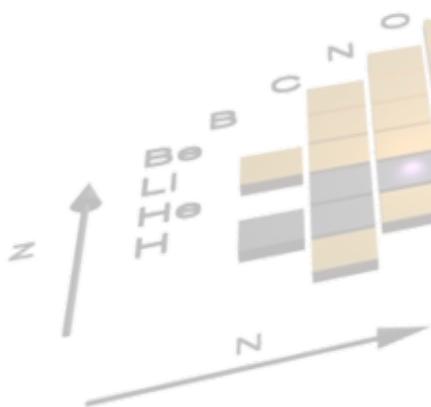


The AGATA campaign at LNL: nuclear structure from high- resolution γ -ray spectroscopy

Andrea Gottardo, AGATA collaboration



Outline

- AGATA installation at LNL
- Physics campaign: selected examples
 - lifetimes near $N=20$
 - lifetimes near $N=28$
 - lifetimes in heavy nuclei via reverse plunger
 - search for a double octupole phonon in ^{96}Zr
 - fusion fission
- Plans for 25-26
- AGATA zero-degree configurations

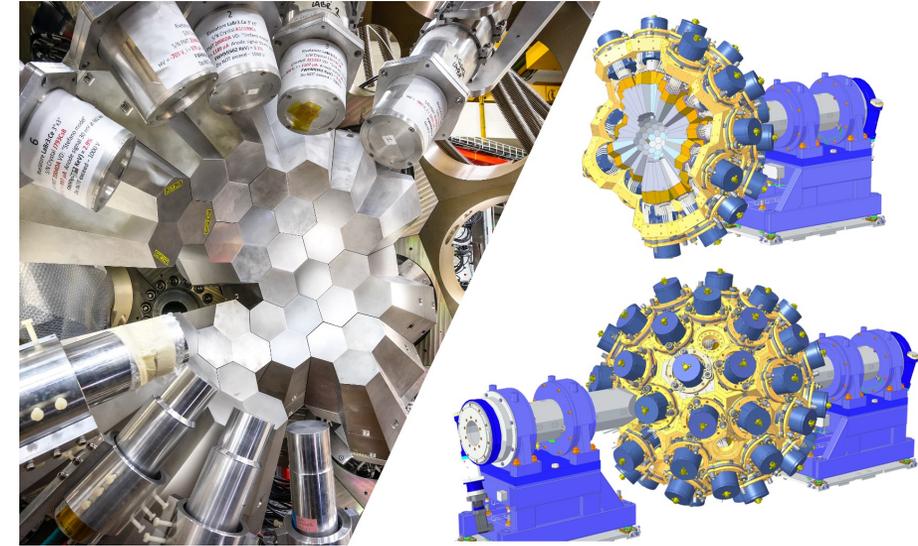


14th International Spring Seminar on Nuclear Physics: "Cutting-edge developments in nuclear structure physics"



The AGATA γ -ray tracking array

- European collaboration towards a 4π array
- Travelling detector array



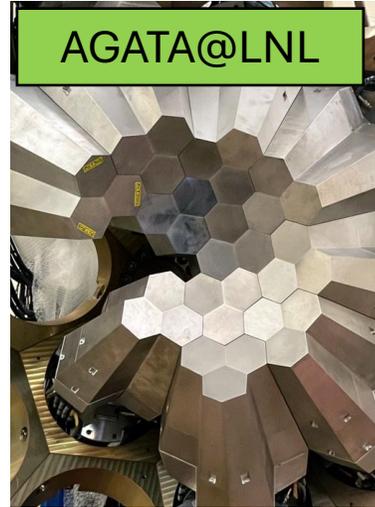
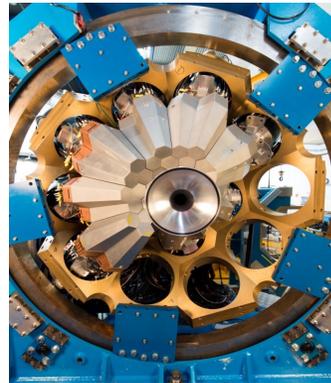
AGATA@LNL



AGATA@GSI

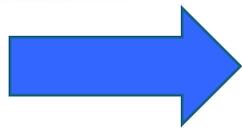


AGATA@GANIL



M. Zielinska physics coordinator

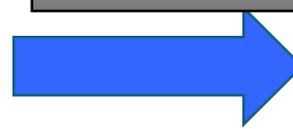
2009



2011



2014



2021-mid 2028

Phase 1

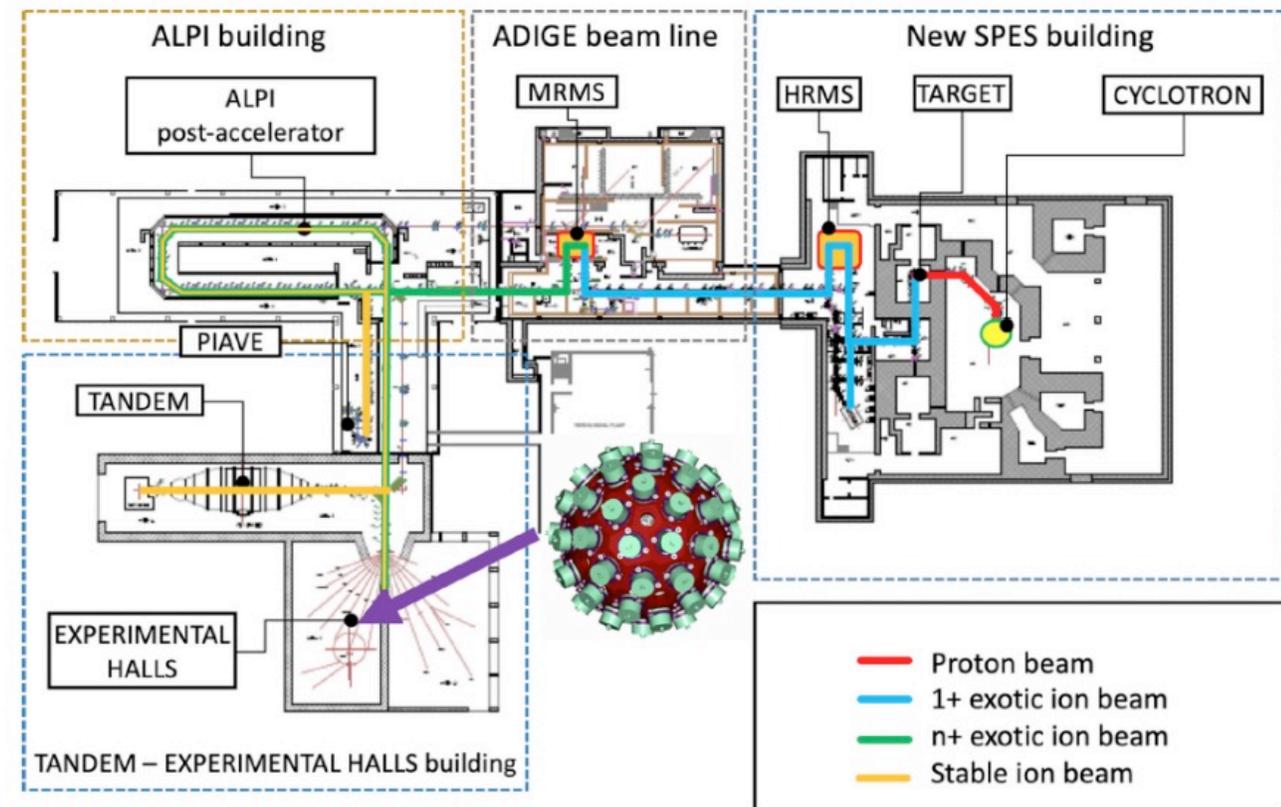
Phase 2

Celebration 10(+2) years



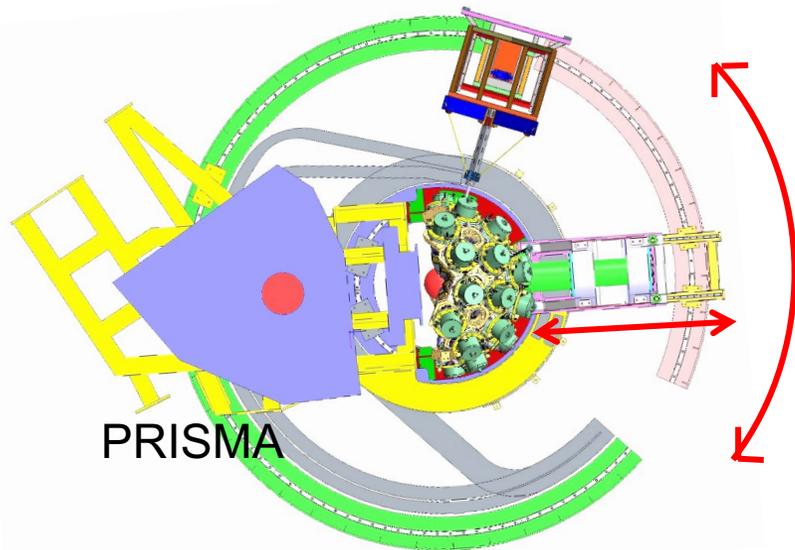
Legnaro National Laboratories

- Stable beams from ^1H to ^{238}U
- Energies up to 7-20 MeV/u
- Tandem accelerator
- PIAVE superconducting RFQ
- ALPI superconducting LINAC
- ADIGE normoconducting RFQ
- SPES ISOL beams: 70 MeV proton cyclotron (40 MeV, $\sim 300 \mu\text{A}$ on UCx), UCx ISOL source, ADIGE post acceleration



Installation at LNL

AGATA coupled with PRISMA



Current configuration

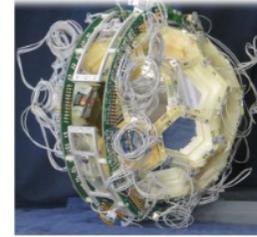


Complementary detectors for AGATA in coupling with PRISMA configuration

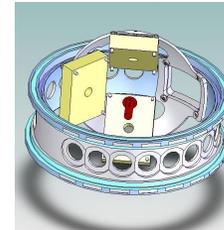
PRISMA
heavy ions



EUCLIDES
light charged
particles



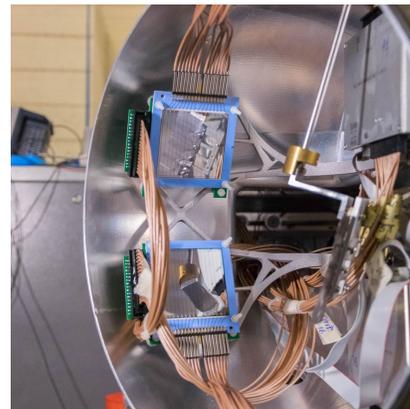
DANTE
heavy ions



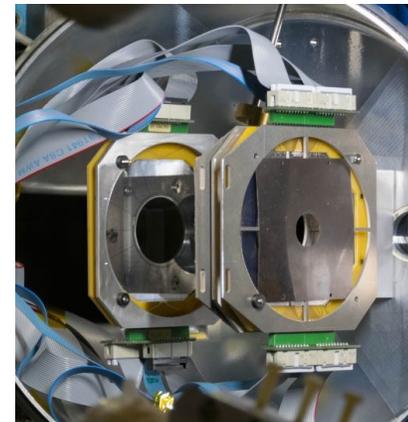
LaBr
y-rays, fast timing



OSCAR
light charged particles

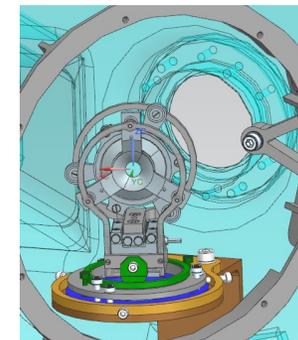


SPIDER
light and heavy ions

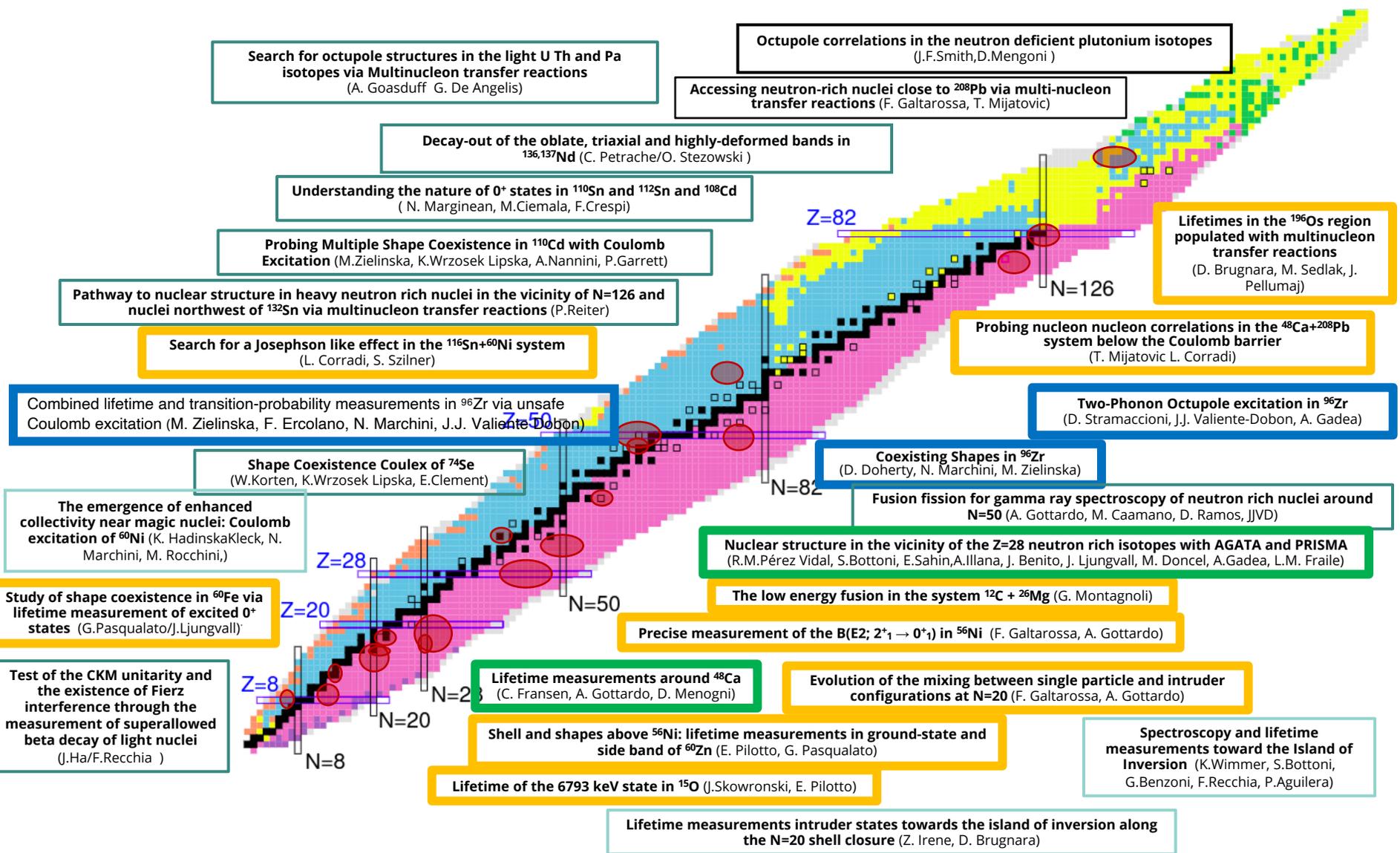


SAURON
light charged particles

PLUNGER
Lifetime measurements



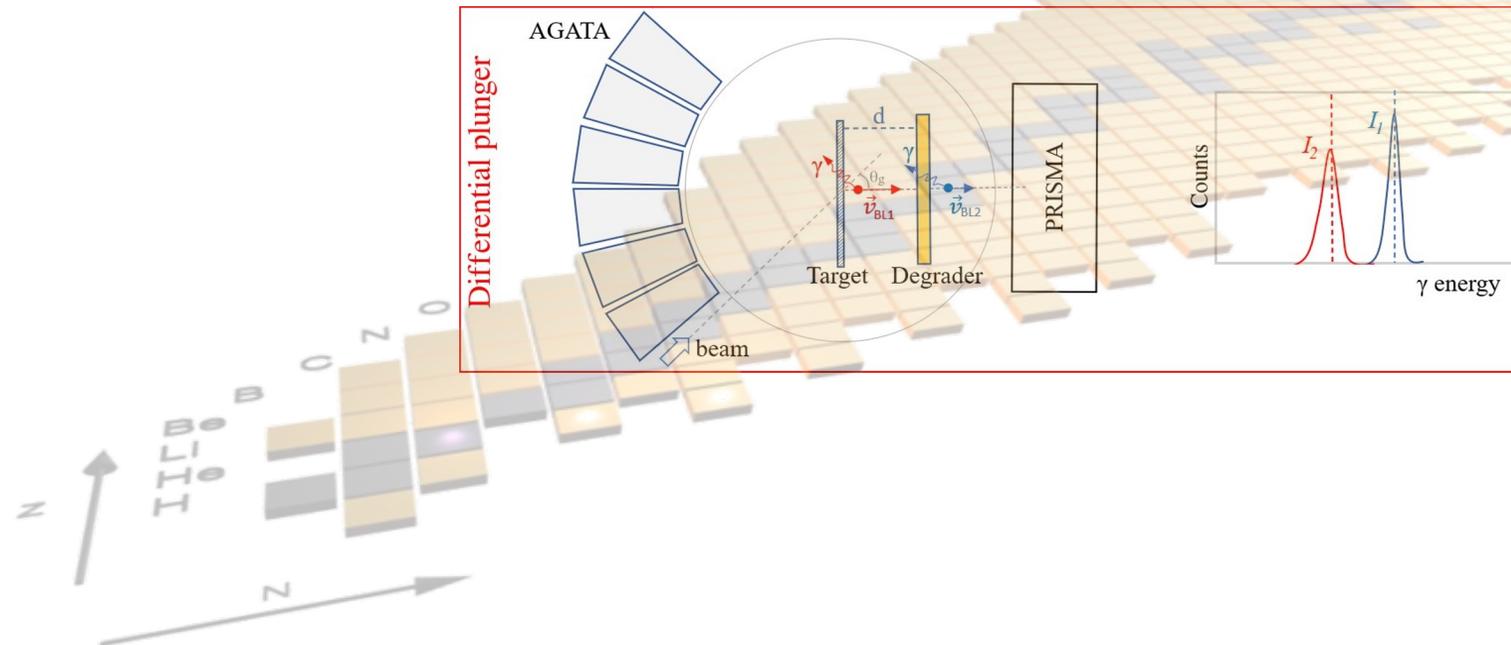
The 2nd LNL AGATA campaign until now



- 46 experiments performed
- 2022-2024: ~7000 hours of beam on target!
- 2025: already 750 hours of beam on target
- Wide user community: EU, UK, USA, Canada, South Korea, China

