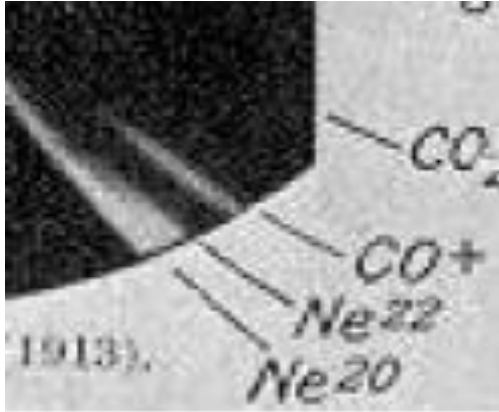


**ILIMA mass, isomer and  
lifetime measurements  
in the lead-up to FAIR**

**Phil Walker  
University of Surrey, UK  
spokesperson for ILIMA**

# 100 years of mass spectrometry



Discovery of neon isotopes:  
J. J. Thomson, “Rays of positive electricity”  
Proc. Roy. Soc. A89 (1913) 1



J.J. Thomson

First: separation of **isotopes** (different  $A$ )

Later: separation of **isobars** (same  $A = N + Z$ , different  $N$  and  $Z$ )

Now: separation of **isomers** (same  $N$  and  $Z$ , different configuration)

# 100 years of mass spectrometry

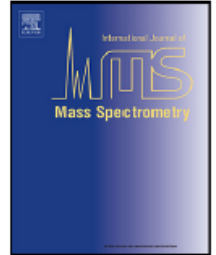
International Journal of Mass Spectrometry 349–350 (2013) 247.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

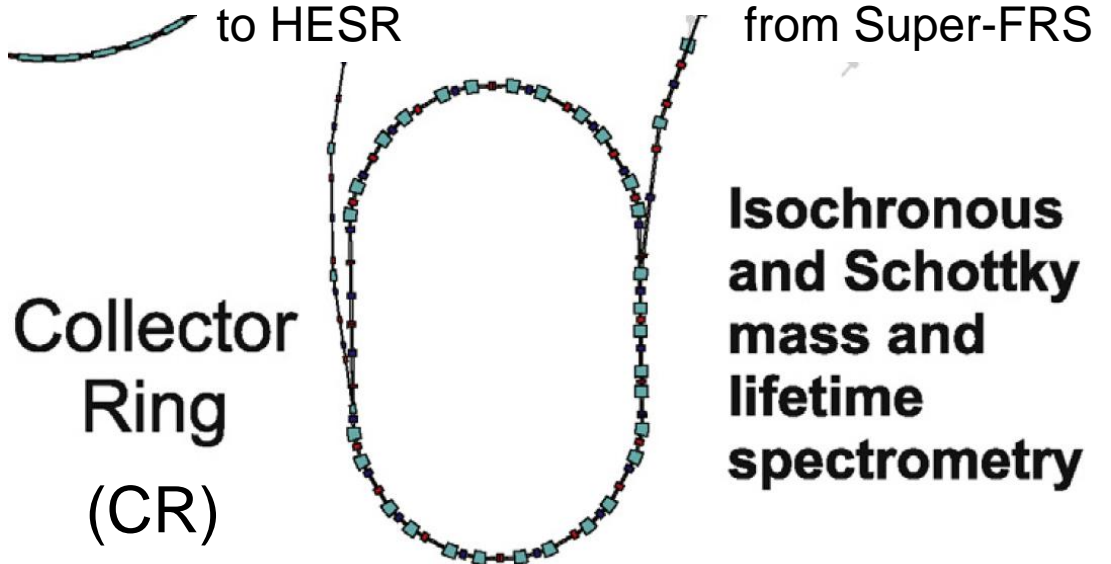
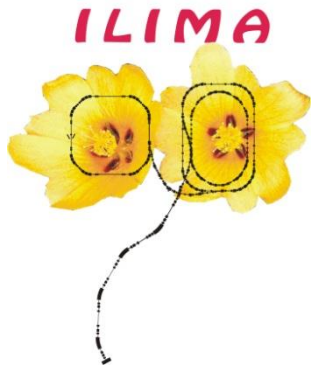
International Journal of Mass Spectrometry

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/ijms](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/ijms)



## The ILIMA project at FAIR

P.M. Walker  
Yu.A. Litvinov  
H. Geissel

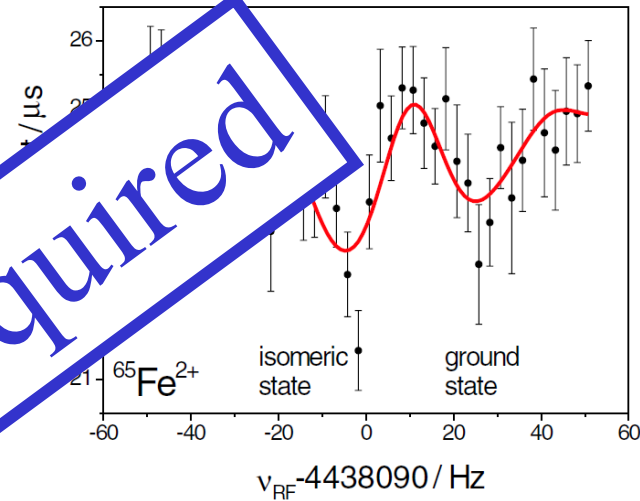
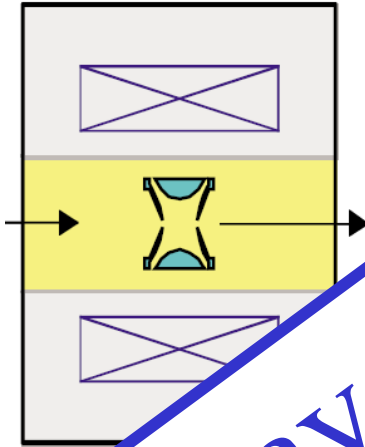


# Isomer discoveries with stored ions

## Penning trap

$^{65m}\text{Fe}$  and  $^{65g}\text{Fe}$

*M. Block et al., Phys. Rev. Lett.*  
*100 (2008) 132501 at NSCL*



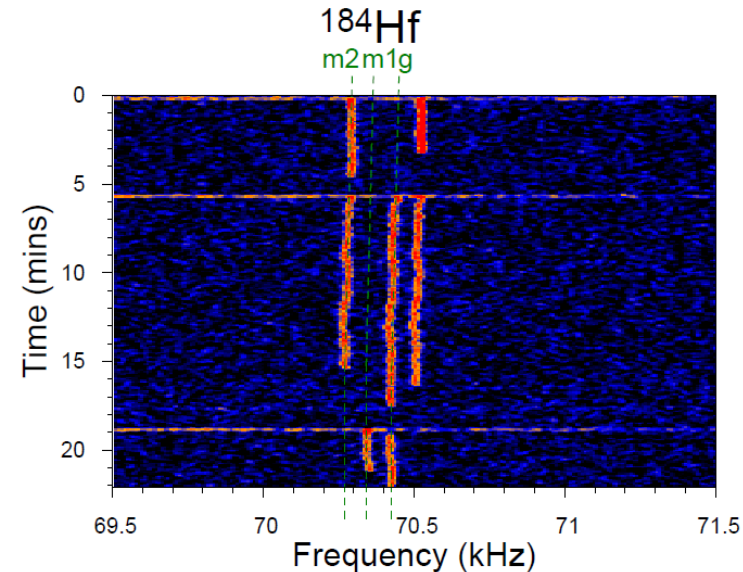
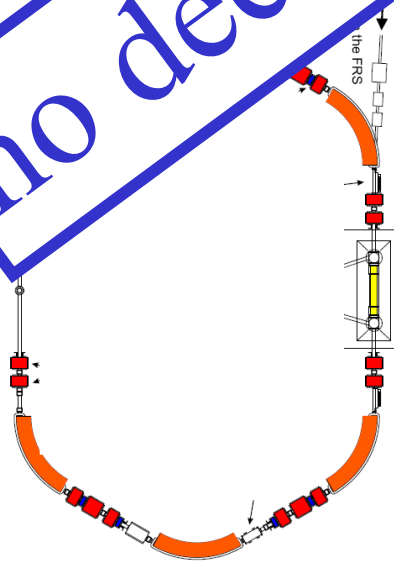
## Storage ring (ESR)

$^{184m2}\text{Hf}$  and  $^{184g}\text{Hf}$

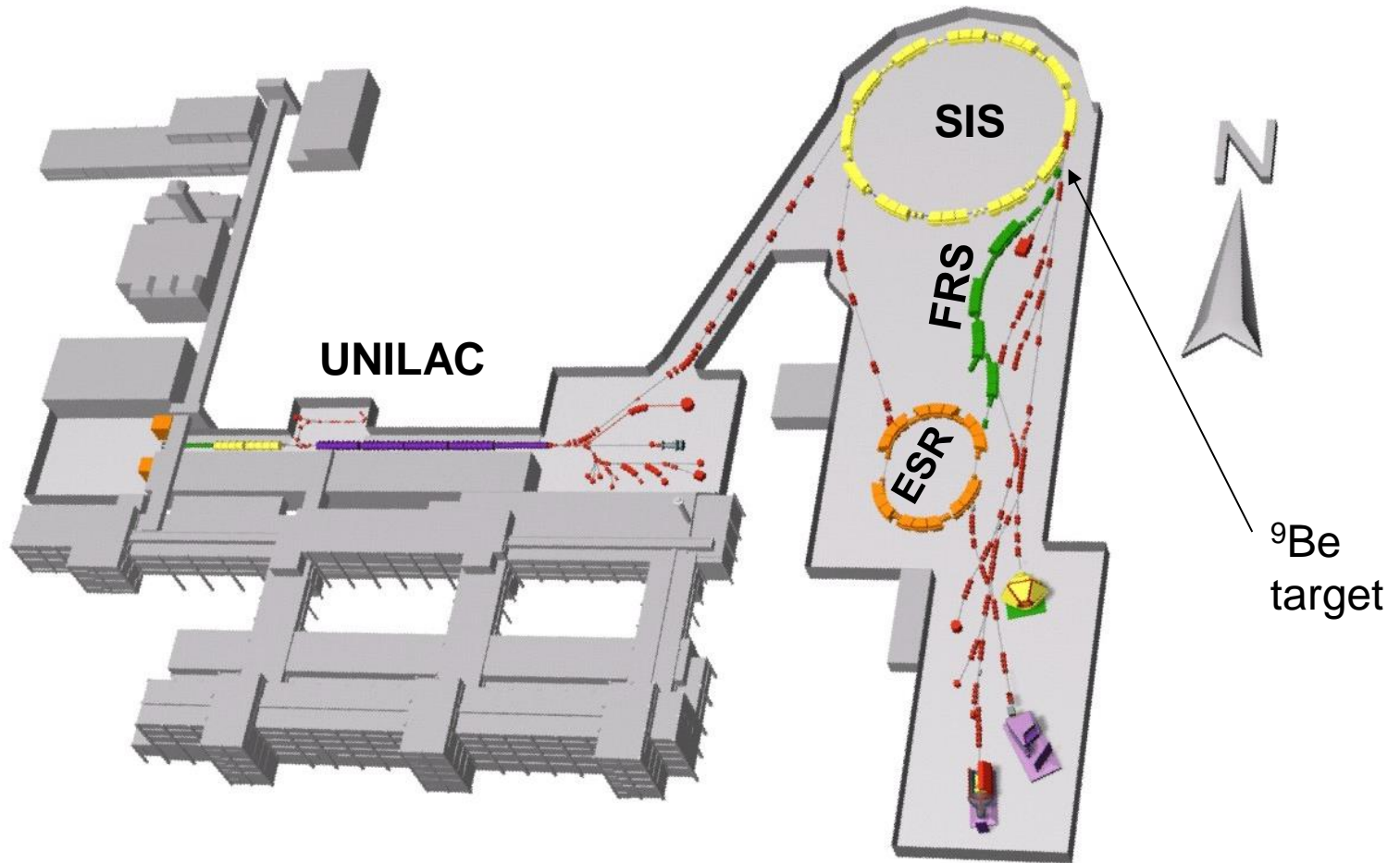
*M.W. Reed et al., Phys. Rev. Lett.*  
*105 (2010) 172501 at GSI*

