Nuclear Physics in Astrophysics - X

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CERN

β-decay spectroscopy of neutron-deficient nuclei

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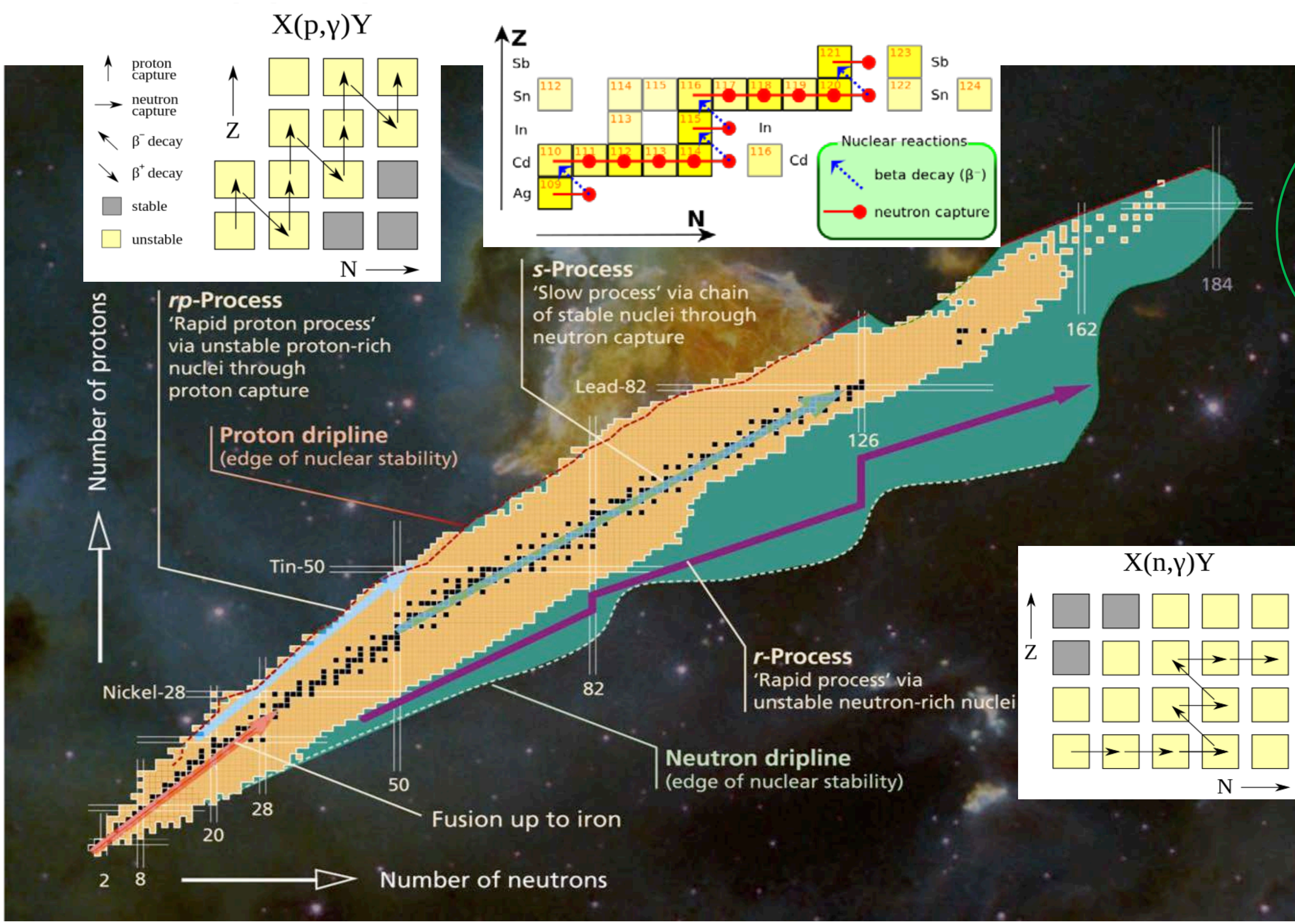
β-decay spectroscopy of exotic nuclei

- Powerful tool to study the structure of **n-deficient nuclei around the N=Z line**
- Information of great interest for both **Nuclear Structure** and **Nuclear Astrophysics**



Relevance of β-decay data for rp-process and X-Ray bursts: talk by E. Nacher

β-decay transition strengths

- β-decay spectroscopy provides a direct access to the absolute values of the β-decay strengths

$$B(F) \propto \left| \langle \psi_f^* | \tau | \psi_i \rangle \right|^2$$

Fermi (ΔS = 0)

$$B(GT) \propto \left| \langle \psi_f^* | \sigma\tau | \psi_i \rangle \right|^2$$

Gamow Teller (ΔS = 1)

- **Measured in β-decay experiments**

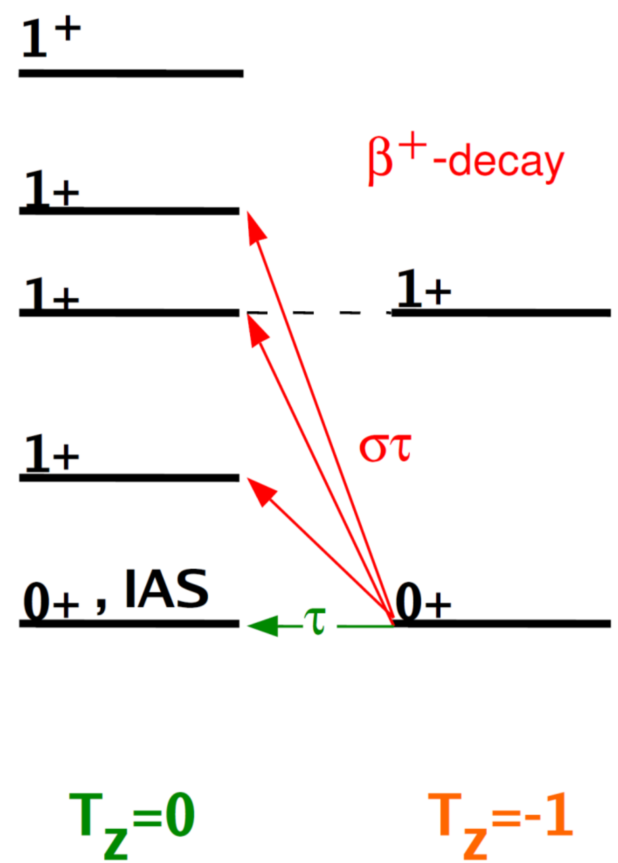
Beta feeding to states in the daughter nucleus

$$B_j(GT)^\beta = \frac{K}{\lambda^2} \frac{I_\beta^j(E_j)}{f(Q_\beta - E_j, Z) T_{1/2}}$$

$\lambda = g_A/g_V$

Parent half-life

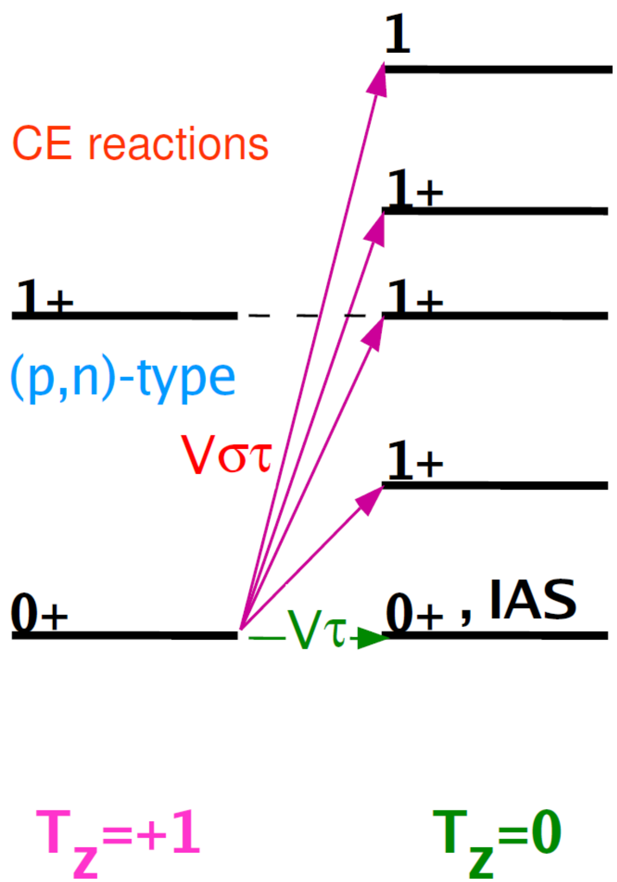
$$B(F)^\beta = K \frac{I_\beta(E)}{f(Q_\beta - E, Z) T_{1/2}}$$



- Advantage: absolute normalization of the strength

Charge Exchange (CE) reactions

Complementary **(p,n)-type CE reactions**, which are the mirror strong interaction process, also provide information on the β-decay transition strengths



- The CE cross section measured at 0° is proportional to the β-decay strengths (relative values)

$$\left.\frac{d\sigma_{GT}^{CE}}{d\Omega}(0^o)\right|_j \cong \hat{\sigma}_{GT}(0^o)B_j(GT)$$

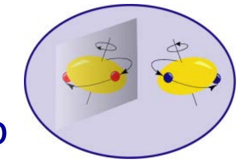
$$\frac{d\sigma_{F}^{CE}}{d\Omega}(0^o) \cong \hat{\sigma}_{F}(0^o)B(F)$$

