

ISOLDE Workshop and Users Meeting 2015

CERN, 2-4 December 2015

Resonance photoionization spectroscopy of short-lived isotopes in the lead region using the ISOLDE RILIS



Bruce Marsh, *CERN EN-STI-LP*

On behalf of York-KU Leuven-Gatchina-Mainz-Manchester-Bratislava-Liverpool-ISOLDE collaboration



New review article in this field

Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 86 (2016) 127–180



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ppnp



Review

Laser spectroscopy for nuclear structure physics



P. Campbell^a, I.D. Moore^{b,*}, M.R. Pearson^c

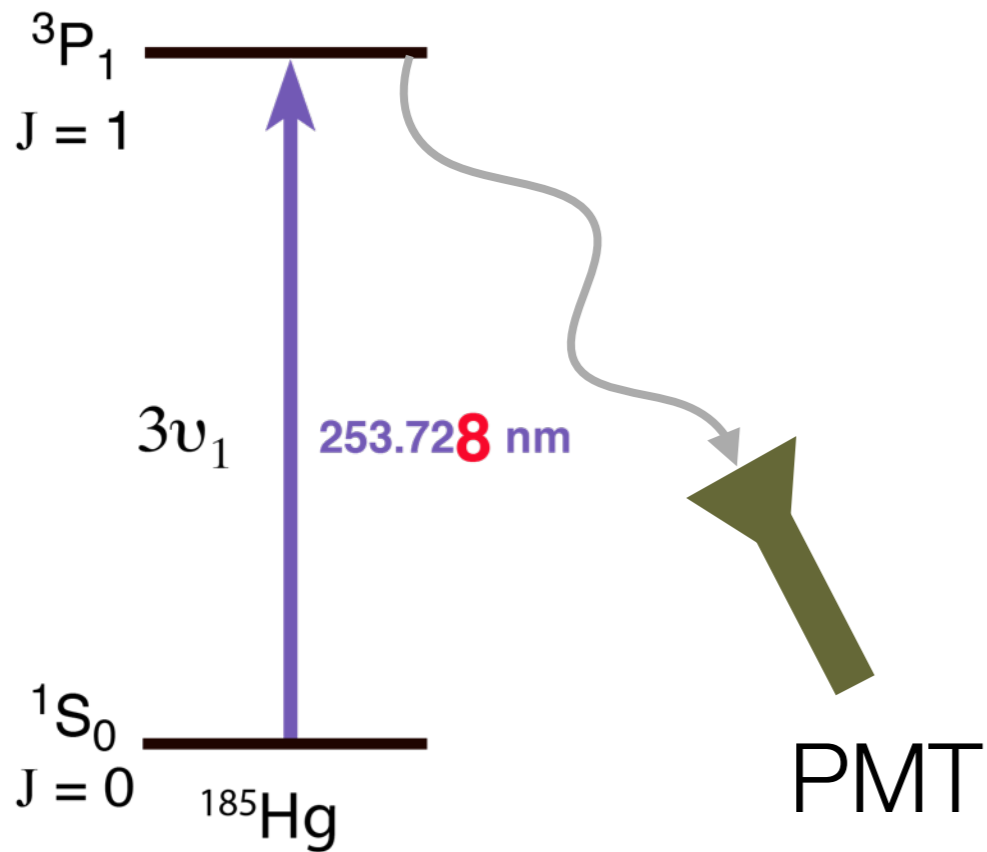
^a School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL, UK

^b Department of Physics, University of Jyväskylä, Surfontie 9, Jyväskylä, FI-40014, Finland

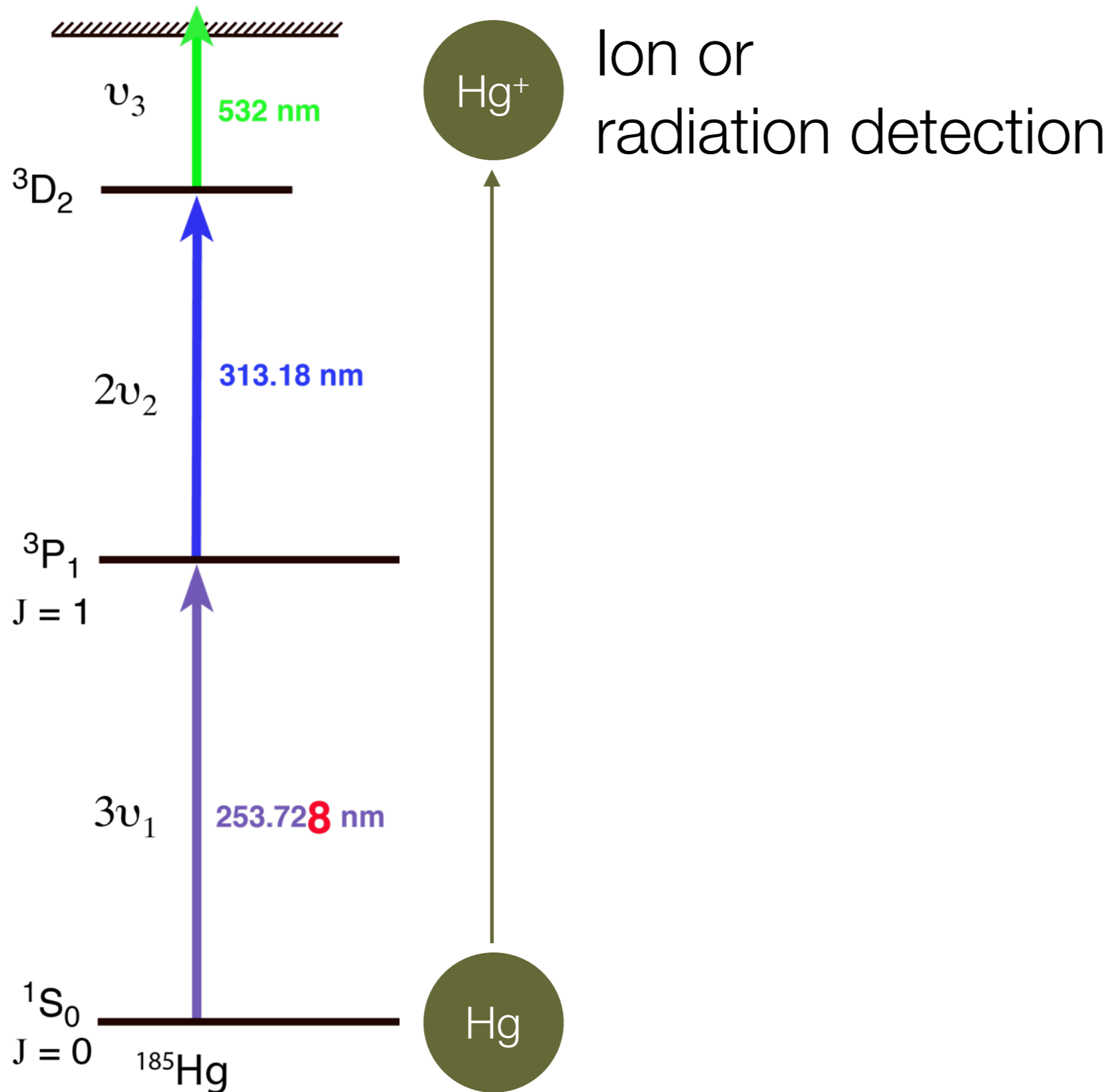
^c TRIUMF, 4004 Westbrook Mall, Vancouver BC, V6T 2A3, Canada

Laser spectroscopy (mercury example)

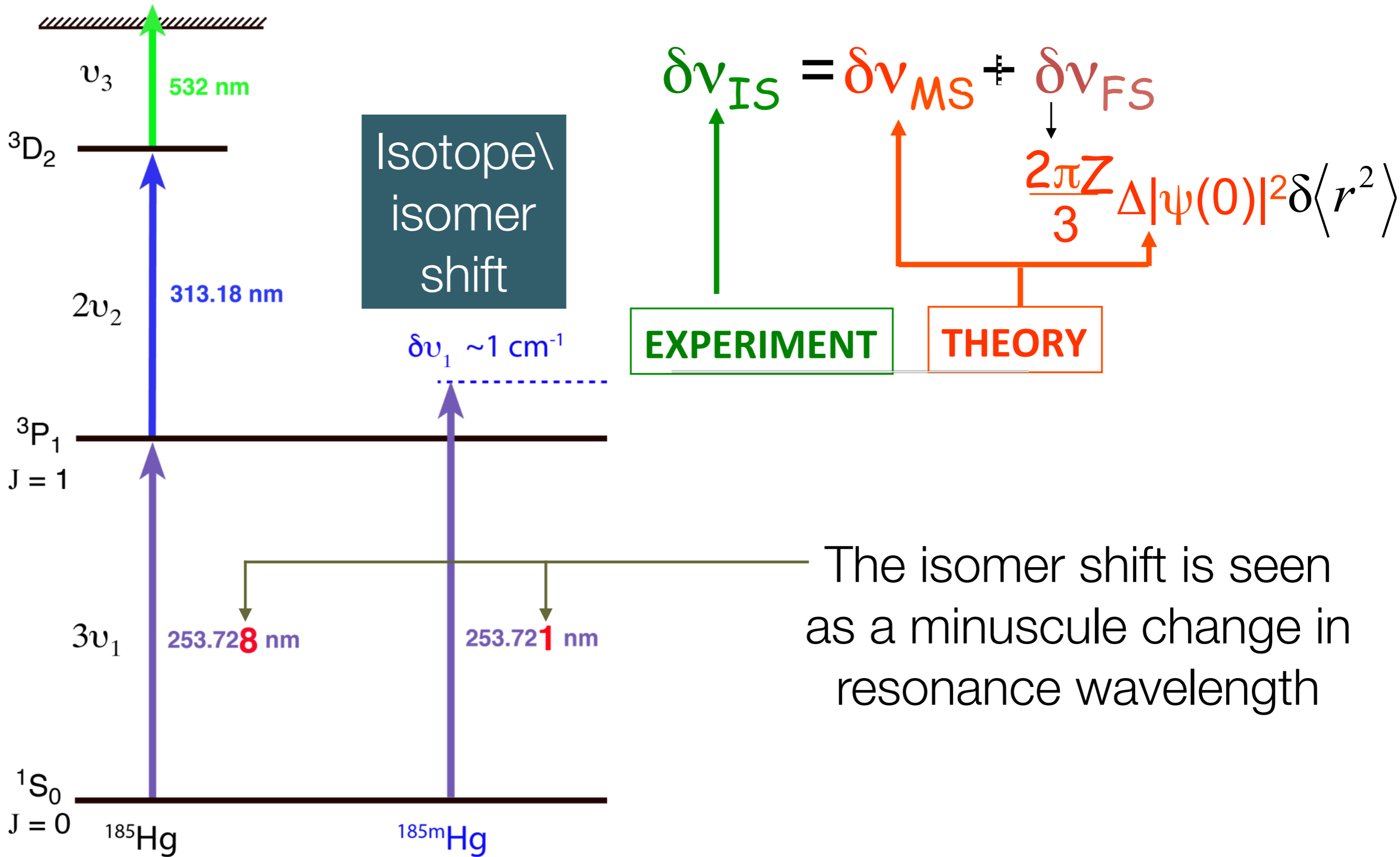
 I.P



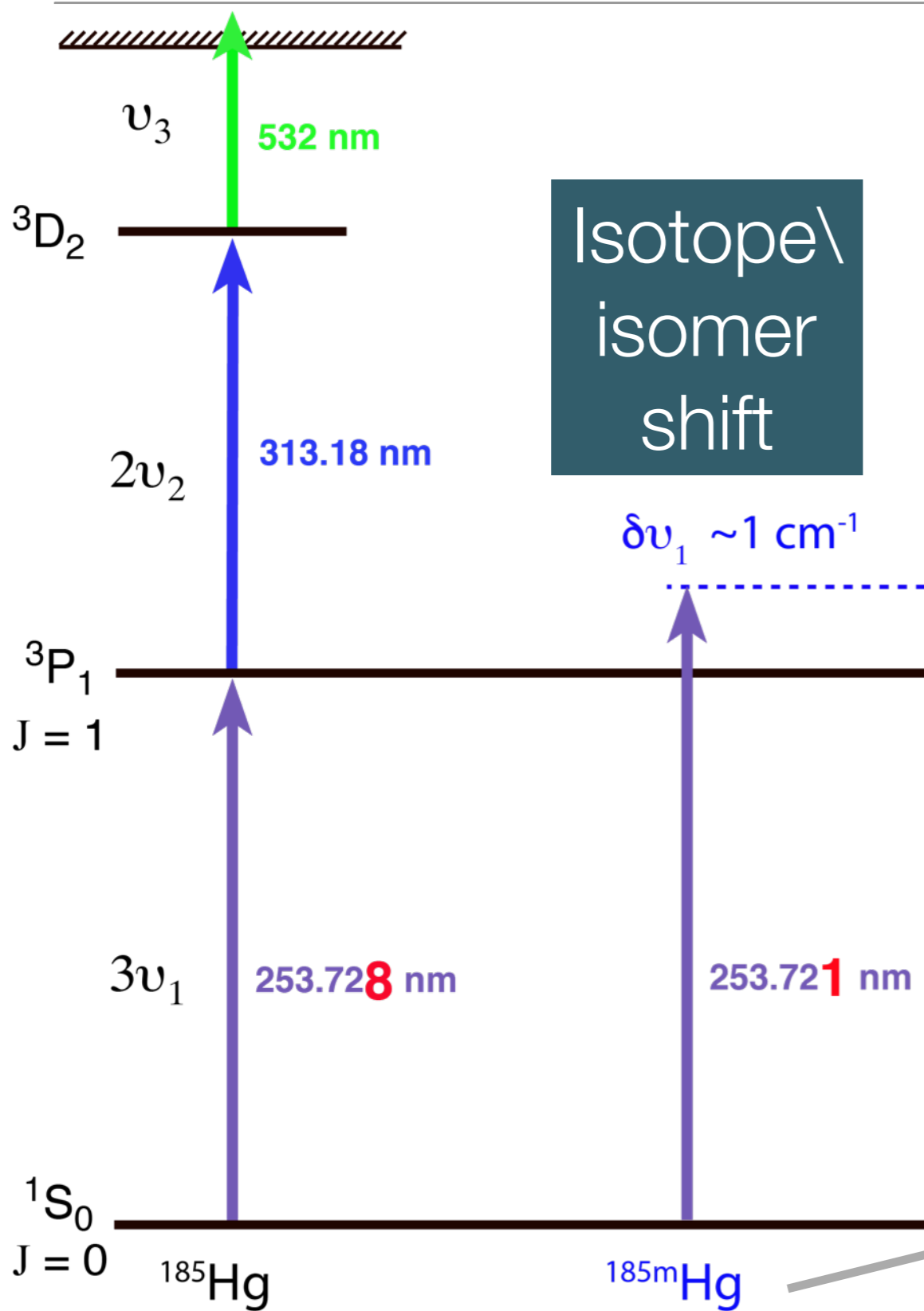
Laser spectroscopy (mercury example)



