

Towards saturation of the electron-capture delayed fission probability: The new isotopes ^{240}Es and ^{236}Bk

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4 Conclusions

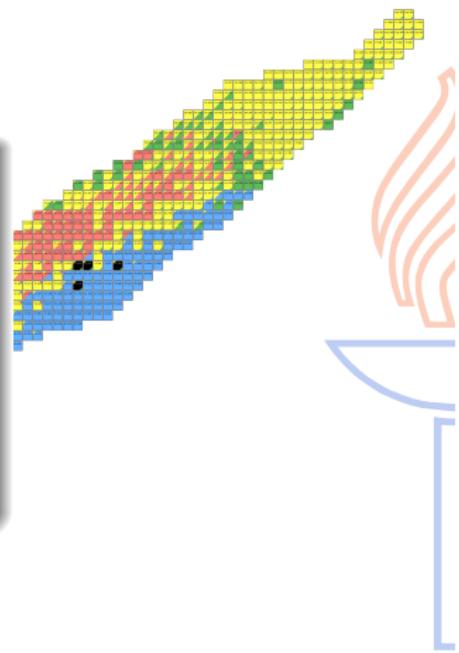
- Decay properties of the new isotopes
- ECDF probability systematics in Es and Bk isotopes



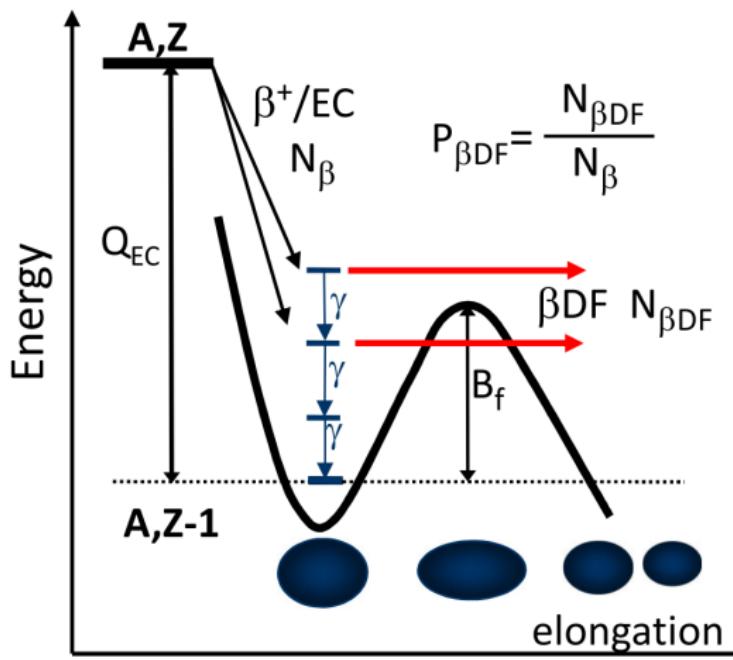
Motivation

Why study neutron-deficient heavy nuclei?

- Ideal cases to study the competition of the attractive nuclear and the repulsive Coulomb forces that determine the stability of nuclei
- Provide information on the nuclear mass surface close to the proton dripline
- Help understand the processes and stability of superheavy elements (SHE)
- Study low-energy fission properties of excited nuclei via ECDF



Electron-capture delayed fission (ECDF)



- Mother nucleus EC/β^+ decays
- An excited state in the daughter nucleus is populated
- If $Q_{\text{EC}} \sim B_f$ or greater, then fission may compete with other decay modes of the excited states

Fig. from A. Andreyev et al. Rev. Mod. Phys. 85 (2013)

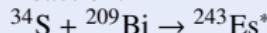
R48 experiment @ JYFL (December 2014)

Experiment details:

Spokespersons:

J. Khuyagbaatar (GSI),
J. Uusitalo (JYFL)

Reaction:



$^{209}\text{BiO}_2$ target $500\text{ }\mu\text{g/cm}^2$

6 days of beam on target

$E_{\text{beam}} = 178, 174\text{ MeV}$

C degrader foils: $200, 400\text{ }\mu\text{g/cm}^2$

$\rightarrow E^* = 39, 36, 35, 34\text{ MeV}$

Typical $I_{\text{beam}} \approx 100\text{-}200\text{ pnA}$

Total beam dose $\approx 3.7 \cdot 10^{17}$

RITU

DSSD-Y (80 strips)

