



*Lifetime measurements by Doppler methods with the
RoSphere array*

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The Bucharest 9 MV FN TANDEM Accelerator



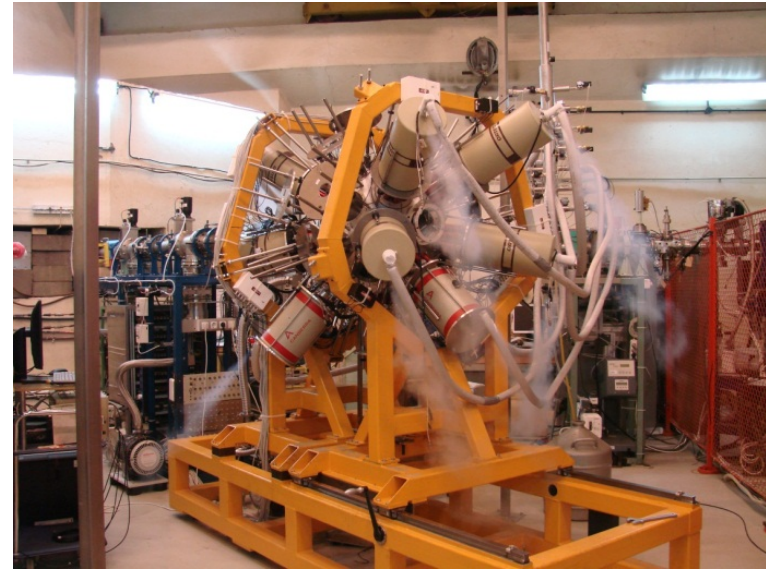
**Upgraded to PELLETRON
charging system**

Nanosecond pulsing system

**Delivers p, ^4He , $^{6,7}\text{Li}$, ^9Be , ^{10}B ,
 $^{12,13}\text{C}$, $^{16,18}\text{O}$, ^{19}F , etc**

Lifetime measurements by:

- **In-beam fast timing (FT)**
- **Recoil distance Doppler shift (RDDS)**
- **Doppler shift attenuation method (DSAM)**



**ROmanian array for γ -Spectroscopy in HEavy ion
REactions**

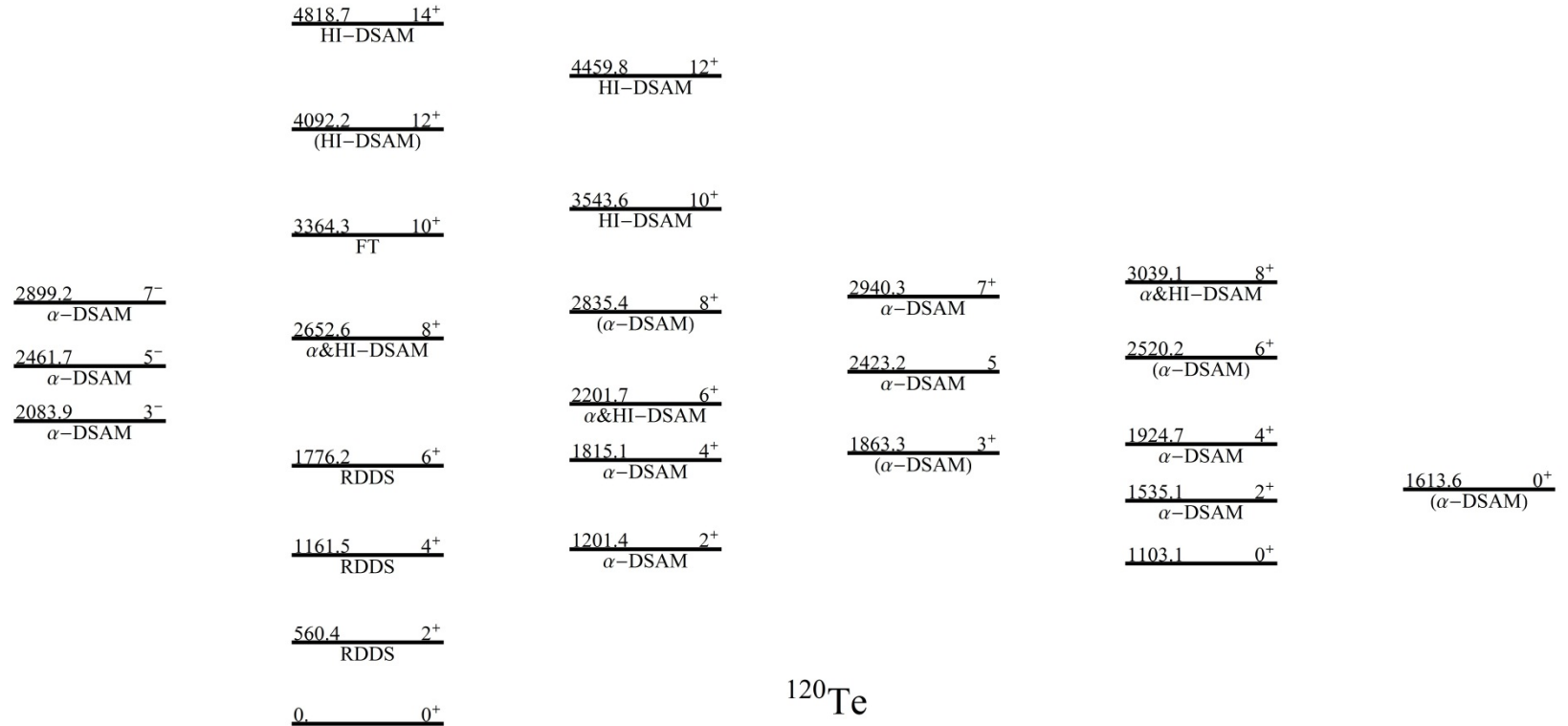
**25 positions sphere on 5 rings (37° , 70° , 90° , 110° ,
 143°) x 5 positions**

