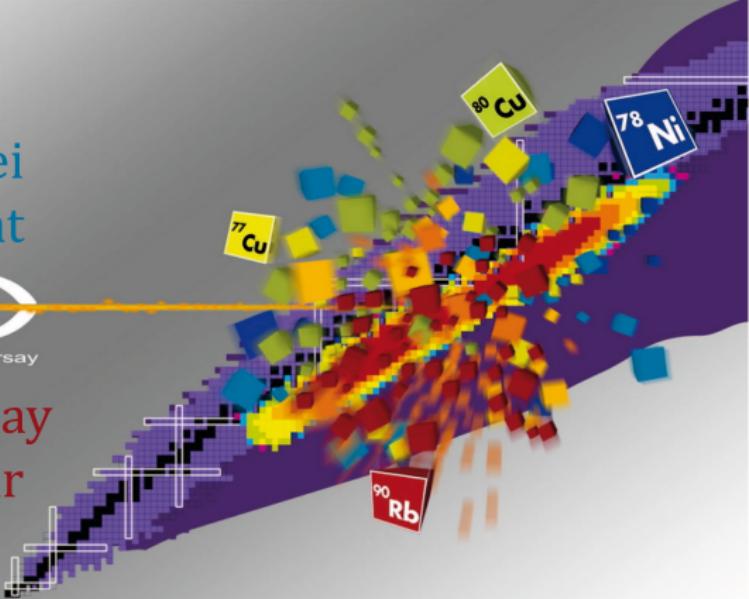


Neutron-rich nuclei  
produced at



investigations of beta-decay  
properties and the nuclear  
structure

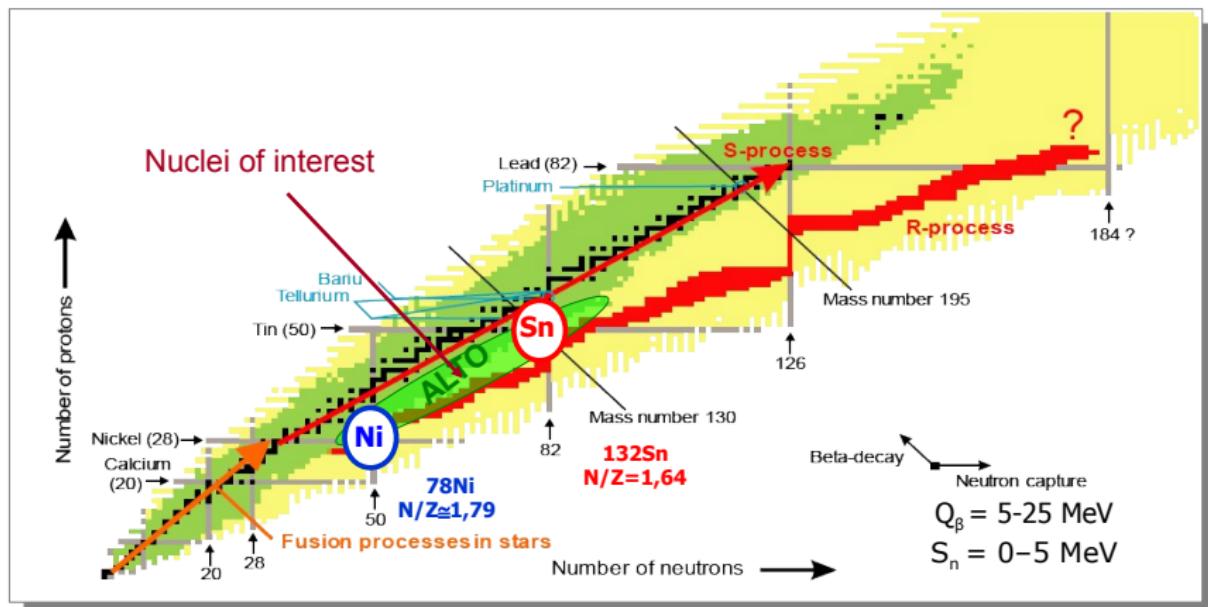


Dmitry Testov

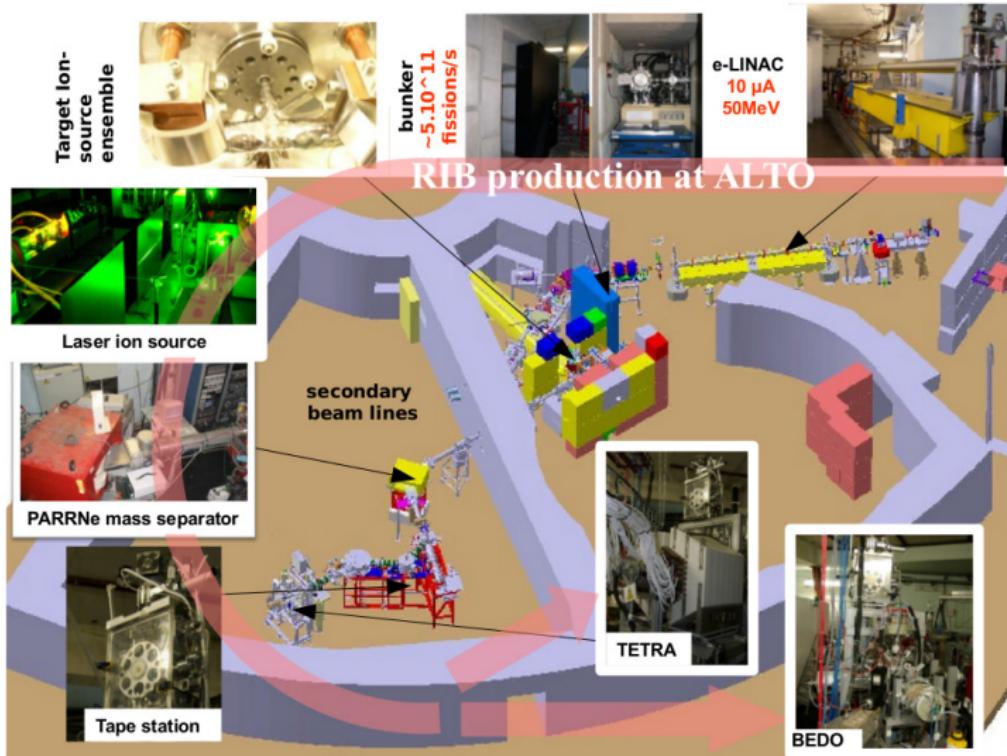
On behalf of the ALTO teams and IN2P3-JINR collaboration

SPES one-day workshops Beta decay Physics and other opportunities with non re-accelerated  
beams at SPES, Milano, April 2015

