

Misura di pygmy dipole states in nuclei esotici

CDS 7.2015

*A. Bracco, A. Giaz, A. Mentana, B. Million, F. Camera,
F.C.L. Crespi, G. Benzoni, N. Blasi, **O. Wieland**,
R. Avigo, S. Brambilla, S. Riboldi, A.I. Morales,
G. Bocchi, S. Leoni, S. Ceruti et al.*

OUTLINE

□ Pygmy Dipole Resonance

- Esperimenti a Legnaro **LNL** (Italia)
- Esperimenti a Darmstadt **GSI** (Germania)
- Esperimenti a Tokyo **RIKEN** (Giappone)
- Esperimenti a Osaka **RCNP** (Giappone)

Misura di pygmy dipole states in nuclei esotici

What We know

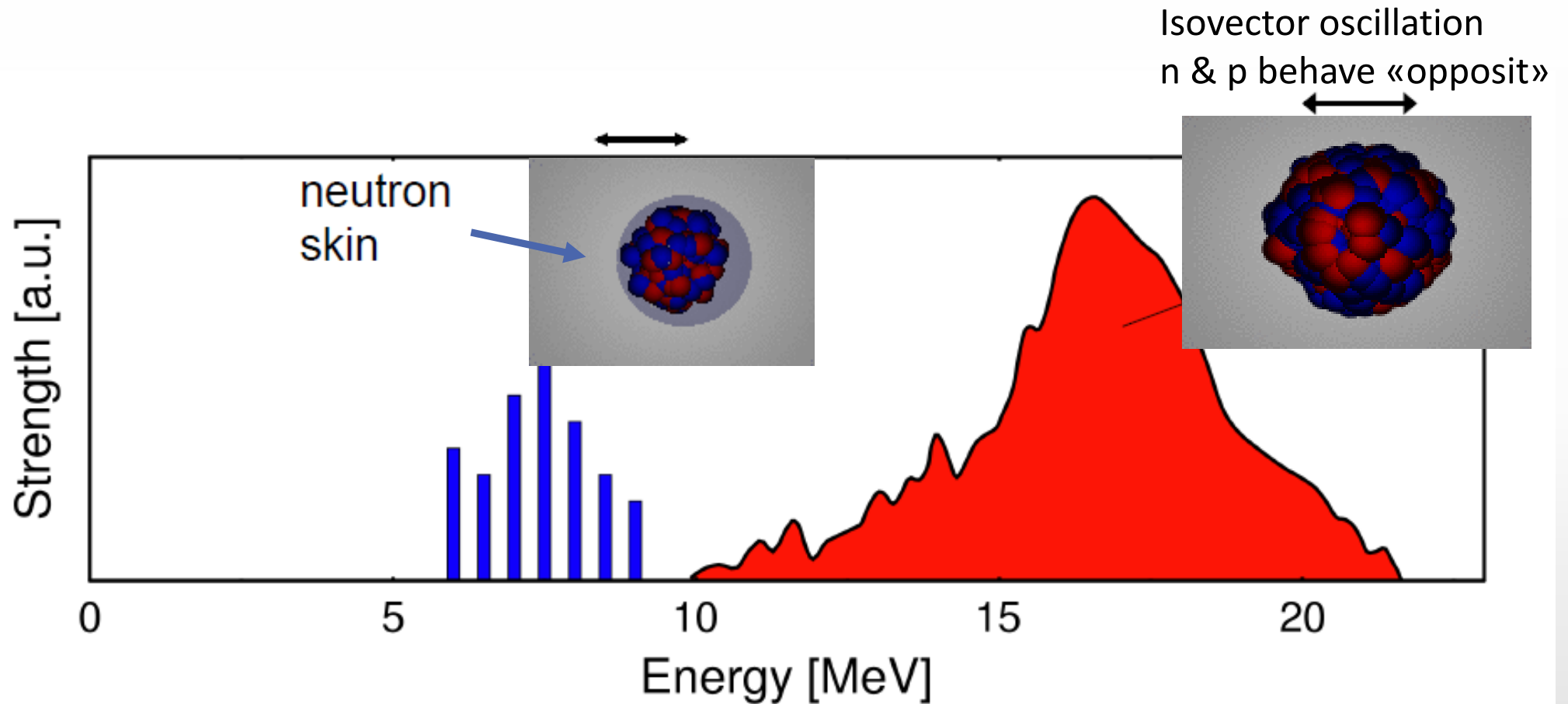
- Pygmy Dipole States are **strongly** correlated with the **size of** the **neutron skin** (or proton skin)
- Pygmy Dipole Resonance (PDR) is a **collective** excitation of the least bound neutrons (or protons)
- PDR is mostly of Electric Dipole (E1) character

What we want to know: → GOAL

- Level of collectivity ?
- How (collective) properties change with neutron number ?
- How isospin changes mean field ?
- In exotic nuclei: does PDR strength exist also below neutron threshold ?
- No High resolution/statistics measurements available
- Present in all nuclei and mass regions ?
- Effect of deformation ?
- Proton Pygmy, still to proof
- "Picture" of PDR, toroidal mode
- from pygmy strength deduce dipole polarizability
- Isovector and Isoscalar mode

INFN-Milano activity

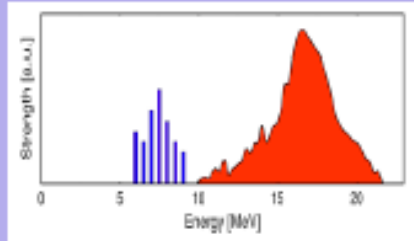
E1 («dipole») strength distribution



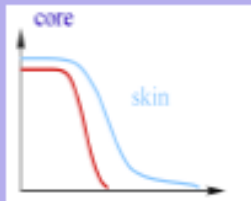
- Giant Dipole Resonance (GDR)
- Pygmy Dipole Resonance (PDR)

Pygmy dipole states in nuclei esotici are connected to the nuclear Equation of State neutron skin and therefore to n-stars

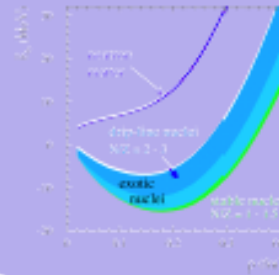
E1 response



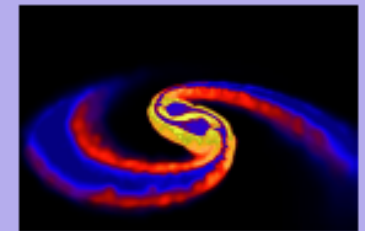
Neutron skin



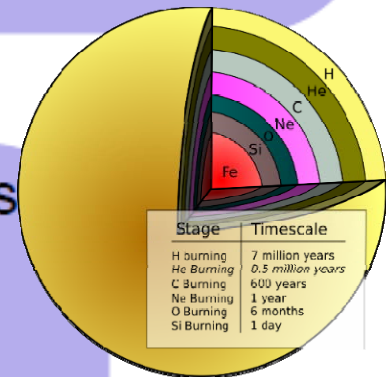
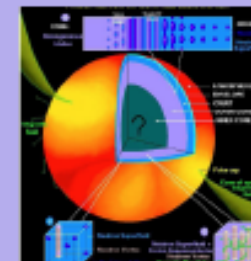
Equation of state



Nucleosynthesis

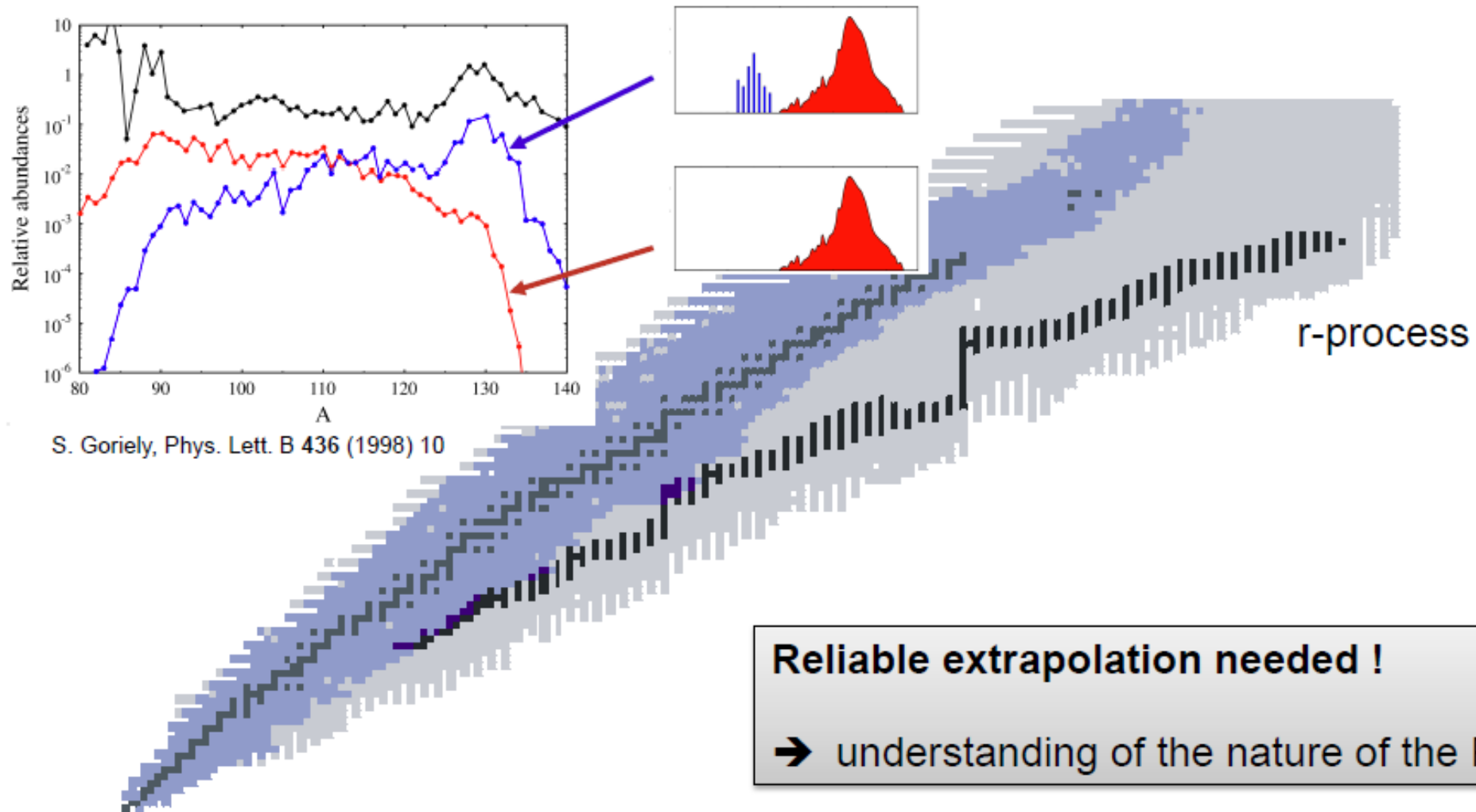


Neutron stars



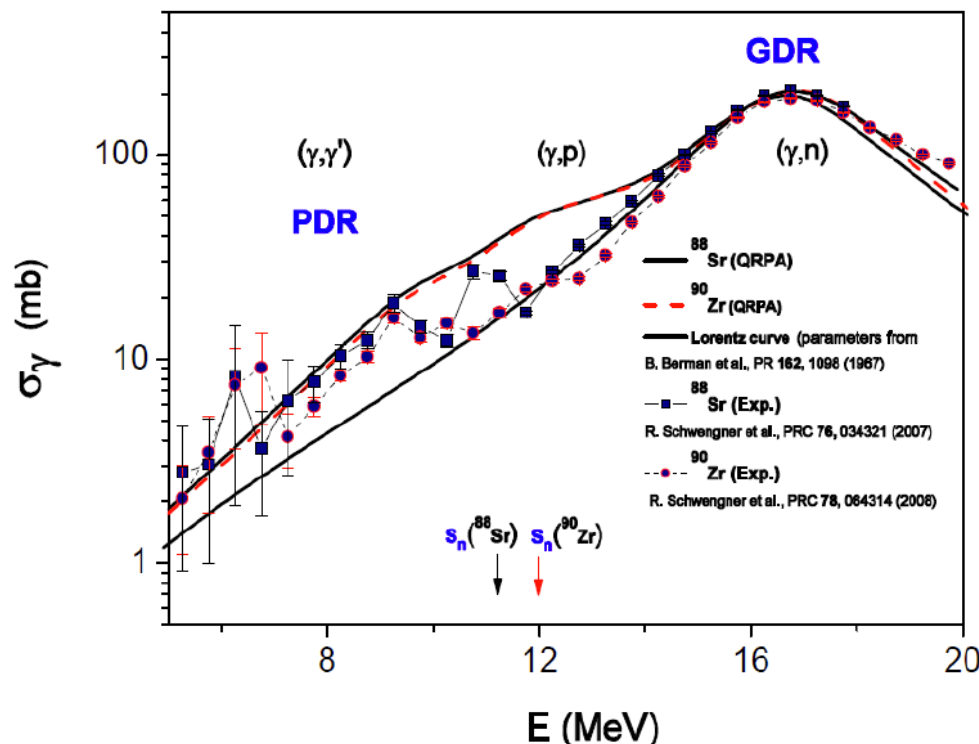
Pygmy dipole states in nuclei esotici and Nuclear ASTROPHYSICS → GOAL