2 configurations envisaged:

- **Mixed array with 15 50% HPGe detectors with
BGO shields and 10-20 $\text{LaBr}_3(\text{Ce})$ scintillators**
- **25 HPGe detectors array**

Quasi-complete lifetime measurements

The ^{120}Te nucleus

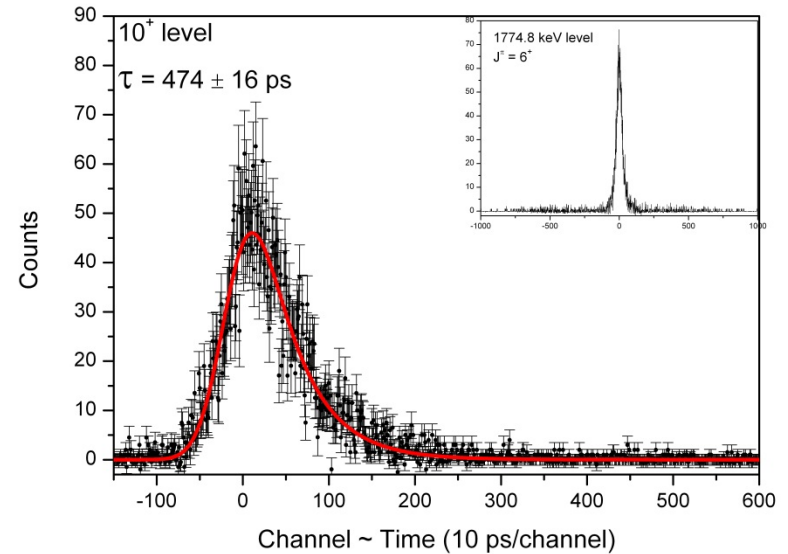
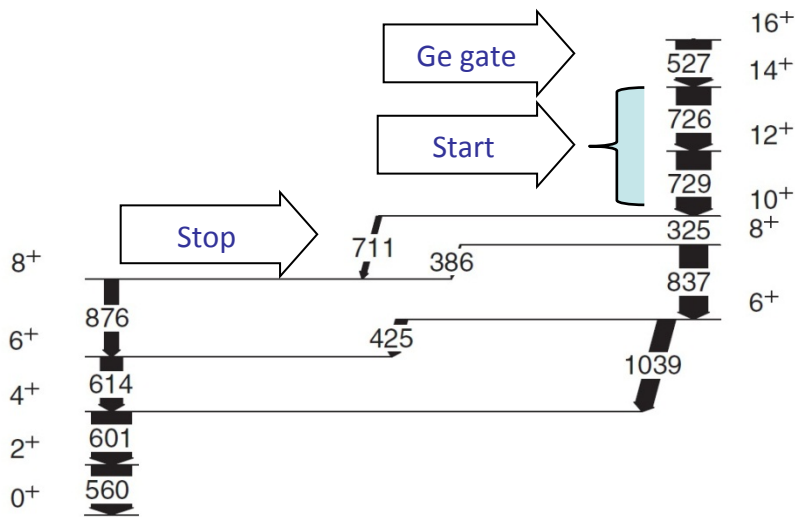


Quasi-complete lifetime measurements by a combination of methods and reactions:

- RDDS and in-beam FT in the $^{110}\text{Pd}(^{13}\text{C},3n)^{120}\text{Te}$ reaction
- DSAM in the $^{117}\text{Sn}(\alpha,n)^{120}\text{Te}$ and $^{110}\text{Pd}(^{13}\text{C},3n)^{120}\text{Te}$ reactions

