

# **$^{35}\text{Ca}$ decay**

## **beta-delayed 1- and 2-proton**

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### **beta delayed proton(s) emission program**

$^{31}\text{Ar}$  studied at ISOLDE (see next proposal)

**Phys. Rev. C 87, 055808 (2013), G. T. Koldste, H.O.U. Fynbo, *et al.***

$^{35}\text{Ca}$  proposal : first complete decay study

### **$^{35}\text{Ca}$ previous decay studies**

Berkeley, J. Aystö et al. (1985)

GANIL, W. Trinder et al. (1999)

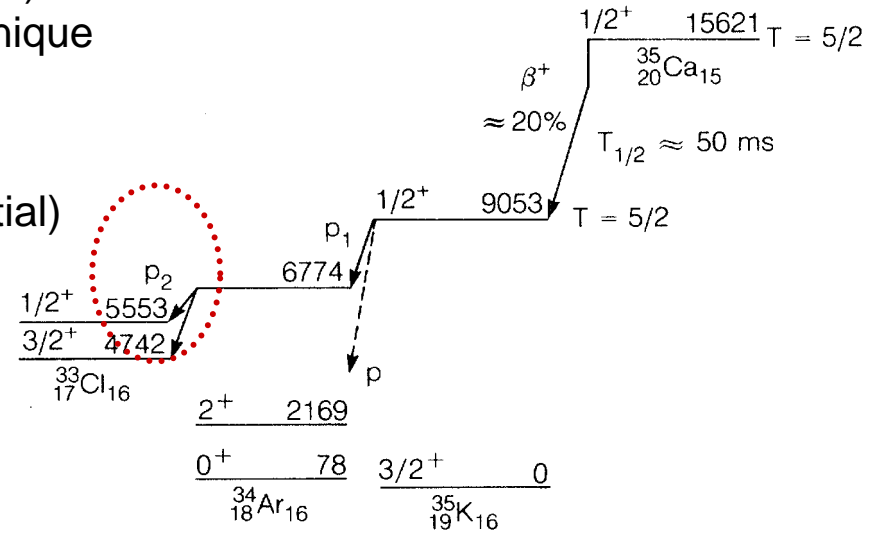
# Previous experiments

**1985 Berkeley**, J. Aystö *et al.*, PRL 55 (1985) 1384

$^{40}\text{Ca}(^3\text{He},\alpha 4n)$  reaction, helium-jet technique  
small angle proton-proton coincidences  
with  $\Delta E$ - $E$  silicon telescope

- only  $\beta$ -2p measurement (sequential)
- first decay scheme

$\log ft(\text{IAS}) = 3.09$   
 $T_{1/2} = 50 \pm 30 \text{ ms}$   
 $\Delta m = 4463 \pm 60 \text{ keV (IMME)}$



**1999 GANIL**, W. Trinder *et al.*, PLB 459 (1999) 67

$^{40}\text{Ca}$  fragmentation, LISE implantation / decay experiment  
gamma: 3 Ge (70%) and 2 NaI detectors

- 19  $\beta$ -p( $\gamma$ ) transitions  $\rightarrow$  B(GT) (weaker quenching than **sd** shell)
- no  $\beta$ - $\gamma$
- no  $\beta$ -2p to excited state in  $^{33}\text{Cl}$

$\log ft(\text{IAS}) = 4.1$  ← missed strength ?  
 $T_{1/2} = 25.7 \pm 0.2 \text{ ms}$   
 $\Delta m = 4530 \pm 66 \text{ keV (IMME)}$

