

β decay studies of neutron-deficient gallium isotopes with Lucrecia

INTC-P-718

in the framework of

LOI259

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Physics motivation

Superaligned transitions crucial for electroweak interaction

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- Test the conservation of weak vector current (CVC)
- Test CKM unitarity: $V_{ud}^2 + V_{us}^2 + V_{ub}^2 = 1$?

↪ 2σ tension with the standard model

[A. Falkowski et al., EPJA 59, 113 \(2023\)](#)

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$$\mathcal{F}t = ft(1 + \delta'_R)(1 + \delta_{NS} - \delta_C) \propto G_V^{-2}$$

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$$f(Q_\beta, Z) \text{ and } t = \frac{T_{1/2}(1 + P_{EC})}{I_\beta^{super}}$$

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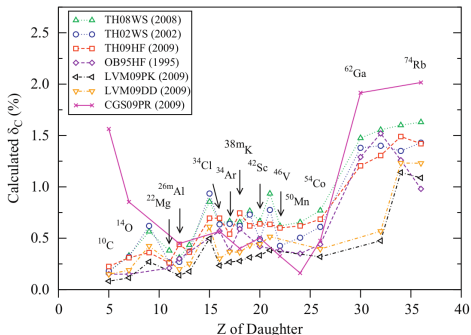
$$f(Q_\beta, Z) \text{ and } t = \frac{T_{1/2}(1 + P_{EC})}{I_\beta^{super}}$$

- Theoretical ingredients: δ_C + radiative corrections.

Physics motivation

Conserved Vector Current hypothesis → **constrain different models:**

$$\delta_C^{emp.} = 1 + \delta_{NS} - \frac{\overline{Ft}}{ft(1 + \delta'_R)}$$



G.F. Grinyer et al., NIMA 622, 236 (2010)

Shell model, Hartree-Fock, density functional theory, random phase approximation, isovector monopole-resonance model, ab initio

61Ga 166 ms $\epsilon+\beta+=100\%$ $\epsilon p < 0.25\%$	62Ga 116.123 ms $\epsilon+\beta+=100\%$	63Ga 32.1 s $\epsilon+\beta+=100\%$	64Ga 2.627 min $\epsilon+\beta+=100\%$	65Ga 15.134 min $\epsilon+\beta+=100\%$	66Ga 9.304 h $\epsilon+\beta+=100\%$
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β decay for nuclear astrophysics and nuclear structure

- rp-process path close to the ^{60}Zn waiting point
- Information about low-spin states in the daughter zinc isotopes
- Role of $1g_{9/2}$ orbital
- Recent study of $^{64,66}\text{Ga}$ at ISOLDE with Lucrecia

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^{63}Ga

- Known β feeding up to 1691.62 keV.
- Over 60 levels observed in $^{64}\text{Zn}(d,t)^{63}\text{Zn}$.

K.G. Leach et al., PRC 87, 064306 (2013)

$$Q_{EC} = 5666.3(20) \text{ keV}$$

$$T_{1/2} = 32.1(5) \text{ s}$$

$$I_{\beta}^{g.s.} = < 54\%$$

Physics cases

61Ga
166 ms
 $\varepsilon+\beta+=100\%$
 $\varepsilon p < 0.25\%$

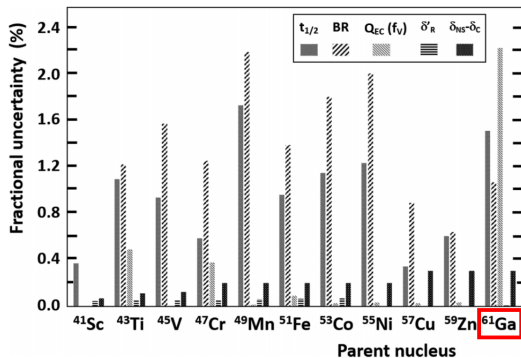
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63Ga
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2.627 min
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65Ga
15.134 min
 $\varepsilon+\beta+=100\%$