In-beam Fast-timing lifetime measurements

Lifetime of the 10^+ yrast level in ^{120}Te



$^{110}\text{Pd}(^{13}\text{C},3n)^{120}\text{Te}$ @50 MeV

6.5 mg/cm² ^{110}Pd

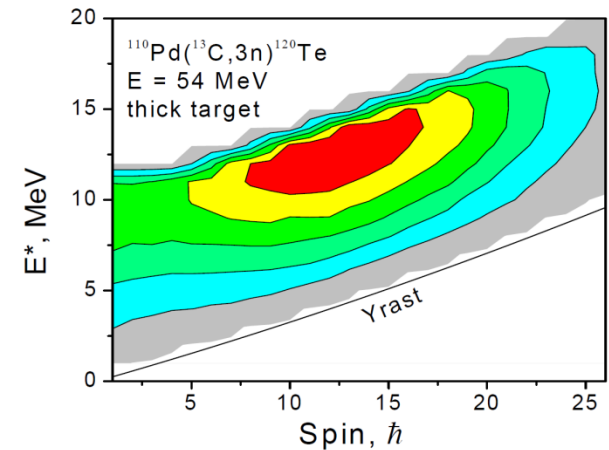
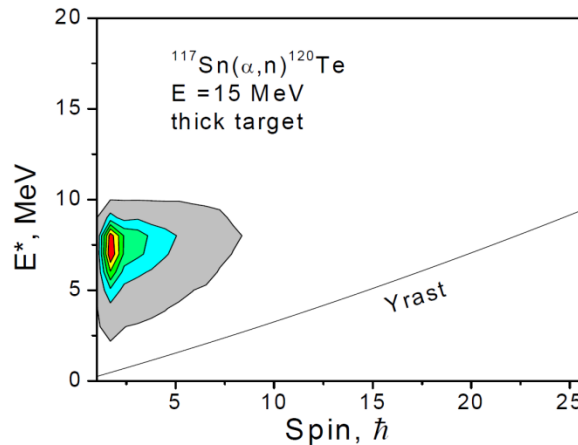
14 HPGe detectors

11 LaBr₃ scintillators

C. R. Nita, PhD thesis

DSAM lifetime measurements in (α, n) reactions

Goal: lifetime measurements for non-yrast states in Te isotopes



Advantages:

- clean spectra and large cross-sections
- non-yrast states are reasonably well populated
- low contribution from cascade feeding

Difficulties:

- low recoil velocity $v/c \sim 0.3\%$
- nuclear stopping power becomes important, resulting in short stopping time
- short cascades, feeding should be parameterized

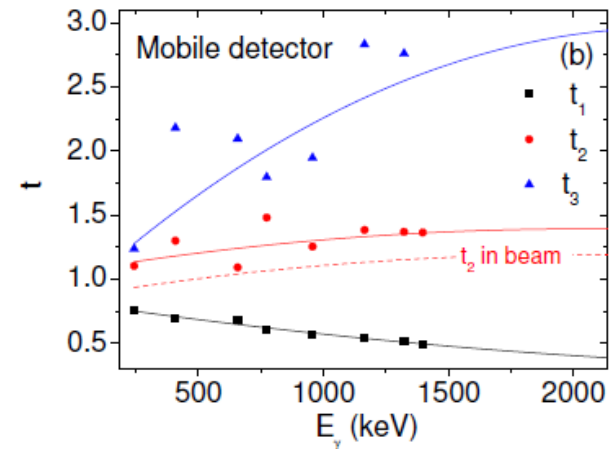
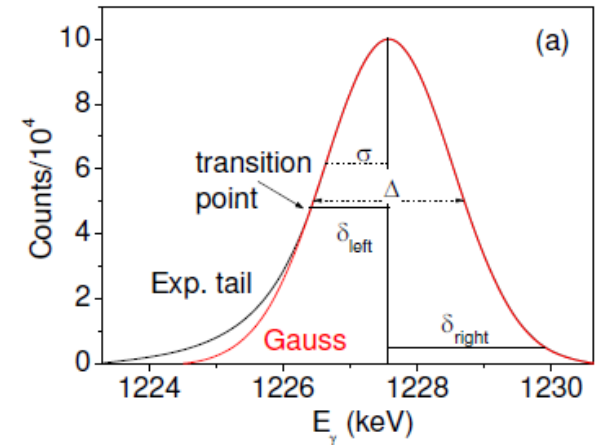
Ingredients for DSAM analysis

- Instrumental response function
- Stopping power
- Side-feeding model

Lineshape analysis by Monte Carlo codes :

- COMPA statistical model reaction code,
- GAMMA simulates the slowing-down process and population of discrete states
- SHAPE χ^2 analysis of experimental and simulated lineshapes

