

^{100}Sn Results

not only from RISING

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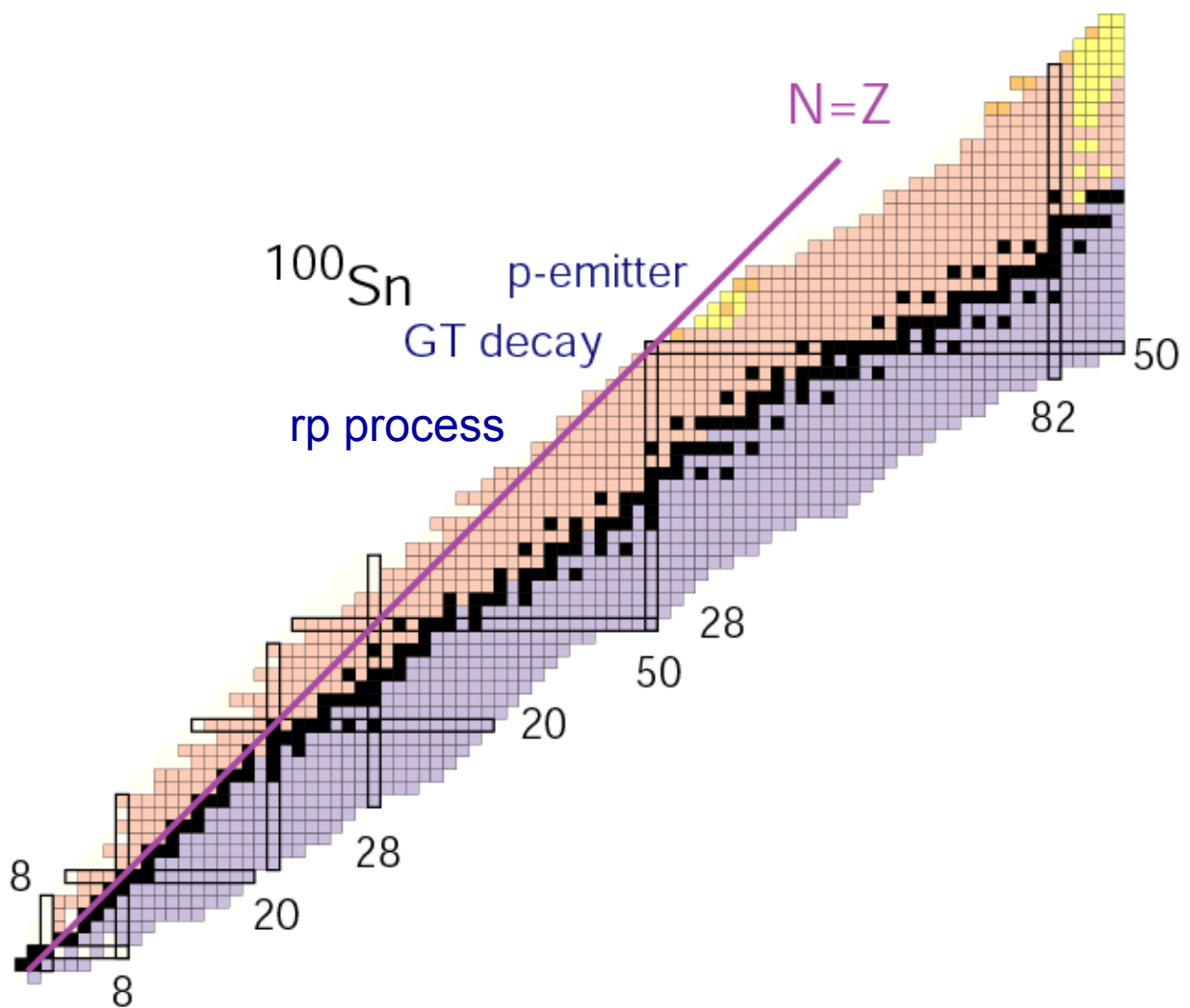
for the S330 and
RISING collaboration

S330

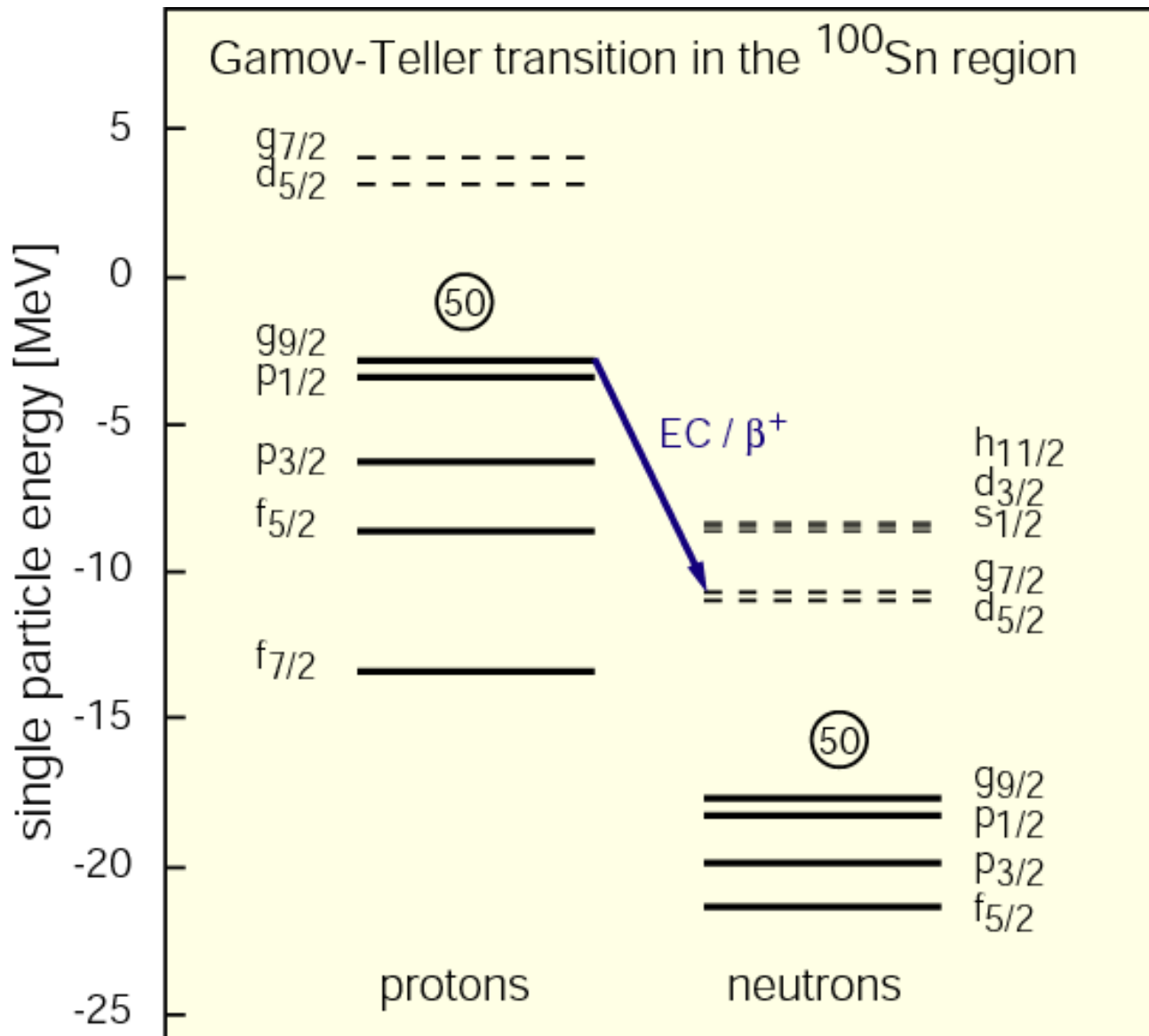
^{100}Sn :

Gamow-Teller Strength in its Decay Search for its Isomer Particle Stability of Neighbours

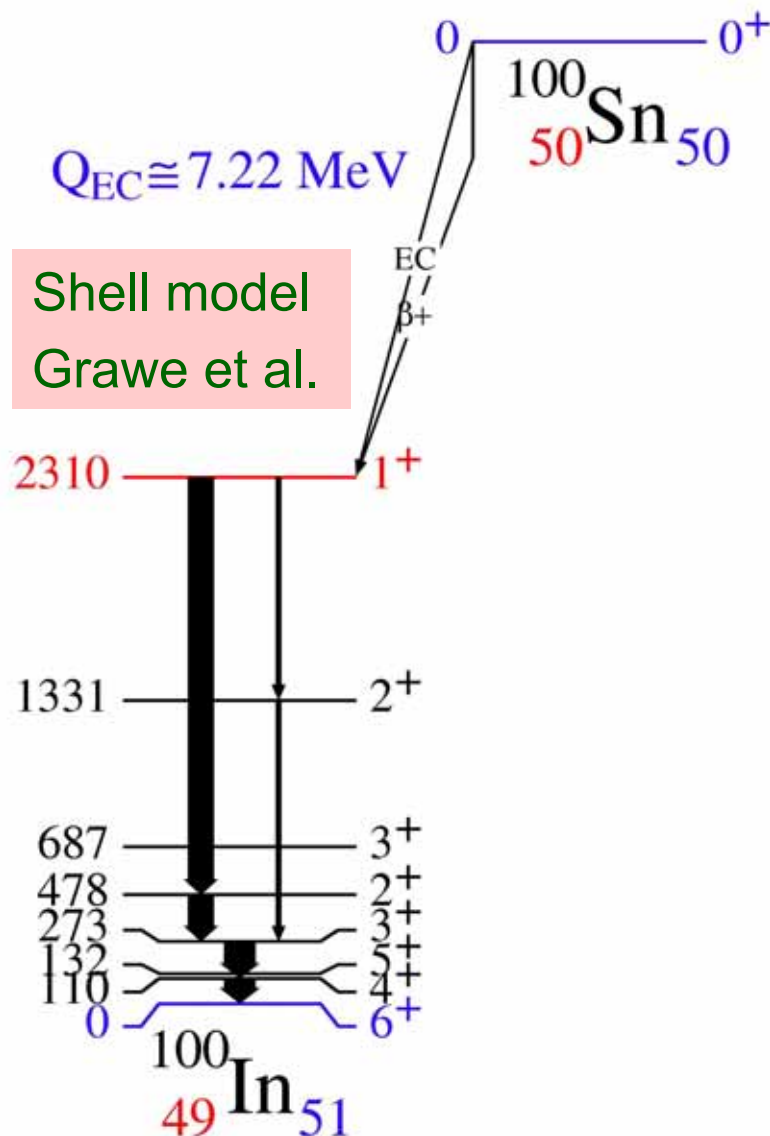
TUM
GSI
Edinburgh
Ankara
Belgrade
Bratislava
GANIL
Groningen
Köln
Krakow
MSU
RIKEN
Surrey
Uppsala
Warsaw
+
RISING



Shell Model Orbitals



^{100}Sn



GT-strength is unique tool to study wave fct.

pure spin-flip transition
 $0^+ \Rightarrow (\pi g_{9/2}^{-1} \nu g_{7/2}) 1^+$

large decay energy
 \Rightarrow most of GT strength
in β -decay window

measure:

$T_{1/2}$

β -endpoint energy
(branching)

