

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE



# Towards spectroscopy of very heavy elements at S<sup>3</sup>

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NUSTAR ANNUAL MEETING 2019  
GSI DARMSTADT, 25.02 – 1.03.2019

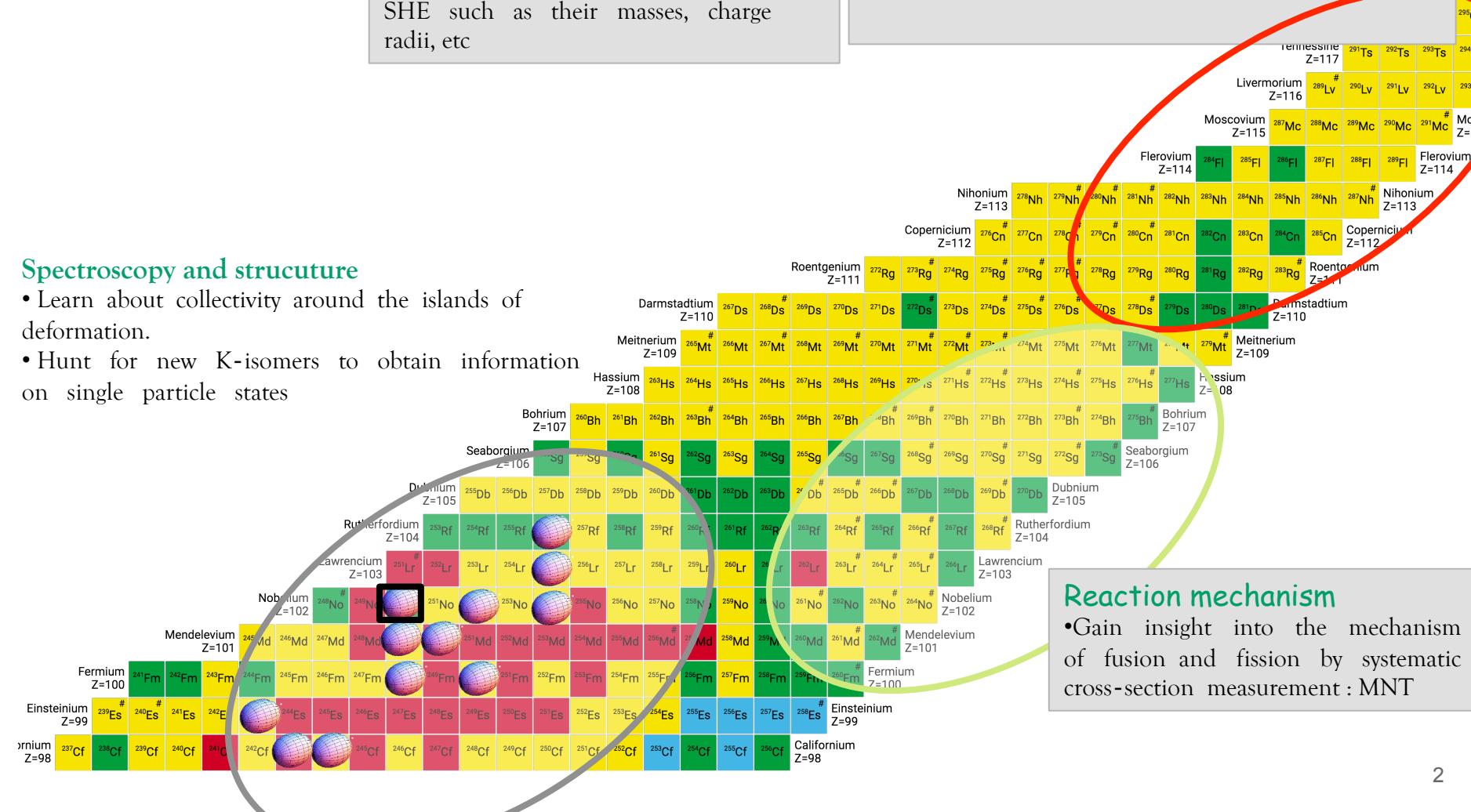
**Where is located the island of stability?**

## Ground state properties @LEB S3

- Measure ground states properties of SHE such as their masses, charge radii, etc

# Superheavy nuclei @ Super Separator Spectrometer

- Synthesize new elements, with  $Z > 118$



## Spectroscopy and strucutre

- Learn about collectivity around the islands of deformation.
  - Hunt for new K-isomers to obtain information on single particle states

## Reaction mechanism

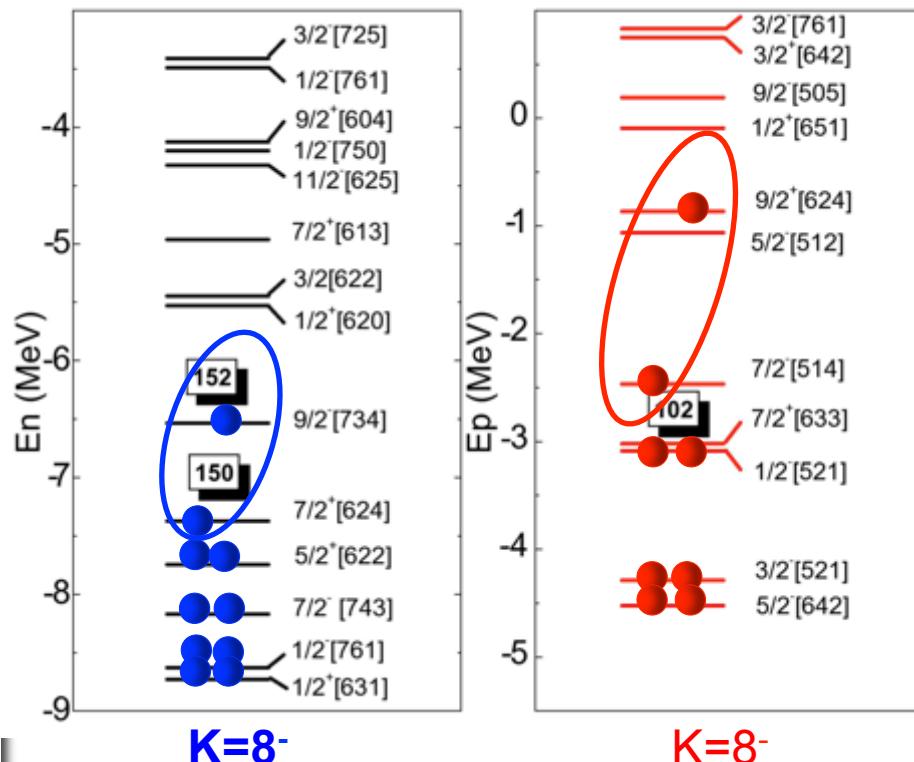
- Gain insight into the mechanism of fusion and fission by systematic cross-section measurement : MNT

### Why K isomers occur?

- Deformed nucleus
- Selection rule for electromagnetic transition  $\lambda \geq \Delta K$  is not fulfilled
- Breaking of particle pairs at Fermi Surface

### What we can learn?

- Information about Nilsson level energy gaps
- Influence on stability of super heavy elements
- Constrains parameters that define nuclear mean field → Benchmark nuclear theory :pairing interaction



# $^{48}\text{Ca} + ^{204}\text{Pb} \rightarrow ^{250}\text{No}$

## Previous studies

Oganessian experiment 2001:

- $\sigma = 9.5 (-4.9+7.6) \text{ nb}$  @  $E=216.7 \text{ MeV}$
- $t_{1/2}=46 (-11+6) \mu\text{s}$
- $5 \times 10^8$  times smaller than the half-life of  $^{254}\text{No}$

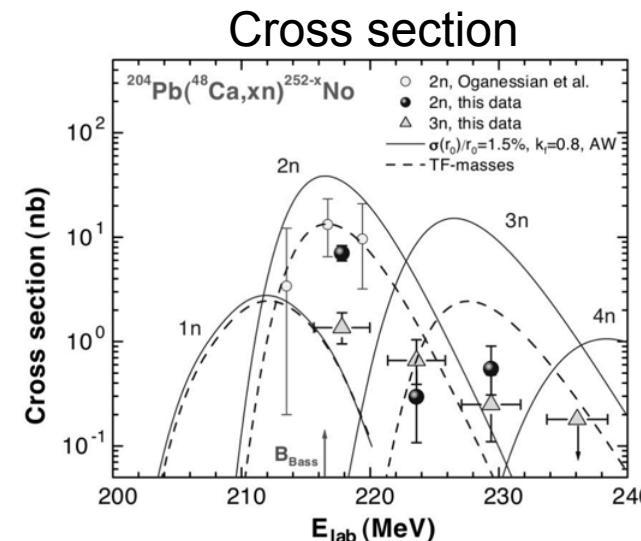
Blezovszky 2003:

- 42 events  $t_{1/2}=5.9 \mu\text{s}$
- 22 events  $t_{1/2}=54.2 \mu\text{s}$
- is this  $^{249}\text{No}$  decay or isomeric decay of  $^{250}\text{No}$ ?