T.N. Taddeucci et al., NPA 469 (1987) 125-172

- Advantage: highly excited states can be accessed

Complementarity of β decay and CE reactions

β decay and CE experiments are complementary

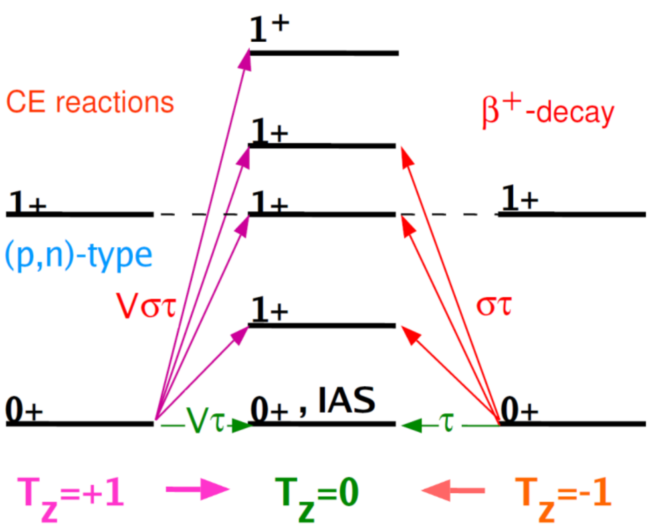


- Under the assumption of **isospin symmetry**, starting from **mirror nuclei**, the two processes should populate the same states in the daughter with same probability

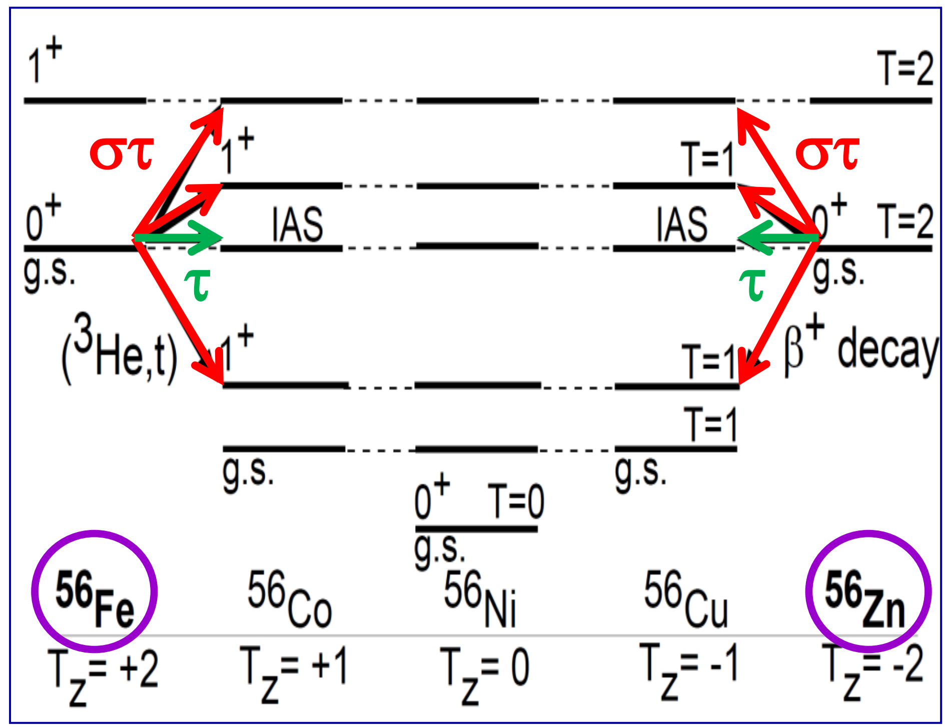
$^{A}_{Z}X_{N}$ $^{A}_{N}Y_{Z}$

Y. Fujita, B. Rubio, W. Gelletly, PPNP 66 (2011) 549-606

The T=1 isospin multiplet:
the final state is identical

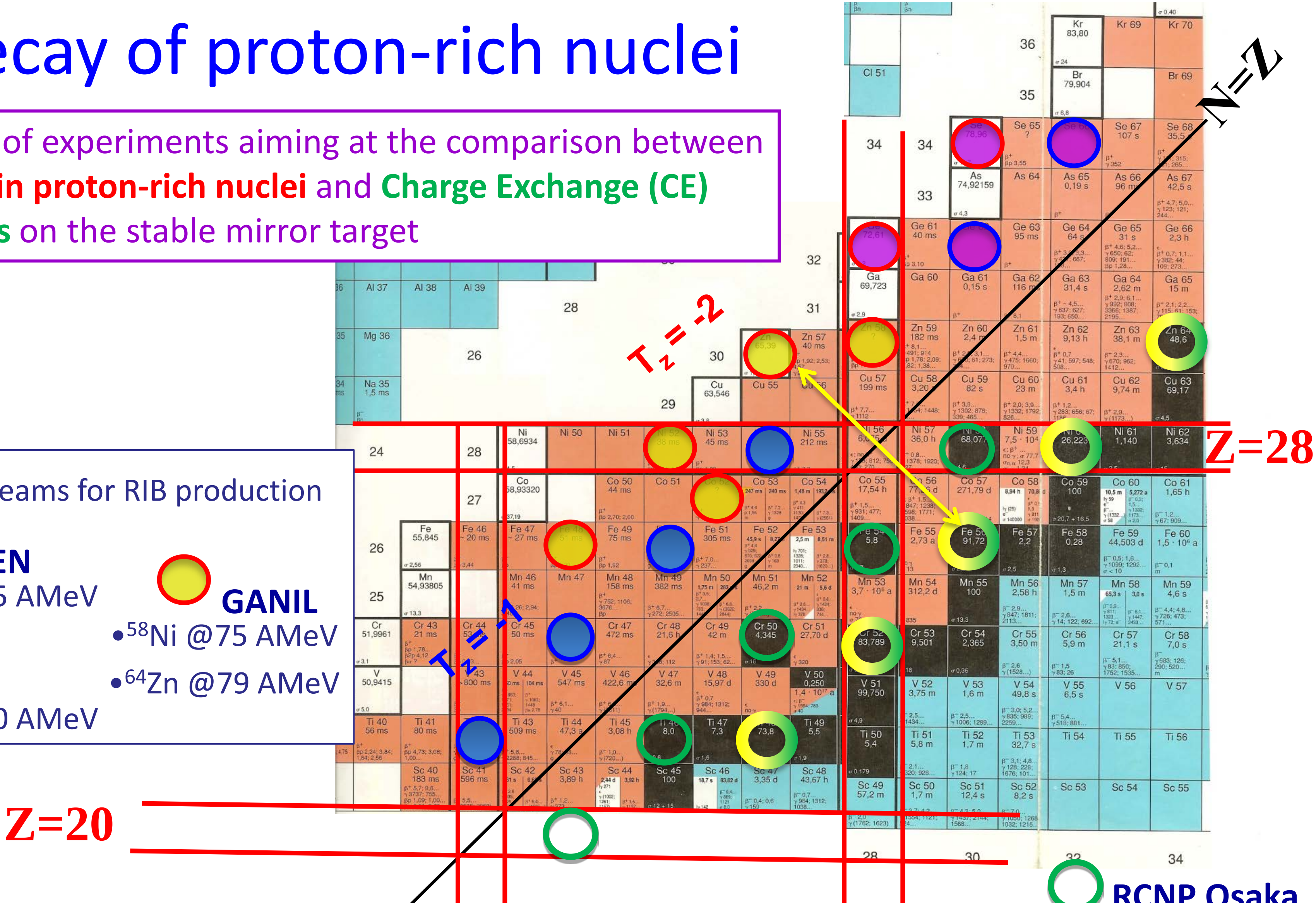


The T=2 isospin multiplet:
the final nucleus is not identical



β decay of proton-rich nuclei

Series of experiments aiming at the comparison between **β decay in proton-rich nuclei** and **Charge Exchange (CE) reactions** on the stable mirror target



- Primary beams for RIB production

RIKEN

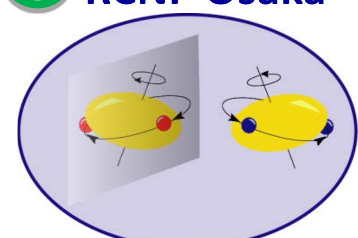
- ^{78}Kr @345 AMeV

GSI

- ^{58}Ni @680 AMeV

GANIL

- ^{58}Ni @75 AMeV
- ^{64}Zn @79 AMeV



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▣ ^{56}**Zn**: 1st observation of β-delayed γ-proton decay

Orrigo+, PRL 112, 222501 (2014)

▣ β decay of ^{48}**Fe** and ^{52}**Ni**

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▣ ^{52}**Co**: 1st observation of the 2+ isomer ($T_{1/2}$ = 102_6 ms)