***E. Grodner, A.A. Pasternak et al.
Eur. Phys J. A27 (2006) 325***



Obtained using ¹⁵²Eu and ⁶⁰Co gamma sources

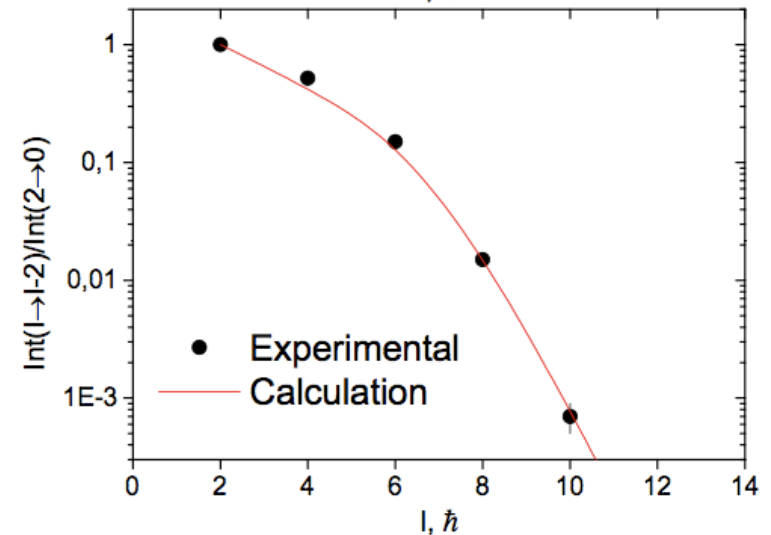
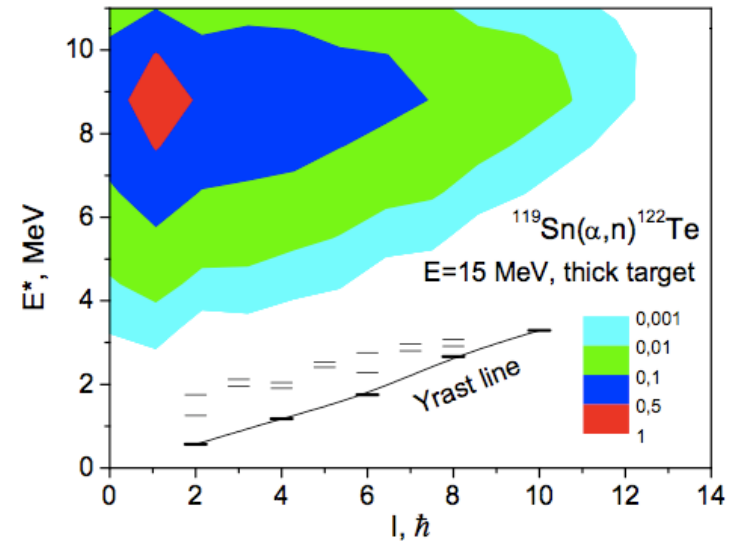
Side-feeding model

The population of discrete levels from the entry point proceeds mainly through fast E1 transitions

$$f_{E1} = 8.7 \cdot 10^{-8} \sigma_0 E_\gamma^2 \Gamma_0^2 / [(E_\gamma^2 - E_0^2)^2 + E_\gamma^2 \Gamma_0^2]$$

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SF model parameters deduced from direct comparison of lifetimes measured in the $^{119}\text{Sn}(\alpha, n)^{122}\text{Te}$ with values obtained in the $^{122}\text{Te}(n, n')^{122}\text{Te}$ (S.F. Hicks et al, Phys. Rev. C71, 034307, (2005))

