"

$i \sim 0.3\ \text{pnA}$

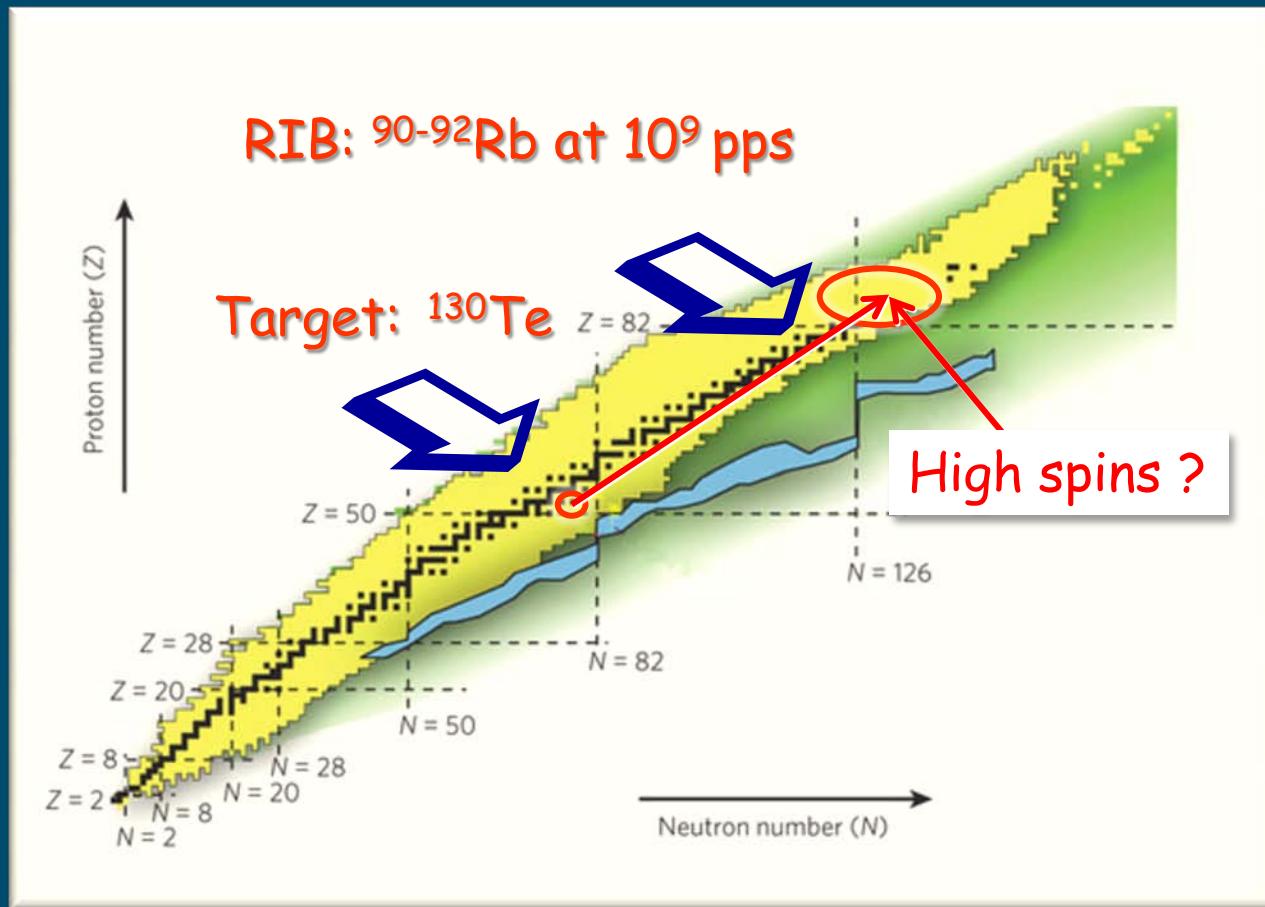
Onset of octupole deformed shapes in actinides at $N=130$, $Z=86$



