

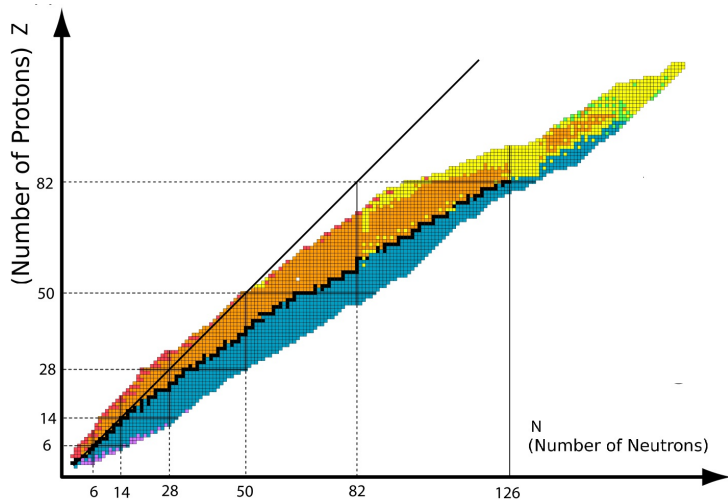
Electromagnetic Dipole Strength distribution in $^{124,128,132,134}\text{Xe}$ below the neutron separation energy

Ralph Massarczyk

Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf

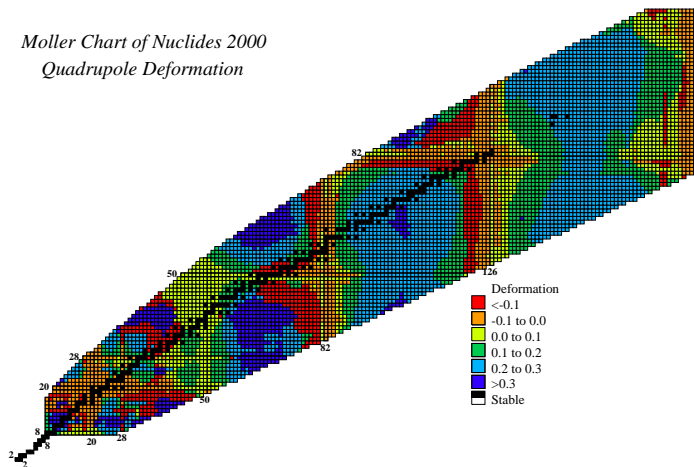
02.10.2013

Overview



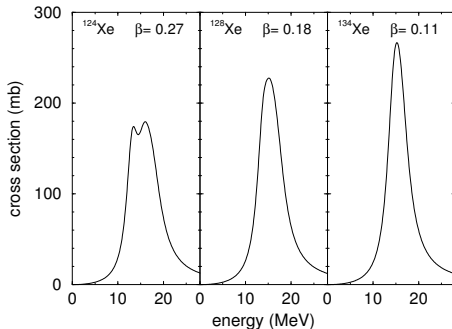
Overview

Moller Chart of Nuclides 2000
Quadrupole Deformation



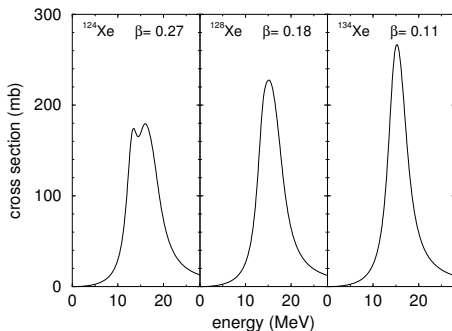
How effects nuclear deformation nuclear reactions ?

A closer view



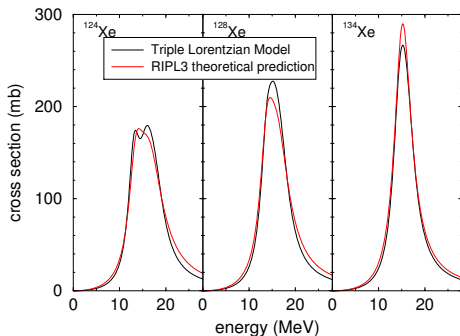
- deformation changes shape of the Giant Dipole Resonance
- different parameterizations available

A closer view



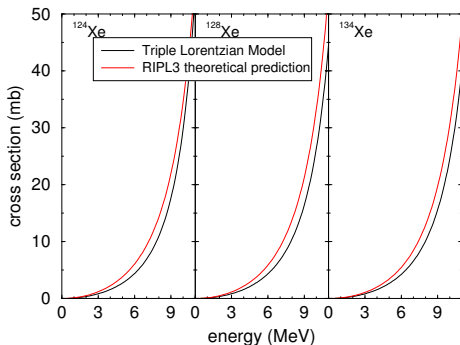
- deformation changes shape of the Giant Dipole Resonance
- different parameterizations available

A closer view



- deformation changes shape of the Giant Dipole Resonance
- different parameterizations available

A closer view



- deformation changes shape of the Giant Dipole Resonance
- different parameterizations available