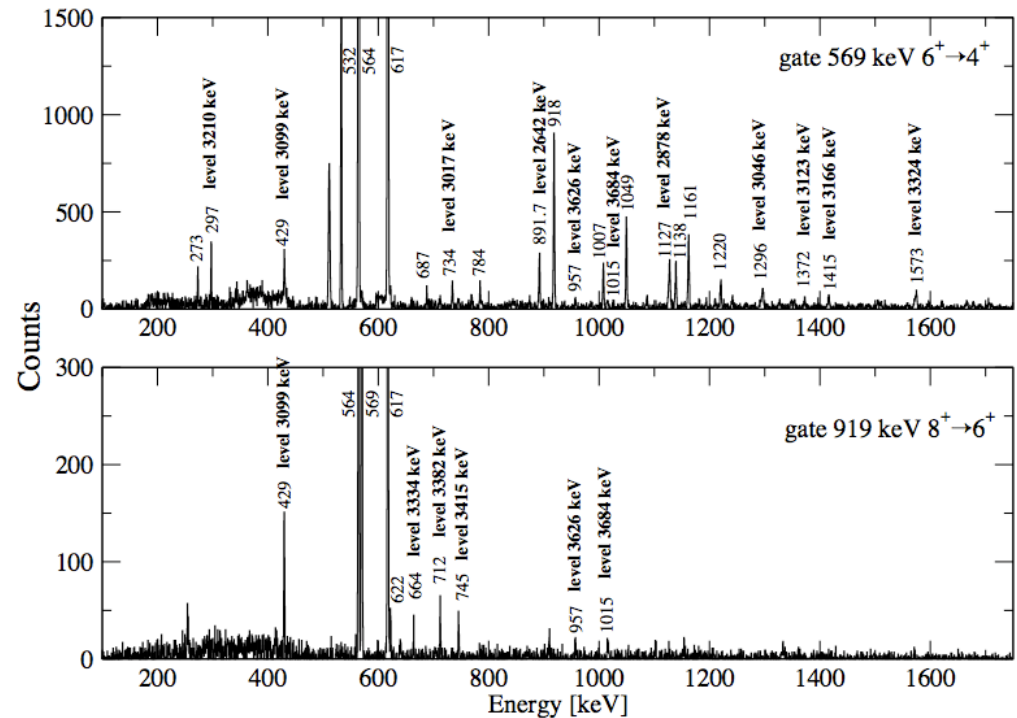


Population of the yrast cascade

^{122}Te experiment: validation of the SF model parameters

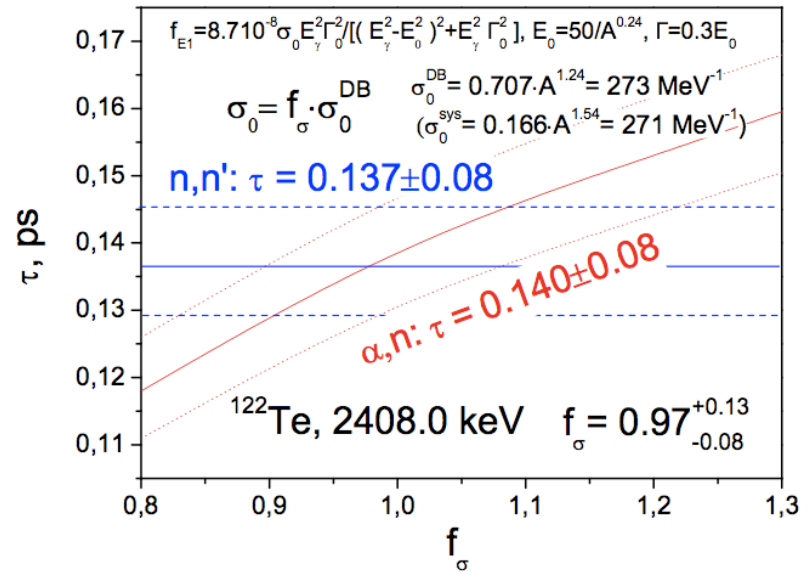
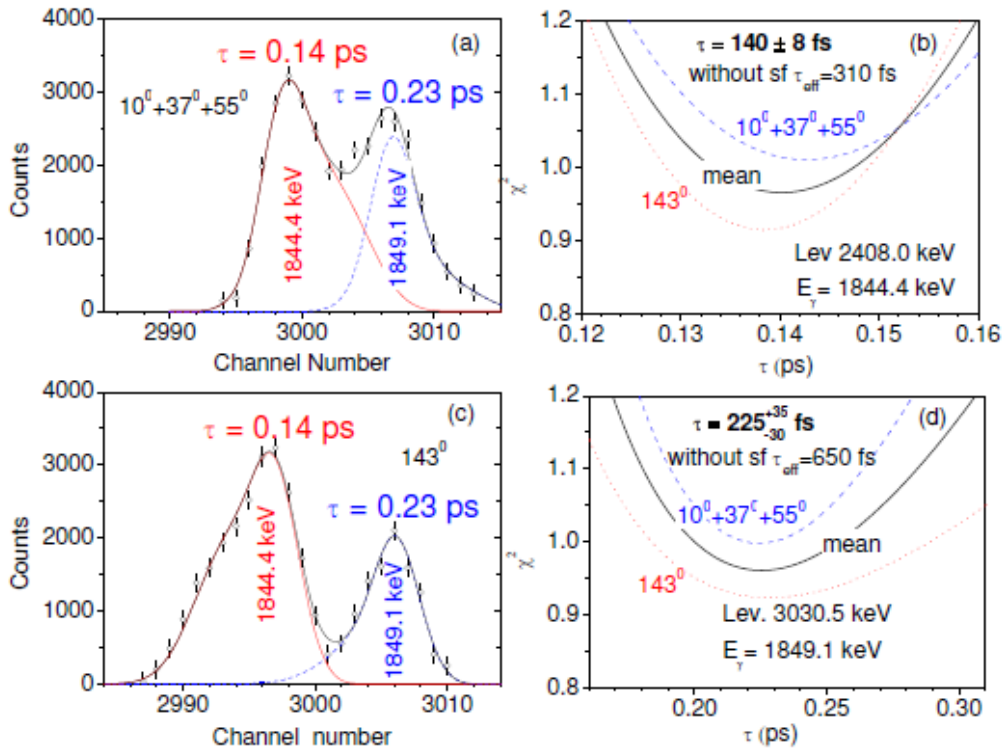
$^{119}\text{Sn}(\alpha, n)^{122}\text{Te}$ $E_\alpha = 15$ MeV

- 7 lifetimes measured in (α, n) compared with (n, n') data
- 11 new lifetimes measured or revised
- 25 new levels placed in the level scheme
- Side feeding model confirmed



