

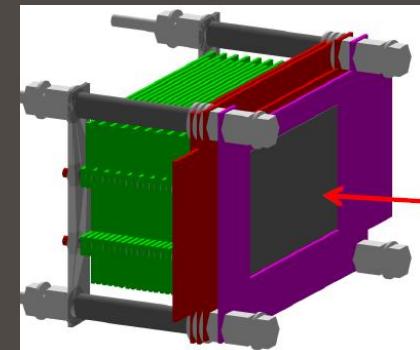
# Gamma-ray Spectroscopy in the Vicinity of $^{100}\text{Sn}$



Jason Park, UBC/TRIUMF  
for the EURICA collaboration

Accelerating Science for Canada  
Un accélérateur de la démarche scientifique canadienne

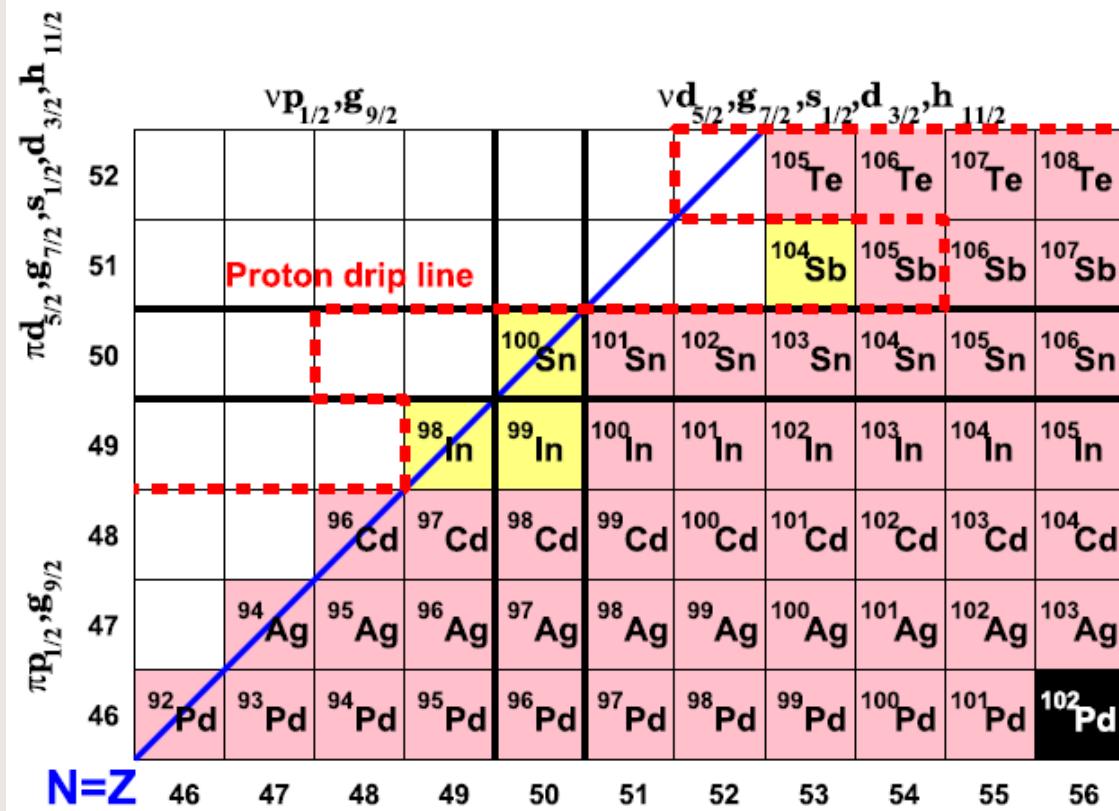
Owned and operated as a joint venture by a consortium of Canadian universities via a contribution through the National Research Council Canada  
Propriété d'un consortium d'universités canadiennes, géré en co-entreprise à partir d'une contribution administrée par le Conseil national de recherches Canada



# Motivation

$^{100}\text{Sn}$ : heaviest self-conjugate doubly magic nucleus ( $N = Z = 50$ )

T. Faestermann et al. / Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 69 (2013) 85–130



Wealth of topics:

- Super-allowed Fermi/GT decays
- Isobaric analogue states, pn interaction
- High-spin isomers
- Proton dripline;  $\beta\bar{p}$ , p- decay
- rp-process properties, i.e.  $T_{1/2}$

# Motivation

## Single particle/hole energy predictions for $^{100}\text{Sn}$

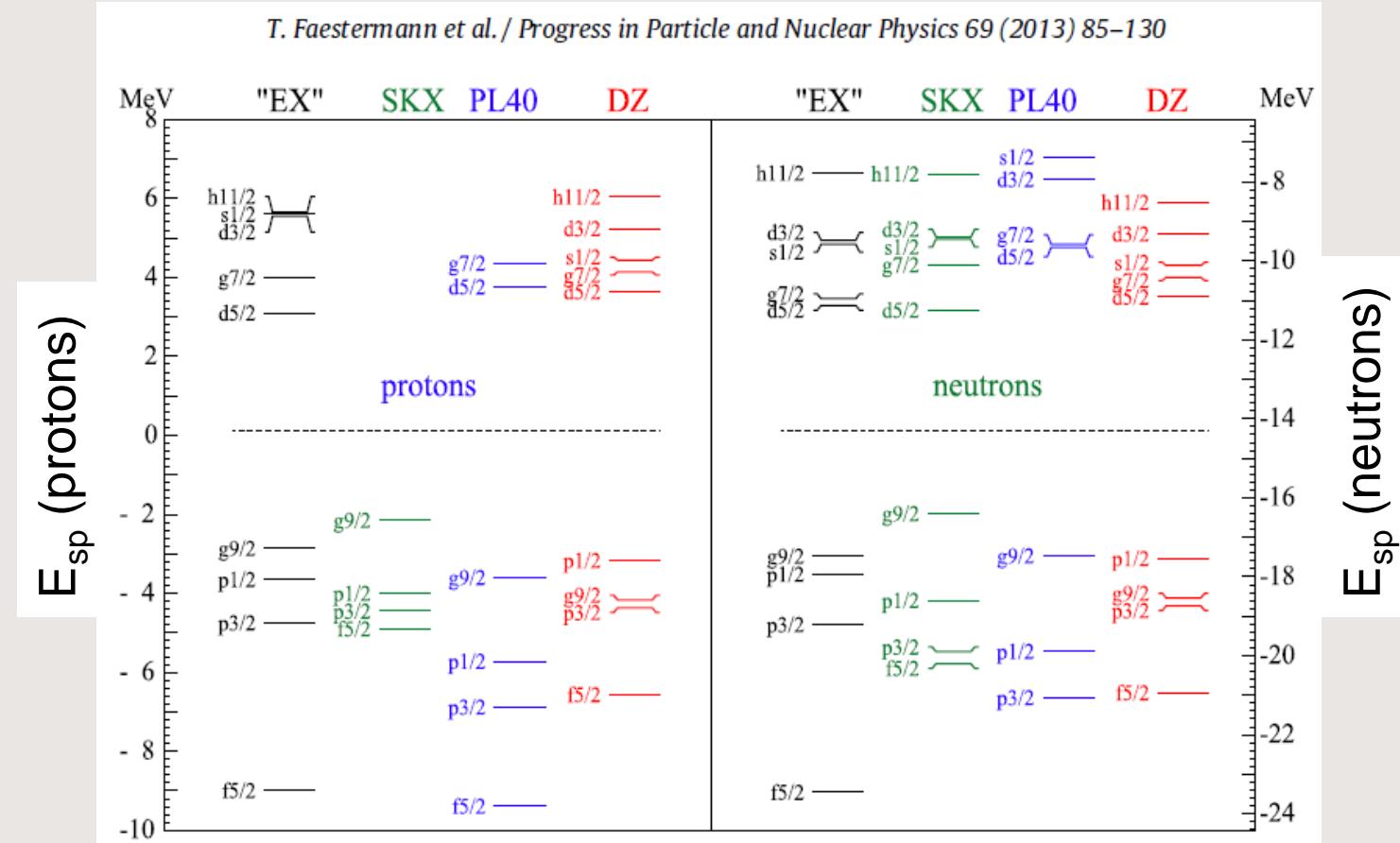
T. Faestermann et al. / Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 69 (2013) 85–130