**single-ion sensitivity**

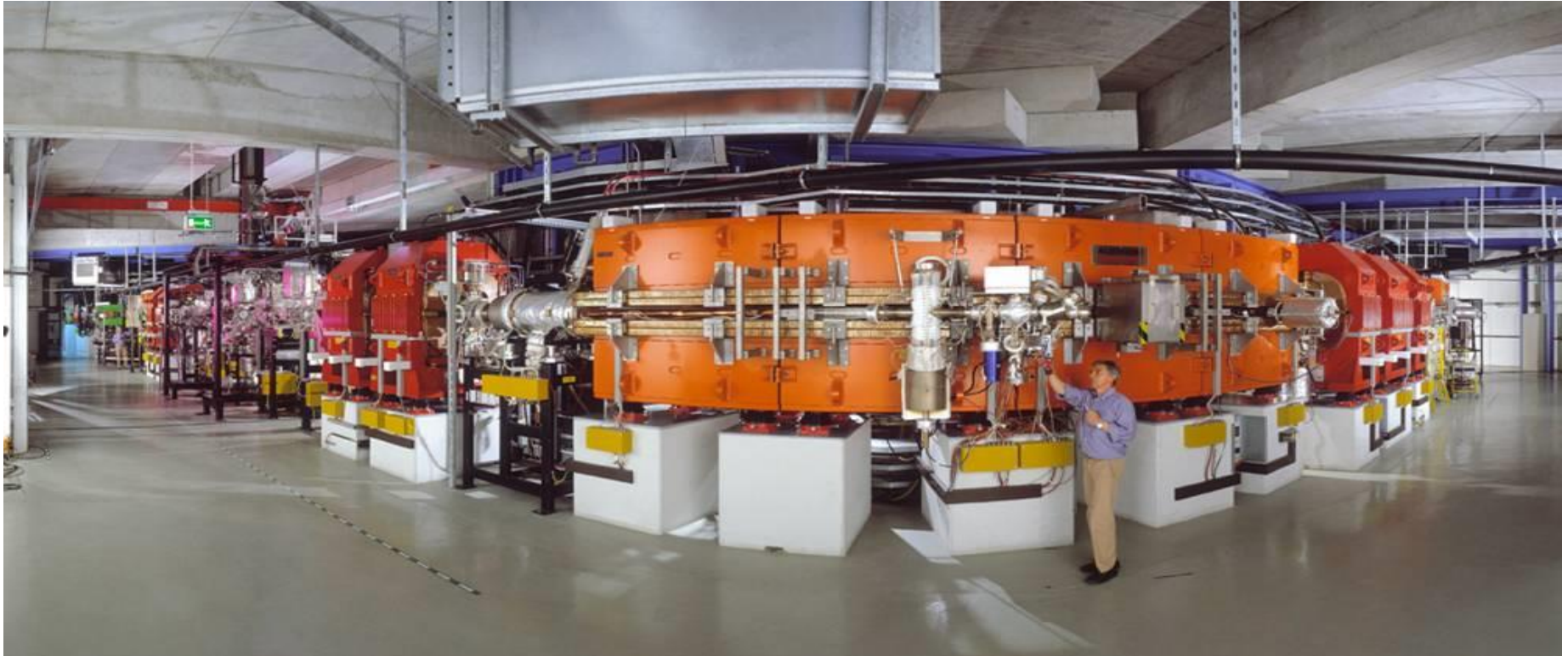
no decay required



# GSI accelerator complex

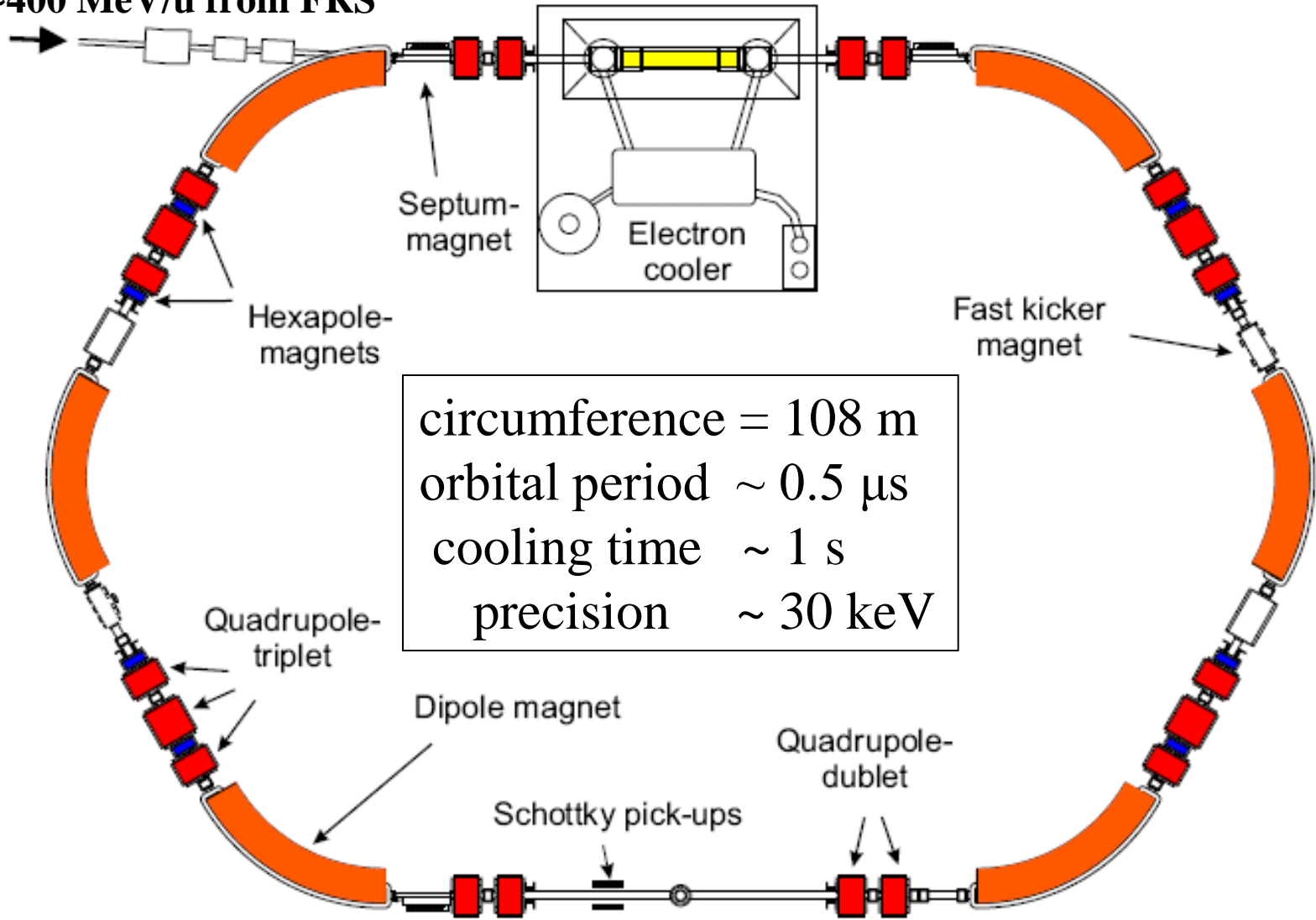


# Experimental Storage Ring (ESR)

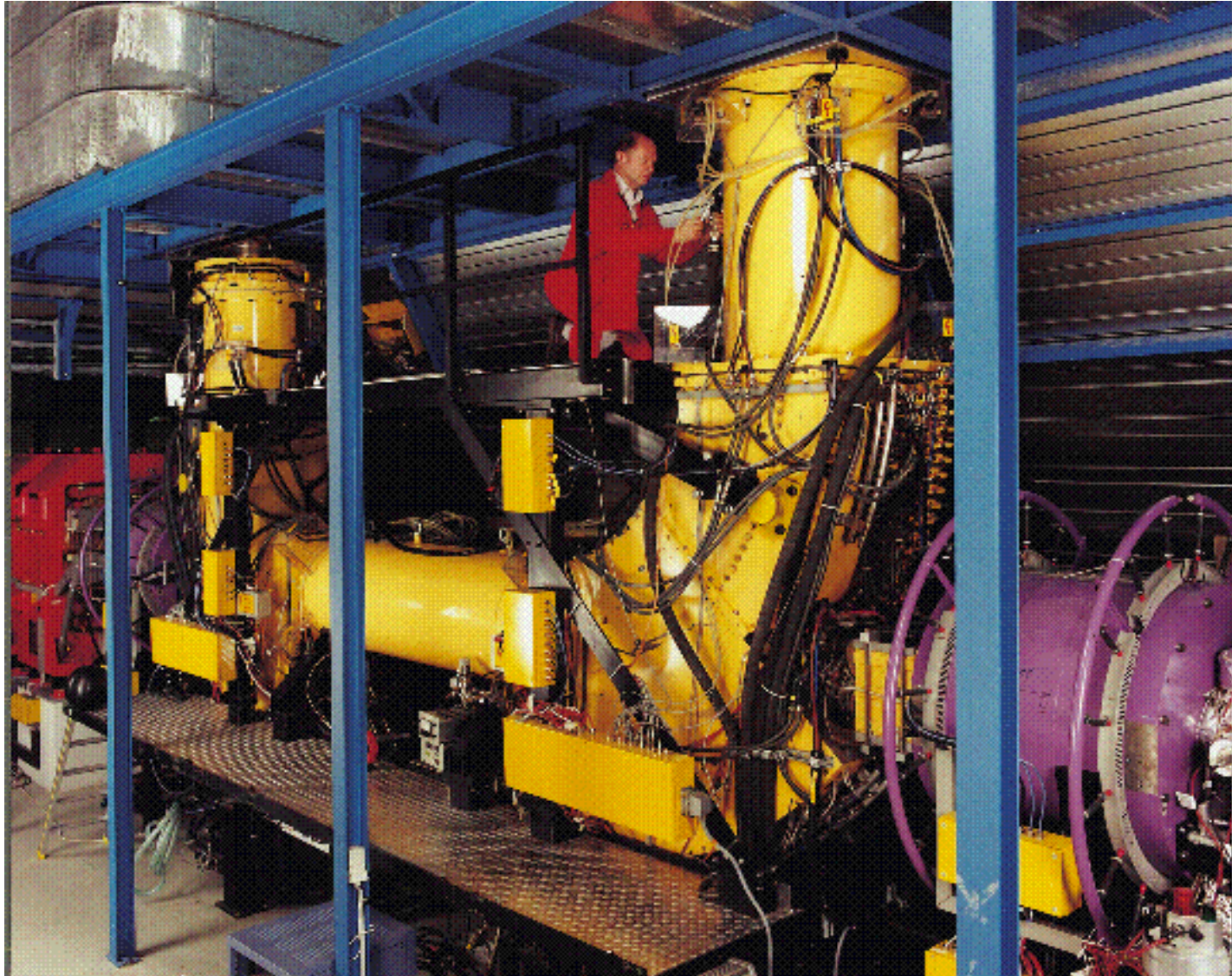


# Experimental Storage Ring (ESR)

ions  $\sim 400$  MeV/u from FRS



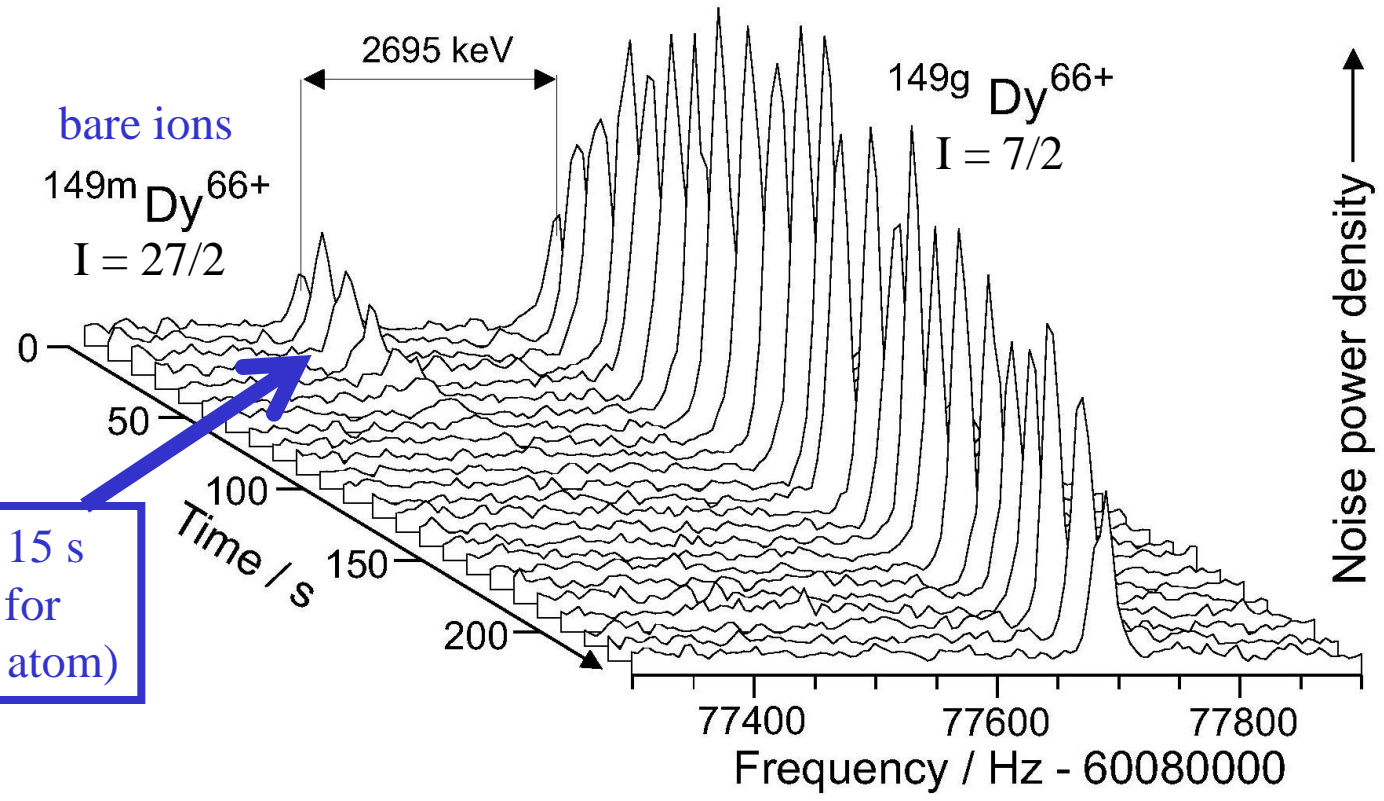
# electron cooling





# $^{149m+g}\text{Dy}$ : isomers, lifetimes and masses

=> ILIMA collaboration at GSI-FAIR



$T_{1/2} = 15\text{ s}$   
(0.5 s for neutral atom)

Schottky mass spectrometry

*Litvinov et al., Phys. Lett. B573 (2003) 80*

*[isomers up to  $I = 55/2$  seen in fragmentation  
