

Nucleus Nucleus 2015 – Catania

Nuclear Structure of the Heaviest Elements revealed by High-Precision Mass Measurements



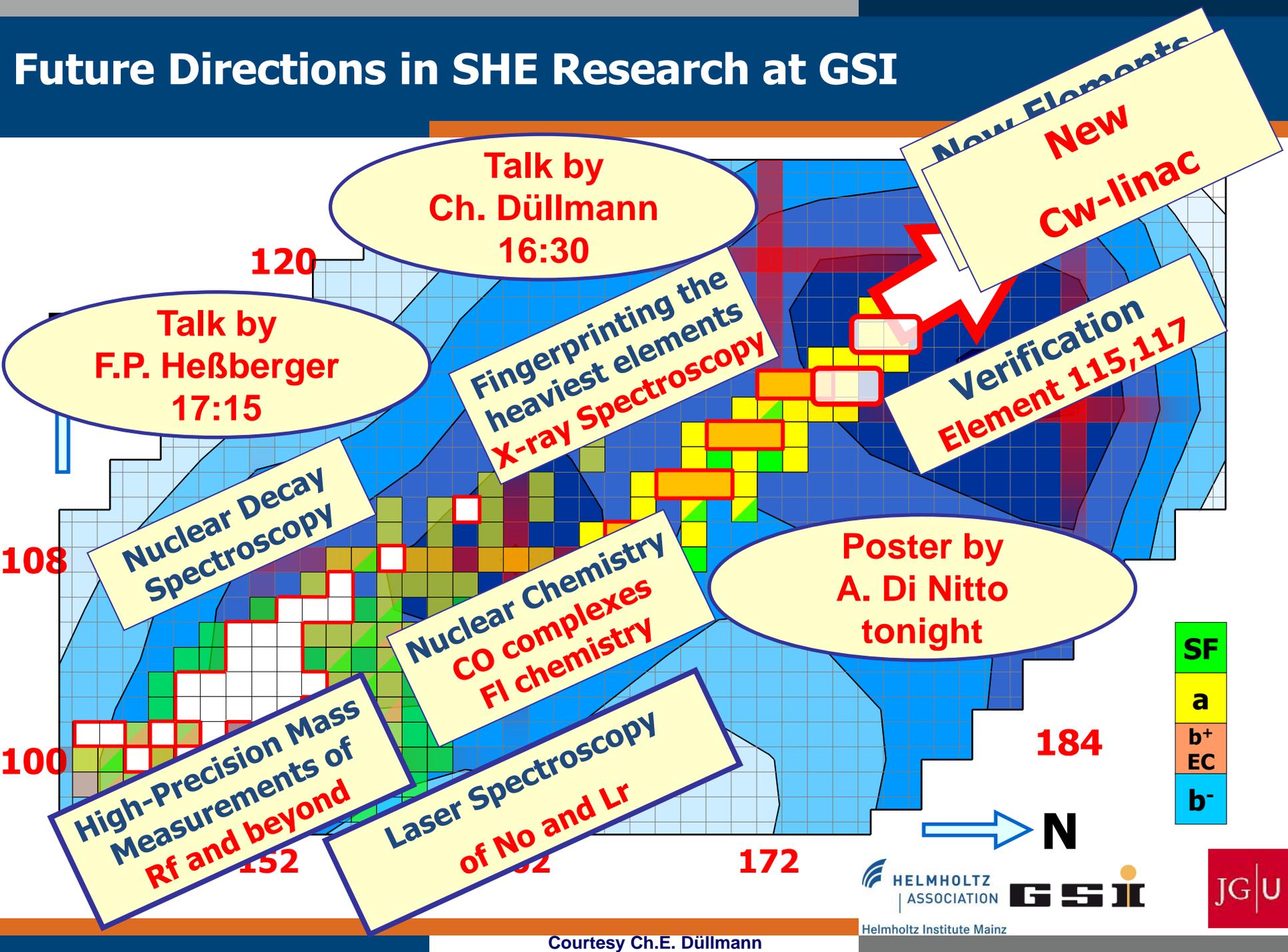
Michael Block

GSI Darmstadt

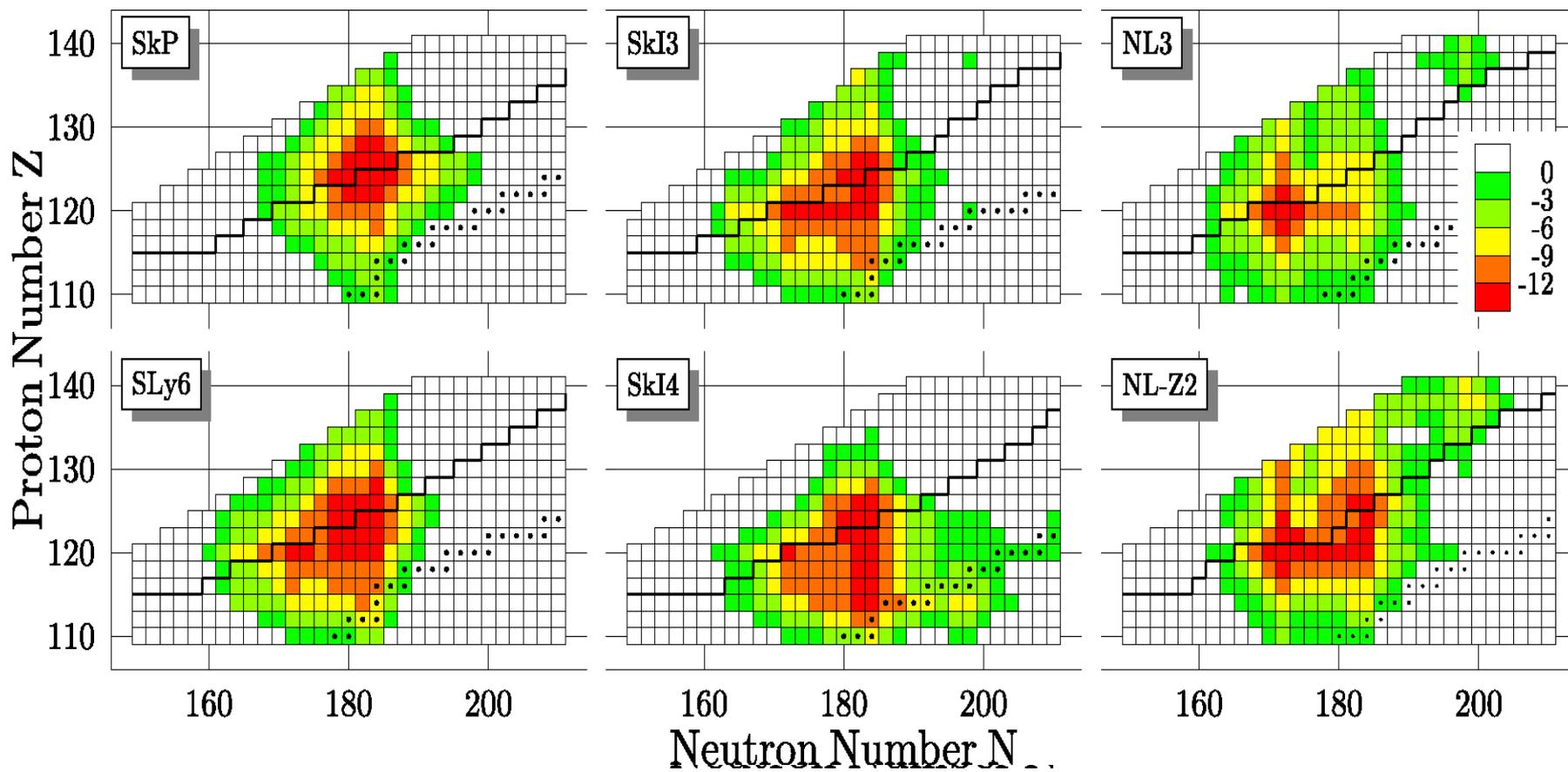
Helmholtz-Institut Mainz

Institut für Kernchemie der Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz

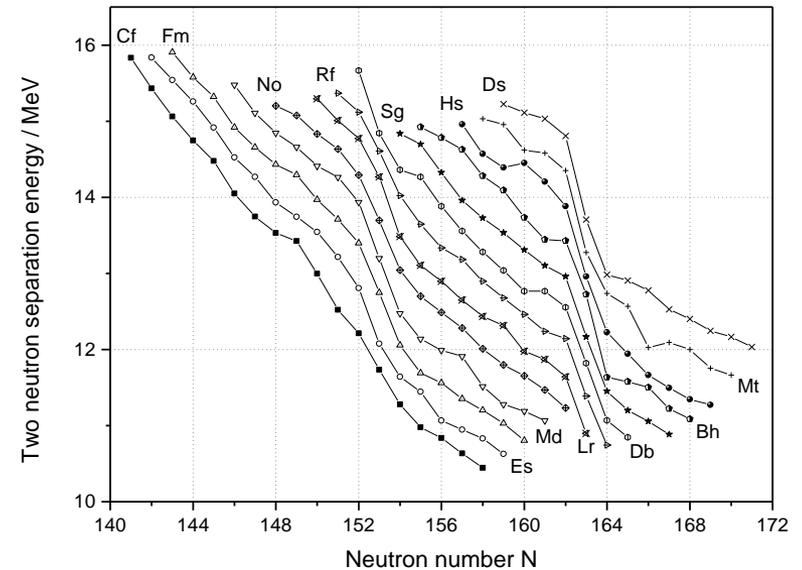
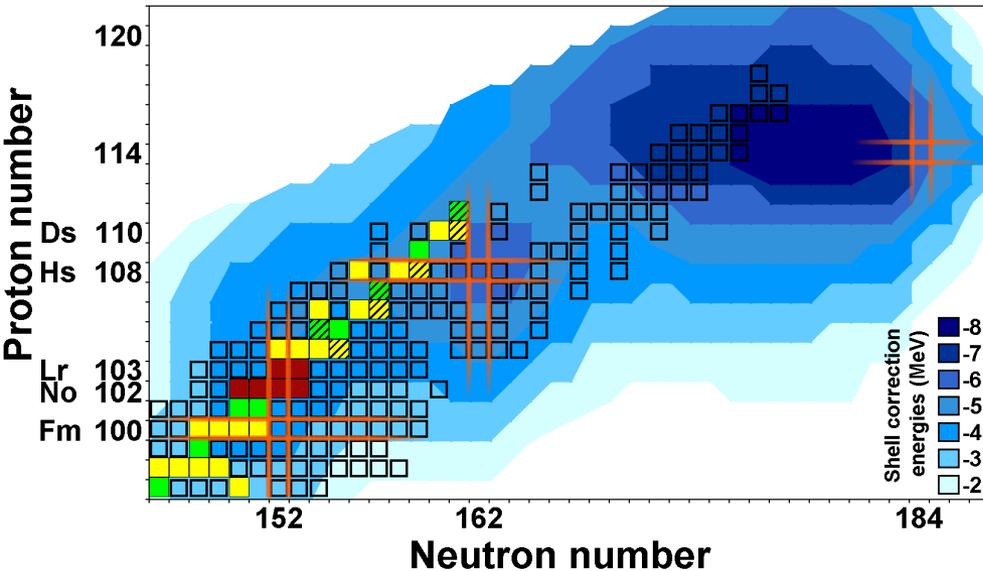
Future Directions in SHE Research at GSI



Nuclear Shells: Magic Numbers in SHE?



