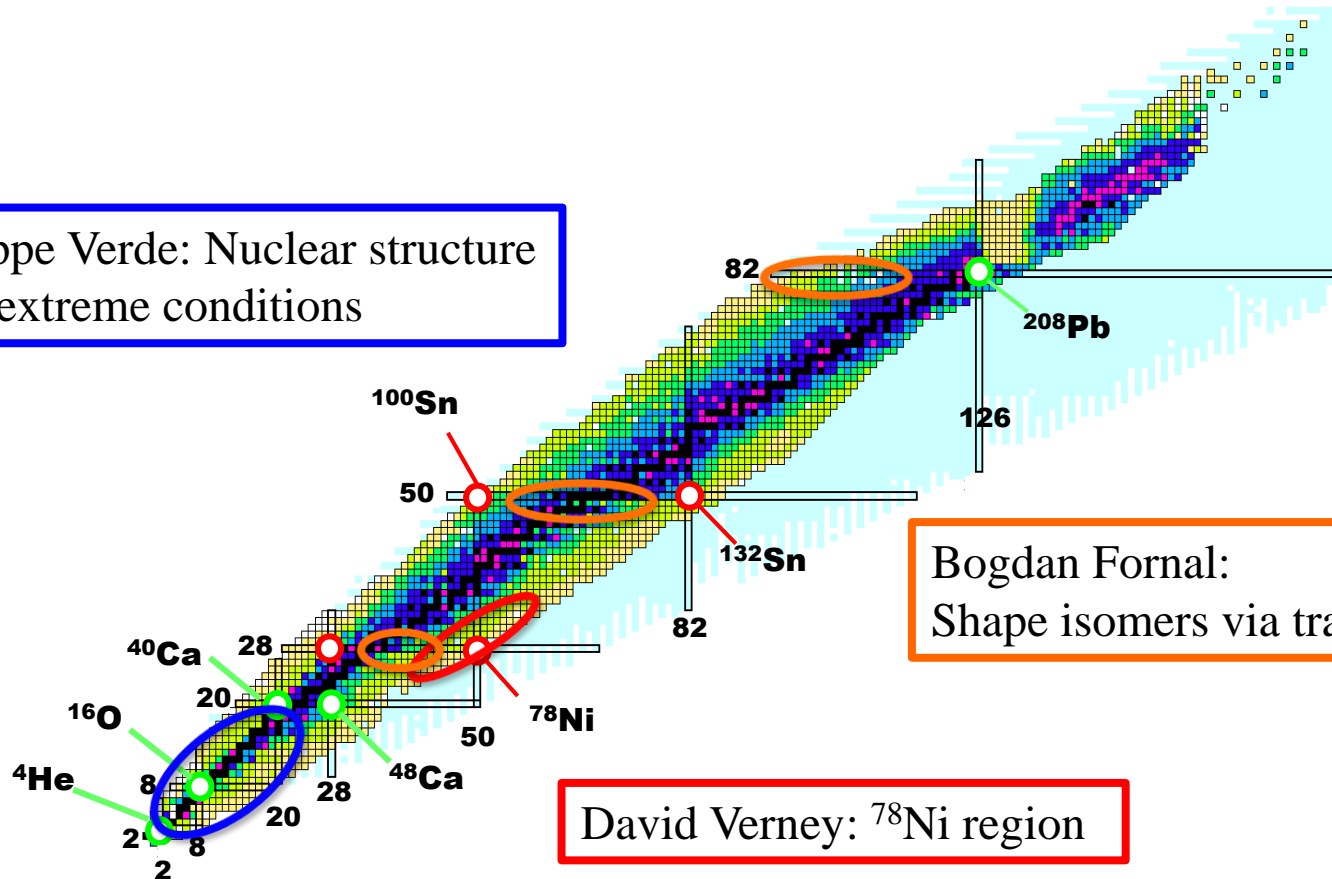


Topic V:

Going to the limits of mass, temperature, spin and isospin with heavy Radioactive Ion Beams

Giuseppe Verde: Nuclear structure under extreme conditions



Bogdan Fornal:
Shape isomers via transfer reactions

David Verney: ^{78}Ni region

What we have learned and what we still need to learn:

- gap size \rightarrow Z=32 “singularity”
 - monopole effect ? (quadratic ??) \longrightarrow mass measurements
 - dynamical effect ? (triaxiality corridor ??) \longrightarrow (multiple) coulex
- shape coexistence
 - 0^+_2 states \longrightarrow β -delayed e- spectroscopy
 - extruder states at N=51 \longrightarrow direct nucleon exchange (t,p)
- neutron valence space above ^{78}Ni \longrightarrow direct nucleon exchange (d,p) and ($\alpha, ^3\text{He}$)
- first-forbidden transitions in the ^{78}Ni region \longrightarrow β -delayed neutron and high-energy γ spectroscopy

