

COLLAPS 2012 – Status and Outlook

The Year @ COLLAPS

2012



IS 484 Spin, Moments and Charge Radii of ^{48}Ca from laser and β -NMR

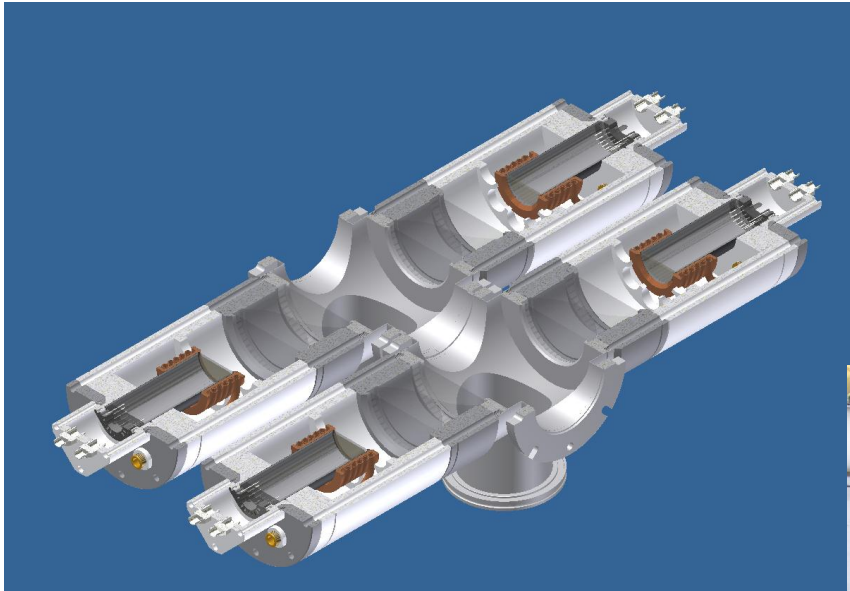
IS 497 Laser Spectroscopy of Cadmium Isotopes: Probing the Nuclear Structure Between the Neutron 50 and 82 Shell Closures

I 88 β -NMR as a novel technique for biological applications

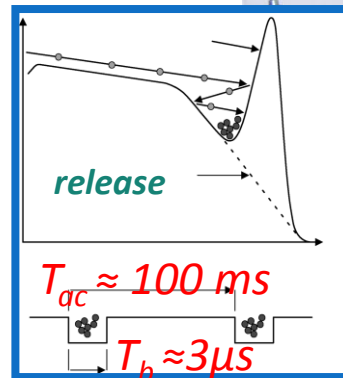
IS 508 Collinear laser spectroscopy of manganese isotopes using optical pumping in ISCOOL

IS 529: Spins, Moments and Charge Radii Beyond ^{48}Ca

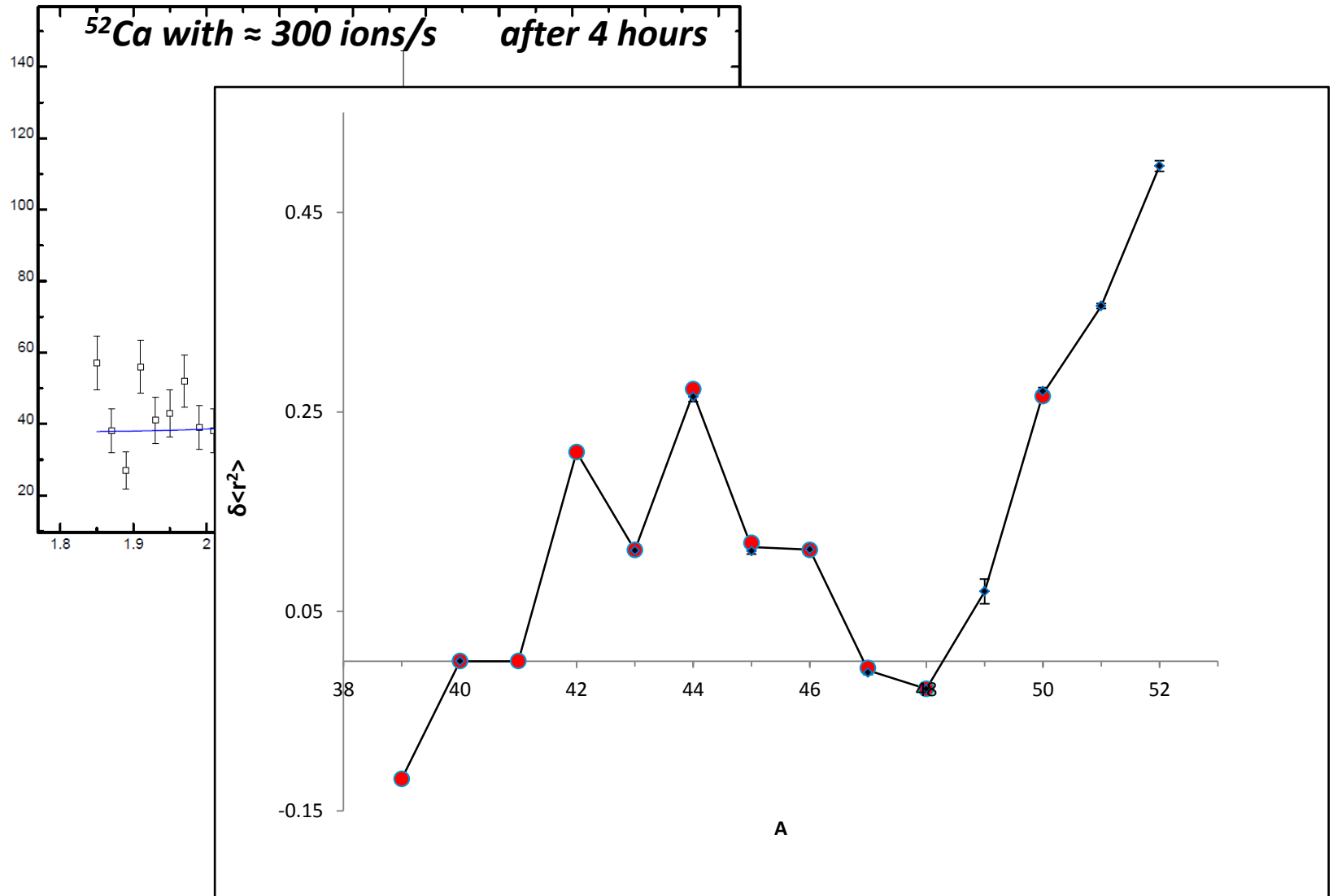
Proposal Objectives: $^{49..52}\text{Ca}$ ✓



First use of the new optical detection station with ions.



