

Isomer nuclear-moment measurement of neutron-rich nuclei ^{75}Cu and ^{99}Zr using highly spin-aligned beams

Yuichi Ichikawa

Kyushu University



First collaboration in 2008



Collaboration in 2010



Cheers!

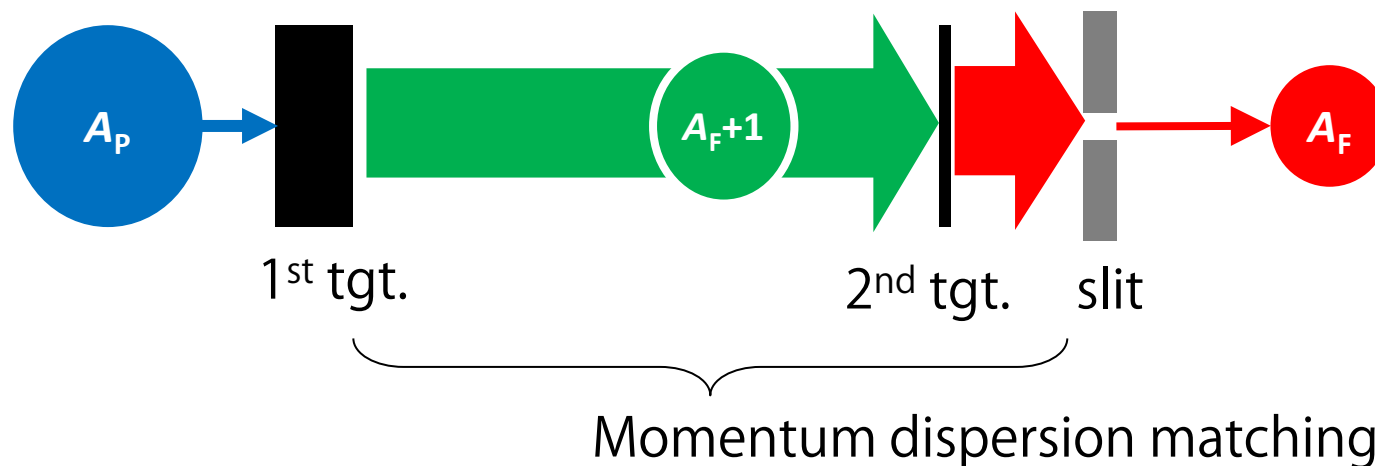


Highly spin-aligned RI beam



Two-step fragmentation scheme

(Figure of Merit) \propto (Spin alignment)² \times (Statistical yields)

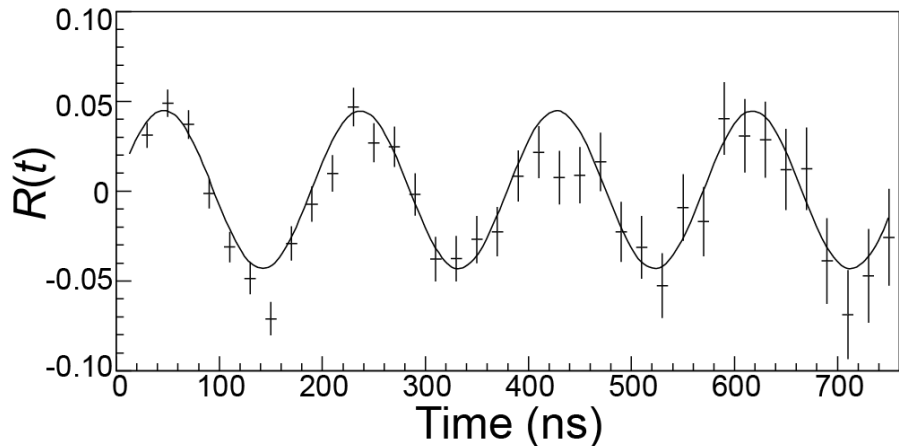
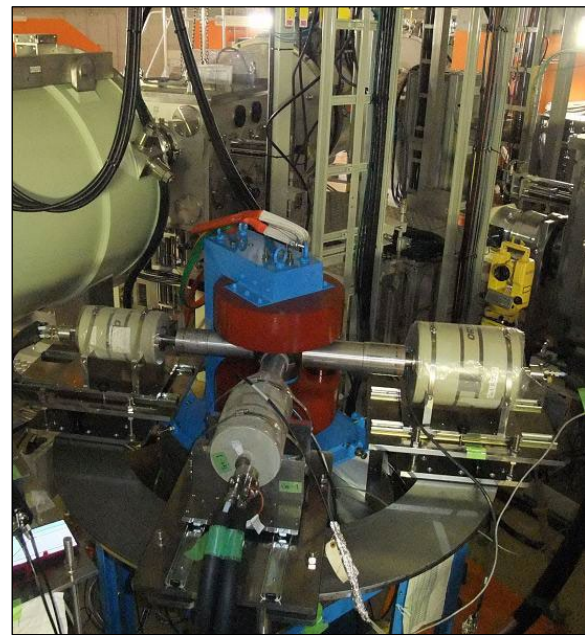
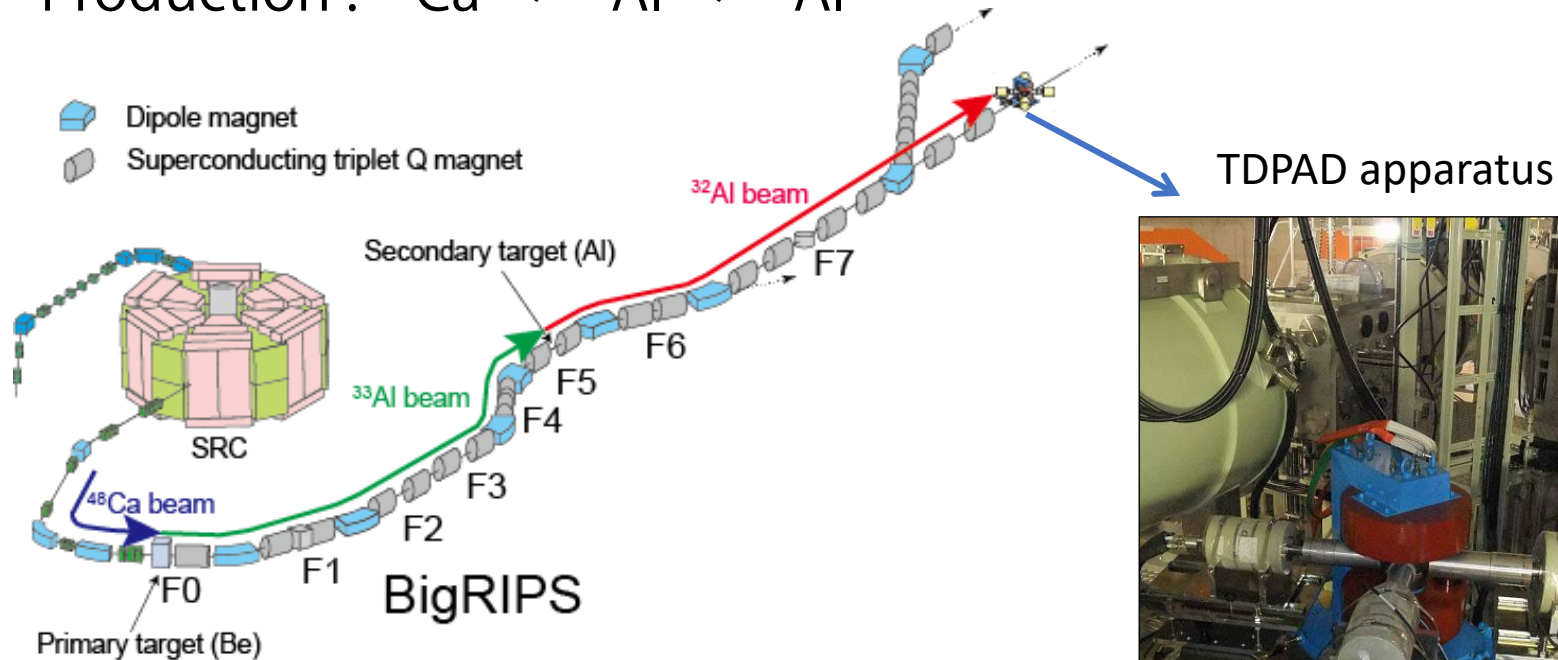


- Maximize spin alignment by simplest reaction
- Enhance yields by momentum dispersion matching

