

Decay studies including β -delayed neutron emission at the HRIBF

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h r i b f = Holifield Radioactive Ion Beam Facility
ORNL, Oak Ridge

*fission of ^{238}U
induced by ~ 50 MeV protons*

Z



N



^{132}Sn

ISOL RIBs

^{78}Ni

*$\beta\gamma$ and $\beta n\gamma$
decays*

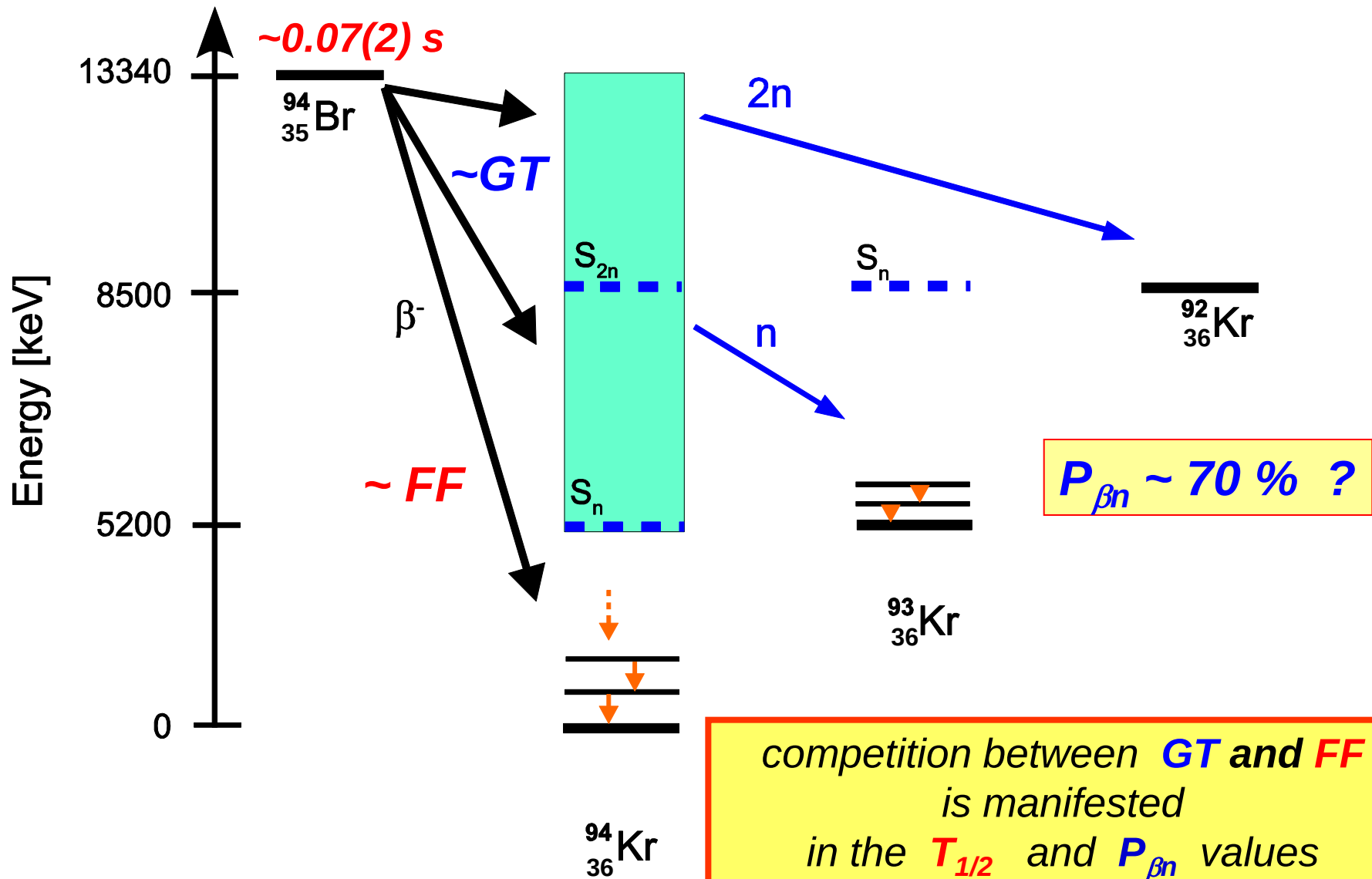


among our motivations :

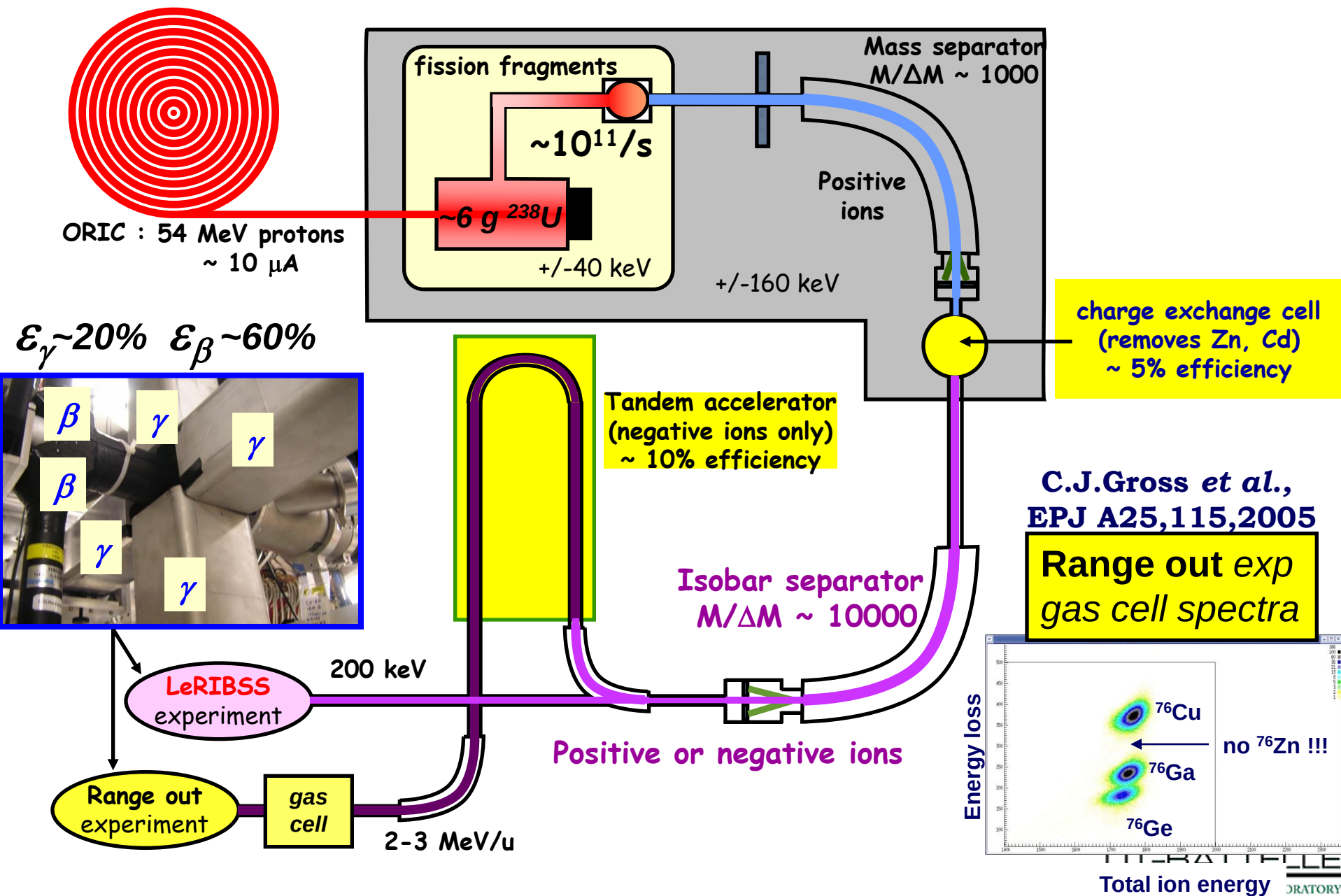
- ***understanding the evolution of nuclear structure***
- *beta-decay properties are needed for the analysis of post r-process isotopic distributions (in particular the data around “waiting-point” nuclei) half-lives, beta-delayed neutron rates, low-energy isomers ...*
 - ***the decay properties of fission products***
are among the parameters needed for the operation of nuclear reactors,
e.g., during a shut-down process,
and for the nuclear spent fuel/nuclear waste handling

an example of a complex decay for neutron-rich isotope, from HRIBF proposal by S.Liddick et al., "**G**amow-**T**eller vs **F**irst **F**orbidden β -decays of Br isotopes"

β -delayed 1n and 2n emission from ^{94}Br ($Z=35$)



