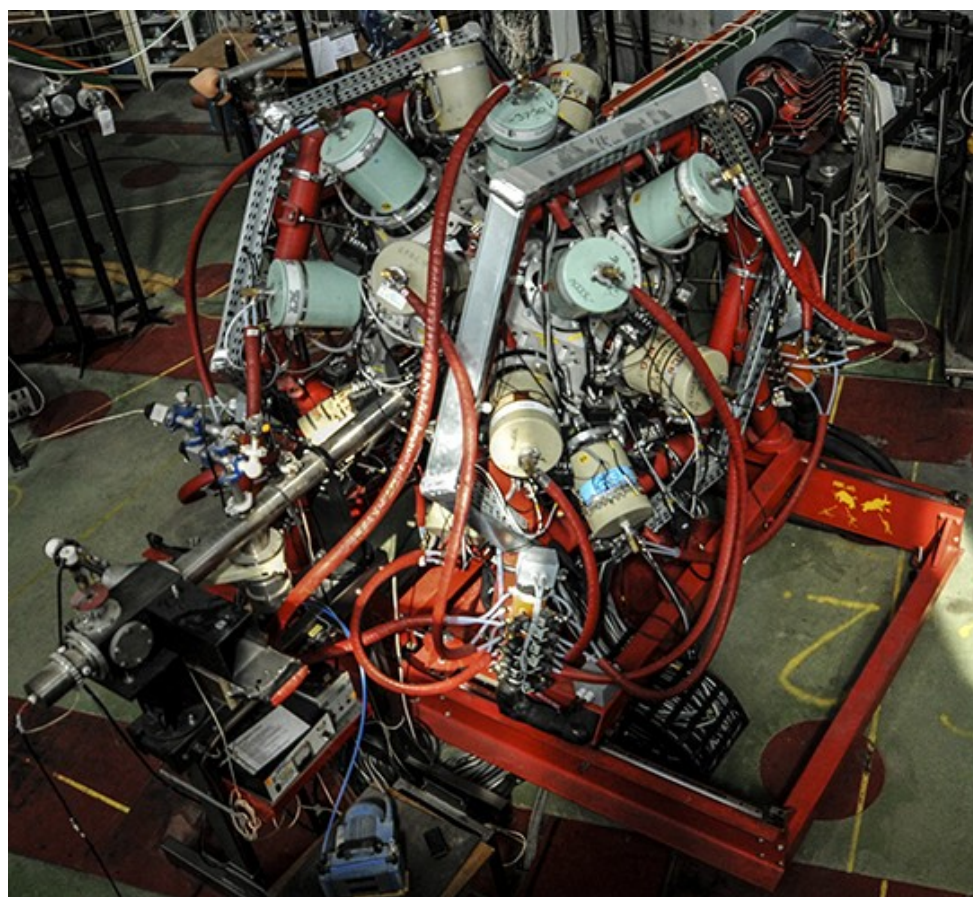


Gamma Spectroscopy at Heavy Ion Laboratory, University of Warsaw.



central European Array for Gamma Levels Evaluation - EAGLE

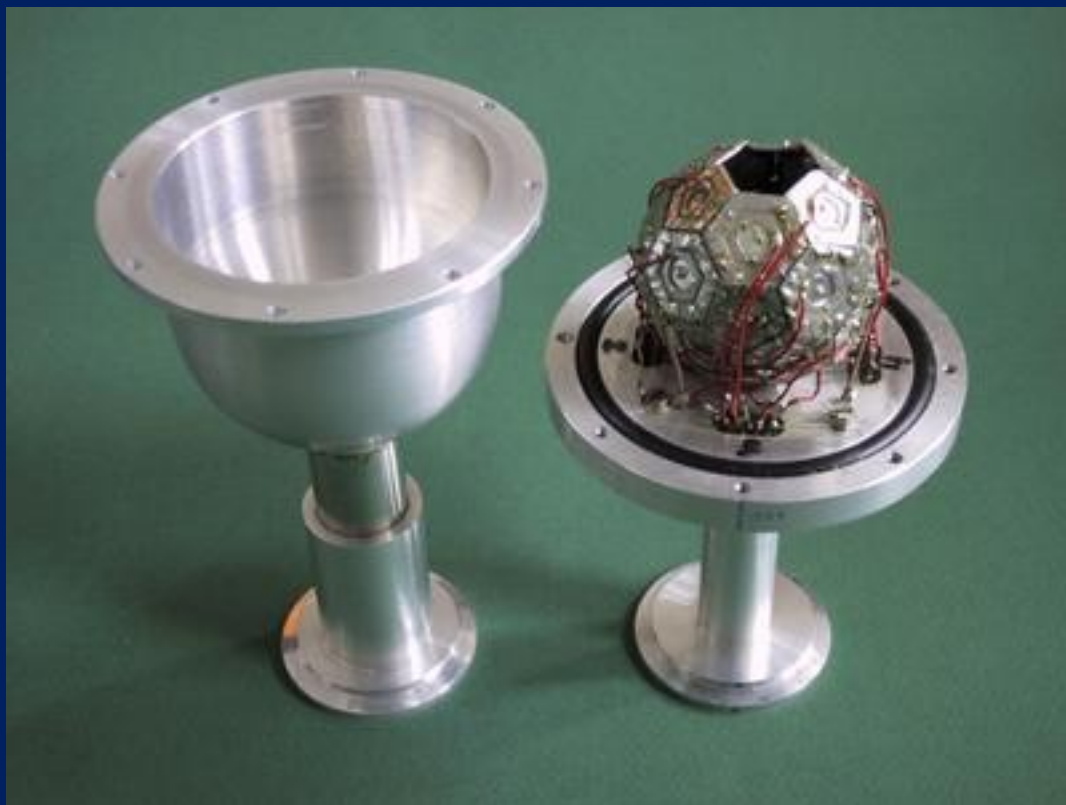
*J. Mierzejewski et al., NIM A 659
(2011) 84*

**EAGLE: 15 HPGe ACS of 70%
efficiency**
mechanical frame for 30 Ge ACS

- 1. Heavy Ion Laboratory, University of Warsaw, 02-093 Warsaw, Pasteura 5a, Poland**
- 2. Nuclear Physics Division, Institute of Experimental Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, PL**
- 3. Nuclear Structure Theory Division, Institute of Theoretical Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, PL**
- 4. Division of Nuclear Physics, University of Łódź, Pomorska 147/149 90-236 Łódź, Polska**
5. Institute für Kernphysik, Universität zu Köln, Köln, Germany
- 6. National Centre for Nuclear Research, 05-400 Swierk, Otwock**
- 7. Department of Theoretical Physics, Institute of Physics, M. Curie Skłodowska University, Lublin, PL**
- 8. The Henryk Niewodniczański Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, PL**
9. F. Ioffe Physical-Technical Institute, St.-Petersburg, Russia
10. IRFU/SPhN, CEA Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France
- 11. Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering - IFIN HH, Romania**
- 12. Department of Physics, LUND, Sweden**
- 13. Department of Atomic Physics, Faculty of Physics, University of Sofia "St. Kliment Ohridski" Sofia, Bulgaria**
14. Faculty of Physics, Warsaw University of Technology, Warsaw, PL
15. School of Environment and Technology, University of Brighton, Brighton, Great Britain
16. GANIL, Caen, France
- 17. Division of Nuclear Physics, Institute of Nuclear Research (ATOMKI), H-4026 Debrecen, Hungary**
- 18. Department of Physics, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) Stockholm, Sweden**
- 19. Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway**

EAGLE Ancillary Detectors

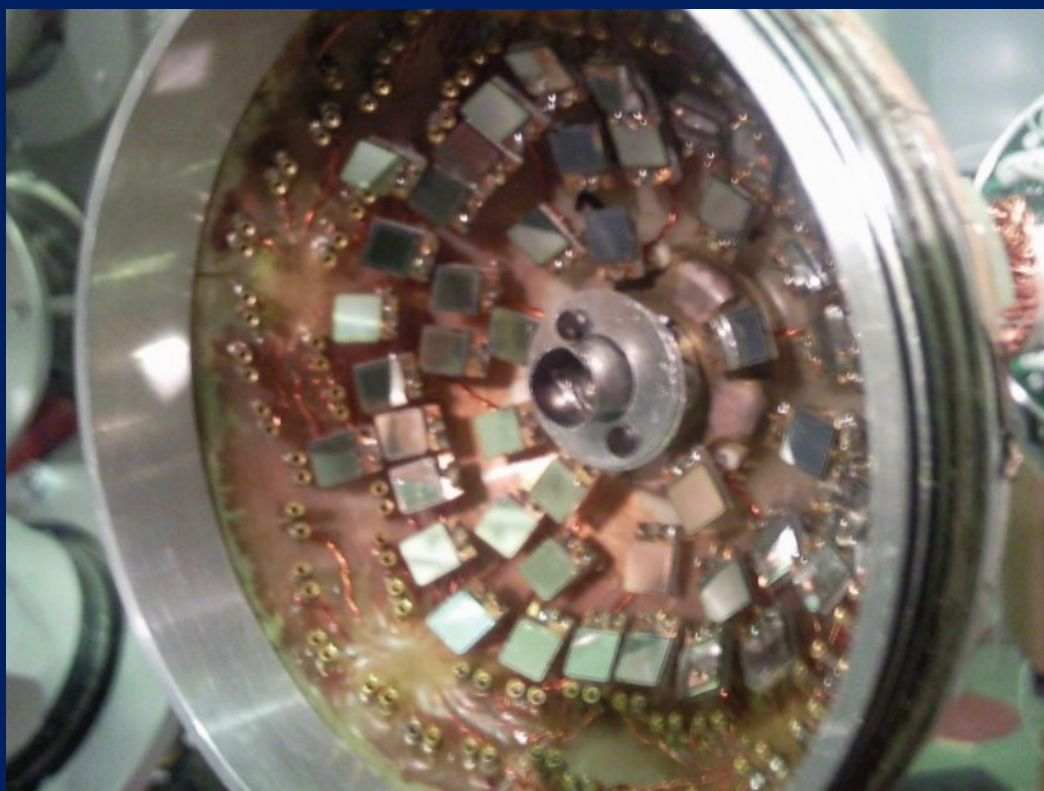
- internal conversion electron spectrometer ULESE
J. Perkowski, - Univ. of Lodz
- COULEX (48 - max.110 PIN-diodes)
P.J. Napiorkowski, K. Wrzosek-Lipska HIL UW
- Devald type Plunger
C. Mihai - IFIN-HH Bucharest, A. Tucholski HIL UW
- 4π Si-Ball for p, α detection
A. Kordyasz, HIL UW
- Recoil Filter Detector
P. Bednarczyk - IFJ PAN, Kraków
- Multiplicity Filter (60 BaF2)



4 π Si-Ball
(A. Kordyasz, HIL UW)



ULESE J. Perkowski
University of Lodz Electron Spectrometer



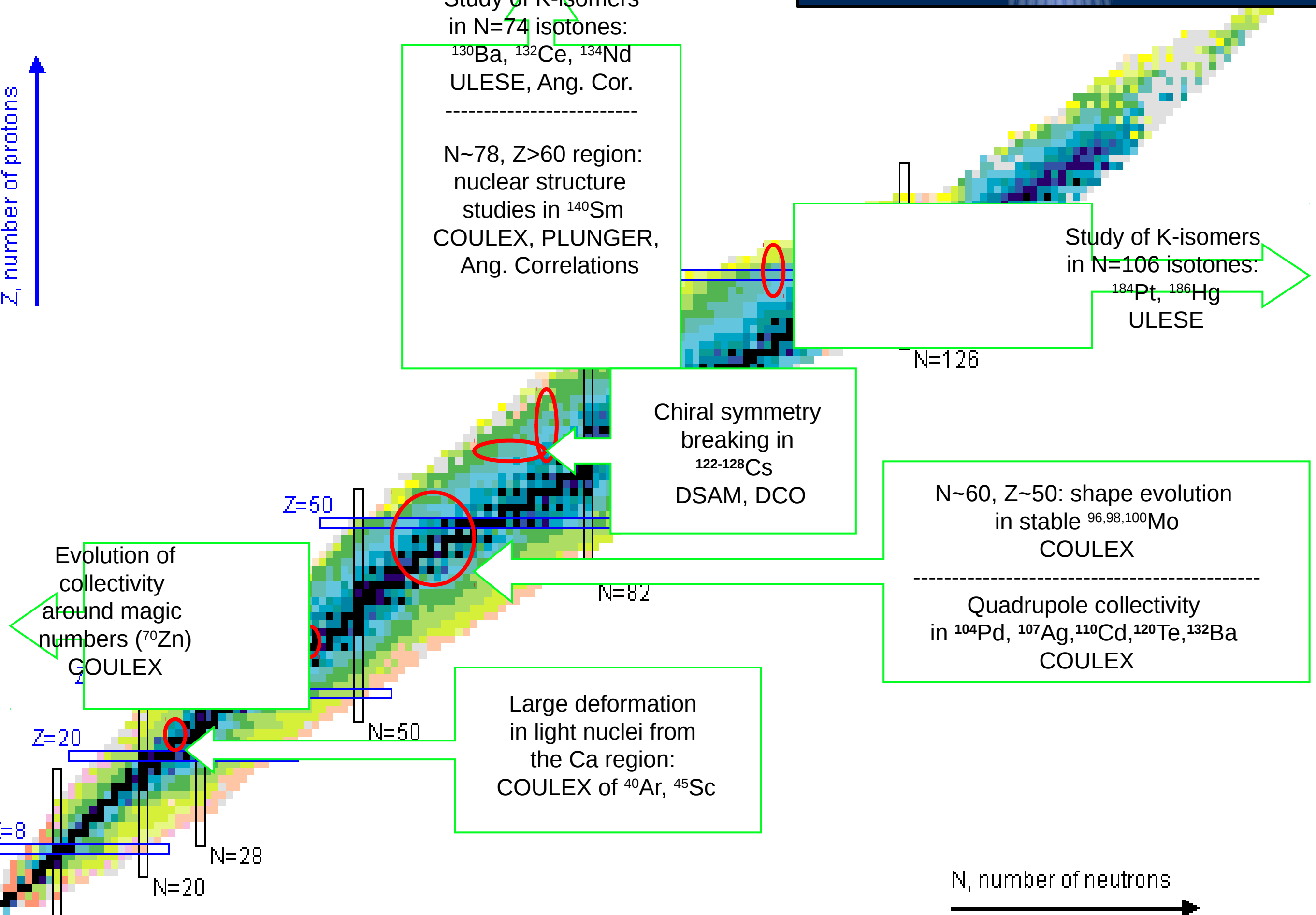
„The Munich chamber” 48 PiN diodes
 (max. 110)