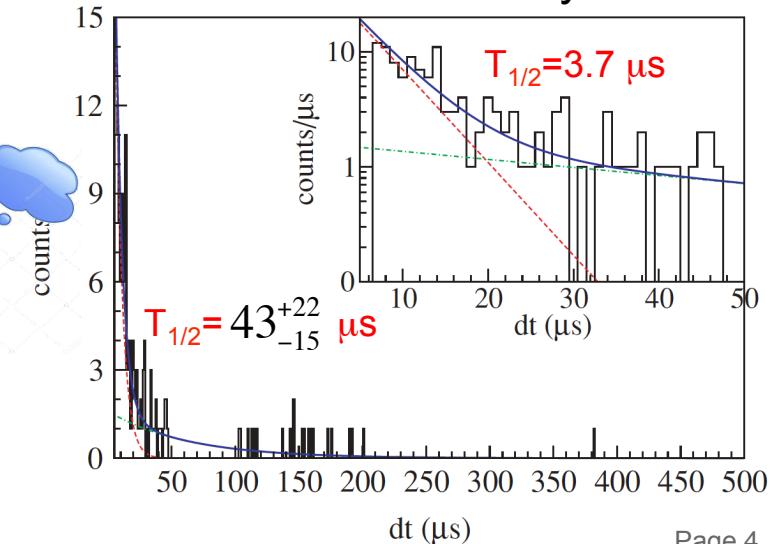
D.Peterson 2006 @atlas using  $^{204}\text{Pb}$  target:

158 recoil fission correlation  
 $t_{1/2} = 3.7 \mu\text{s}$   $\sigma = 12 \text{ nb}$  short component  $\sigma = 12^{+18}_{-4} \text{ nb}$   
 $t_{1/2} = 43 \mu\text{s}$   $\sigma = 5 \text{ nb}$  long component  $\sigma = 5^{+3}_{-2} \text{ nb}$

From  $\sigma_{\text{long}} / \sigma_{\text{short}}$  → they deduced the ground state and isomeric state



Recoil-fission decay time



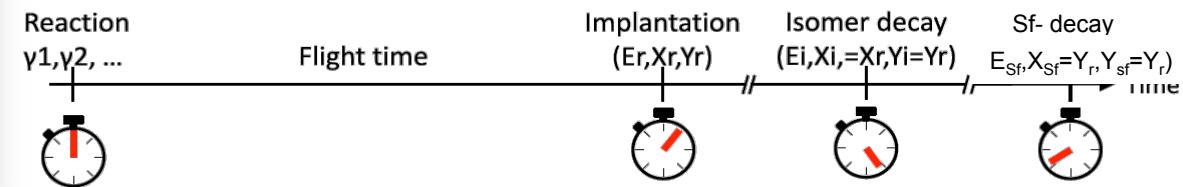
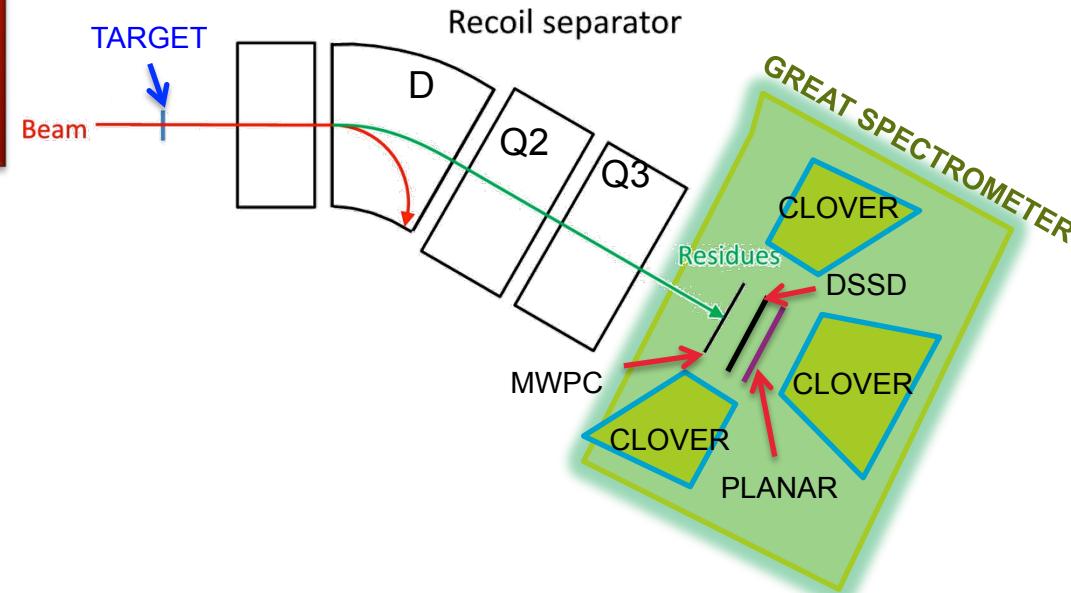
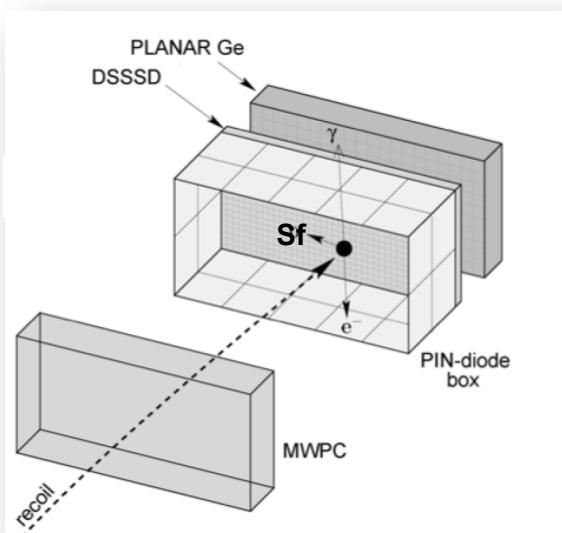
Did the ground state is the short or long activity?



# $^{48}\text{Ca} + ^{204}\text{Pb} \rightarrow ^{250}\text{No}$ @ JYVÄSKYLÄ

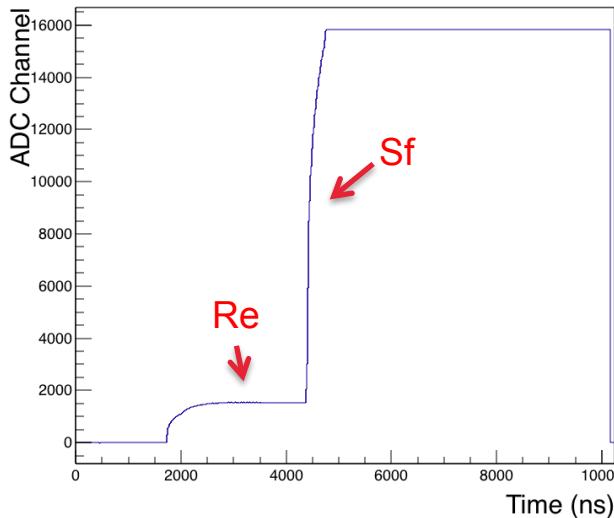
$^{204}\text{Pb}(^{48}\text{Ca},2\text{n})$  6 days :

