

Penning-trap based mass and decay spectroscopy of exotic nuclei



UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ

Ari Jokinen

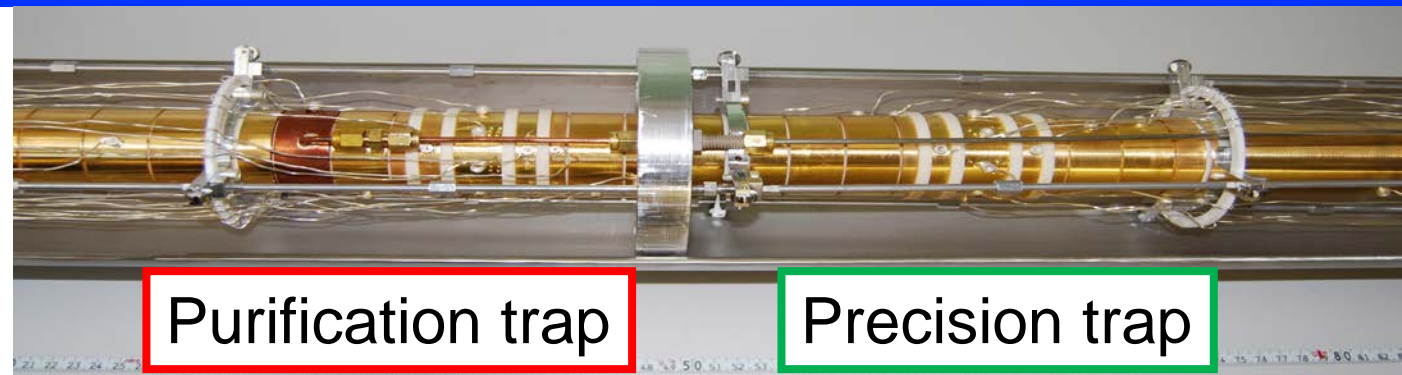
- Tandem trap (at JYFL)
- Mass measurements
- Trap-assisted spectroscopy

CPT, ISOLTRAP, **JYFLTRAP**, LEBIT
SHIPTRAP, TITAN, TRIGA-TRAP, ...





Purification & measurement



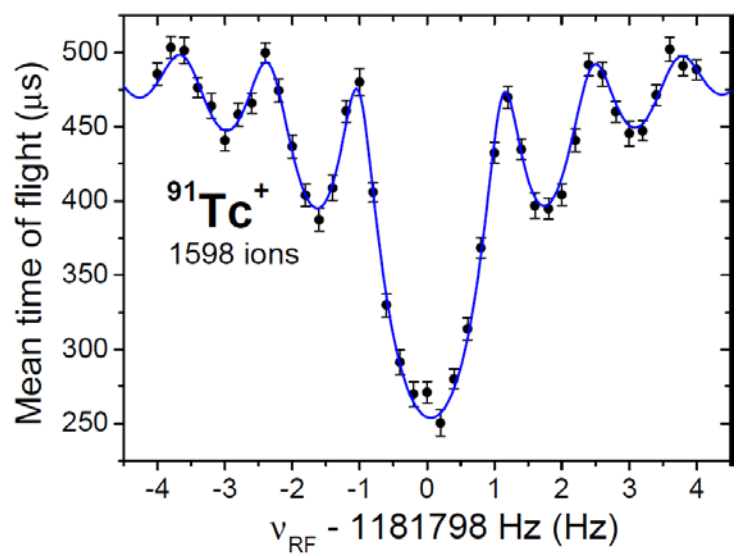
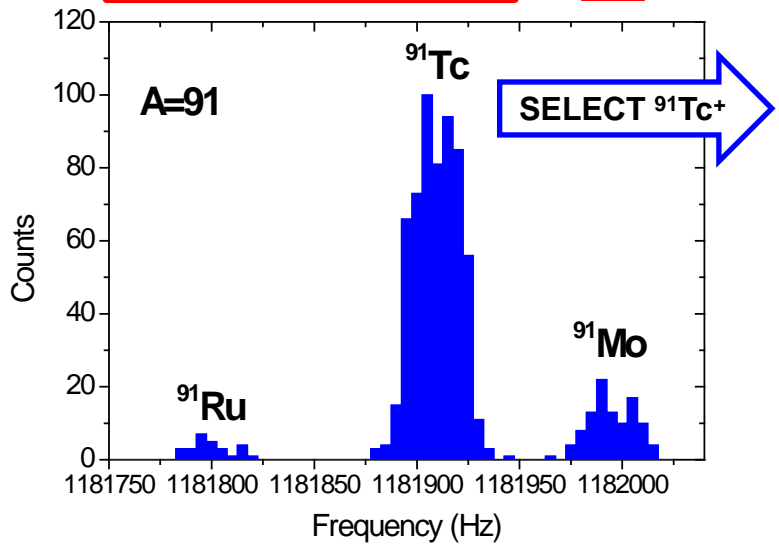
Purification trap

Precision trap

mass-selective buffer gas cooling



TOF-ICR method



Basic equations for mass determination

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{q}{m} \cdot B$$

$$\frac{f_{c,\text{ref}}}{f_c} = \frac{m - m_e}{m_{\text{ref}} - m_e}$$

Routinely $M/\Delta M \sim 10^5$
 Space charge limit $\sim 10^5$
 Good/Bad ~ 10000

Routinely few keV
 If required few tens of eV ($\delta m/m < 1 \cdot 10^{-8}$)



IGISOL3:

Spectroscopy of exotic isotopes of all elements

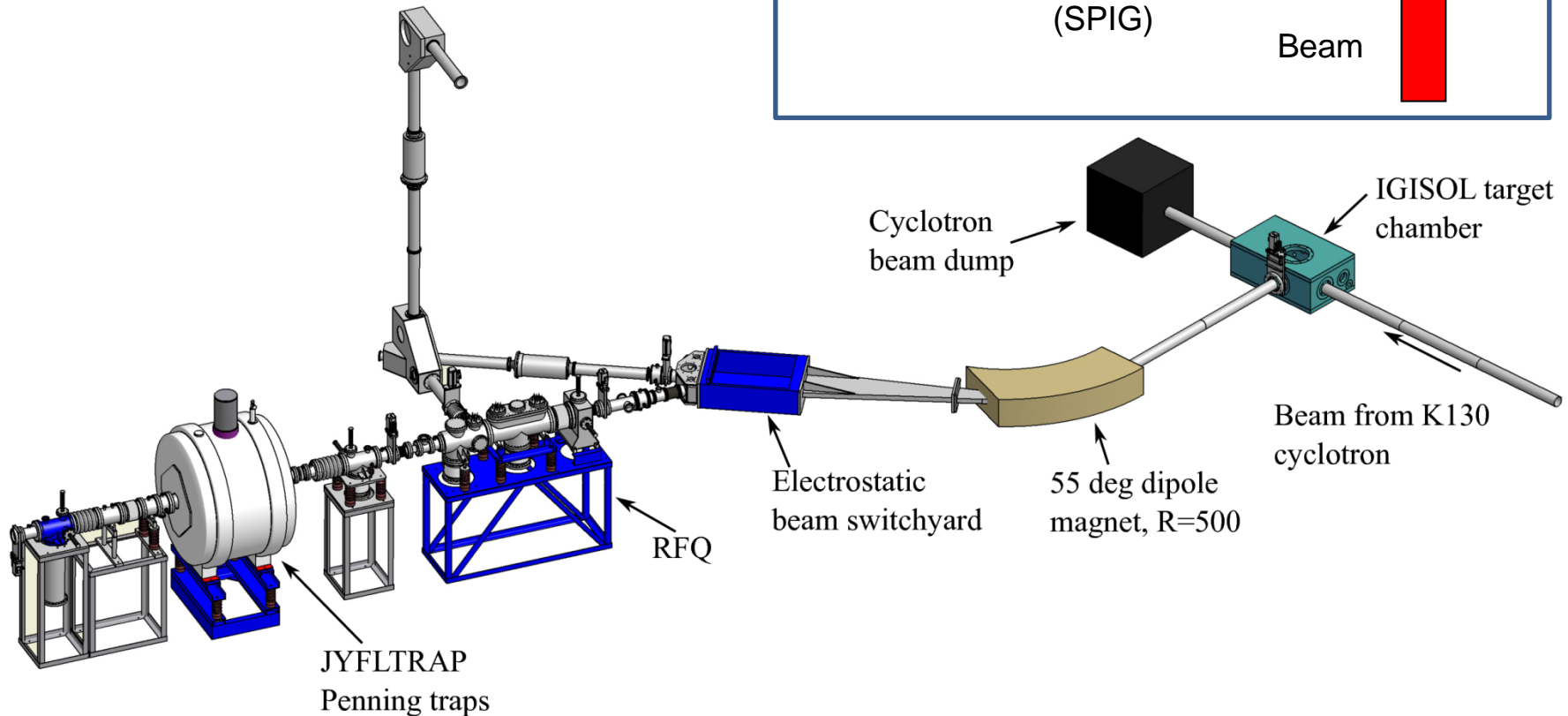
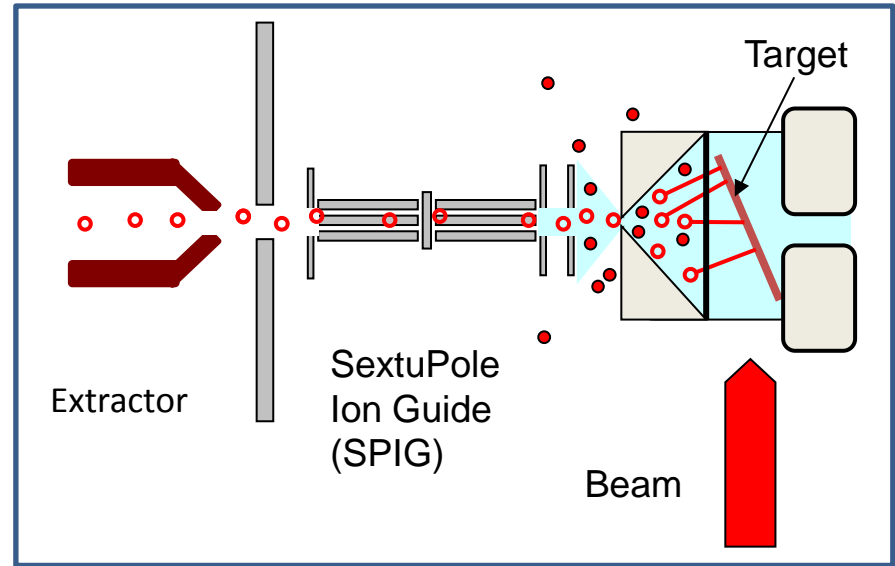
Ion guide technique