Importance of Masses for $Z > 100$

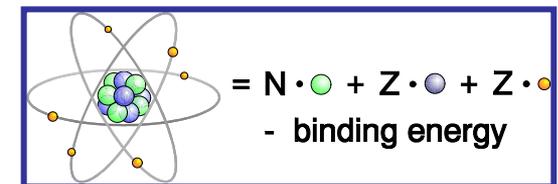


high-precision mass measurements provide

- accurate absolute binding energies to map nuclear shell effects
- anchor points to pin down decay chains

➔ Studies the nuclear structure evolution

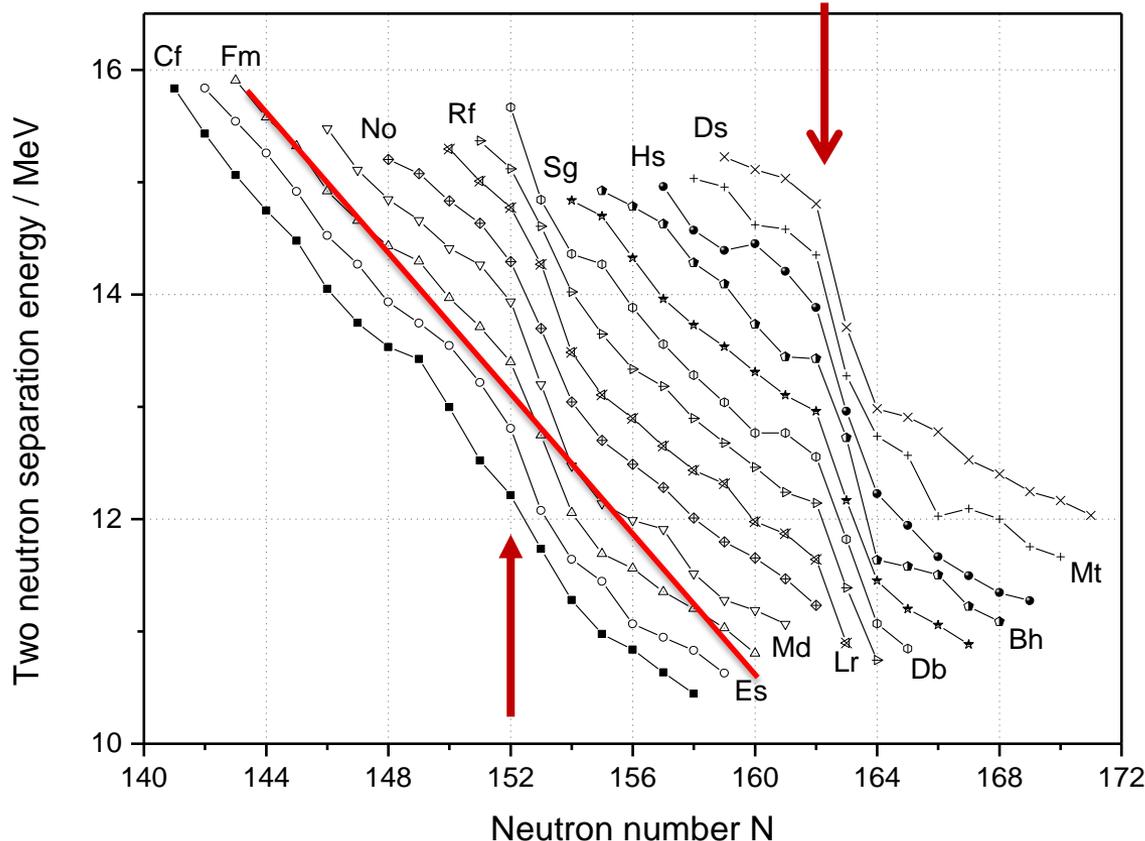
➔ Benchmark theoretical nuclear models



Nuclear Structure Indicators from Masses

two-neutron separation energy

$$S_{2n}(N,Z) = M(N,Z) - M(N-2,Z) + 2 m_n$$



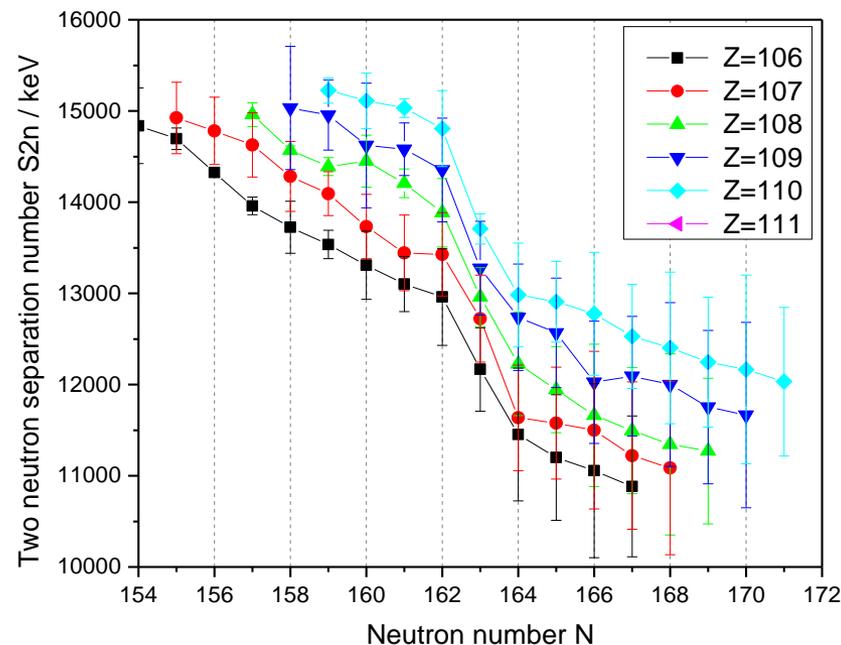
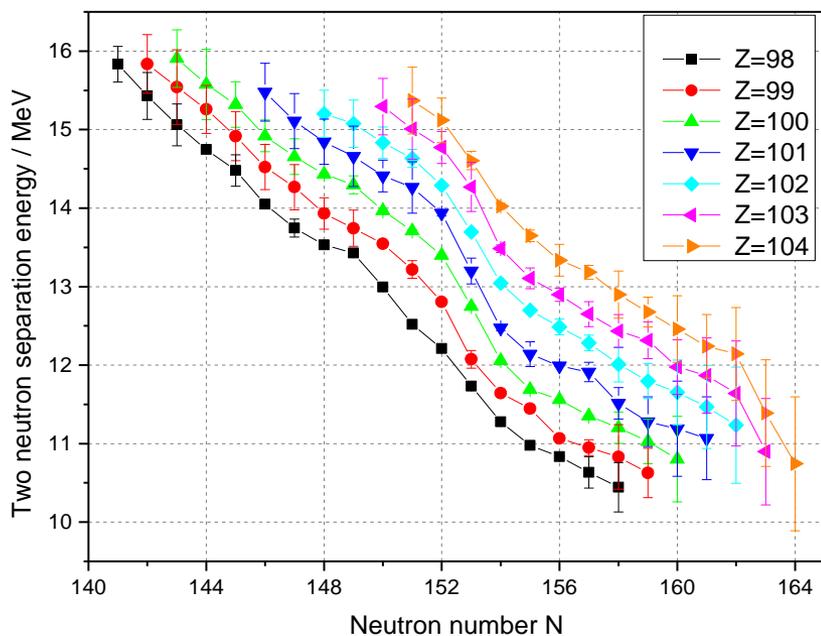
indication for shell closure at $N = 152$ & $N = 162$

Data from Atomic Mass Evaluation 2012:
M. Wang et al., CPC(HEP & NP), 2012, 36(12): 1603–2014

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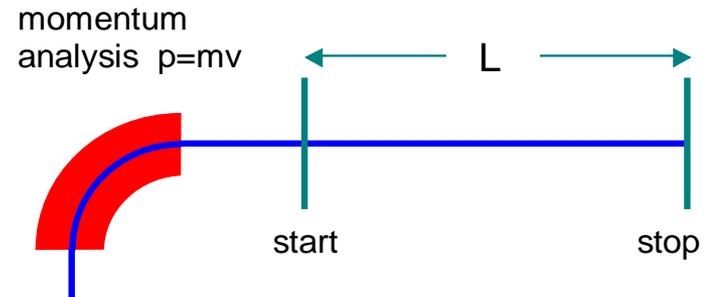
Data from Atomic Mass Evaluation 2012:
M. Wang et al., CPC(HEP & NP), 2012, 36(12): 1603–2014

Tools for Direct Mass Measurements

Time-of-flight spectrometry

single turn: SPEG/GANIL, S800/NSCL

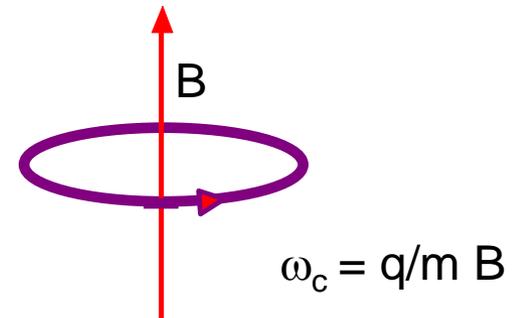
multi turn: ESR/GSI, CSR/Lanzhou, RIBF ring
electrostatic MR-ToF (Giessen, ISOLDE, RIKEN, ...)



Frequency measurements

storage rings ESR/GSI, CSR/Lanzhou, RIBF rings

Penning traps LEBIT/NSCL, ISOLTRAP/ISOLDE
JYFLTRAP/JYFL, CPT/ANL
SHIPTRAP/GSI, TITAN/TRIUMF,
TRIGATRAP/ Mainz, MLLTRAP,
...



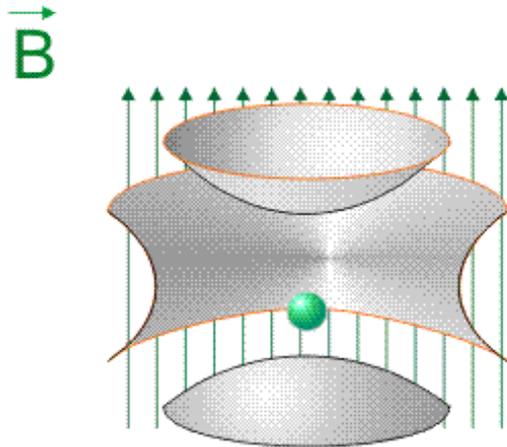
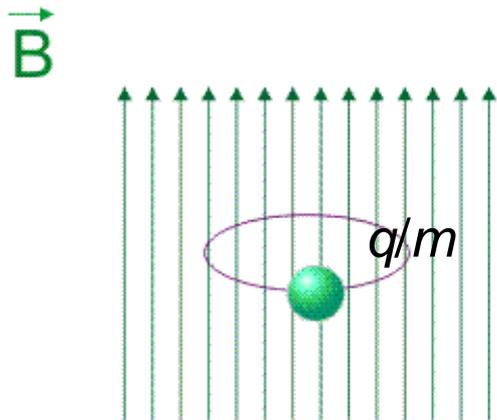
β -decays: masses from long-decay chains MUST be replaced by direct measurements

Proton and alpha decays: needed for fast proton emitters, super heavy elements

Reactions: (p,d) for masses (+excited states) of unbound nuclei beyond p-dripline