Laser spectroscopy (mercury example)



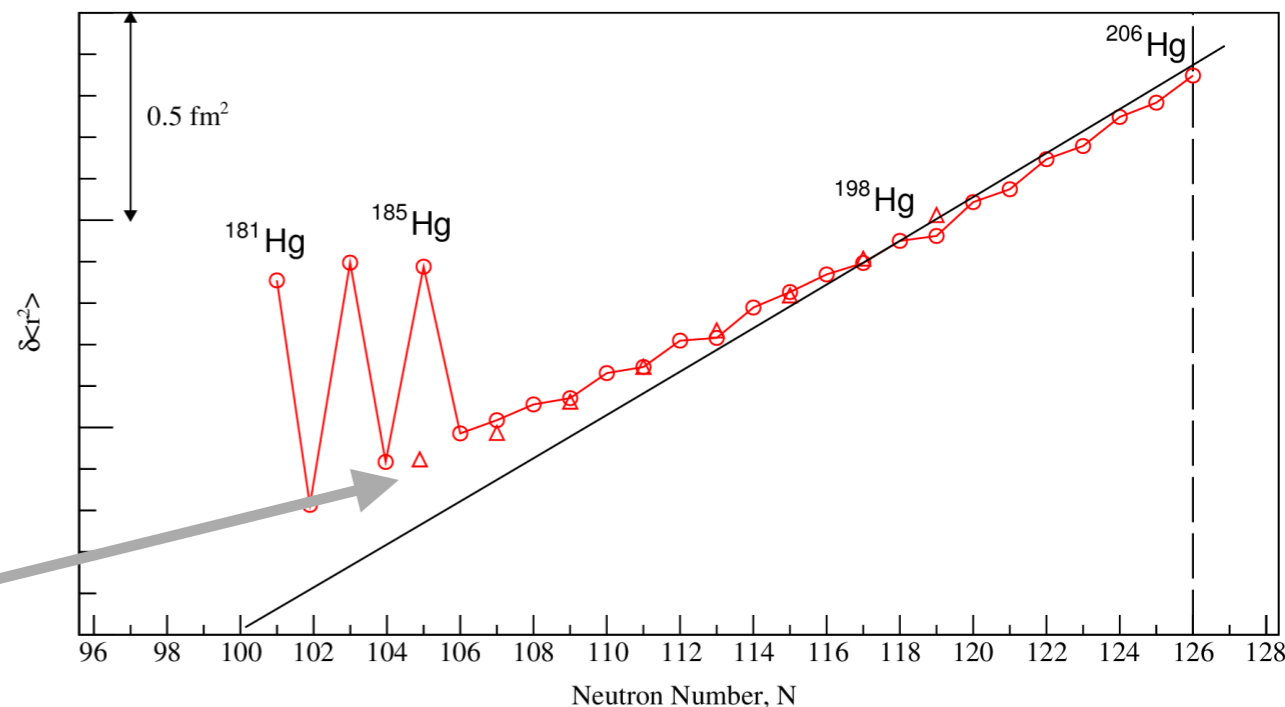
Laser spectroscopy (mercury example)



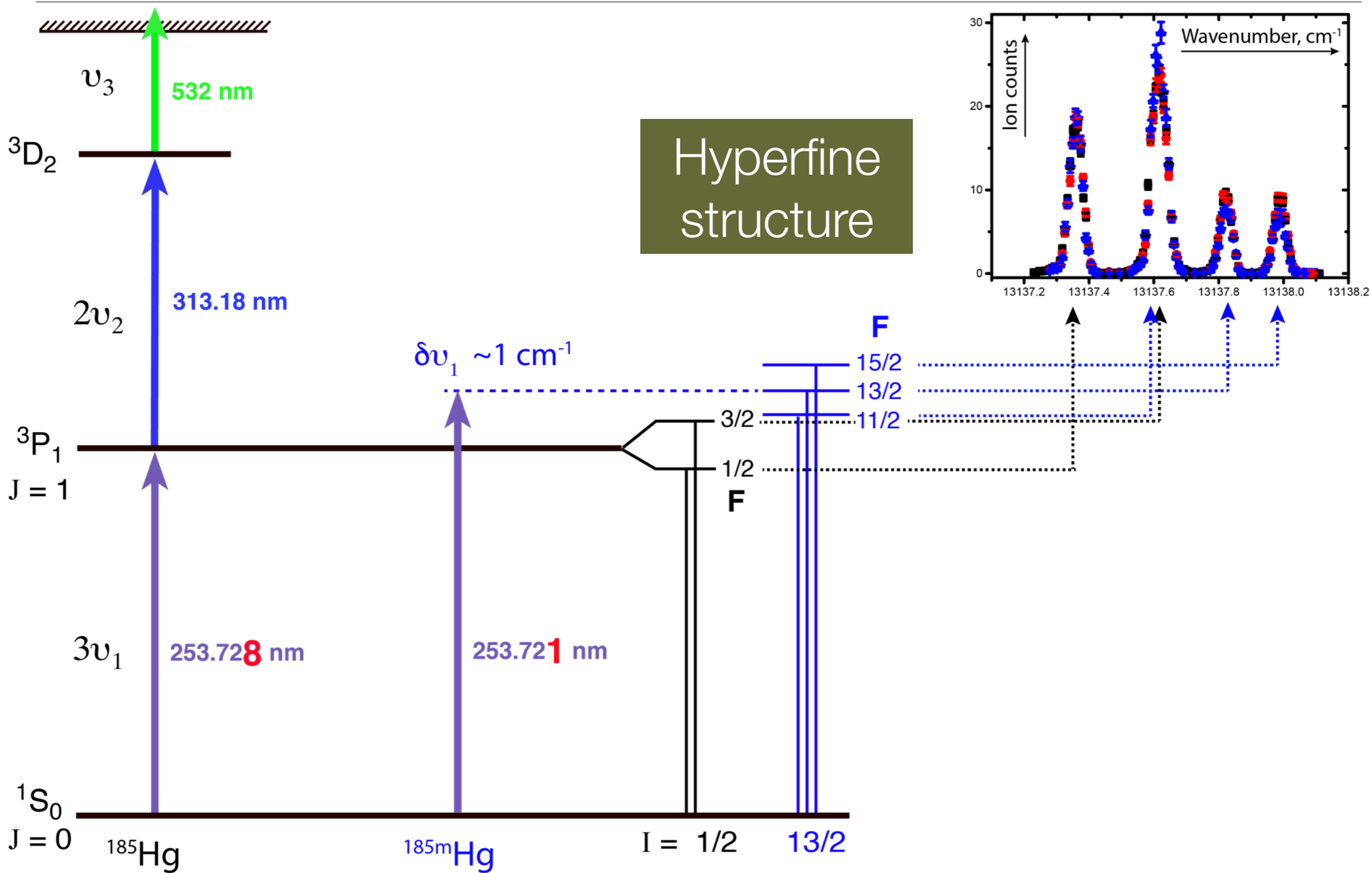
$$\delta v_{IS} = \delta v_{MS} + \delta v_{FS}$$

δv_{IS} (EXPERIMENT) δv_{MS} (THEORY) $\delta v_{FS} = \frac{2\pi Z}{3} \Delta |\psi(0)|^2 \delta \langle r^2 \rangle$

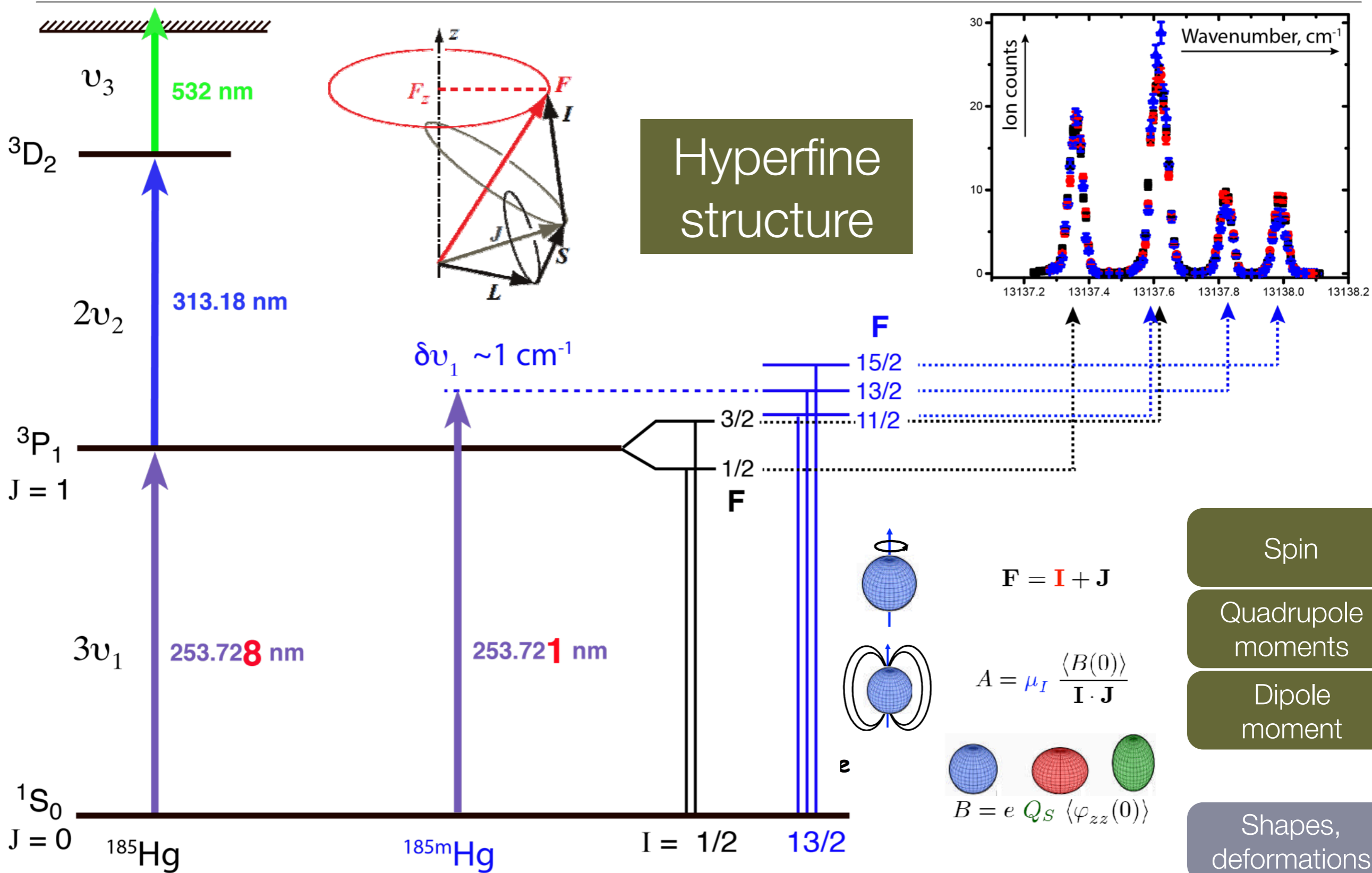
Change in nuclear mean-squared **charge radius**



Laser spectroscopy (mercury example)



Laser spectroscopy (mercury example)



Year 1977



Pioneering early studies: $^{204-184}\text{Hg}$

Nuclear Shape Staggering in Very Neutron-Deficient Hg Isotopes Detected by Laser Spectroscopy^(a)

T. Kühl, P. Dabkiewicz, C. Duke,^(b) H. Fischer, H.-J. Kluge, H. Kremmling, and E.-W. Otten
Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
(Received 1 April 1977)