Experimental demonstration in 2010

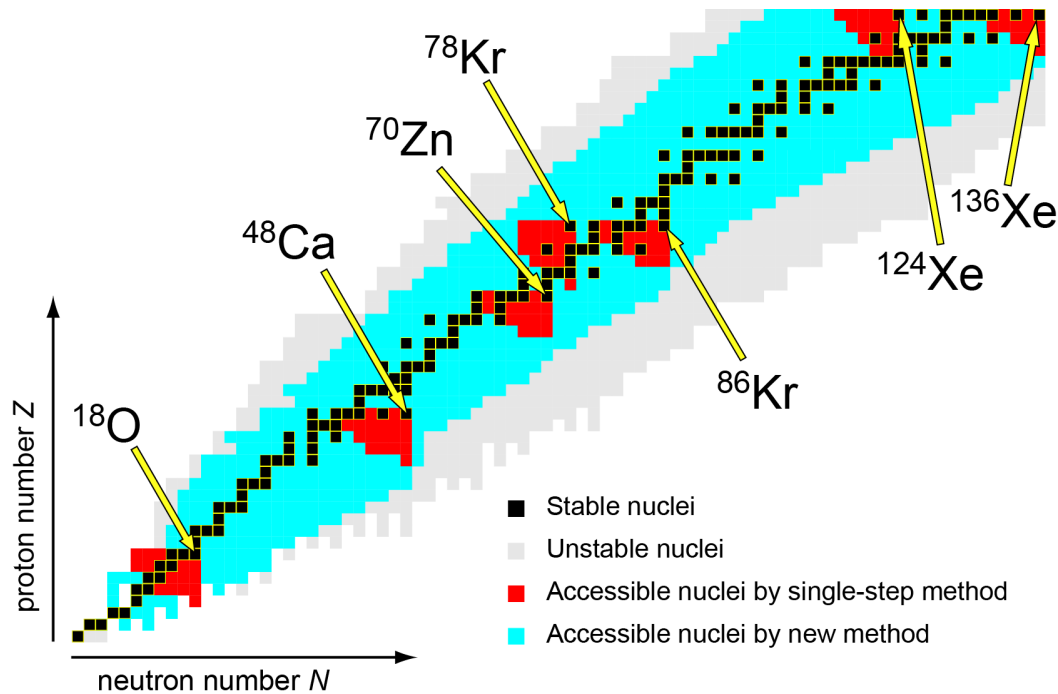


Production : $^{48}\text{Ca} \rightarrow ^{33}\text{Al} \rightarrow ^{32}\text{Al}$



- **8(1)% spin alignment for ^{32}Al**
- **First measurement of $g(^{32}\text{Al})=1.32(1)$**
- **FOM improvement >50**

Broadening of accessible RI



Universal way to provide spin alignment

ARTICLES

PUBLISHED ONLINE 21 OCTOBER 2012 | DOI:10.1038/NPHYS2457

nature
physics

Production of spin-controlled rare isotope beams

Yuichi Ichikawa^{1*}, Hideki Ueno¹, Yuji Ishii², Takeshi Furukawa³, Akihiro Yoshimi⁴, Daisuke Kameda¹, Hiroshi Watanabe¹, Nori Aoi¹, Koichiro Asahi², Dimiter L. Balabanski⁵, Raphaël Chevrier⁶, Jean-Michel Daugas⁶, Naoki Fukuda¹, Georgi Georgiev⁷, Hironori Hayashi², Hiroaki Iijima², Naoto Inabe¹, Takeshi Inoue², Masayasu Ishihara¹, Toshiyuki Kubo¹, Tsubasa Nanao², Tetsuya Ohnishi¹, Kunifumi Suzuki², Masato Tsuchiya², Hiroyuki Takeda¹ and Mustafa M. Rajabali⁸

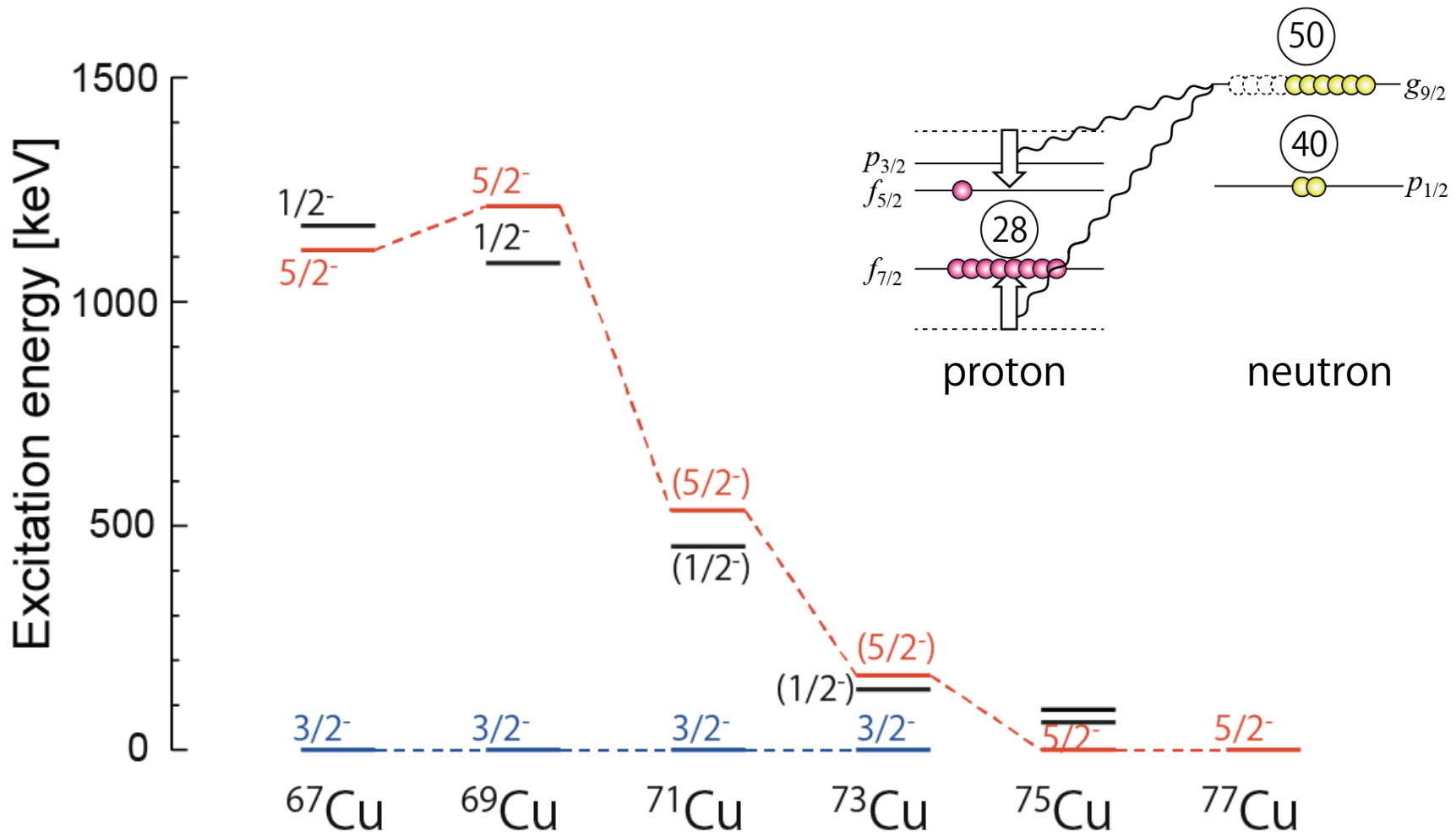
The degree of freedom of spin in quantum systems serves as an unparalleled laboratory where intriguing quantum physical properties can be observed, and the ability to control spin is a powerful tool in physics research. We propose a method for controlling spin in a system of rare isotopes which takes advantage of the mechanism of the projectile fragmentation reaction combined with the momentum-dispersion matching technique. The present method was verified in an experiment at the RIKEN RI Beam Factory, in which a degree of alignment of 8% was achieved for the spin of a rare isotope ^{22}Al . The figure of merit for the present method was found to be greater than that of the conventional method by a factor of more than 50.