# Beta decay of neutron rich nuclei



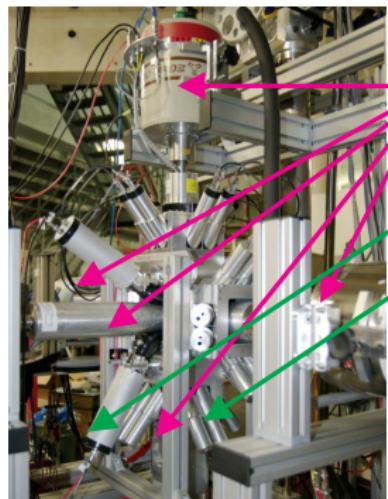
# ALTO ISOL facility



*The Alto photofission facility at IPN Orsay, S. Franchoo*

# Beta-decay experimental setup at ALTO

**BEDO setup in gamma mode**  
4 small EXOGAM clovers

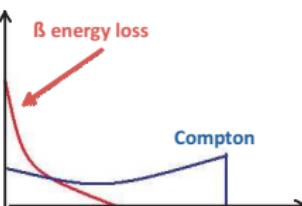
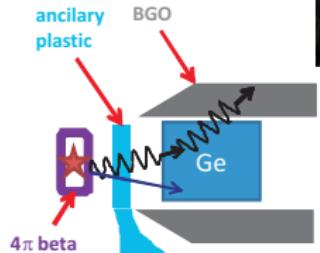


up to 5 Ge detectors  
6 plastic detectors  
Anti-Compton belt  
  
4 EXOGAM small prototypes  
Source-cap distance = 5 cm  
measured efficiency (1MeV) = 5-6 %

**BEDO setup in neutron mode**  
Neutron array TETRA



80 counters 3He  
(efficiency 52% measured using 252Cf source)



# TETRA neutron detector

Zero energy threshold

Zero cross-talk(multiplicity)

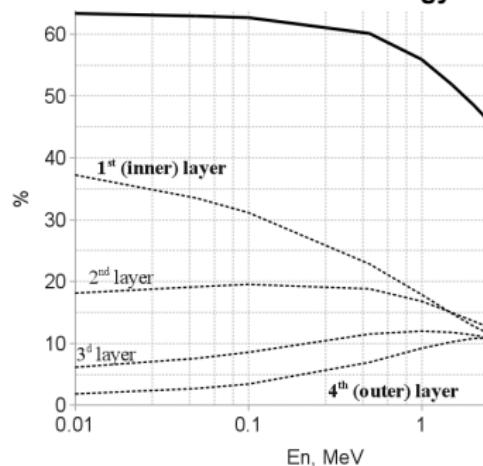
Perfect gamma separation

Easy in use/ geometry

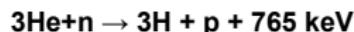
High efficiency

Low internal background

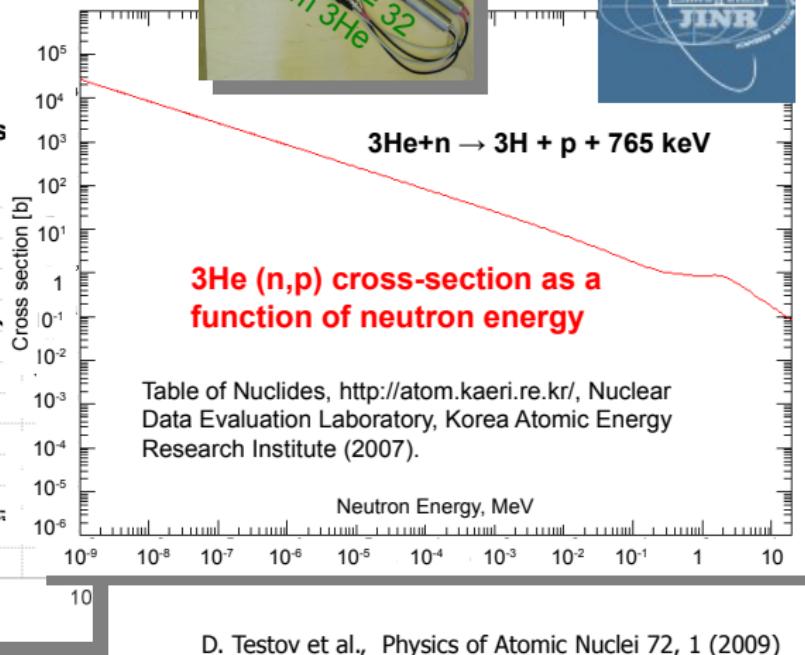
**Calculated efficiency of TETRA as a function of neutron energy**



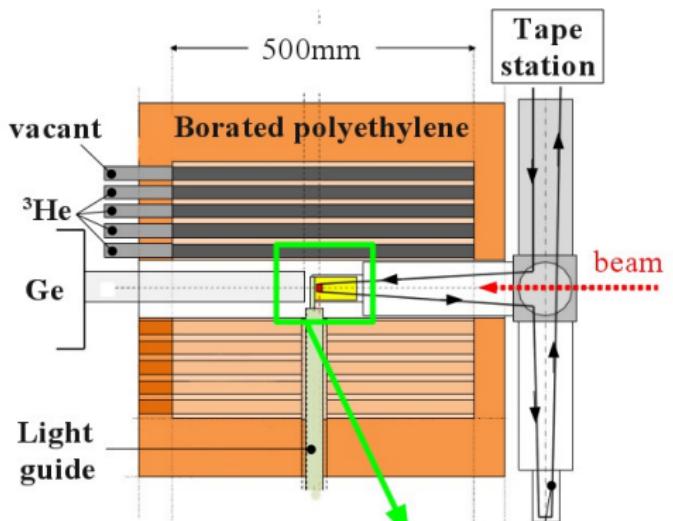
**$^3\text{He}$  7 atm x 80 counters**



**3He (n,p) cross-section as a function of neutron energy**



# Beta-decay experimental setup at ALTO: neutron mode

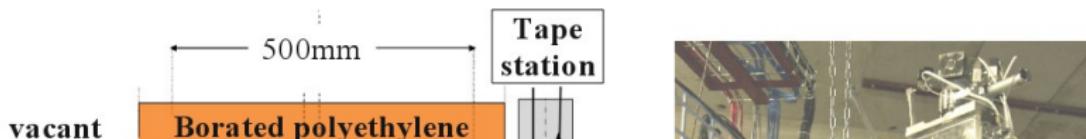
 $4\pi\beta$ 

• collection point

 $\epsilon \text{ (gamma)} \approx 0.8\% \text{ (1 MeV)}$ 
 $\epsilon \text{ (beta)} \approx 60\%$ 

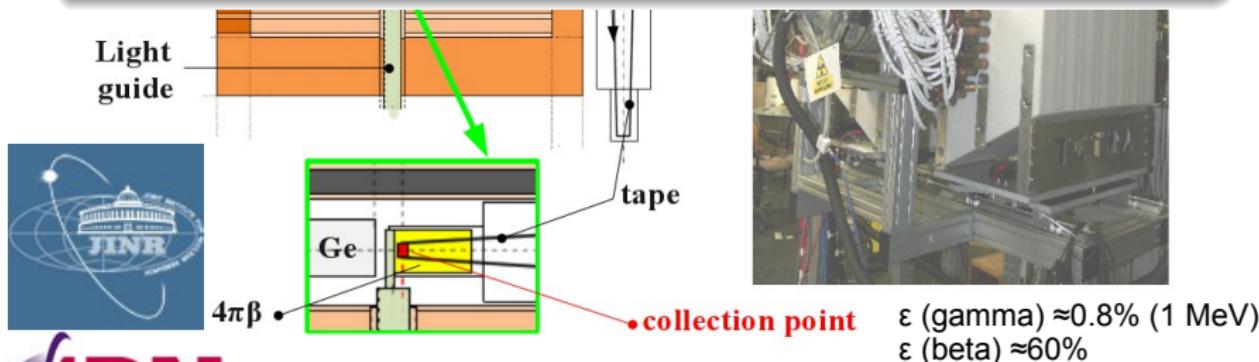
D. Testov et al., World Sci., Conf. Proc. 47, 365 (2013)

