



# Aspects of Lifetime Measurements in the LIBRA Framework

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INP, NCSR Demokritos





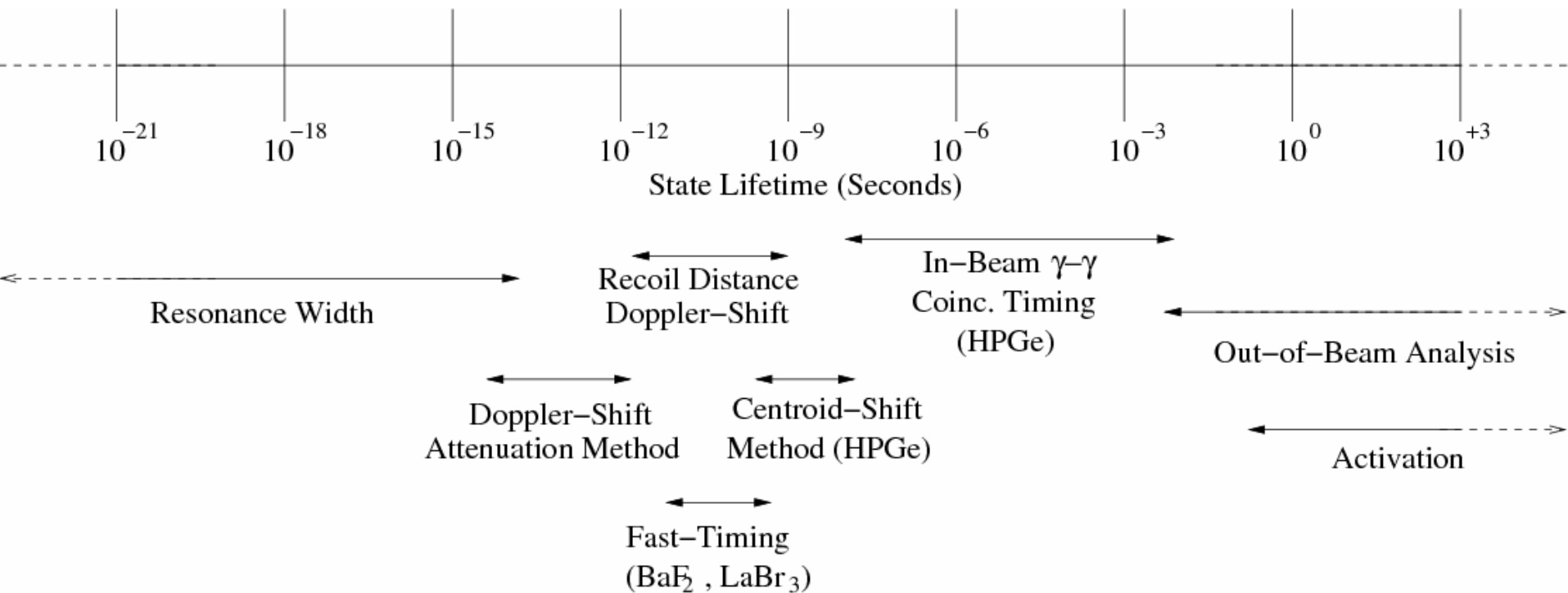
# Outline

- Lifetimes of Excited States in Atomic Nuclei
  - Range and Their Importance to Nuclear Physics
- Picosecond Lifetime Determination
  - “Plunger” Apparatus and Recoil Distance Doppler Shift
  - The Current: RDDS by Fusion-Evaporation Reactions
  - The Future: RDDS by Coul.-Ex. in Inverse Kinematics
- sub-Picosecond Measurements at Demokritos
  - ECLIPSE@LIBRA
  - Commissioning Runs