Y. Ichikawa *et al.*, Nature Phys. 8 (2012) 918-922,

Recent experiments

-⁷⁵Cu-

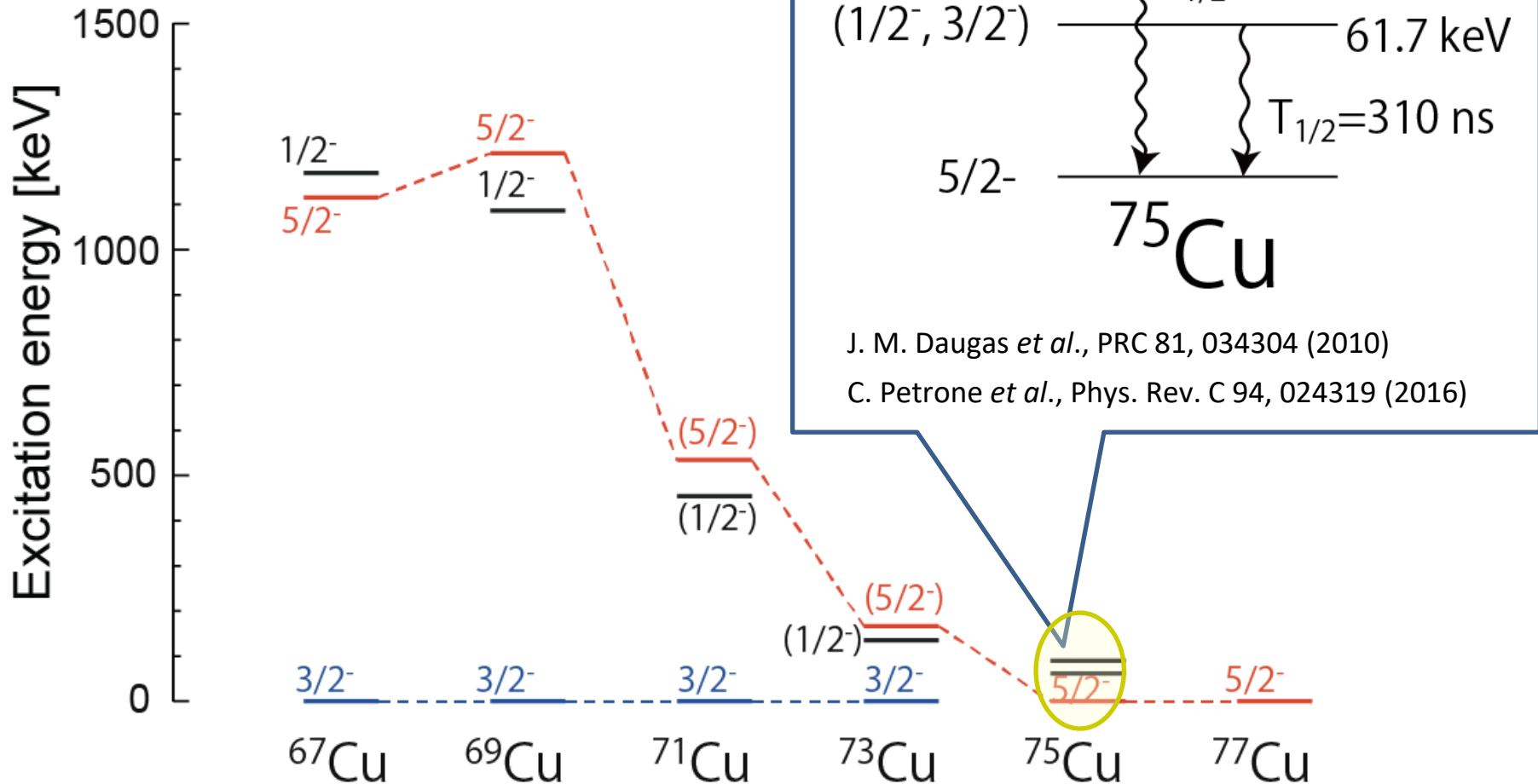
Shell evolution in Cu isotopes



S. Franchoo *et al.*, PRL 81, 3100 (1998)

K. T. Flanagan *et al.*, PRL 103, 142501 (2009)

Shell evolution in Cu isotopes





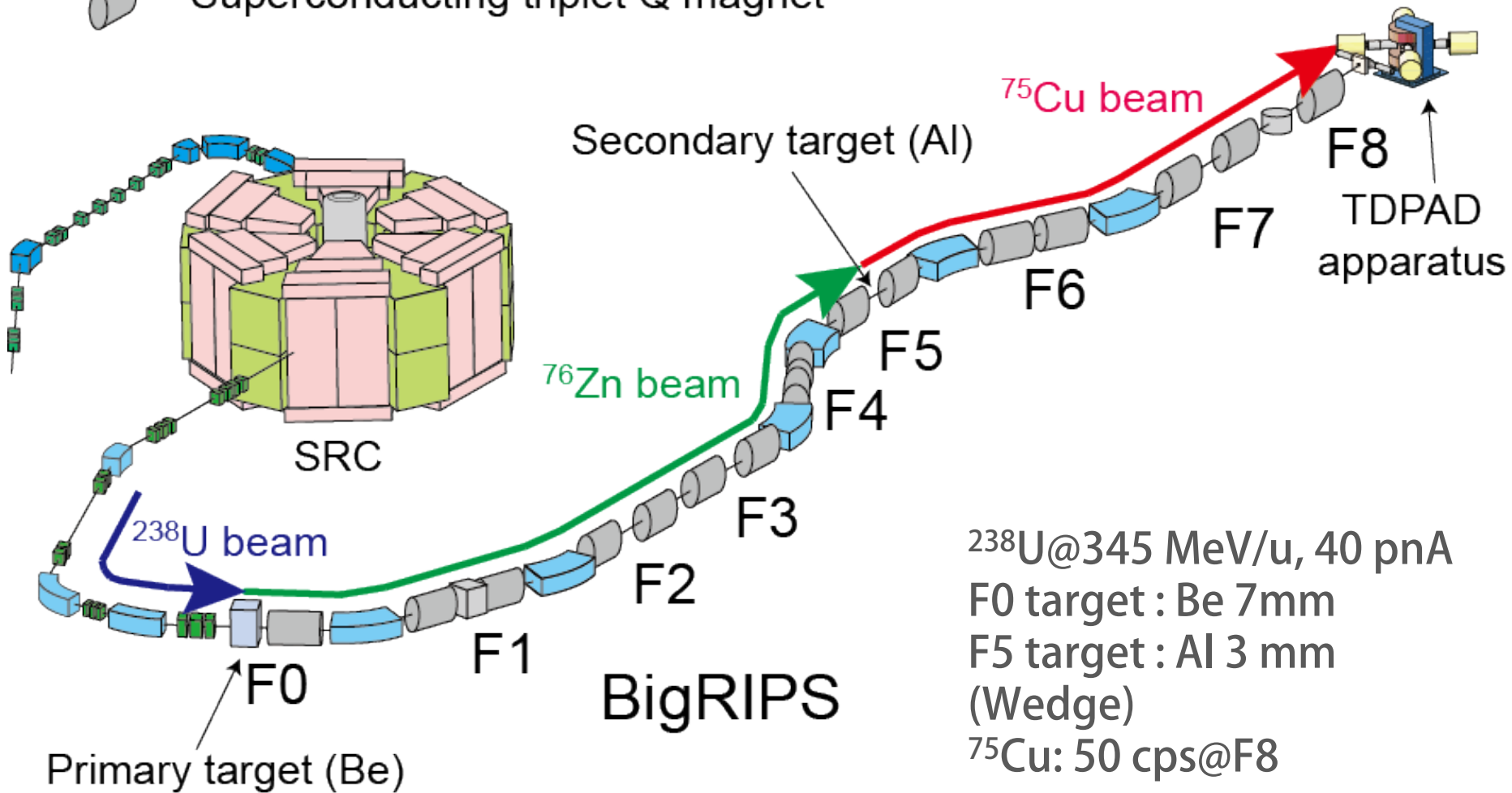
S. Franchoo *et al.*, PRL 81, 3100 (1998)