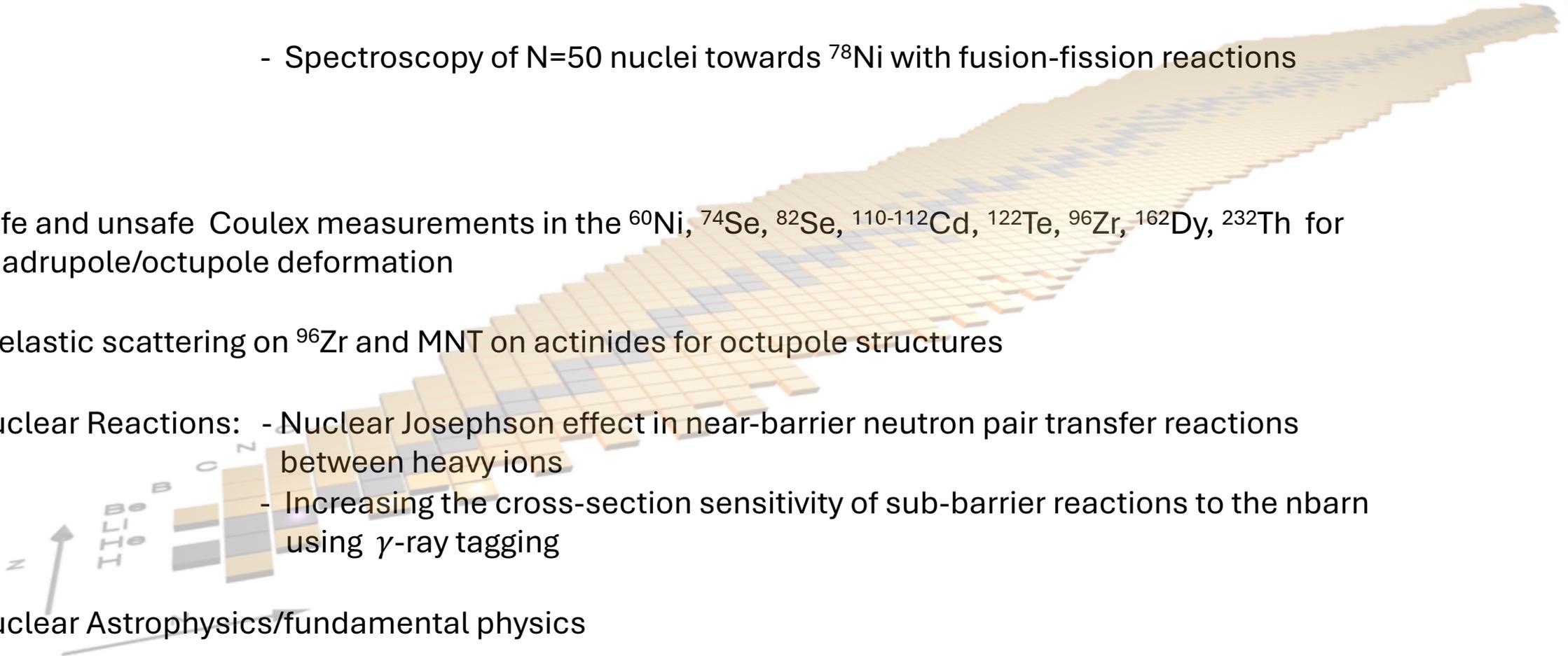
The campaign: main physics subjects

- Nuclear Structure: - Excited level lifetimes measurement in key regions: $N=20$ (^{36}S , ^{26}Mg), $N=28$ (^{48}Ca , ^{56}Ni ...), towards $N=126$ (^{198}Pt) using direct and MNT reactions
- Spectroscopy of $N=50$ nuclei towards ^{78}Ni with fusion-fission reactions



The campaign: main physics subjects

- Nuclear Structure:
 - Excited level lifetimes measurement in key regions: $N=20$ (^{36}S , ^{26}Mg), $N=28$ (^{48}Ca , ^{56}Ni ...), towards $N=126$ (^{198}Pt) using direct and MNT reactions
 - Spectroscopy of $N=50$ nuclei towards ^{78}Ni with fusion-fission reactions
- Safe and unsafe Coulomb measurements in the ^{60}Ni , ^{74}Se , ^{82}Se , $^{110-112}\text{Cd}$, ^{122}Te , ^{96}Zr , ^{162}Dy , ^{232}Th for quadrupole/octupole deformation
- Inelastic scattering on ^{96}Zr and MNT on actinides for octupole structures
- Nuclear Reactions:
 - Nuclear Josephson effect in near-barrier neutron pair transfer reactions between heavy ions
 - Increasing the cross-section sensitivity of sub-barrier reactions to the nbarn using γ -ray tagging
- Nuclear Astrophysics/fundamental physics



1. Multi-nucleon transfer around ^{48}Ca : motivation

- ^{48}Ca @ 305 MeV onto ^{238}U , Nb degrader
- AGATA-PRISMA
- RDDS and DSAM

Spokepersons: C. Fransen, A. Gottardo, D. Mengoni,



Z=28

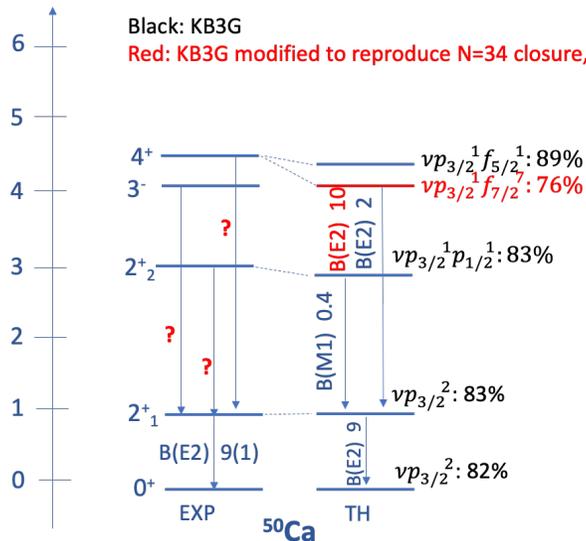
N=28

- $E(2^+) = 700 - 800$ keV
- $E(2^+) = 1000 - 1500$ keV
- $E(2^+) > 2500$ keV

Investigation of $^{50-52}\text{Ca}$

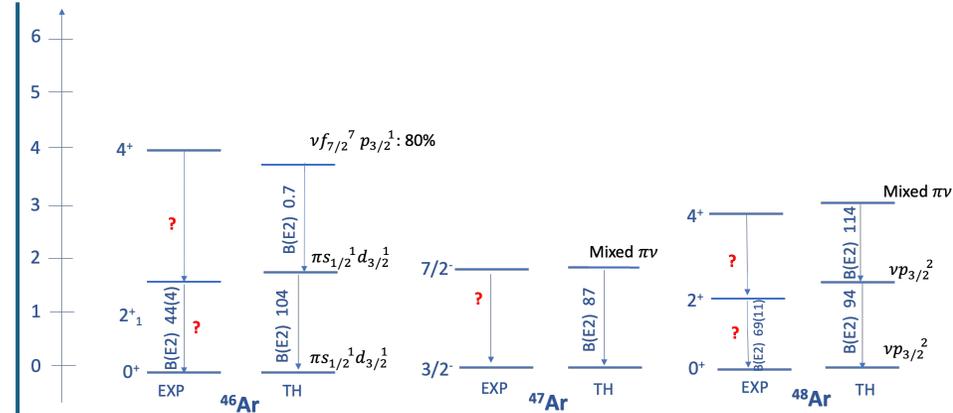
→ large charge and matter radii observed

→ also hints for subshell closures
 $N=32$ ($\nu p_{3/2}$), $N=34$ ($\nu p_{1/2}$); mass measurements



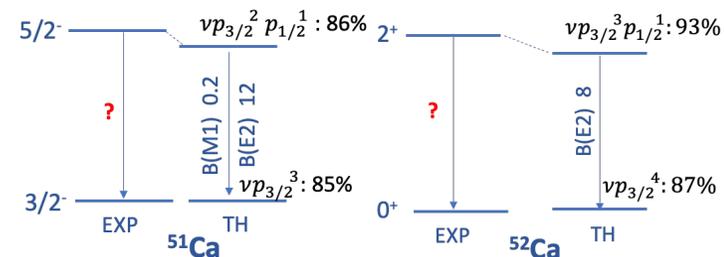
Black: KB3G

Red: KB3G modified to reproduce N=34 closure, 3-body interaction from L. Coraggio et al.

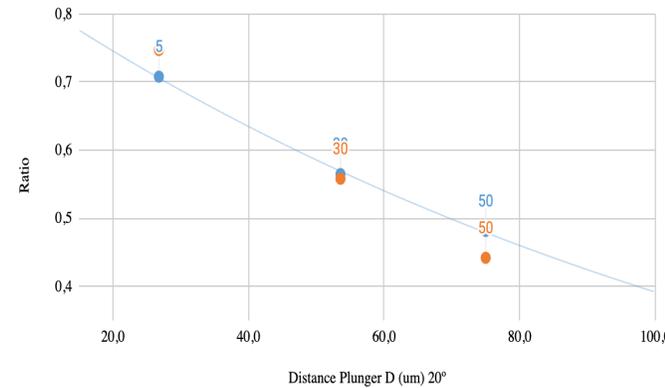
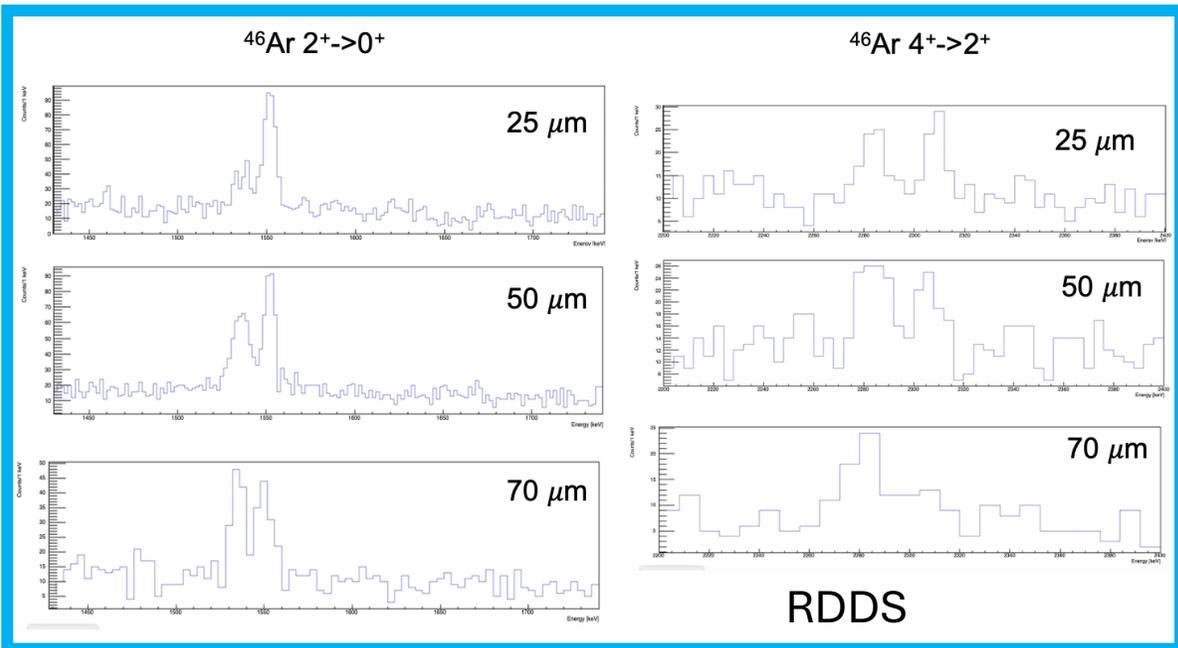
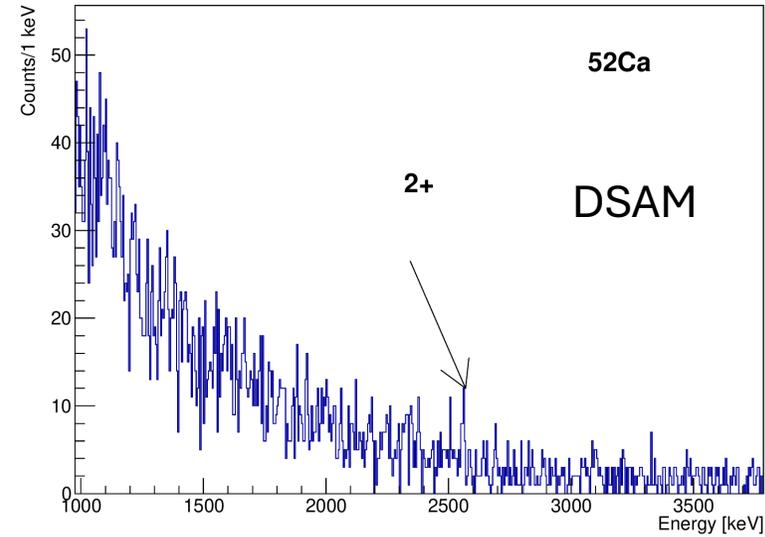
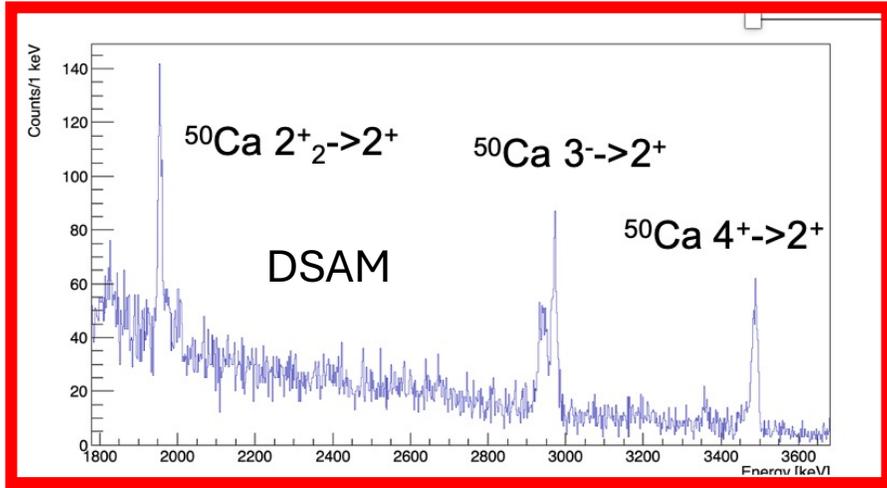


Investigation of $^{46-48}\text{Ar}$

→ Weakening of N=28 shell closure in ^{46}Ar
 → explanation from shell structure: depletion of $\pi s_{1/2}$?