Idea of the measurements

photo-absorption cross-section vs. strength function

$$f_{0\lambda XL}^J = 26 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\bar{\sigma}_{0\alpha XL}^J(E_\gamma)}{g_J E_\gamma^{2L-1}} (\text{MeV})^{-(2L+1)}$$

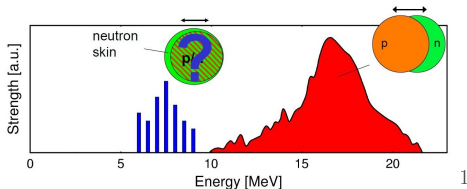
σ	f
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● is what we can measure● starts from ground state● often includes E1, M1, E2 transitions as well as (γ, γ'), (γ, n) and other reactions (γ, X)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● is needed to describe deexcitations of excited states● splits up in E1, M1, E2 ...● should be independent from excitation energy, spin, parity, excitation mechanism● an idea based on statistical assumptions

A short why-to-visit the energy region below the threshold

- interesting for a lot of nuclear reactions
- cross-over from a system dominated from single states to a statistical dominated system
- new resonances (pygmy, M1, soft pole), new picture of nuclear matter ?
- *fascinating how small scale effects can change big things*

A short why-to-visit the energy region below the threshold

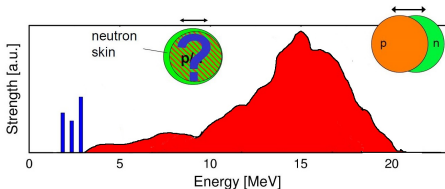
- interesting for a lot of nuclear reactions
- cross-over from a system dominated from single states to a statistical dominated system
- new resonances (pygmy, M1, soft pole), new picture of nuclear matter ?
- *fascinating how small scale effects can change big things*



¹figure by D.Savran

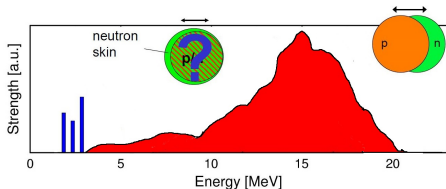
A short why-to-visit the energy region below the threshold

- interesting for a lot of nuclear reactions
- cross-over from a system dominated from single states to a statistical dominated system **in heavy nuclei**
- new resonances (pygmy, M1, soft pole), new picture of nuclear matter ?
- *fascinating how small scale effects can change big things*



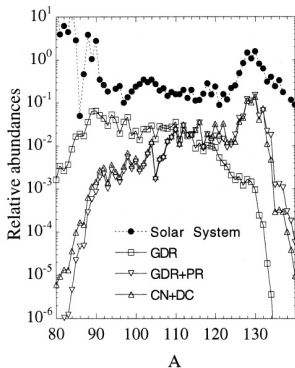
A short why-to-visit the energy region below the threshold

- interesting for a lot of nuclear reactions
- cross-over from a system dominated from single states to a statistical dominated system **in heavy nuclei**
- new resonances (pygmy, M1, soft pole), new picture of nuclear matter ?
- *fascinating how small scale effects can change big things*



A short why-to-visit the energy region below the threshold

- interesting for a lot of nuclear reactions
- cross-over from a system dominated from single states to a statistical dominated system **in heavy nuclei**
- new resonances (pygmy, M1, soft pole), new picture of nuclear matter ?
- *fascinating how small scale effects can change big things*



2

HZDR

HELMHOLTZ
ZENTRUM DRESDEN
ROSSENDORF

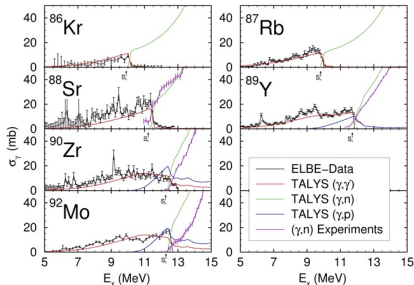
²S.Goriely Phys. Lett. B 436 (1998) 10–18

Why a series of measurements

- measure the photo-absorption cross section in a chain of stable isotopes
- recently published results of chain with neutron number $N = 50$ ¹
- What happens if neutron excess and nuclear deformation go in different directions ?
- measurements of Xenon isotopes \Leftrightarrow learn something about the general behavior

Why a series of measurements

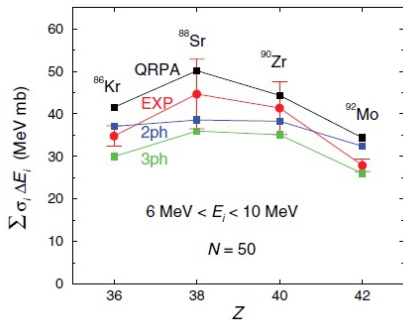
- measure the photo-absorption cross section in a chain of stable isotopes
- recently published results of chain with neutron number $N = 50$ ¹
- What happens if neutron excess and nuclear deformation go in different directions?
- measurements of Xenon isotopes \leftrightarrow learn something about the general behavior



