Search of the exotic nuclear two-photon decay in isochronous heavy ion storage rings

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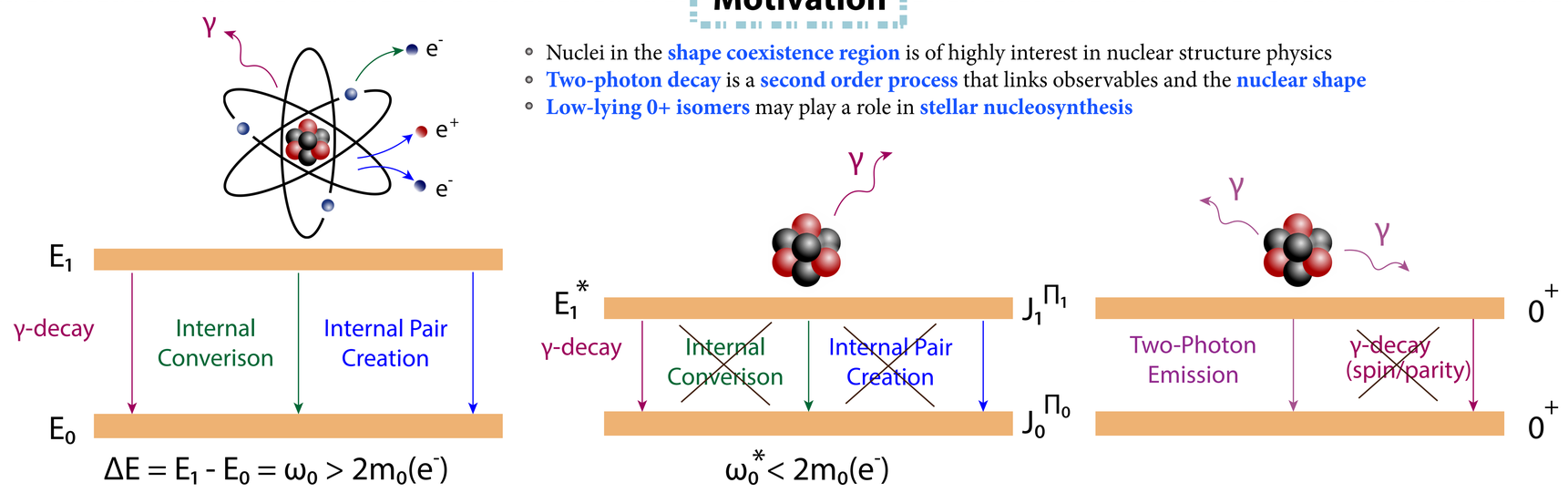
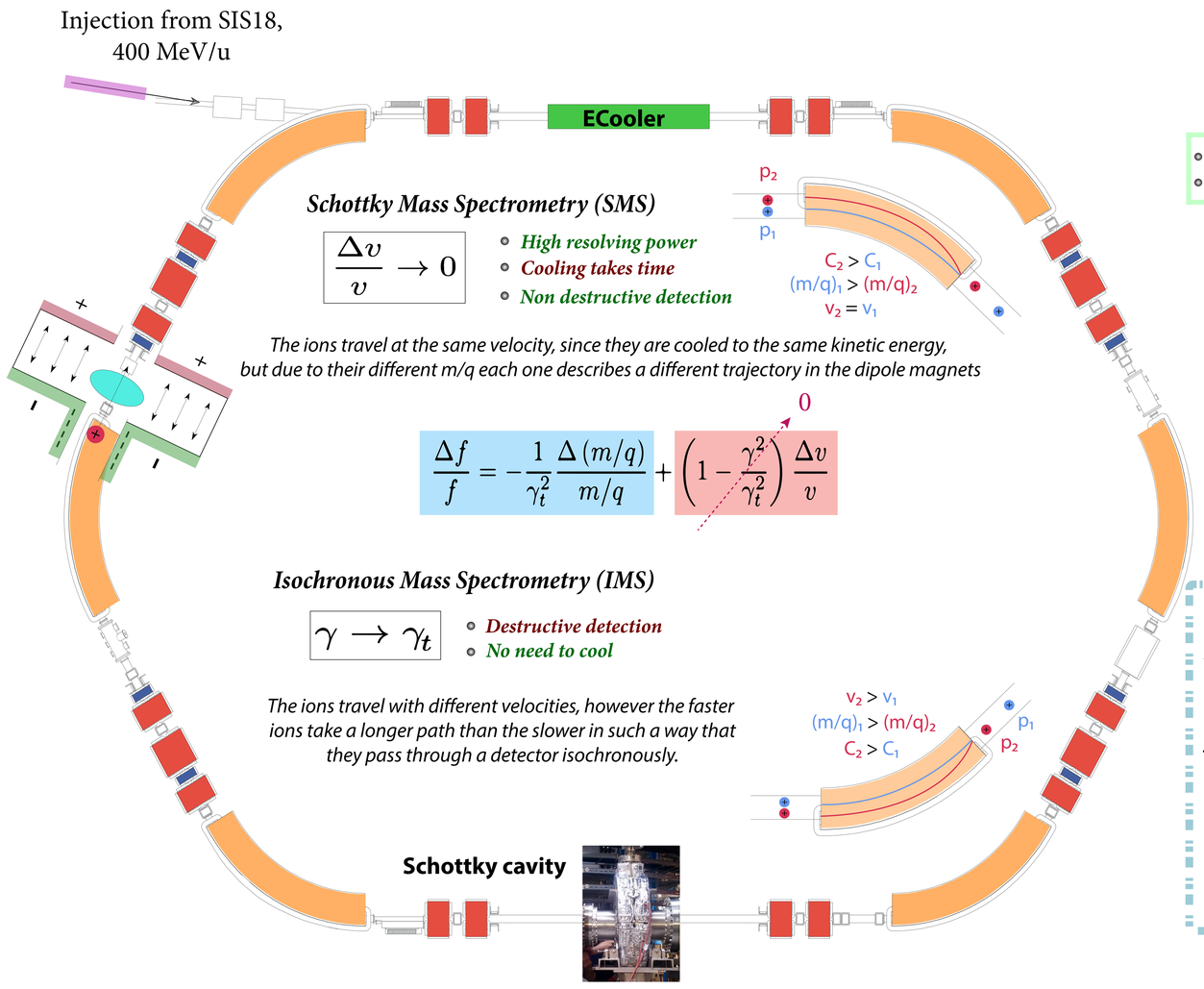
Motivation