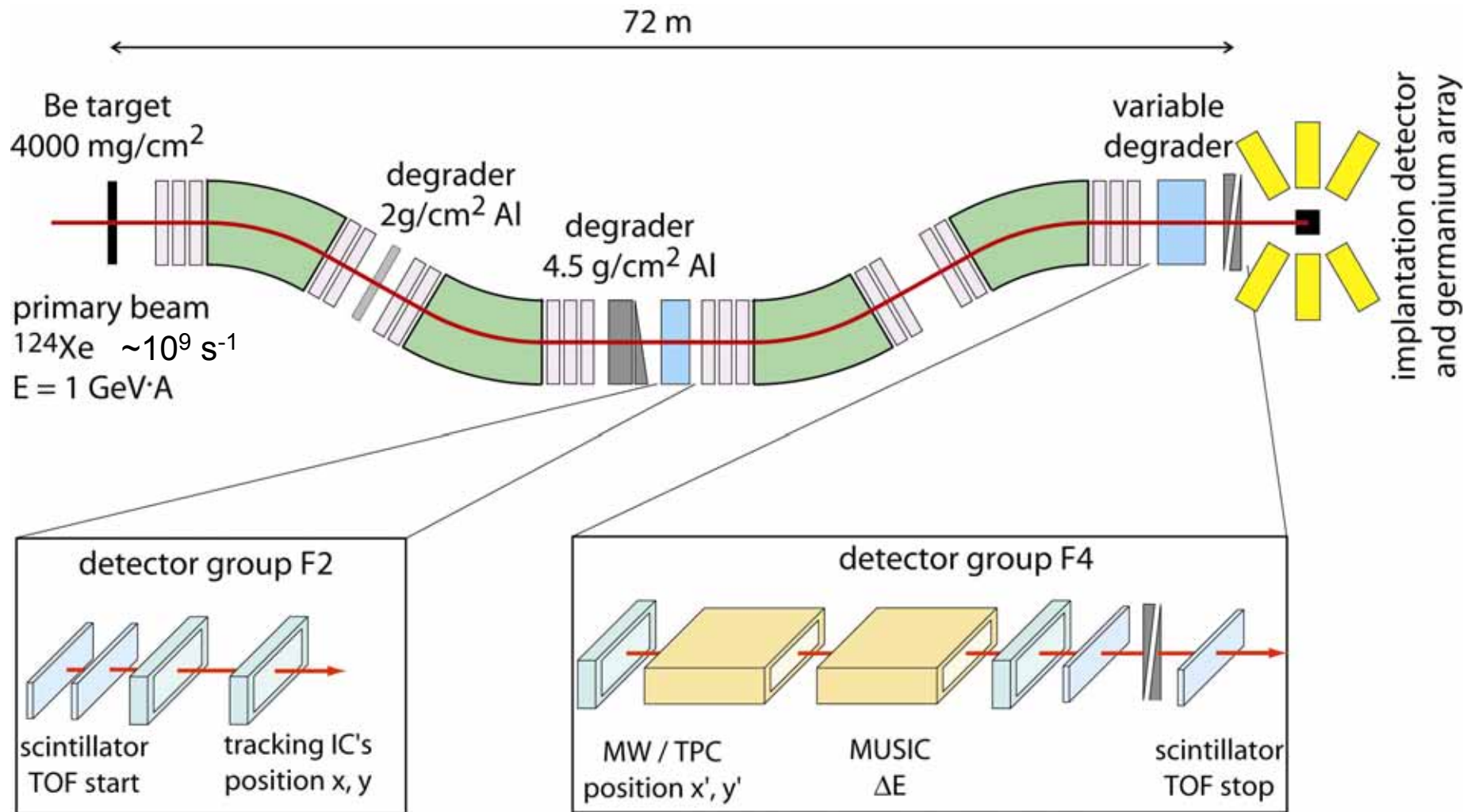
\Rightarrow GT-strength

^{100}Sn history

year	where	production	events	quantity		
1994	GSI	fragm. ^{124}Xe	7	$T_{1/2}$	$E(\beta)$	$E(\gamma)$
1994	GANIL	fragm. ^{112}Sn	11		ident.	
1996	GANIL	fusion	11		Δm	
1998	GSI	fragm. ^{112}Sn	1	$T_{1/2}$	$E(\beta)$	$E(\gamma)$
2007	MSU	fragm. ^{112}Sn	14	$T_{1/2}$		
2008	GSI	fragm. ^{124}Xe	259	$T_{1/2}$	$E(\beta)$	$E(\gamma)$

A Complete Setup?

the FRagment Separator (FRS)