¹R. Schwengner PRC 87 (2013) 024306

Why a series of measurements

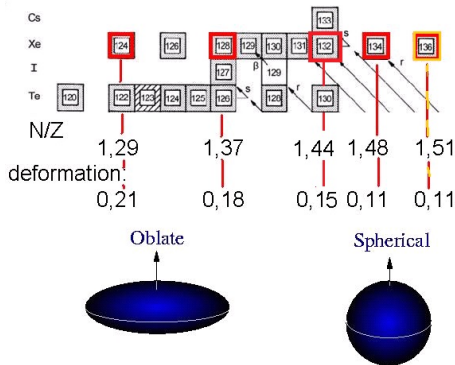
- measure the photo-absorption cross section in a chain of stable isotopes
- recently published results of chain with neutron number $N = 50$ ¹
- What happens if neutron excess and nuclear deformation go in different directions?
- measurements of Xenon isotopes \leftrightarrow learn something about the general behavior



¹R. Schwengner PRC 87 (2013) 024306

Why a series of measurements

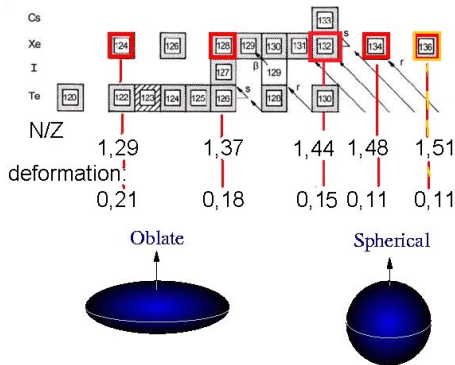
- measure the photo-absorption cross section in a chain of stable isotopes
- recently published results of chain with neutron number $N = 50$ ¹
- What happens if neutron excess and nuclear deformation go in different directions ?
- measurements of Xenon isotopes \leftrightarrow learn something about the general behavior



¹R. Schwengner PRC 87 (2013) 024306

Why a series of measurements

- measure the photo-absorption cross section in a chain of stable isotopes
- recently published results of chain with neutron number $N = 50$ ¹
- What happens if neutron excess and nuclear deformation go in different directions ?
- measurements of Xenon isotopes \Leftrightarrow learn something about the **general behavior**



¹R. Schwengner PRC 87 (2013) 024306

pro and cons of Xenon

Pro and Contra

- noble gas
- interesting for reactor physics
acts as the most important
reactor poison - $^{135}\text{Xe}(n,\gamma)$
- $^{129}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$, $^{136}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$
ratios important in solar
system studies and planetary
differentiation
- rarest not radioactive element
on earth
- noble gas

pro and cons of Xenon

Pro and Contra



- noble gas
- interesting for reactor physics
acts as the most important
reactor poison - $^{135}\text{Xe}(n,\gamma)$
- $^{129}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$, $^{136}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$
ratios important in solar

- rarest not radioactive element
on earth
- noble gas

pro and cons of Xenon

Pro and Contra



- noble gas
- interesting for reactor physics
acts as the most important
reactor poison - $^{135}\text{Xe}(n,\gamma)$
- $^{129}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$, $^{136}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$
ratios important in solar

- rarest not radioactive element
on earth
- noble **gas** (High-pressure gas
targets ~ 80 bar)

pro and cons of Xenon

Pro and Contra



- noble gas, generally nonreactive

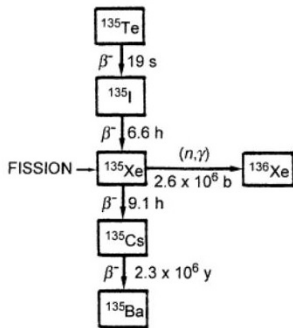
- interesting for reactor physics acts as the most important reactor poison - $^{135}\text{Xe}(n,\gamma)$
- $^{129}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$, $^{136}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$

- rarest not radioactive element on earth
- noble gas (High-pressure gas targets ~ 80 bar)

pro and cons of Xenon

Pro and Contra

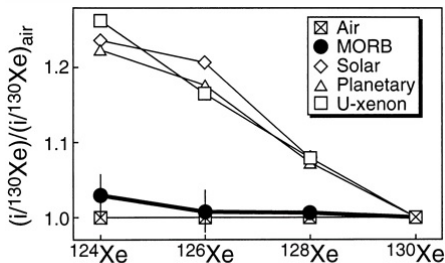
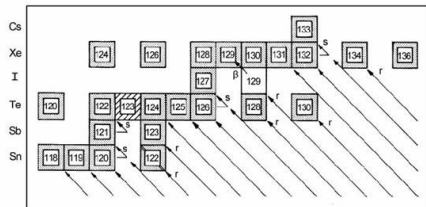
- noble gas, generally nonreactive
- interesting for reactor physics acts as the most important reactor poison - $^{135}\text{Xe}(n,\gamma)$
- $^{129}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$, $^{136}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$ ratios important in solar system studies and planetary differentiation



pro and cons of Xenon

- noble gas, generally nonreactive
- interesting for reactor physics acts as the most important reactor poison - $^{135}\text{Xe}(n,\gamma)$
- $^{129}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$, $^{136}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$ ratios important in solar system studies and planetary differentiation