$p + {}^{238}\text{U}$ fission

Heavy and light ion fusion

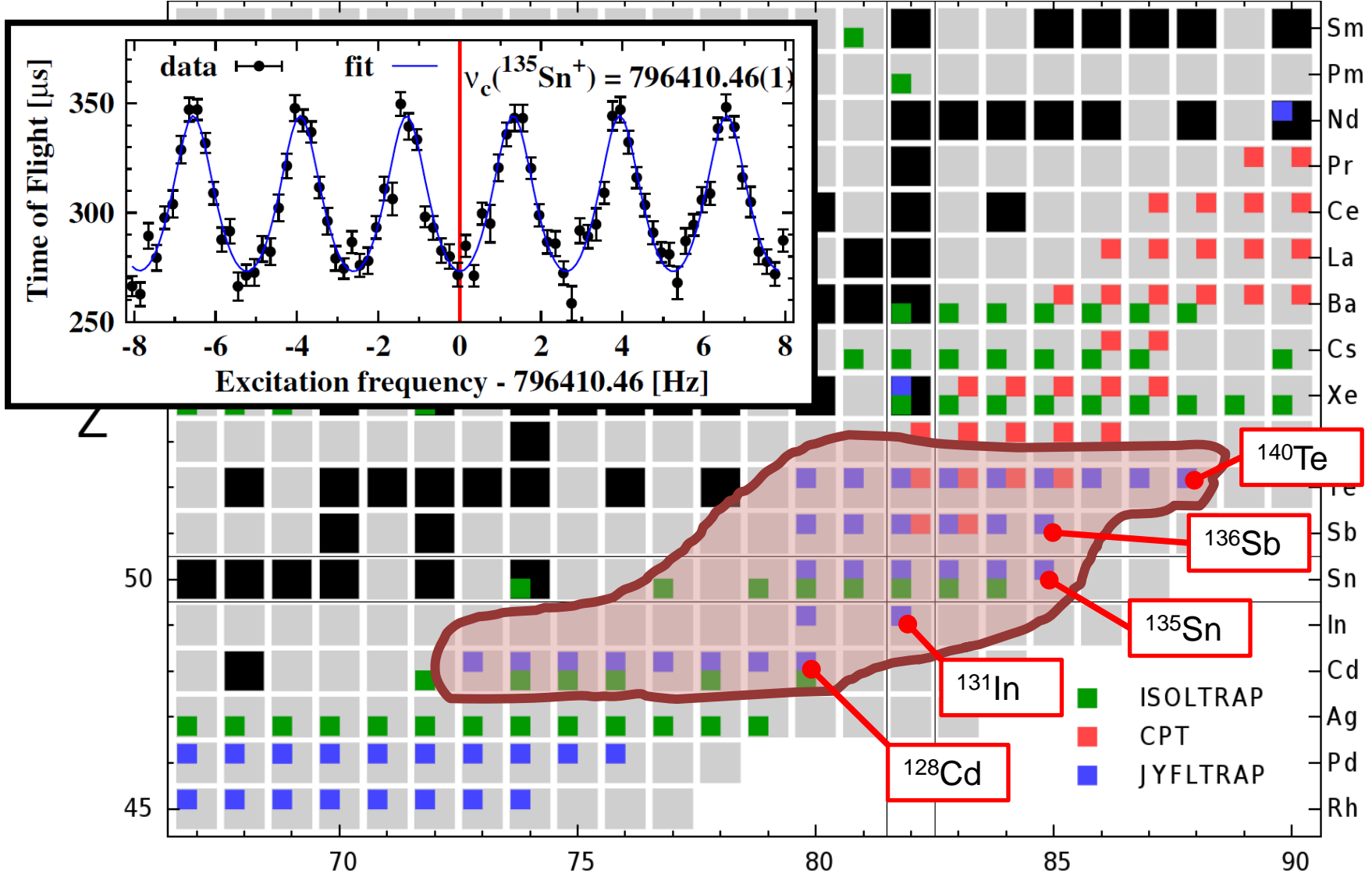
Transfer reactions

Laser ionization





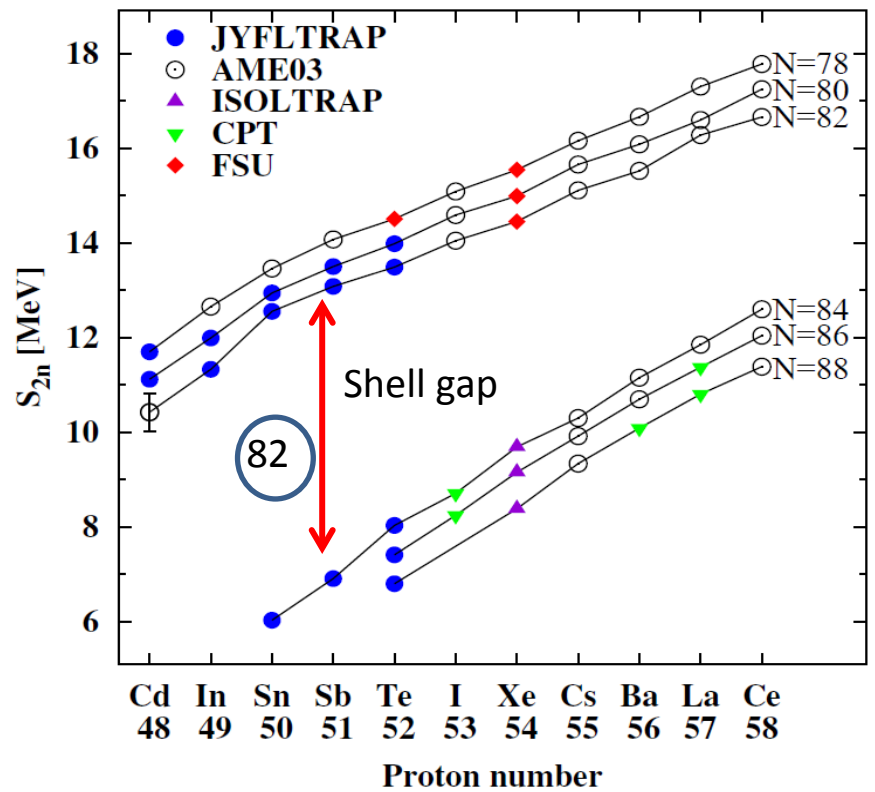
JYFLTRAP data in ^{132}Sn region





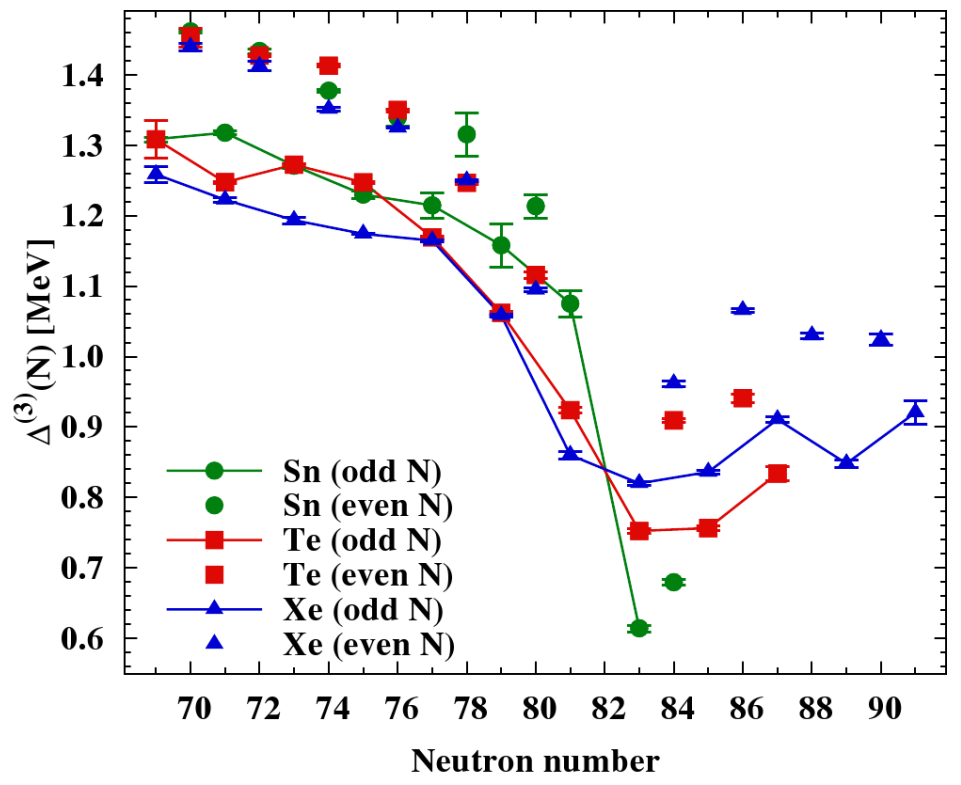
Mass differences

Two-neutron shell gap for N=82



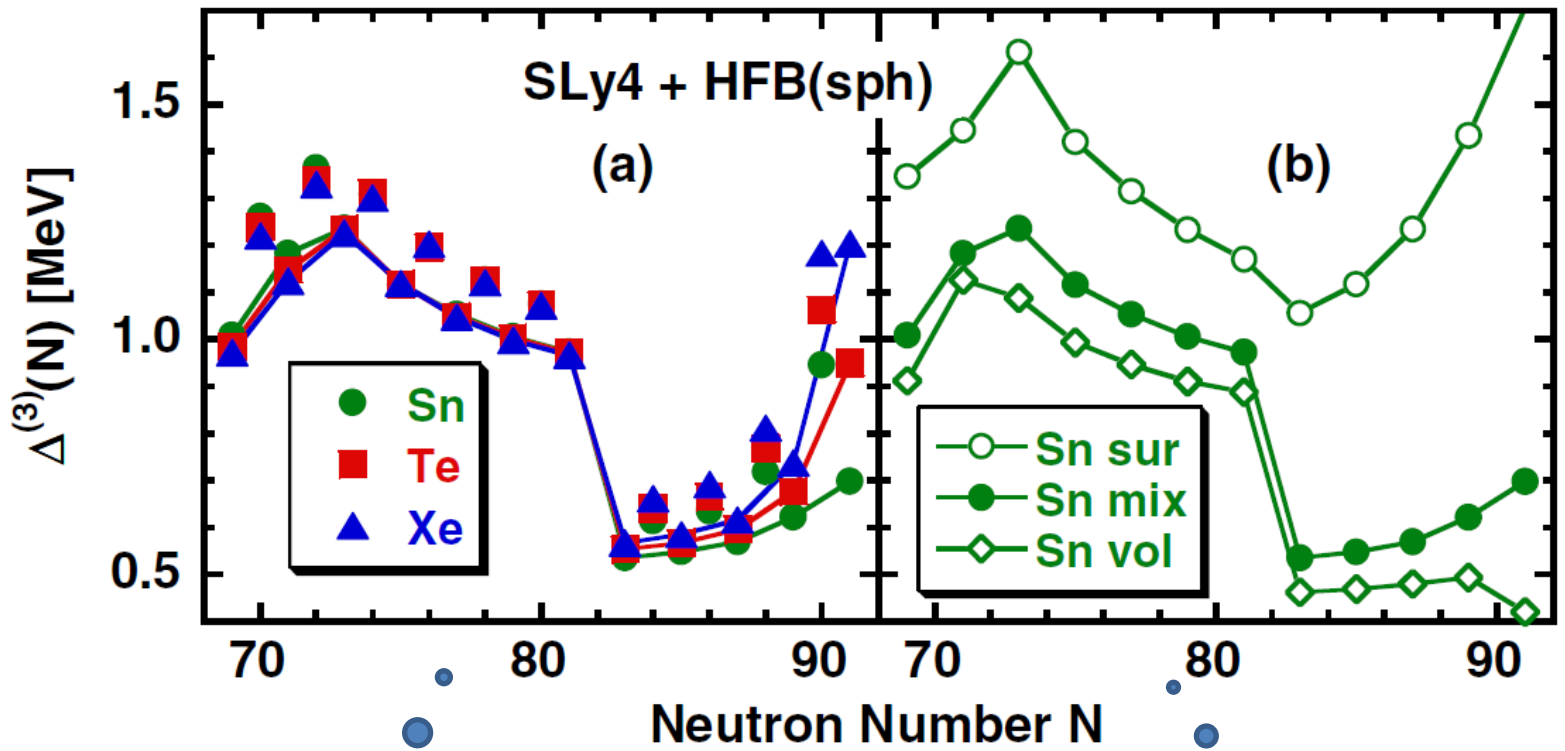
Odd-even mass staggering

$$\Delta^{(3)}(N) = (-1)^N [E(N+1) - 2E(N) + E(N-1)]/2$$





Spherical EDF calculations around ^{132}Sn

