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## DECAY GAMMA EXPERIMENTS

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## Outline

- Status of RIBF
  - Facility
  - Location of Decay Experiment
- Status of Decay-Spectroscopy
  - Double-Sided-Silicon-Detector (DSSD)
  - Readout Electronics
  - Ge detectors (Clover)
  - Super-segmented beta-counting system
- Proposals and Future
  - Decay Spectroscopy Experiments at RIBF
  - Below A < 100</li>
  - Beyond A > 100
- Summary



### **Status of RIBF Accelerator**

#### Commissioning in Nov. 2008 ... successfull **RIBF Facility** In-beam gamma (Scheit) Coulomb breakup (Nakamura) Interaction cross-section (Ohtubo) New Isotope search (Kubo) ECR RILAC GARIS RRC SRC IRC **BigRIPS** <sup>38</sup>U ... 350 MeV/u fission production $\rightarrow$ Very powerful for neutron rich nuclei Final Goal : beam int. = $1p\mu A$ for $^{238}U$

Big-RIPS : large acceptance (50%)

# Status and Plan at RIBF in 2009

http://www.nishina.riken.jp/UsersGuide/accelerator/tecinfo.html

Expected intensities of 345 MeV/nucleon beams at RIBF (pnA)

Kr	Xe	238 <sub>U</sub>
30	-	♥0.3~0.5
30	10	5
	30	30 10

Machine time for FY2009 at RIBF under discussion.

- Oct. 17 23 ... Xe beam test
- Nov.12 Nov. 22 ... U beam test
- Nov. 23 Dec. o6 ... RIBF exp. using U beam (3-5 pnA)
- Dec. 07 Dec. 10 ... Ca be test
- Dec. 11 Dec. 20 ... RIBF exp. using Ca beam (200pnA)

# **Decay Experiments at RIBF**



☆Double-Sided Silicon Strip Detector



- RI Beam (~ 200MeV/n)
  - Large momentum spread (~12%) from U fission
- Decay study of rare isotopes
  - High efficiency beta detector (E<sub>thr</sub> < 50 keV)</li>
- Cocktail beam
  - Simultaneous T<sub>1/2</sub> reconstruction, particle by particle.

## Decay Experiment H.Grawe, et al. Eur. Phys. J A 25 (2005) 357 + E(2+) map from Sakurai-san

#### Standard shell nuclei New closed shell nuclei ? gon Deformed shell quenched nuclei ? 9071 88 Sr P1/2 68Ni 15/2 P1/2 P3/2 20 d3/2 17/2 50 540 5/2 32 34 28 40 +N 14 16 20 Feedback to **Nuclear Theory** Inputs

**Basic Information from Decay** 

**Decay curve :**  $T_{1/2}$ 

■Excited states : E(2<sup>+</sup>), ..

■Isomeric states

■Q<sub>β</sub> **Neutron emission**  $(\mathbf{P}_n)$ 

Systematic Study

Nuclear Structure

- New magic number ?
- **Disappearance**?
- **Shell quenching?**
- **Deformation?**



# **Status of Experiment**

#### DSSD & Ge-detectors (Clovers) 8 ~ 10 stacked Double-Sided-Silicon-Strip-Detectors



 Micron W1 (16 x 16 strips) 9 – 10 detectors
 Clover Ge detector 5 detectors



Cooling system



# **Performance of DSSD**



 $\mathbf{E}_{\mathrm{threshold}}$ 

X-ray

test

50

~ 20 keV

100

477,1

73.40

150

- Good energy resolution
  - Particle identification
  - Efficient detection of beta-decay events
  - Event correlation of fragment implants and subsequent decays - 40 strips x 40 strips & 16 strips x 16 strips



- Full stopping of incident particles
- Beta-ray tracking
- Q<sub>beta</sub> measurement
- Readout electronics
   Wide dynamic range readout system : 10 keV ~ 5 GeV



Shunji Nishimura @ RNC





χ³∕ndf 205.8 Constant Mean Sigma

4000

3500

3000

2500 2000

1500 1000

500

0

Ο

#### Dual-preamp readout system for wide-dynamic range energy measurement



Wide dynamic range

□ Incident RI ( ~ MeV ~ 4 GeV ~)

It would be essential for Decay Spectroscopy in massive nuclei above A > 100.

□ Beta-rays (10keV ~ MeV ~)

### **Gamma Detectors**

- RIKEN has only 5 x clover detectors available..
  - Installation at close geometry to DSSD.
- Higher efficiency γ-ray detectors
  - $\rightarrow$  Important for  $\gamma \gamma$  analysis
  - 14 clover detectors ?
  - Super-Clover detectors ?
  - LaBr3(Ce) arrays ?
- Readout eletronics
  - ORTEC AD314 (CAMAC)
  - Iwatsu 3100A (VME)
  - TECHNO-AP with dead-time less readout



Picture : Clover detector surrounded by BGO detectors

## **TECHNO-AP + Time-stamp**





- Coarse gain :x 1 ~ 100
- ADC

8ch

+/- 1V

- 14bit
- Performance
  - 1.75 KeV @ 1.33MeV
  - 100Kcps throuput

### Super-segmented beta counting system : CAITEN

#### Cylindrical scintillator: (RP-408)

- 4x10<sup>5</sup> pixel scintillators
- φ50 cm x 100 cm
- Ration : ~ 60 rpm ~
- Vertical motion (up / down)
- Air-coupling ~ 3mm gap
  - Position resolution
     σ~ 3.8 mm









## **Position Reconstruction**

#### <sup>90</sup>Sr source attached on the scintillator

#### Rotation speed 60 rpm (example)



- $\Rightarrow$  Demonstration of position calibration.
- $\Rightarrow$  Adequate position resolution ~ 3.8mm



# Perspective Proposals and Future

# **Decay Spectroscopy Proposals**

#### Neutron-rich nuclei

2009

Nov.

