

First results from the ISOLDE Solenoidal preliminary Spectrometer

***D. K. Sharp
The University of Manchester, UK***

***ISOLDE Workshop
5th-7th December 2018***

- *Introduction of solenoid technique for transfer reactions.*
- *Introduce ISS project.*
- *First results from IS621 and IS631.*

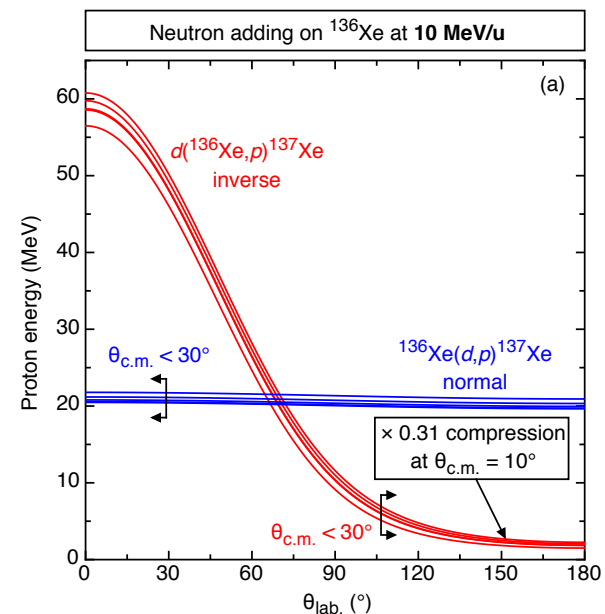
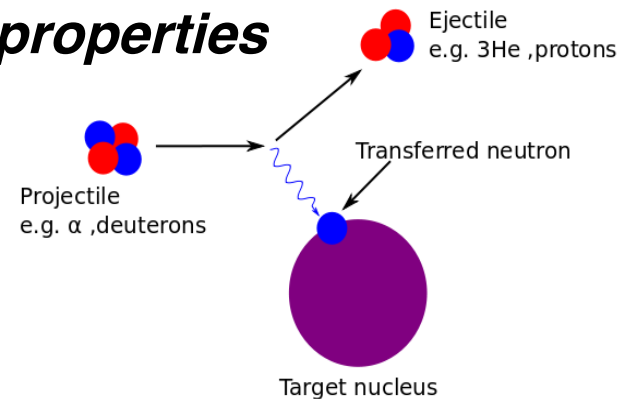
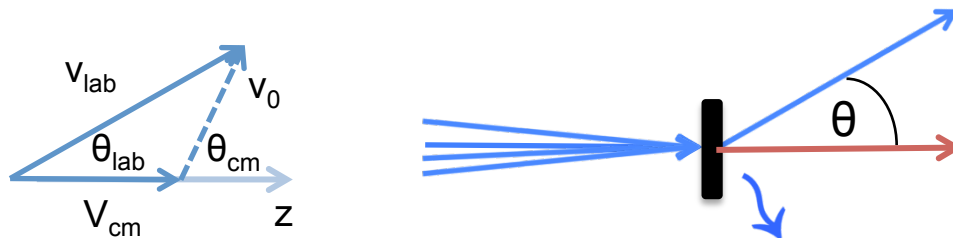
Transfer reactions as a probe of single-particle properties

Transfer reactions are a direct reaction. Single-step transfer of one or more nucleons to or from a target of interest.

Single-nucleon transfer probes single-particle properties of nuclei.

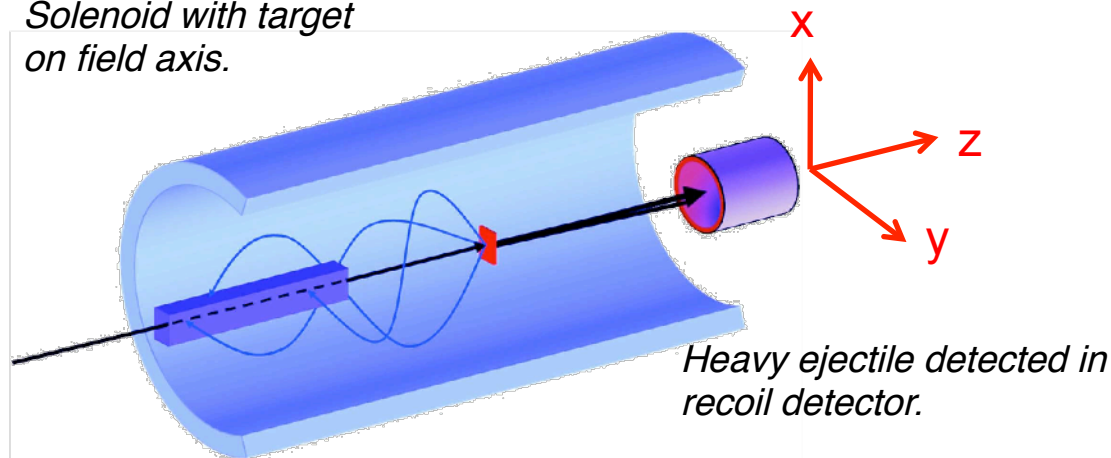
- Ejectile energy \rightarrow Excitation of residual nucleus.
- Yield \rightarrow cross section.
- Angular distributions $\rightarrow \ell$.

In inverse kinematics Q-value spectrum affected by kinematic compression of measured ejectile energies in lab frame - leading to poor resolution.



“New” Technique for Magnetic Spectrometers: Solenoid

Solenoid with target
on field axis.



MEASURED QUANTITIES: position z , cyclotron
period T_{cyc} and lab particle energy E_p

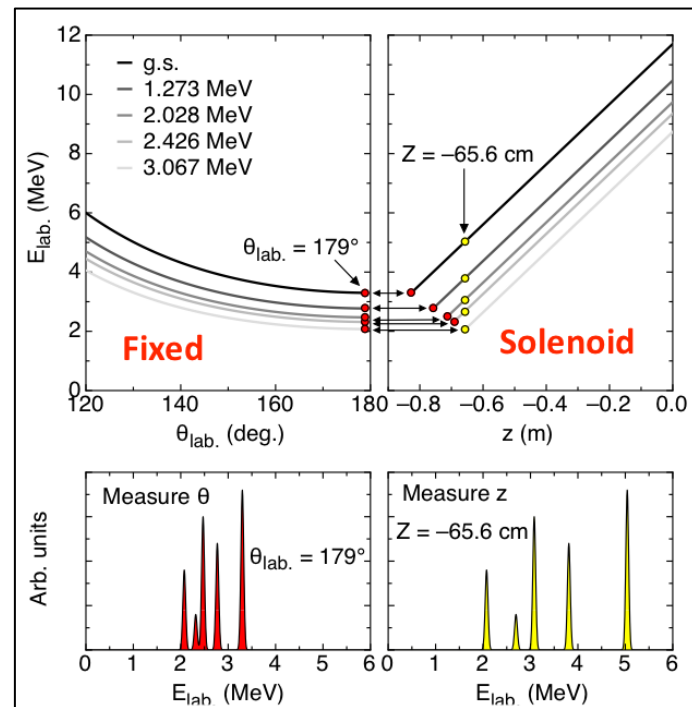
$$T_{\text{cyc}} = \frac{2\pi}{B} \frac{m}{qe}$$

Suffers no kinematic compression of the Q -value spectrum

Linear relationship between E_{cm} and E_{lab}

Contribution from position resolution $\sim 15\text{-}20$ keV

$$E_{\text{cm}} = E_{\text{lab}} + \frac{mV_{\text{cm}}^2}{2} - \frac{mzV_{\text{cm}}}{T_{\text{cyc}}}$$



HELIOS@ANL

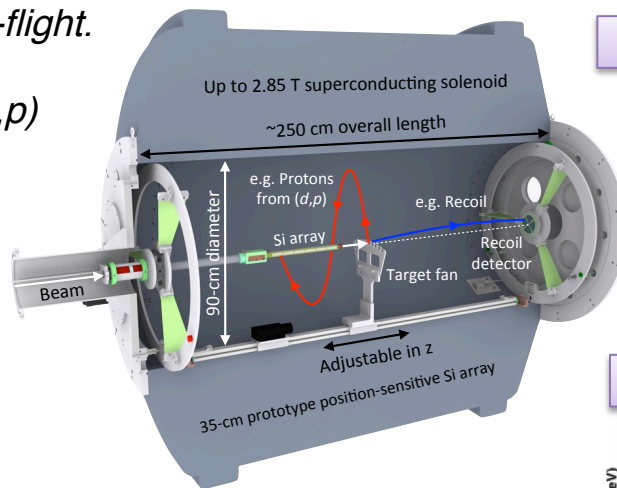
Early experiments using stable beams of varying mass with intensity similar to strong ISOLDE RIBs $\sim 1e^7$ pps.