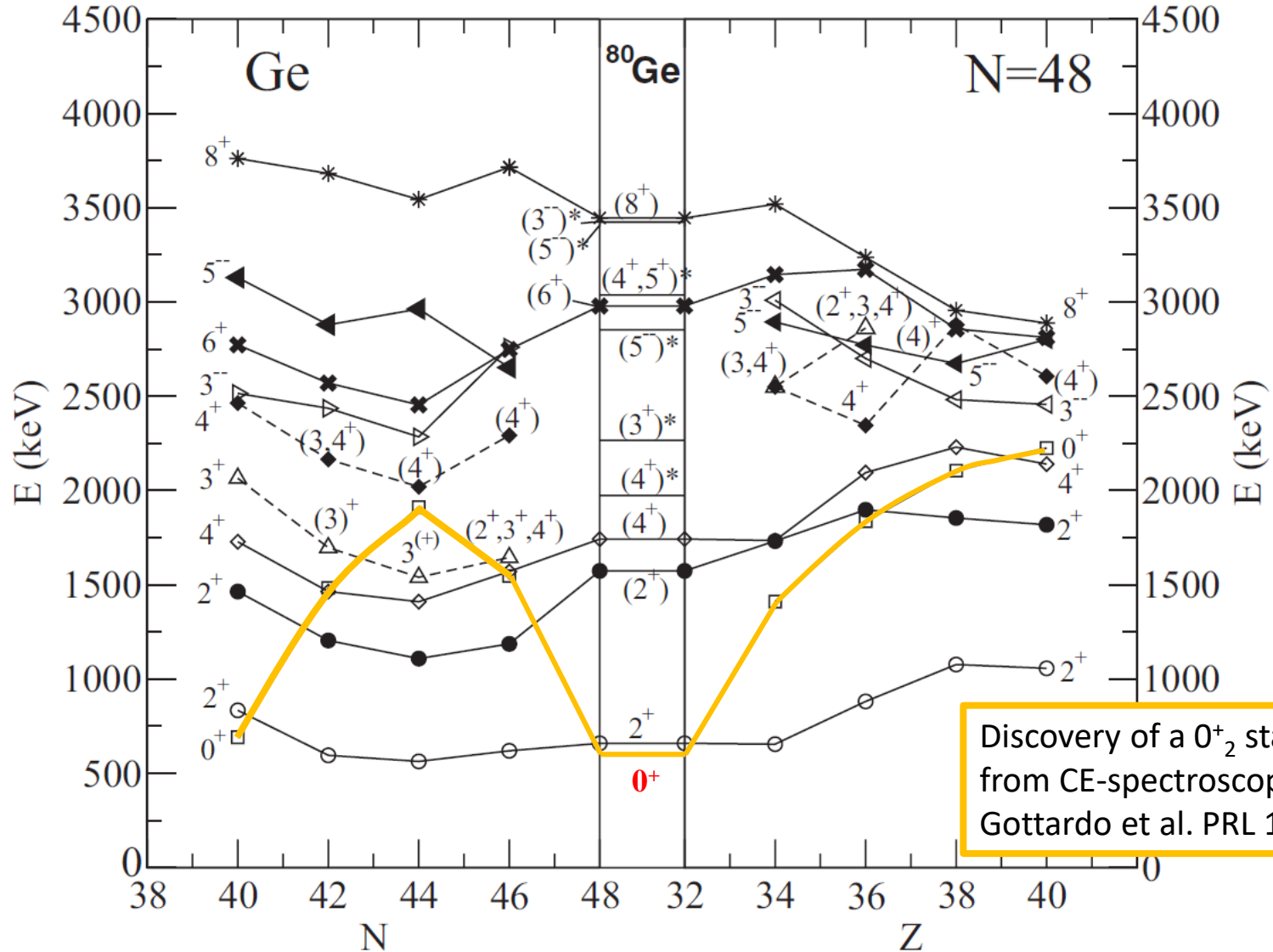
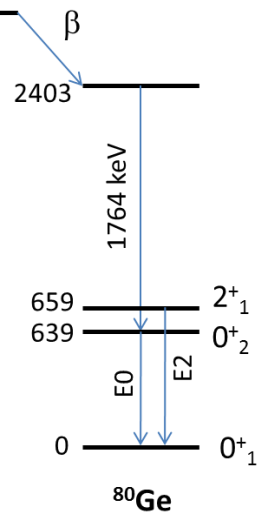
David Verney: ^{78}Ni region

The Z=32 "singularity"