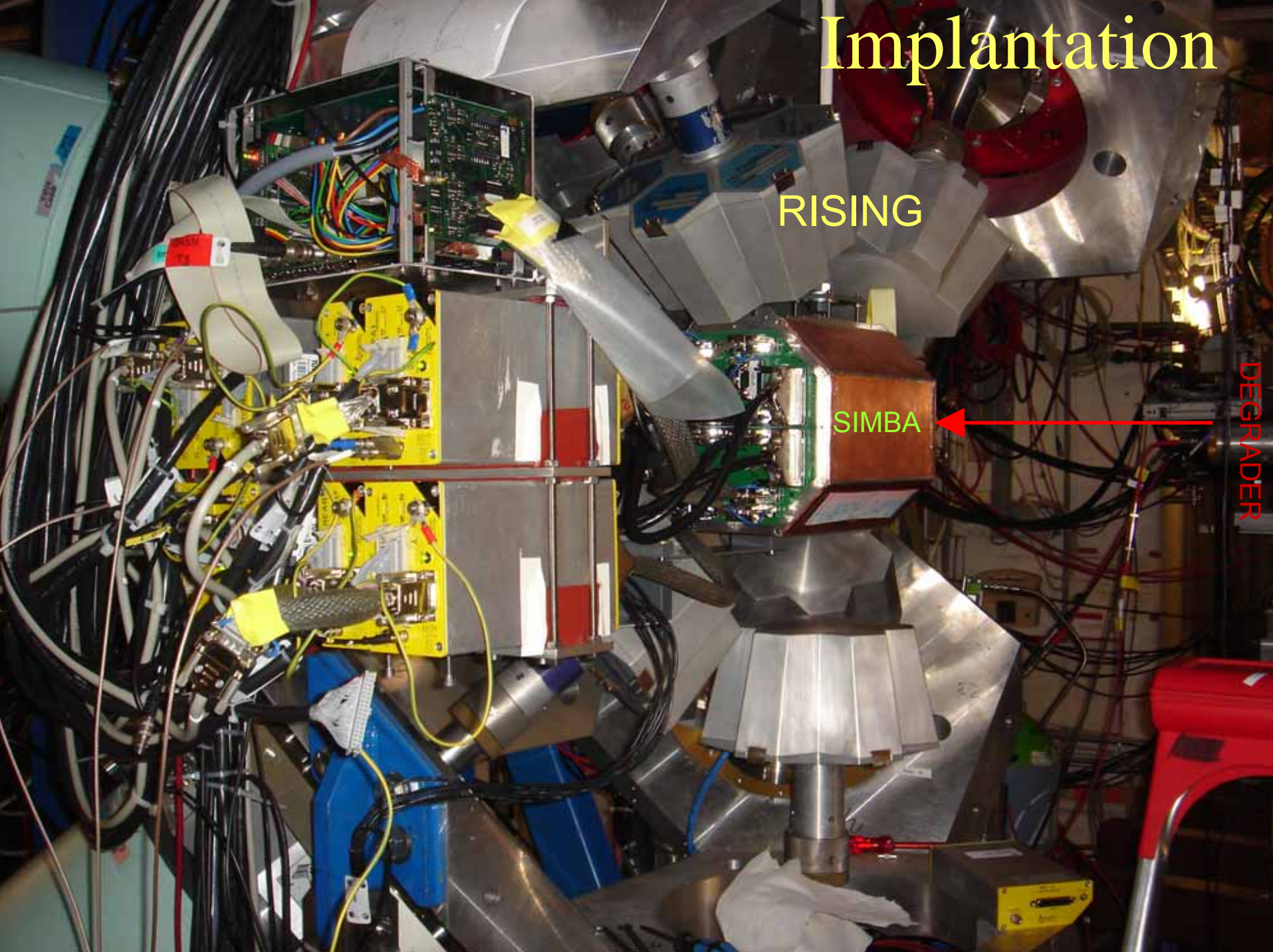


Implantation

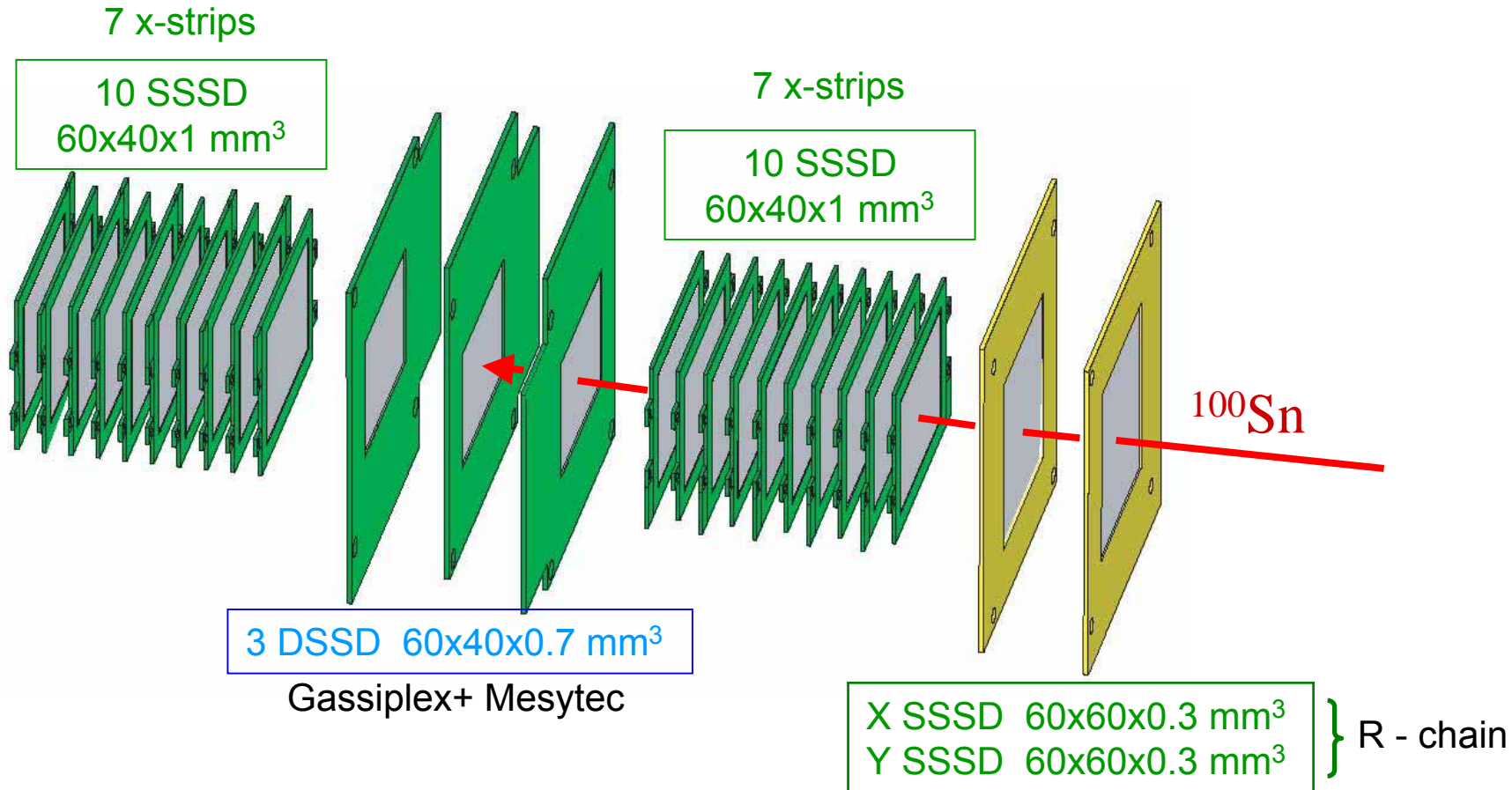
RISING

SIMBA

DEGRADER

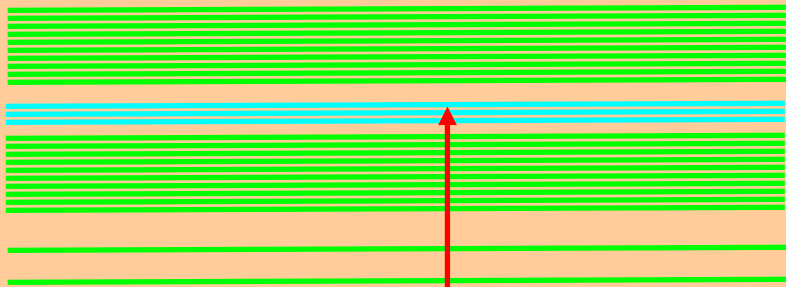


Silicon Implantation Detector and Beta Absorber SIMBA

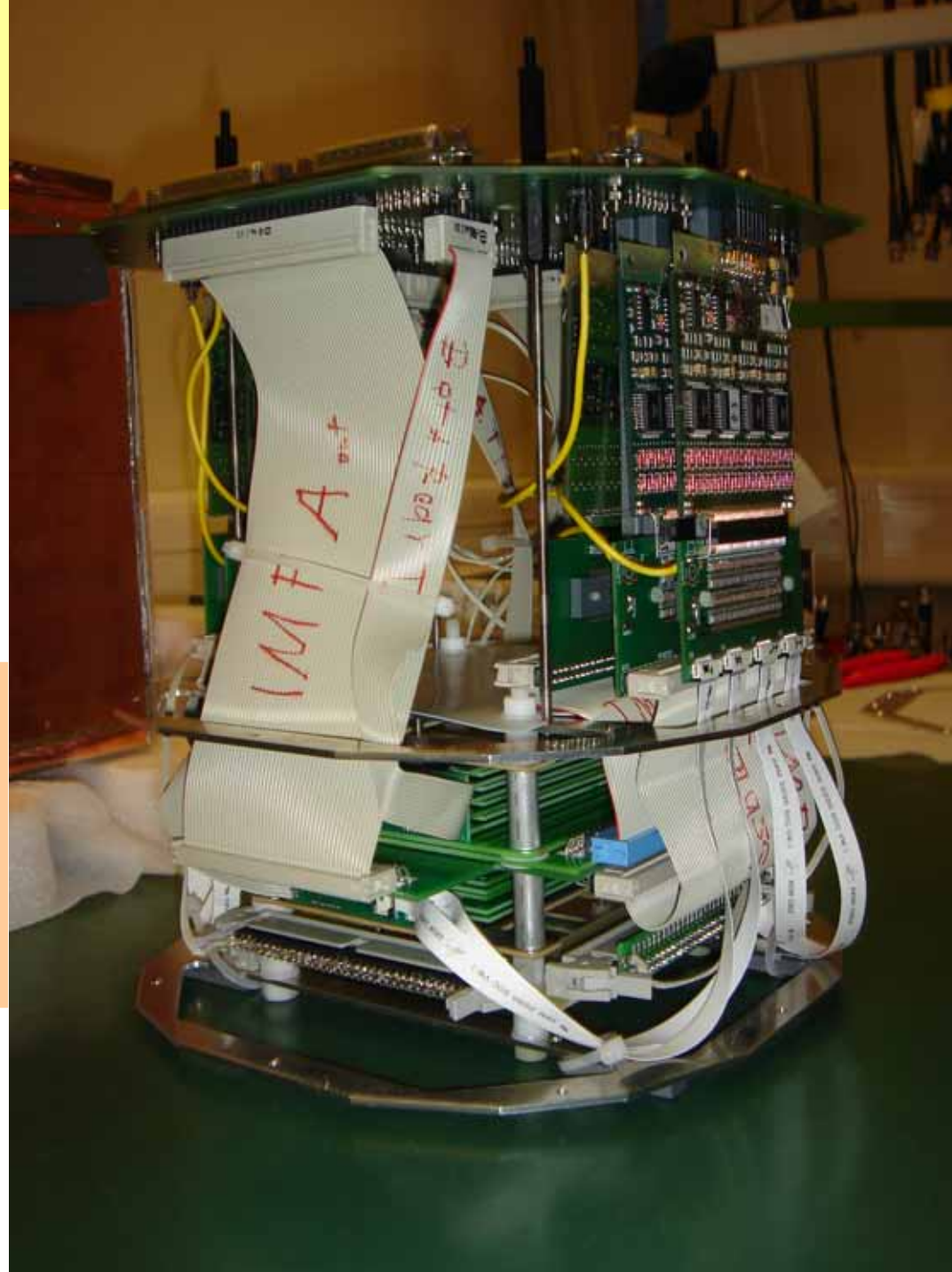


pixels in implantation zone:
 $3 \times 60 \times 40 = 7200$

and how it
looks in reality



^{100}Sn





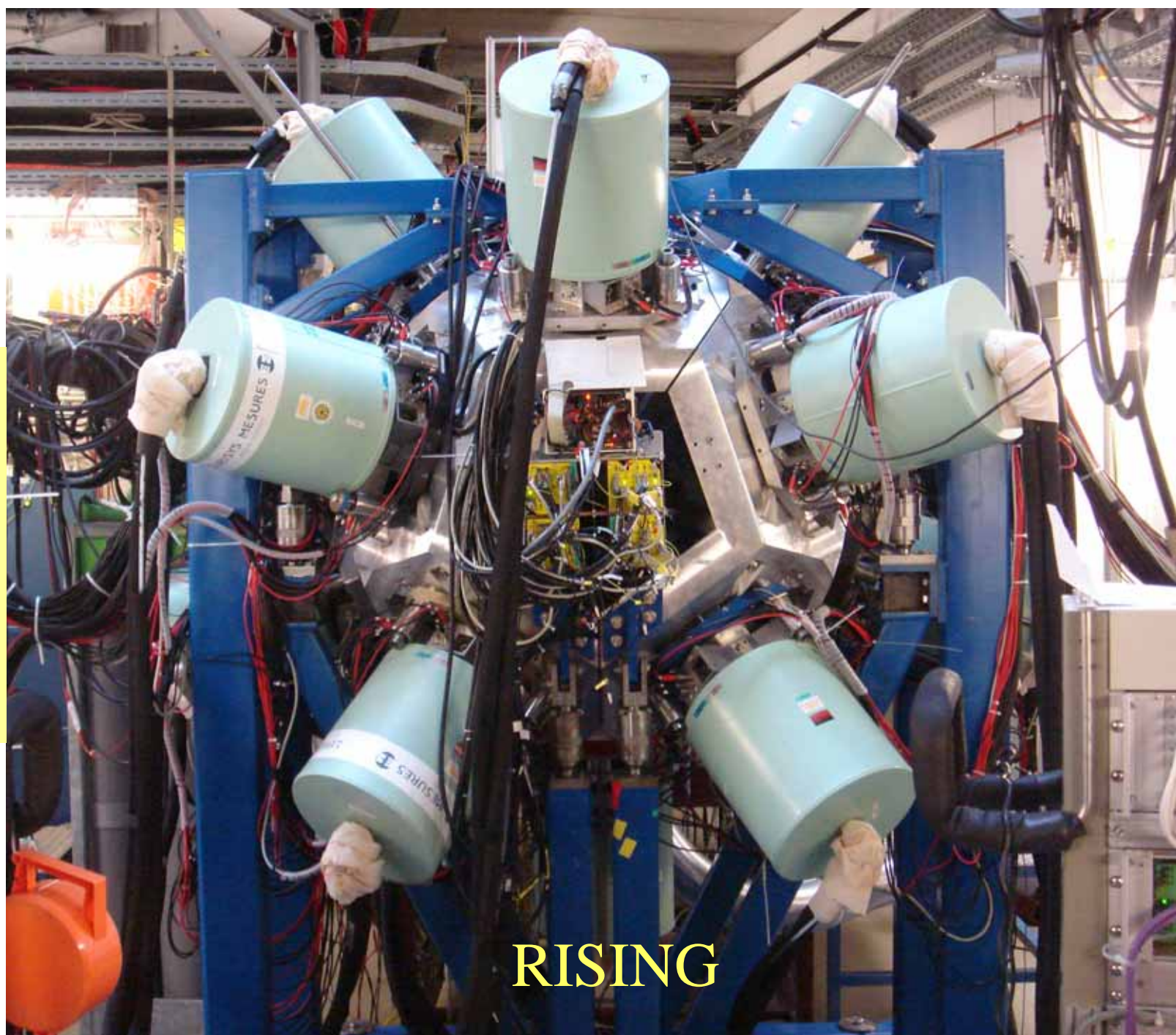
+

15 x 7

Germanium
detectors

$\epsilon_{\text{Photo}} \sim 11\%$

@ 662 keV

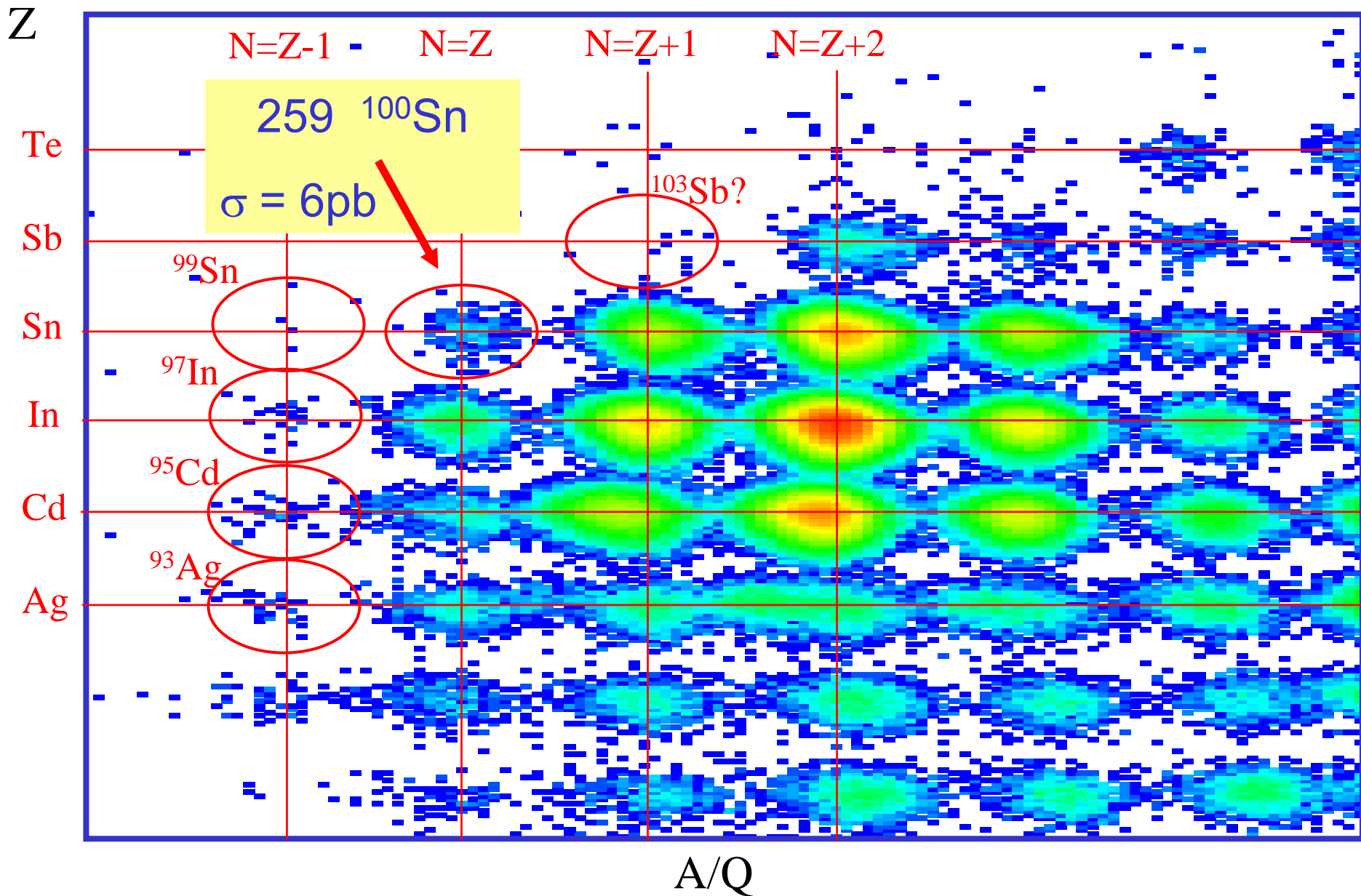


RISING

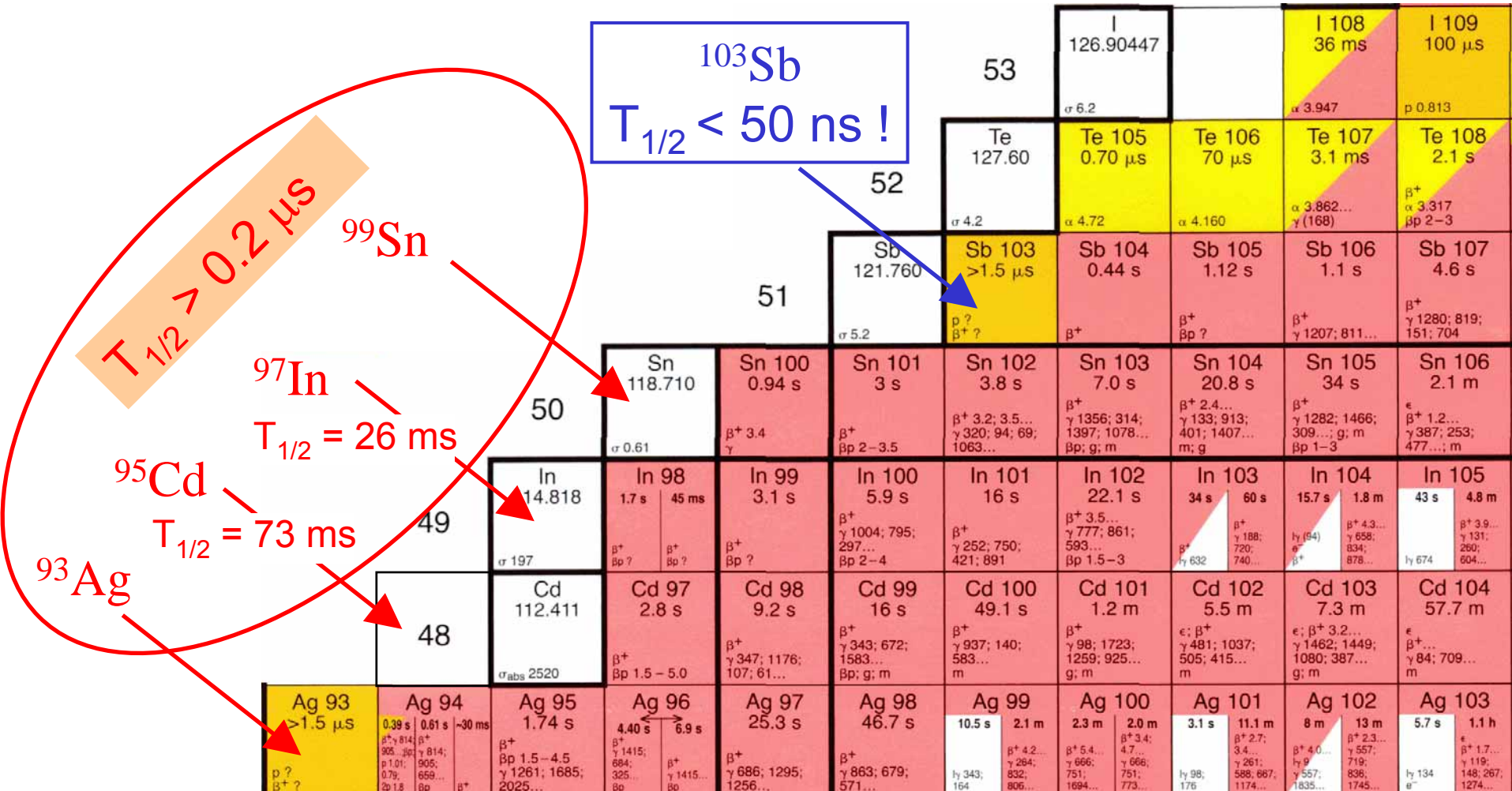


New Nuclides?