Bucharest -Koln plunger
C. Michai IFIN-HH, A. Tucholski HIL UW

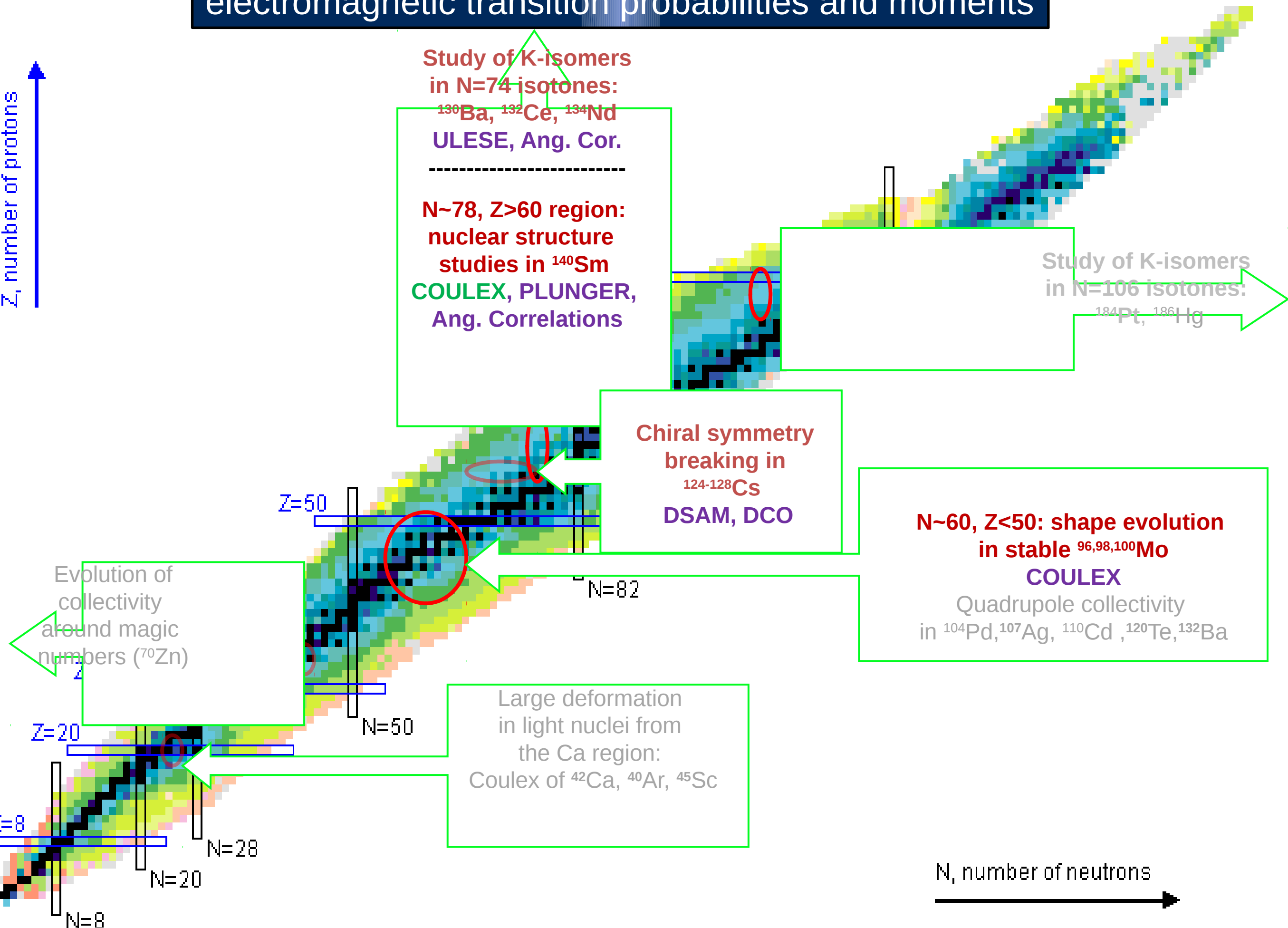
Scientific programme:

Z, number of protons



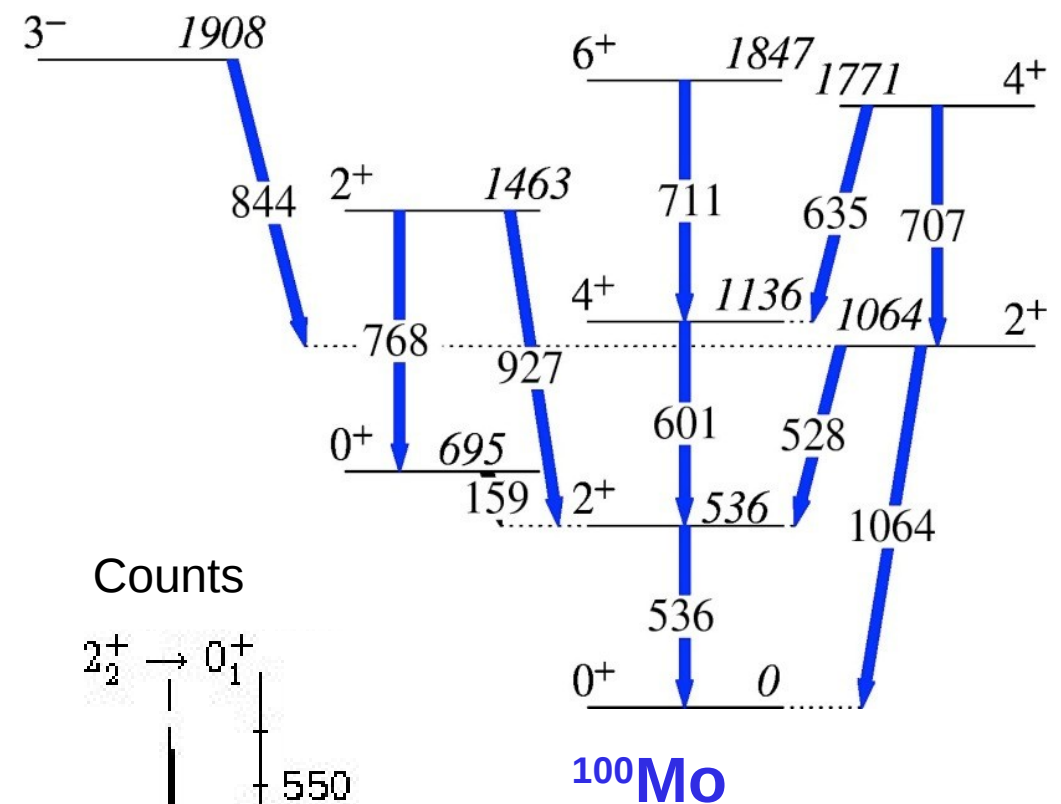
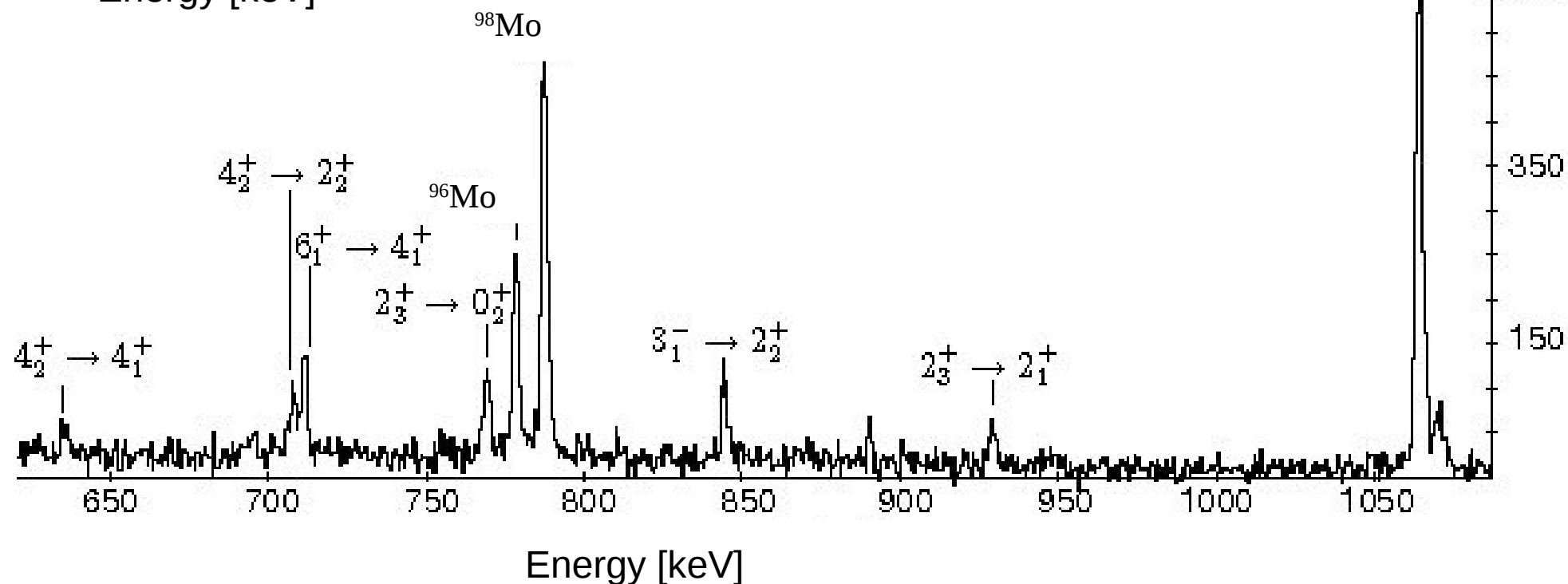
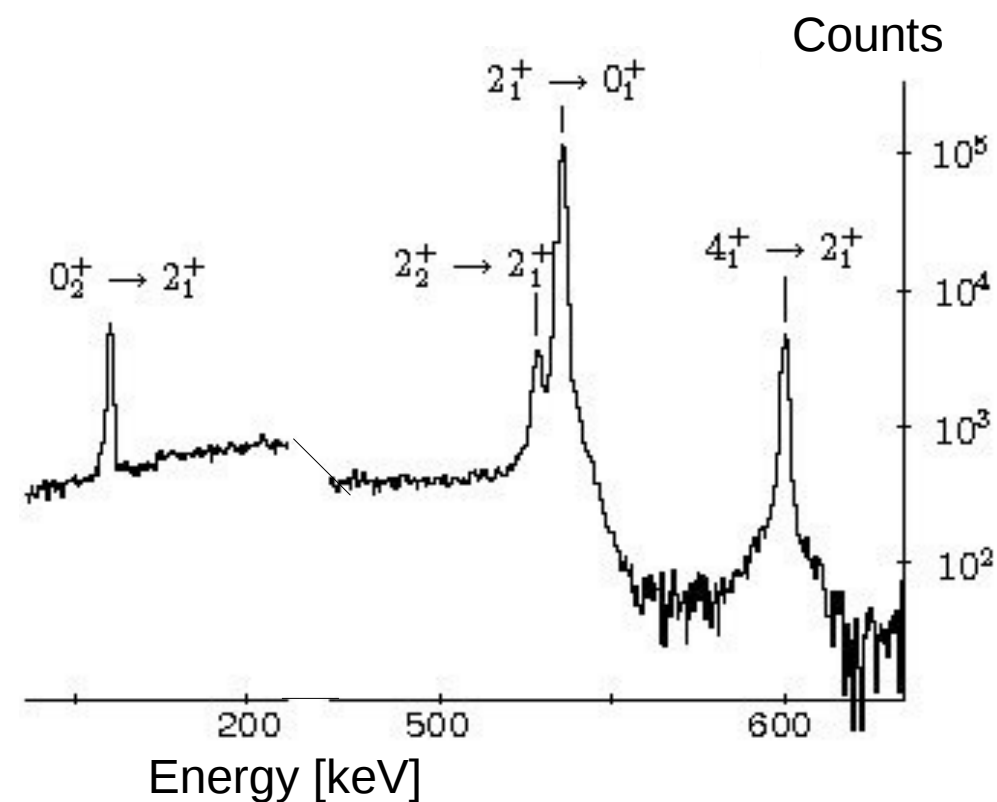
electromagnetic transition probabilities and moments

Z, number of protons



Coulomb Excitation of ^{100}Mo

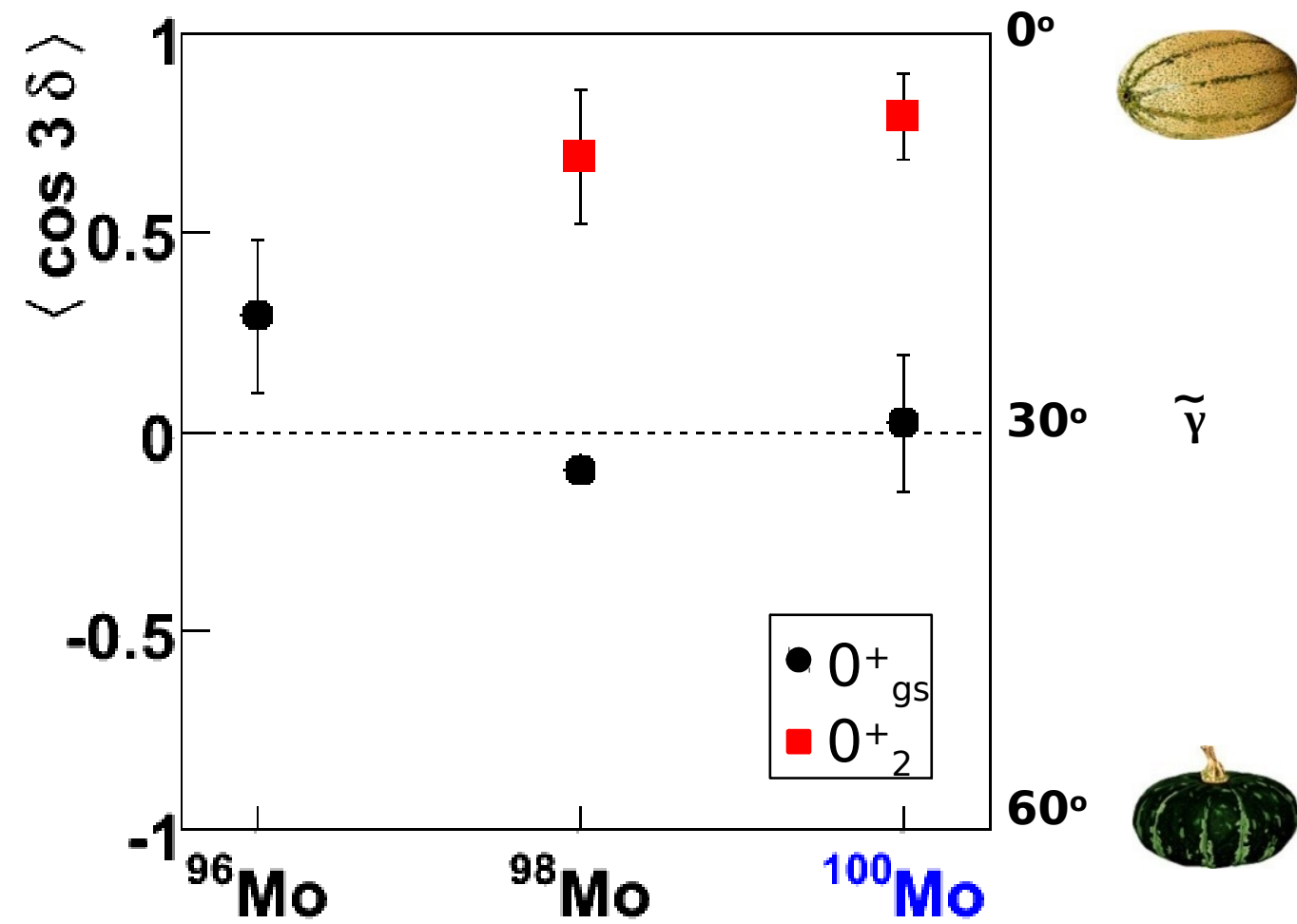
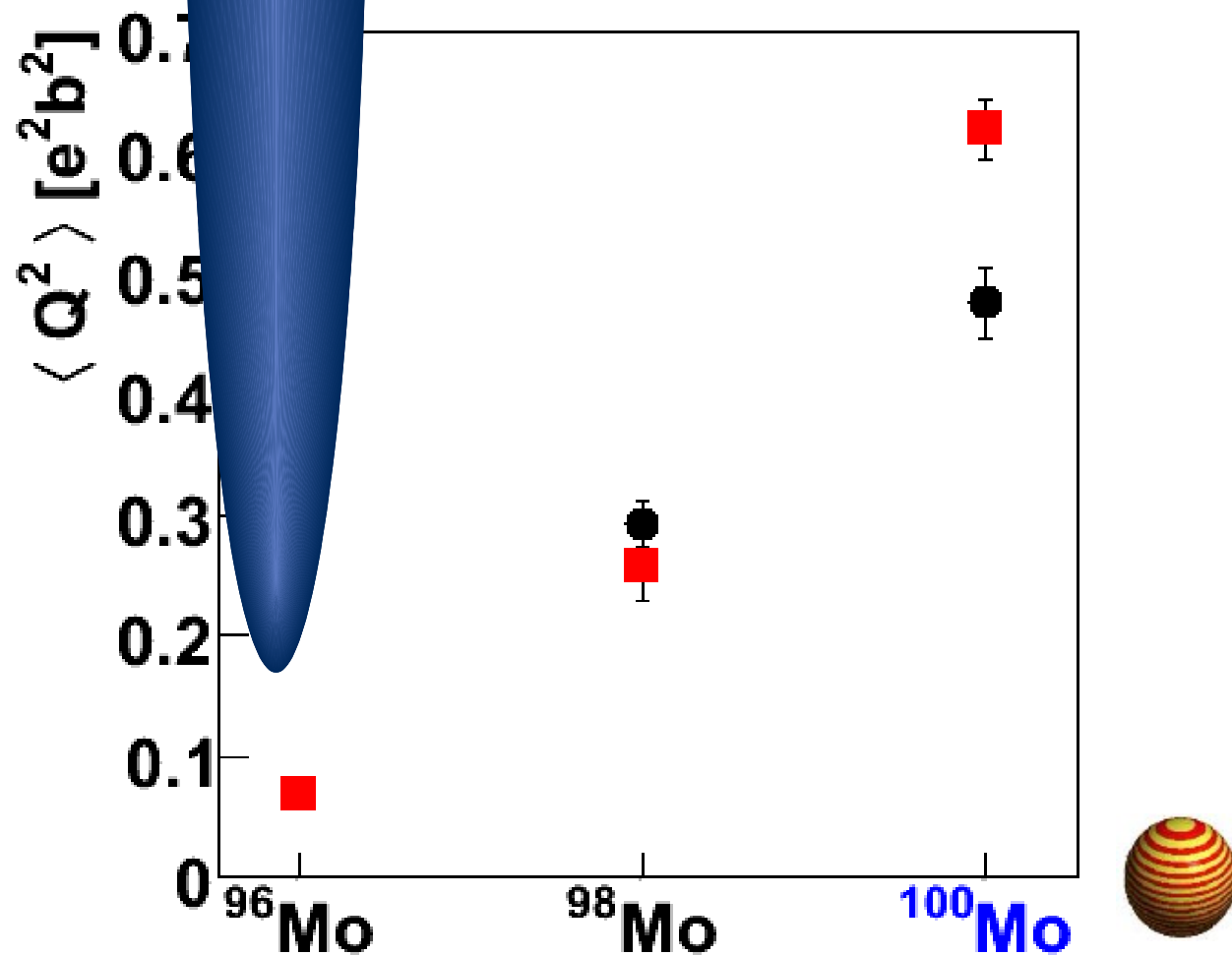
^{32}S scattered at $112^\circ - 154^\circ$