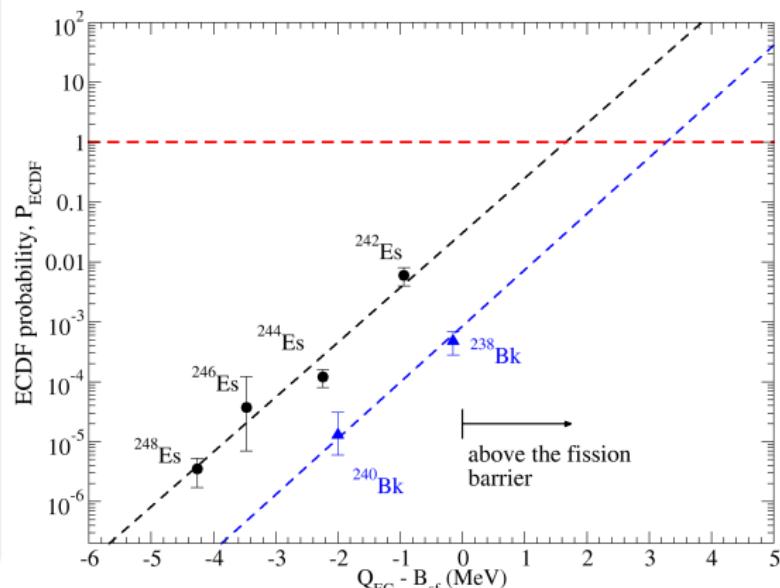
DSSD-X (120 strips)

3 Clovers + Planar Ge + Pins at FP

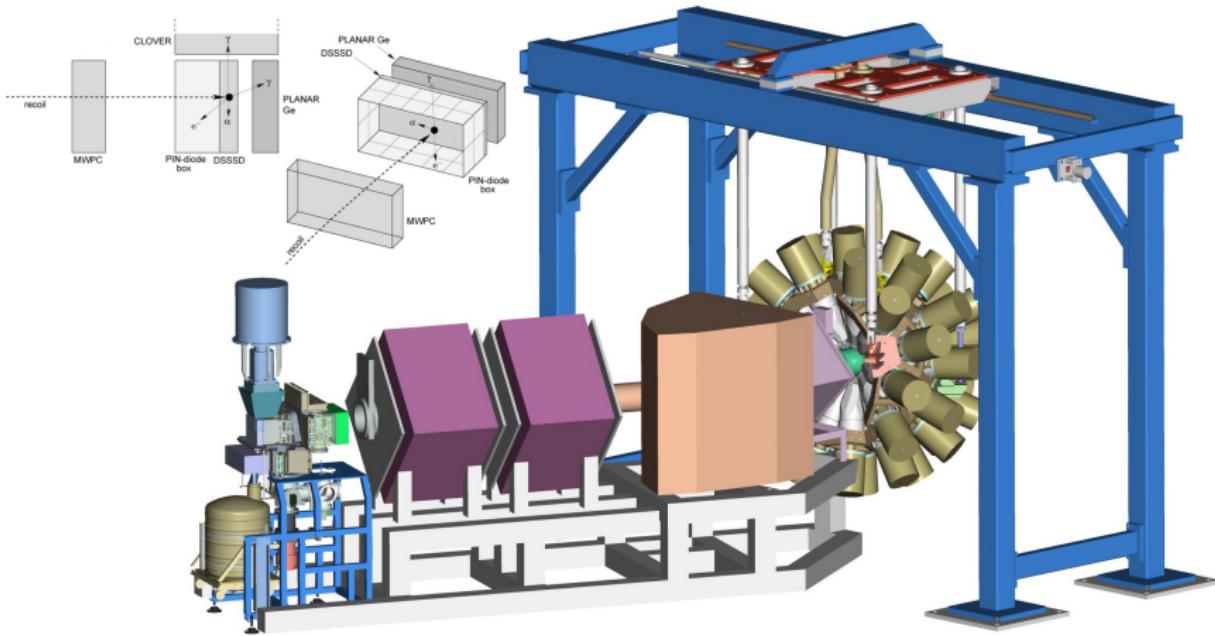
2 BGO PMTs at target position

- $^{209}\text{Bi}(^{34}\text{S}, 3n)^{240}\text{Es}$ reaction to study the decay properties of the new isotopes ^{240}Es and its α -decay daughter ^{236}Bk