K. T. Flanagan *et al.*, PRL 103, 142501 (2009)

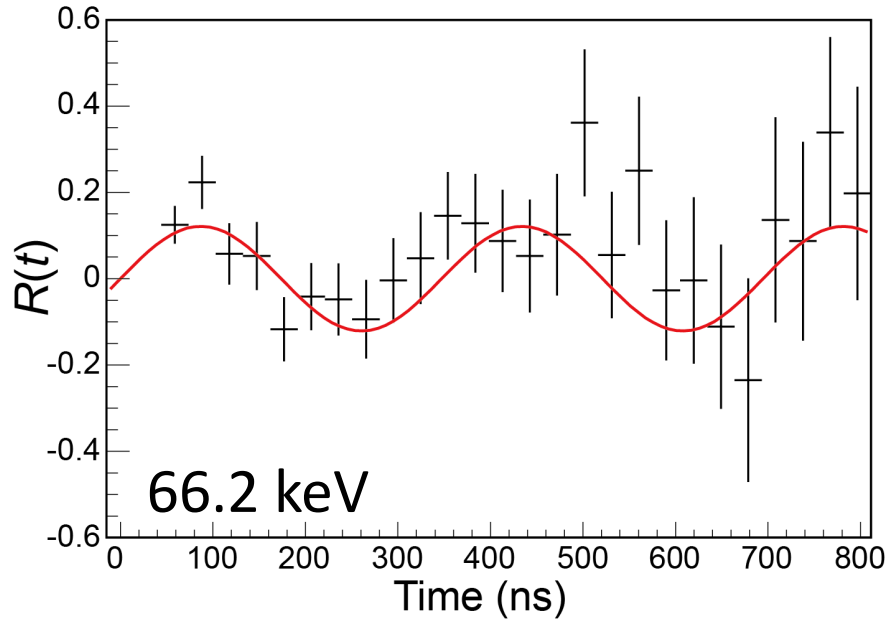
^{75}Cu production at BigRIPS



-  Dipole magnet
-  Superconducting triplet Q magnet



Results



① Spin-parity assignment

66.2 keV level : $I^\pi = 3/2^-$

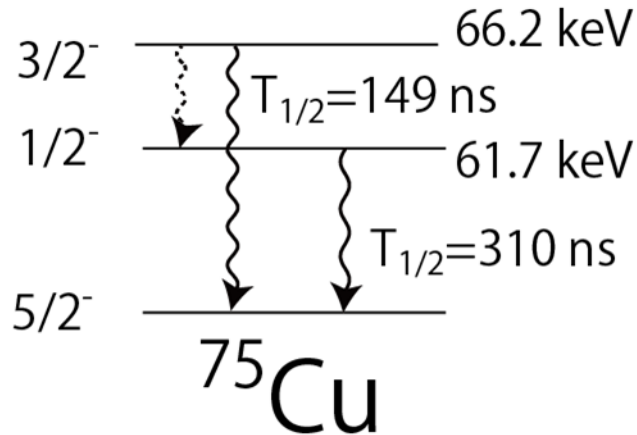
② Spin alignment

$$\rho_2 F_2 = AB_2 F_2 = -0.17(3)$$

$$B_2 F_2 = -0.602 : E2 + M1 (\delta=0.47)$$

for $3/2^- \rightarrow 5/2^-$ transition

$$A = 30(5) \%$$



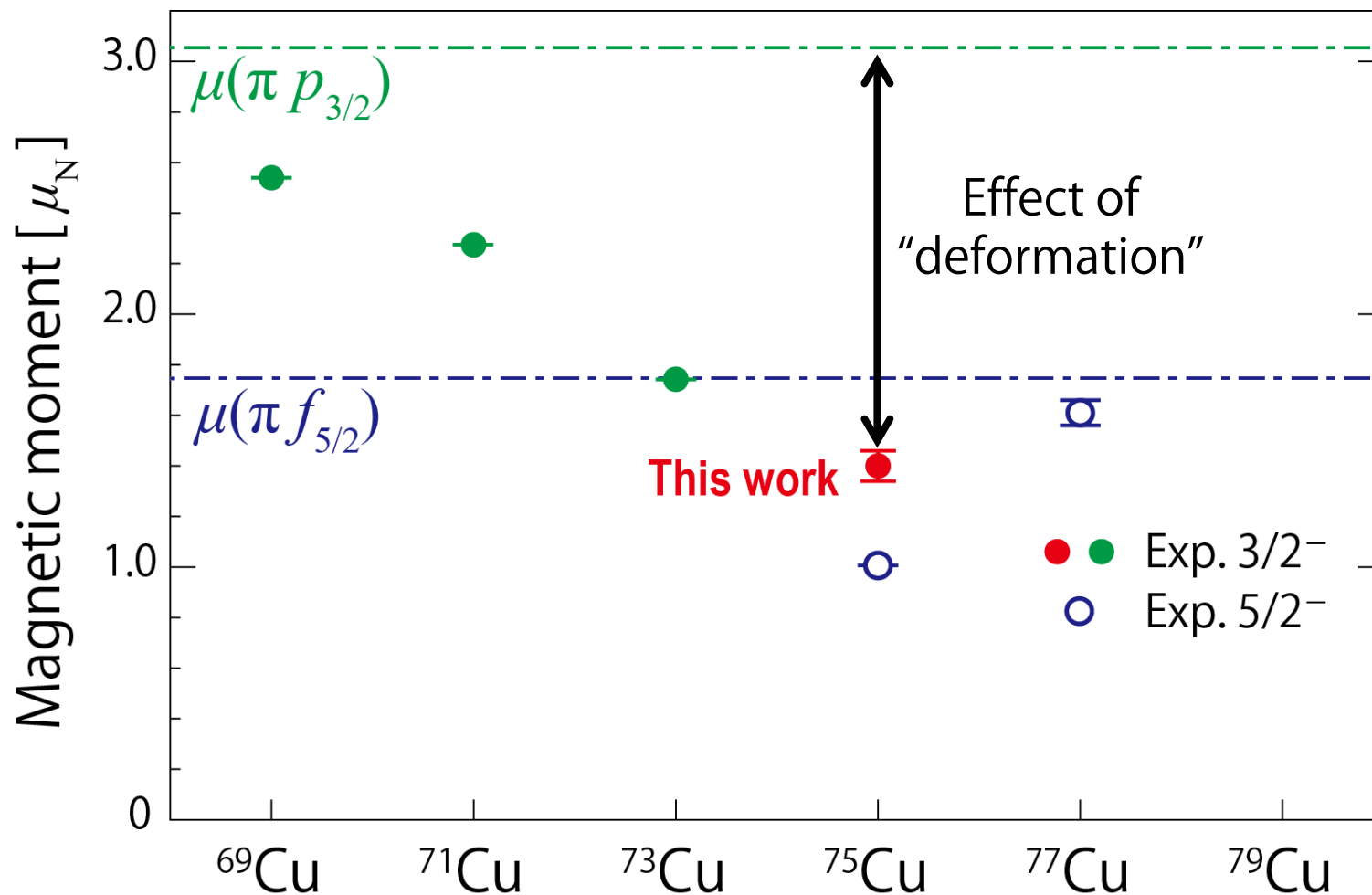
③ Magnetic moment

$$\omega_L = -\frac{g\mu_N B_0}{\hbar}$$