Pro and Contra

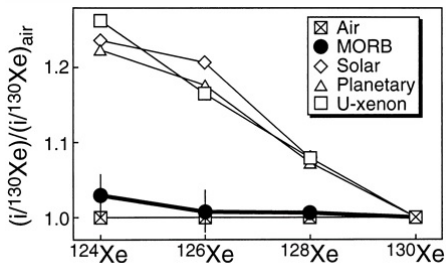
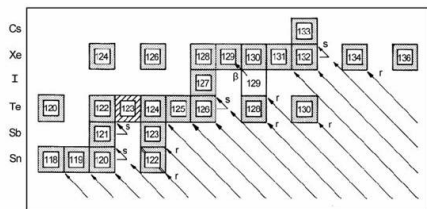


¹J. Kunz Scienc 280 (1998) 877

pro and cons of Xenon

Pro and Contra

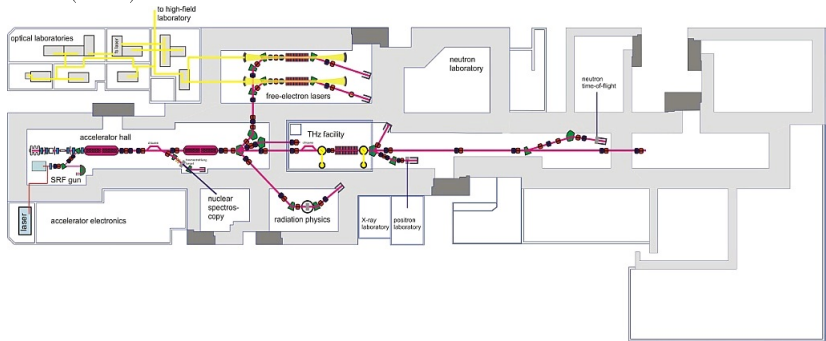
- noble gas
- interesting for reactor physics acts as the most important reactor poison - $^{135}\text{Xe}(n,\gamma)$
- $^{129}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$, $^{136}\text{Xe}/^{130}\text{Xe}$ ratios important in solar system studies and planetary differentiation



¹J. Kunz Scienc 280 (1998) 877

Sites

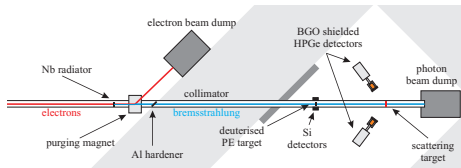
The (new) ELBE at Dresden



Electron Linac for secondary radiation purposes
(*neutrons, positrons, FEL, activation experiments, bremsstrahlung*)

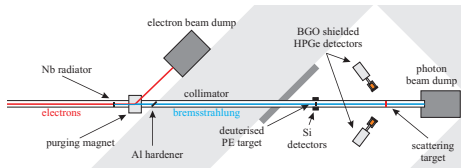
Sites

- photon excitation at the bremsstrahlung setup at the electron accelerator ELBE
- electron energies from 5 to 20 MeV with up to 1mA
- electron beam on thin niobium foil produces bremsstrahlung
- setup contains high purity Germanium detectors with BGO shielding
- empty target measurements necessary



Sites

- photon excitation at the bremsstrahlung setup at the electron accelerator ELBE
- electron energies from 5 to 20 MeV with up to 1mA
- electron beam on thin niobium foil produces bremsstrahlung
- setup contains high purity Germanium detectors with BGO shielding
- empty target measurements necessary



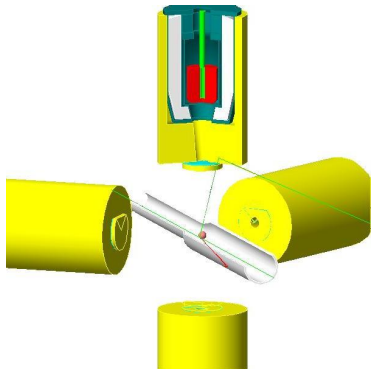
Sites

- photon excitation at the bremsstrahlung setup at the electron accelerator ELBE
- electron energies from 5 to 20 MeV with up to 1mA
- electron beam on thin niobium foil produces bremsstrahlung
- setup contains high purity Germanium detectors with BGO shielding
- empty target measurements necessary