- A relatively high ECDF probability (P_{ECDF}) expected for ^{240}Es from systematics

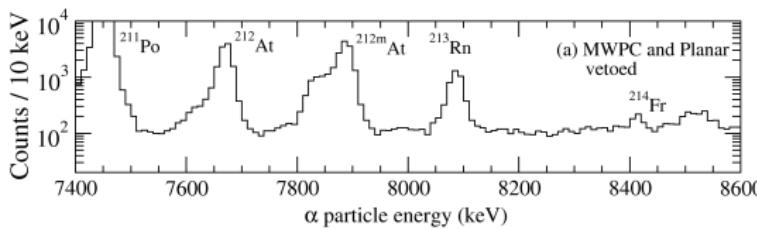


RITU and GREAT



RITU gas-filled recoil separator
GREAT focal plane spectrometer

Raw α -like events

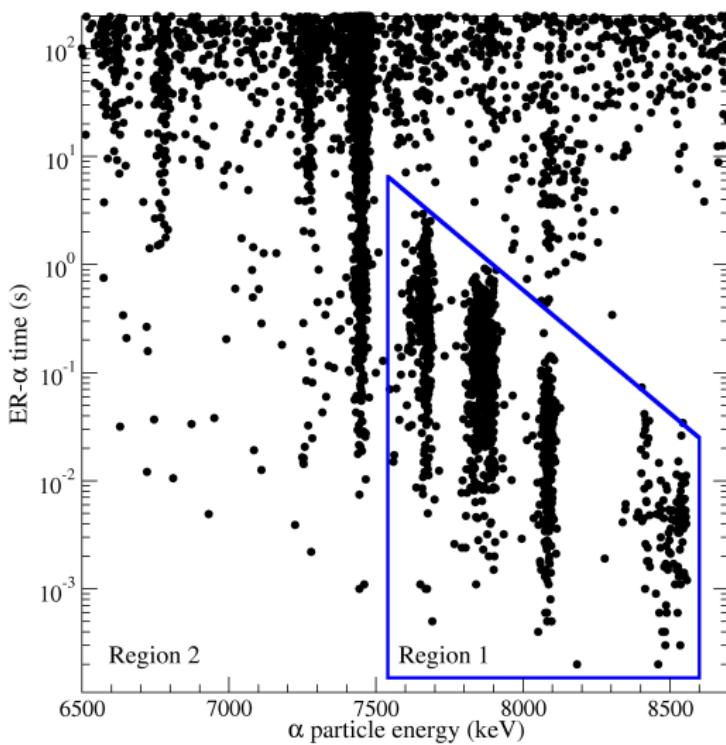


(a) MWPC and Planar vetoed

• (a) Raw α -like events,
MWPC and Planar vetoed

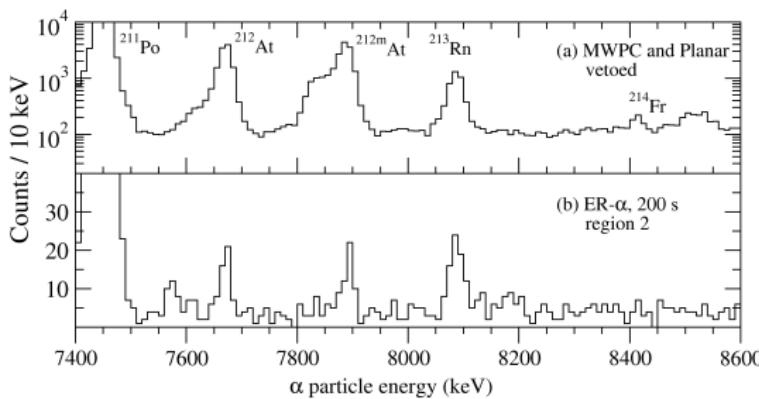


ER- α correlations



- Fusion-evaporation residue (ER) correlated α -like events, 200 s searching time
- Short-lived α -decays from slow transfer reaction products still visible (Region 1)