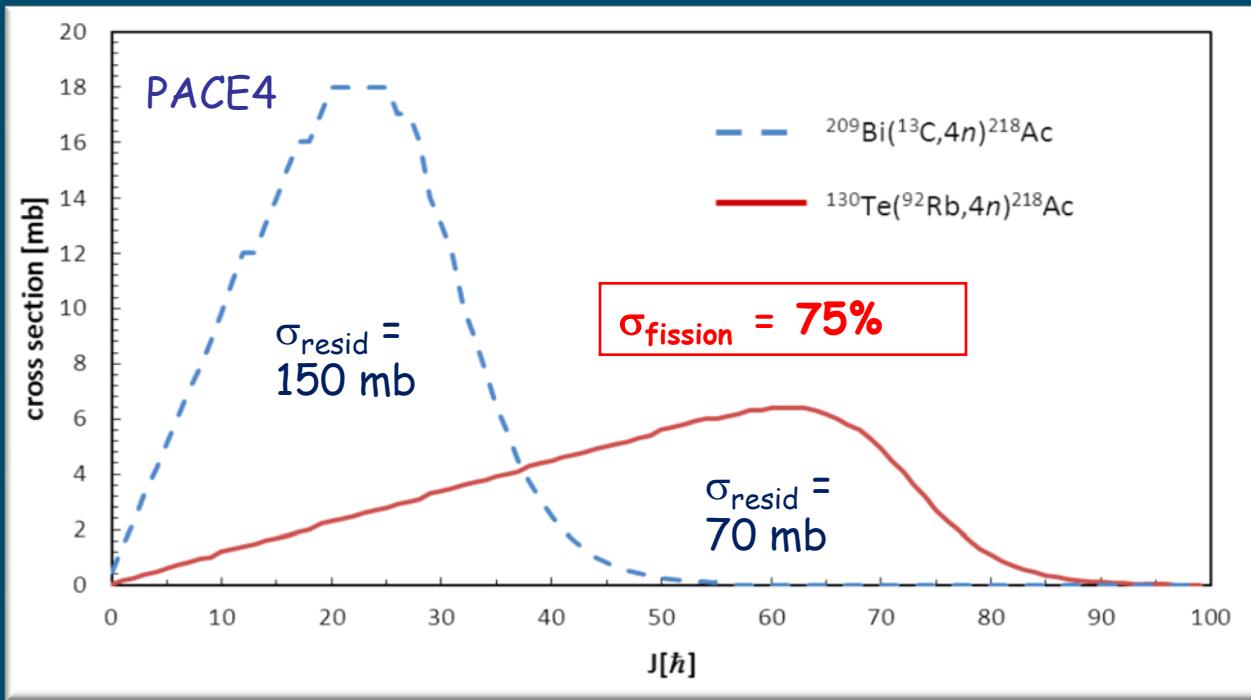
Experimental investigation of alternative parity bands in actinides