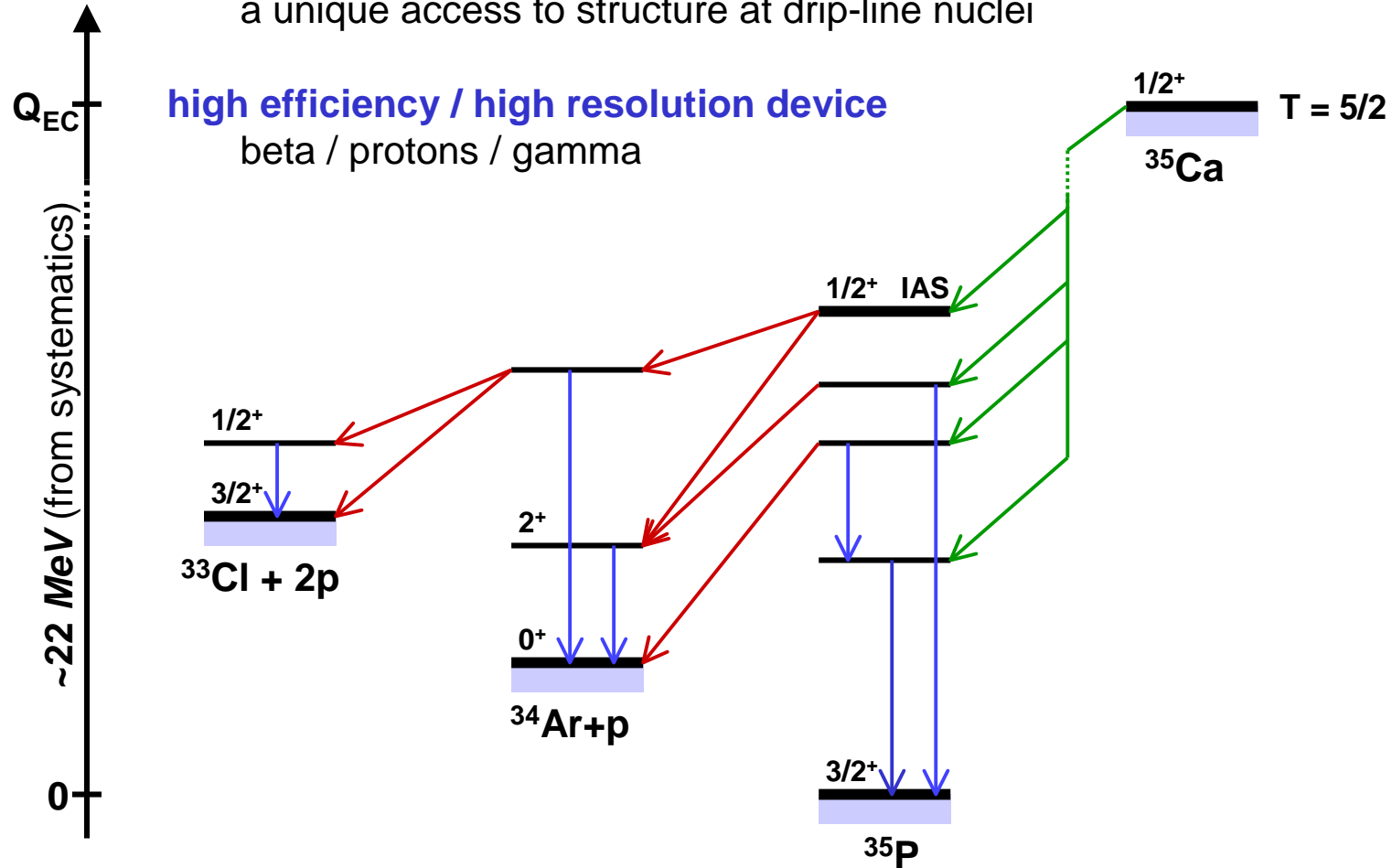
# proposal: first complete decay study

## decay spectroscopy

a unique access to structure at drip-line nuclei

## high efficiency / high resolution device

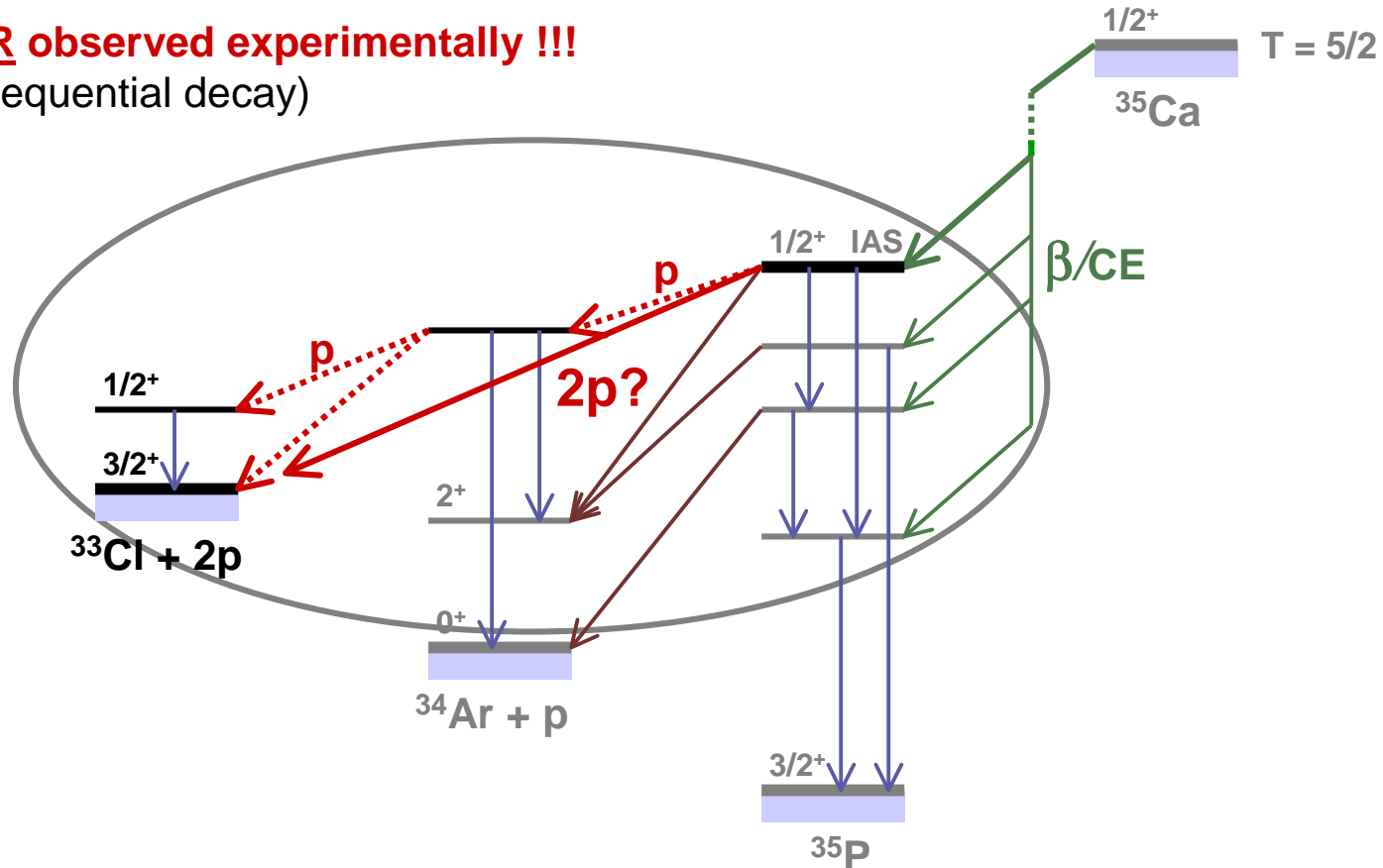
beta / protons / gamma



# search for **direct 2-proton** emission

→ **direct (non-sequential) emission** predicted to exist (B.A. Brown, PRL65,1990)

→ **NEVER** observed experimentally !!!  
(only sequential decay)



does the simultaneous emission component exist ?

# why searching for **direct 2-proton** emission ?

## very exotic process

sub-system (**2p**) correlated inside nucleus, unbound outside

## **emission mechanism** strongly dependant on:

- **nuclear structure**

- **proton-proton correlations**

(→ 3-body decay formalism – L.V. Grigorenko)

## **easier access than ground-state 2P radioactivity emitters** (like $^{45}\text{Fe}$ , $^{48}\text{Ni}$ ...)

- better produced isotopes → (much) higher statistics

- decay mechanism is not washed by Coulomb barrier

→ **search for direct decay** (no intermediate state) – require few counts

→ **measure energy and angular correlations** – require more statistics

# decay spectroscopy: structure of $^{35}\text{P}$

Half-life, masses (IMME),...