*K. Wrzosek-Lipska, et al.
PRC 86 (2012) 064305*

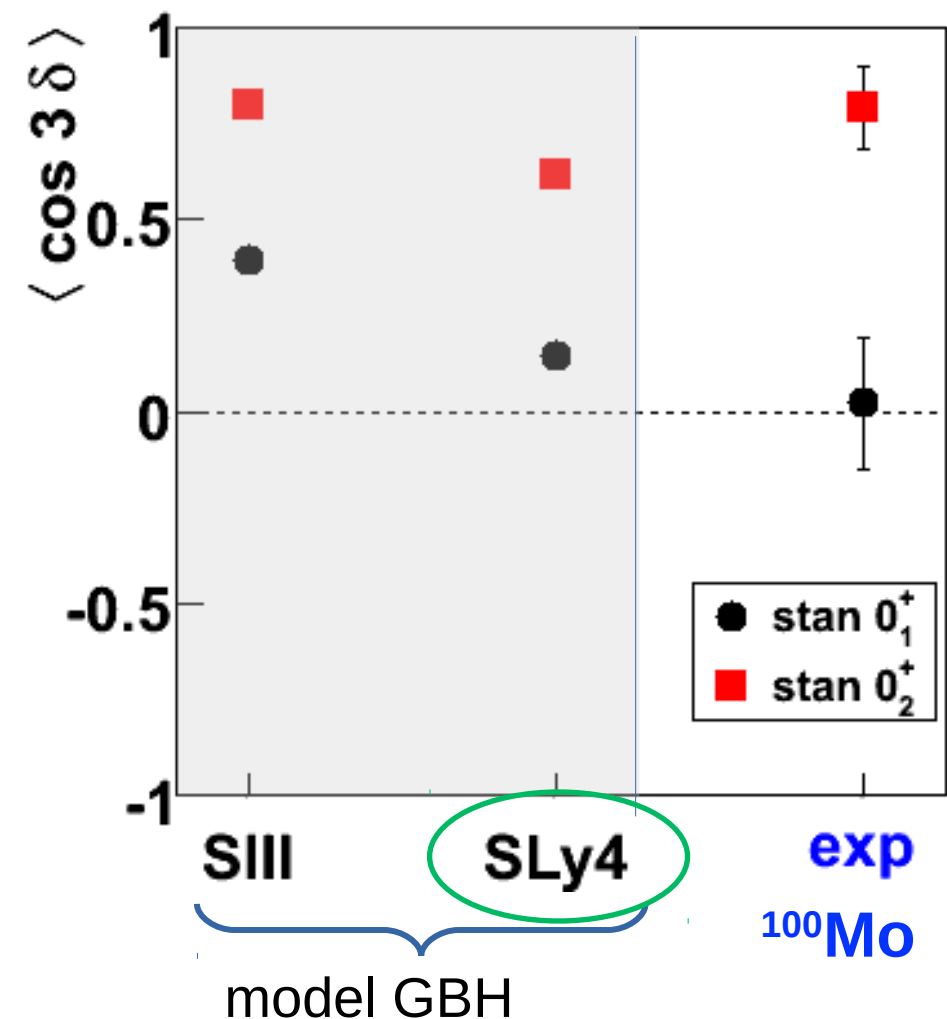
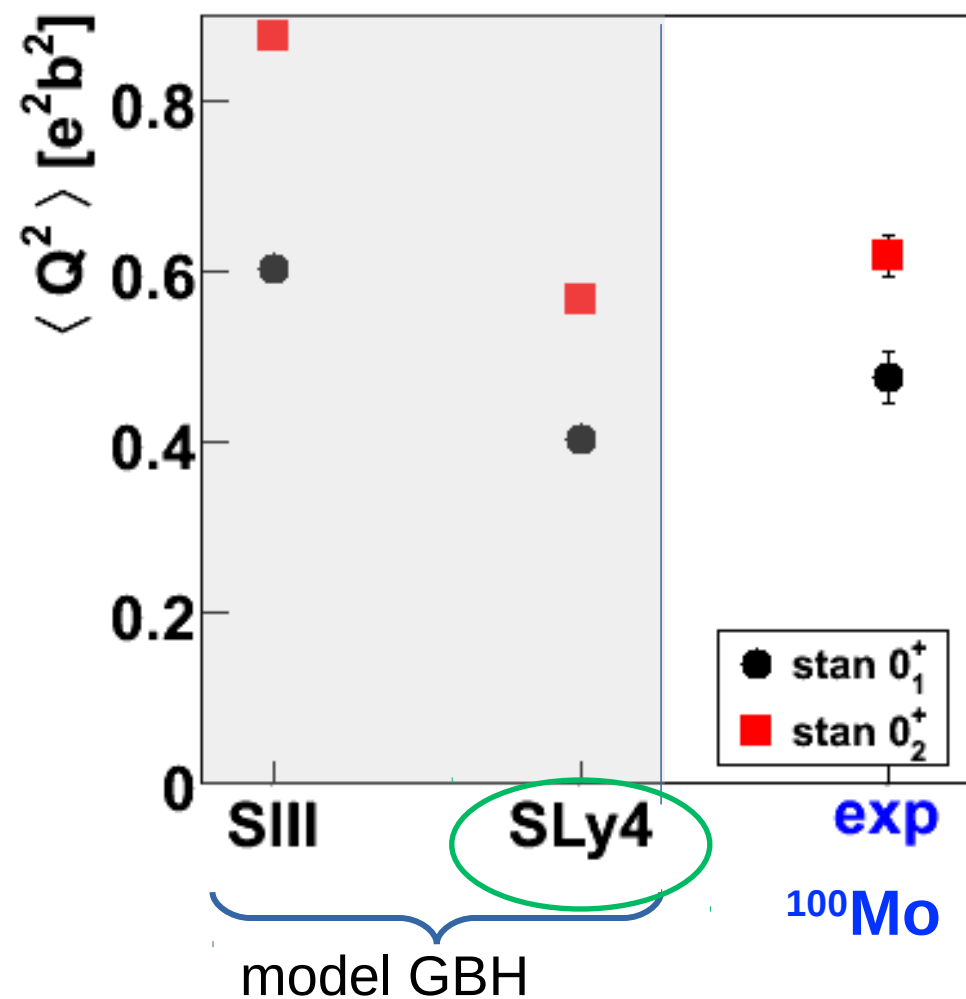
Shape evolution of $^{96-100}\text{Mo}$

M. Zielińska et al., Nucl. Phys. A 712 (2002)
K. Wrzosek-Lipska et al., PRC 86 (2012)



coexistence of the deformed ground state with a spherical 0^+_2
 formation of 0^+_2 state is increasing with N; ground state of the Mo isotopes
 the coexistence in $^{98,100}\text{Mo}$ manifested in a different triaxiality of 0^+_{gs} and 0^+_2

Deformation of ^{100}Mo : theory vs. experiment

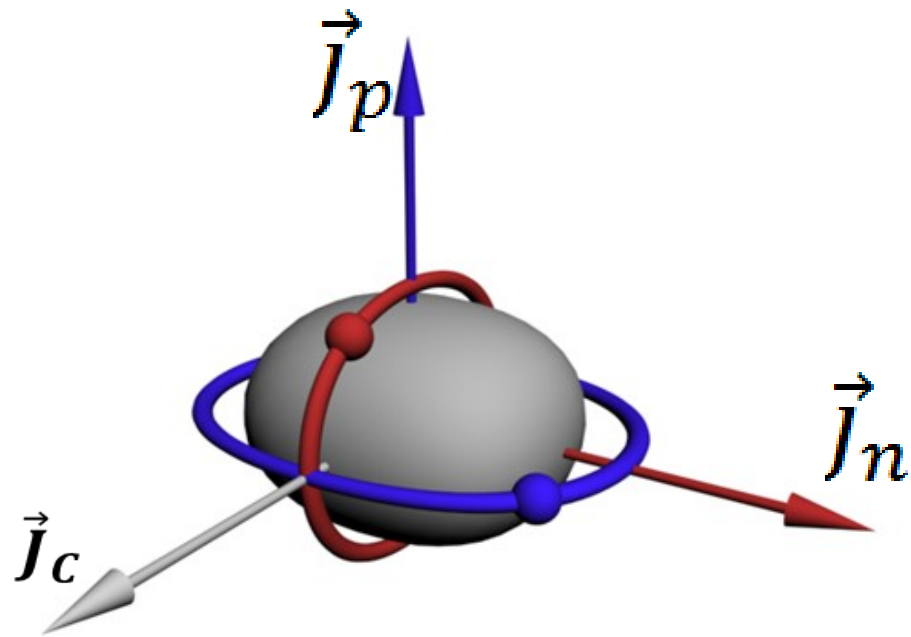


GBH - General quadrupole collective **B**ohr **H**amiltonian (5 dimensional **B**ohr **H**.)

UMCS Lublin + U. Warsaw

*L. Próchniak, S. G. Rohoziński, J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. 36 (2009) 123101,
L. Próchniak Int. J. Mod. Phys. E19 (2010) 705*

nuclear chirality - Time reversal spontaneous symmetry breaking



3 components:
-Even-even core
-Odd proton
-Odd neutron hole

We need these angular momentums to be perpendicular

(chance to see spontaneous time-reversal symmetry breaking)

Effect expected in odd-odd nuclei within $A \sim 130$ region

^{124}Cs level scheme



**Visible partner
bands
with similar
properties:**

- Level energies**

**Relative transition
probabilities
proportional to line
thickness**

Energy separation in $^{124-128}\text{Cs}$ Isotopes around 150-200 keV
lifetime results from the DSA experiments –Warsaw cyclotron
Partner bands populated in fusion evaporation reaction

configuration $\pi h_{11/2} \otimes \nu h_{11/2}^{-1}$

E.Grodner et al.,

^{128}Cs as the best example revealing the chiral symmetry breaking
phenomenon

Phys. Rev. Lett. 97 (2006) 172501

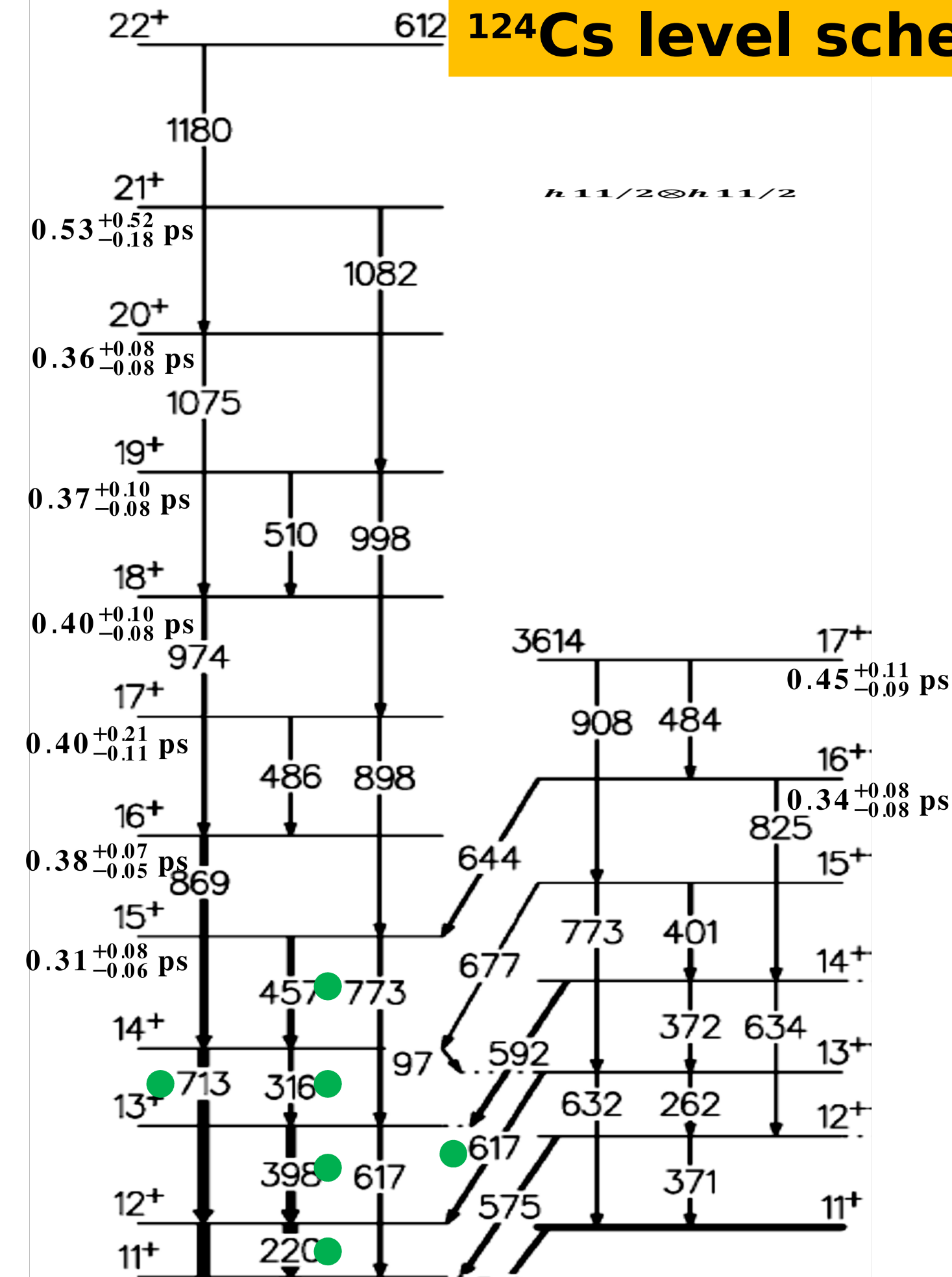
E.Grodner et al.,

Partner bands of ^{126}Cs – first observation of
chiral EM selection rules

Physics Letters B 703 (2011)