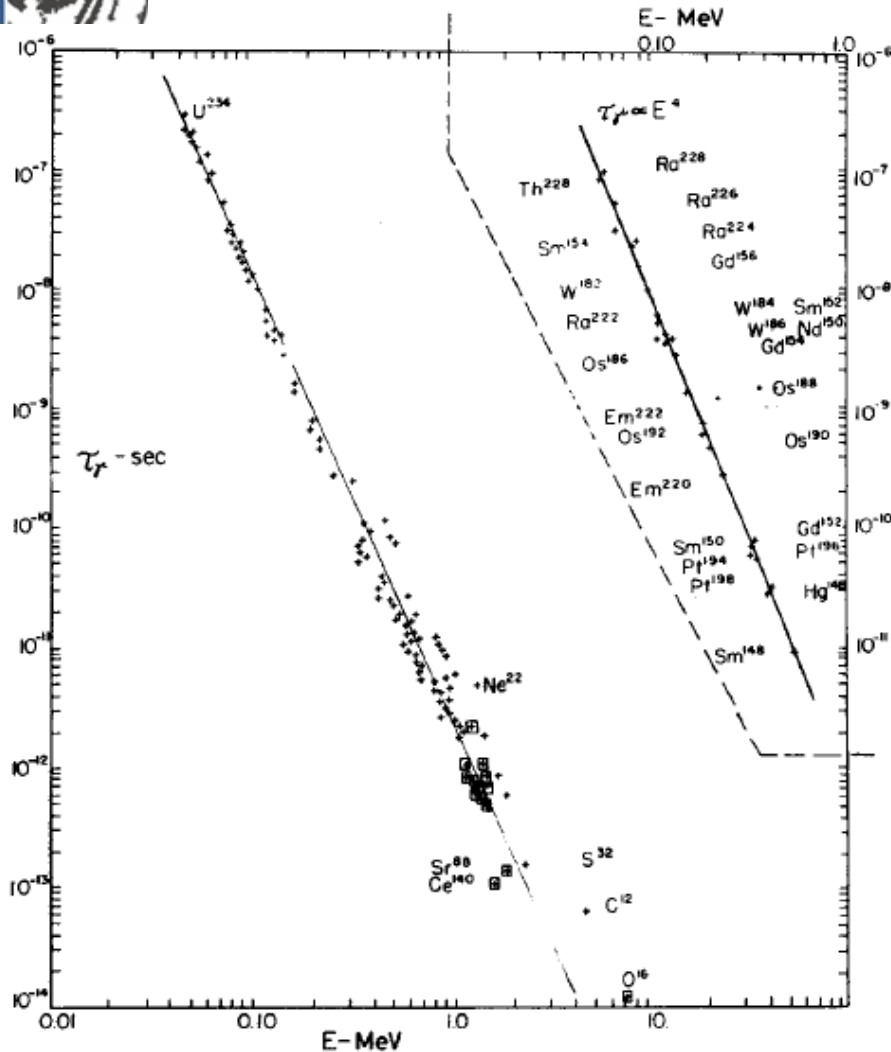


# Range of Lifetimes in Atomic Nuclei





# The Picosecond Regime



Empirical relation between  $\tau(2^+)$  and  $E(2^+)$

$$T_{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\tau(2^+)} = (4 \pm 2) \times 10^{10} E^4 Z^2 A^{-1}$$