Gamow-Teller strength distribution  $B(\text{GT})$

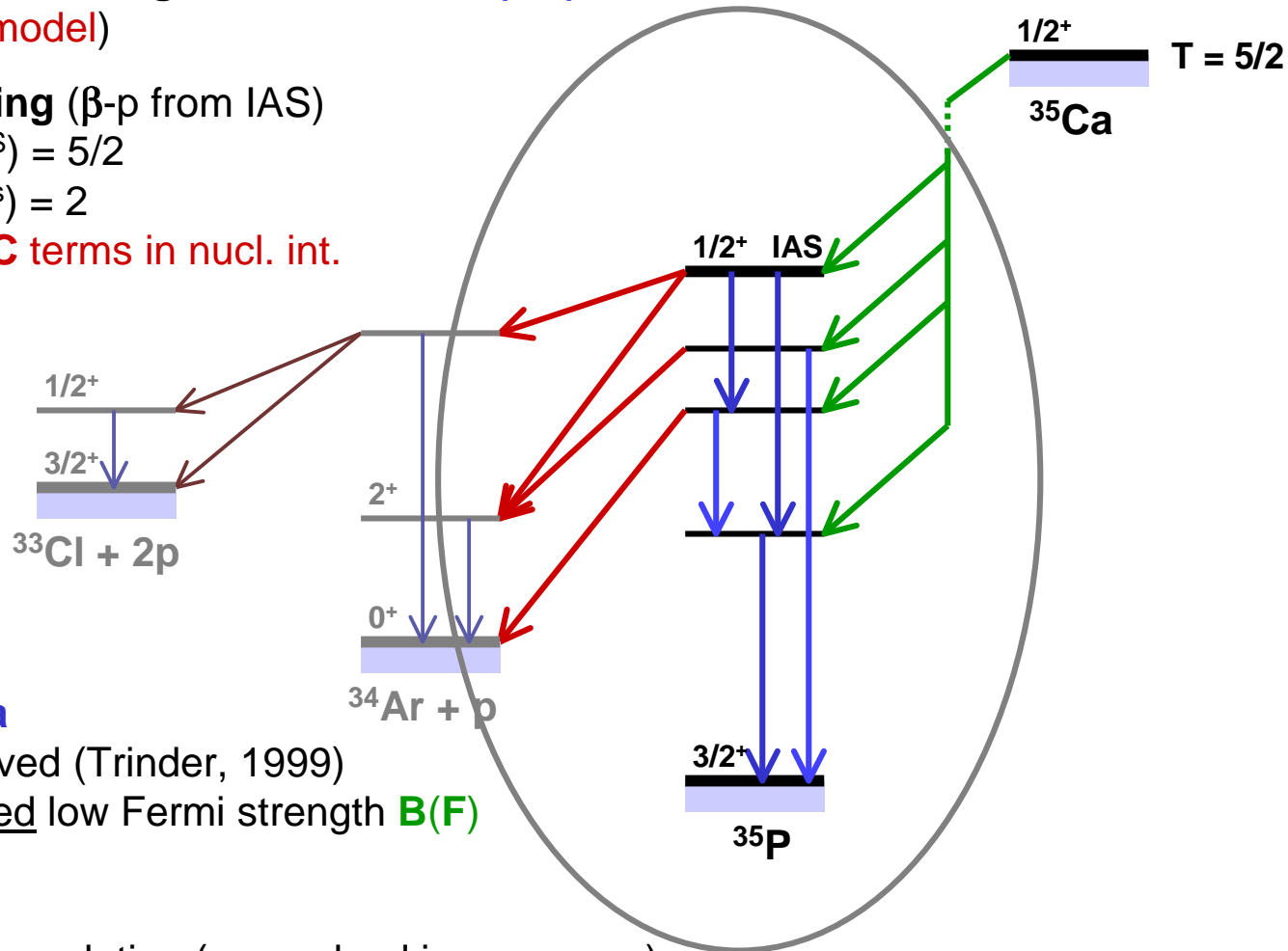
( $\rightarrow$  shell model)

Isospin mixing ( $\beta$ -p from IAS)

$$T(^{35}\text{P}^{\text{IAS}}) = 5/2$$

$$T(^{34}\text{Ar}^{\text{gs}}) = 2$$

test of **INC** terms in nucl. int.