^{100}Sn setting (full statistics, 15 days)

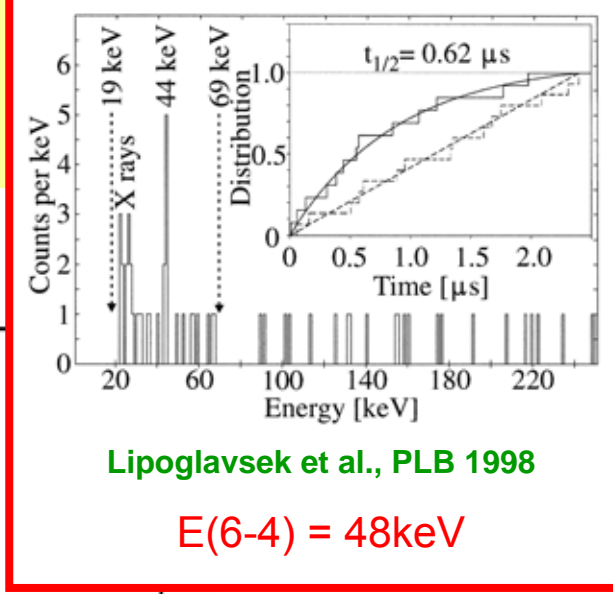
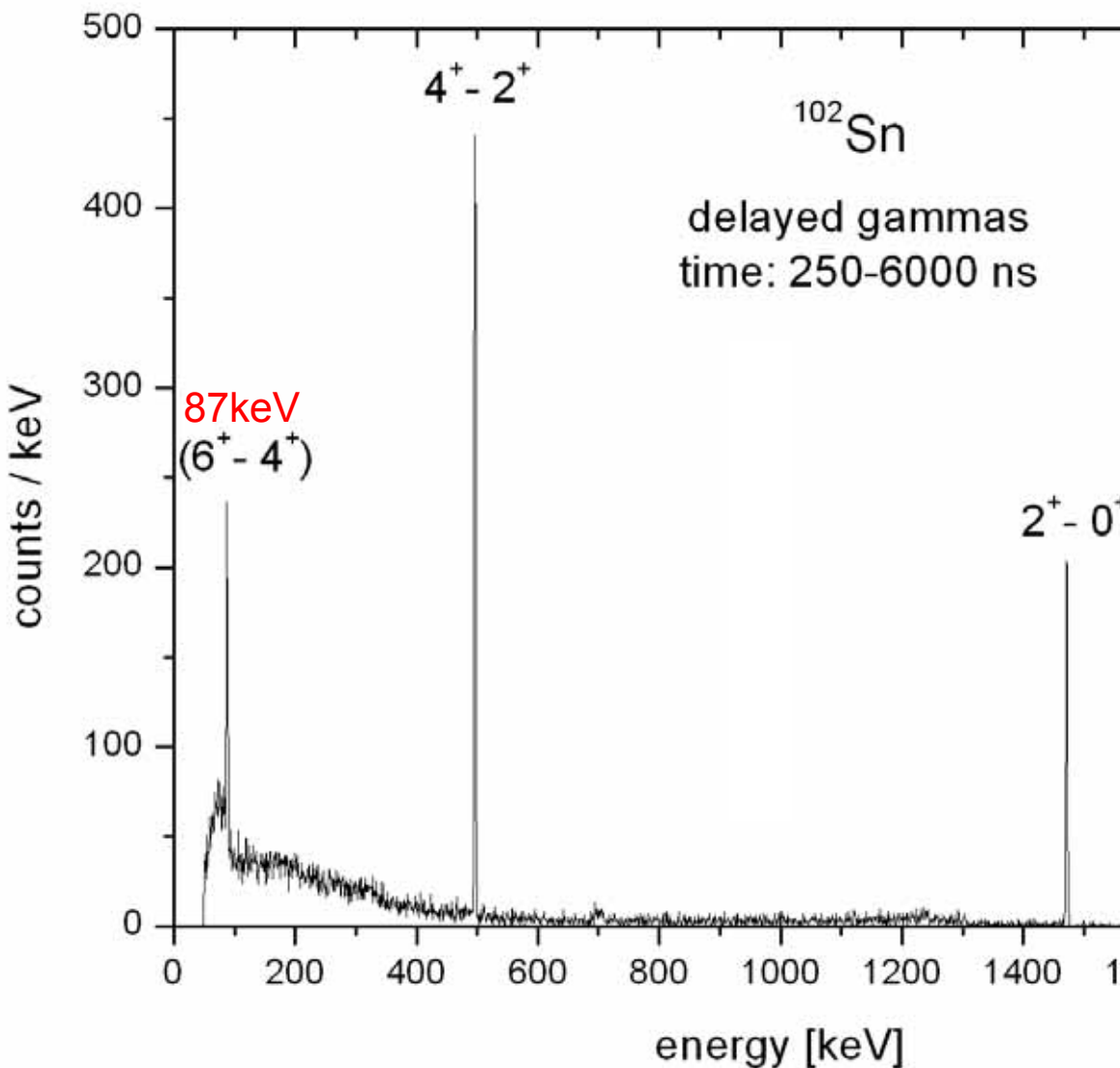


what's new?

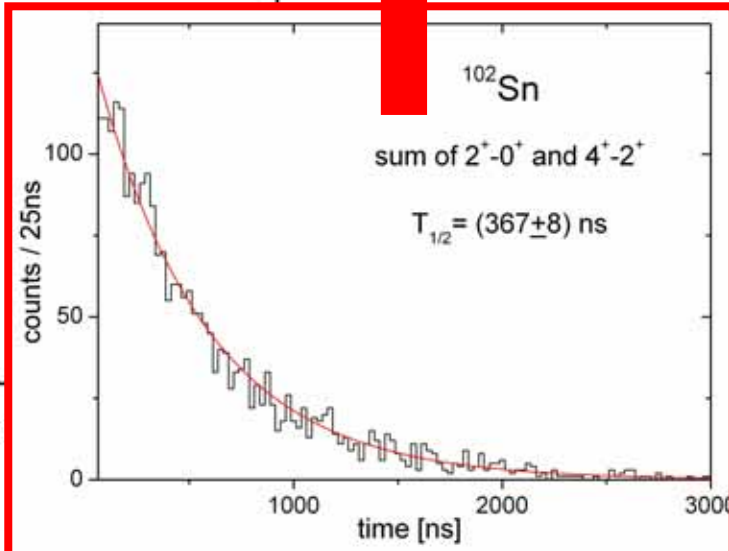


Isomers?

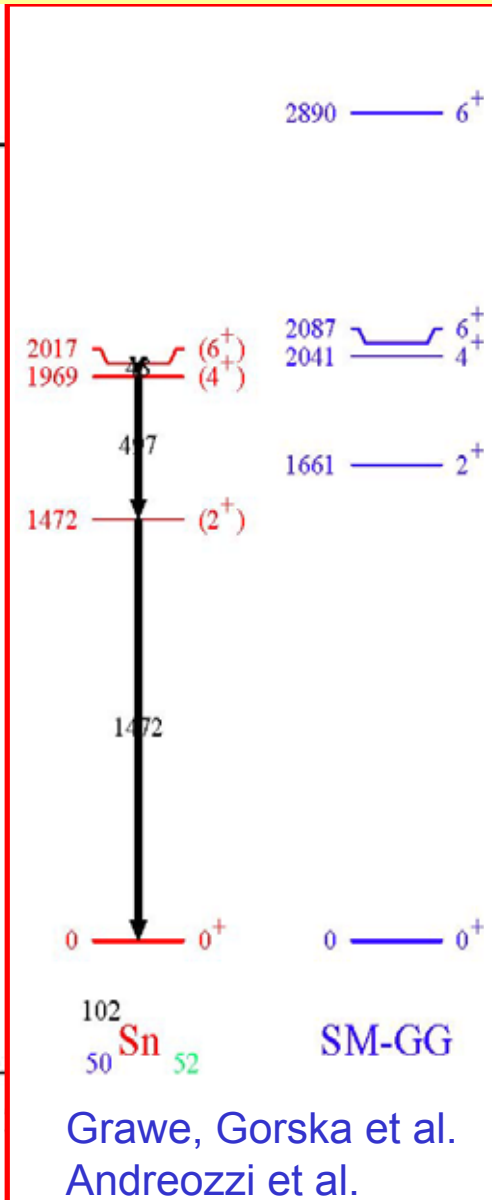
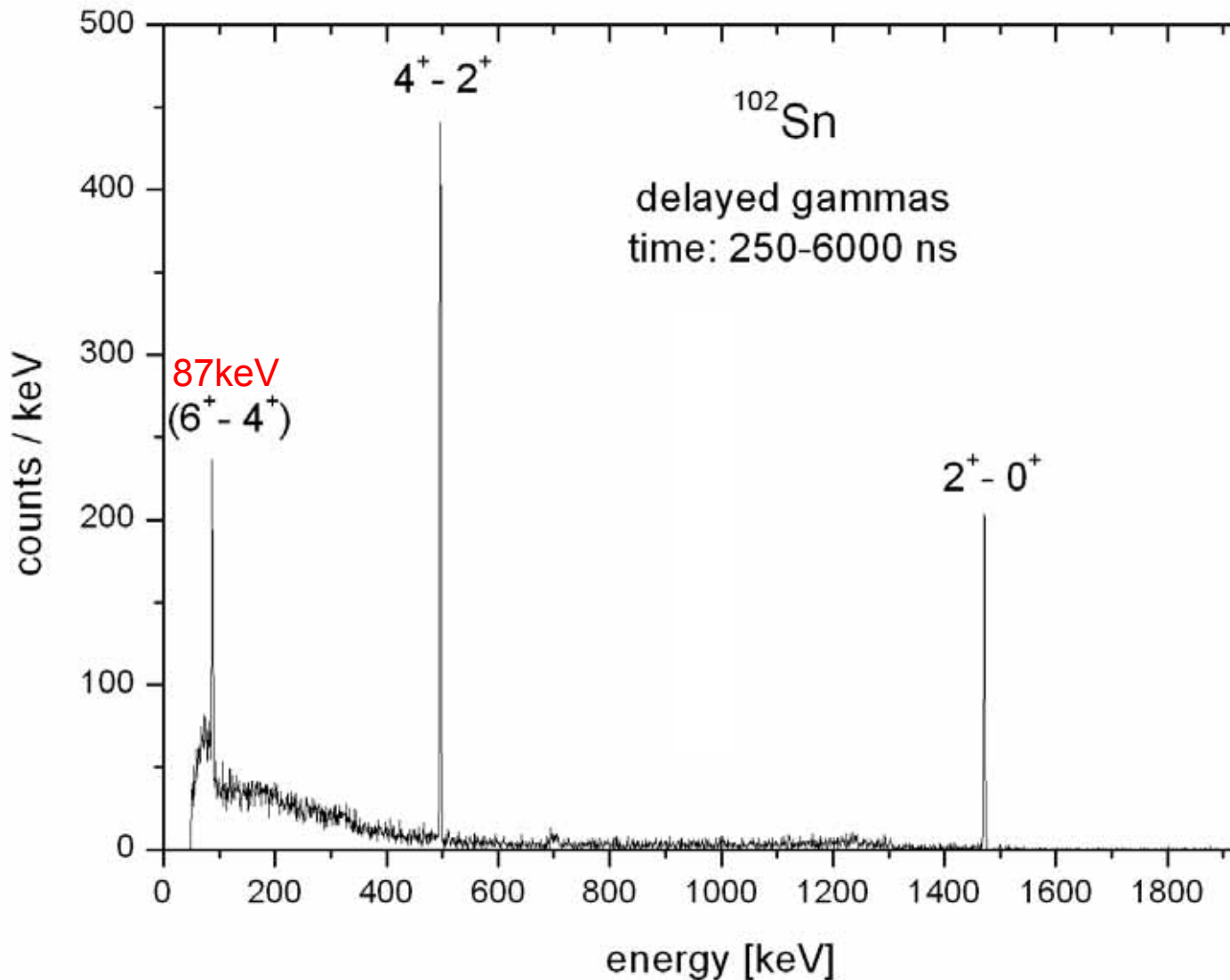
6^+ Isomer in ^{102}Sn