$E(2^+)$  in MeV and  $\tau(2^+)$  in seconds

Updated relation given by

$$\tau(2^+) = (1.59 \pm 0.28) \times 10^{14} E^{-4} Z^{-2} A^{2/3}$$

$E(2^+)$  in keV and  $\tau(2^+)$  in picoseconds

S. Raman et al., ADNDT 78 (2001) 1

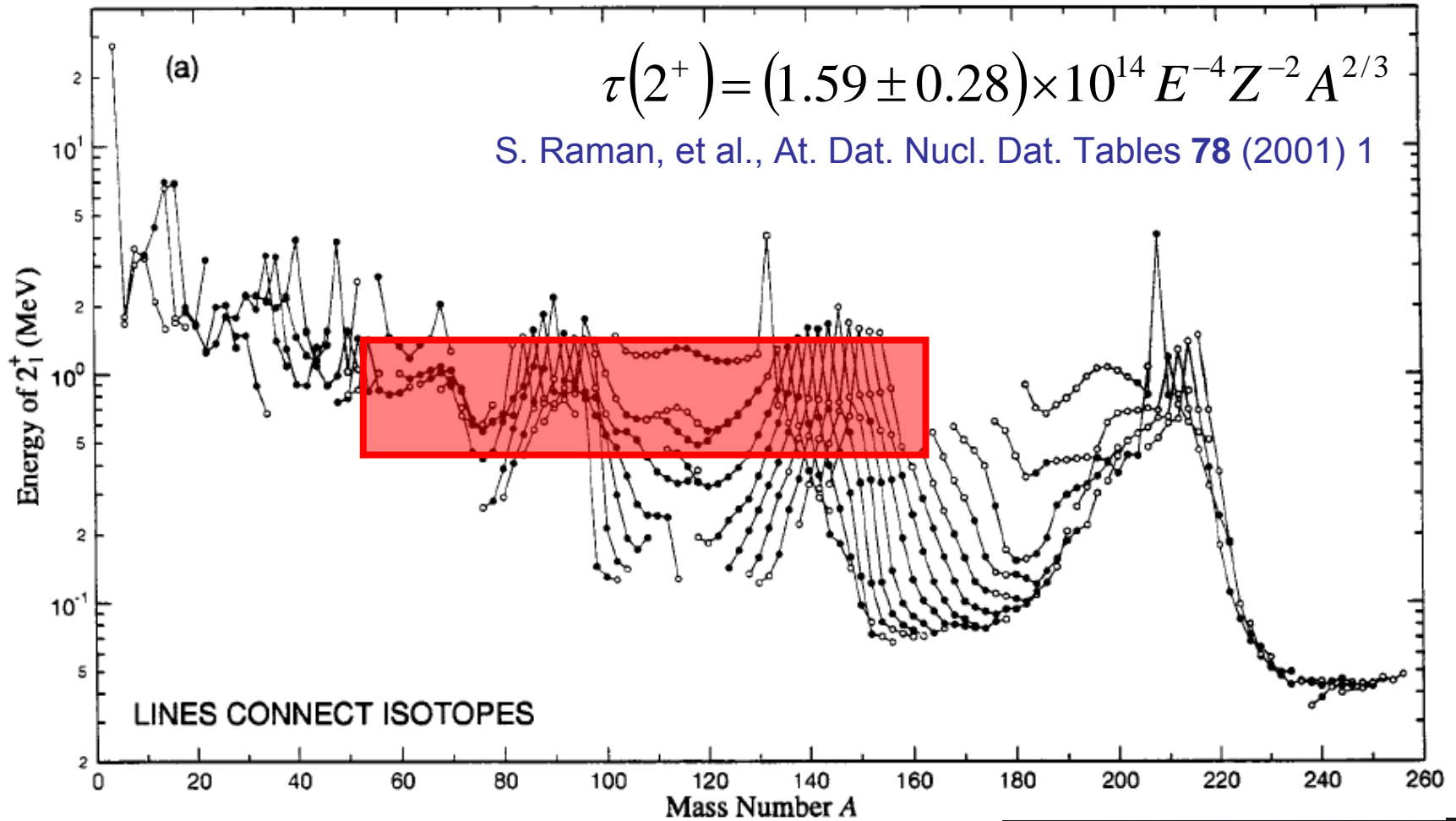
L. Grodzins, Phys. Lett. 2 (1962) 88





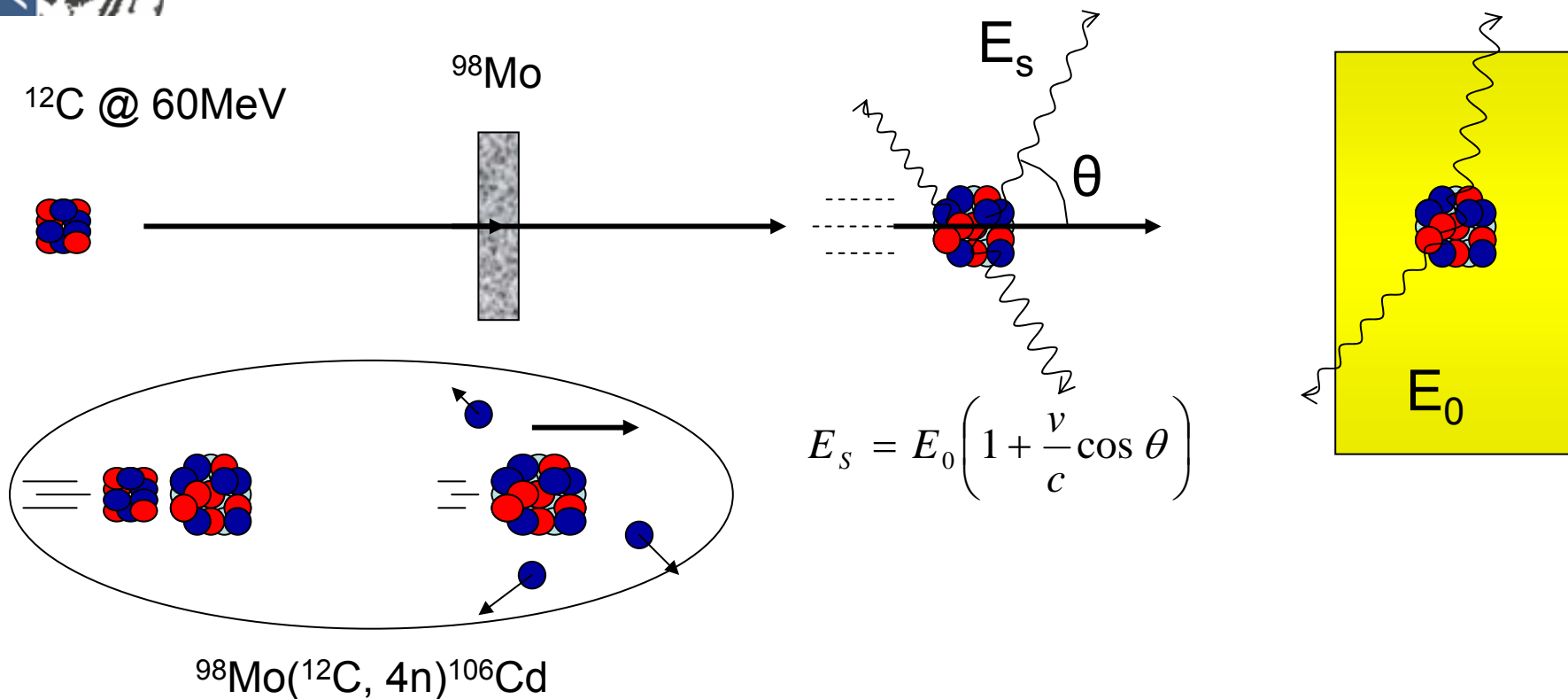
# The Picosecond Regime

Shaded region shows partial range of lifetimes (100 fs to 100 ps)