Energy resolution of ~ 75 keV achieved.

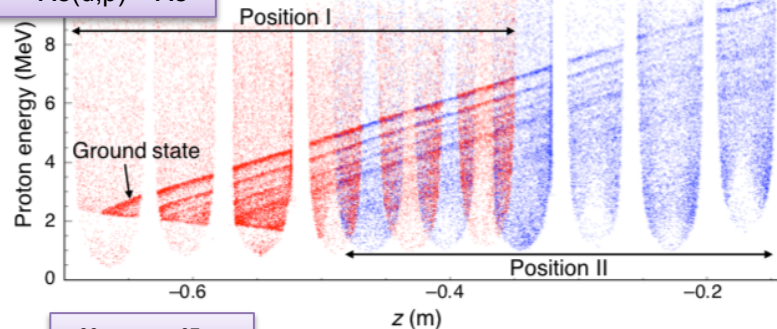
Radioactive beams produced in-flight.

Many others – not limited to (d,p)

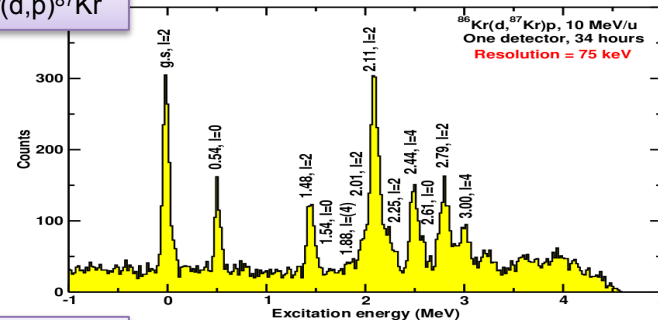
- $^{12,13}\text{B}, ^{15}\text{C}, ^{18}\text{N}(d,p)$
- $^{14,15}\text{C}(d,^3\text{He})$
- $^{14,15}\text{C}(d,\alpha)$
- $^{20}\text{Ne}(\alpha,p)$
- $^{10}\text{B}(p,p')$



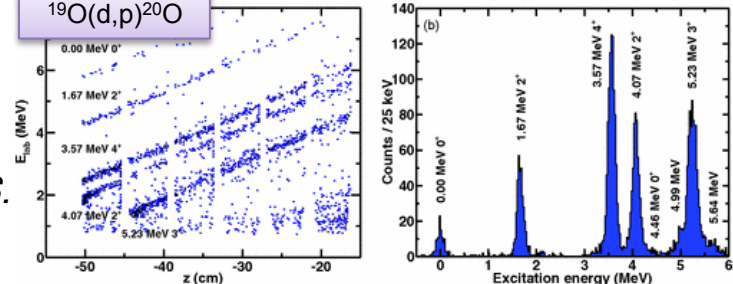
$^{136}\text{Xe}(d,p)^{137}\text{Xe}$



$^{86}\text{Kr}(d,p)^{87}\text{Kr}$



$^{19}\text{O}(d,p)^{20}\text{O}$

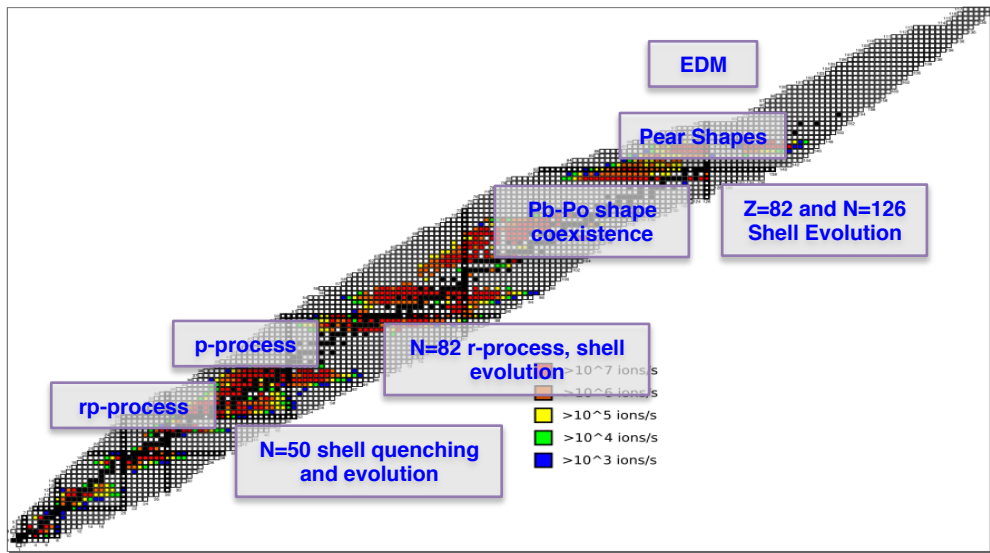
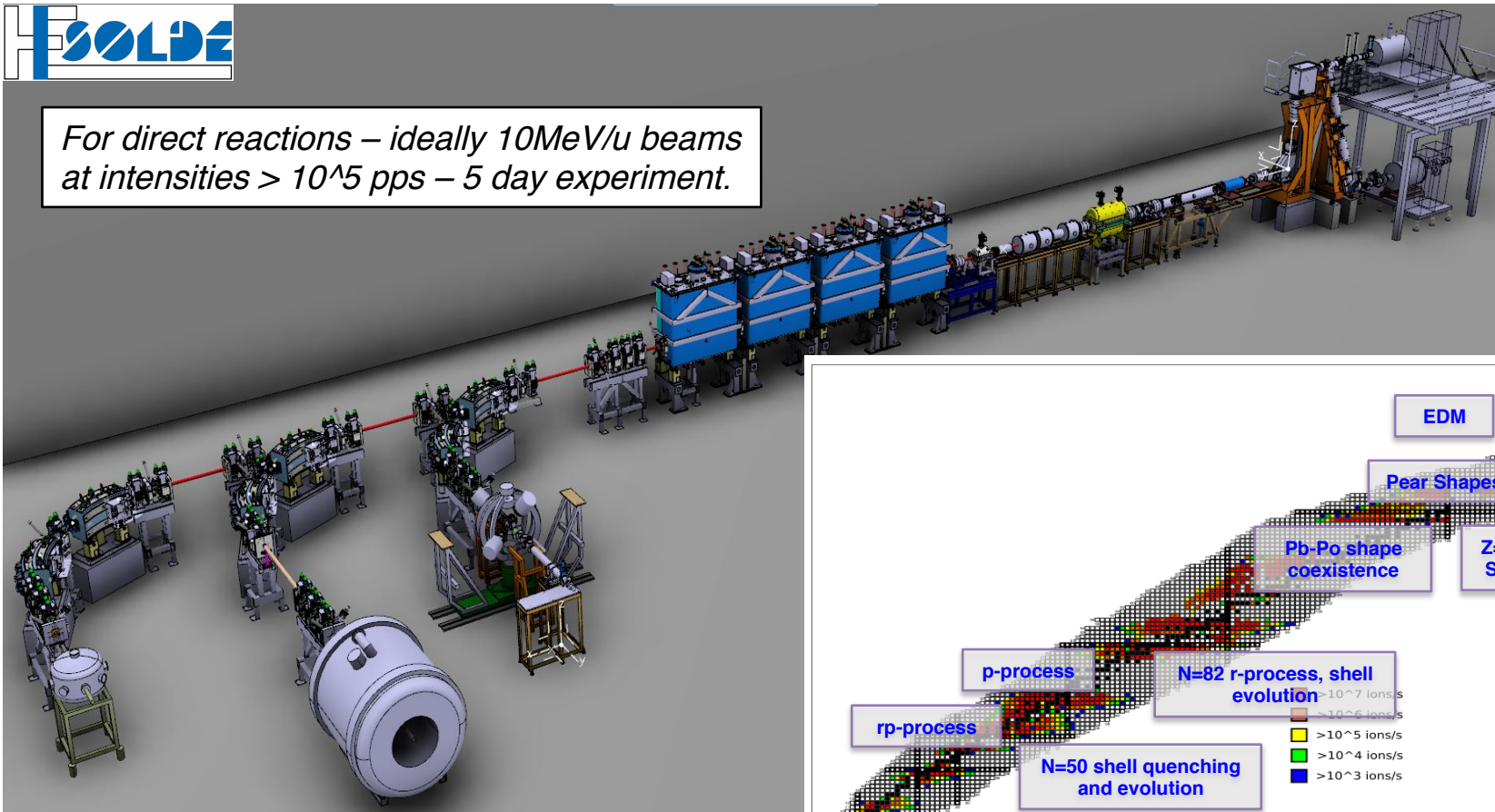


Plan to exploit CARIBU beams and upgraded in-flight facility AIRIS.