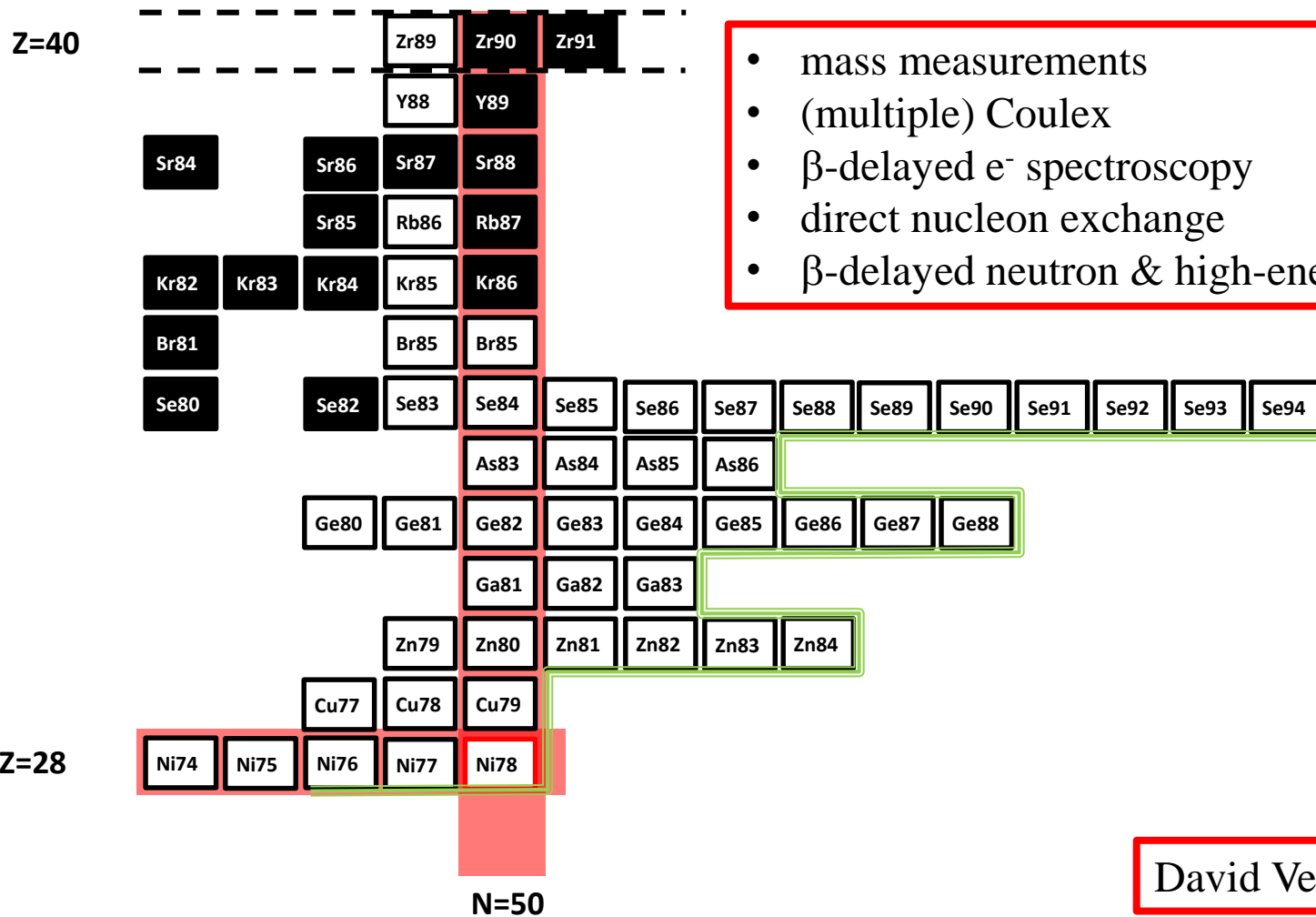
Z=32 : definitely a "special" proton number

David Verney: ^{78}Ni region

3^- isomer in ^{80}Ga
 $[T_{1/2}(3^-)=1.3\pm 0,2\text{ s};$
 PRC 87 (2013)]



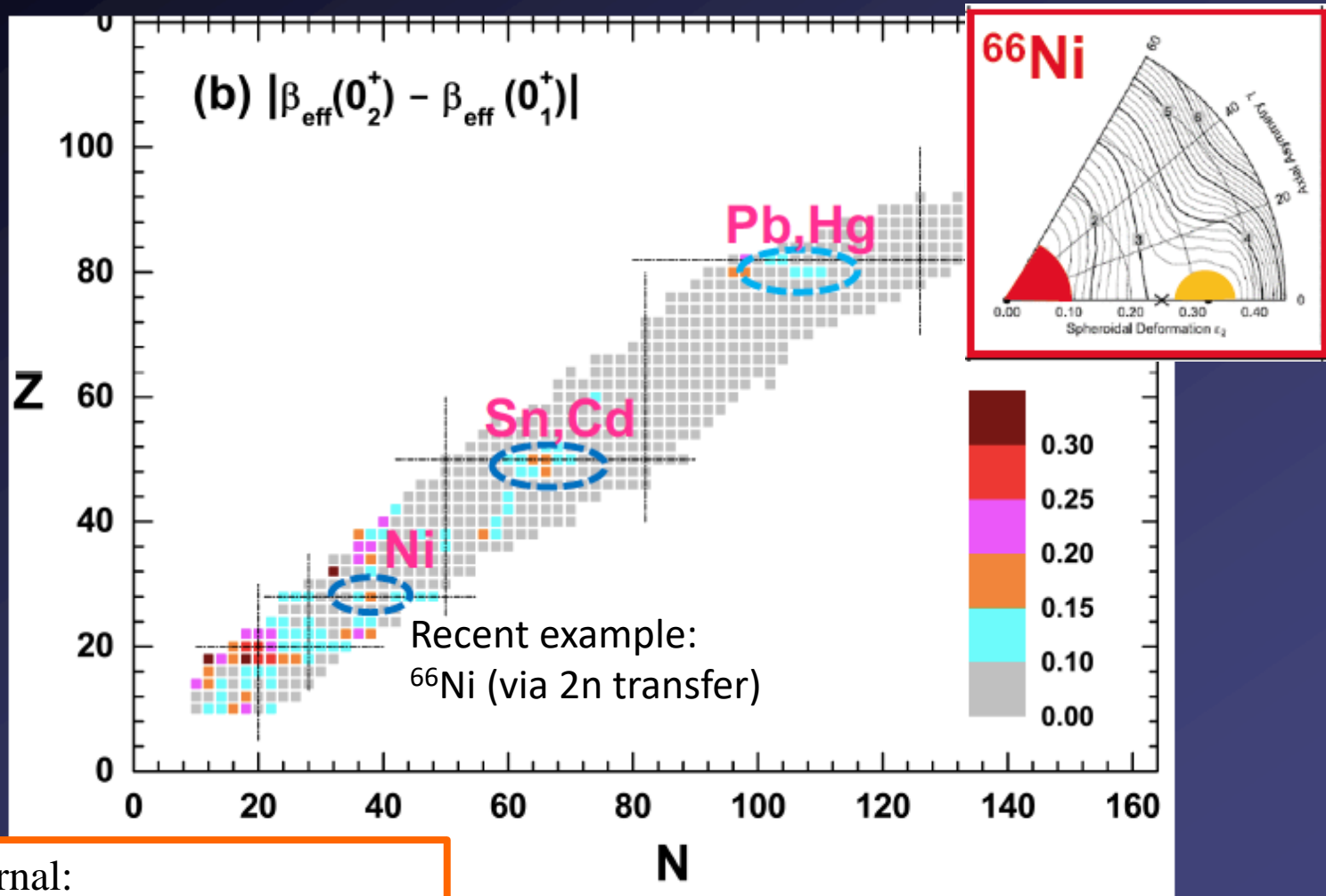
Coordinated program using a variety of techniques and involving several laboratories (HIE-ISOLDE, SPES, ALTO)