EX: extrapolation

SKX: Self-consistent mean field + Skyrme

PL40: relativistic mean field

DZ: monopole shell model

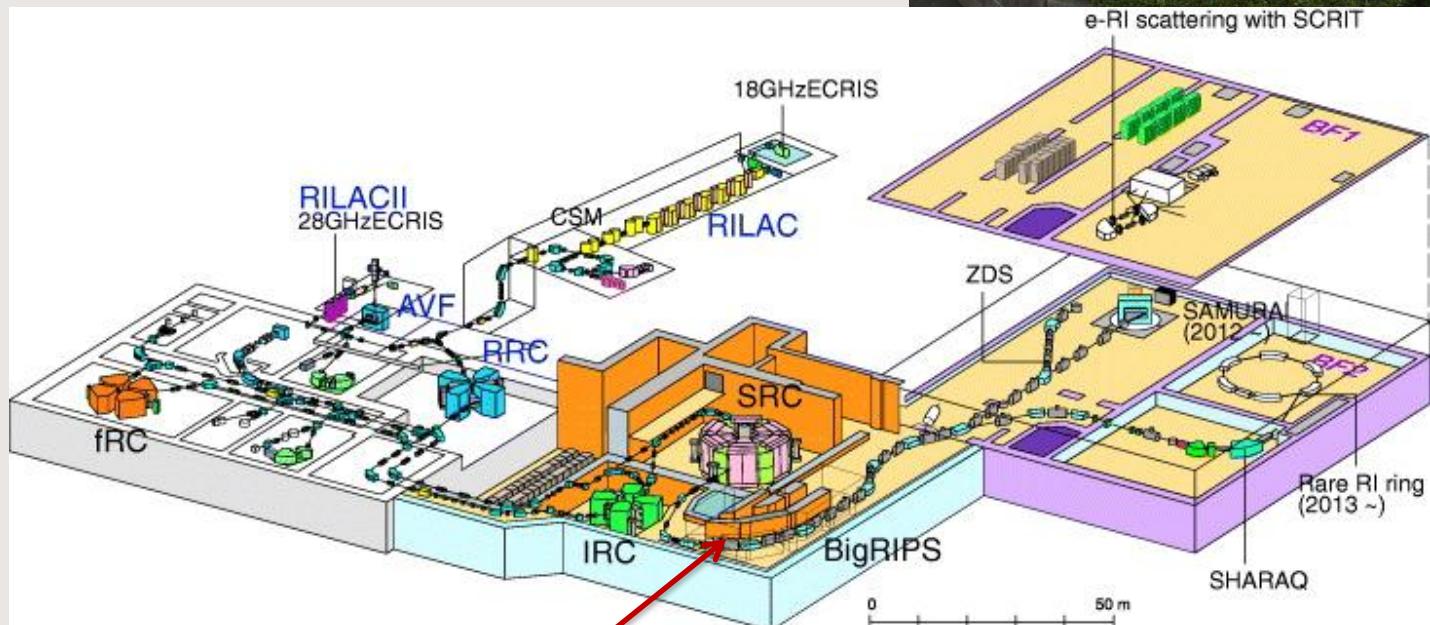
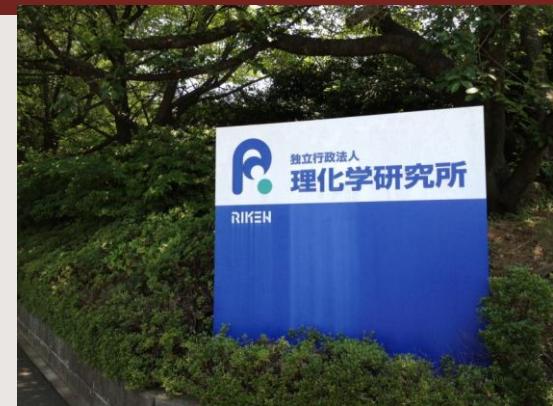


Global approaches have less predictive power for local properties

# Experiment facility

RIKEN Nishina Center, Japan  
June 18 – 28, 2013

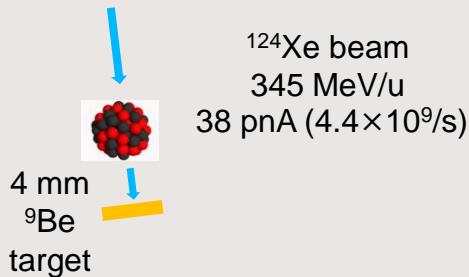
Radioactive Isotope Beam Factory (RIBF)



$^{124}\text{Xe}$  on  $^9\text{Be}$  target

# Isotope production & identification

RIKEN SRC

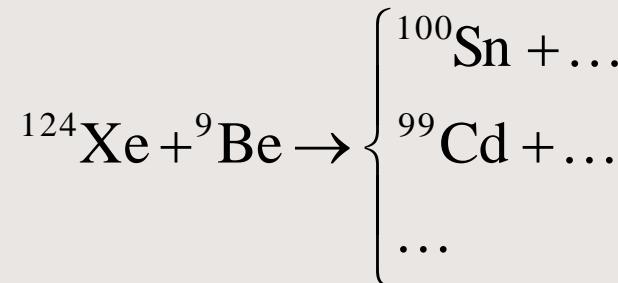


# Isotope production & identification

RIKEN SRC

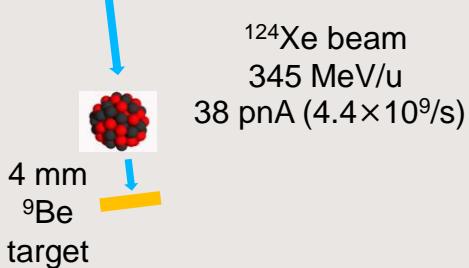


Fragmentation reaction



Tag isotope's  $A$  and  $Z$  event-by-event

${}^{124}\text{Xe}$  beam  
345 MeV/u  
38 pnA ( $4.4 \times 10^9$ /s)