VOLUME 39, NUMBER 4

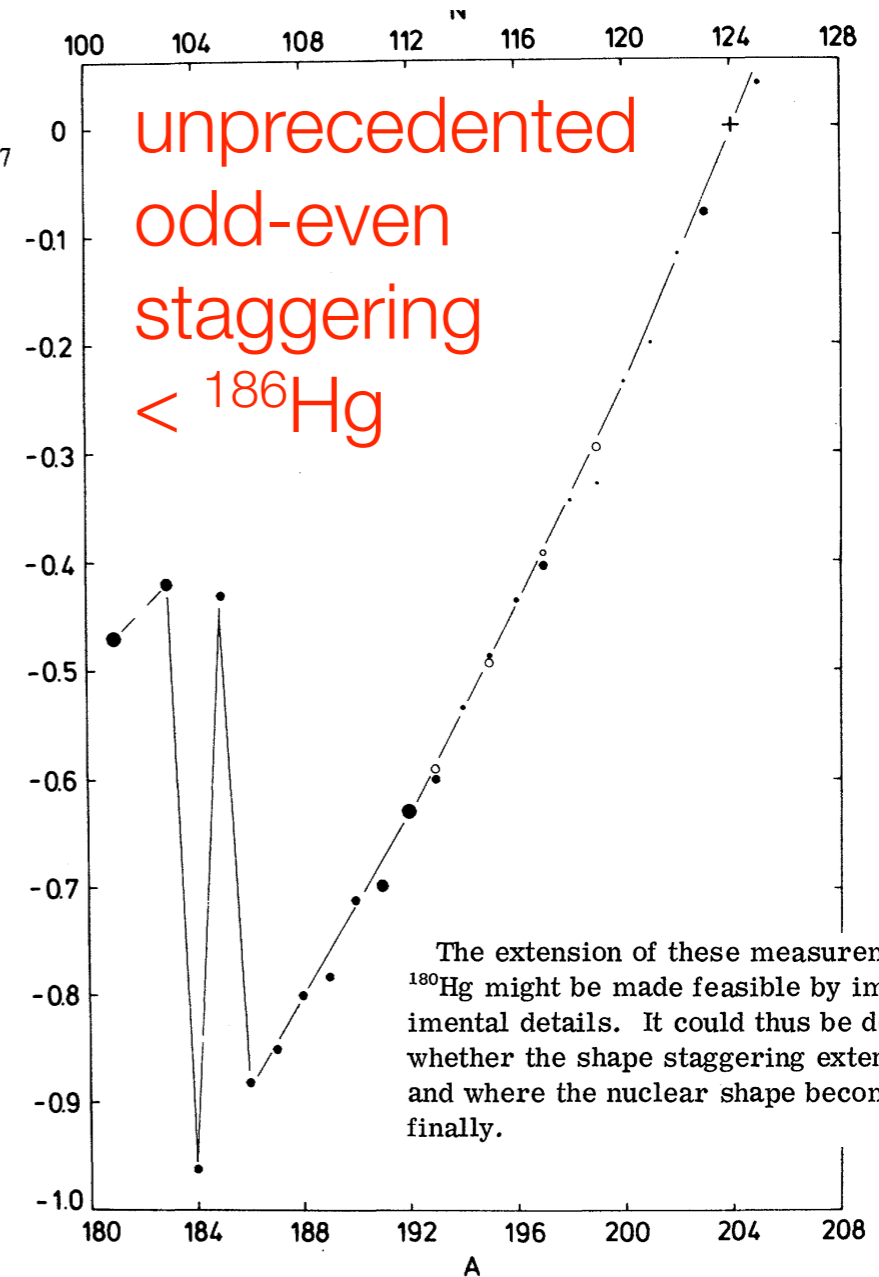
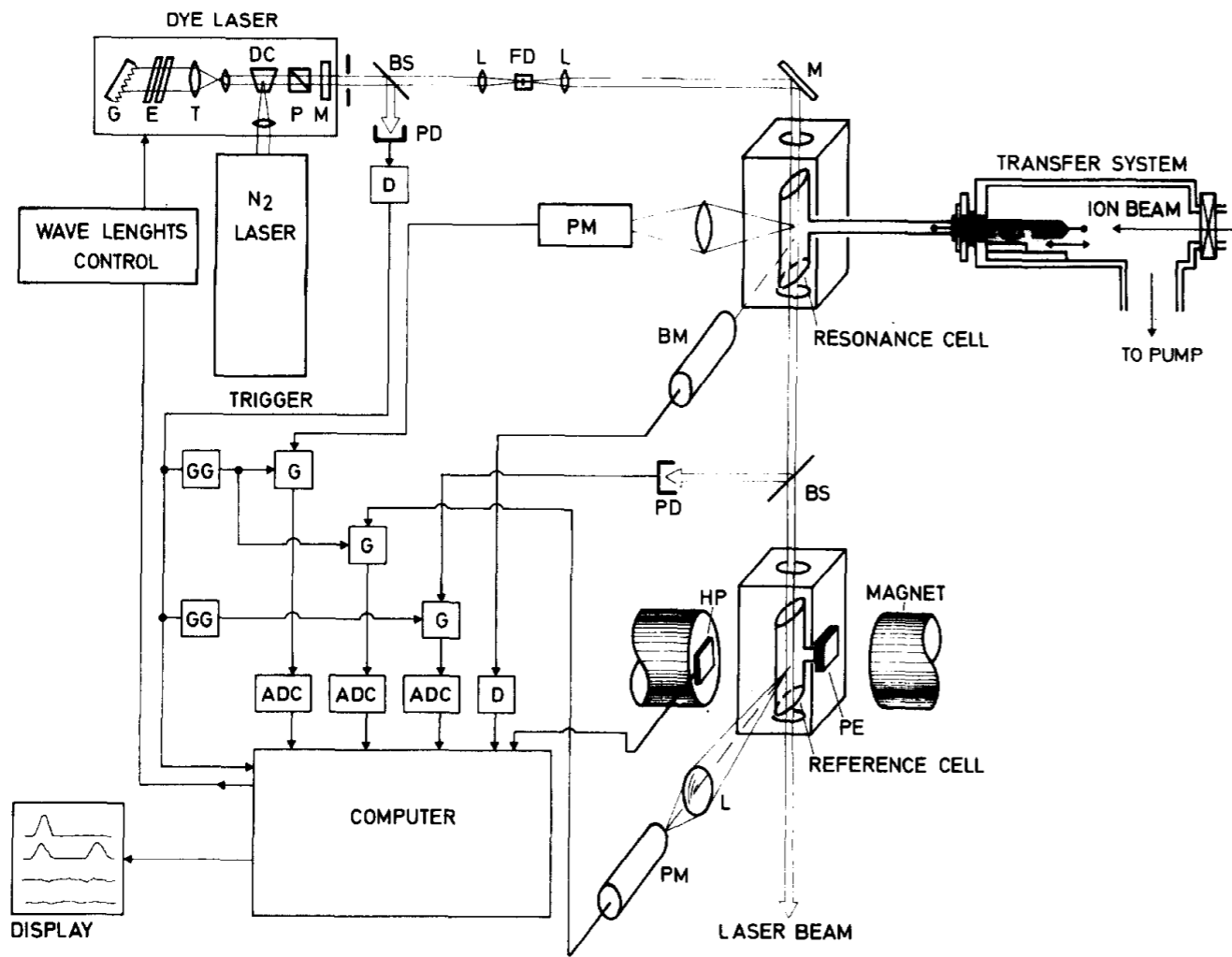
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

25 JULY 1977

Volume 60A, number 4

PHYSICS LETTERS

7 March 1977



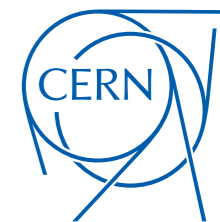
Collection time limited by half-life



Low sensitivity: photon detection

Year 1987

Pioneering early studies: $^{185-189}\text{Au}$



VOLUME 58, NUMBER 15

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

13 APRIL 1987

Sudden Change in the Nuclear Charge Distribution of Very Light Gold Isotopes

K. Wallmeroth, G. Bollen, A. Dohn,^(a) P. Egelhof, J. Grüner, F. Lindenlauf, and U. Krönert
Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, D-6500 Mainz, Federal Republic of Germany

J. Campos and A. Rodriguez Yunta
Universidad Complutense and Junta de Energía Nuclear, Madrid, Spain

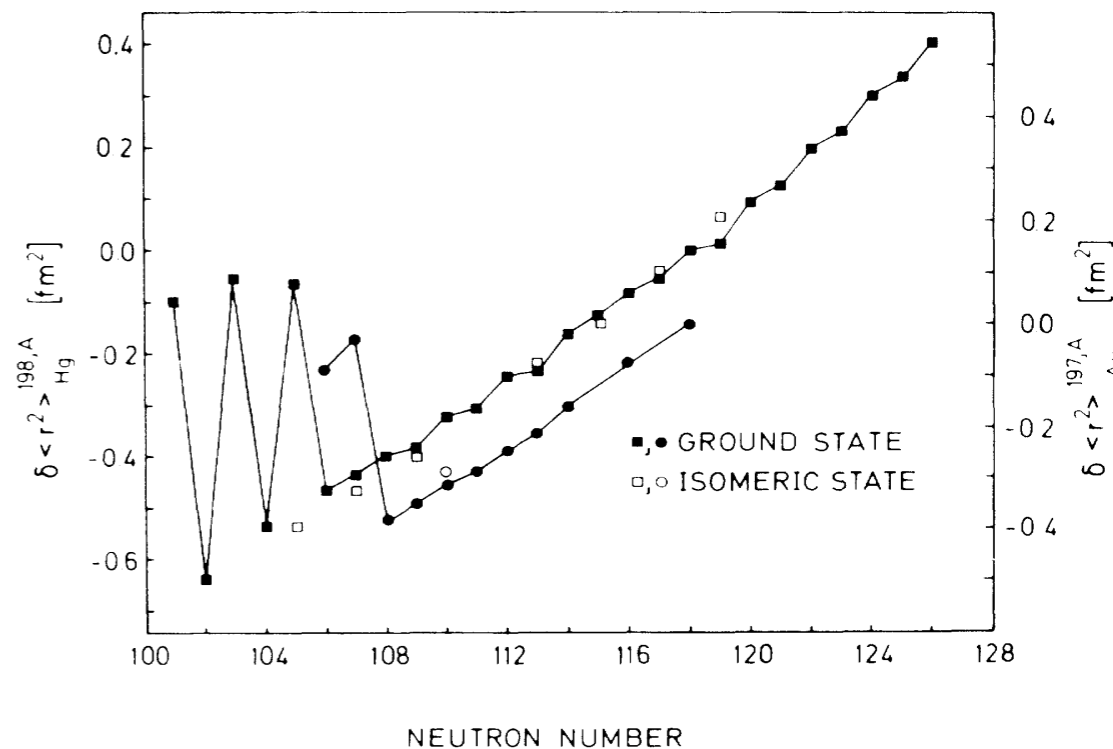
M. J. G. Borge and A. Venugopalan^(b)
ISOLDE Collaboration, CERN, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland

J. L. Wood
School of Physics, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia 30332

R. B. Moore
McGill University, Montreal, Canada H3A2B2

and

H.-J. Kluge
*Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, D-6500 Mainz, Federal Republic of Germany, and
ISOLDE Collaboration, CERN, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland*
(Received 29 December 1986)



Sudden onset of quadrupole deformation ($\beta=0.25$) at ^{186}Au

Does this persist beyond $N=104$?

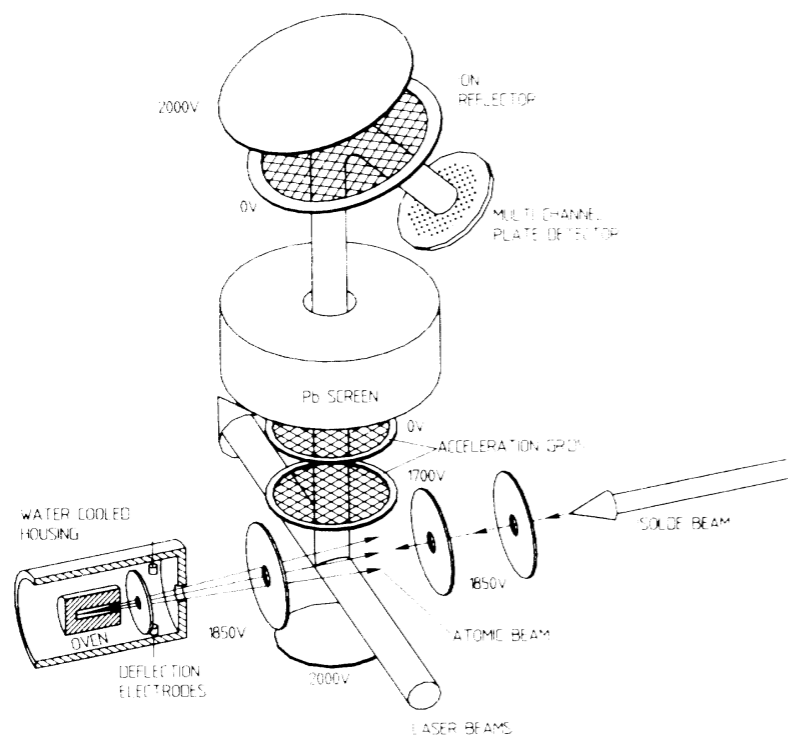


FIG. 1. Setup for on-line resonance ionization mass spectroscopy on short-lived Au isotopes.

X

Collection time limited by half-life

X

Despite single ion detection, sensitivity limited by duty cycle losses

The ISOLDE RILIS - as a spectroscopy tool

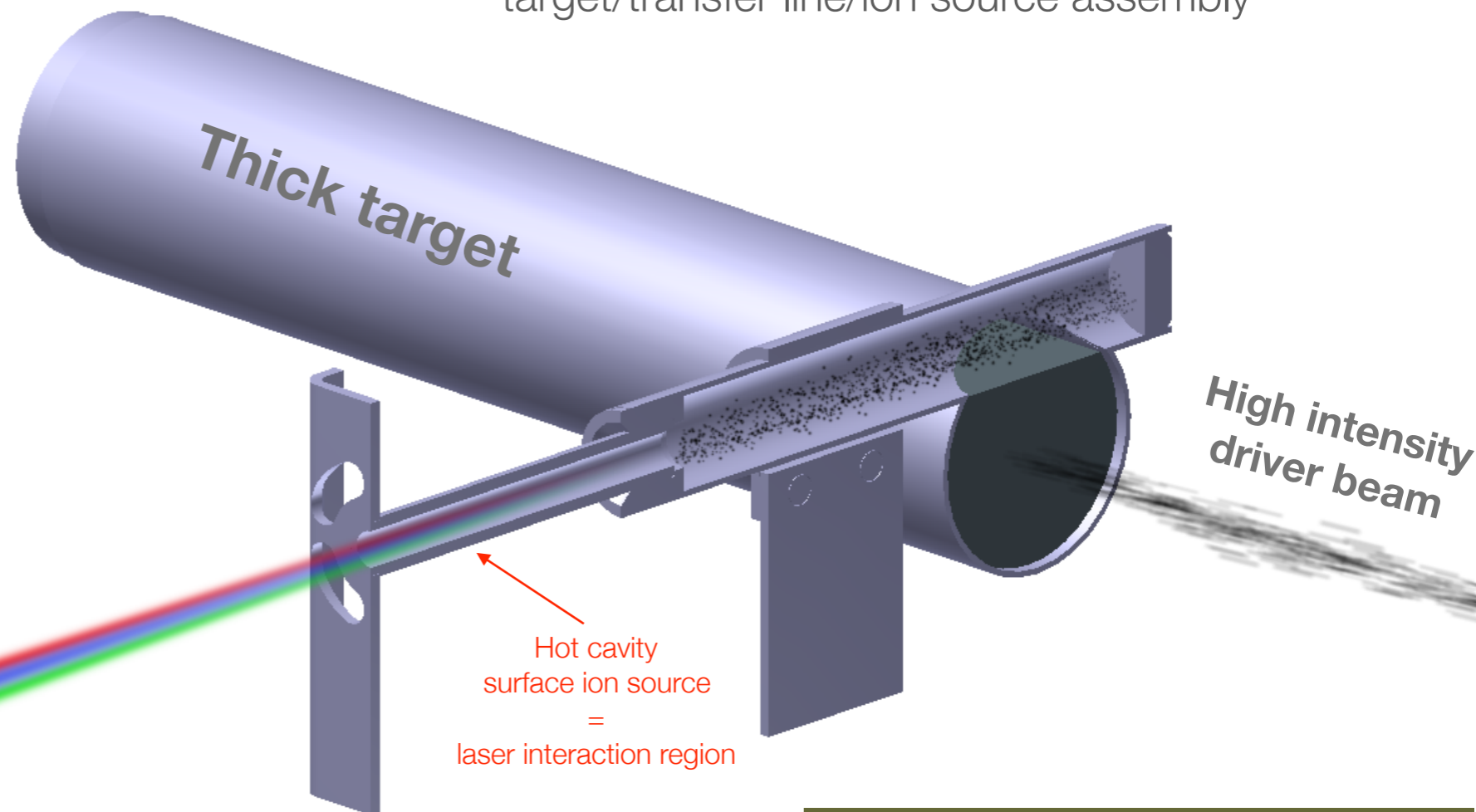
36 RILIS ionized elements routinely available

Laser requirements:

>10 kHz rep rate
(100 μ s laser/atom
temporal overlap)

- High efficiency
- Cavity plasma potential enhances ion survival

$T \approx 2100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ High temperature
target/transfer line/ion source assembly