Possible influence on (γ, n) and (n, γ) reaction rates in astrophysical scenarios



The astrophysical importance of the Pygmy Resonances → GOAL

The present knowledge shows that standard strength functions currently used for the calculation of cross sections do not describe the dipole strength distribution below and above the (γ, n) threshold correctly



Nupecc long range plan 2004-2010

“Giant resonances are of paramount importance for nuclear astrophysics” ...“It is of particular interest to study the collective strength in short-lived nuclei...”

INPC 2013 – Nucl. Astrophysics session:

“..whole E1 strength, below and above threshold, from comparable experiments, is urgently needed for exotic nuclei...”

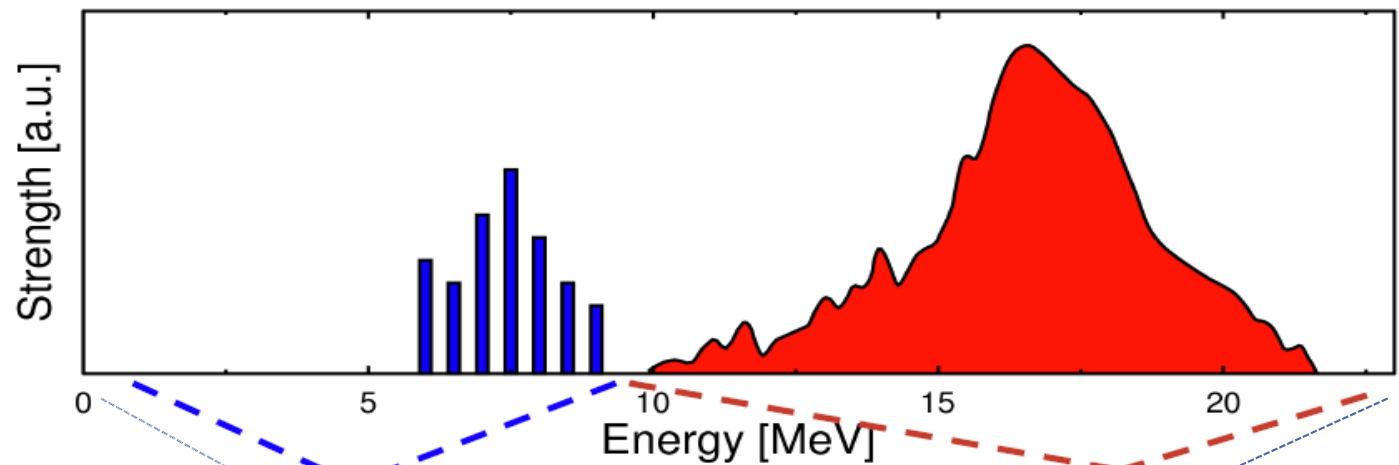
PDR is measured in stable nuclei

With different probes (in different Labs):

-real photons

-p, α , ^{17}O , ...

- High selectivity to dipole excitations
- Well-known excitation mechanism



Photon scattering (γ, γ')

Photodissociation
(γ, n), (γ, p), ...

LNL, OSAKA, ...

ISOSCALAR part of Pygmy
(n & p behave similar)

(p, p'); (α , α'); (^{17}O , $^{17}\text{O}'$) ...

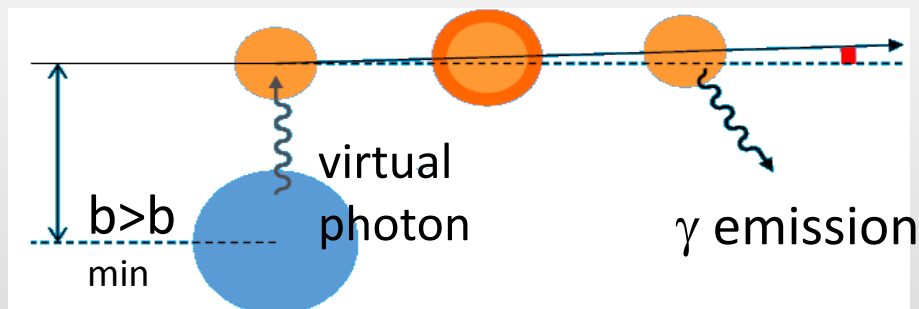
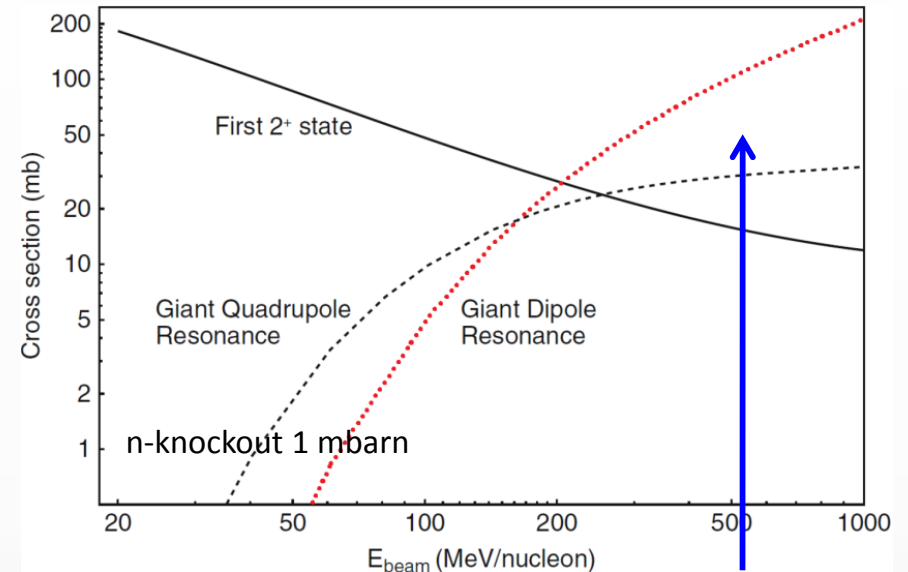
(p, p', γ); (α , α' , γ); (^{17}O , $^{17}\text{O}', \gamma$) ...

But in unstable nuclei of the r-process ?

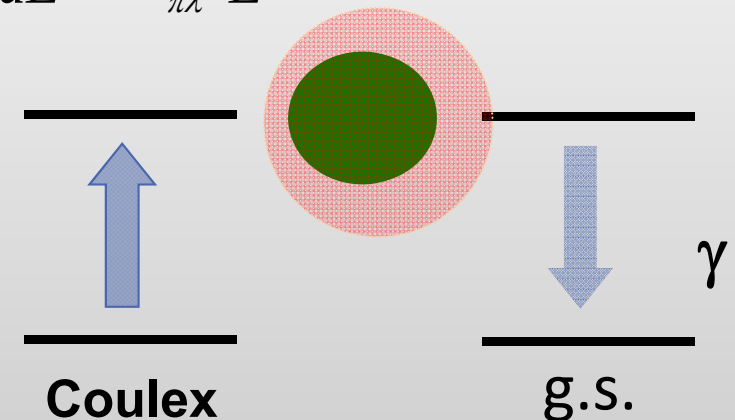
Virtual photon scattering for PDR search in n-rich nuclei

high selectivity for dipole E1 excitation

Technique used with high energy
40-80 GeV stable primary Beams.
After Fragmentation and selection
Impinging on thick targets (g/cm²)



$$\frac{d\sigma_C}{dE^*} = \sum_{\pi\lambda} \frac{1}{E^*} N_{\gamma}^{\pi\lambda}(E^*) \cdot \sigma_{\gamma}^{\pi\lambda}(E^*)$$



Milano's pioneering PDR Experiment

PRL 102, 092502 (2009)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
6 MARCH 2009

Search for the Pygmy Dipole Resonance in ^{68}Ni at 600 MeV/nucleon

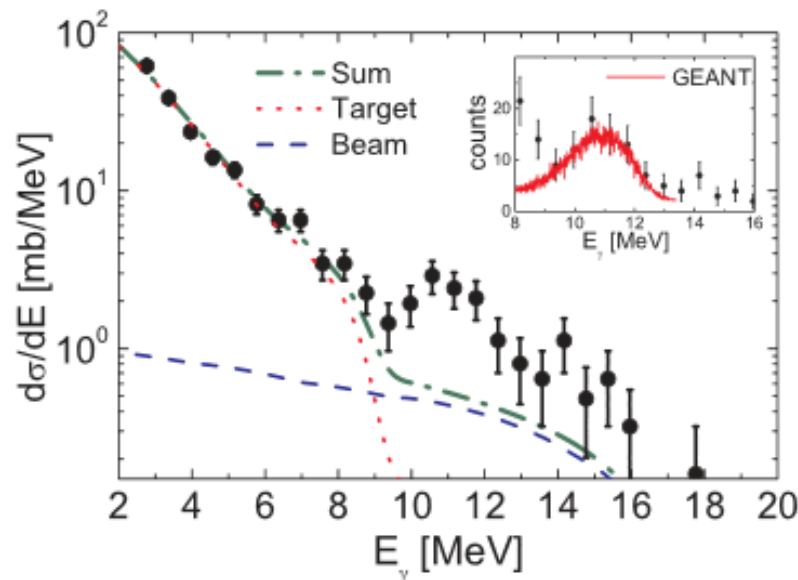
O. Wieland,¹ A. Bracco,^{1,2} F. Camera,^{1,2} G. Benzoni,¹ N. Blasi,¹ S. Brambilla,¹ F. C. L. Crespi,^{1,2} S. Leoni,^{1,2} B. Million,¹ R. Nicolini,^{1,2} A. Maj,³ P. Bednarczyk,³ J. Grebosz,³ M. Kmiecik,³ W. Meczynski,³ J. Styczen,³ T. Aumann,⁴ A. Banu,⁴ T. Beck,⁴ F. Becker,⁴ L. Caceres,^{4,*} P. Doornenbal,^{4,†} H. Emling,⁴ J. Gerl,⁴ H. Geissel,⁴ M. Gorska,⁴ O. Kavatsyuk,⁴ M. Kavatsyuk,⁴ I. Kojouharov,⁴ N. Kurz,⁴ R. Lozeva,⁴ N. Saito,⁴ T. Saito,⁴ H. Schaffner,⁴ H. J. Wollersheim,³ J. Jolie,⁵ P. Reiter,⁵ N. Warr,⁵ G. deAngelis,⁶ A. Gadea,⁶ D. Napoli,⁶ S. Lenzi,^{7,8} S. Lunardi,^{7,8} D. Balabanski,^{9,10} G. LoBianco,^{9,10} C. Petrache,^{9,‡} A. Saltarelli,^{9,10} M. Castoldi,¹¹ A. Zucchiatti,¹¹ J. Walker,¹² and A. Bürger^{13,§}