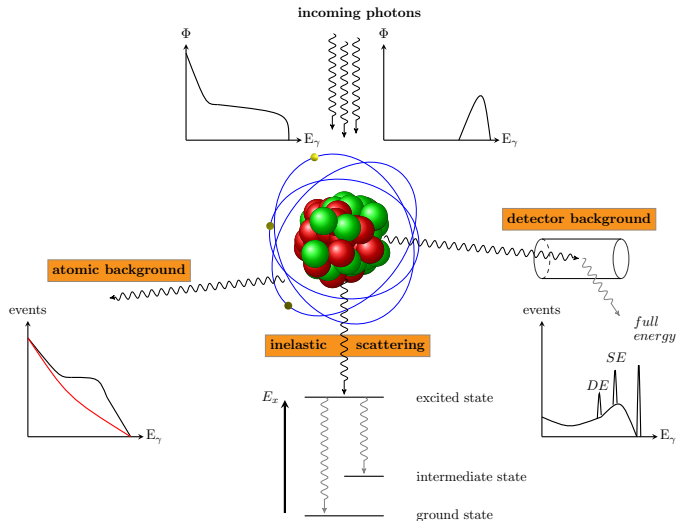


Sites

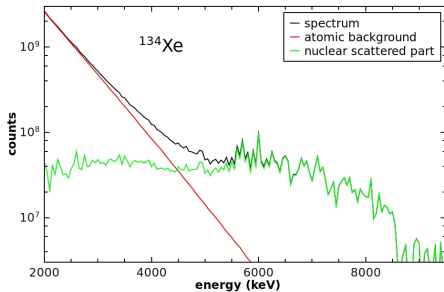
- photon excitation at the bremsstrahlung setup at the electron accelerator ELBE
- electron energies from 5 to 20 MeV with up to 1mA
- electron beam on thin niobium foil produces bremsstrahlung
- setup contains high purity Germanium detectors with BGO shielding
- empty target measurements necessary



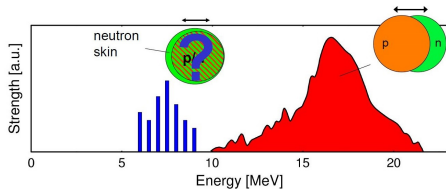
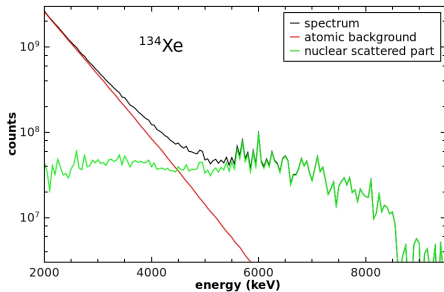
A walk through the analysis



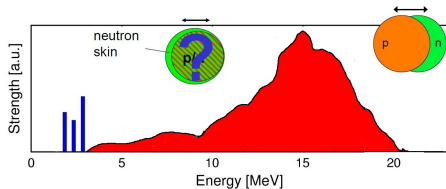
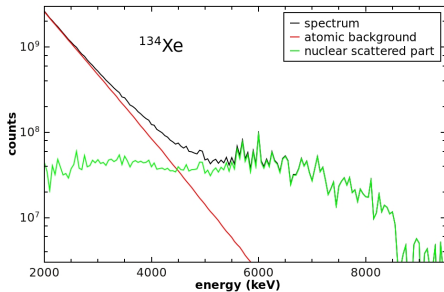
A continuum analysis



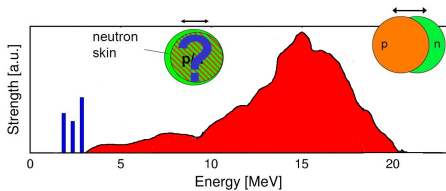
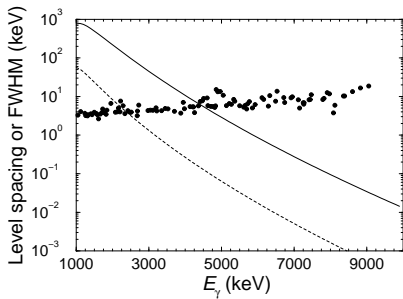
A continuum analysis



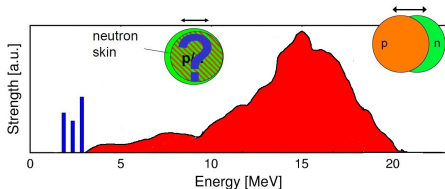
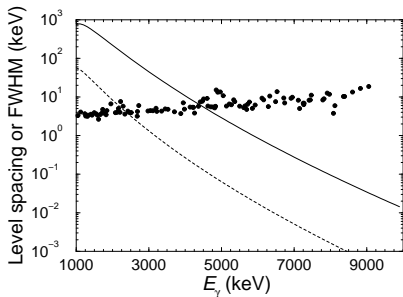
A continuum analysis



A continuum analysis



A continuum analysis

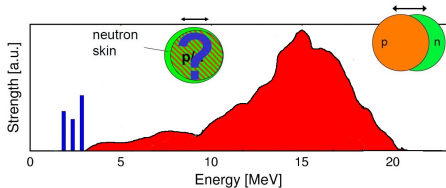
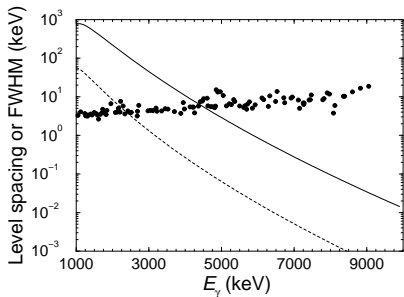


continuum analysis...

HZDR

HELMHOLTZ
ZENTRUM DRESDEN
ROSSENDORF

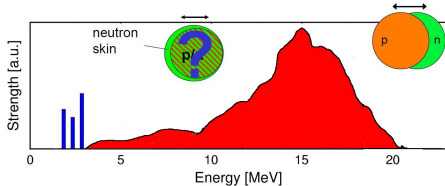
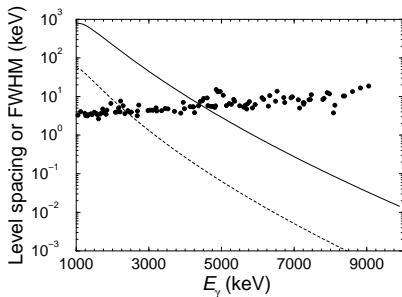
A continuum analysis



continuum analysis...