Physics at HIE-ISOLDE with a solenoid



For direct reactions – ideally 10MeV/u beams
at intensities $> 10^5$ pps – 5 day experiment.



Getting a magnet



*Magnet available from Brisbane (UQ)
OR66 4T ex-MRI magnet.*

*Only 10 ever made -> Argonne found
three of them!*

#2 SOLARIS -> FRIB

#10 ANL HEP

#5 ISS -> ISOLDE



Calicanto Bridge

Getting a magnet



Sarah

ISOLDE Solenoidal Spectrometer

Delivered - April 2016

Cooled and energized - January 2017/ Feb 2017

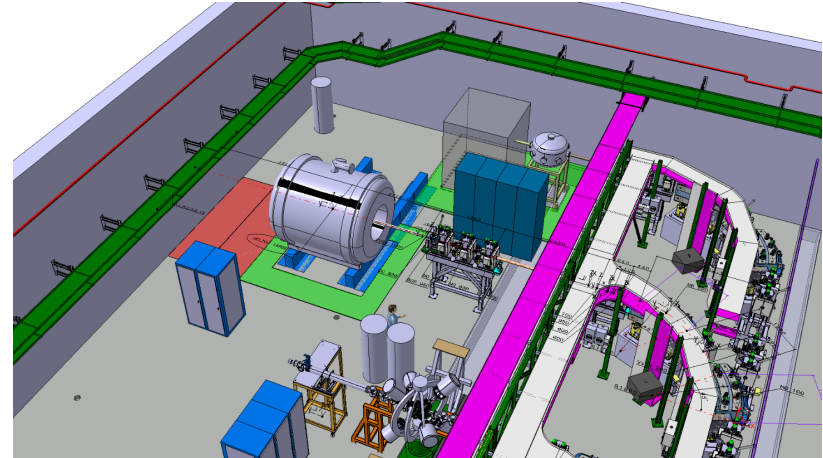
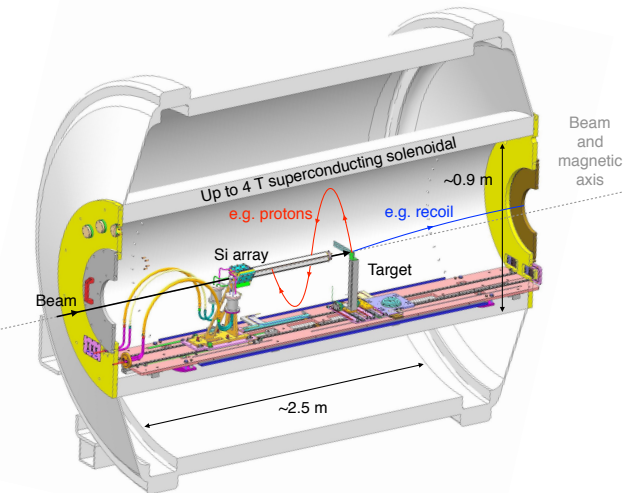
Moved in to hall - March 2017

Field Mapping - November 2017

Stable beam tests - May 2018



Miniball's (and the SEC's) new neighbour



ISOLDE Solenoidal Spectrometer

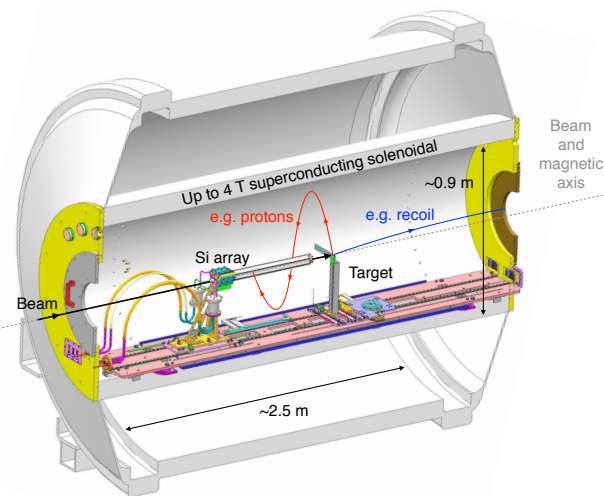
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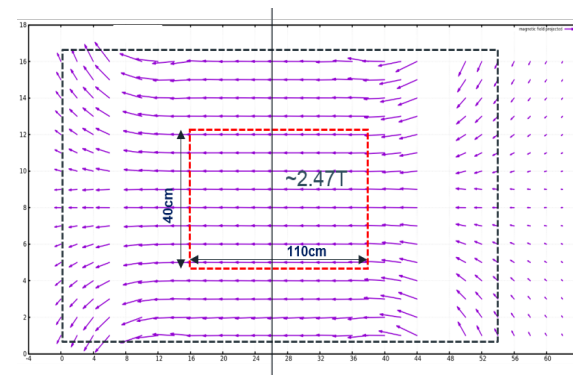
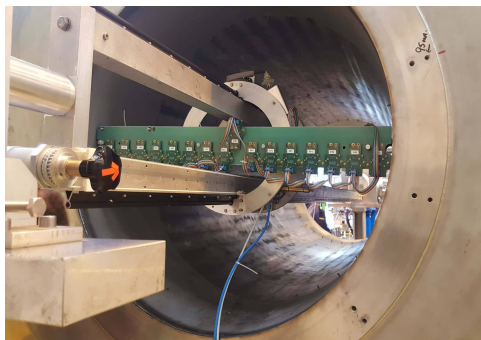
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Field Mapping - November 2017

Stable beam tests – May/September 2018



Uniformity and field pattern as expected.



ISOLDE Solenoidal Spectrometer

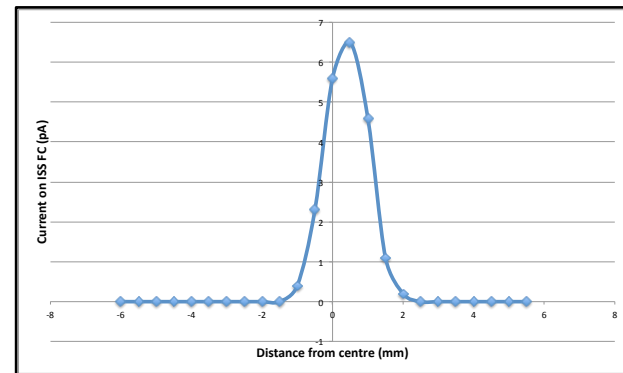
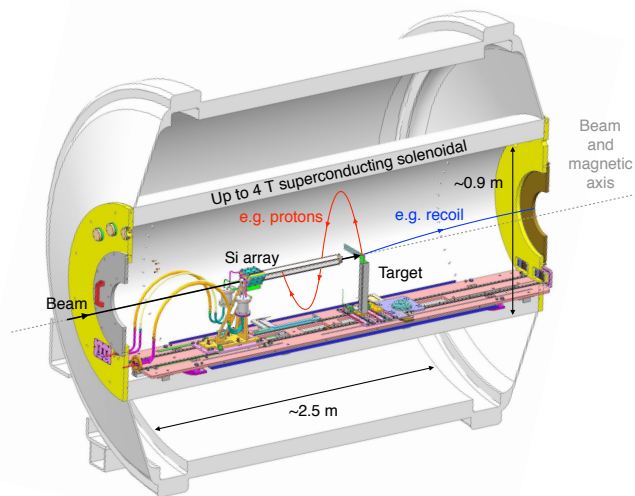
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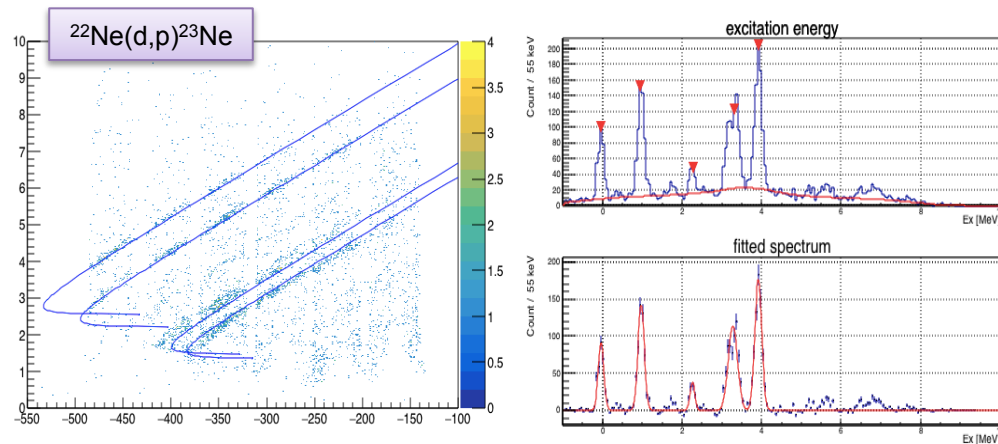
Field Mapping - November 2017

Stable beam tests – May/September 2018



Beam profile scans – FWHM<1.5mm

Test of ANL array and DAQ - ~110keV FWHM (200ug target) – comparable with simulations.