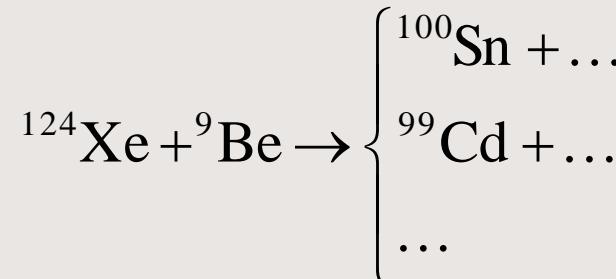


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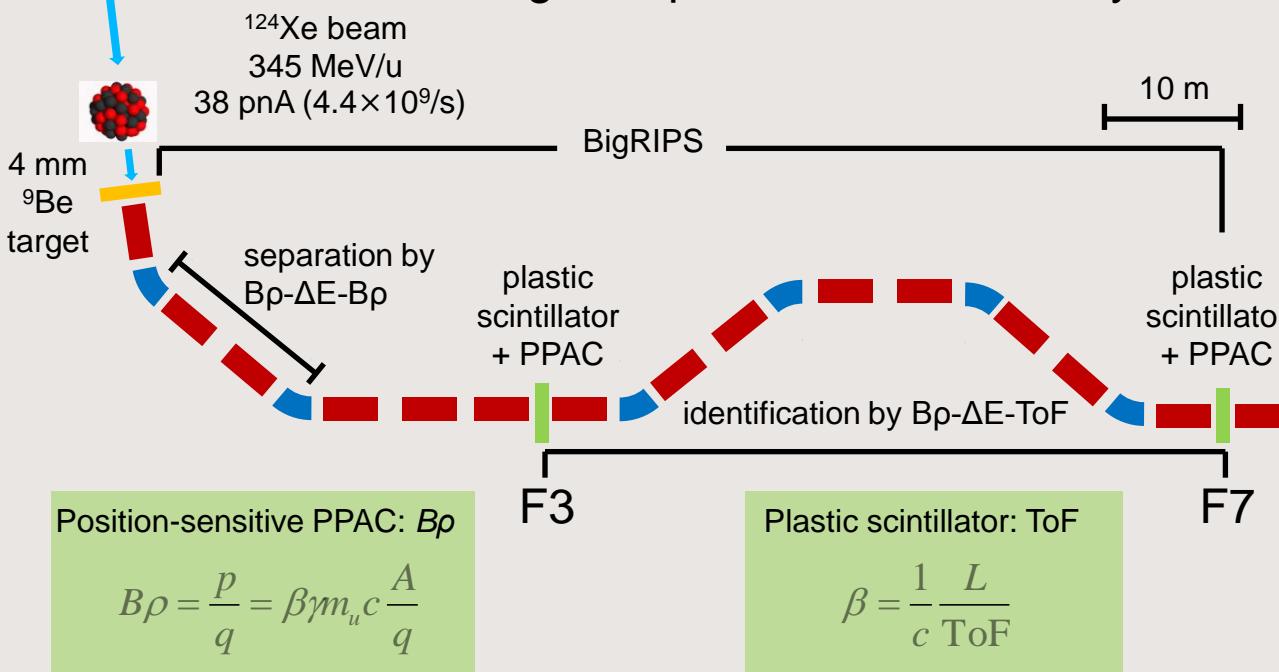
RIKEN SRC



Fragmentation reaction



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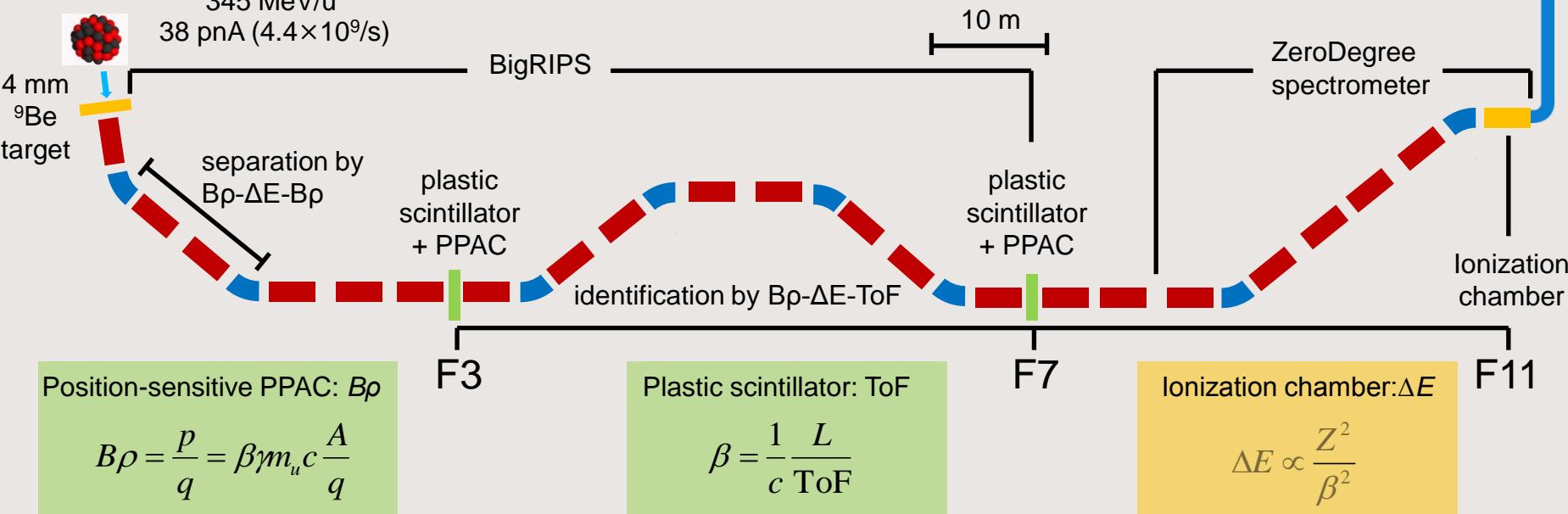
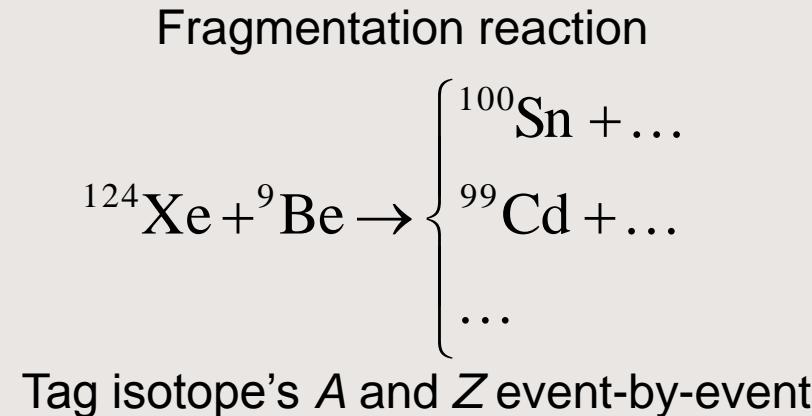
# Isotope production & identification

RIKEN SRC



$^{124}\text{Xe}$  beam  
345 MeV/u  
38 pnA ( $4.4 \times 10^9$ /s)