Alternative use of a symmetric reaction with a RIB



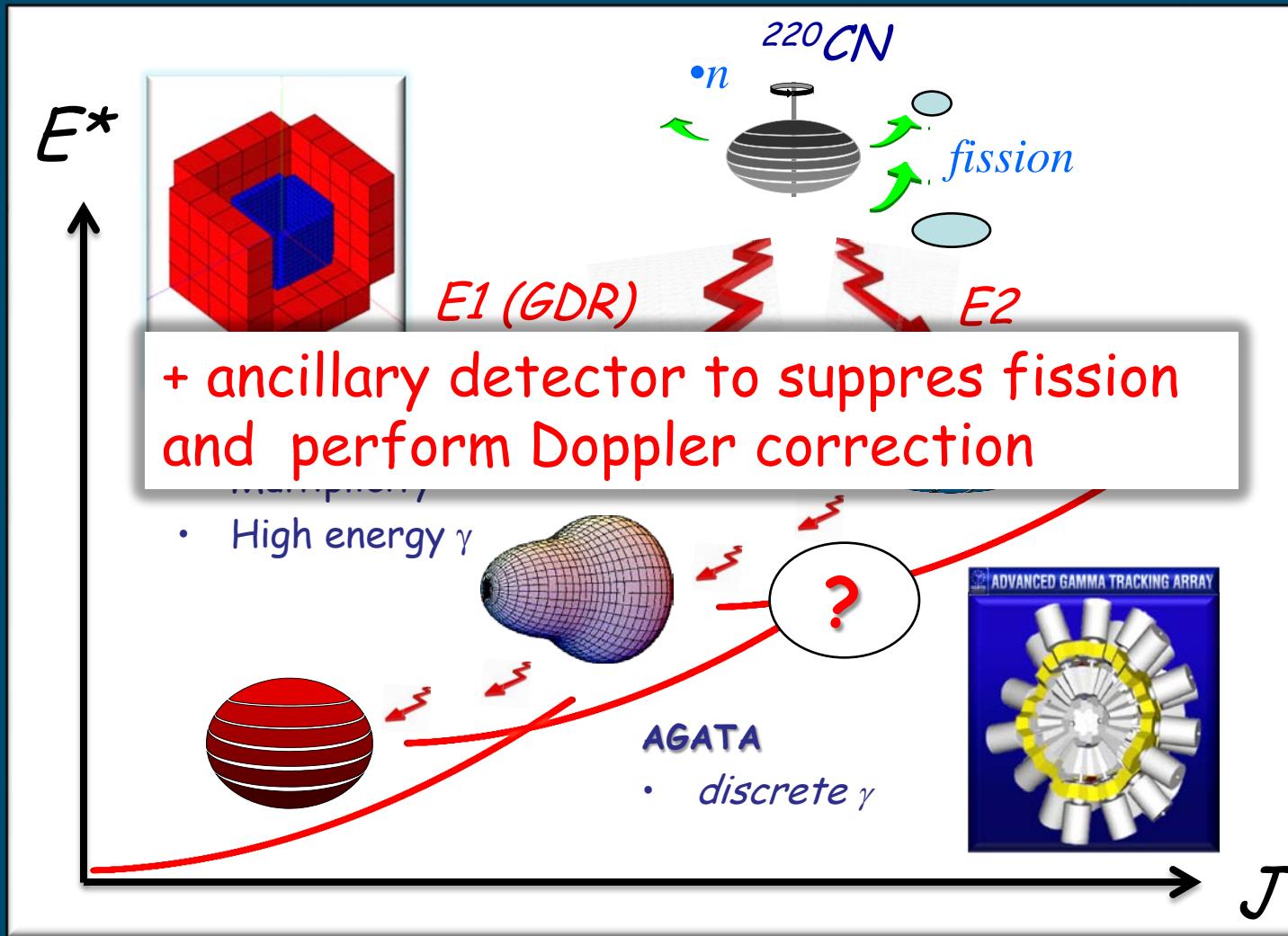
Increase of angular momentum