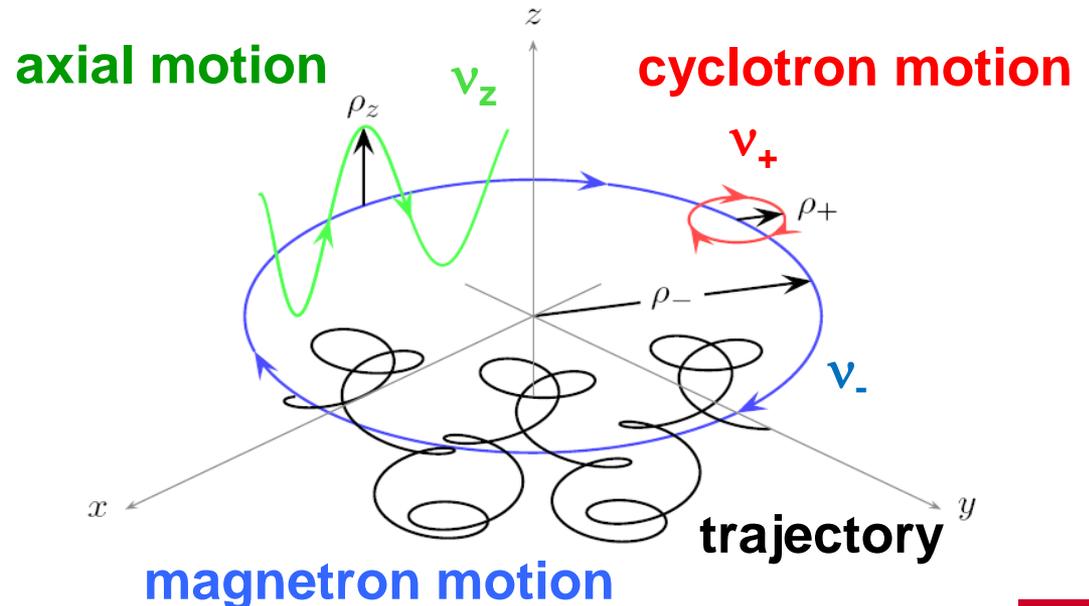
Principle of Penning Traps

PENNING trap

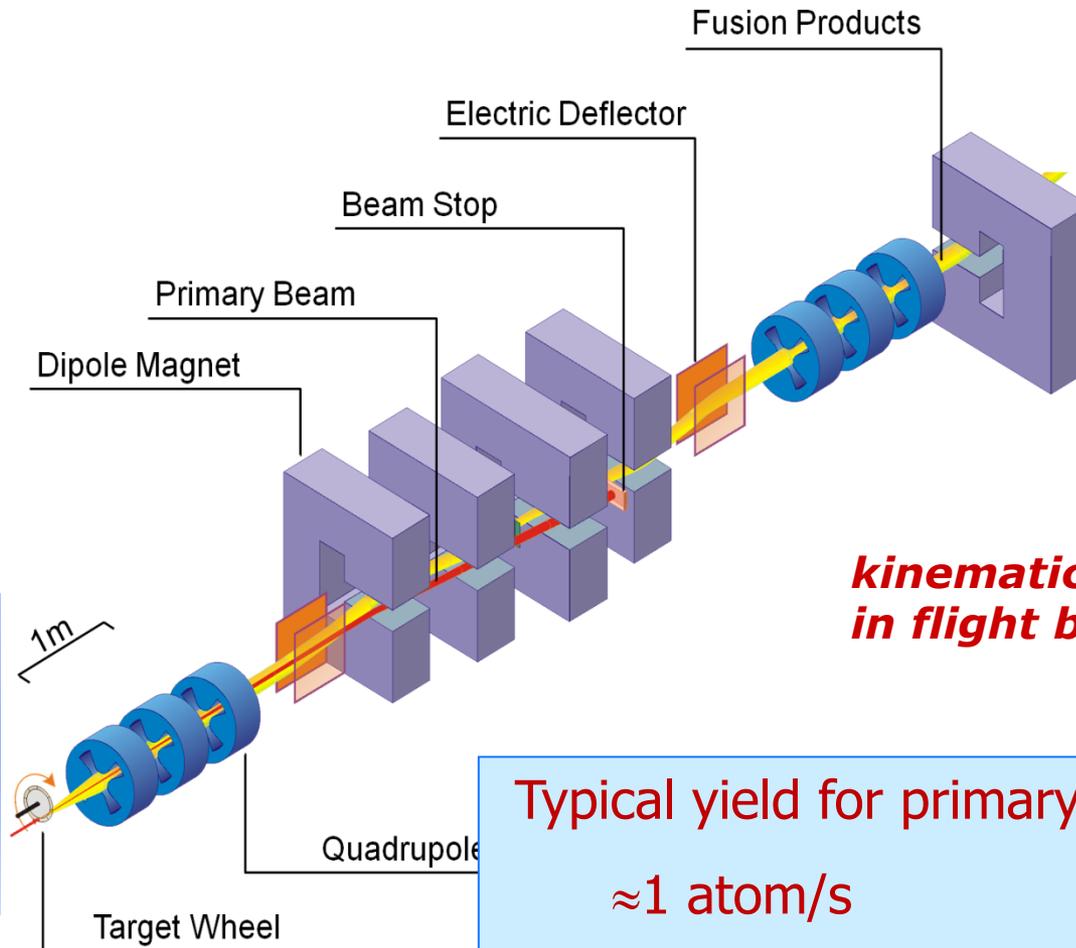


- Strong homogeneous magnetic field
- Weak electric 3D quadrupole field

Cyclotron frequency:
$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{q}{m} \cdot B$$



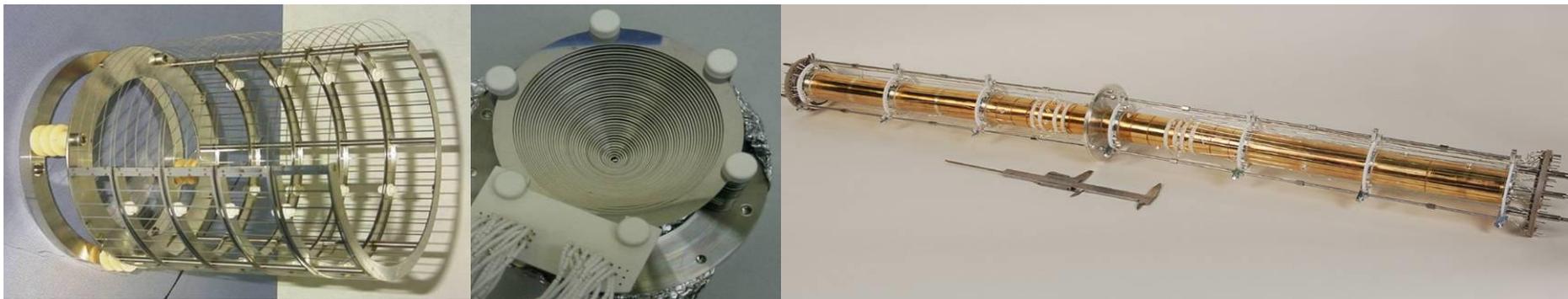
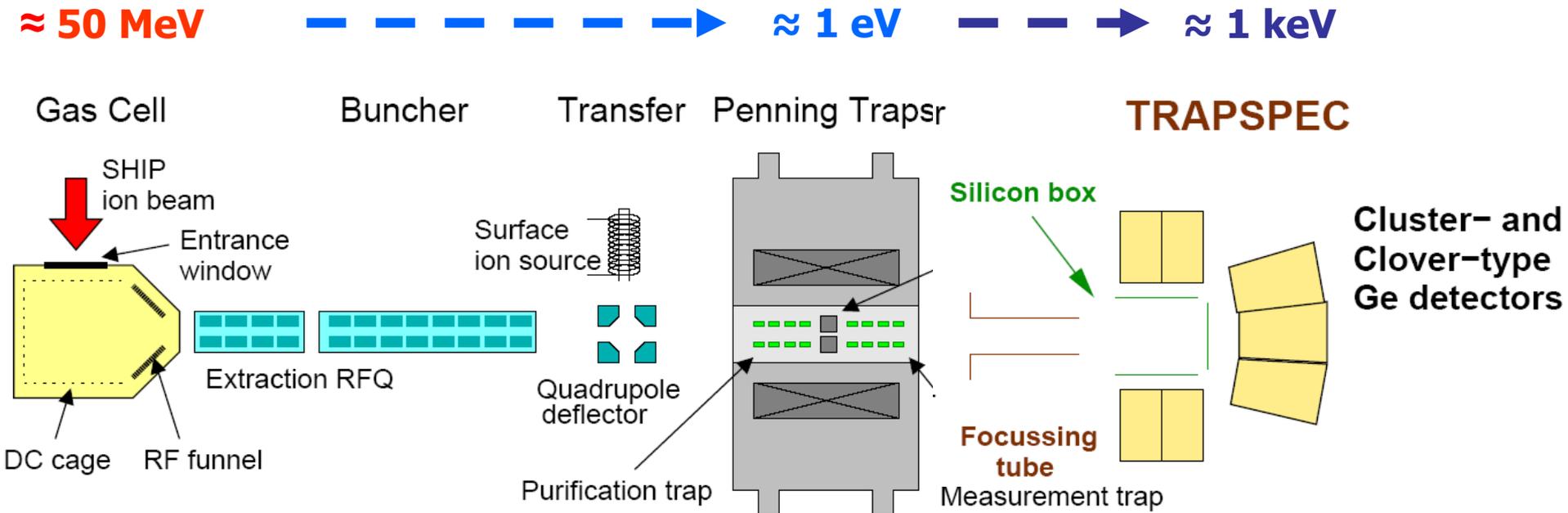
Synthesis and Separation by SHIP



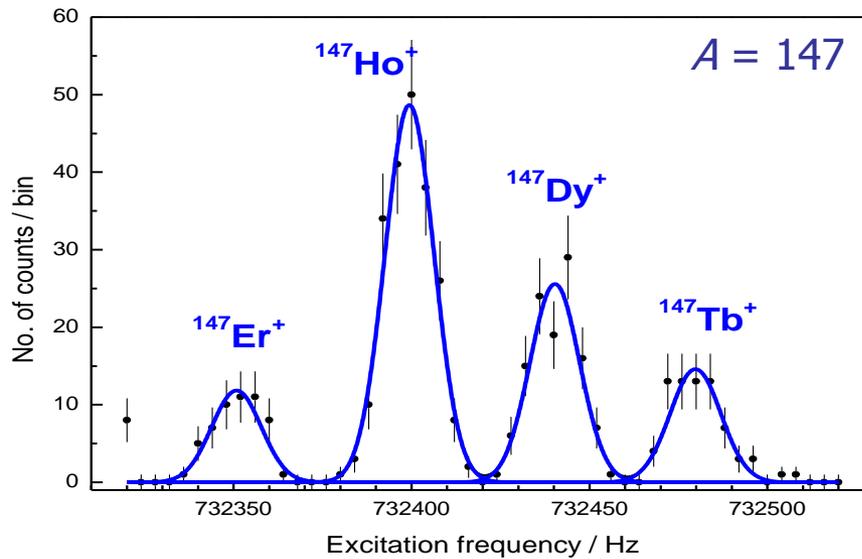
***kinematic separation
in flight by velocity filter***

Typical yield for primary beam $\approx 6 \times 10^{12} / \text{s}$
 $\approx 1 \text{ atom/s}$ @ $Z \approx 102$ ($\sigma \approx 1 \mu\text{b}$)
 $\approx 1 \text{ atom/week}$ @ $Z = 112$ ($\sigma \approx 1 \text{ pb}$)

SHIPTRAP Setup

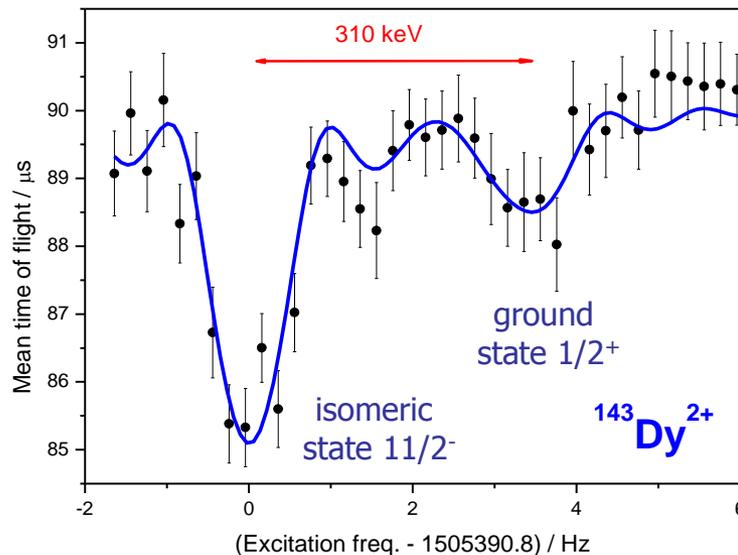


SHIPTRAP Performance



Mass resolving power of
 $m/\delta m \approx 100,000$
in purification trap:

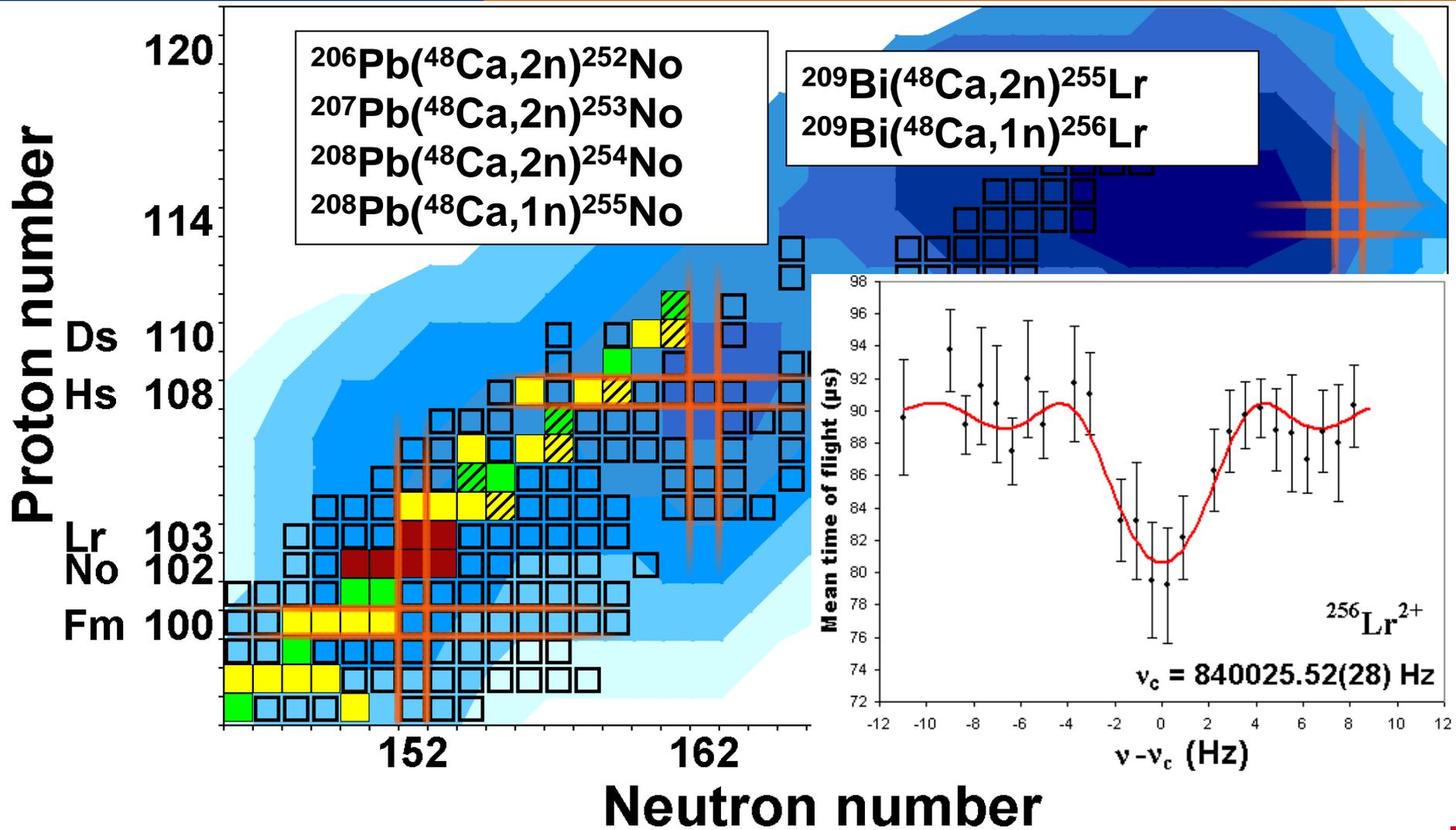
⇒ separation of isobars



Mass resolving power of
 $m/\delta m \approx 1,000,000$
in measurement trap:

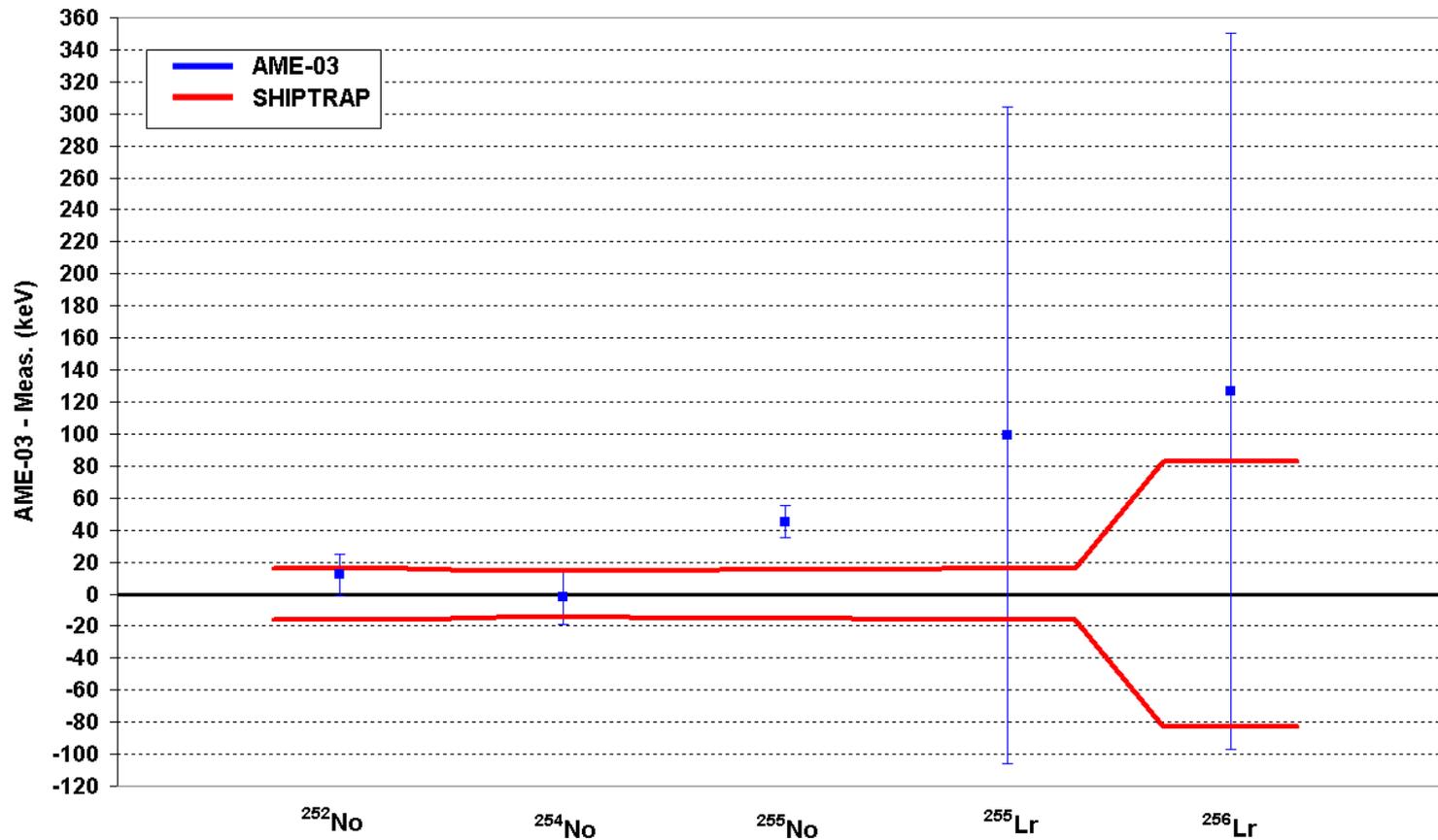
⇒ separation of isomers

Direct mass measurements with SHIPTRAP



M. Block et al., Nature 463, 785 (2010), M. Dworschak et al., Phys. Rev. C 81, 064312 (2010)
 E. Minaya Ramirez et al., Science 337, 1183 (2012)

SHIPTRAP Results vs. Atomic Mass Evaluation



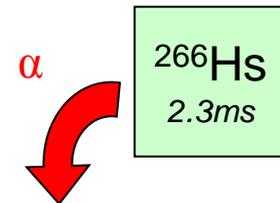
Pinning Down α -Decay Chains

Z = 110

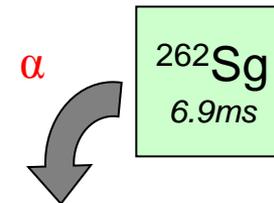
^{270}Ds mass can be fixed with
about 40 keV uncertainty now