Podolyak et al., Phys. Lett. B632 (2006) 203;  
Denis Bacelar et al., Phys. Lett. B723 (2013) 302]*

# SMS and IMS

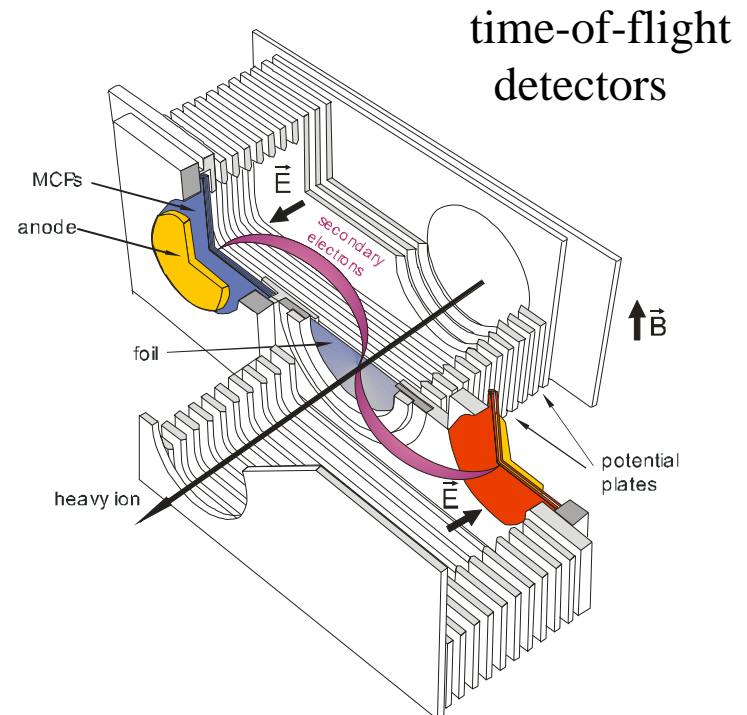
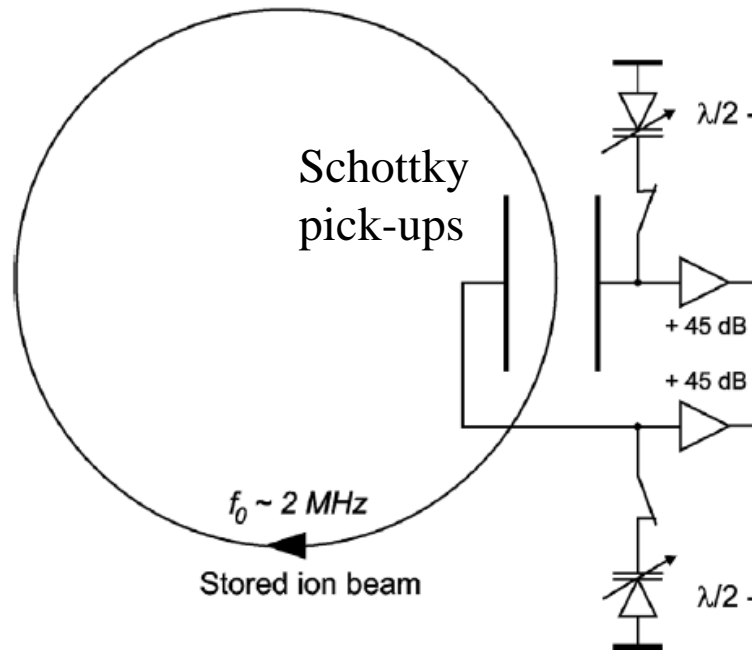
## mass measurements

*both methods have single-ion sensitivity*

*resolving power  $\sim 10^6$  accuracy  $\sim 30 \mu u$ , i.e.  $\sim 30 keV$*

Schottky Mass Spectrometry  
(with cooling):  $T_{1/2} > 1 \text{ s}$

Isochronous Mass Spectrometry:  $T_{1/2} > 10 \mu s$



# SMS and IMS

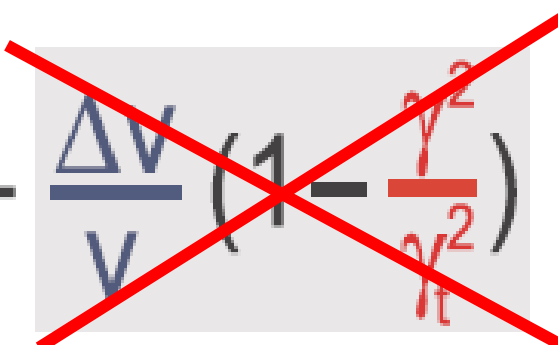
## mass measurements

*both methods have single-ion sensitivity*

*resolving power  $\sim 10^6$       accuracy  $\sim 30 \mu u$ , i.e.  $\sim 30 keV$*