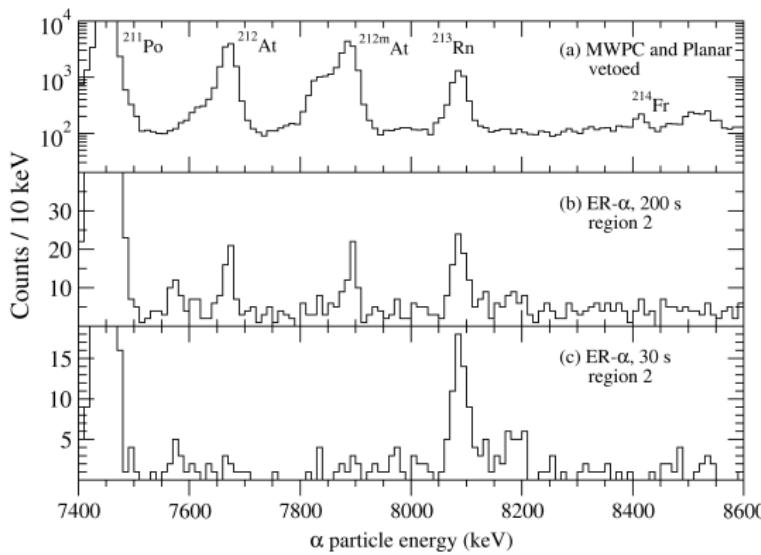
ER- α correlations



- (a) Raw α -like events, MWPC and Planar vetoed
- (b) ER- α , $\Delta t \leq 200$ s



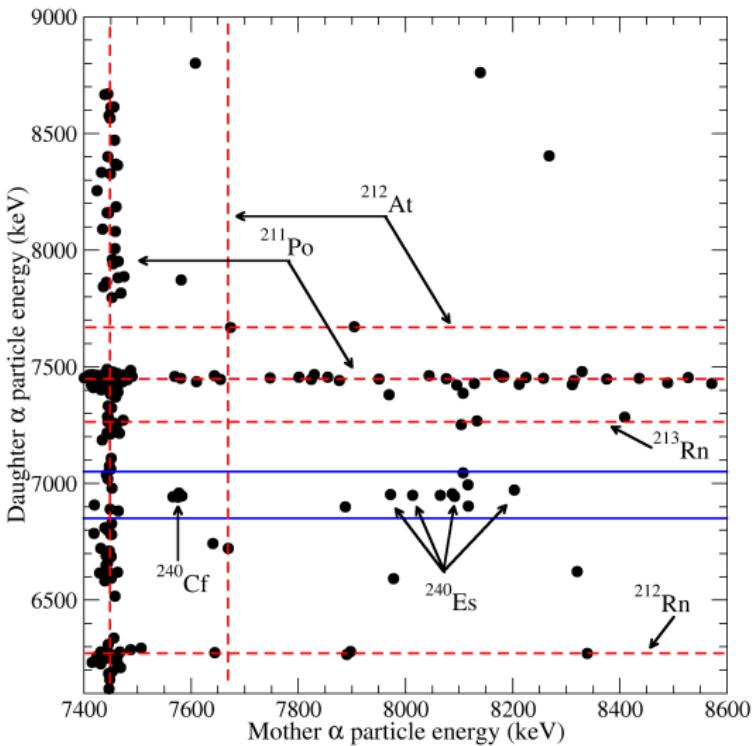
ER- α correlations



- (a) Raw α -like events, MWPC and Planar vetoed
- (b) ER- α , $\Delta t \leq 200$ s
- (c) ER- α , $\Delta t \leq 30$ s