- > DSSD-Y (80 strips) "digital" electronics
- > 1040 recoil-fission correlation
- >  $\sigma \approx 15.54(4.2)$  nb  $I_{\text{beam}} = 100 \text{ pA}$

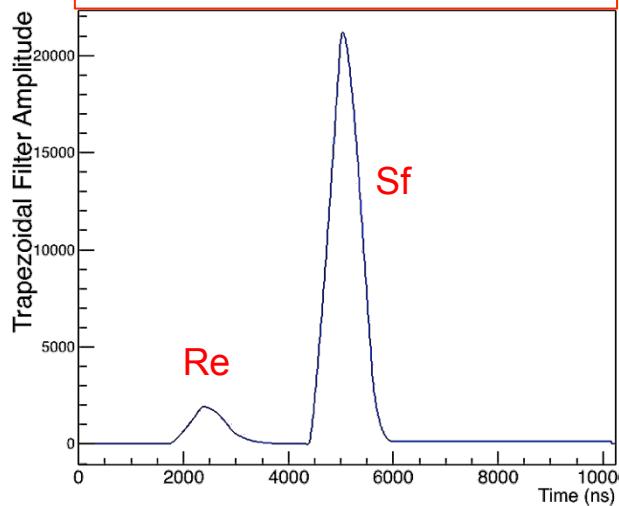


# $^{250}\text{No}$ @ JYVÄSKYLÄ USING DIGITAL ELECTRONICS

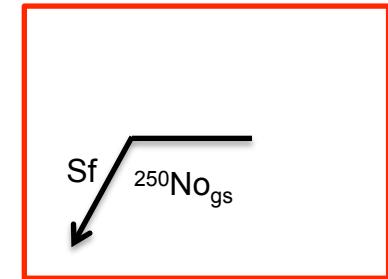
Example of digitized trace of recoil followed by an Sf event.



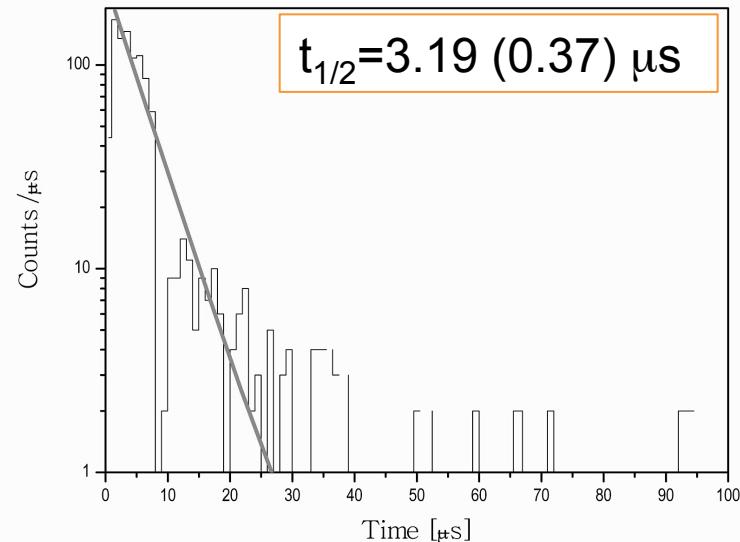
Trapezoidal filtered Recoil-Sf trace.



Ground state decay of  $^{250}\text{No}$



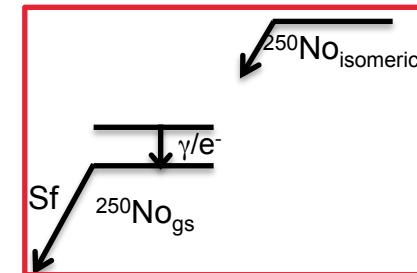
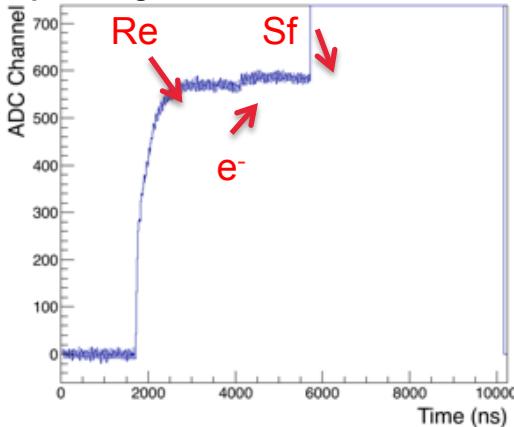
Decay time distribution for the  $^{250}\text{No}$  ground state fission events.



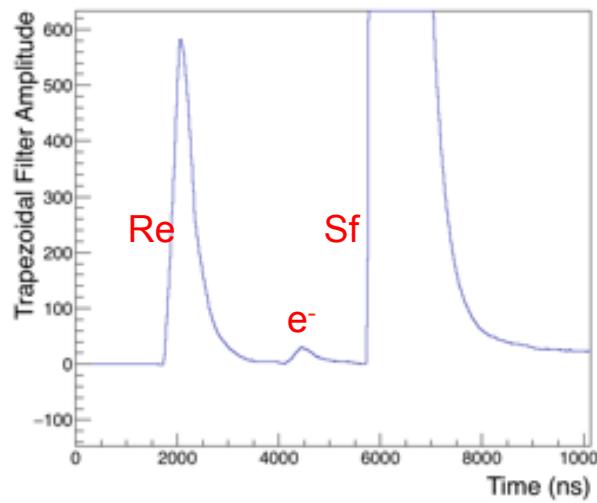
# $^{250}\text{No}$ @ JYVÄSKYLÄ USING PSA PRELIMINARY RESULTS

## Looking for electromagnetic branch

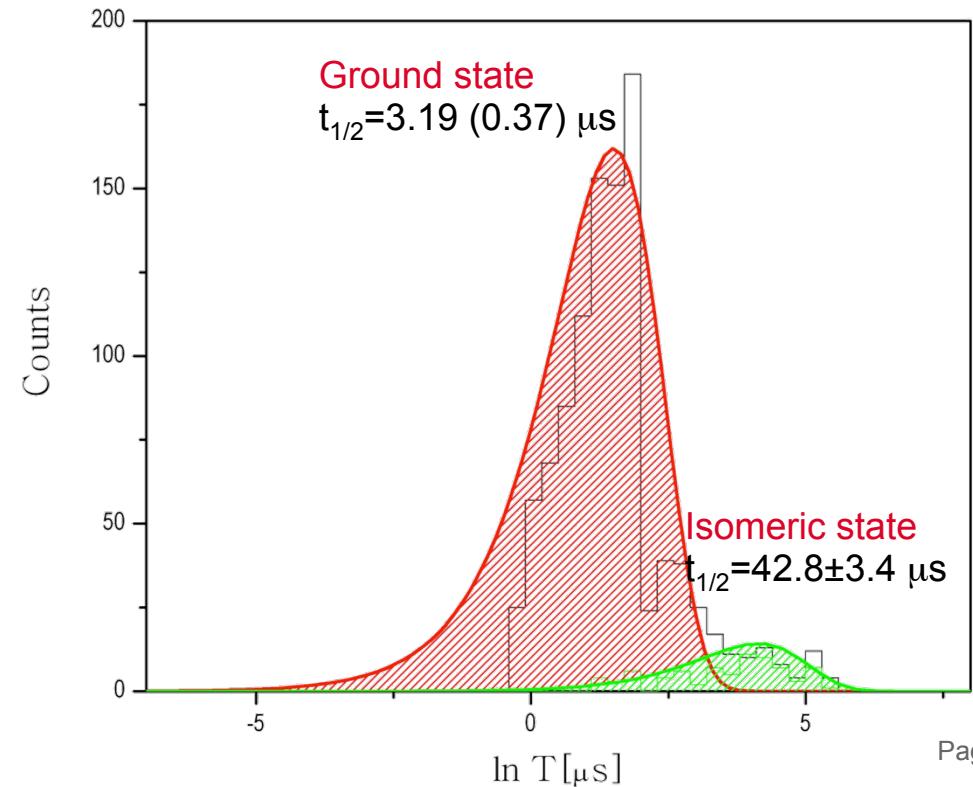
Example of digitized trace of recoil followed by an electron and Sf event.