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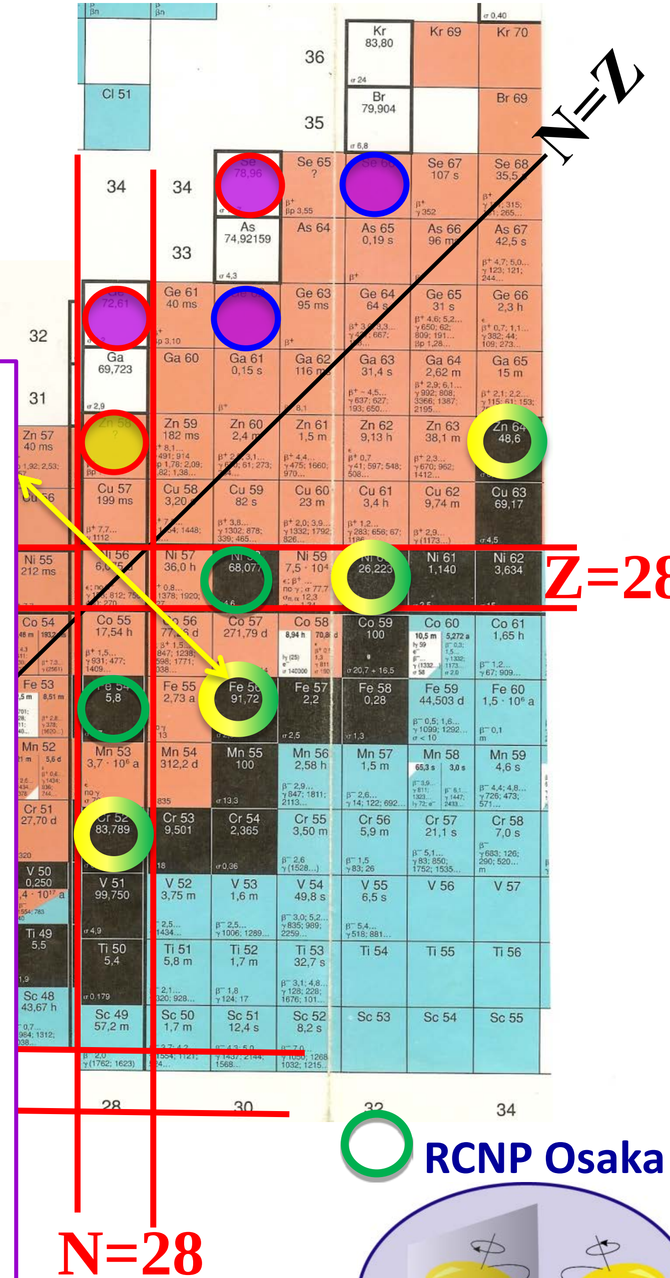
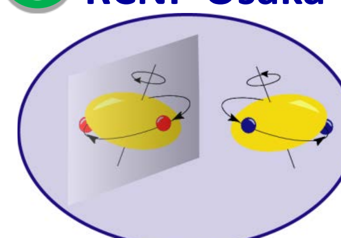
▣ ^{58}**Zn** and $T_{1/2}$ of **16 nuclei** with T_z = -1, -1/2

Kucuk, Orrigo+, EPJA 53, 134 (2017)

▣ β decay of ^{60}**Ge** and ^{62}**Ge**

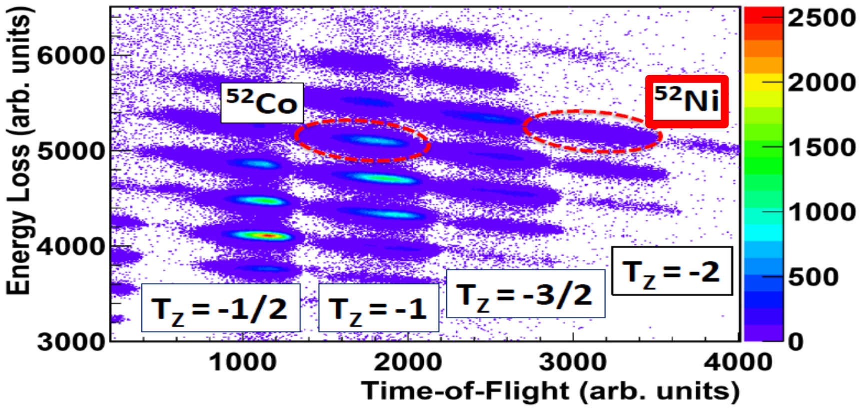
Orrigo+, PRC 103, 014324 (2021)

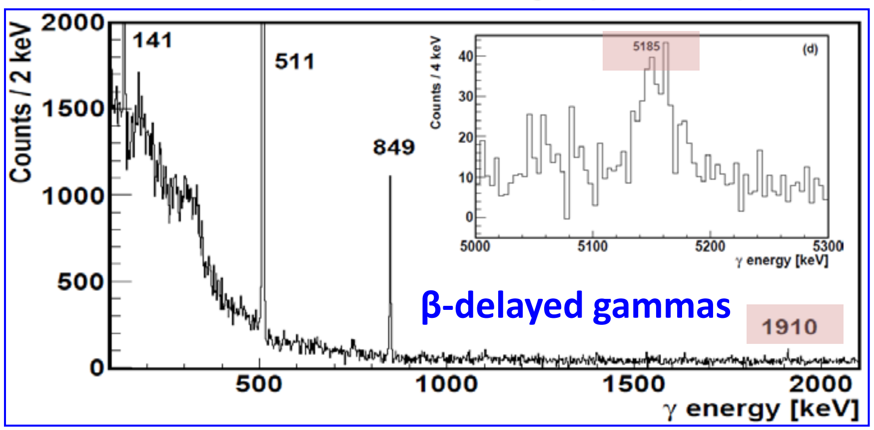


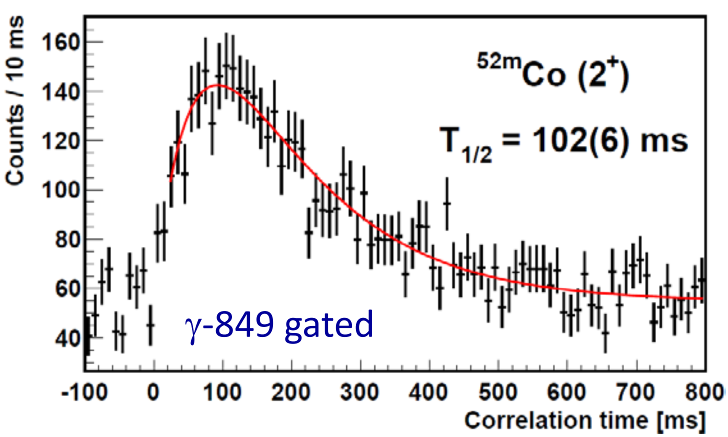


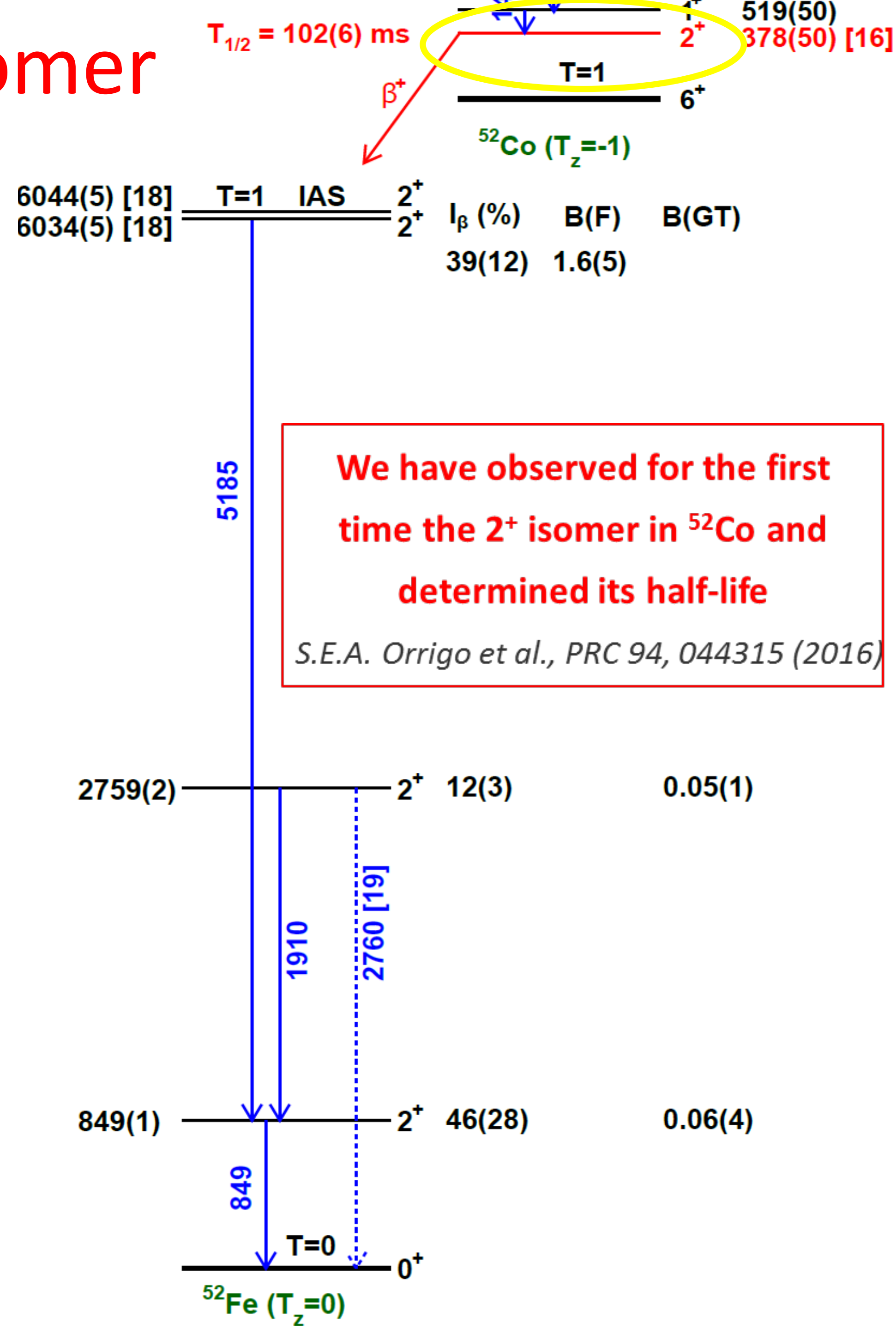
N=20

$T_{1/2}$ of the $^{52m}Co(2^+)$ isomer









We have observed for the first time the 2^+ isomer in ^{52}Co and determined its half-life

S.E.A. Orrigo et al., PRC 94, 044315 (2016)