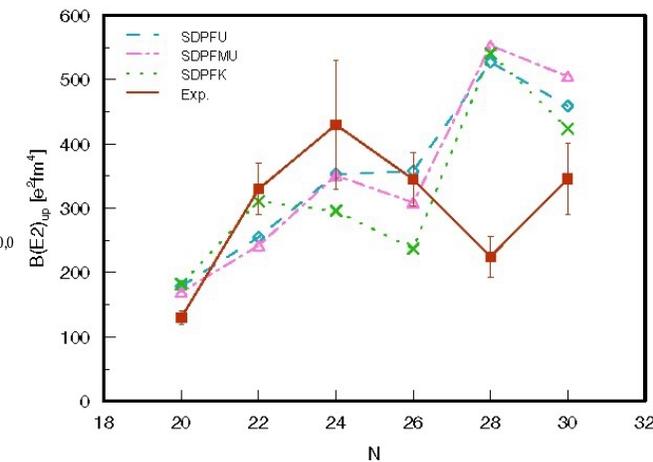


1. Multi-nucleon transfer around ^{48}Ca : results



$t_{1/2} \sim 2$ ps,
 $B(E2)$ in line with i.e. Coulex

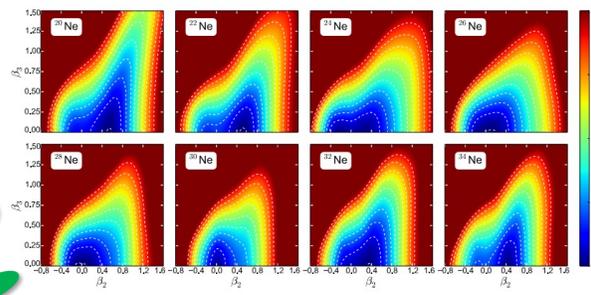
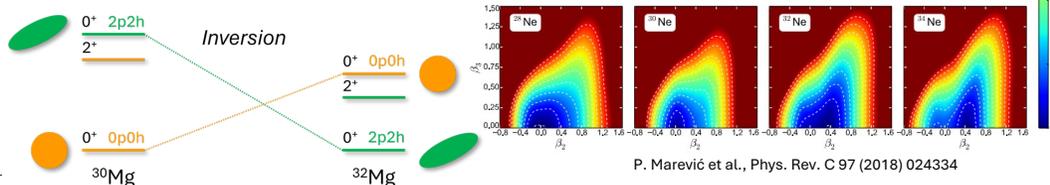
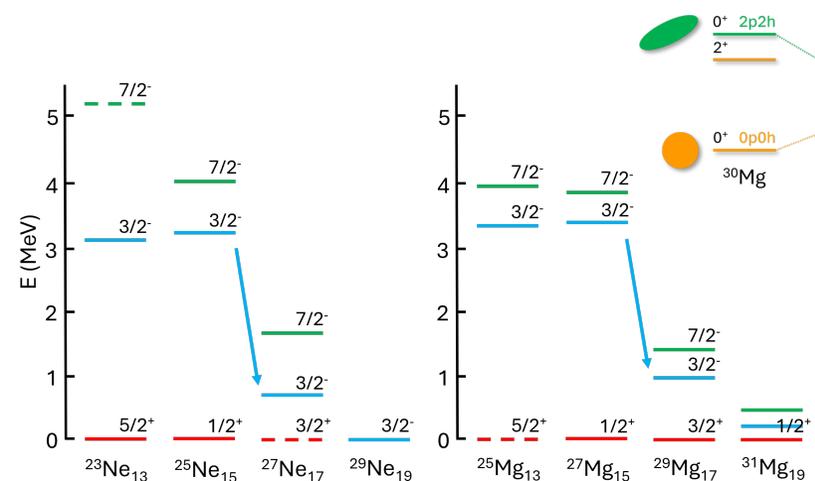
A. Gade et al., PRC 68, 014302 (2003)
 S. Calinescu et al., PRC 93, 044333 (2016)



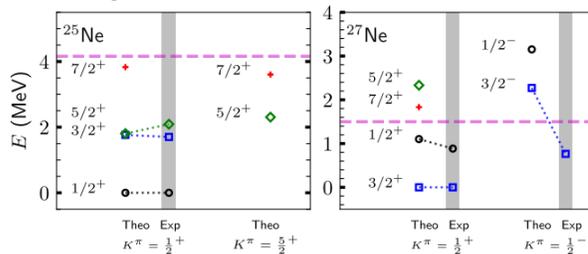
2. Towards the N=20 Island

Intruder configurations towards N=20

evolution of negative-parity states



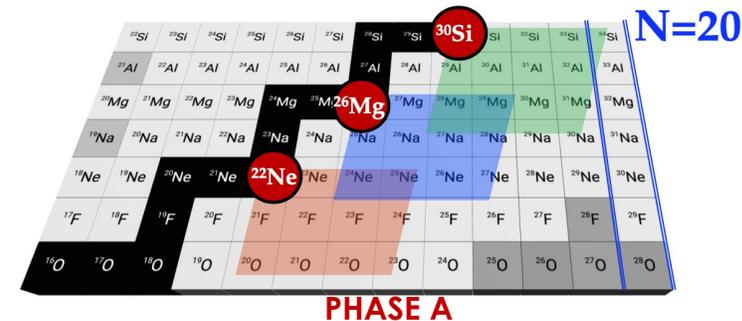
P. Marević et al., Phys. Rev. C 97 (2018) 024334



Z. H. Sun et al., Phys. Rev. C 111, 044304 – 2025

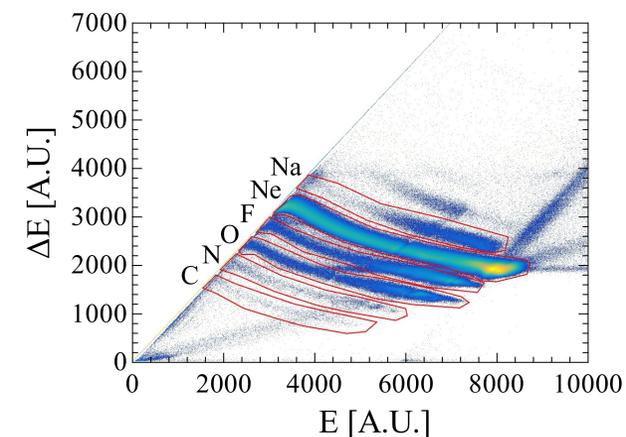
Multi-nucleon transfer reactions

AGATA+PRISMA and ²³⁸U target



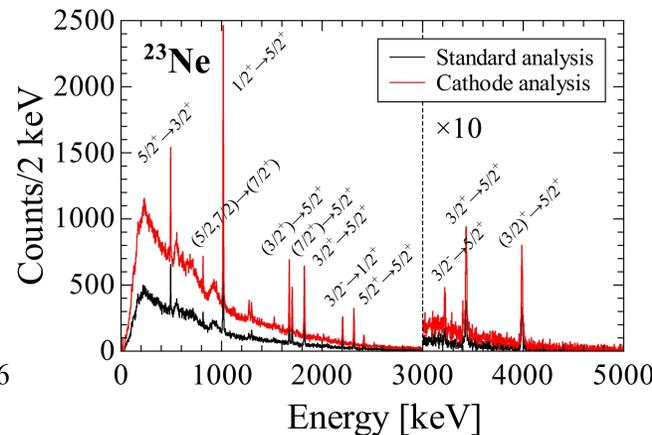
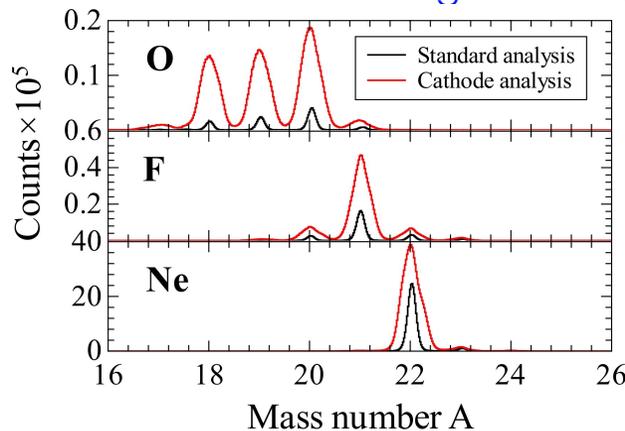
PHASE A

²²Ne + ²³⁸U @160 MeV

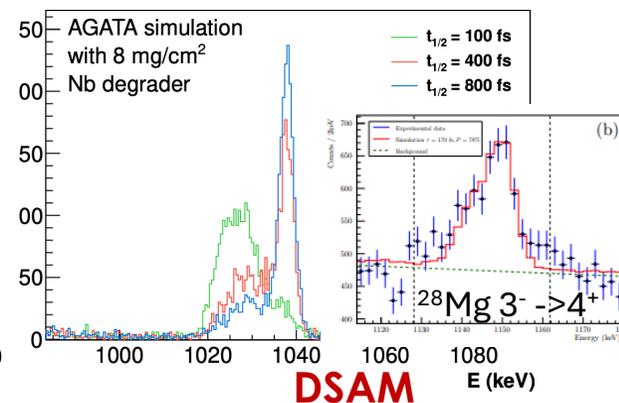


PRISMA optimization and lifetime measurements

assessing fs lifetimes of excited states

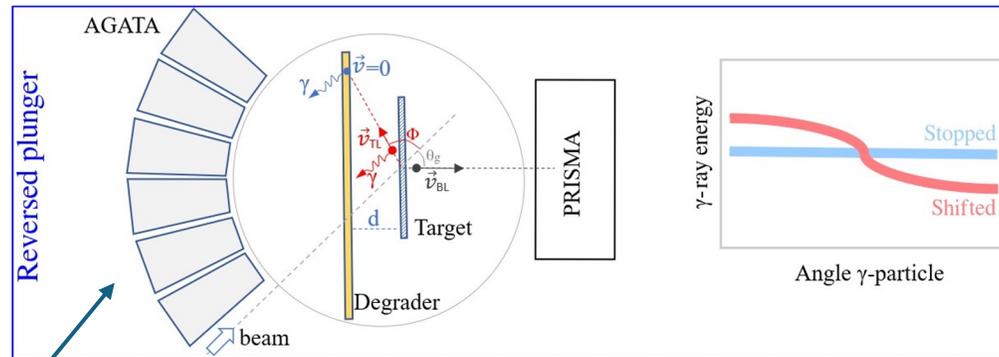
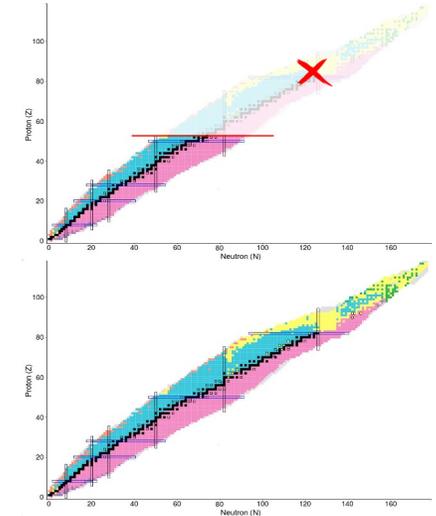
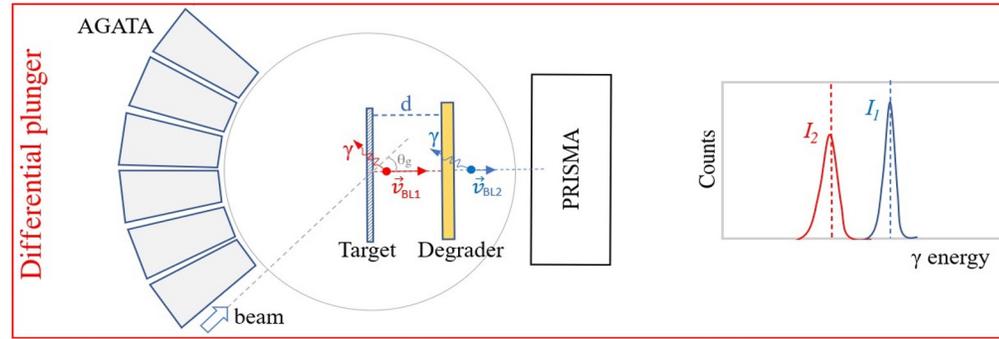


²⁶Mg + ²³⁸U @200 MeV



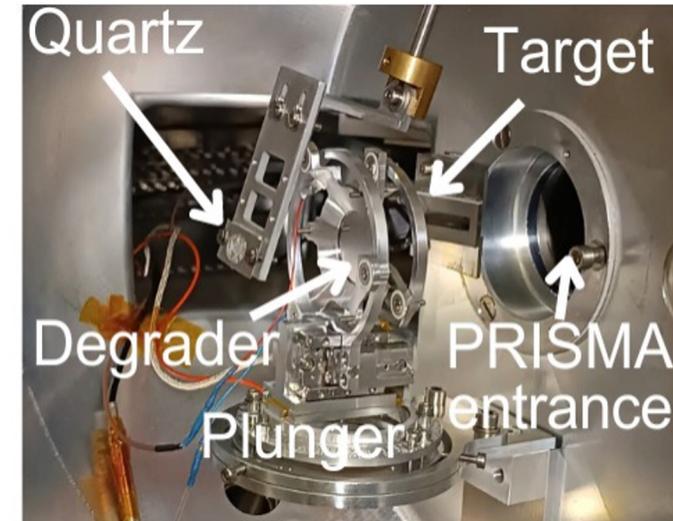
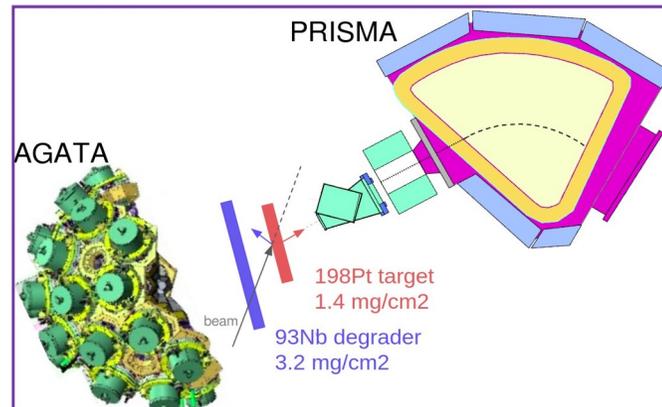
3. Reverse plunger technique: motivation

- At 7-10 MeV/u, no Z discrimination for $Z > 54$ in PRISMA
- Kinematics reconstruction of heavy partner in typical binary reaction with AGATA-PRISMA
- No lifetime measurement for heavy reaction residues



Shape transitions from prolate to oblate and spherical at $N=126$

Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au									
Pt	198Pt	Pt	Pt	Pt	Pt	Pt									
Ir	Ir	Ir	Ir	Ir	Ir	Ir									
Os	Os	196Os	Os	Os	Os	Os									
Re	Re	Re	Re	Re	Re	Re									
W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ta	Ta	Ta	Ta	Ta	Ta	Ta									
Hf	Hf	Hf	Hf	Hf	Hf	Hf									
110	112	114	116	118	120	122	124	126	Neutron number (N)						



Spokepersons: D. Brugnara, J. Pellumaj

Collaboration with Univ. Cologne

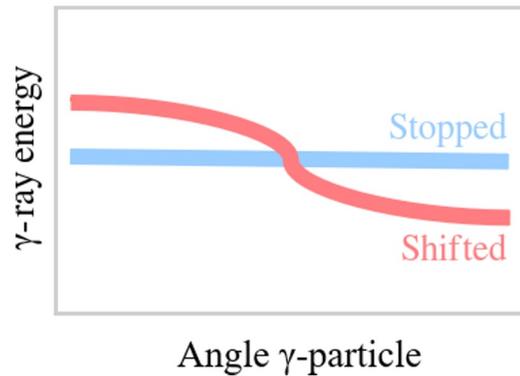
3. Reverse plunger technique: results

Beam: $^{136}\text{Xe}@1134\text{ MeV}$ Target: ^{198}Pt

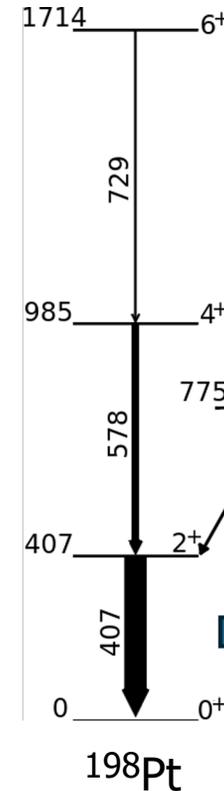
Degrader: ^{93}Nb PRISMA set at 39°

Plunger (in collaboration with Koln) distances:

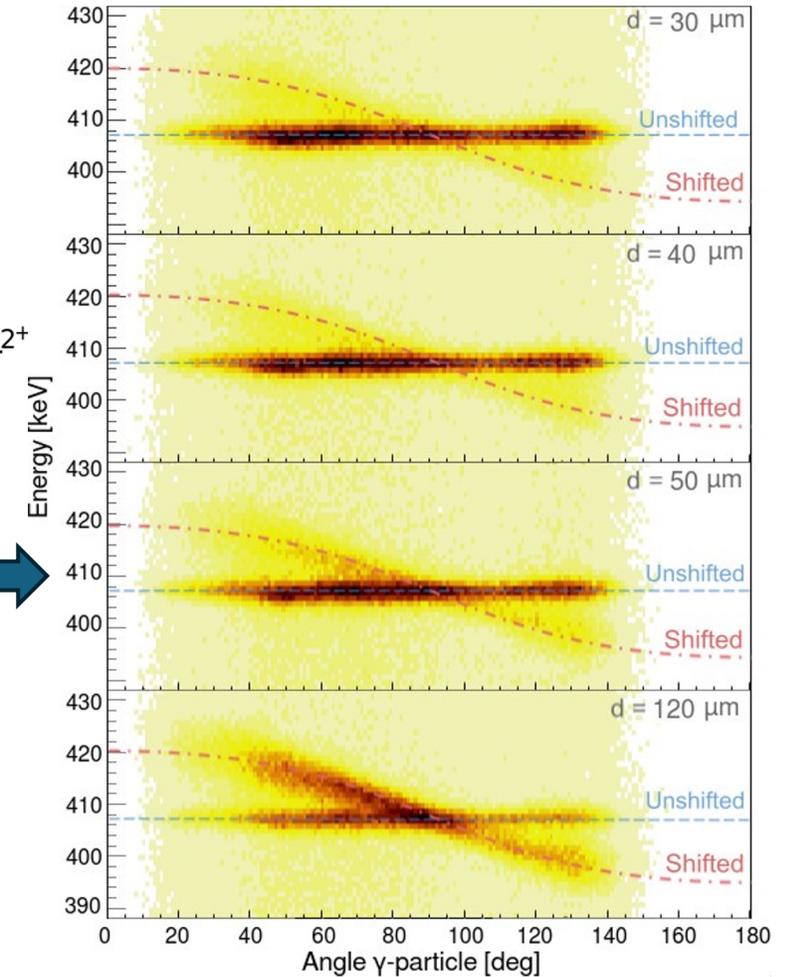
30, 40, 50 and 120 μm



E_{lev} [keV]	J_i^π	$t_{1/2}^{DDCM}$ [ps]	$t_{1/2}^{Lit}$ [ps]
407	2_1^+	19.3(3)	22.25(15)
775	2_2^+	30.3(4)	27(4)
985	4^+	4.7(4)	3.3(3)



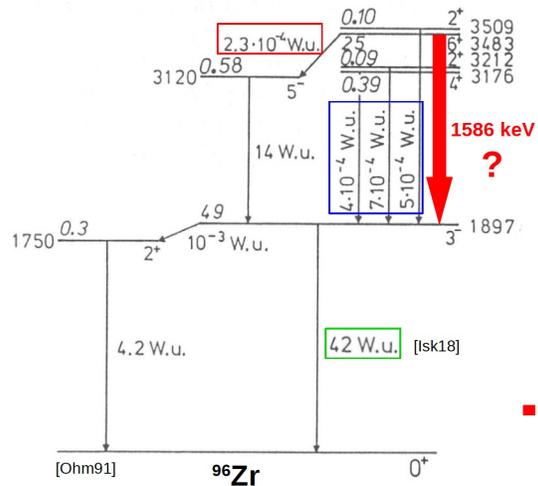
J. Pllumaj PhD thesis



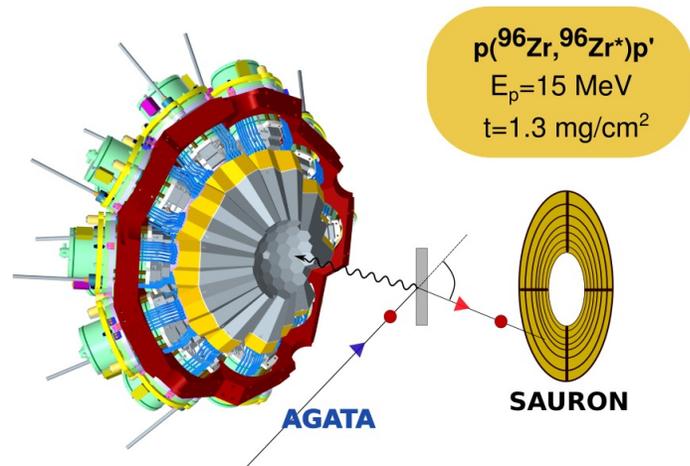
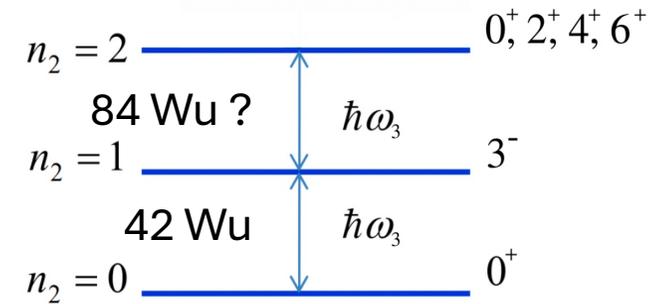
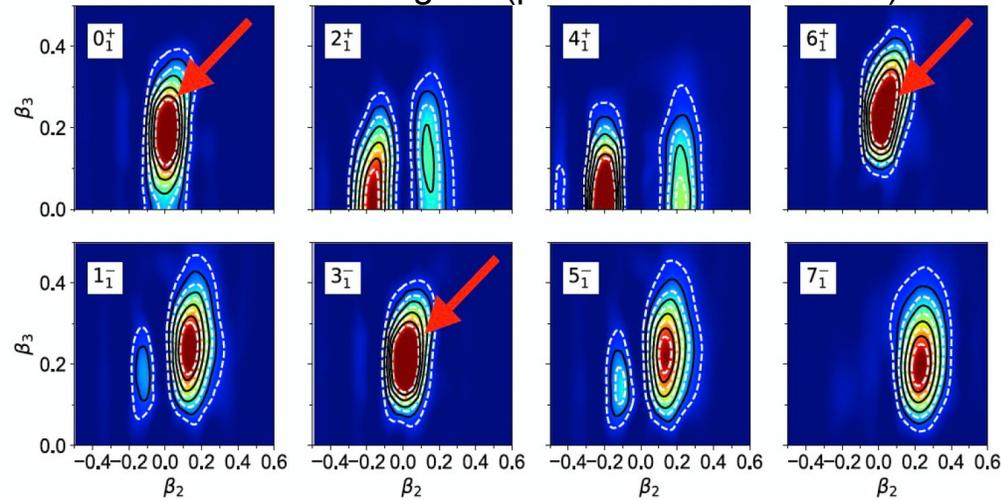
- The technique works and is being applied to measure lifetimes in neutron-rich Pt, Os isotopes !

4. Octupole phonons in ^{96}Zr : motivation

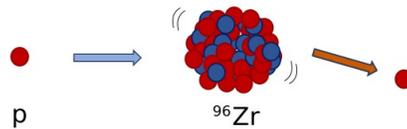
Gogny EDF calculations show strong octupole deformation for 0^+ , 3^- and 6^+ collective wf, which indeed present very similar features



T. Rodriguez (private communication)



PROTON INELASTIC SCATTERING



- γ rays measured in AGATA and light products in the SAURON annular DSSD
- Protons discriminated via PSA

Measurement by safe Coulex of the B(E3)

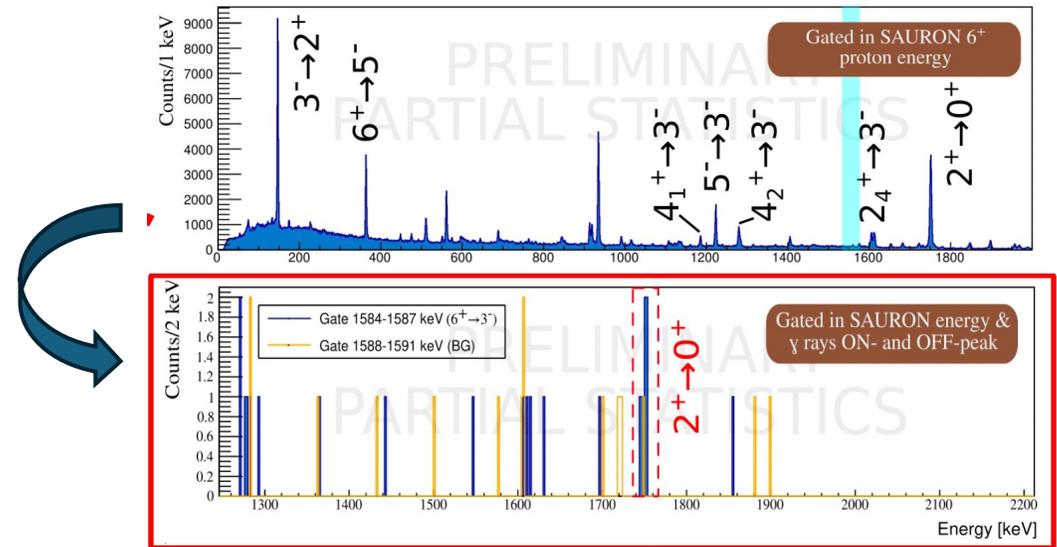
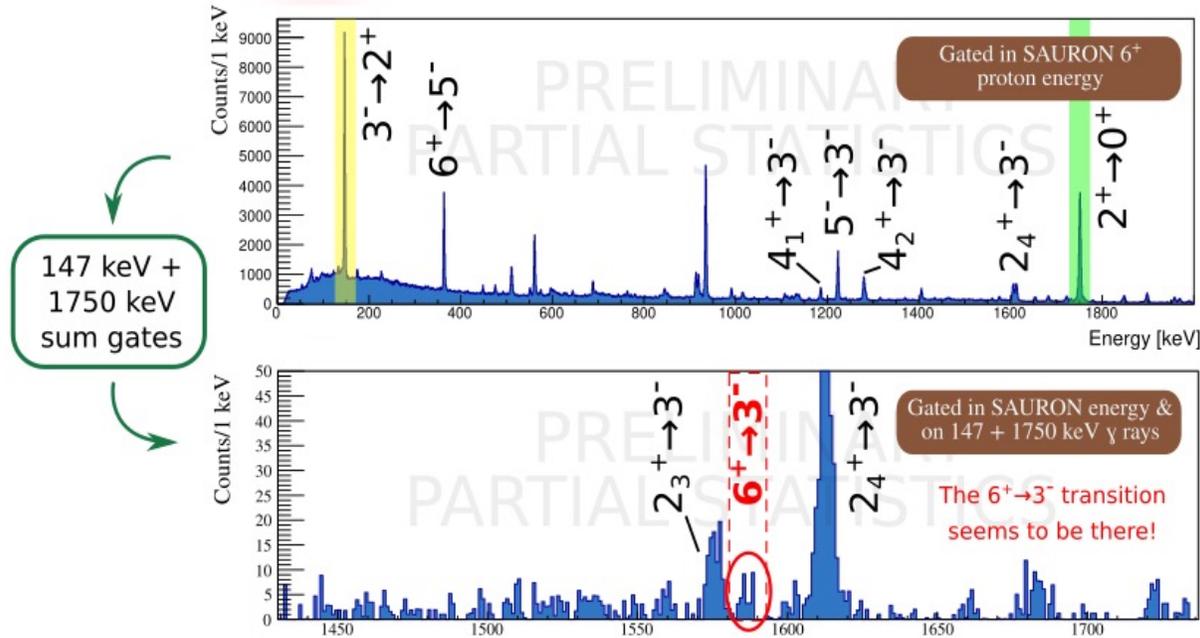
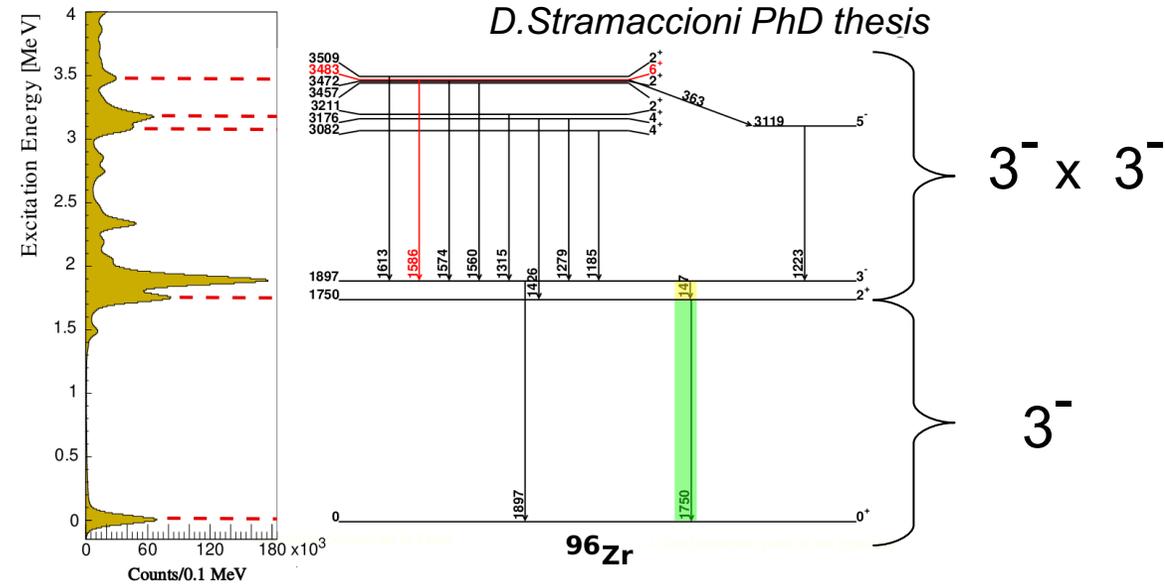
D. Doherty, N. Marchini, M. Zielinska

F. Ercolano Master thesis

4. Octupole phonons in ^{96}Zr : results

Spokepersons: D. Stramaccioni/J.J. Valiente-Dobon

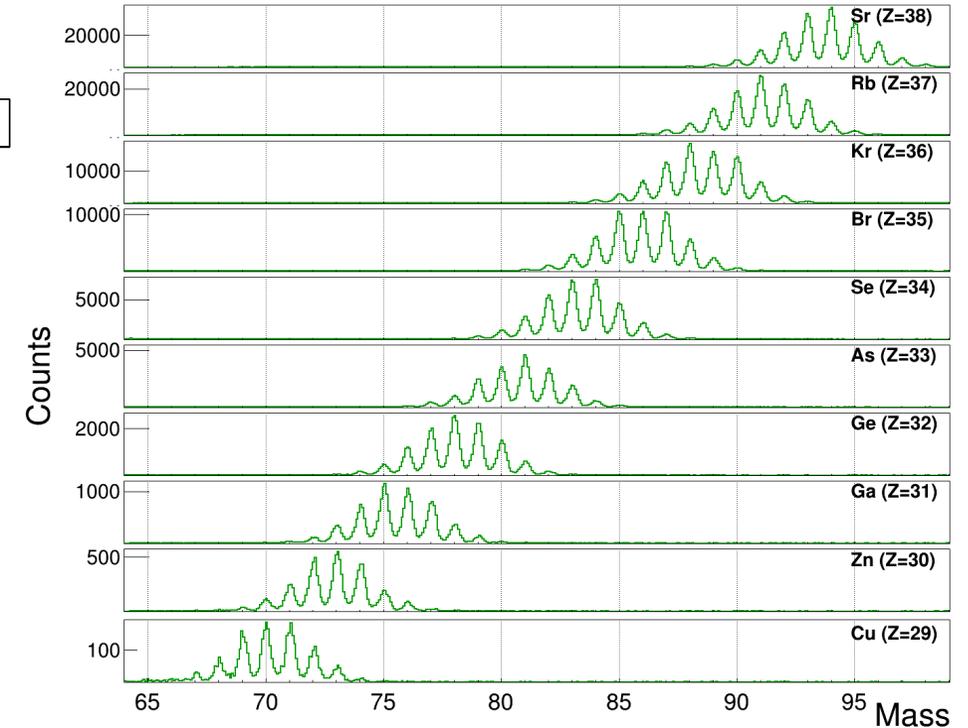
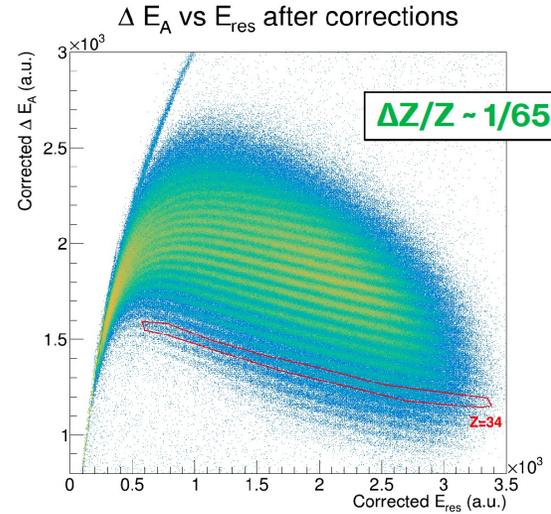
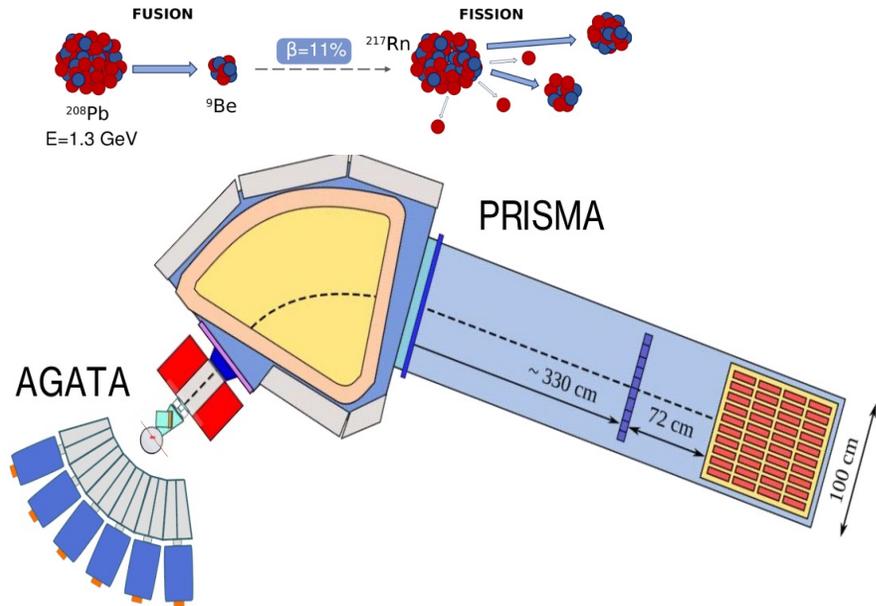
- The reconstructed ^{96}Zr excitation energy spectrum shows that the 6^+ state, along with a few candidates for the other **two-phonon multiplet members**, was strongly populated
- Tentative evidence of an E3 branch connecting 6^+ and 3^- states. Searching for other members (0^+ , 2^+ , 4^+) of the double octupole phonon.



