

Study of shell evolution around the doubly magic ^{208}Pb , via a multinucleon transfer reaction at MINIBALL

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On behalf of the IS572 collaboration

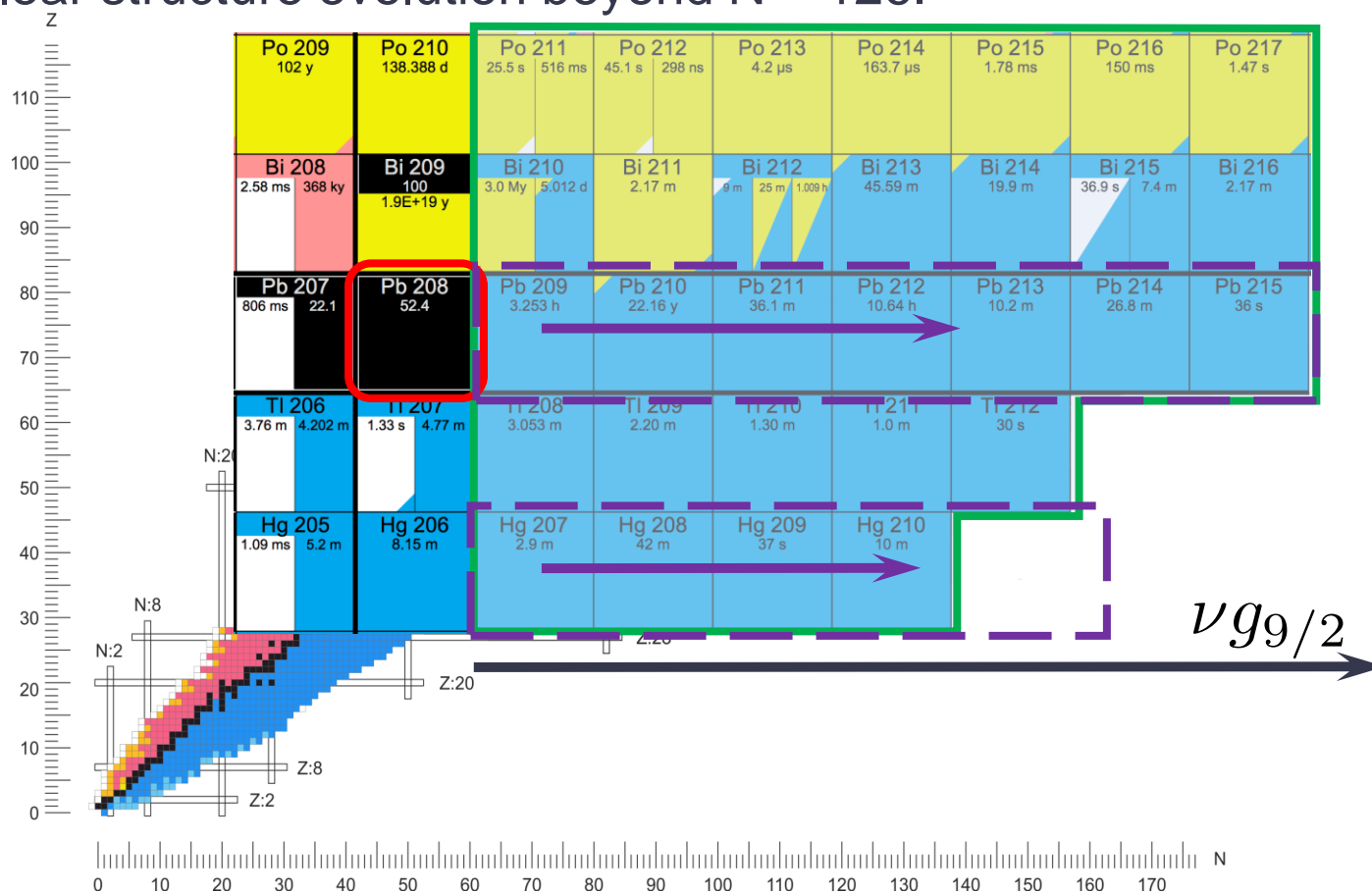


OUTLINE

- Physics motivation
- Multinucleon Transfer (MNT) technique
- Experimental Setup
- Preliminary results
- Outlook and future perspectives

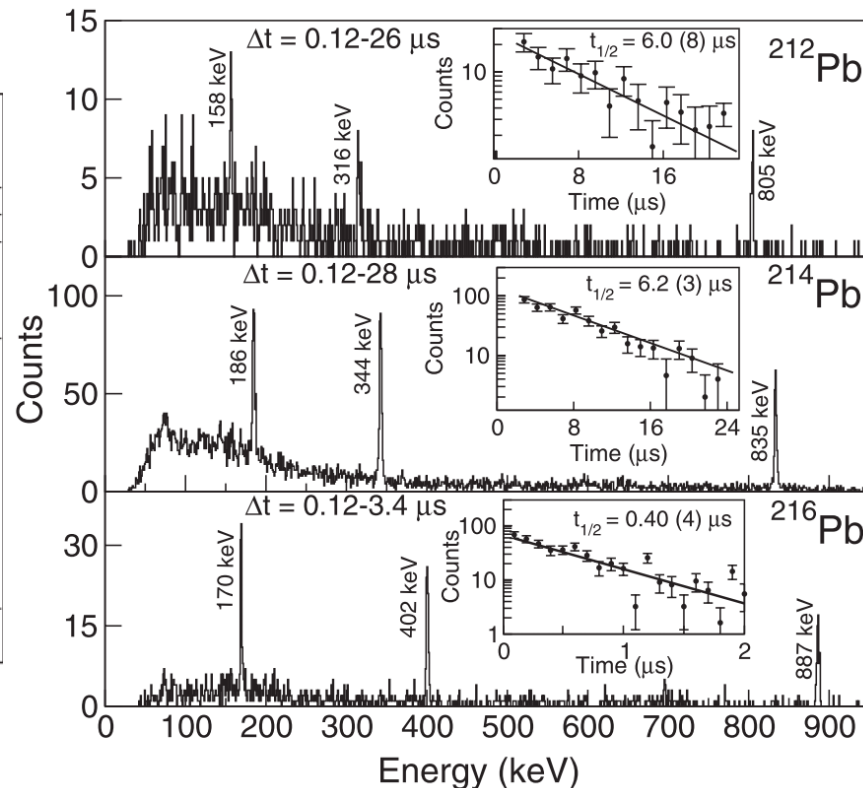
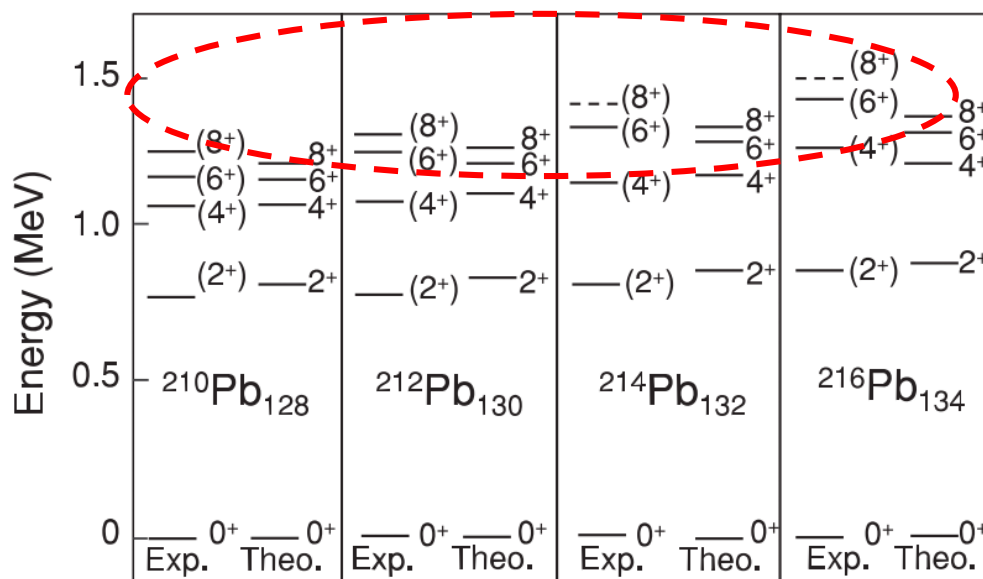
PHYSICS MOTIVATION