¹INFN Sezione di Milano, I-20133 Milano, Italy

²Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, I-20133 Milano, Italy

PRL 102, 092502 (2009)

PHYSICAL

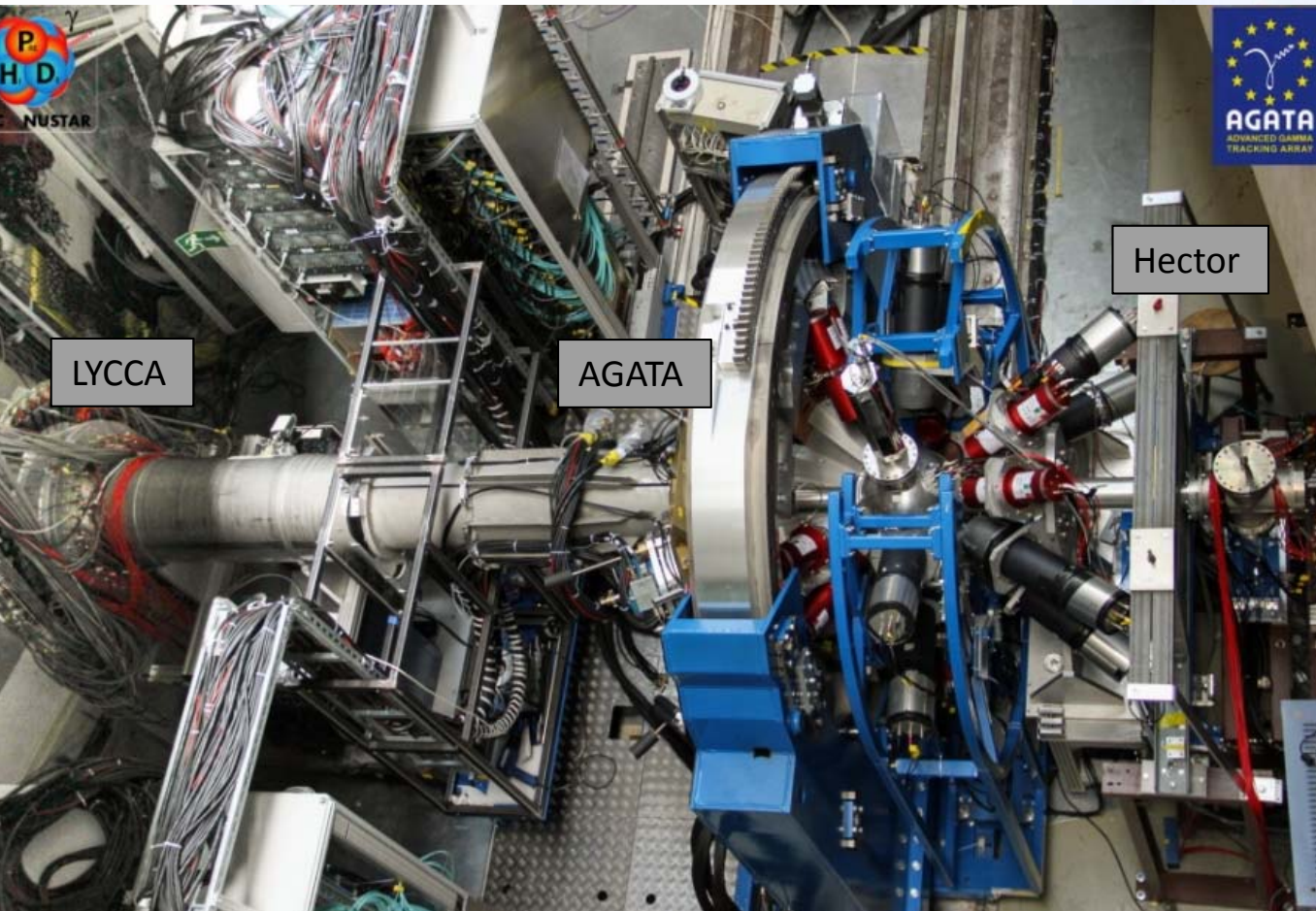


GSI 400 MeV/u $^{68}\text{Ni} + ^{197}\text{Au}$ (May 2004)
GSI 600 MeV/u $^{68}\text{Ni} + ^{197}\text{Au}$ (April 2005)



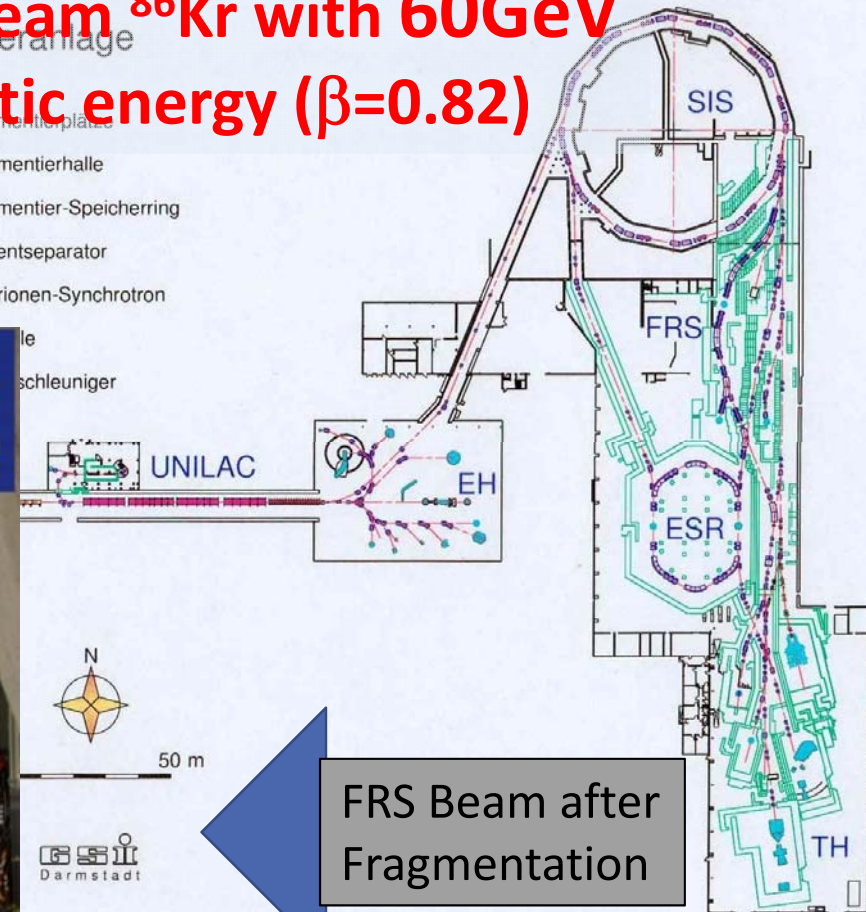
GSI 400 MeV/u $^{64}\text{Fe} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$ (October 2012)
GSI 430 MeV/u $^{62,64}\text{Fe} + ^{197}\text{Au}$ (April 2014)
RIKEN 280 MeV/u $^{70}\text{Ni} + ^{197}\text{Au}$ (October 2014)
RIKEN 280 MeV/u $^{72}\text{Ni} + ^{197}\text{Au}$ (→PAC 2015)
RCNP 200 MeV/u $^{5x}\text{Ca} + ^{197}\text{Au}$ (2016)
RCNP 80 MeV/u (p,p') + Stable Target (2016)
...

PreSPEC-AGATA 2012 and 2014



**Primary Beam ^{86}Kr with 60 GeV
total kinetic energy ($\beta=0.82$)**

EH	Experimentierhalle
ESR	Experimentier-Speicherring
FRS	Fragmentseparator
SIS	Schwerionen-Synchrotron



$^{62,64}\text{Fe}$ 400-440 MeV/u $\sim 10^3$ pps

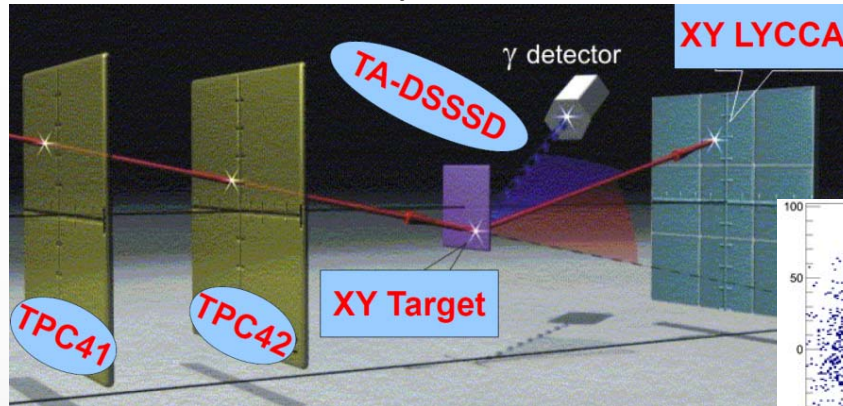
Relativistic coulomb excitation selection

EVENT by EVENT

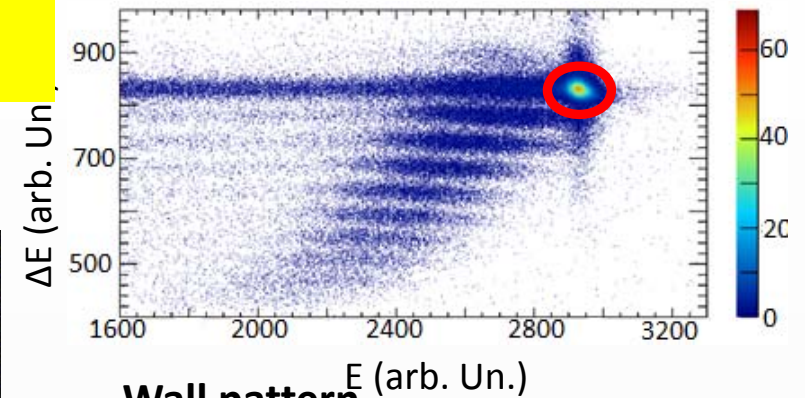
Tracking of the heavy ions and identification of reaction products

E- ΔE identification with Lycca Wall

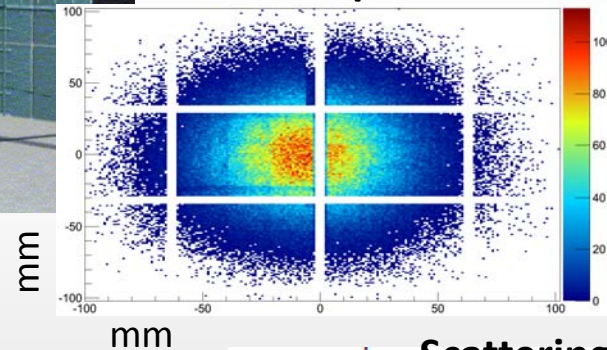
Tracking of ions with TPCs in S4 and Lycca DSSSD