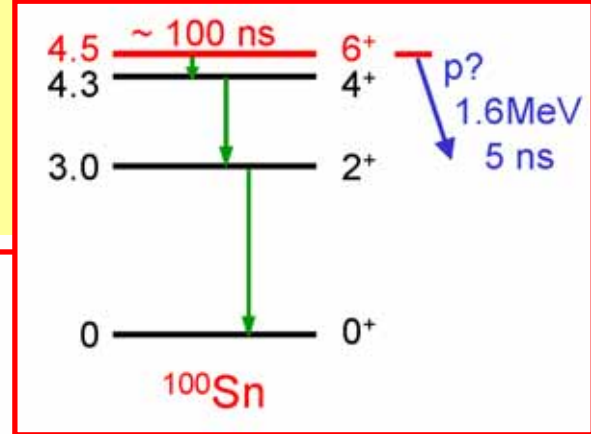
$B(E2) = 3.2(1) \text{ W.u.}$



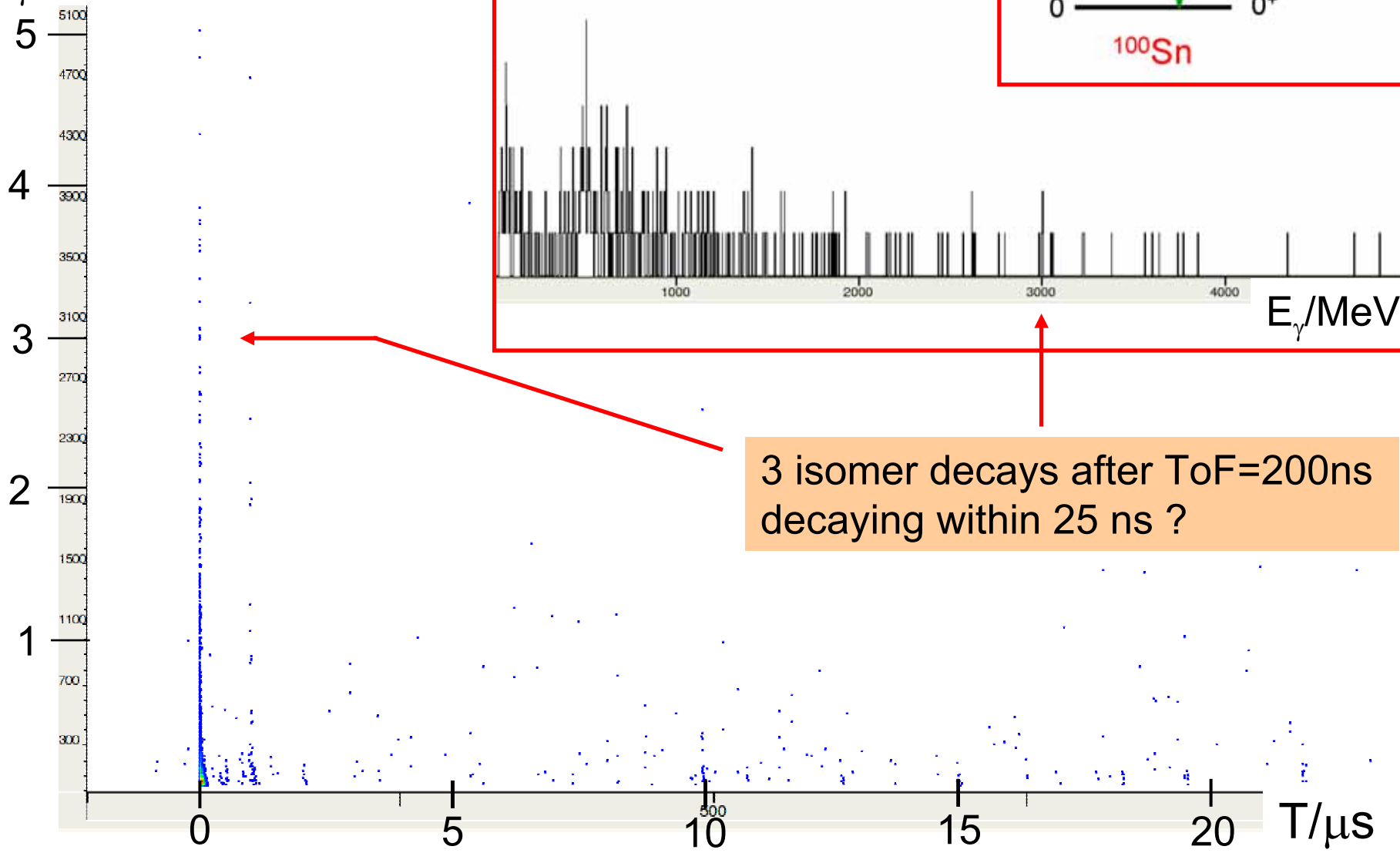
6^+ Isomer in ^{102}Sn



Search for 6^+ isomer in ^{100}Sn

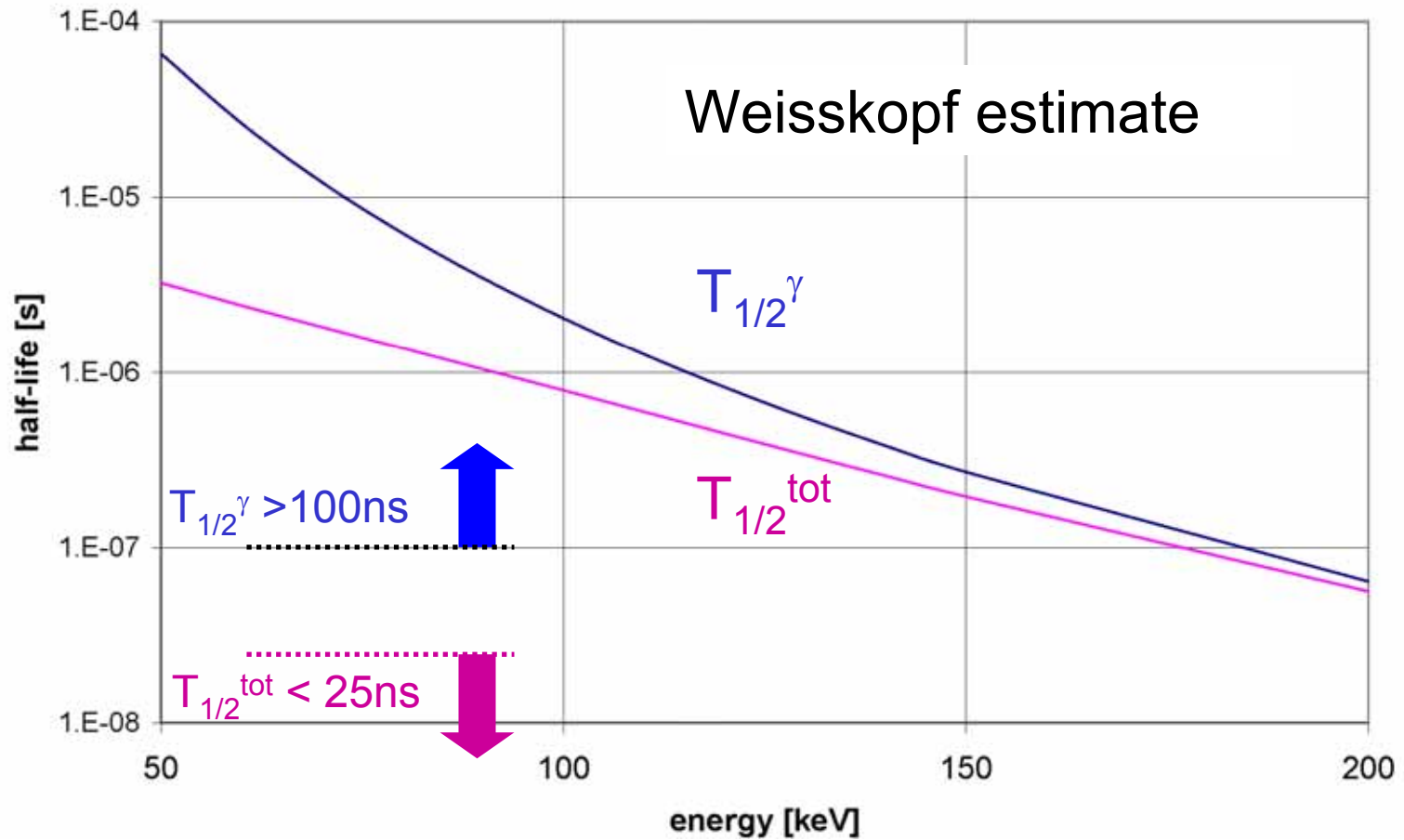


E_γ/MeV



3 isomer decays after ToF=200ns
decaying within 25 ns ?

6⁺ Isomer in ¹⁰⁰Sn ?



probably not

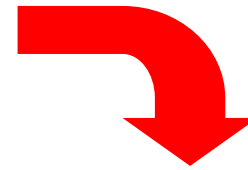
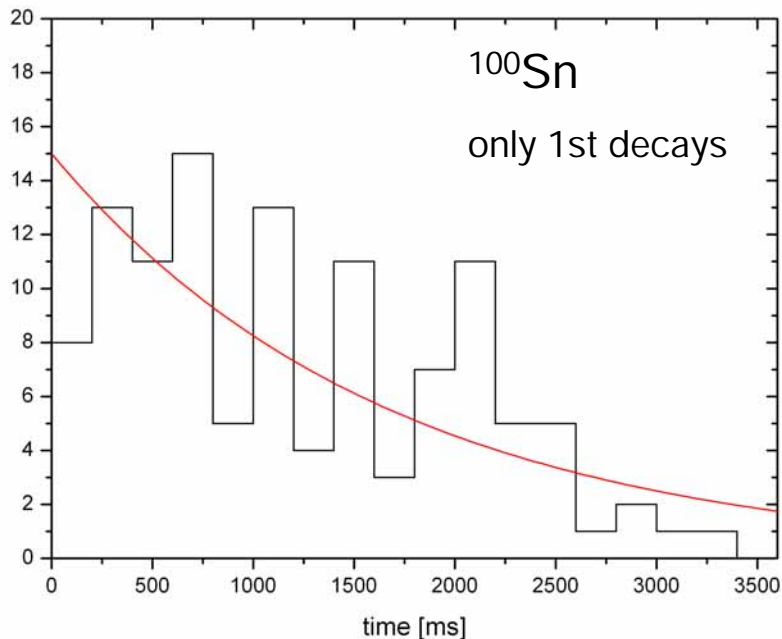
how does ^{100}Sn decay?