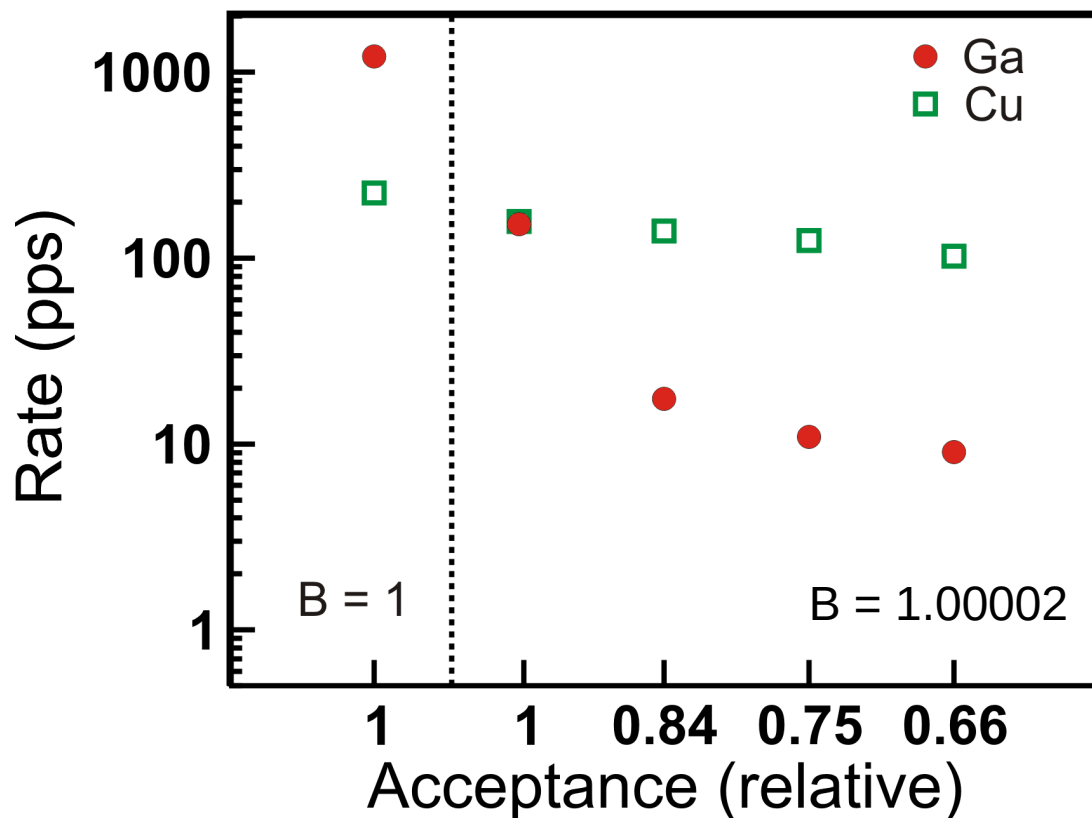
Decay studies of neutron-rich nuclei at *h r i b f* (Oak Ridge)



HRIBF high-resolution RIB injector magnet ($\Delta M/M \sim 1 : 10^4$)

from initial rate of post-accelerated $A=76$ isobars $\sim 10^5$ pps
to “ $\vec{B}$ -optimized” rate of $\sim$ pure $^{76}\text{Cu}^- \sim 220$ pps

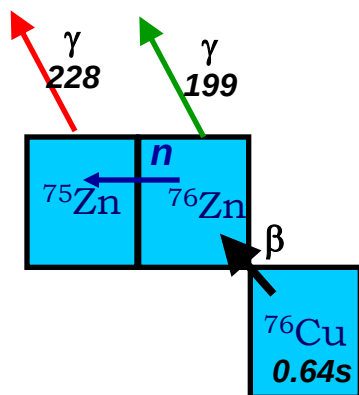
Experimental rates at mass 76



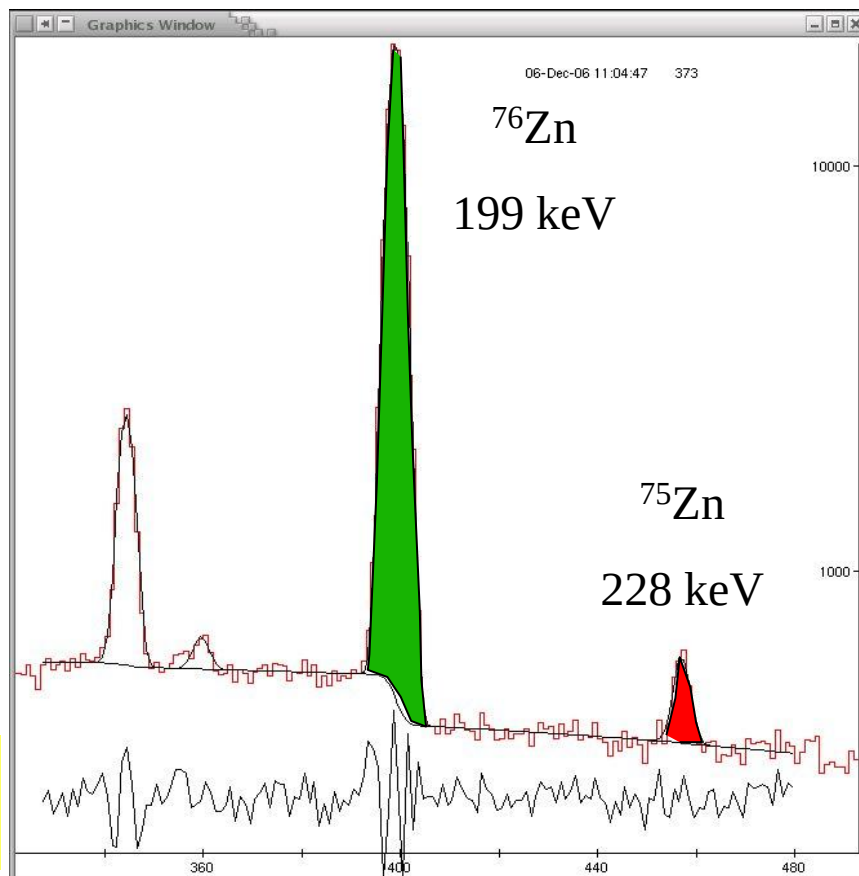
for $^{76}\text{Cu} - ^{76}\text{Ga}$ $\Delta M/M \sim 1 : 4600$

digital data acquisition – XIA DGFs and Pixie16

$$P_n = 7.2(5)\%$$



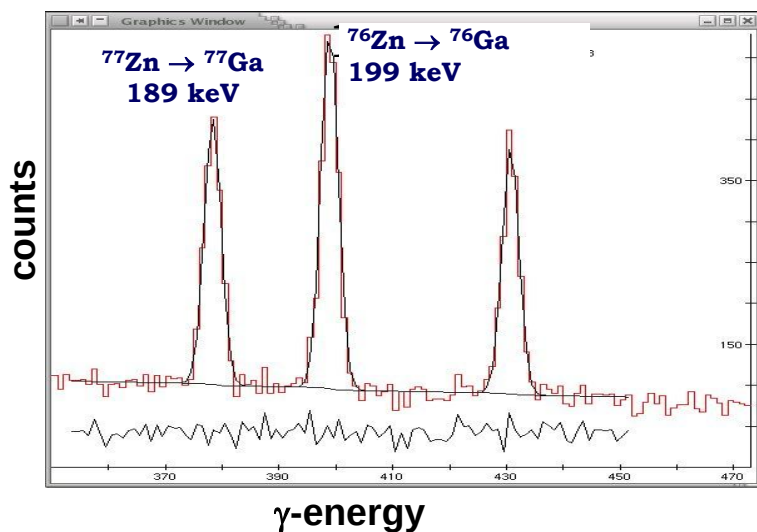
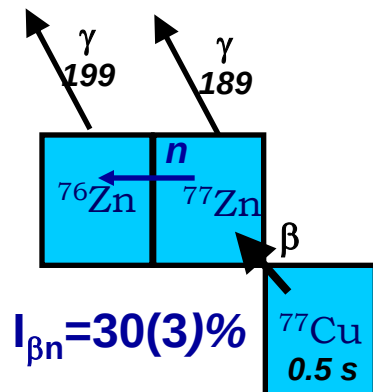
*no Zn in separated beam,
Cu ions identified and counted !*



*e.g., recent ISOLDE measurement did not detect bn -branch
compare Van Roosbroeck et al., *Phys. Rev. C* 71, 054307 (2005)*