Trapezoidal filtered Recoil-electron-Sf trace.



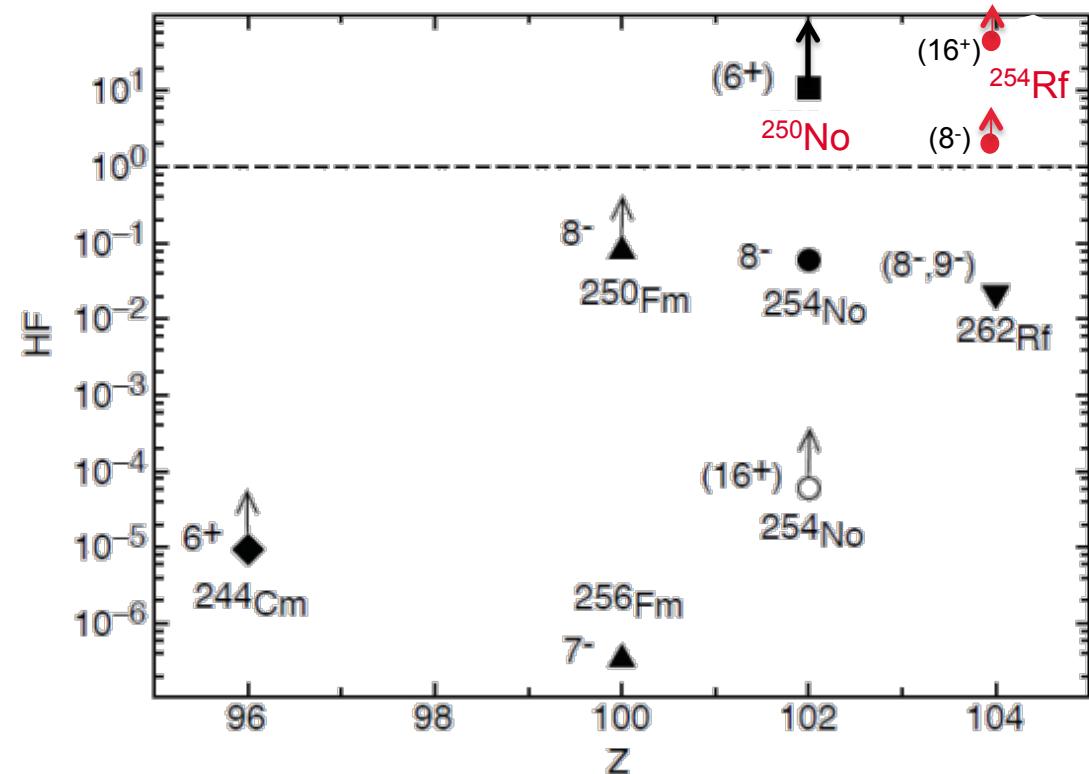
Decay time distribution for total recoil fission correlation



# HINDRANCE FACTOR

- $^{250}\text{No}$  -  $^{254}\text{Rf}$  are the only known case where fission from a k-isomer is hindered respects to ground state

➤ HF =  $t_{1/2}(\text{Isomer})/t_{1/2}(\text{ground state})$



- Quasi-particle configurations increase the barrier to fission leading to enhanced stability

→ K isomer in SHN could live significantly longer than g.s.

## Open questions

- Which is the spin and parity of the isomeric state?
- Which is the decay path of the isomeric state decay?
- There is more-substantial fission inhibition from the isomer (increasing barrier heights for multi-quasiparticle excitation)?

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## What we need for VHE - SHE studies

- More intense beams, more beam time
- More efficient separator
- More efficient detectors
- Faster electronics

# SPIRAL 2 @ GANIL



**LINAG**

**deuterons and stable heavy beams**

**$E_{beam}$  = up to 14.5 MeV/u**

**Intensity  $10^{14}$  ions/s**



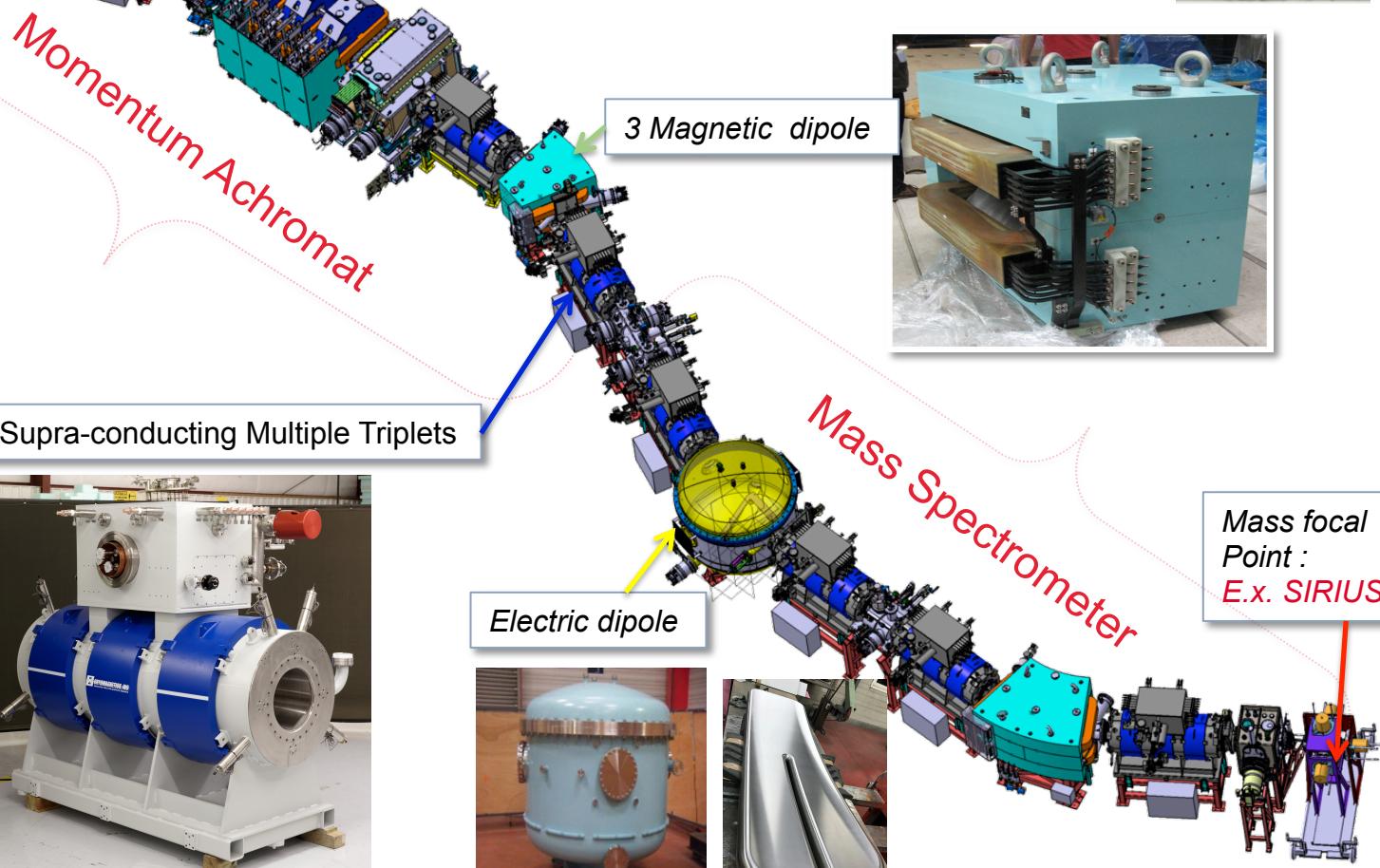
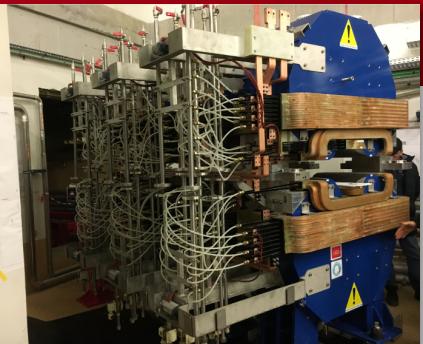
**GANIL**  
Laboratoire National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules

**KU LEUVEN**



**UPMC**  
Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace  
Sorbonne Universités



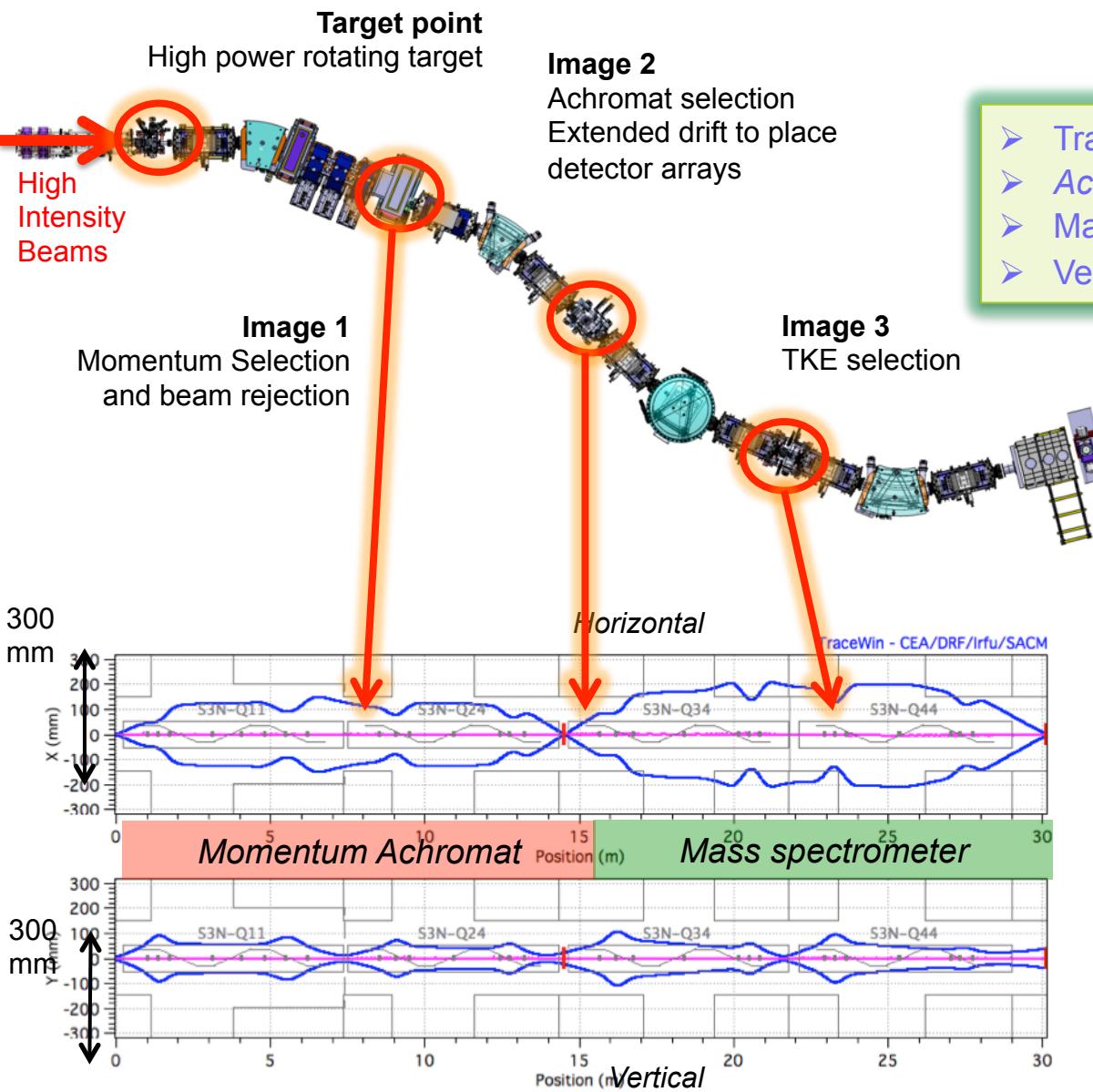


Courtesy of H. Savajols

## INSTALLATION IN THE S3 HALL

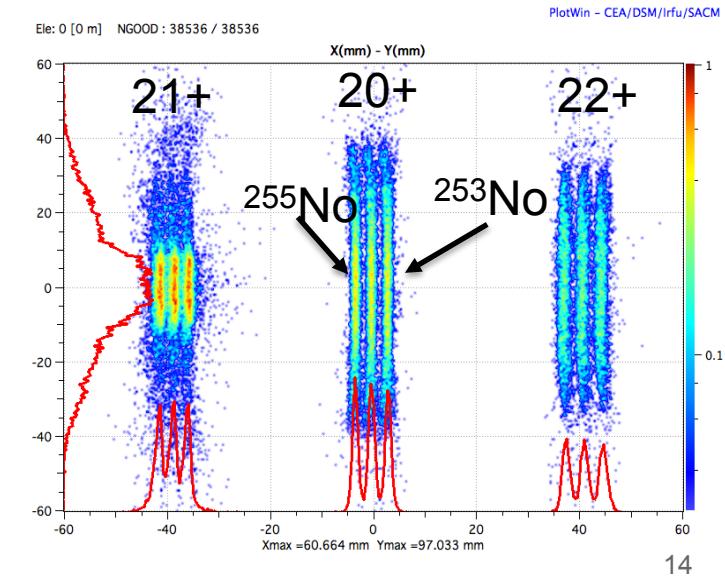


# Optical modes : Ultra High Resolution Mode

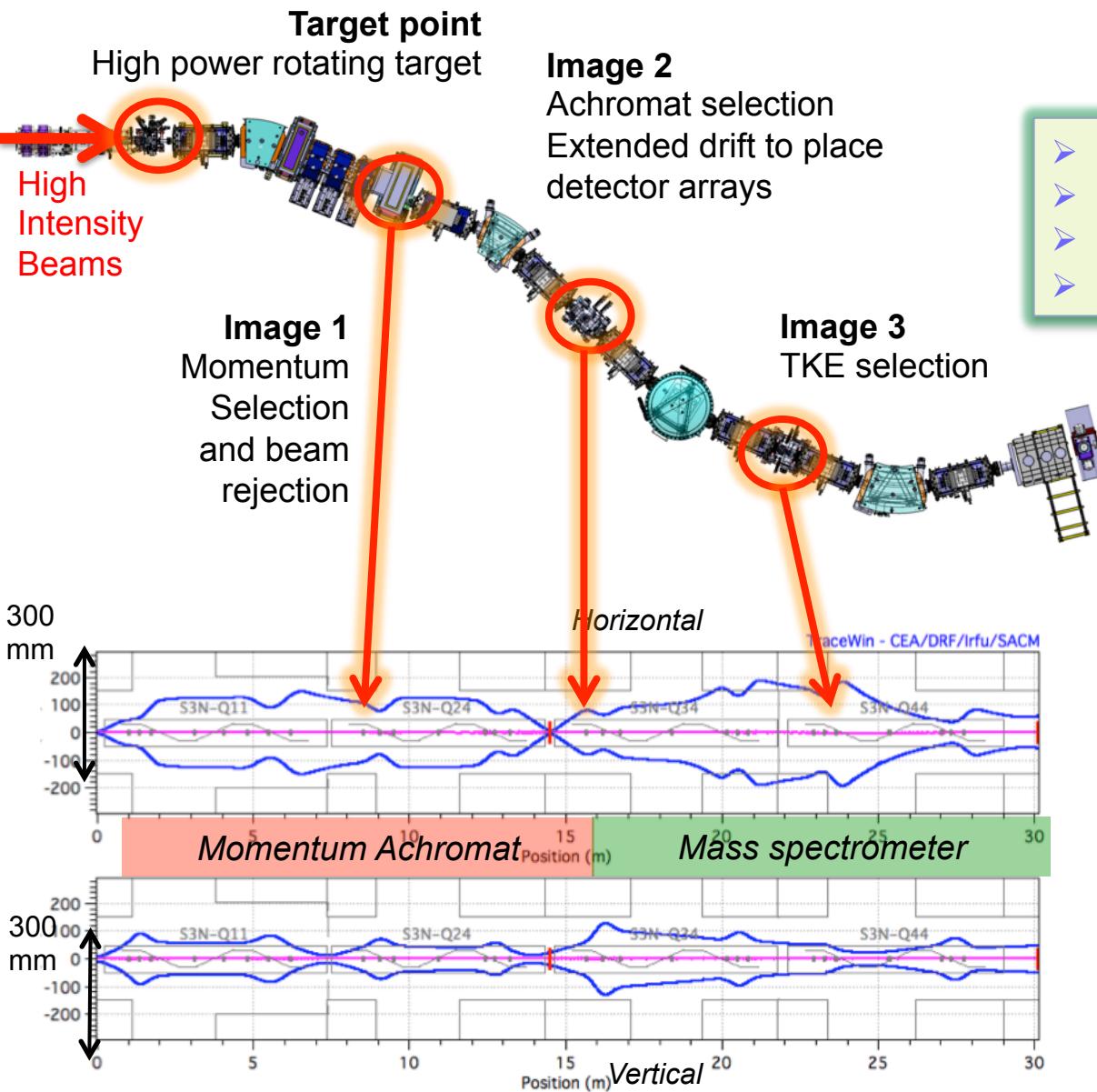


- Transmission (20%)
- Acceptance  $\sigma_\theta = 34\text{mrad}$   $\sigma_p = 2.2\%$
- Mass resolution ( $\Delta M/M \approx 500$ )
- Versatility ( $Bp_{\max} = 1.6\text{Tm}$ ;  $Ep_{\max} = 12\text{MV}$ )

**Image 4**  
Mass selection

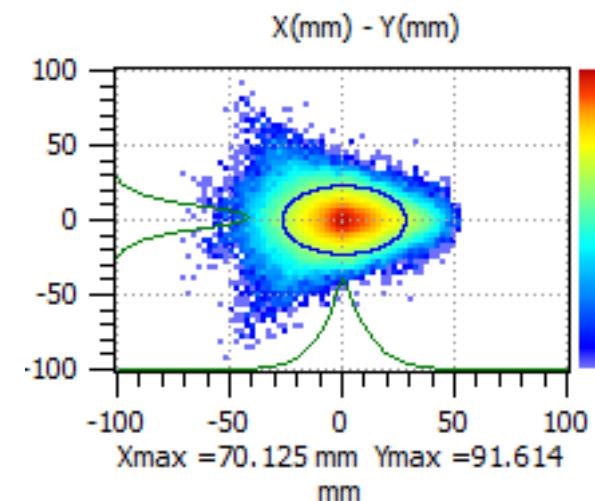


# Optical modes : Converging Mode



- Transmission (40%)