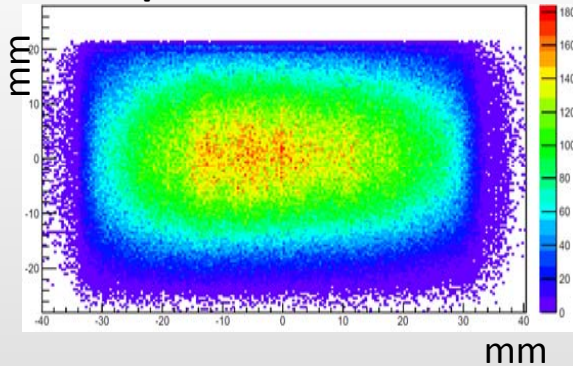
E- ΔE identification



Wall pattern

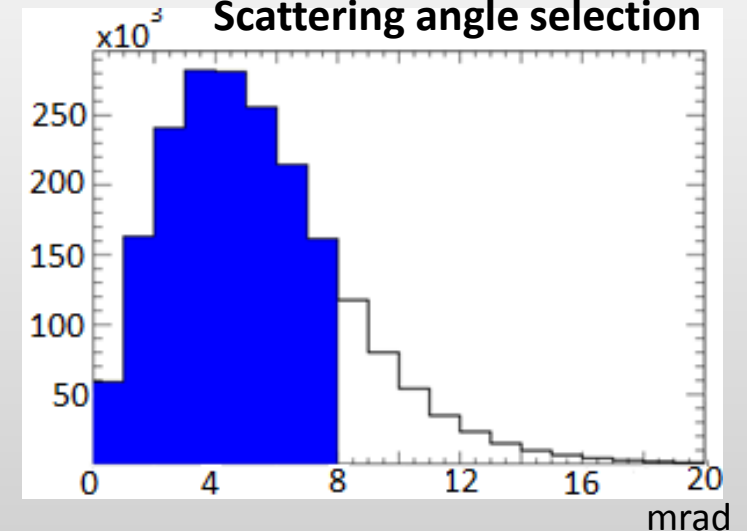


TPC pattern



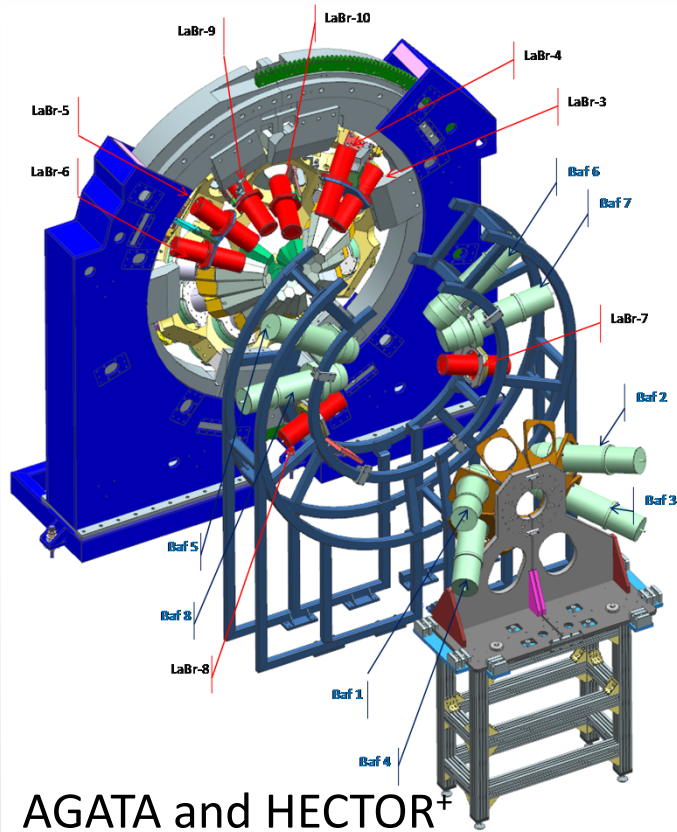
This complex ion tracking system coupled with E- ΔE identification allowed the selection of coulomb excitation (17 fm of impact parameter $\gg$ 15 fm usually considered)

Scattering angle selection

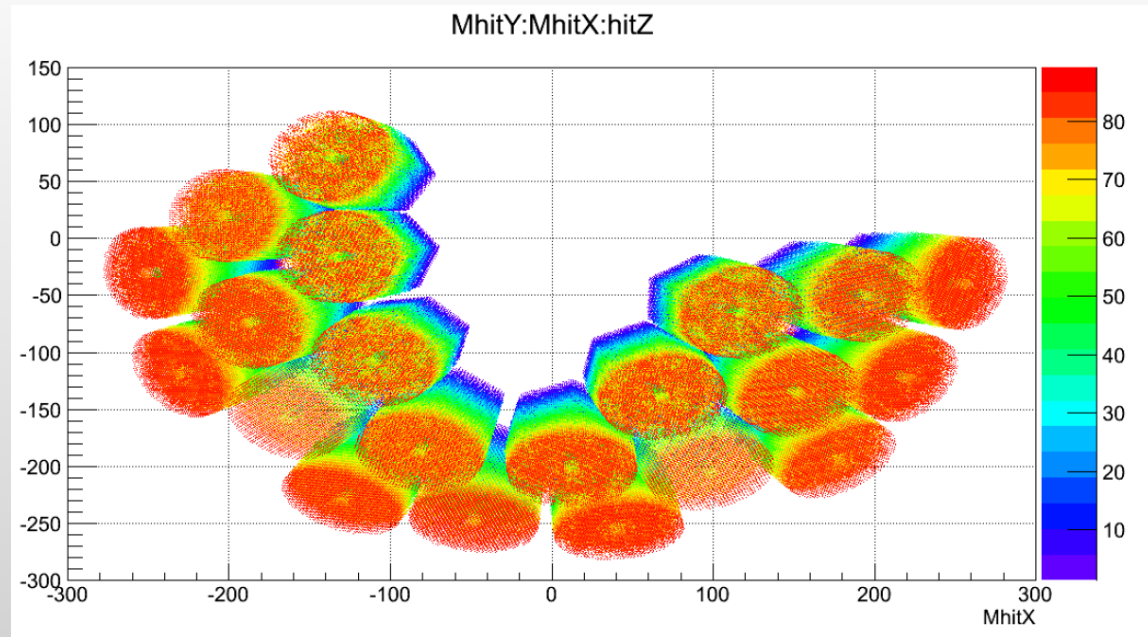
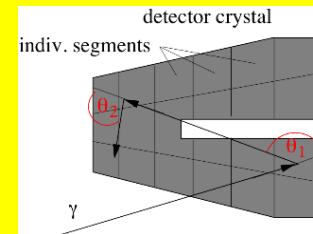


Nuclear Spectroscopy with relativistic coulomb excitation of ^{64}Fe up to 430 AMeV $v/c=0.73$ and AGATA

GSI 2014 hector+

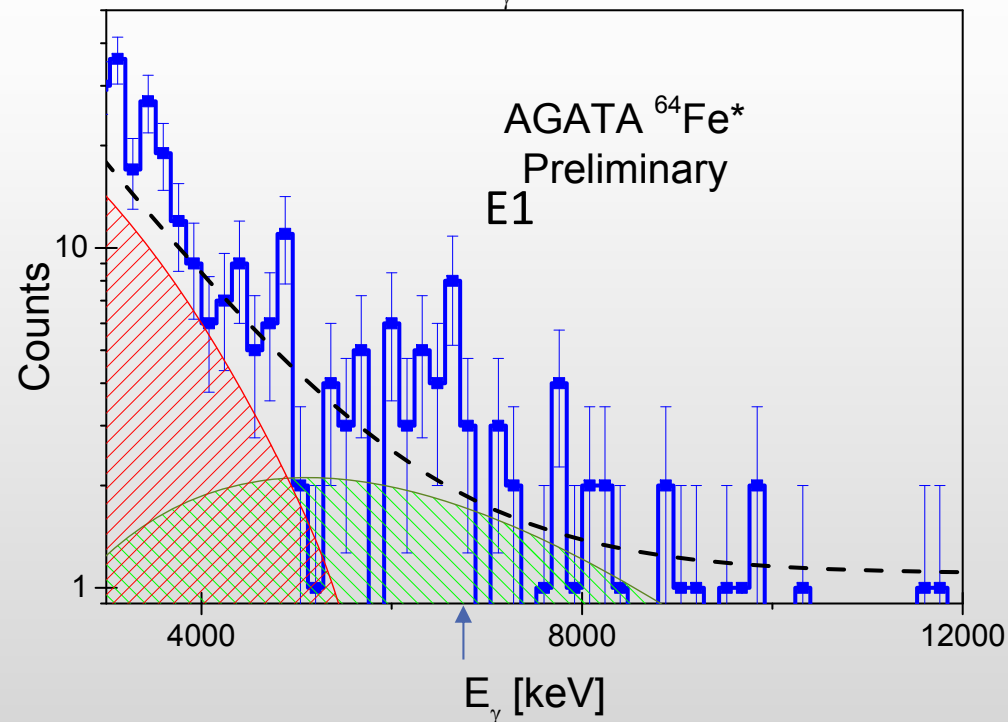
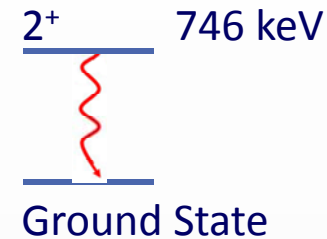
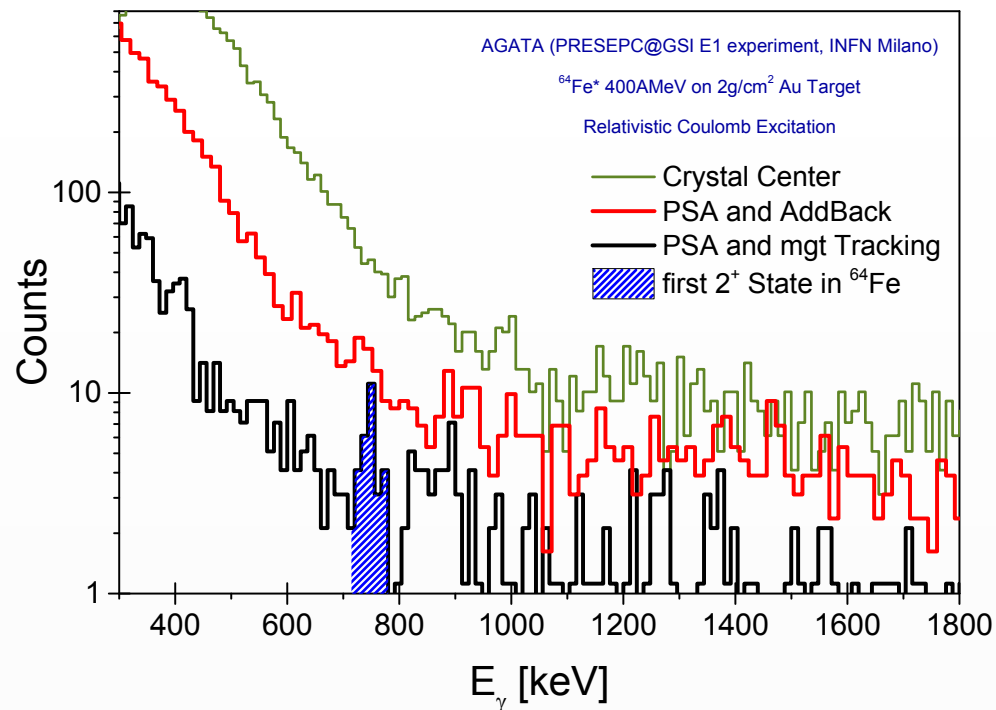