- mass measurements
- (multiple) Coulex
- β -delayed e^- spectroscopy
- direct nucleon exchange
- β -delayed neutron & high-energy γ spectroscopy

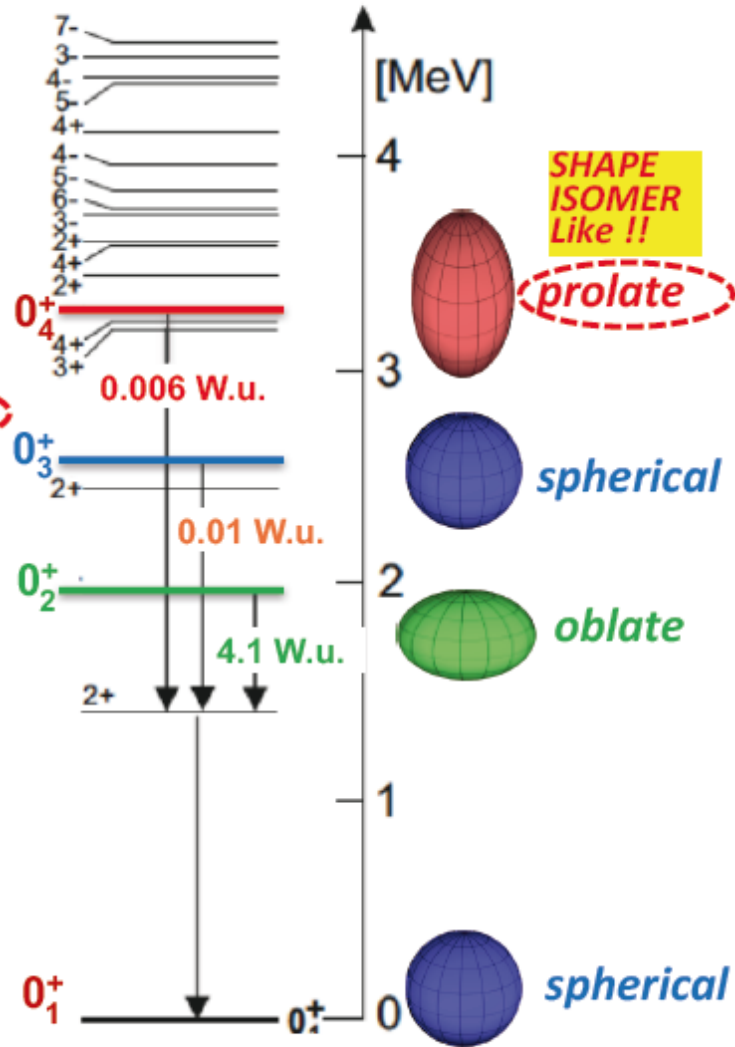
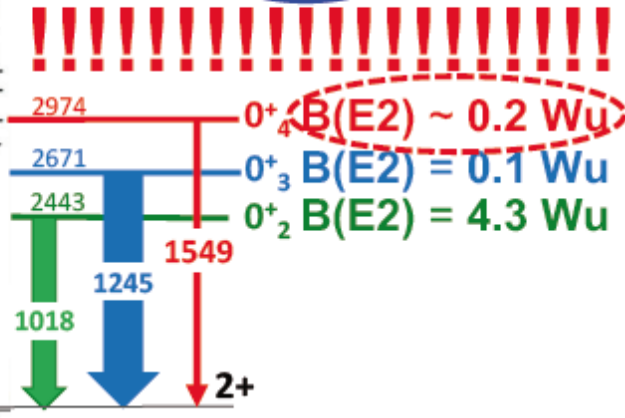
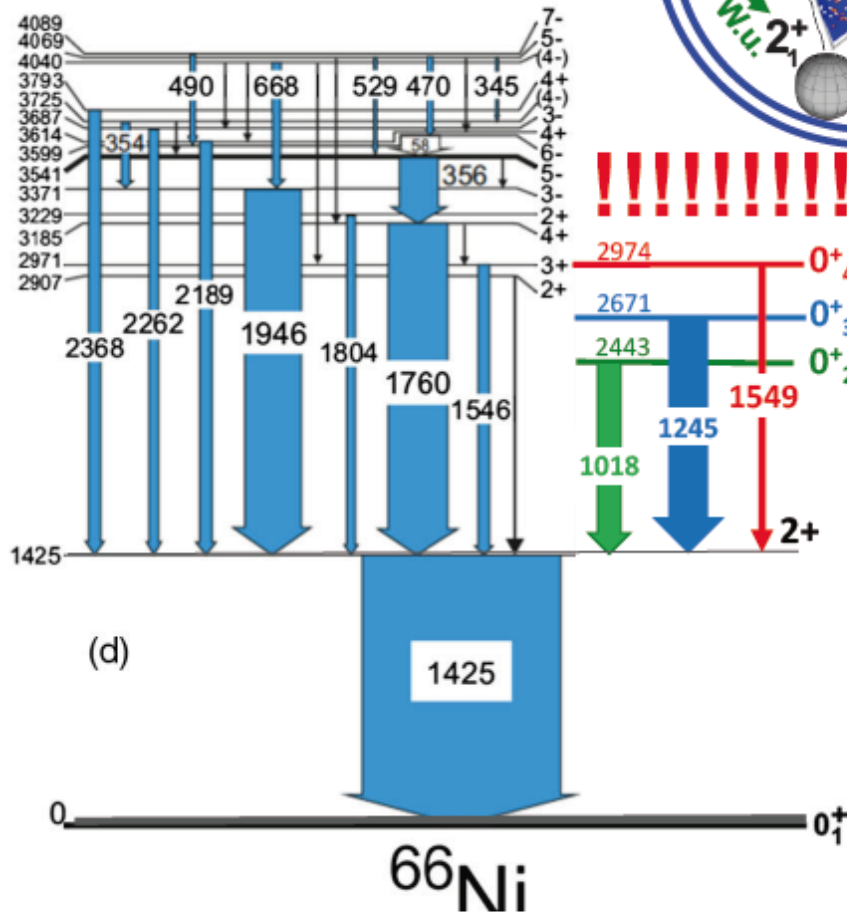
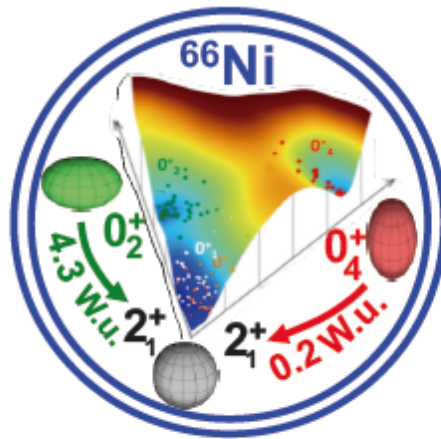
David Verney: ^{78}Ni region