# Beta-decay experimental setup at ALTO: neutron mode

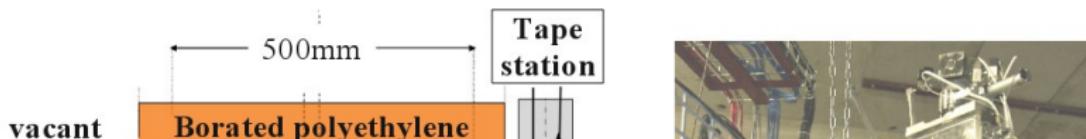


## Experimental observables:

- Parameters of  $\beta$ -decay  $T_{1/2}$ ,  $P_n$ ,  $P_{xn}$ ,  $I_\beta$
- Spectroscopy-tagging:  $\beta$ -neutron gated  $\gamma$ -spectra
- Advantage: High efficiency of neutron detection  
Performance using A-, Z- separated beams / only A-separated



# Beta-decay experimental setup at ALTO: neutron mode



## Experimental observables:

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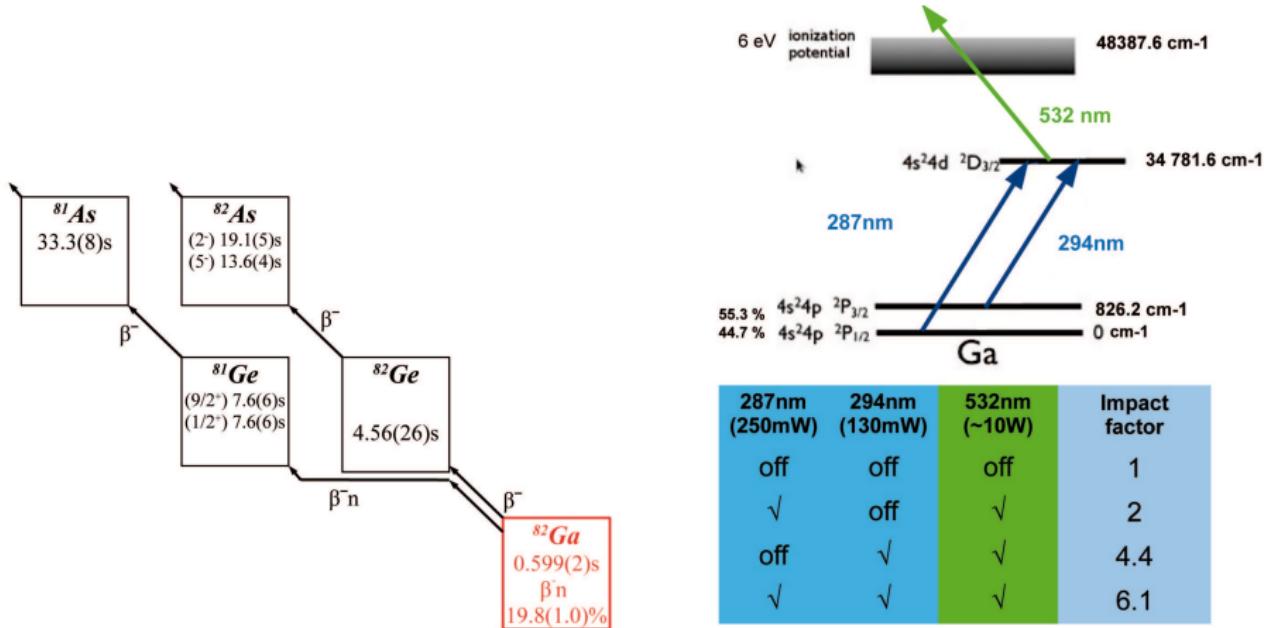


## Main theoretical challenges:

- Construct the universal spin-dependent nuclear density functional
- Understand the forbidden decays in nuclei above the neutron shell closures
- Solve the problem of the short r-process time-scale

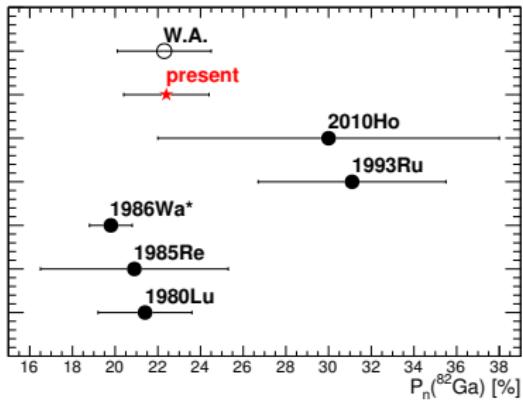
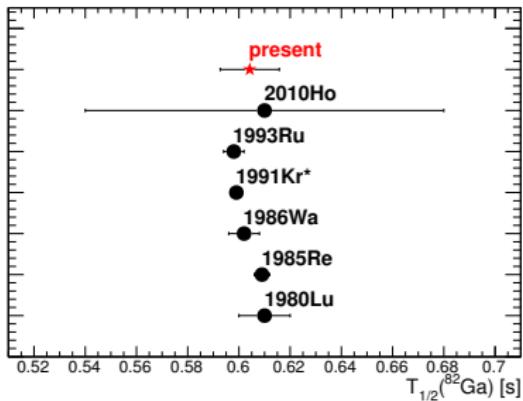
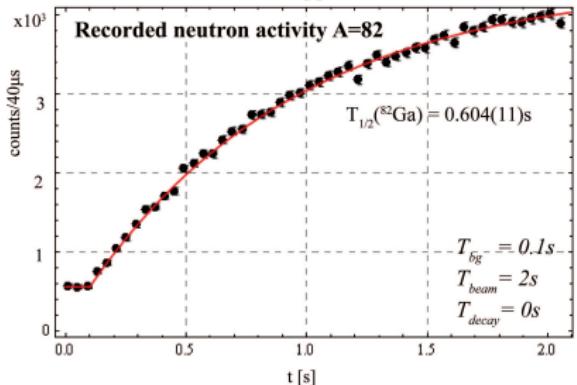
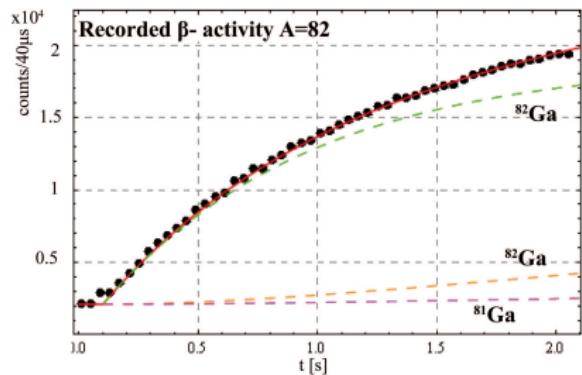