**beta-gamma**

not observed (Trinder, 1999)

unexpected low Fermi strength  $B(\text{F})$

**beta-proton**

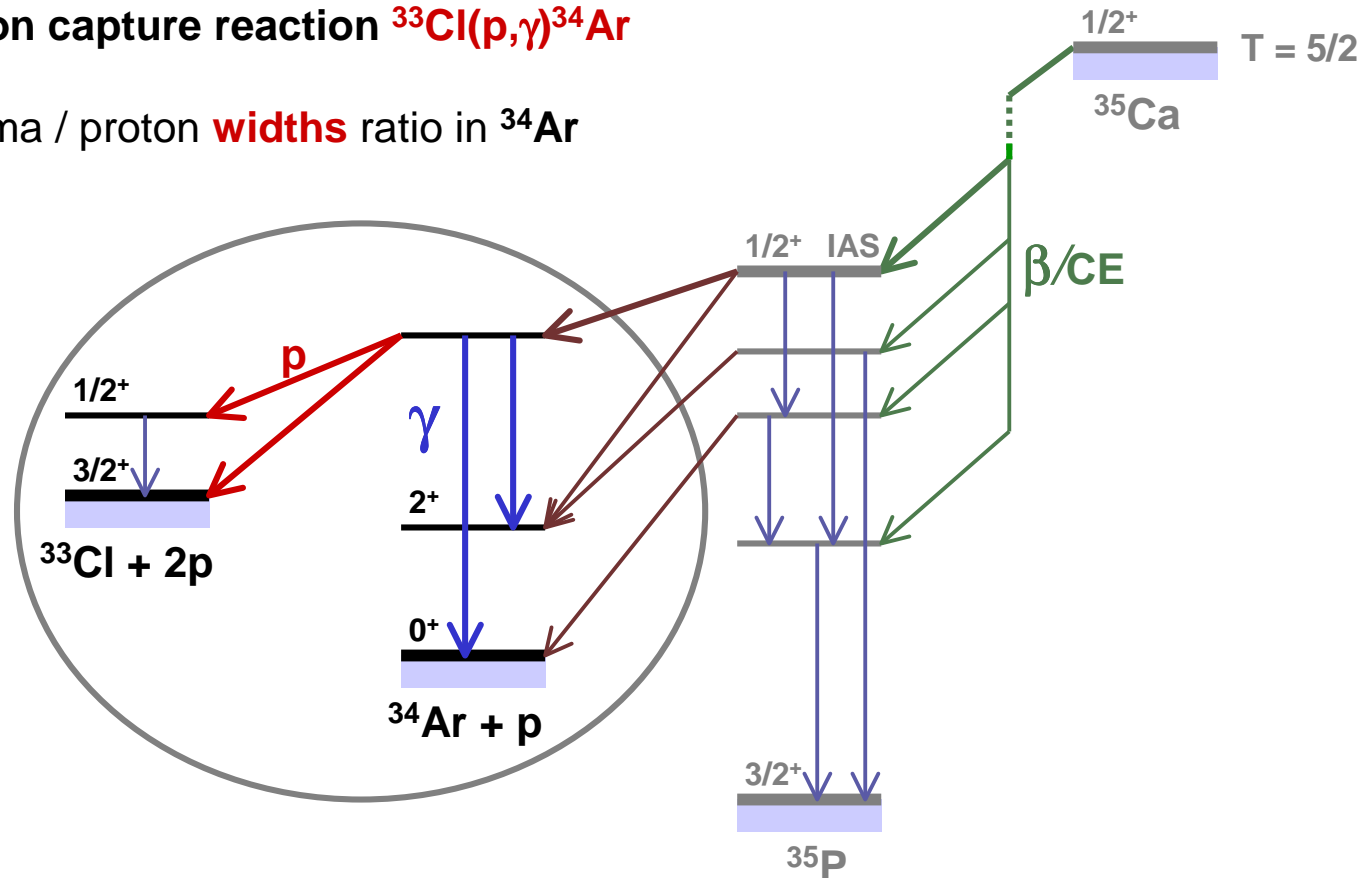
improved resolution (unresolved in prev. exp.)