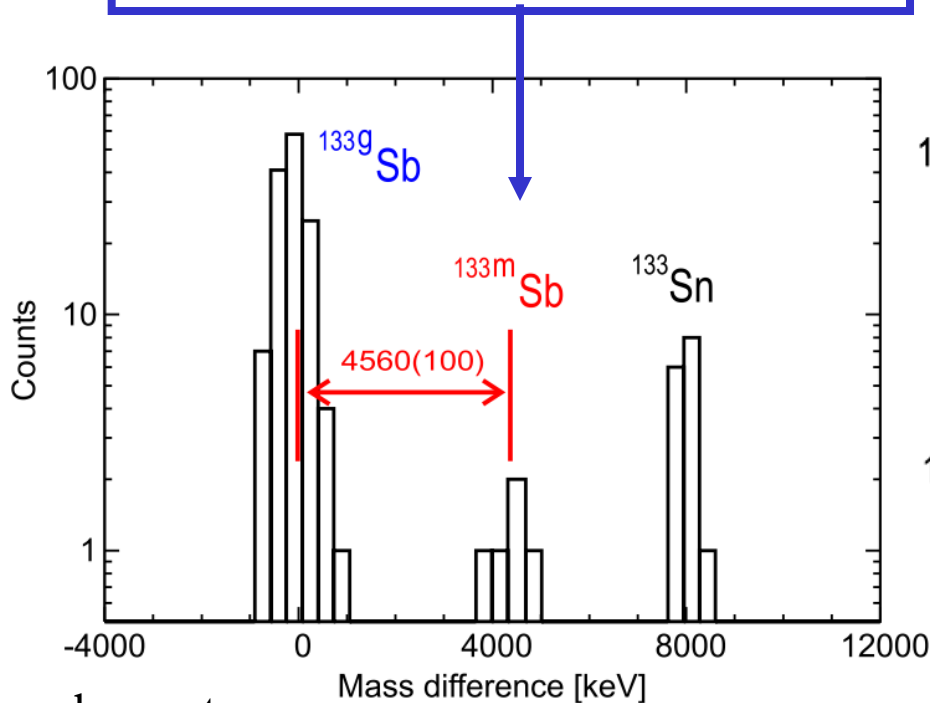
Schottky Mass Spectrometry  
(with cooling):  $T_{1/2} > 1 \text{ s}$

Isochronous Mass Spectrometry:  $T_{1/2} > 10 \mu s$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = -\frac{1}{\gamma_t^2} \frac{\Delta(m/q)}{m/q} + \frac{\Delta v}{v} \left(1 - \frac{\gamma_t^2}{\gamma^2}\right)$$


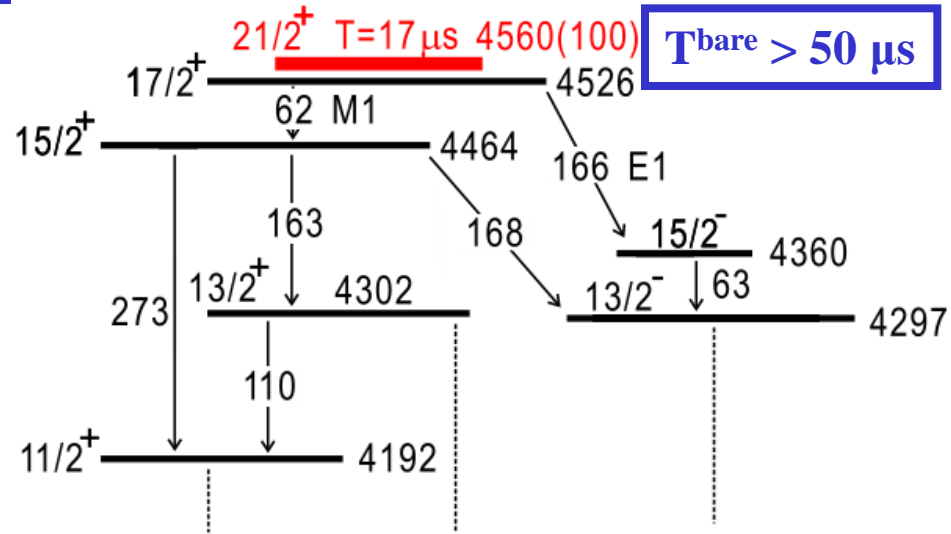
# Shell-model isomer in n-rich $^{133}\text{Sb}$

- first direct observation of this isomer
- shortest-lived stored ion



each count  
represents  
a single ion

$^{238}\text{U}$  fission  
isochronous mass spectrometry



consistent with shell-model  
calculations: *Urban et al.,  
Phys. Rev. C62 (2000) 027301*

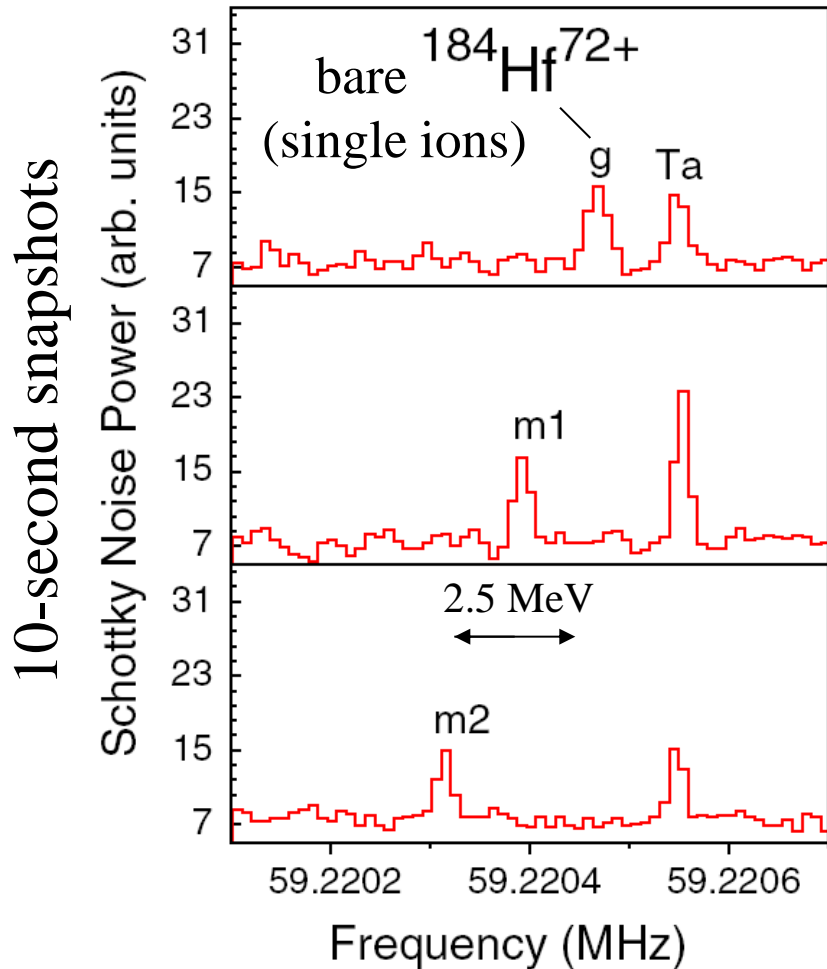
*Sun et al., Phys. Lett. B688 (2010) 294*