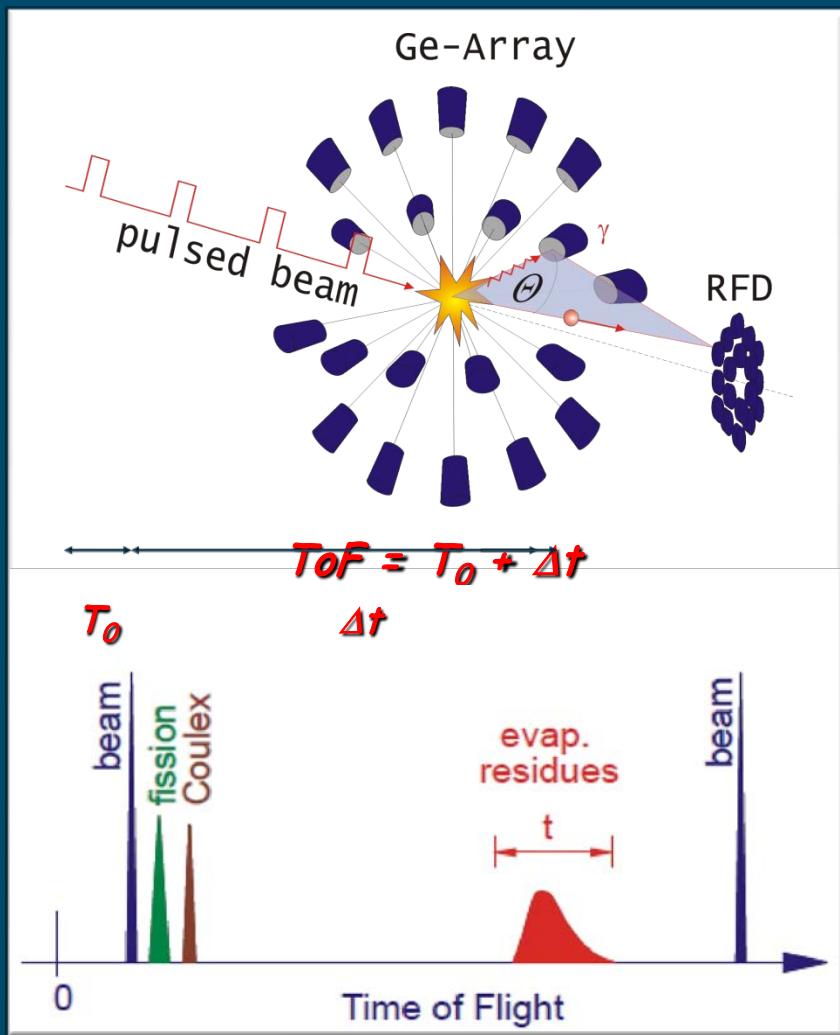
High spin states: $^{130}\text{Te}(^{92}\text{Rb}, 4n)^{220}\text{Ac}$