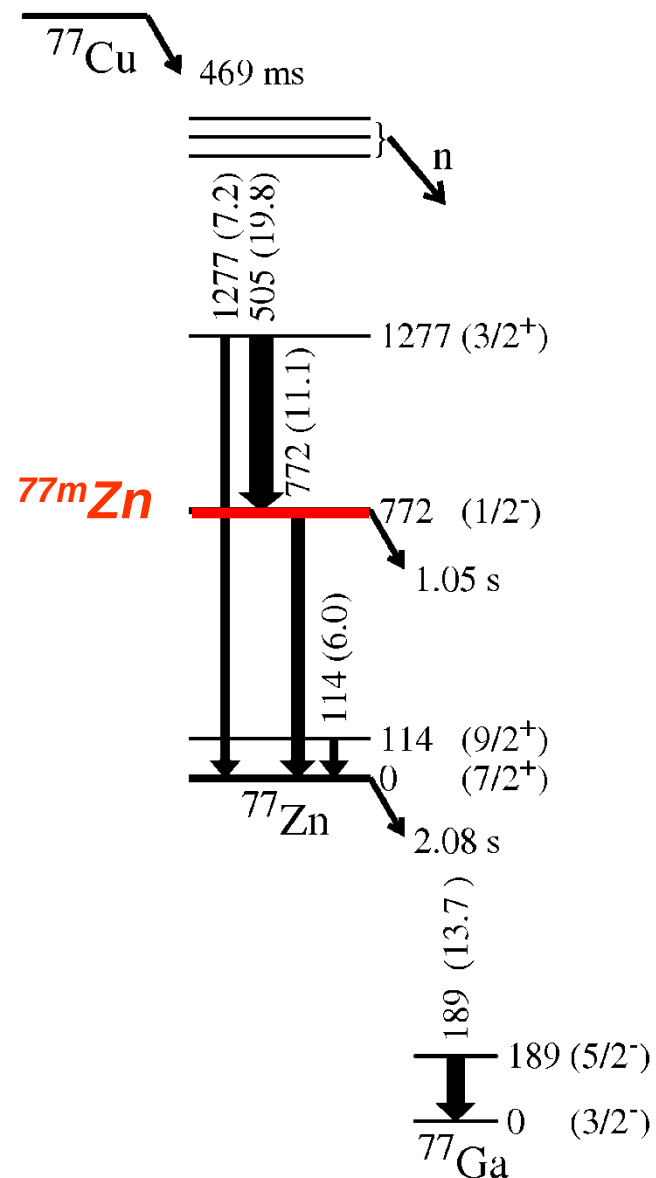
h r i b f

^{77}Cu : 18 hours of “ranging-out” exp with 15 pps

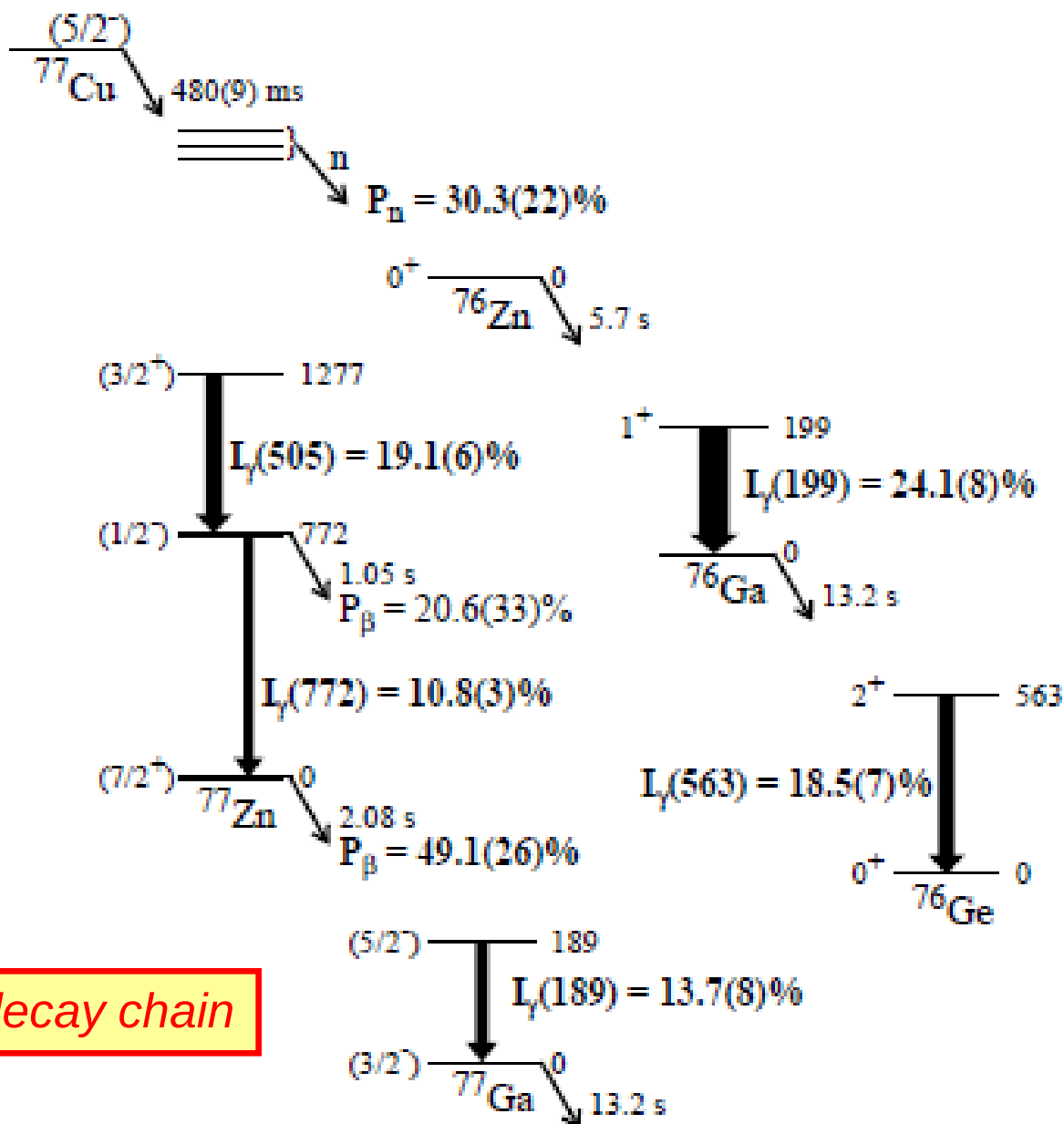


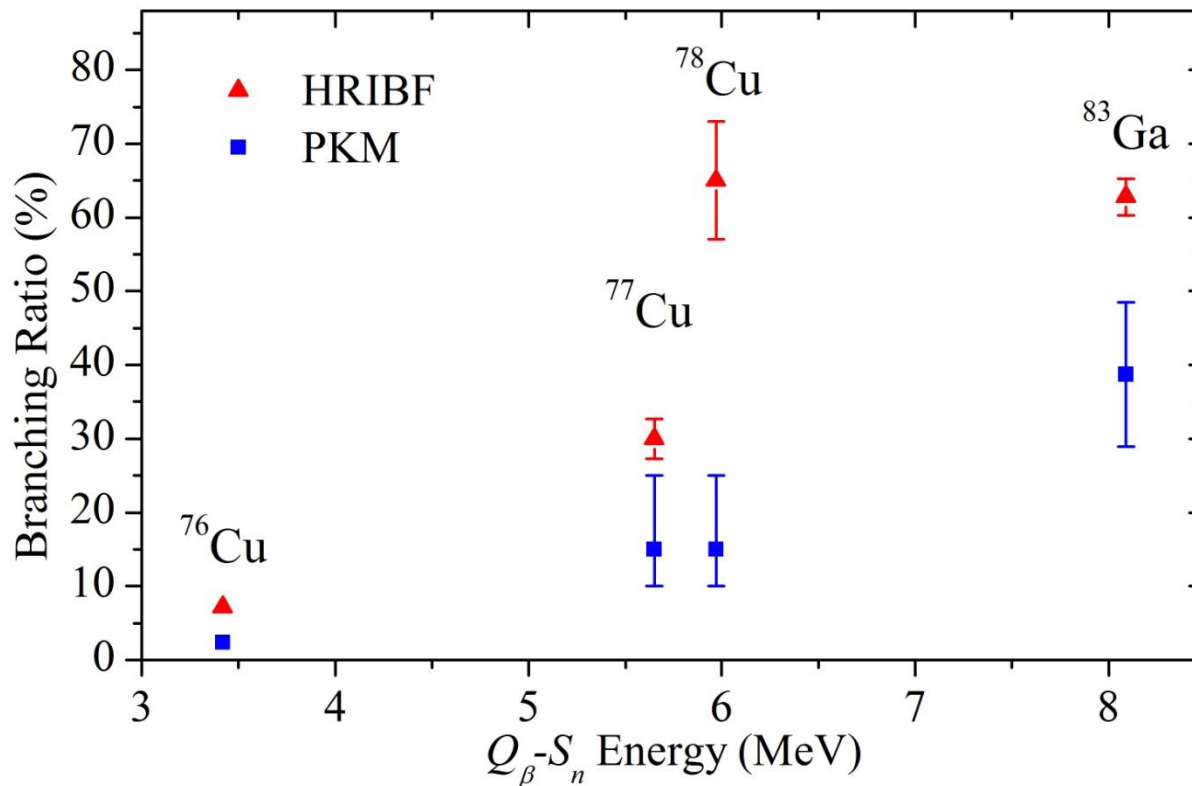
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OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