Correlation of Implantation and Decay

require same position within $\pm 1\text{mm}$ in x,y,z

record all decay triggers within 15 s
(β^+ of 3 generations)

Maximum Likelihood analysis
varying the ^{100}Sn half-life
with known: daughter decays,
efficiencies, dead times, background



$$T_{1/2} = 1.16 \pm 0.20 \text{ s}$$

preliminary

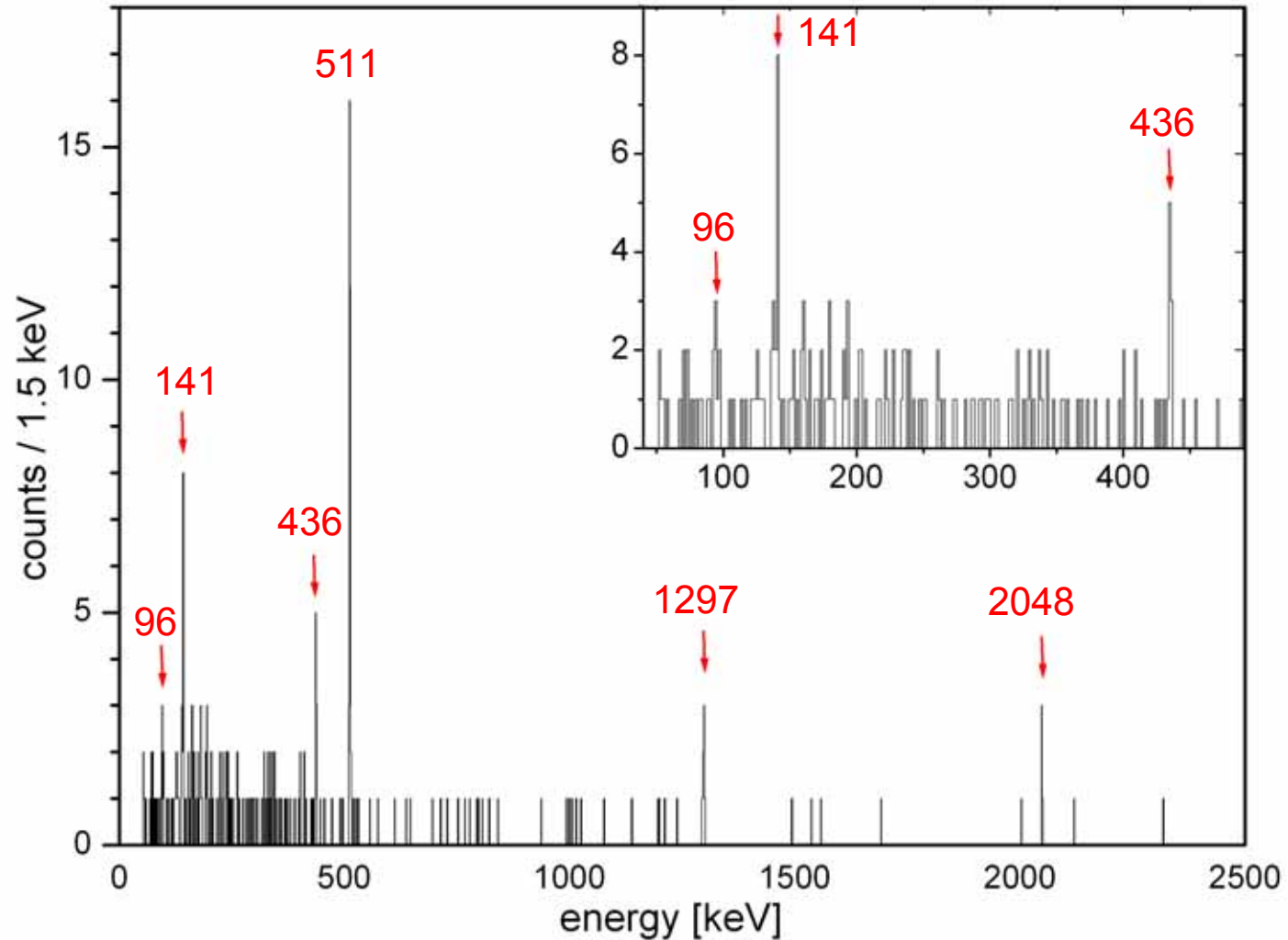
Comparison:

MSU 2007 $0.55^{+0.70}_{-0.31} \text{ s}$

GSI 1997 $0.94^{+0.54}_{-0.26} \text{ s}$

Gamma Spectrum after Beta Decay of ^{100}Sn

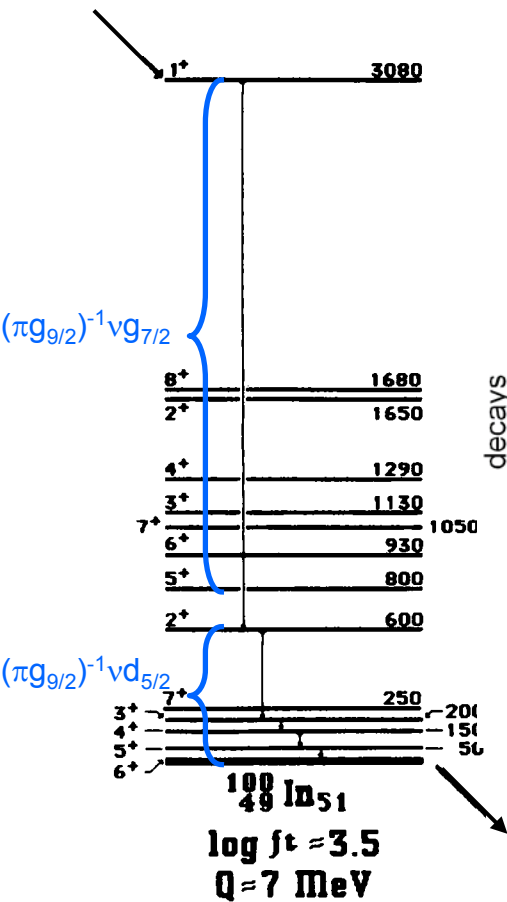
all events within 4 s after implantation



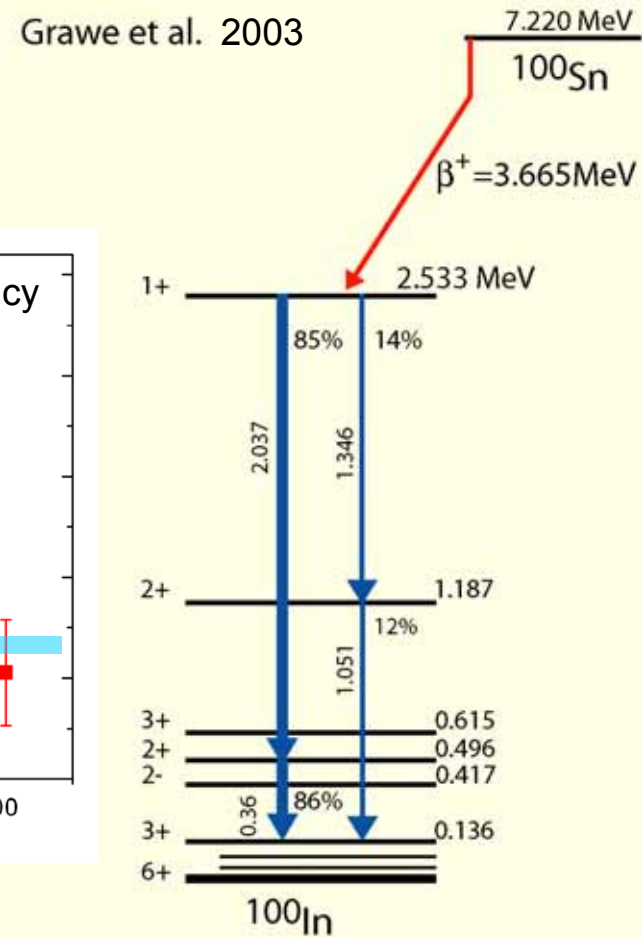
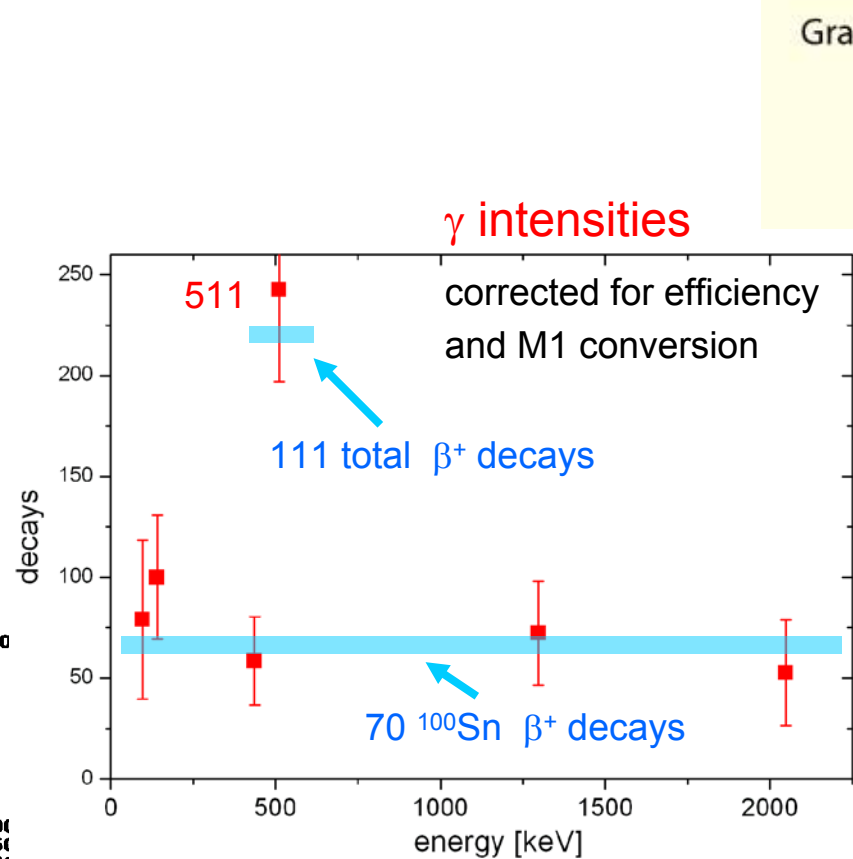
Gamma Intensities

what do we expect?

Stone, Walters 1985



Grawe et al. 2003



5 lines add up to 4018 keV ???

E^* [MeV]