The region around ^{208}Pb has been very difficult to populate experimentally due to its large A and Z . We would like to study the nuclear structure evolution beyond $N = 126$.



PHYSICS MOTIVATION

Why the neutron-rich Pb region?

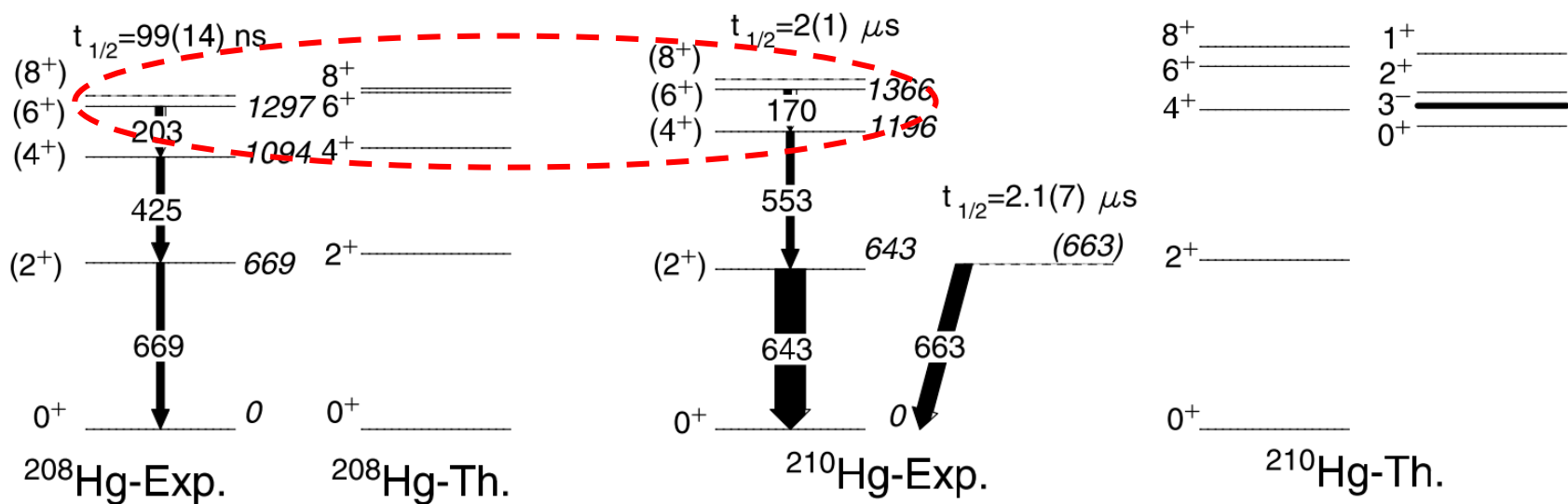


Where is above the 8+ isomer? and the negative states?

A. Gottardo et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **109** (2012) 162502

PHYSICS MOTIVATION

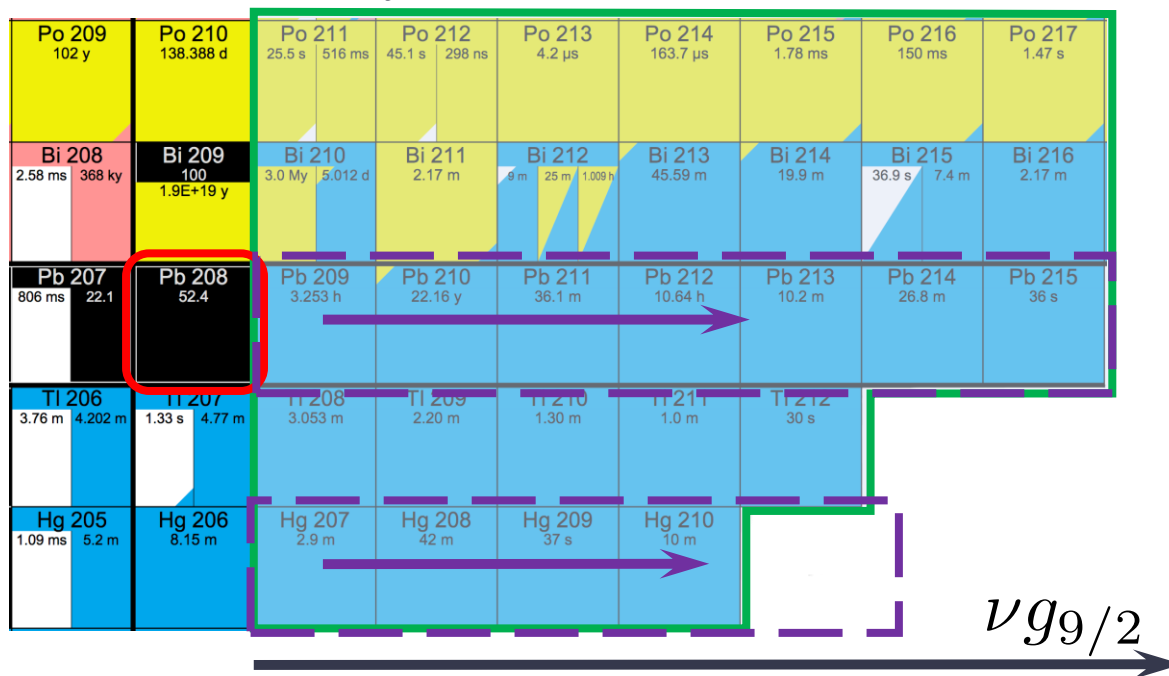
And why the neutron-rich Po region?



Where is above the 8^+ isomer? and the negative states?

PHYSICS MOTIVATION

The region around ^{208}Pb has been very difficult to populate experimentally due to its large A and Z . We would like to study the nuclear structure evolution beyond $N = 126$.



How can we study this region?