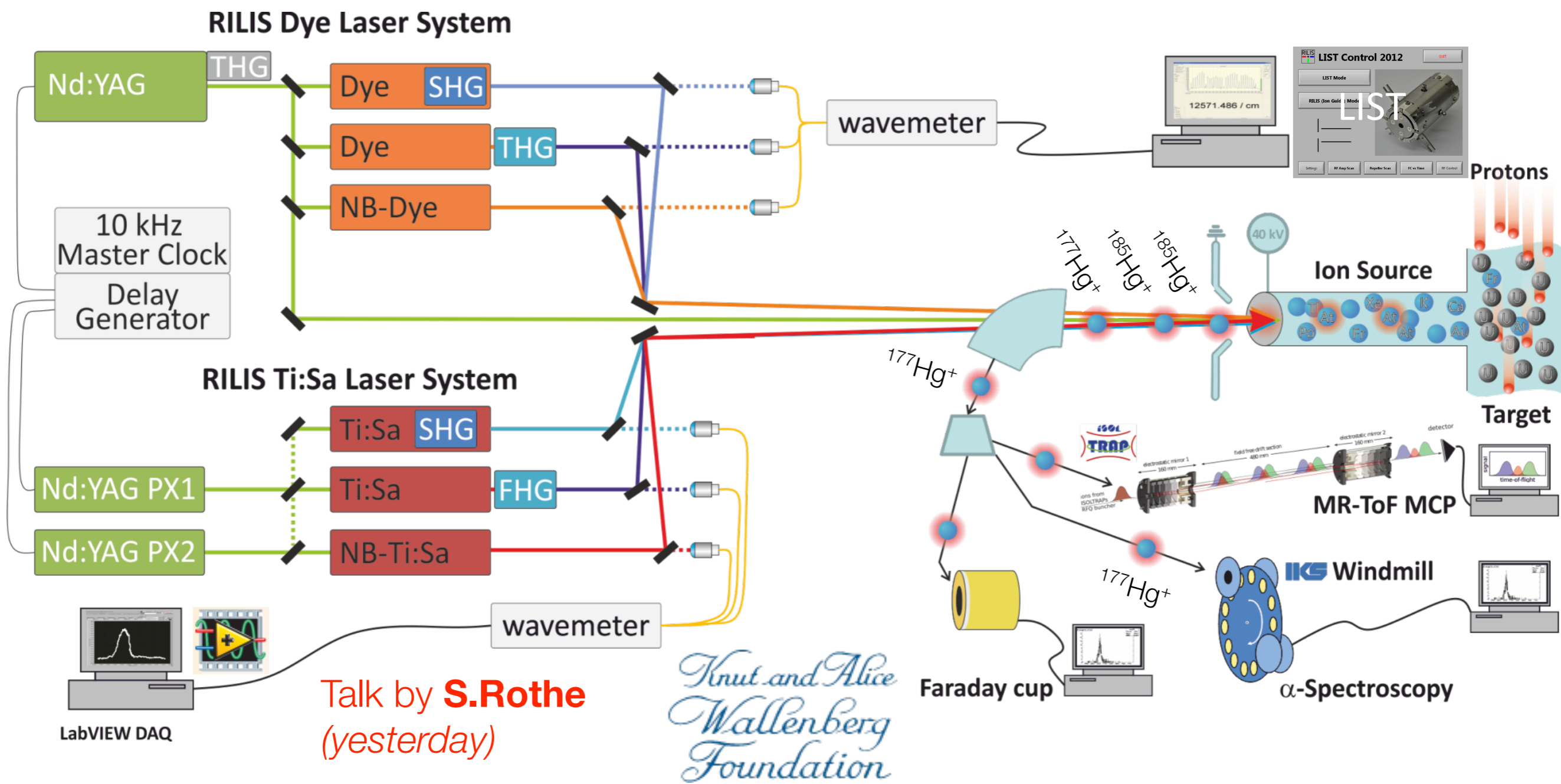


Talk by **S.Rothe** (yesterday)

X Doppler broadened line-width

X Surface ionized contaminants

The ISOLDE RILIS setup + detection methods



Talk by **S.Rothe**
(yesterday)

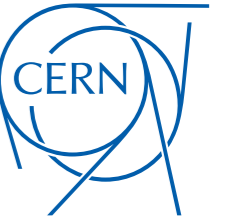
NB-TiSa

Laser Ion Source Trap

ISOLTRAP MR-TOF MS
synchronised with laser scanning

New DAQ and
RILIS remote control

RILIS in FEBIAD ion source



The In-Source RIS collaboration at ISOLDE

Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia
GANIL, Caen, France
Helmholtz Institut Jena, Germany
ILL, Grenoble, France
Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Germany
IPN Orsay, France
JAEA, Tokai, Japan
KU Leuven, IKS, Belgium
PNPI, Gatchina, Russian Federation
RILIS and ISOLDE, CERN, Switzerland
SCK-CEN, Mol, Belgium
The University of Manchester, United Kingdom
The University of York, United Kingdom
University of Liverpool, United Kingdom
University of the West of Scotland, United Kingdom

>50 participants

14 institutes

RILIS

WINDMILL

ISOLTRAP

IS407 Pb, Bi

IS456 Po

IS511 Tl

IS534 At, Au

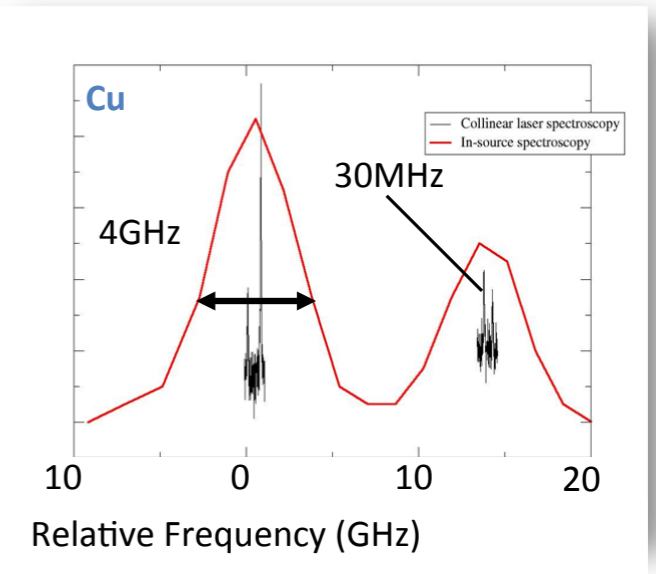
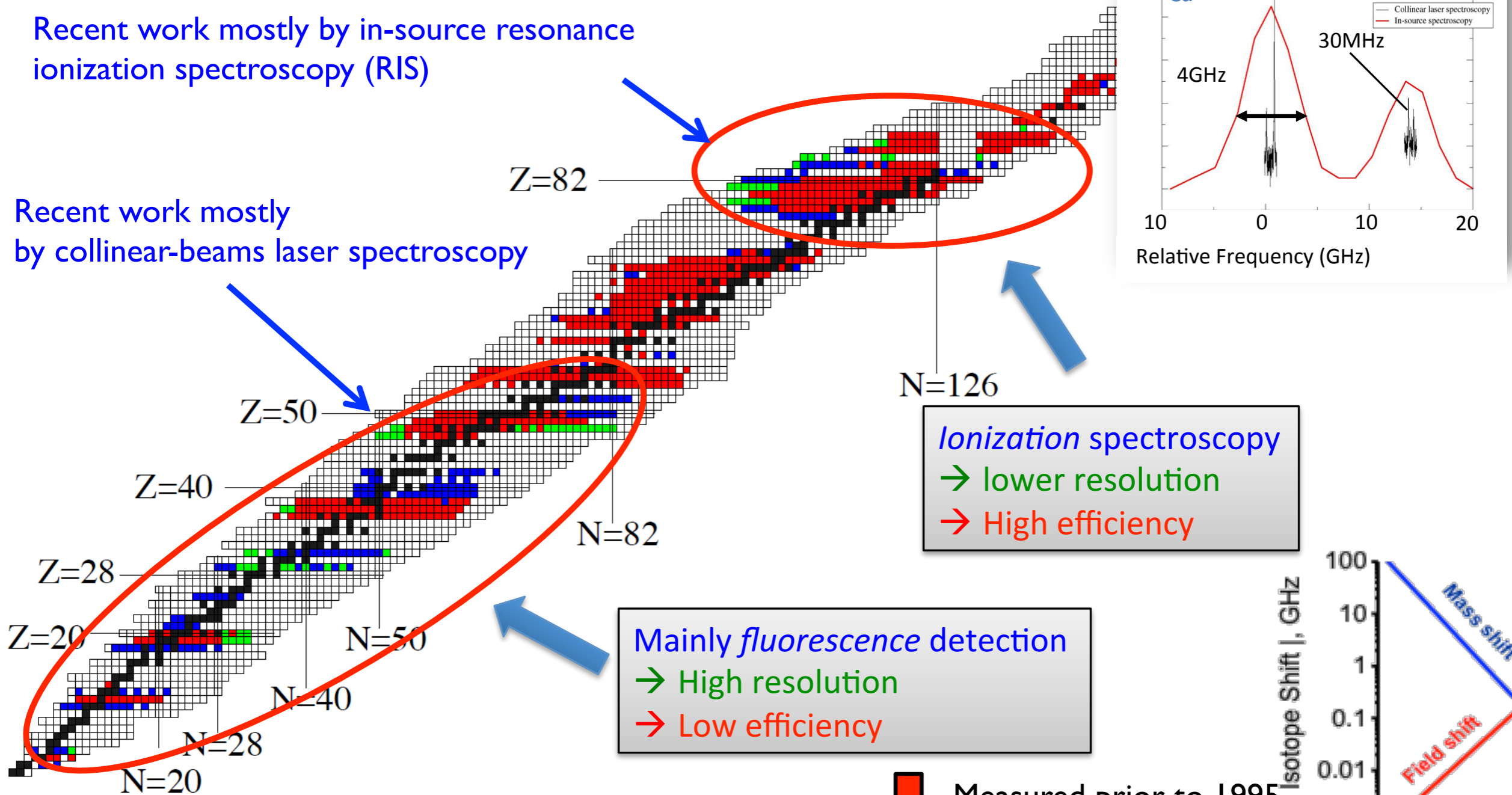
IS598 Hg

IS???? Bi

The role of in-source RIS

Recent work mostly by in-source resonance ionization spectroscopy (RIS)

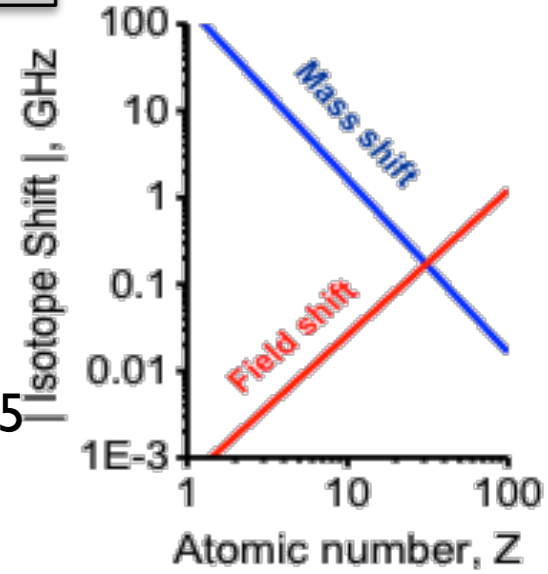
Recent work mostly by collinear-beams laser spectroscopy



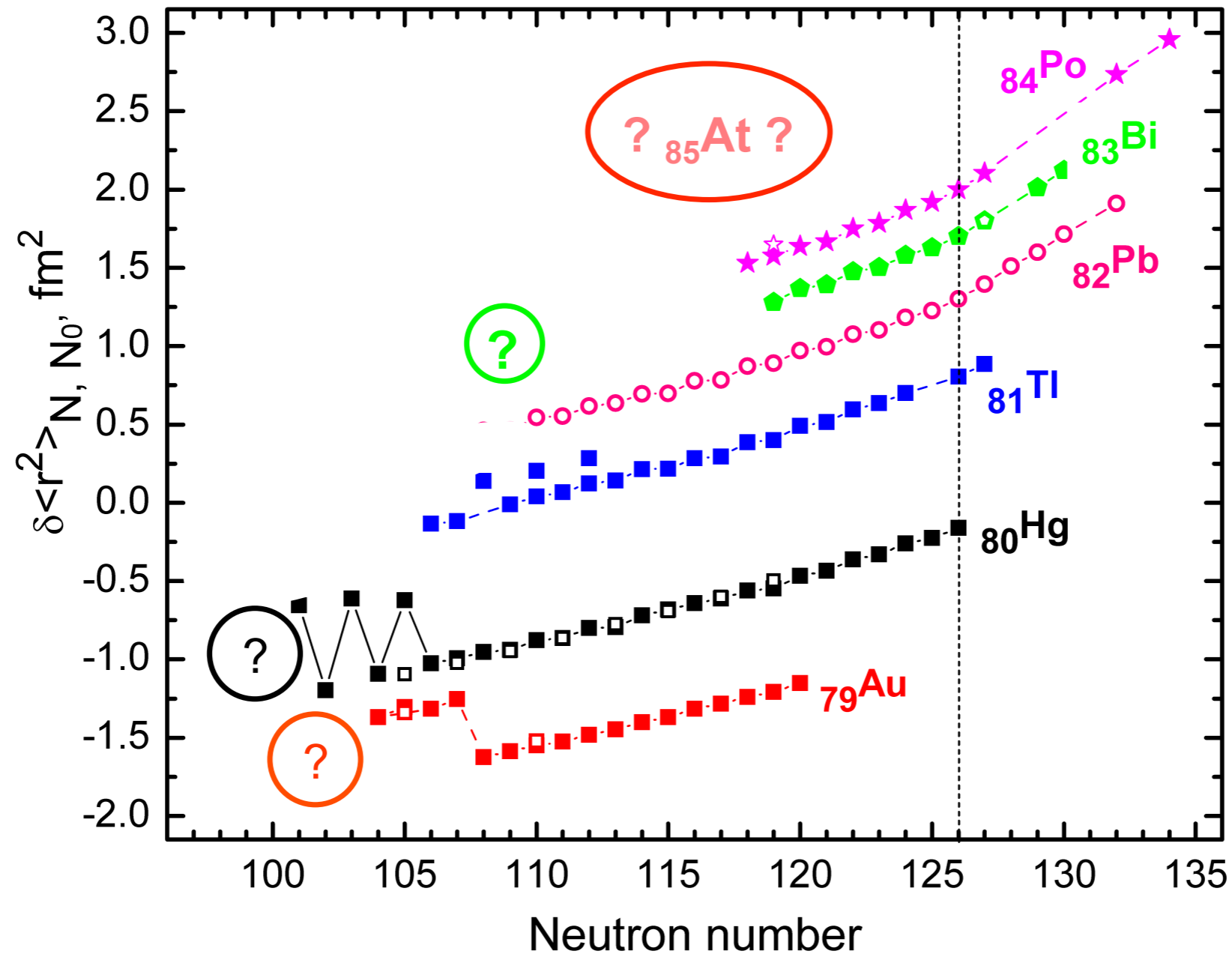
Ionization spectroscopy
 → lower resolution
 → High efficiency