EXP #1 IS621 – Changing shell structure near Island of Inversion

Ground states and low-lying excitations from intruder configurations have been observed.

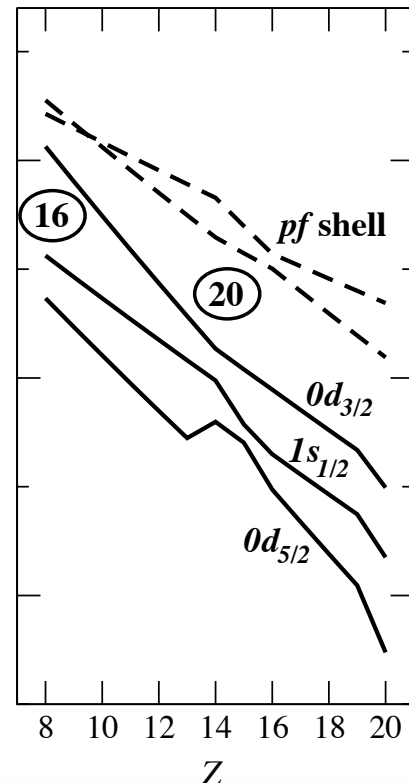
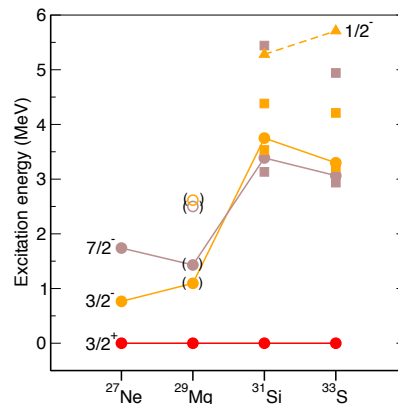
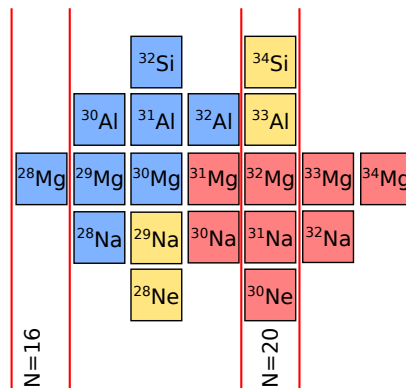
Prevalence of intruder orbitals is indicative of **weakening N=20 shell closure**.

In the Ne, Al and Na isotopes there is a **soft transition** to a deformed ground state.

In Mg isotopes this transition is **sharper** with ^{31}Mg inside the island and ^{30}Mg outside.

Measurements of the **single-particle properties** moving in to the island of inversion provide important systematic information on the behavior of the relevant orbitals and shell gaps.

In particular the **difference** between the d and s orbitals and fp -shell which define the N=20 shell gap.



EXP #1 $^{28}\text{Mg}(d,p)^{29}\text{Mg}$

10^6 pps **9.473 MeV/u** (**$dE/E = 0.3\%$**) beam – **highest HIE-ISOLDE RIB beam energy per nucleon**.

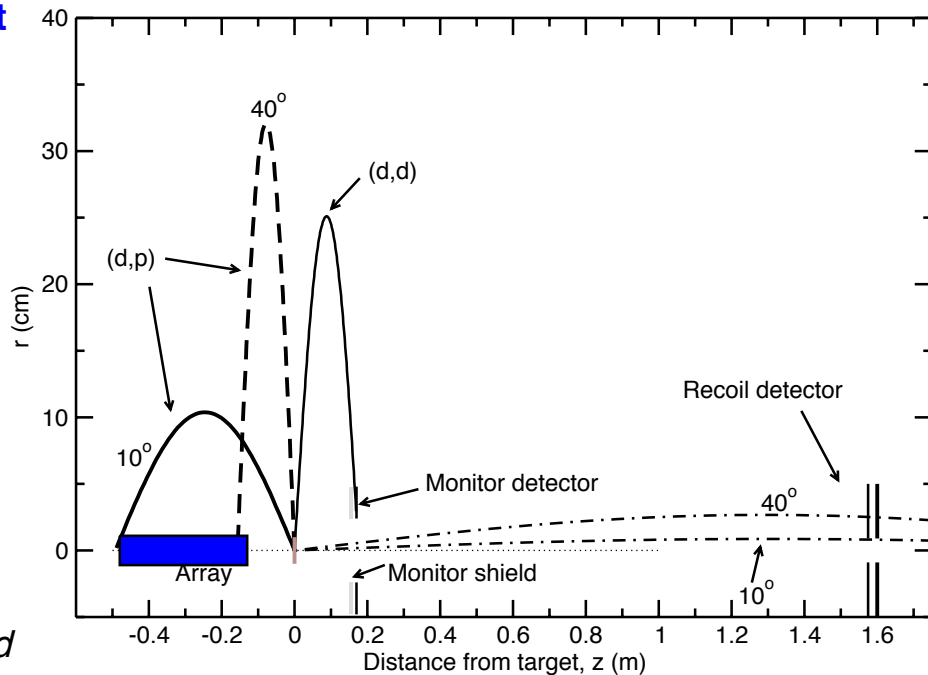
Annular detector to monitor target thickness.

ΔE -E recoil detector (annular silicon) used to remove beam contamination.