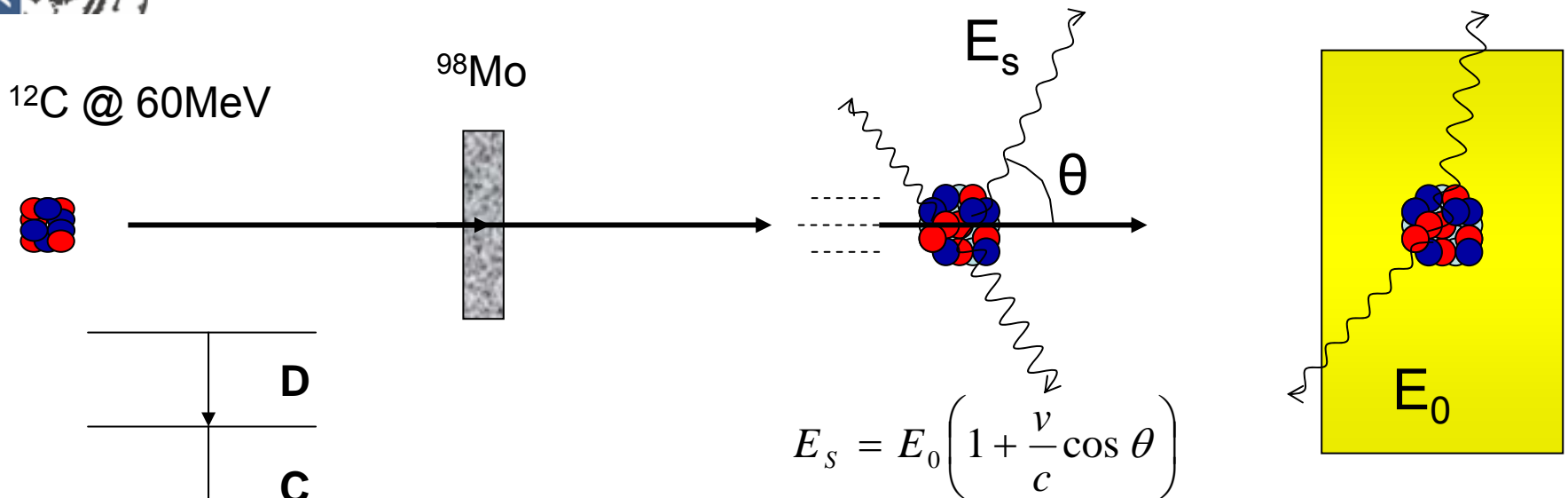


# Recoil Distance Doppler Shift (1)

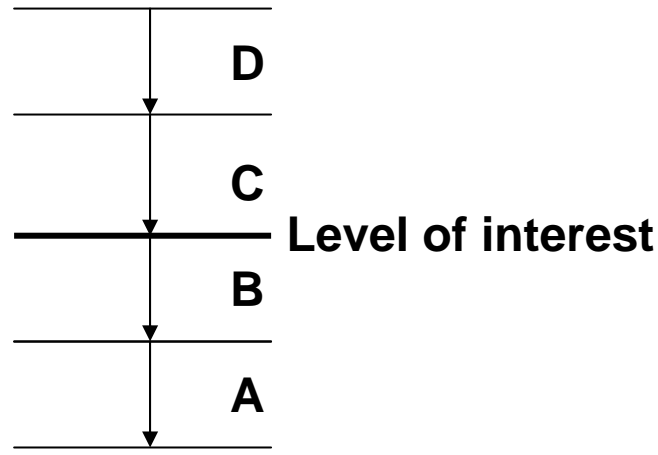




# Recoil Distance Doppler Shift (1)



$$E_s = E_0 \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right)$$



$$B(E2) = \frac{1}{1.225 \times 10^9 E_\gamma^5 \tau}$$

$$\tau(x) = \frac{B_u}{\frac{d}{dt} B_s}$$

$$\tau(x) = \frac{B_u - C_u \left( \frac{B_u + B_s}{C_u + C_s} \right)}{\frac{d}{dt} B_s}$$

