

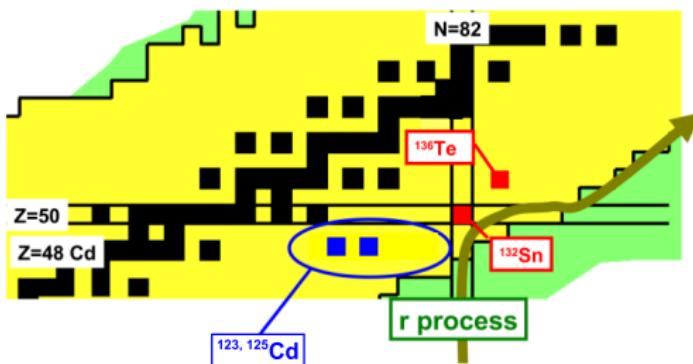
# Decay Spectroscopy of odd-Ag isotopes - INTC-P-383

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<sup>10</sup>IFIC, CSIC-University of Valencia, Spain; <sup>11</sup>UWS, Paisley, Scotland; <sup>12</sup>University of Surrey, UK; <sup>13</sup>NCBJ, Warsaw, Poland; <sup>14</sup>University of Liverpool, UK

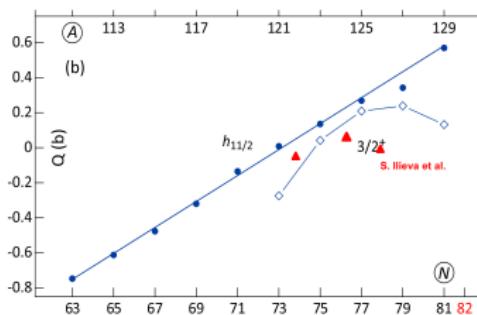
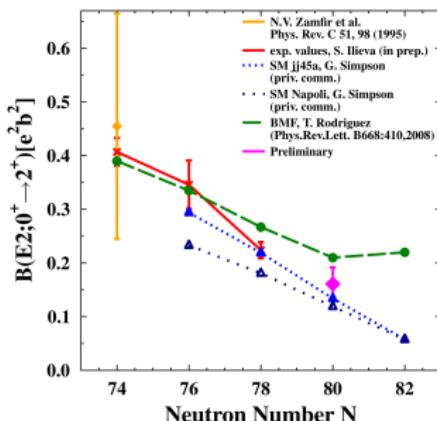
INTC meeting CERN, October 23<sup>rd</sup> 2013

# Interesting region



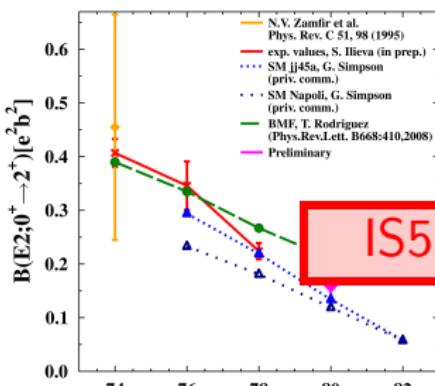
- Very far away from stability
- Only one of a few experimentally accessible doubly-magic regions
- Close to shell closures at  $Z = 50$  and  $N = 82$   
→ perfect test for SM interactions
- Close to r-process-path: Which theoretical extrapolation can we believe?

# Neutron-rich Cd - Newly known facts



- $^{122-126}\text{Cd}$ : IS411 → *S. Ilieva et al., Phys. Rev. C, (nearly) submitted*
- $^{128}\text{Cd}$ : IS477 → *PhD Thesis S.B.*
- SM prediction too low for  $^{124}\text{Cd}$   
⇒ Additional collectivity or problem with SM interactions?
- Small quadrupole moments for  $2_1^+$  state
- COLLAPS: IS497 → *D. T. Yordanov et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 192501 (2013)*
- Small quadrupole moments in heavy odd Cd for ground and isomeric state
- Laser spectroscopy not possible for short living states → Role of orbitals for generation of collectivity?

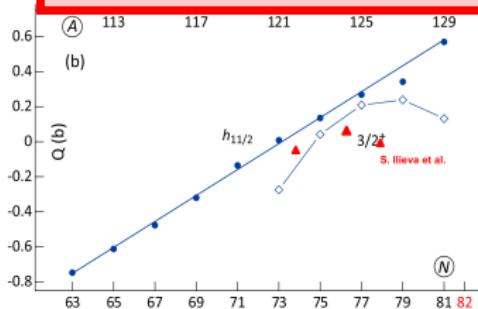
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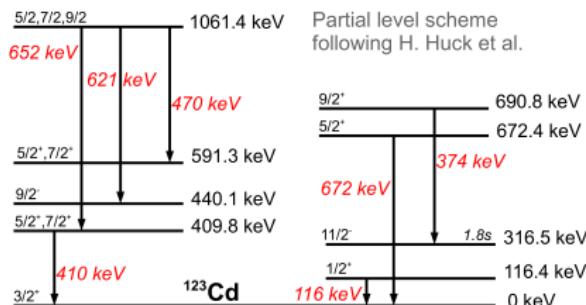
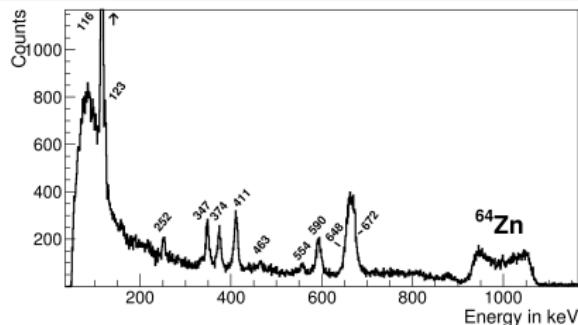
So far:  $^{123}\text{Cd}$  measured as the level scheme was known



Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 192501 (2013)

- Small quadrupole moments in heavy odd isomeric state
- Laser spectroscopy not possible for short living states → Role of orbitals for generation of collectivity?

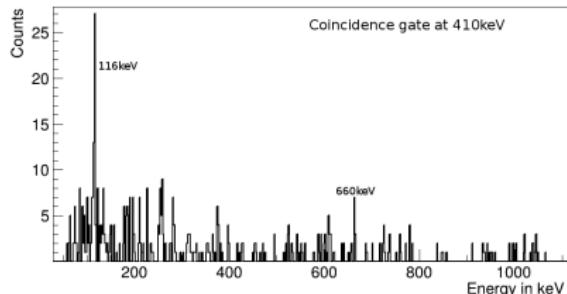
# $^{123}\text{Cd}$ : COULEX



Example for disagreement with *H. Huck et al., Phys. Rev. C 40, 1384 (1989)*:

- Multiplet @660keV: could contain two transitions (652keV and 672 keV), BUT: coincident transitions not observed  
→ Either state at 1061keV not populated → ~~652keV~~ ⇒ Unknown transitions!  
→ Or Level scheme wrong!
- A. Kankainen et al., *Phys. Rev. C 87, 024307 (2013)*:  $\frac{11}{2}^-$  isomeric state at 144keV

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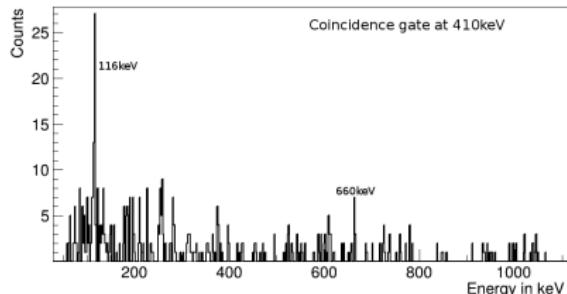


- IS524 → Master Thesis of A.-L. Hartig, TU Darmstadt
- Low statistics for  $\gamma\gamma$ -coincidences

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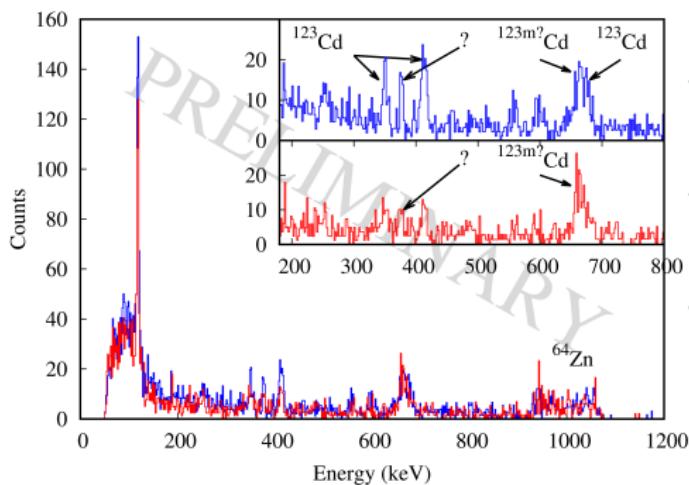
- Multipole octupole mixing between states at 652 keV and 1061 keV, both coincident transitions not observed  
**NEW INVESTIGATION OF LEVEL SCHEME NEEDED!**
- Either state at 1061 keV not populated → 652 keV ⇒ Unknown transitions!
- Or Level scheme wrong!
- *A. Kankainen et al., Phys. Rev. C 87, 024307 (2013)*:  $\frac{11}{2}^-$  isomeric state at 144 keV

# $^{123}\text{Cd}$ : COULEX

With RILIS:

- Rough test with broadband laser (not enough time for narrowband laser scan)

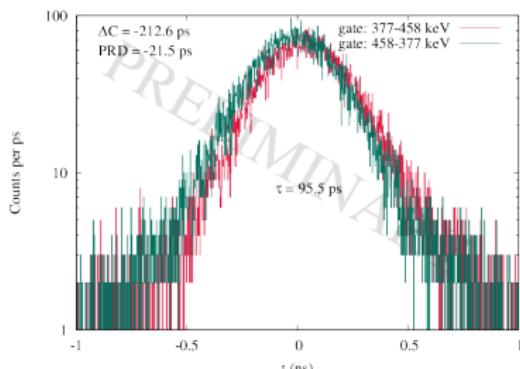
Two different settings found:



- Change of intensity in 116keV-line
- Change of structure in 660keV multiplet
- 374keV transition previously assigned to feed isomer, here rather gs

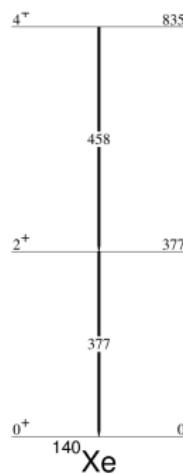
# Lifetime measurements

- Lifetimes of excited states in (sub-)nanosecond range
- Combination with coulex data → additional constraints to matrix elements → *Th. Kröll et al., INTC-P-342*
- Use generalised centroid difference method → *J.-M. Régis et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res. A 726, 191 (2013)*
- Method already applied by S. Ilieva on ILL data

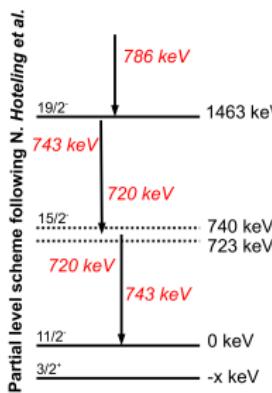
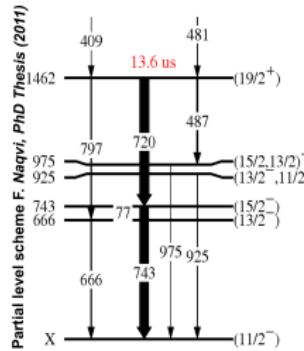


Literature:  $101.7(32)\text{ps}$  A. Lindroth, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 82 (1999)  
4783

Coulex:  $90.1(108)\text{ps}$  Th. Behrens, *PhD Thesis* (2009)



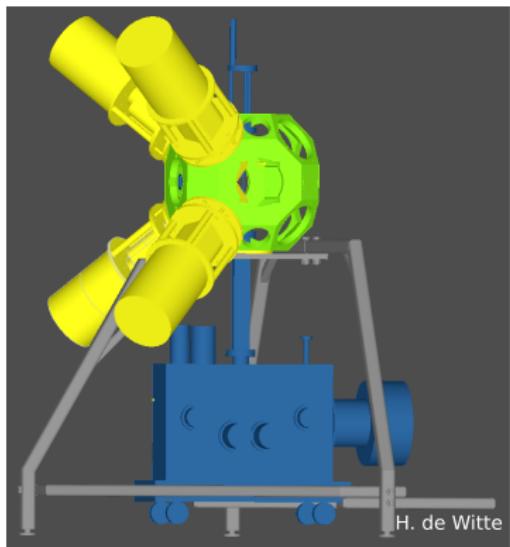
# $^{125}\text{Cd}$ : Not much is known



- $\gamma$ -spectroscopy after fragmentation  
→ *F. Naqvi, PhD Thesis (2011)*  
→ *N. Hoteling et al., Phys. Rev. C 76, 044324 (2007)*
- Relative order of transitions (720keV and 743keV) not known
- Energy of the  $\frac{11}{2}^-$  isomer only poorly known:
  - 50(70)keV → ground state?  
→ *J. Katakura, Nucl. Data Sheets 86, 855 (1999)*
  - 186(5)keV  
→ *A. Kankainen et al., Phys. Rev. C 87, 024307 (2013)*
- So far no transitions to the ground state found

# Decay station (IDS) at ISOLDE

- Four Ge Clover detectors (16 crystals á 20% rel. eff.) (compare Huck et al.: 2 detectors á 30% and 40% rel. eff.)  
⇒ better coincidence efficiency
- + four LaBr<sub>3</sub>(Ce) fast scintillators ( $\sim 0.5\%$  @ 500keV and 10cm distance)
- + plastic scintillator for beta measurement (high time resolution  
→ ultra fast timing method, see *M. Moszyński and H. Mach, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. in Phys. Res. A 277, 407 (1989)*)
- Implantation of the nuclei on a movable tape



# Estimation and request

- $^{123}\text{Ag}$ 
    - Expected Yield:  $10^4/\mu\text{C}$ 
      - 5  $\gamma\gamma$  coincidences per min for a state with 1% feeding  
 $\Rightarrow$  1200 counts in 7 shifts
      - Lifetime measurement: state with 5% feeding doable
      - Possible In contamination not an issue
  - $^{125}\text{Ag}$ 
    - Expected Yield:  $10^2/\mu\text{C}$ 
      - 70  $\gamma\gamma$  coincidences per day for a state with 1% feeding  
 $\Rightarrow$  210 counts in 9 shifts
      - Lifetime measurement: state with 50% feeding doable
      - Possible In contamination not an issue
- + 2 shifts for beam preparation

**In total: 18 shifts**