Regions of the nuclear chart in which coexisting nuclear shapes are predicted → Search for shape isomers !



Bogdan Fornal:
Shape isomers via transfer reactions

Bogdan Fornal:
Shape isomers via transfer reactions

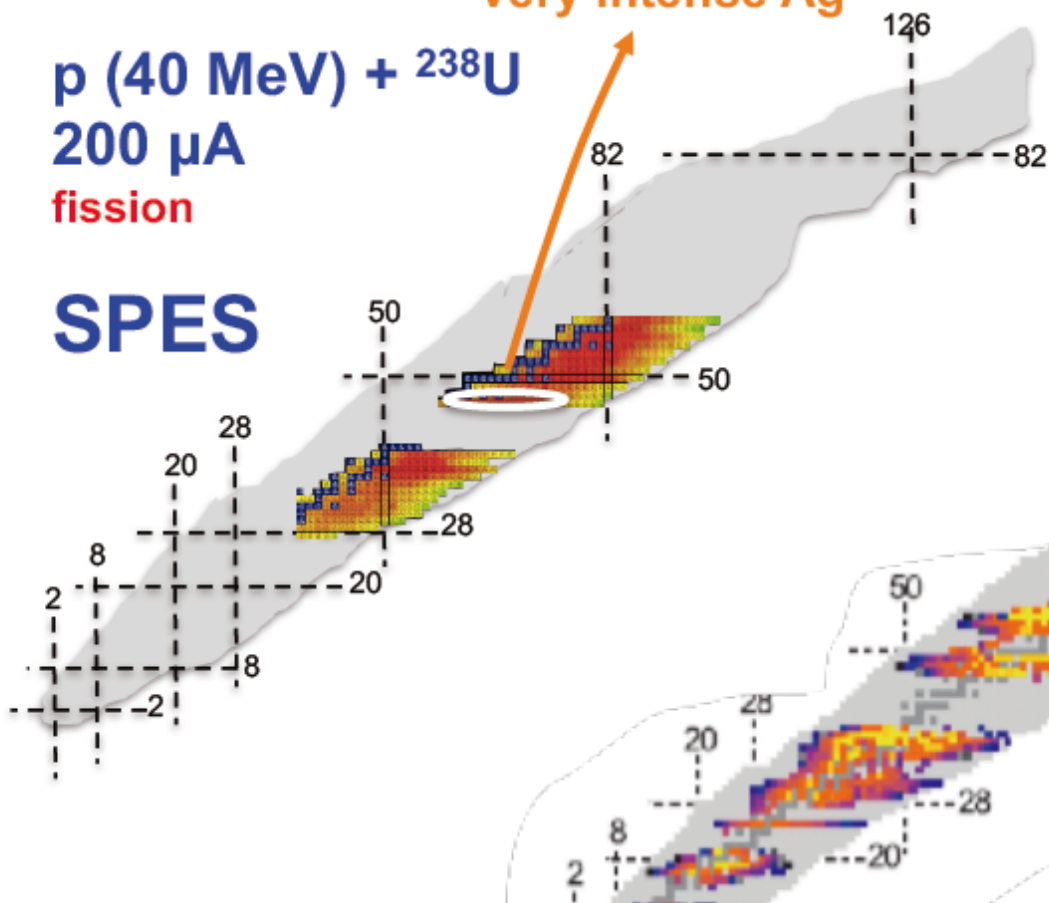


HINDRANCE due to shape change through high potential barrier !!!!