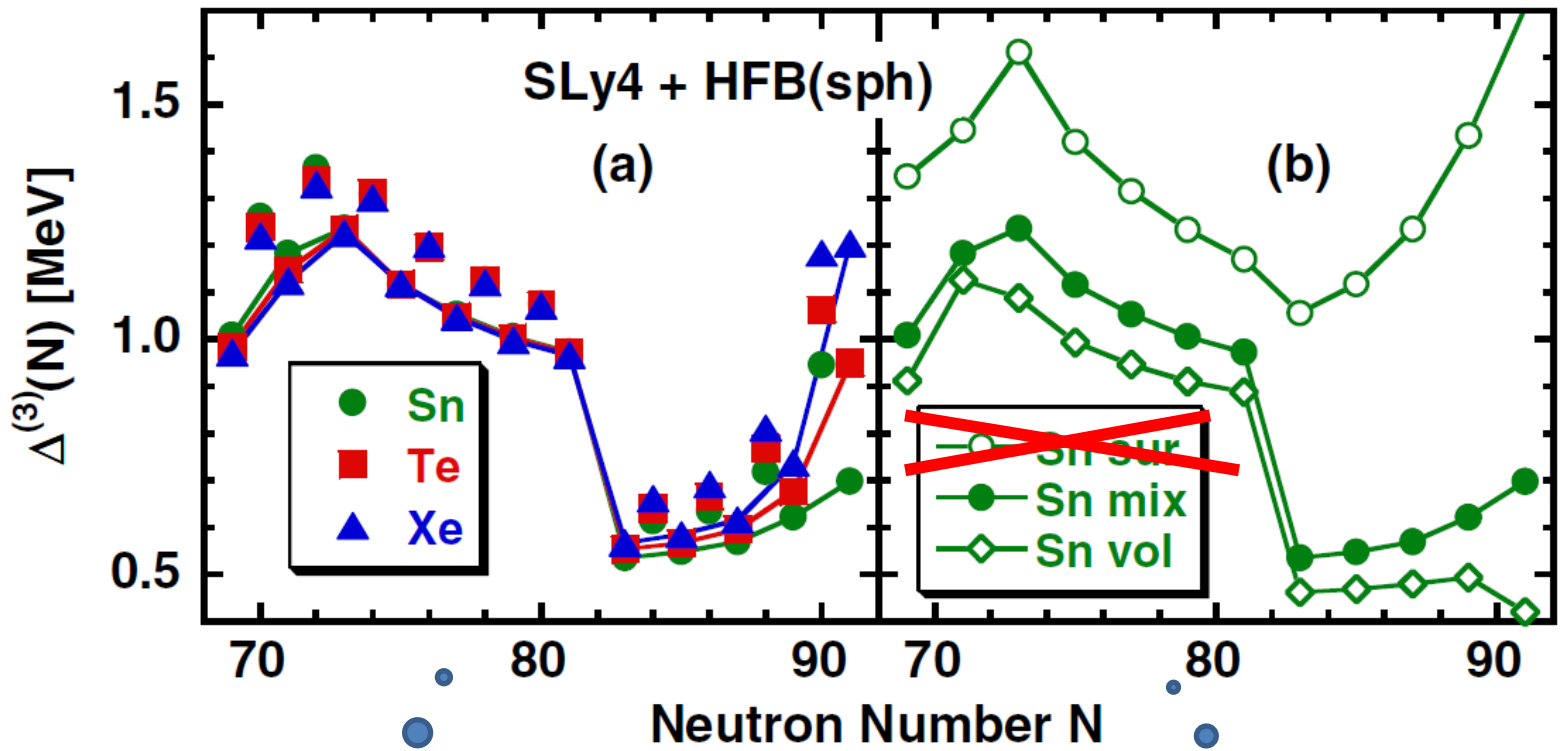


Spherical approach

Sn isotopes with different pairing options



Spherical EDF calculations around ^{132}Sn

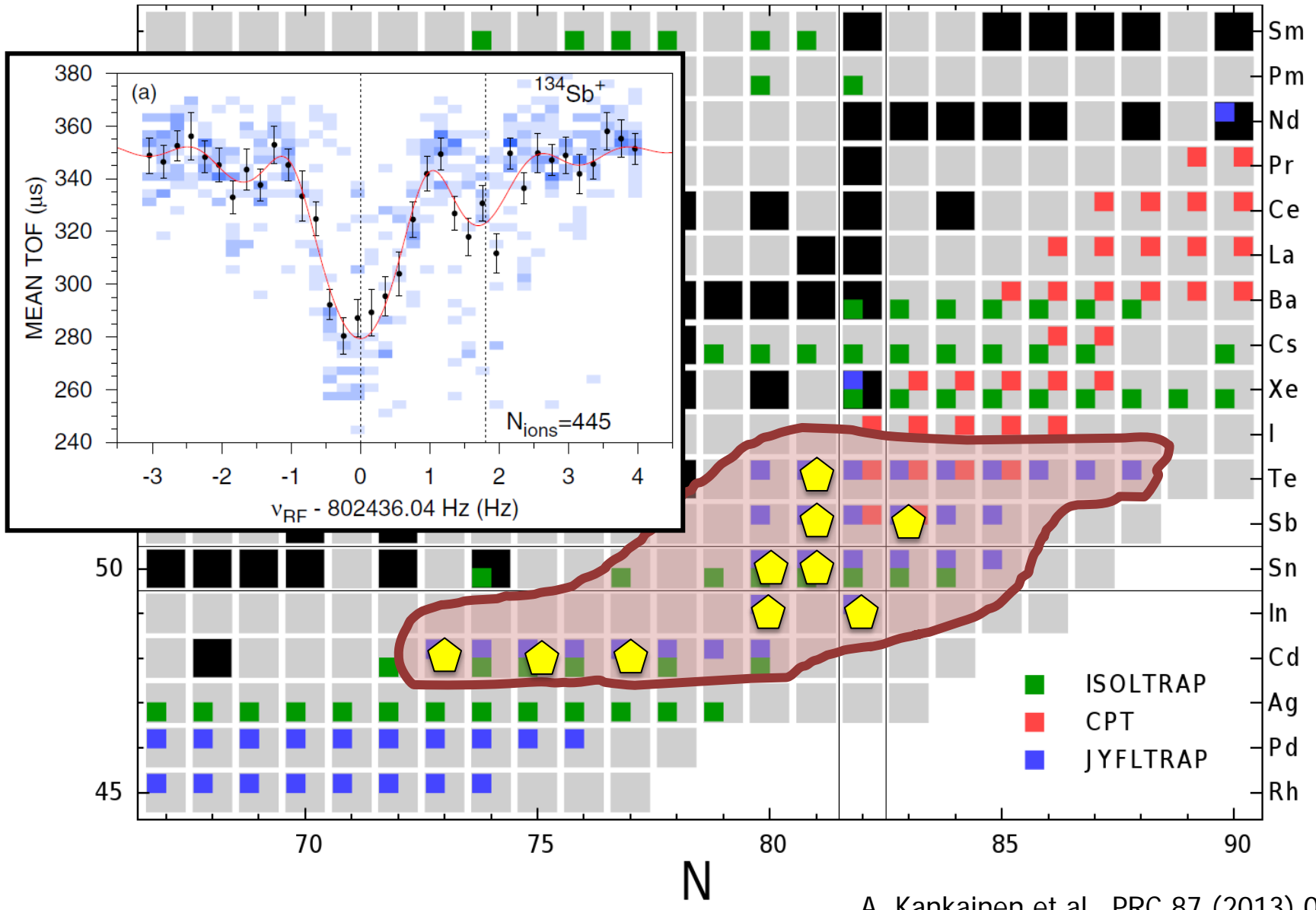


Spherical approach

Sn isotopes with different pairing options

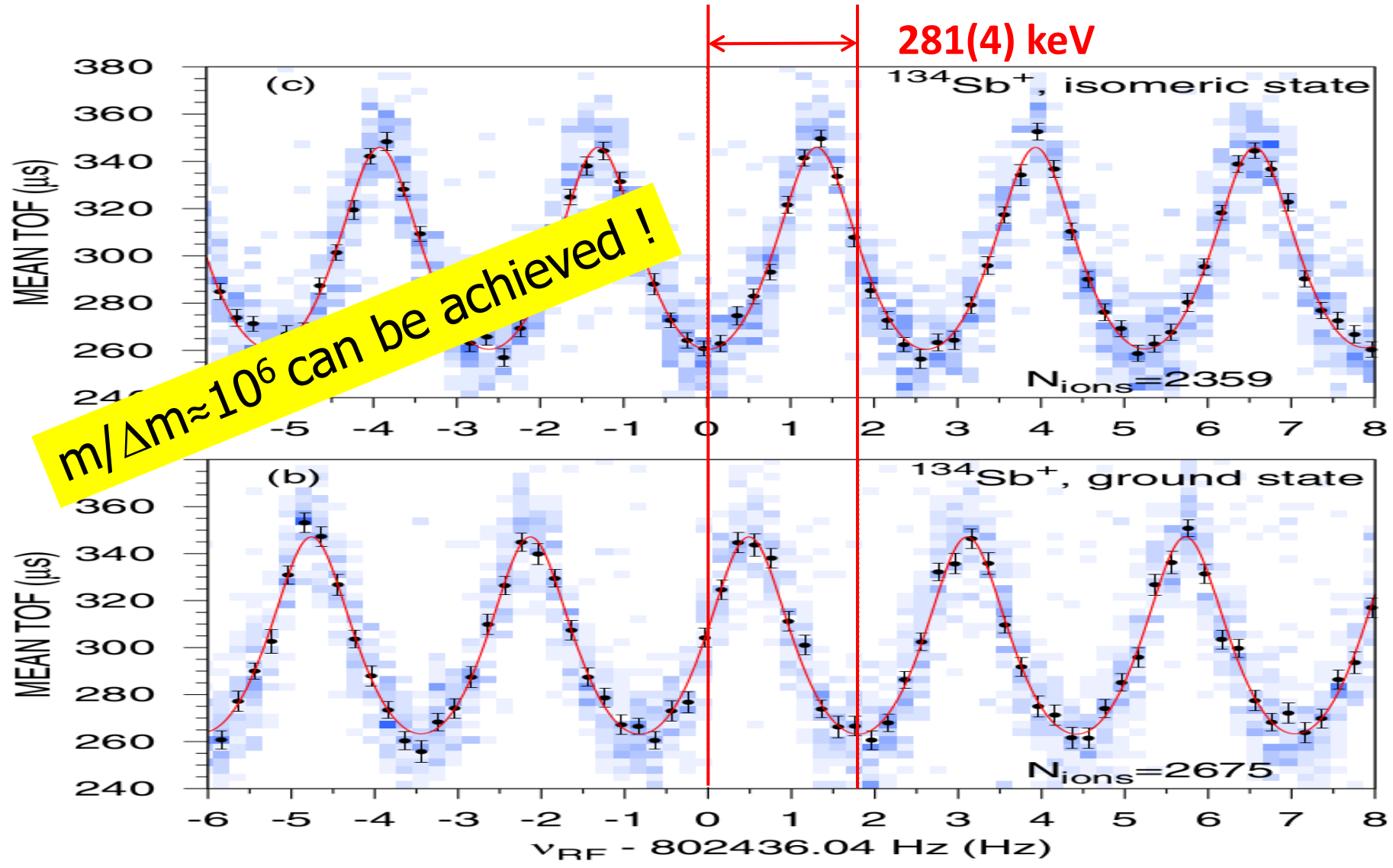


Isomeric states, $T_{1/2} > 100$ ms





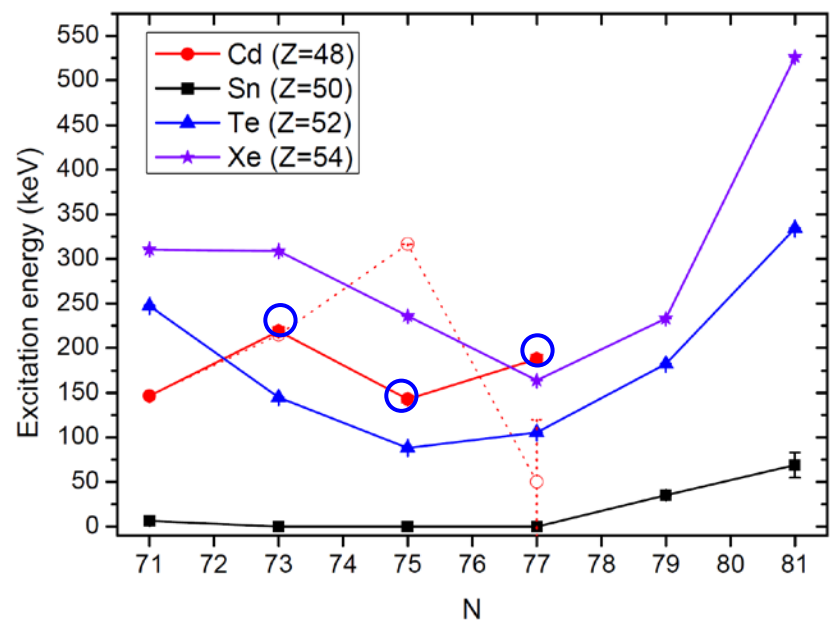
Dipole Ramsey cleaning for isomeric purification



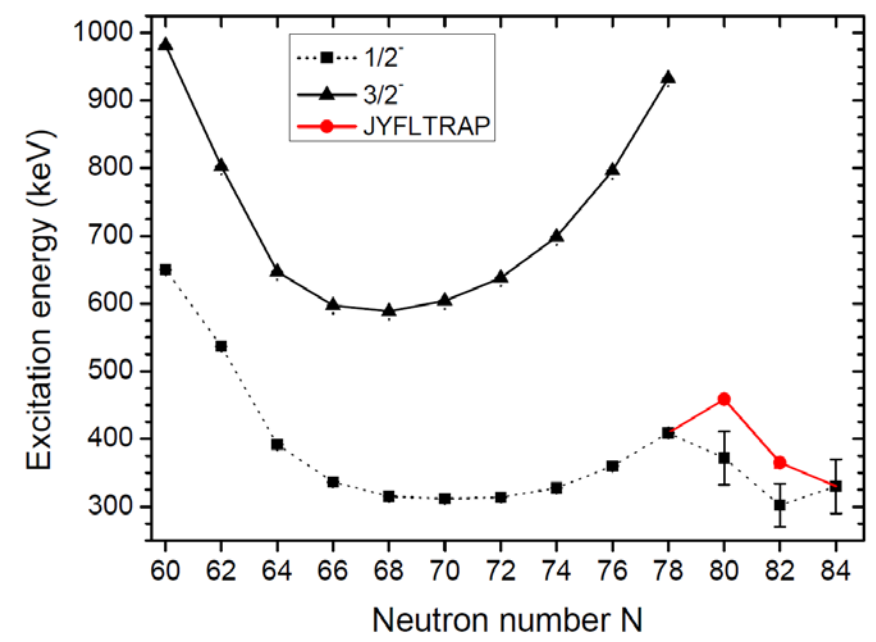