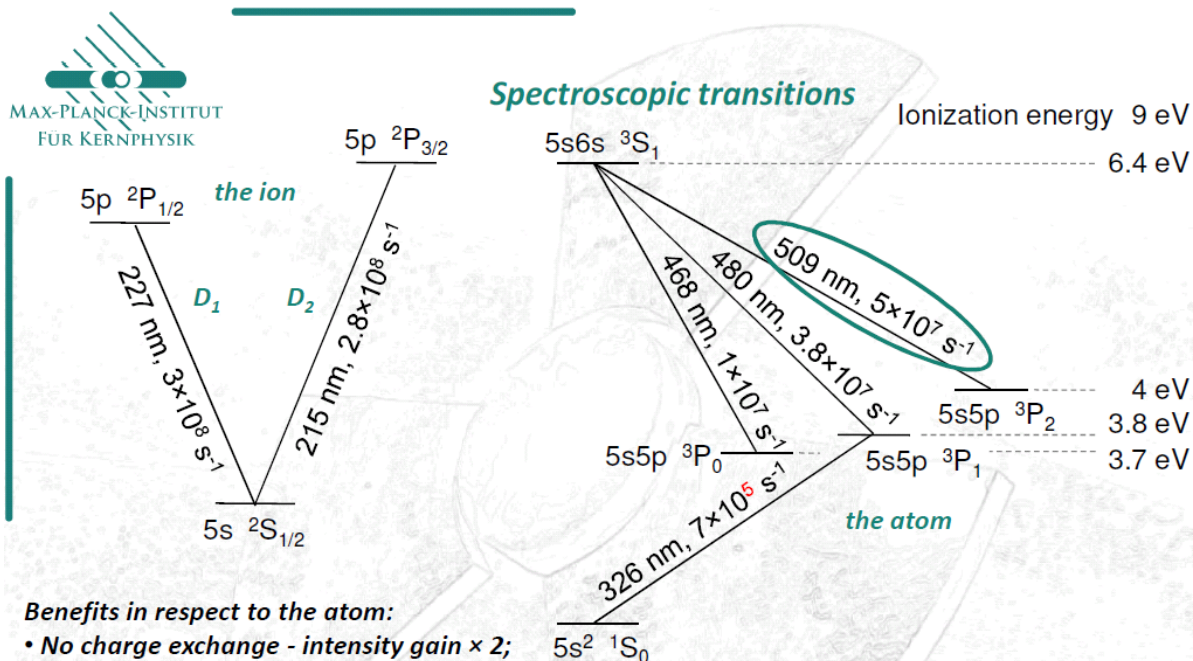
IS 529: Spins, Moments and Charge Radii Beyond ^{48}Ca



IS 497: Laser Spectroscopy of Cadmium Isotopes: Probing the Nuclear Structure Between the Neutron 50 and 82 Shell Closures

Proposal Objectives: $^{100..130}\text{Cd}$ ✓

In the process of reaching this a new wavelength range was opened up.



Benefits in respect to the atom:

- No charge exchange - intensity gain $\times 2$;
- No meta stable states - intensity gain $\times 4$;
- No pumping out into dark states;
- $\times 5$ stronger transitions;
- 30% quantum efficiency (14% in the atom);

Wavelengths:

- Ar⁺ laser + Stilbene 3 + frequency doubling;

Benefits in respect to the ion:

- Higher sensitivity to the nuclear spin (Higher J);

Wavelength:

- Ar⁺ laser + Coumarin 521 (Coumarin 334);