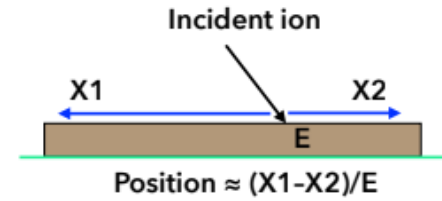
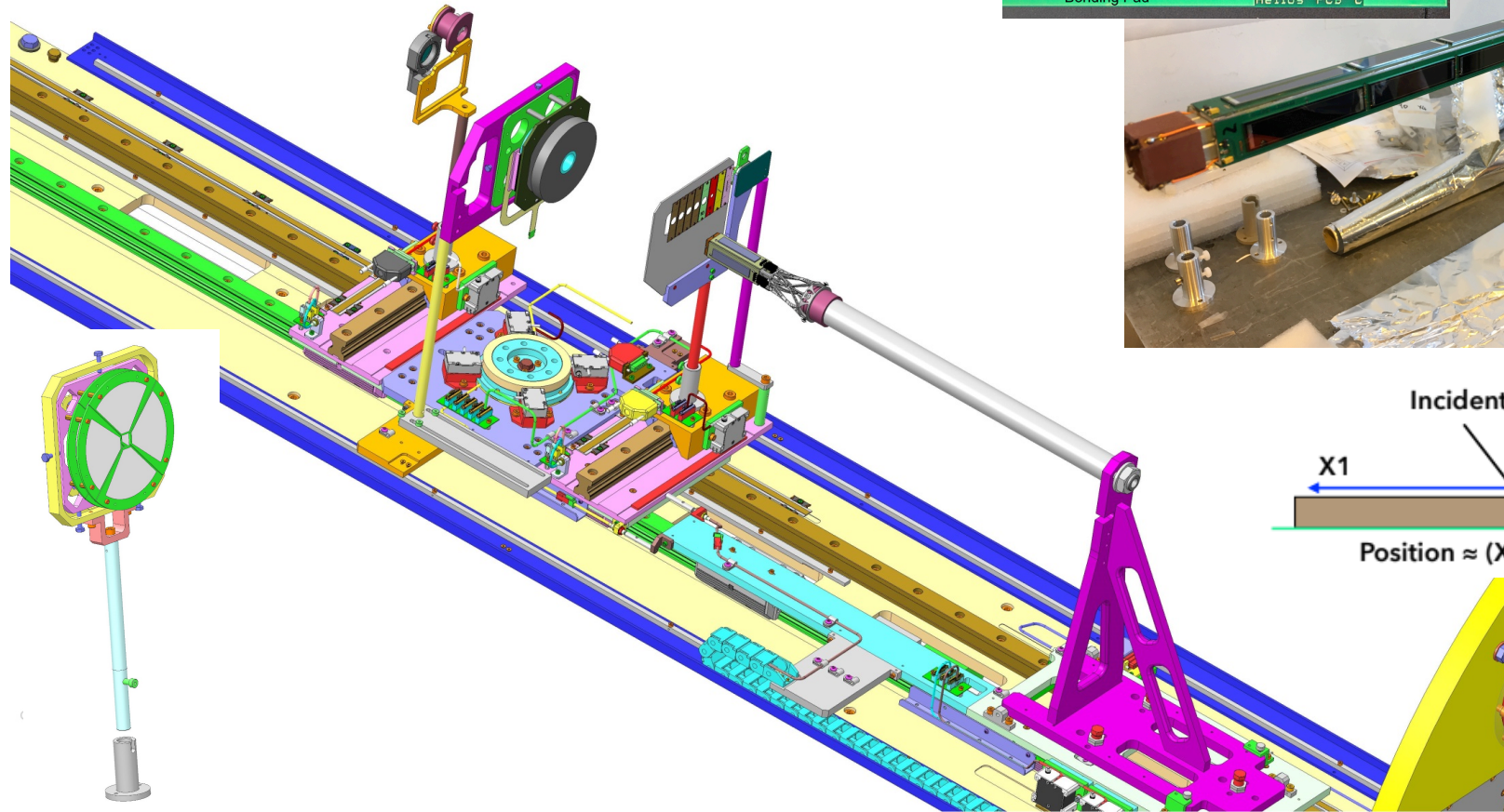
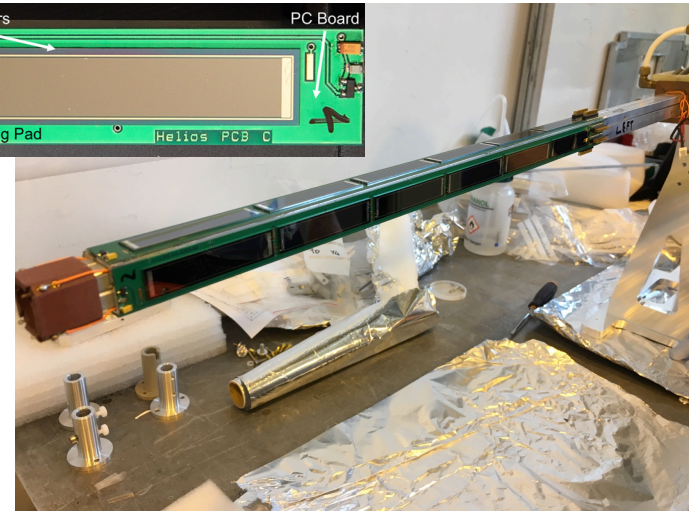
Zero-degree detector to ascertain degree of contamination.

Target ladder can hold **multiple CD_2 targets** (**$\sim 90\text{-}150 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$**) and apertures.

ISS set at a field of **2.5T** – 2 target-array positions used to cover $10^\circ < \theta_{\text{cm}} < 40^\circ$ for states up to $\sim 4\text{MeV}$.