4 mm  
 $^9\text{Be}$  target  
separation by  
Bp- $\Delta E$ -Bp



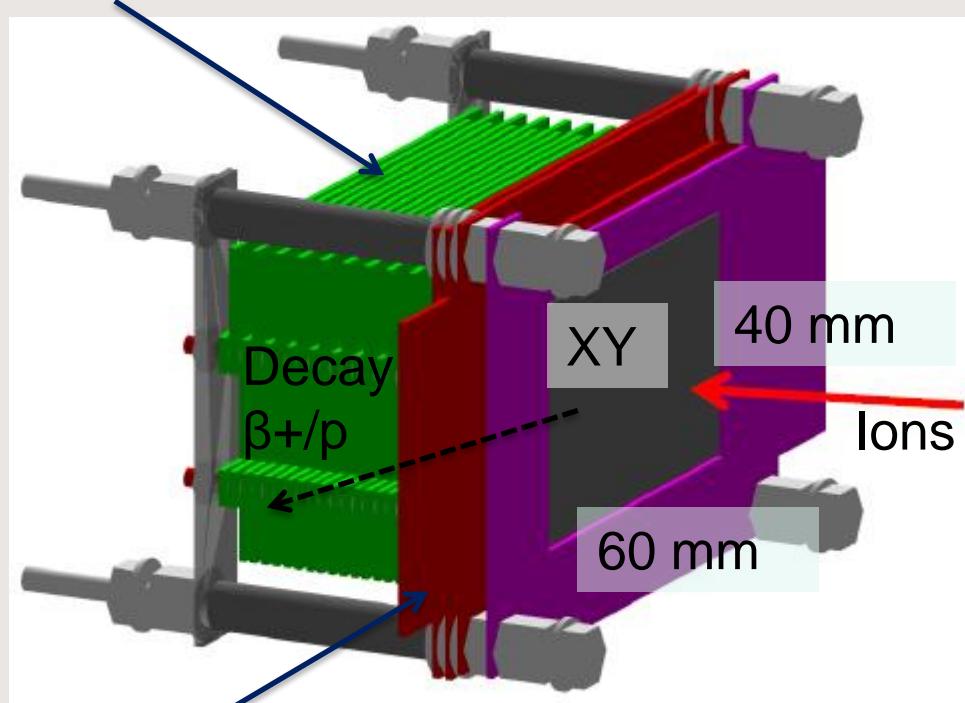
EURICA + WAS3ABI



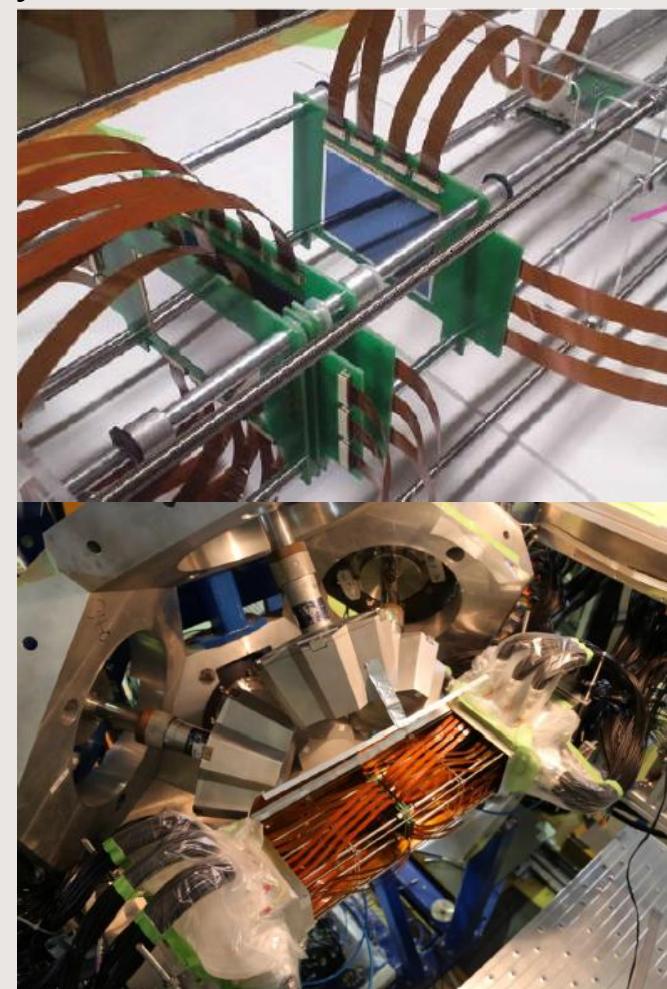
# Detector system – WAS3ABI

Wide-range Active Silicon-Strip Stopper Array for Beta and Ion detection

SSSD:  $10 \times (7 \text{ strips}, 1 \text{ mm thick})$

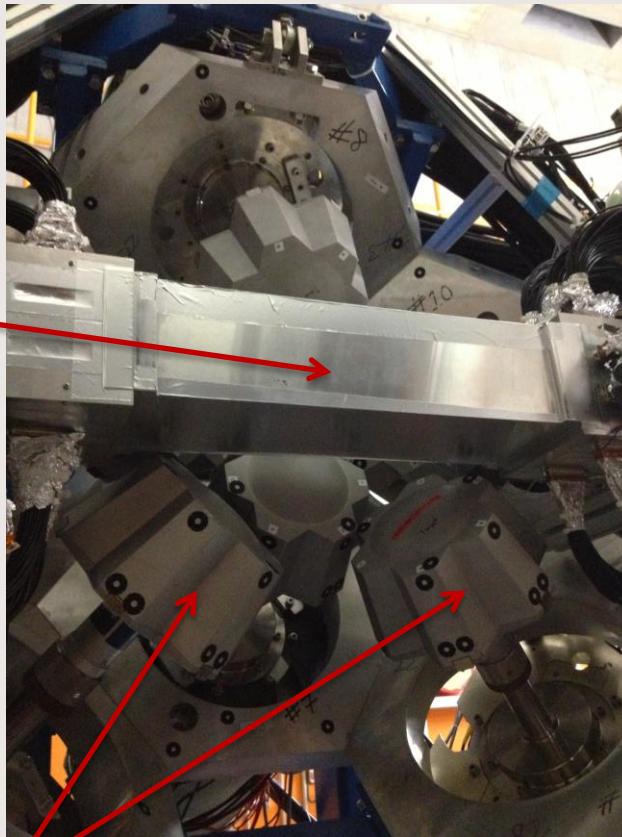


DSSD:  $3 \times (60 \times 40 \text{ strips}, 1 \text{ mm thick})$

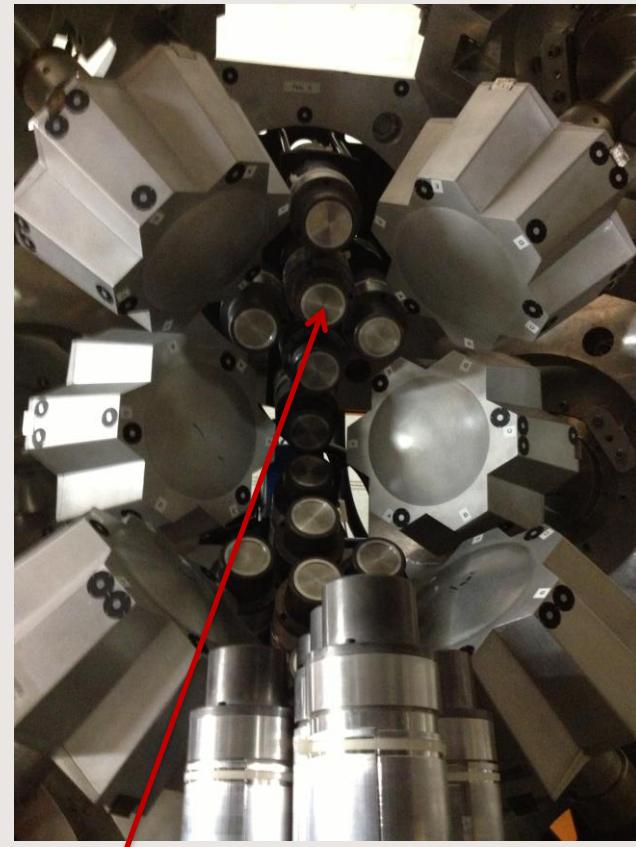


# Detector system – EURICA

EUroball-RIKEN Cluster Array: HPGe clusters + LaBr<sub>3</sub>(Ce) detectors

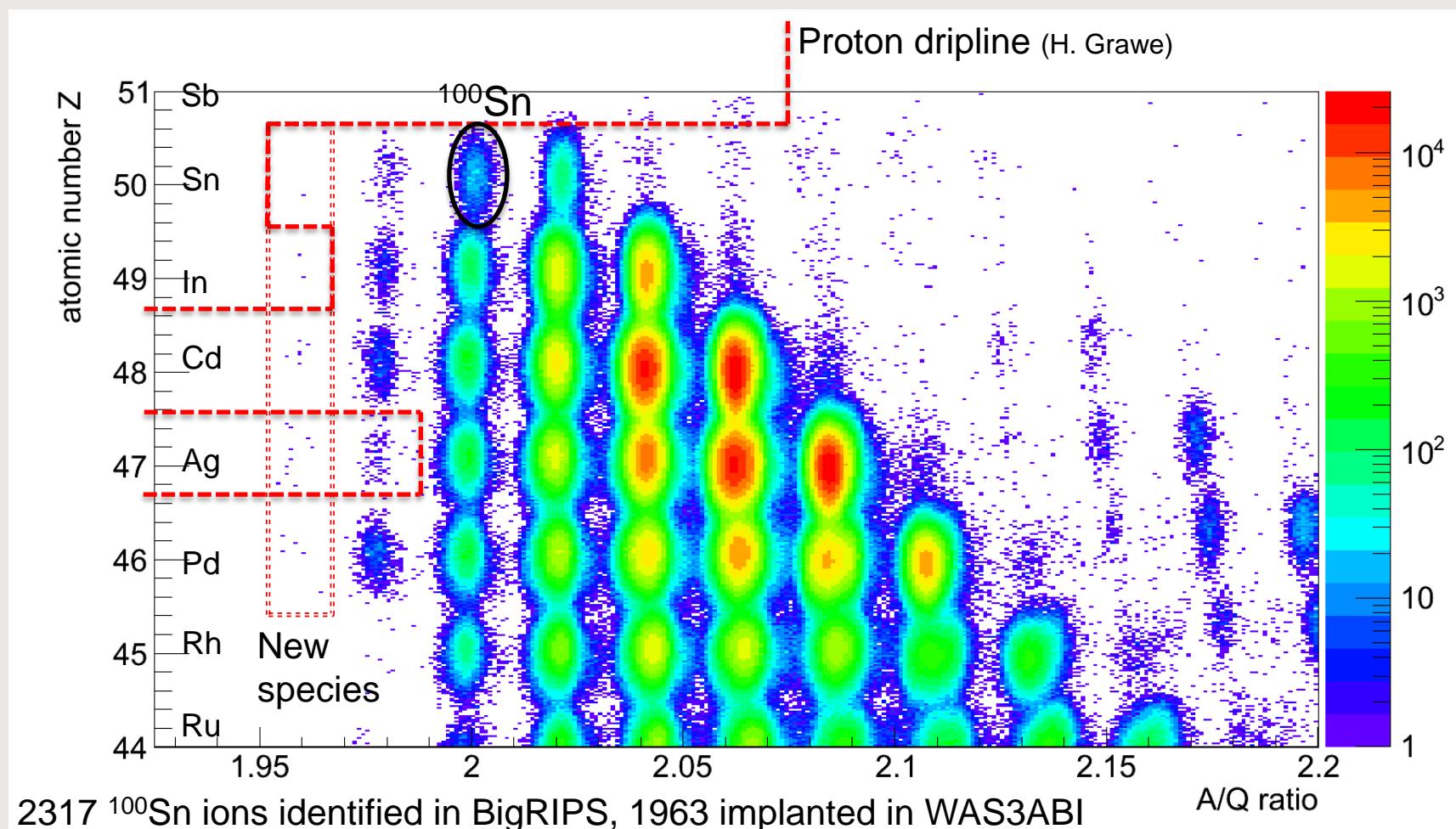


12×7 HPGe crystals  
(15% efficiency at 661 keV)



18×LaBr<sub>3</sub>(Ce) detectors  
for short-lived isomer half-lives

# Isotope production (8.5 days of beam)



- Previous record for  $^{100}\text{Sn}$  was 259 (163 implanted) at GSI, Darmstadt, Germany in 2008  