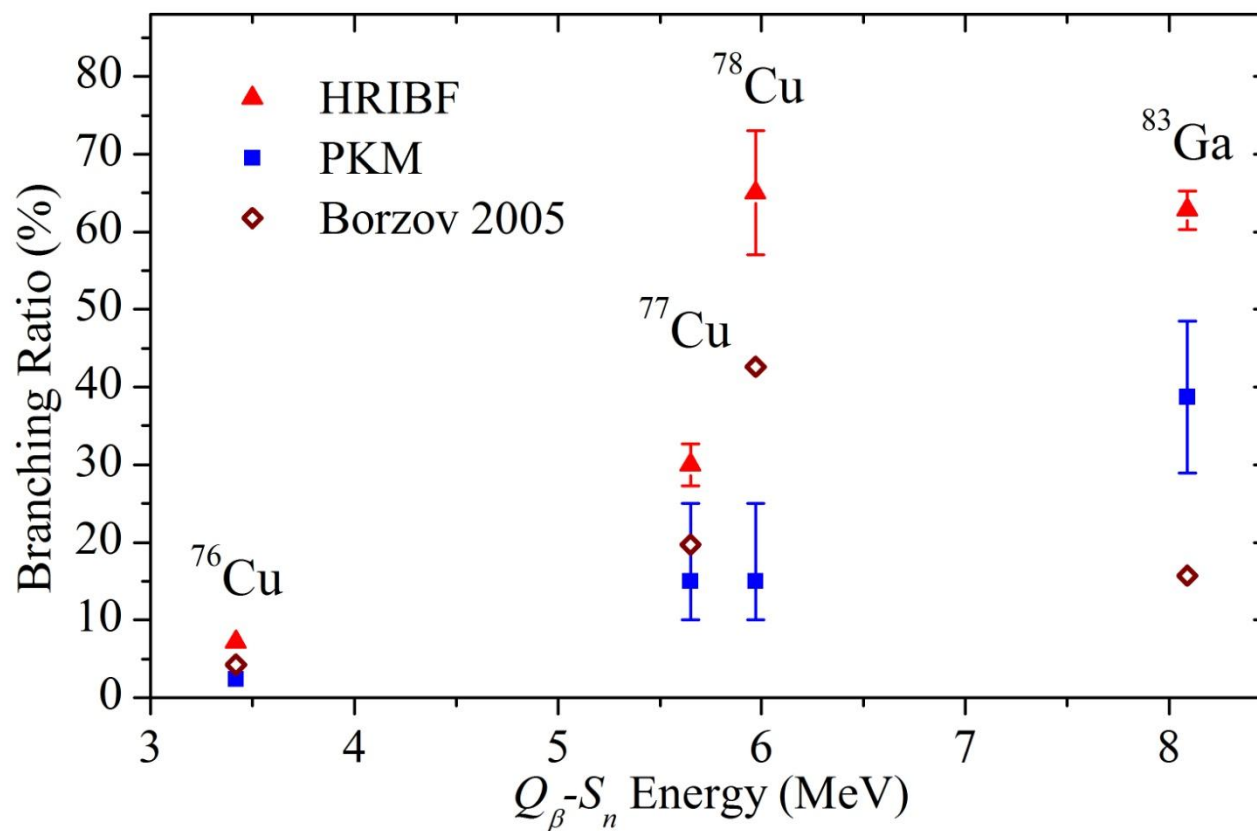
watch out :
 $^{77}\text{Cu} \rightarrow ^{77m}\text{Zn} \rightarrow ^{77gs}\text{Ga}$





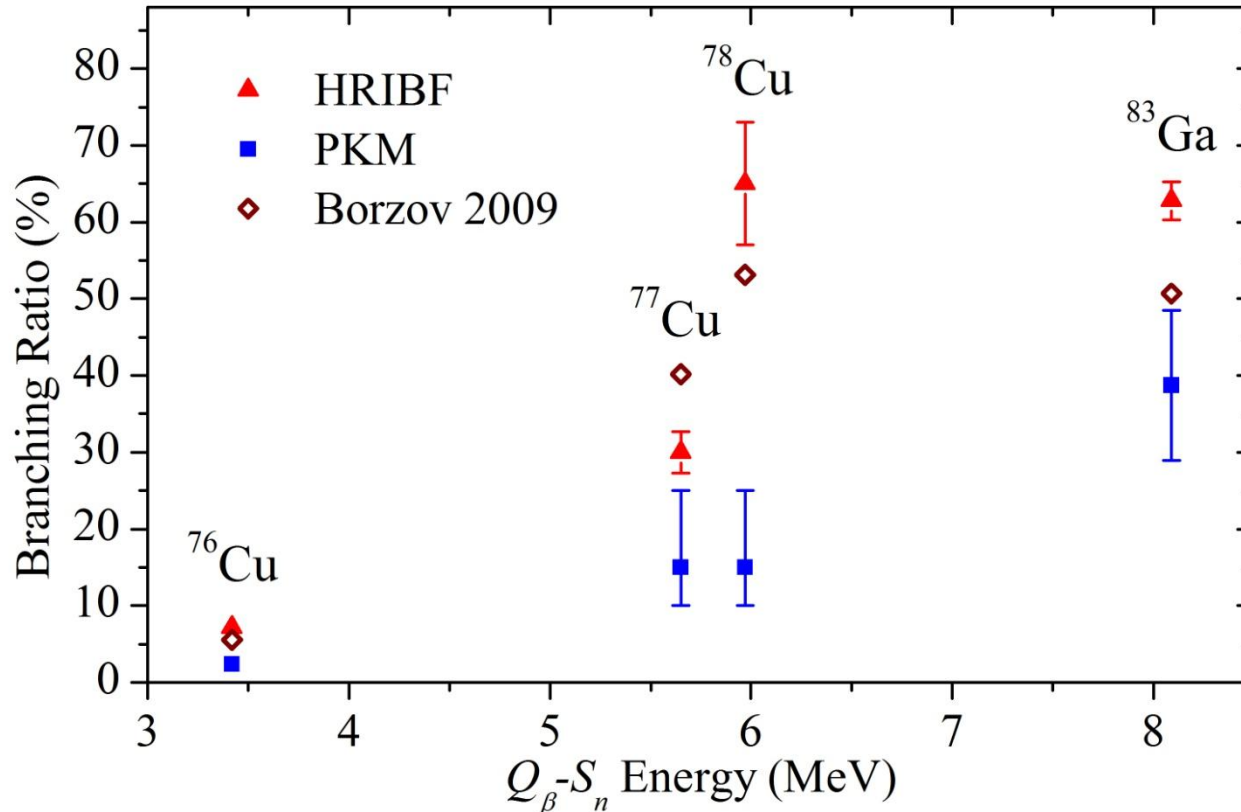
factor 2 to 5 higher P_n values
in comparison
to the “current βn -references”
 e.g., B. Pfeiffer, K.-L. Kratz, P. Möller (PKM)
Prog. Nucl. Energy, 41, 5 (2002)

J.A. Winger et al., *Phys. Rev. Letters*, 102, 142502, 2009



HRIBF exp : factor 2 to 5 higher P_n values in comparison to the “current βn -references”
 e.g., B. Pfeiffer, K.-L. Kratz, P. Möller (PKM) Prog. Nucl. Energy, 41, 5 (2002)

HRIBF exp : well above the *calculated* βn -values
 I.N. Borzov, Phys.Rev. C71, 065801, 2005
 (interesting ^{83}Ga story !)



New βn -calculations of Borzov closer to the HRIBF “reference values” !

New modeling accounts for :

- new mass measurements **Hakala et al., PRL 101, 052502, 2008**
- an inversion of proton orbitals occurring near ^{78}Ni , from $2p_{3/2}$ to $1f_{5/2}$ ($Z=29$ $^{76,77,78}\text{Cu}$ and $Z=31$ ^{83}Ga), see K. Flanagan et al, Phys. Rev. Lett., 103, 142501, 2009

what are the differences in $Q_\beta - S_n$ values “NEW” – OLD (AME2003) ?