Single-particle states close to ^{132}Sn

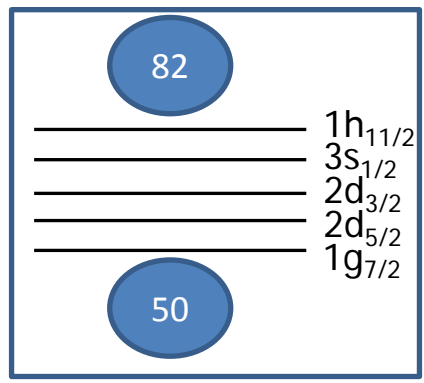
SYSTEMATICS of the $11/2^-$ state



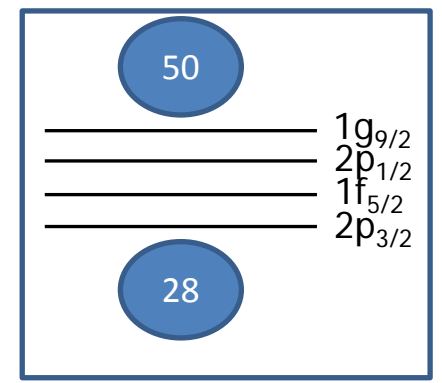
SYSTEMATICS of the $1/2^-$ state



Odd neutron in the $1h_{11/2}$ shell
Cd isomers relocated \rightarrow trend similar to Te isomers

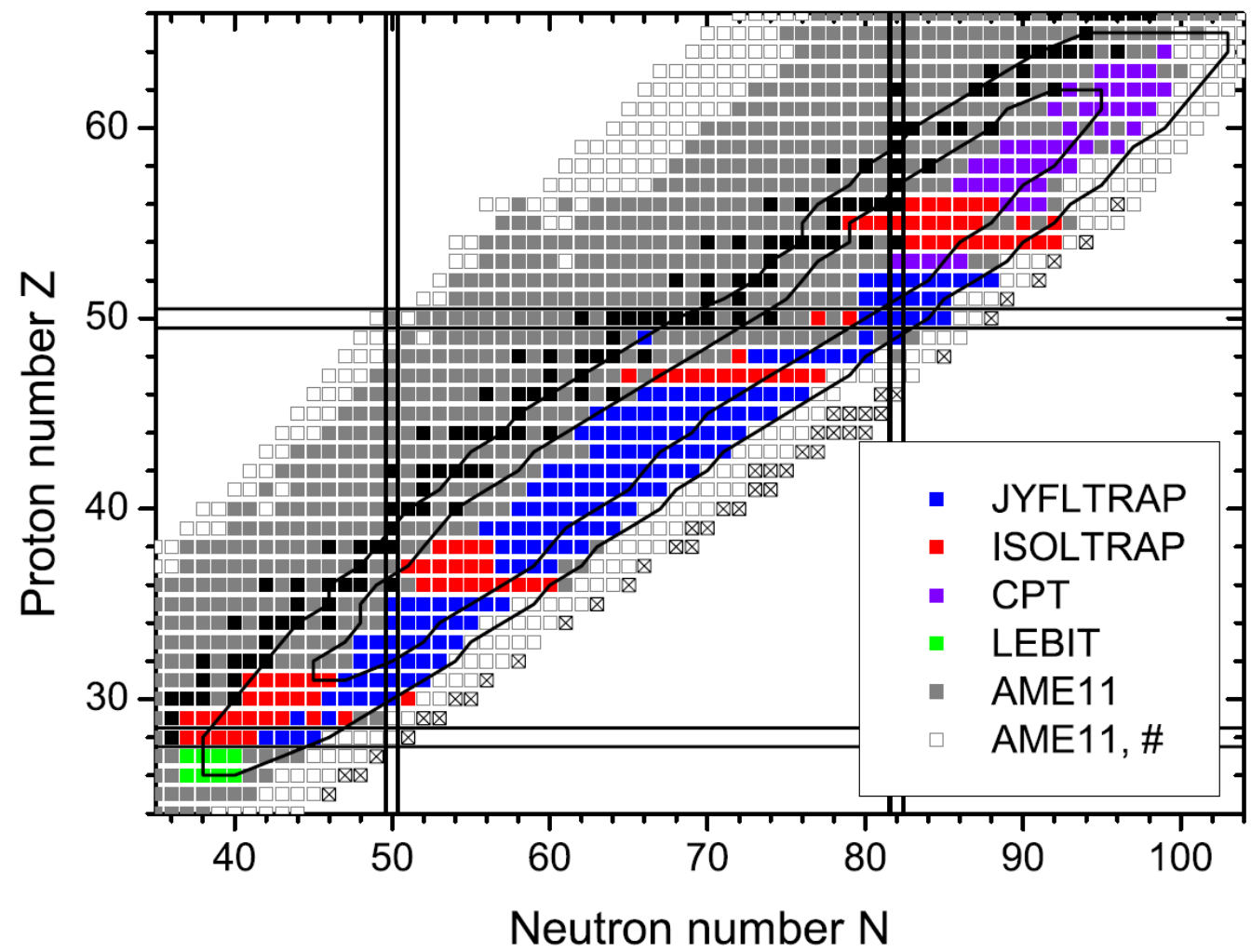


In (Z=49) proton-hole in the $2p_{1/2}$ shell
Old Q-value based energies corrected



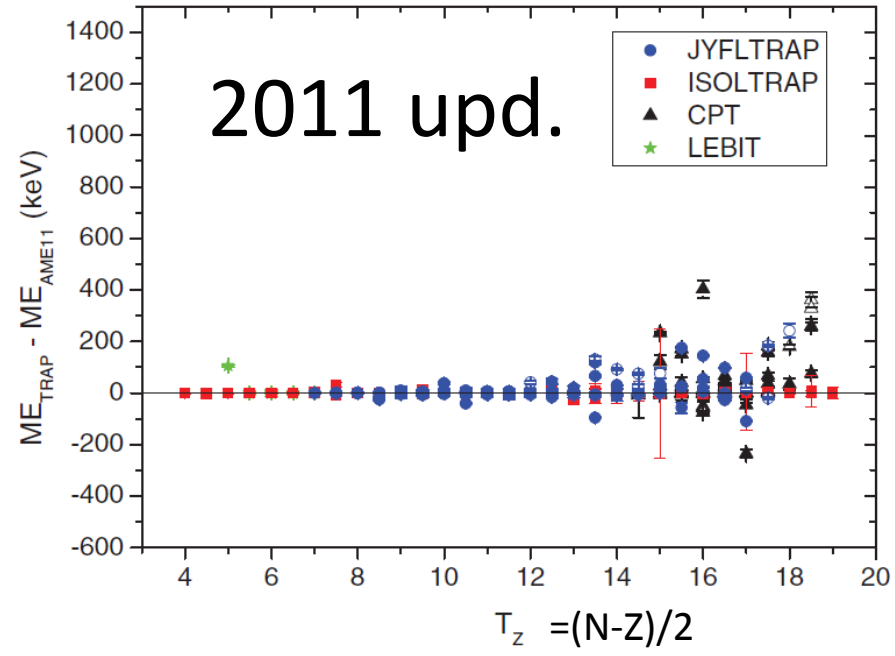
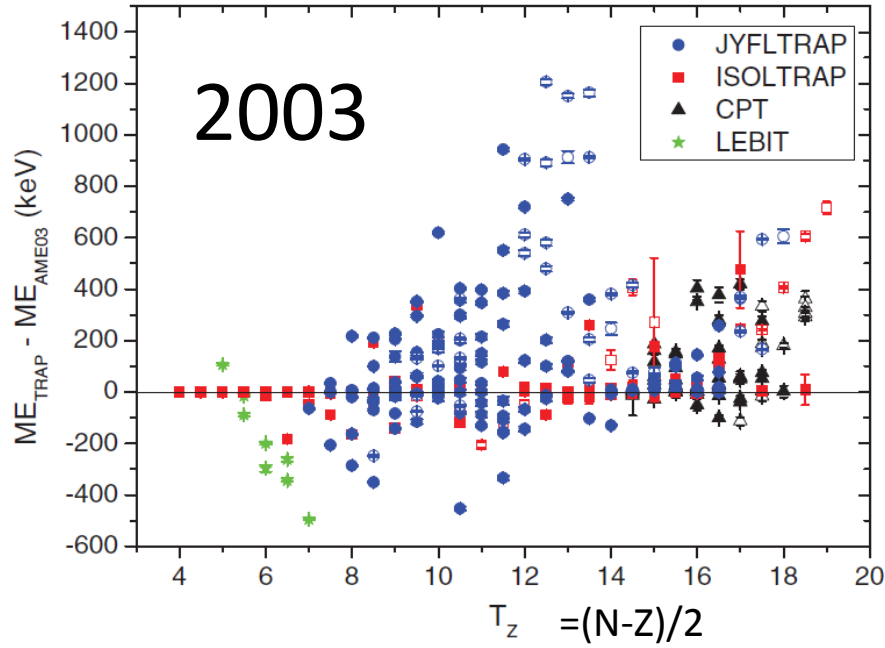