^{124}Cs level scheme

^{114}Cd (^{14}N , 4n) ^{124}Cs
DSAM, DCO

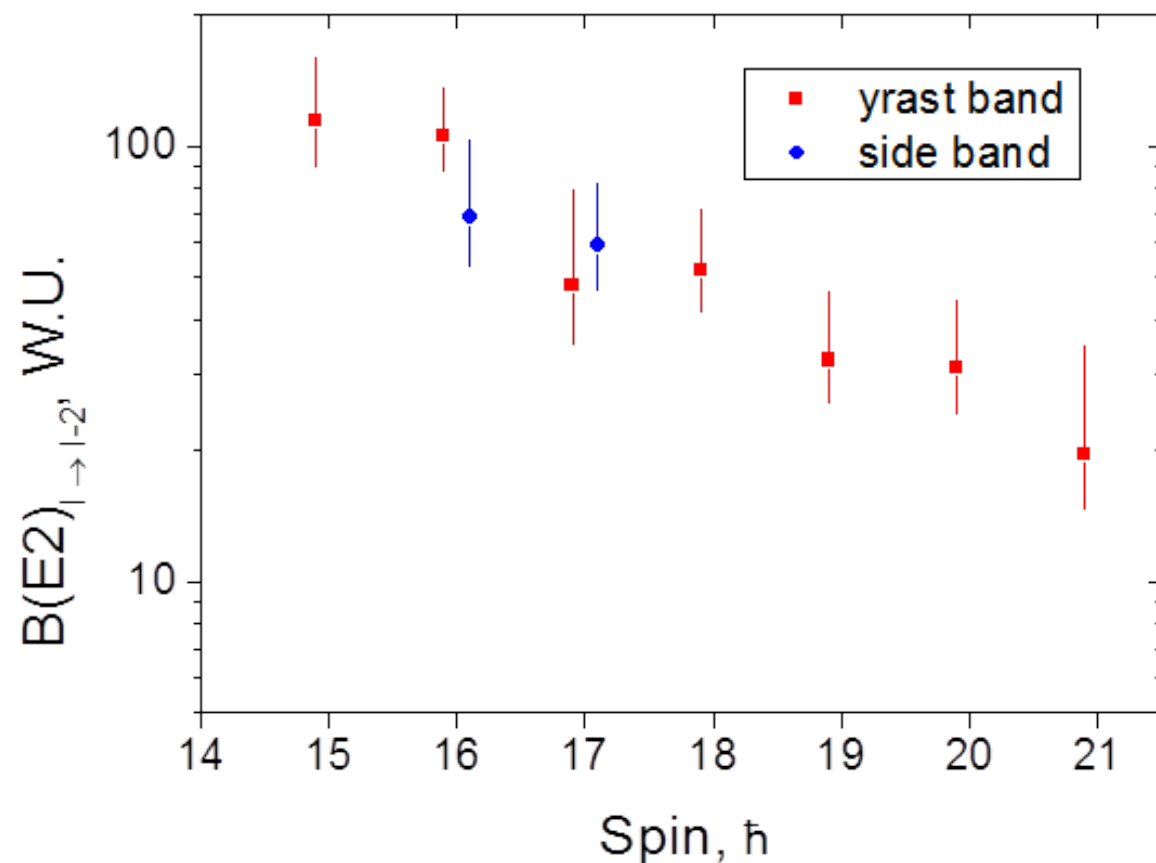


Visible partner bands with similar properties:

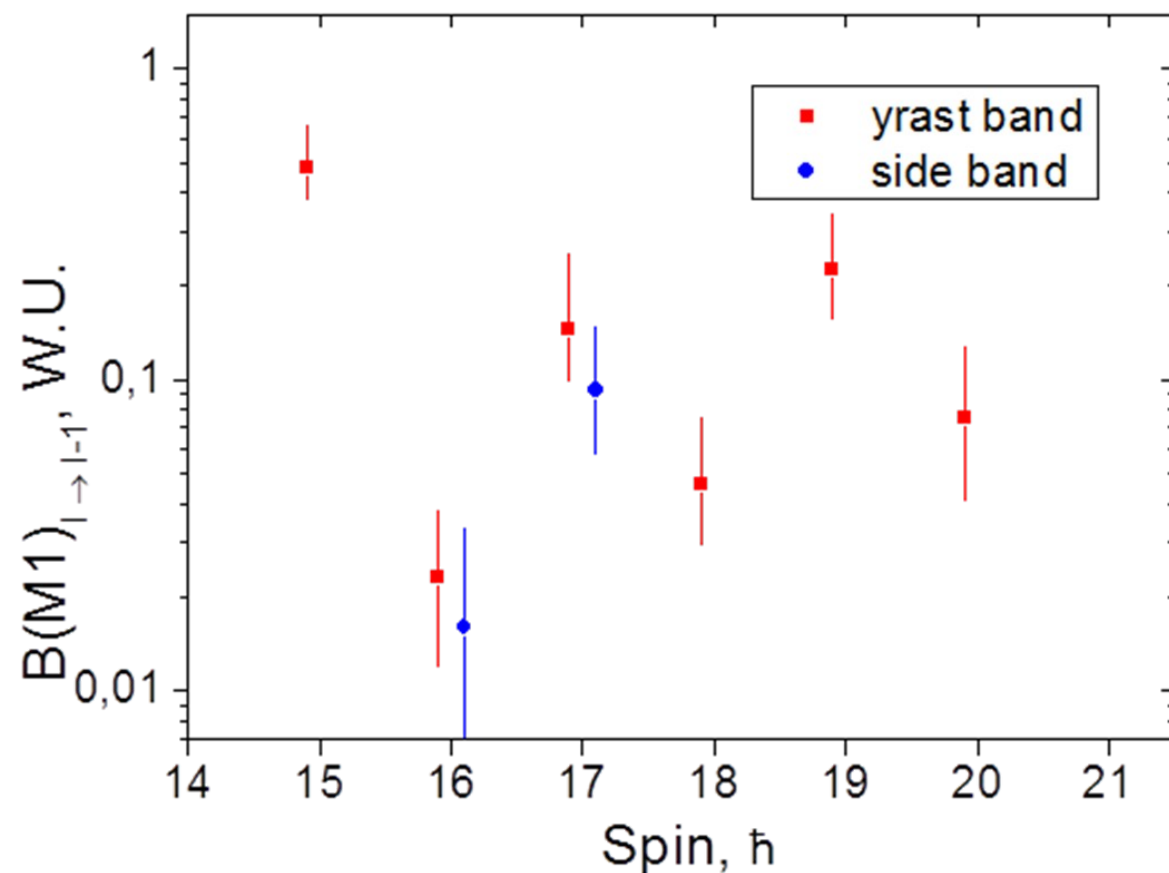
- Level energies
- Transition probabilities

Known lifetimes presented

Relative transition probabilities proportional to line thickness



Reduced E2 and M1 transition probabilities are the same in partner bands



we can see staggering

T. Marchlewski,...,J. Samorajczyk et al.

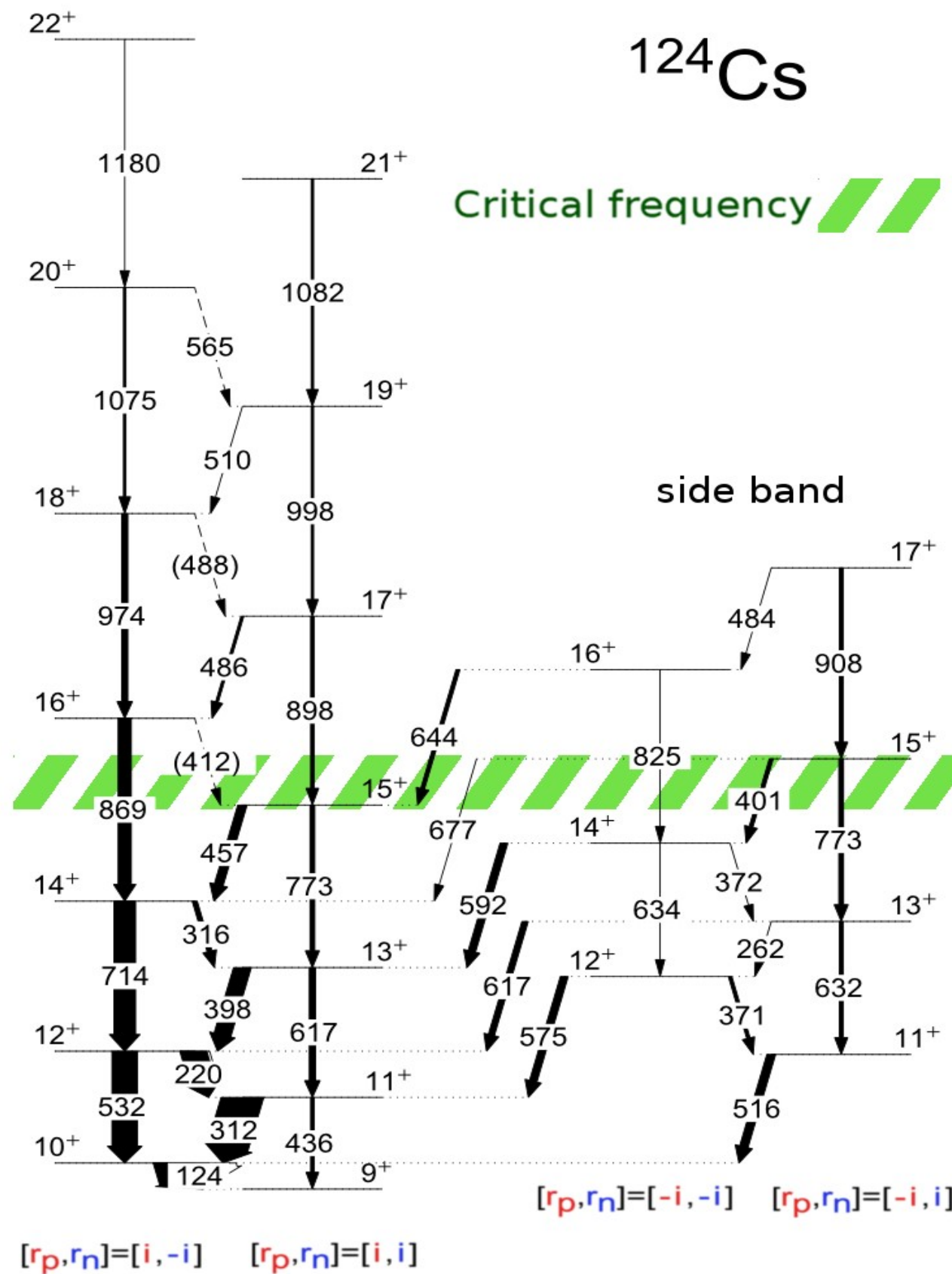
A. Bh. Del

yrast band

 ^{124}Cs

Critical frequency //

side band



Shape and collectivity of ^{140}Sm

- $N \sim 78$ and $Z > 60$: region of shape transitions and shape coexistence.

- Two complementary approaches:

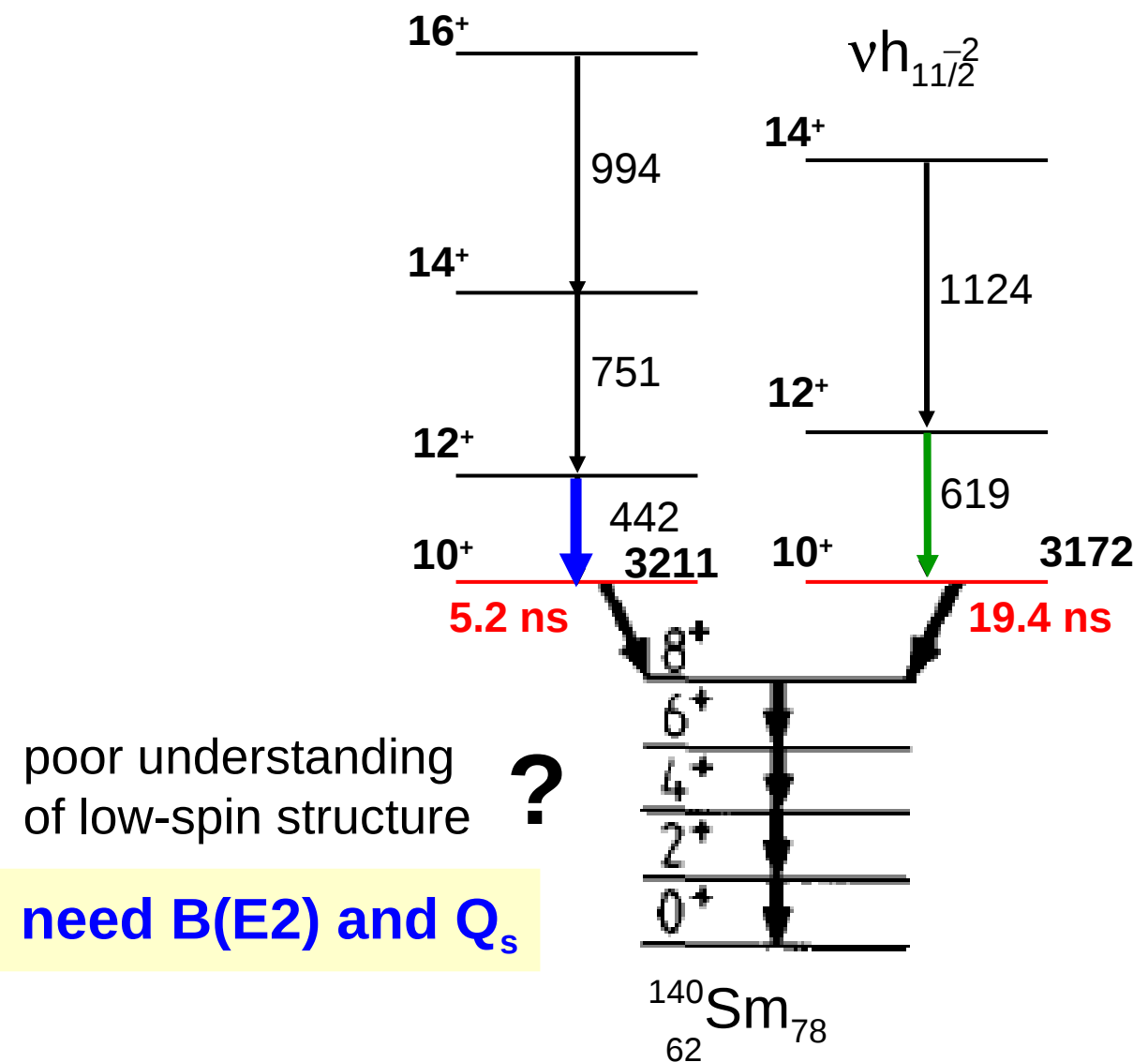
- Low-energy Coulomb excitation with RIB (ISOLDE)