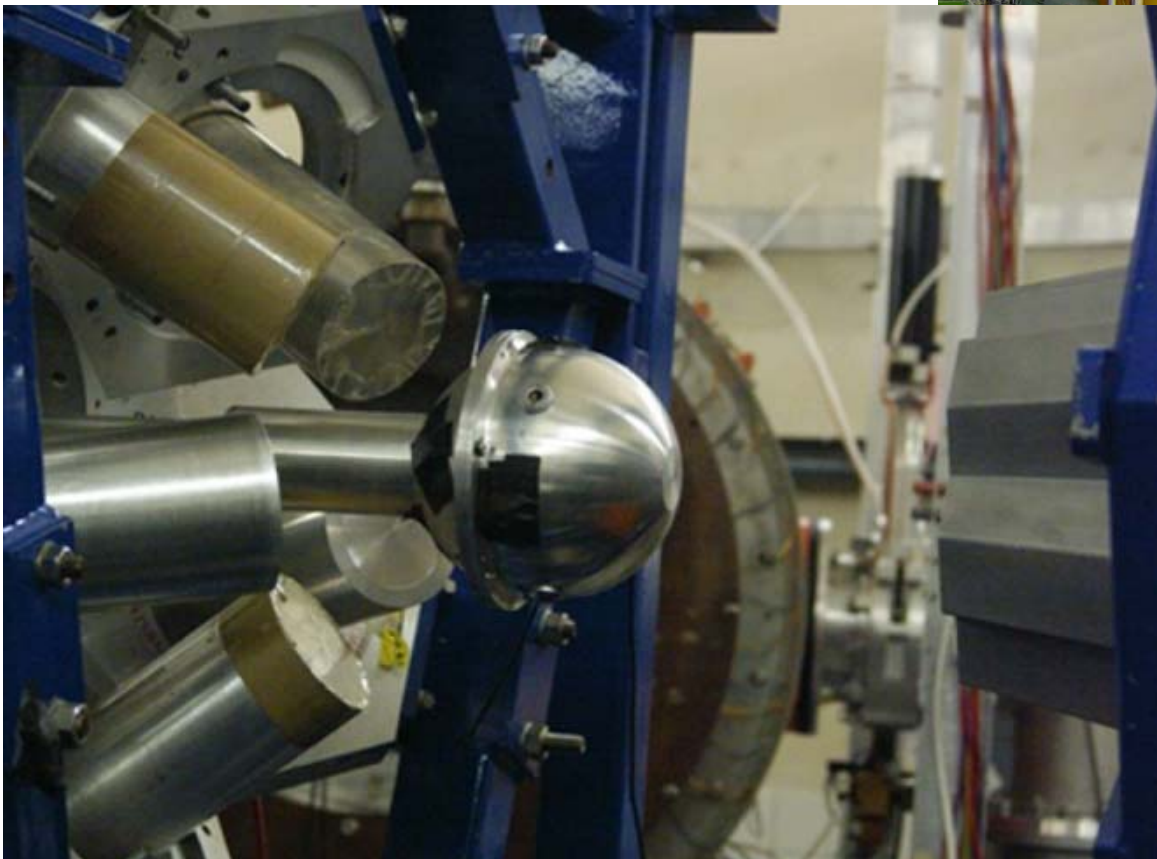
G. Böhm *et al.*, NIM A 329 (1993) 248





# The Plunger: IKP, Universität zu Köln

Köln plunger with 1 Euroball cluster det.  
and 5 HPGe det.