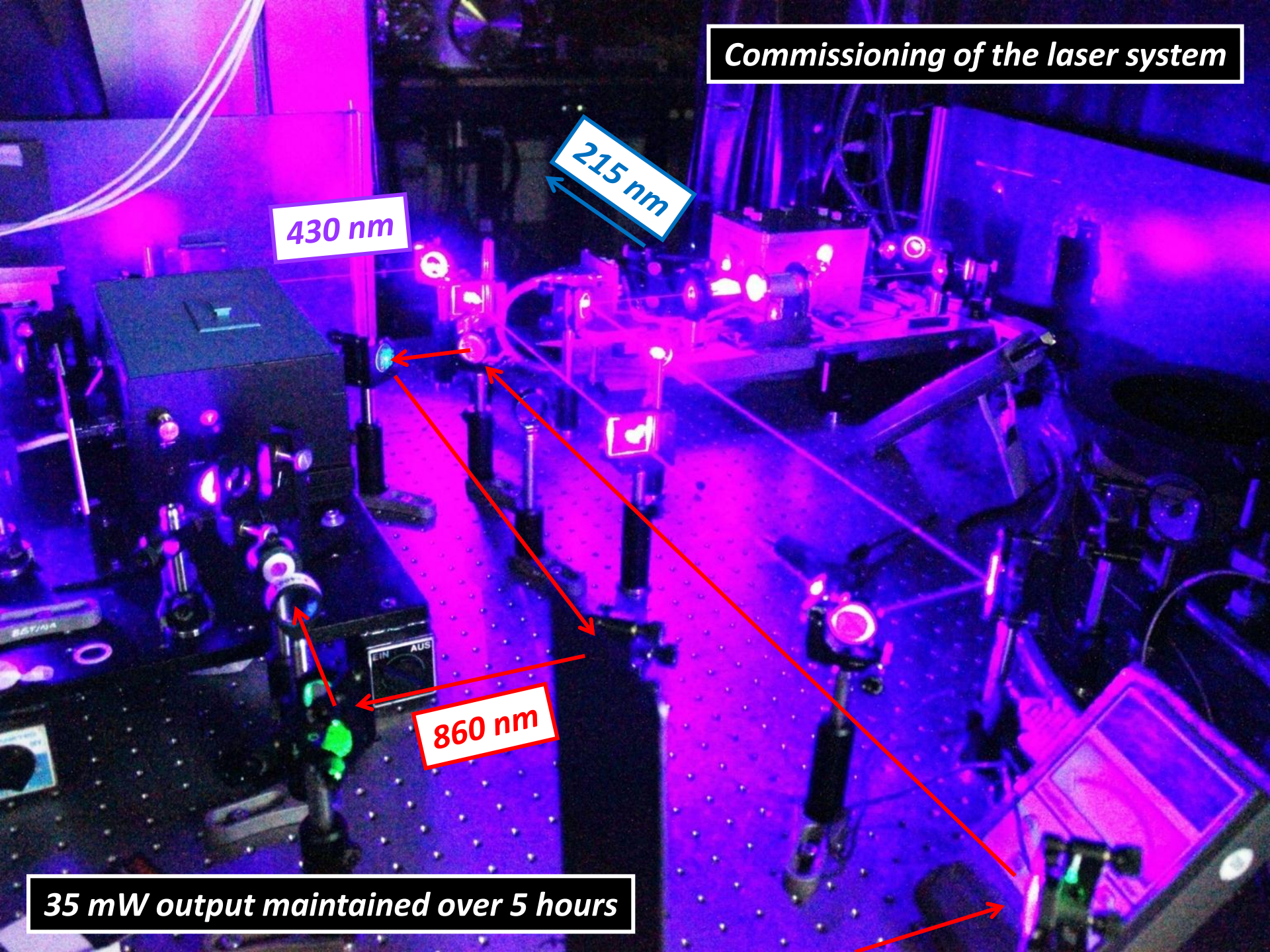
Commissioning of the laser system

430 nm

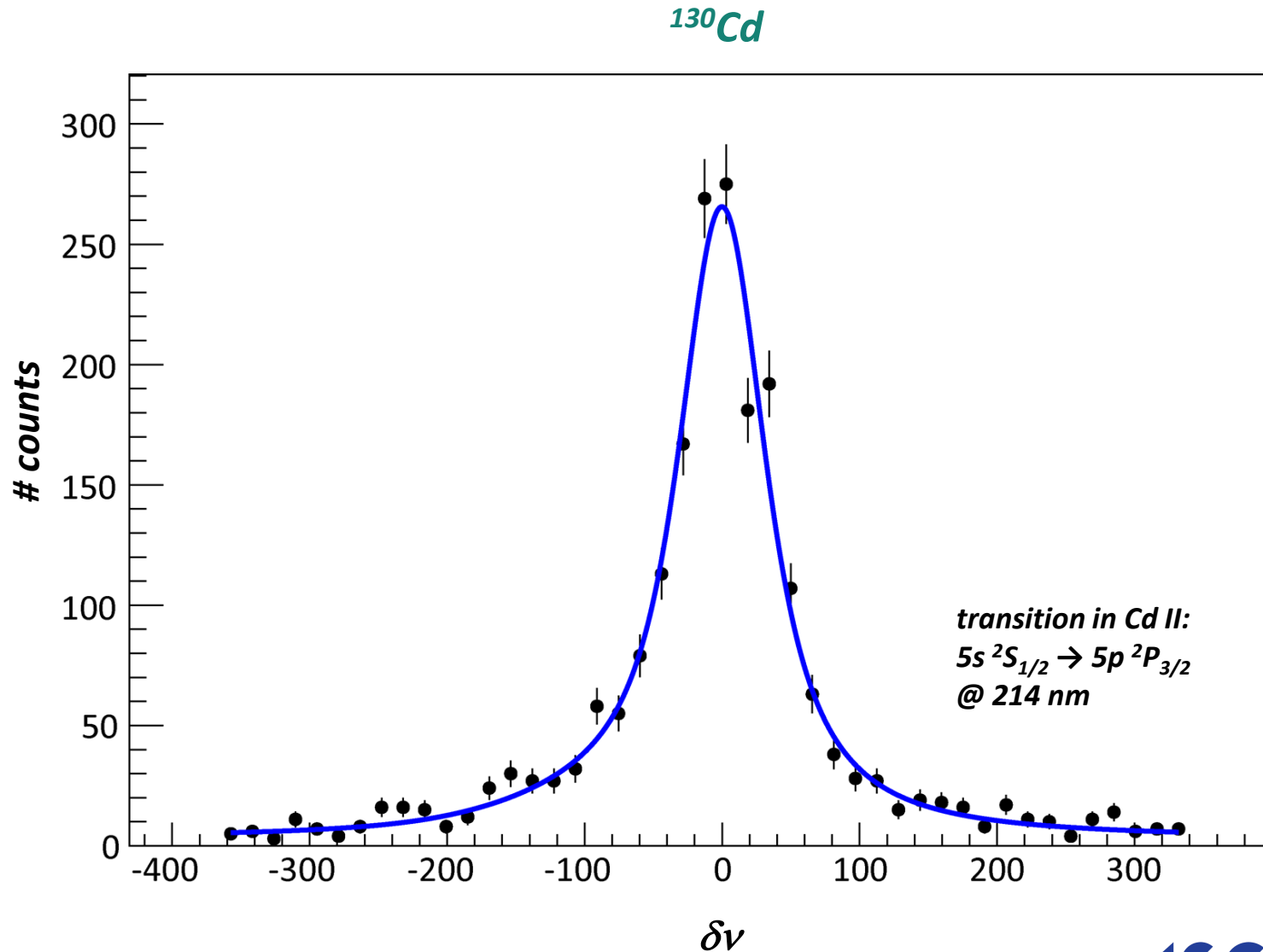
215 nm

860 nm

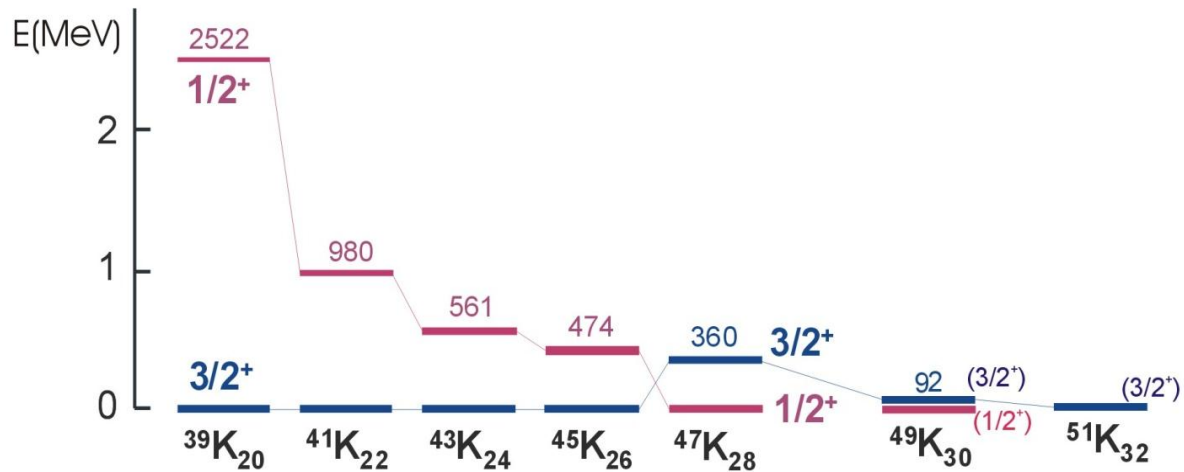
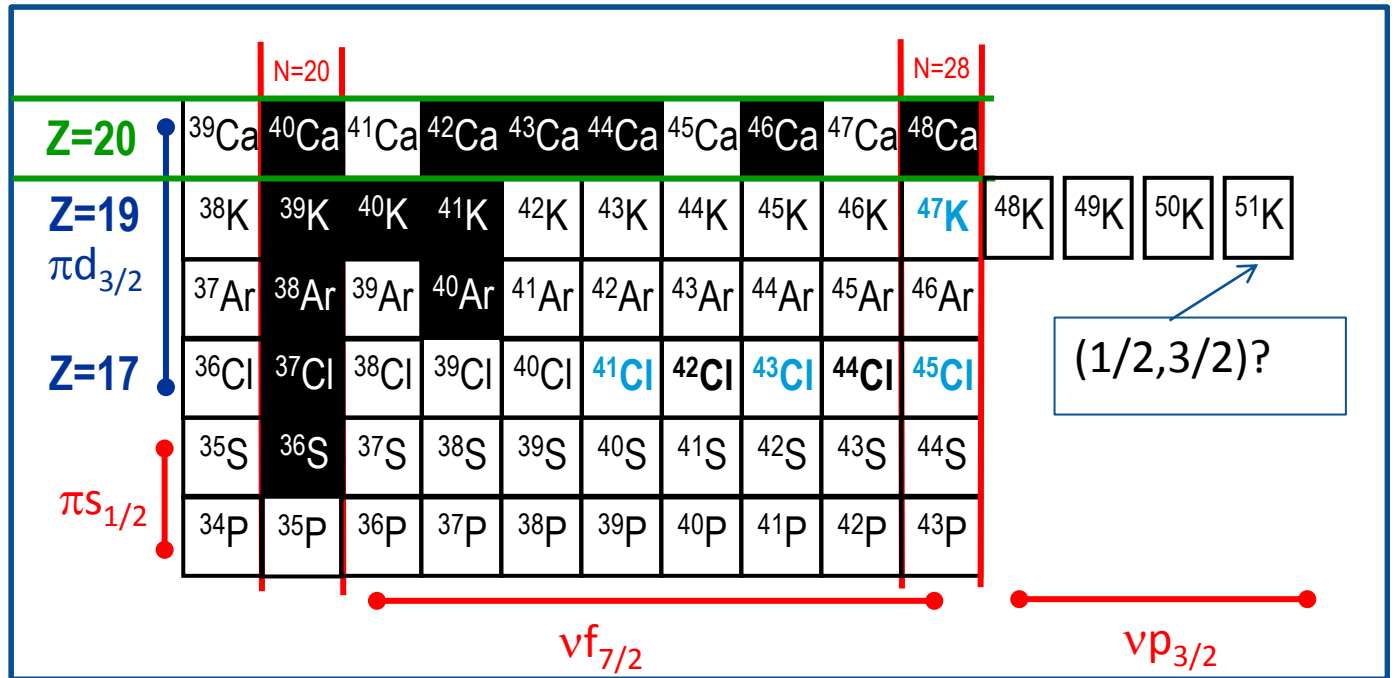