# High-K isomers in n-rich $^{184}\text{Hf}$

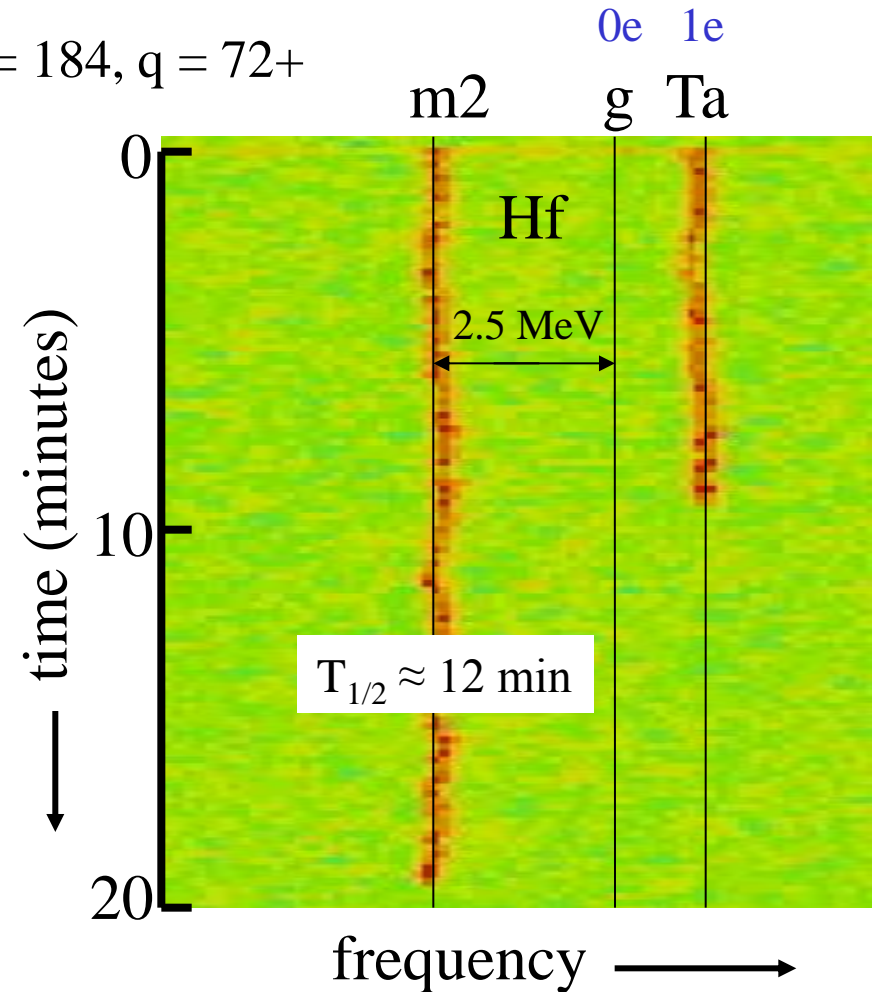
$^{197}\text{Au}$  fragmentation

- first observation of  $m2$  isomer
- long-lived  $\beta$ -decaying isomer

Schottky mass spectrometry



$A = 184, q = 72+$

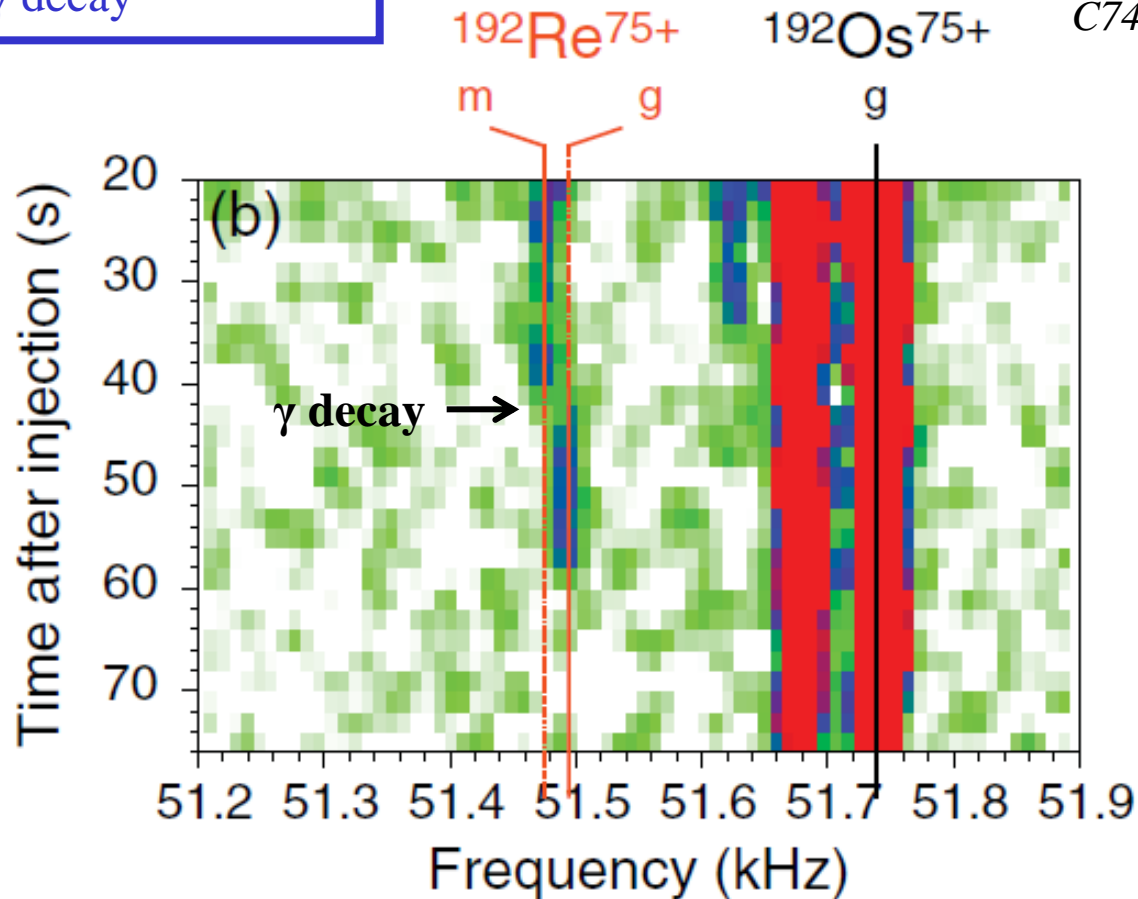


# Shape(?) isomer in n-rich $^{192}\text{Re}$

region of prolate-oblate  
shape coexistence

- first observation of this isomer
- 7 ions with  $\gamma$  decay

Walker and Xu, *Phys. Rev.*  
C74 (2006) 067303

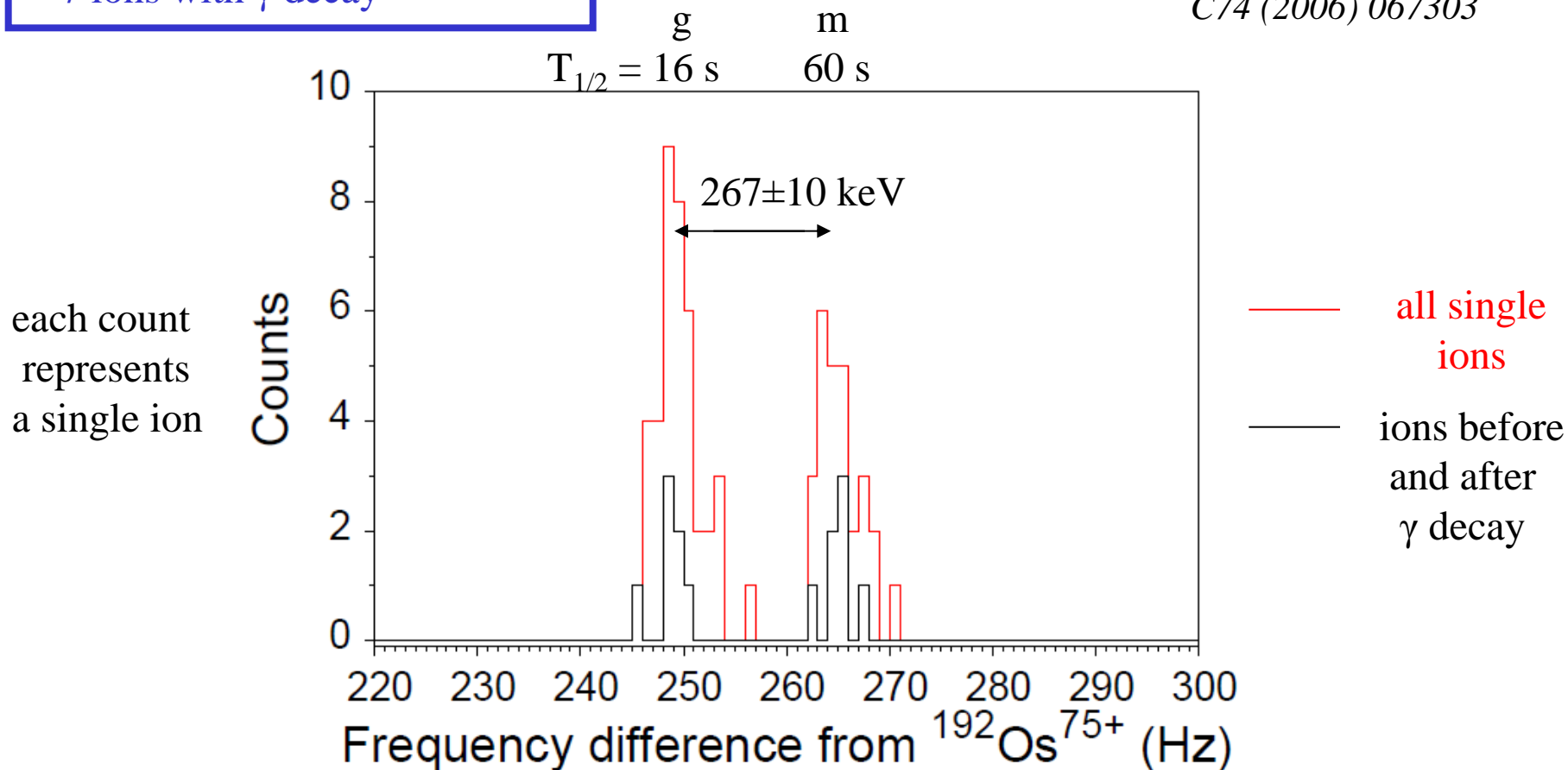


# Shape(?) isomer in n-rich $^{192}\text{Re}$

region of prolate-oblate  
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- first observation of this isomer
- 7 ions with  $\gamma$  decay

Walker and Xu, *Phys. Rev.*  
C74 (2006) 067303



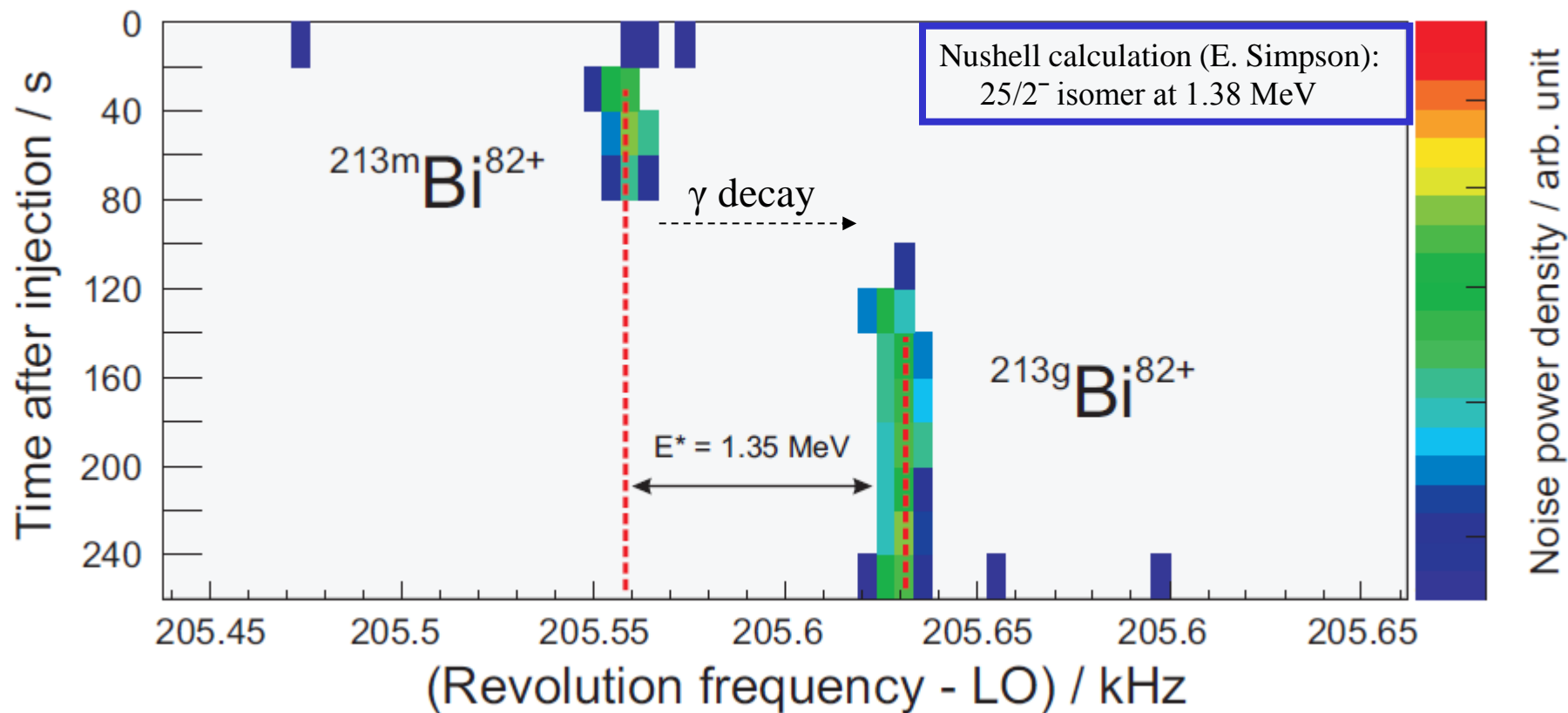
Reed et al., *Phys. Rev. C*86 (2012) 054321; and *J. Phys. Conf. Series* 381 (2012) 012058