(C. B. Hinke et al., Nature 486, 341 (2012))

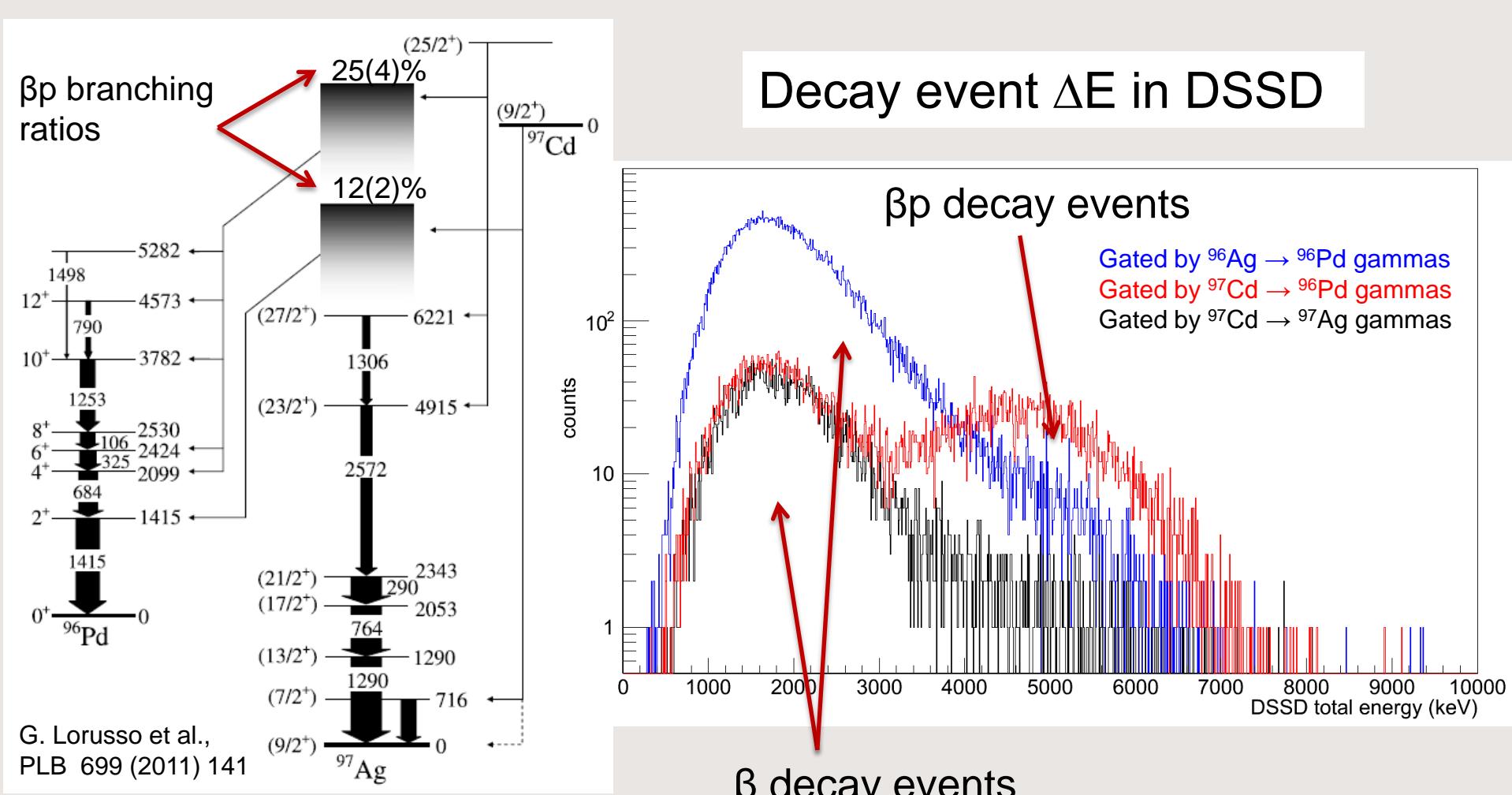
# Analysis list

Topics	Research institutions
$^{100}\text{Sn}$ decay spectroscopy ( $T_{1/2}$ , $Q_\beta$ , $^{100}\text{In}$ gamma-rays)	TUM, cross-check analysis by TRIUMF
$T_{1/2}$ of new isotopes $^{99}\text{Sn}$ , $^{98}\text{Sn}$ , $^{97}\text{In}$ , etc	RIKEN
Isomers, isomeric ratios in $^{99}\text{In}$ , $^{100}\text{Sn}$ , $^{96/97}\text{Cd}$	GANIL
$^{98}\text{In}$ Fermi/GT decay $T_{1/2}$ , search for proton decay	TU Darmstadt
$^{101}\text{Sn}$ $\beta\text{p}$ decay analysis for ground state spin	RIKEN
$Q_\beta$ values for $B_{GT}$ in $^{96/98}\text{Cd}$	TUM
Gamma-ray spectroscopy of abundant species for nuclear structure ( $^{97}\text{Cd}$ , etc)	TRIUMF