*C. Mihai, A.A. Pasternak et al,
Phys. Rev. C 81 034314(2010)*

^{122}Te experiment: validation of the SF model parameters

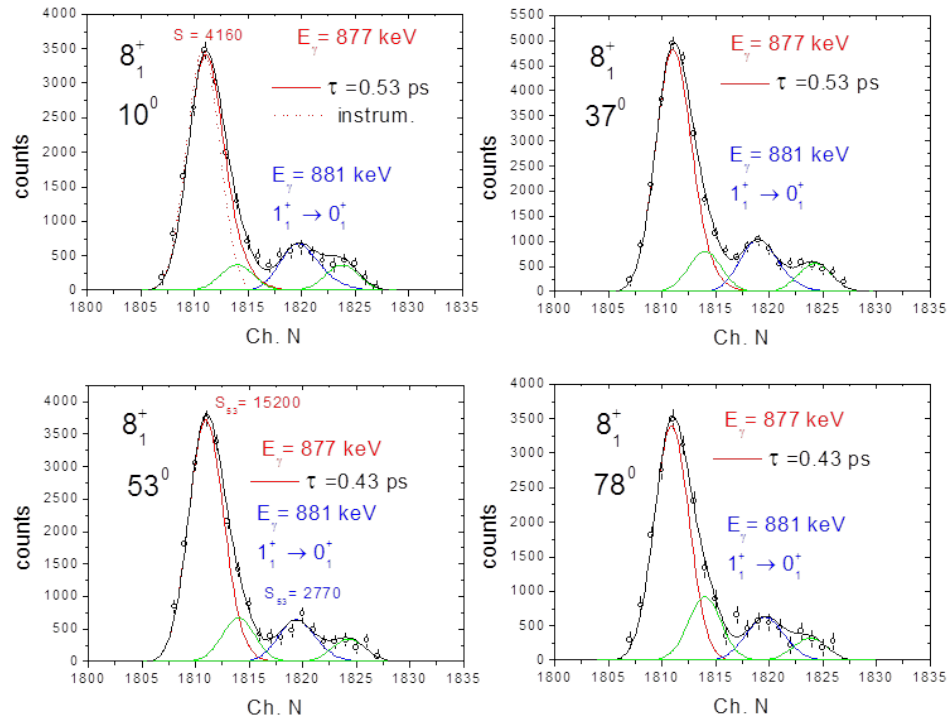


Comparison between lifetimes measured in (α, n) with (n, n') data

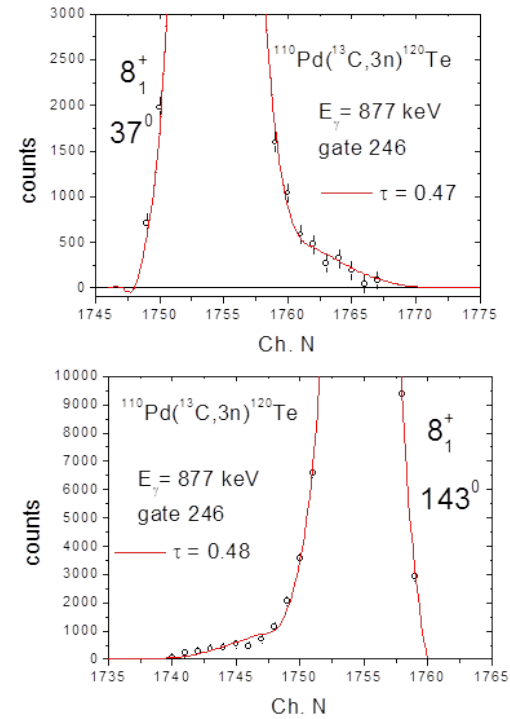
^{120}Te experiment

Same parameters for the SF model

α -DSAM



HI-DSAM

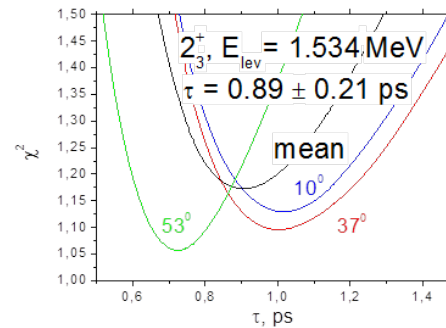
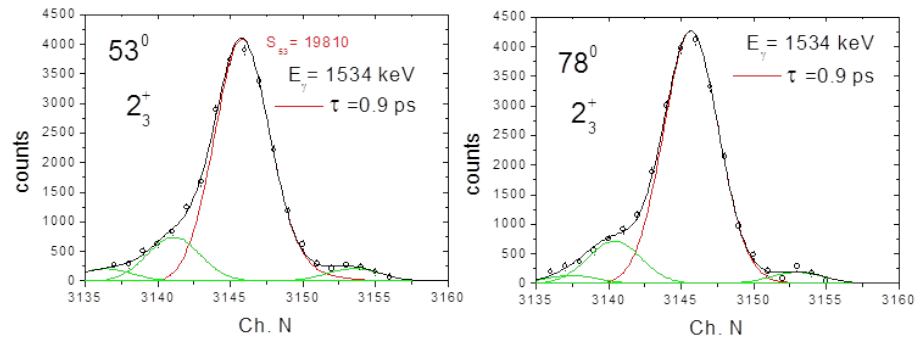
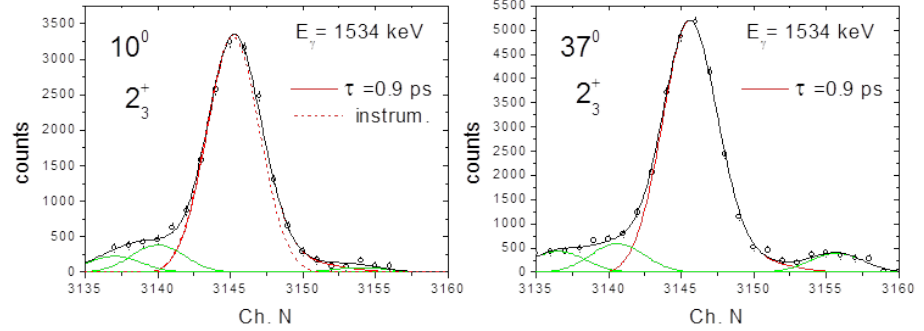