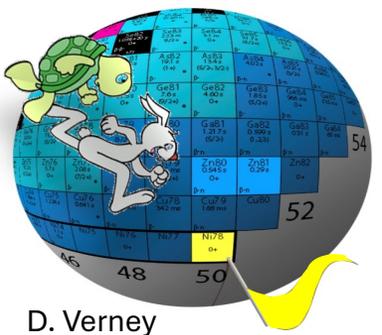
5. Fusion-fission $^{208}\text{Pb}+^9\text{Be}$

Spokepersons: M. Caamano, A. Gottardo, J.J. Valiente-Dobon

^{208}Pb beam, 6 MeV/u



Filippo Angelini PhD thesis (2nd year) UNIPD

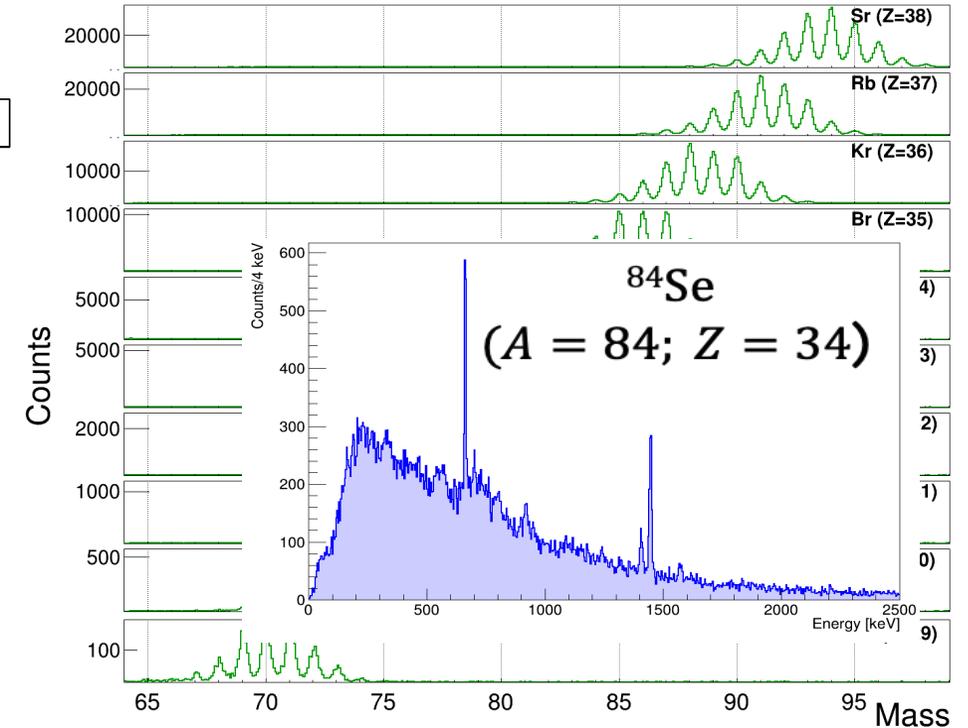
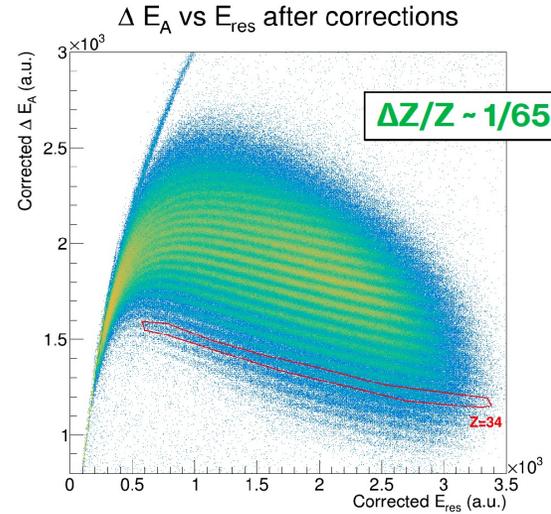
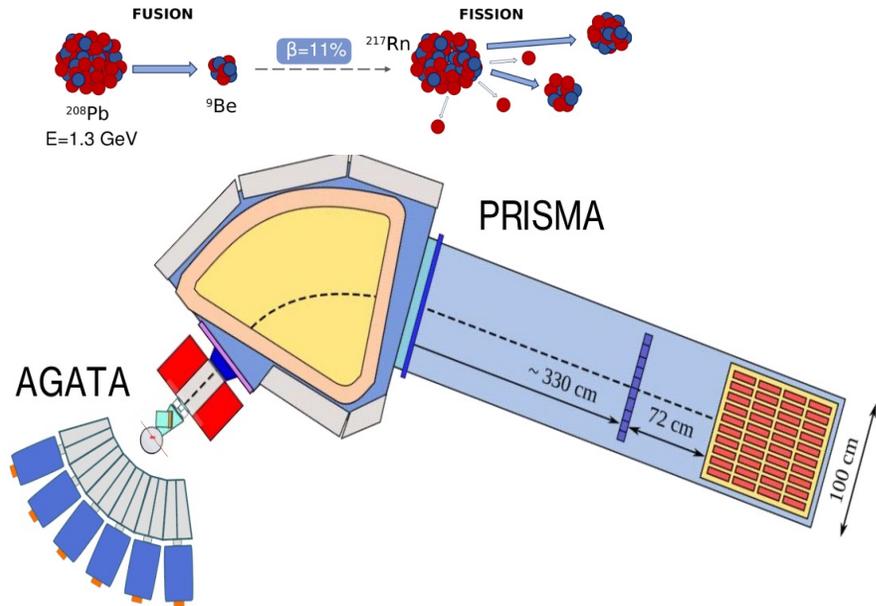


D. Verney

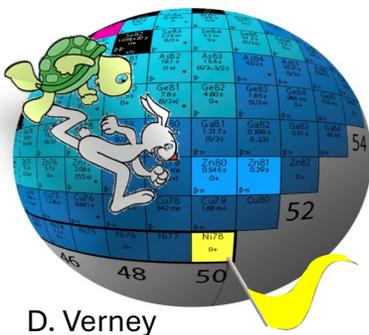
5. Fusion-fission $^{208}\text{Pb}+^9\text{Be}$

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^{208}Pb beam, 6 MeV/u

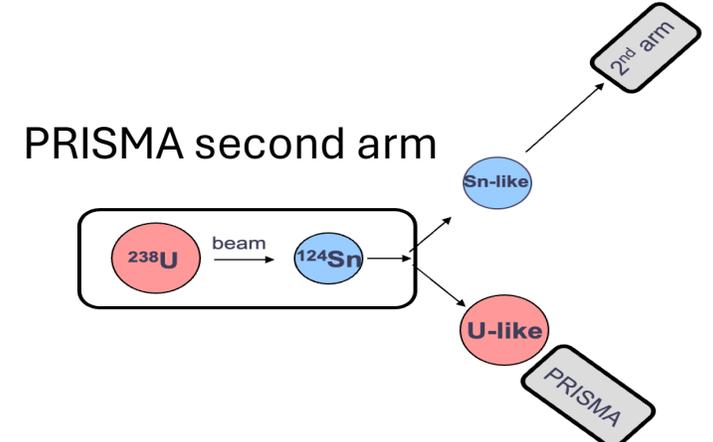


Filippo Angelini PhD thesis (2nd year) UNIPD



First half 2026: AGATA –PRISMA campaign with ^{238}U beams at 7 MeV/u from PIAVE-ALPI for fusion-fission and MNT reactions

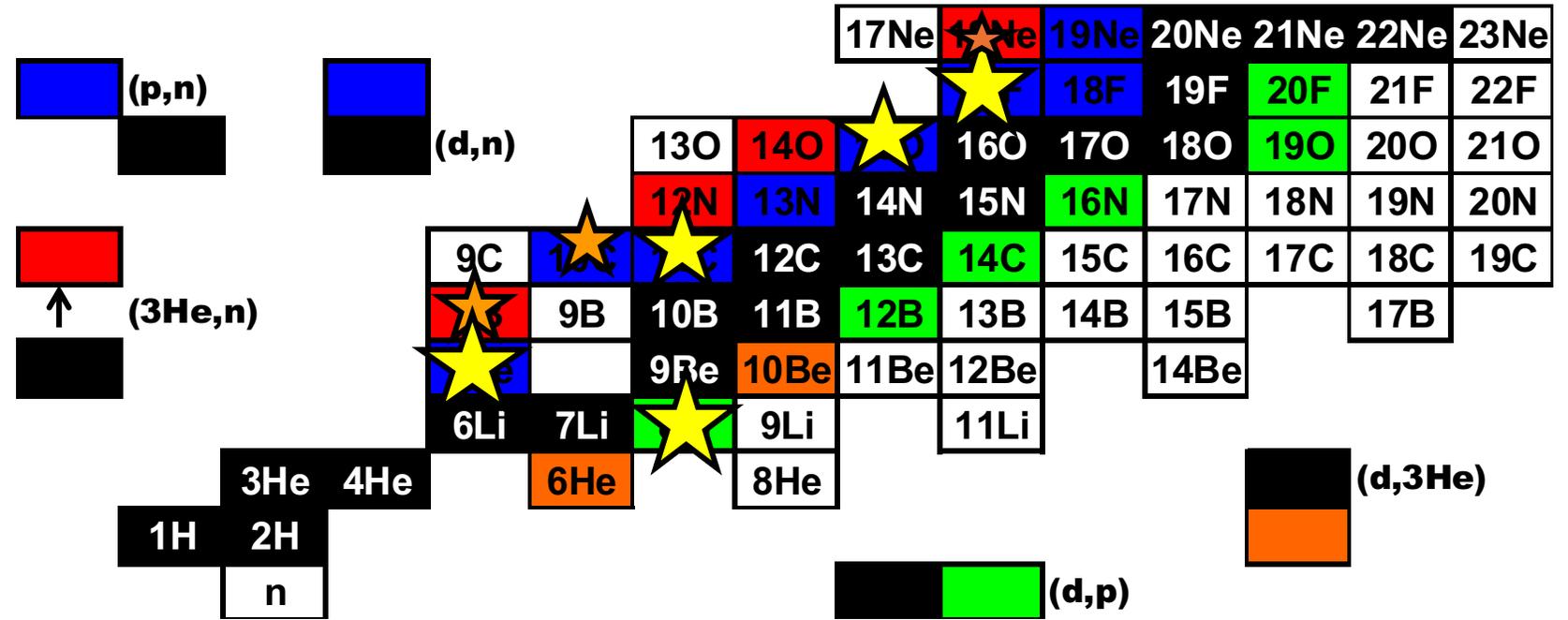
- spectroscopy of medium-spin states
- lifetimes of excited states



Plans for 2025-26

- ^{238}U beams at 7 MeV/u from PIAVE-ALPI for fusion-fission and MNT reactions

- In-flight light exotic beams from EXOTIC facility



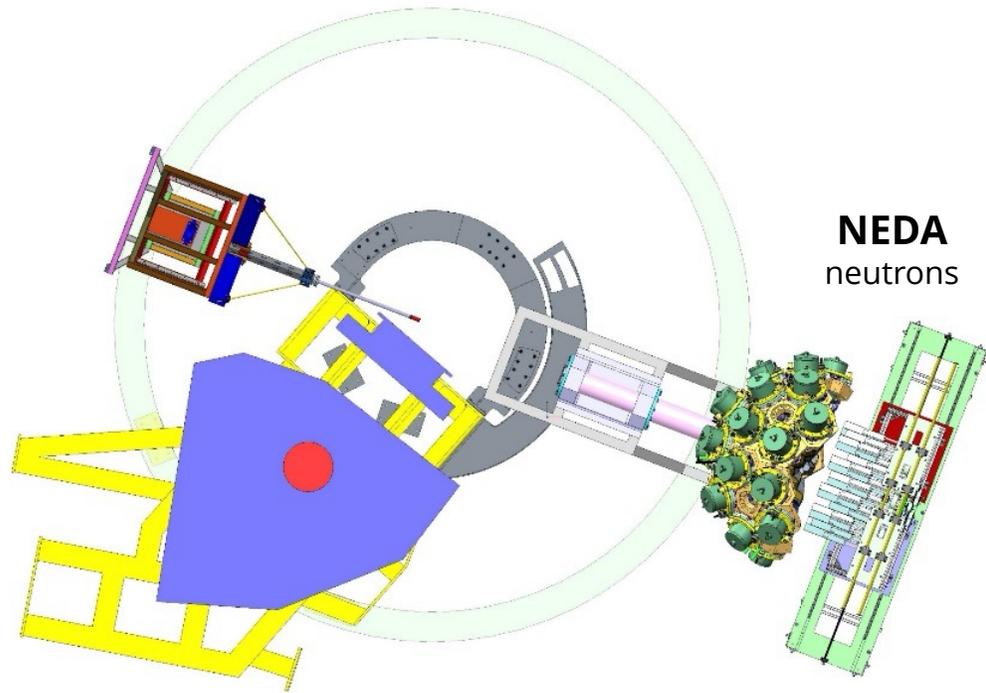
★ ^{17}F	$E = 3\text{--}5 \text{ MeV/u}$	Purity: 93-96 %	Intensity: 10^5 pps
★ ^8B	$E = 3\text{--}5 \text{ MeV/u}$	Purity: 30-43 %	Intensity: $\sim 10^3 \text{ pps}$
★ ^7Be	$E = 2.5\text{--}6 \text{ MeV/u}$	Purity: 99 %	Intensity: 10^6 pps
★ ^{15}O	$E = 1.3 \text{ MeV/u}$	Purity: 97-98 %	Intensity: $4 \cdot 10^4 \text{ pps}$
★ ^8Li	$E = 2\text{--}2.5 \text{ MeV/u}$	Purity: 99 %	Intensity: 10^5 pps
★ ^{10}C	$E = 4 \text{ MeV/u}$	Purity: 99 %	Intensity: $5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ pps}$
★ ^{11}C	$E = 5 \text{ MeV/u}$	Purity: 99 %	Intensity: $2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ pps}$
★ ^{18}Ne	$E = 1.3 \text{ MeV/u}$	Purity: 95 %	Intensity: $6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ pps (under dev.)}$

Soon to be commissioned on AGATA target point

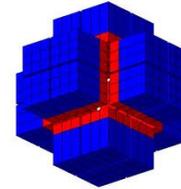
$1.5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ pps}$ on AGATA target point ($150 \text{ enA } ^{11}\text{B}$ primary beam) !