- Nuclei in the **shape coexistence region** is of highly interest in nuclear structure physics
- **Two-photon decay** is a **second order process** that links observables and the **nuclear shape**
- **Low-lying 0+ isomers** may play a role in **stellar nucleosynthesis**

Methodology and Results



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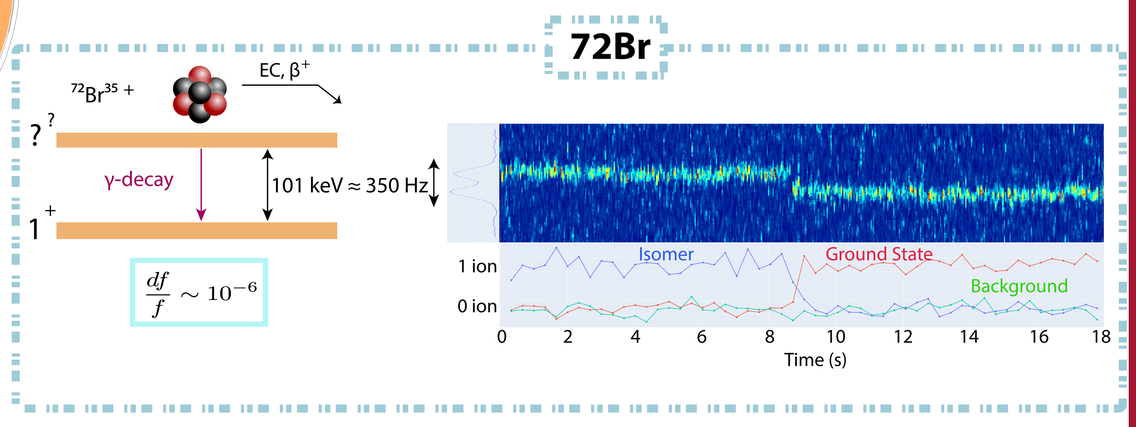
SMS
- *Not suitable for exotic nuclei*
- *Suitable short-lived nuclei*

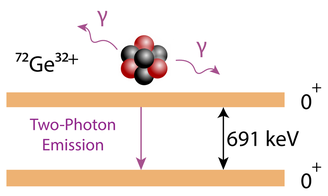
IMS
- *Not suitable for nuclei with half-lifes under a few seconds*
- *Suitable for nuclei with low-production yields*