# Analysis list

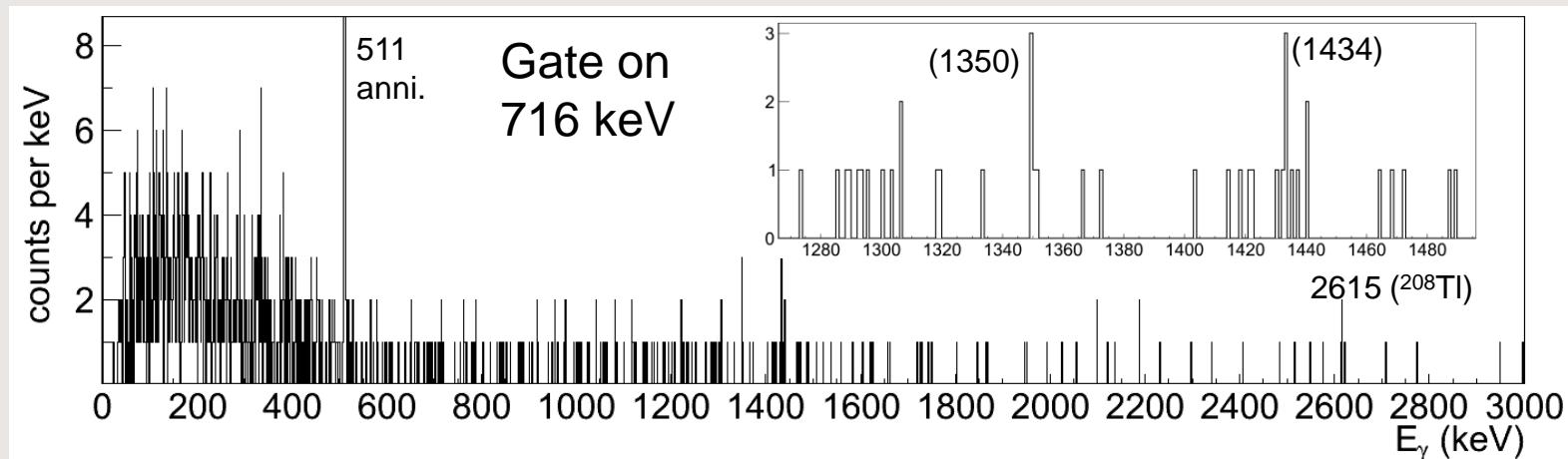
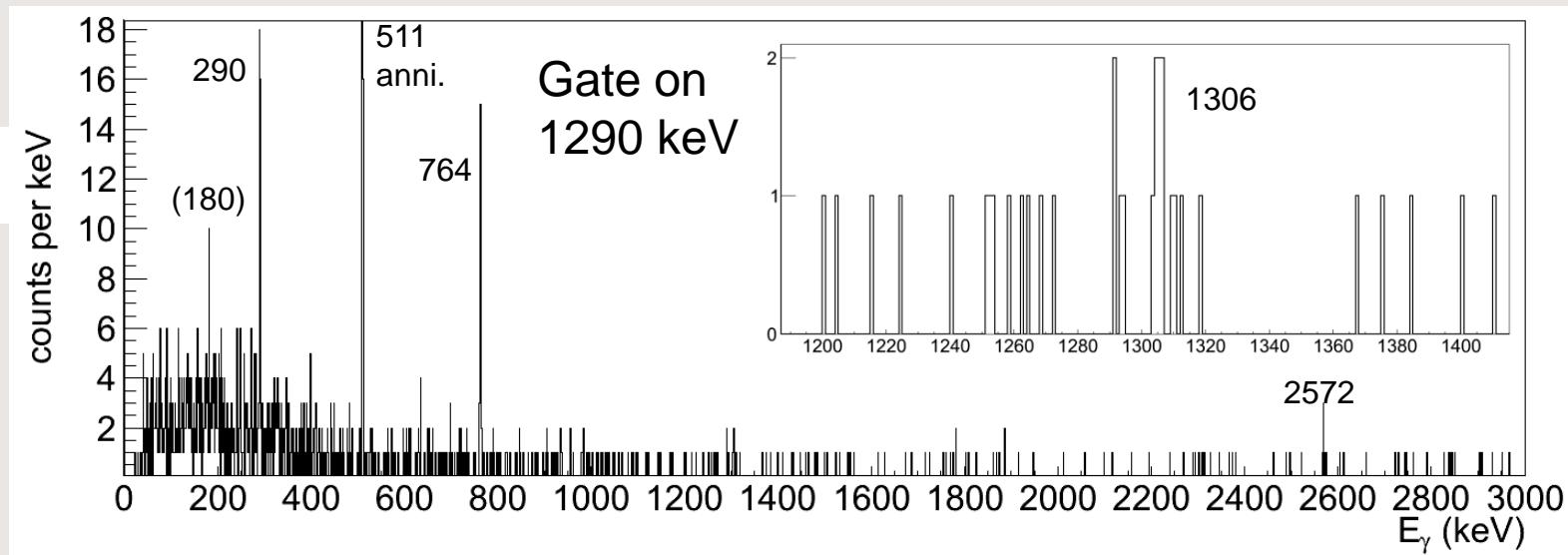
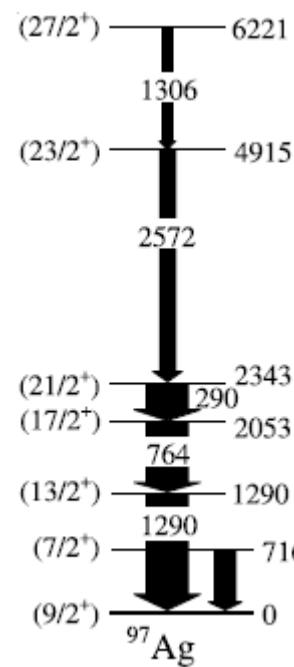
Topics	Research institutions
$^{100}\text{Sn}$ decay spectroscopy ( $T_{1/2}$ , $Q_\beta$ , gamma-rays)	TUM, cross-check analysis by TRIUMF
$T_{1/2}$ of new isotopes $^{99}\text{Sn}$ , $^{98}\text{Sn}$ , $^{97}\text{In}$ , etc	RIKEN
Isomers, isomeric ratios in $^{99}\text{In}$ , $^{100}\text{Sn}$ , $^{96/97}\text{Cd}$	GANIL
<p>Preliminary results for:  <math>^{97}\text{Cd} \rightarrow ^{97}\text{Ag}</math> (<math>\beta</math> decay)/<math>^{96}\text{Pd}</math> (<math>\beta\text{p}</math> decay) gammas,  <math>^{100}\text{Sn} \rightarrow ^{100}\text{In}</math> <math>\beta</math>-delayed gammas</p>	
$^{101}\text{Sn}$ $\beta\text{p}$ decay analysis for ground state spin	RIKEN
$Q_\beta$ values for $B_{GT}$ in $^{96/98}\text{Cd}$	TUM
Gamma-ray spectroscopy of abundant species for nuclear structure ( $^{97}\text{Cd}$ , etc)	TRIUMF