Adopted value $\tau = 0.46(8)$

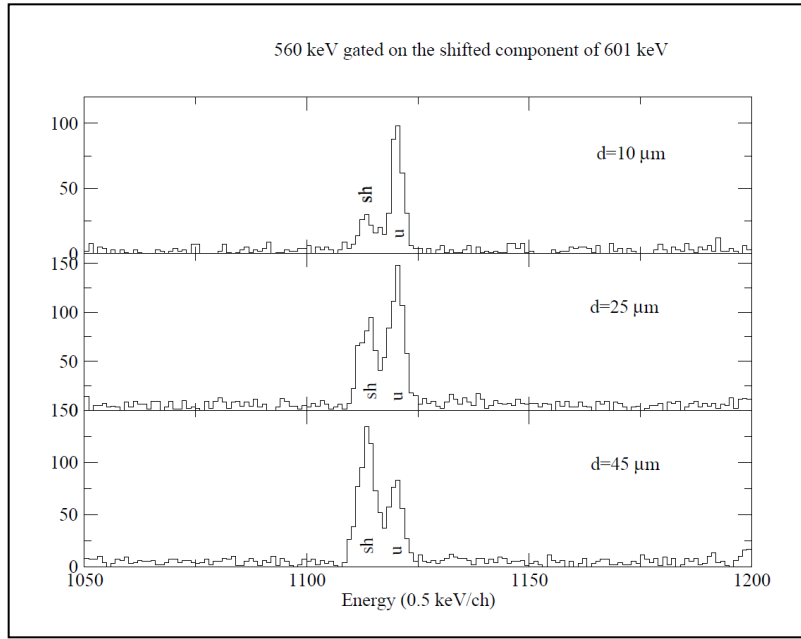
^{120}Te experiment

Results

- 32 lifetimes measured
- 24 new levels placed in the level scheme



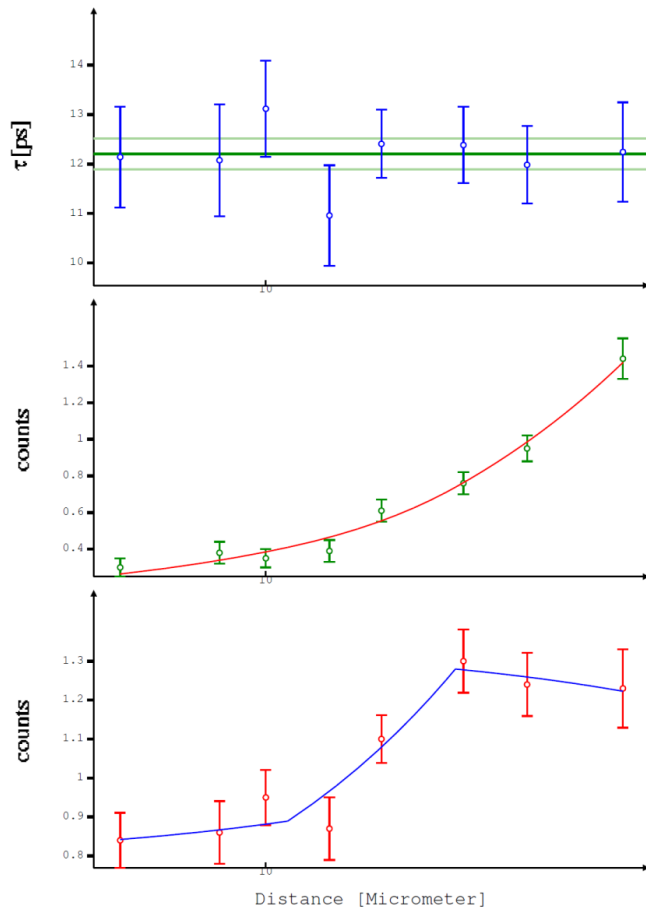
RDDS lifetime measurements in ^{120}Te



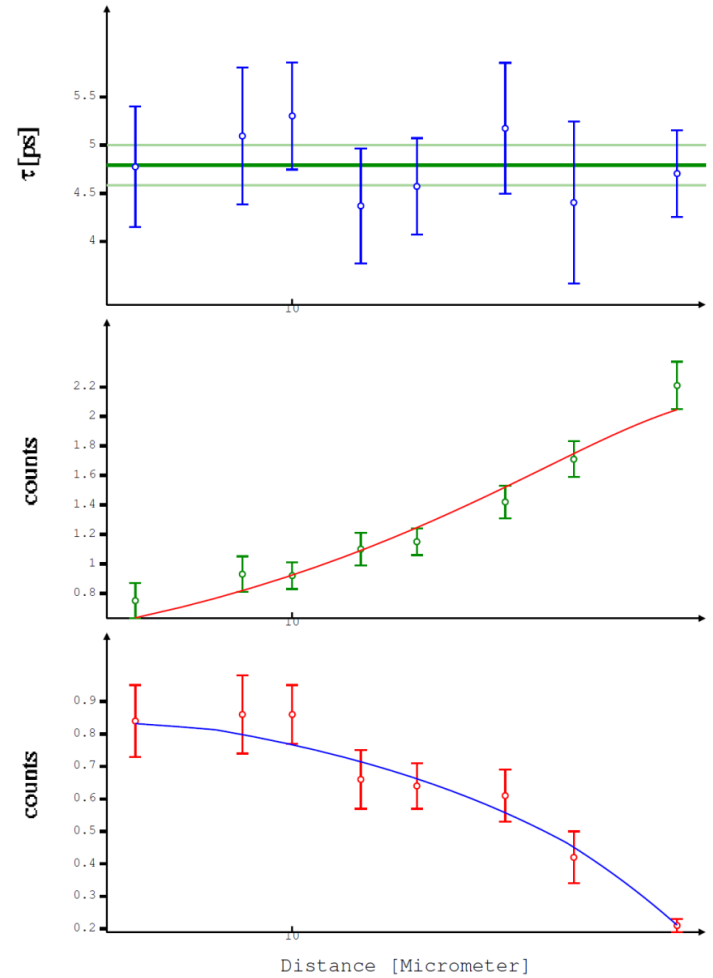
$^{110}\text{Pd}(^{13}\text{C},3n)^{120}\text{Te}$ @50 MeV
0.7 mg/cm² ^{110}Pd self-supported
Koln-Bucharest plunger device
12 HPGe detectors mounted:
5 @ 37° + 5 @ 143°
1 @ 70° + 1 @ 110°