35 mW output maintained over 5 hours



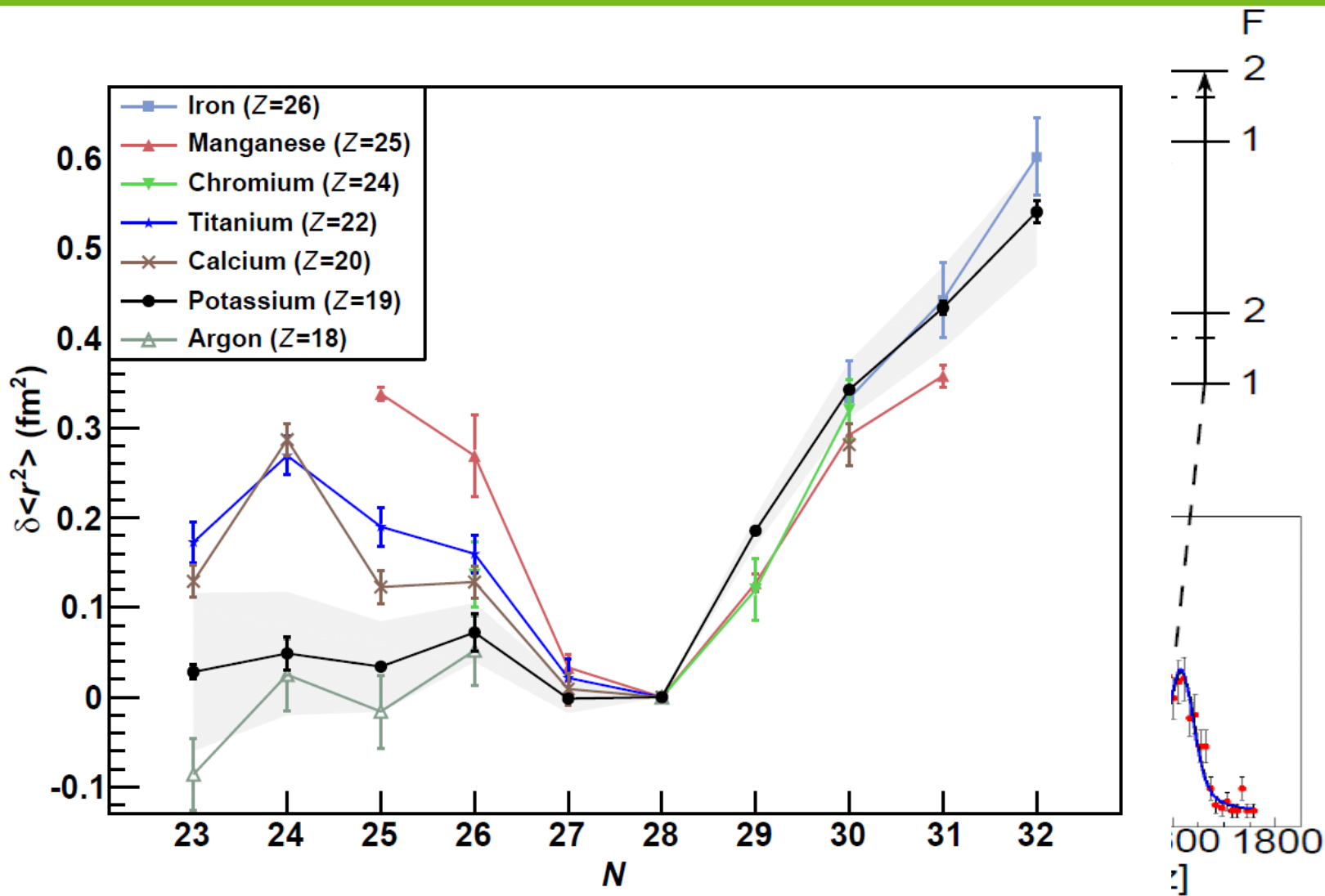
IS 497: Laser Spectroscopy of Cadmium Isotopes: Probing the Nuclear Structure Between the Neutron 50 and 82 Shell Closures