66Ga
9.304 h
 $\varepsilon+\beta+=100\%$



$$Q_{EC} = 9214(38) \text{ keV}$$

$$T_{1/2} = 166(3) \text{ ms}$$

$$I_{\beta}^{super} = 94(1)\%$$

N. Severijns et al., PRC 107, 015502 (2023)

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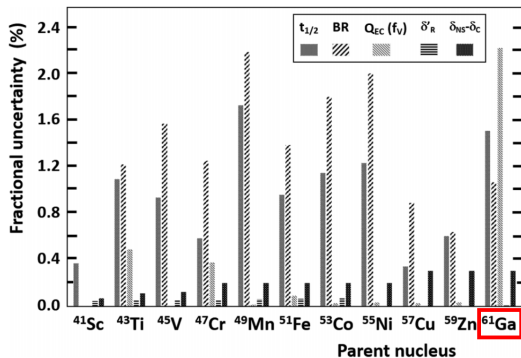
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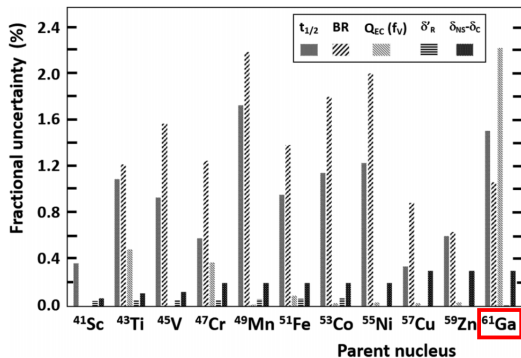
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- ISOLDE: β feeding up to 938 keV excitation energy in ⁶¹Zn.

L. Weissman et al., PRC 65, 044321 (2002)

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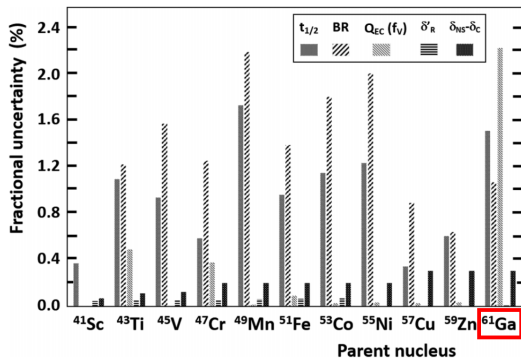
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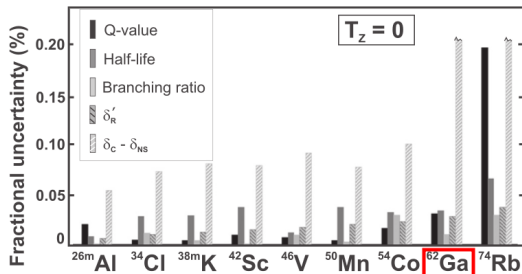
L. Weissman et al., PRC 65, 044321 (2002)

- 200 states predicted up to S_p (5293(16) keV).

S. Goriely et al., PRC 78, 064307 (2008)

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$$Q_{EC} = 9181.07(54) \text{ keV}$$

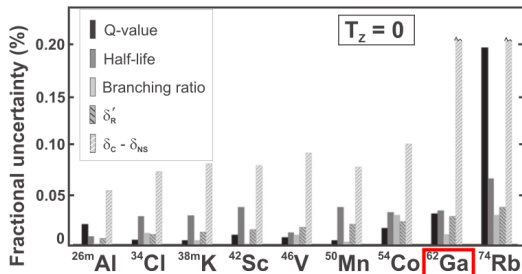
$$T_{1/2} = 116.121(40) \text{ ms}$$

$$I_{\beta}^{super} = 99.862(11)\%$$

J.C. Hardy and I.S. Towner PRC 102, 045501 (2020)