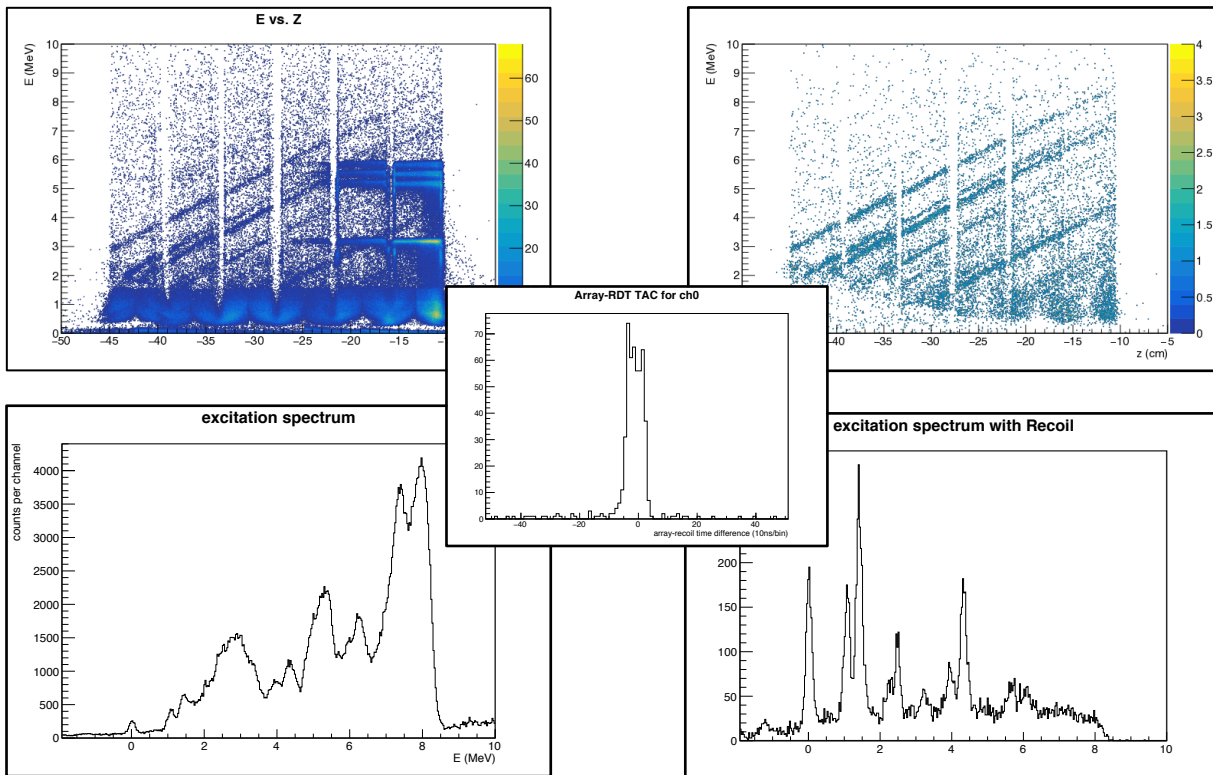


EXP #1 $IS621-^{28}\text{Mg}(d,p)^{29}\text{Mg}$



EXP #1 IS621– $^{28}\text{Mg}(d,p)^{29}\text{Mg}$ reaction gating

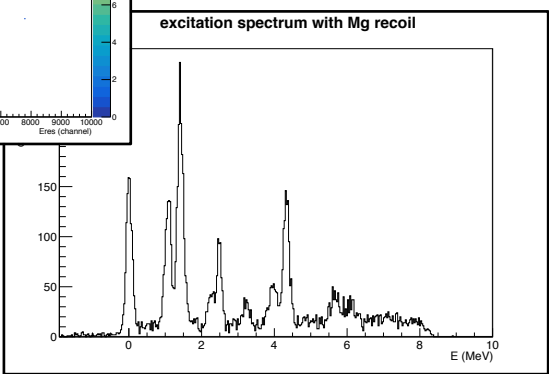
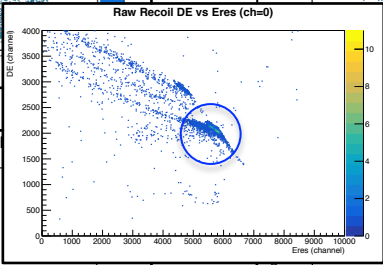
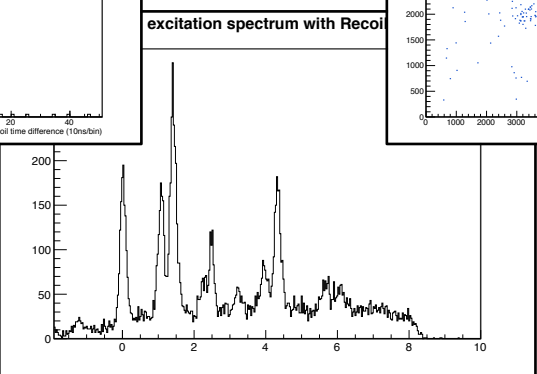
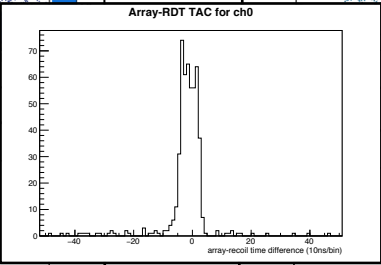
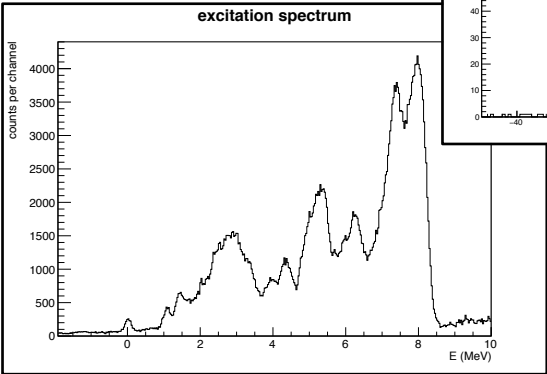
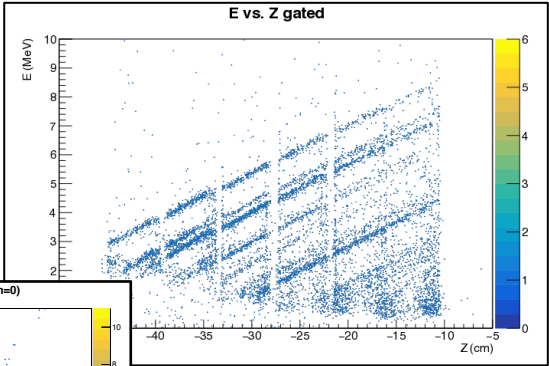
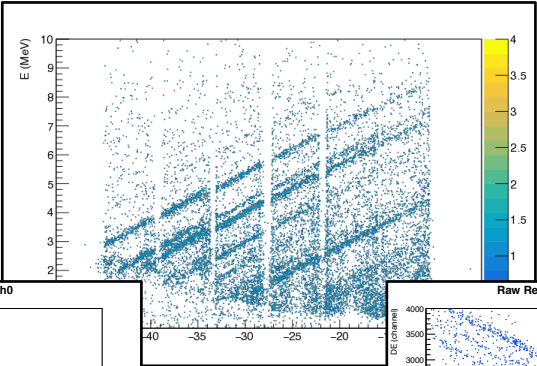
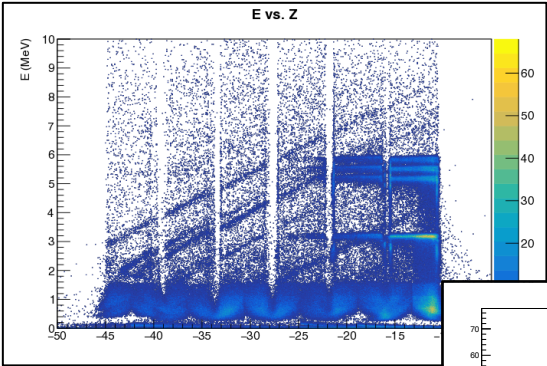
recoil-array timing



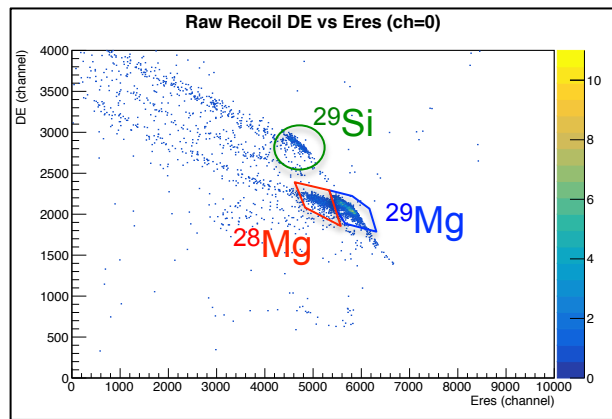
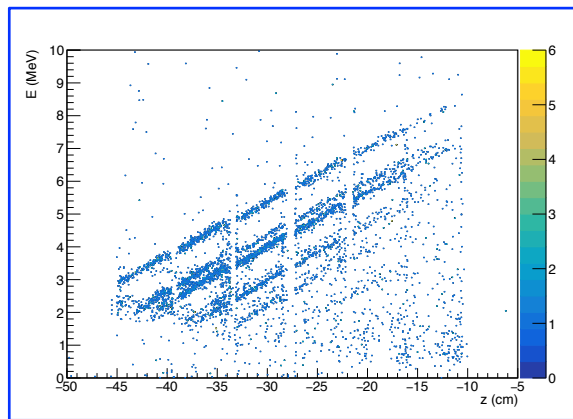
EXP #1 IS621- $^{28}\text{Mg}(d,p)^{29}\text{Mg}$ reaction gating

recoil-array timing

recoil energy gate

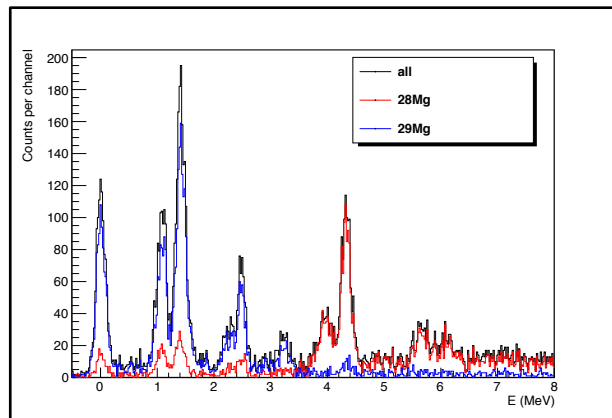
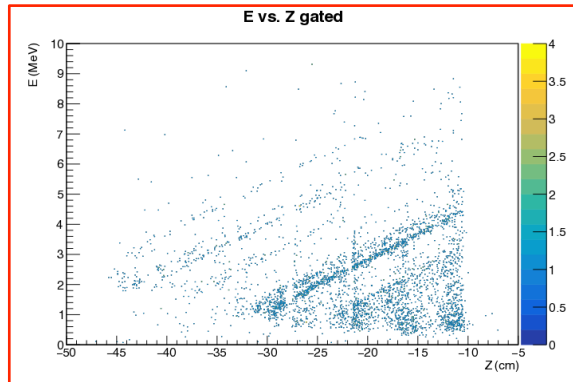


EXP #1 IS621– $^{28}\text{Mg}(d,p)^{29}\text{Mg}$ Bound/unbound comparison

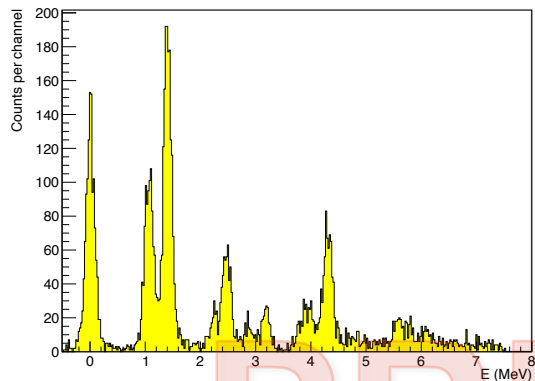


Ability to gate on ^{29}Mg recoil and ^{28}Mg component following neutron emission.

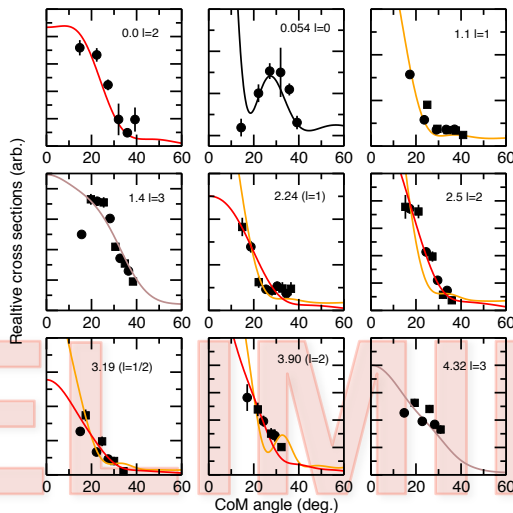
Further optimisation of gates required in order to put limits on potential gamma branches – some sign of 4.32 MeV gamma branch.