$$E_b = 370 \text{ MeV}, \quad v/c > 4\%$$

γ -spectroscopy at high spin and temperature

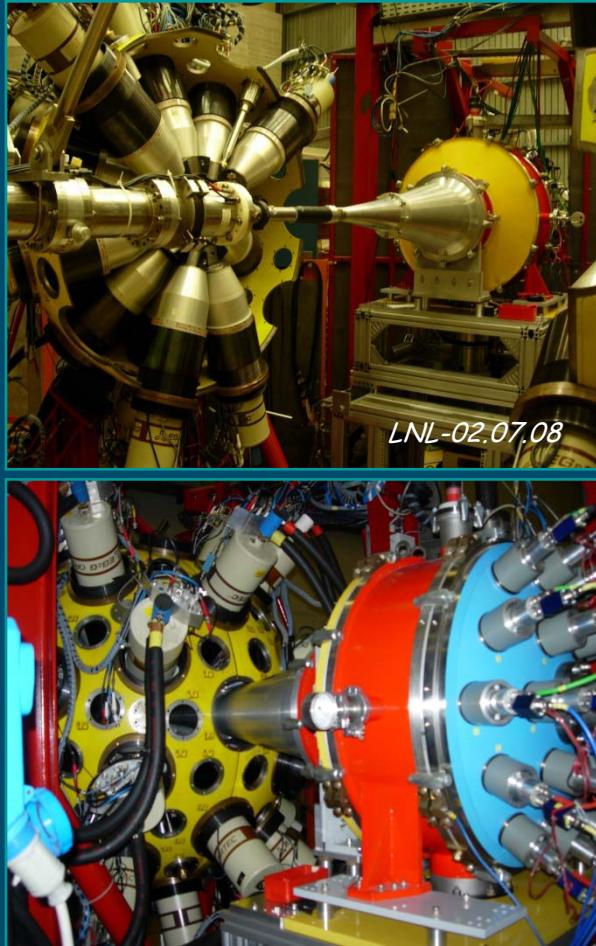


Recoil Filter Detector - Principle of Operation

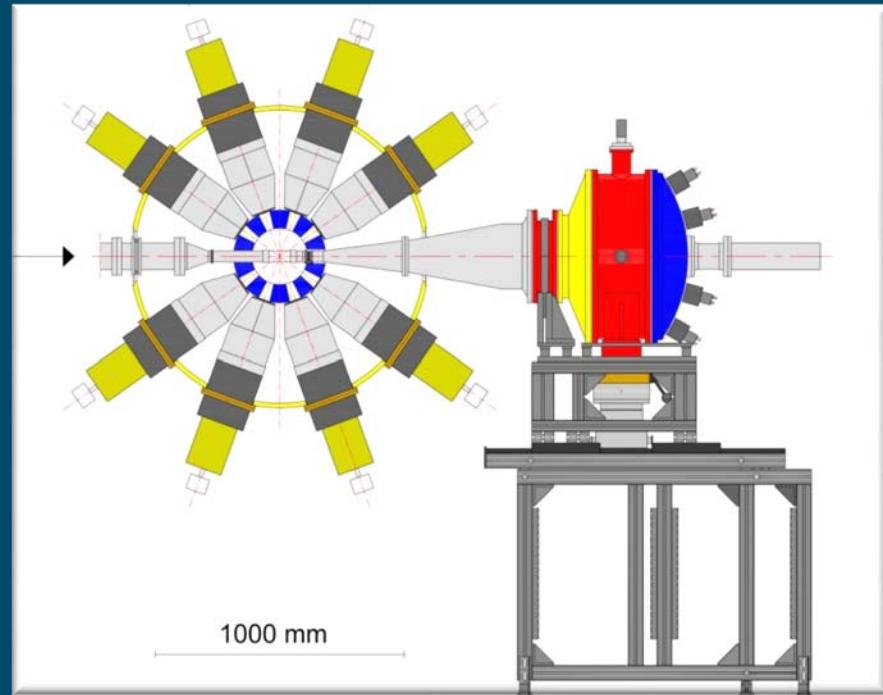


- **RFD** is a HI (ancillary) detector that measures evaporation residues in coincidence with γ -rays detected in a germanium array
- **Time-of-Flight** technique is applied to select the evaporation residues in an event-by-event mode