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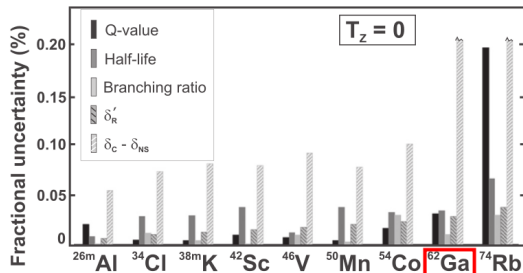
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$$I_{\beta}^{super} = 99.8577^{+0.0023}_{-0.0029} \%$$

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J.C. Hardy and I.S. Towner PRC 102, 045501 (2020)

- Non-analog Fermi decay to 0^+ states: three 0^+ excited states observed in $^{64}\text{Zn}(p,t)^{62}\text{Zn}$ but not in β decay

K.G. Leach et al., PRC 88, 031306(R) (2013)

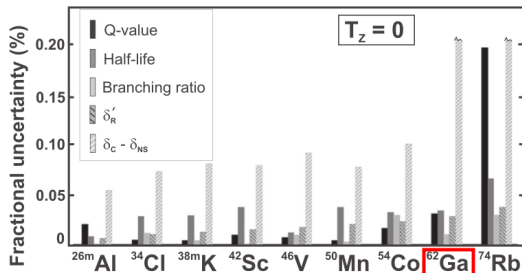
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- Shell model calculations predict more than 100 1^+ states in ^{62}Zn within Q_{EC} , only 17 found experimentally.

A.D. MacLean et al., PRC 102, 054325 (2020)

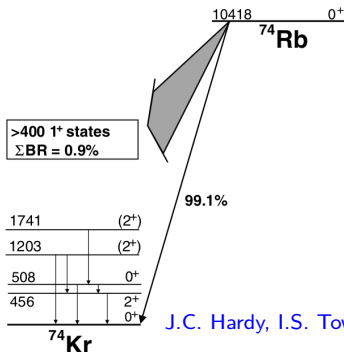
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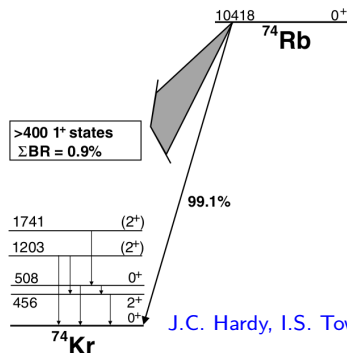
- Increasing A : large amount states fed by numerous Gamow-Teller transitions \Rightarrow possible **Pandemonium**



J.C. Hardy, I.S. Towner, PRL 88, 252501 (2002)

Physics cases

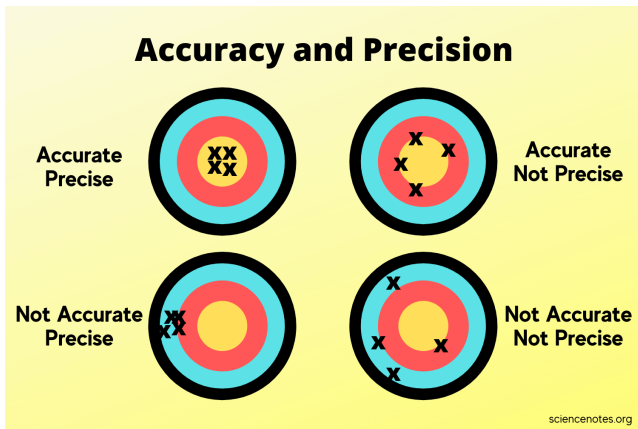
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J.C. Hardy, I.S. Towner, PRL 88, 252501 (2002)