EXP #1 IS621– $^{28}\text{Mg}(d,p)^{29}\text{Mg}$ Angular distributions + Preliminary results

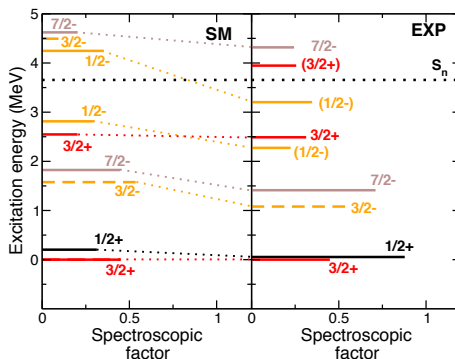


FWHM <115keV



Angular distributions extracted for 9 states **up to 4.32 MeV** (2 unbound).

Compared to **DWBA** calculations to make **preliminary** ℓ **assignments** – calculations extrapolated for unbound states.



Comparison to SM calculations using the **SDPF-MU** interaction with **0p-0h** excitations only for the positive-parity states, **1p-1h** excitations for the negative-parity states, **N=20 shell closure smaller than predicted?**

Work still to be done – optimise gates.

Optimise detector calibrations.

Treatment of reaction calculations for unbound states.

Comparison with new SM interaction.

EXP#2 IS631 - $^{206}\text{Hg}(d,p)^{207}\text{Hg}$

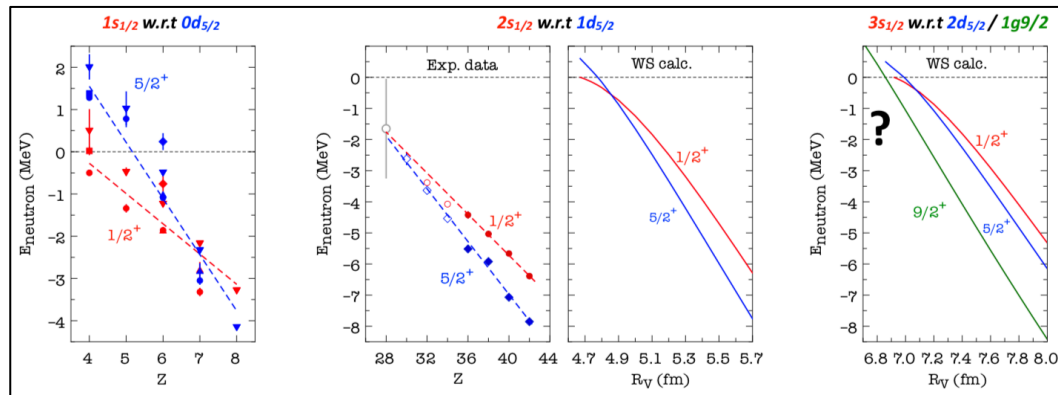
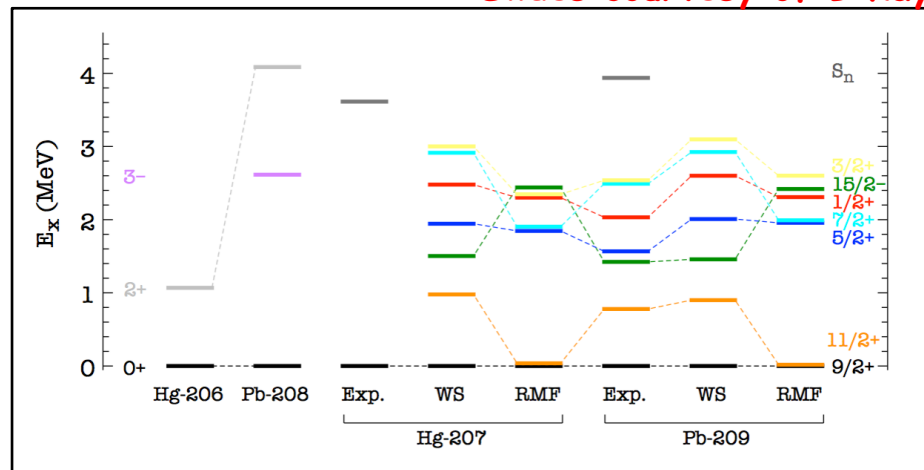
$N=127$ isotones below Pb

Below Pb, around $N=126$ very little is known.

Evolution of single-particle structure not investigated in lead region – requires heavy RIB's which HIE-ISOLDE can provide

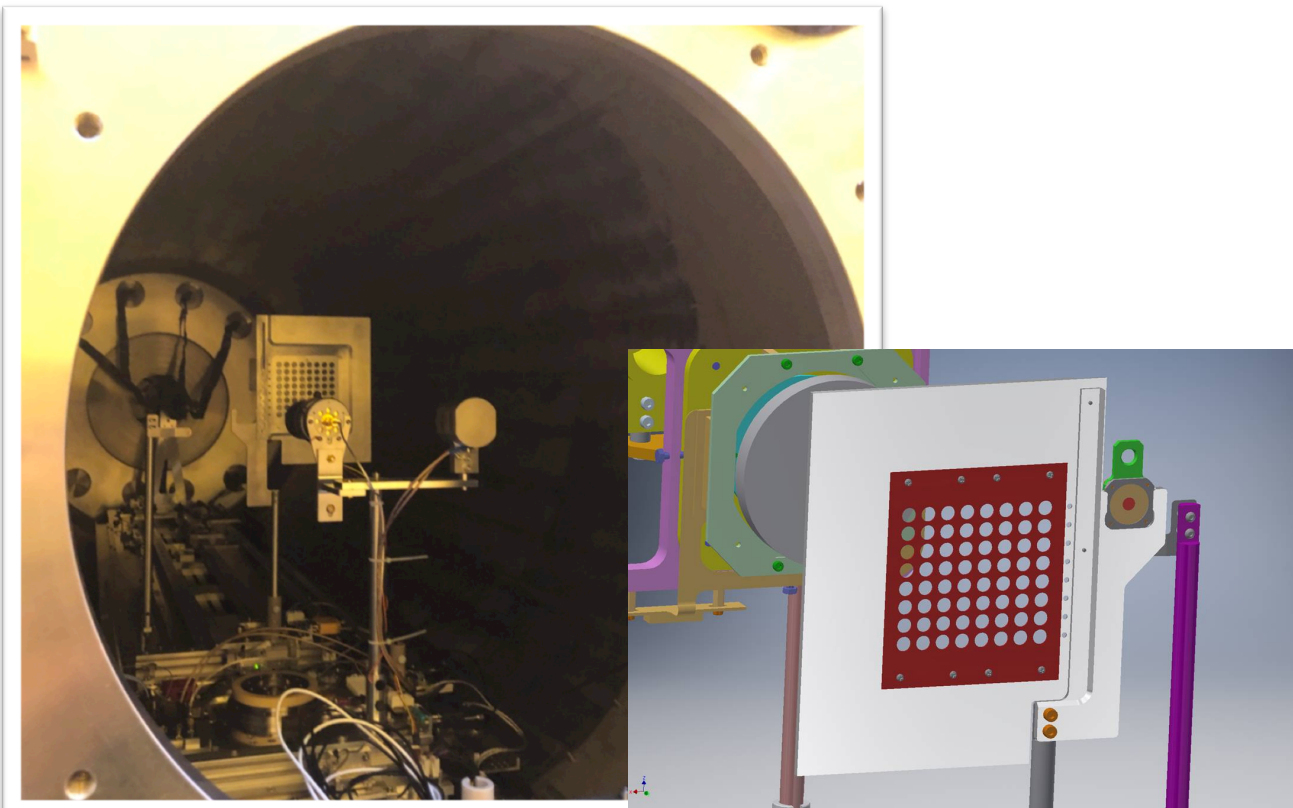
Few theoretical studies on single-particle excitations.

s -states in loosely bound systems tend to linger below threshold – this feature seems to **dominate the structural changes in light nuclei**, and that results in **halo structures**. Does this characteristic of s -states play a role in loosely bound heavier systems?