4.5

Possible Placement in ^{100}In

4

3.5

3

2.5

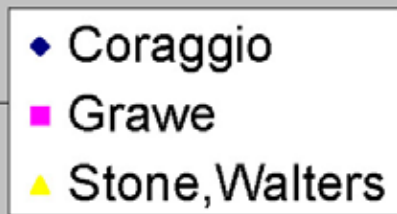
2

1.5

1

0.5

0



0

2

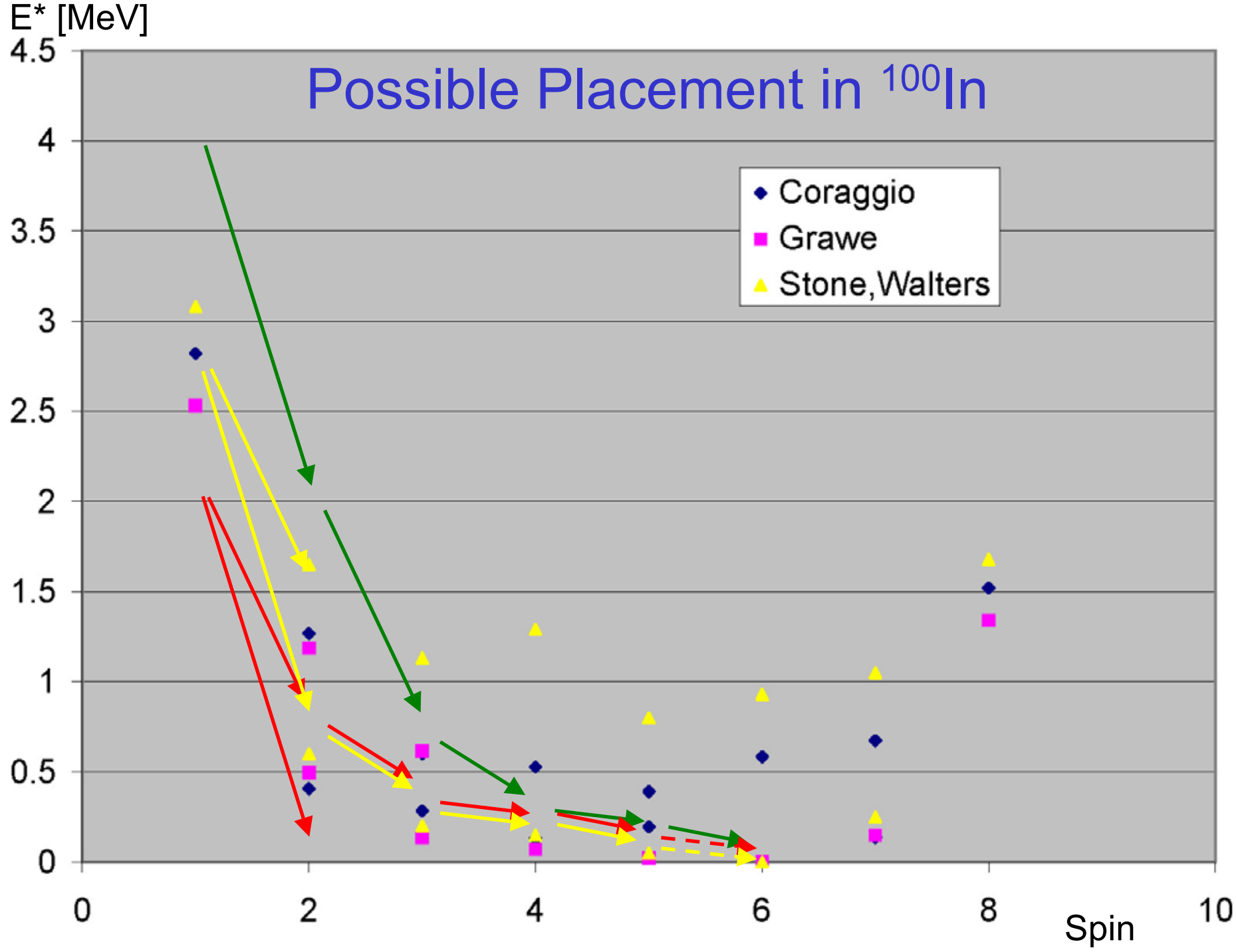
4

6

8

Spin

10



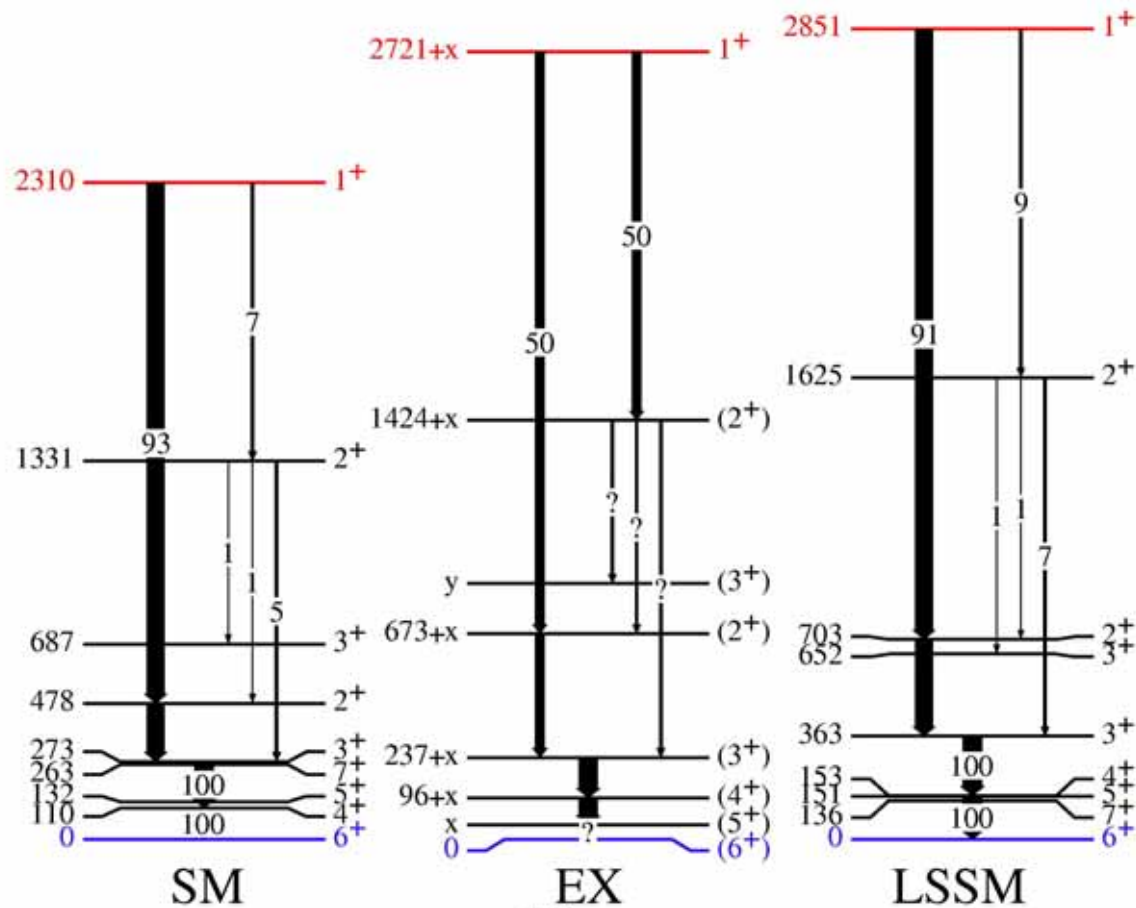
most probably choice N° 3

$$E^*(1+) = (2.71 + x) \text{ MeV} \quad \text{with } x \approx 0.05 \text{ MeV}$$

because:

- total sum energy = 2.76(0.43) MeV (Schneider et al.)
- $\Delta Mc^2 - Q_{\text{EC}}(1+) = 2.6(1.0) \text{ MeV}$ (Chartier et al.)
- one β -delayed proton event:
 $E_p + S_p(^{100}\text{In}) = 2.93(0.34) \text{ MeV}$ (Audi et al.)

compare to shell model



Grawe et al.

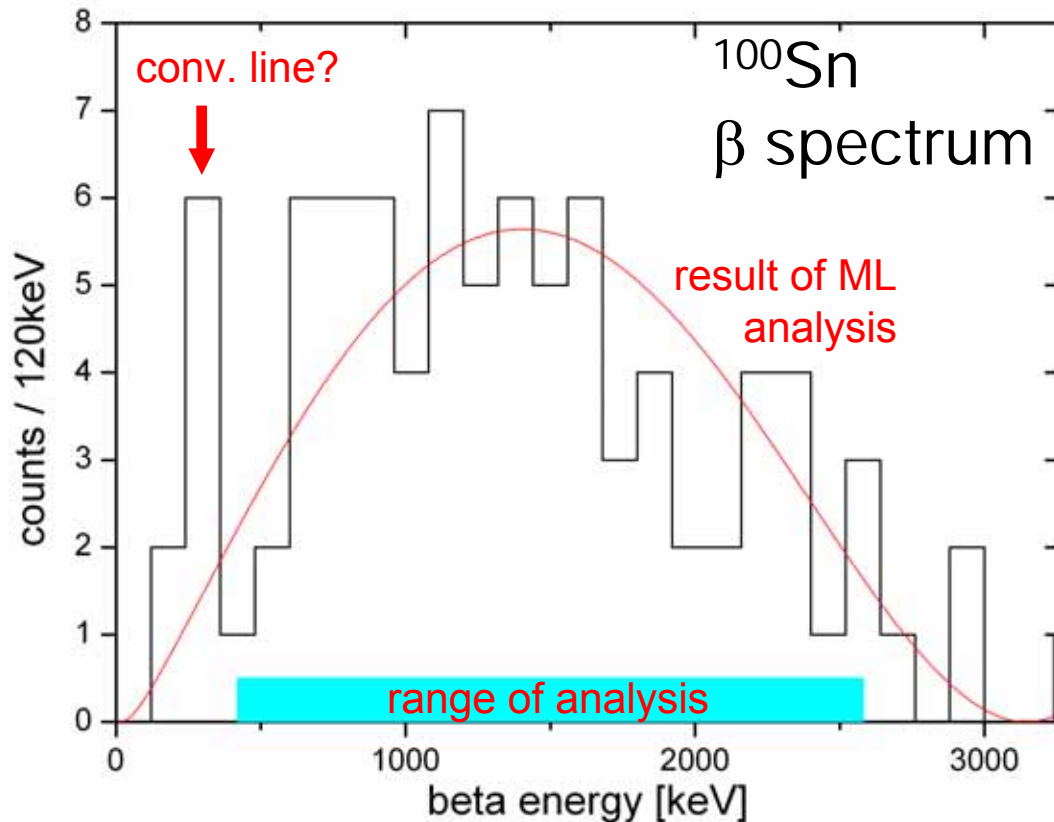
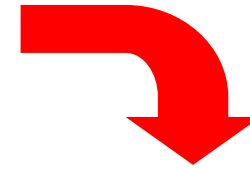
Nowacki, Sieja

Extraction of Beta Spectrum

sum over total energy within 3 s after implantation

in implantation zone + calorimeter

tested (by eye) for uninterrupted tracks



from maximum likelihood

$$E_{\text{max}} = 3.29 \pm 0.20 \text{ MeV}$$

$$Q_{\text{EC}} = 4.31 \pm 0.20 \text{ MeV}$$

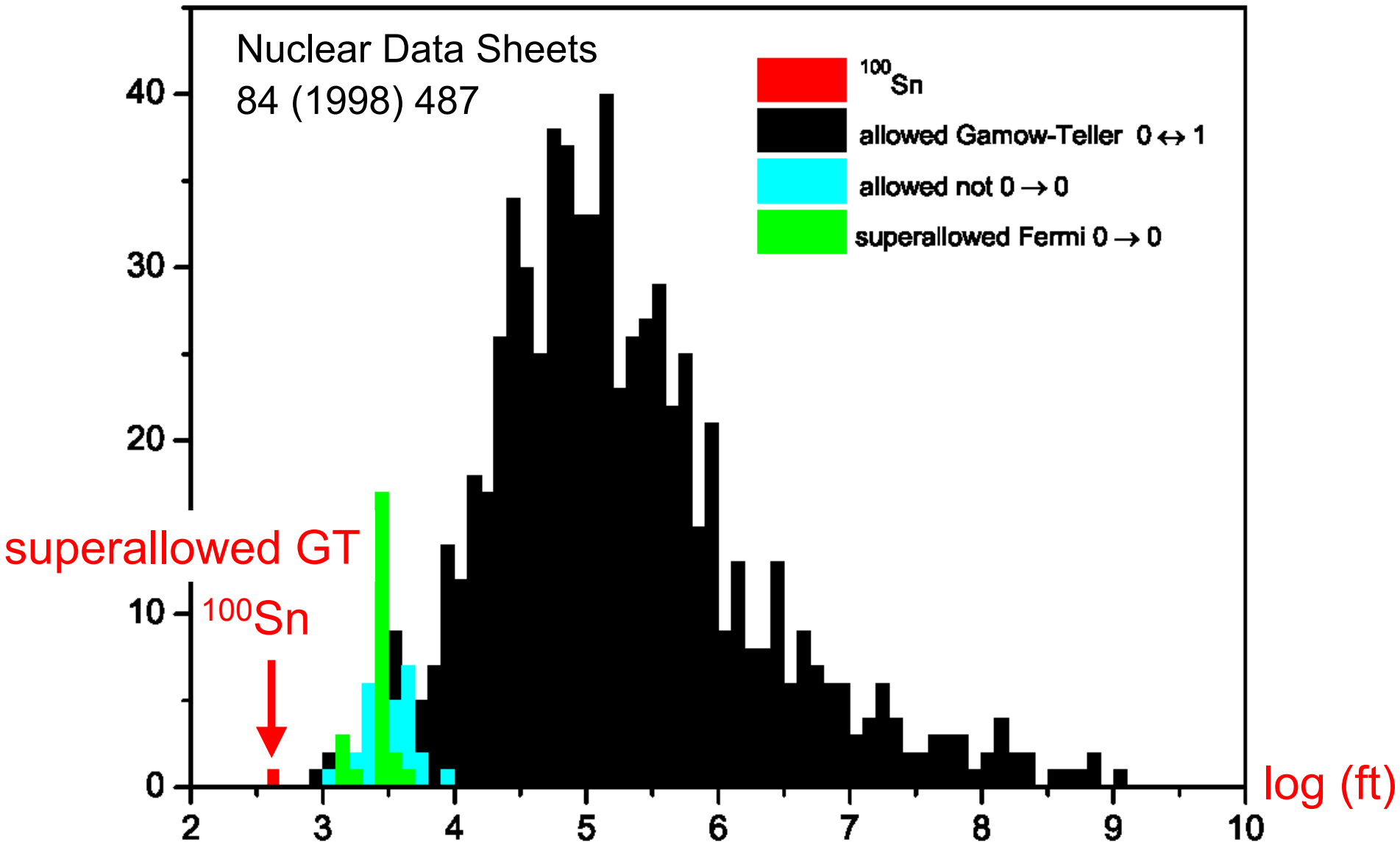
to excited state

$$\Rightarrow I(\beta^+) = 87\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \log ft = 2.62^{+0.13}_{-0.19}$$

world champion

known log(ft) values



Gamow Teller Strength

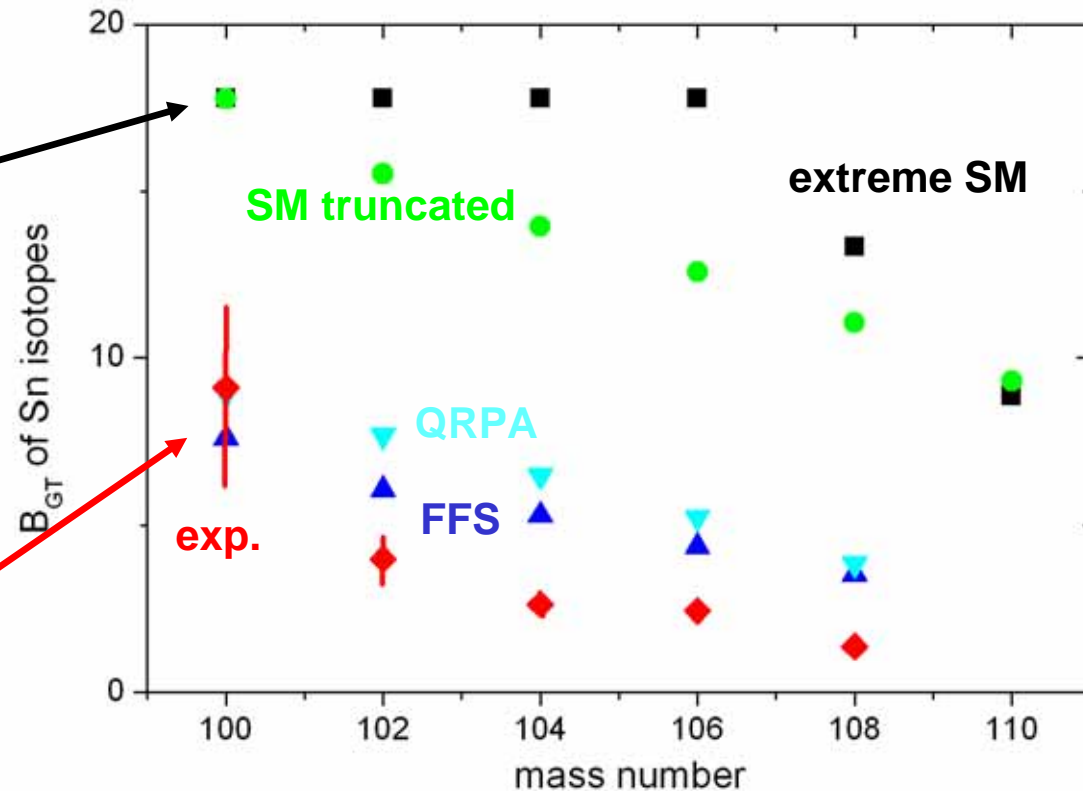
$$B_{GT}^{ref} = \frac{4l}{2l+1} \cdot N_{\pi g^{9/2}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{N_{\nu g^{7/2}}}{8}\right)$$