- Ground state feeding determination in high-resolution γ -spectroscopy:

$$I_{\beta}^{g.s.} = 1 - I_{\beta\gamma}$$



$${}^{62}\text{Ga}$$
$$99.8577^{+0.0023}_{-0.0029}\%$$

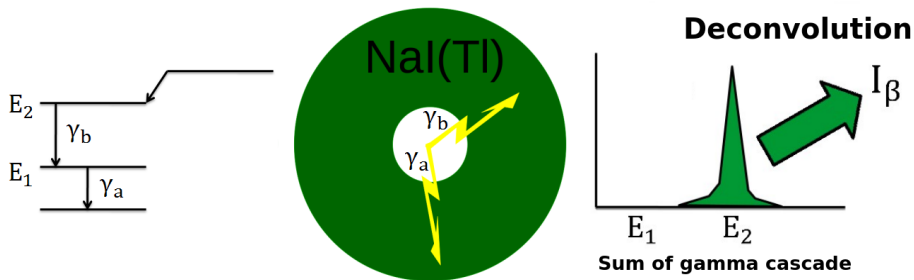
A.D. MacLean et al., PRC 102, 054325 (2020)

$${}^{74}\text{Rb}$$
$$99.545(31)\%$$

R. Dunlop et al., PRC 88, 045501 (2013)

Proposed technique

Total Absorption γ -Ray Spectroscopy (TAGS)



J. L. Tain and D. Cano-Ott, NIMA (2007)

Pandemonium free technique: **complete** I_β distributions

Ground state feeding determination with a TAS detector

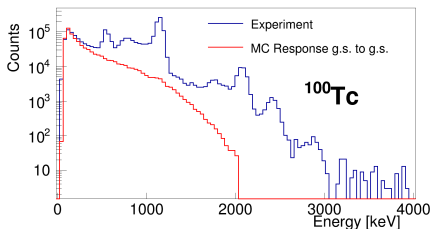
V. Guadilla, *Front. Phys.* 12, 1452988 (2024)

Proposed technique

Ground state feeding determination with a TAS detector

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- TAGS technique naturally gives a value due to the β penetration!



$I_{\beta}^{g.s.}$ value:
93.3(1)% ENSDF
93.9(5)% TAGS

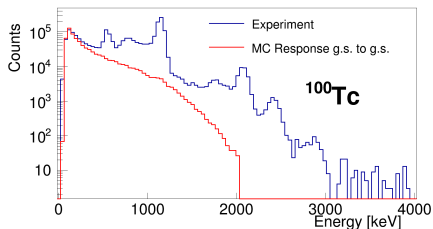
V. Guadilla et al., *PRC* 96, 014319 (2017)

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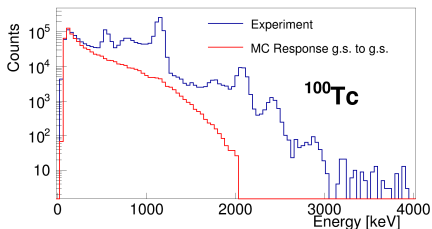
V. Guadilla et al., *PRC* 96, 014319 (2017)

- Counting method: R.C. Greenwood et al., *NIMA* 317, 175 (1992)

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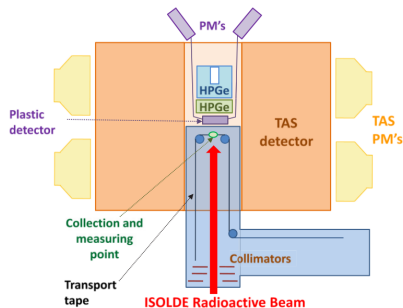
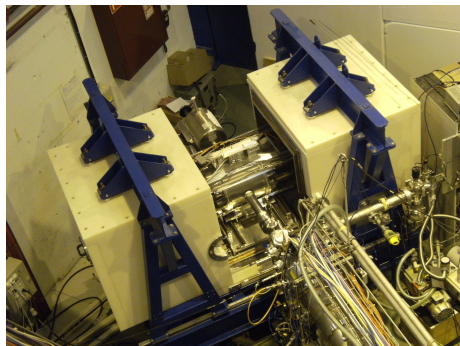
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93.9(5)% TAGS
92.8(5)% $4\pi\gamma - \beta$