EXP#2 IS631 - $^{206}\text{Hg}(d,p)^{207}\text{Hg}$ set up

Slides courtesy of B Kay



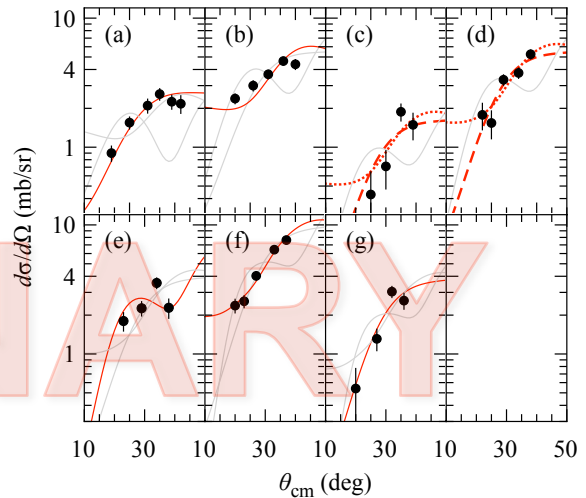
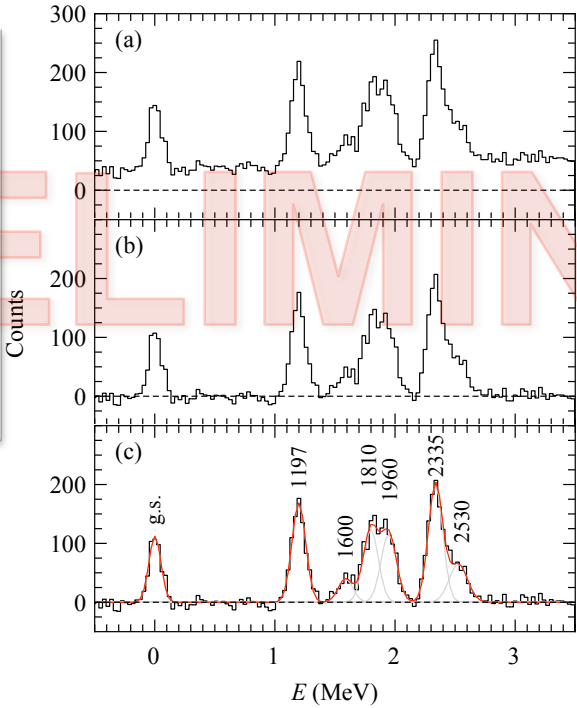
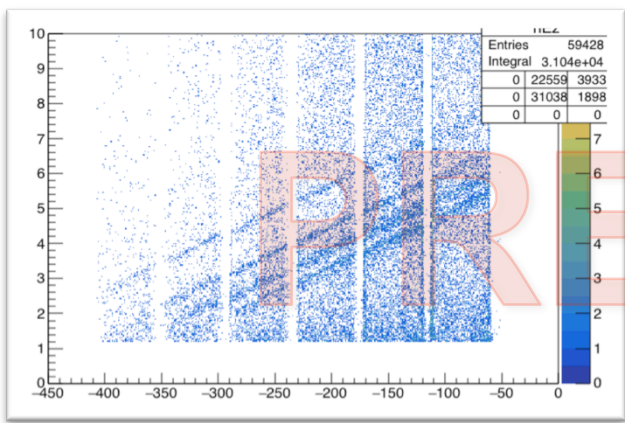
Experimental info:

- $\sim 5 \times 10^5$ ions per second of ^{206}Hg for ~ 82 hours
- a **7.4 MeV/u ^{206}Hg beam** – **highest total energy HIE-ISOLDE beam >1.5 GeV.**
- Beam **purity of >98%**
- Measured in singles mode
- Using **>30** deuterated polyethylene **targets** of thickness around $165 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ (to deal with target degradation)
- ISS set to a B-field of 2.5 T

EXP#2 IS631 - $^{206}\text{Hg}(d,p)^{207}\text{Hg}$ preliminary results

Slides courtesy of B Kay

The bulk of the **$0g_{9/2}$, $2d_{5/2}$, $3s_{1/2}$, $2d_{3/2}$, and $0g_{7/2}$ strength**, corresponding to $l = 4, 2, 0, 2$, and 4 transfer – beam energy limited cross section for higher ℓ transfer.



<i>E</i> (keV)	<i>ℓ</i>	<i>j</i> ^π	<i>nℓs</i>	<i>S</i>
0	4	9/2 ⁺	1 <i>g</i> _{9/2}	0.82(5)
1197(5)	2	5/2 ⁺	2 <i>d</i> _{5/2}	0.47(6)
1600(45)	2	5/2 ⁺	2 <i>d</i> _{5/2}	0.13(1)
1810(20)	2	5/2 ⁺	2 <i>d</i> _{5/2}	0.42(3)
1960(30)	0	1/2 ⁺	3 <i>s</i> _{1/2}	1.00(13)
2335(6)	2	3/2 ⁺	2 <i>d</i> _{3/2}	1.00(7)
2530(20)	4	7/2 ⁺	1 <i>g</i> _{7/2}	0.62(6)

Outstanding tasks include:
refining the analysis of the
background and of the angular
distributions, then interpreting the
findings. **All data presented are
preliminary and subject to
change**

Conclusions and future developments

First two experiments with ISS have both been successful.

Also for HIE-ISOLDE operating **at new extremes of energy**.

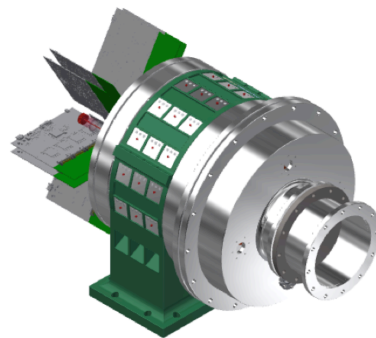
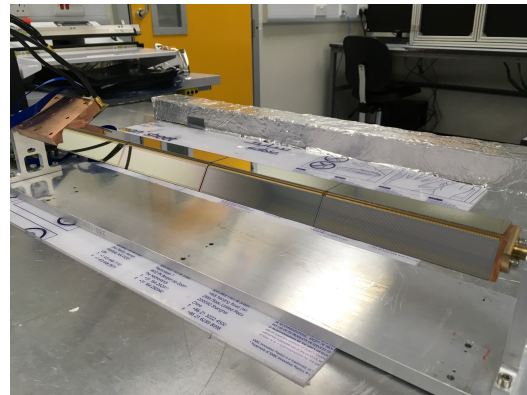
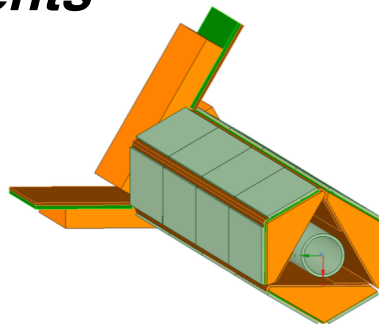
Operation of ISS in **two different mass regions** demonstrated.

New array (alpha tests to start in new year – commissioning during LS2).

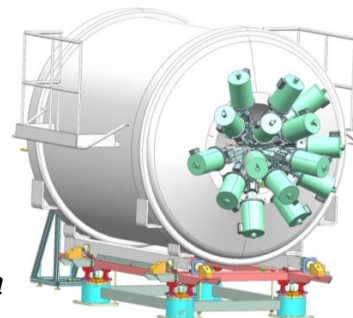
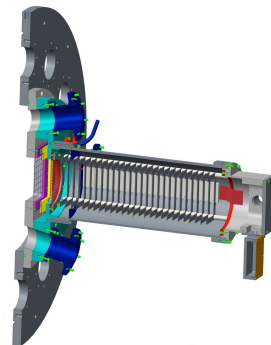
New fast counting recoil detector – ready for after LS2.

SpecMat – time projection chamber with gamma ray detection. Full system characterized March 2019 – move to ISOLDE by end of 2019.

Recoil spectrometer tests in the solenoid field.



Riccardo Raabe



Francesco Recchia

ISS collaboration



UNIVERSITY OF
LIVERPOOL



The University of Manchester



UNIVERSITY OF
SURREY

UNIVERSITY OF THE
WEST of SCOTLAND

UWS



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di Fisica Nucleare

Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro



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DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

LSU

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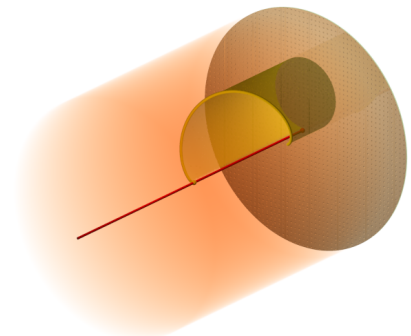


JYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTO
UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ



UiO : **University of Oslo**

SpecMat



Readout electronics
**100MS/s 12bit
3072 channels**

Field cage
up to 30kV

**45 CeBr₃ 48×48×48mm
scintillation
detectors**

Beam entrance
window
6 μm

Pixelated pad plane
3072 channels

Gas chamber
up to 1 atm