ISOL Production Schemes

p (40 MeV) + ^{238}U
 200 μA
 fission

SPES



(pps)

- > 10^{11}
- $10^{10} - 10^{11}$
- $10^9 - 10^{10}$
- $10^8 - 10^9$
- $10^7 - 10^8$
- $10^6 - 10^7$
- $10^5 - 10^6$
- $10^4 - 10^5$
- $10^3 - 10^4$
- $10^2 - 10^3$
- $10 - 10^2$
- < 10

very intense Hg

Yield (at/ μC)

- $10^8 - 10^9$
- $10^7 - 10^8$
- $10^6 - 10^7$
- $10^5 - 10^6$
- $10^4 - 10^5$
- $10^3 - 10^4$
- $10^2 - 10^3$
- $10 - 10^2$
- < 10

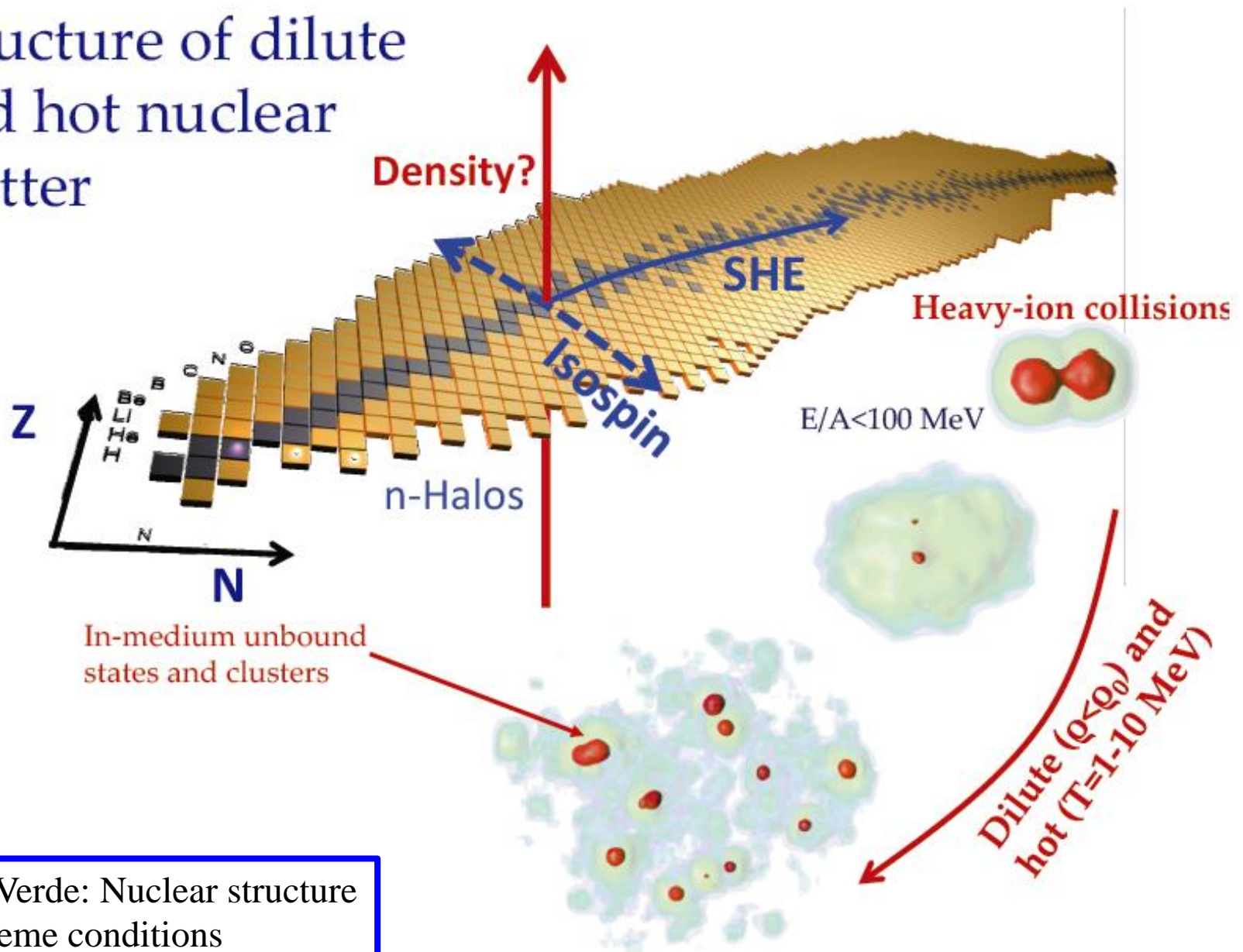
p (1.4 GeV) + ^{238}U , others
 2 μA
 spallation,
 fission, fragmentation