V. Guadilla et al., *PRC* 96, 014319 (2017)

- Counting method: R.C. Greenwood et al., *NIMA* 317, 175 (1992)
- Recently revised: $4\pi\gamma - \beta$
ratio $N_{\beta\gamma}/N_{\beta}$ (exp.) + ratios of β efficiencies (MC)

V. Guadilla et al., *PRC* 102, 064304 (2020)

Proposed experimental setup

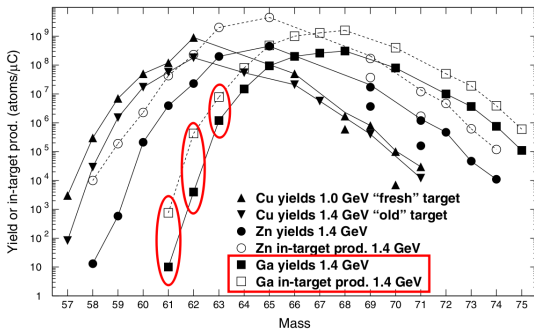


J. A. Briz et al. PRC 92, 054326 (2015)

- LUCRECIA: NaI(Tl) spectrometer
B. Rubio et al., J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 44, 084004 (2017)
- Total efficiency $\sim 90\%$
- Coincidences β - γ
- Movable tape for implantation and removal of the activity

Beam time request (+ TAC's comments)

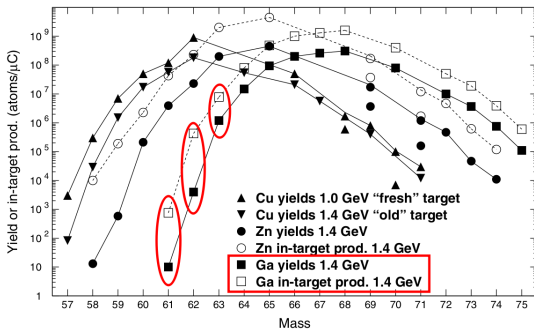
ZrO₂ felt target + RILIS



U. Köster et al., NIMB 204, 303 (2003)

Beam time request (+ TAC's comments)

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TAC recommendation

"The TAC notes that while the yields were achievable in the past, there is no guarantee they can be reproduced. What are the minimum required yields for the experiment to remain feasible?"

Beam time request (+ TAC's comments)

Nucleus	Yield/ μC	Shifts	Statistics (TAS)	Minimum yield/ μC
^{61}Ga	10	14	1×10^6	
^{62}Ga	4000	2.5	70×10^6	
^{63}Ga	1.2×10^6	0.5	70×10^6	

Assumptions:

- ★ Average intensity $1.6 \mu\text{A}$
- ★ 70% transmission to Lucrecia.
- ★ Total γ and β detection efficiencies 80% and 40%, respectively.
- ★ Negligible contribution of descendants.

Beam time request (+ TAC's comments)

Nucleus	Yield/ μC	Shifts	Statistics (TAS)	Minimum yield/ μC
^{61}Ga	10	14	1×10^6	10
^{62}Ga	4000	2.5	70×10^6	1000 \uparrow shifts
^{63}Ga	1.2×10^6	0.5	70×10^6	5000

Assumptions:

- ★ Average intensity $1.6 \mu\text{A}$
- ★ 70% transmission to Lucrecia.
- ★ Total γ and β detection efficiencies 80% and 40%, respectively.
- ★ Negligible contribution of descendants.