# $^{97}\text{Cd}$ decay spectroscopy

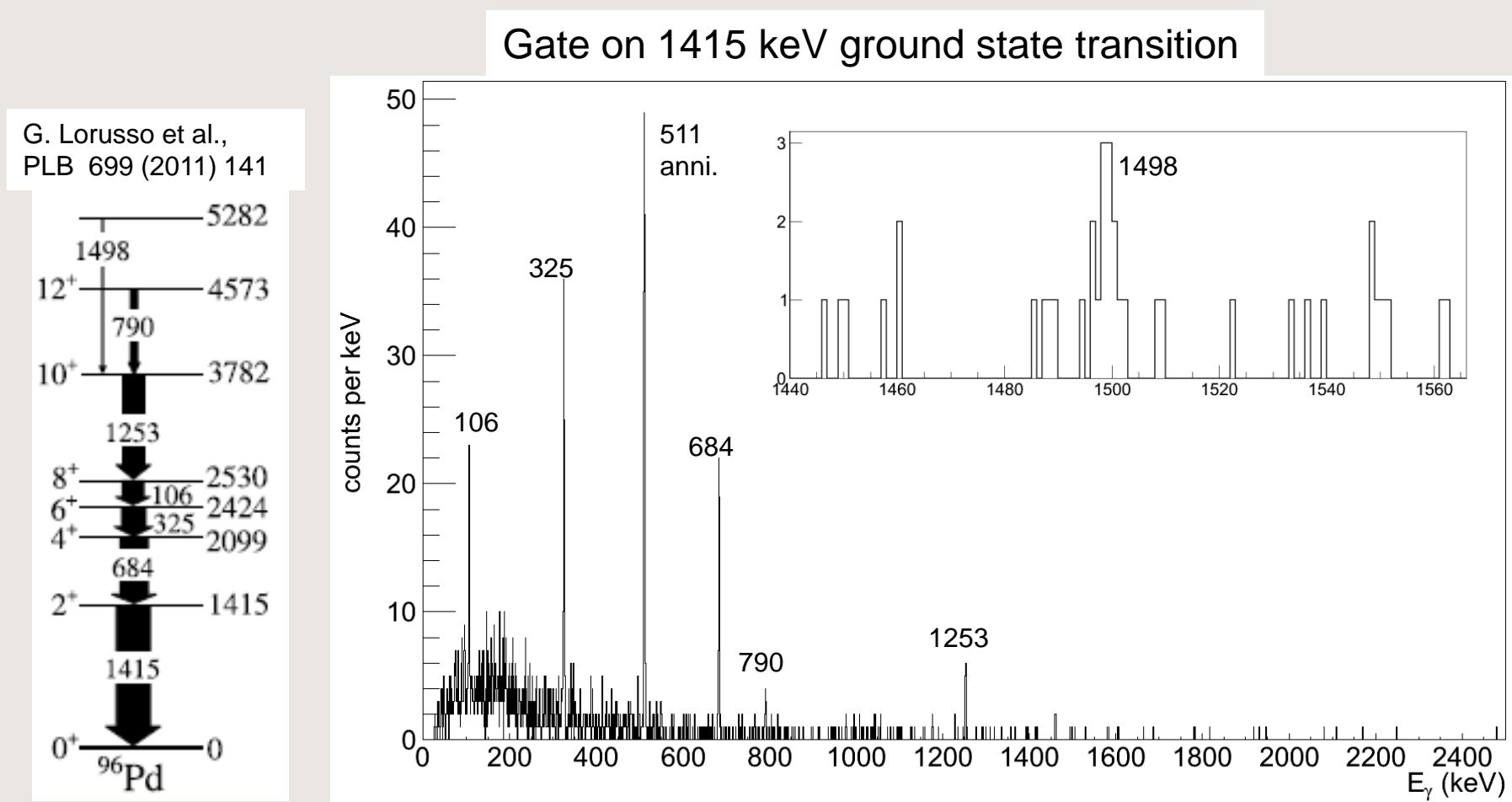


# $^{97}\text{Cd} \rightarrow ^{97}\text{Ag}$ $\beta$ -delayed $\gamma$ -ray spectroscopy

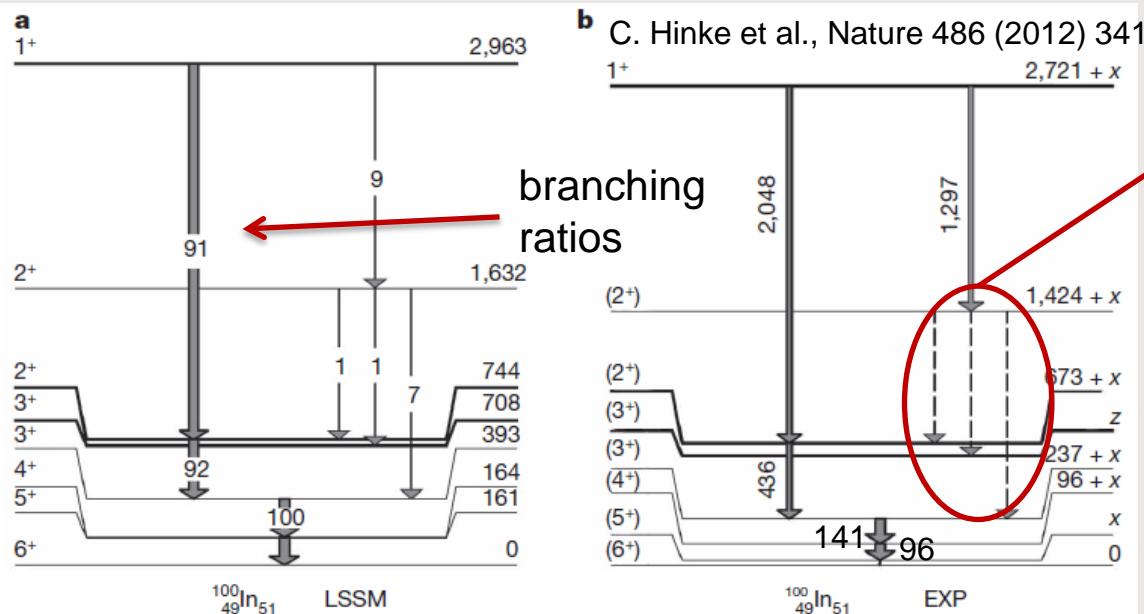
G. Lorusso et al.,  
PLB 699 (2011) 141



# $^{97}\text{Cd} \rightarrow ^{96}\text{Pd}$ ( $\beta\text{p}$ decay) $\gamma$ -ray spectroscopy



# Proposed level scheme of $^{100}\text{In}$

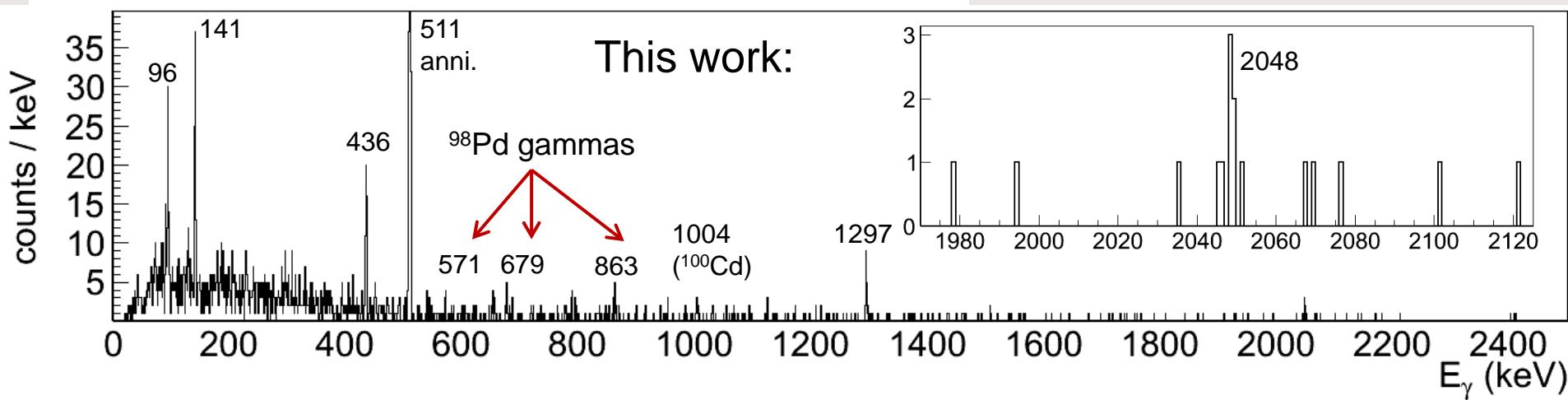


## GSI results:

Transitions (751, 1187, g.s. transition, etc) not observed

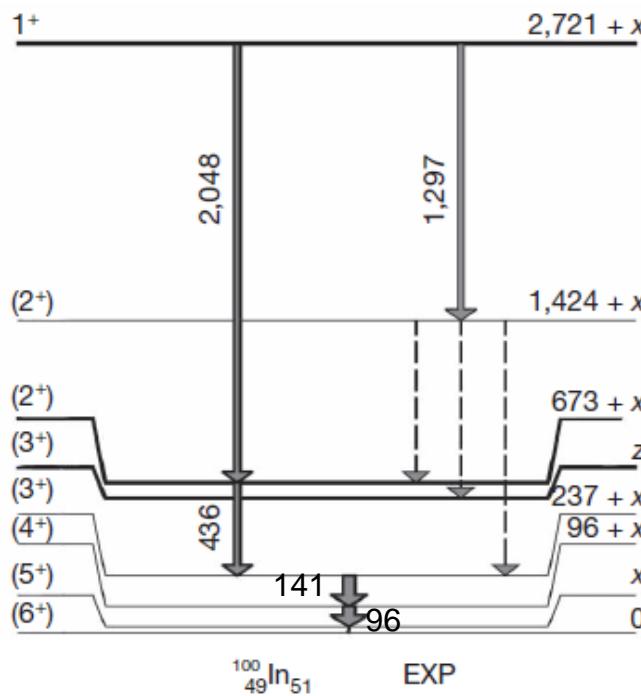
Most of level scheme built to resemble LSSM output