Agata @ zero degree (~ mid '26)

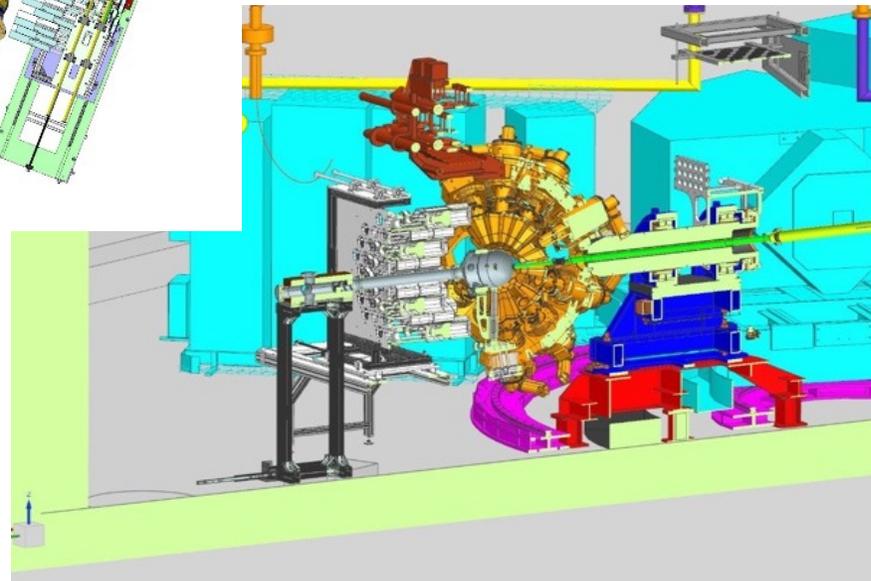
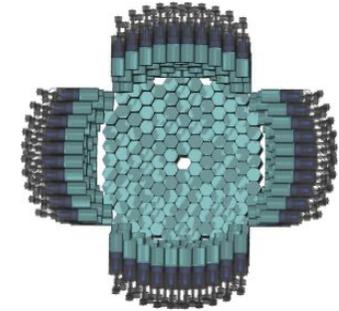
To be implemented in 2026 after the Uranium campaign



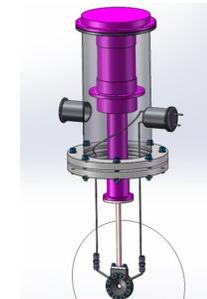
PARIS
γ-rays



NEDA
neutrons



CTADIR
cryogenic
target



The young strength of AGATA@LNL: PhD, Postdocs

9 nationalities !



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro

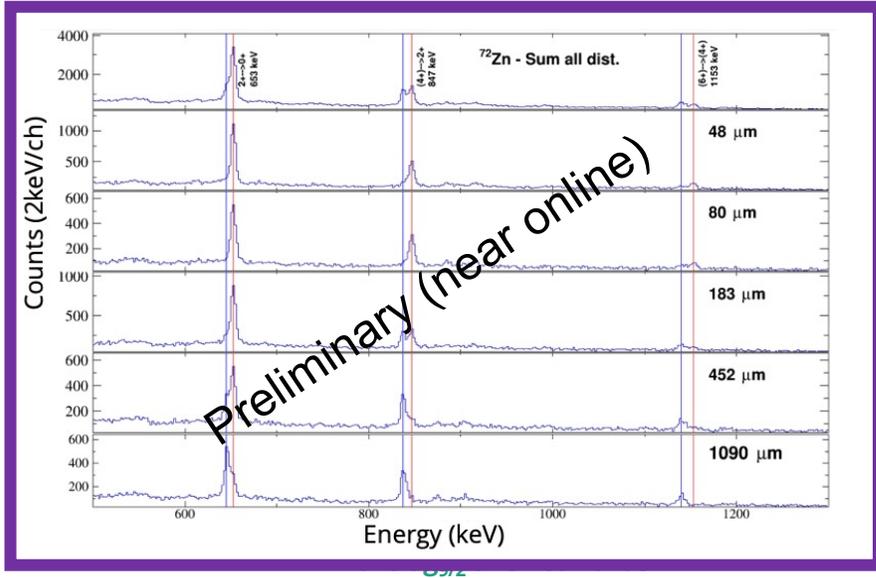


Thanks for the attention !

Backup

1. Physics of the $\nu g_{9/2}$ shell beyond N=40

- ^{70}Zn @ 470 MeV onto ^{238}U , Nb degrader, AGATA- PRISMA, RDDS

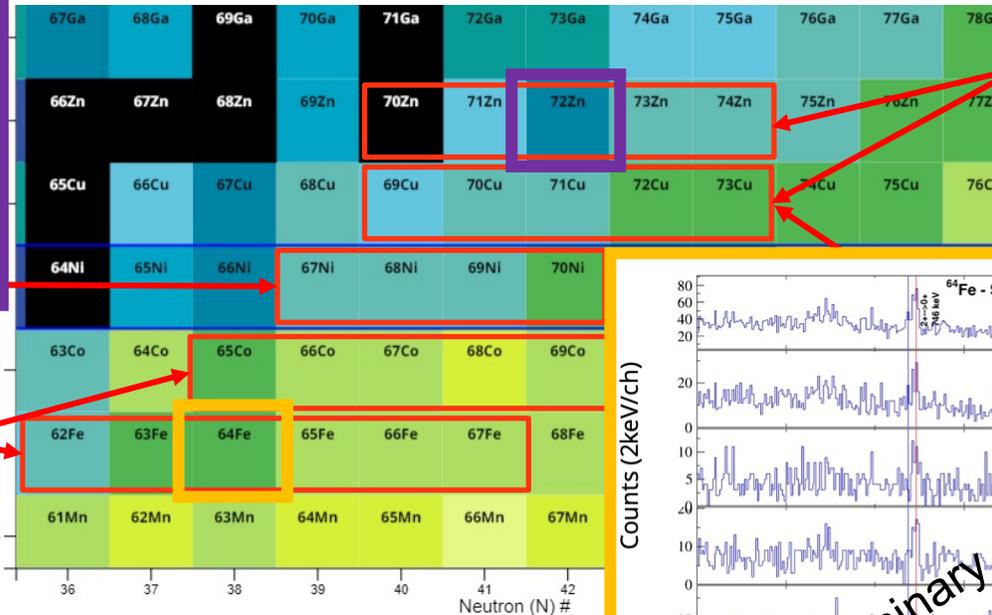


Joint proposal aiming to study the physics of the $\nu g_{9/2}$ beyond N=40:

- Collectivity and seniority conservation in $\nu g_{9/2}$ orbital
- Shape coexistence and octupole vibrations in ^{68}Ni
- Island of inversion and the role of intruders at N=40

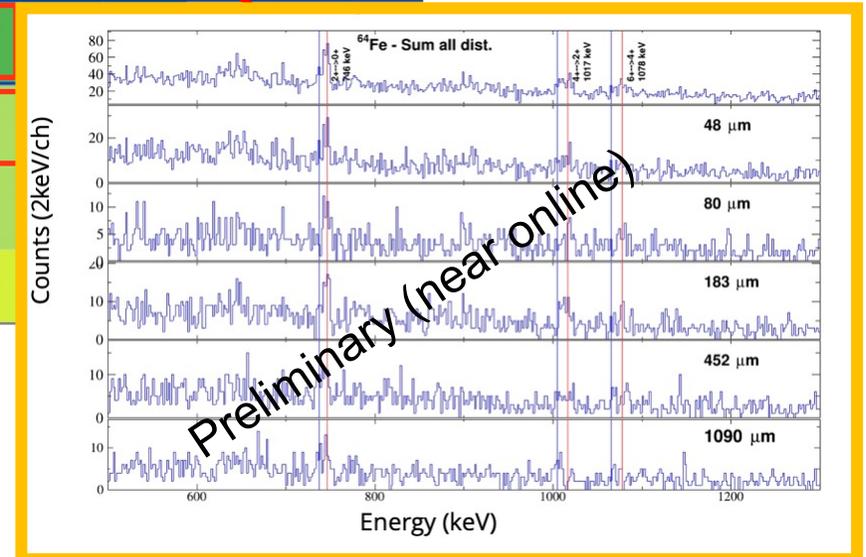
AGATA measurement conditions:

- 50-60 kHz/core
- 100 validations/core



C. Lifetime measurements in neutron-rich $^{67-73}\text{Cu}$ and $^{70-74}\text{Zn}$ nuclei above N=40

D. Spectroscopy and lifetime measurements neutron-rich Co and Fe isotopes

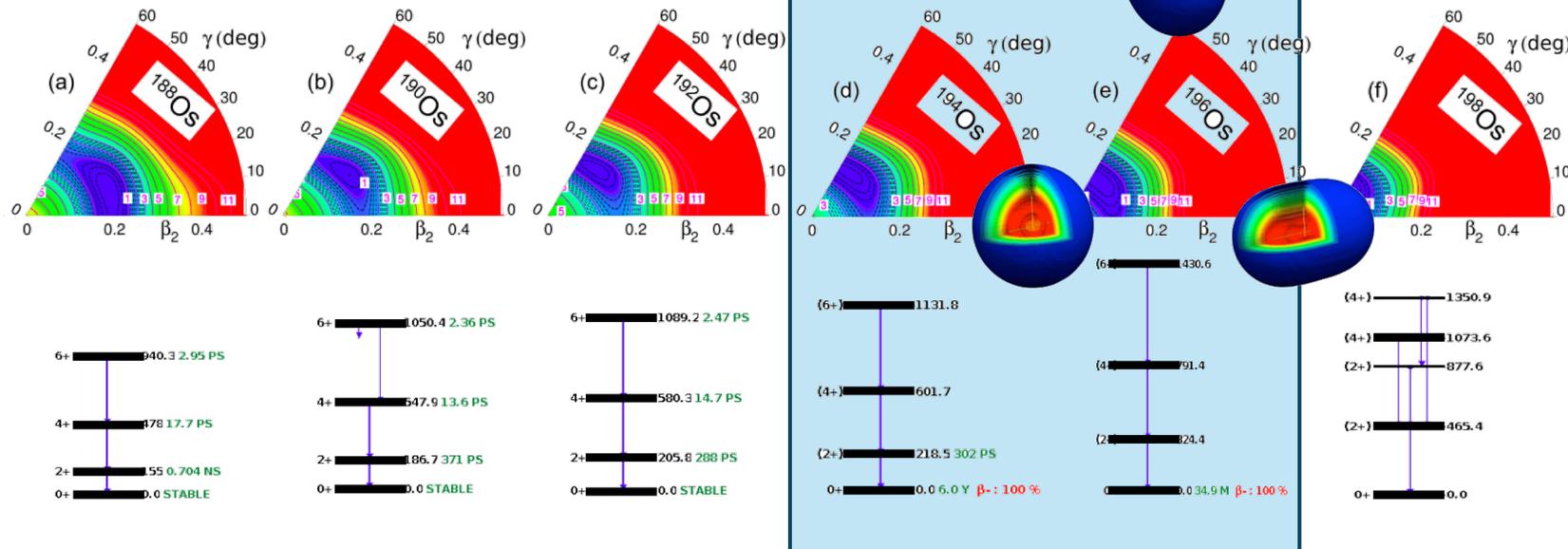


Spokepersons: R.M.Pérez Vidal, S.Bottoni, E.Sahin, A.Illana, J. Benito, J. Ljungvall, M. Doncel, A.Gadea, L.M. Fraile

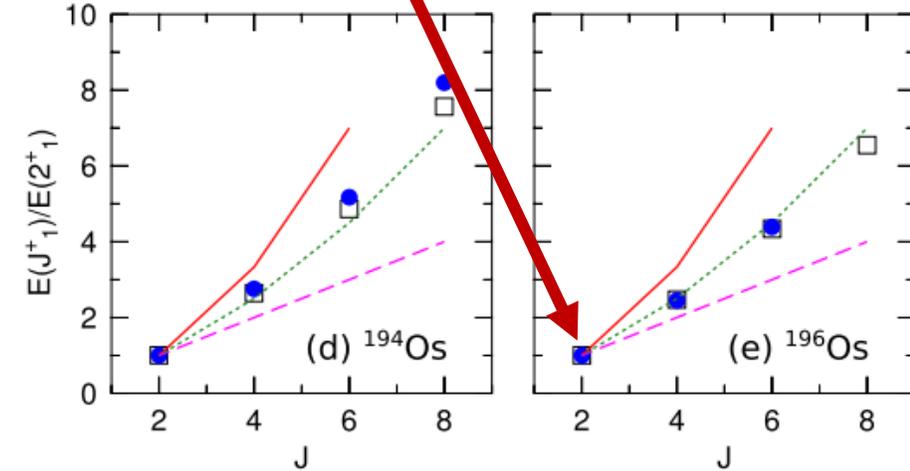
A playground for nuclear models

The Os-Pt region shows a unique set of prolate, oblate, axially asymmetric, and co-existing shapes.

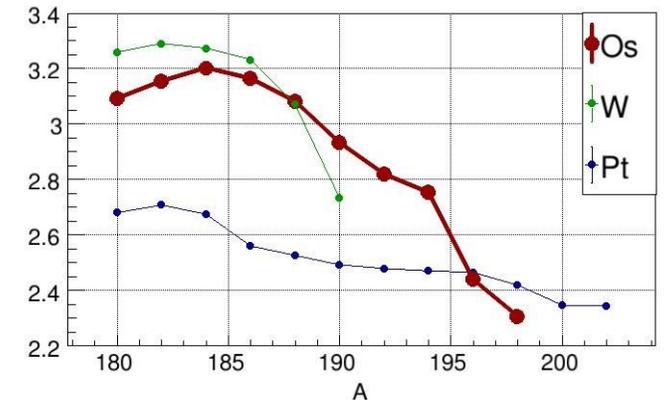
PES calculated by beyond-mean-field with the Gogny D1S interactions + PN-VAP
T. R. Rodríguez



"An almost perfect γ -unstable/triaxial rotor yrast band is predicted for ^{196}Os "

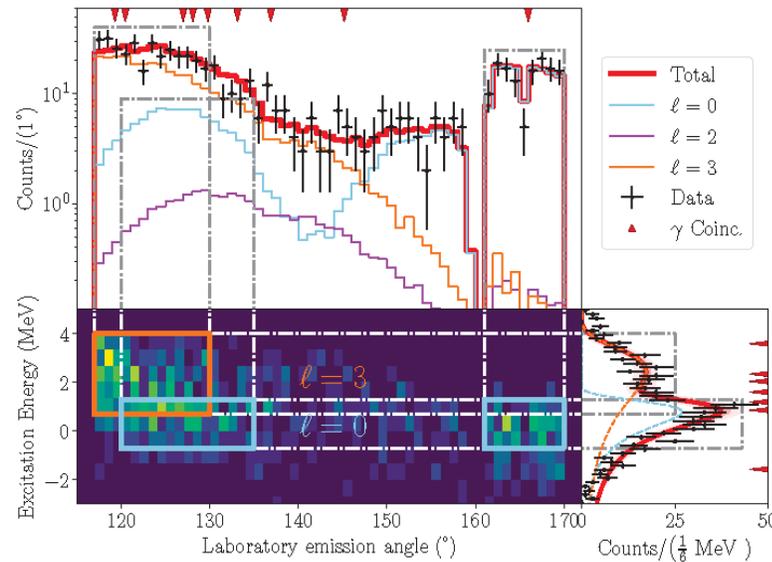
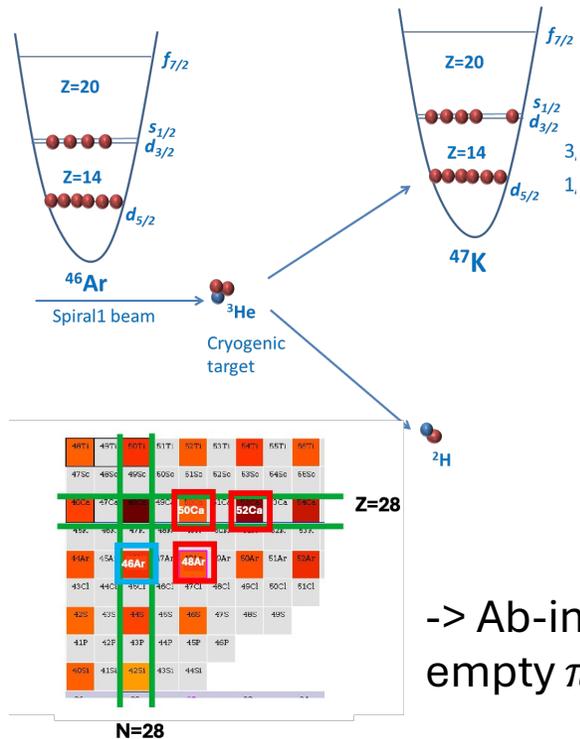
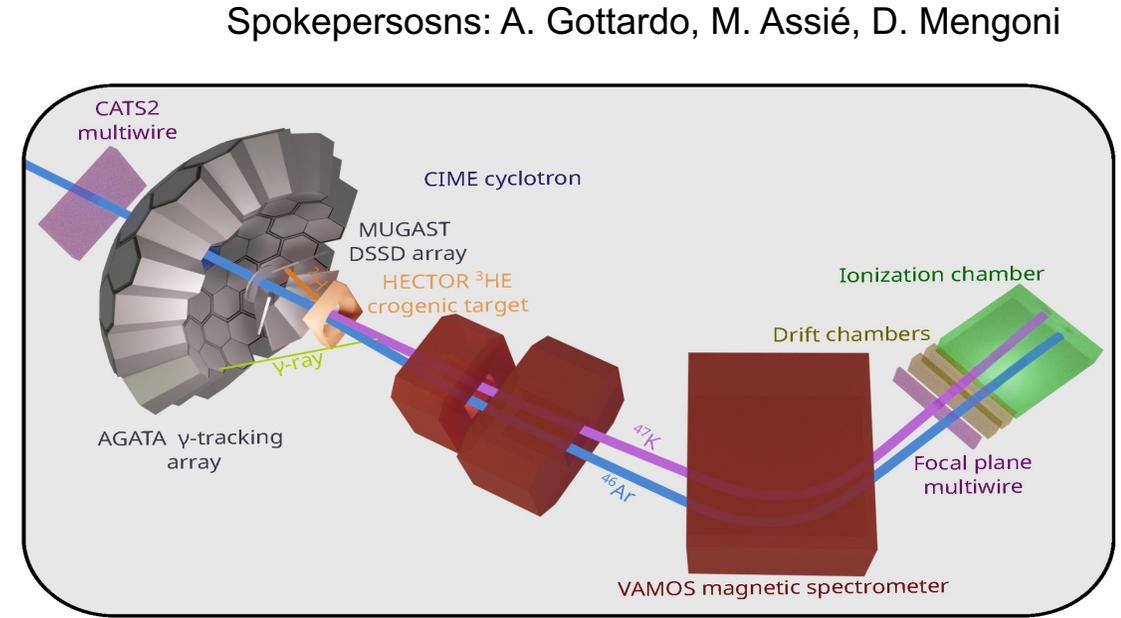


— Rot.
- - - Vib.
- · - · - γ -uns,
□ Theo
● Exp



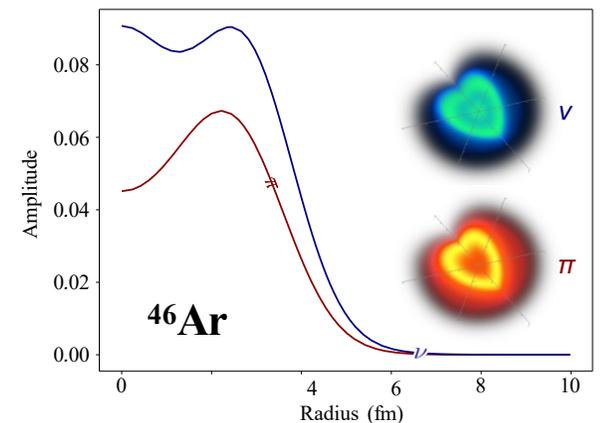
Digression. ^{46}Ar : proton closure, bubble nucleus ?