Collaboration

V. Guadilla¹, J. Agramunt², A. Algora², M. Araszkievicz¹, M. Au³, C. Bernerd³,
J.A. Briz⁴, K. Chrysalidis³, A. Fijałkowska¹, L.M. Fraile⁴, E. Ganioglu⁵,
W. Gelletly⁶, R. Heinke³, M. Karny¹, A. Korgul¹, K. Miernik¹, M. Młynarczyk¹,
F. Molina⁷, E. Nácher², S.E.A. Orrigo², B.M. Rebeiro⁸, S. Rothe³, B. Rubio²,
W. Satuła¹, K. Solak¹, S. Stegemann³, J.L. Tain², J.C. Thomas⁸, P. Wakuluk¹,
S. Zajda¹

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⁴*Grupo de Física Nuclear & IPARCOS, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, E-28040, Spain*

⁵*Department of Physics, Istanbul University, 34134, Istanbul, Turkey*

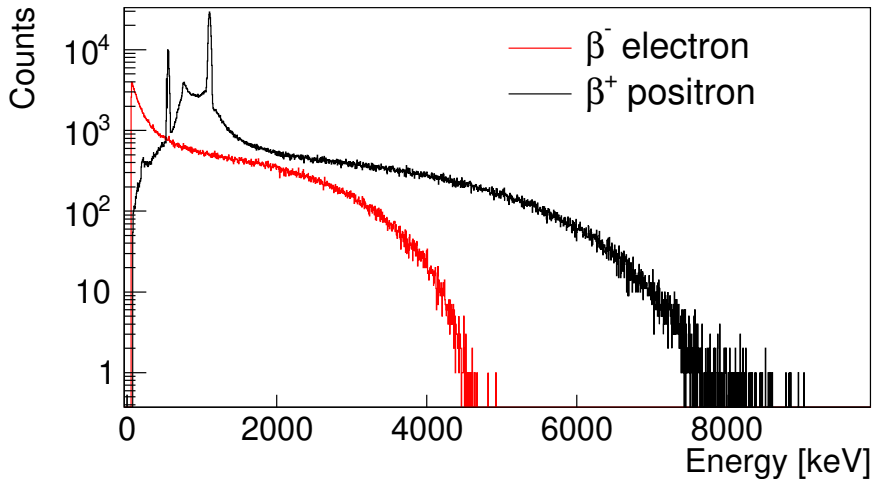
⁶*Department of Physics, University of Surrey, GU2 7XH, Guildford, UK*

⁷*Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear, Casilla 188-D, Santiago, Chile*

⁸*GANIL, CEA/DRF-CNRS/IN2P3, Boulevard Henri Becquerel, Caen, France*

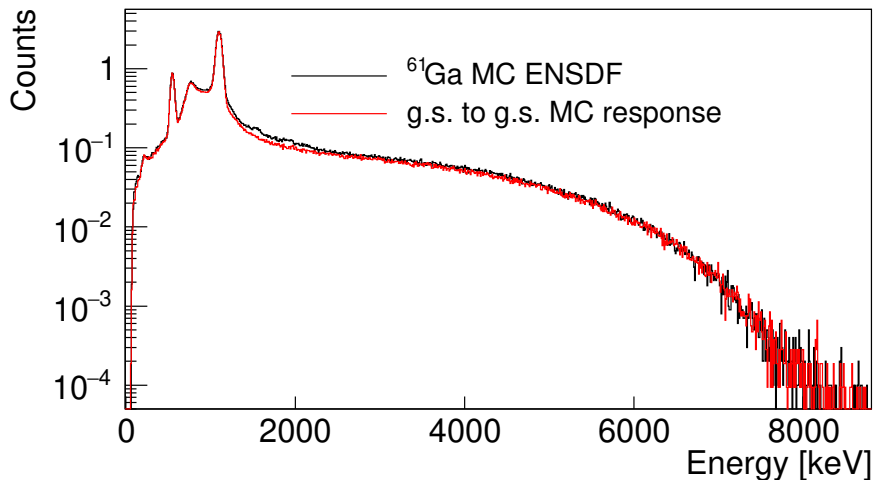
*Thank you very much for your
attention!*

MC response



Beam time request

1 million events



Beam time request