Real coincidence observed between 96/436 keV only



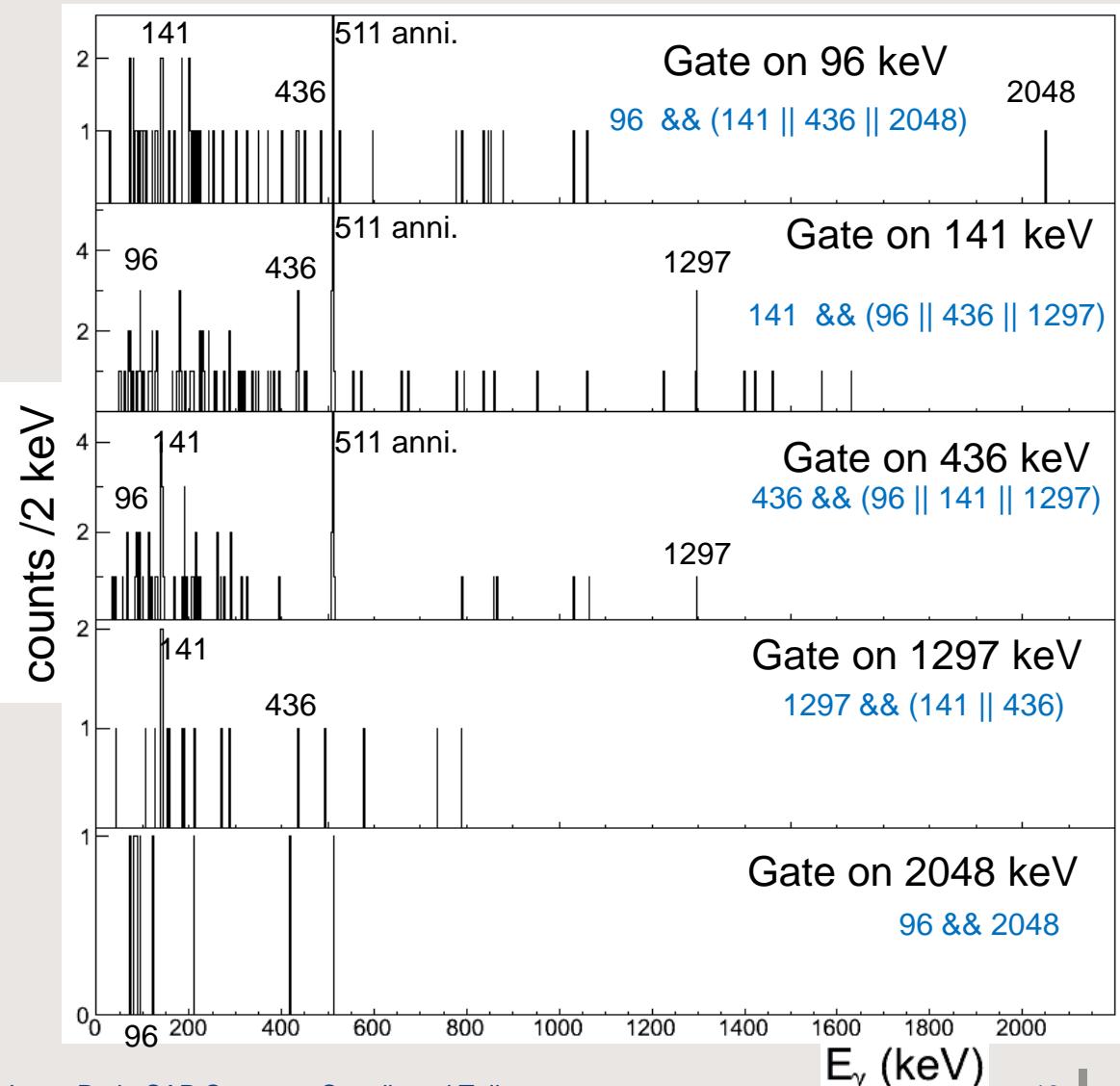
# $^{100}\text{In}$ $\gamma$ -ray coincidences

C. Hinke et al., Nature 486 (2012) 341



Previously unobserved transitions still not found

No coincidence between 2048 and 141 or 436, but with 96 (?)



# EURICA collaboration

**J. Park<sup>1, 2</sup>, R. Krücken<sup>1, 2</sup>, R. Gernhäuser<sup>3</sup>, M. Lewitowicz<sup>4</sup>, S. Nishimura<sup>5</sup>, H. Sakurai<sup>6</sup>, H. Baba<sup>5</sup>, B. Blank<sup>7</sup>, A. Blazhev<sup>8</sup>, P. Boutachkov<sup>9</sup>, F. Browne<sup>10</sup>, I. Čeliković<sup>4</sup>, P. Doornenbal<sup>5</sup>, T. Faestermann<sup>3</sup>, Y. Fang<sup>11</sup>, G. de France<sup>4</sup>, N. Goel<sup>9</sup>, M. Górska<sup>9</sup>, S. Ilieva<sup>12</sup>, T. Isobe<sup>5</sup>, A. Jungclaus<sup>13</sup>, G. D. Kim<sup>14</sup>, Y.-K. Kim<sup>14</sup>, I. Kojouharov<sup>9</sup>, M. Kowalska<sup>15</sup>, N. Kurz<sup>9</sup>, G. Lorusso<sup>5</sup>, D. Lubos<sup>3</sup>, K. Moschner<sup>8</sup>, I. Nishizuka<sup>16</sup>, Z. Patel<sup>17</sup>, M. M. Rajabali<sup>1</sup>, S. Rice<sup>17</sup>, H. Schaffner<sup>9</sup>, L. Sinclair<sup>18</sup>, P.-A. Söderström<sup>5</sup>, K. Steiger<sup>3</sup>, T. Sumikama<sup>16</sup>, Z. Wang<sup>1</sup>, H. Watanabe<sup>19</sup>, J. Wu<sup>13</sup>, and Z. Y. Xu<sup>6</sup>**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. TRIUMF, Canada                          | 11. Osaka University, Japan            |
| 2. University of British Columbia, Canada  | 12. TU Darmstadt, Germany              |
| 3. Technische Universität München, Germany | 13. IES CSIS, Spain                    |
| 4. GANIL, France                           | 14. Institute for Basic Science, Korea |
| 5. RIKEN Nishina Center, Japan             | 15. CERN, Switzerland                  |
| 6. University of Tokyo, Japan              | 16. Tohoku University, Japan           |
| 7. CENBG, France                           | 17. Surrey University, UK              |
| 8. University of Cologne, Germany          | 18. University of York, UK             |
| 9. GSI, Germany                            | 19. Beihang University, China          |
| 10. Brighton University, UK                |  |

# Thank you! Merci

TRIUMF: Alberta | British Columbia |  
Calgary | Carleton | Guelph | Manitoba |  
McGill | McMaster | Montréal | Northern  
British Columbia | Queen's | Regina |  
Saint Mary's | Simon Fraser | Toronto |  
Victoria | Winnipeg | York