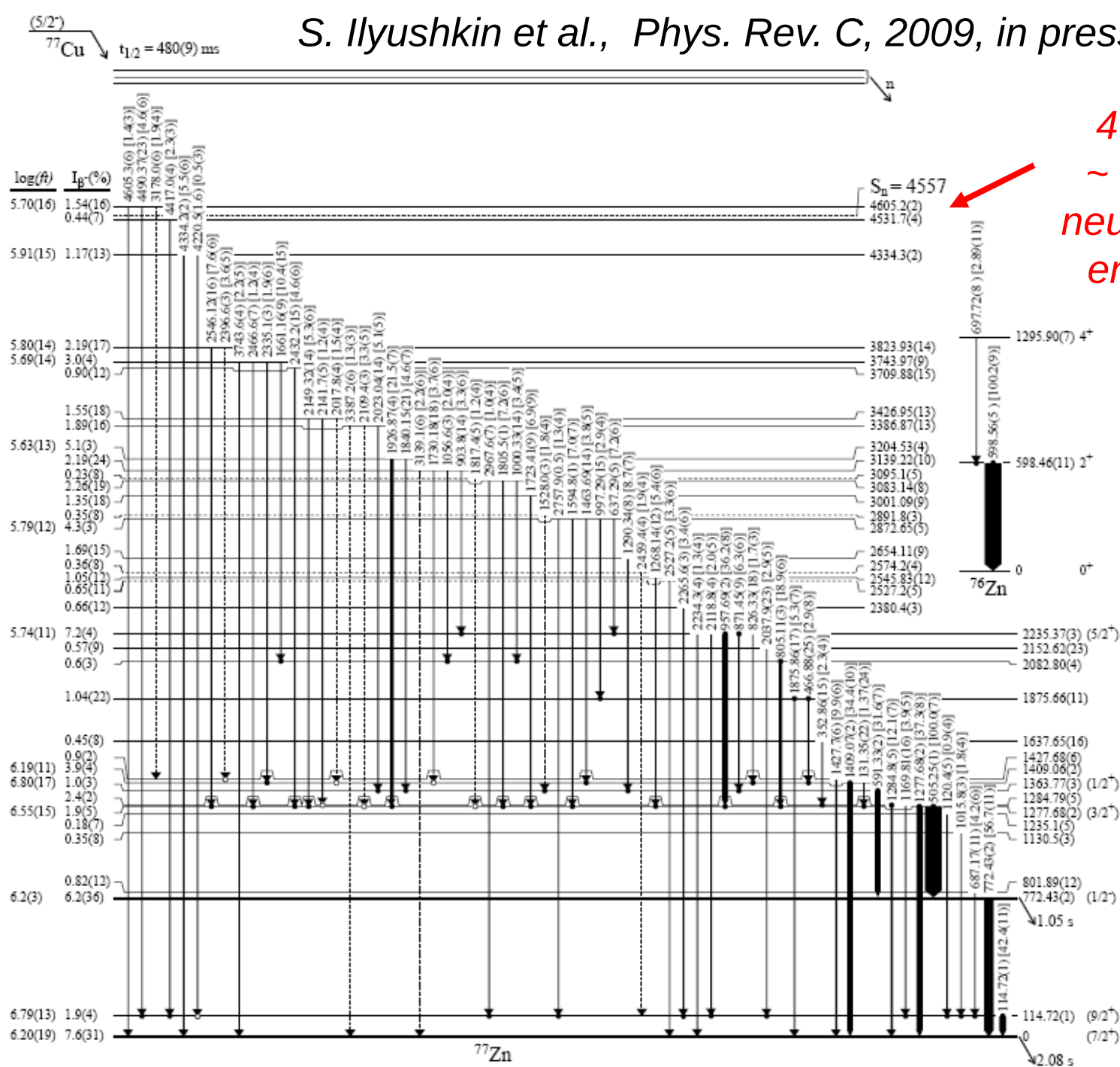
^{76}Cu : +2.7 keV

^{77}Cu : +163 keV

^{78}Cu : + 68 keV

^{83}Ga : - 73 keV

proton orbital inversion plays an important role in Borzov’s calculations!



4.6 MeV level :
~ 50 keV above
neutron separation
energy value S_n

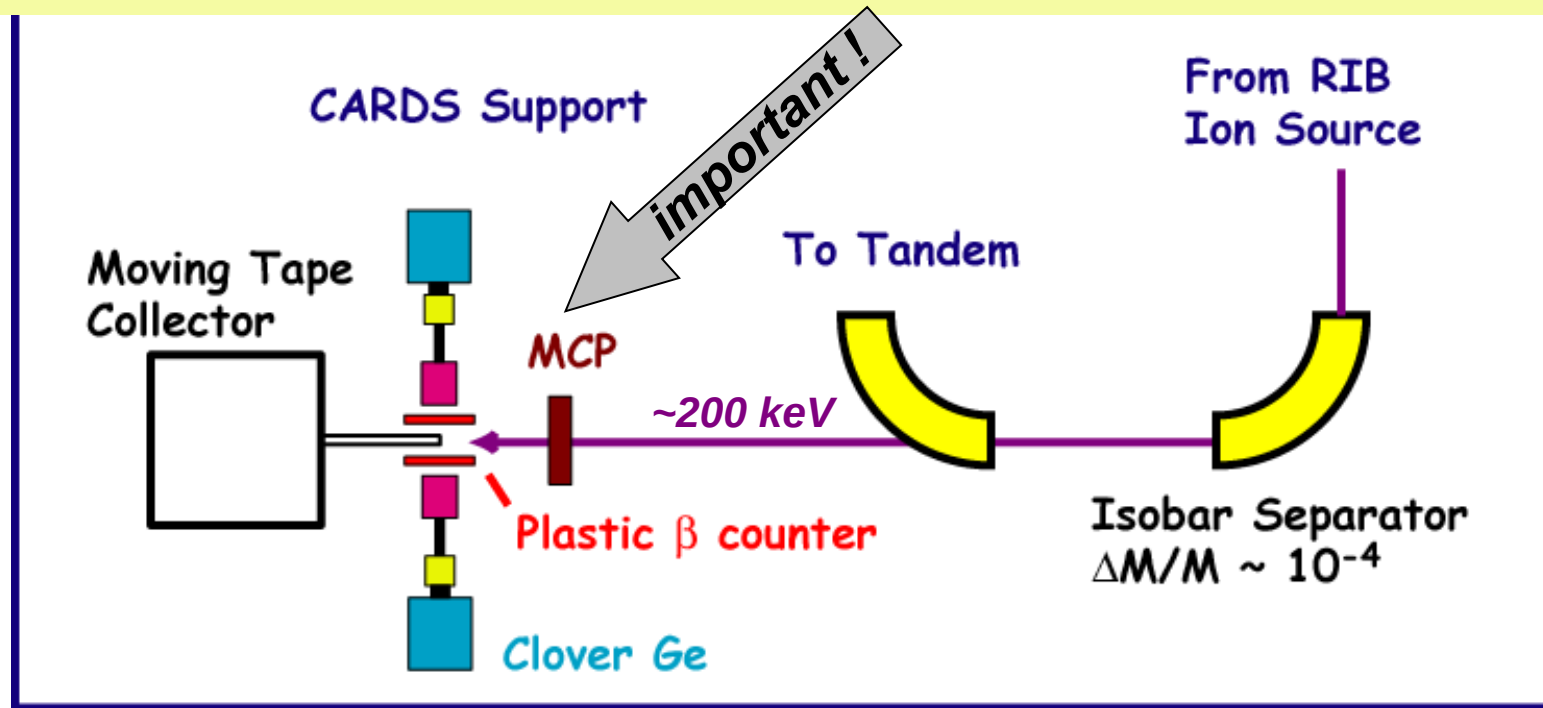
Low-energy Radioactive Ion Beam Spectroscopy Station LeRIBSS

Factor 20 to 1000 improvement in RIBs intensity

in comparison to “ranging-out” experiments with postaccelerated beams
[no Tandem – 10, no Charge Exchange – 2++ for Cu, Ga – $10 \times 20 = 200$]

negative AND positive ~ 200 keV ions from IRIS-1 and 250 keV from IRIS-2
profiting from **all HRIBF beam purification methods** (except “ranging-out”)

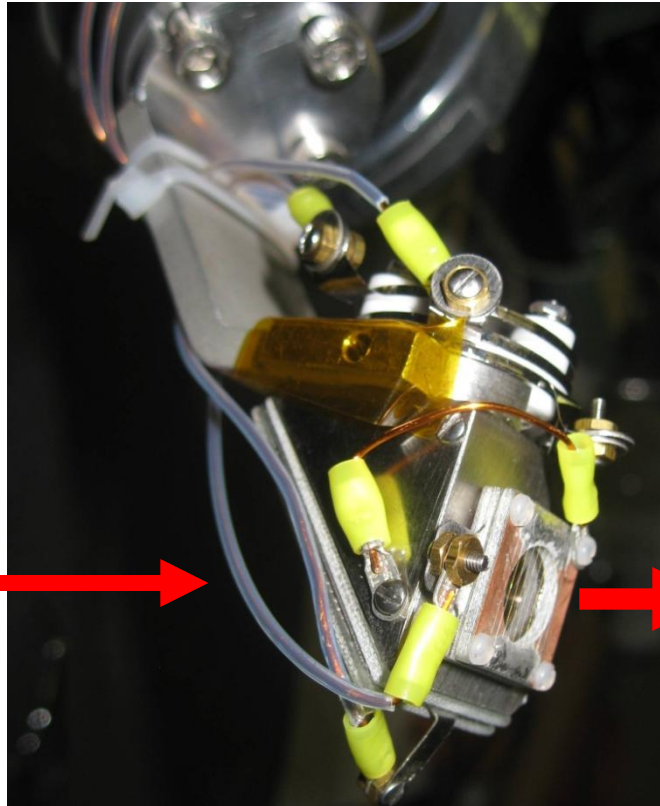
ultra-thin foil **MCP** : **time correlations** with implanted ions (D.Shapira, C.J Gross..)