Mainly fluorescence detection
 → High resolution
 → Low efficiency

- Measured prior to 1995
- Measured 1995 - 2010
- Measured since 2010

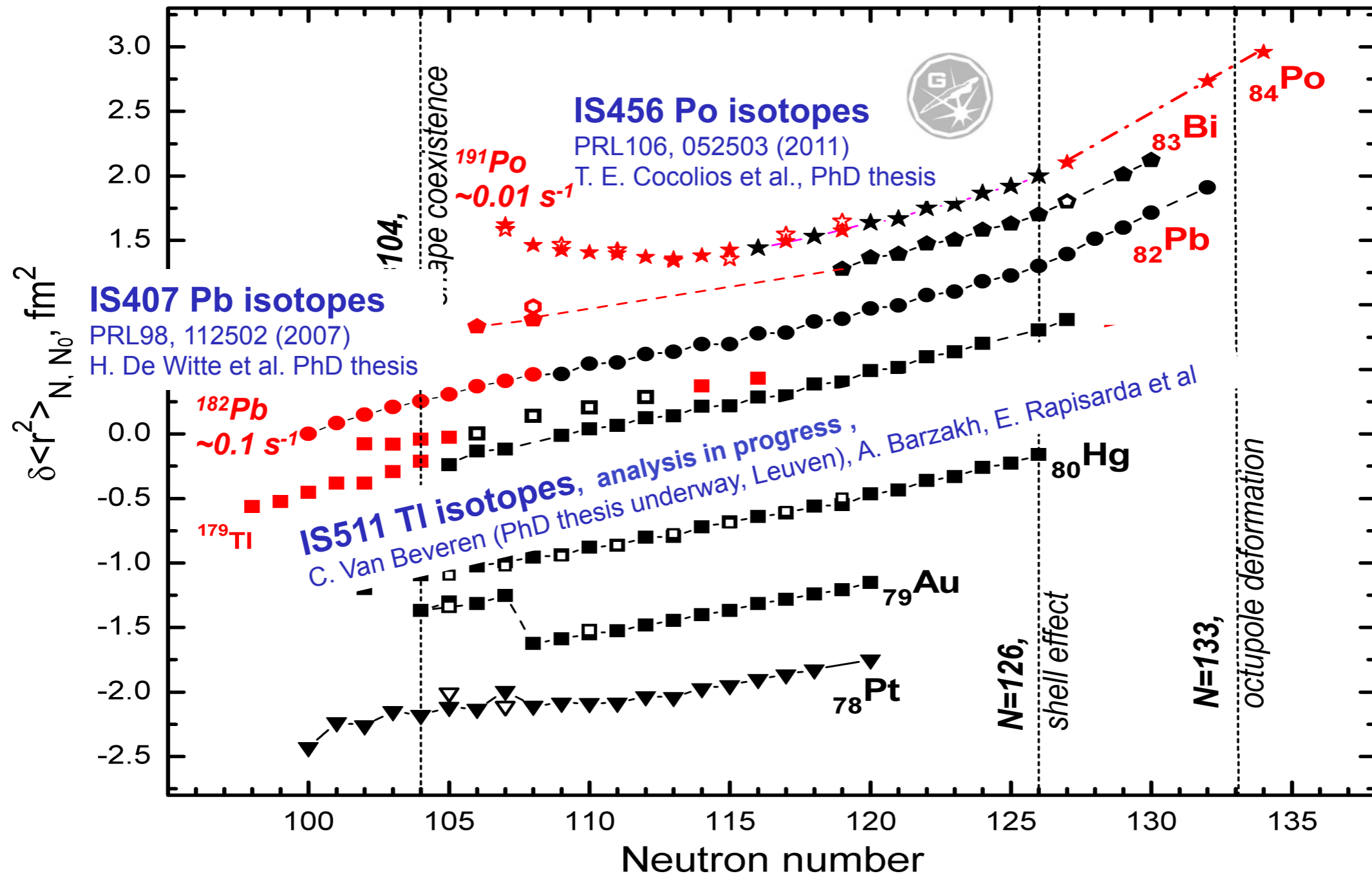


Updated plot provided by Bradley Cheal from 2010 review (B. Cheal & K.T. Flanagan J. Phys. G 37 (2010) 113101)



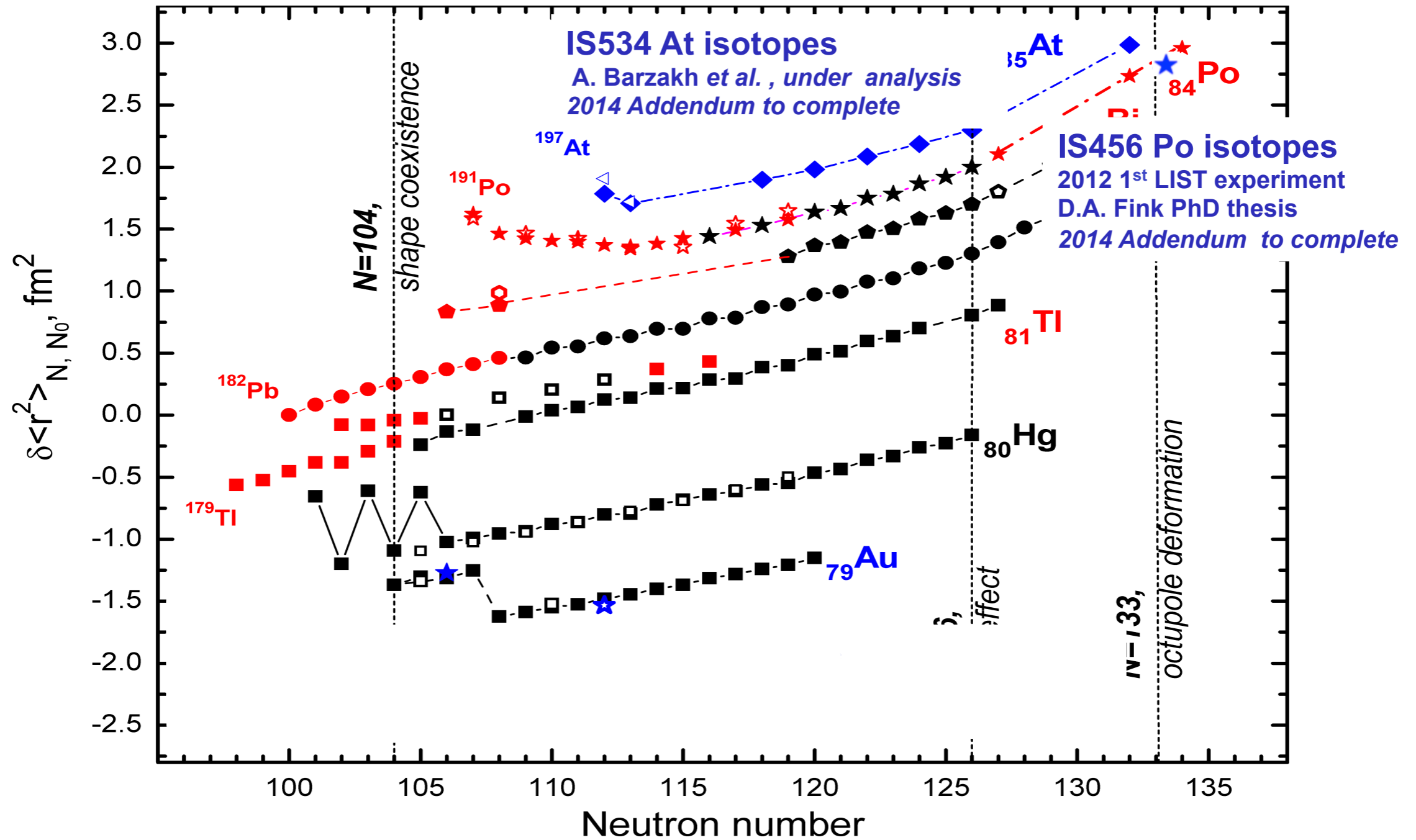
- Shape coexistence around $N \sim 104$
- Sphericity around $N=126$, kink in radii, high-spin isomers
- Octupole effects around $N \sim 132$, inverse odd-even radii staggering

2002-2011: Tl, Pb, Po, Bi



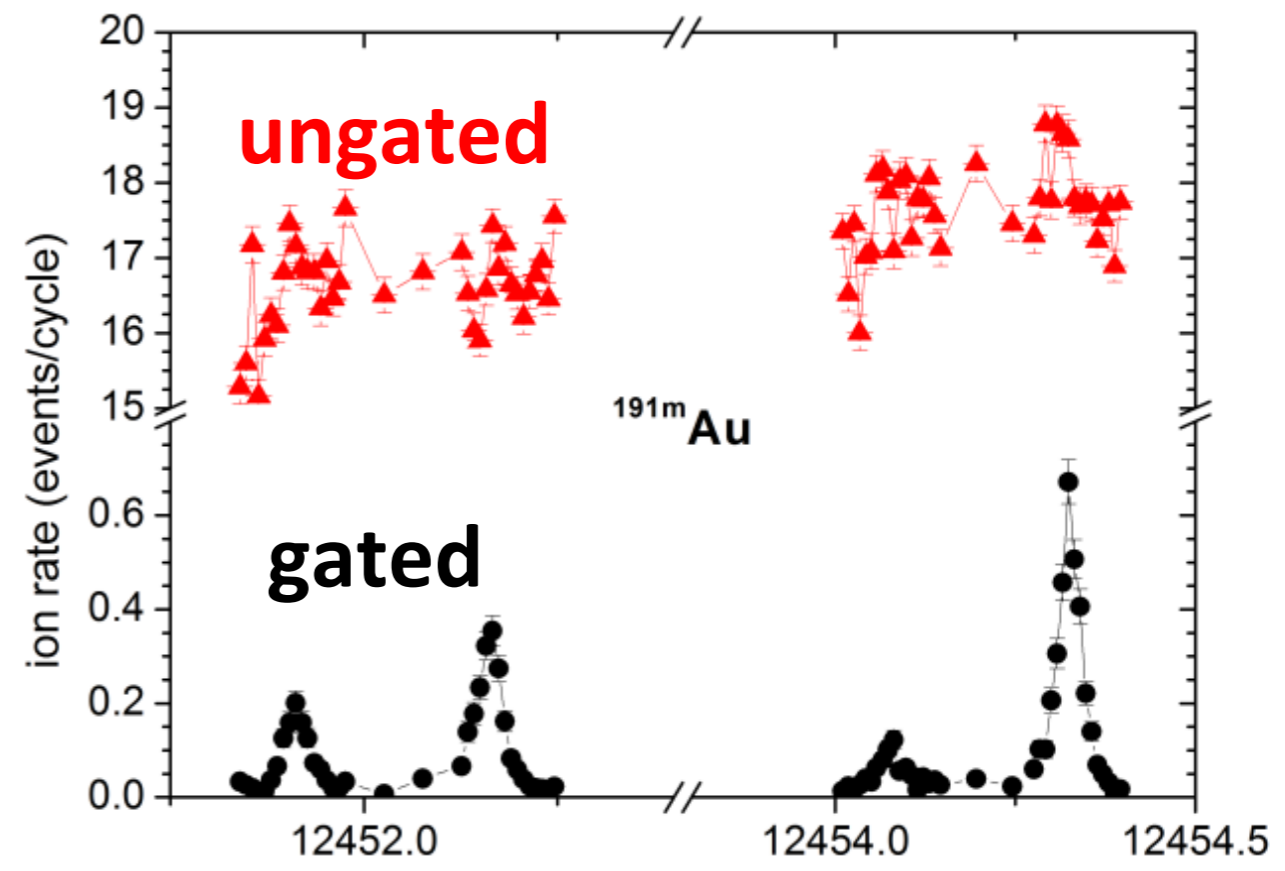
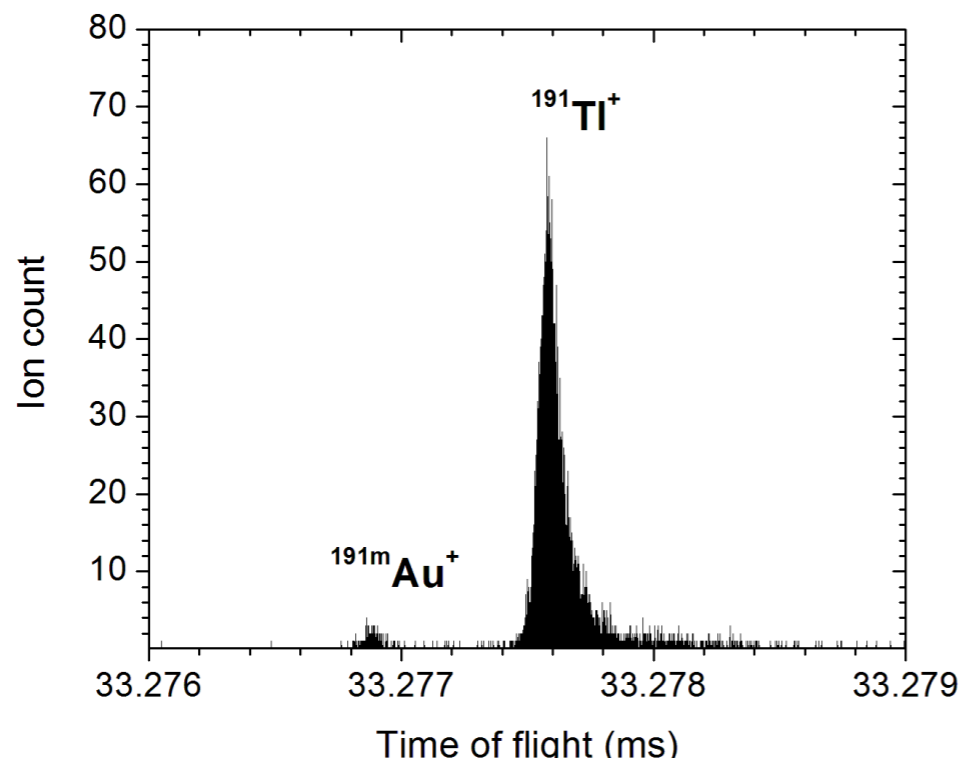
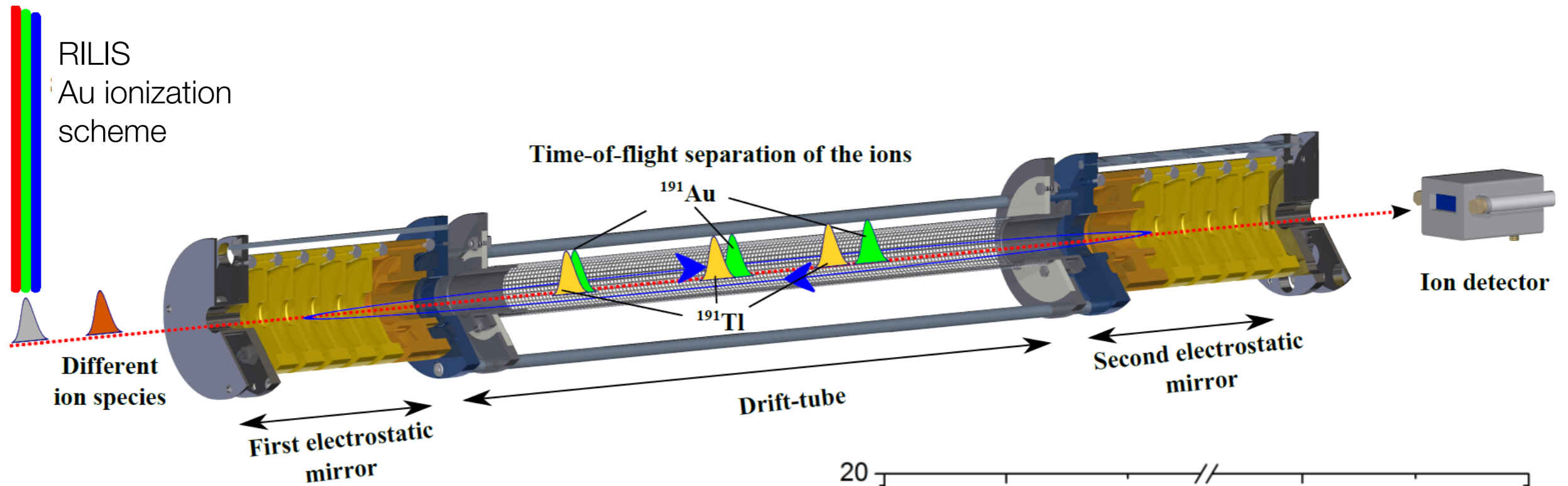
- 3 PhD theses: Pb: H. De Witte (KU Leuven); Bi: B.A. Marsh (Manchester); Po: T.E. Cocolios (KU Leuven)
- 2 PRL's, 1 PLB, + 5 papers