M. Klintefjord, Univ. of Oslo

- RDDS lifetime and γ - γ angular correlations measurement at HIL

Difficulties for RDDS :

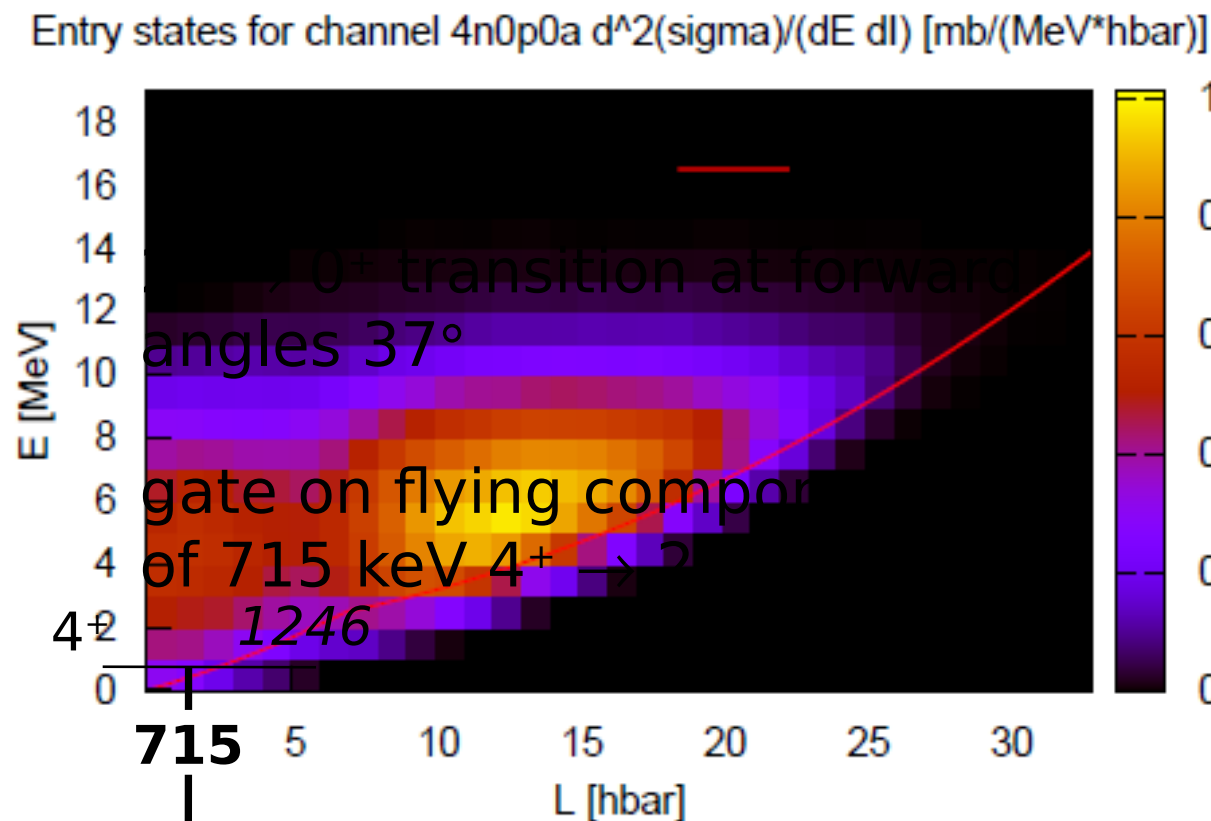
two isomeric 10^+ states



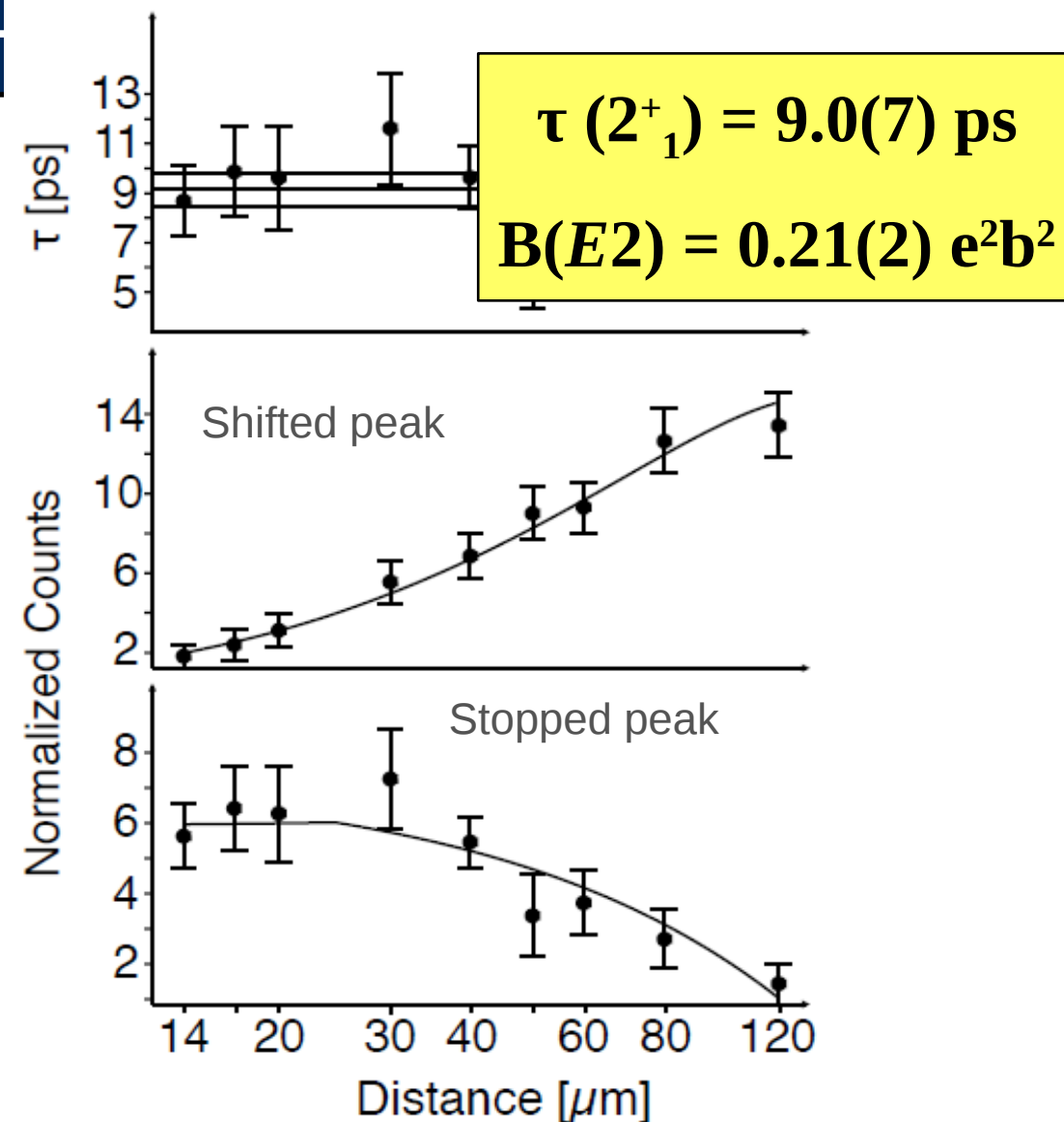
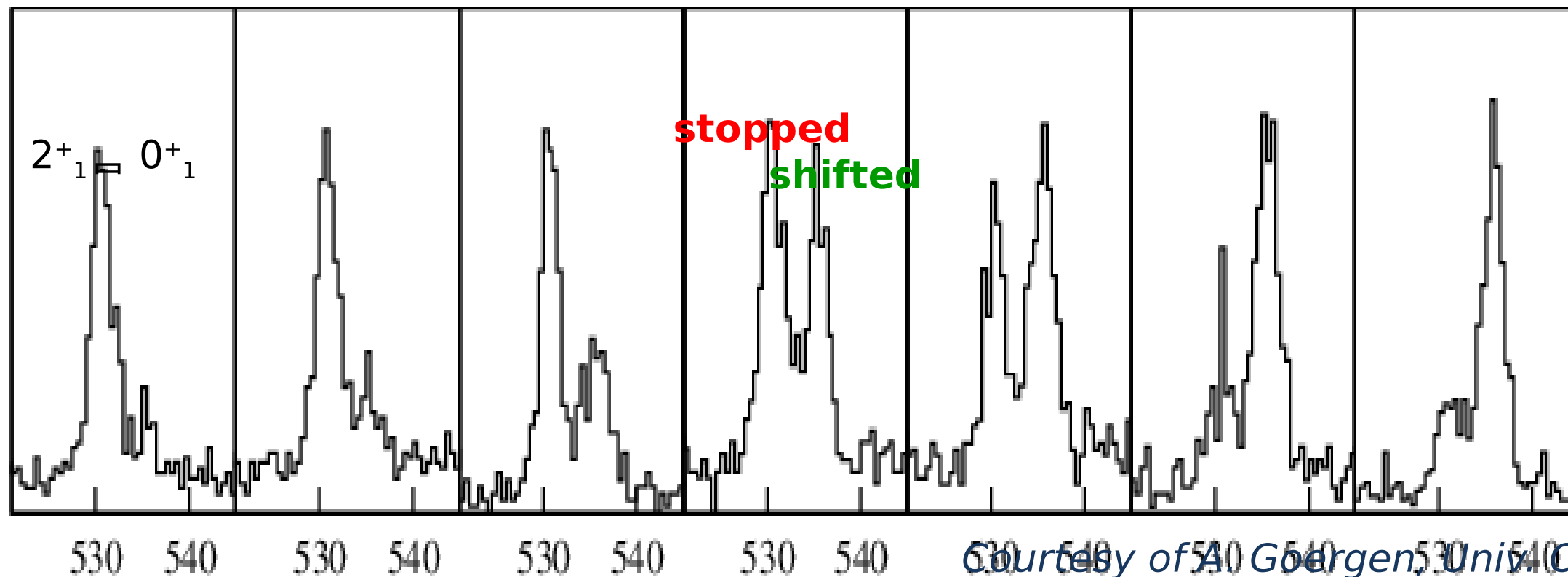
Courtesy of A. Goergen, Univ. Of Oslo

RDDS lifetime measurement at H

PhD work of F.L. Bello Garrote et al.
 reaction: $^{124}\text{Te}(^{20}\text{Ne}, 4n)^{140}\text{Sm}$ at 82 MeV
 (just above Coulomb barrier)



531 PA: en
 0+ significant p
 $\Rightarrow$ decay p
 $^{140}\text{Sm}_{78}$



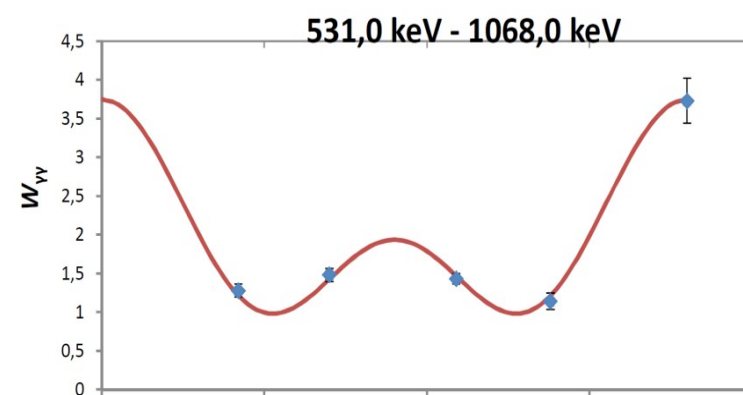
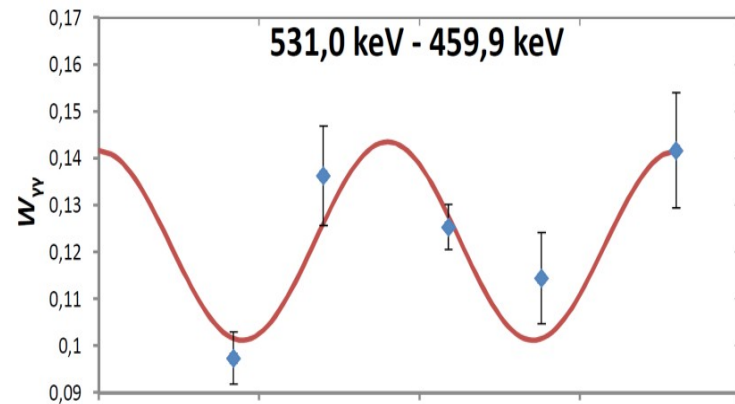
Spin assignment for low-energy states in ^{140}Sm by angular correlations

HPGe θ angles: $42^\circ, 70^\circ, 110^\circ, 138^\circ, 180^\circ$

▪ β decay of $^{140}\text{Gd} \rightarrow ^{140}\text{Eu} \rightarrow ^{140}\text{Sm}$