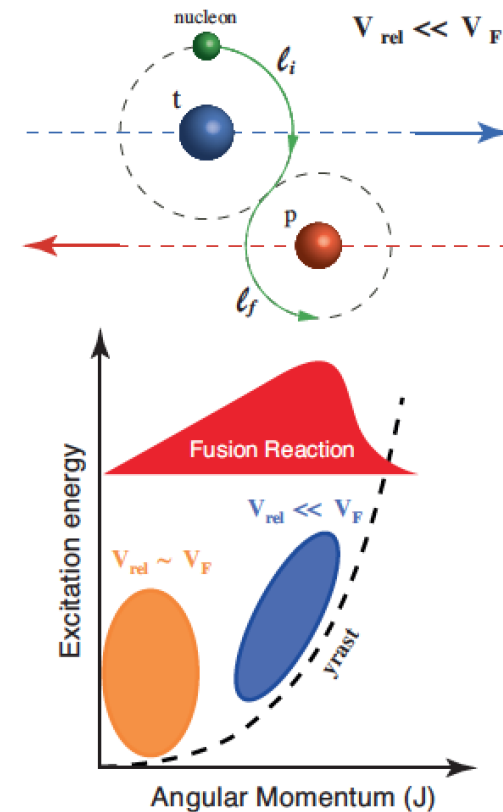
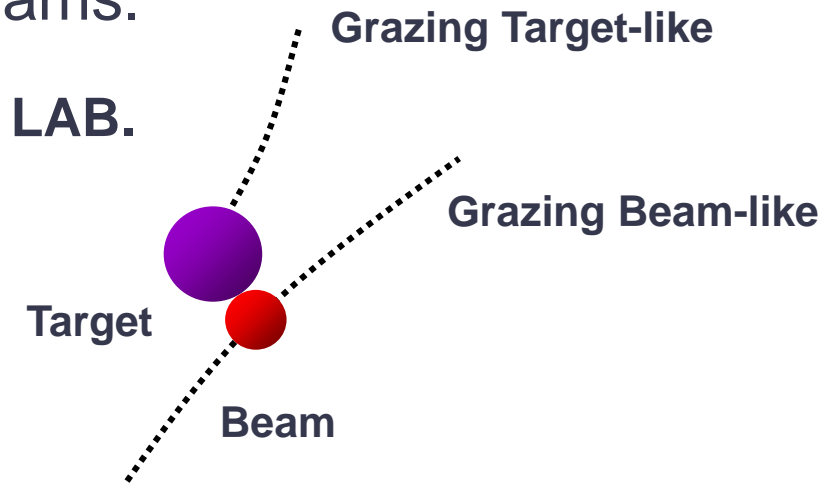
Fragmentation, Transfer reaction, Multinucleon transfer with stable beams or ISOL beams.

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MULTINUCLEON TRANSFER

- It is possible to transfer several nucleons and large angular momentum between the projectile and the target.
- It has been proved as a fantastic mechanism with stable beams.



L. Corradi et al., *J. Phys. G* **36** (2009) 113101.

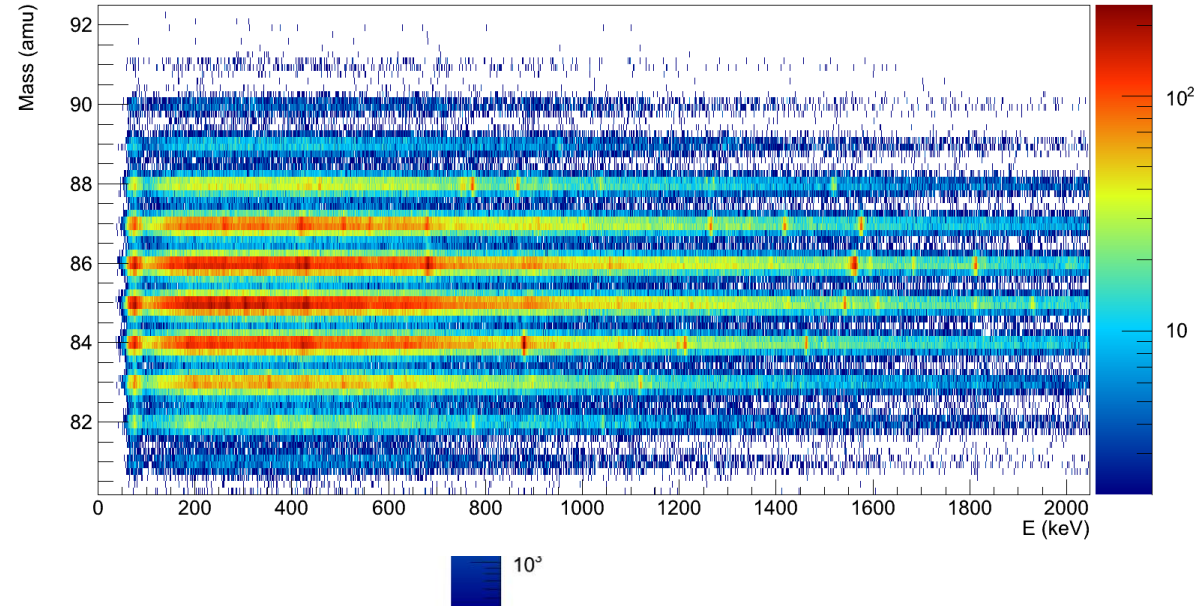
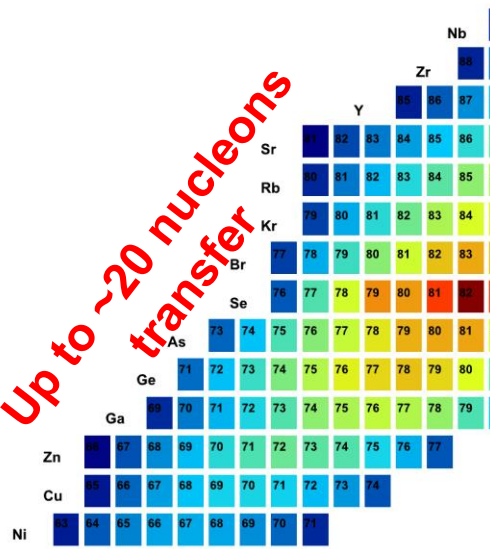
J.J Valiente-Dobon, *Basic Concepts in Nuclear Physics: Theory, Experiments and Applications* (2016).

MULTINUCLEON TRANSFER

With stable beams:

^{82}Se onto ^{198}Pt
BLF measured in P
Yield (bea

Up to ~20 nucleons transfer

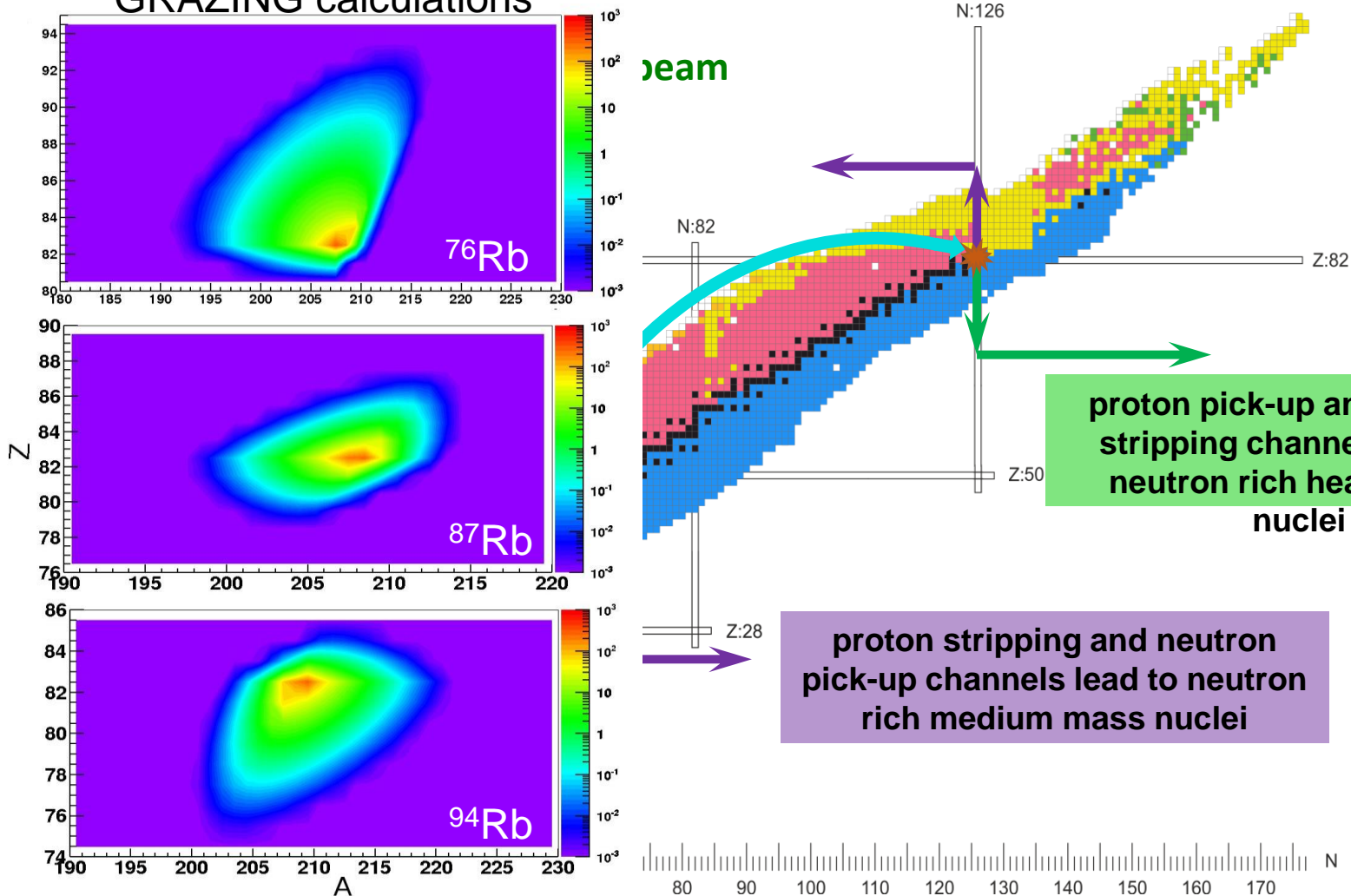


In-beam gamma coincidence with recoils → Gamma spectrometer (AGATA)
+ magnetic spectrometer (PRISMA/VAMOS)

Courtesy of J.J. Valiente-Dobon

MULTINUCLEON TRANSFER

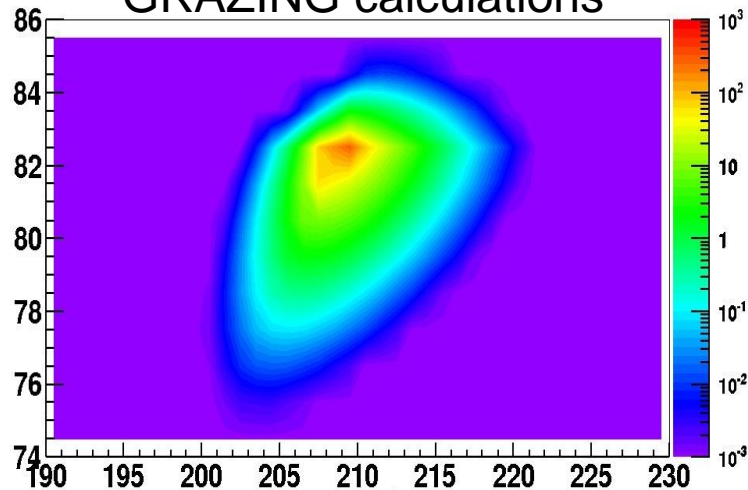
GRAZING calculations



C.H. Dasgupta et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. **73** (1994) 1907

MULTINUCLEON TRANSFER

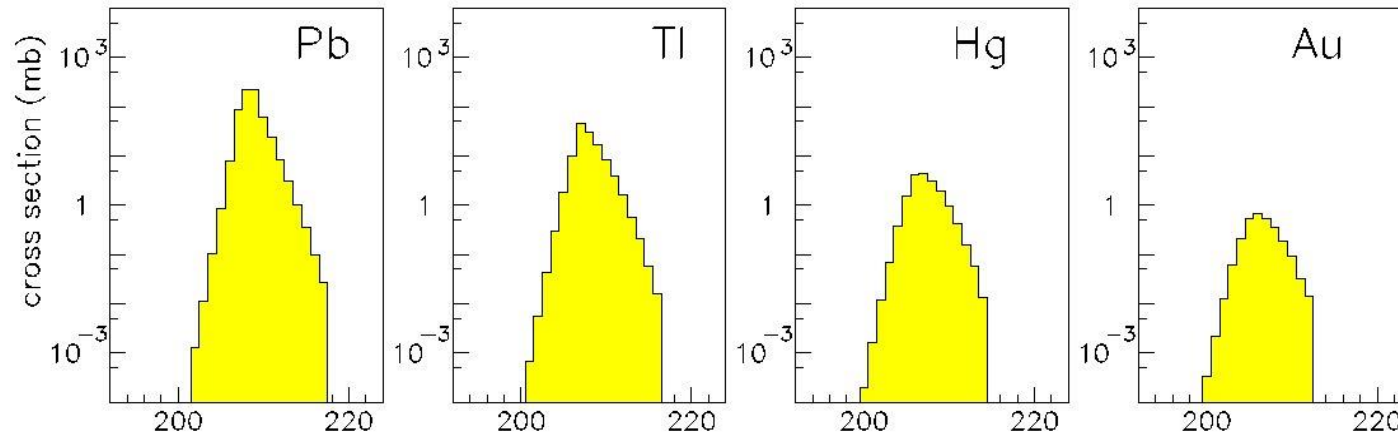
GRAZING calculations



With this technique is possible to do:

- In-beam spectroscopy of several nuclei at the same time.
- We can investigate isomers between 25 ns and 5 μ s.