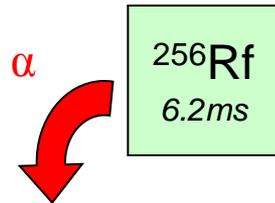
Z = 108



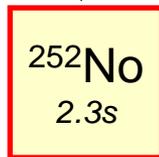
Z = 106



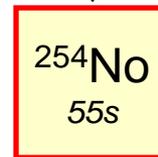
Z = 104



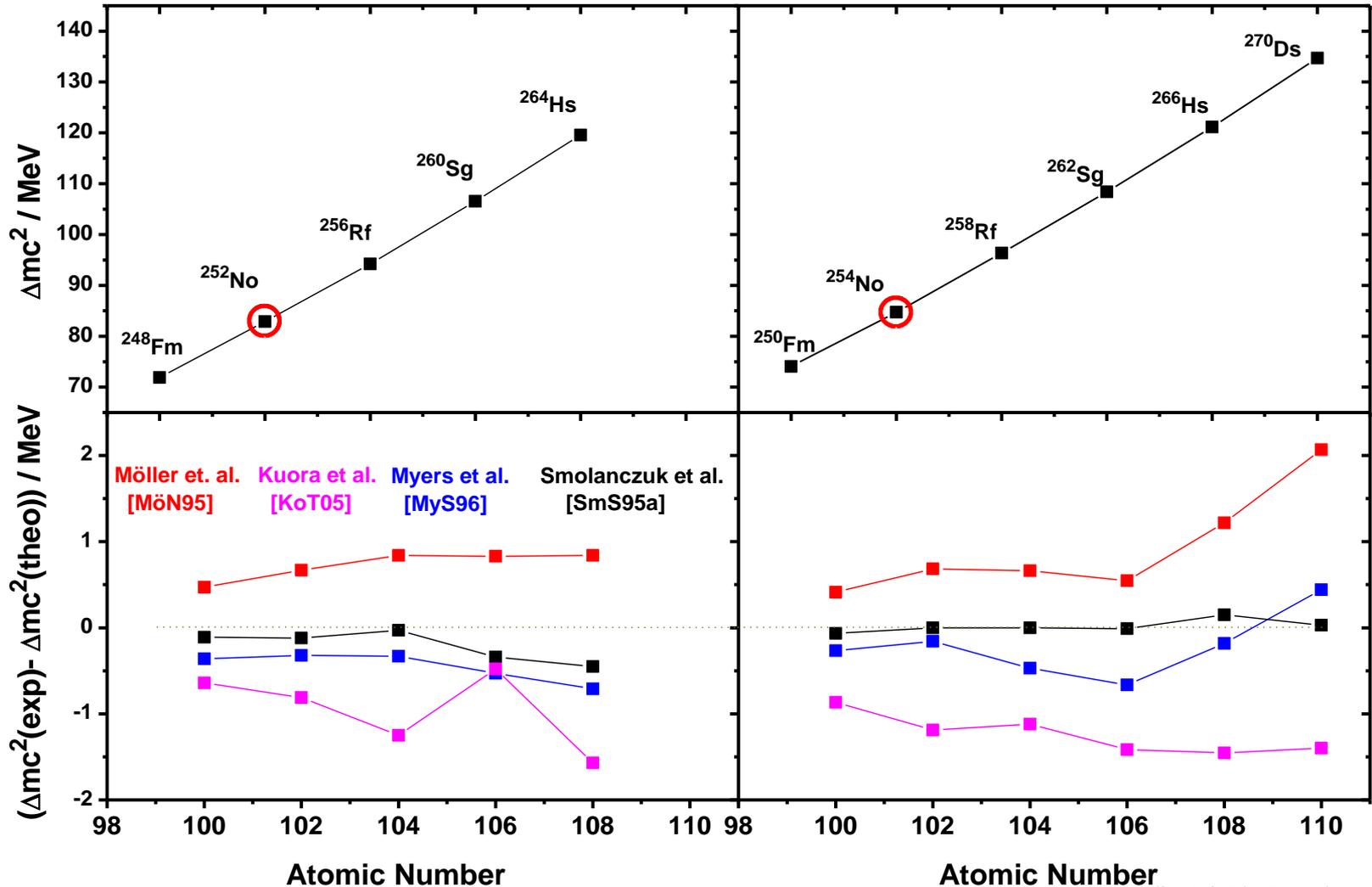
Z = 102



Anchor points



Masses of even-even $N-Z = 48$ and $N-Z = 50$ Nuclei



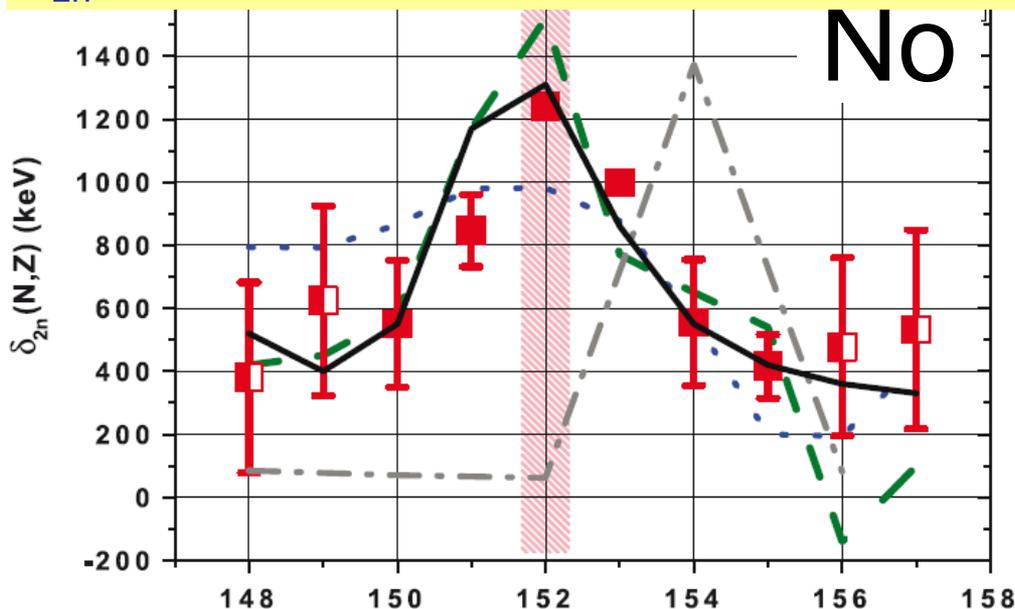
/StrukturSWK/Abbildungen/Massen,
F.P. Heßberger, 3.9.2013

SHIPTRAP: Probing the Strength of Shell Effects

Direct Mapping of Nuclear Shell Effects in the Heaviest Elements

E. Minaya Ramirez,^{1,2} D. Ackermann,² K. Blaum,^{3,4} M. Block,^{2*} C. Droese,⁵ Ch. E. Düllmann,^{6,2,1}
M. Dworschak,² M. Eibach,^{4,6} S. Eliseev,³ E. Haettner,^{2,7} F. Herfurth,² F. P. Heßberger,^{2,1}
S. Hofmann,² J. Ketelaer,³ G. Marx,⁵ M. Mazzocco,⁸ D. Nesterenko,⁹ Yu. N. Novikov,⁹ W. R. Plaß,^{2,7}
D. Rodríguez,¹⁰ C. Scheidenberger,^{2,7} L. Schweikhard,⁵ P. G. Thirolf,¹¹ C. Weber¹¹

$$\delta_{2n}(N,Z) = 2B(N,Z) - B(N-2,Z) - B(N+2,Z)$$



Experimental

Müntian (mic-mac)
Z=114 N=184

Möller FRDM
Z=114 N=184

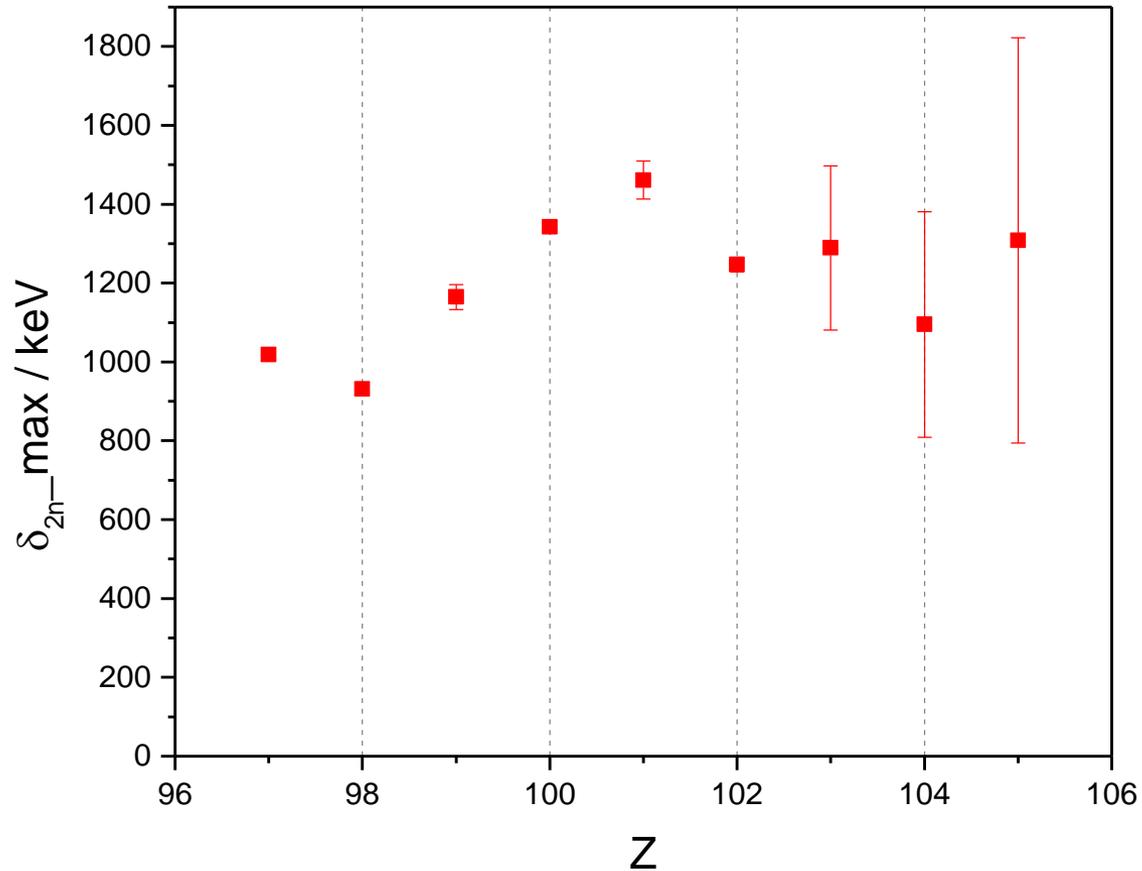
TW-99
Z=120 N=172

SkM*
Z=126 N=184

Science 337 (2012) 1207

Probing the Strength of Shell Effects

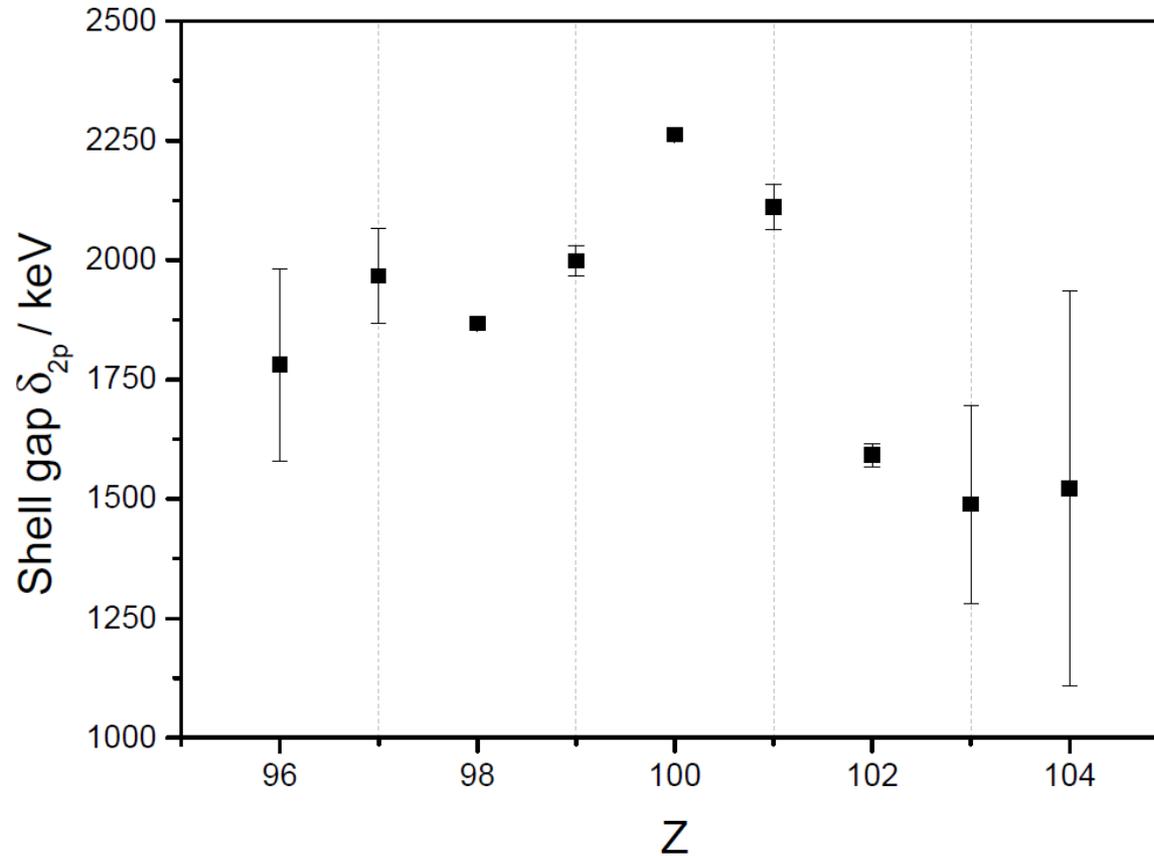
Evolution of $N = 152$ shell closure



Data taken from Atomic Mass Evaluation (AME) 2012: M. Wang et al.