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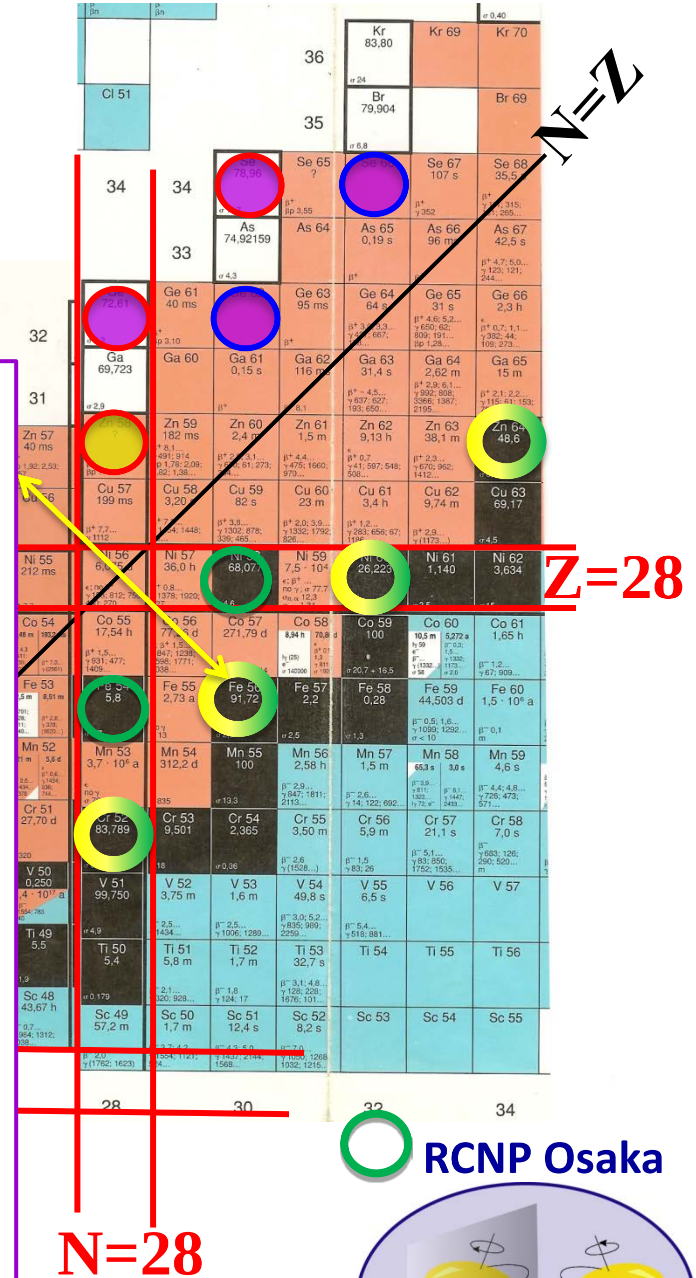
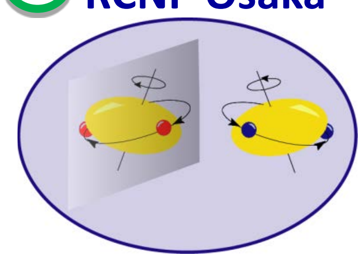
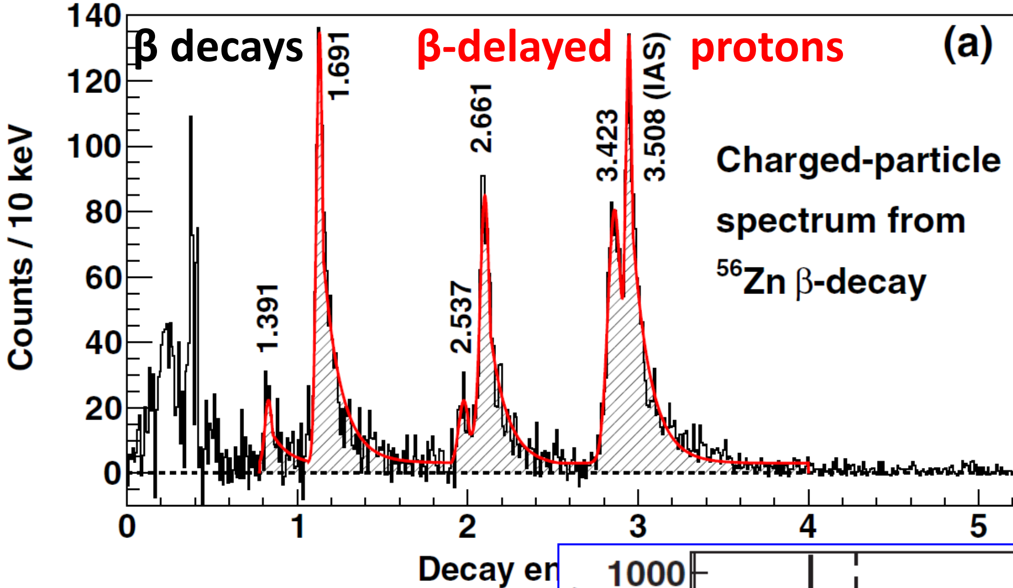
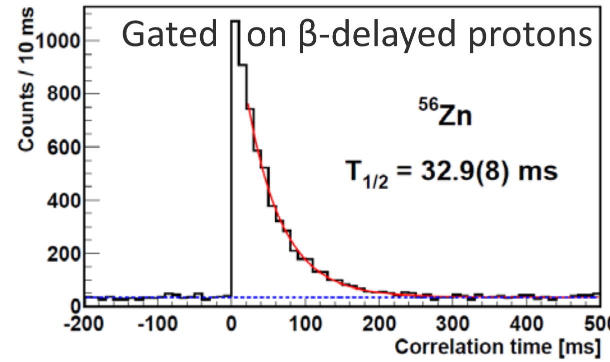