# Shell-model isomer in n-rich $^{213}\text{Bi}$

$^{238}\text{U}$  fragmentation

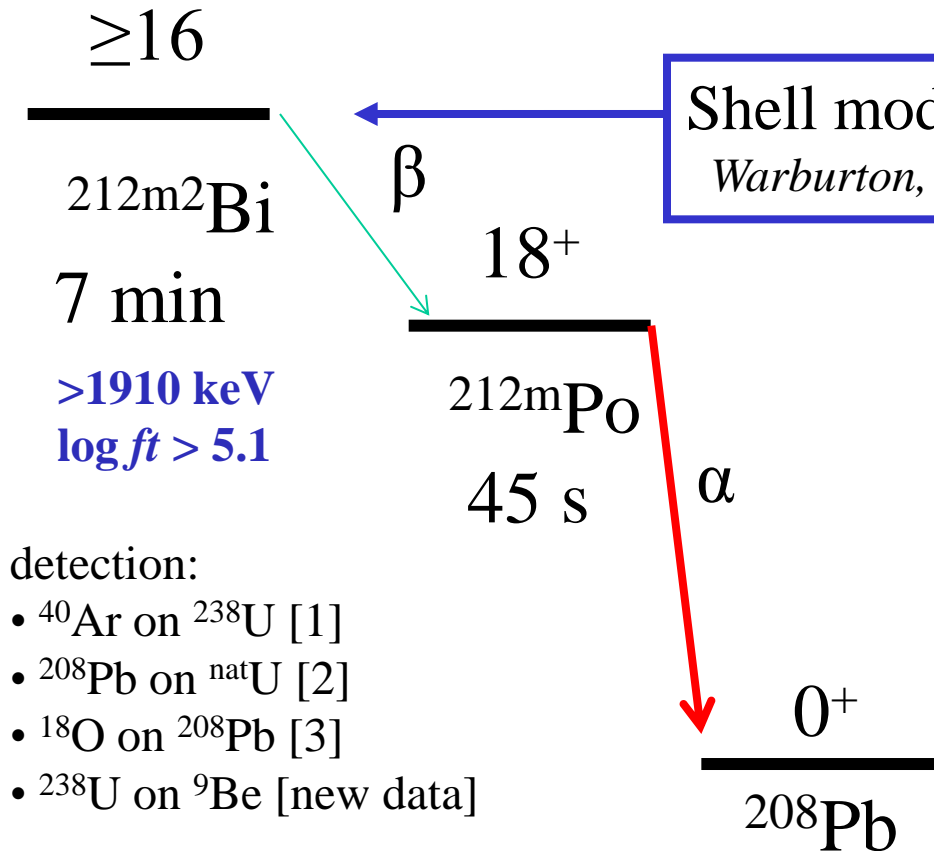
Schottky mass spectrometry

- first observation of this isomer
- single ion with  $\gamma$  decay



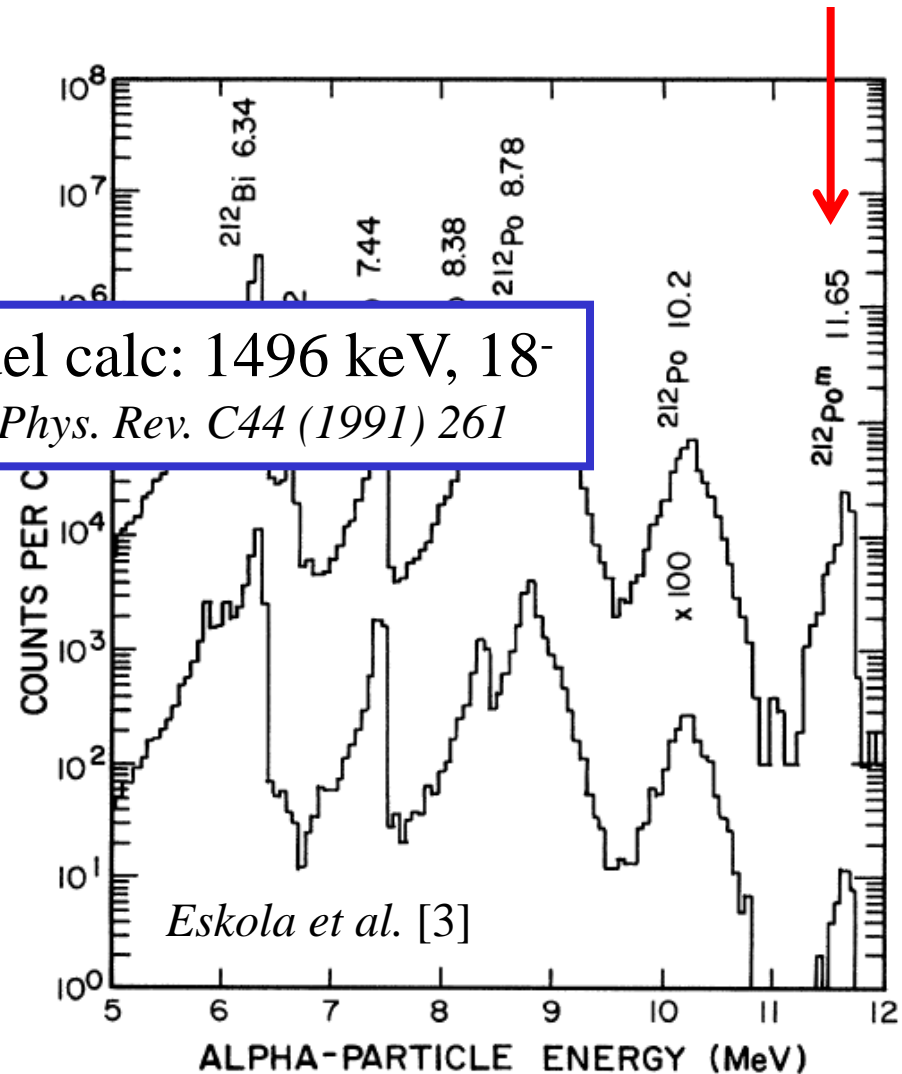


# The case of $^{212m2}\text{Bi}$



detection:

- $^{40}\text{Ar}$  on  $^{238}\text{U}$  [1]
- $^{208}\text{Pb}$  on  $^{\text{nat}}\text{U}$  [2]
- $^{18}\text{O}$  on  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  [3]
- $^{238}\text{U}$  on  $^9\text{Be}$  [new data]



[1] Baisden et al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 41 (1978) 738

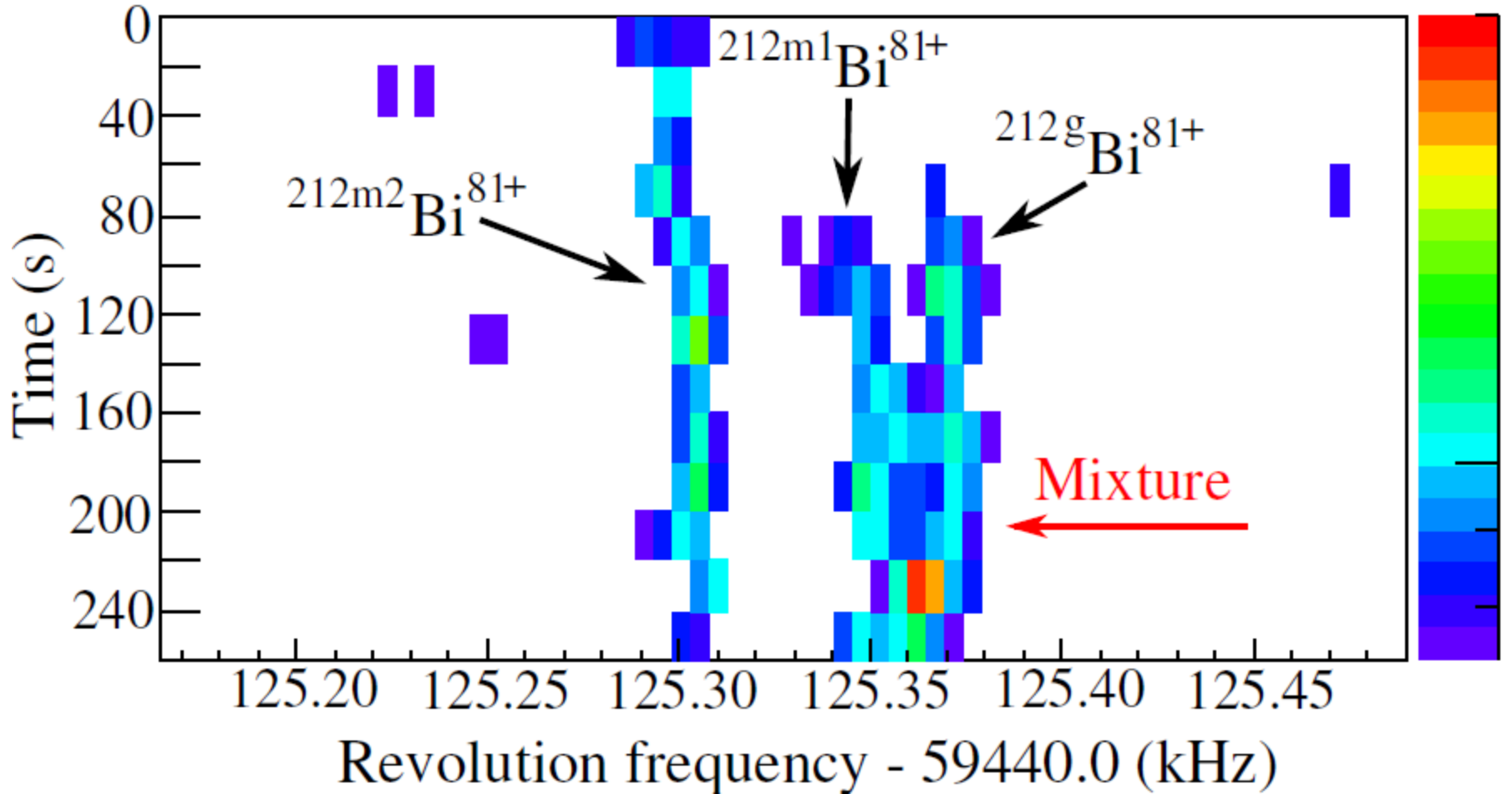
[2] Lemmertz et al. *Z. Phys.* A298 (1980) 311