$$B_{GT}^{ref} = 17.8$$

$$B_{GT}^{exp} = \frac{2Ft}{(g_A / g_V)^2 ft} = \frac{6142.8s}{1.2695^2 \cdot ft}$$

$$B_{GT}^{exp} = 9.1^{+2.6}_{-3.0}$$

GT strength of even Sn isotopes



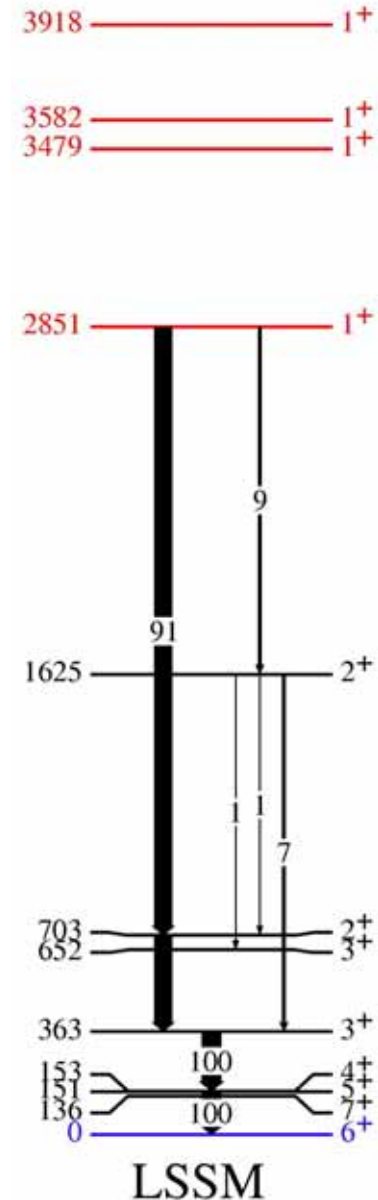
▲ ▼ A. Bobyk, W. Kaminski, I. Borzov 2000

● H. Grawe, 2010

additional 1+ states?

assume additional 1+ states, e.g. with energies and relative strength of LSSM (Novacki, Sieja)

E_x	E_max	Q	B_GT	norm. Int.	E_max_mean	ft	B_GT
LSSM			LSSM				
2.963	3.363	4.385	5.684	0.9108	3.063	503.3	7.57
3.696	2.630	3.652	1.022	0.0616	0.162	2799.4	1.36
3.760	2.566	3.588	0.228	0.0125	0.032	12548.0	0.30
4.118	2.208	3.230	0.470	0.0151	0.033	6087.1	0.63
			7.404	1.0000	3.2900		9.86



$$B_{GT}^{LSSM}(1_1^+) = 5.7$$

$$B_{GT}^{\text{exp}}(1_1^+) = 7.6^{+2.2}_{-2.5}$$

why is B_{GT} that large?

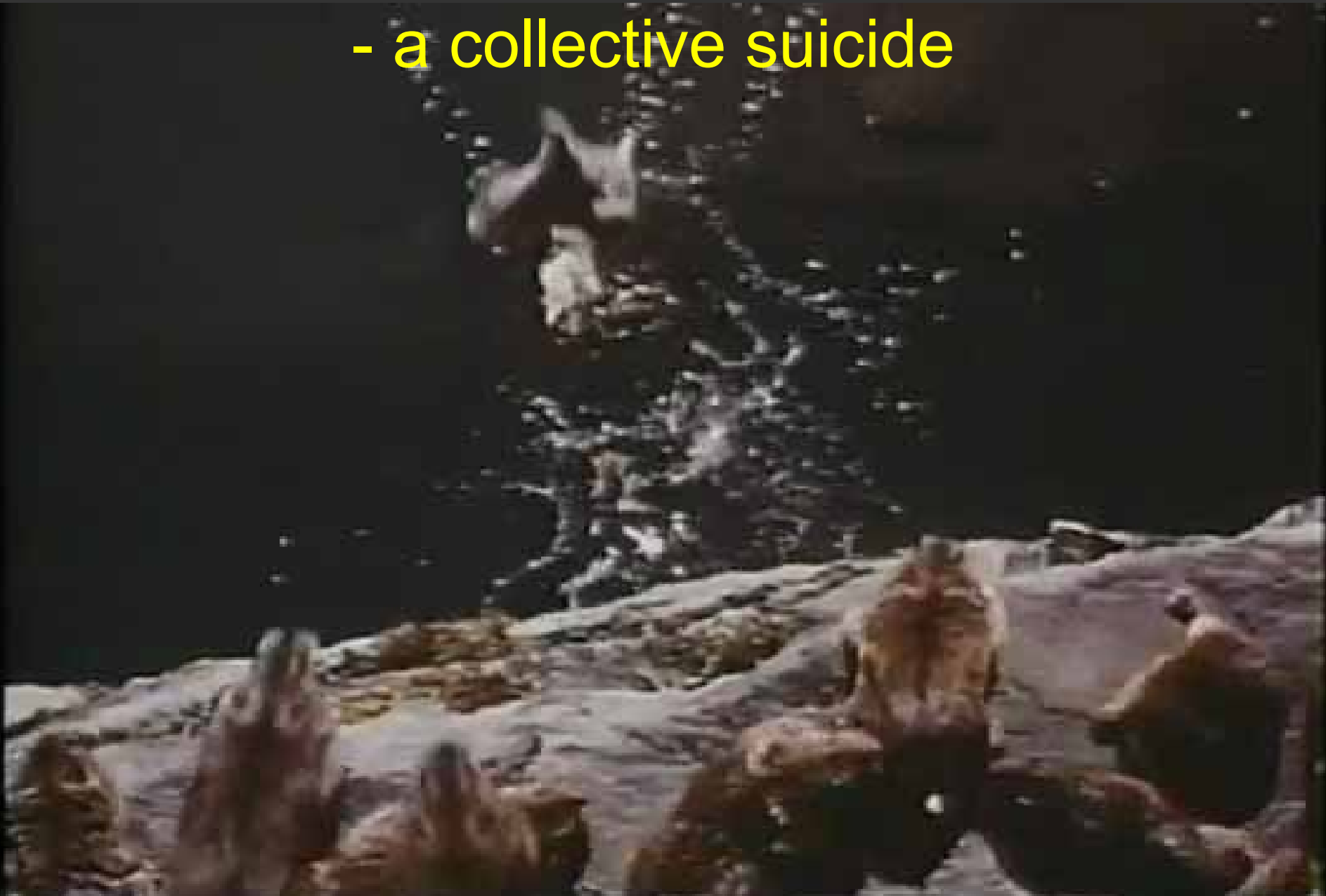
wave functions must be rather pure

$$|i\rangle = \{(\pi g_{9/2})^{10}\} 0^+$$

$$\langle f | = \{(\pi g_{9/2})^9 (\nu g_{7/2})^1\} 1^+$$

10 protons can transform into a neutron

10 protons want to decay
- a collective suicide



Conclusions

- first observation of ^{93}Ag , ^{95}Cd , ^{97}In , and ^{99}Sn
- reduced rate of $^{103}\text{Sb} \Rightarrow T_{1/2} < 50 \text{ ns}$
- ^{102}Sn : new isomeric state
- ^{100}Sn : probably no isomer
- 1st γ -spectrum after decay of ^{100}Sn
- ^{100}Sn decay: $T_{1/2}$, E_{β}^{max} , E_{γ} , B_{GT}
- **superallowed** GT transition

\Rightarrow dominant configurations $(\pi g_{9/2})^{10} \Rightarrow (\pi g_{9/2})^9 (\nu g_{7/2})^1$

Conclusions

the ^{100}Sn shell gap

is robust

- doubly magic -



photo taken by Hans Geissel

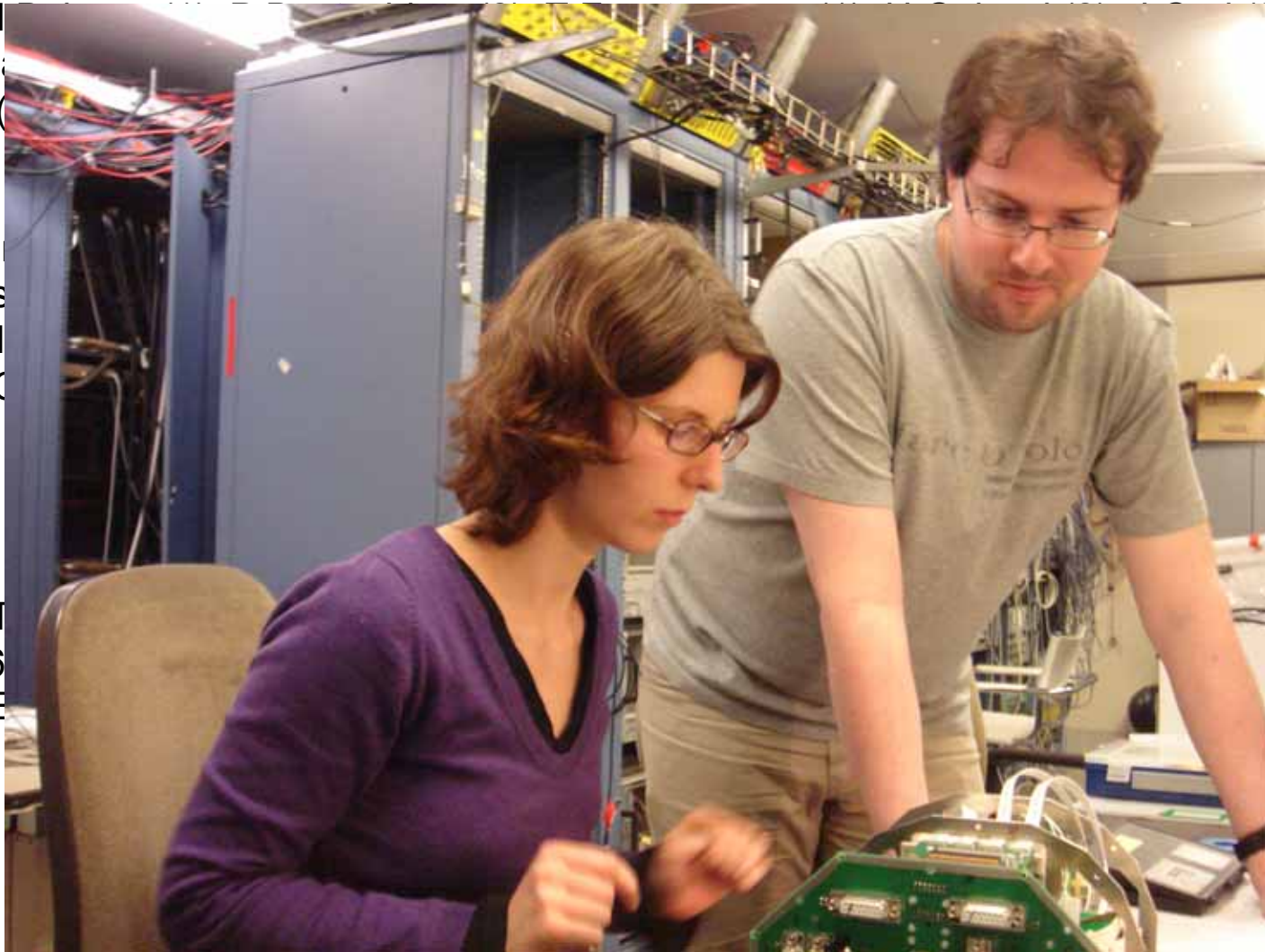
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 P.-A.Söderström (13), S.Steer (5), A.Stolz (15), P.Strmeň (11),
 and the RISING collaboration

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