- Acceptance  $\sigma_\theta = 34\text{mrad}$   $\sigma_p = 2.2\%$
- Mass resolution ( $\Delta M/M \approx 0$ )
- Versatility ( $B_{p_{\max}} = 1.6\text{Tm}$ ;  $E_{p_{\max}} = 12\text{MV}$ )

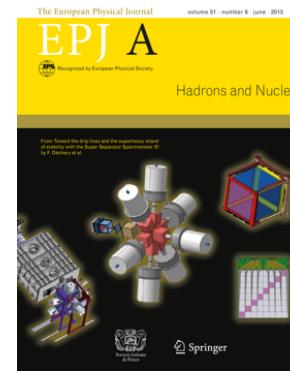
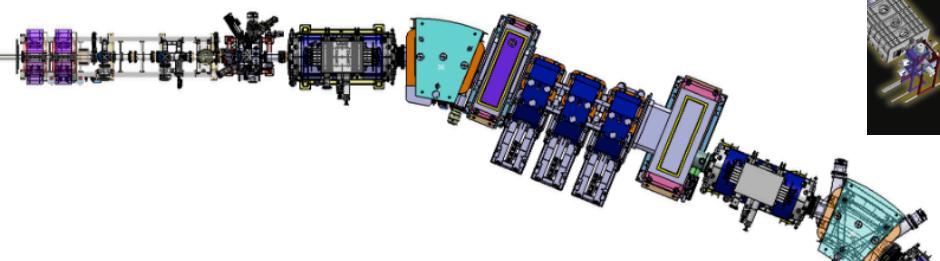
**Image 4**  
No Mass resolution



# S3 versatile instrumentation

## S3 Physics case (26 Lols)

- VHE-SHE nuclei
- Proton drip-line & N=Z
- Nuclear Astrophysics
- Atomic physics

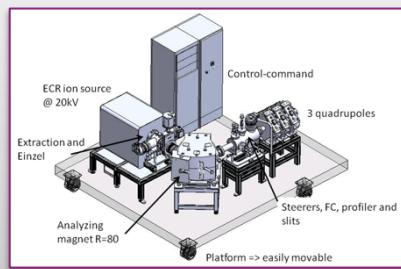


J. A (2015) 51: 66

## Atomic physics

### **FISIC setup**

Fast Ion Slow  
Ion Collisions  
Electron exchange  
2020

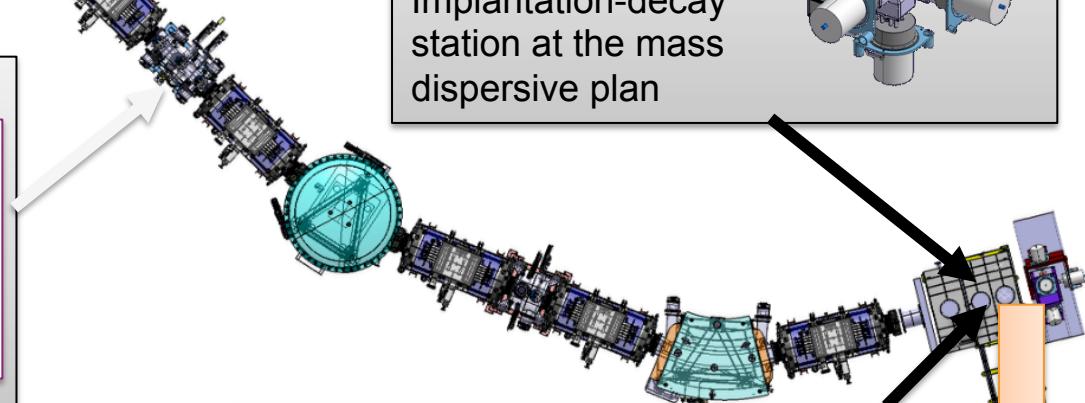
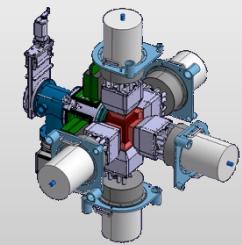


