β -decay studies of neutron rich ⁶¹⁻⁷⁰Mn isotopes with the new LISOL β -decay setup

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- **1. General Physics Motivation**
- 2. Previous and proposed experiment
- 3. The LISOL β -decay setup
- 4. Contamination and Yields
- **5.** Conclusions















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M. Hannawald, PhD dissertation Mainz universitat 1999

-Only Single γ 's in time slices of 150 ms after proton impact

-No β -gated γ -ray spectra

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PROPOSAL 2008 : extended $\beta\text{-decay}$ study at ISOLDE of $\,^{61\text{--}70}\text{Mn}$

Singles AND β-gated γ-ray spectra
 NEW TECHNOLOGY :

•Two segmented MINIBALL cluster detectors

•Digital electronics : TOTAL DATA READOUT

•Use the unique Mn beams at ISOLDE again :

• one of the highest laser ionization efficiencies

• "standard" beam with UC_x target since 1998

Physics :

•Search for isomeric states ;

•Spin and parity assignments in ⁶¹⁻⁷⁰Fe;

•Probe deformation and shape co-existence in this region ;

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3 Plastic $\Delta E \beta$ -detectors

6-fold segmented MINIBALL Clusters

✓ shielding

(polyethylene-borax-Cu-Lead) ✓ digital electronics readout \checkmark high segmentation (6 cores, 36 segments) reduces "true coincidence summing effects"



Efficiency Curves for the MINIBALL Cluster and 90% Coaxial Detector

6-fold segmented MINIBALL Clusters



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 $\Rightarrow \text{Coincidences and Correlations } (\gamma - \gamma, \beta \gamma - \gamma, ...) \text{ are}$ performed OFFLINE $\Rightarrow \text{TOTAL DATA READOUT}$









L. Weissman et al., PRC 59, 2004(1999).









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Conditions for applicability : -pure sources of radioactive ions -element selectivity -low background -efficient detection system -low count rate Conditions for applicability : -pure sources of radioactive ions -element selectivity ✓ low background ✓ efficient detection system -low count rate Conditions for applicability : -pure sources of radioactive ions ✓ element selectivity ✓ low background ✓ efficient detection system -low count rate

Laser ON and laser OFF measurements with RILIS

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Ga production yields from fission cross section measurements of ²³⁸U with 1 GeV protons http://www-w2k.gsi.de/charms/data-arb04.htm or M. Bernas *et al.* Nucl. Phys. A 725 213 (2003) + 1% ionization efficiency Mn yields from ISOLDE Yield database

1,E+00

Α

Release Curves : C(1-e^{-t/ τ r</sub>).[α e^{-t/ τ f}+(1- α)e^{-t/ τ s}].e^{-t/ τ} T=2000°C}

Parameters taken from U. Koester, These 1999, TU Munchen + additional life time factor

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4/ Tape transport after each measuring cycle ;
5/ Good beam steering

CONCLUSION

ISOLDE provides the UNIQUE possibility to combine

1/ the new technology utilized with the LISOL β -decay setup 2/ the laser ionized neutron rich Mn beams at ISOLDE

1/ search for isomeric states in Iron and Manganese isotopes ;2/ complement the knowledge of the nuclear structure below (neutron rich) Nickel isotopes (Co, Fe and Mn)

Nr of Shifts

Example ⁶⁷Fe LISOL

1.25 ions/s on tape 58h (or 7 shifts) measurement

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Similar for ^{68,69}Mn : 7 shifts / isotope (6 laser on, 1 laser off) ⁶¹⁻⁶⁷Mn : average 1 shift / isotope ⁷⁰Mn : 2 shifts

24 SHIFTS

Lunardi et al. PRC 76 034303 (2007) M2 654 keV $9/2^+ \rightarrow 5/2^-$: 239(5) ns

1st forbidden GT transition $5/2^{-} \rightarrow 9/2^{-+}$

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(17/2+) 2990 ⁶¹Fe 1341 (13/2+) 1649 788 (7/2-) 959 9/2+ 861 0.25 µs 654 752 5/2-207 207 3/2-0

1st forbidden GT transition $5/2^{-} \rightarrow 9/2^{-+}$

(17/2+)

 $(13/2^+)$

9/2+

1341

788

2990

1649

861

207

0.25 µs

959

654

0

⁶¹Fe

(7/2-)

752 5/2-

207 3/2-

Lunardi et al. PRC 76 034303 (2007) M2 654 keV 9/2⁺→5/2⁻ : 239(5) ns

 $9/2^+ \rightarrow 5/2^- = \mu s$ isomer ... lost in prompt β - γ coincidences, re-gained with the digital readout !

Lunardi et al. PRC 76 034303 (2007) M2 654 keV 9/2⁺→5/2⁻ : 239(5) ns

⁶⁴Mn decay :

33(2)% β -delayed neutron branch \Rightarrow Feeding of low-spin states in ⁶³Mn !!!

L. Gaudefroy, These Orsay 2005

+ MSU mass measurements : isomer around 400 keV Block *et al.* (MSU)

+ LISOL β -decay ⁶⁵Fe Indication for β -decaying isomer D. Pauwels *et al.* (KU Leuven)

 $(3/2^{-})_{\frac{3}{2}} \circ 411(32) \text{ ms}$ [1] ${}^{67}_{26}\text{Fe}_{41} \beta$

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In-flight separation and isomeric decay study at GANIL M. Sawicka et al. EPJA 16 51-54 (2003) [2]

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[3] = β -decay study of ⁶⁷Mn at GANIL J.M. Daugas et al., AIP Conf Proc 831 p 427 No spin assignments (!)