$^{94}\text{Rb} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$



Mass

Courtesy of S. Szilner

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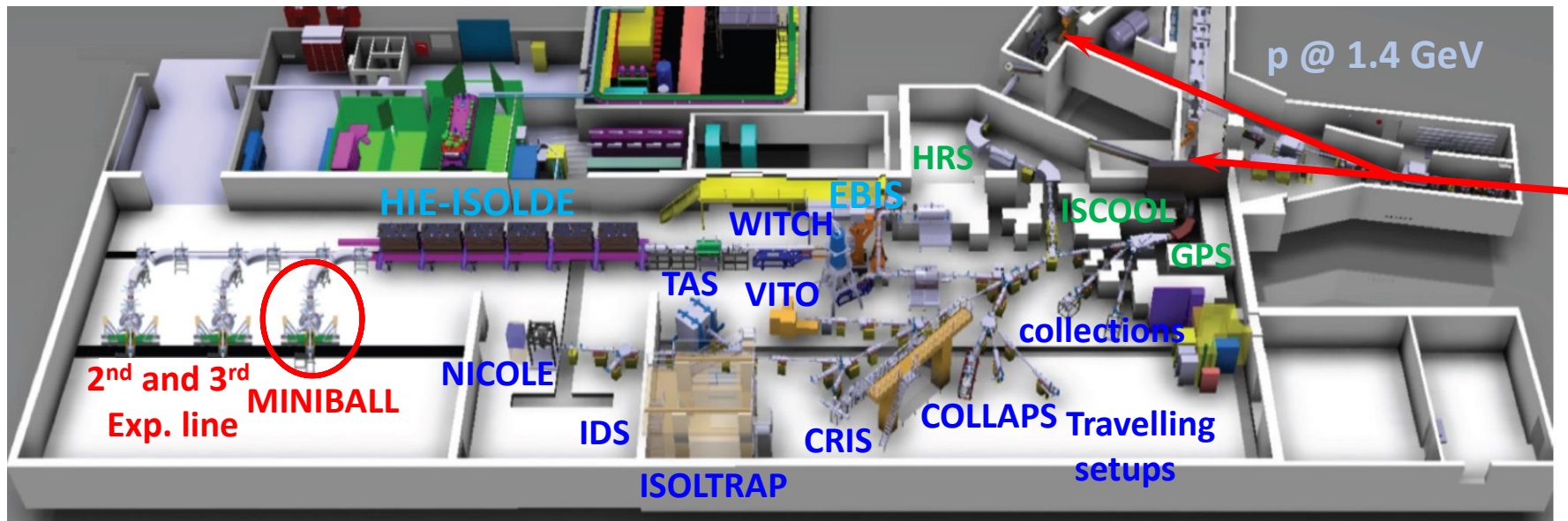
EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

To be consider:

- High beam intensity into a thick target: High γ -rate and contamination.
- High instantaneous beam intensity.

First MNT experiment with RIB.

- Beam Intensity required $1.5 \cdot 10^7$ pps.
- First Exp. @ HIEISOLDE with:
 - All cavities used (6.2 MeV/u)
 - The RF pulse length of 1.6 ms.

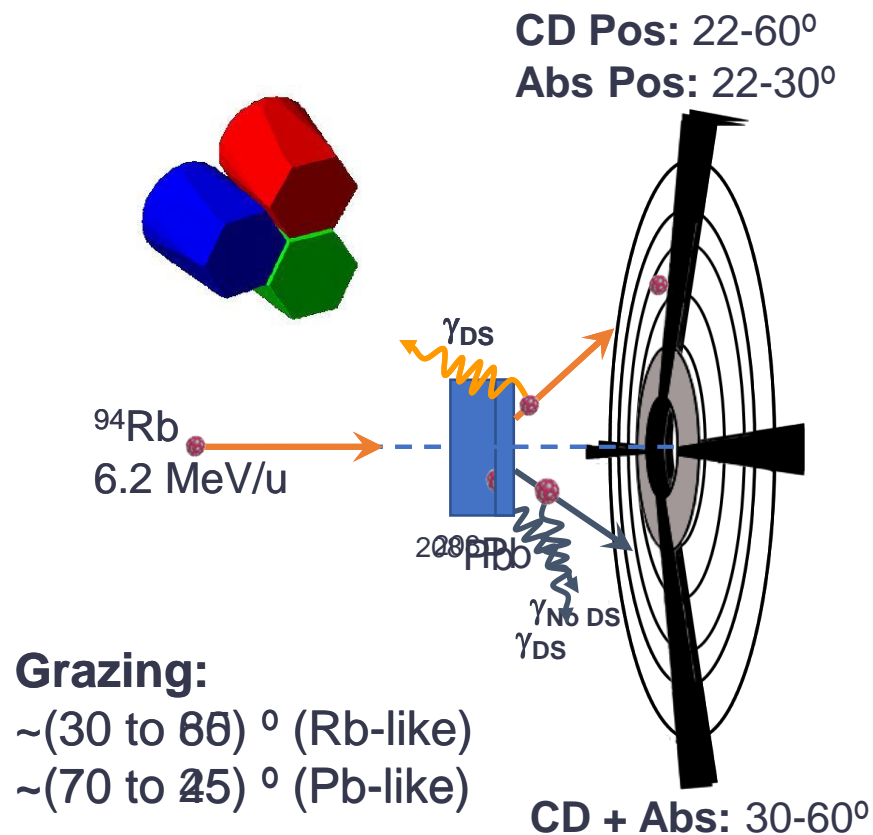


EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

Solutions:

- Very slow extraction.
- CD + Absorbers for particle detection.
- New trigger for MINIBALL.
- Target size must be optimized.

Target	Thickness [mg/cm ²]	Intensity [pps]	Total hours
²⁰⁸ Pb	1.0	~ 1.0 10 ⁶	~ 15
²⁰⁸ Pb	13.0	~ 1.0 10 ⁶	~ 120



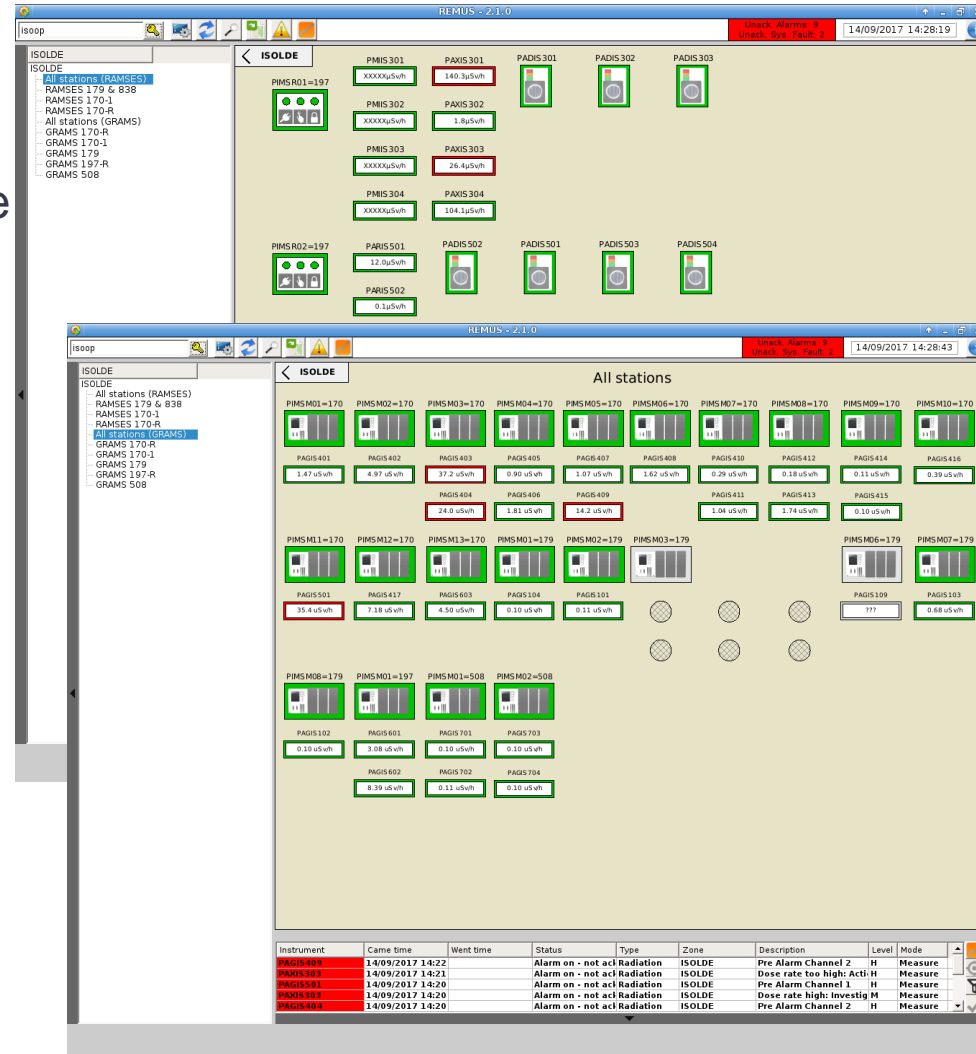
Different trigger modes (γ - γ , γ -p, γ - γ - γ , γ - γ -p, ...) have been implemented in the DAQ.