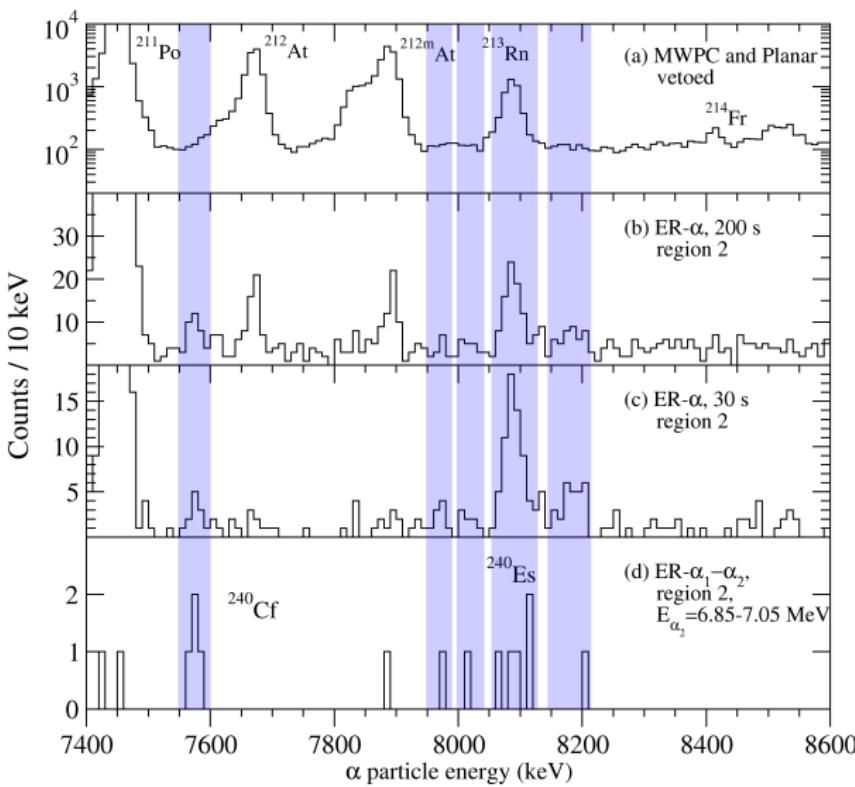
ER- α - α correlations



- ER- α_1 - α_2 ,
 $\Delta t_{\text{ER}-\alpha_1} \leq 200$ s,
 $\Delta t_{\alpha_1-\alpha_2} \leq 1200$ s
 - Can see ER correlated α chains of interest:
 - ER- α_1 (7.57 MeV)- α_2 (^{236}Cm)
 - ER- α_1 (8.19 MeV)- α_2 (^{236}Cm)
 - ER- α_1 (8.09 MeV)- α_2 (^{236}Cm)
 - ER- α_1 (8.02 MeV)- α_2 (^{236}Cm)
 - ER- α_1 (7.97 MeV)- α_2 (^{236}Cm)
- attributed to ^{240}Cf and the new isotope ^{240}Es

^{236}Cm : $E_\alpha = 6.954(20)$ MeV,
 $T_{1/2} = 410(50)$ s

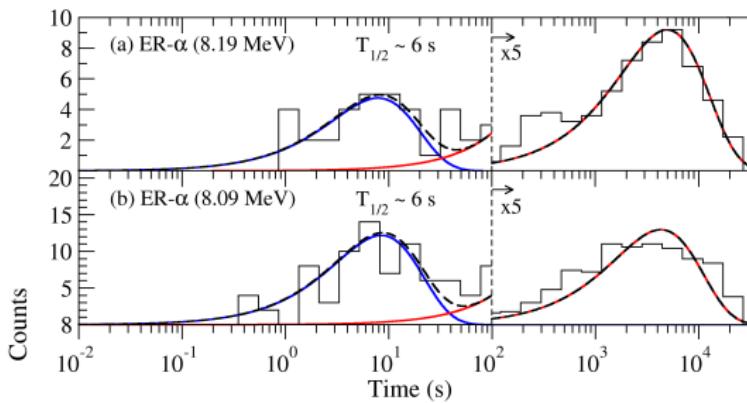
ER- α - α correlations



- (a) Raw α -like events, MWPC and Planar vetoed
- (b) ER- α , $\Delta t \leq 200$ s
- (c) ER- α , $\Delta t \leq 30$ s
- (d) ER- α_1 - α_2 , $\Delta t_{\text{ER-}\alpha_1} \leq 200$ s, $\Delta t_{\alpha_1-\alpha_2} \leq 1200$ s and E_{α_2} in range 6.85-7.05 MeV