LeRIBSS successfully commissioned in July 2008

Oak Ridge has a unique ISOL facility :

*high-resolution isobar separator operating with 200 keV beams
and Micro-Channel Plate (MCP) detector allowing for ion tagging and counting*



*single isobar
ion beam*



*movable tape collector
surrounded by
radiation detectors
 β, γ , electron, neutron ..*

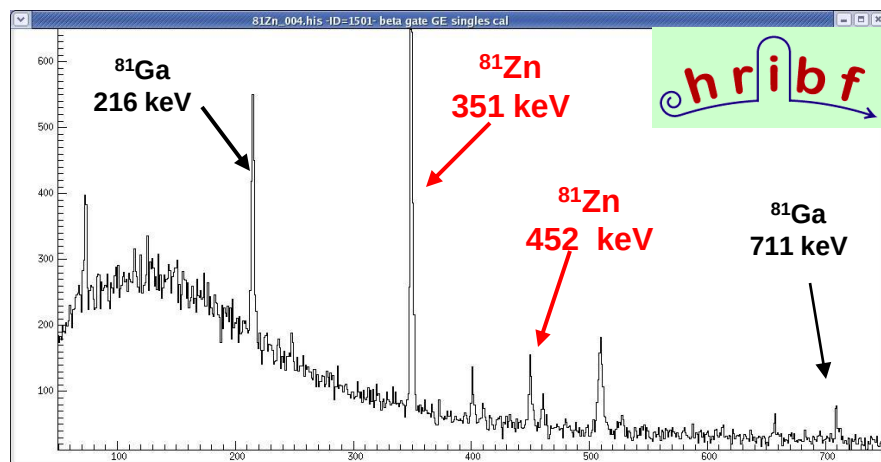
5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, 8 mm diameter Carbon foil plus small MCP detector

Dan Shapira (ORNL), Steven Padgett (UTK) et al.,

HRIBF exp by S. Liddick (UTK), S. Padgett (UTK, PhD) et al.,

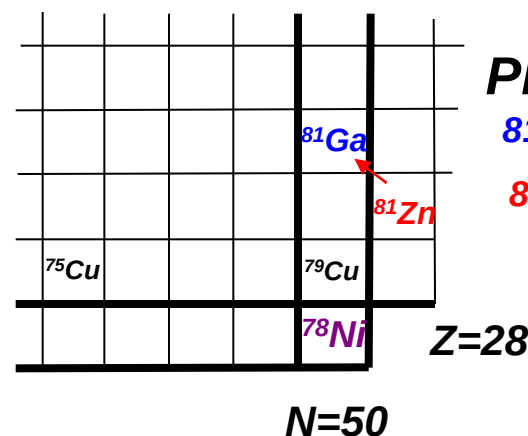
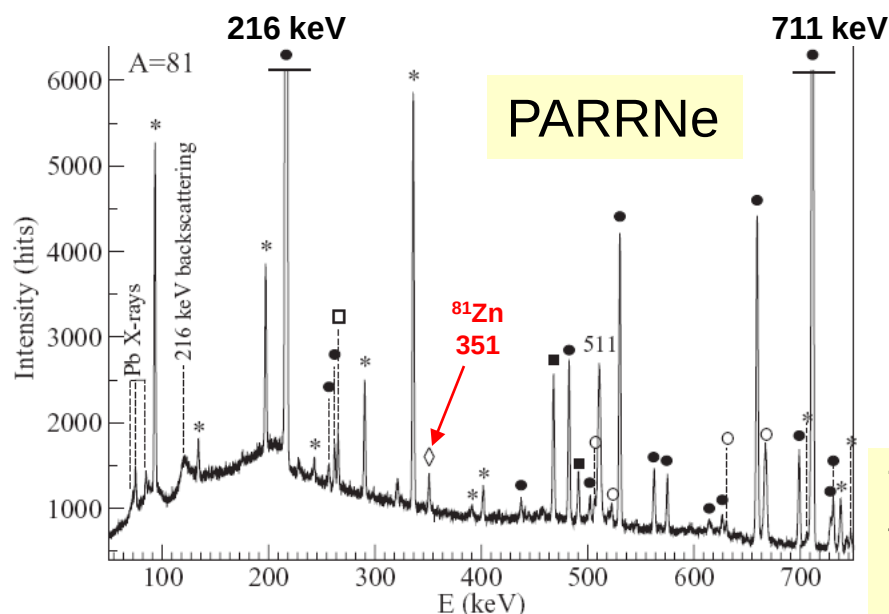
Decays of ^{79}Zn , ^{80}Zn and ^{81}Zn positive ions were studied at LeRIBSS at the end of July 2008.

The quality of our data is illustrated below by comparing our **on-line ^{81}Zn results** to the measurement done at PARRNe facility at Orsay (France) by Verney et al, PRC76, 054312, 2007



β -gated γ -energy spectrum (keV)

~ 5 hours measurement at LeRIBSS with nearly pure ^{81}Zn ($T_{1/2} \sim 0.3$ s) 30 pps beam
Initially, $Z=31$ ^{81}Ga rate was about ~ 5 orders of magnitude higher than $Z=30$ ^{81}Zn .
here $M/\Delta M \sim 6400$



Physics ~ $N=50$

$^{81}\text{Ga} = ^{78}\text{Ni} + 3p$

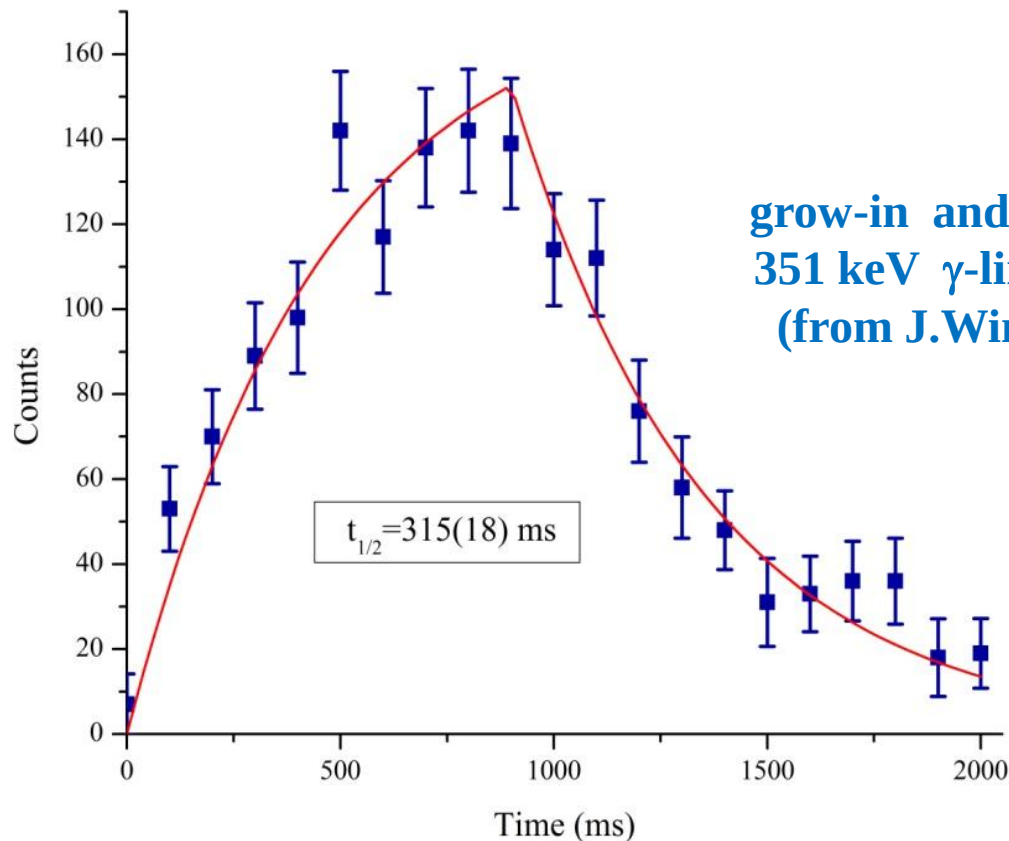
$^{80}\text{Zn} (n, \gamma) ^{81}\text{Zn}$

The experiment at **PARRNe** on ^{81}Zn suffered from orders of magnitude higher isobaric contamination of ^{81}Ga ($\bullet$), ^{81}Ge ($*$) and ^{81}As ($\square$).

h r i b f → pure ^{81}Zn beam → $T_{1/2} (^{81}\text{Zn}) = 315(18) \text{ ms}$

$T_{1/2} = 290(50) \text{ ms}$, β -delayed neutrons, K.-L. Kratz et al, Zeit. Phys. A340, 419, 1991

$T_{1/2} = 391(65) \text{ ms}$, 351 keV γ -line, D. Verney et al., Phys. Rev. C76, 054312, 2007

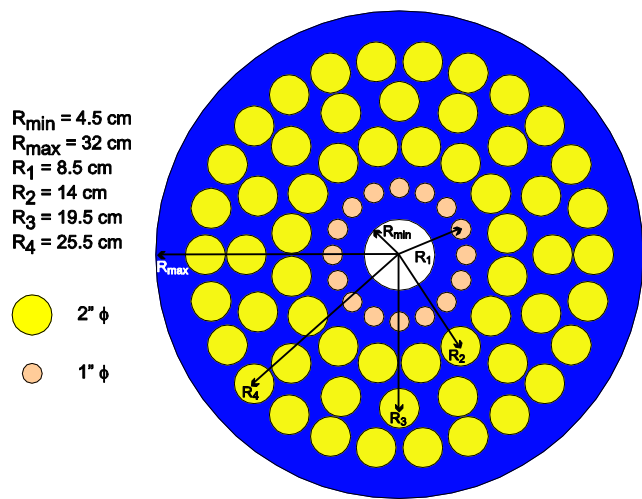


grow-in and decay pattern
351 keV γ -line, ^{81}Zn decay
(from J.Winger, 10/2008)