... standard tool in (n,γ) analysis (e.g. Two-Step-Cascades)

A continuum analysis

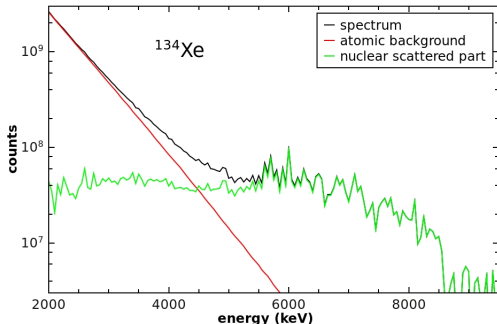


continuum analysis...

- ... standard tool in (n,γ) analysis (e.g. Two-Step-Cascades)
- ... but not in nuclear resonance fluorescence experiments

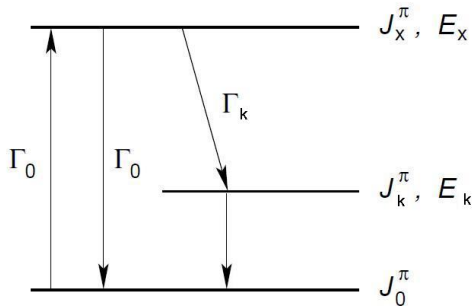
Correction of inelastic scattering

- Correction of inelastic scattered events and branching
- Calculation and subtraction with γ DEX^{1, 2}
- Self-consistent:
Input PSF is
Output PSF



Correction of inelastic scattering

- Correction of inelastic scattered events and branching
- Calculation and subtraction with γ DEX^{1, 2}
- Self-consistent:
Input PSF is
Output PSF

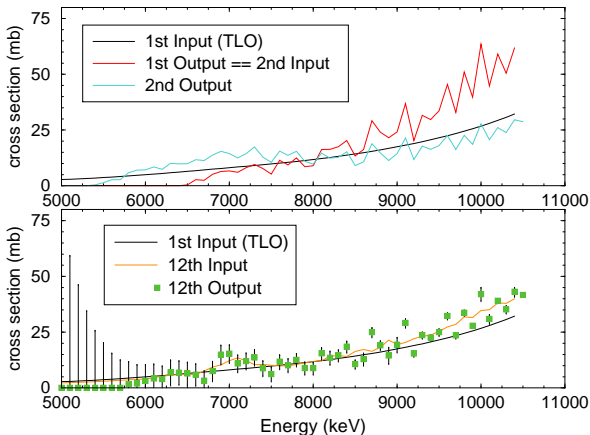


¹G. Schramm PRC 85 (2012) 014311

²R. Massarczyk PRC 87 (2013) 044306

Correction of inelastic scattering

- Correction of inelastic scattered events and branching
- Calculation and subtraction with γ DEX^{1, 2}
- **Self-consistent:**
Input PSF is Output PSF



¹G. Schramm PRC 85 (2012) 014311

²R. Massarczyk PRC 87 (2013) 044306

- based on the idea of DICEBOX ¹
- first step: scheme of levels \implies scheme of energy bins ^{2, 3}
- second step: remove the random numbers, by distributions, mean values, deviations and covariances

¹F. Bečvář NIM A 417 (1998) 434

- based on the idea of DICEBOX ¹
- first step: scheme of levels \implies scheme of energy bins ^{2, 3}
- second step: remove the random numbers, by distributions, mean values, deviations and covariances

¹F. Bečvář NIM A 417 (1998) 434

²T. Kawano Journal of Nucl. Science and Tech. 47 (2010) 462

³G. Schramm PRC 85 (2012) 014311, R. Massarczyk PRC 87 (2013) 044306

- based on the idea of DICEBOX ¹
- first step: scheme of levels \implies scheme of energy bins ^{2, 3}
- second step: remove the random numbers, by distributions, mean values, deviations and covariances

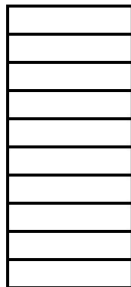
¹F. Bečvář NIM A 417 (1998) 434

²T. Kawano Journal of Nucl. Science and Tech. 47 (2010) 462

³G. Schramm PRC 85 (2012) 014311, R. Massarczyk PRC 87 (2013) 044306

change computer time to computer power !

new calculation method:



change computer time to computer power !

new calculation method:

- define Histogram of 1st bin:

$$H_1 = \delta(E_1)$$

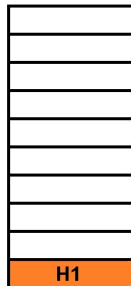


change computer time to computer power !

new calculation method:

- define Histogram of 1st bin:

$$H_1 = \delta(E_1)$$



change computer time to computer power !