2011 - 2012: Po and At



- First measurement for At isotopes: $^{197}, ^{198}, ^{203}, ^{205}, ^{207}, ^{209}, ^{211}, ^{217}\text{At}$
- First experiment with the LIST: ^{217}Po

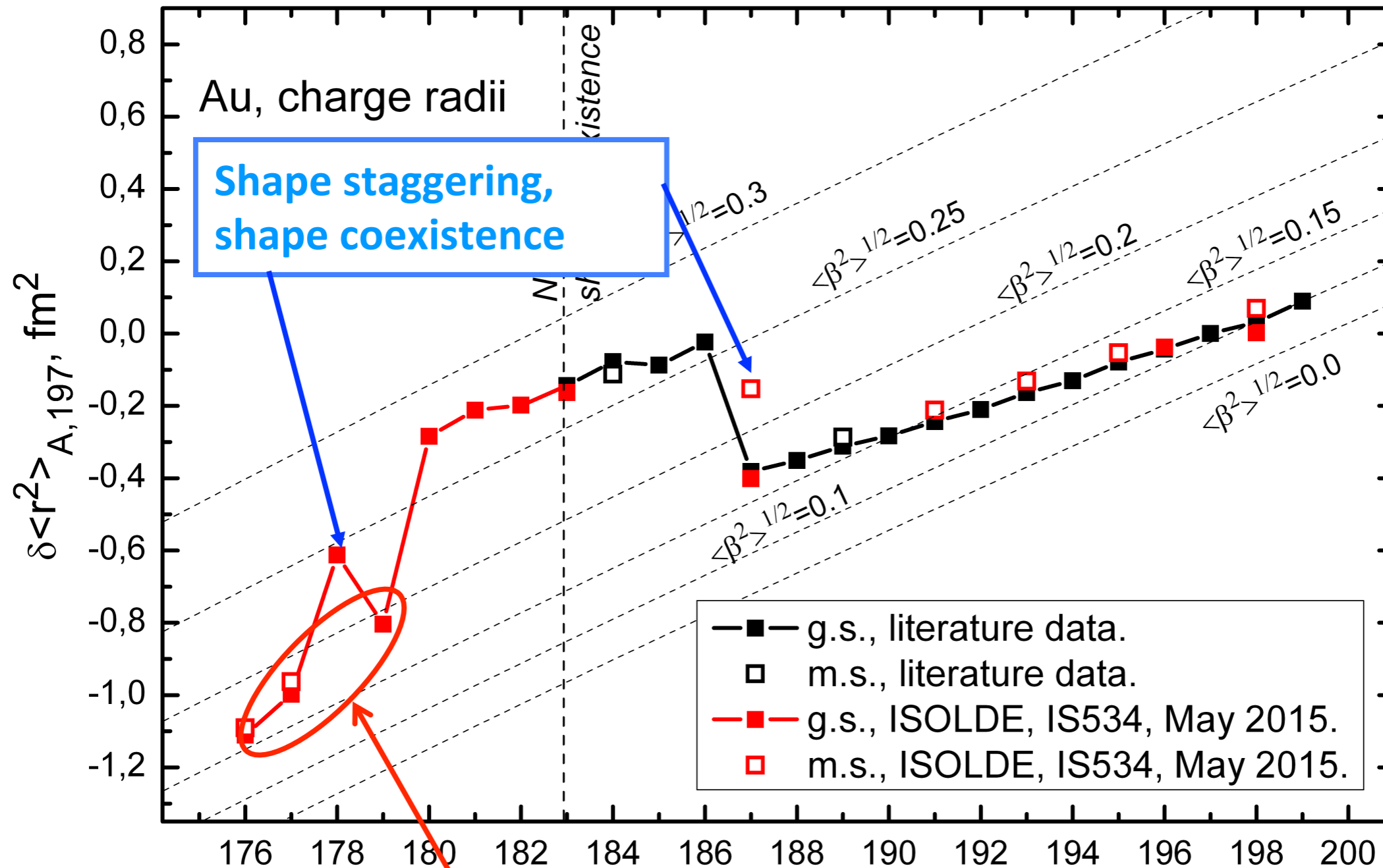
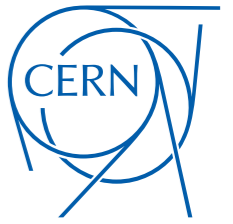
2014: Join forces with ISOLTRAP MRTof-MS



Slide:
V. Manea

28 years later.....

Charge radii of the gold isotopes



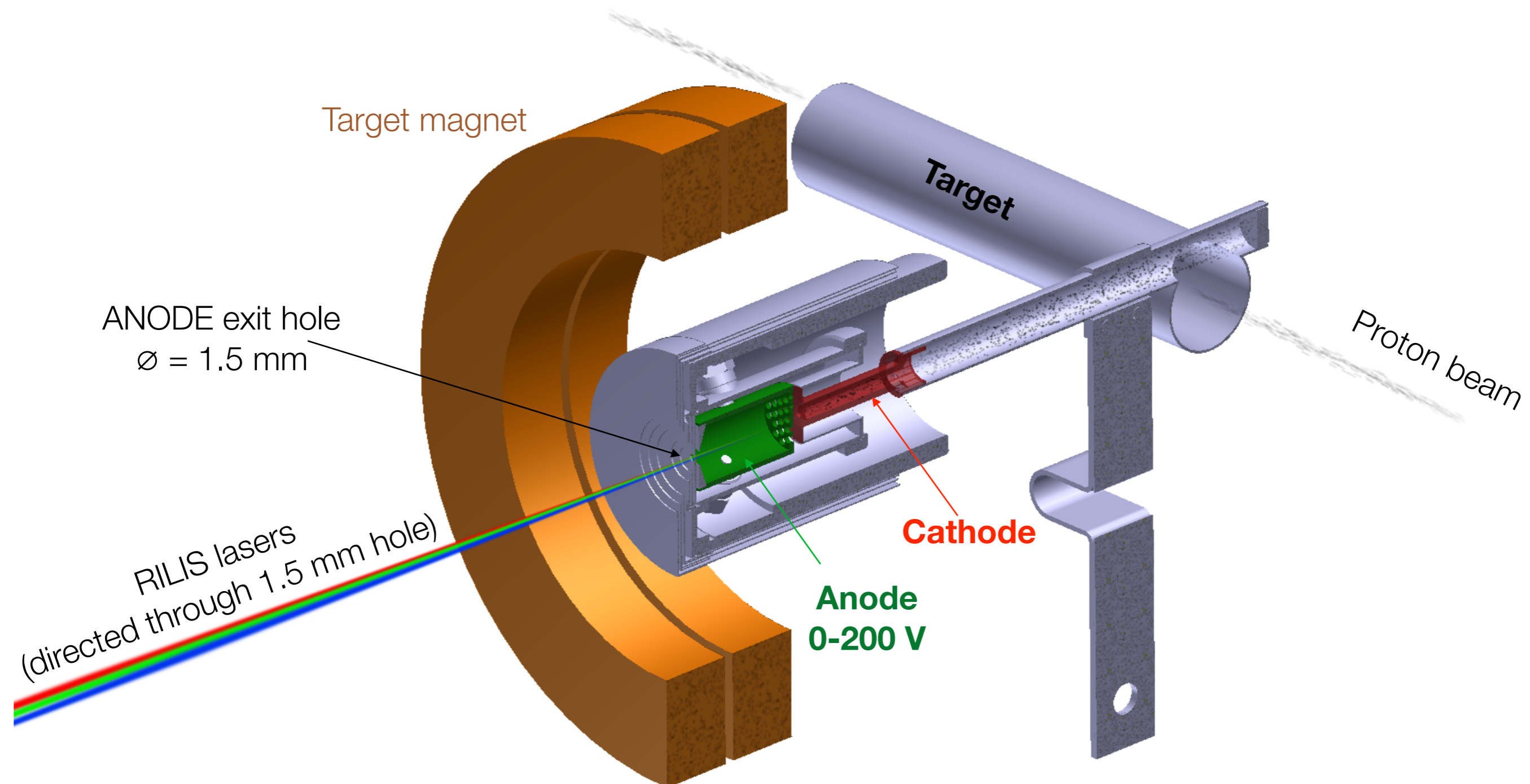
PhD work
J. Cubiss
R. Harding

Return to "sphericity"

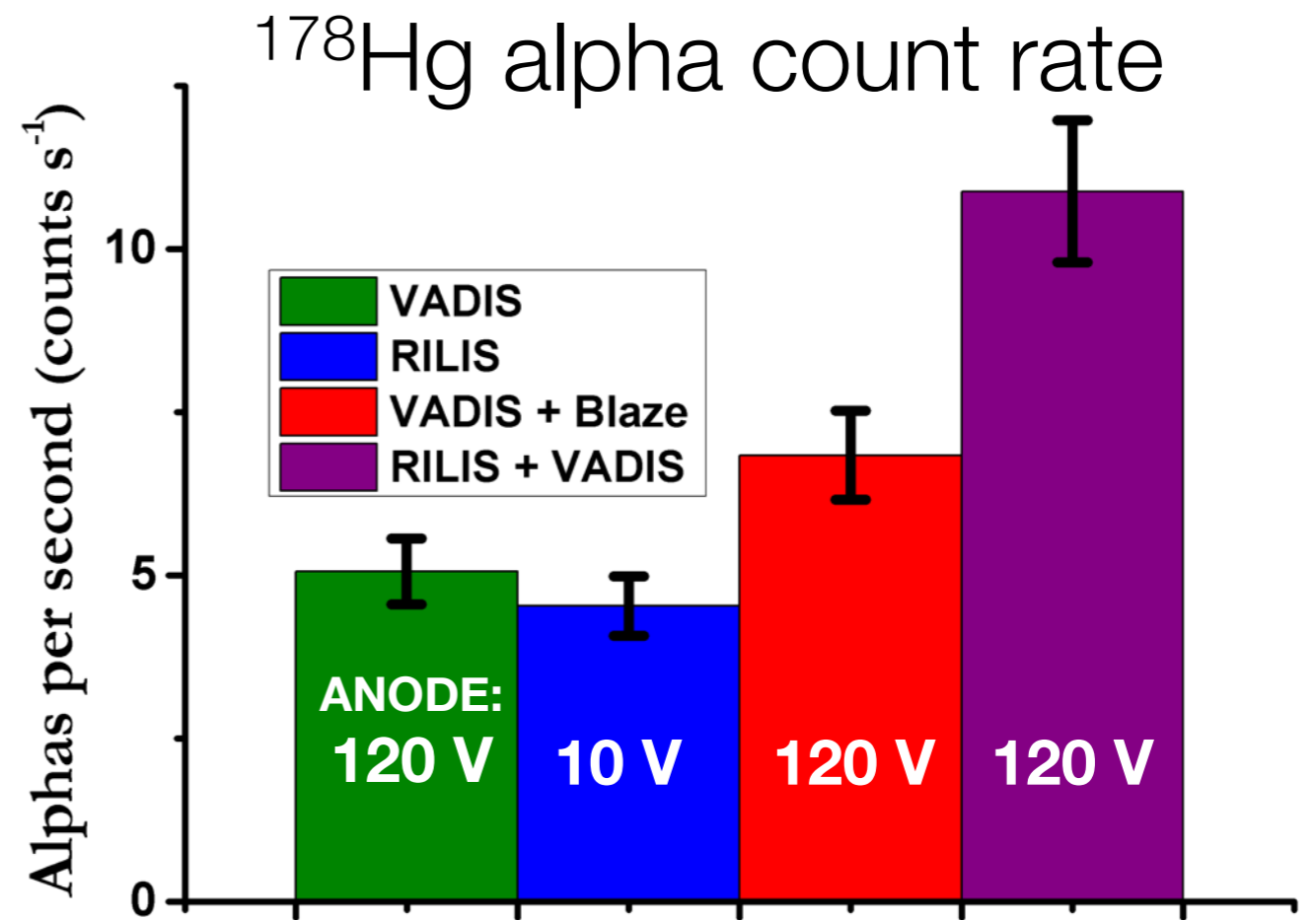
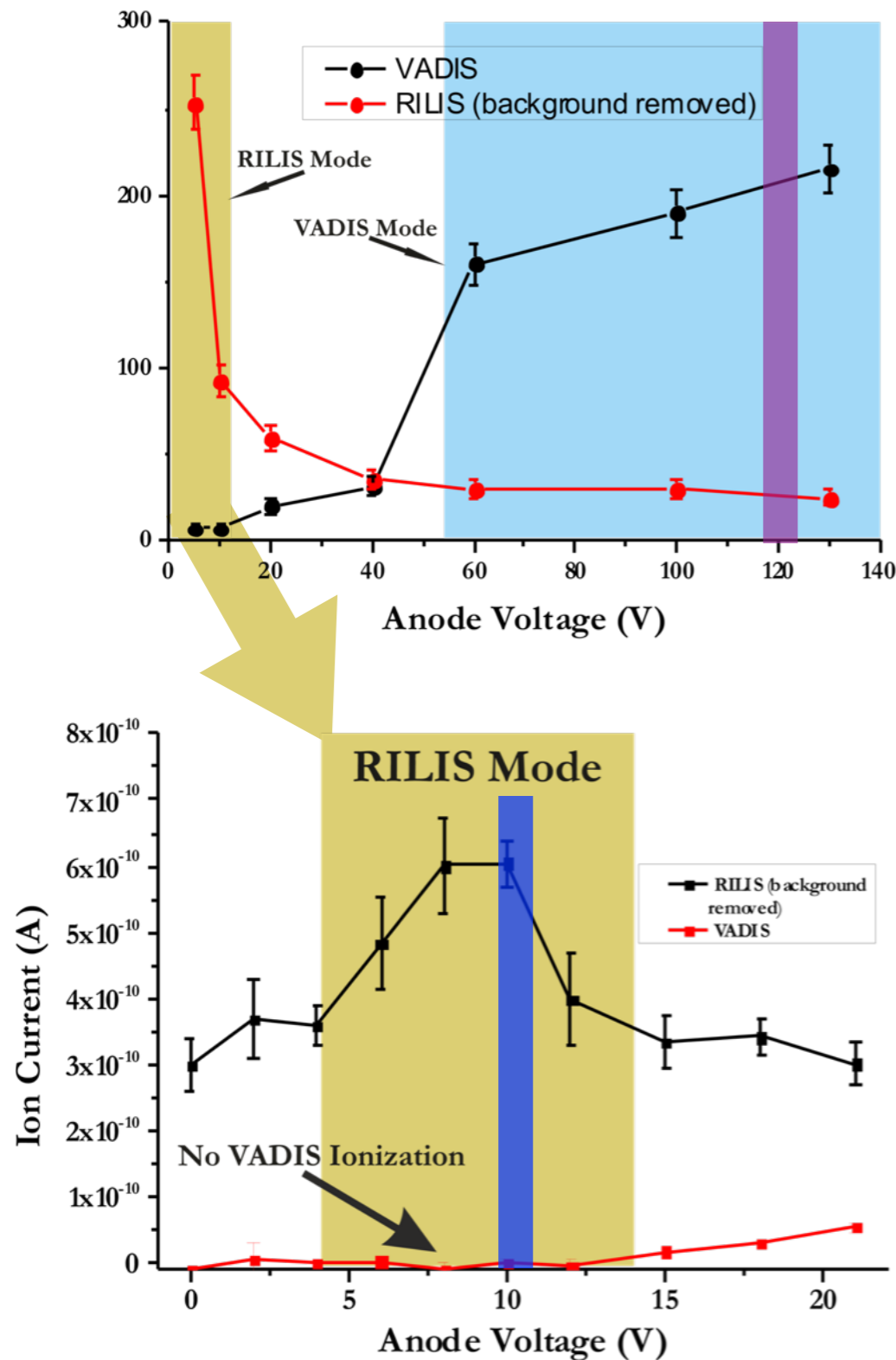
A