^{236}Cm : $E_{\alpha} = 6.954(20)$ MeV,
 $T_{1/2} = 410(50)$ s

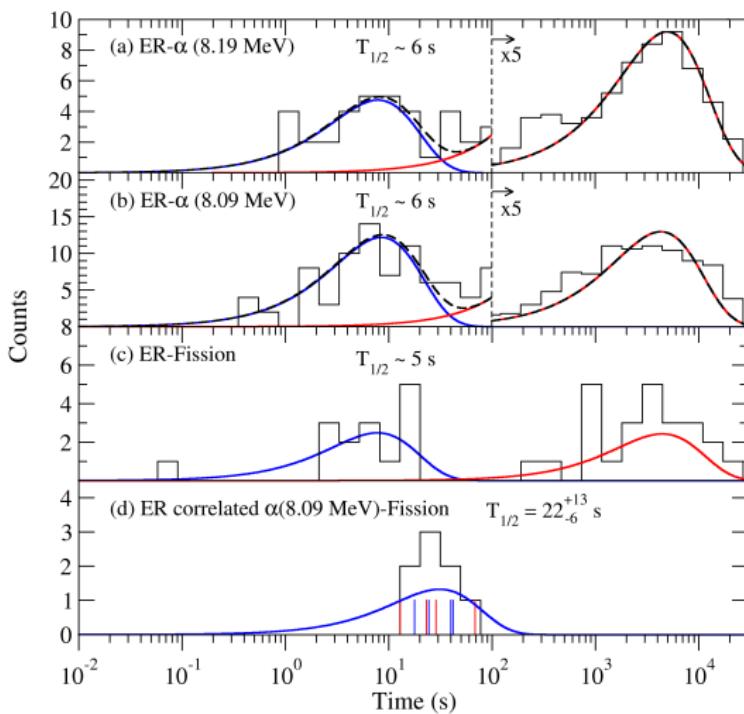
ER- α , ER-fission, ER- α -fission time distributions



- 27 ER- α (8.19 MeV) events with $T_{1/2} \sim 6$ s
 - 60 ER- α (8.09 MeV) events with $T_{1/2} \sim 6$ s
- attributed to α decay of ^{240}Es



ER- α , ER-fission, ER- α -fission time distributions



- 27 ER- α (8.19 MeV) events with $T_{1/2} \sim 6$ s
- 60 ER- α (8.09 MeV) events with $T_{1/2} \sim 6$ s
→ attributed to α decay of ^{240}Es
- 15 ER-fission events with $T_{1/2} \sim 5$ s
→ attributed to ECDF of ^{240}Es
- 8 ER- α (8.09MeV)-fission events (4 of them are escape α s) with $T_{1/2} = 22^{+13}_{-6}$ s
→ attributed to ECDF of ^{236}Bk

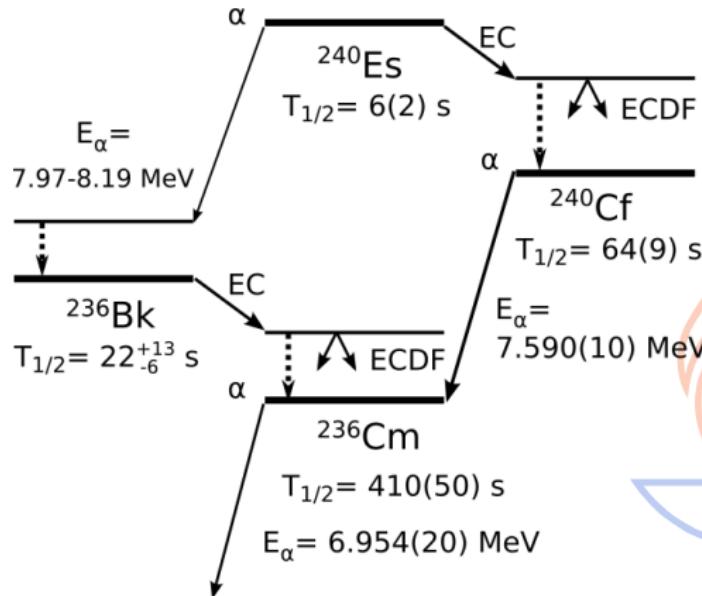
Decay properties of the new isotopes $^{240}_{99}\text{Es}_{141}$ and $^{236}_{97}\text{Bk}_{139}$