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

Problems during the run:

- Radiation problems in ISOHALL. Test at $2.0 \mu\text{A}$ → the highest value registered was $146 \mu\text{Sv/h}$!!!!
- We couldn't run with high proton beam intensity. Some actions were carried out without any success.
- Proton Beam intensity limited.
- Therefore we had a very Low beam intensity (> factor 10).

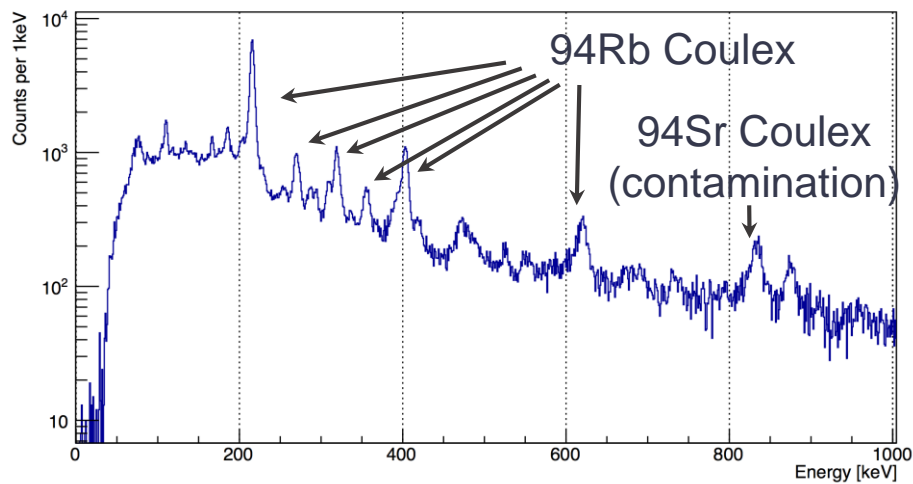
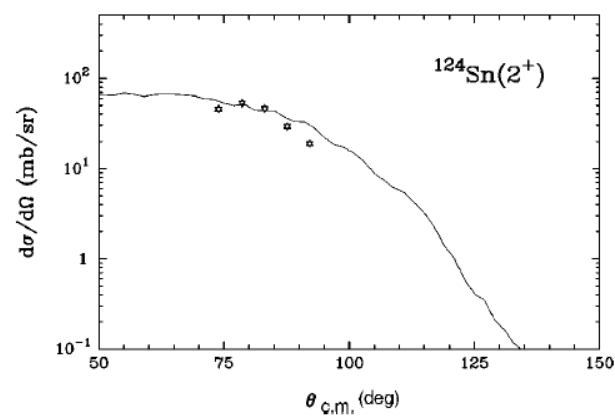
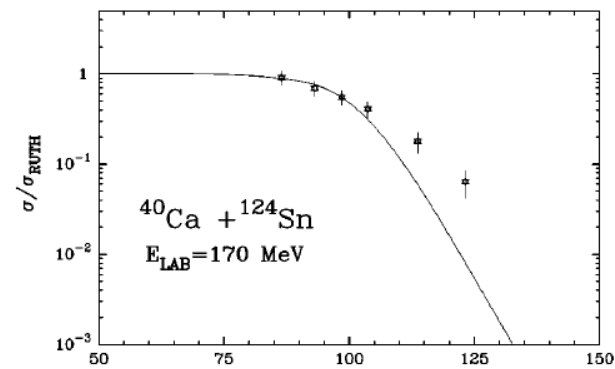
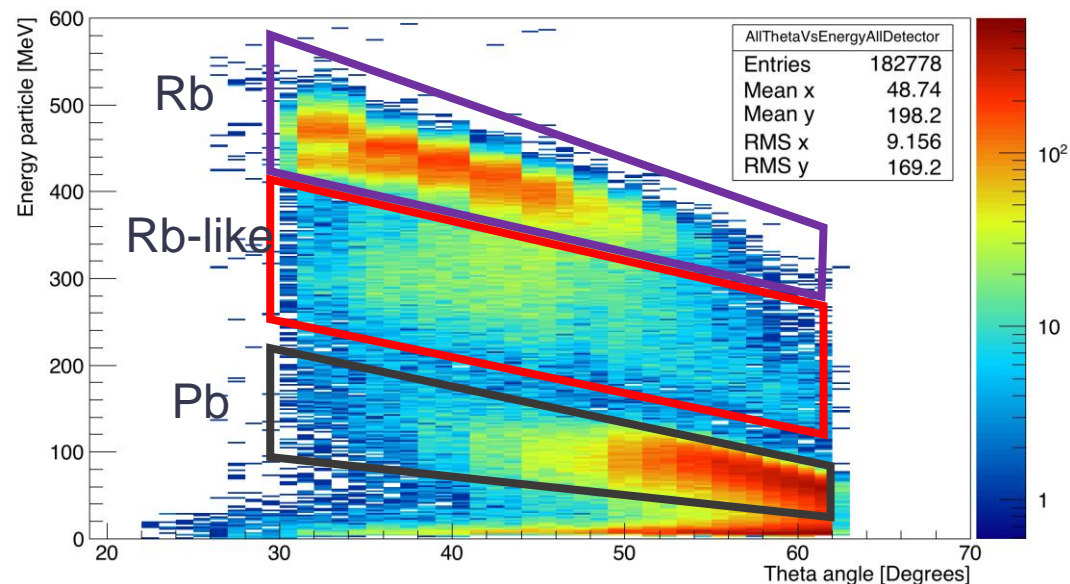
What will we be able to extract from this run?