▪ $^{112}\text{Cd}(^{32}\text{S}, p3n)^{140}\text{Eu}$

$^{112}\text{Cd}(^{32}\text{S}, 4n)^{140}\text{Gd}$
beam energy of 155 MeV

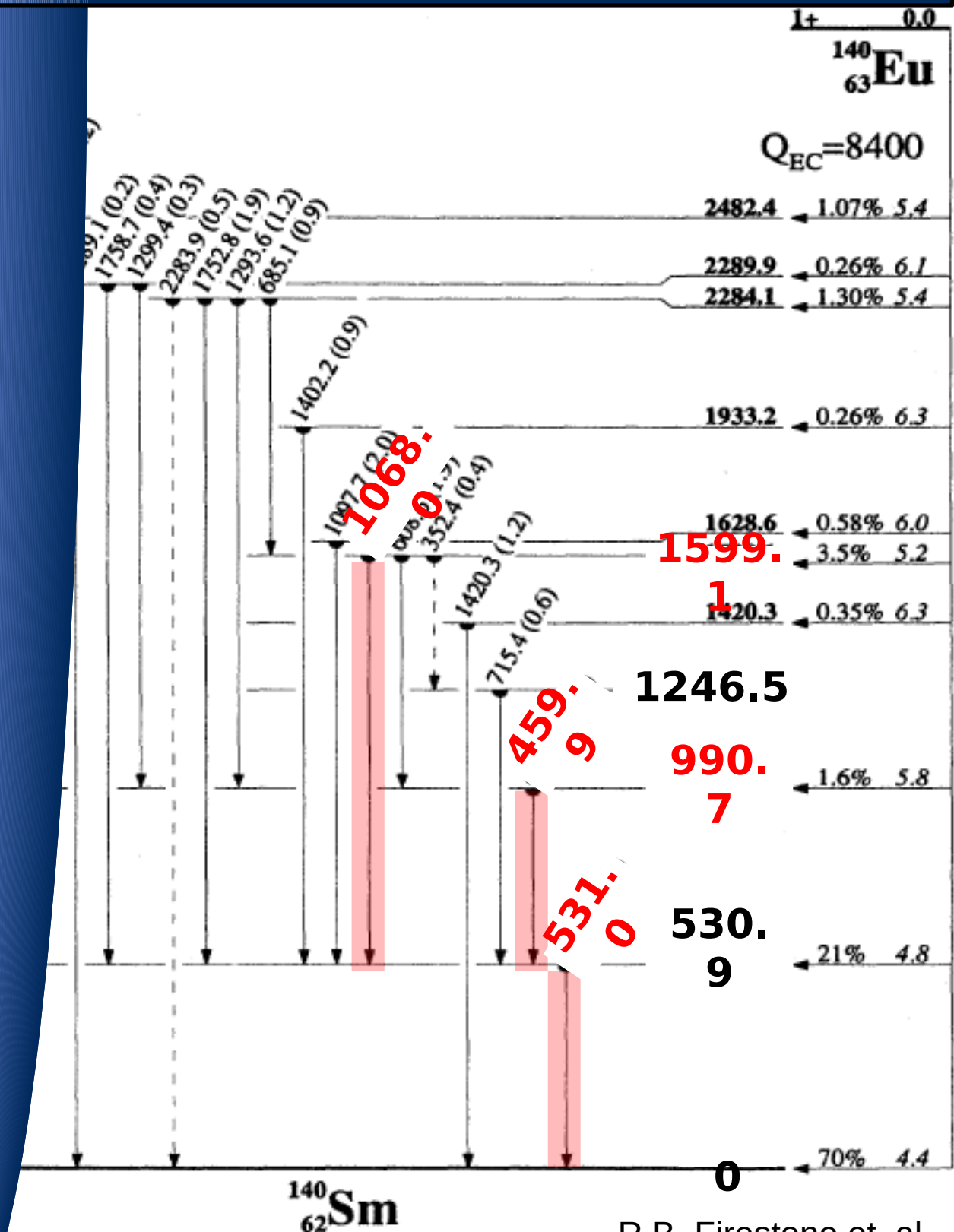


$0^+ (2^+)$

2^+

2

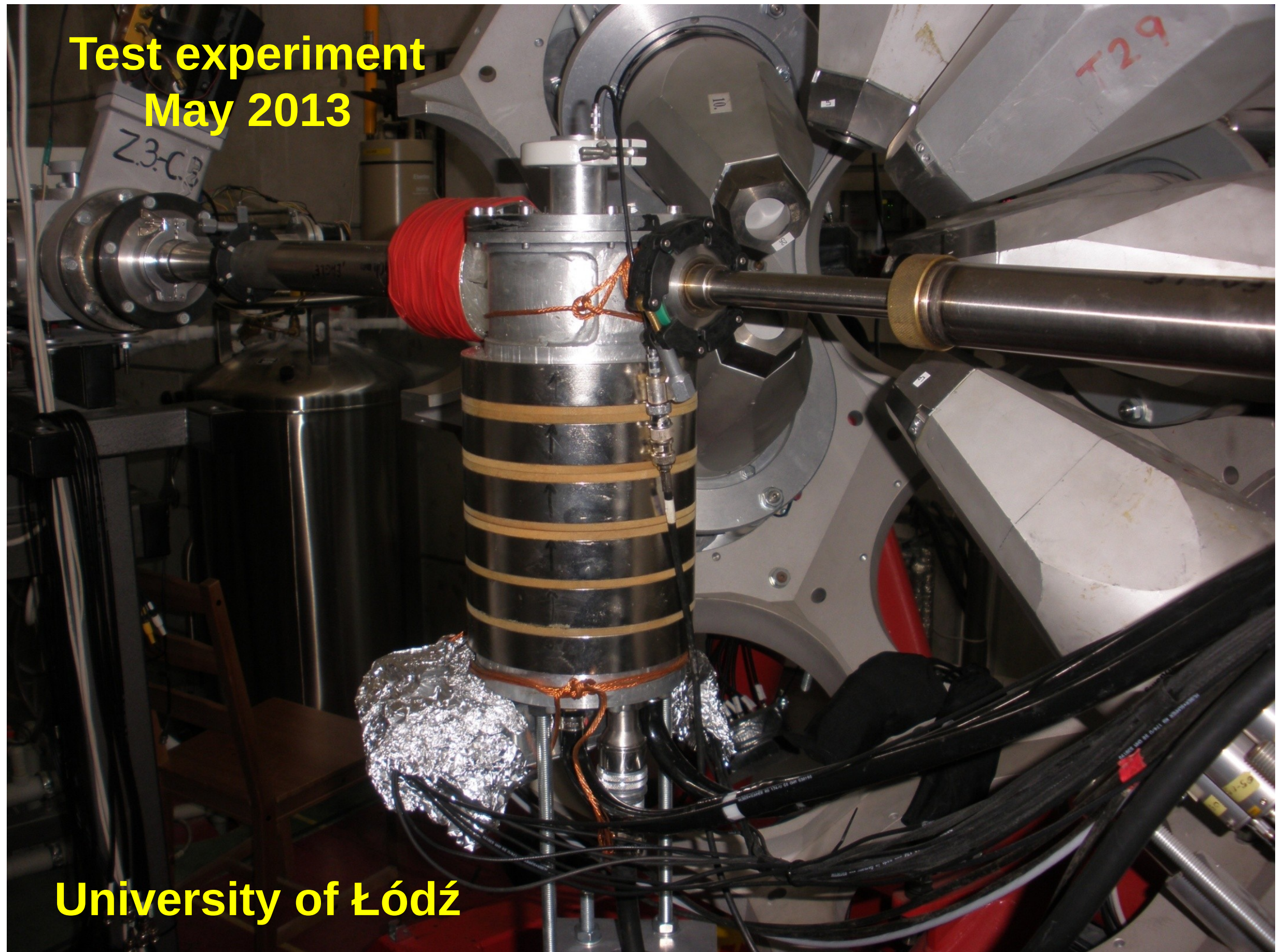
0



R.B. Firestone et. al.
PRC 43, 1066 (1991)

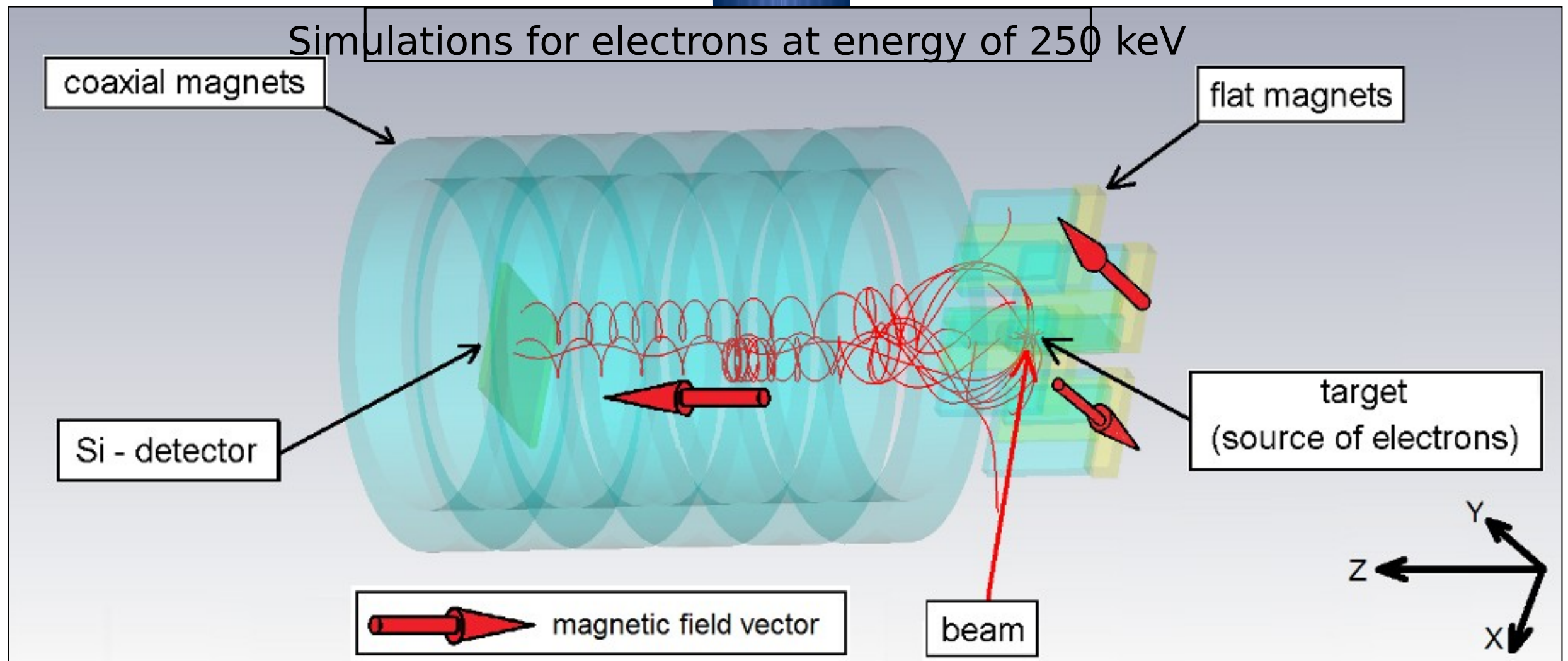
New electron conversion spectrometer - ULESE

**Test experiment
May 2013**

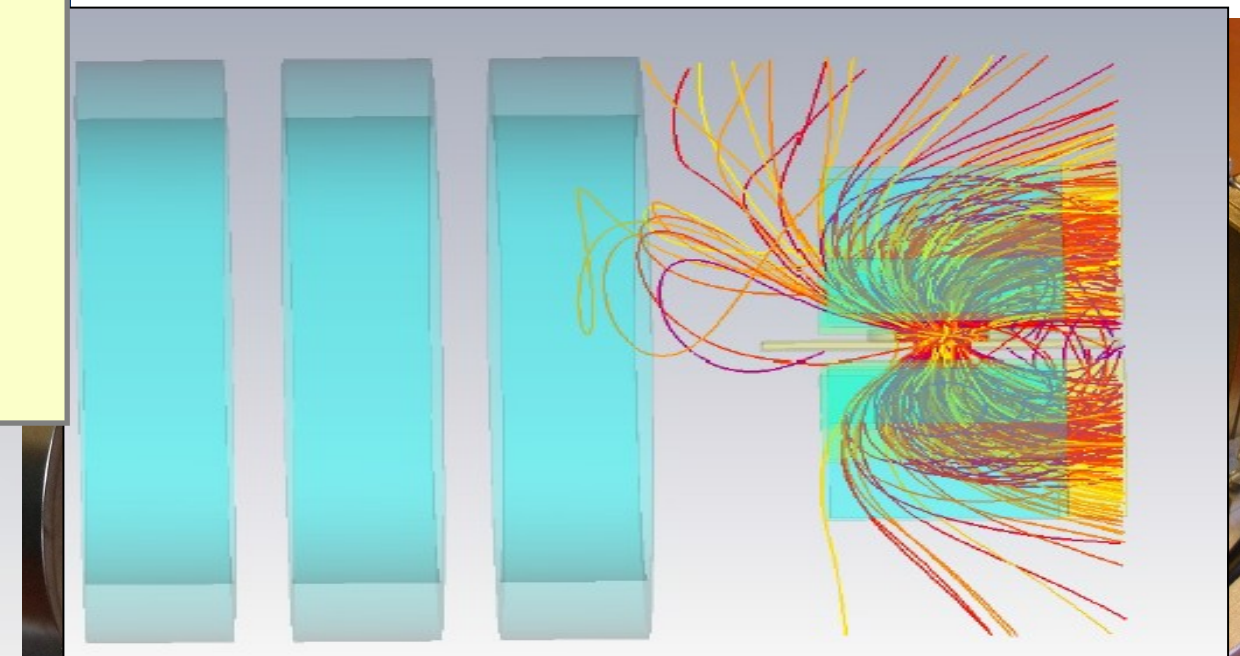
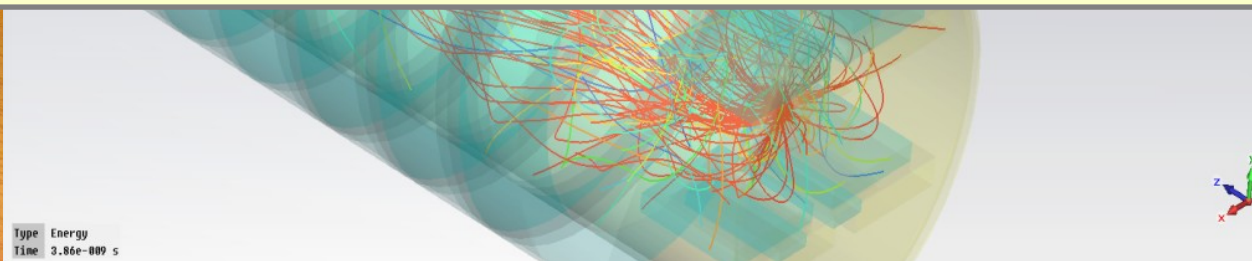


University of Łódź

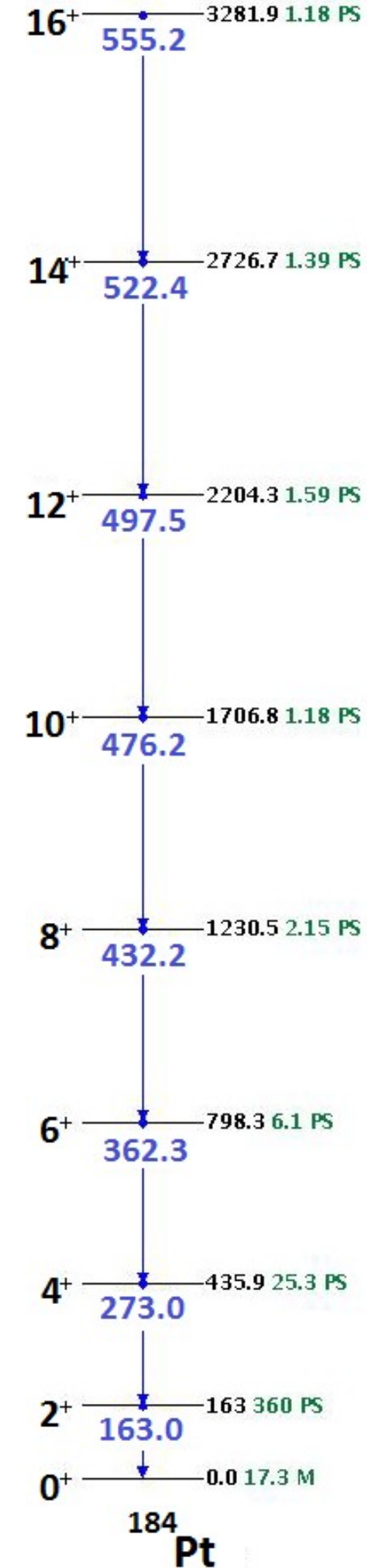
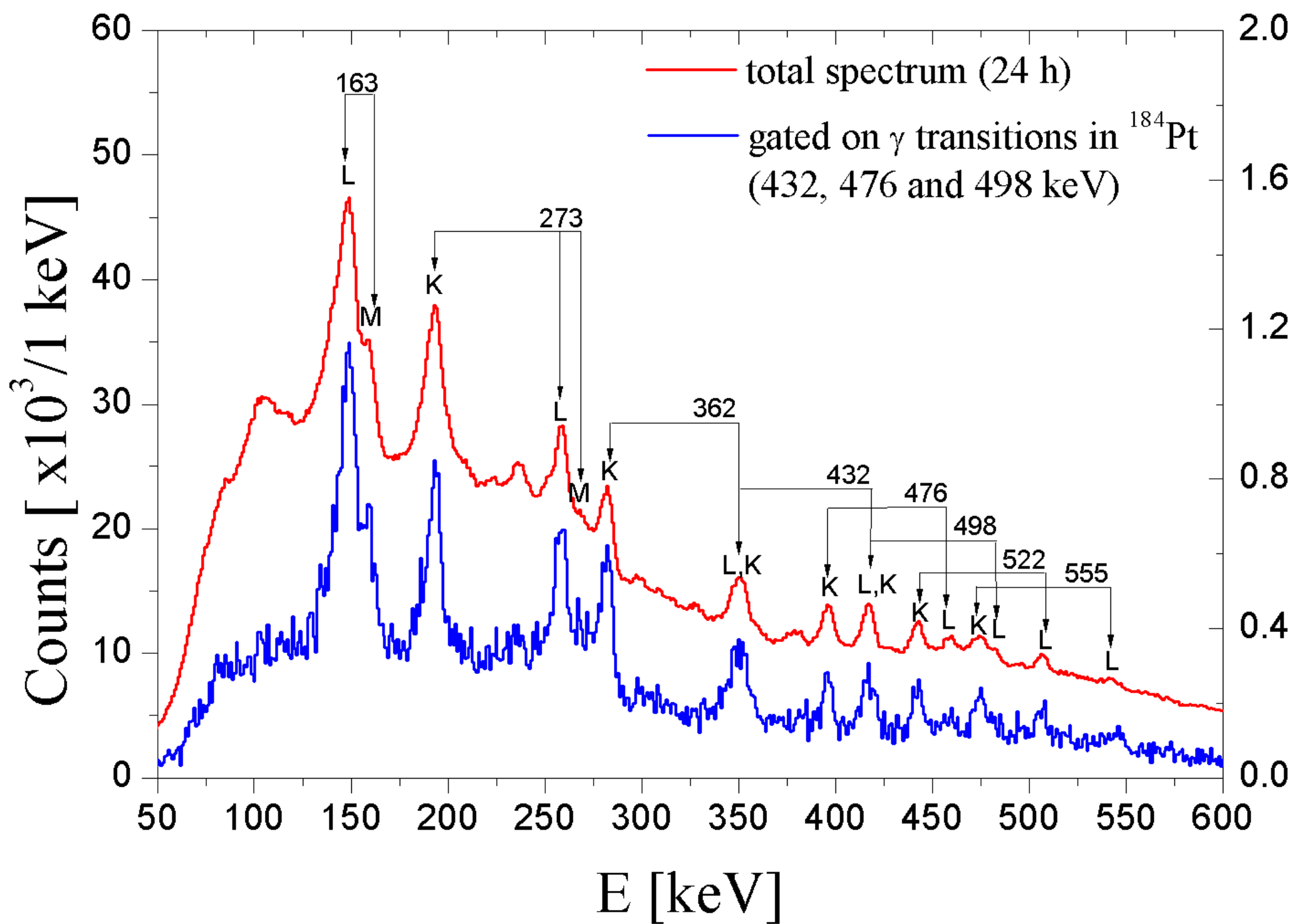
ULESE (University of Lodz an Electron Spectrometer)