# astrophysics *rp*-process

states close to the proton emission threshold (in  $^{34}\text{Ar}$ )

→ proton capture reaction  $^{33}\text{Cl}(p,\gamma)^{34}\text{Ar}$

→ gamma / proton **widths** ratio in  $^{34}\text{Ar}$



$\beta$ -2p feeding of excited state in  $^{33}\text{Cl}$

disagreement of previous experiments ← to be confirmed

# detection set-up (I): charged particles

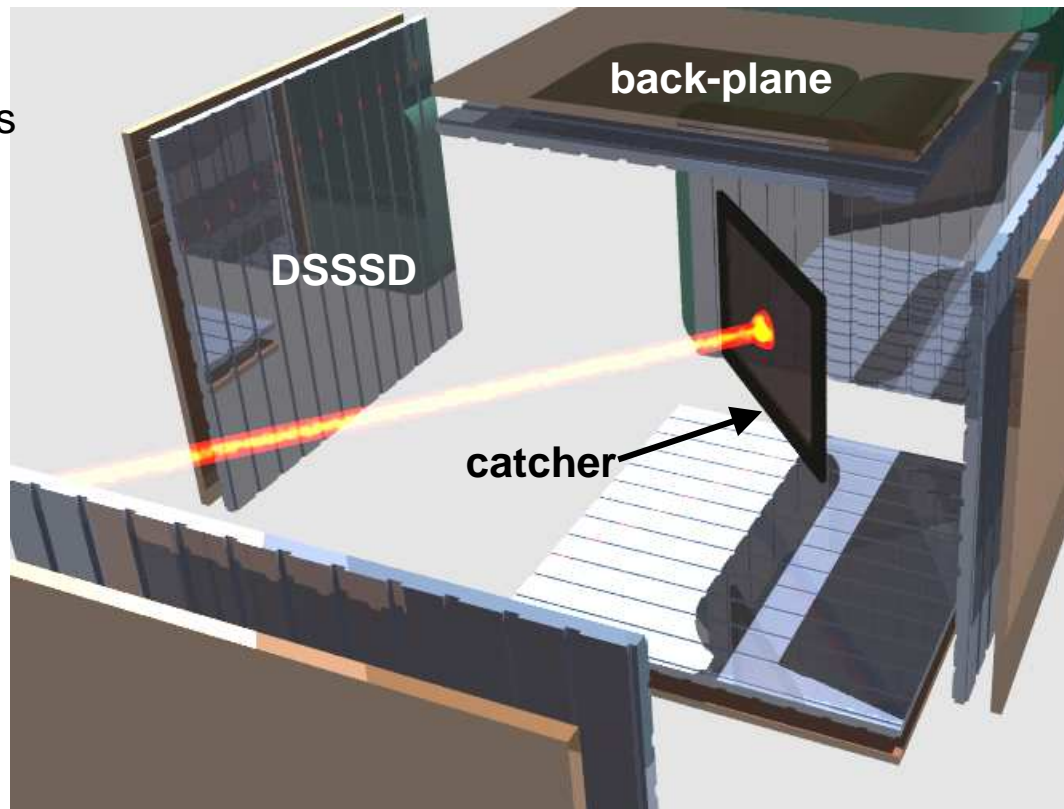
## “Silicon-cube” device

- 6 **DSSSD** for protons → high granularity (2p emission angles)
- detection efficiency ~60% for 1 proton
- energy FWHM ~ 25 keV (low noise P.A.)