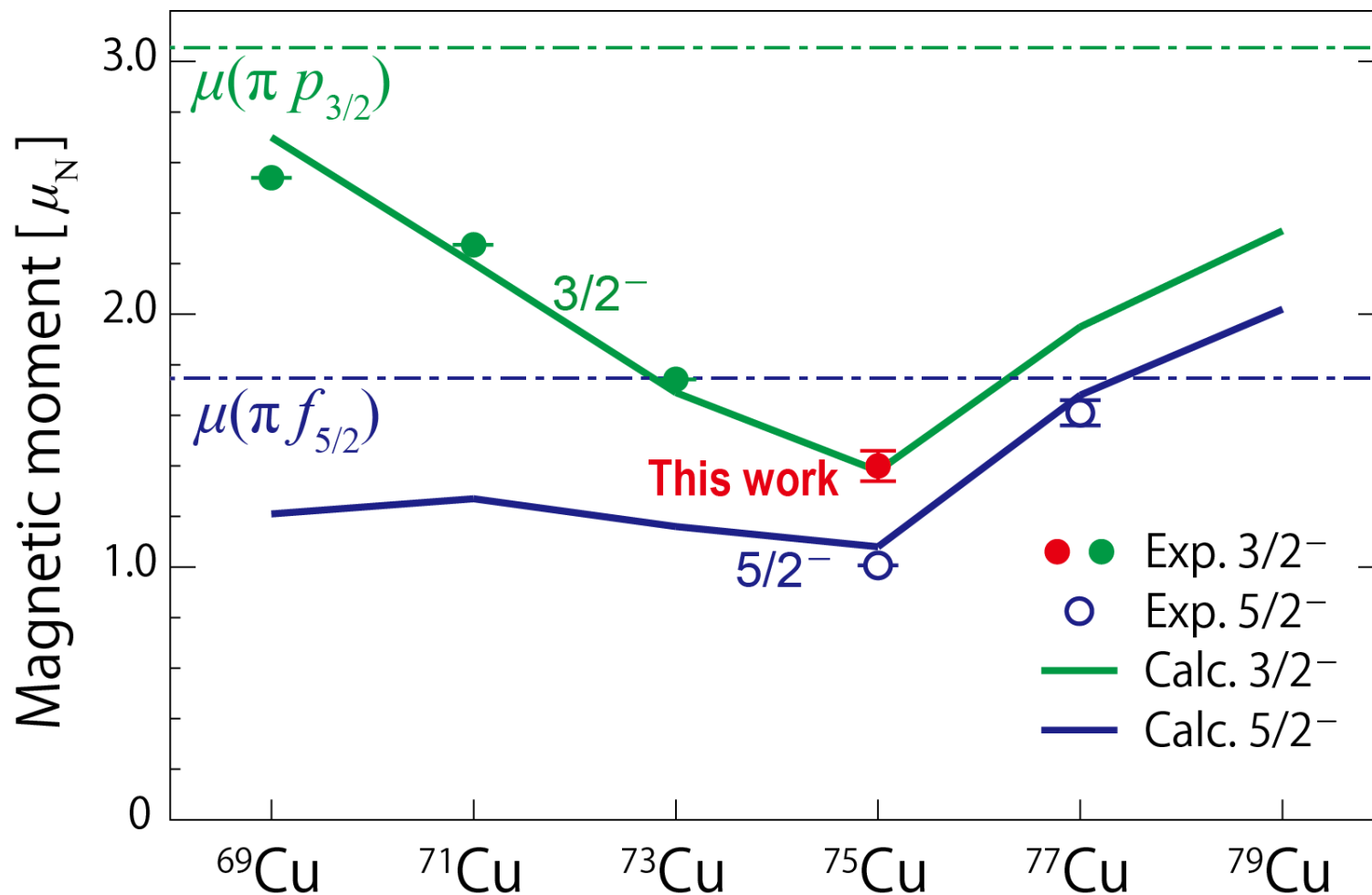
$$g = 0.93(4)$$

$$\mu = 1.40(6)\mu_N$$

Magnetic moment systematics

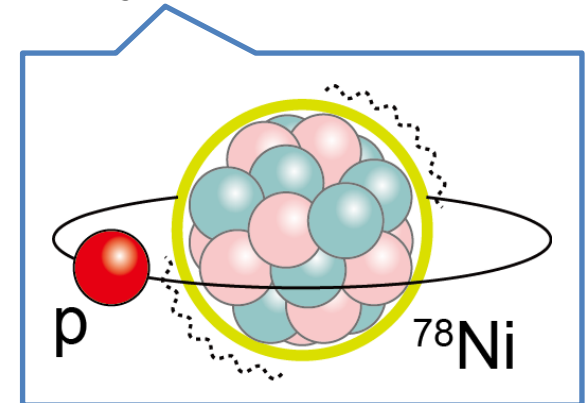
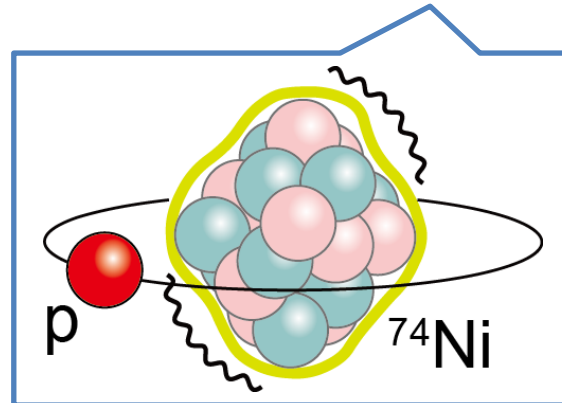
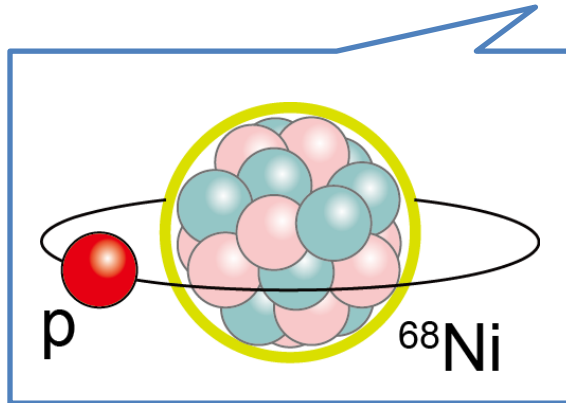
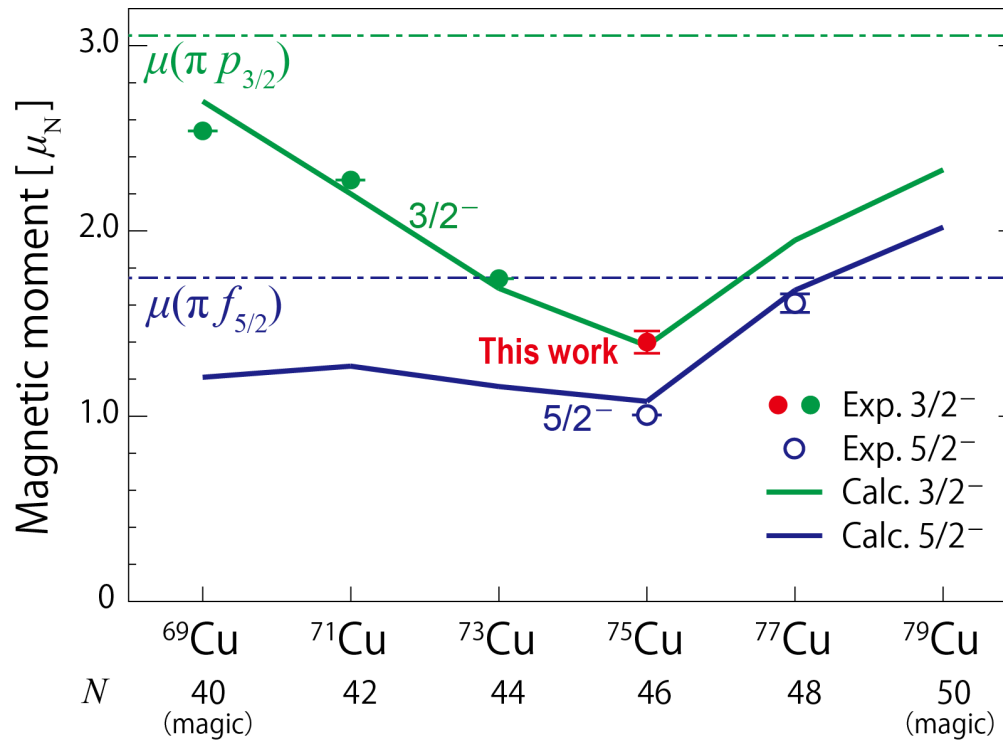


Magnetic moment systematics



MCSM calculation by T. Otsuka and Y. Tsunoda

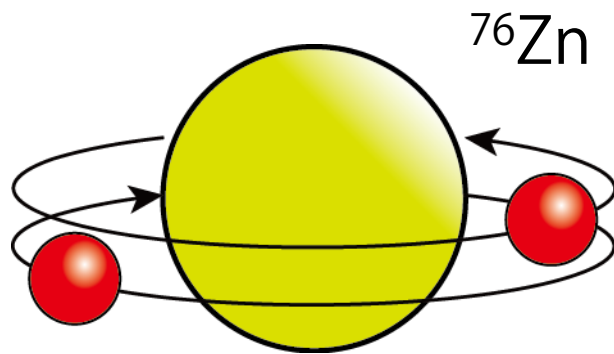
Shell evolution on deformation



What is key?

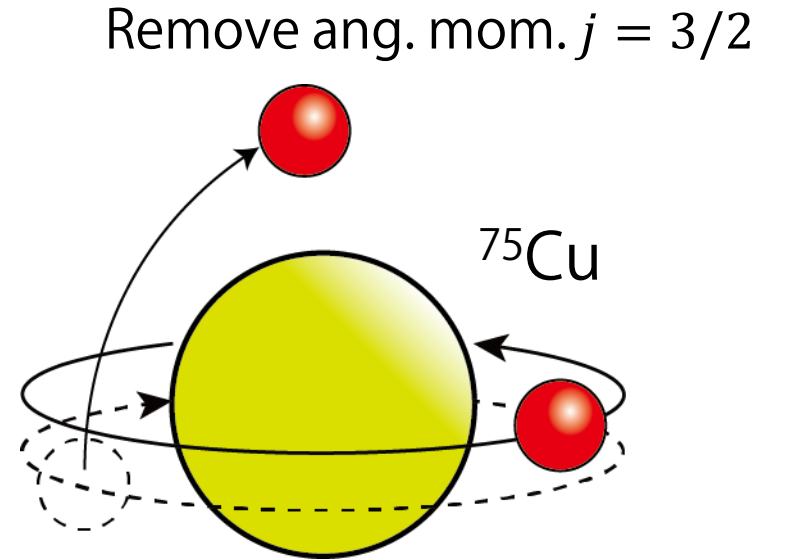


“Spin” correspondence



Total “0”