- high efficiency $\approx$ up to 9% at 300 keV
- good energy resolution $\approx$ $\sim$ 1% at 500 keV
- good suppression of delta electrons, positrons, photons emitted from the target



"In-beam" spectra from the $^{14}\text{N} + ^{175}\text{Lu}$ reaction



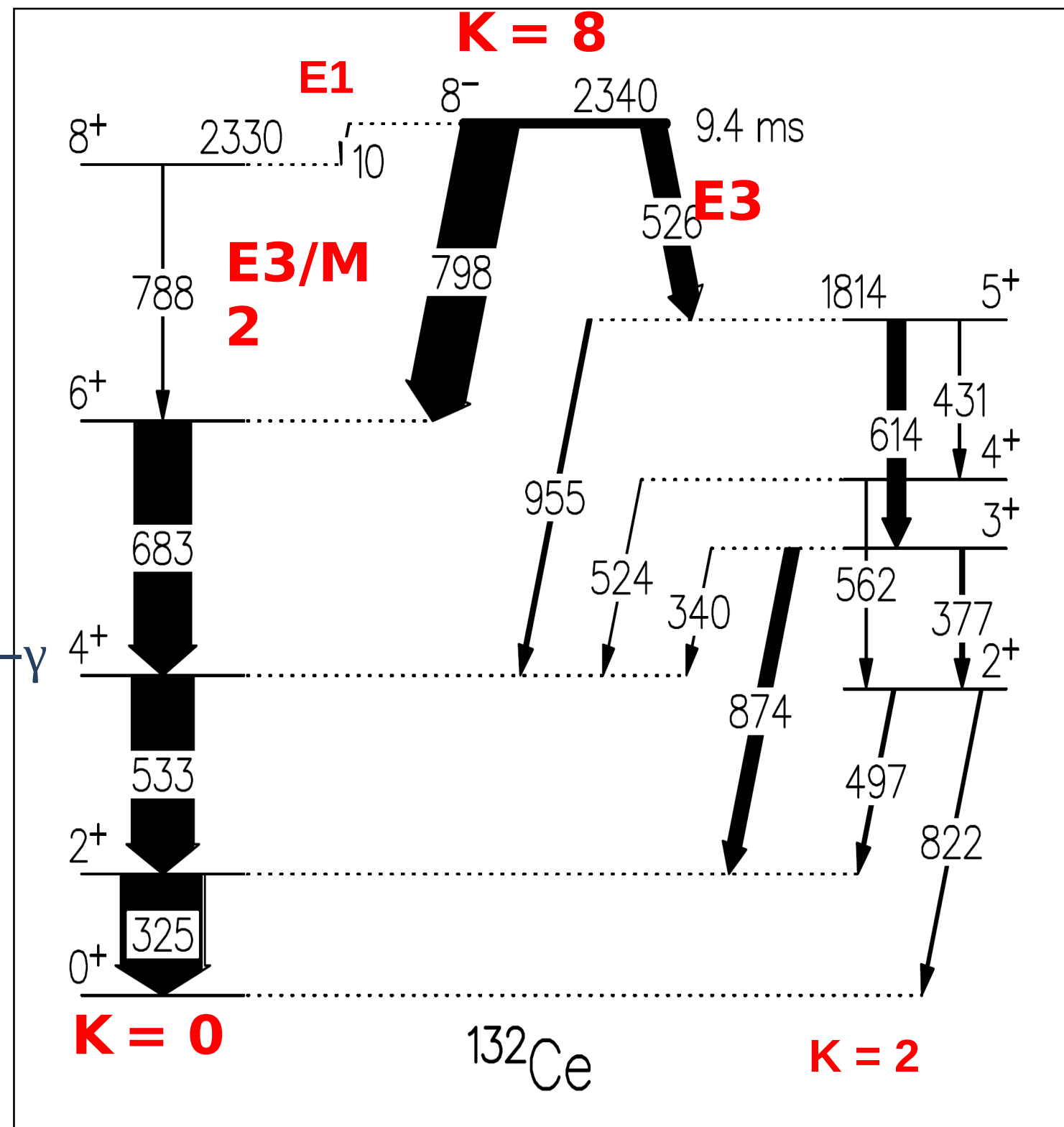
Study of the $K^\pi = 8^-$ isomers with e- γ spectroscopy

Motivation: violation of the
-selection rule ($|\Delta K| \geq \lambda$) for
electromagnetic transitions.

properties of the decay of the
 $K^\pi = 8^-$ isomeric states in
 $Z=74$ (^{130}Ba , ^{132}Ce , ^{134}Nd)

multipolarities taken from e- γ and γ - γ

important role of triaxiality



D-F model and $I(E3(526))/I(E3(798))$

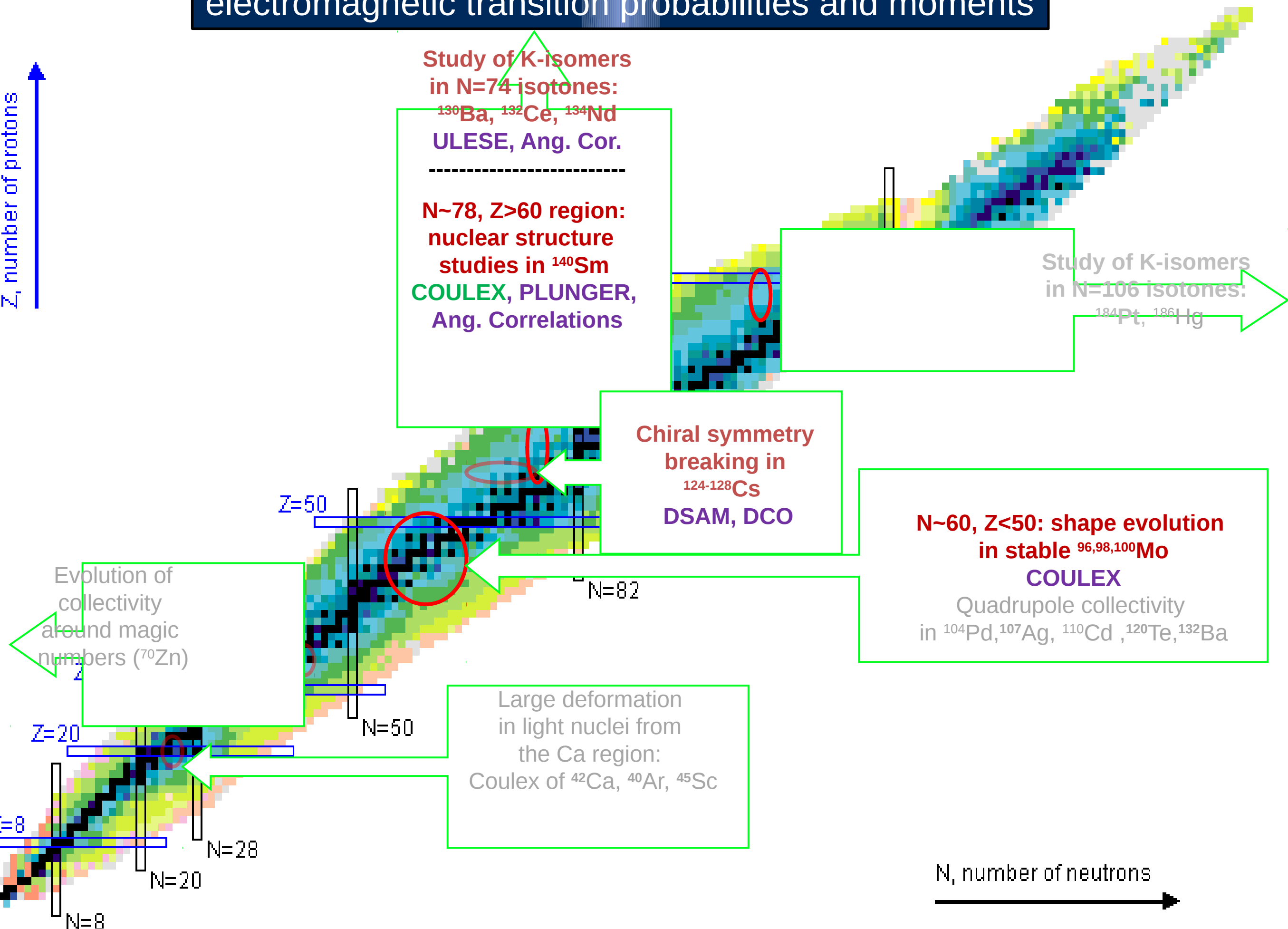
triaxiality $\gamma(5^+) - \gamma(6^+) = 4(1)^\circ$

J. Perkowski et al., EPJ A 42 (2009) 37

J. Perkowski et al., APP B 43 (2012) 2

electromagnetic transition probabilities and moments

Z, number of protons



SUMMARY

- > 60 persons in EAGLE collaboration
from about 20 Institutions
- ~ 30 working hard

Chirality

Marchlewski

- E. Grodner, T.

COULEX

Wrzosek-Lipska

- P. Napiorkowski, K.

K-isomers

Samorajczyk

- J. Perkowski, J.

PLUNGER

Theory

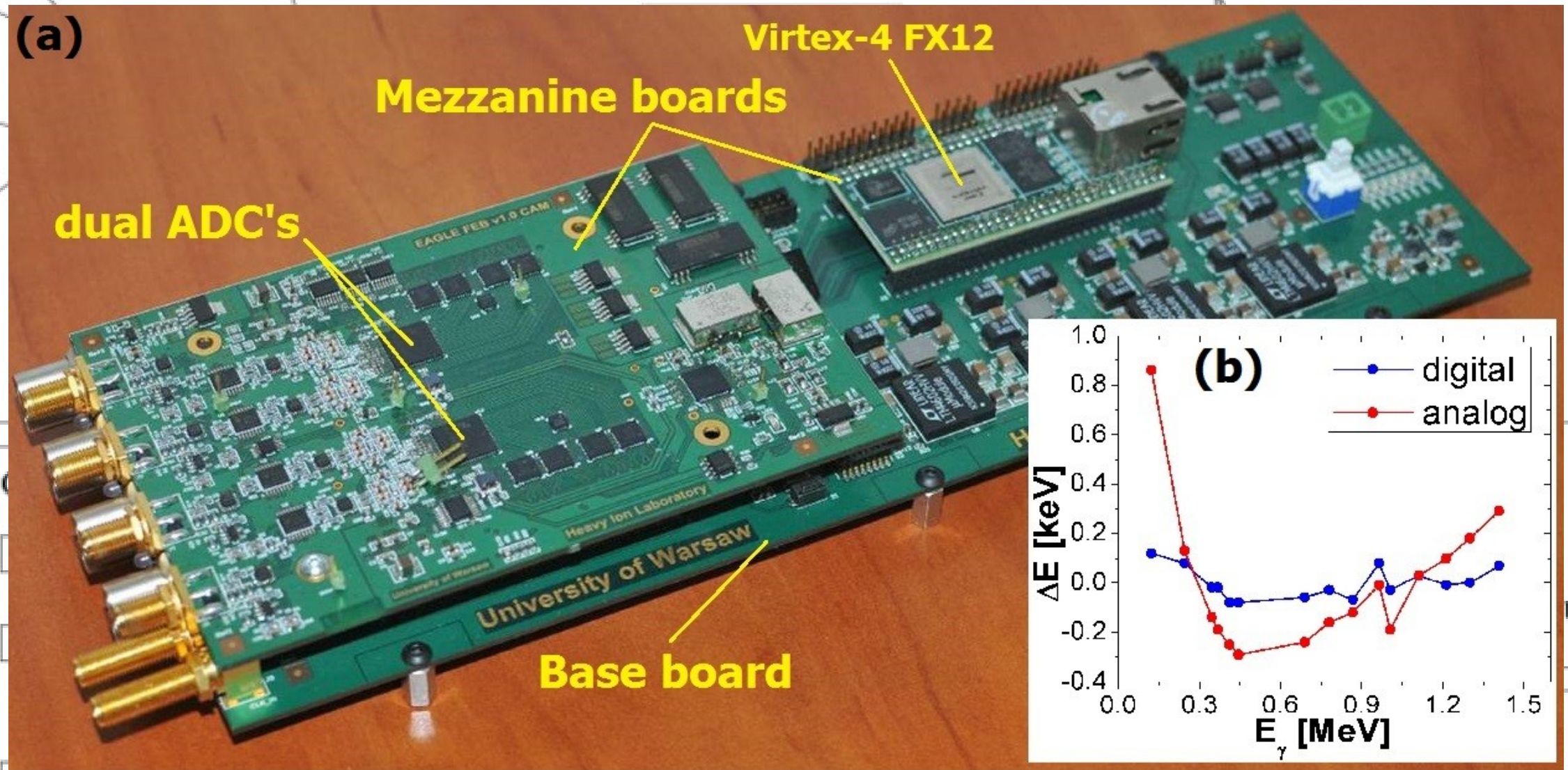
- C. Michai, A. Tucholski

- L. Próchniak

Data Taking system

- M. Kowalczyk; W.