IS 484: Ground-state properties of K-isotopes from laser and β -NMR spectroscopy

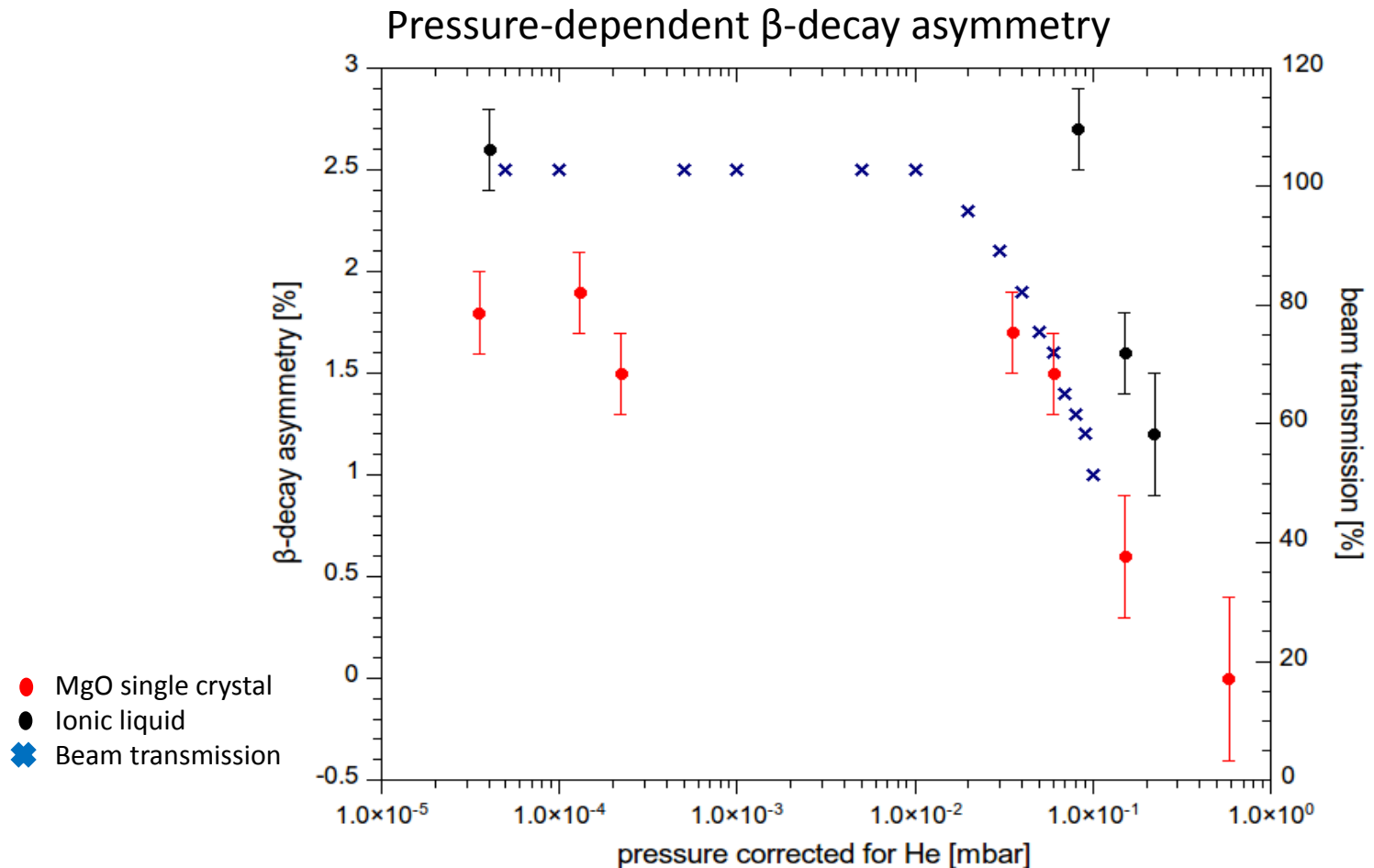


IS 484: Ground-state properties of K-isotopes from laser and β -NMR spectroscopy



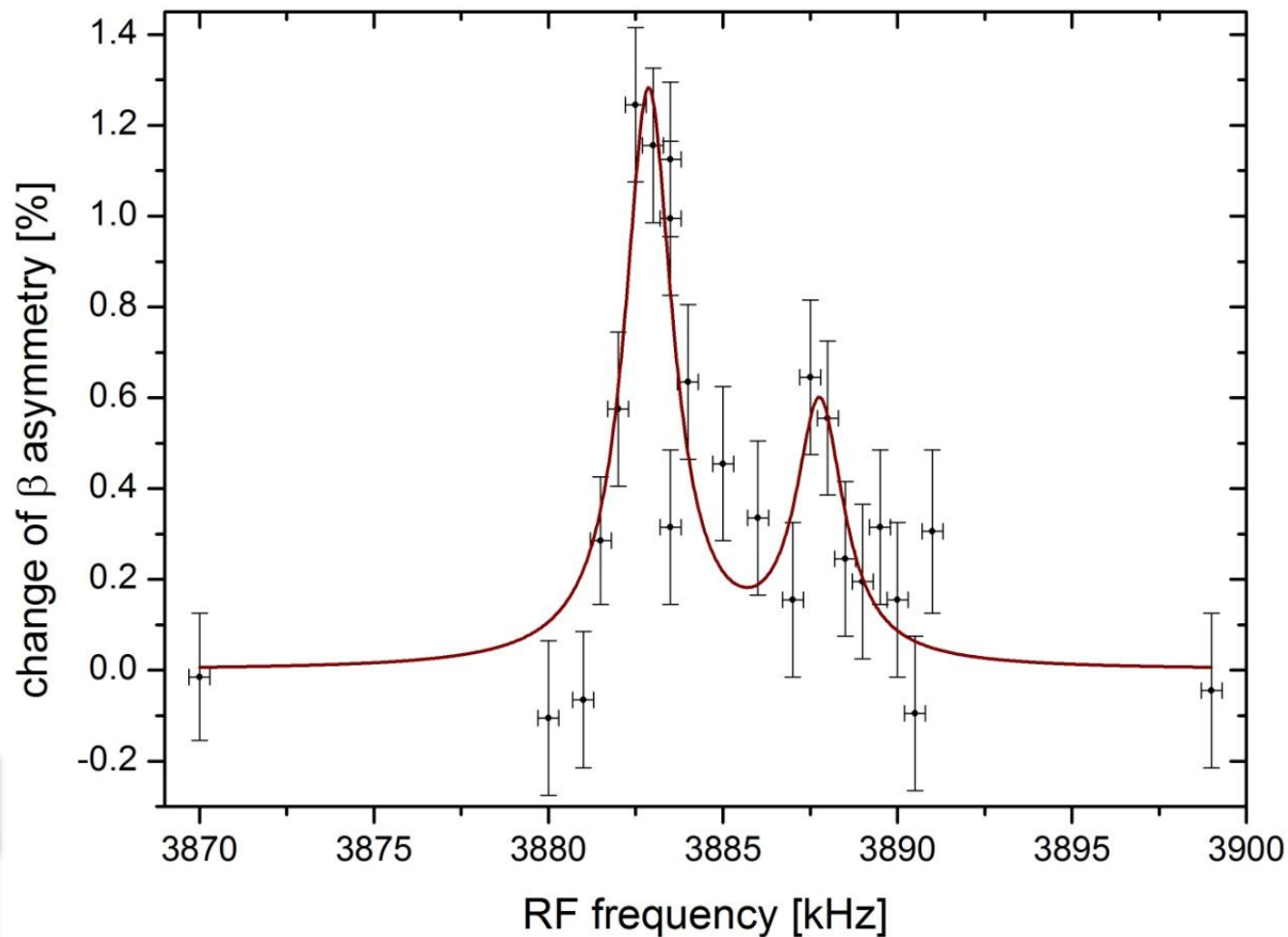
I 88: β -NMR as a novel technique for biological applications