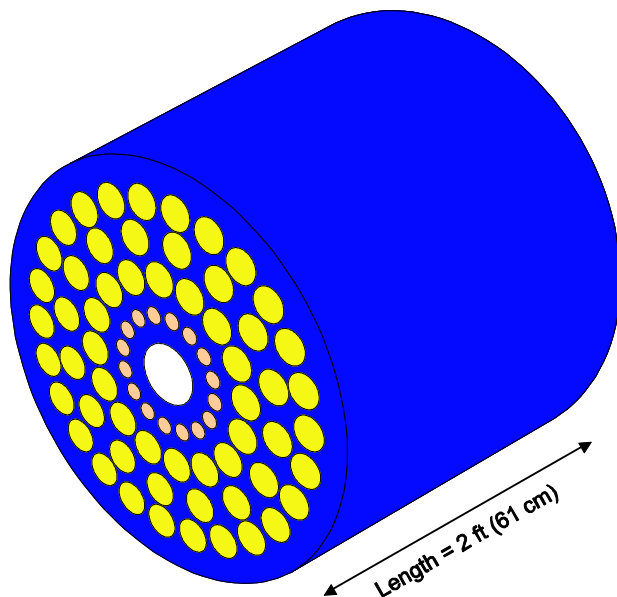
we will use this beam on-off technique for the identification of βn -decay pattern for most n -rich nuclei : $^{81,82}\text{Cu}$ (RIB-180), ^{86}Ge (RIB-128) and ^{87}Ga (RIB-181), and hopefully for even more exotic ones (beyond $\sim ^{81}\text{Zn}$, ^{88}As , ^{94}Br ...)

3Hen

Digital beta-delayed neutron detector ^3He

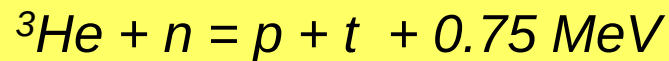


art by Carl Gross



Length = 2 ft (61 cm)

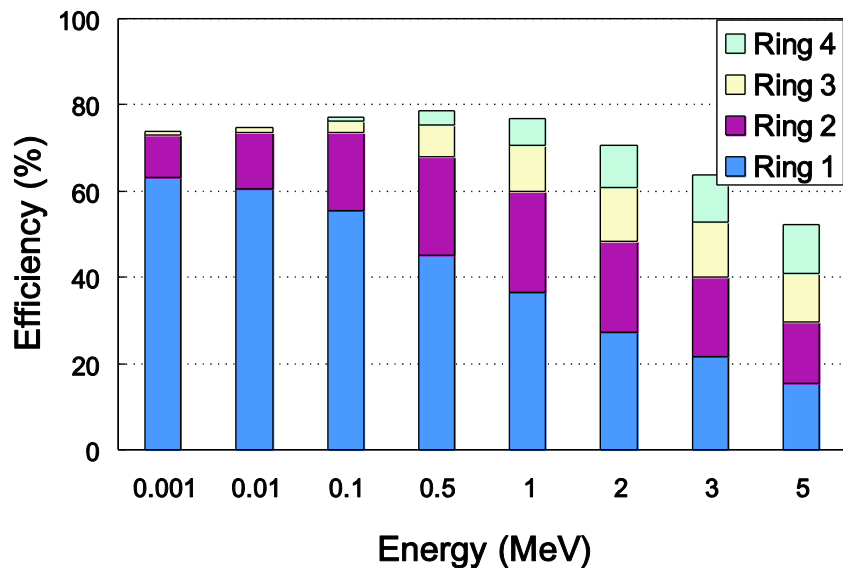
seventy four neutron detecting ^3He tubes
in a *High-Density Polyethylen (HDPE)*
moderator structure



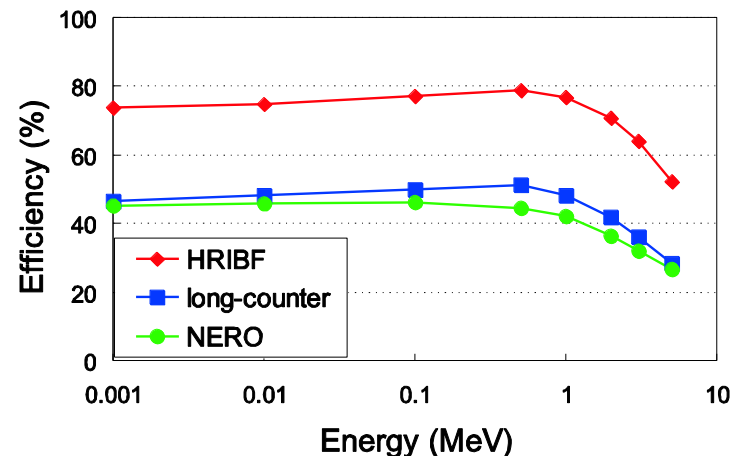
new equipment enhancing our LeRIBSS and “ranging-out” capabilities

nearly 80% efficient and segmented ^3He neutron counter

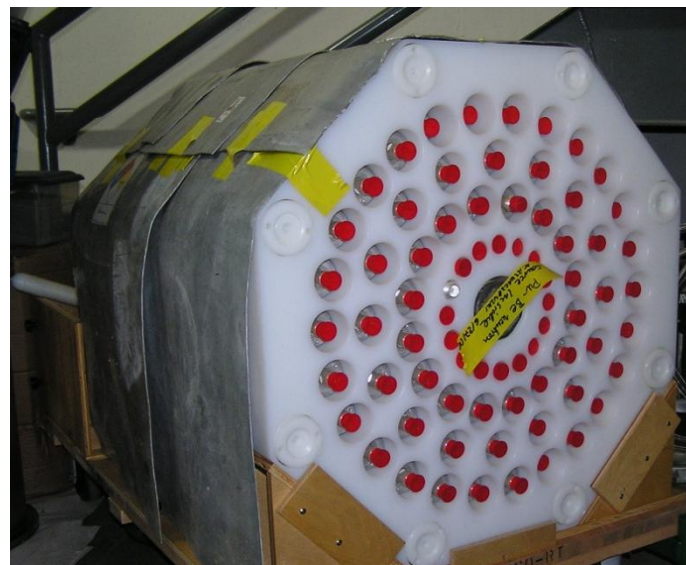
Neutron Efficiency by Ring



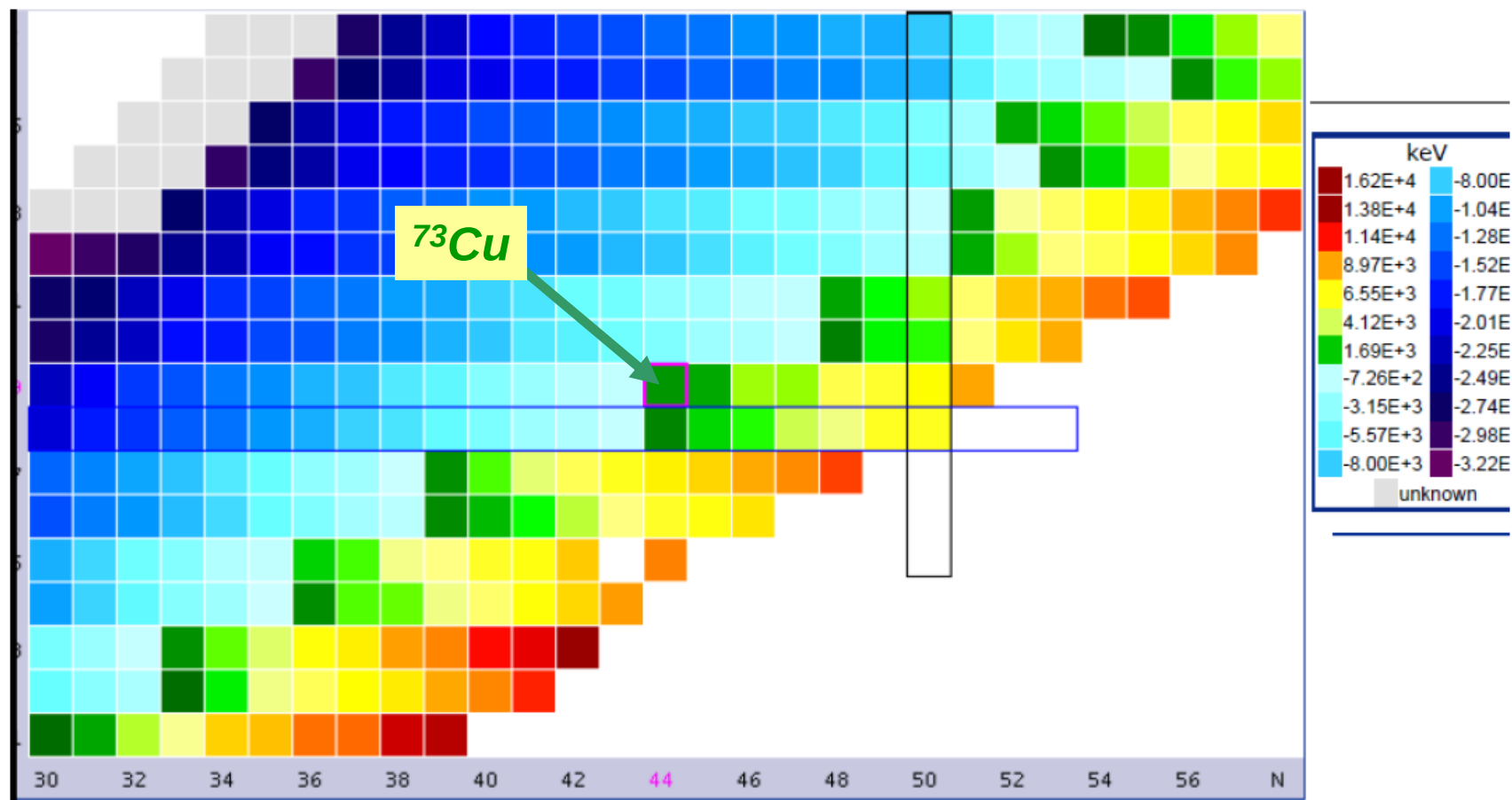
HRIBF, Long-counter, and NERO Neutron Efficiency