PT measurements of fission fragments

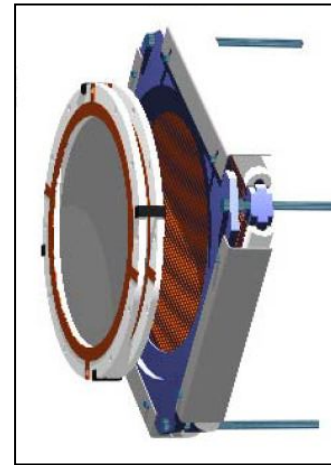
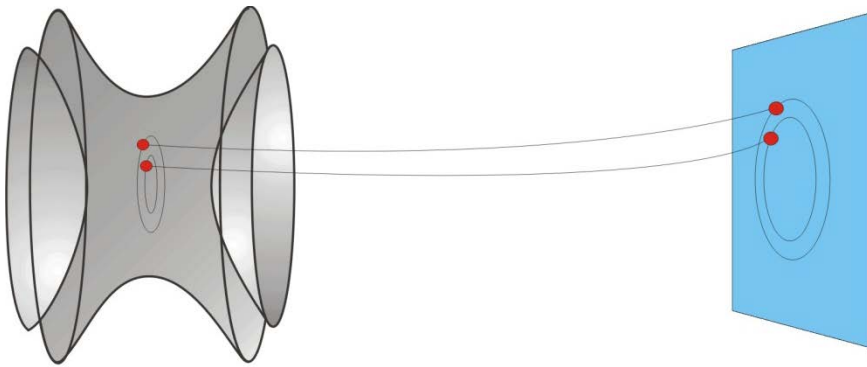




AME vs. PT data (n-rich nuclei)



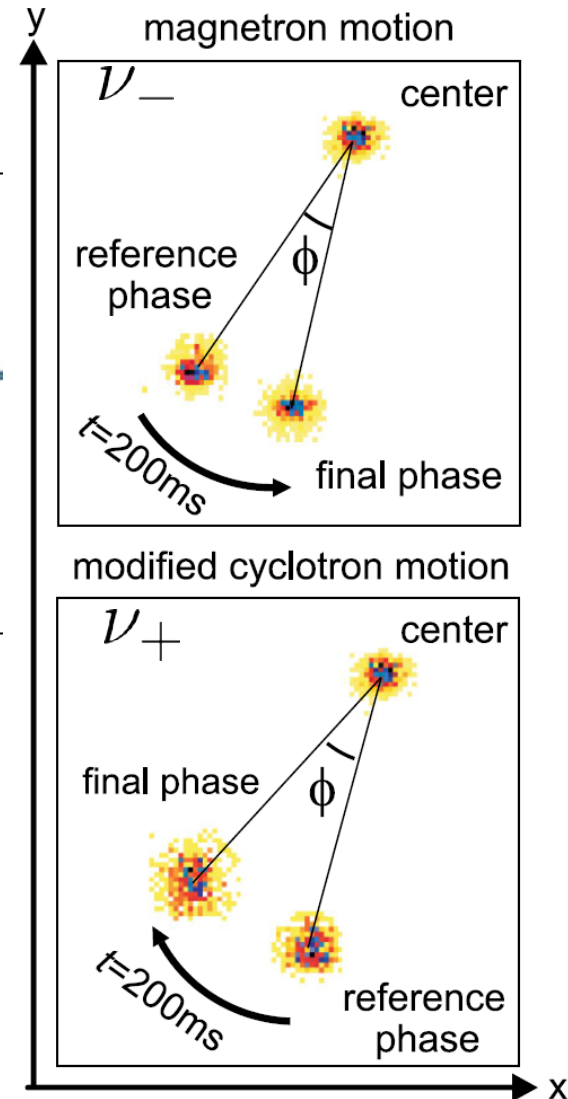
- Count revolutions + final phase
- Spatially resolving MCP



- Benefits compared to TOF-ICR:
 - 25x faster
 - 40x resolving power
- Well suited for short-lived ions
- Developed by S. Eliseev, MPIK Heidelberg and implemented at SHIPTRAP, GSI

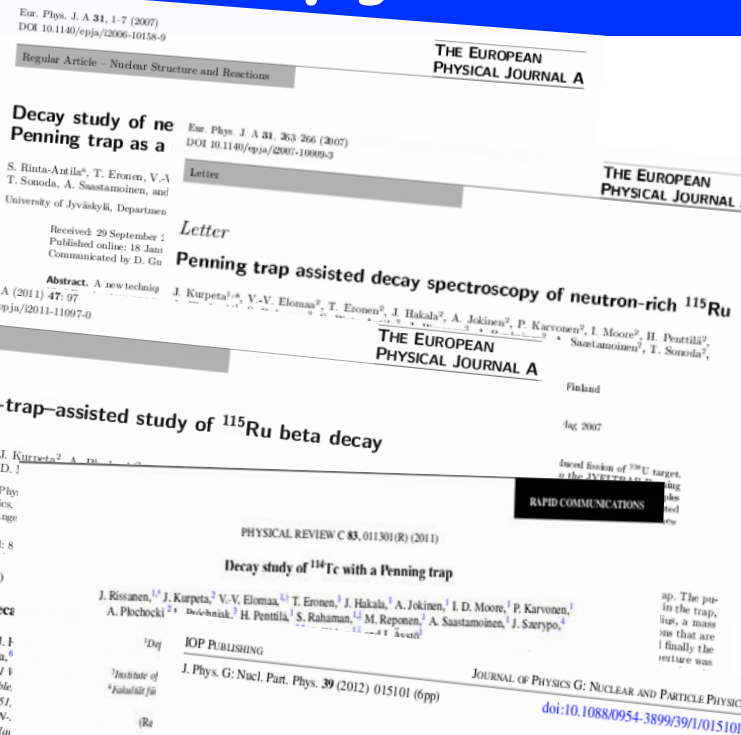
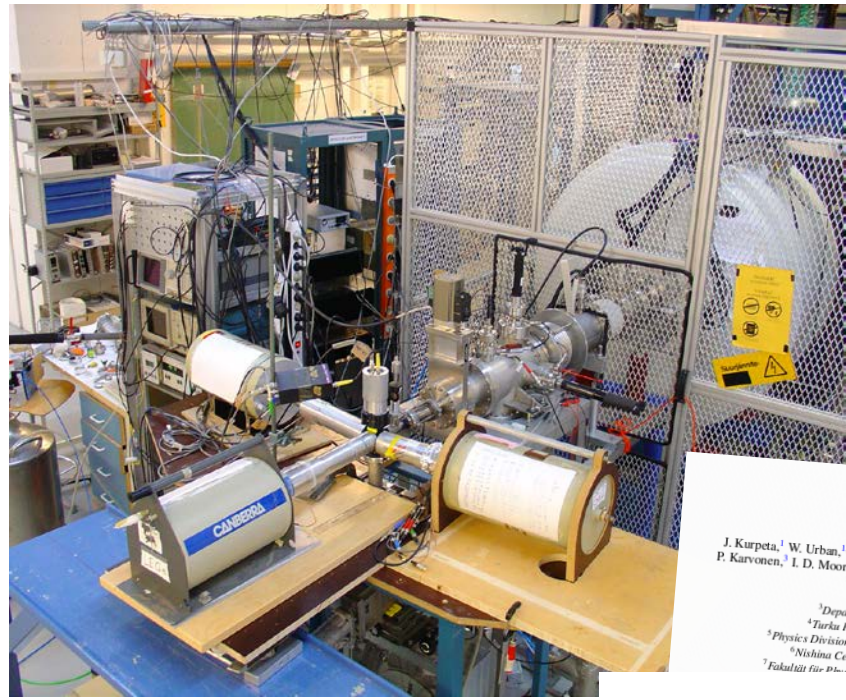
S. Eliseev et al., PRL 110, 082501 (2013)

S. Eliseev et al., Appl. Phys. B 114, 107 (2014)





Trap-assisted spectroscopy



Selected for a Viewpoint in *Physics*
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS
week ending 12 NOVEMBER 2010
PRL 105, 202501 (2010)

Reactor Decay Heat in ²³⁹Pu: Solving the γ Discrepancy in the 4–3000-s Cooling Period

A. Algora,^{1,2*} D. Jordan,¹ J. L. Tain,¹ B. Rubio,¹ J. Agramunt,¹ A. B. Perez-Cerdan,¹ F. Molina,¹ L. Caballero,¹ E. Nücher,¹ A. Krasznahorkay,² M. D. Hunyadi,² J. Gulyás,² A. Vitéz,² M. Csatlós,² L. Csige,² J. Äystö,³ H. Penttilä,³ I. D. Moore,³ T. Eronen,³ A. Jokinen,³ A. Nieminen,³ J. Hakala,³ P. Karvonen,³ A. Kankainen,³ A. Saastamoinen,³ J. Rissanen,³ T. Kessler,³ C. Weber,³ J. Ronkainen,³ S. Rahaman,³ V. Elomaa,³ S. Rinta-Anttila,³ U. Hager,³ T. Sonoda,³ K. Burkard,⁴ W. Hüller,⁴ L. Batist,⁵ W. Gelletly,⁶ A. L. Nichols,⁶ T. Yoshida,⁶ A. A. Sonzogni,⁷ and K. Peräjärvi⁸

¹IFIC (CSIC-UVnV), Valencia, Spain
²Institute of Nuclear Research, Debrecen, Hungary
³University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland
⁴GSI, Darmstadt, Germany
⁵PNPI, Gatchina, Russia
⁶University of Surrey, Guildford, United Kingdom
⁷Tokyo City University, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan
⁸NNDC, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York USA
⁹STUK, Helsinki, Finland
(Received 13 May 2010; published 8 November 2010)

Half-life, branching-ratio, and Q -value measurement for the superallowed $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$ β^+ emitter ⁴²Ti

J. Kurpeta,¹ W. Urban,^{1,2} A. Plochocki,¹ J. Rissanen,³ V.-V. Elomaa,⁴ T. Eronen,³ J. I. Kankainen,³ P. Karvonen,³ H. Penttilä,³ S. Rahaman,³ A. Saastamoinen,³ T. Sonoda,⁵ I. D. Moore,³ I. Rissanen,⁶ A. Saastamoinen,⁷ T. Sonoda,² and C. Weber⁴