AGATA =
Gamma Ray
Tracking array



AGATA

Gamma ray spectra

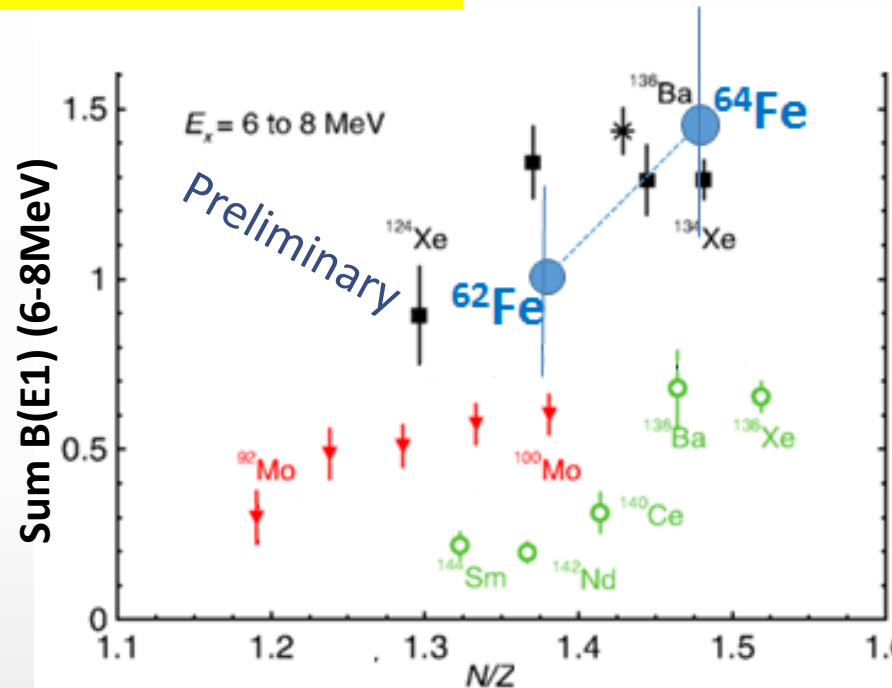


Angular
Distribution
Confirms E1 character

AGATA High energy spectra obtained with Add-Back and Pulse shape analysis procedure
Structures at 6-7 MeV above the background

Results about E1 strength

Pygmy strength Integral

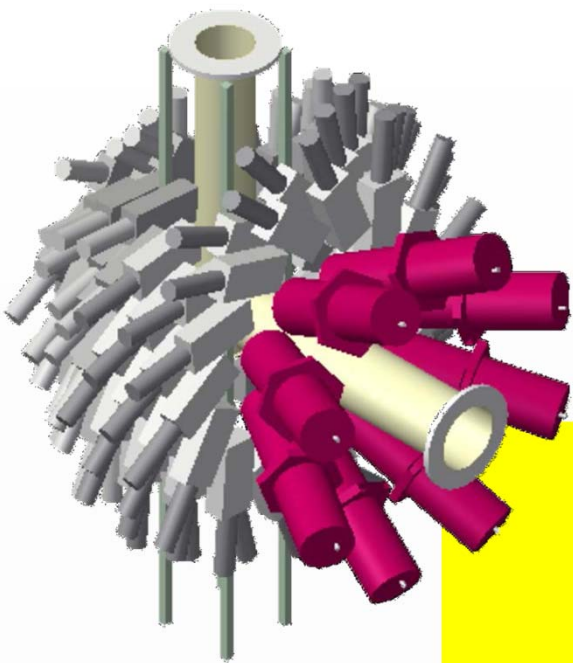


Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 072501

Preliminary $B(E1)$ estimation shows similar trend with summed $B(E1)$ obtained in other papers on stable nuclei. The well known challenge of understanding the r-process abundances requires measurements of the E1-strength function especially towards the neutron-drip line. Paramount importance for nuclear astrophysical scenarios.



Go further and beyond:
Milano group was invited to go to
more exotic nuclei
far away in Japan: RIKEN Tokyo



Worldwide largest



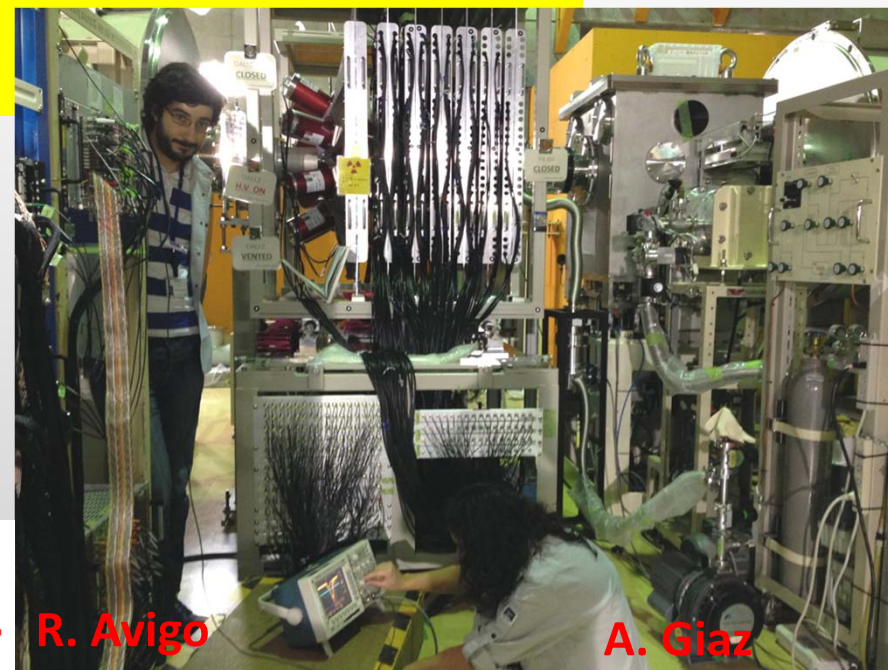
HECTOR⁺ & DALI2 @ RIKEN (Tokyo) CAMPAIN of 3 experiments in 2014



**Istituto Nazionale
di Fisica Nucleare**

Sezione di Milano

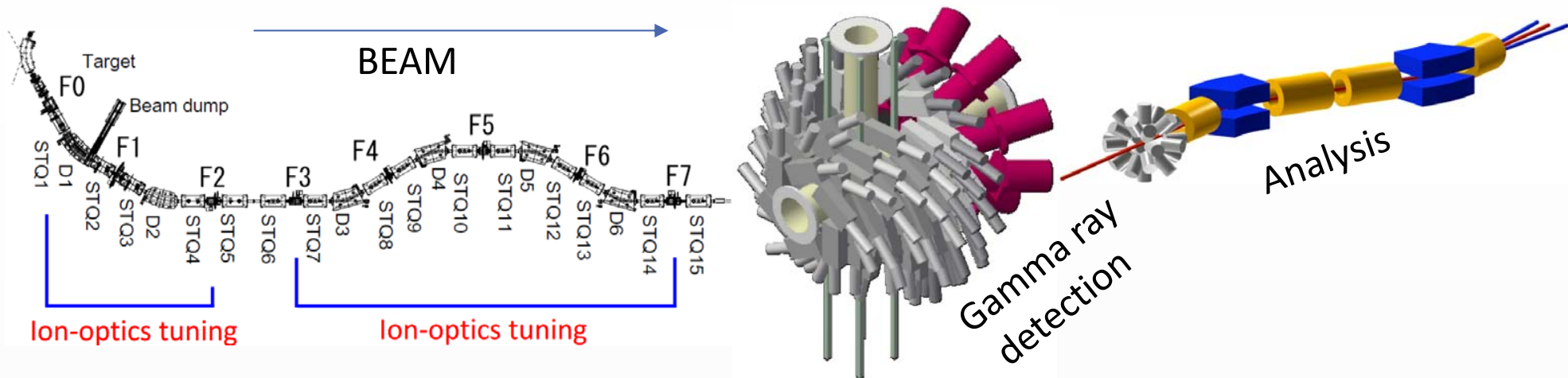
Via Celoria 16 - 20133 MILANO



R. Avigo

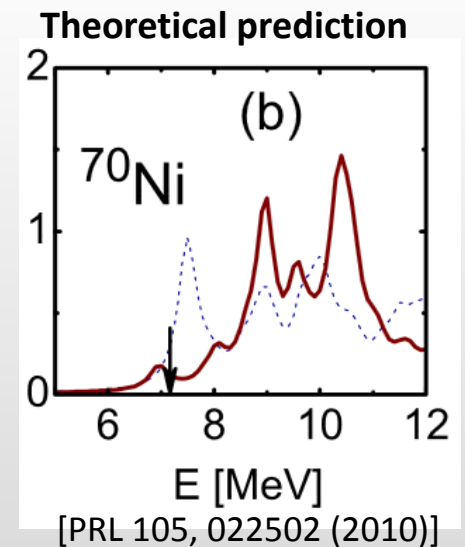
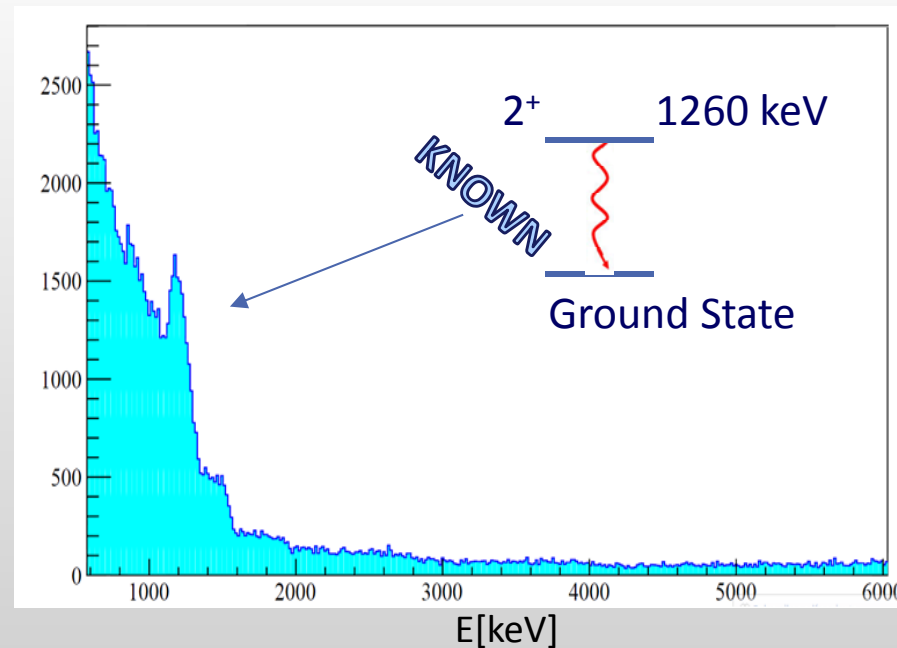
A. Giaz