# Experiments on the laser-ionized beams



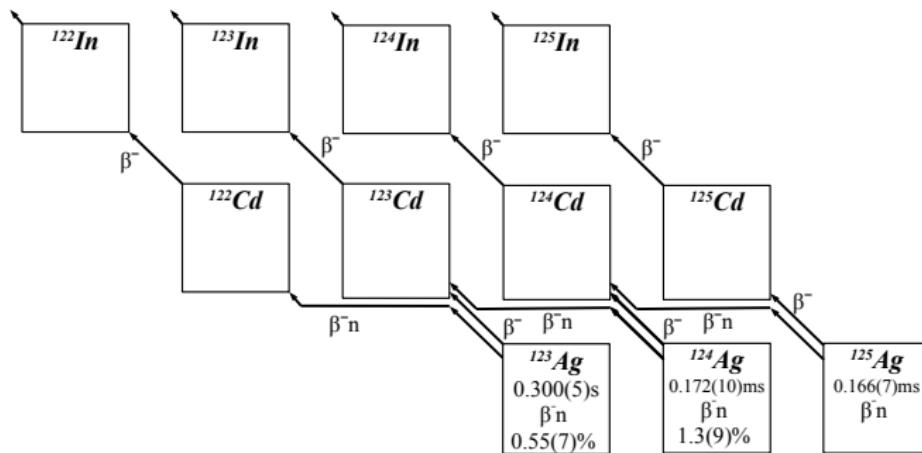
The Alto photofission facility at IPN  
Orsay, S. Franchoo

# Direct $\beta$ -delayed neutron emission measurements of $^{82}\text{Ga}$

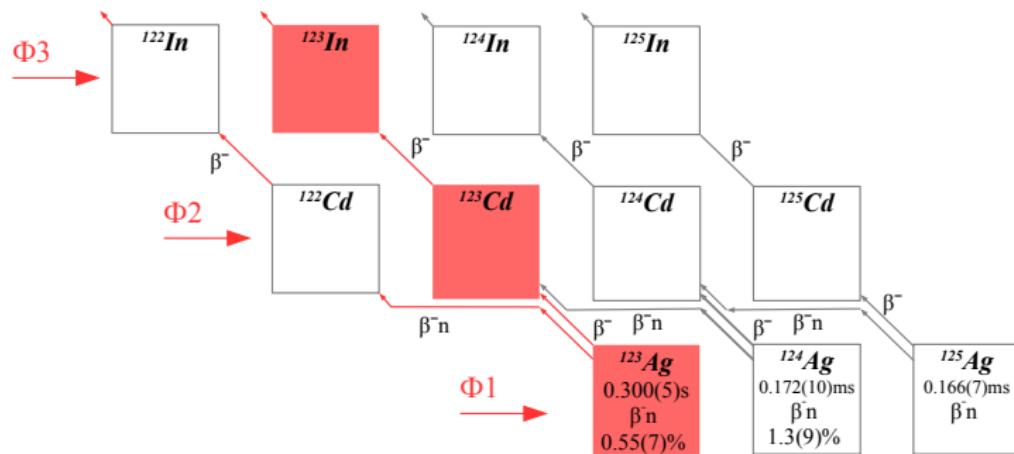


# Spectroscopic studies via delayed-neutrons tagging

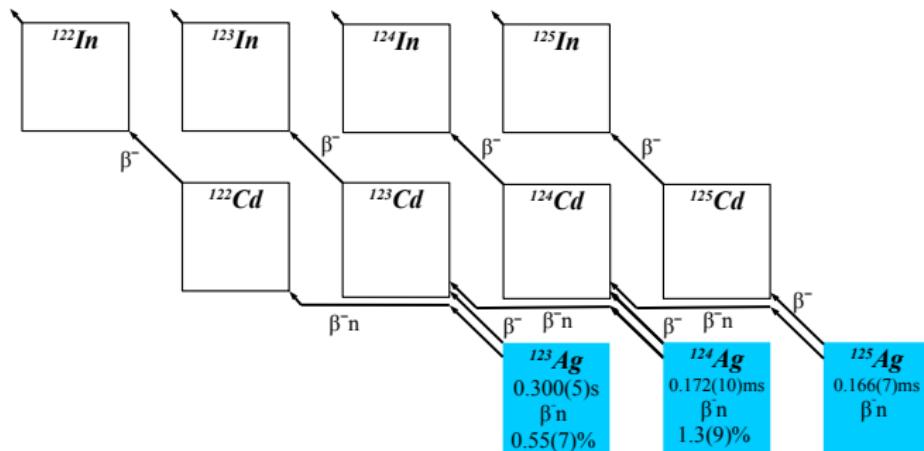
# Experiments on the mass-separated beams