$^{76}\text{Zn}(0^+)$

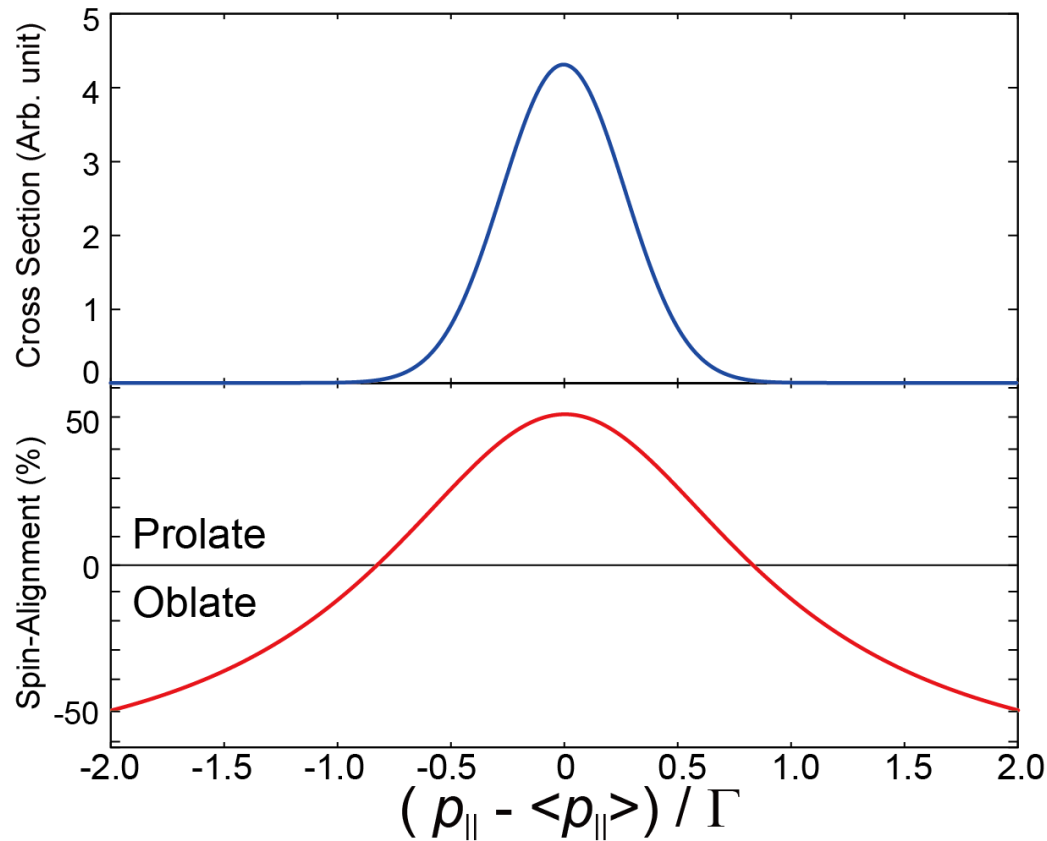


Remain spin $I = 3/2$

$p(\pi p_{3/2}) + ^{75}\text{Cu}(3/2^-)$

- Good correspondence between ini. & fin. states
- Extremely simple (one-shot) reaction