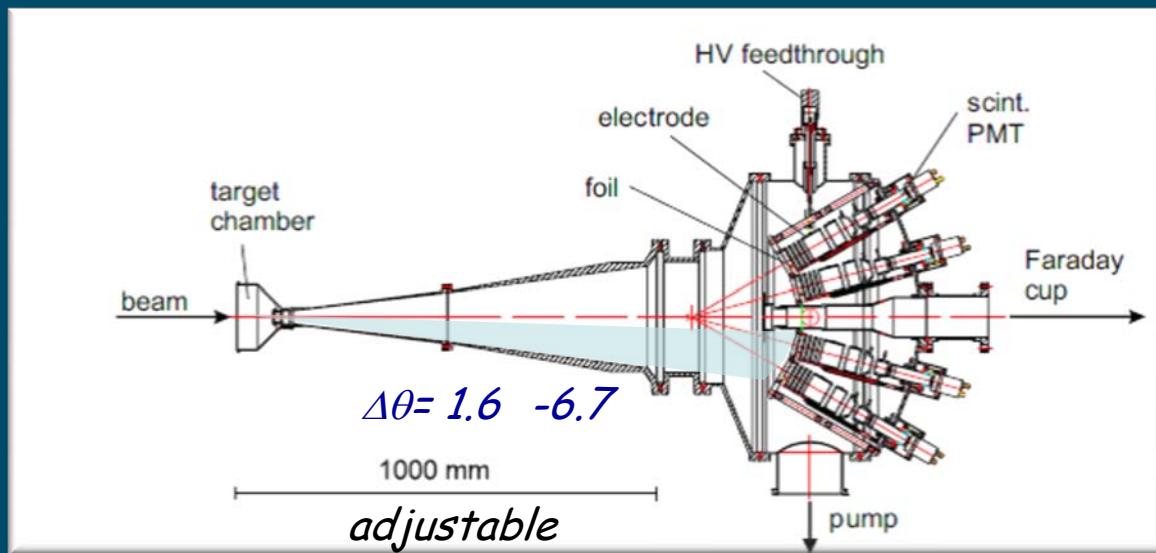
RFD coupled with GASP



- Installation at GASP 2008
- Experiments 2009

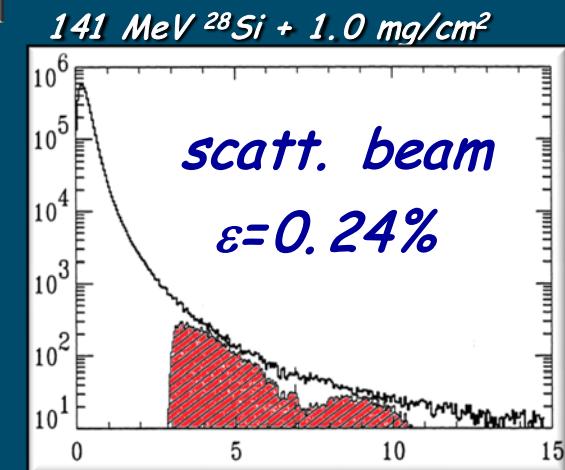


HI Detection Technique



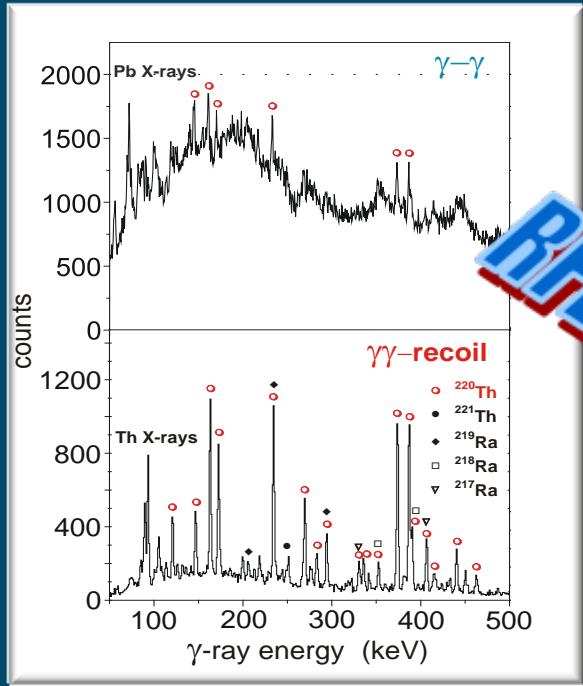
- 18 individual detectors
- ToF = 50 -700 ns
- $\langle \beta \rangle = 0.5 - 7\%$
- $\varepsilon \sim 50\%$

- Detectors don't 'see' directly the target position
- Scintillators are far from the beam line

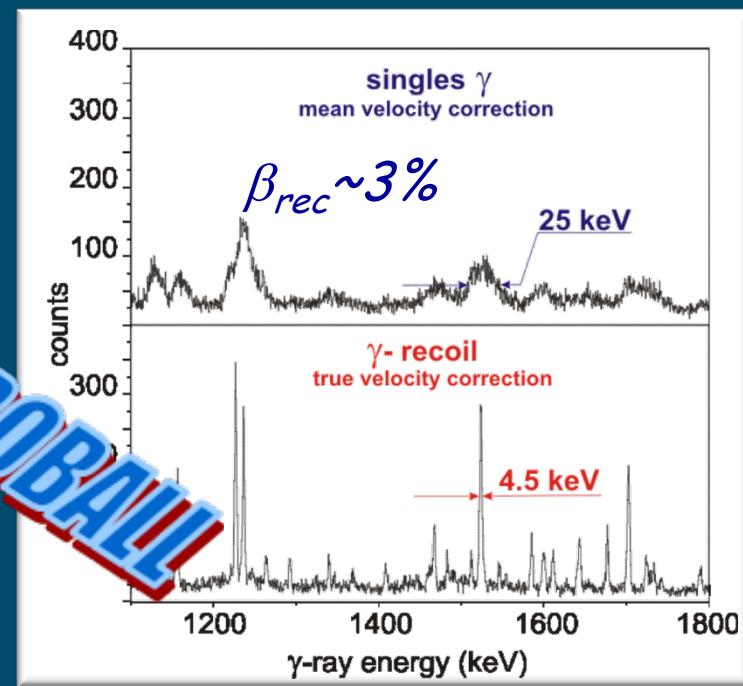


Improvement of γ -spectra by a coincident recoil detection (with RFD)