Isochronous Schottky Mass Spectrometry (ISMS)
- **Novel technique:** Combination of SMS and IMS
- Best suited for the study of **exotic short-lived** isomers and nuclear states

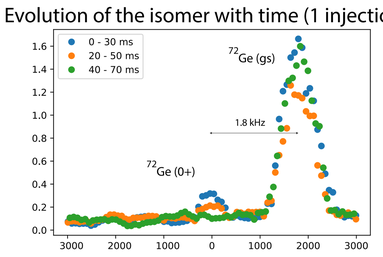
72Br



72Ge



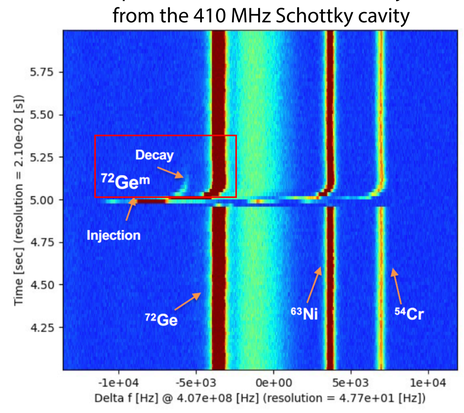
Evolution of the isomer with time (1 injection)



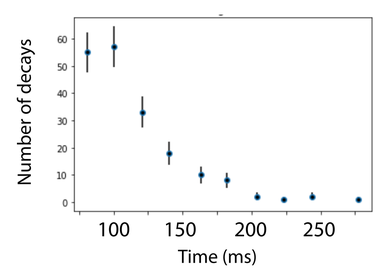
Decay time < 80 ms

Analysis of the interest region

2-Dimensional spectrum centered around an injection obtained from the 410 MHz Schottky cavity



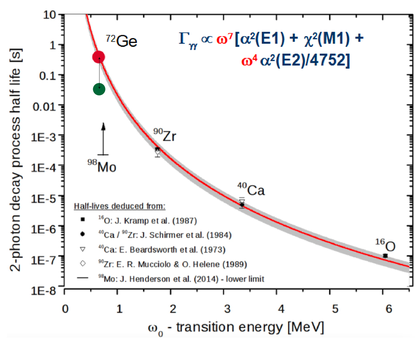
Number of isomer decays in function of time



Conclusions & Outlook

- **Proof of principle - *Isochronous Schottky Mass Spectrometry (ISMS):***
  - Feaseability of a **novel technique** for **exotic short-lived** mass spectrometry. It uses a **combination** of Schottky Mass Spectrometry (SMS) and Isochronous Mass Spectrometry (ISMS).
- **Perfectly suited** for the study of **exotic short-lived low-lying nuclear isomers** with a resolving power of 10^{-6}, allowing the resolution of **100 keV isomers**
- *Preliminary results* indicate that the lifetime of the first excited state in 72Ge is **considerably shorter** than expected from previous experiments Therefore, **theoretical studies are necessary**

(Analysis still ongoing!)



Acknowledgments

Yu. A. Litvinov, H. Weick, F. C. Akinci, C. Brandau, H. ALbers, R. Chen, D. Freire-Fernández, H. Geissel, J. Gerl, J. Glorius, M. Gorska, A. Gumberidze, C. Kozhuharov, S. A. Litvinov, M. S. Sanjari, M. Steck, R. Singh-Sidhu, T. Stöhlker, et al., **GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Germany ;** W. Korten, A. M. Corsi, M. Siciliano, M. Vandebrouck et al., **IRFU, CEA Paris-Saclay, France ;** T. Yamaguchi, et al., **Saitama University, Japon;** A. Ozawa, **Tsukuba University, Japan;** Z. Liu, Y. H. Zhang, **Institute of Modern Physics, Lanzhou, China;** X. C. Chen, **Univeristy of Groningen, Netherlands;** Ph. Walker, Zs. Podolyak, **University of Surrey, UK;** P. Woods, C. Bruno, T. Davinson, **University of Edinburgh, UK;** R. Reifarth, K. Göbel, **Goethe Universitäat Frankfurt, Germany;** A. Görgen, **University of Oslo, Norway;** F. G. Kondev, **Argonne Natiaonal Laboratory, USA;** J. J. Carroll, C. J. Chiara, **US Army Research Laboratory, USA;** I. Dillmann, C. Griffin, G. Leckenby, **TRIUMF, Canada;** and the **ILIMA collaboration**