Primary Beam ^{238}U with 82 GeV total kinetic energy



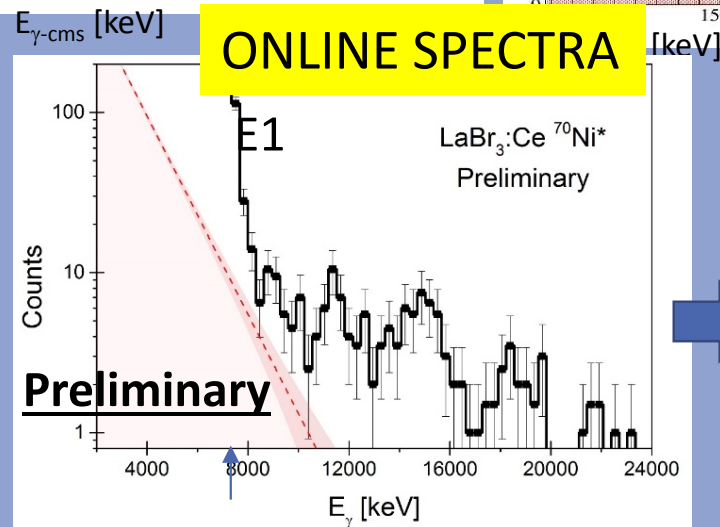
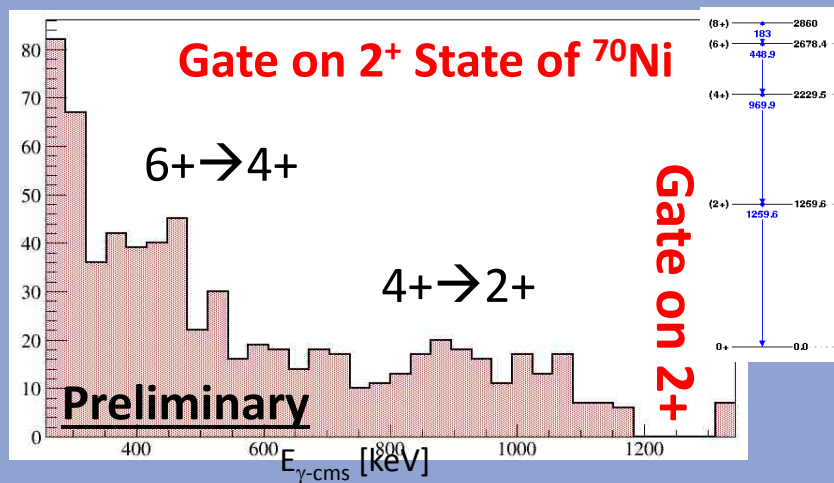
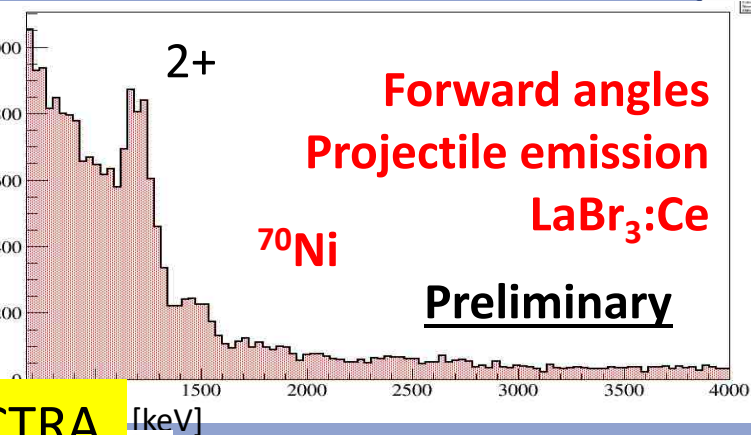
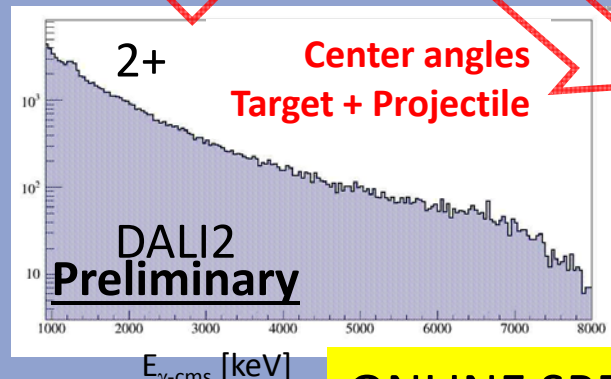
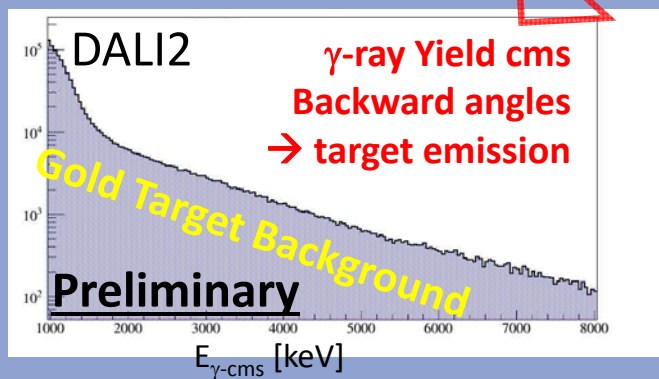
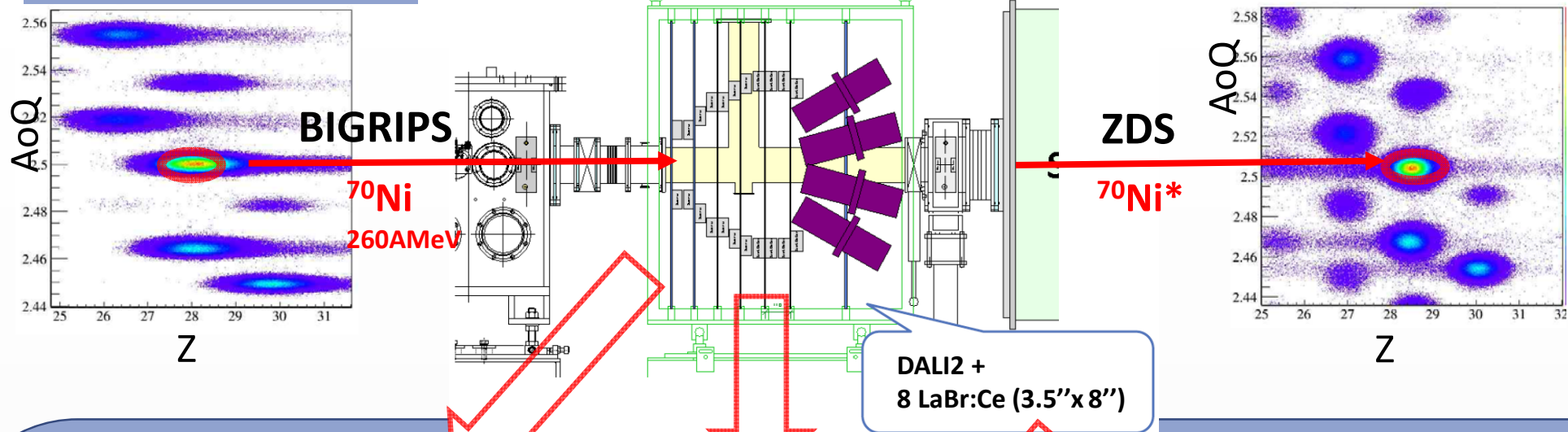
Experiment at Riken laboratory to measure PDR in ^{70}Ni with NaI (DALI) and $\text{LaBr}_3:\text{Ce}$ detectors

2^+ state decay already identified



Setup/Experiment

November 2014



Successfull 2014/2015
 Measures gives rise to
 Next
 Proposal 2016 for ^{72}Ni
 → 2017

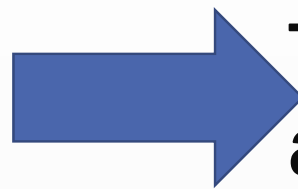
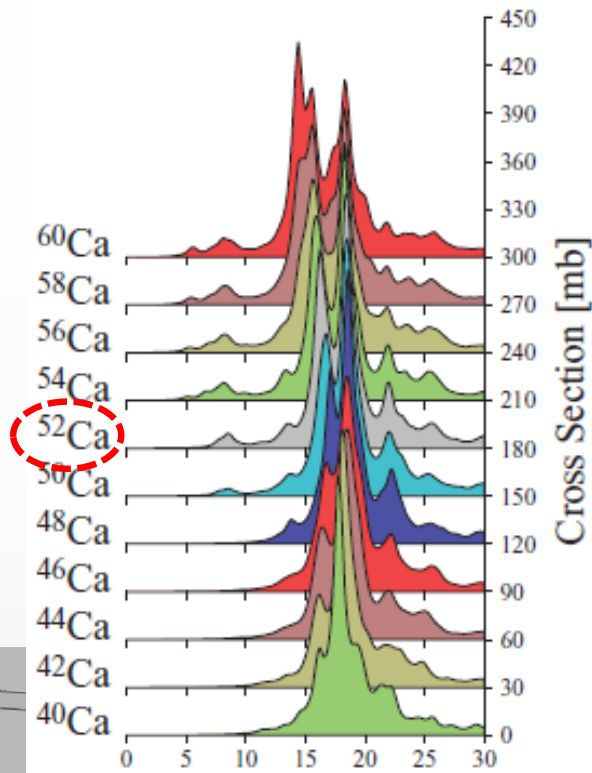
R. Avigo

Emergence of pygmy dipole resonances: Magic numbers and neutron skins

Tsunenori Inakura,¹ Takashi Nakatsukasa,^{1,2} and Kazuhiro Yabana^{2,1}

Approved by RIKEN PAC
For 2016

With Zn Beam and SAMURAI
and Dali2+8LaBr₃:Ce
To arrive at ^{52,54}Ca
and beyond



&Neu-LAND?

				P rojectile ⁷⁰ Zn ³⁰⁺ 345 MeV/u 100 pA F ragment ⁵² Ca ²⁰⁺			secR 190
⁵¹ Sc	⁵² Sc	⁵³ Sc	⁵⁴ Sc	⁵⁵ Sc	⁵⁶ Sc	⁵⁷ Sc	
	6.44e+1 0.013%	3.46e+3 4.005%	3.04e+2 2.309%				
⁵⁰ Ca	⁵¹ Ca	⁵² Ca	⁵³ Ca	⁵⁴ Ca	⁵⁵ Ca	⁵⁶ Ca	
	9.1e+2 2.884%	1.2e+3 27.607%	1.44e+1 2.692%				
⁴⁹ K	⁵⁰ K	⁵¹ K	⁵² K	⁵³ K	⁵⁴ K	⁵⁵ K	
	3.42e+1 2.46%	1.51e+1 9.813%	5.32e-2 0.343%				
⁴⁸ Ar	⁴⁹ Ar	⁵⁰ Ar	⁵¹ Ar	⁵² Ar	⁵³ Ar	⁵⁴ Ar	
	2.65e-1 0.613%	5.36e-2 1.37%	6.24e-5 0.019%				
⁴⁷ Cl	⁴⁸ Cl	⁴⁹ Cl	⁵⁰ Cl				

DALI2 +
LaBr₃:Ce

Istituto Nazionale
di Fisica Nucleare

Sezione di Milano

Via Celoria 16 - 20133 MILANO

ISOSCALAR Probe for Pygmy Dipole Strength (LNL)

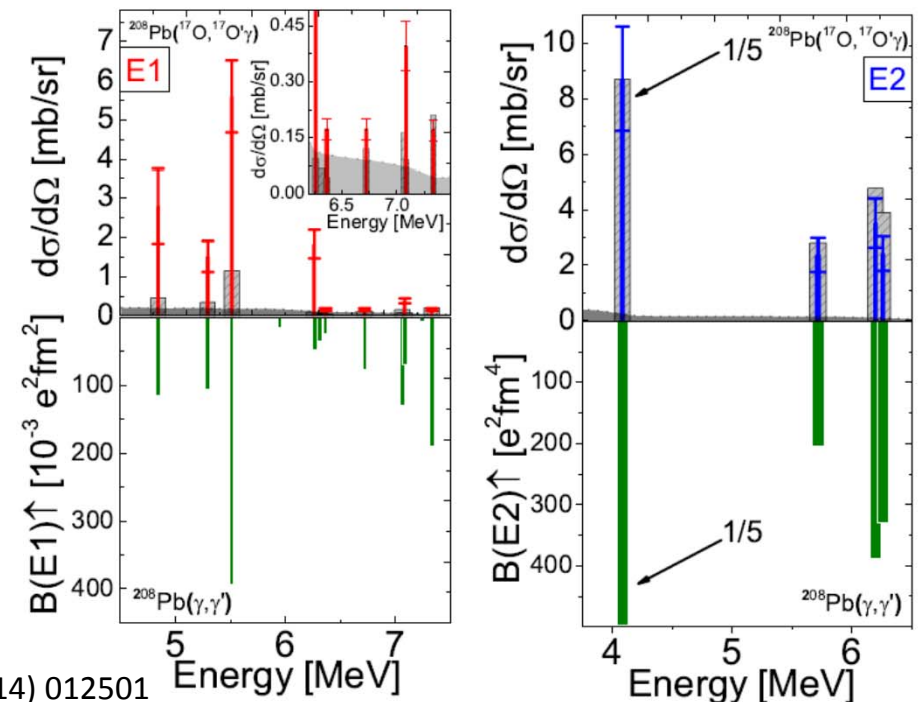
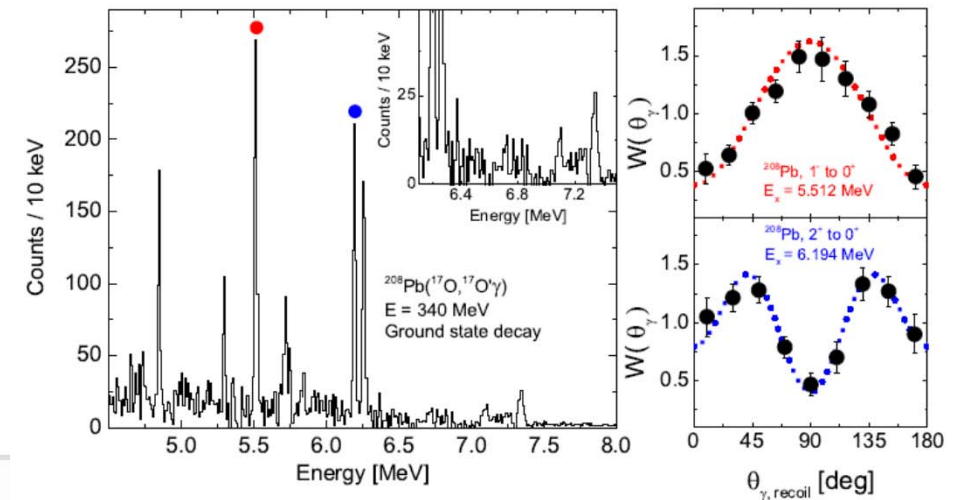
Experimental Setup @ LNL