# Experiments on the mass-separated beams

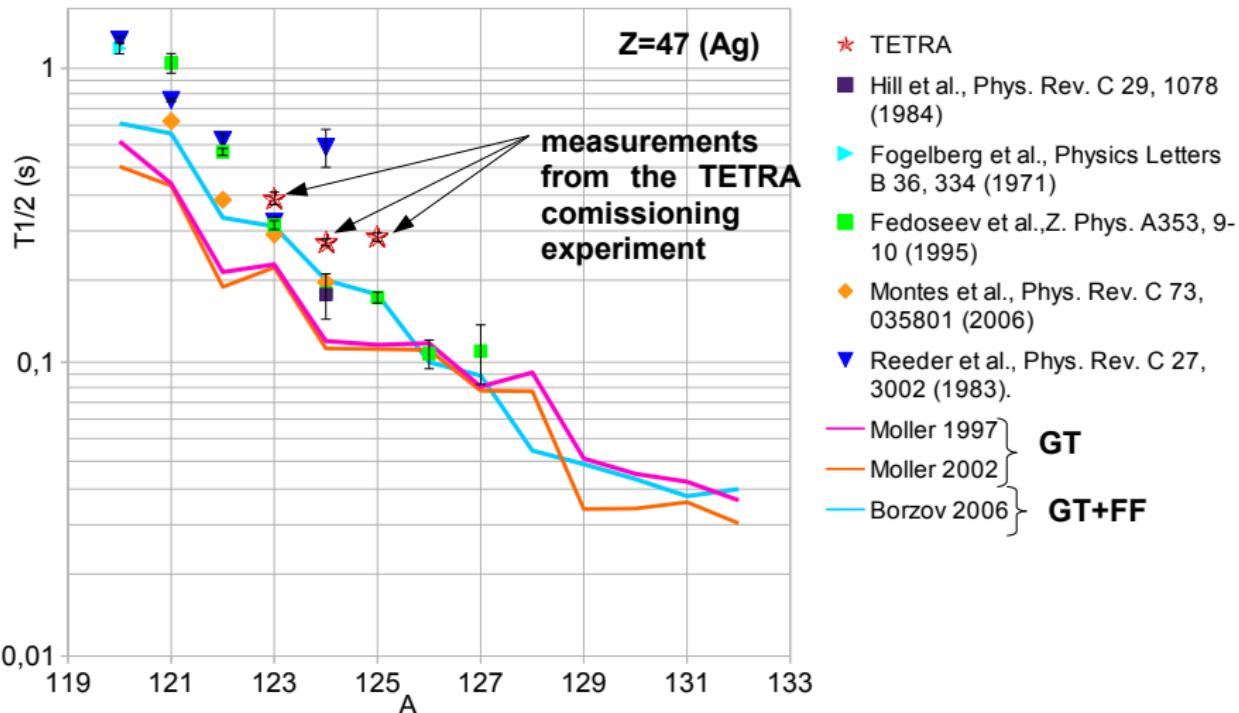


# Experiments on the mass-separated beams



# $T_{1/2}$ of neutron rich $^{123-125}\text{Ag}$

# Half-lives of Ag isotopes



# Measured $\gamma$ -spectrum $^{123}\text{Ag}$

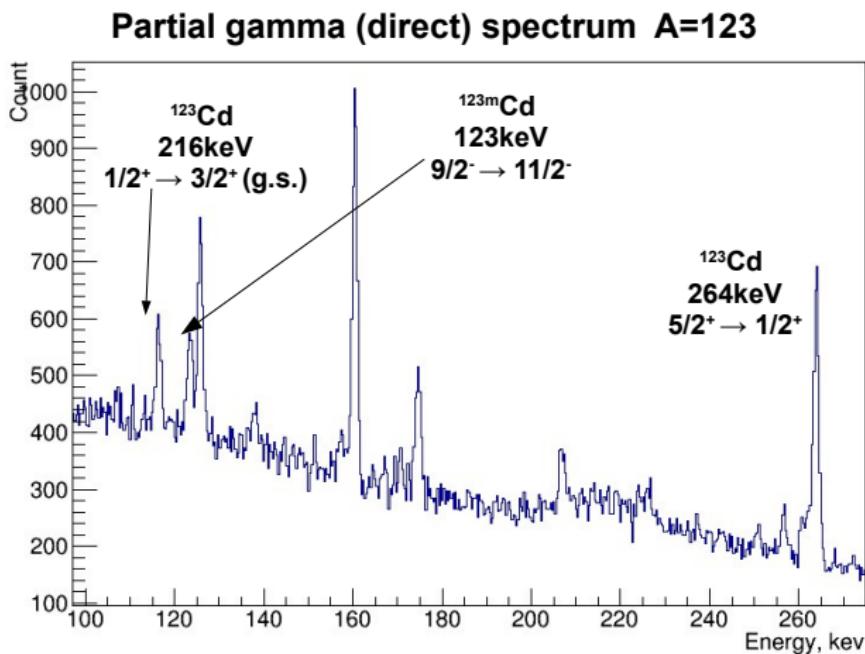
$$P_n = \frac{N_{\text{neutron}}}{N^{\text{tot}} \varepsilon_n}$$

$P_n$  - probability of  $\beta$ -delayed neutron emission;

$N_{\text{neutron}}$  - number of detected neutrons;

$\varepsilon_n$  - neutron efficiency;

$N^{\text{tot}}$  - total number of decays of the precursors;



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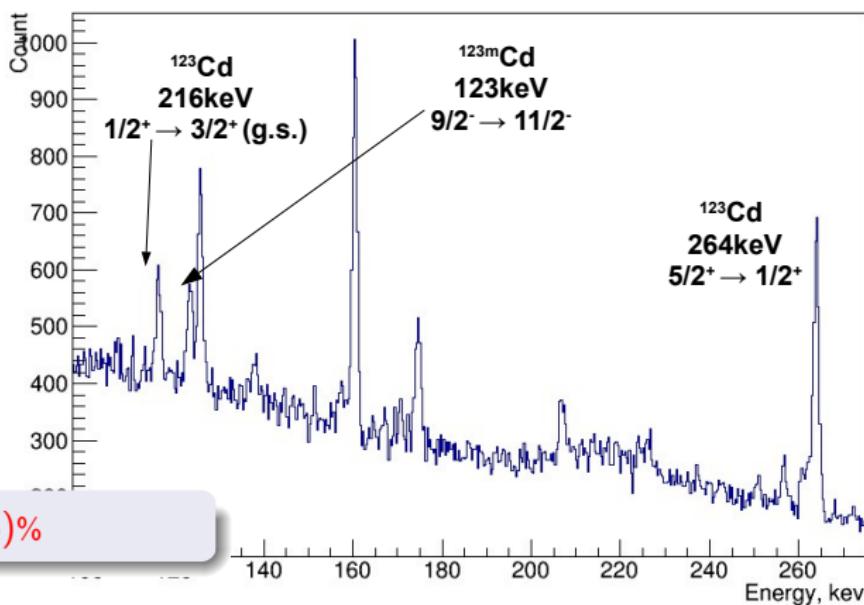
$N_{\text{neutron}}$  - number of detected neutrons;

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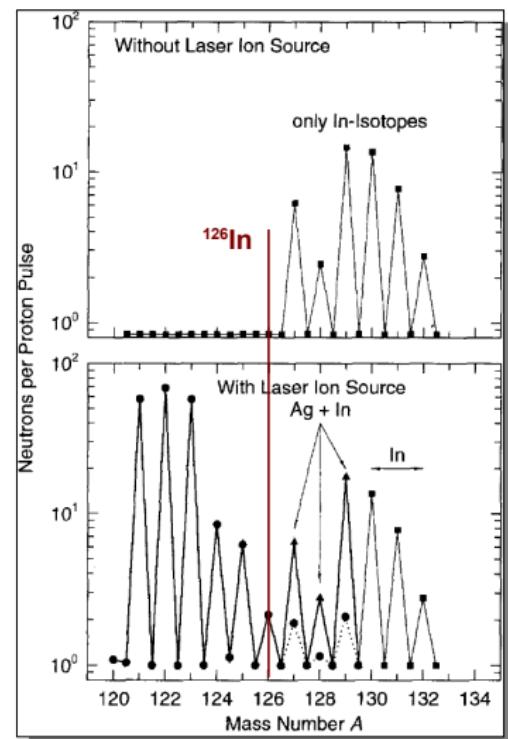
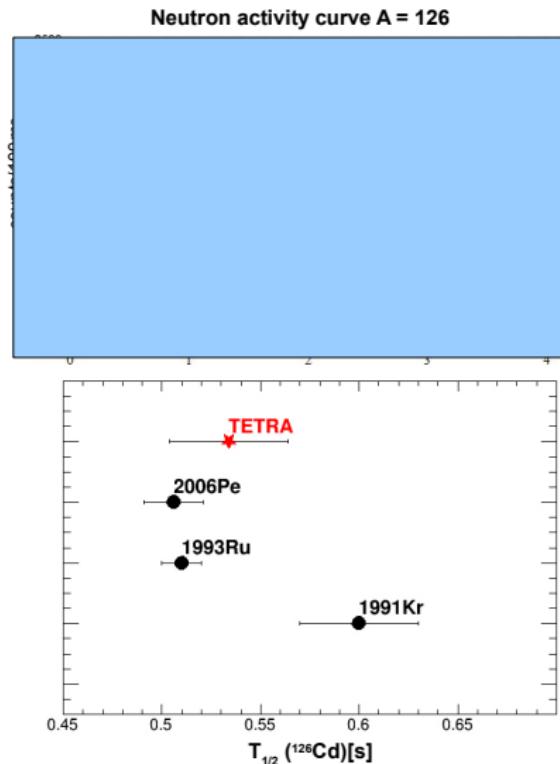
$N^{\text{tot}}$  - total number of decays of the precursors;