92 MeV $^{16}O + 0.4 \text{ mg/cm}^2 {}^{208}Pb$



68 MeV $^{18}O + 0.8 \text{ mg/cm}^2 {}^{30}Si$



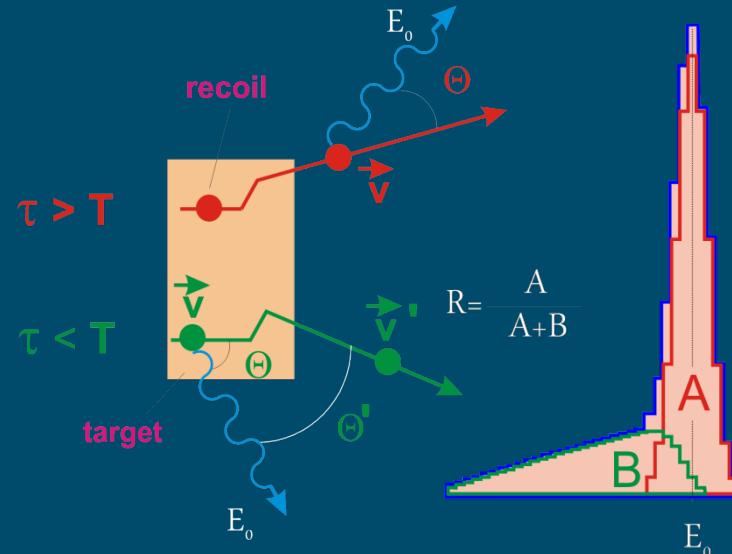
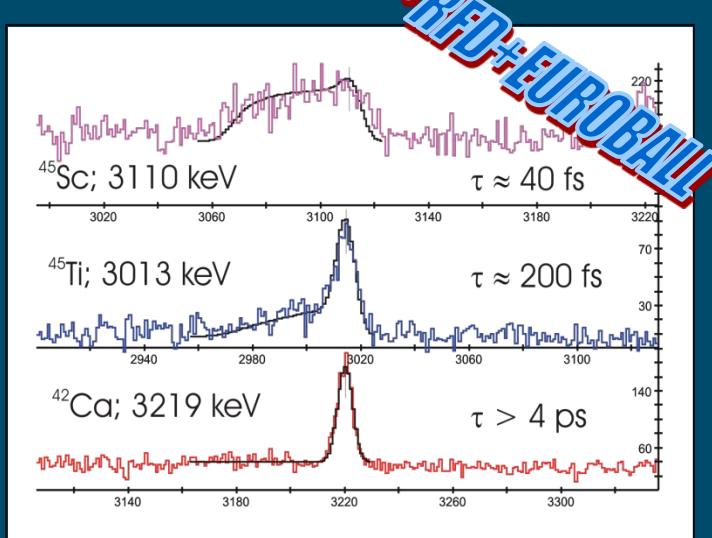
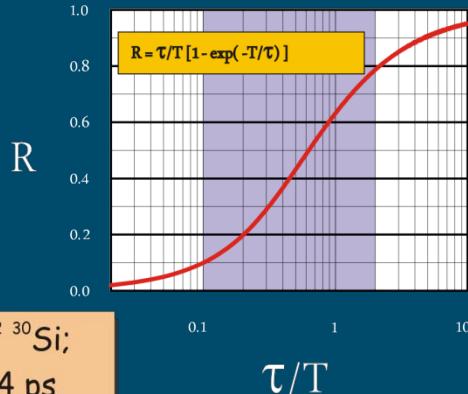
- Heavy systems:

- ✓ fission background reduction
- ✓ low cross sections $\sigma \sim 0.1 \text{ mbarn}$