AGATA Demonstrator

Scintillator array
Large volume $\text{LaBr}_3\text{:Ce}$,
 BaF_2 Milano

E- ΔE Telescopes
from the TRACE
project

^{17}O



Istituto Nazionale
di Fisica Nucleare

Sezione di Milano

Via Celoria 16 - 20133 MILANO

F.C.L. Crespi, et al., PRL113 (2014) 012501

L. Pellegrini, et al., PLB738 (2014)519

A. Bracco F.C.L. Crespi and E.G. Lanza, EPJA(2015)

1^- excitation with ^{17}O

at 20 MeV/u

Measured at LNL with AGATA

Results for ^{124}Sn

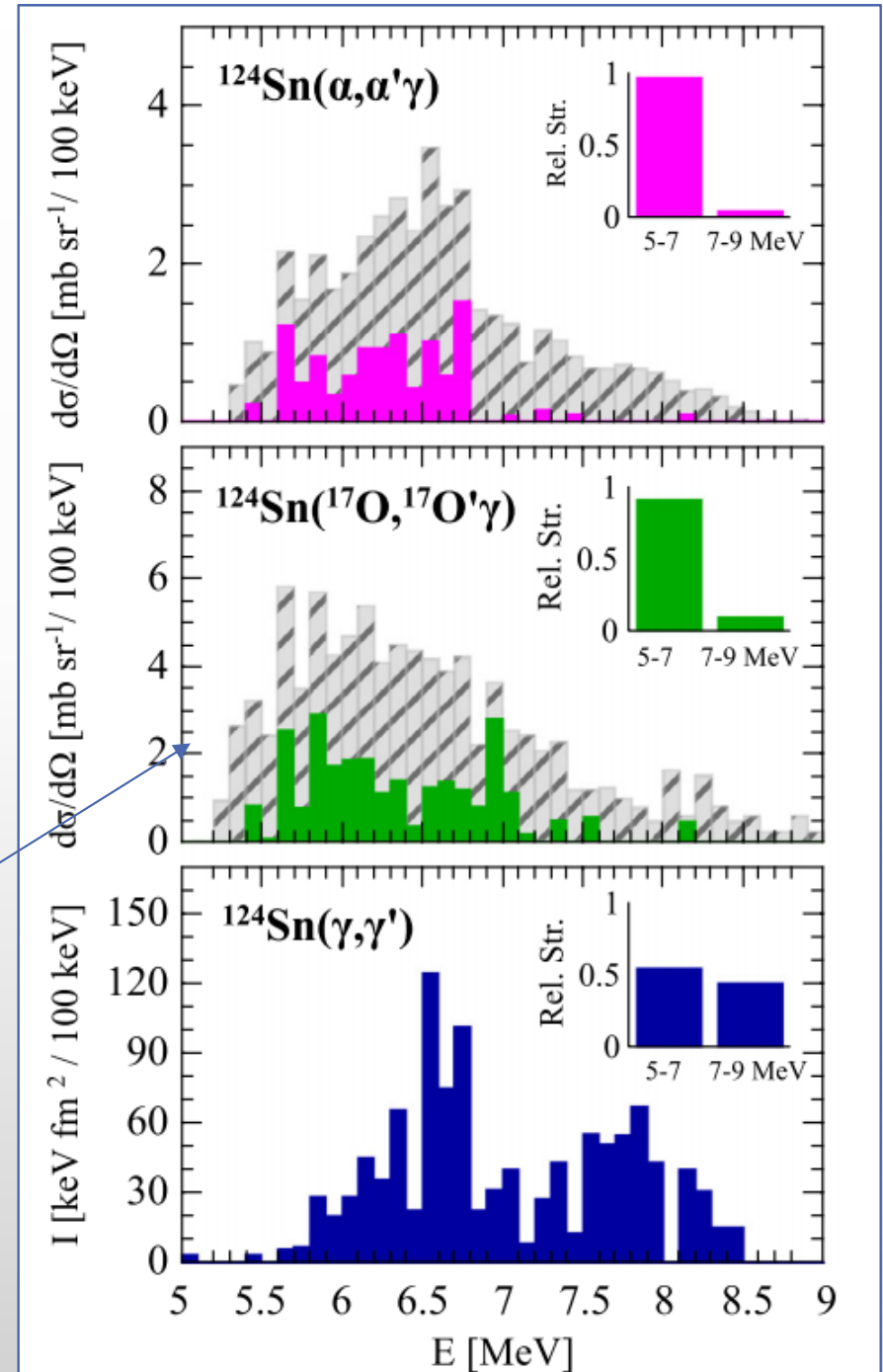
Comparison with alpha and γ scattering

The splitting of the PDR region becomes even more evident if we integrate the strength in the discrete peaks measured in each experiment into two regions, 5–7 and 7–9 MeV

(**) J. Endres et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 212503 (2010)

L. Pellegrini, et al., PLB738 (2014)519

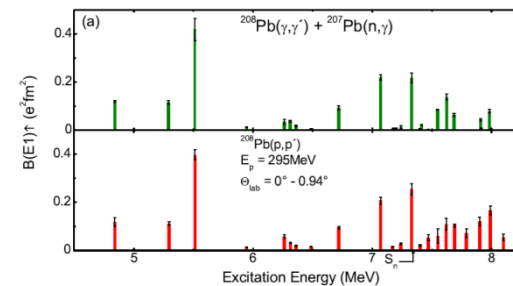
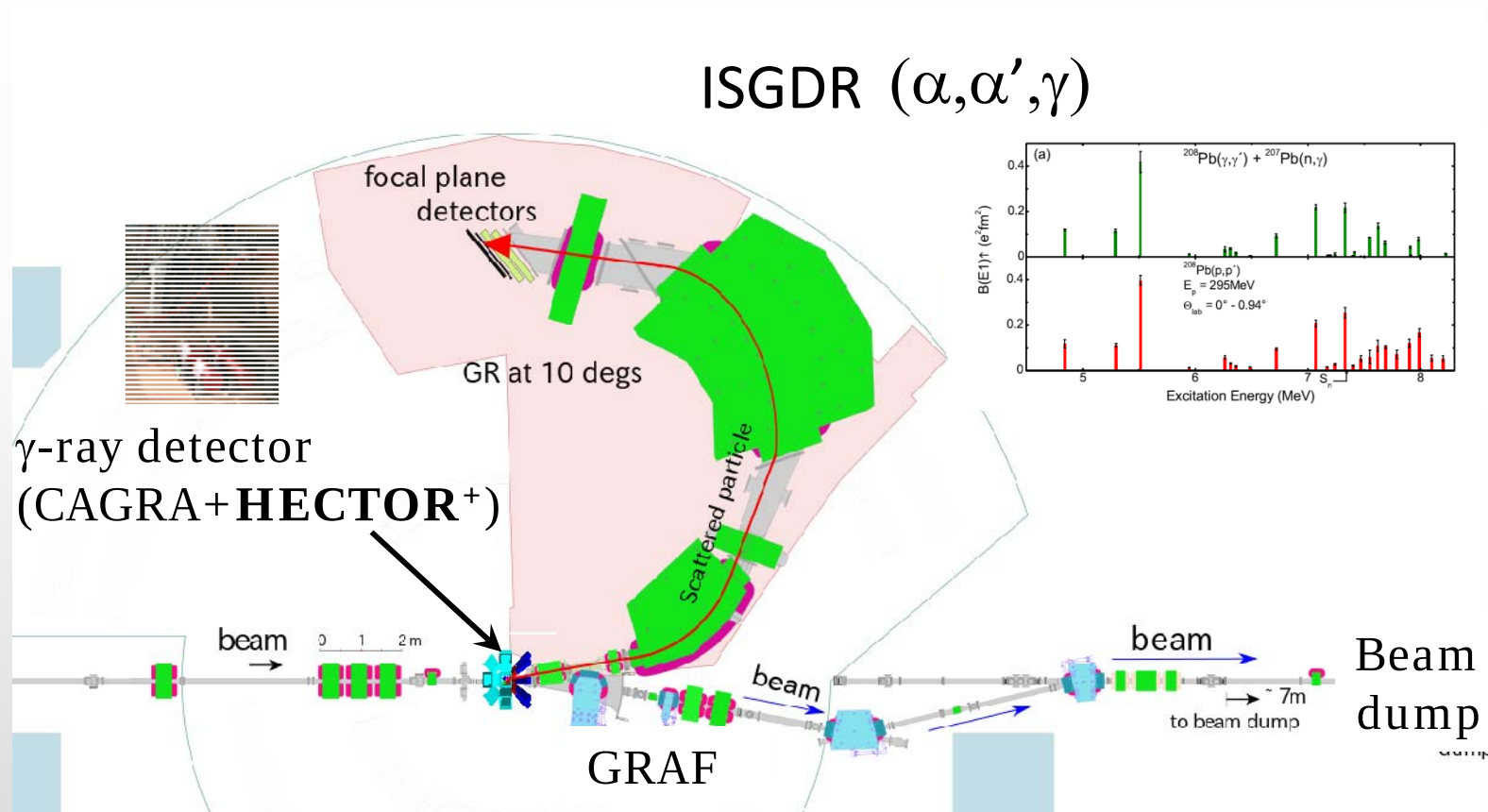
New Proposals in preparation



OSAKA: GRAF (Grand RAiden Forward beam line)

To measure γ -ray at around the target position of GR, low background condition is necessary.

➔ Primary beam particles are led to wall beam dump!