## Delayed spectroscopy (Superheavy nuclei)

2018

### **SIRIUS setup**

Implantation-decay  
station at the mass  
dispersive plan

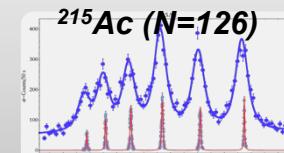


## Ground state properties (mass, size, moments, spins)

2018

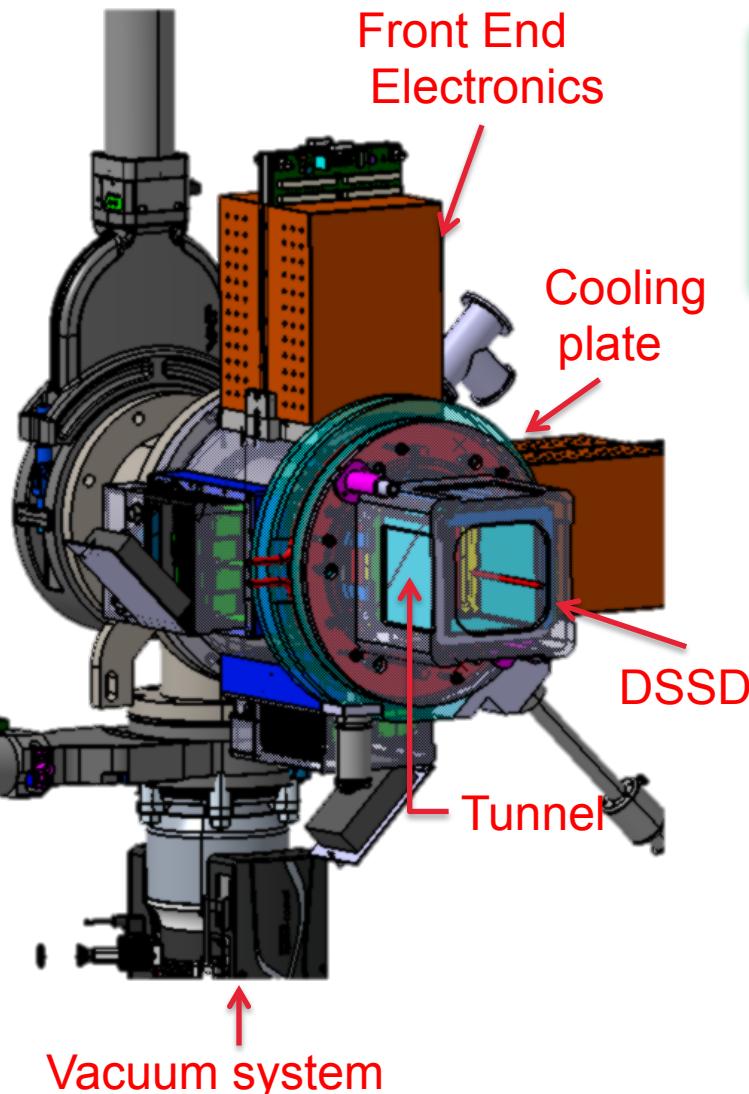
### **S3-LEB setup**

IGLIS + Mr-ToF

**DESIR**

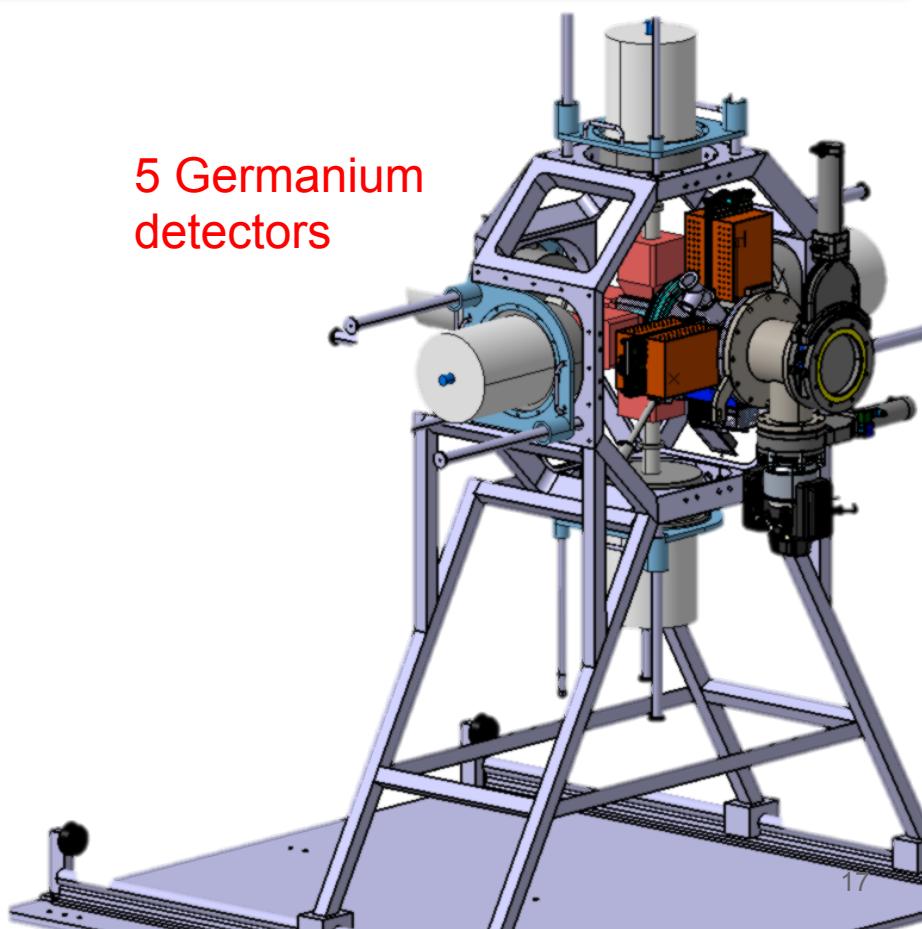
# SPECTROSCOPY AND IDENTIFICATION OF RARE IONS USING S3

Courtesy of T. Goeltzenleichter (IPHC)



- Time of flight ( $\sigma(t) < 1\text{ns}$ ) and tracking ( $\sigma(x) < 0.5\text{mm}$ )
- Large size Implantation detector ( $10 \times 10\text{cm}^2$ , 128x128ch DSSD)
- Digital electronics : ability to detect large  $> 50\text{MeV}$  pulse followed ( $\approx 10\mu\text{s}$ ) by a weak ( $< 15\text{MeV}$ ) pulse with good energy resolution.

5 Germanium  
detectors

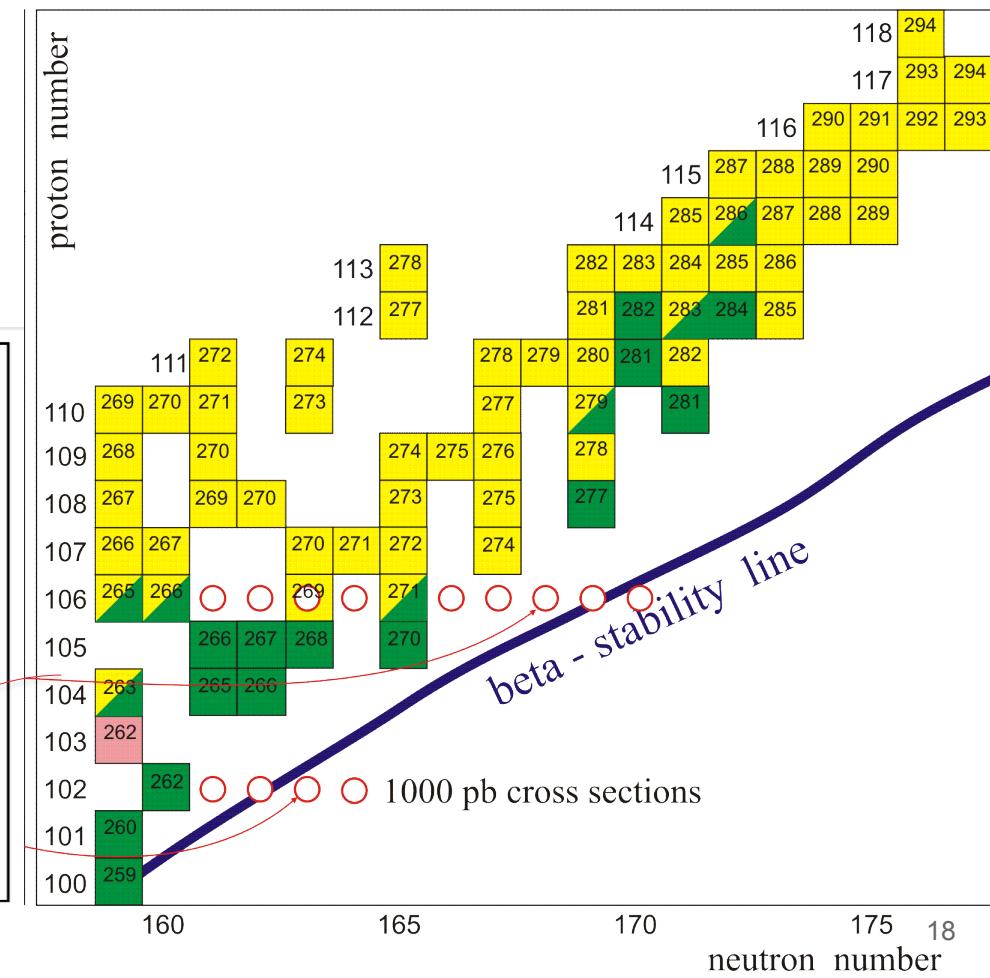
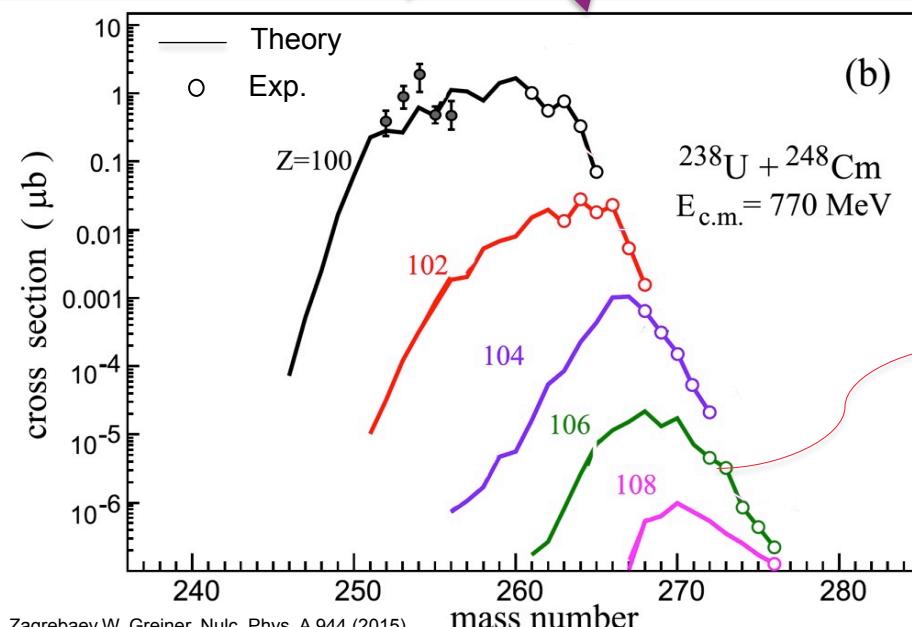
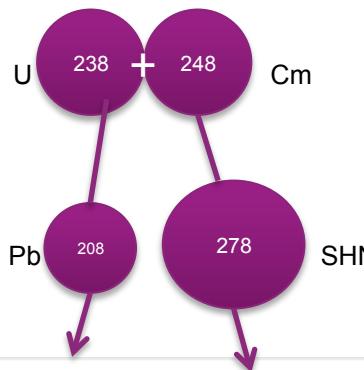