New acquisition module for 4 ACS Ge detectors



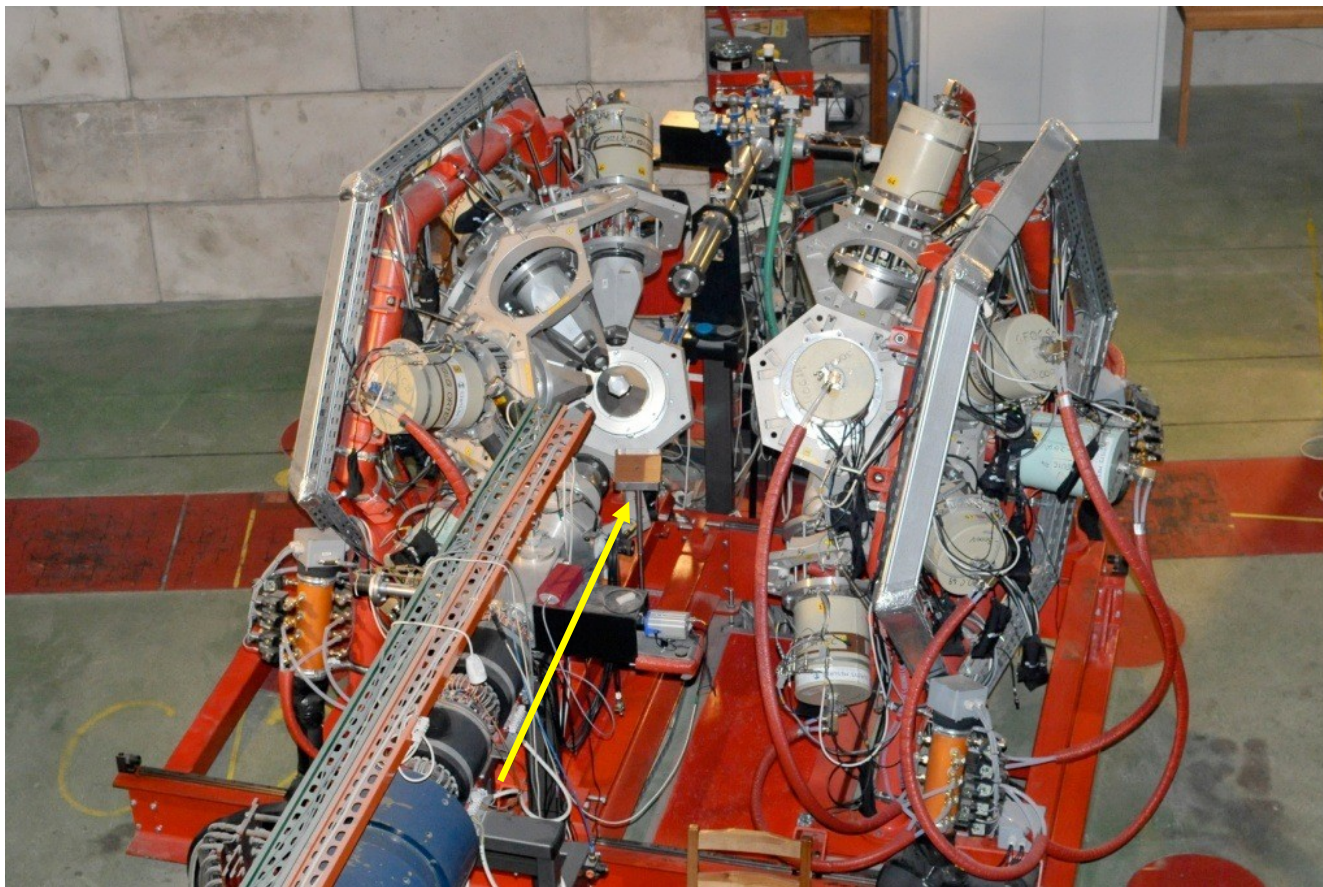
Clock

Virtex-4 FX12

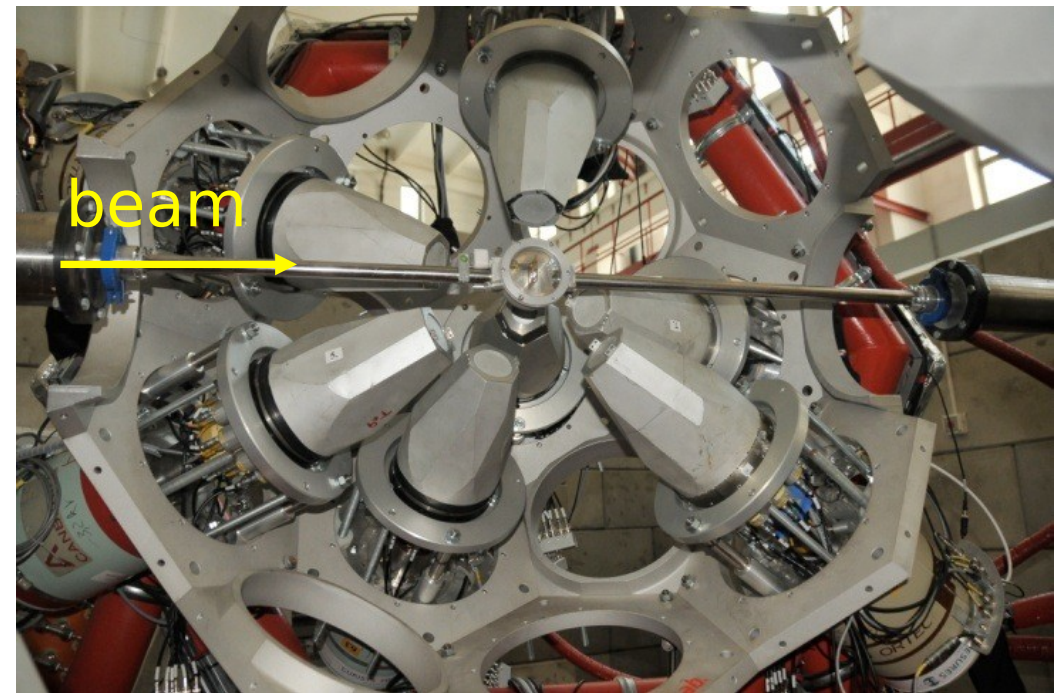
Ethernet connector

Michał Kowalczyk – programming (VHDL,C)

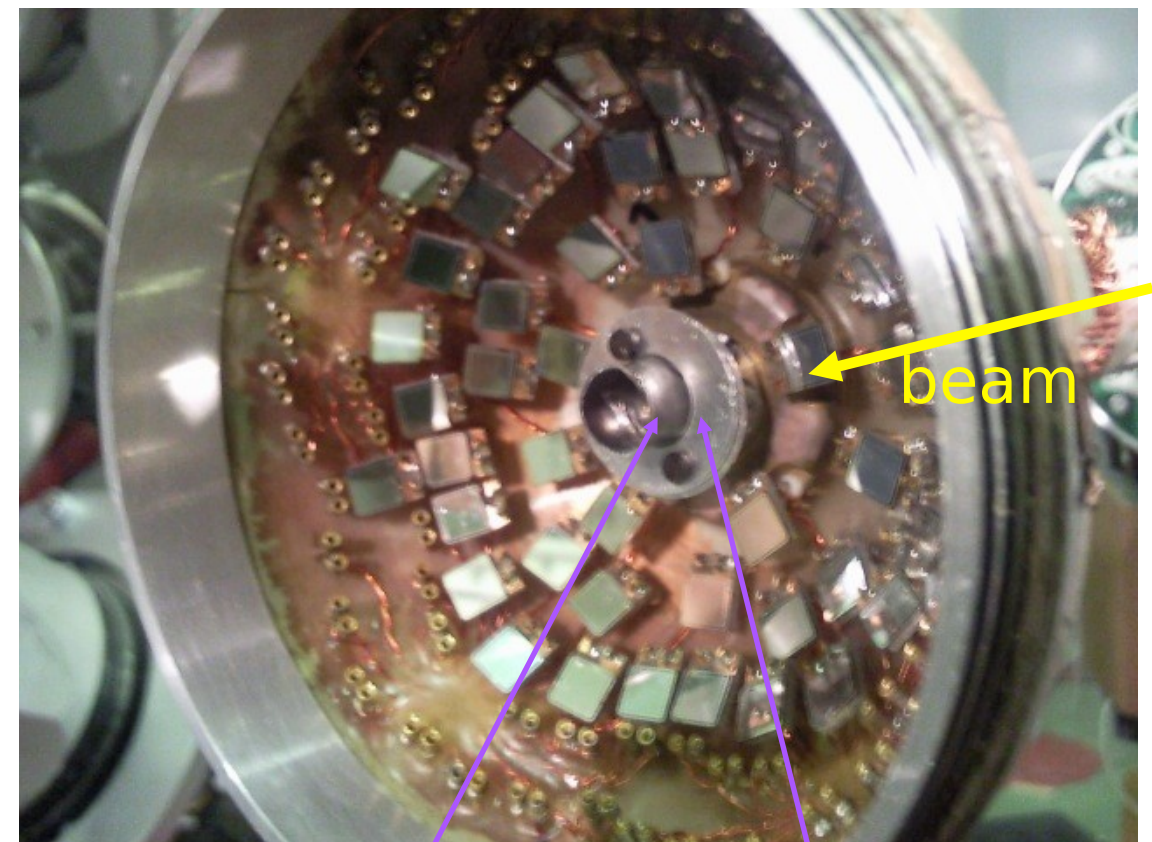
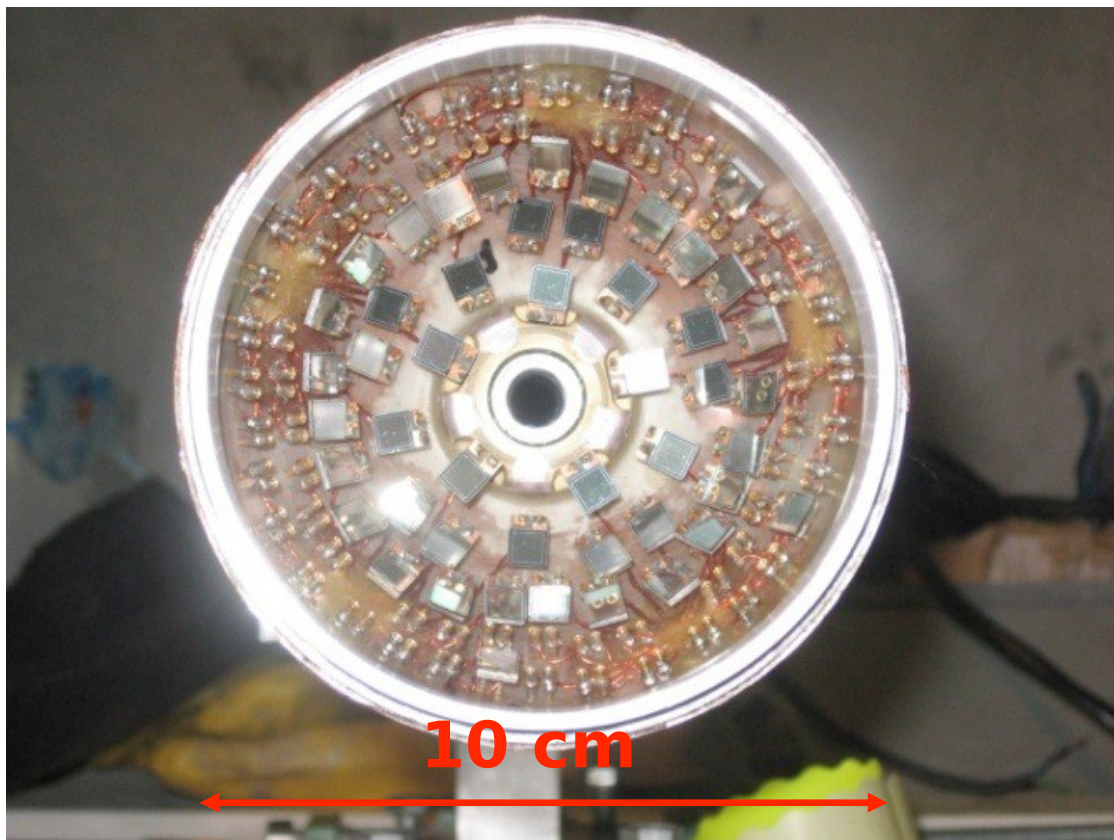
Wojtek Okliński - design + PCB project



EAGLE: 15 HPGe of 70% efficiency + BGO



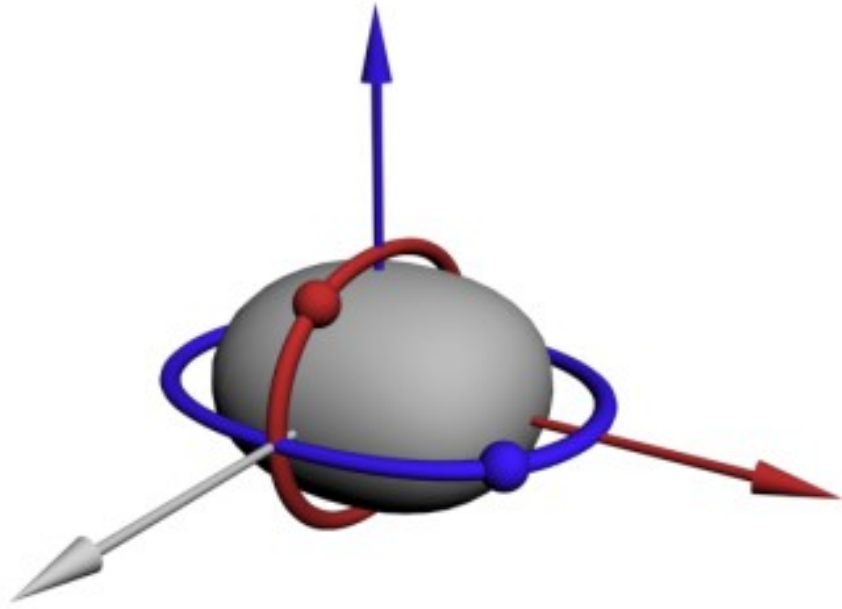
Chamber: 48 Si PiN diodes ($0.5 \times 0.5 \text{ mm}^2$) at backward angles



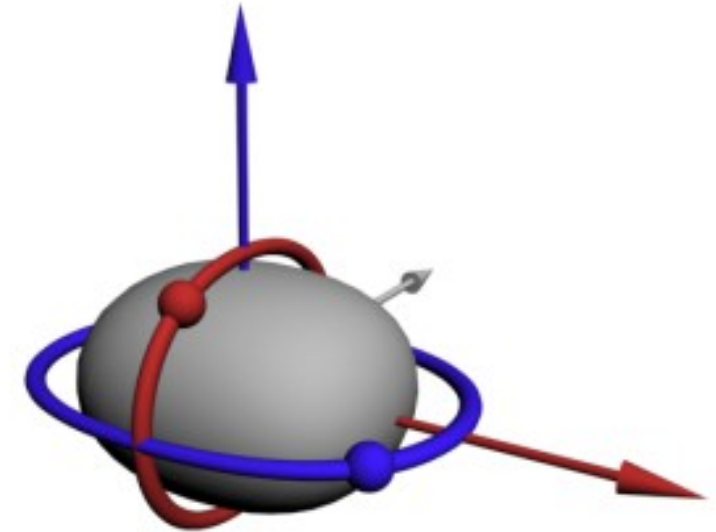
Pb shielding

Al ($2.2 \mu\text{m}$)

Where is time-reversal?



$|L\rangle$



$|R\rangle$

$$R_y T |L\rangle = |R\rangle$$
$$R_y T |R\rangle = |L\rangle$$