Reaching maximum



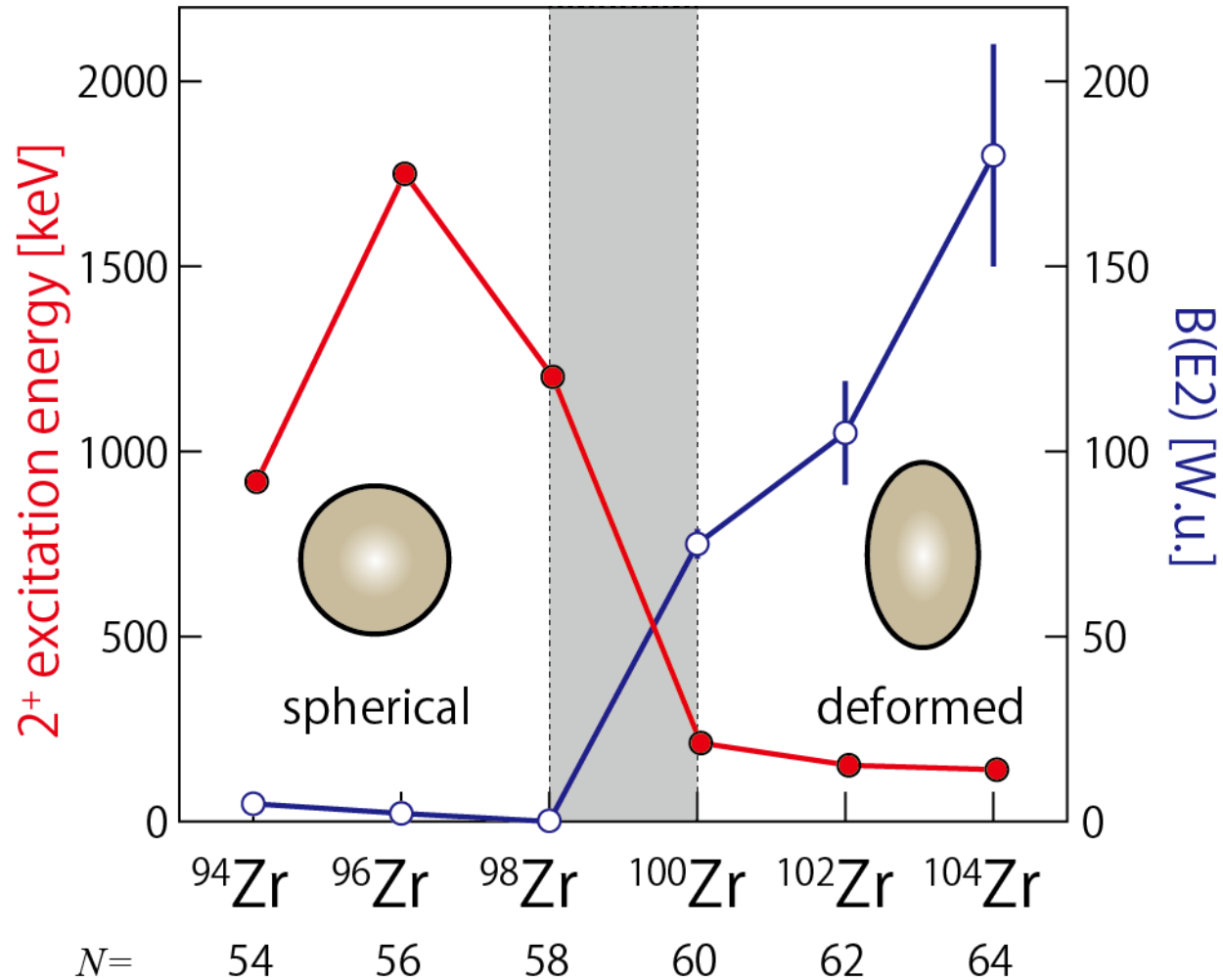
Realized 30(5)% for Maximum 41%

Trend : "clean experiment" with high spin alignment

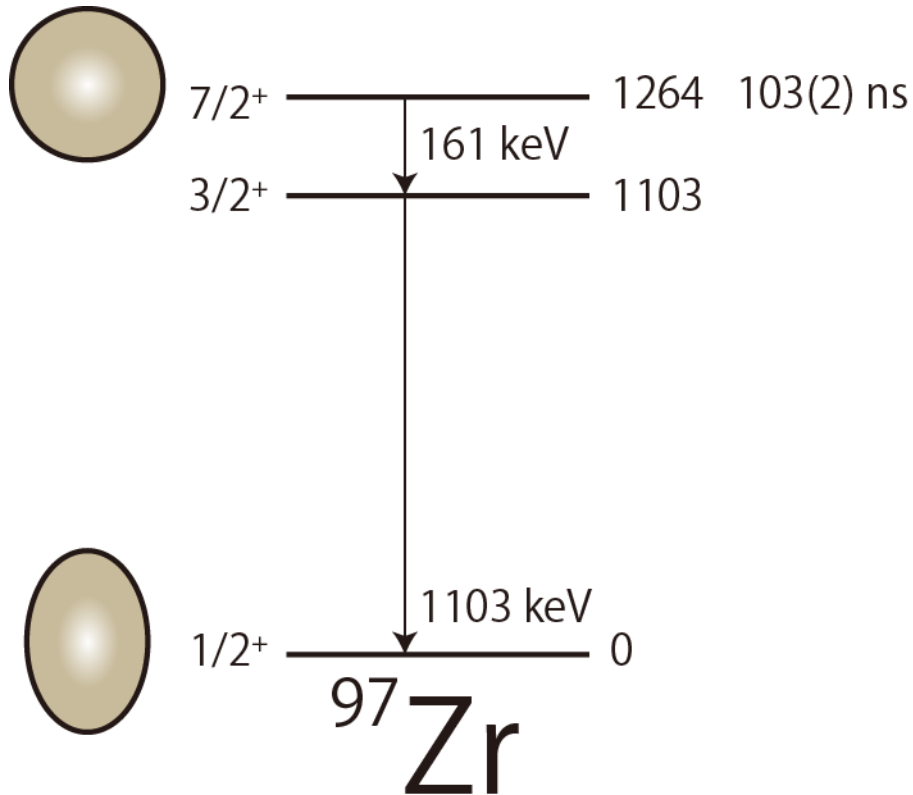
Recent experiments

-⁹⁹Zr-

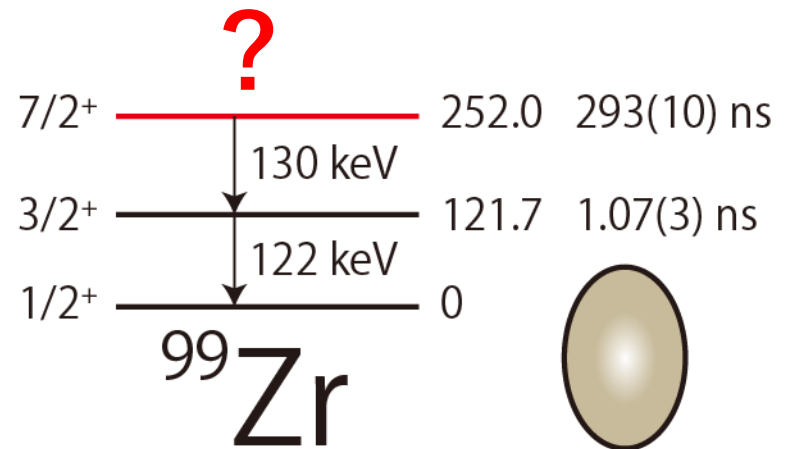
Sudden shape change



Border N=59

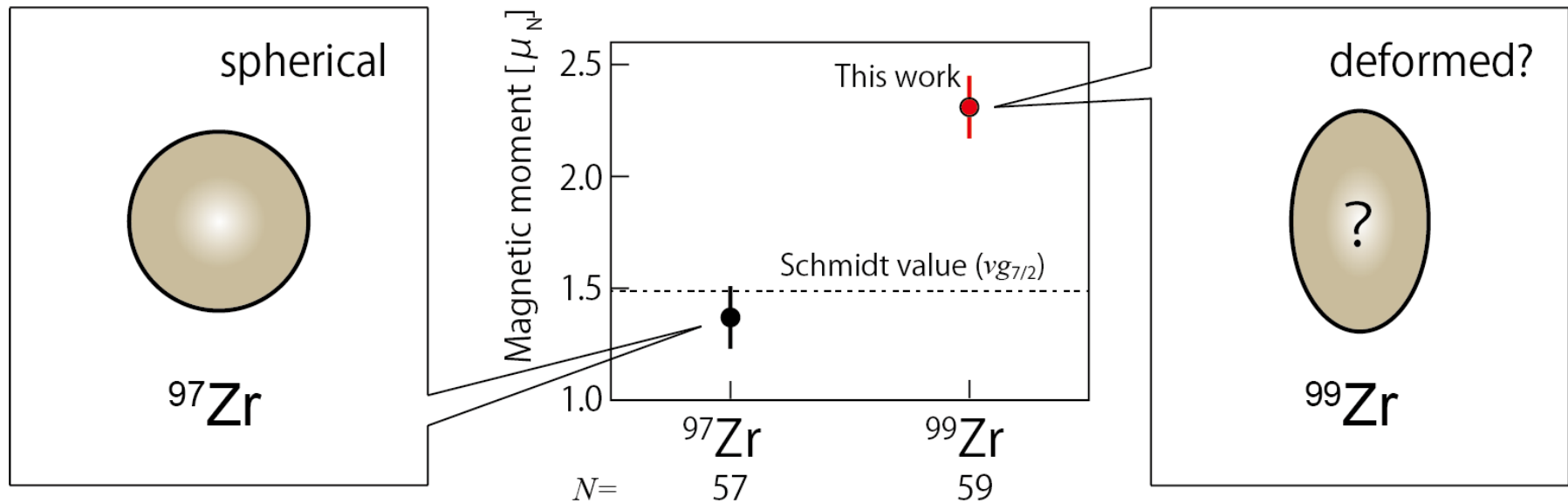


$N = 57$



$N = 59$

How is its shape?



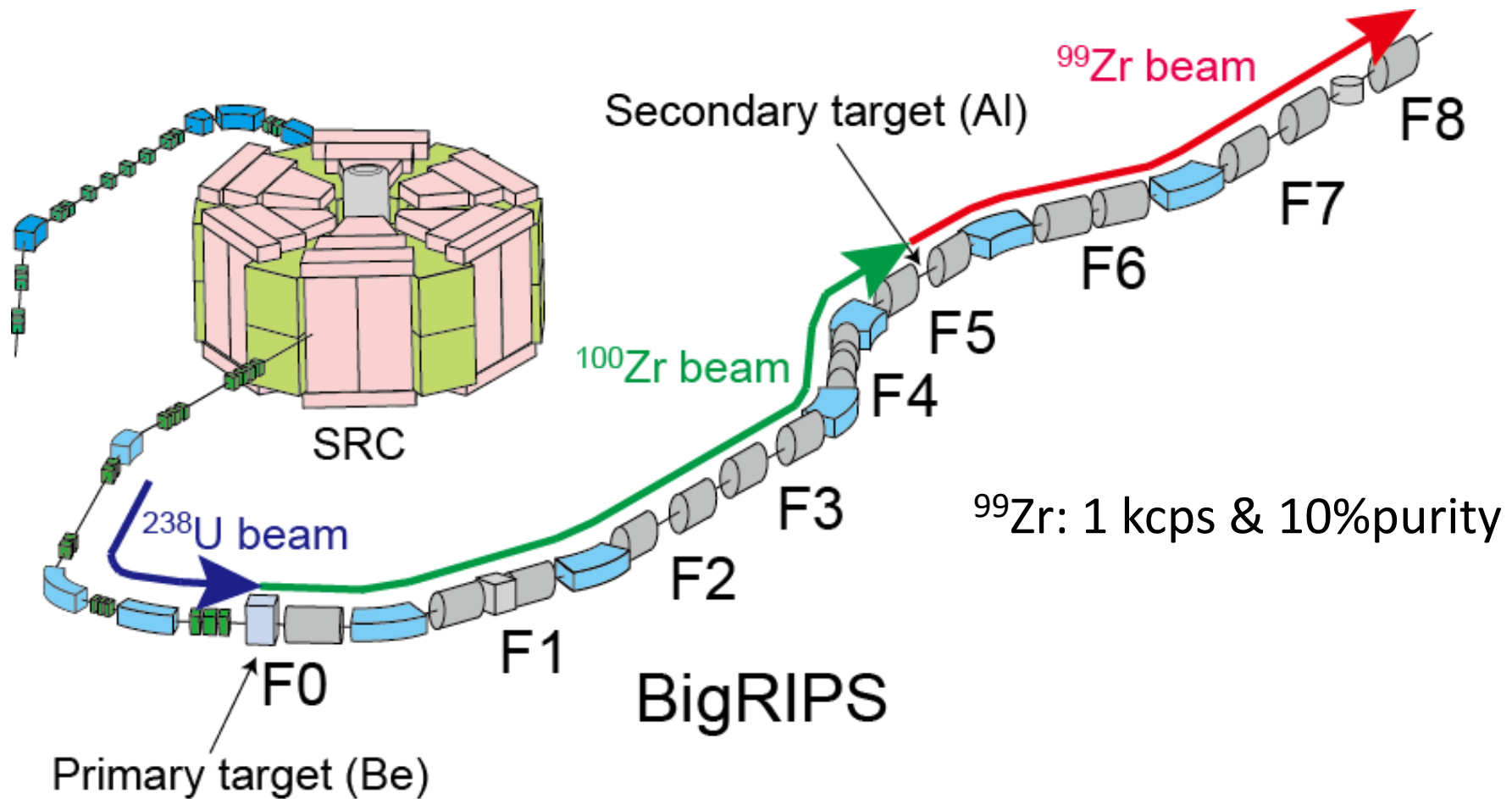
F. Boulay *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 124, 112501 (2020)

- ❑ Not spherical also for excited state
- ❑ Q moment measurement with higher spin aligned beam