OUTLINE

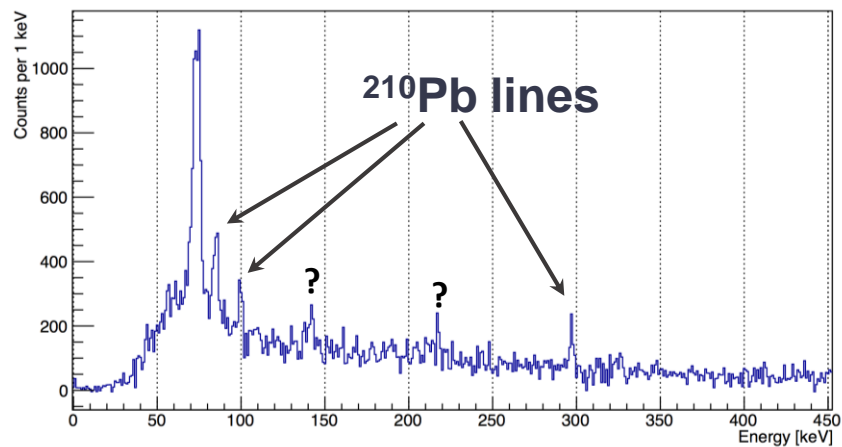
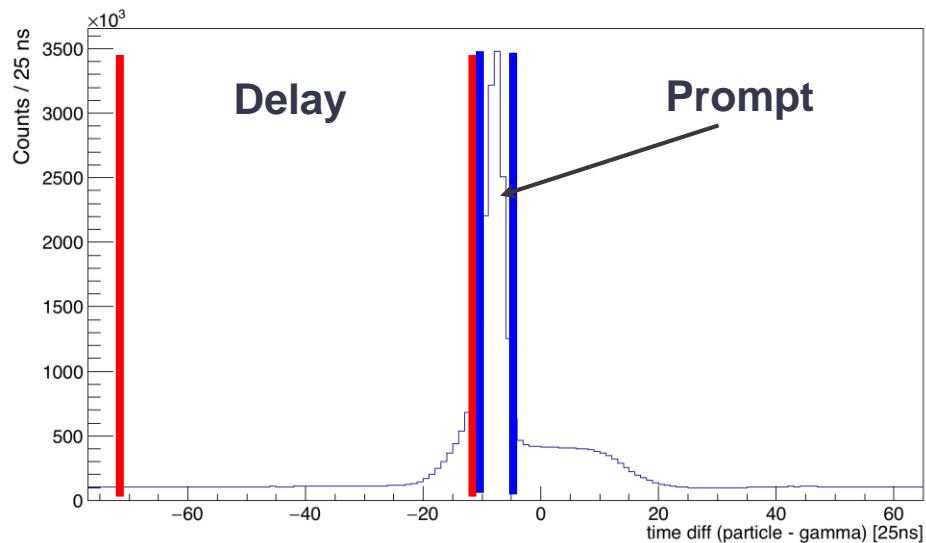
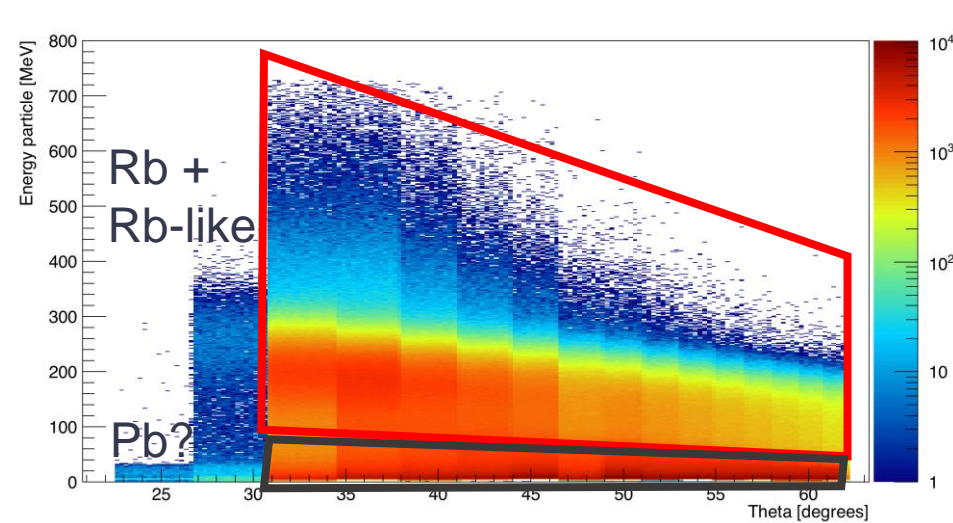
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PRELIMINARY RESULTS

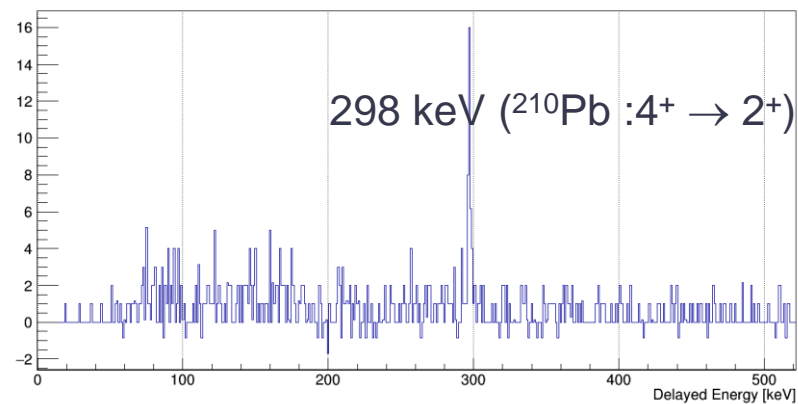


Cross-section for MNT will be extracted using the elastic + inelastic excitation, and the 3⁻ inelastic excitation.
 L. Corradi et al., Phys. Rev. C 61 (2000) 024609

PRELIMINARY RESULTS



Gate in 799 keV (²¹⁰Pb :2⁺ → 0⁺)



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OUTLOOK AND FUTURE PERSP.

- The experiment was successful despite the Radiation problem inside ISOLDE-HALL.
- Cross-sections for MNT using the thin target will be extracted. Theory Vs Experiment.
- In-beam γ spectroscopy will be performed with the thick target:
 - To identify all the nuclei produced, like ^{210}Pb , ...
 - Isomer spectroscopy (with lifetimes between 25 ns to 5 μs).

Multinucleon transfer technique with Radioactive Ions Beams has been proved. New opportunities!