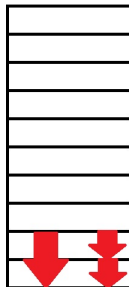
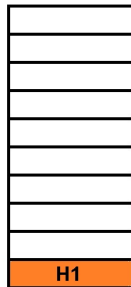
new calculation method:

- define Histogram of 1st bin:

$$H_1 = \delta(E_1)$$

- define Histogram of 2nd bin:

$$H_2 = \frac{\Gamma_{2 \rightarrow 0}}{\Gamma_{tot}} \delta(E_2) + \frac{\Gamma_{2 \rightarrow 1}}{\Gamma_{tot}} H_1$$



change computer time to computer power !

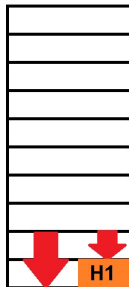
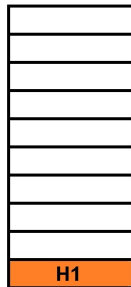
new calculation method:

- define Histogram of 1st bin:

$$H_1 = \delta(E_1)$$

- define Histogram of 2nd bin:

$$H_2 = \frac{\Gamma_{2 \rightarrow 0}}{\Gamma_{tot}} \delta(E_2) + \frac{\Gamma_{2 \rightarrow 1}}{\Gamma_{tot}} H_1$$



change computer time to computer power !

new calculation method:

- define Histogram of 1st bin:

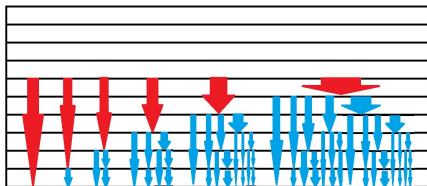
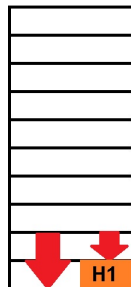
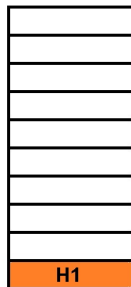
$$H_1 = \delta(E_1)$$

- define Histogram of 2nd bin:

$$H_2 = \frac{\Gamma_{2 \rightarrow 0}}{\Gamma_{tot}} \delta(E_2) + \frac{\Gamma_{2 \rightarrow 1}}{\Gamma_{tot}} H_1$$

- define Histogram of n th bin:

$$H_n = \frac{\Gamma_{n \rightarrow 0}}{\Gamma_{tot}} \delta(E_n) + \sum_{i=1}^{i=n-1} \frac{\Gamma_{n \rightarrow i}}{\Gamma_{tot}} H_i$$



change computer time to computer power !

new calculation method:

- define Histogram of 1st bin:

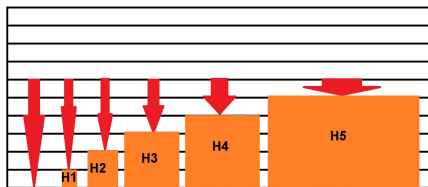
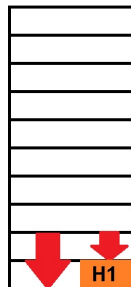
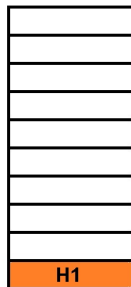
$$H_1 = \delta(E_1)$$

- define Histogram of 2nd bin:

$$H_2 = \frac{\Gamma_{2 \rightarrow 0}}{\Gamma_{tot}} \delta(E_2) + \frac{\Gamma_{2 \rightarrow 1}}{\Gamma_{tot}} H_1$$

- define Histogram of n th bin:

$$H_n = \frac{\Gamma_{n \rightarrow 0}}{\Gamma_{tot}} \delta(E_n) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{\Gamma_{n \rightarrow i}}{\Gamma_{tot}} H_i$$



Problems

- Uncertainty propagation much more complicated
- statistical assumption not true for low energies

Problems

- Uncertainty propagation much more complicated
- statistical assumption not true for low energies

Solutions

- Uncertainty by error propagation
- Use discrete level scheme for low energies

Problems

- Uncertainty propagation much more complicated
- statistical assumption not true for low energies

Solutions

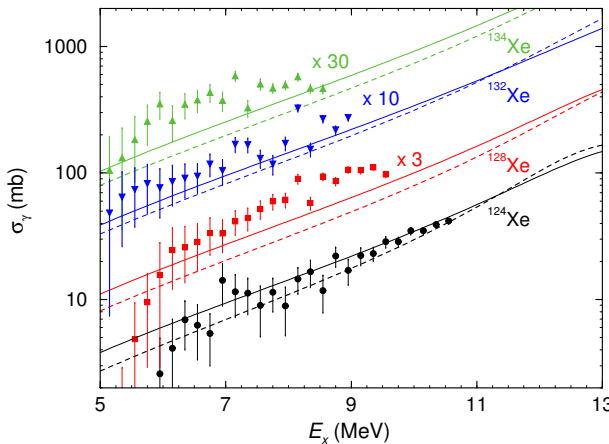
- Uncertainty by error propagation
- Use discrete level scheme for low energies