Köln 9MV FN  
Tandem Van de Graaff

2<sup>nd</sup> LIBRA Meeting, Athens Greece: November 9<sup>th</sup> 2009

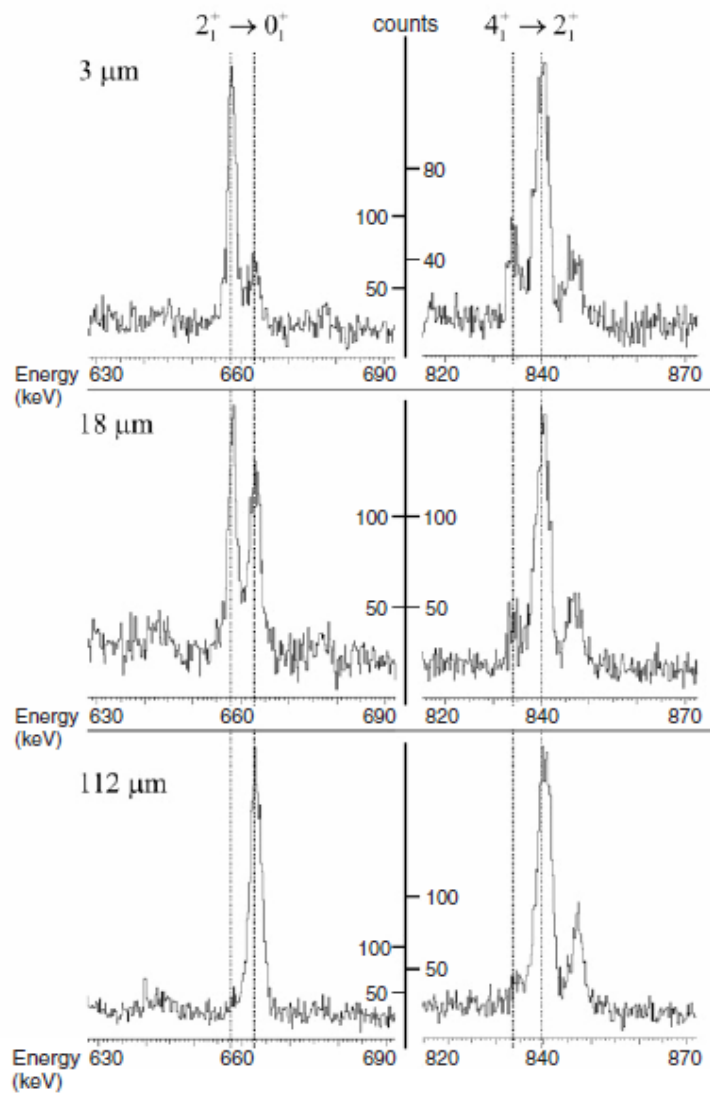




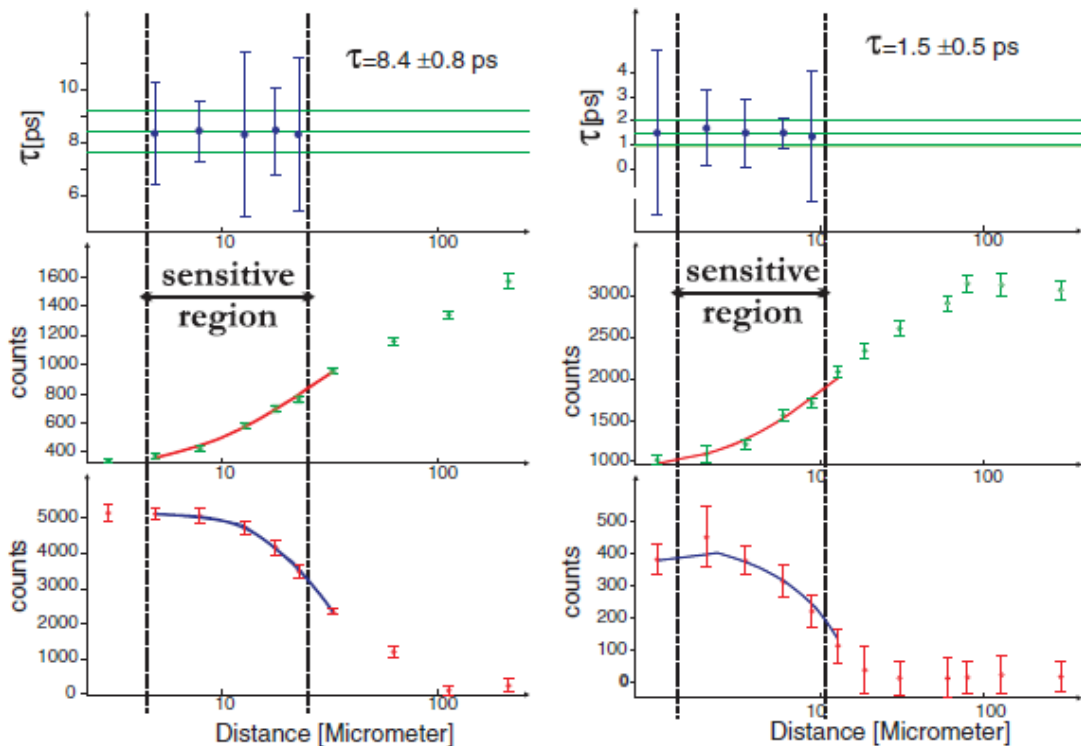


# The Plunger: IKP, Universität zu Köln

N. Boelaert, et al., Phys. Rev. C 75 (2007) 054311



$^{94}\text{Mo}(^{12}\text{C}, 2n)^{104}\text{Cd}$ ,  $E(^{12}\text{C}) = 42 \text{ MeV}$