COLLABORATION

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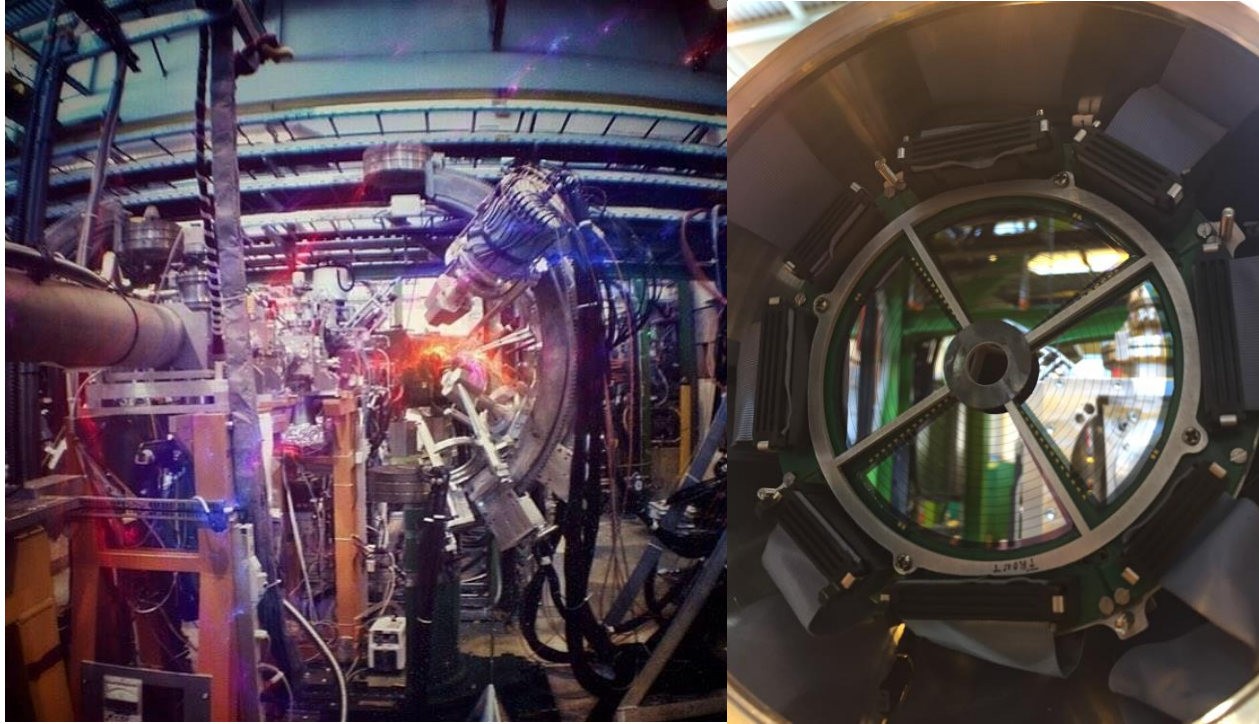
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Thanks to the ISOLDE and HIE-ISOLDE collaboration



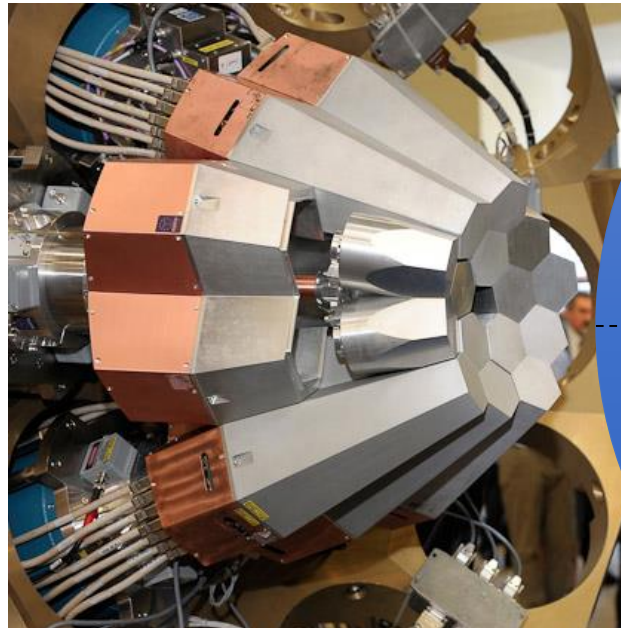
**THANKS FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

MNT WITH STABLE BEAMS

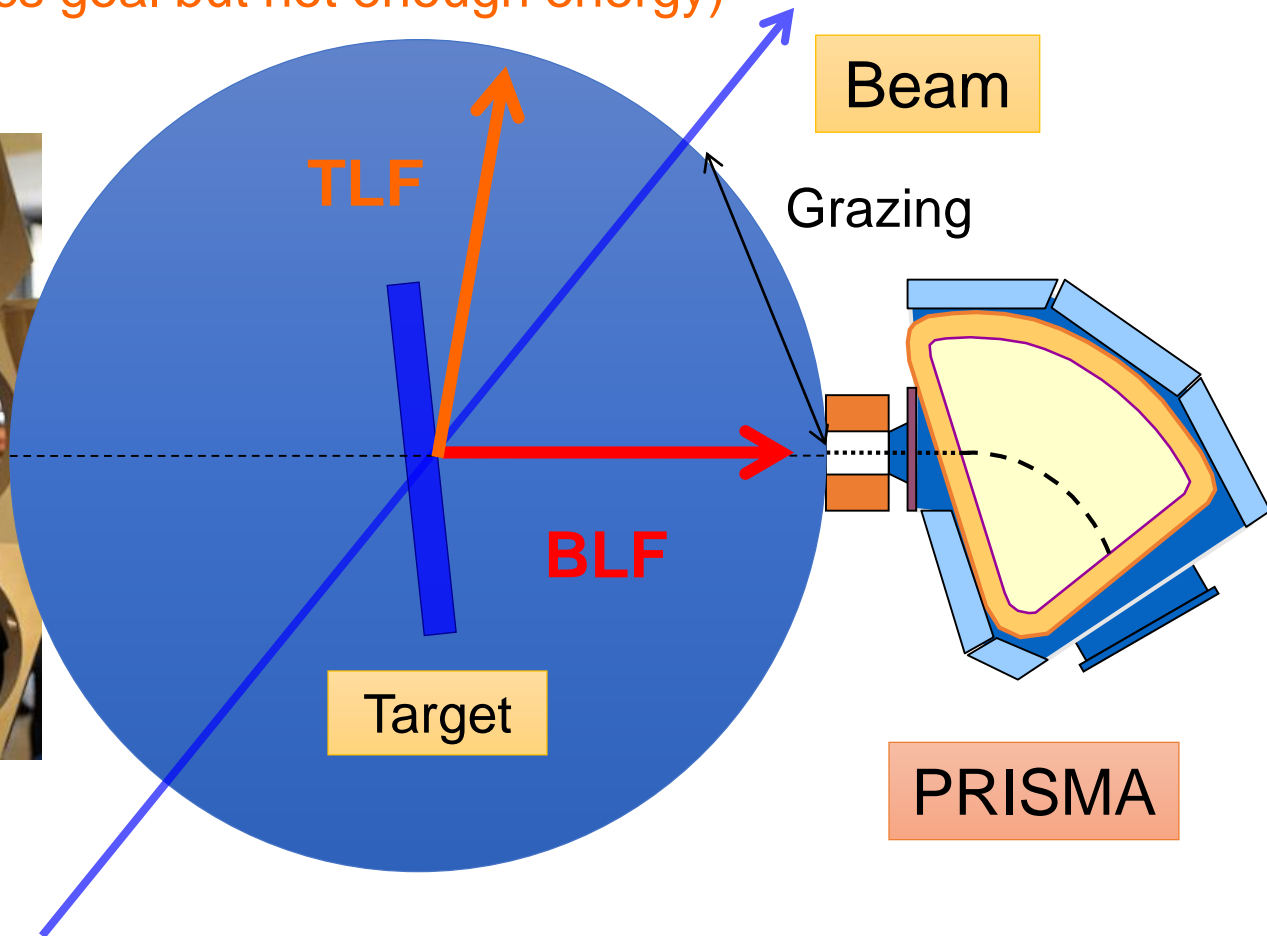
Direct kinematics, binary reaction:

BLF lighter (enough energy for identification)

TLF heavier (physics goal but not enough energy)



AGATA



RADIATION @ ISOLDE