## back-detectors

- beta suppression
- high-energy protons

ions deposited on a thin **mylar catcher**



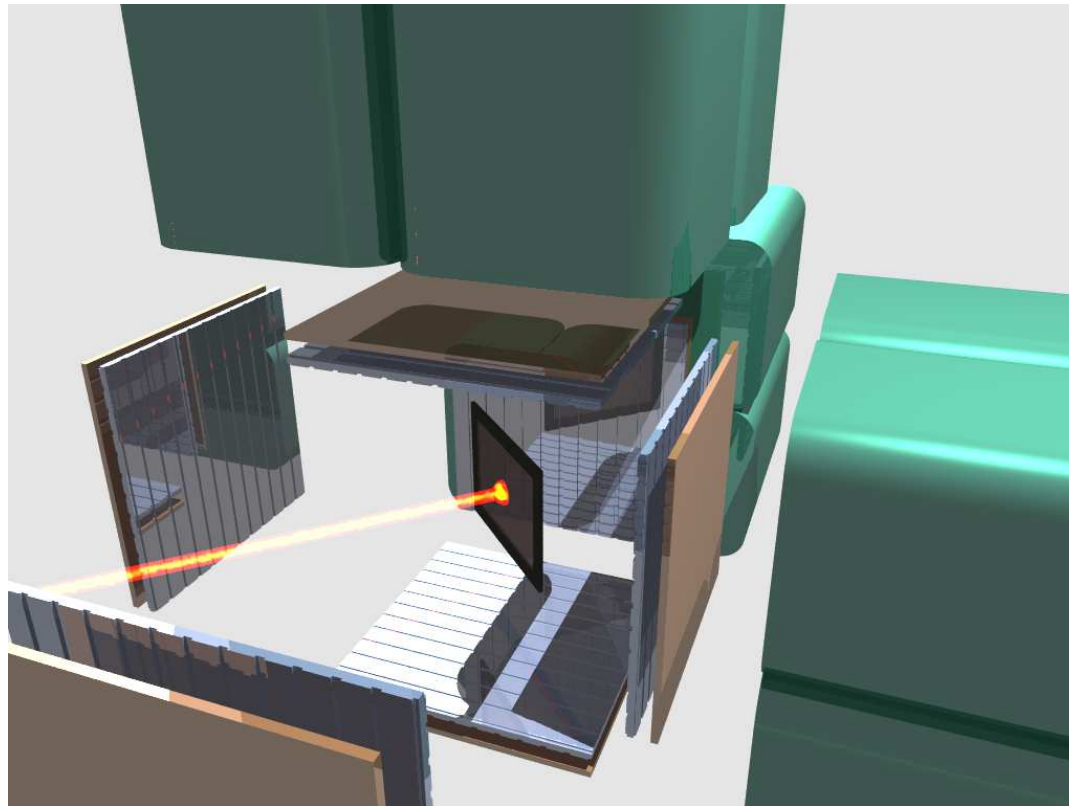


## detection set-up (II): gamma-rays

### Germanium detectors

2 Ge-clusters (si-cube originally designed for 3 Ge-clovers)  
( $^{31}\text{Ar}$  experiment with 2 MINIBALL clusters)

- **high resolution**
- **efficiency ~10-15%**  
(at 1 MeV)  
close geometry  
(~8 cm)



## beam-time request

production with *TiC* targets (under tests, unknown count rates)

measurements: cycles ( $T_{1/2}$ ) ~ 1 shift (~20% “duty cycle”)  
continuous production (**100%**)

experiment “duty cycle” **~75 %**

detection efficiency 1 proton **~50 %**  
2 protons **~25 %**

### count rates

	$\beta p$	$\beta 2p$ total	$\beta 2p$ direct
with <b>0.1</b> $^{35}\text{Ca}$ / s	3000	60	<b>0.6 ?</b> <b>~5 ?</b>

**daily**  
**for 24 shifts**

### beam-time request

- Beam and separator tuning
- Set-up tuning and calibration ( $^{37,36}\text{Ca}\dots$ )
- Experiment ( $^{35}\text{Ca}$  beam)
- **Total**

**3 shifts**  
**3 shifts**  
**24 shifts**  
**30 shifts**



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**thank you for your attention...**



# $^{31}\text{Ar}$ and $^{35}\text{Ca}$ at ISOLDE

current proposal is continuation of  $\beta\text{-p}$  and  $\beta\text{-2p}$  decay studies at ISOLDE

$^{31}\text{Ar}$  experiment : **Phys. Rev. C 87, 055808 (2013)**  
**G. T. Koldste, H.O.U. Fynbo, et al.**

mainly study of  $^{30}\text{S}$  resonances ( $\beta\text{-p}$ )

- nucleosynthesis
- $\beta\text{-p}(\gamma)$  and  $\beta\text{-2p}$
- new experimental method for  $\Gamma_{\text{p}} / \Gamma_{\gamma}$  estimate