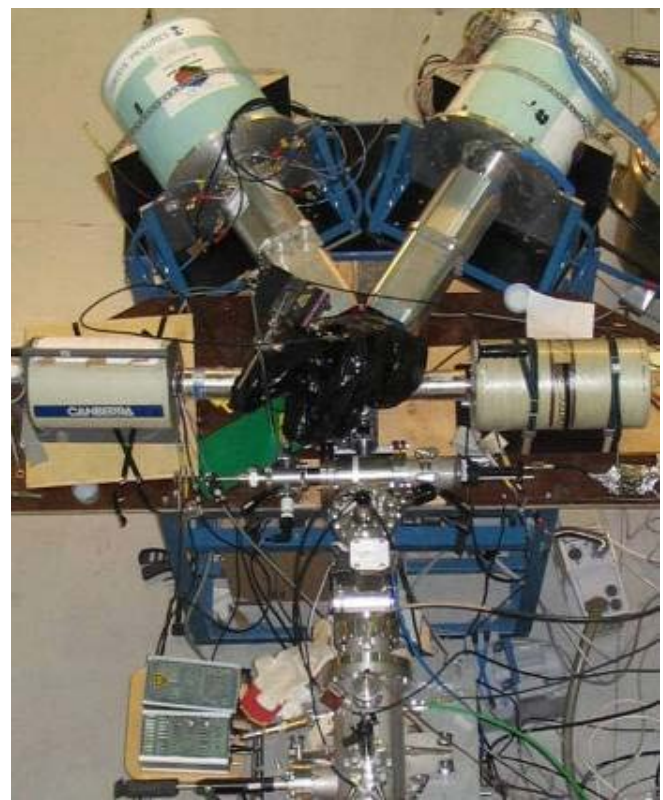
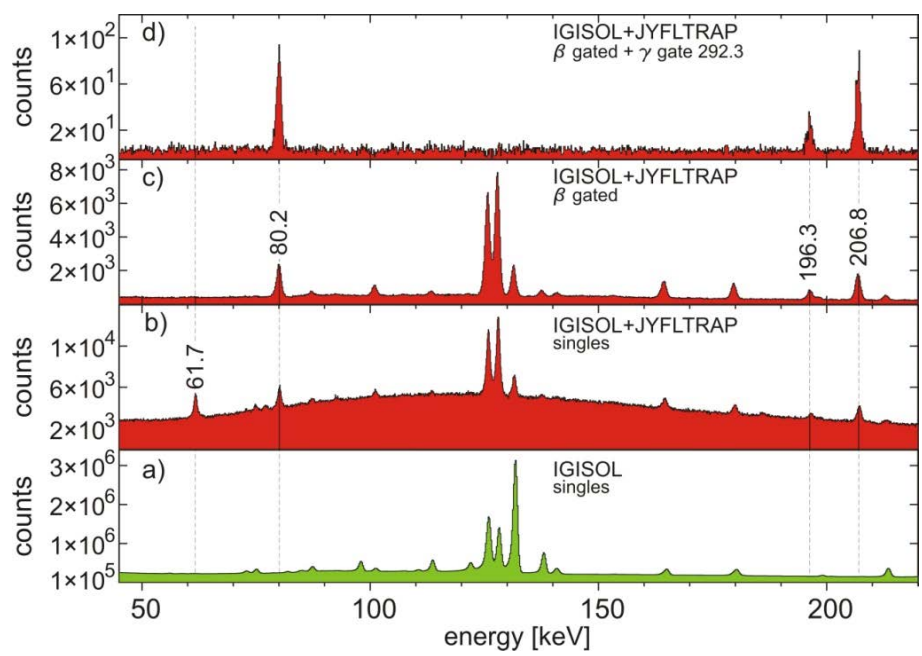
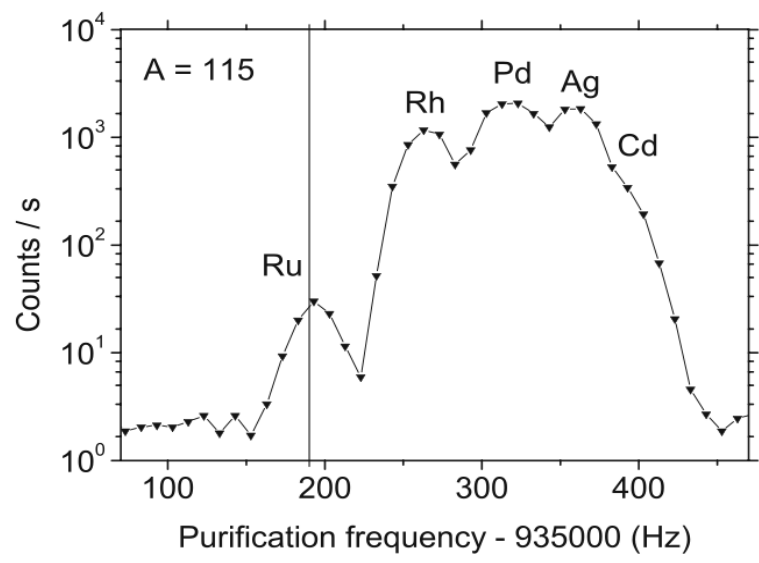
¹Department of Physics, University of Jyväskylä, P.O. Box 35, FI-40014 Jyväskylä, Finland
²Turku PET Centre, Accelerator Laboratory, Abo Akademi University, FIN-20520 Turku, Finland
³Nishina Center for Accelerator Based Science, RIKEN, 351-0192 Saitama, Japan
⁴IRFU, CEA Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
⁵Department of Physics, University of Warsaw, ul. Hoza 69, PL-00-681 Warszawa, Poland
⁶IN2P3-CNRS, Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble, BP 120, F-33175 Grenoble, France
⁷Department of Physics, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 7ZE, United Kingdom
(Received 26 July 2009; published 8 September 2009)

The branching ratio, and the decay Q value of the superallowed β^+ emitter ⁴²Ti were measured in a Penning trap at the JYFLTRAP facility of the Accelerator Laboratory of the University of Jyväskylä. The $T_{1/2} = 1$ nucleus for which high-precision measurements of these quantities have been tried. $\alpha = 208.14 \pm 0.45$ ms) and the Q value [$Q_{EC} = 7016.83(25)$ keV] are close to or reach the α of about 0.1%. The branching ratio for the superallowed decay branch [BR = 47.7(12)%], a β half-life measurement, does not reach the necessary precision yet. Nonetheless, these results confirm the experimental f value and the corrected F value to be 3114(79) and 3122(79), respectively.

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 80, 035502 (2009)
DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevC.80.035502
PACS number(s): 23.40.Bw, 21.10.Tg, 27.40.+z

INTRODUCTION
Nuclear β decays provide the standard model of particle physics. The statistical rate function, f , whereas the half-life and the branching ratio yield the partial half-life, $t_{1/2}$. The aim of the present piece of work is to measure the half-life of ⁴²Ti and the decay Q value with a precision close to or better than 0.1%. In addition, the branching ratio for the superallowed decay is measured with less precision. ⁴²Ti decays by superallowed β^+ emission to its isobaric analog state ($J^\pi = 0^+, T = 1$), the ground state of ⁴²Sc. Before the measurement reported here, the accepted value for the half-life