N=20

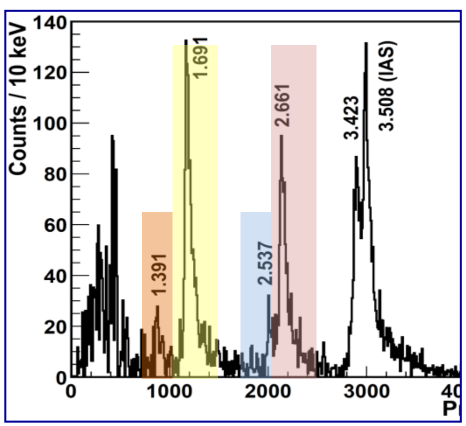
β decay of ^{56}Zn



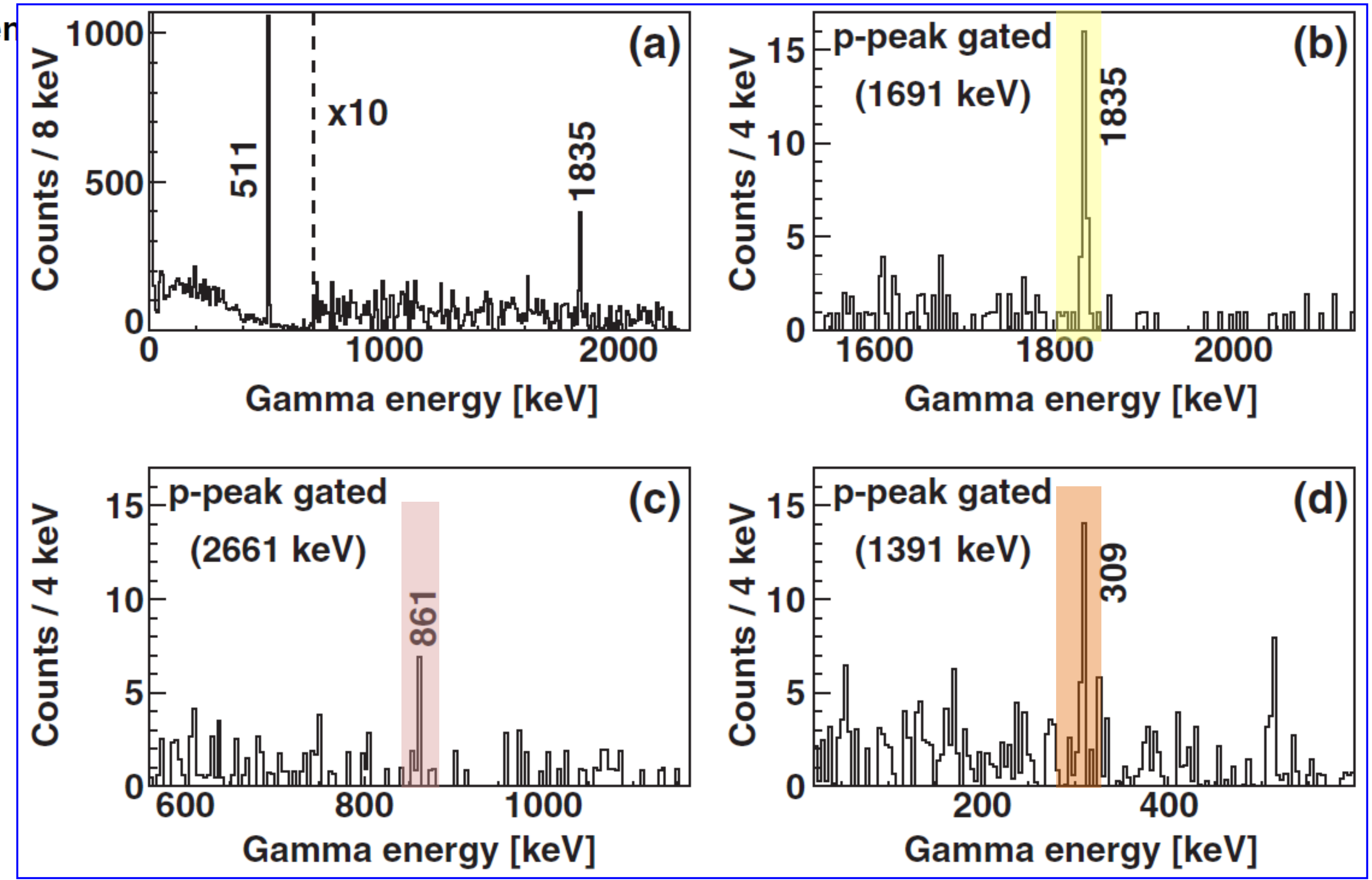


Proton-gamma coincidences

Gates on protons



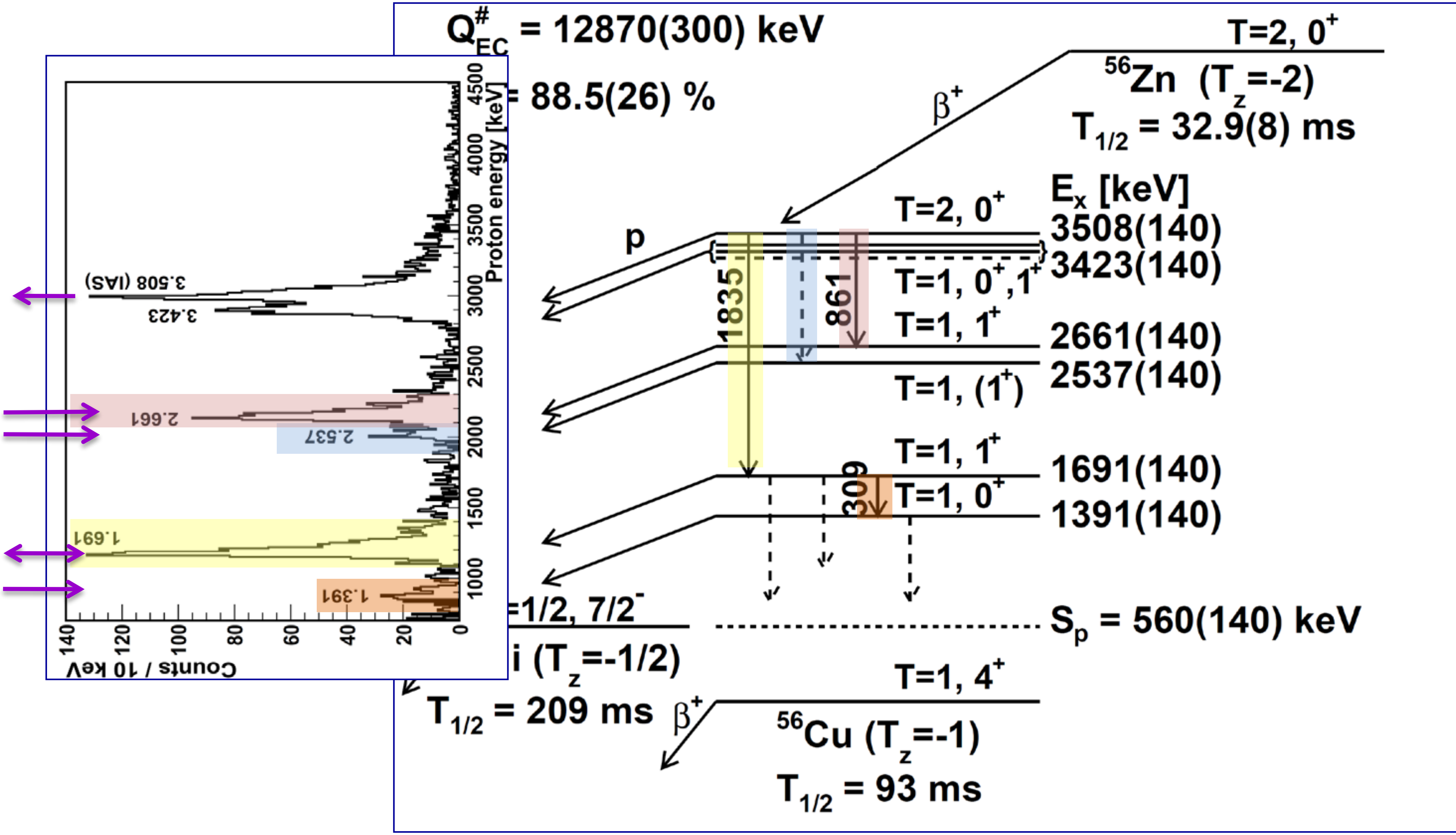
β-delayed γ rays



S.E.A. Orrigo et al.,

PRL 112, 222501 (2014)

β decay of ^{56}Zn

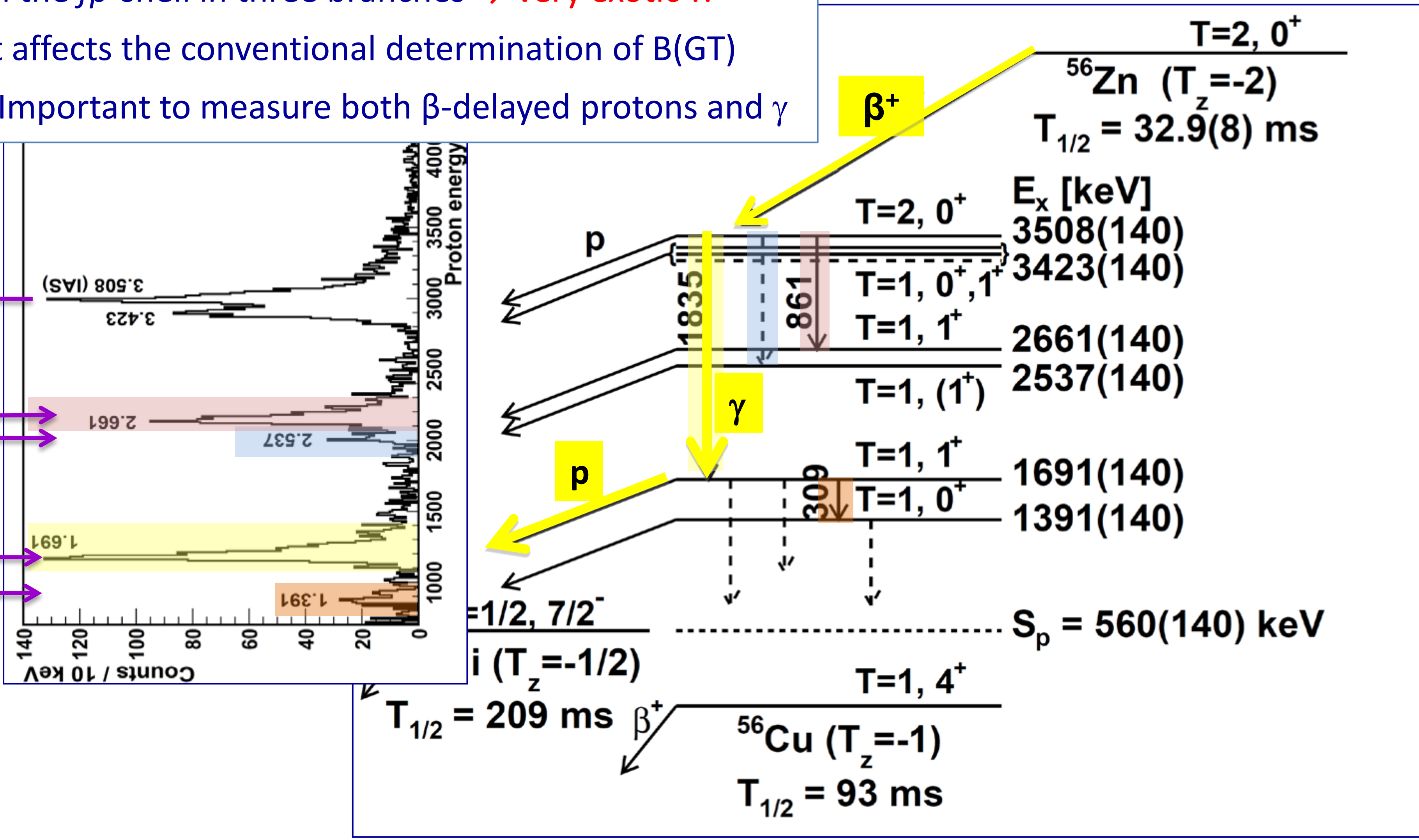


S.E.A. Orrigo et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 222501 (2014)

1st observation of β-delayed γ-proton decay

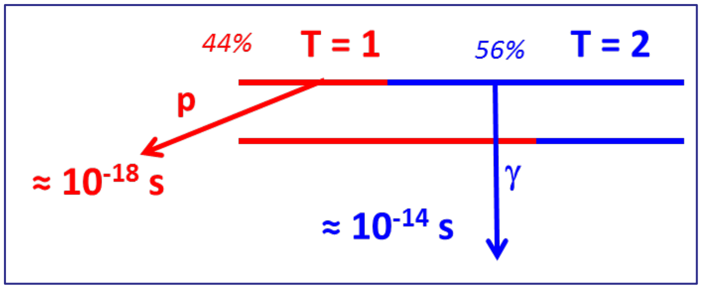
- In the *fp*-shell in three branches → very exotic !!
- It affects the conventional determination of B(GT)