# OUTLOOK 1

## Spectroscopy

Spectroscopy of odd nuclei and hinting for K-isomer

Reaction mechanism studies: Multinucleon transfer reaction ( $^{137}\text{Xe} + ^{238}\text{U}$ )



## Commissioning S3

- Commissioning experiments
- Measure and optimize the rejection; Estimate the transmission
- Qualify the detection setup  $^{116}\text{Sn}(^{40}\text{Ar},4\text{n})\ ^{152}\text{Er}$
- $^{64}\text{Ni}(^{64}\text{Ni},3\text{-}4\text{n})\ ^{124,125}\text{Ba}$
- $^{208}\text{Pb}(^{48}\text{Ca},2\text{n})\ ^{254}\text{No}$  ( $T_{1/2}=50$  s, alpha-branching = 90 %)

## SIRIUS

- SIRIUS will be installed at GANIL in T4 2019.
- Commissioning of SIRIUS planned with alpha/electron sources at GANIL.
- In-beam commissioning of SIRIUS @ LISE 2000 using the reaction  $^{40}\text{Ar}(^{174}\text{Yb},4\text{-}5\text{n})^{209,210}\text{Ra}$ .

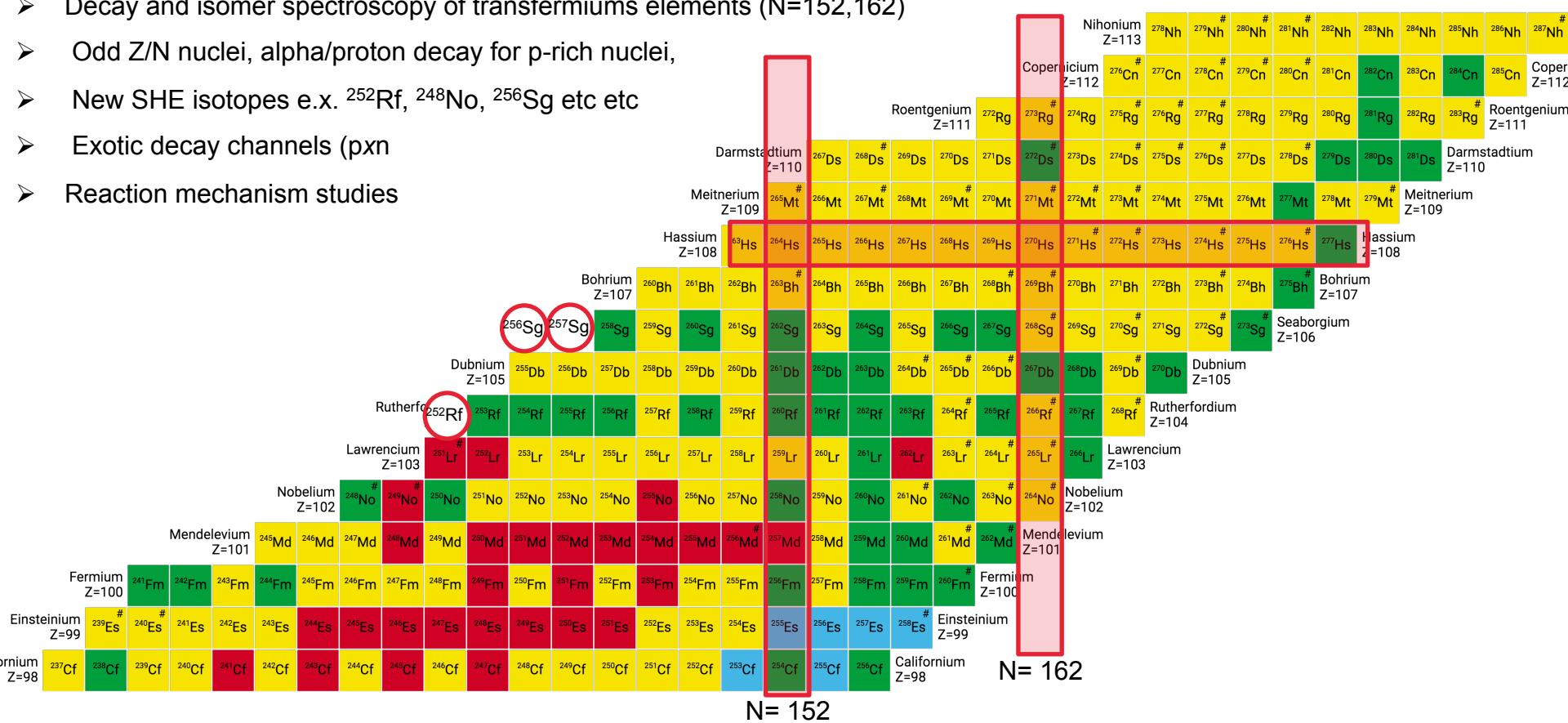
# OUTLOOK 3

## First experiments @ S3+ SIRIUS

(LOI S3 Collaboration Workshop 18-22 June 2018)

**Understanding nuclear structure responsible for shell stabilization in SHE and understand the influence of nuclear structure on fusion-evaporation for SHE.**

- Decay and isomer spectroscopy of transfermium elements (N=152,162)
- Odd Z/N nuclei, alpha/proton decay for p-rich nuclei,
- New SHE isotopes e.x.  $^{252}\text{Rf}$ ,  $^{248}\text{No}$ ,  $^{256}\text{Sg}$  etc etc
- Exotic decay channels (pxn)
- Reaction mechanism studies



# Voyage to SUPERHEAVY Island



# TASK FORCE



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# GRAZIE !