[3] Eskola et al., *Phys. Rev. C*29 (1984) 2160

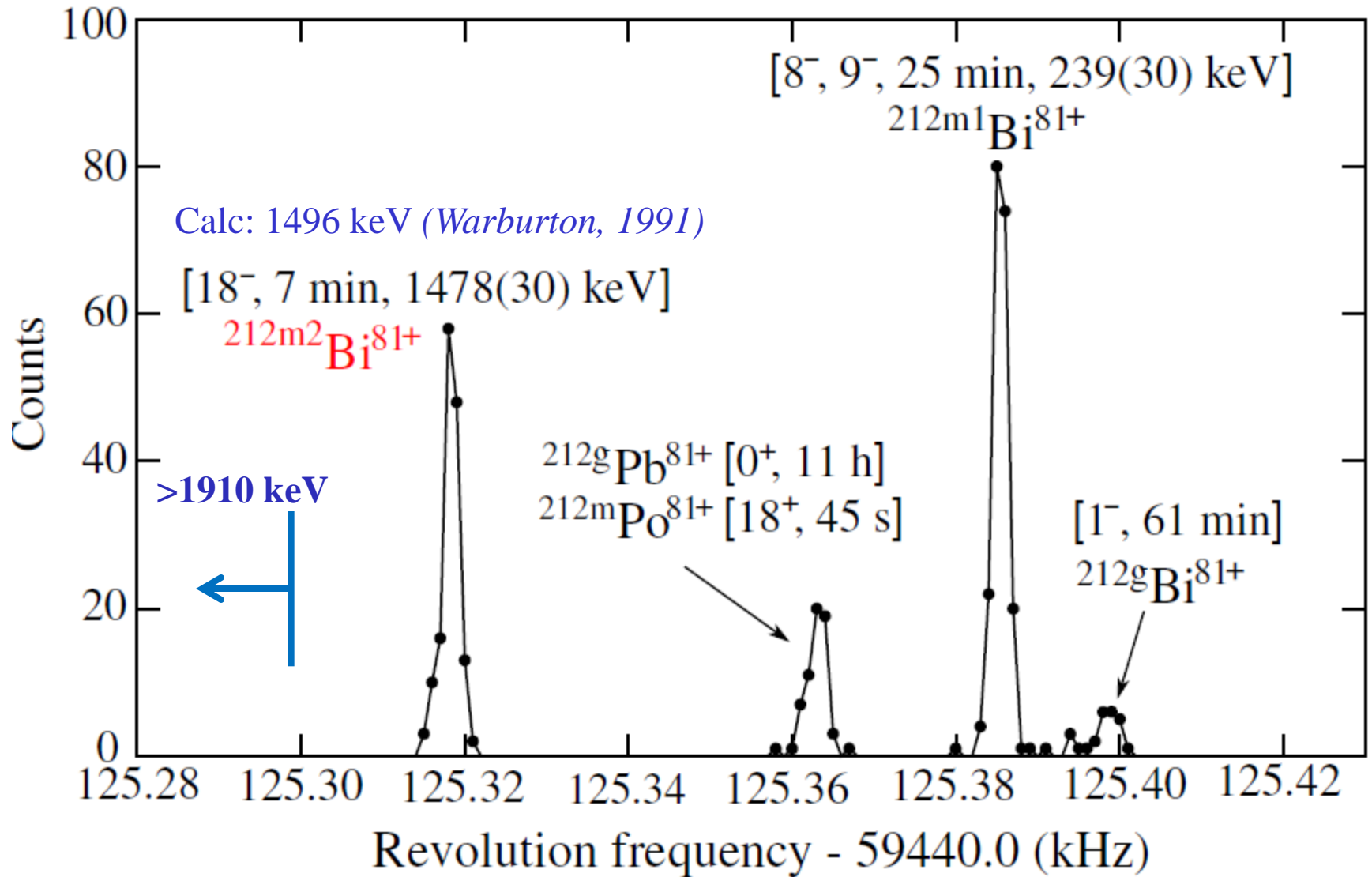
# Shell-model isomers in $^{212}\text{Bi}$

Schottky mass spectrometry

$^{238}\text{U}$  fragmentation



# Shell-model isomers in $^{212}\text{Bi}$



# Half-life of $^{212\text{m}2}\text{Bi}$

Previous half-life (neutral atoms): 7.0(3) min

Now (highly charged ions):

cumulated observation time: 182 min

number of “lost” ions (decays): 3

⇒ Mean survival time =  $182/3 = 60$  min (lab frame)

⇒ Survival half-life = 30 min (local frame of reference)

⇒ Nuclear half-life  $> 30$  min

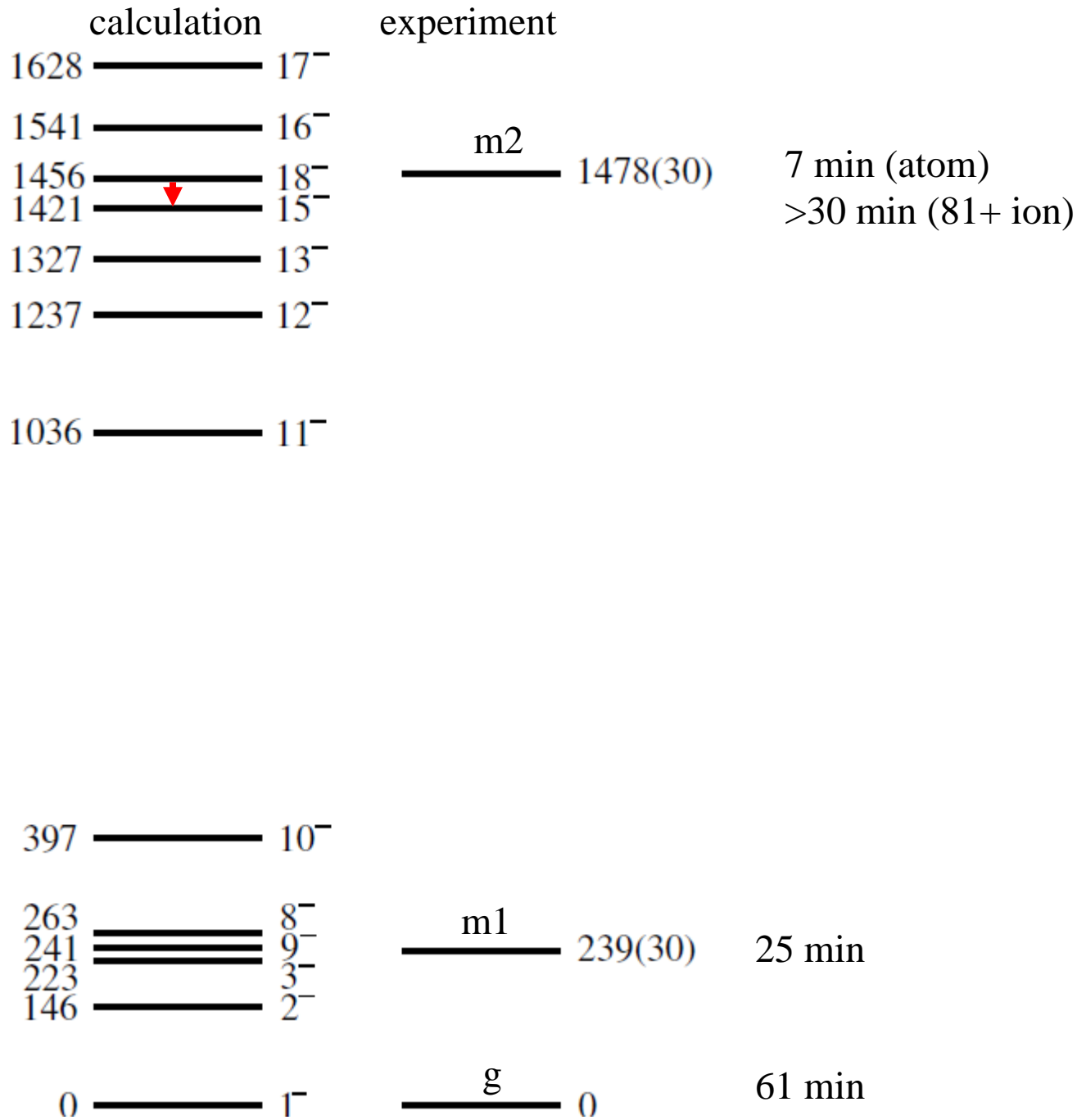
⇒ Highly converted internal decay ( $>75\%$ )

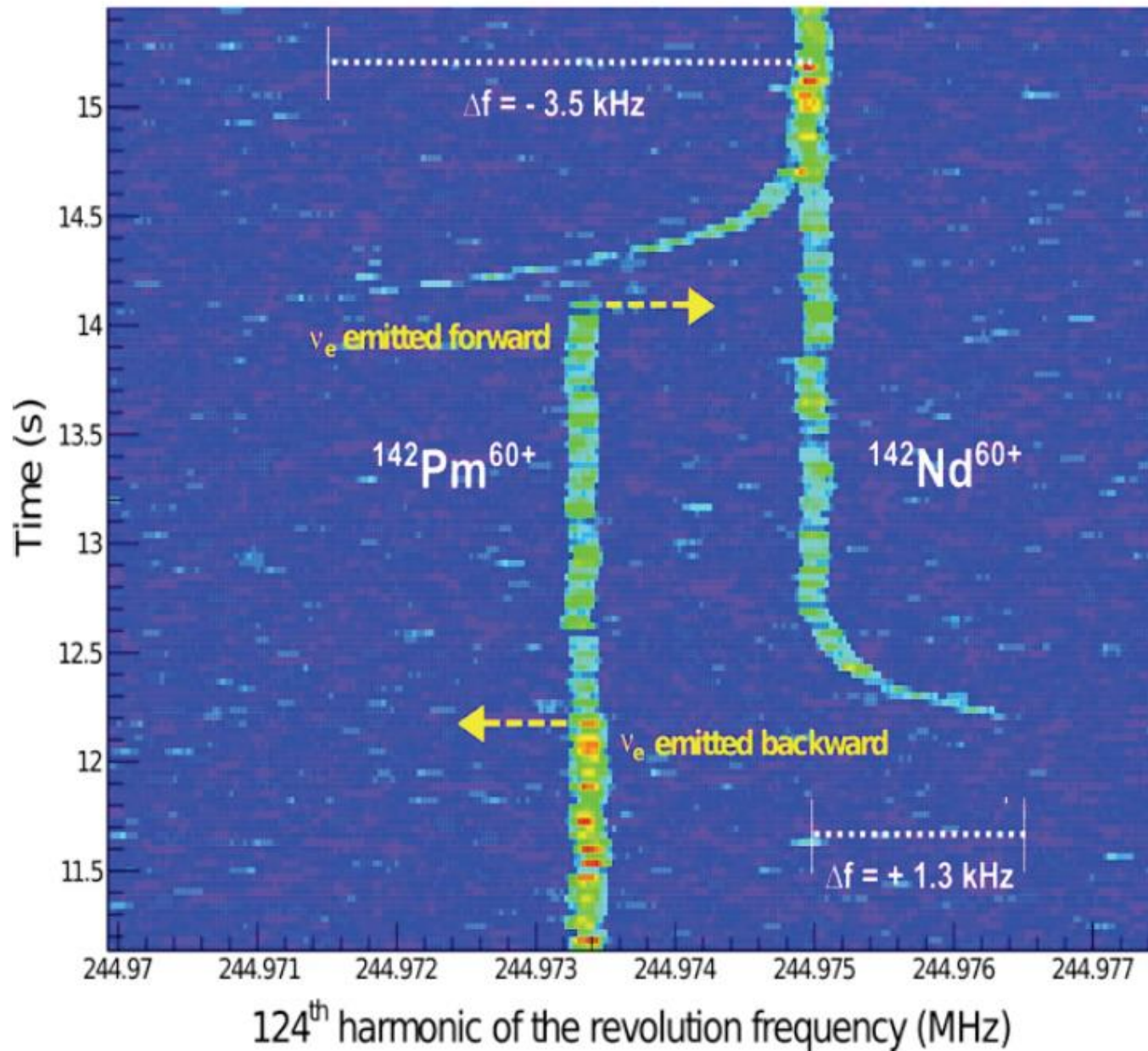
# $^{212}\text{Bi}$ : 3 inter-related problems