⇨ Important to measure both β-delayed protons and γ



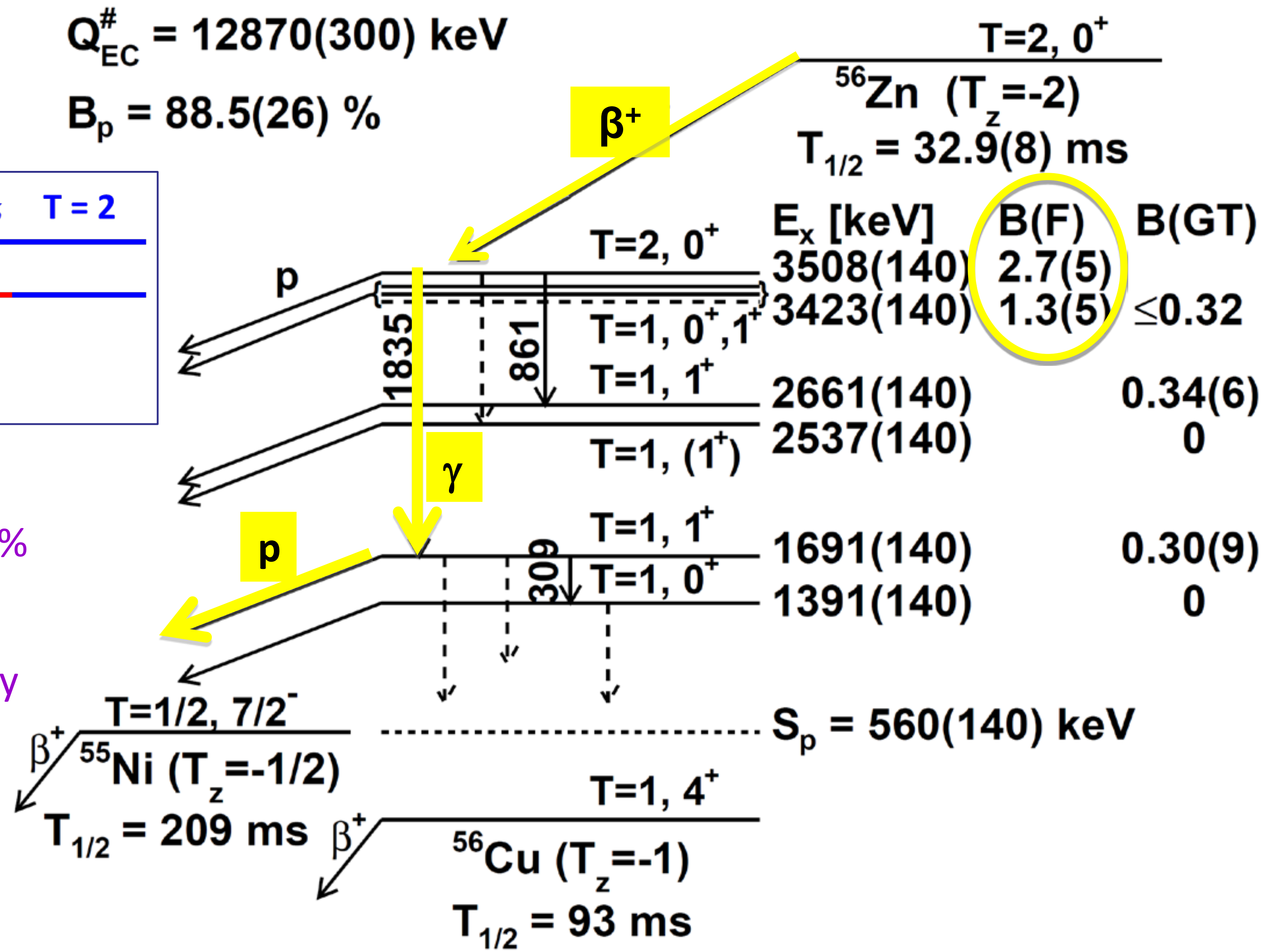
S.E.A. Orrigo et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 222501 (2014)

β decay of ^{56}Zn: many exotic features!



- Fragmentation of B(F)
- Isospin mixing $\alpha^2 = 33_{10}\%$
- Competition βp / βγ
- 10^3 hindrance of p-decay

S.E.A. Orrigo et al.,
PRL 112, 222501 (2014)



- 2 independent SM calculations: p-decay hindered by 10^3; isospin mixing reproduced

B. Rubio et al., Nucl. Phys. Review 33, 225 (2016) *N. Smirnova et al., Phys. Rev. C 93, 044305 (2016)*

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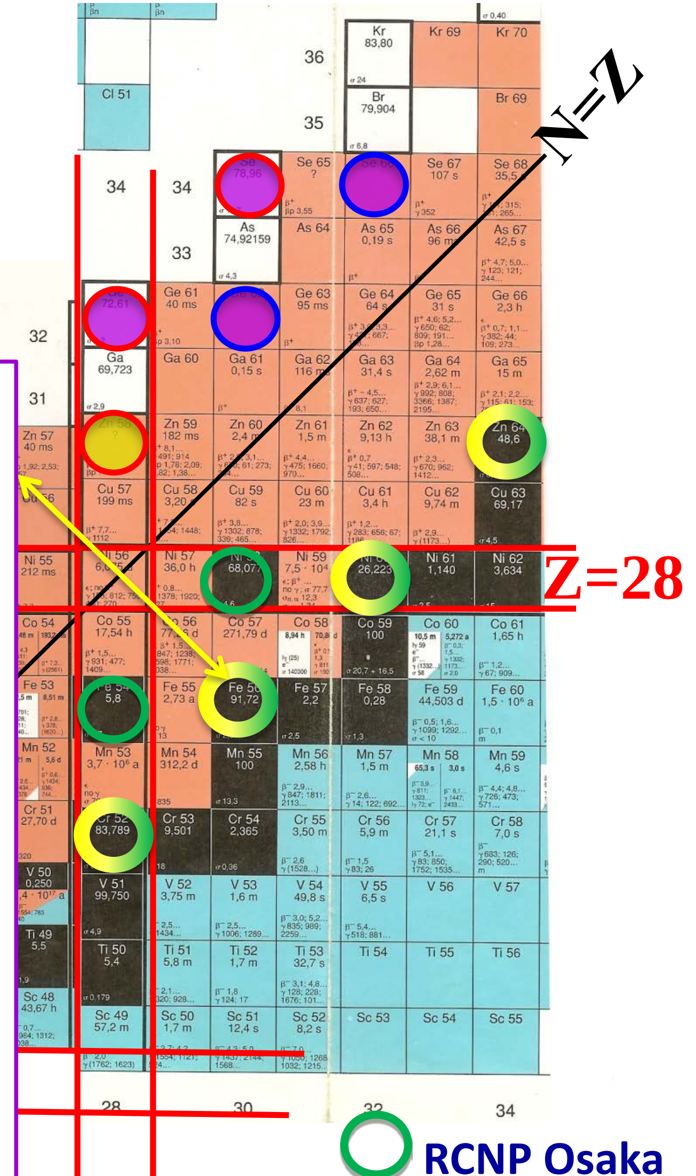
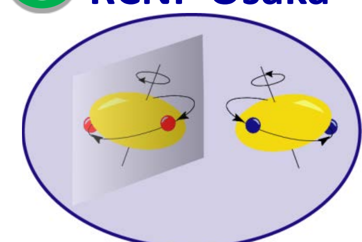
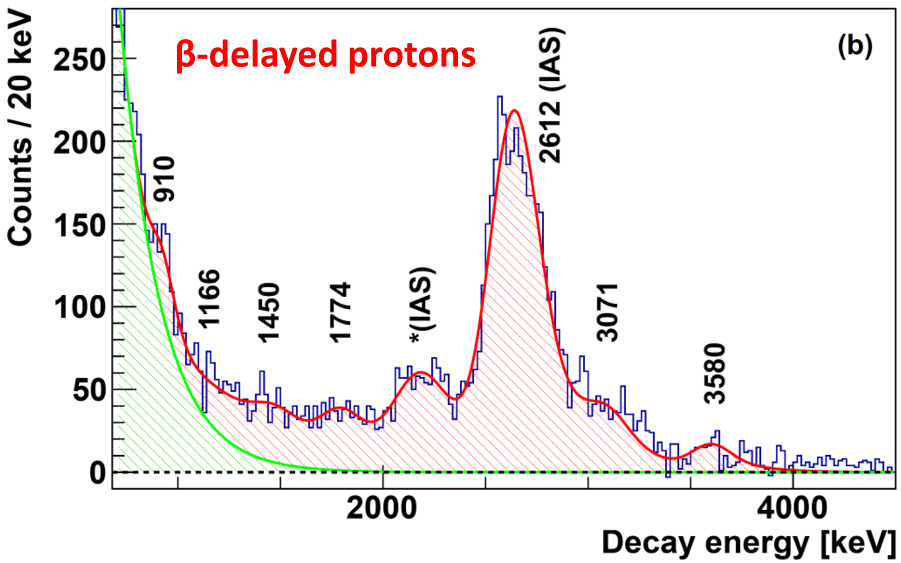
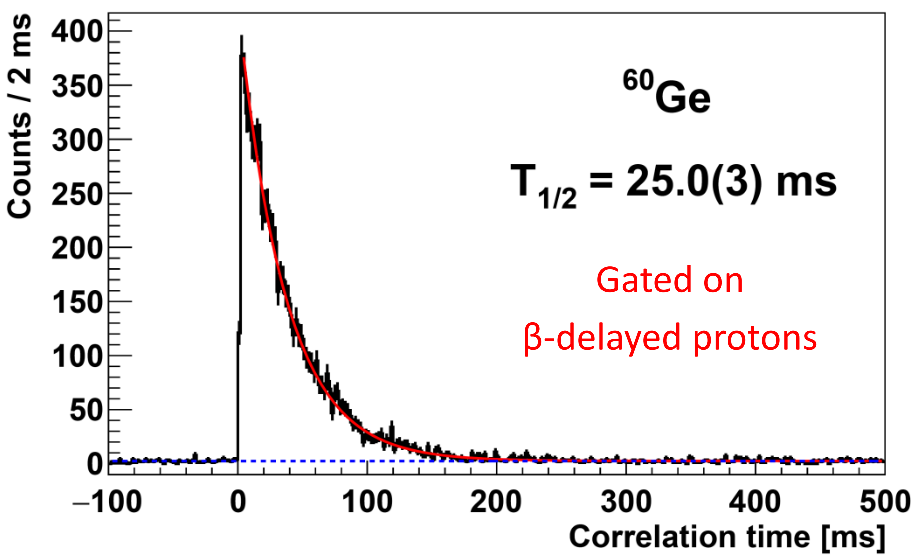