**Study the
ISOSCALAR
part
Of the PDR**



Misura 2015, 2016,...
F. Crespi

Istituto Nazionale
di Fisica Nucleare

Sezione di Milano

Via Celoria 16 - 20133 MILANO

Pubblicazioni recenti (PDR/GDR)

- "Study of the soft dipole modes in ^{140}Ce via inelastic scattering of ^{17}O " M. Krzysiek et al. Phys. Scr. 89 (2014) 054016.
- "On the Road to FAIR: 1st Operation of AGATA in PreSPEC at GSI" Pietralla, et al EPJ 66 (2014)02083
- "Isospin character of low-lying pygmy dipole states in ^{208}Pb via inelastic scattering of ^{17}O ion" F.Crespi et al Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 012501 – Published 2 July 2014
- "Pygmy dipole resonance in ^{124}Sn populated by inelastic scattering of ^{17}O ", L.Pellegri, et al. PhysicsLettersB738(2014)519–523
- "Measurement of dynamical dipole gamma-ray emission in the N/Z-asymmetric fusion reaction $^{16}\text{O}+^{116}\text{Sn}$ at 12 MeV/nucleon", A. Giaz, et al. PHYSICAL REVIEW C90, 014609 (2014)
- "Onset of quenching of the giant dipole resonance at high excitation energies" D. Santonocito, et al. PHYSICAL REVIEW C90, 054603 (2014)
- "Search for E1 strength in $^{62,64}\text{Fe}$ around the threshold" O. Wieland, et al. J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 580 012058 (2015)
- "Giant dipole resonance built on hot rotating nuclei produced during evaporation of light particles from the ^{88}Mo compound nucleus", M. Ciemala et al. 10.1103/PhysRevC.91.054313 (2015)

Grazie

Istituto Nazionale
di Fisica Nucleare

Sezione di Milano

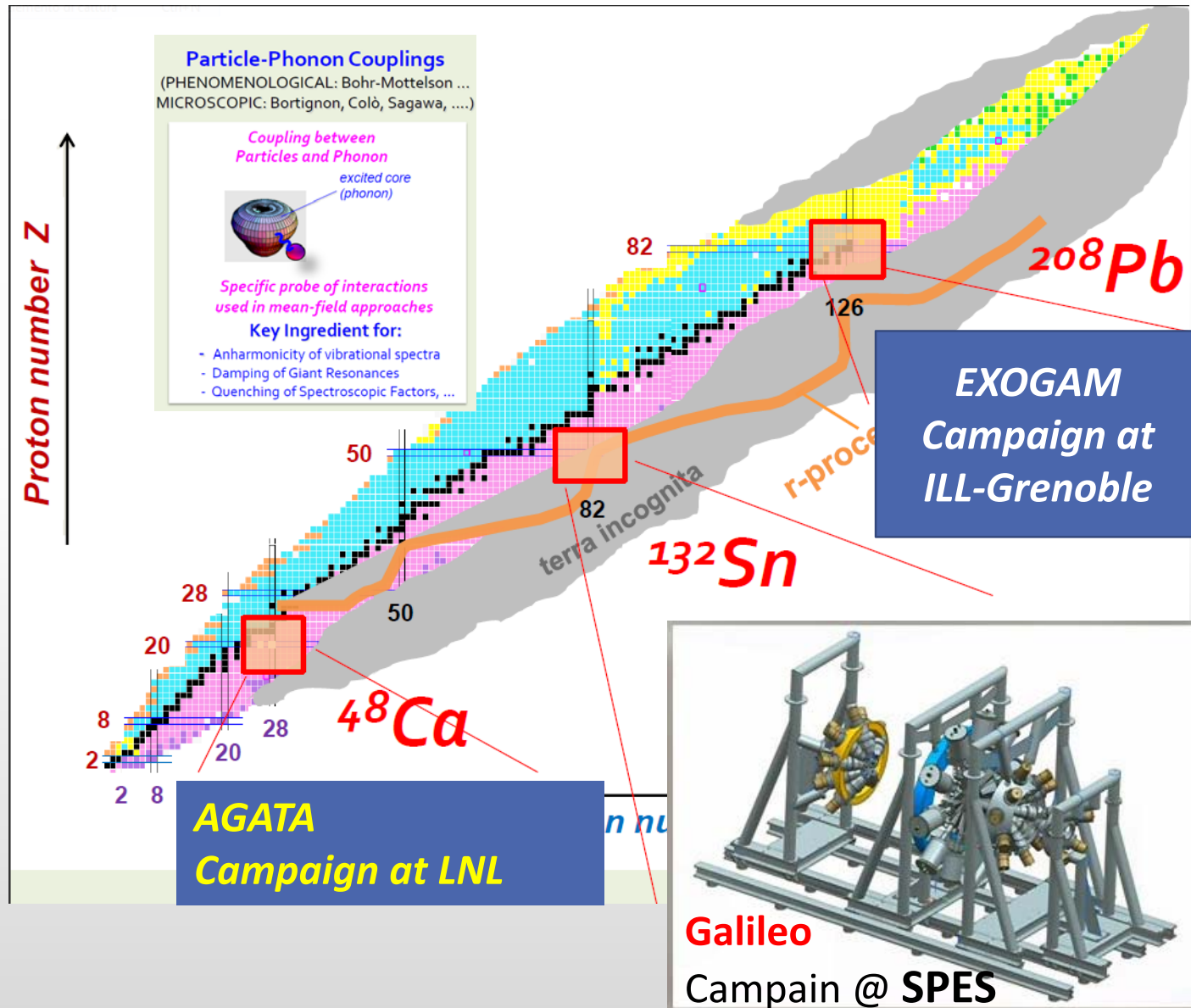
Via Celoria 16 - 20133 MILANO

*A. Bracco, A. Giaz, A. Mentana, B. Million, F. Camera,
F.C.L. Crespi, G. Benzoni, N. Blasi, O. Wieland,
R. Avigo, S. Brambilla, S. Riboldi, A.I. Morales,
G. Bocchi, S. Leoni, S. Ceruti, ...*

Per

- Esperimenti a Legnaro **LNL** (Italia)
- Esperimenti a Darmstadt **GSI** (Germania)
- Esperimenti a Tokyo **RIKEN** (Giappone)
- Esperimenti a Osaka **RCNP** (Giappone)

Particle Phonon Coupling



Proposals ongoing for 2016

GDR at finite temperature and determination of ISOSPIN MIXING measurement in ^{80}Zr at $T=1-3\text{MeV}$

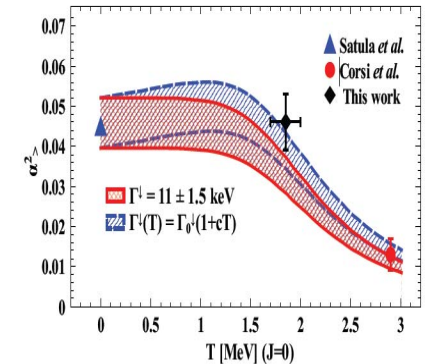
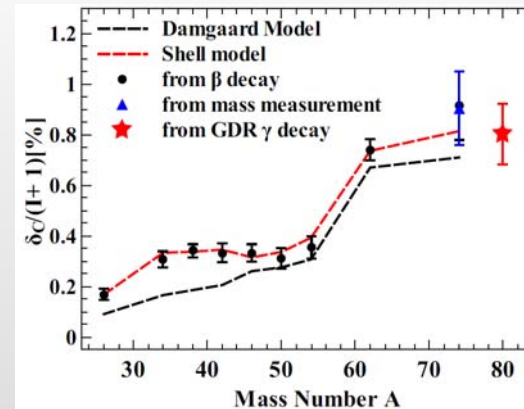
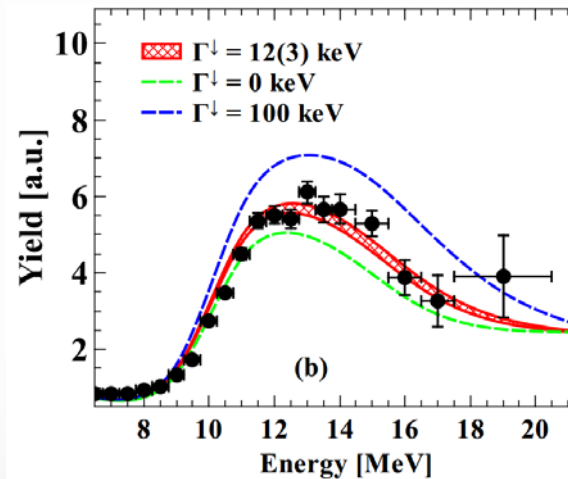
- In the nuclear matter the **isospin symmetry** is broken by the presence of the coulomb interaction (*isospin mixing*).
- **GDR γ decay** is a tool to test the isospin symmetry in $N=Z$ nuclei.
- From the **GDR γ decay** data we extract the degree of ISOSPIN mixing α^2 and coulomb spreading width Γ .

Isospin Mixing contributes as fundamental quantity to extract the **Vud** (matrix transition element) term of the **CKM** matrix

$$\text{Vud} \leftarrow Ft \equiv ft(1 + \delta_R)(1 - \delta_C)$$

Isospin mixing correction term $\sim \alpha^2$

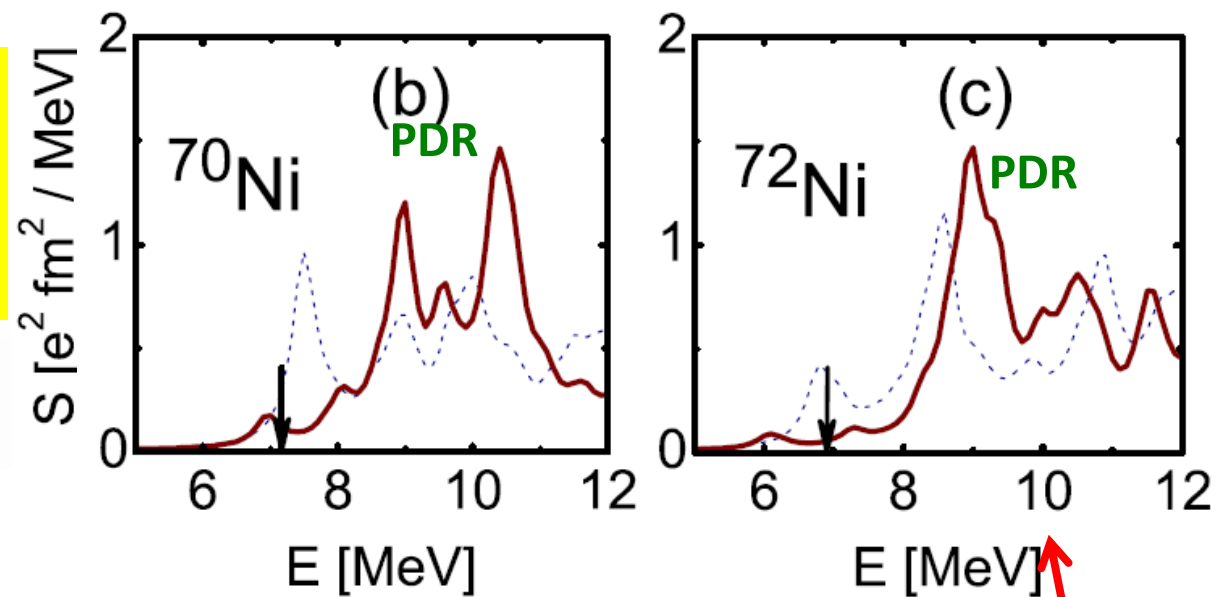
GDR γ decay spectrum of ^{80}Zr



Restoration of Symmetry between n and p at high temperature

S. Ceruti et al.
APP B46 (2015)
PhysRevC.84.041304,
PRL submitted

Propsal 2014/2015 ^{70}Ni
and 2016 for ^{72}Ni
→ 2017



Elena Litvinova, Peter Ring and Victor Tselyaev RQTBA-2

Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 022502 (2010)

“the $^{70,72}\text{Ni}$ isotopes can be suggested for future measurements.”

PHOTON SCATTERING

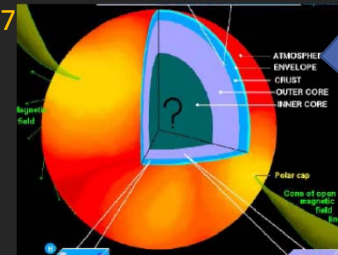
POSSIBLE NOW only AT RIKEN_

	B.E.(MeV)	r_c (fm)	$r_n - r_p$ (fm)
^{16}O	-128.112(-127.619)	2.735(2.730)	-0.15
^{40}Ca	-341.578(-342.052)	3.470(3.485)	-0.14
^{48}Ca	-413.615(-415.990)	3.470(3.484)	0.14
^{72}Ni	-612.168(-613.152)	3.892	0.26

G. A. Lalazissis, et al. Phys.Lett. B 647,111(2007)



Neutron
SKIN



1 to 1
Relation between
PDR
neutron skin
and EOS → n-Star