- $^{46}\text{Ar}(^3\text{He},d)^{47}\text{K}$ experiment performed during the AGATA GANIL campaign with SPIRAL1 beams
- AGATA-MUGAST-VAMOS setup, HeCTOR cryogenic ^3He target
- Suppressed proton transfer to the $3/2^+$ state in ^{47}K , contrary to shell-model predictions (SDPF versions)

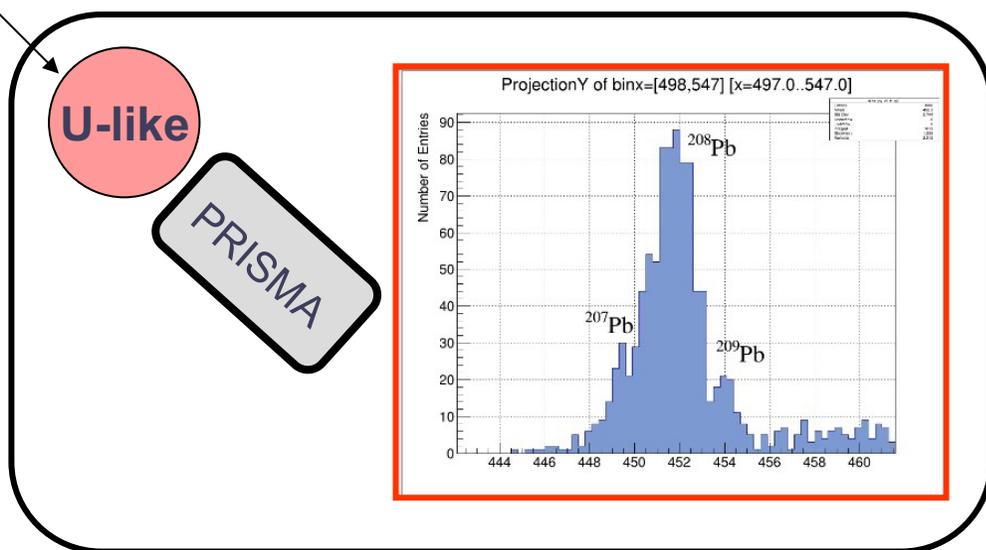
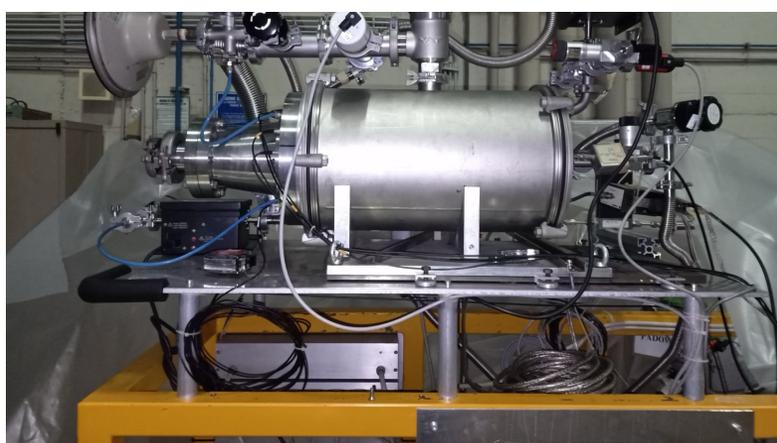
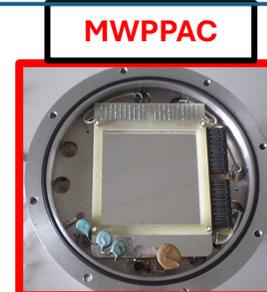
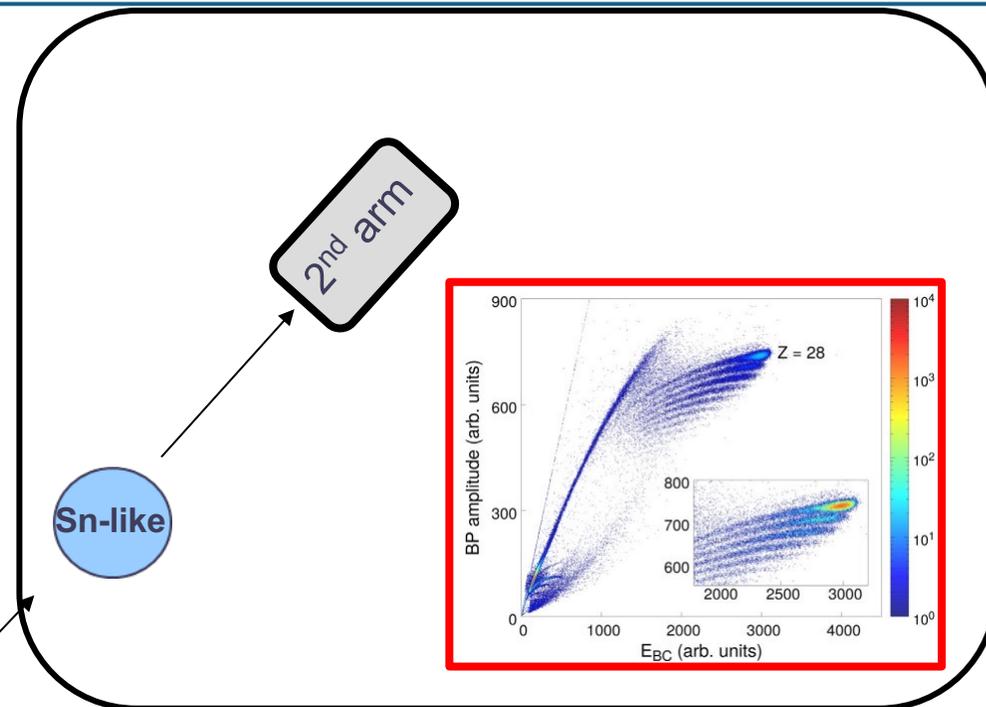
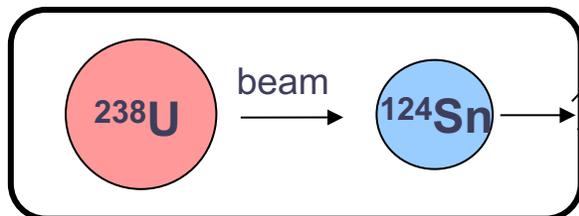
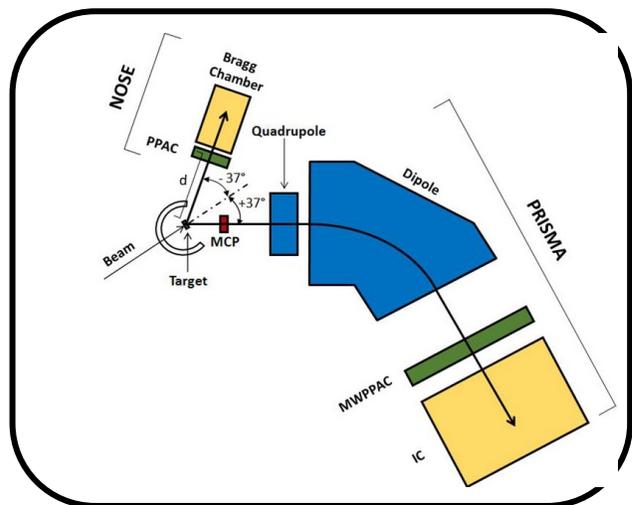


-> Ab-initio NNLO_{sat} calculations predict a closed $\pi d_{3/2}$ shell, and an empty $\pi s_{1/2}$ shell, leading to a proton density bubble in ^{46}Ar

D. Brugnara PhD thesis



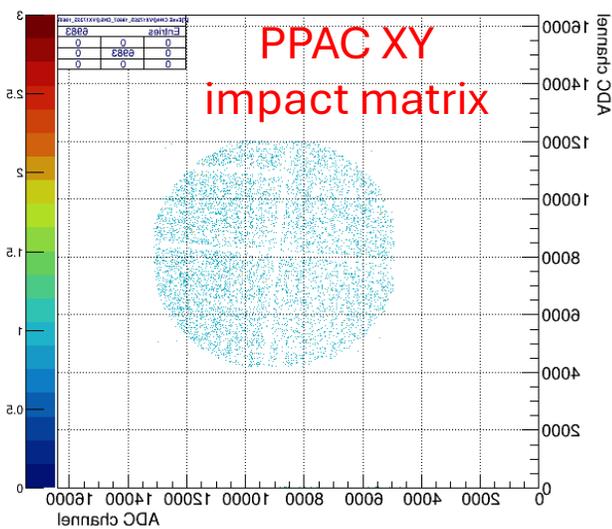
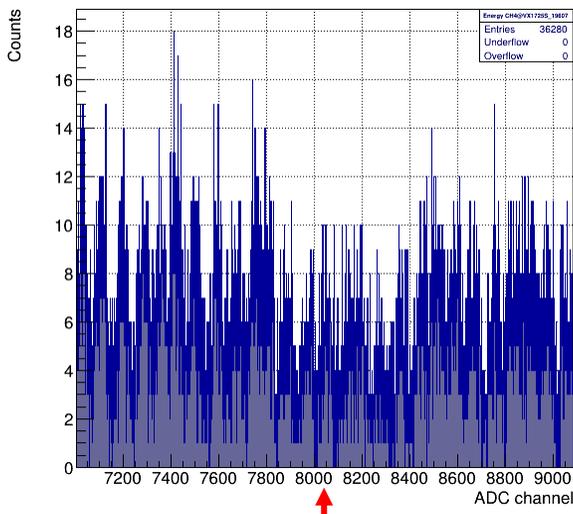
PRISMA second arm



ULTIMATE GOAL

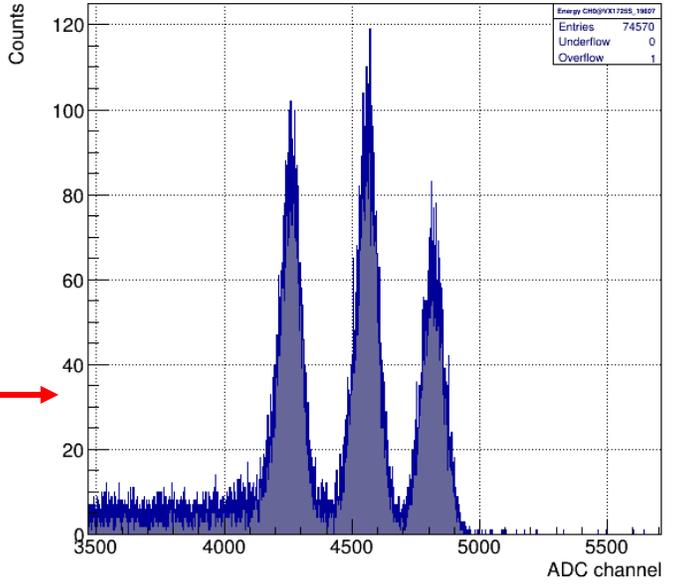
direct identification in PRISMA of ions in the mass range $200 < A < 250$ by tagging target-like products selected in Z by NOSE

Prisma second arm tests (06/02/2025)

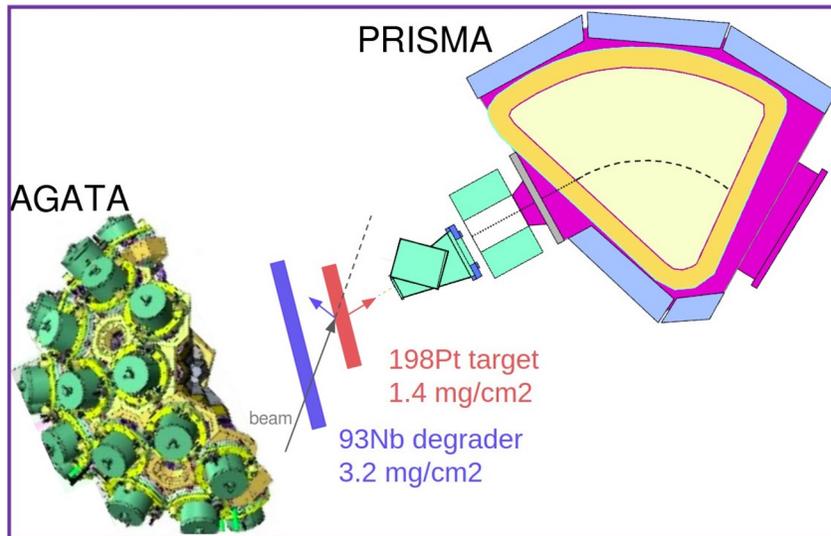


PPAC wires,
separated by 1
mm, are visible

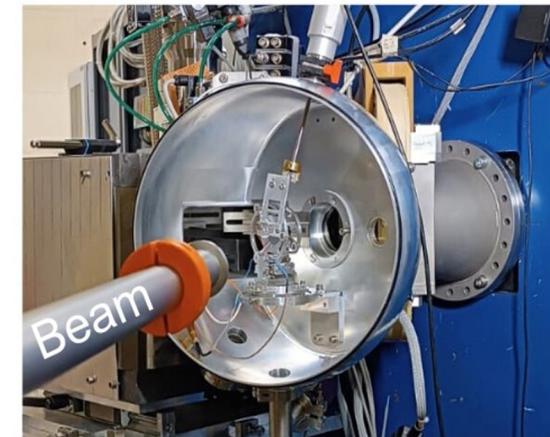
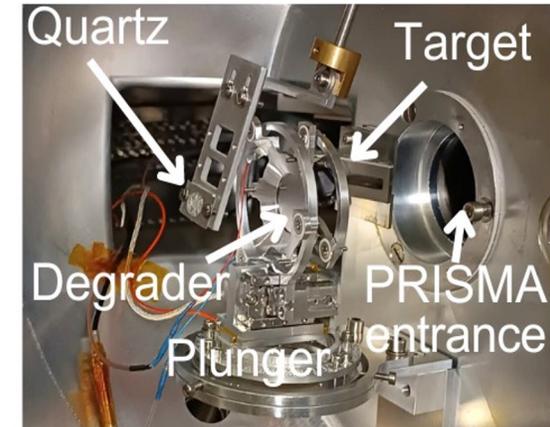
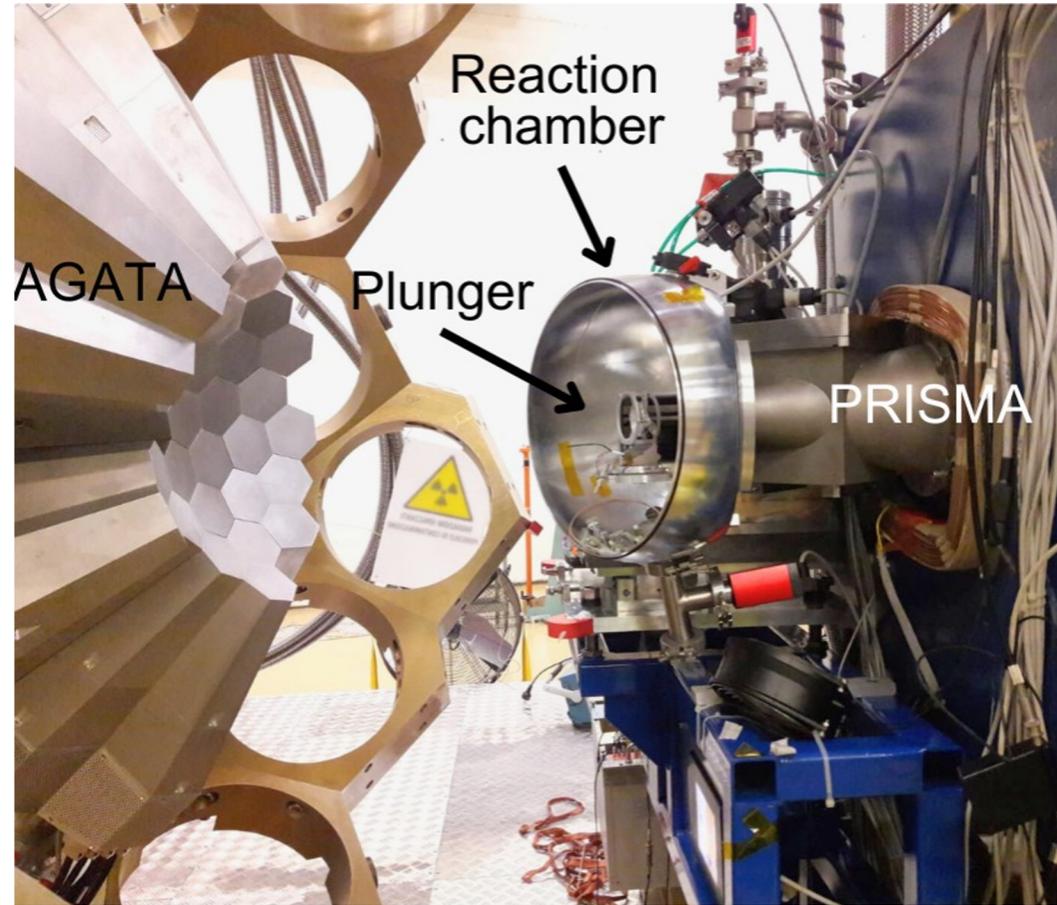
Energy in the Bragg
chamber with 3-
peaks a source →