Decay properties of ^{240}Es

- ER- α , ER- α - α , ER-fission correlations analysed
- $E_\alpha = 8.19(3)$ MeV, $8.09(3)$ MeV, $(8.02(3))$ MeV, $7.97(3)$ MeV
- $T_{1/2} = 6(2)$ s
- $b_\alpha = 0.7(1)$
 $b_{\text{EC}} = 0.3(1)$
- $P_{\text{ECDF}} = 0.16(6)$

Decay properties of ^{236}Bk

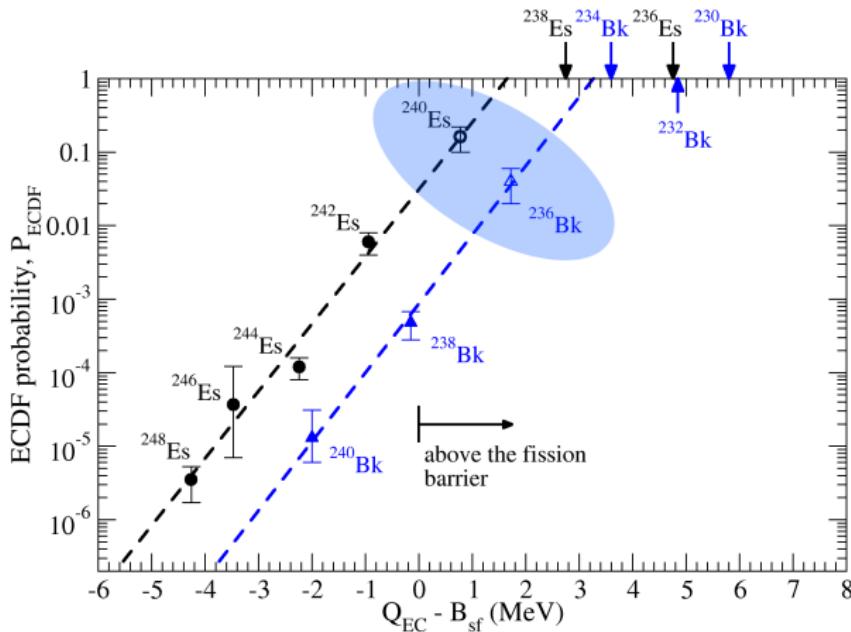
- ER- $\alpha(^{240}\text{Es})$ -fission, 8 events
- $T_{1/2} = 22^{+13}_{-6}$ s
- No α -decay branch seen
- $P_{\text{ECDF}} = 0.04(2)$



The proposed decay scheme of ^{240}Es and ^{236}Bk

J. Konki et al. Physics Letters B 764 (2017) 265
 (Data for ^{240}Cf and ^{236}Cm are from literature.)

ECDF probability systematics in Es and Bk isotopes



- Probability increases exponentially as a function of the energy difference $Q_{\text{EC}} - B_{\text{sf}}$
- Similar behaviour observed for other neutron-deficient nuclei (Am, Np, Tl)
- Probability expected to approach saturation ($P_{\text{ECDF}} \rightarrow 1$) in the next lighter odd-odd Es and Bk isotopes

Q_B and B_{sf} from P. Möller et al. 1997, 2009

Other P_{ECDF} from A. Andreyev et al. Rev. Mod. Phys. 85 (2013)

See also:

L. Ghys et al. Phys. Rev. C 91 (2015) 044314

M. Veselský et al. Phys. Rev. C 86 (2012) 024308

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