Objective: Demonstrate online β -NMR in liquid samples. ✓

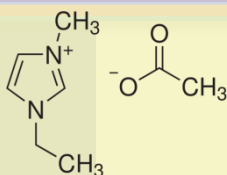


I 88: β -NMR as a novel technique for biological applications

β NMR spectrum for ^{31}Mg in ionic liquid EMIM-Ac

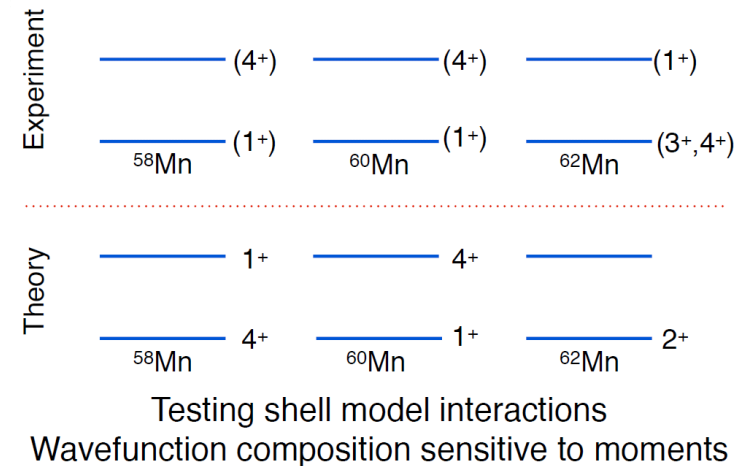
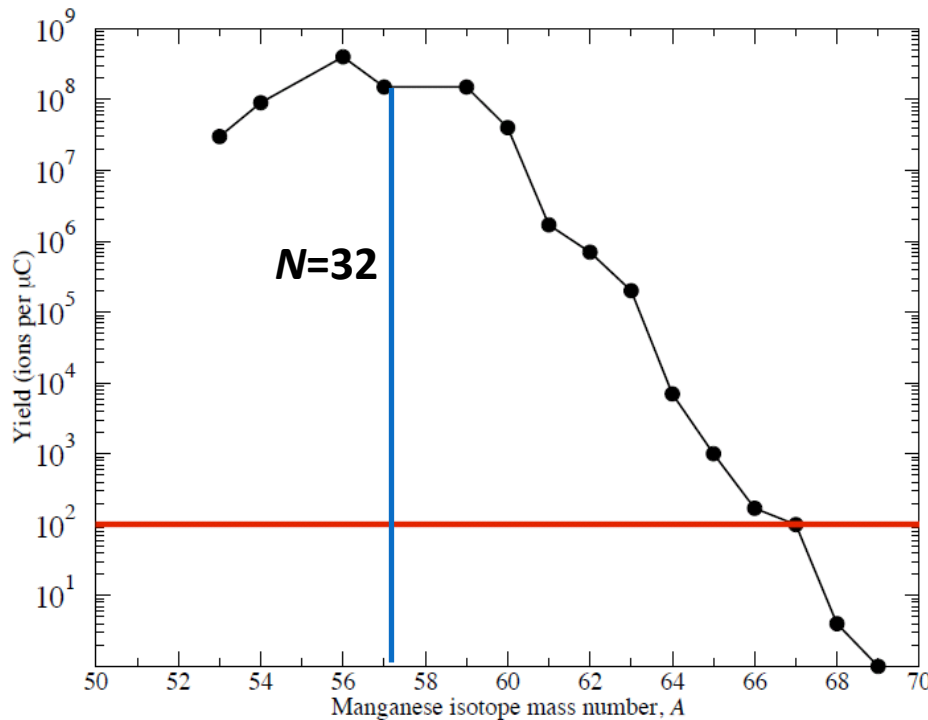