$$P_n(^{123}\text{Ag}) = 0.60(25)\%$$

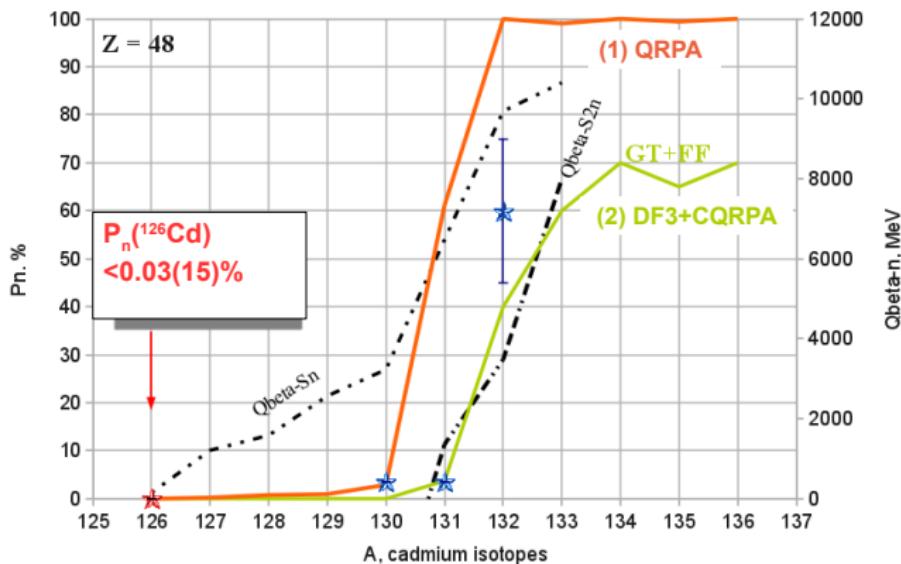
Partial gamma (direct) spectrum A=123



# First neutron precursor on Cd isotopic chain



# First neutron precursor on Cd isotopic chain

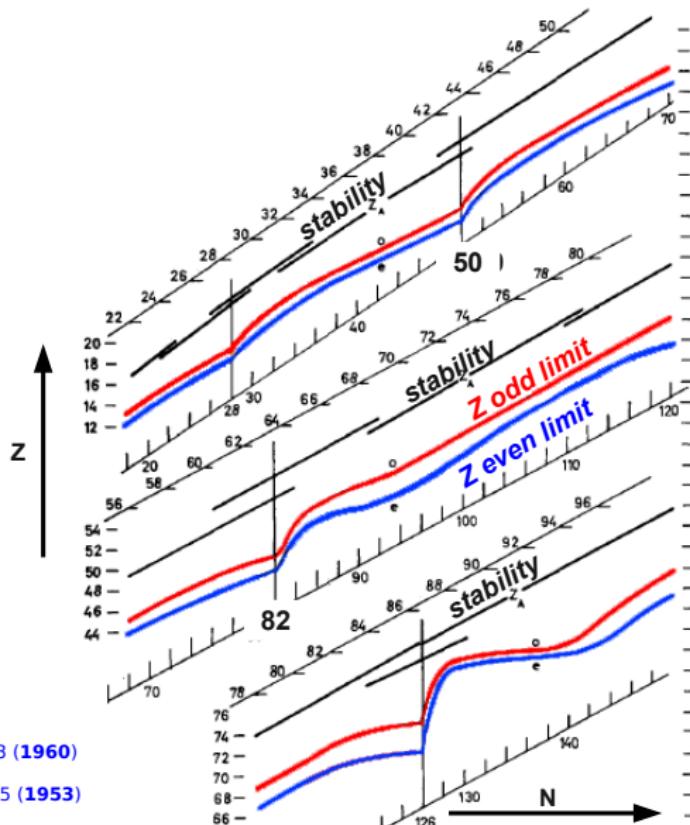
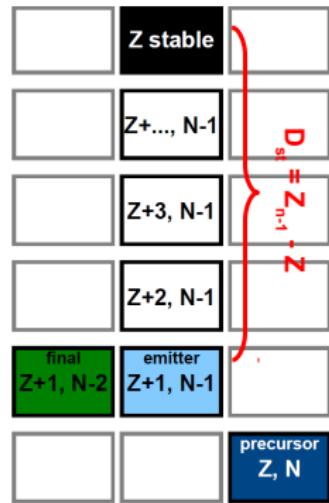


(1) QRPA P. MOLLER, J. NIX, and K.-L. KRATZ, *ADNDT* 66, 131 (1997)

(2) DF3+cQRPA I. N. Borzov, *Phys. Rev. C* 71, 065801 (2005)