Probing the Strength of Shell Effects

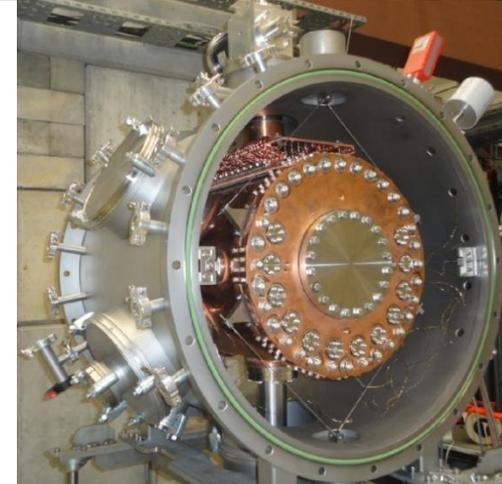
$N = 152$ isotones



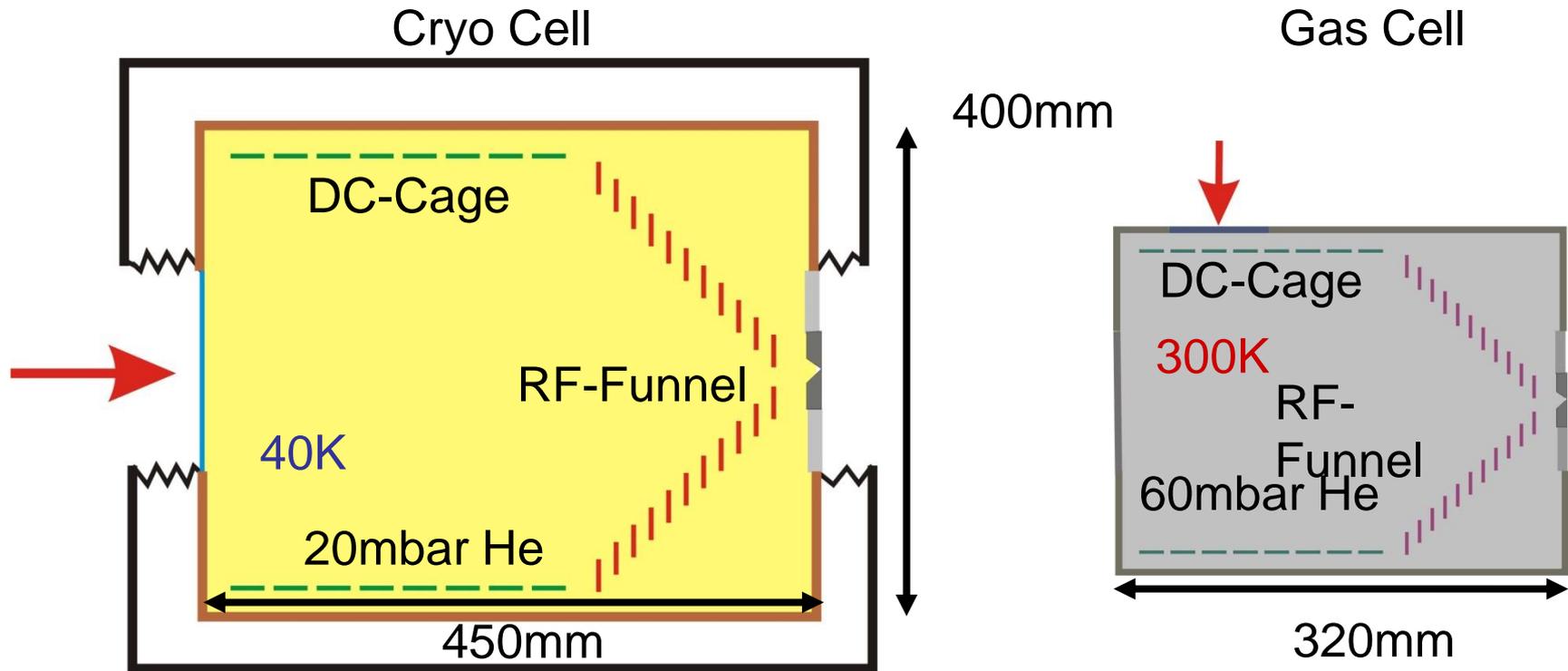
Data taken from Atomic Mass Evaluation (AME) 2012: M. Wang et al.

Upgrades and Combinations

- Novel experiments
 - trap-assisted decay spectroscopy
 - laser spectroscopy (gas cell, gas jet, trap)
 - gas phase chemistry
- Increase efficiency and sensitivity
 - novel measurement schemes (PI-ICR)
 - single-ion mass measurements (FT-ICR)
(→ TRIGA-TRAP, TRAPSENSOR)
 - cryogenic gas cell



Cryogenic Gas Cell

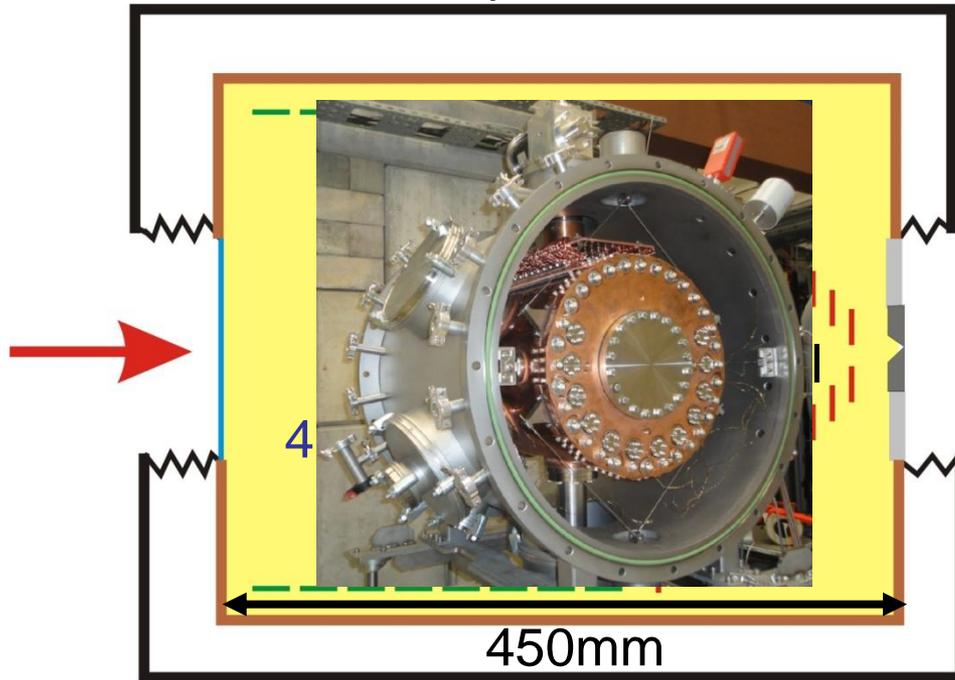


Advantages compared to 1st generation gas cell:

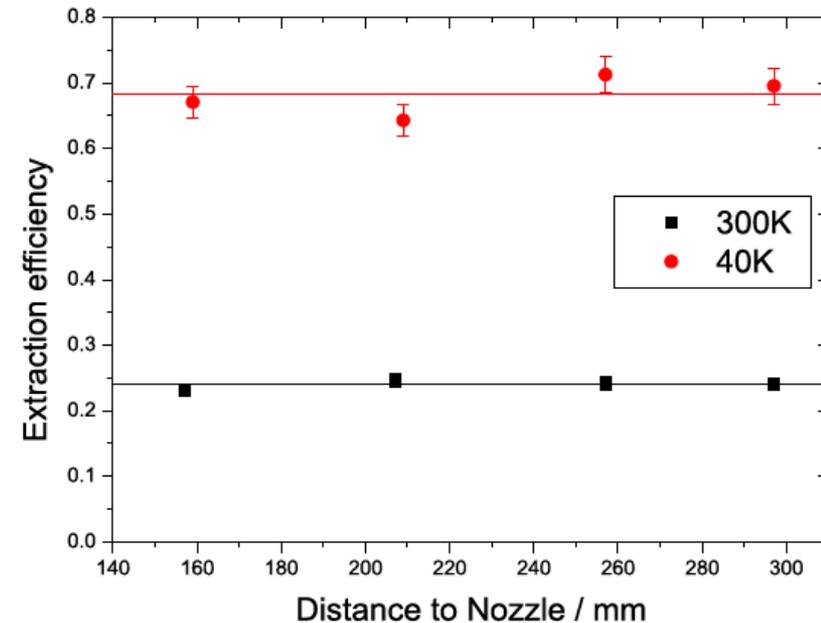
- Larger stopping volume and Coaxial injection of reaction products
- Higher cleanliness due to cryogenic operation
- Larger gas density at a lower absolute pressure

Cryogenic Gas Cell

Cryo Cell



Gas Cell

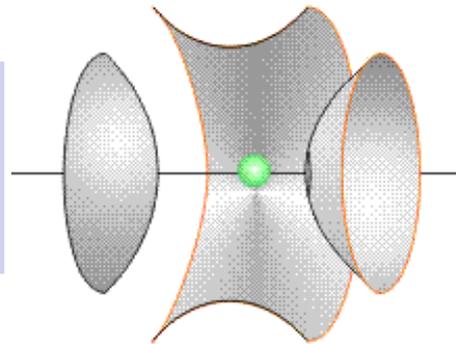


Advantages compared to 1st generation gas cell:

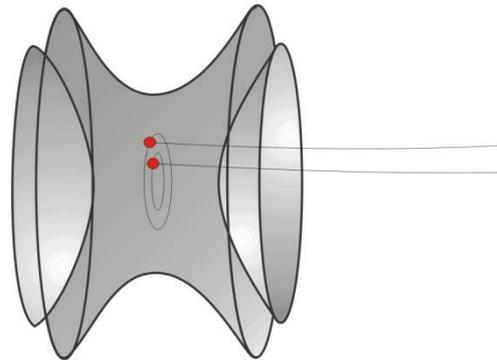
- Larger stopping volume and Coaxial injection of reaction products
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Recent Breakthrough