Example: Purification in A=115

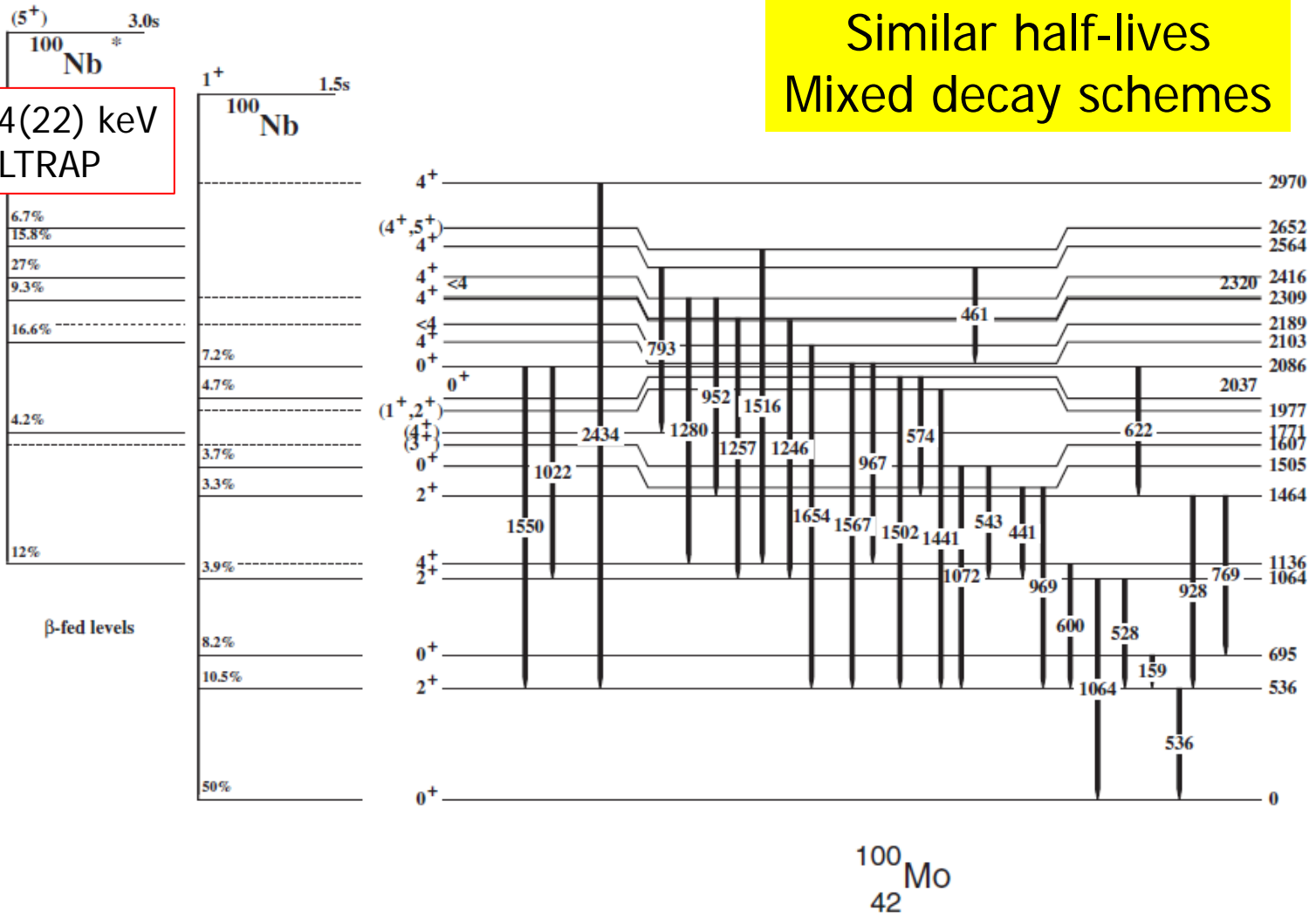




Isomer separation - Decay study of ^{100}Nb

Similar half-lives
Mixed decay schemes

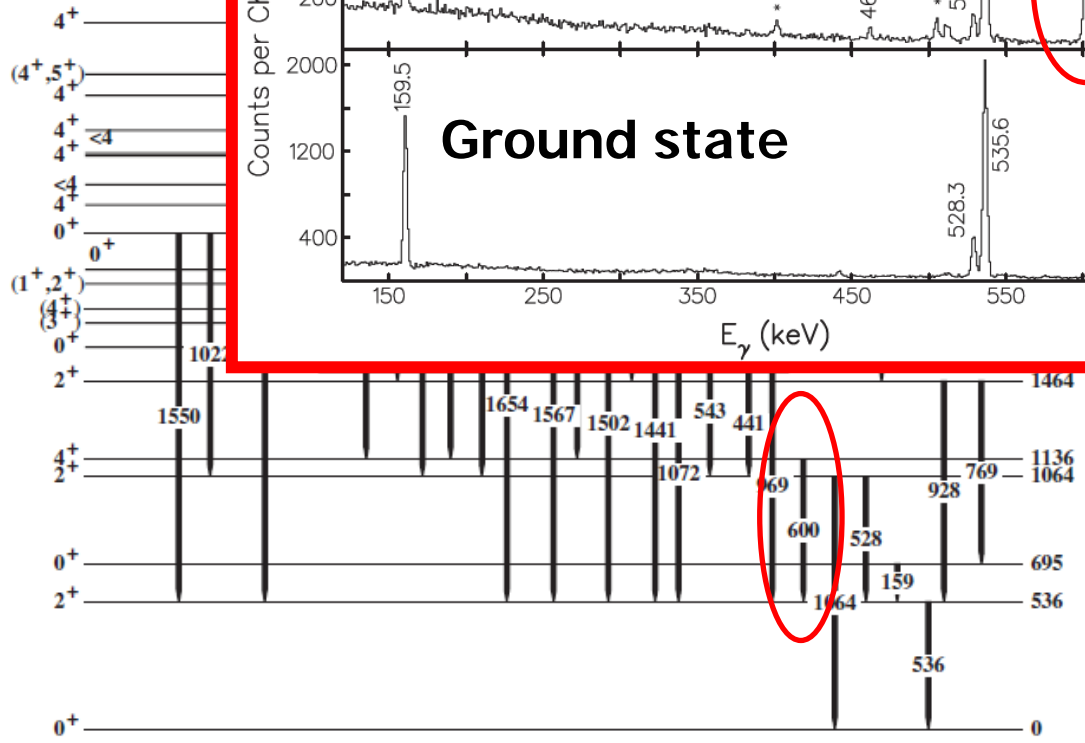
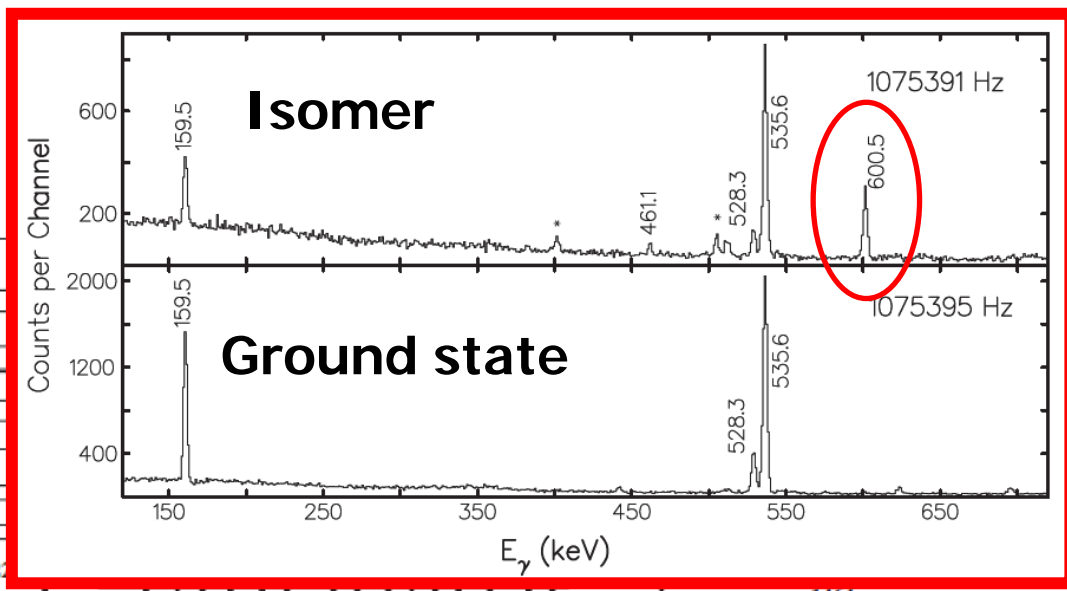
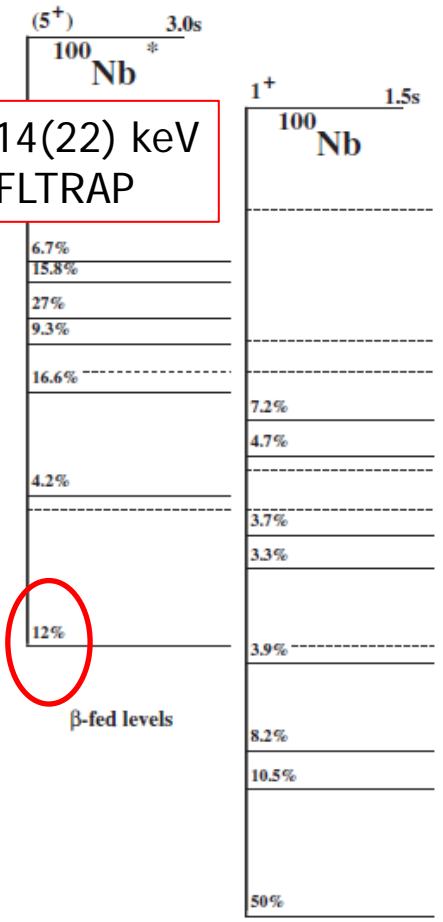
$\Delta E = 314(22)$ keV
JYFLTRAP





Isomer separation - Decay study of ^{100}Nb

$\Delta E = 314(22)$ keV
JYFLTRAP

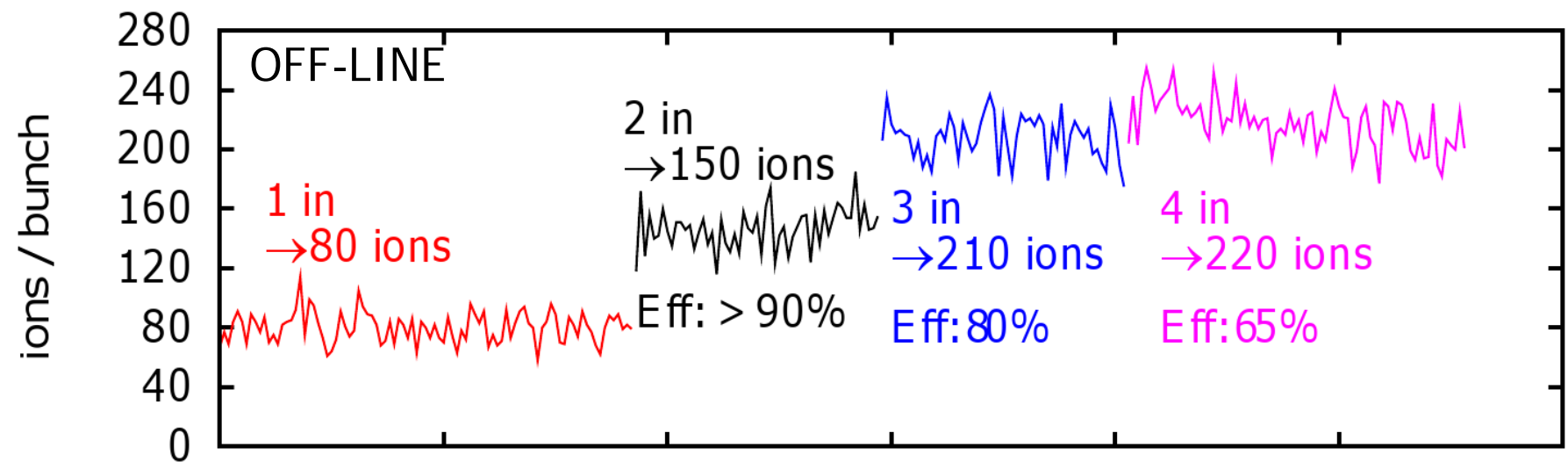


$^{100}_{42}\text{Mo}$



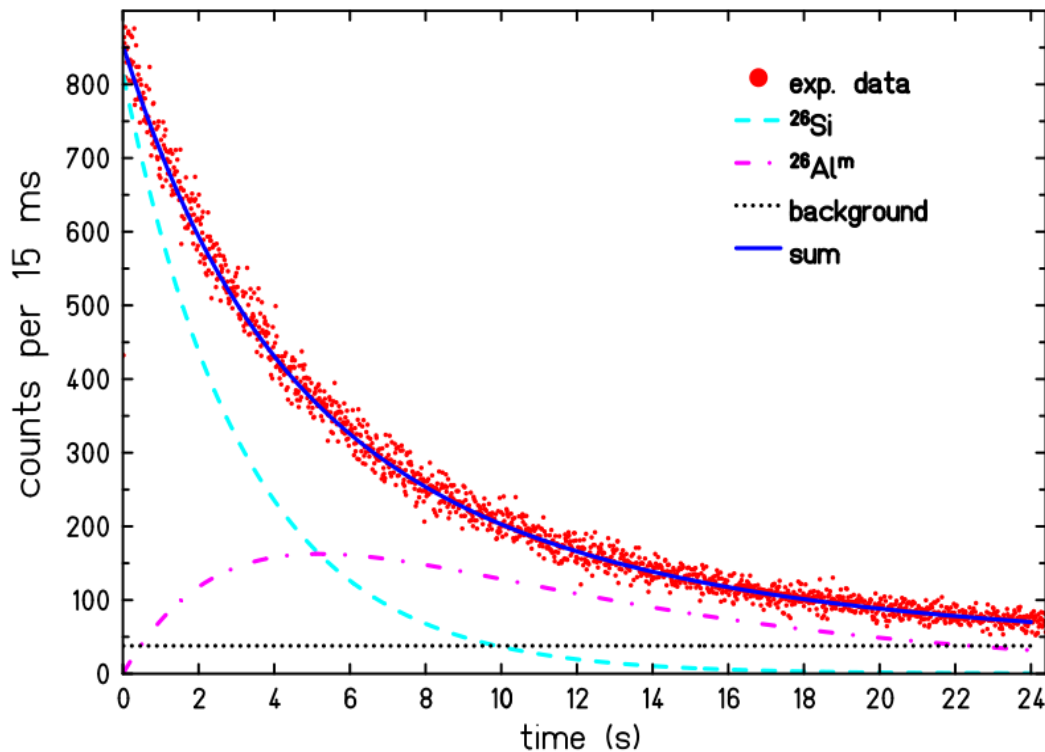
Multiple loading

Repeated cleaning and mixing with a new ion cloud
→ increase of ions of interest in each cycle