ORNL
LSU, Mississippi
UTK, UNIRIB



from NNDC :
 energy window ($Q_\beta - S_n$) for β -delayed neutron emission precursors



blue color – βn emission not possible

green color – 3Hen $I_{\beta n}$ measurements of low energy βn 's

Collaborators :

ORNL : **C.J. Gross, D. Shapira**

UT Knoxville : **R.K.Grzywacz**, C.R.Bingham, S. Liddick, I. Darby, L. Cartegni, M. Rajabali, S. Padgett, M. Madurga, D. Miller, S.Paulaskas

Warszawa : **A. Korgul**, M.Karny

Mississippi : **J. A. Winger, S.Ilyushkin**

Lousiana (LSU) : **Ed Zganjar**, A. Piechaczek *UNIRIB :* J.C. Batchelder

Nashville (Vanderbilt) : J.H. Hamilton, S. Liu et al.,

Kraków : W. Królas, *Łódz:* J. Perkowski

Milano : **Ch. Mazzocchi**

LeRIBSS : *T.Mendez, C.Reed, Ed Zganjar, R.Juras, D.Dowling, J.Johnson*

Beta-decay (β -delayed neutrons) studies at the HRIBF

1. High energy-resolution studies with **pure beams of known intensities**
ranging-out technique plus gamma-beta-conversion electron detectors
reliable basic decay scheme + βn -branching ratio
2. Measurements with **3He**n neutron detector array and ranging-out
 - measurements of **βn -branching-ratio for low energy neutron emitters**
(0.01 MeV to ~ 1 MeV neutrons, βn branching ratio below 1 %, e.g., ^{73}Cu , ^{74}Cu)
 - discovery experiments for **short-lived (~ 50 ms) nearly 100% βn -emitters**
3. measurements with VANDLE time-of-flight neutron detector
neutron energy vs intensity spectrum
4. Total Gamma Absorption Spectroscopy with Modular TAS

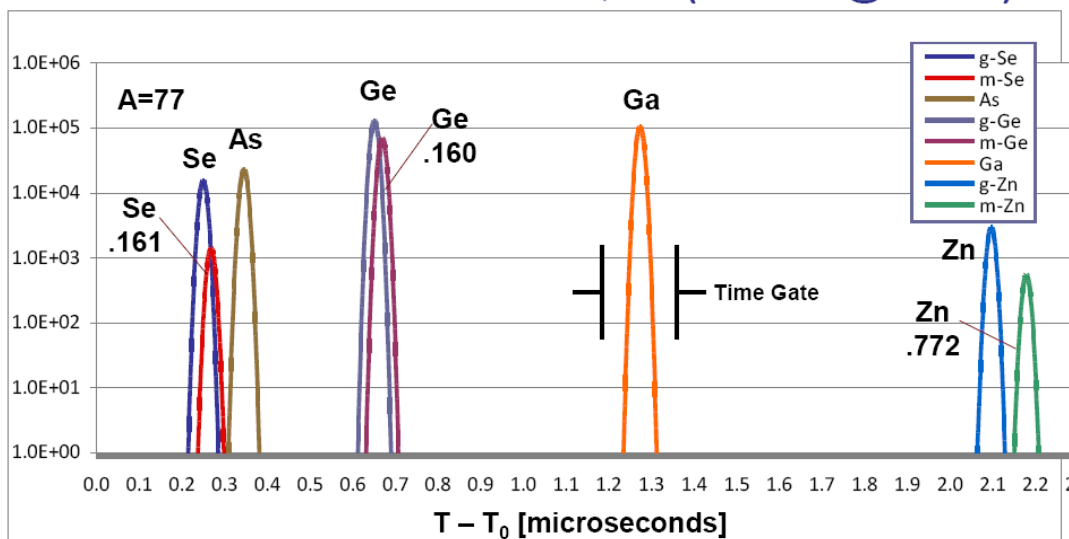
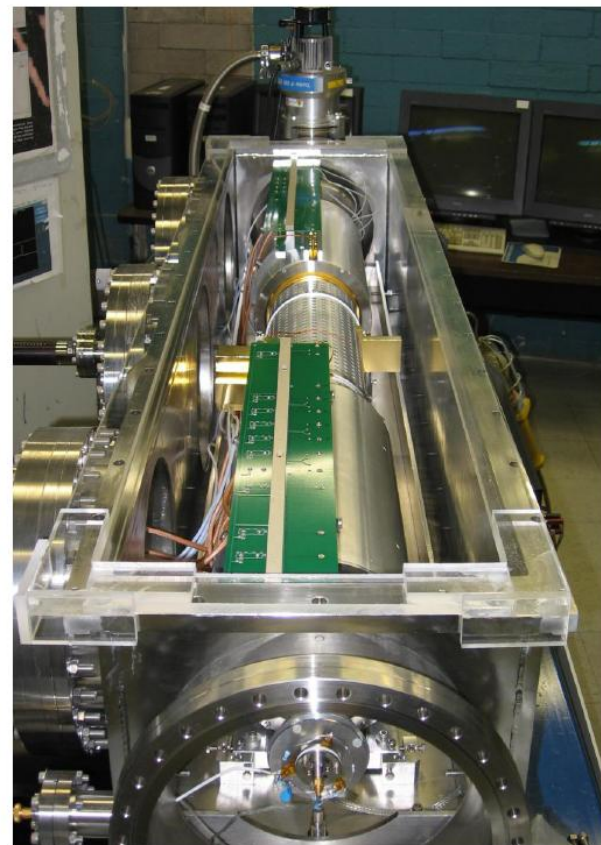
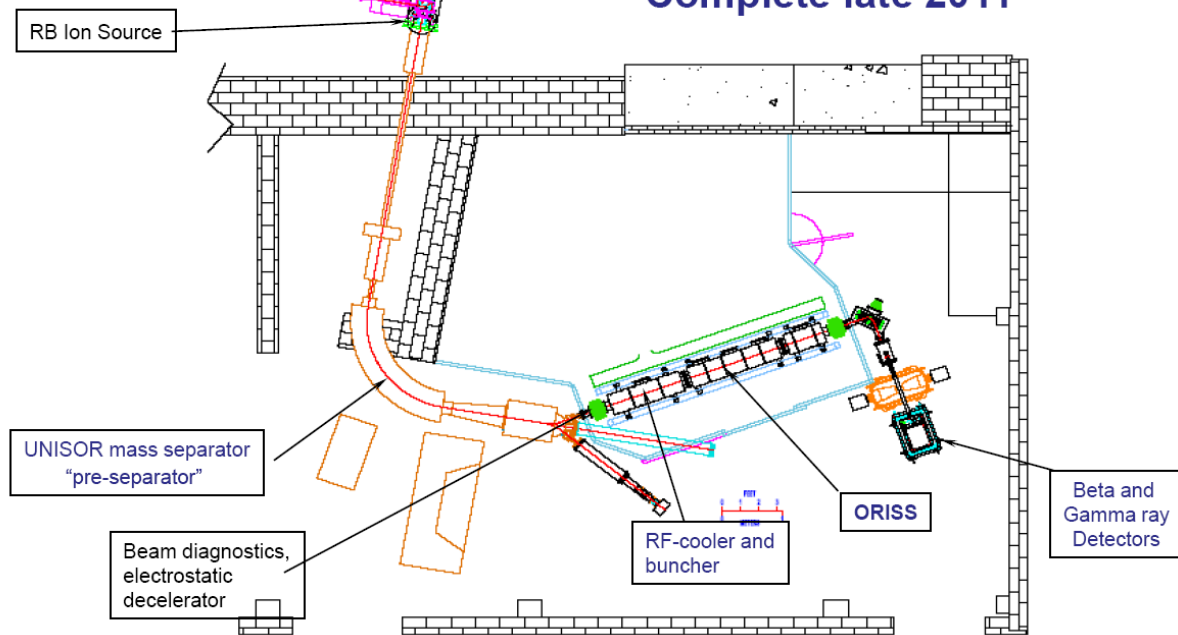
new project : Oak Ridge Isomer Separator and Spectrometer (ORISS)

K.Carter, A.Piechaczek, E.F.Zganjar, J.C.Batchelder and UNIRIB

**based on the
Multi-pass Time of Flight
principle**

50 pA protons

Complete late 2011



**$\Delta M/M \sim 1: 400,000 !!$
efficiency $\sim 50\%$**