# Upper limit for nuclei showing characteristics of delayed neutron precursors

Upper Z limit for nuclei showing characteristics of delayed neutron precursors

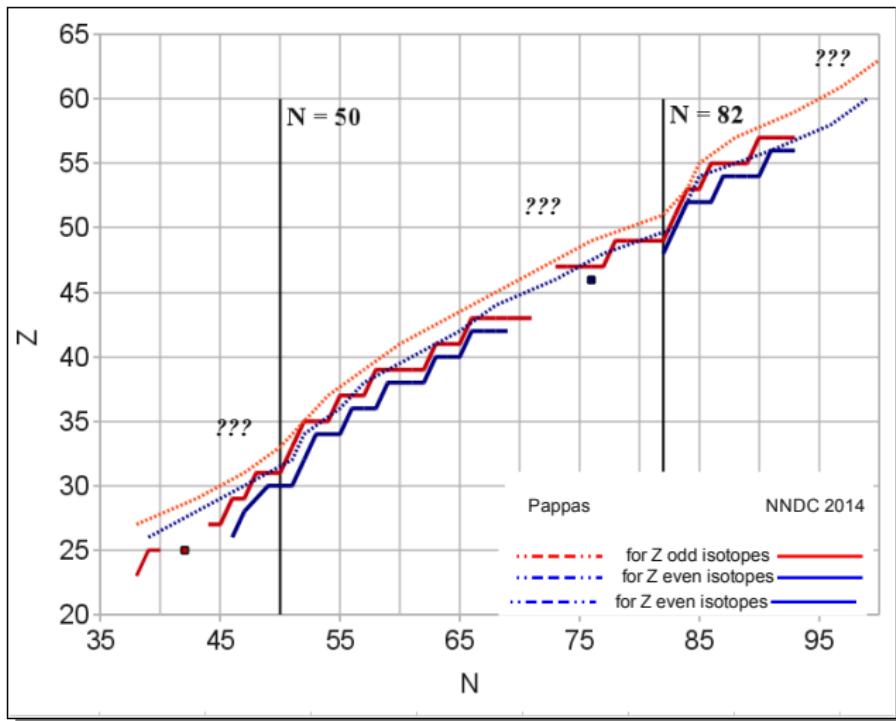


A. C. Pappas and G. Rudstam, Nuclear Physics 21, 353 (1960)

**Mass estimations:**

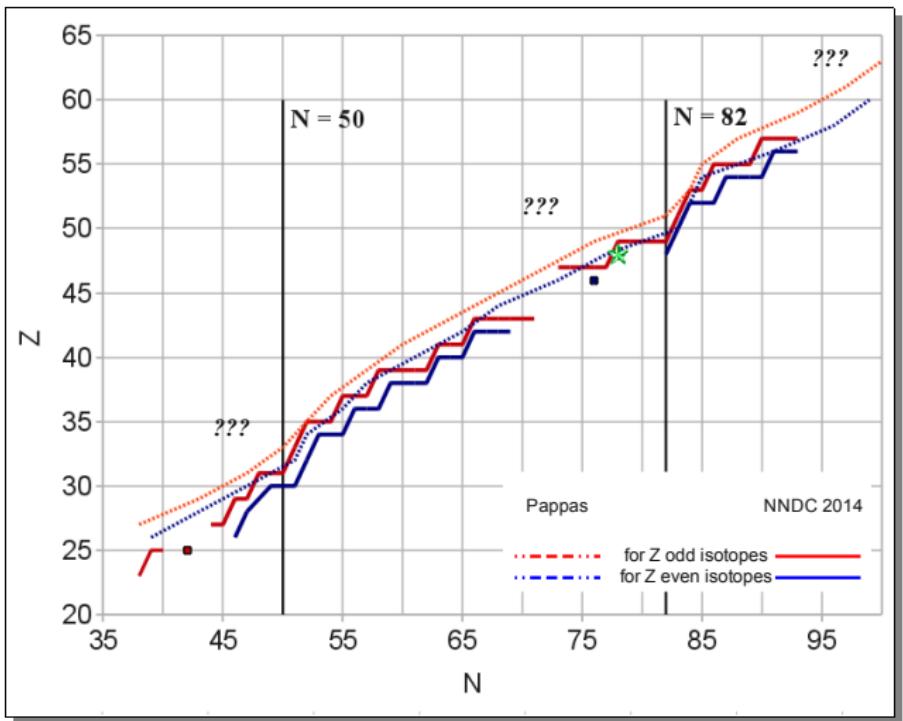
C. D. Coryell, Annual Review of Nuclear Science 2, 305 (1953)

# Upper limit for nuclei showing of characteristics delayed neutron precursors



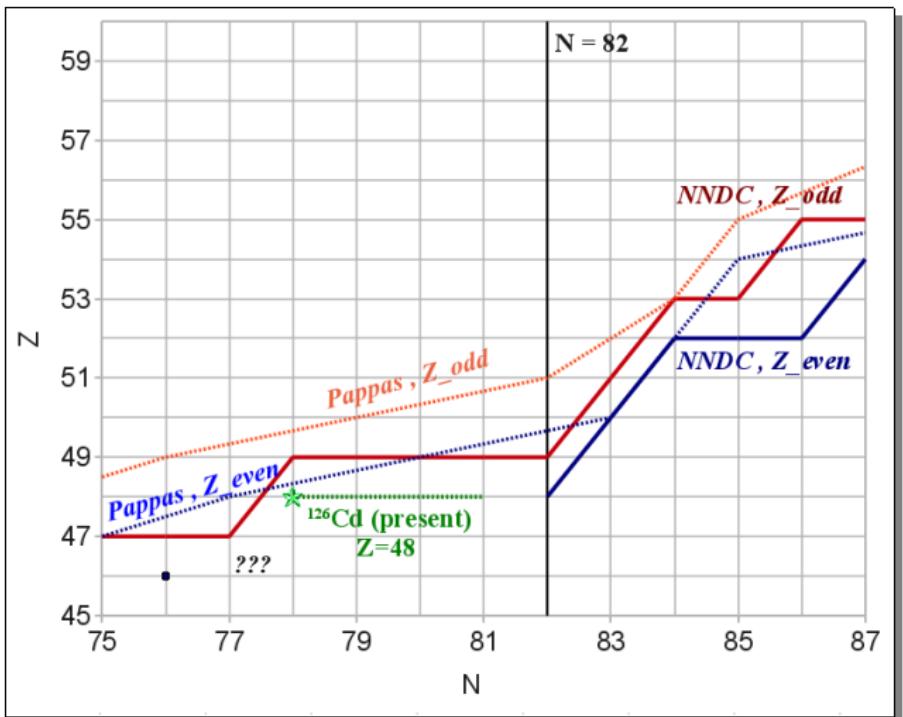
A. C. Pappas and G. Rudstam, Nucl. Phys. 21, 353 (1960)

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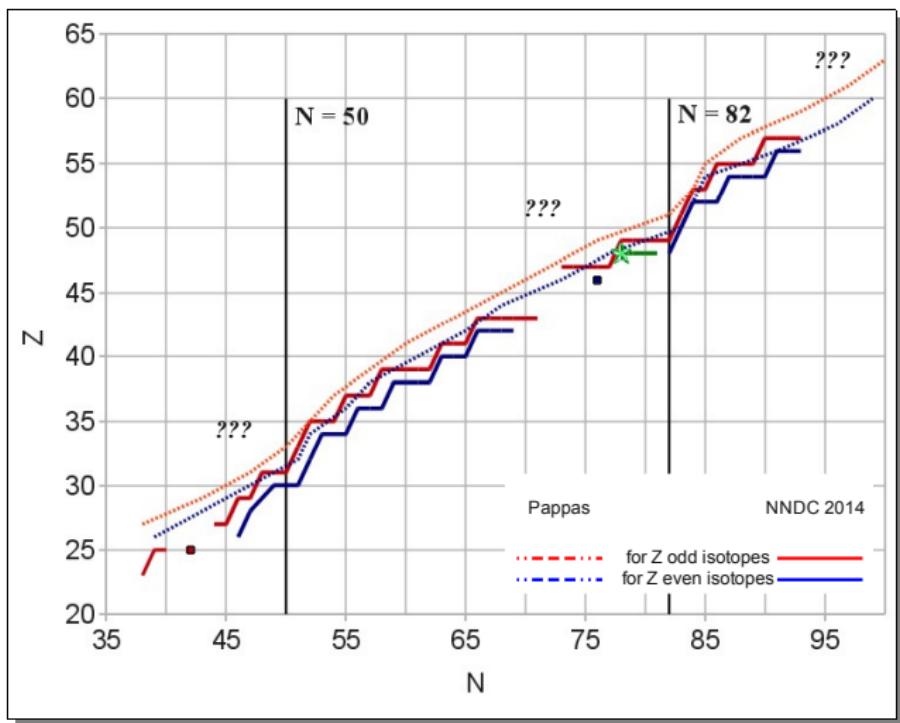
A. C. Pappas and G. Rudstam, Nucl. Phys. 21, 353 (1960)

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A. C. Pappas and G. Rudstam, Nucl. Phys. 21, 353 (1960)