β decay of ^{60}Ge





S.E.A. Orrigo et al., Phys. Rev. C 103, 014324 (2021)

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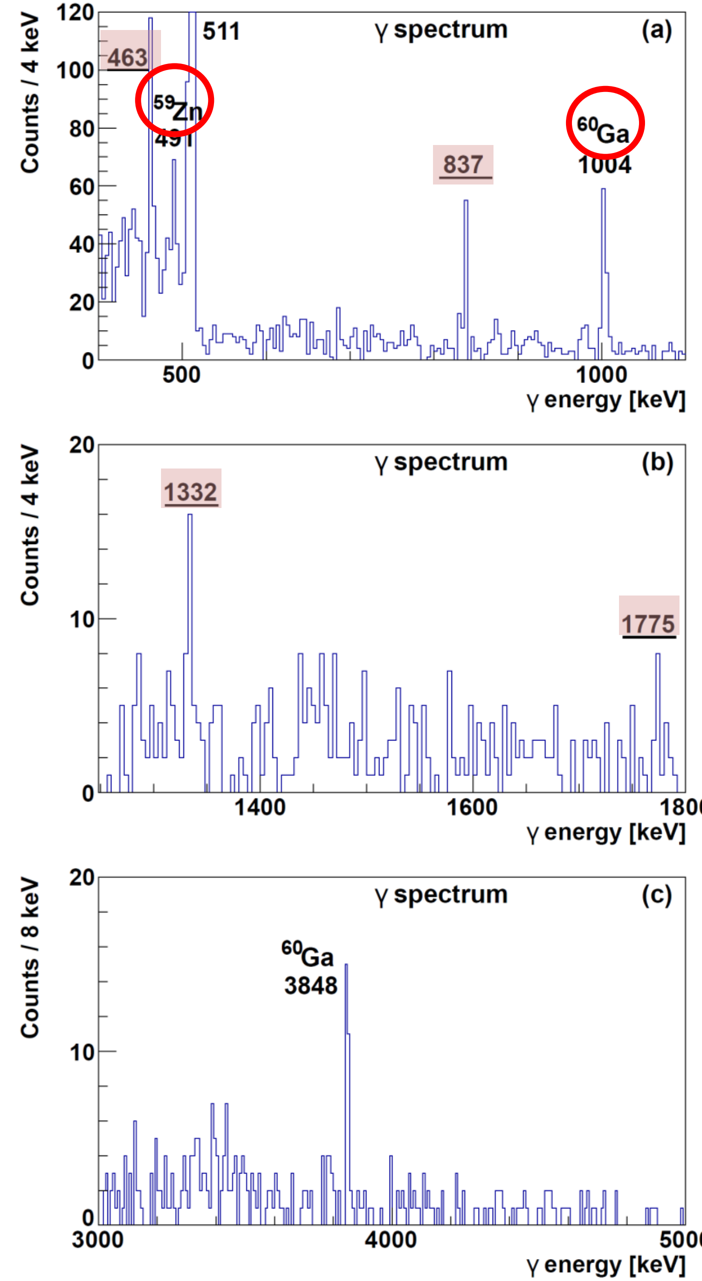
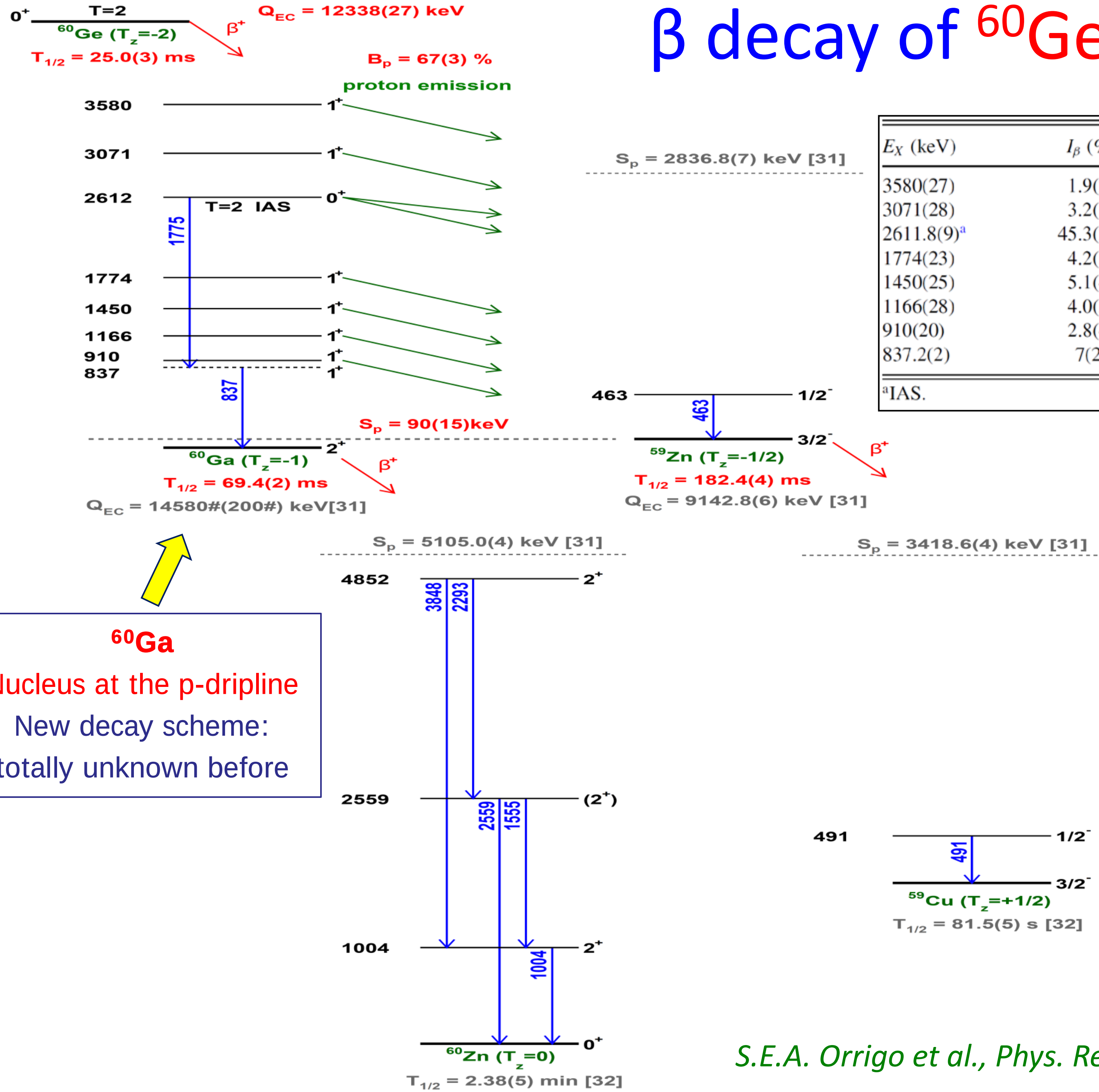


β decay of ^{60}Ge



E_X (keV)	I_β (%)	B(F)	B(GT)
3580(27)	1.9(2)		0.14(1)
3071(28)	3.2(3)		0.18(2)
2611.8(9)[a]	45.3(20)	3.1(1)	
1774(23)	4.2(3)		0.11(1)
1450(25)	5.1(4)		0.11(1)
1166(28)	4.0(5)		0.074(9)
910(20)	2.8(4)		0.044(6)
837.2(2)	7(2)		0.11(3)

[a]IAS.

^{60}Ga

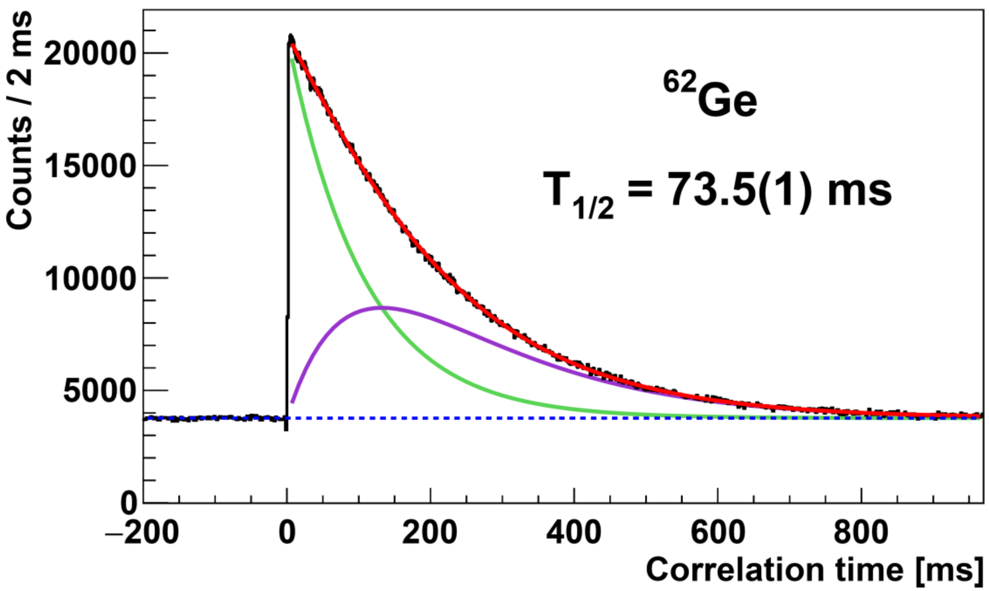
Nucleus at the p-dripline

New decay scheme:

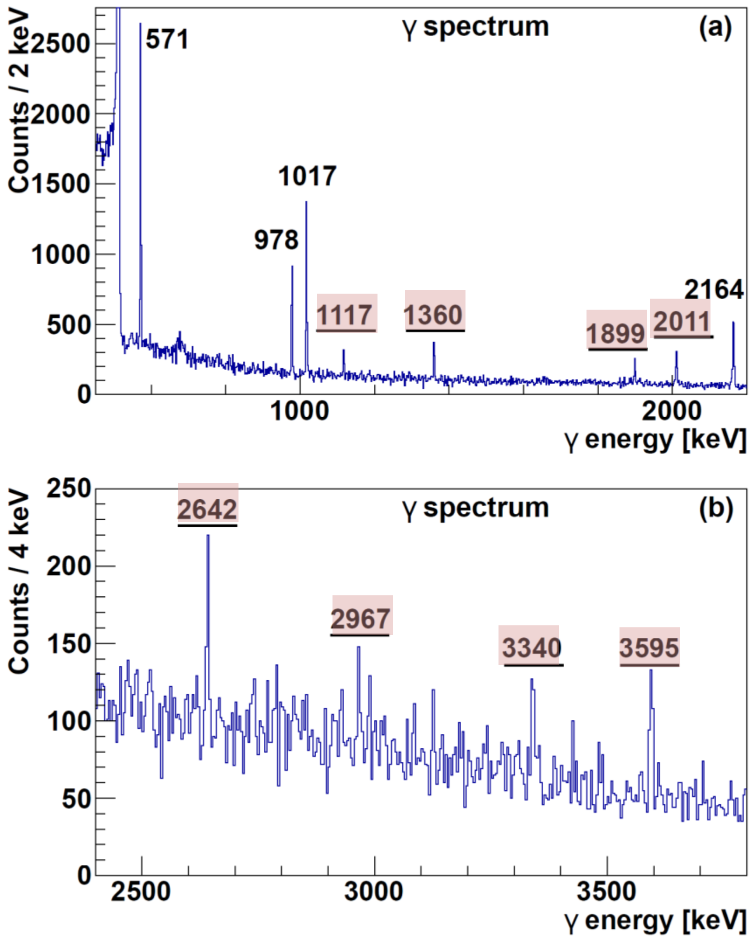
totally unknown before

S.E.A. Orrigo et al., Phys. Rev. C 103, 014324 (2021)

β decay of ^{62}Ge



β-delayed γ rays



S.E.A. Orrigo et al., Phys. Rev. C 103, 014324 (2021)

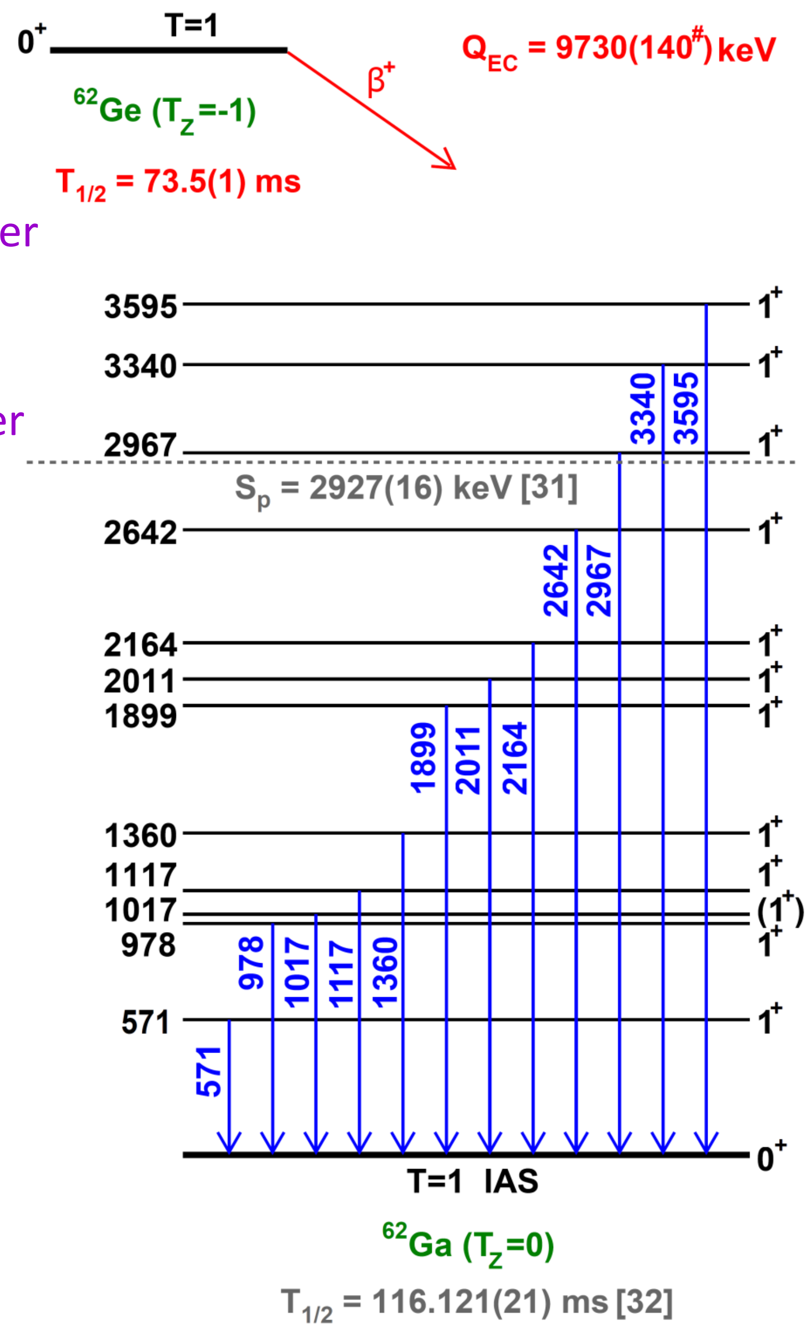
β decay of ^{62}Ge

- No $1^+ \rightarrow 1^+$ transitions ⇒
confirmed the *quasi-rule* of Warburton and Weneser
(suppression of M1 isoscalar transitions between
$J^\pi = 1^+$, T = 0 states)
- No evidence of enhanced low-lying Gamow-Teller strength in ^{62}Ga due to isoscalar p-n pairing
[E. Grodner et al., PRL 113, 092501 (2014)]

E_γ (keV)	I_γ (%)	E_X (keV)	I_β (%)	B(F)	B(GT)
3594.7(5)	0.6(1)	3594.7(5)	0.6(1)		0.07(1)
3339.6(5)	0.30(6)	3339.6(5)	0.30(6)		0.030(7)
2966.8(5)	0.35(6)	2966.8(5)	0.35(6)		0.028(5)
2641.8(5)	0.4(1)	2641.8(5)	0.4(1)		0.029(7)
2164.1(4)	2.6(2)	2164.1(4)	2.6(2)		0.13(1)
2010.9(4)	0.96(8)	2010.9(4)	0.96(8)		0.045(5)
1899.3(4)	0.58(6)	1899.3(4)	0.58(6)		0.025(3)
1359.7(2)	0.70(5)	1359.7(2)	0.70(5)		0.022(2)
1117.4(2)	0.41(4)	1117.4(2)	0.41(4)		0.011(2)
1017.1(1)	2.6(1)	1017.1(1)	2.6(1)		0.067(6)
978.3(1)	1.8(1)	978.3(1)	1.8(1)		0.047(4)
571.3(1)	3.4(1)	571.3(1)	3.4(1)		0.068(6)
		g.s.[a]	85.3(3)[b]	2.0	

[a] IAS.
[b] The ground state–to–ground state feeding is $I_\beta^{IAS} = (100 - \Sigma_i I_\gamma^i)$.

S.E.A. Orrigo et al., Phys. Rev. C 103, 014324 (2021)



The Collaboration

PRL **112,** 222501 (2014) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 6 JUNE 2014

Observation of the β-Delayed γ-Proton Decay of ^{56}Zn and its Impact on the Gamow-Teller Strength Evaluation

S. E. A. Orrigo,[1,*] B. Rubio,[1] Y. Fujita,[2,3] B. Blank,[4] W. Gelletly,[5] J. Agramunt,[1] A. Algora,[1,6] P. Ascher,[4] B. Bilgier,[7] L. Cáceres,[8] R. B. Cakirli,[7] H. Fujita,[3] E. Ganioğlu,[7] M. Gerbaux,[4] J. Giovinazzo,[4] S. Grévy,[4] O. Kamalou,[8] H. C. Kozer,[7] L. Kucuk,[7] T. Kurtukian-Nieto,[4] F. Molina,[1,9] L. Popescu,[10] A. M. Rogers,[11] G. Susoy,[7] C. Stodel,[8] T. Suzuki,[3] A. Tamii,[3] and J. C. Thomas[8]

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[3]*Research Center for Nuclear Physics, Osaka University, Ibaraki, Osaka 567-0047, Japan*
[4]*Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Bordeaux Gradignan, CNRS/IN2P3—Université Bordeaux 1, 33175 Gradignan Cedex, France*
[5]*Department of Physics, University of Surrey, Guildford GU2 7XH, Surrey, United Kingdom*
[6]*Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Debrecen H-4026, Hungary*
[7]*Department of Physics, Istanbul University, Istanbul 34134, Turkey*
[8]*Grand Accélérateur National d'Ions Lourds, BP 55027, F-14076 Caen, France*
[9]*Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear, Casilla 188-D, Santiago, Chile*
[10]*SCK·CEN, Boeretang 200, 2400 Mol, Belgium*
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Thank you
for your attention!