DDCM analysis : Very preliminary results

2^+ 560 keV $\tau=12.2(4)$

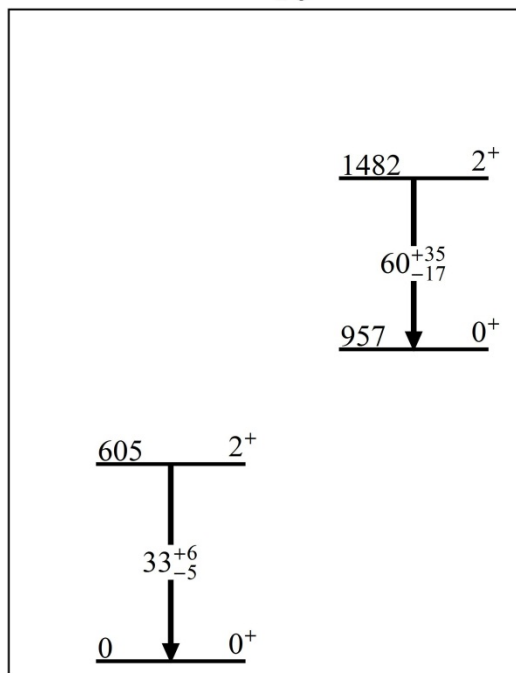


4^+ 1161 keV $\tau=4.8(4)$



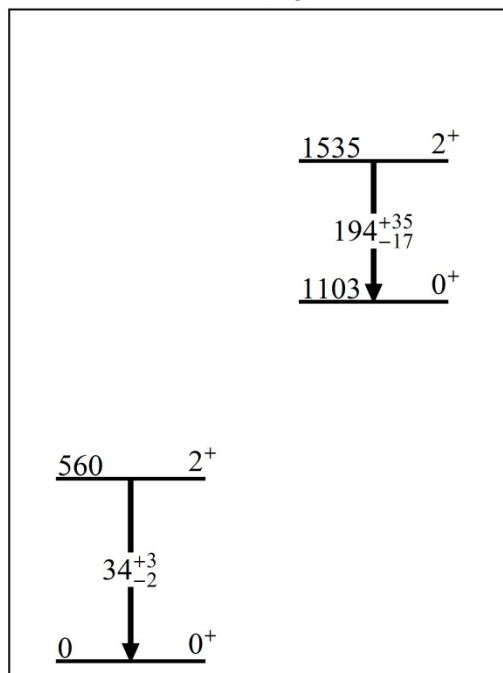
Intruder states in even-even Te

^{118}Te



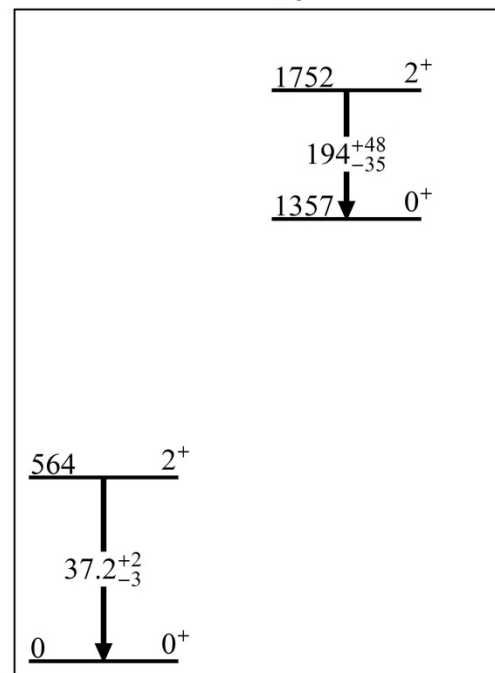
C. Mihai et al,
 Phys. Rev. C83, 054310, (2011)
 A.A. Pasternak et al,
 Eur. Phys. J. A13,
 435–448 (2002)

^{120}Te



This work

^{122}Te



S.F. Hicks et al,
 Phys. Rev. C71, 034307, (2005)

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Thank you for your attention