EMIM-Ac

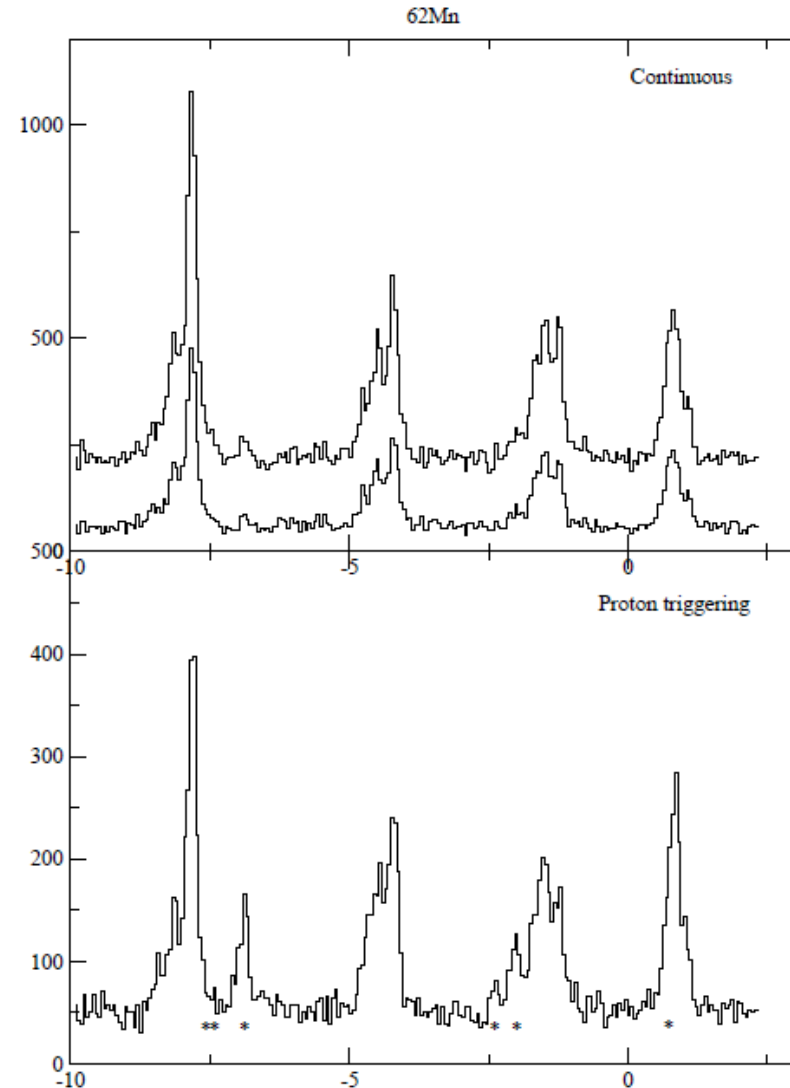
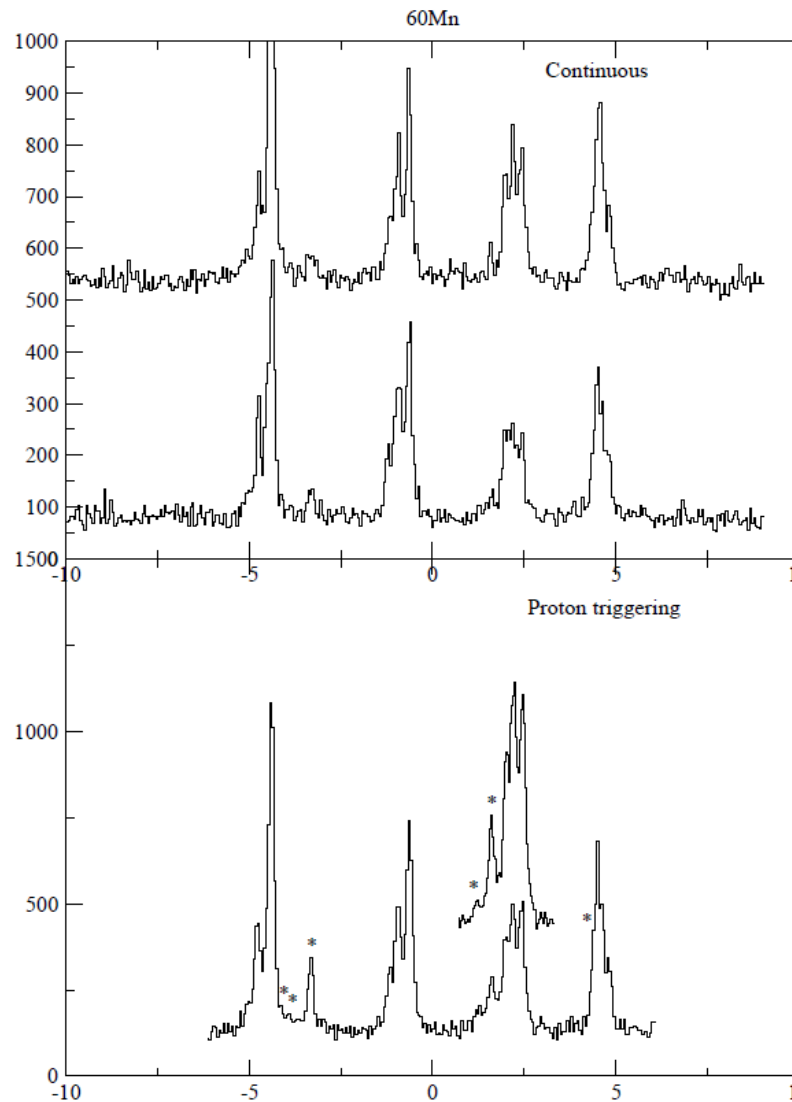


IS 508: Collinear laser spectroscopy of manganese isotopes ~~using optical pumping in ISCOOL~~

Proposal Objectives: $^{57,66}\text{Mn}$ 10.5 shifts of 18 taken.
 $^{51,64}\text{Mn}$ measured including $^{58,60,62}\text{Mn}$ isomers. ✓

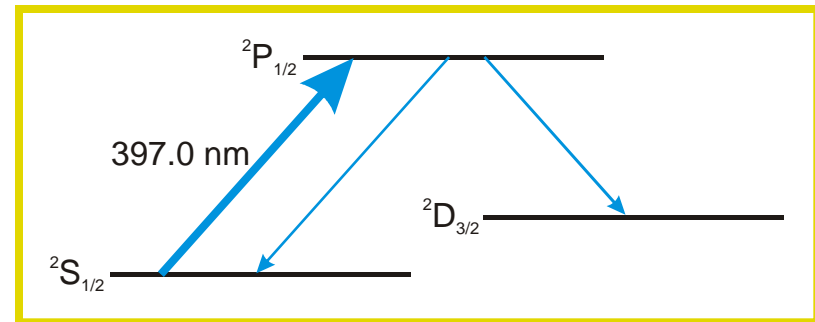
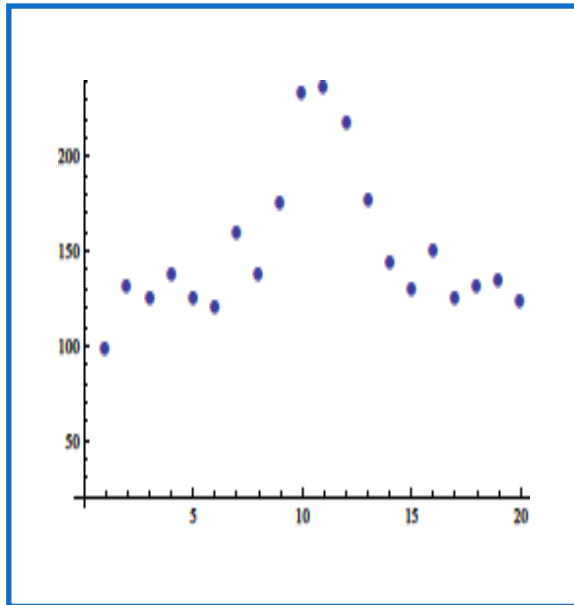
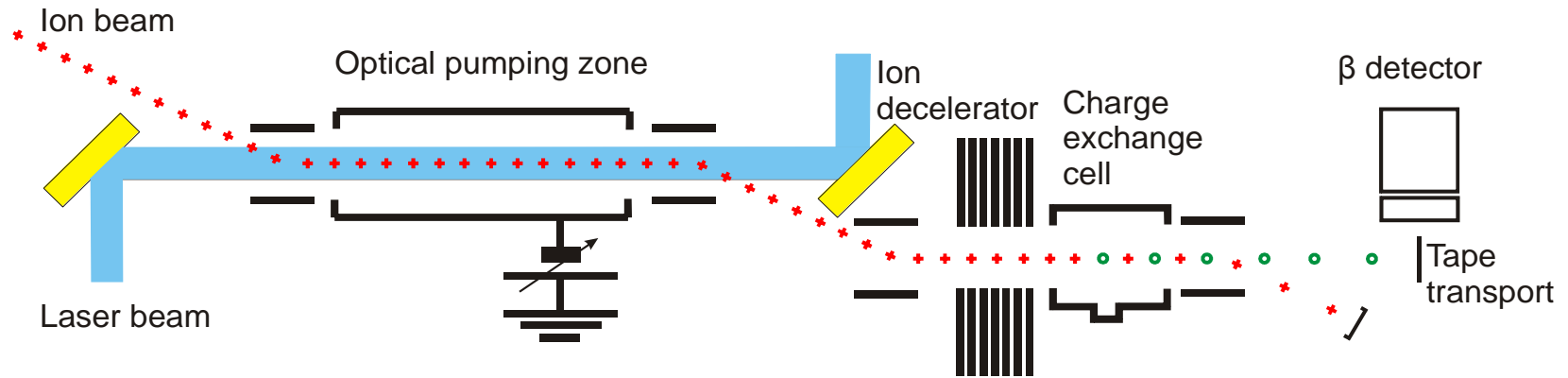