$\tau(2^+) = 8.5(12) \text{ ps}$     $\tau(4^+) = 1.5(5) \text{ ps}$





# The Plunger: IKP, Universität zu Köln

N. Boelaert, et al., Phys. Rev. C **75** (2007) 054311

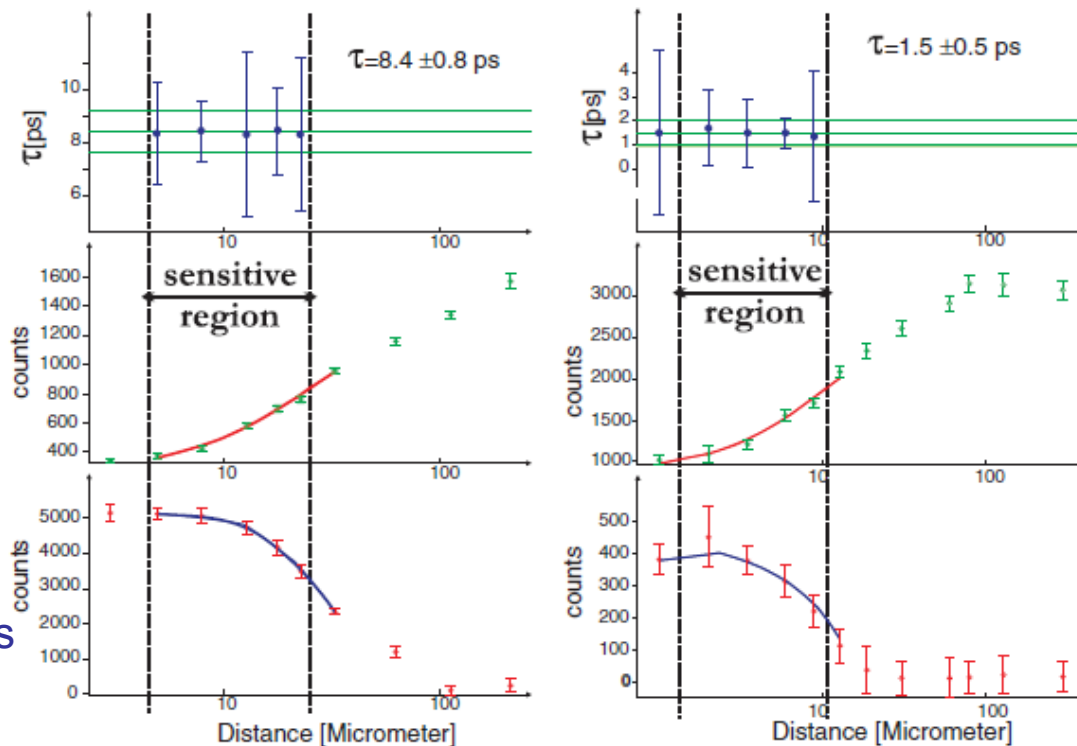
$^{94}\text{Mo}(^{12}\text{C}, 2n)^{104}\text{Cd}$ ,  $E(^{12}\text{C}) = 42 \text{ MeV}$