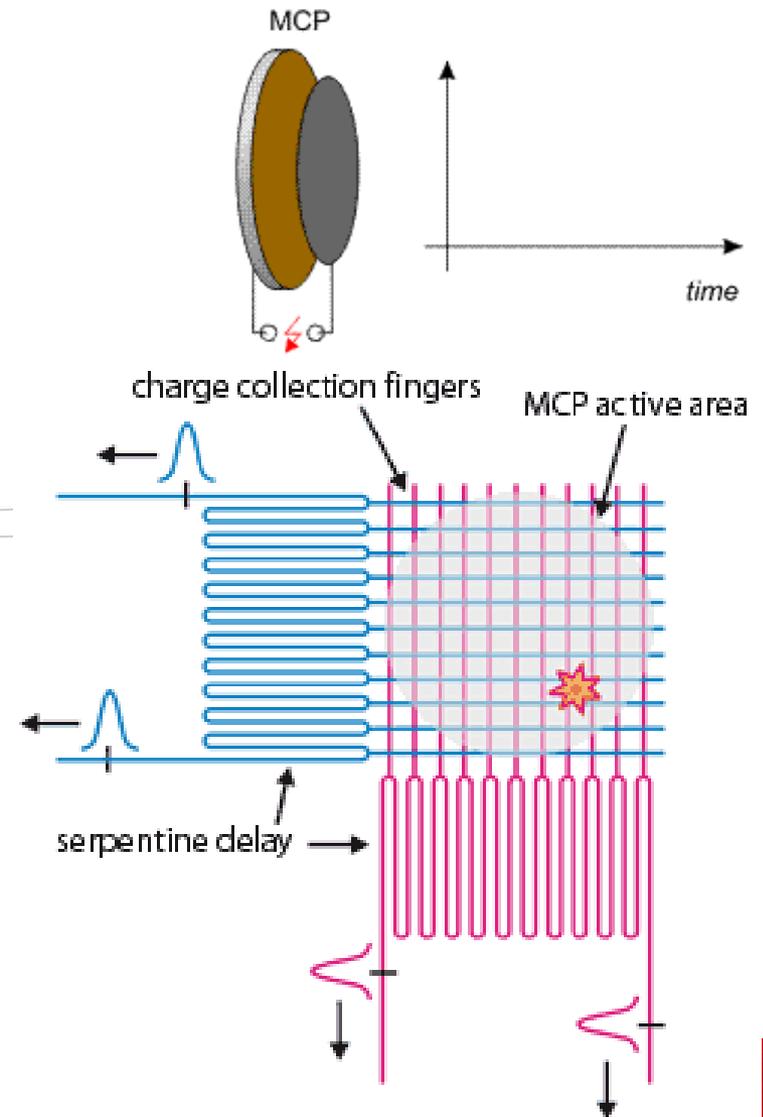
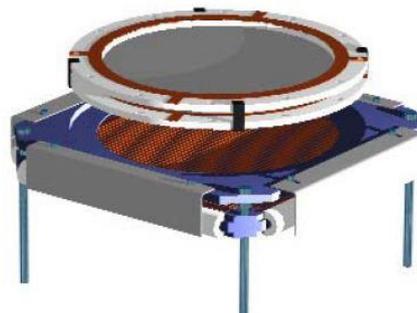
*Destructive
time-of-flight
detection*



*Spatially
resolved
detection*



*Delay-line
detector*



Phase-Imaging Ion-Cyclotron-Resonance Method

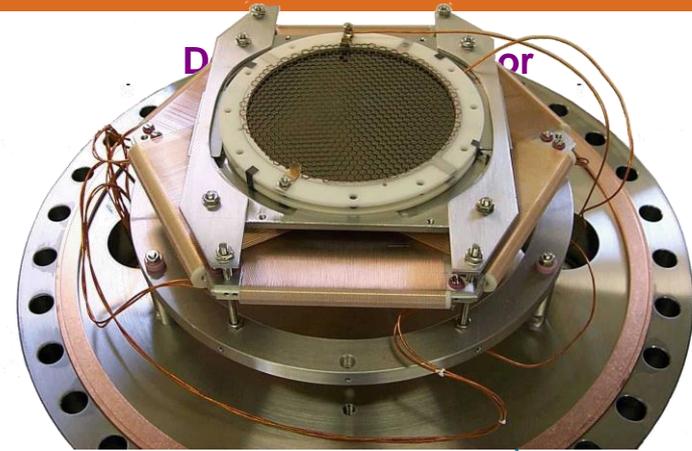
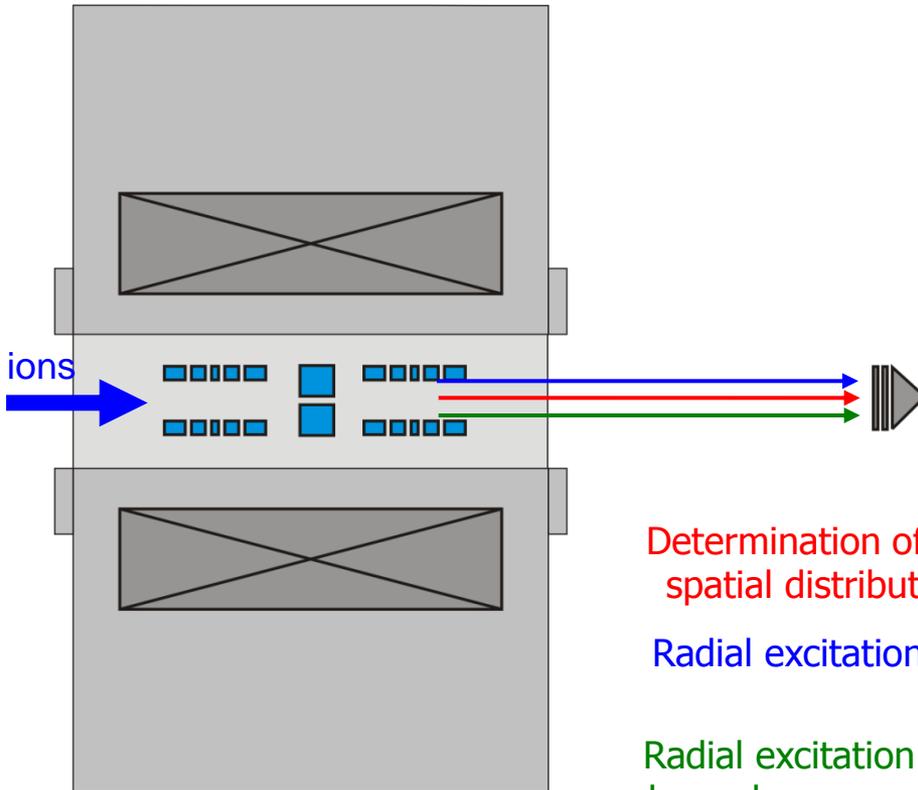
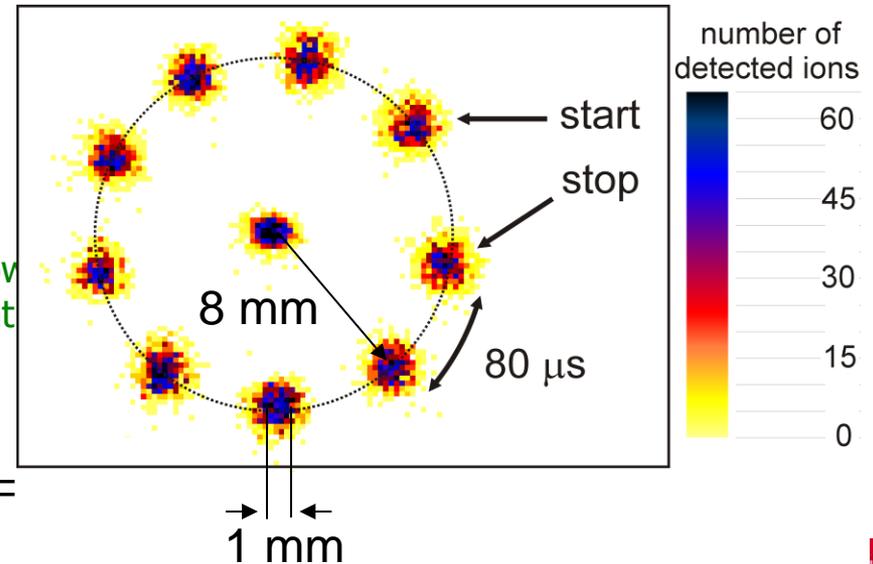


image of magnetron motion ($G \approx 20$)

Determination of the spatial distribution

Radial excitation

Radial excitation follow by a phase accumulation

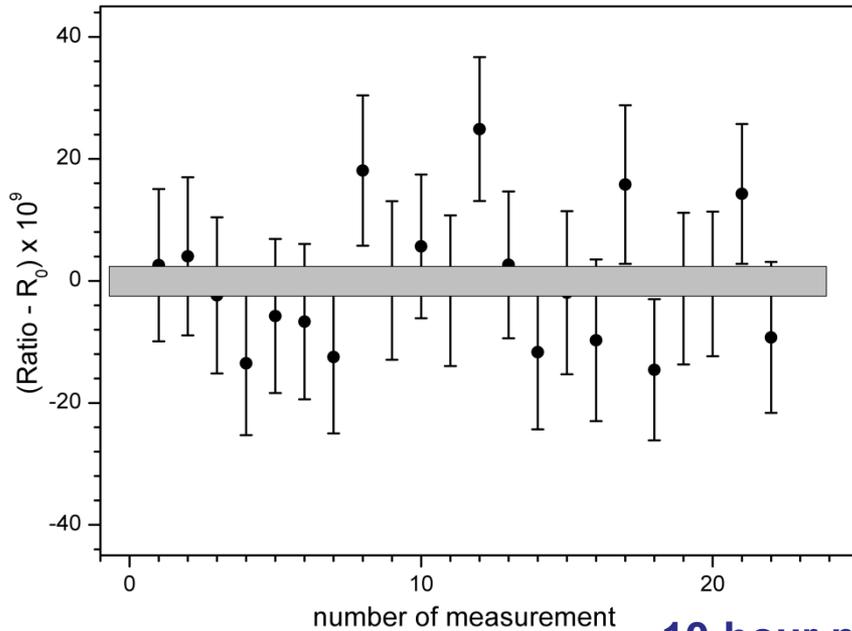


$$\phi + 2\pi n = 2\pi \nu t$$

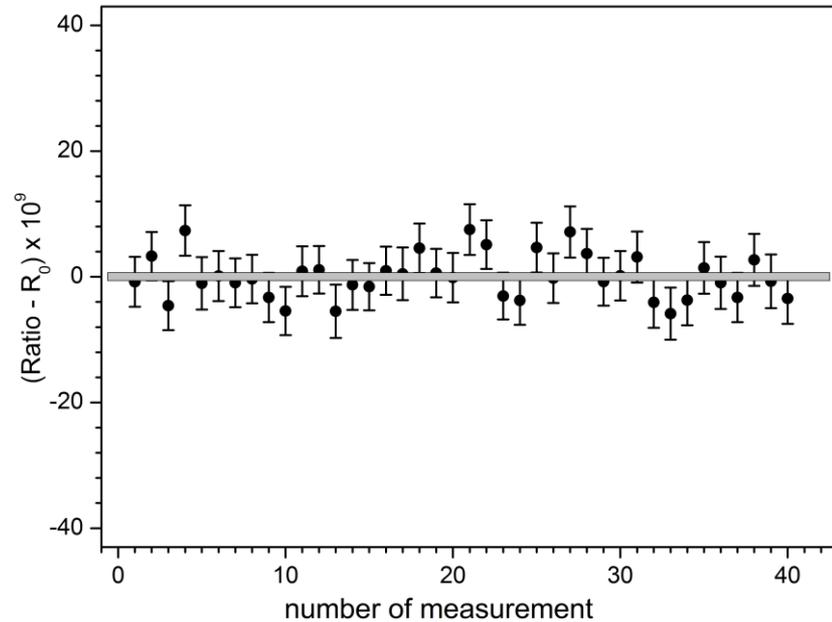
$$\Delta \nu = \frac{\Delta \phi}{2\pi t} =$$