IS 508: Collinear laser spectroscopy of manganese isotopes using optical pumping in ISCOOL



Outlook for Ca

Radioactive detection of Optically pumped ions after state selective Charge exchange (ROC)



*The theoretical possibilities:
1 ion/s of an even isotope over 5 shifts.*

Outlook for Cd

Yields drop by 2 orders of magnitude per isotope beyond 100 or 130... The limit.

But

Laser system developed opens up many more possibilities in this region *And* beyond.

Publications of spins moments and charge radii in preparation .

-> See poster by D. T. Yordanov for more details.

Outlook for K

Publications: Spins and Moments (J Papuga *et al.*) in preparation.
Charge radii (K. Kreim *et al.*) in preparation.

See Poster by Jasna for details.

Future prospects: With an intensity upgrade ^{52}K comes into reach.
Quadrupole moments may also shed light on the structural evolution in this region .

Outlook for Bio - β -NMR

Publications: Proof of concept results in preparation for publication.
See talk by A. Gottberg.

Future prospects: Enormous possibilities for both Biological and Solid State physics .

but

Will require a dedicated beamline and laser systems.

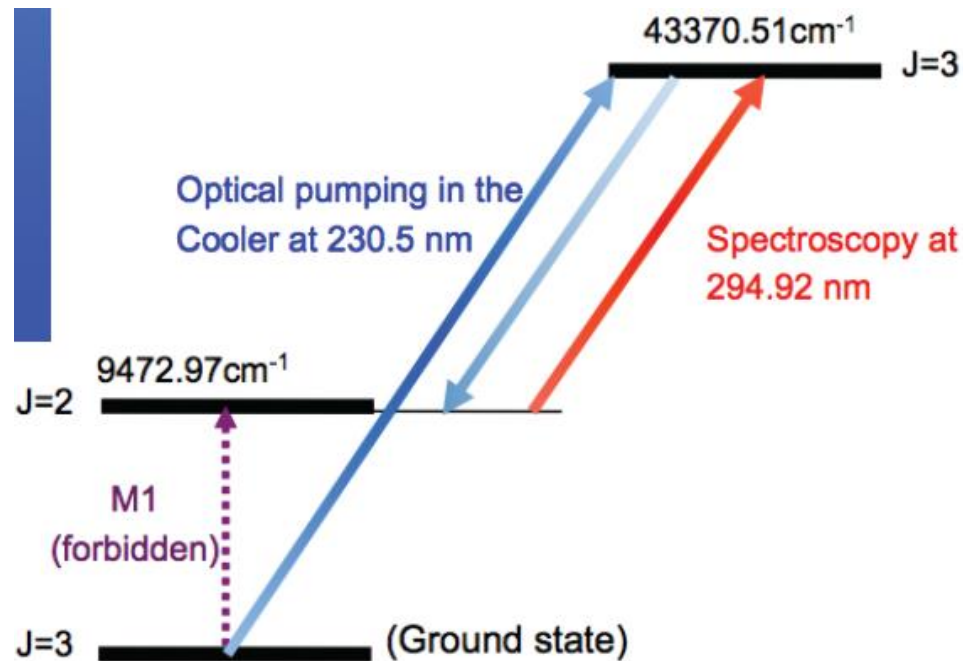
Possibilities to develop polarized beams for an entire range of elements.

Outlook for Mn

Analysis underway by B. Cheal and C. Babcock.

Realignment of ISCOOL during the shutdown will allow optical pumping in the cooler for this case and others.

- $^{65,66}\text{Mn}$ are then easily reached.



Thanks To

Carla Babcock⁴, Dimiter Balabanski¹, Mark Bissell², Ivan Budincevic², Klaus Blaum³, Bradley Cheal⁴, Marieke de Rydt², Nadja Frömmgen⁵, Ronald Garcia Ruiz², Georgi Georgiev⁶, Christopher Geppert^{7,8}, Michael Hammen⁵, Hanne Heylen², Magdalena Kowalska⁹, Kim Kreim³, Andreas Krieger^{5,8}, Rainer Neugart³, Gerda Neyens², Wilfried Nörtershäuser^{8,10,5}, Jasna Papuga², Mustafa Rajabali², Rodolfo Sanchez-Alarcon^{7,10}, Stefan Schmidt^{5,8,10} and Deyan Yordanov³

- ¹INRNE, Bulgarian Academy of Science, BG-1784 Sofia, Bulgaria
- ²Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium
- ³Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Heidelberg, Deutschland
- ⁴School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, M13 9PL, UK
- ⁵Institut für Kernchemie, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Deutschland
- ⁶CSNSM-IN2P3-CNRS, Université de Paris Sud, F-91405 Orsay, France
- ⁷Helmholtz-Institut Mainz, Mainz, Deutschland
- ⁸Institut für Kernphysik, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Deutschland
- ⁹CERN, Physics Department, Geneva, Switzerland
- ¹⁰GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Darmstadt, Deutschland