Preliminary interpretation, related to shape coexistence and deformation D. Pauwels et al., These KU Leuven 2008 (to be published) [1]

(**) β-decay study ⁶⁸Mn at GANIL (2006) J.M. Daugas et al., AIP Conf Proc 831 p 427-429 (*) β-decay study ^{64,66}Mn at ISOLDE (1998) 2 Hannawald et al. PRL 82 1391 (1999) K

-28	Ni 61 1.1399	Ni 62 3.6345	Ni 63 100 a	Ni 64 0.9256	Ni 65 2.52 h	Ni 66 54.6 h	Ni 67 21 s	Ni 68 29 s	Ni 69 11.4 s	Ni 70 6.0 s	Ni 71 2.56 s	Ni 72 1.57 s
-20	σ 2.5 σ _{n, α} 0.00003	er 15	β 0.07 no γ σ 20	or 1.6	ρ 2.1 γ 1482; 1115; 366 σ 22	β ⁼ 0.2 no γ	β ⁼ 3.8 γ(1937; 1115; 822)	β γ 758; 84 9	β γ 1871; 680; 1213; 1483	β ⁼ 3.3 γ 1036; 78 m ₂	β γ534; 2016	β γ 376; 94
	CO 60	Co 61 1.65 h	CO 62	Co 63 27.5 s	Co 64 0.3 s	Co 65 1.14 s	Co 66 0.18 s	Co 67 425 ms	CO 68 1.6 s 0.23 s	Co 69 227 ms	Co 70 0.50 s 119 ms	Co 71 79 ms
	φ ⁻ 1.5 φ ⁻ γ 1332; γ (1332) 1173	β= 1.2	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \beta^{+} 2.9 & \beta^{+} 4.1 \\ \gamma 1173; & \gamma 1173; \\ 1163; & 2302; \end{array}$	β= 3.6	β 7.0	β 6.0 χ 1142; 311;	β 7.2; 8.5 γ 1426; 1246;	β- 8.0	β γ 2033; 475; γ 2033;	β-	β ⁺ γ 1260: β ⁺ 608: γ 1260; 1868. 970.	β ⁻ γ 566; 774; 253; 281 βn
)	Fe 59 44.503 d	Fe 60 1.5 · 10 ⁶ a	Fe 61 6.0 m	Fe 62 68 s	Fe 63 6.1 s	Fe 64 2.0 s	Fe 65 0.45 s	Fe 66 0.44 s	Fe 67 0.47 s	Fe 68 0.1 s	Fe 69 0.17 s	Fe 70 94 ms
26	β ⁼ 0.5; 1.6 γ 1099; 1292 σ 13	β 0.1 m	β 2.6; 2.8 γ 1205; 1027; 298	β 2.5 γ 506 9	β 6.7 γ 995; 1427; 1299	β ⁻ γ311	β-	β-	8-	β-	β-	β-
	Mn 58 65.3 s 3.0 s	Mn 59 4.6 s	Mn 60	Mn 61 0.71 s	Mn 62 92 ms 625 ms	Mn 63 0.25 s	Mn 64 83.8 ms	Mn 65 92 ms	Mn 66 644 ms	Mn 67 45 ms	Mn 68 28 ms	Mn 69 14 ms
	β ⁻ 3.9 γ811, β ⁻ 6.1 1323 γ 1447; γ 72; e ⁻ 2433	β 4.4; 4.8 γ 726; 473; 571	6.1β 8.2 γ 823; γ 623; 1969 1150; λγ 272 1532	β 6.4 γ 629; 207	β ⁻ γ 877; 942; γ 815 1299	β > 3.7 γ 356	β βn γ 746	β- γ 366 βn	β γ 573 βn	β ⁻ βn	β" βn	β βn
24	Cr 57 21.1 s	Cr 58 7.0 s	Cr 59 1.05 s	Cr 60 0.49 s	Cr 61 0.27 s	Cr 62 209 ms	Cr 63 129 ms	Cr 64 43 ms	Cr 65 27 ms	Cr 66 10 ms	Cr 67 >300 ns	2.60E-7
24	β 5.1 γ83; 850; 1752; 1535	β γ 683; 126; 290; 520 m	β γ 1238; 1900; 112; 663	$\substack{\beta^{=} \ 6.7 \\ \gamma \ 349; \ 410; \ 758 \\ g}$	β	β ⁻ γ 285; 355; 640 m	β^- $\gamma 250 - 3454$	β- γ 188	β γ 272; 1368 βn ?	β-	β ?	3.51E-6
			35					40			43	
			35					40			43	

35

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1- Event type definition : β - γ / single γ / ... + time window definition (T)

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(scan over full data set for these event types)

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1- Event type definition : β - γ / single γ / ... + time window definition (T) 2- Single γ -ray histograms in time slices (N x 25ns) before and after the detected "event type" = CORRELATED HISTOGRAMS

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2- Single γ -ray histograms in time slices (N x 25ns) before and after

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- 3- Single γ -ray histograms in the same time windows relative to the start of each cycle
- = RANDOMLY CORRELATED HISTOGRAMS

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Pictures taken from U. Koester, These 1999, TU Munchen Method is exemplified for 67Co isotopes

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