1. Reversed plunger technique: setup



Spokepersons: D. Brugnara, J. Pellumaj



Beam: ^{136}Xe @1134 MeV Target: ^{198}Pt

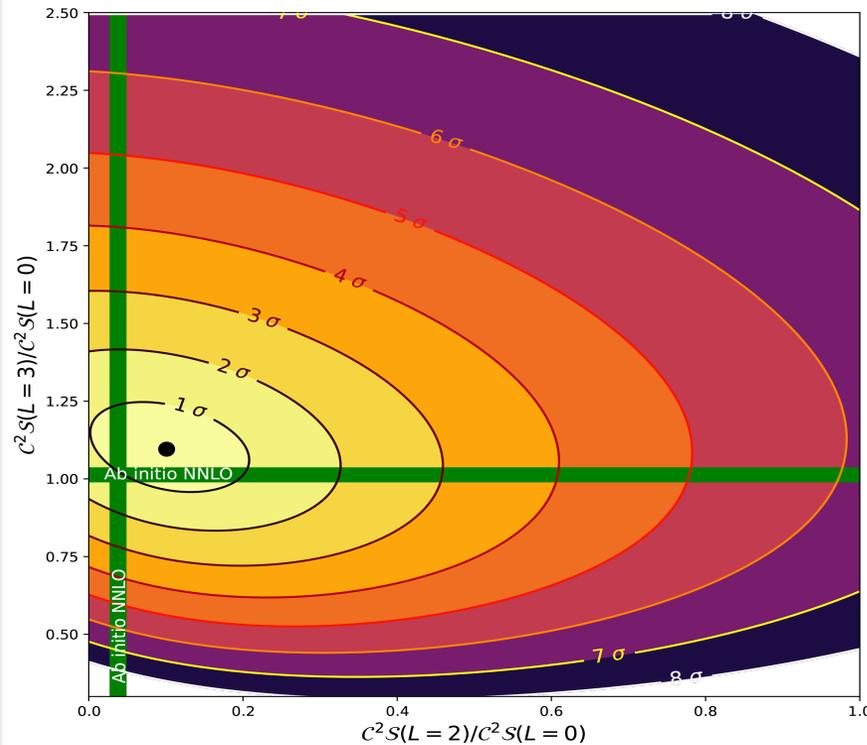
Degrader: ^{93}Nb PRISMA set at 39°

Plunger (in collaboration with Koln) distances: 30, 40, 50 and 120 μm

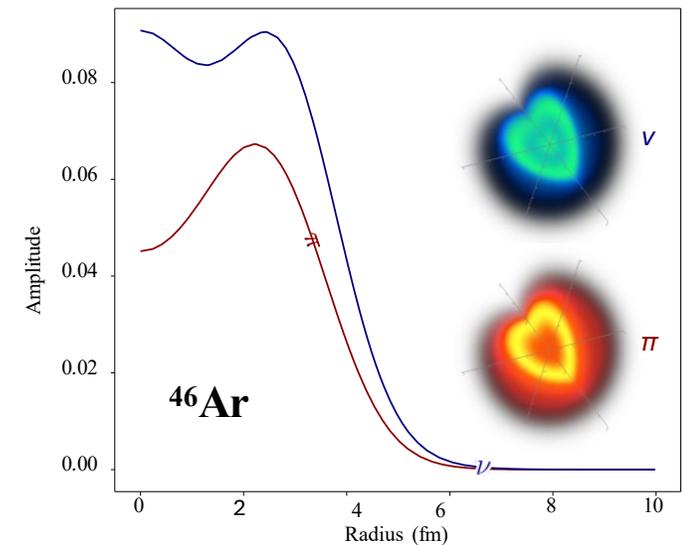
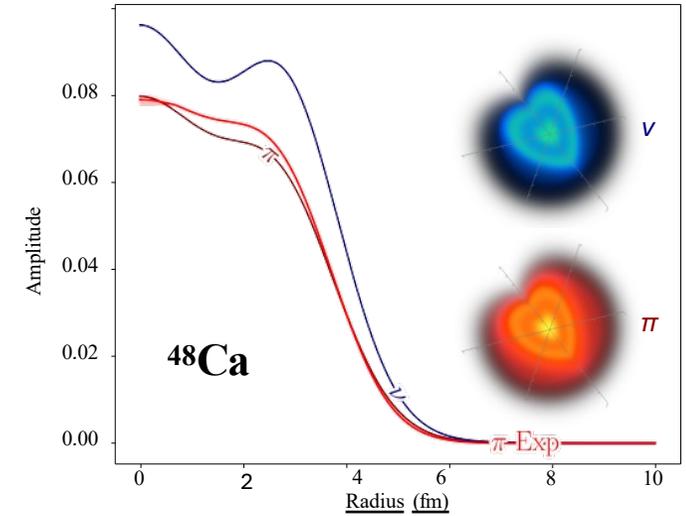
Ab-initio model NNLO_{SAT}: shell structure

Ab-initio calculations

- Ab-initio calculations with the NNLO_{SAT} in ADC2 and ADC3 (C. Barbieri, S. Brolli, V. Somà)
- NNLO_{SAT} chosen because of its capability of reproducing radii (cross check with the NNLO_{int} in ADC2)
- 14 harmonic oscillator shells and $\hbar\Omega=22$ MeV to optimize the convergence of binding energies
- BE and charge radii well in agreement with ^{48}Ca and ^{46}Ar data
- **SF in ^{46}Ar in agreement with data**



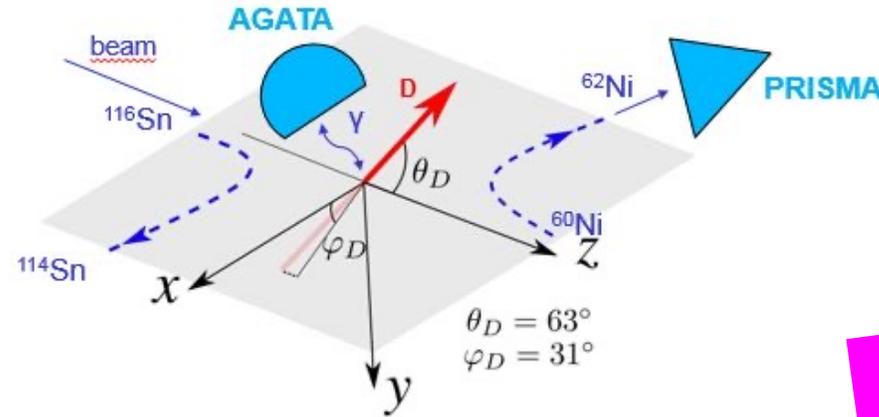
- NNLO_{SAT}: a $\pi d_{3/2}$ subshell closure and an empty $\pi s_{1/2}$



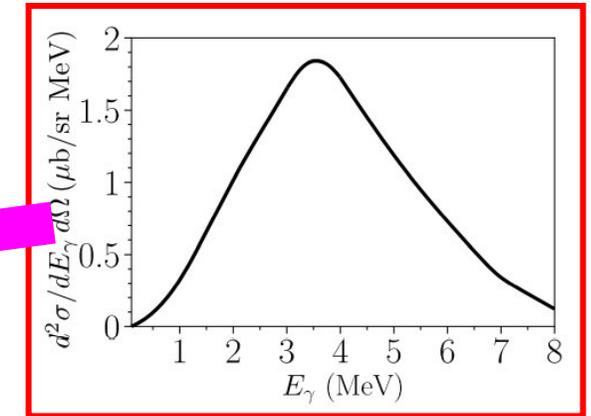
5. Search for a nuclear Josephson effect

- Search for evidence that two colliding nuclei behave like a Josephson junction, a device in which **Cooper pairs tunnel through a barrier between two superfluids**

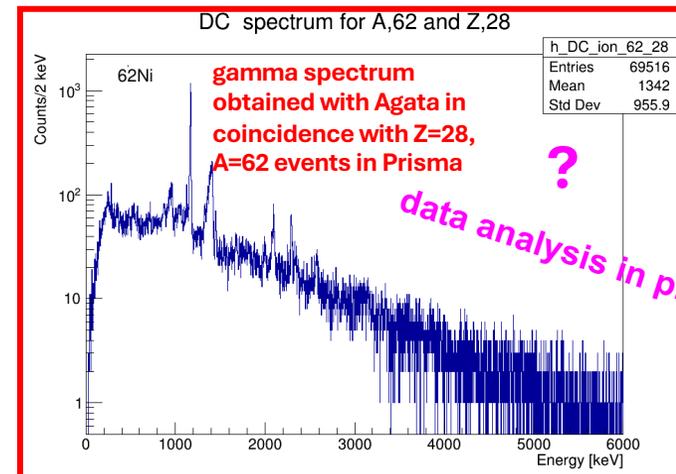
^{116}Sn beam PIAVE+ALPI, $E_{\text{lab}} = 452.5$ MeV, $I = 2$ pA
target thickness $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, Prisma $\theta_{\text{lab}} = 20^\circ$



gamma ray strength function predicted by Broglia et al.

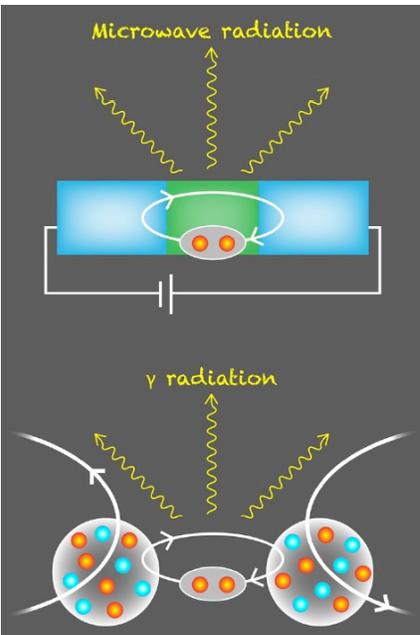


- $^{116}\text{Sn} + ^{60}\text{Ni}$ reaction at energies below the Coulomb barrier.
- γ -ray radiation emitted via a **dipole oscillation D** generated by the two neutron transfer process



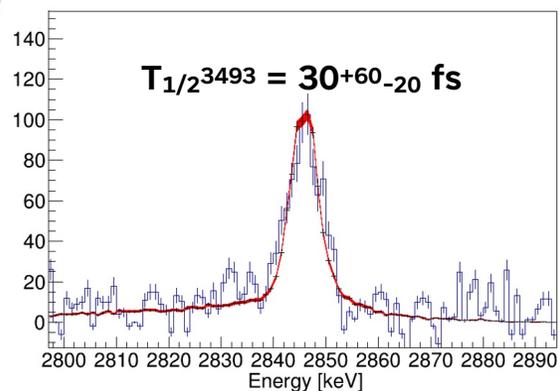
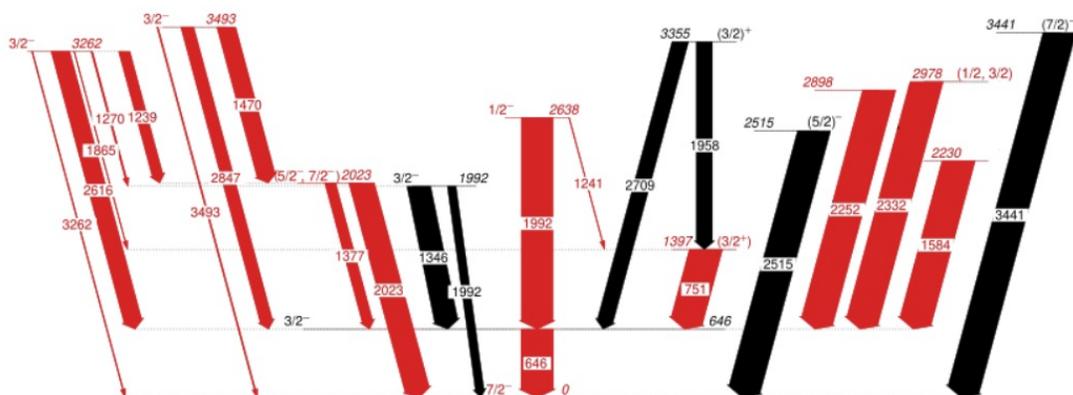
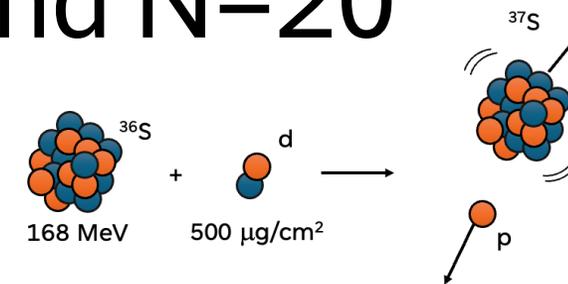
Preliminary data

Spokespersons L.Corradi, S.Szilner



Research focus: shell structure around N=20

- **How to identify single-particle states ? Observable: particle transfer cross section vs B(E2)**
- Co-spokesperson of the first experiment of the LNL AGATA campaign: $^{36}\text{S}(d,p)^{37}\text{S}$



^{37}Ca β^+	^{38}Ca β^+	^{39}Ca β^+	^{40}Ca $2\beta^+$	^{41}Ca e- capture	^{42}Ca Stable	^{43}Ca Stable	^{44}Ca Stable	^{45}Ca β^-
^{36}K β^+	^{37}K β^+	^{38}K β^+	^{39}K Stable	^{40}K β^-	^{41}K Stable	^{42}K β^-	^{43}K β^-	^{44}K β^-
^{35}Ar β^+	^{36}Ar $2\beta^+$	^{37}Ar e- capture	^{38}Ar Stable	^{39}Ar β^-	^{40}Ar Stable	^{41}Ar β^-	^{42}Ar β^-	^{43}Ar β^-
^{34}Cl β^+	^{35}Cl Stable	^{36}Cl β^-	^{37}Cl Stable	^{38}Cl β^-	^{39}Cl β^-	^{40}Cl β^-	^{41}Cl β^-	^{42}Cl β^-
^{33}S Stable	^{34}S Stable	^{35}S β^-	^{36}S Stable	^{37}S β^-	^{38}S β^-	^{39}S β^-	^{40}S β^-	^{41}S β^-
^{32}P β^-	^{33}P β^-	^{34}P β^-	^{35}P β^-	^{36}P β^-	^{37}P β^-	^{38}P β^-	^{39}P β^-	^{40}P β^-
^{31}Si β^-	^{32}Si β^-	^{33}Si β^-	^{34}Si β^-	^{35}Si β^-	^{36}Si β^-	^{37}Si β^-	^{38}Si β^-	^{39}Si β^-

Results:

- lifetimes of normal and intruder states
- simultaneous test of the shell-model predictions for spectroscopic factors (single-particle dof) AND E2 collectivity (collective dof)

Luca Zago PhD thesis (t.b.d. 2024-25) UNIPD