Multiple loading: Ex. $T_{1/2}(^{26}\text{Si})$

- Beta counting -> requires a clean sample
- Measurement cycle requires 25 s decay period
- Accumulation in RFQ, bunches sent to purification trap
- Purification trap saturates in 300 ms -> use multiple loading
- In 25 s 8 cycles and 6-7 times more ^{26}Si than in single loading



$$t_{1/2} = 2228.3(27) \text{ ms}$$

^{26}Si , EPJ A 37 (2008) 151

^{42}Ti , PRC 80 (2009) 035502

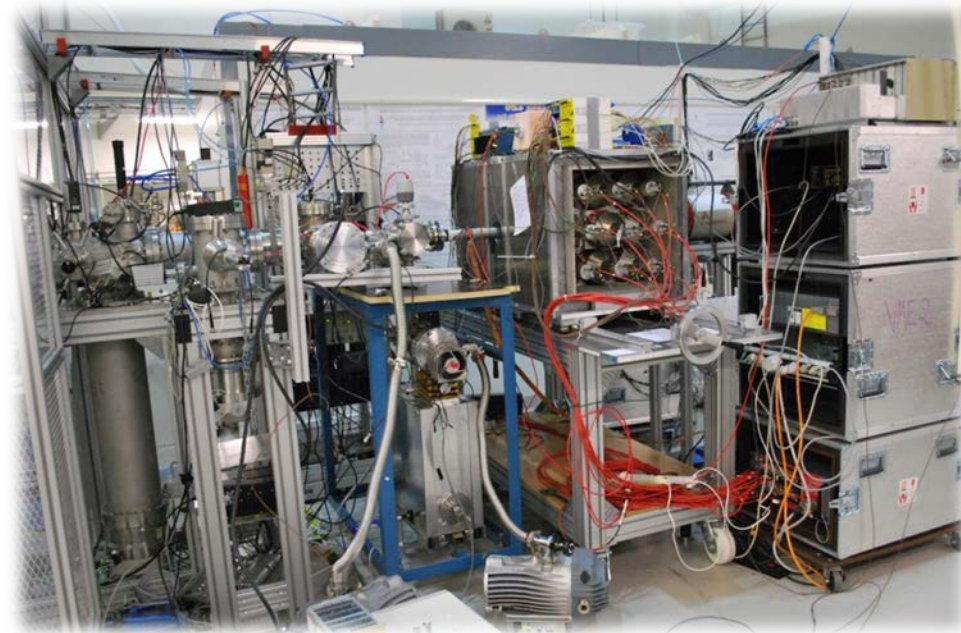
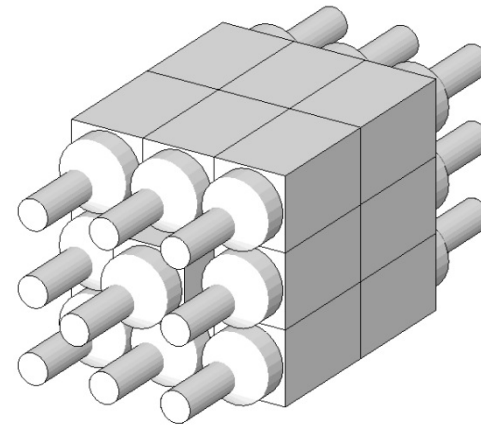
^{30}S , EPJ A 47 (2010) 40

^{31}S , EPJ A 48 (2012) 155

A new era of post-trap spectroscopy: DTAS detector for DESPEC at IGISOL-4

- 16 (+2) NaI(Tl) modules
- 5" PMT (50% light collection)
- Commissioning Valencia (Jan/2014)
- IGISOL-4 run (Feb-Mar/2014)

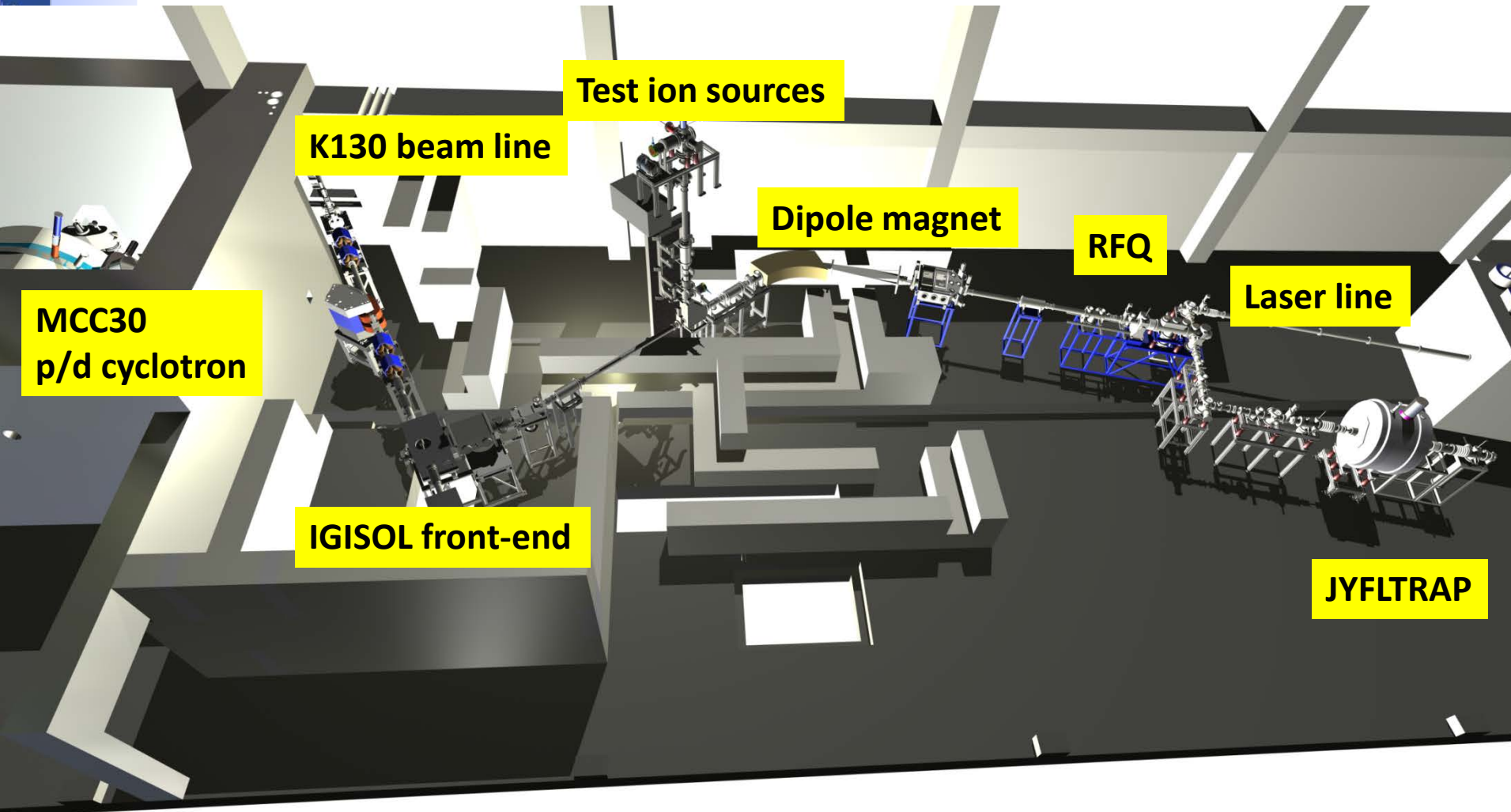
- JYFLTRAP provides high purity beams
- Measurements of beta decay strength of ^{100}Tc
- 18 nuclei relevant for precise predictions of neutrino spectra from reactors (8 days)



IGISOL - 4



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MCC30
p/d cyclotron

K130 beam line

Test ion sources

Dipole magnet

RFQ

Laser line

IGISOL front-end

JYFLTRAP

Summary



THE EUROPEAN
PHYSICAL JOURNAL A

JYVÄSKYLÄ

PT mass measurements have contributed to:

- Better understanding of the binding of exotic nuclei
- Nuclear structure information
 - Shell evolution, shape changes, new regions of deformation, pairing
 - Single-particle energies
- CVC hypothesis and the unitarity of CKM
- Rare decays (Xth-forbidden beta decays, $\beta\beta$, ECEC,)
- Nuclear astrophysics
- Applications, etc

Trap-assisted spectroscopy

- has improved the spectroscopic sensitivity
- Improved the quality of the data

Outlook

- Complementary: rings, MR-TOF, ...
- Laser techniques
- Facility upgrades

J. Rissanen,^{1,2} T. Kessler,³ C. Weber,³ J. Ronkainen,³ S. Rahaman,³ V. Elomaa,³ S. Rinta-Antila,³ U. Hager,³ T. Sonoda,⁴ K. Burkard,⁵ W. Hüller,⁶ L. Batist,⁷ W. Gelletly,⁶ A. L. Nichols,⁸ T. Yoshida,⁷ A. A. Sonzogni,⁸ and K. Peräjärvi⁹

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⁴GSI, Darmstadt, Germany

⁵PMP, Gatchina, Russia

⁶University of Surrey, Guildford, United Kingdom

⁷Tokyo City University, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan

⁸NNDC, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York USA

⁹STUK, Helsinki, Finland

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The β feeding probability of ^{102,104,105,106,107}Tc, ¹⁰⁵Mo, and ¹⁰⁰Nb nuclei, which are important contributors to the decay heat in nuclear reactors, has been measured using the total absorption technique. We have coupled for the first time a total absorption spectrometer to a Penning trap in order to obtain sources of very high isotopic purity. Our results solve a significant part of a long-standing discrepancy in the γ component of the decay heat for ²³⁹Pu in the 4–3000 s range.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.105.202501

PACS numbers: 23.40.-x, 27.60.+j, 28.41.Fr, 29.30.Kv

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INTRODUCTION

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the statistical rate function, f , whereas the half-life and the branching ratio yield the partial half-life, t_1 .

The aim of the present piece of work is to measure the half-life of ⁴²Ti and the decay Q value with a precision close to or better than 0.1%. In addition, the branching ratio for the superallowed decay is measured with less precision. ⁴²Ti decays by superallowed β^+ emission to its isobaric analog state ($J^\pi = 0^+, T = 1$), the ground state of ⁴²Sc. Before the measurement reported here, the accepted value for the half-life

Eur. Phys. J. A 34, 1–7 (2007)
DOI 10.1140/epja/i2006-10158-9

Regular Article – Nuclear Structure and Reactions

study of ne
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A. Saastamoinen, and
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J. Kurpeta^{1,2}, V.-V. Elomaa³, T. Eronen³, J. Hakala³, A. Jokinen³, P. Karvonen², I. Moore², H. Penttilä², S. Saastamoinen², T. Sonoda⁴,

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 83, 011301(R) (2011)

assisted study of ¹¹⁵Ru beta decay

A. Plochocki^{2,3}

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 83, 011301(R) (2011)

Decay study of ¹¹⁴Tc with a Penning trap

J. Rissanen,^{1,2} J. Kurpeta,² V.-V. Elomaa,³ T. Eronen,³ J. Hakala,³ A. Jokinen,³ I. D. Moore,² P. Karvonen,¹ A. Plochocki,^{2,3} H. Penttilä,² S. Rahaman,² M. Reponen,² A. Saastamoinen,¹ J. Szerypo,⁴

JOP PUBLISHING

J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 39 (2012) 015101 (6pp)

JOURNAL OF PHYSICS G: NUCLEAR AND PARTICLE PHYSICS

doi:10.1088/0954-3899/39/1/015101

Trap-assisted separation of nuclear states for gamma-ray spectroscopy: the example of ¹⁰⁰Nb

C Rodríguez Triguero¹, A M Bruce¹, T Eronen², I D Moore², M Bowry², A M Denis Bacelar¹, A Y Deo³, V-V Elomaa², D Gorelov², J Kurpeta⁴, T Malkiewicz⁵, P Karvonen², V S Kolhinen², S Rinta-Antila², J Rissanen², P J R Mason³, H Penttilä², M Reponen², and J Äystö²

¹School of Computing, Engineering and Mathematics, University of Brighton, Brighton BN2 4JG, UK

²IGISOL group, Department of Physics, PO Box 35, FI-40014 University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland

³Department of Physics, University of Surrey, Guildford GU2 7XH, UK

⁴LPSIC, Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble 1, CNRS/IN2P3, Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble, F-38026 Grenoble Cedex, France

E-mail: alison.bruce@brighton.ac.uk

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