- Decay study for Co, Ni, Cu and Zn near N=50 shell closure (S.Nishimura)
- β-decay study of Rb, Sr, Y, Zr isotopes on r-process path (T.Sumikama)
- Search for long-lived isomeric states in neutron-rich Cd, Ag, and Pd (H.Watanabe)
- Decay Spectroscopy near <sup>64</sup>Cr (Z=24, N=40) (R.Clark)
- Super-segmented beta-detector "CAITEN" (S.Nishimura)

#### Proton-rich nuclei

- Decay Spectroscopy in the vicinity of <sup>100</sup>Sn (M.Lewitwicz)
- Search for two-proton radioactivity of <sup>59</sup>Ge, <sup>63</sup>Se, and <sup>67</sup>Kr (B.Blank)

#### More proposals ..

<b>Vield Estimation around</b> 78 Ni         U-beam int. : ~ 1 pnA (5 pnA in 2009 !)         Beam time : 2 days (N<50),         2 days (N=50),         3 days (N>50)             Not discovered										
Known T <sub>1/2</sub> Unknown T <sub>1/2</sub>	N=50									
	<sup>78</sup> Zm	<sup>79</sup> Zn (10 <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>80</sup> Zn (10 <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>81</sup> Zn (10 <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>82</sup> Zn (10 <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>83</sup> Zn (10 <sup>2</sup> )	Red No decay information			
	<sup>77</sup> Cu (10 <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>78</sup> Cu (10 <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>79</sup> Cu (10 <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>80</sup> Cu (10 <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>81</sup> Cu (10 <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>82</sup> Cu (40)	<sup>82</sup> Zn, <sup>83</sup> Zn, <sup>80</sup> Cu, <sup>81</sup> Cu, <sup>82</sup> Cu, <sup>79</sup> Ni, <sup>80</sup> Ni,			
Z=28	<sup>76</sup> Ni (10 <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>77</sup> Ni (10 <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>78</sup> Ni (10 <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>79</sup> Ni (160)	<sup>80</sup> Ni (12)	<sup>SI</sup> Ni	<sup>75</sup> Co, <sup>76</sup> Co, <sup>77</sup> Co, <sup>75</sup> Fe			
	<sup>75</sup> Co (40)	<sup>76</sup> C0 (10 <sup>2</sup> )	77 <mark>Co</mark> (60)	<sup>78</sup> C0 (6)	79Co	<sup>sa</sup> Co	Excited states (depends on statistics) - E(2+)			
	<sup>74</sup> Fe (2)	<sup>75</sup> Fe (40)	<sup>76</sup> Fe (4)	77 <b>Fe</b>	<sup>78</sup> ⊮€		<ul> <li>Isomeric states (T<sub>1/2</sub>, levels)</li> <li>Neutron Emission P<sub>n</sub></li> </ul>			

New beam line optics with two degrader modes  $\rightarrow$  may enables us to study more species of RI.

#### Short Half-lives of Nuclei beyond <sup>78</sup>Ni ??



**★**Higher production yield? ...  $7^8$ Ni ~ 1 / day (MSU)  $\rightarrow$  10<sup>3</sup> / day in 2009?

**★**Higher detection efficiency ? ... ~  $40\% \rightarrow 80\%$  ~?

more accurate measurement for <sup>78</sup>Ni at RIBF

### Excited States E(2+) around N=50

O.Perru, et al. EPJA 28 (2006) 307.

J.V.Walle, PRL 99 (2007) 142501



What about <sup>82</sup>Zn and <sup>78</sup>Ni?

Benchmark to Nuclear Theory



### Summary

- RIBF will provide an intense U beam
  - 0.01 pnA in 2007
  - 0.4 pnA in 2008
  - ~ 5 pnA in 2009
  - 1000 pnA in 20XX?
- Decay spectroscopy will provide important information for nuclear structure and astrophysics.
  - New isotopes, T1/2, isomer, E(2+), P<sub>n</sub>, Q<sub>β</sub>, …

#### Decay Experiments at RIKEN

Preparation of detector systems , DSSD & Ge & CAITEN

#### Plan for decay experiment

- 2009 ... <sup>78</sup>Ni (+ <sup>110</sup>Zr)
- 2010 ~ ... <sup>100</sup>Sn, <sup>64</sup>Cr, <sup>128</sup>Cd, <sup>59</sup>Ge (<sup>63</sup>Se, <sup>67</sup>Kr, <sup>48</sup>Ni), ...

#### In Future..

- Light nucleus near drip-line ( ..., F, Ne, Na, Mg, ...)
- <sup>128</sup>Pd , <sup>94</sup>Ag, ...