ISOLDE

Bogdan Fornal:
 Shape isomers via transfer reactions

Structure and dynamics of systems under extreme conditions

Structure of dilute and hot nuclear matter

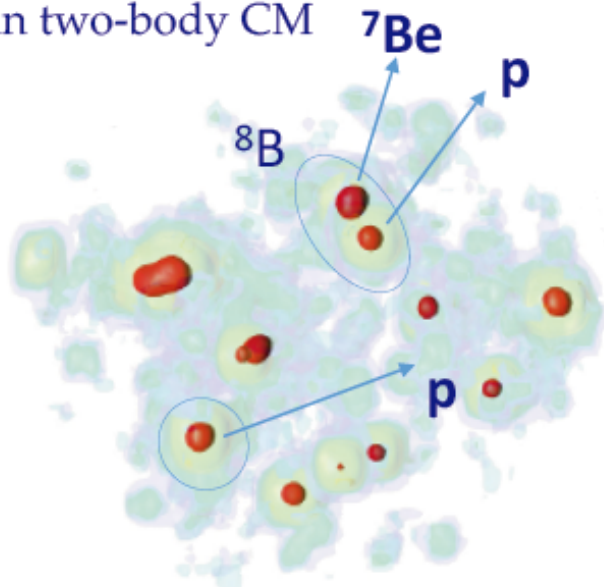


Giuseppe Verde: Nuclear structure under extreme conditions

Multi-particle correlation spectroscopy in low density medium

Intermediate energies

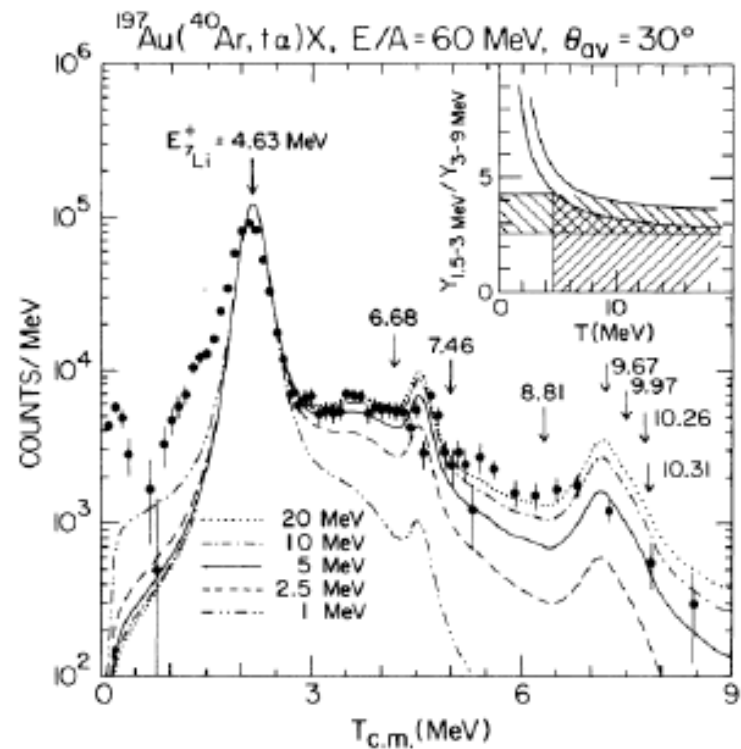
\vec{v}_p, \vec{v}_{7Be} velocity vectors in two-body CM



Particle emitting sources extended in phase-space

Giuseppe Verde: Nuclear structure under extreme conditions

${}^7\text{Li} \rightarrow \text{t} + \alpha$

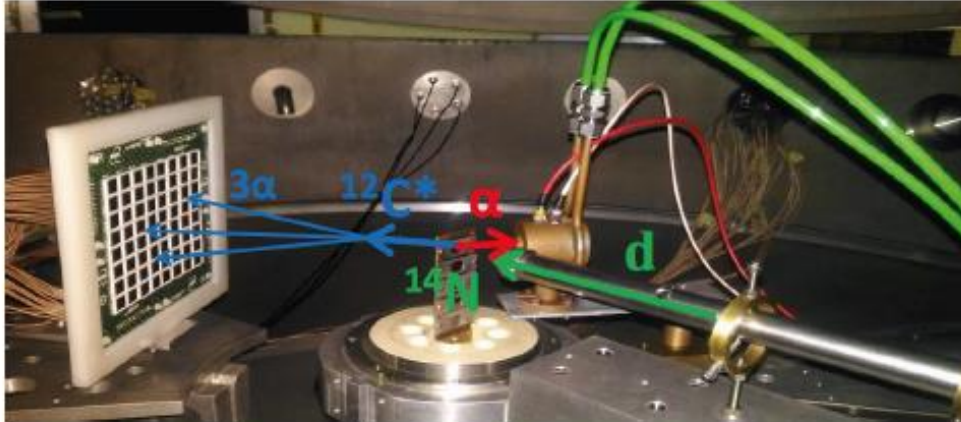


Fragmentation and fusion-evaporation

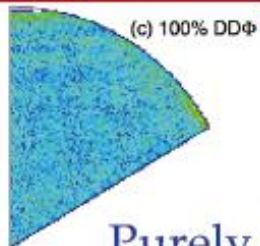
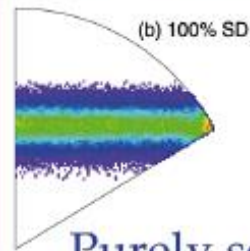
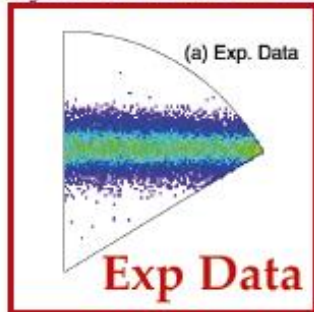
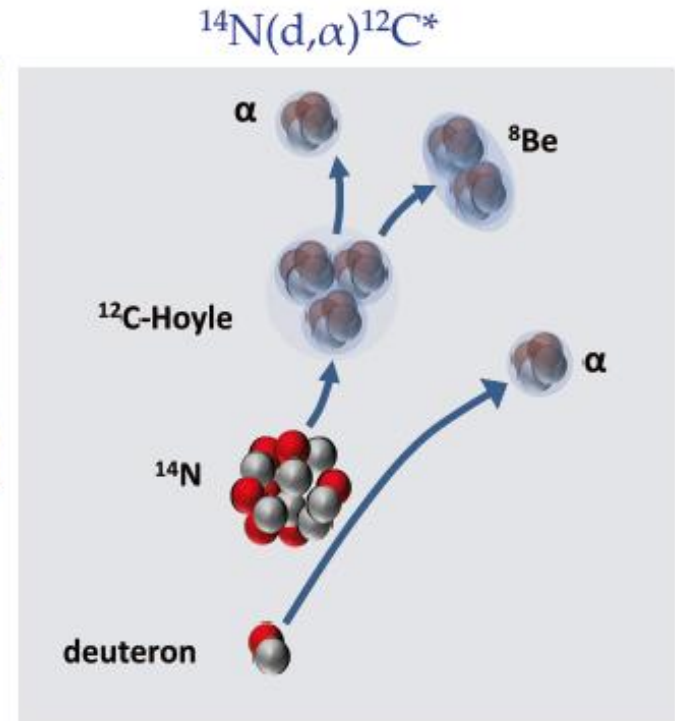
- Different energy regimes \rightarrow temperature
- RIBs needed to fully explore isospin dependence