1. Excitation energy  $\Rightarrow$  partial  $t_{1/2}(\beta) > 30\text{min}$   
resolves  $\log ft$  problem
2. Half-life  $\Rightarrow$  highly converted internal decay
3. Isomeric ratio  $\Rightarrow$  internal decay was “missing”

# $^{212}\text{Bi}$

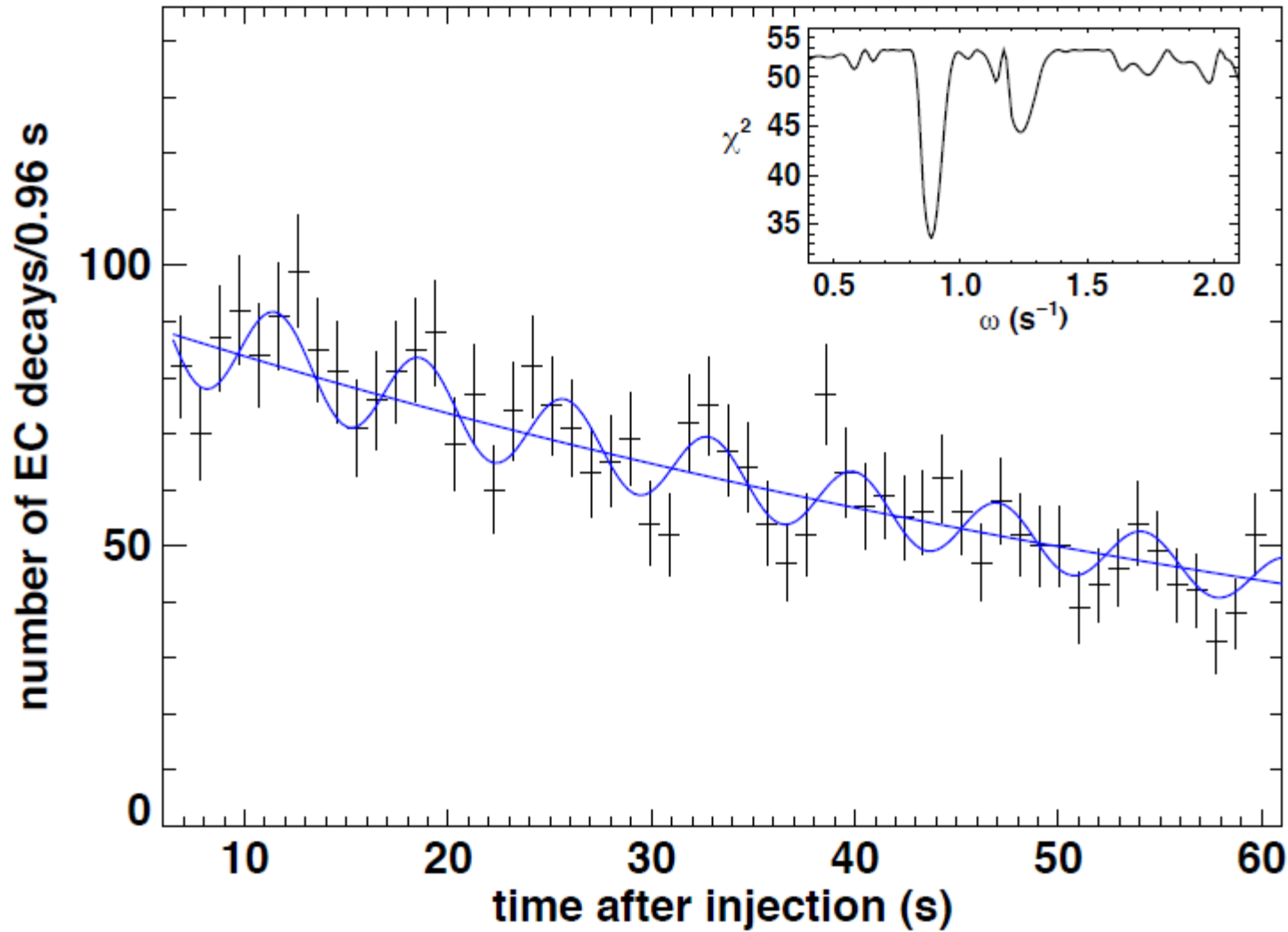
45-keV M3  
highly converted  
( $\alpha = 61,000$ )





Kienle et al.  
 Phys. Lett. B  
 in press

Traces of two cooled  $^{142}\text{Pm}^{60+}$  parent ions,



Kienle et al.  
 Phys. Lett. B  
 in press

see also  
 Litvinov et al.,  
 Phys. Lett. B  
 664 (2008) 162

Number of EC decays per 0.96 s of H-like  $^{142}\text{Pm}^{60+}$  ions



# summary

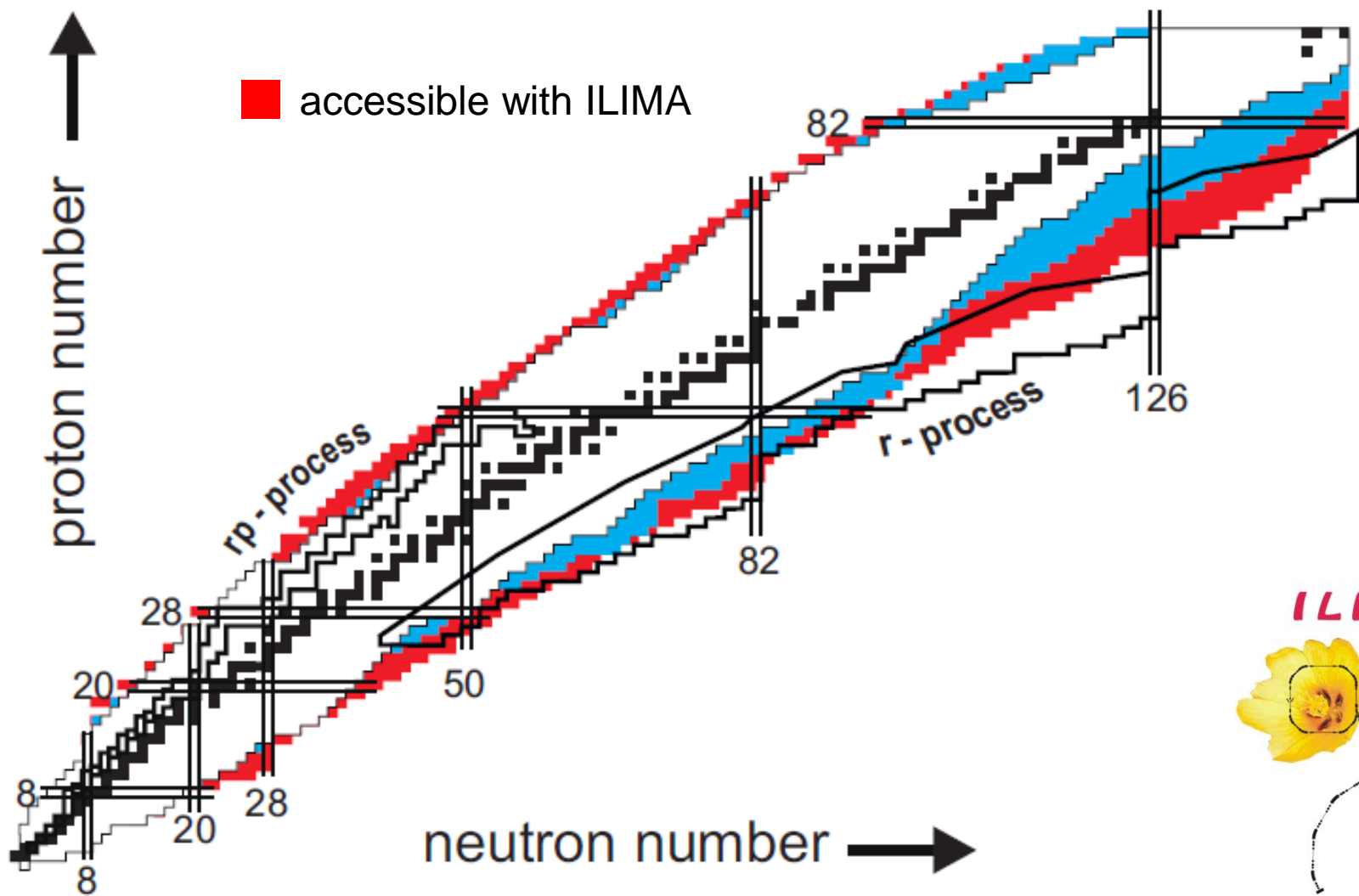
ions in the GSI storage ring

- revolution frequency => mass => excitation energy
- half-life
- isomeric ratio

understanding  $^{212m2}\text{Bi}$

decay oscillations persist

looking forward to ILIMA



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*Edinburgh, UK:* P.J. Woods, Z. Liu

*Manchester, UK:* D.M. Cullen

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*Los Alamos, USA:* D. Madland, P. Moeller, D. Vieira

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*Niigata, Japan:* T. Ohtsubo

*Saitama, Japan:* T. Suzuki, T. Yamaguchi

*Tsukuba, Japan:* A. Ozawa

*ANU Canberra, Australia:* M.W. Reed

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100 scientists

29 institutes

16 countries



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