Advantages

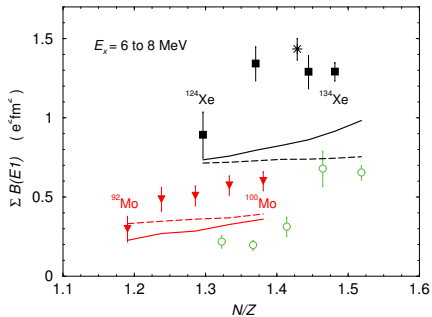
- TIME...TIME...TIME, calculation within a minute
- Test with different model combinations

results

- Complete dipole strength below the neutron separation energy in gas targets

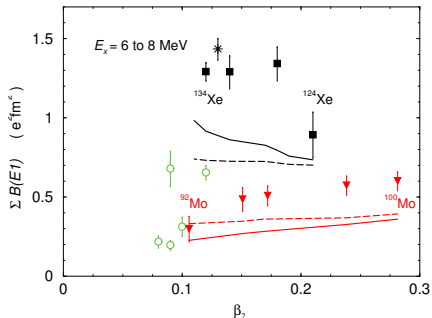
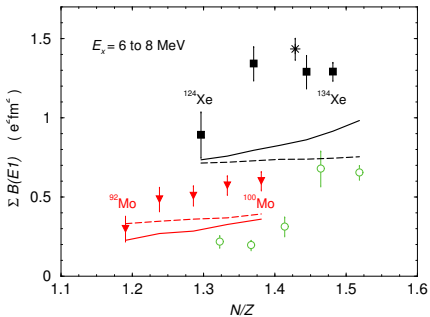


Integrated Strength below the neutron separation energy



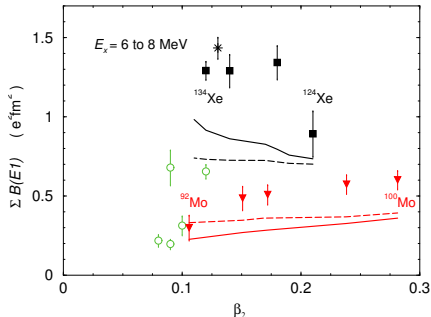
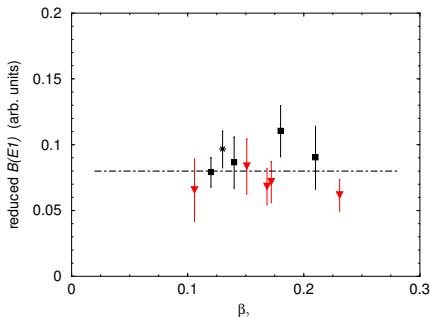
Comparison of Xenon (black) Molybdenum (red) and $N=82$ results (green), TLO Prediction (dashed) and QRPA (red)

Integrated Strength below the neutron separation energy



Comparison of Xenon (black) Molybdenum (red) and N=82 results (green), TLO Prediction (dashed) and QRPA (red)

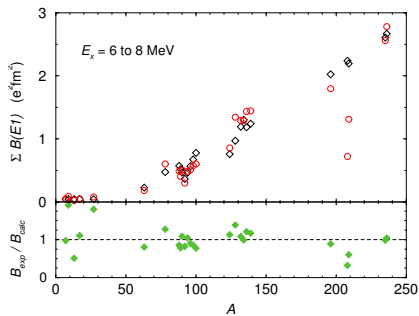
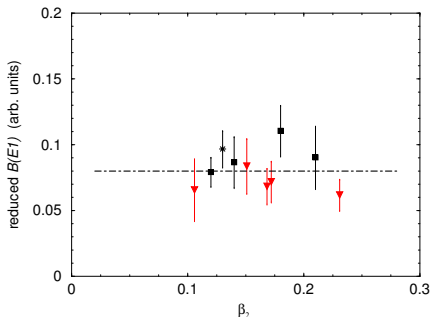
Integrated Strength below the neutron separation energy



Comparison of Xenon (black) Molybdenum (red) and N=82 results (green), TLO Prediction (dashed) and QRPA (red)

Normalization of the strength to the Thomas-Reiche-Kuhn Sum Rule

Integrated Strength below the neutron separation energy



Comparison of Xenon (black) Molybdenum (red) and N=82 results (green), TLO Prediction (dashed) and QRPA (red)

N/Z effect dominating \rightarrow Global parametrization

$$\sum_{6-8\text{MeV}} B(E1) \approx 0.08 \frac{NZ}{A} \left(\frac{N}{Z} - 1 \right)$$

Conclusions

- determination of dipole strength functions below the neutron separation energy
- we are able to measure gaseous targets
- fast reaction code γ DEX for correction
- dominating N/Z effect
- minor deformation effect

Conclusions

- determination of dipole strength functions below the neutron separation energy
- we are able to measure gaseous targets
- fast reaction code γ DEX for correction
- dominating N/Z effect
- minor deformation effect

Outlook

- analysis of HI γ S Data
- work with γ DEX in (n, γ) experiments at GEELINA and Budapest

Announcement

The 15th International Symposium on
Capture Gamma-Ray Spectroscopy and Related Topics (CGS15)
will take place in Dresden, Germany,
from **August 25 to August 29, 2014**.

We are looking forward to seeing you there.