- Large recoil velocity:
 - ✓ reduction of the Doppler broadening

Estimation of a short lifetime based on the recoil velocity measurement

68MeV ^{18}O + 0.8mg/cm² ^{30}Si ;
Recoil transit time ≈ 0.4 ps



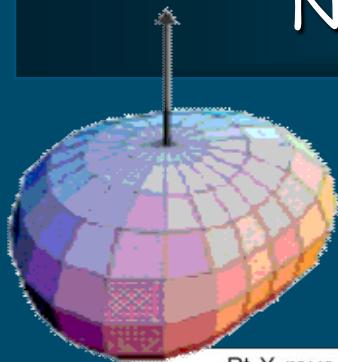
- Energy of a γ -ray emitted in a target (B) is not sufficiently Doppler corrected
- A level lifetime can be expressed by number of decays in vacuum (A) relative to a total γ -line intensity (A+B)

Perspectives at RIB

- **RFD at γ -ray detector arrays**
 - *GALILEO*
 - *AGATA*
 - *PARIS*
- **RFD a good solution for measurements with radioactive beams**
 - ✓ high efficiency
 - ✓ projectiles do not irradiate the setup and can be transported to a FC distant from the experimental area.
 - ✓ detectors are not sensitive to any kind of radioactivity
- **RFD upgrade**
 - ✓ replacement of scintillators by ultra fast diamond detectors
 - ✓ dedicated geometry (efficiency optimization)

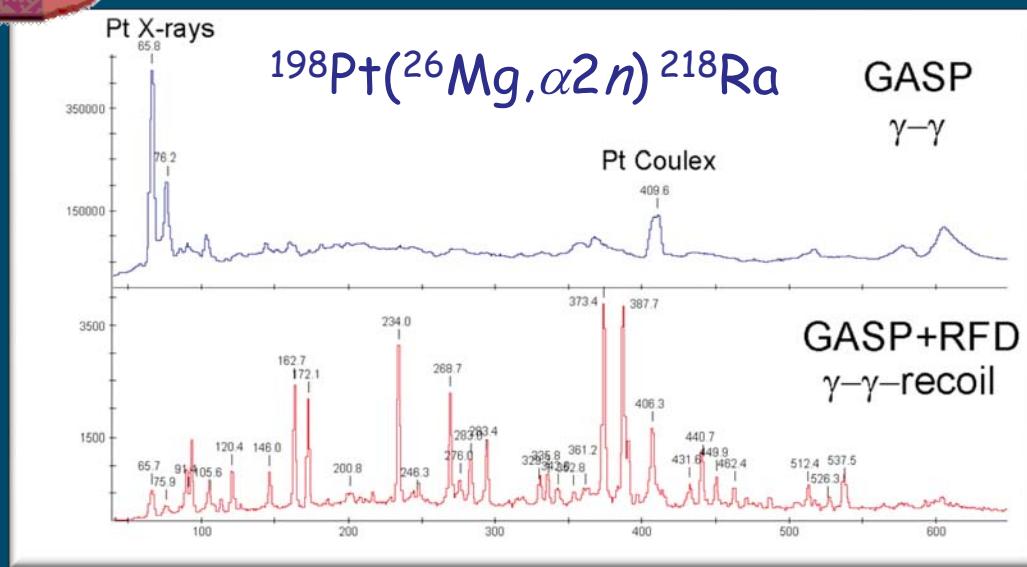


New research prospects with Br-Y RIB



^{218}Ra : heart-shape nucleus:
quadrupole deformation + octupole phonon wave
Frauendorf PRC77(2008)

$B(E1,E2)$



$CN = ^{224}\text{Th}$
 $\sigma_{\text{resid}}(^{219,220}\text{Th}) \sim 10\text{mb}$
 $\sigma_{\text{fiss}} \sim 250\text{mb (90\%)}$
 $\ll 1\text{pnA}$

$^{130}\text{Te}(^{93}\text{Kr}, 5n)^{218}\text{Ra}$
Increased stability against fission

$CN = ^{223}\text{Ra}$
 $\sigma_{\text{resid}} \sim 200\text{mb}$
 $\sigma_{\text{fiss}} \sim 150\text{mb (40\%)}$