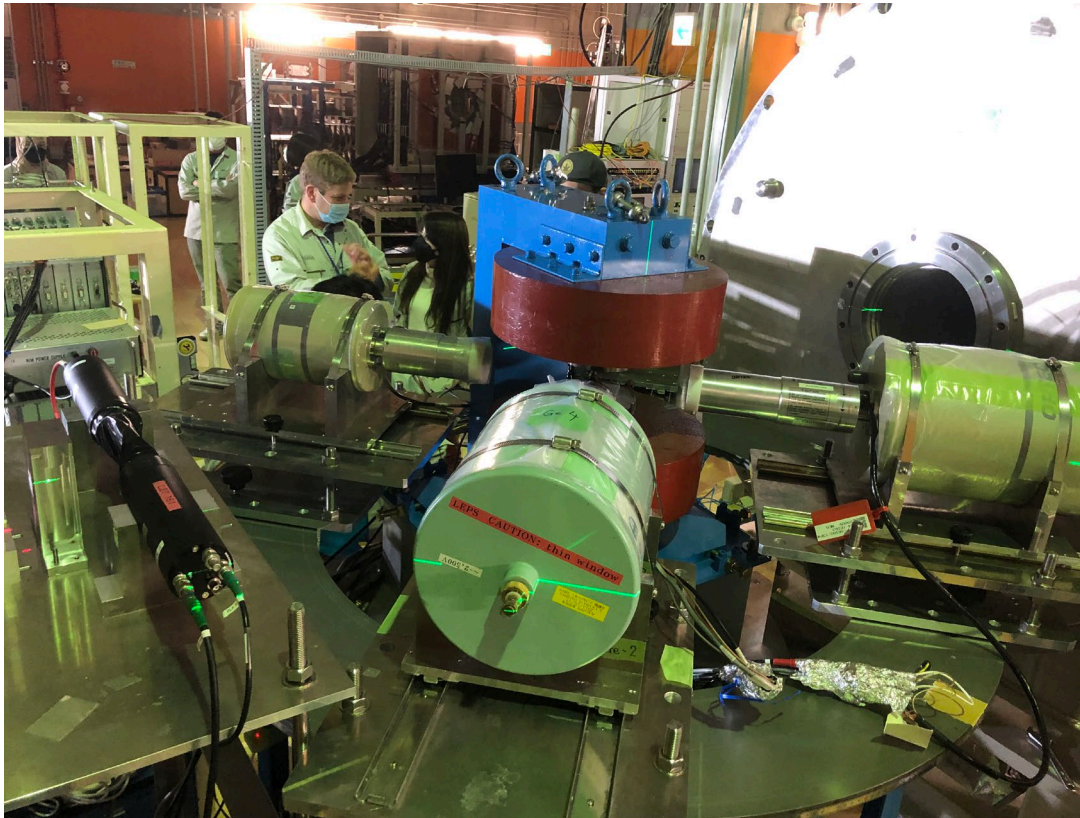
Q moment measurement of ^{99}Zr



NP1912-RIBF175 (done in April, 2022)



Setup for μ moment



Beam stopper

- Cu (annealed)
- 3 mm^t

Dipole magnet

- $B_0 = 0.200$ T
- Instability in time $< 0.1\%$
- Inhomogeneity $< 0.1\%$

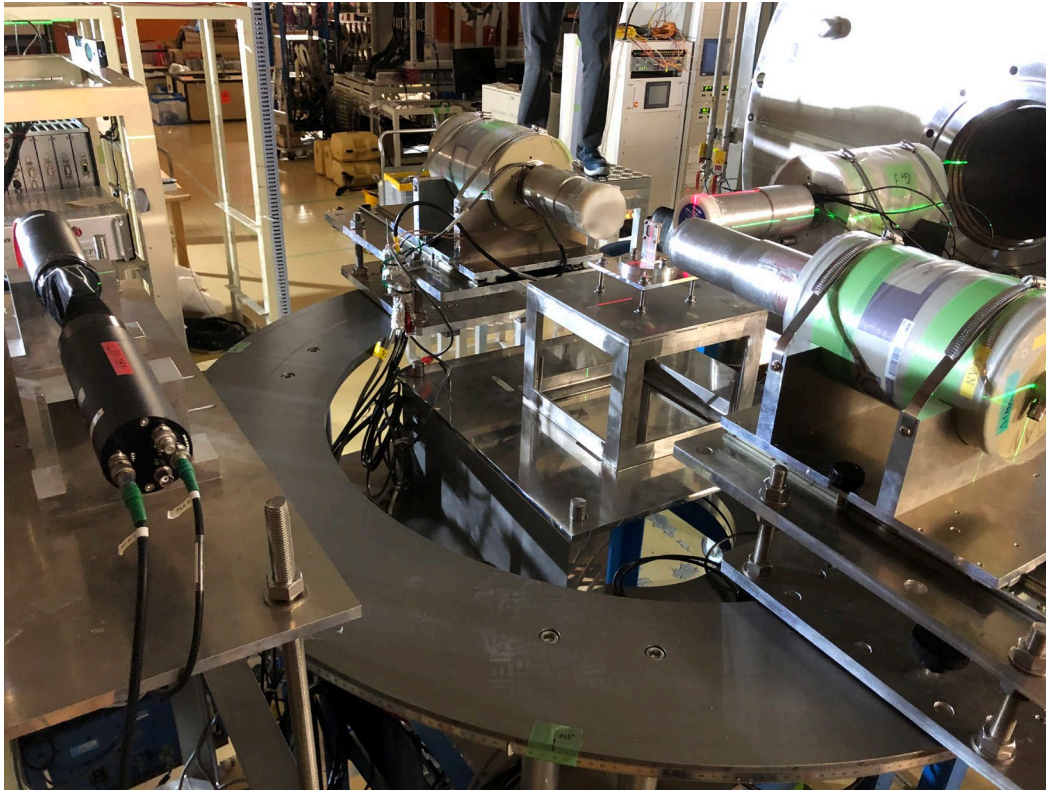
Ge detectors

- LEPS $\times 2$, Co-axial $\times 2$
- 7 cm from stopper center

Plastic scintillator

- 0.1 mm^t
- Time zero definition

Setup for Q moment



Beam stopper

- Zr single crystal (grain cluster)
- c-axis alignment $> 1/(3\sim 4)$
- $15\text{ mm} \times 15\text{ mm} \times 3\text{ mm}^t$

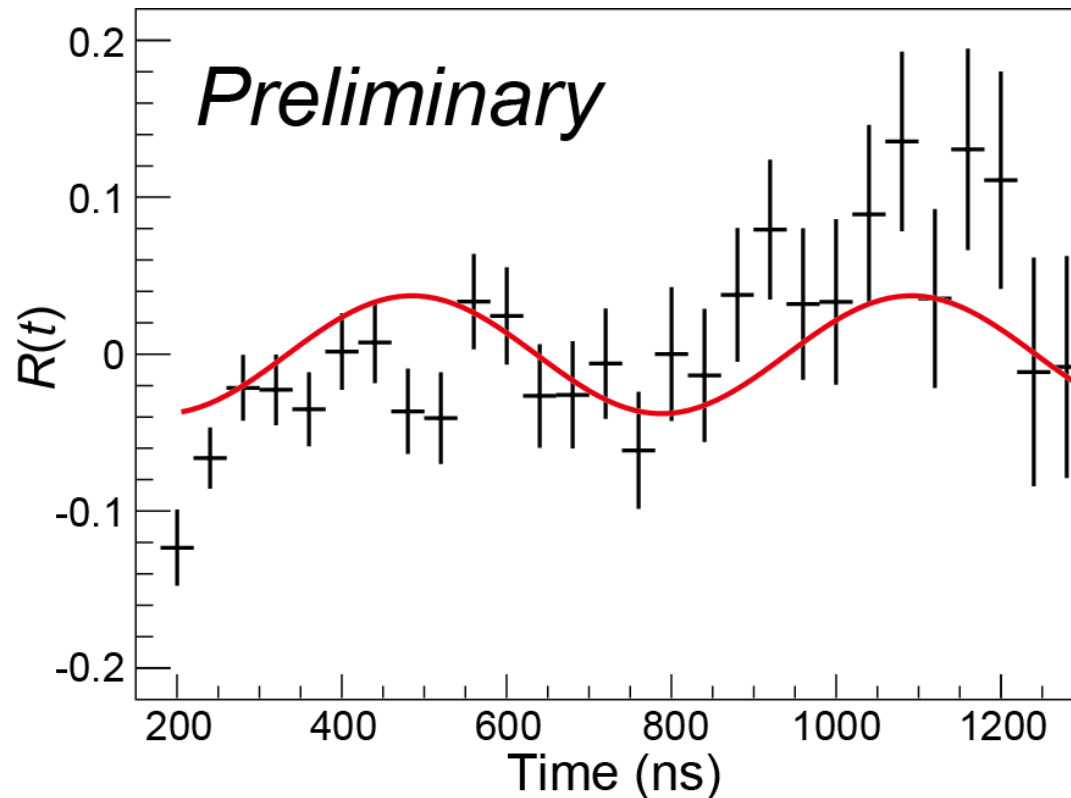
Ge detectors

- LEPS & Co-axial (not very good condition...)
- 7~10 cm from stopper center

Plastic scintillator

- 0.1 mm^t
- Time zero definition

Preliminary R(t) signal



- 30,000 events of 130-keV γ ray for μ measurement
- Preliminarily, $\sim 10\%$ alignment in ^{99}Zr
- Analysis on Q moment is on-going

Summary



➤ Spin aligned RI beams

- ✓ Two-step scheme
- ✓ Highly spin aligned RI beams
- ✓ Isomer moment measurements

➤ Recent experiments

- ✓ μ measurement of ^{75}Cu
- ✓ 30% alignment for ^{75}Cu
- ✓ μ & Q measurement of $^{99\text{m}}\text{Zr}$