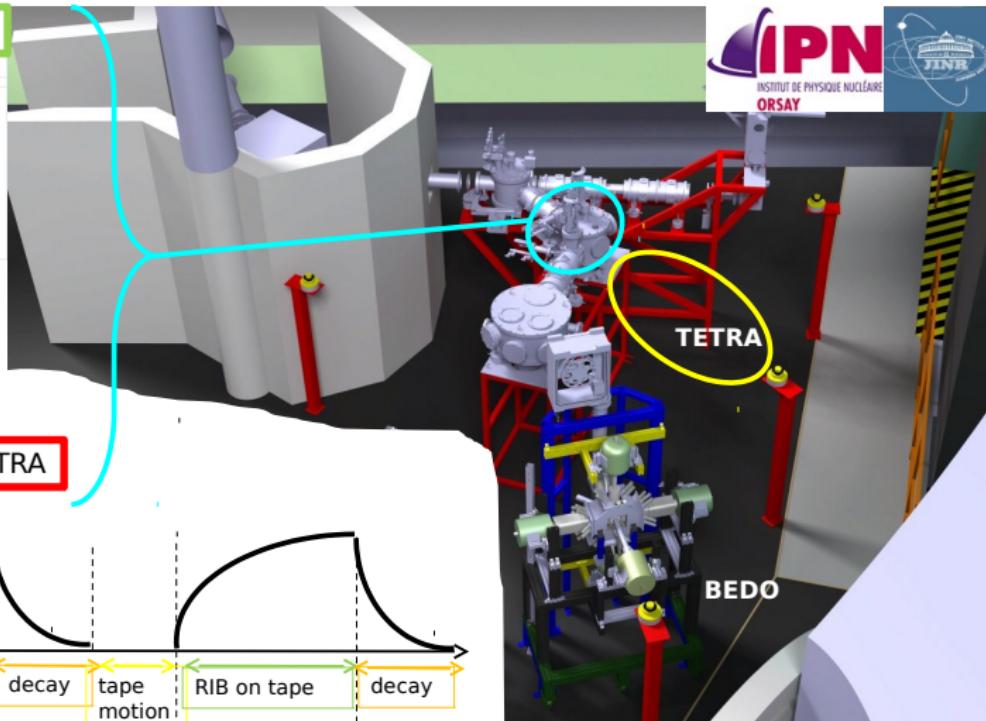
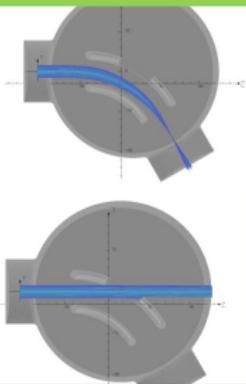
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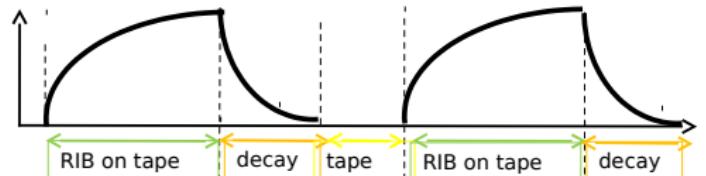
A. C. Pappas and G. Rudstam, Nucl. Phys. 21, 353 (1960)

# TETRA and BEDO in sequential mode

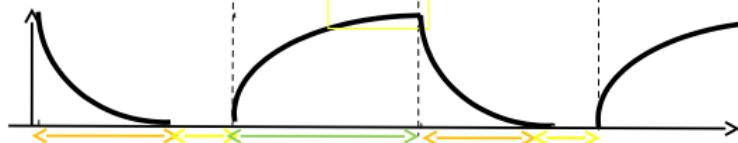
dipole ON -> towards BEDO



dipole OFF -> towards TETRA



BEDO



TETRA

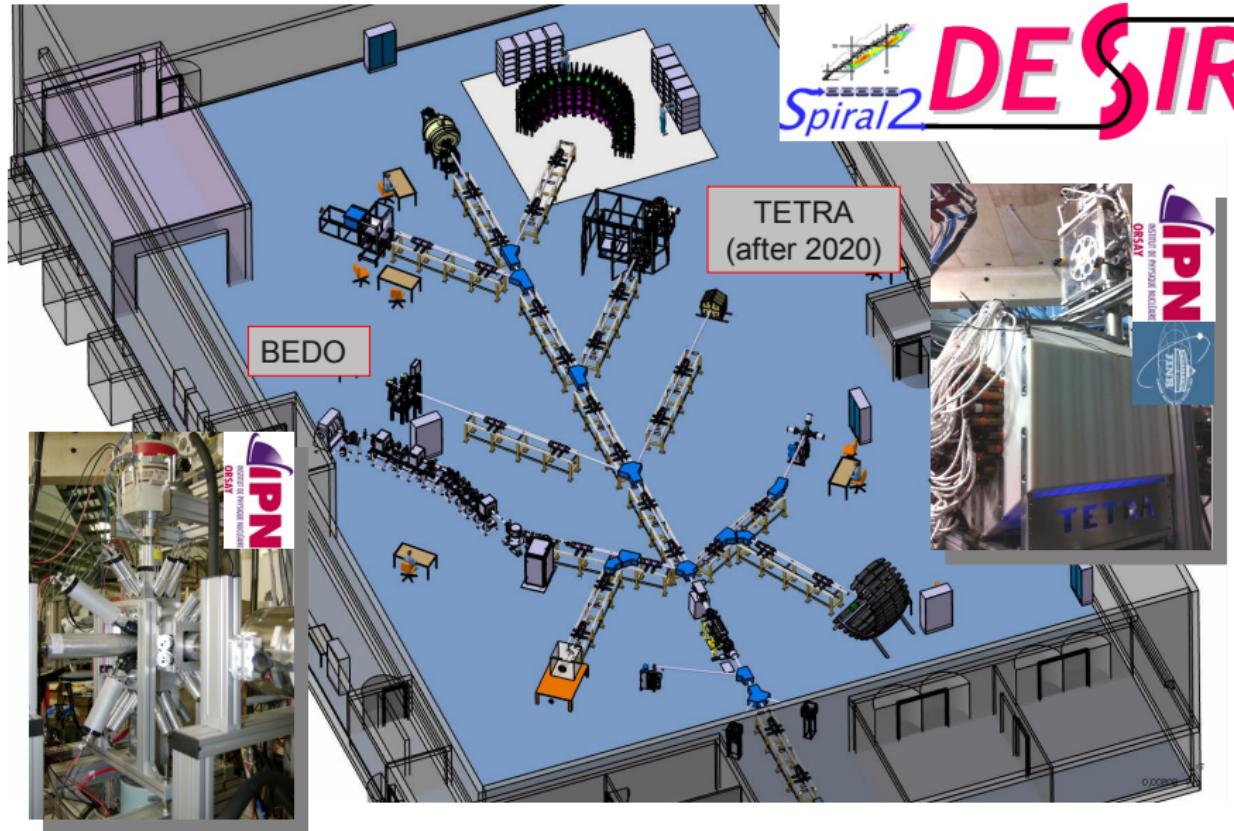
Collaboration IPN-FLNR  
Orsay-Dubna  
Expected on line  
October'15

# The main objectives

## BEDO: neutron mode

- Direct measurements of  $P_n$ ,  $P_{nx}$ ; measurements of  $T_{1/2}$  be neutron activity
- Possibility to work on high-purity beams as well as on mass-separated beams
- Neutron tagging as a purification method for spectroscopy;  $I_\beta$ -values, logft

# BEDO&TETRA is a part of DESIR (SPIRAL-2) project



Grazie per l'attenzione