Direct reaction measurements

OSCAR data @ LNS



D. Dell'Aquila, I. Lombardo, G. Verde et al.,
Physical Review Letters 119, 132501 (2017)



Purely direct

Purely sequential

No direct decay
 $DD < 0.043\%$ (95% C.L.)

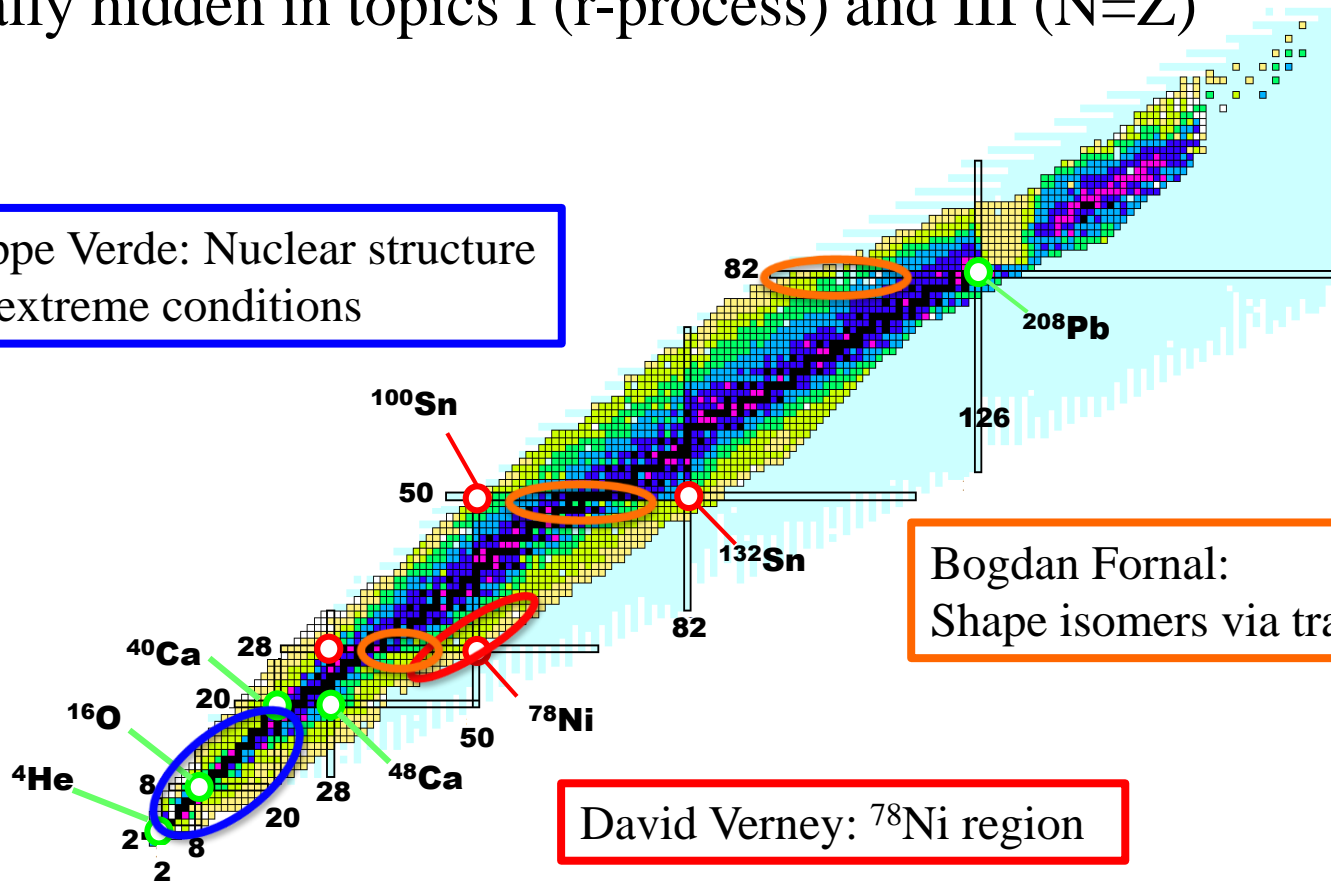
Structure of light nuclei ! (Topic II)

Topic V:

Going to the limits of mass, temperature, spin and isospin with heavy Radioactive Ion Beams

Partially hidden in topics I (r-process) and III (N=Z)

Giuseppe Verde: Nuclear structure under extreme conditions



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What about the limits of mass and spin ???