PI-ICR vs. ToF-ICR in experiment

ToF-ICR



PI-ICR



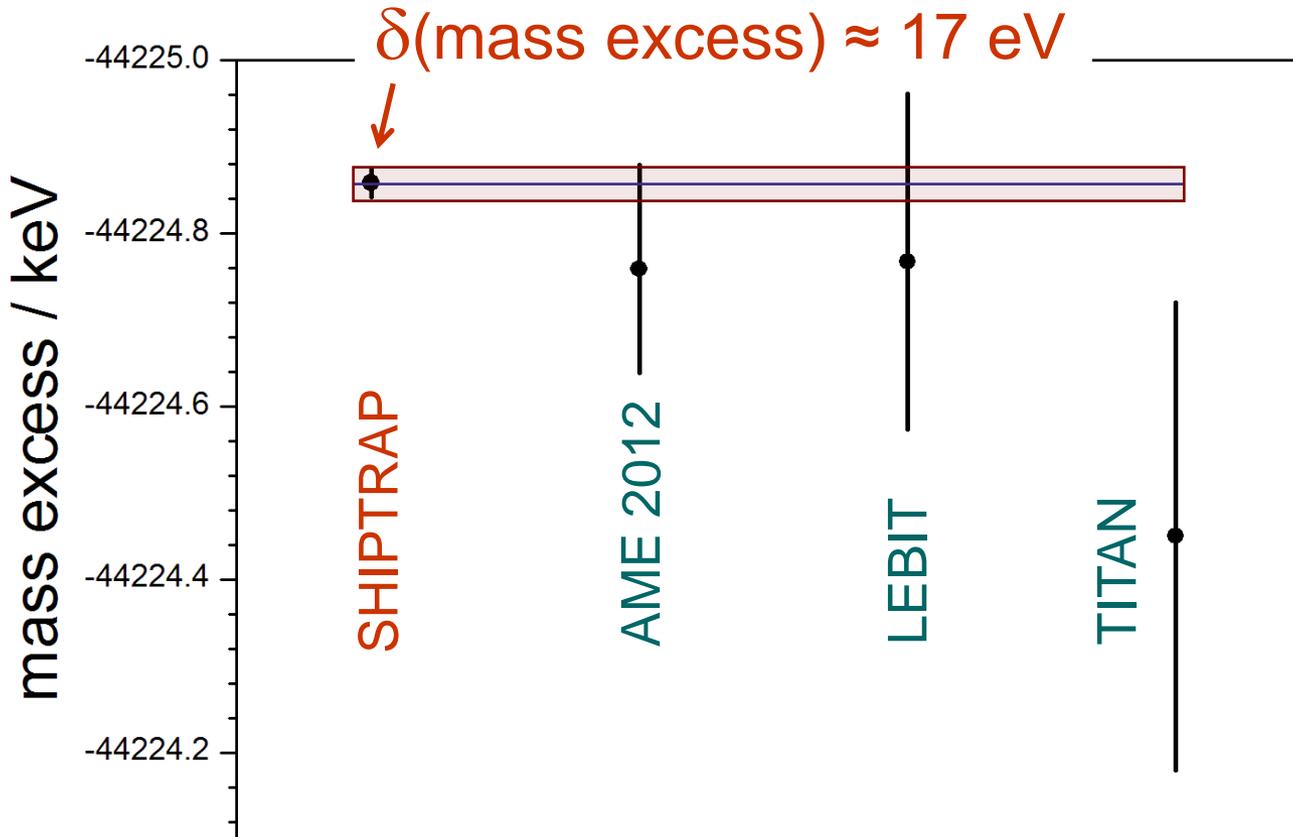
10-hour measurements

$$\delta[M(^{124}\text{Xe}) - M(^{124}\text{Te})] \sim 300 \text{ eV}$$

$$\delta[M(^{132}\text{Xe}) - M(^{131}\text{Xe})] \sim 70 \text{ eV} !!!$$

Gain in Precision ~ 4.5 !!!

^{48}Ca Mass Measurements



$$\frac{v_c(^{48}\text{Ca}^+)}{v_c(\text{C}_4^+)} = 1.000\,990\,101\,75(36_{\text{stat}})(15_{\text{sys}})$$

PRELIMINARY

Superheavy Elements Subcollaboration of NUSTAR @ FAIR

Proposal to integrate new "Superheavy Element" subcollaboration in NUSTAR @ FAIR submitted to Board of Representatives (Summer '14)

Focus: synthesis, nuclear structure, atomic physics, nuclear chemistry experiments in region $Z \geq 100$

Existing facilities: SHIP, TASCA, SHIPTRAP, Chemistry beamline
Developments for high-intensity cw-Linac ongoing (HIM, GSI, U Frankfurt)



Complementary to existing NUSTAR activities at Super-FRS

Organizational Structure:

Spokesperson: R.-D. Herzberg (Univ. Liverpool)
Deputy: M. Block (GSI/HIM/JGU)
Technical Director: A. Yakushev (GSI)

Currently includes 9 German and 17 international institutes

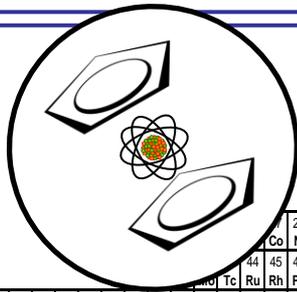
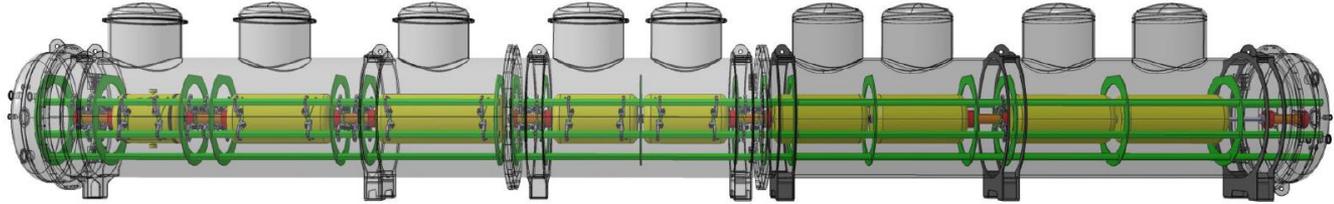
*Endorsed by NUSTAR Collaboration Committee:
submission to FAIR management:*

*Sept. 25, 2014
summer 2015*

SHE research 2020+

New cw linac

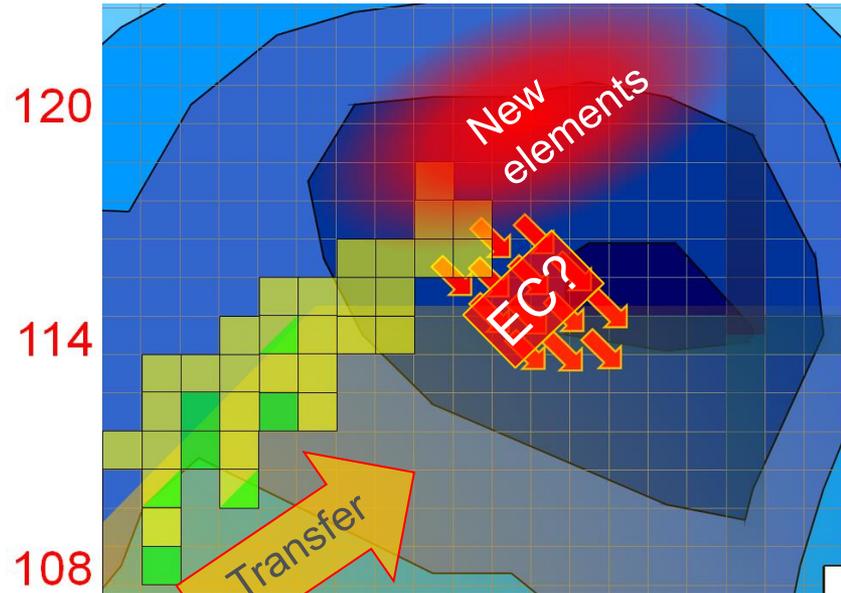
E_{Beam} up to 7.3 MeV/u
Length: 13.5 m



1																	2																
H																	He																
3	4															10																	
Li	Be															Ne																	
11	12															18																	
Na	Mg															Ar																	
19	20	21													28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36										
K	Ca	Sc													Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr				
37	38	39													44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54								
Rb	Sr	Y													Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe						
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86		
Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn		
87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118		
Fr	Ra	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Fl	Lv	Uu	Uu	Uu			
119	120															119	120															119	120



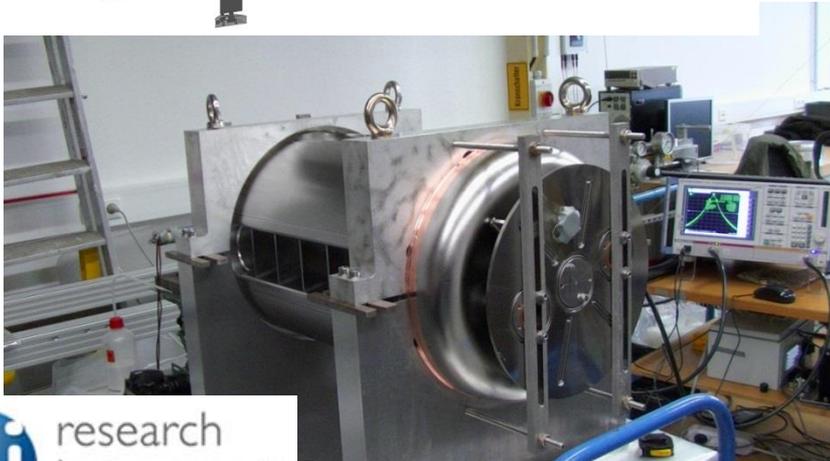
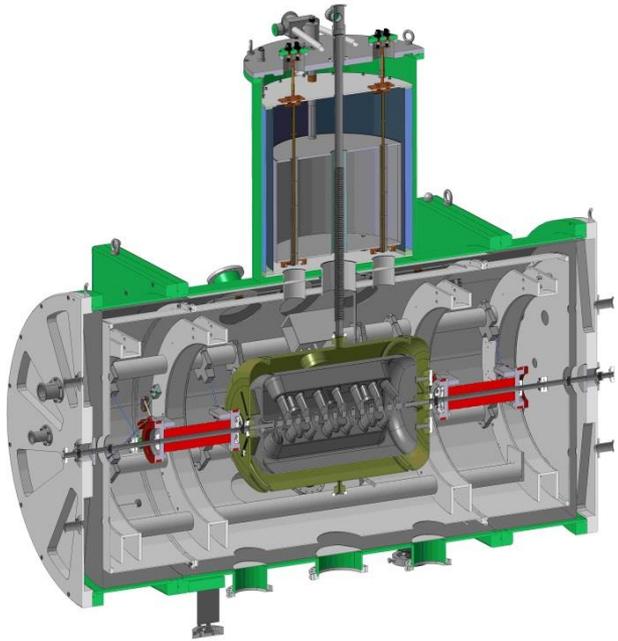
- Atomic structure beyond No (Z=102)
- Experiments with single SHE-ions (e.g. chemistry + mass spec)
- Chemical studies towards Eka-Rn
- New SHE molecules, their stability, formation kinetics
- New period in the periodic table



Mapping the island of stability:

- New elements with $Z > 118$
- Neutron-rich isotopes in transfer reactions
- Weak EC decay channels towards center of island
- Direct mapping of shell evolution towards $N=184$

First components – October 2014



SHIPTRAP Collaborators



D. Ackermann, K. Blaum, S. Chenmarev, C. Droese, Ch. Duellmann,
M. Eibach, S. Eliseev, P. Filanin, F. Giacoppo, M. Goncharov, E. Haettner,
F. Herfurth, F. P. Heßberger, O. Kaleja, M. Laatiaoui, G. Marx,
D. Nesterenko, Yu. Novikov, W. R. Plaß, S. Raeder, D. Rodríguez,
D. Rudolph, C. Scheidenberger, S. Schmidt, L. Schweikhard,
P. Thirolf, G. Vorobjev, C. Weber, ...



Summary and Conclusions

- State-of-the-art mass spectrometry provides precise masses of exotic nuclides with high accuracy – anchor points
- High-precision mass measurements allow probing shell effects and tracking the evolution of nuclear structure in the heaviest elements
- Technical and methodical improvements will extend the reach towards more exotic nuclides with higher Z
- *SHE research remains a cornerstone of science program at GSI/FAIR*
- *New cw-linac will ensure competitiveness in the future*

Thank you for your attention!