May 2015
Plot provided by A. Barzakh (PNPI)

VADLIS: an alternative to hot-cavity RILIS



Establishing RILIS-mode FEBIAD operation



This enables RILIS to couple to a molten Pb target

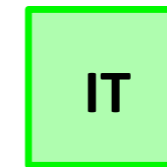
Easy switching between highly selective RILIS mode and higher efficiency RILIS+FEBIAD mode

PhD work: T. Day Goodacre

Scope of the Hg study: April 2015

Measured Isotopes

3 Different measurement techniques



IS598 –
APRIL 2015

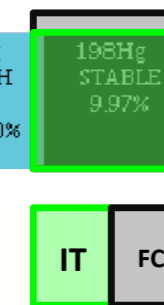
windmill ISOLTRAP Faraday cup

15 Different Hg isotopes: **177,178,179,180,181,182**, **183,184,185,198,202,203,206,207,208**, **198,202,203**,

171Hg 59 μ S	172Hg 0.29 MS	173Hg 0.6 MS	174Hg 2.1 MS	175Hg 10.8 MS	176Hg 20.3 MS	177Hg 127.3 MS	178Hg 0.269 S	179Hg 1.08 S	180Hg 2.58 S	181Hg 3.6 S	182Hg 10.83 S	183Hg 9.4 S	184Hg 30.9 S	185Hg 49.1 S
$\alpha \approx 100.00\%$	$\alpha \approx 100.00\%$	$\alpha \approx 100.00\%$	$\alpha \approx 99.60\%$	$\alpha \approx 100.00\%$	$\alpha \approx 94.00\%$	$\alpha \approx 85.00\%$ $\epsilon \approx 15.00\%$	$\alpha \approx 70.00\%$ $\epsilon \approx 30.00\%$	$\alpha \approx 53.00\%$ $\epsilon \approx 47.00\%$	$\epsilon \approx 52.00\%$ $\alpha \approx 48.00\%$	$\epsilon \approx 73.00\%$ $\alpha \approx 27.00\%$	$\epsilon \approx 84.80\%$ $\alpha \approx 15.20\%$	$\epsilon \approx 88.30\%$ $\alpha \approx 11.70\%$	$\epsilon \approx 98.89\%$ $\alpha \approx 1.11\%$	$\epsilon \approx 94.00\%$ $\alpha \approx 6.00\%$



186Hg 1.38 M	187Hg 2.4 M	188Hg 3.25 M	189Hg 7.6 M	190Hg 20.0 M	191Hg 49 M	192Hg 4.85 H	193Hg 3.80 H	194Hg 444 Y	195Hg 10.53 H	196Hg STABLE 0.15%	197Hg 64.14 H	198Hg STABLE 9.97%	199Hg STABLE 16.87%	200Hg STABLE 23.10%
$\epsilon \approx 99.98\%$ $\alpha \approx 0.02\%$	$\epsilon \approx 100.00\%$ $\alpha \approx > 1.2E-4\%$	$\epsilon \approx 100.00\%$ $\alpha \approx 3.7E-5\%$	$\epsilon \approx 100.00\%$ $\alpha \approx < 3.0E-5\%$	$\epsilon \approx 100.00\%$ $\alpha \approx < 3.4E-7\%$		$\epsilon \approx 100.00\%$	$\epsilon \approx 100.00\%$	$\epsilon \approx 100.00\%$	$\epsilon \approx 100.00\%$		$\epsilon \approx 100.00\%$	$\epsilon \approx 9.97\%$	$\epsilon \approx 16.87\%$	$\epsilon \approx 23.10\%$



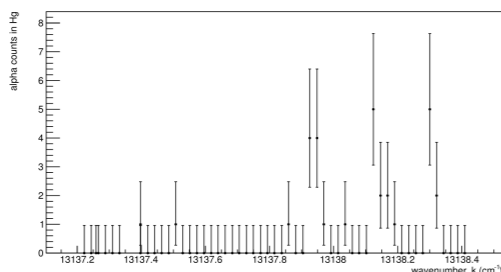
200Hg STABLE 23.10%	201Hg STABLE 13.18%	202Hg STABLE 29.86%	203Hg 46.594 D $\beta^- \approx 100.00\%$	204Hg STABLE 6.87%	205Hg 5.14 M $\beta^- \approx 100.00\%$	206Hg 8.15 M $\beta^- \approx 100.00\%$	207Hg 2.9 M $\beta^- \approx 100.00\%$	208Hg 41 M $\beta^- \approx 100.00\%$	209Hg 37 S $\beta^- \approx 100.00\%$	210Hg >300 NS β^-
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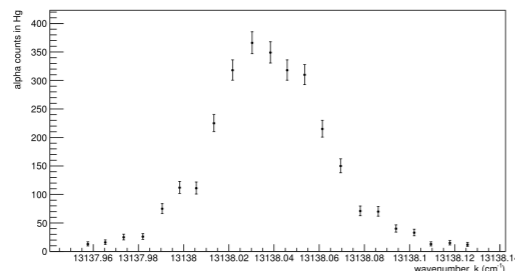
Slide:
S. Sels

Windmill + MRToF-MS assisted laser scans

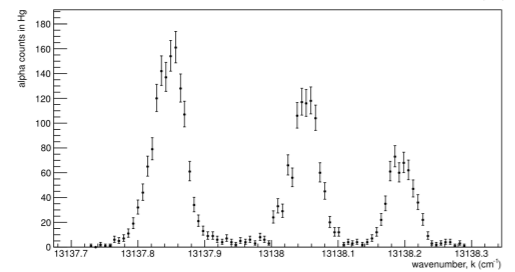
^{177}Hg



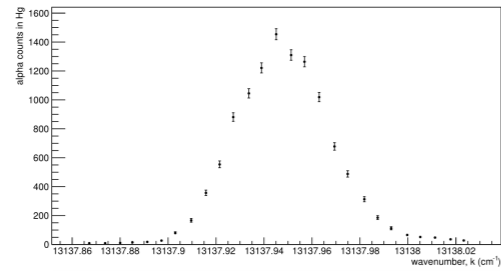
^{178}Hg



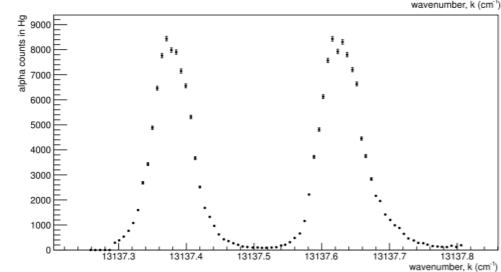
^{179}Hg



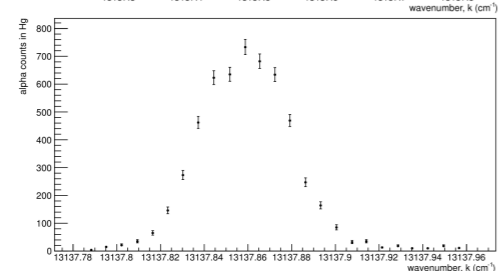
^{180}Hg



^{181}Hg



^{182}Hg



^{208}Hg

^{207}Hg

^{206}Hg

^{203}Hg

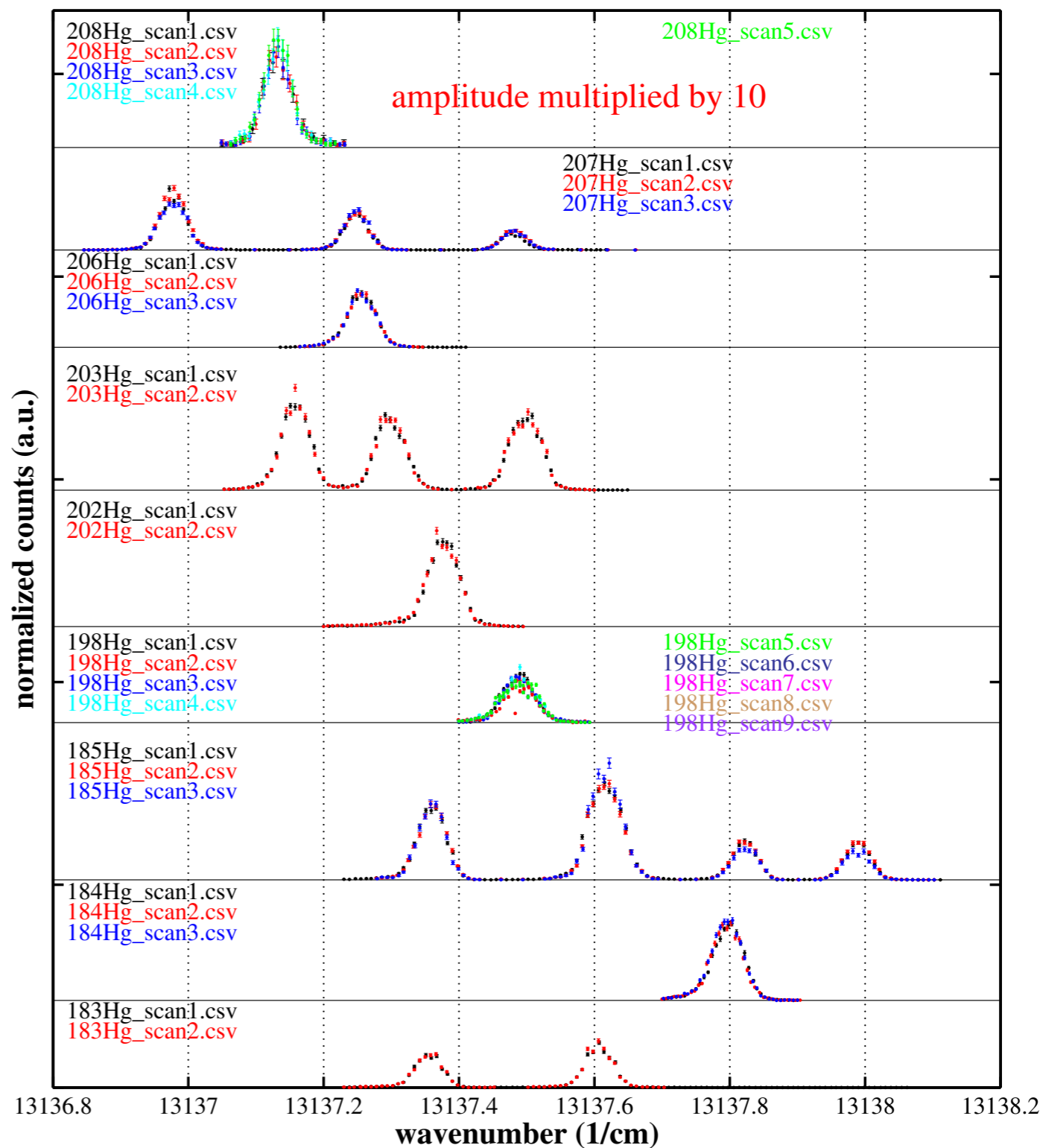
^{202}Hg

^{198}Hg

^{185}Hg

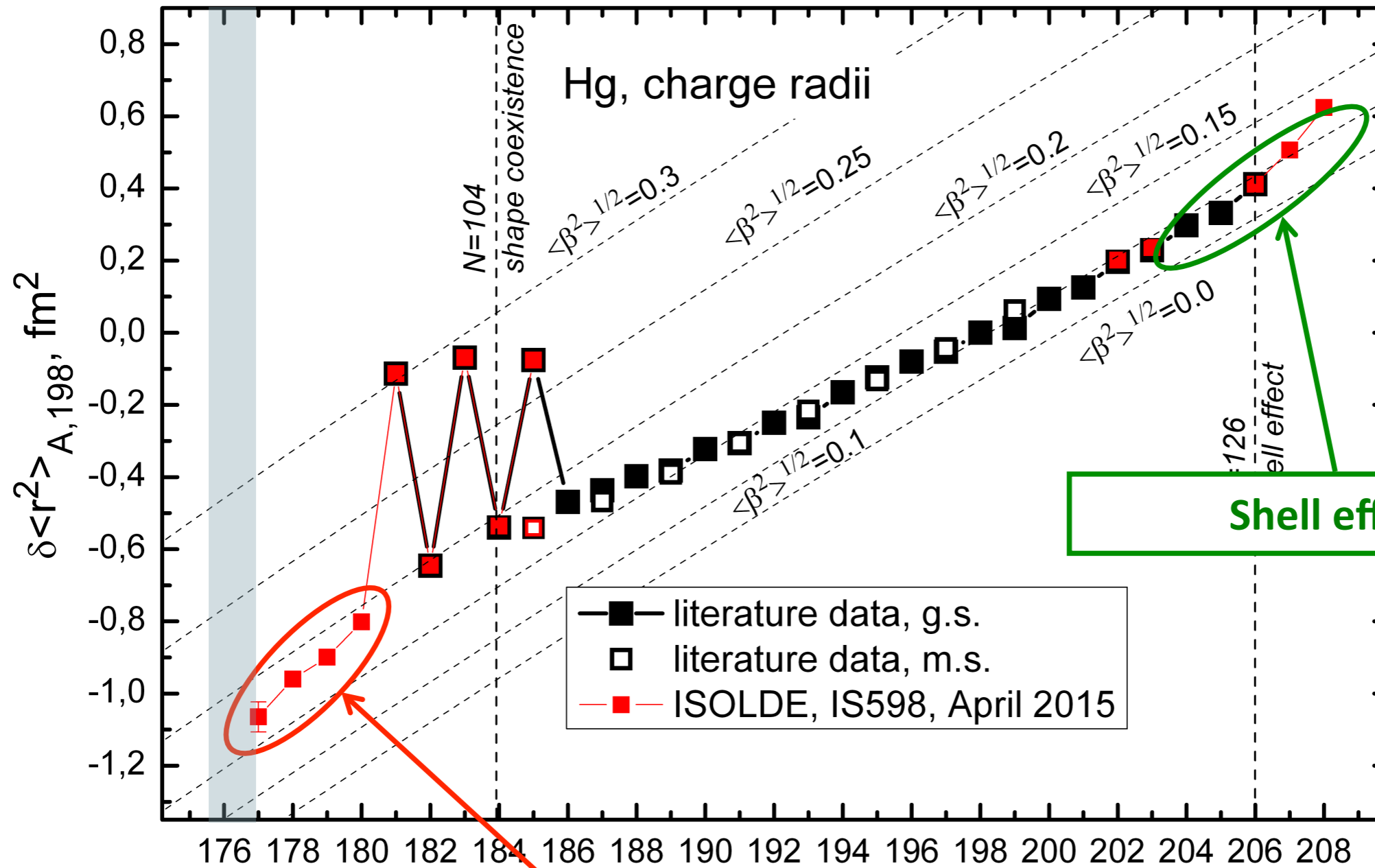
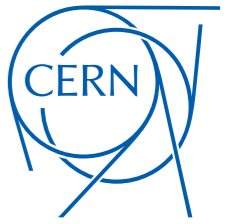
^{184}Hg

^{183}Hg



38 years later.....

Charge radii of the mercury isotopes



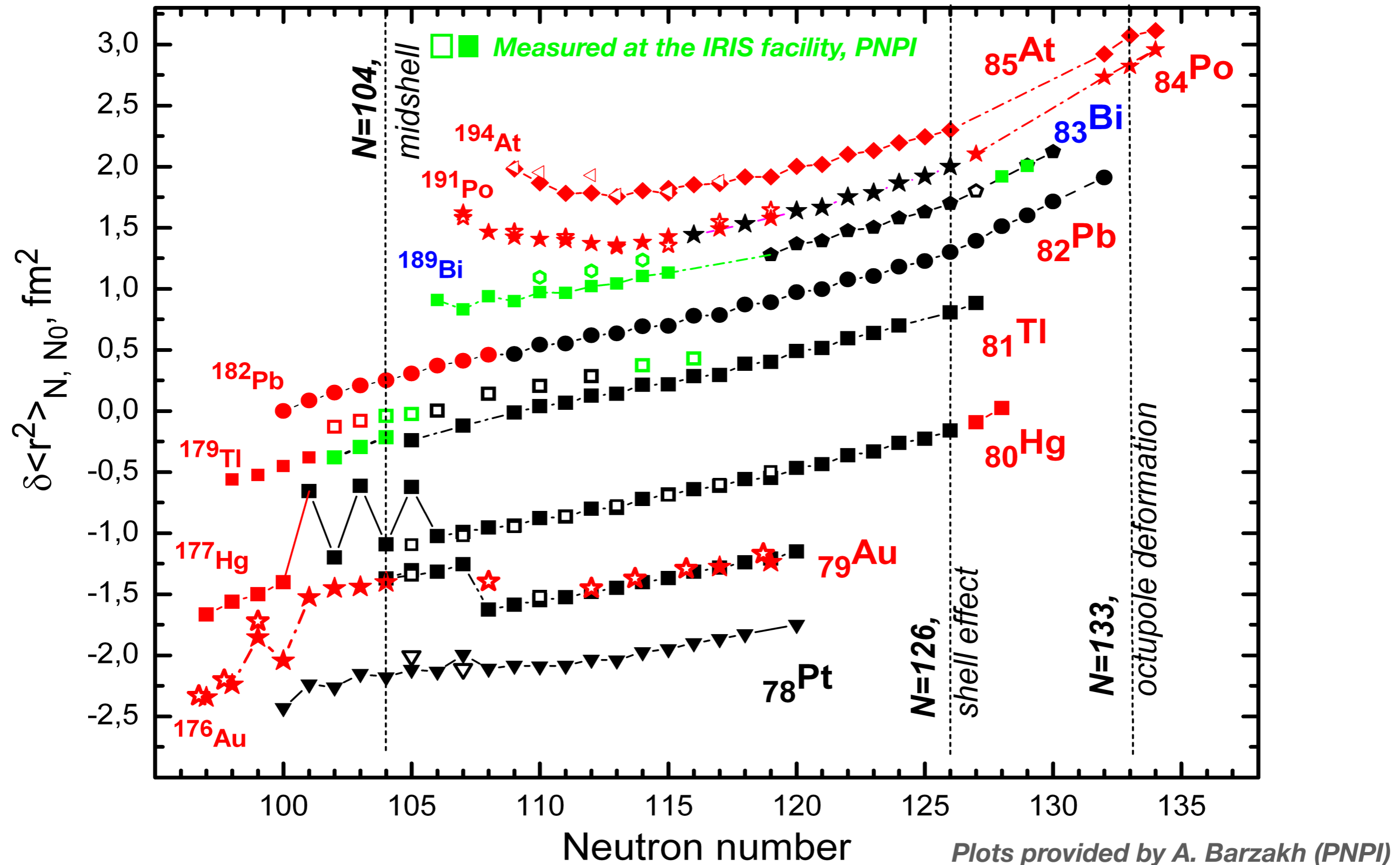
Preliminary

PhD topic
T. Day Goodacre
S. Sels

April 2015

Plot provided by A. Barzakh (PNPI)

Compilation of in-source RIS work



Extending in-source RIS in the Z=82 region

Selectivity

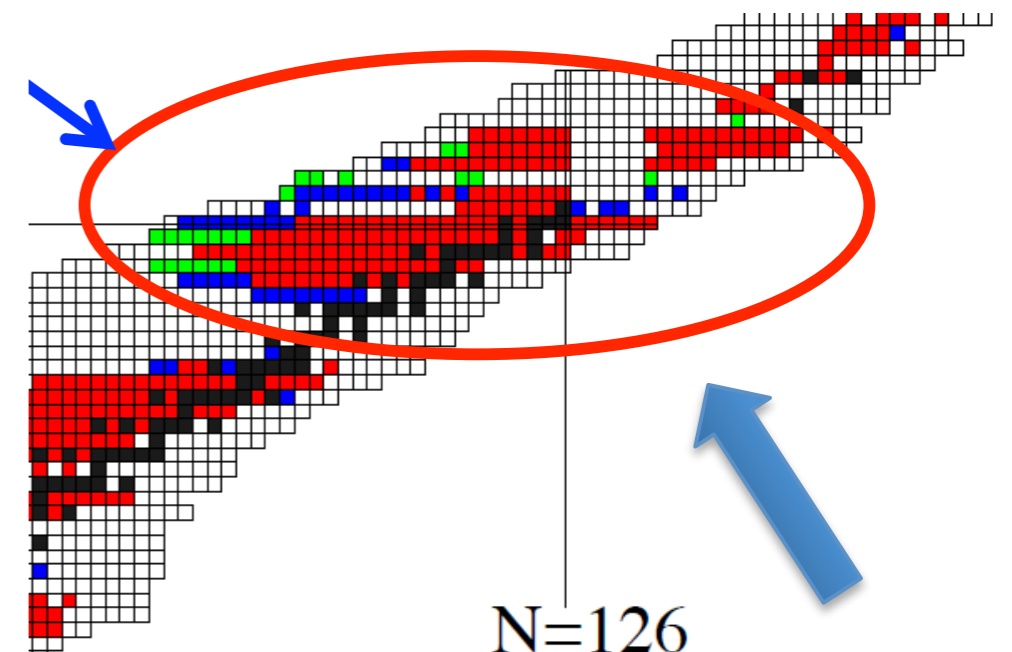
- Extending the already measured chains in the Z=82, dealing with isobaric contamination (Fr).
- Access to Low IP elements: **Ra** (*in conjunction with CRIS?*), Fr

Address thick-target / RILIS limitations

- Access to refractory metals: Os, Ir, Pt, Ac, Th, Pa
- Access to non-metals: **Rn** (*feasibility is doubtful*)

Precision

- Improving resolution for HFA studies (Au, Bi)
- Better extraction of quadrupole moments from HFS



Extending in-source RIS below the Z=82 region

Toward high precision: Develop Doppler-free methods

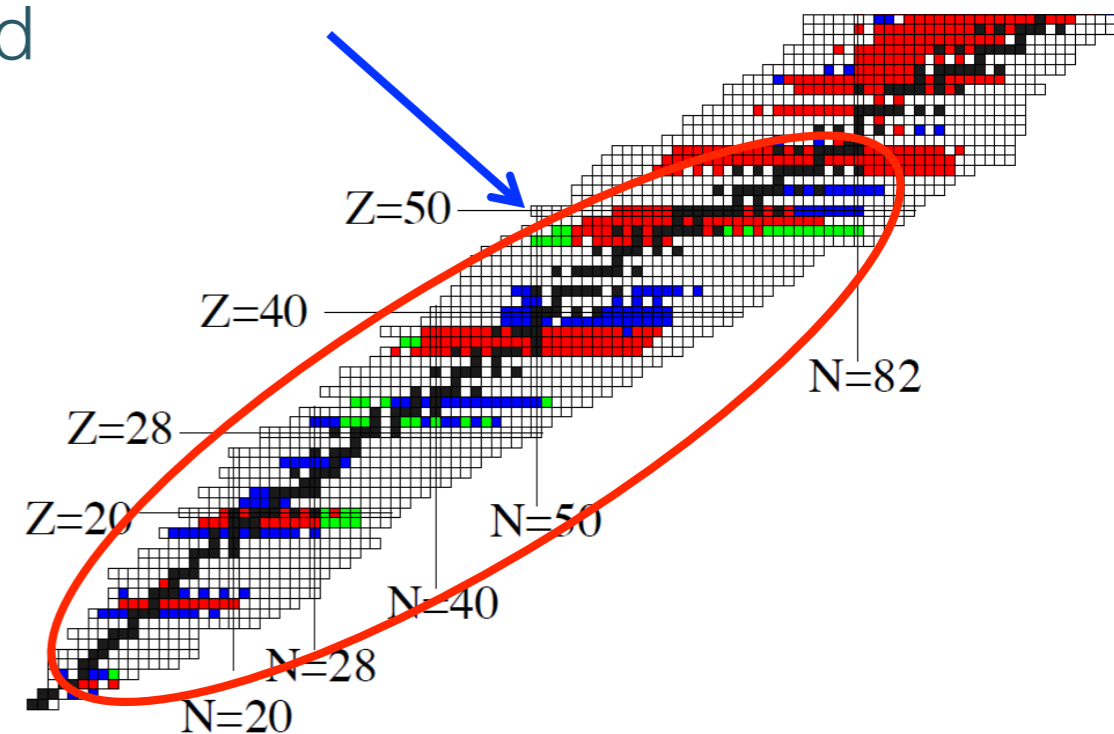
- Ion source developments
- Laser developments

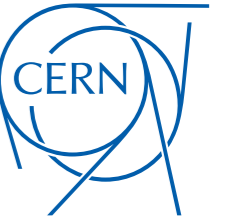
Extend chains of isotopes already measured by fluorescence: Ca, Mn, Ni, Sn, Mg

Ac, plus BdF studies

Pm - smaller HFS expected, octupole deformation interest, IP measurement

Au - use $J=3/2$ level for Q determination





Thanks for your attention

The ISOLDE RILIS team

V. Fedosseev, A. Barzakh, T. Day Goodacre, D. Fedorov, B. Marsh,
P. Molkanov, R. Rossel, S. Rothe, M. Seliverstov, M. Veinhard.
New members: C. Seiffert, K. Chrysalidis



The In-Source RIS collaboration

L. P. Gaffney¹, T. Day Goodacre^{2,3}, A. N. Andreyev⁴, M. Seliverstov^{5,2}, N. Althubiti³,
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T. E. Cocolios³, J. Cubiss⁴, G. Farooq-Smith³, D. V. Fedorov⁵, V. N. Fedosseev²,
R. Ferrer¹, K. T. Flanagan³, L. Ghys^{1,12}, C. Granados¹, A. Gottberg², F. Herfurth⁸,
M. Huyse¹, D. G. Jenkins⁴, D. Kisler¹⁰, S. Kreim^{10,2}, T. Kron⁷, Yu. Kudryavtsev¹,
D. Lunney¹³, K. M. Lynch^{1,2}, B. A. Marsh², V. Manea¹⁰, T. M. Mendonca²,
P. L. Molkanov⁵, D. Neidherr⁸, R. Raabe¹, J. P. Ramos², S. Raeder¹, E. Rapisarda²,
M. Rosenbusch⁹, R. E. Rossel^{2,7}, S. Rothe², L. Schweikhard⁹, S. Sels¹, T. Stora²,
I. Tsekhanovich⁶, C. Van Beveren¹, P. Van Duppen¹, M. Veinhard², R. Wadsworth⁴,
A. Welker¹⁴, F. Wienholtz⁹, K. Wendt⁷, G. L. Wilson⁴, S. Witkins³, R. Wolf¹⁰, K. Zuber¹⁴

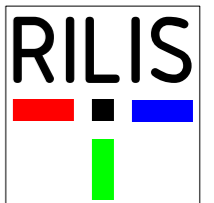
¹KU Leuven, Belgium; ²CERN-ISOLDE, CH; ³The University of Manchester, UK; ⁴The University of York, UK; ⁵PNPI, Gatchina, Russia; ⁶CENBG, Bordeaux, France; ⁷Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany; ⁸GSI, Darmstadt, Germany; ⁹Ernst-Moritz-Arndt Universität Greifswald, Germany; ¹⁰Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Heidelberg, Germany; ¹¹Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia; ¹²SCK•CEN, Mol, Belgium; ¹³CSNSM-IN2P3-CNRS, Orsay, France; ¹⁴Technische Universität Dresden, Germany;



Petersburg
Nuclear
Physics
Institute



UNIVERSITY OF
LIVERPOOL



MANCHESTER
1824



JOHANNES GUTENBERG
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