Other recent measurements:

O. Möller, et al.,  $^{93}\text{Nb}(^{24}\text{Mg}, p2n)^{114}\text{Te}$   
 $E(^{24}\text{Mg}) = 90 \text{ MeV}$   
 Phys. Rev. C **75** (2005) 064324

D. Tonev et al.,  $^{154}\text{Gd}(^{32}\text{S}, ^{32}\text{S}^*)$   
 $E(^{32}\text{S}) = 110 \text{ MeV}$   
 Phys. Rev. C **69** (2004) 034334

O. Möller, et al.,  $^{164-168}\text{Er}(^{16}\text{O}, 4n)^{176-180}\text{Os}$   
 $E(^{16}\text{O}) = 80 \text{ MeV}$   
 Phys. Rev. C **72** (2005) 034306



$\tau(2^+) = 8.5(12) \text{ ps}$     $\tau(4^+) = 1.5(5) \text{ ps}$

Energy  
(keV)

2<sup>nd</sup> LIBRA Meeting, Athens Greece: November 9<sup>th</sup> 2009





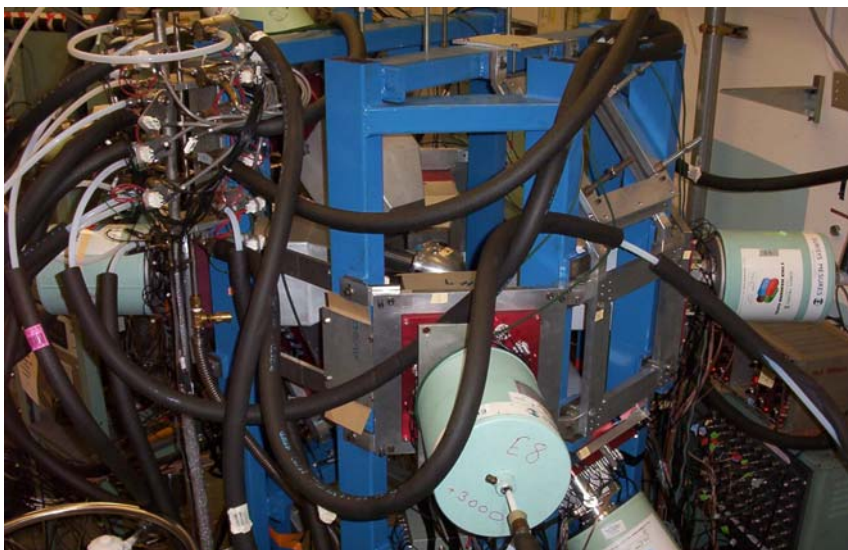
# The Plunger: WNSL, Yale University



Yale 20 MV ESTU Tandem Van de Graaff  
H.R. McK. Hyder et al., NIM A **268** (1988) 285

New Yale Plunger Device

R. Krücken, J. Res. Natl. Inst. Stand. **105** (2000) 53



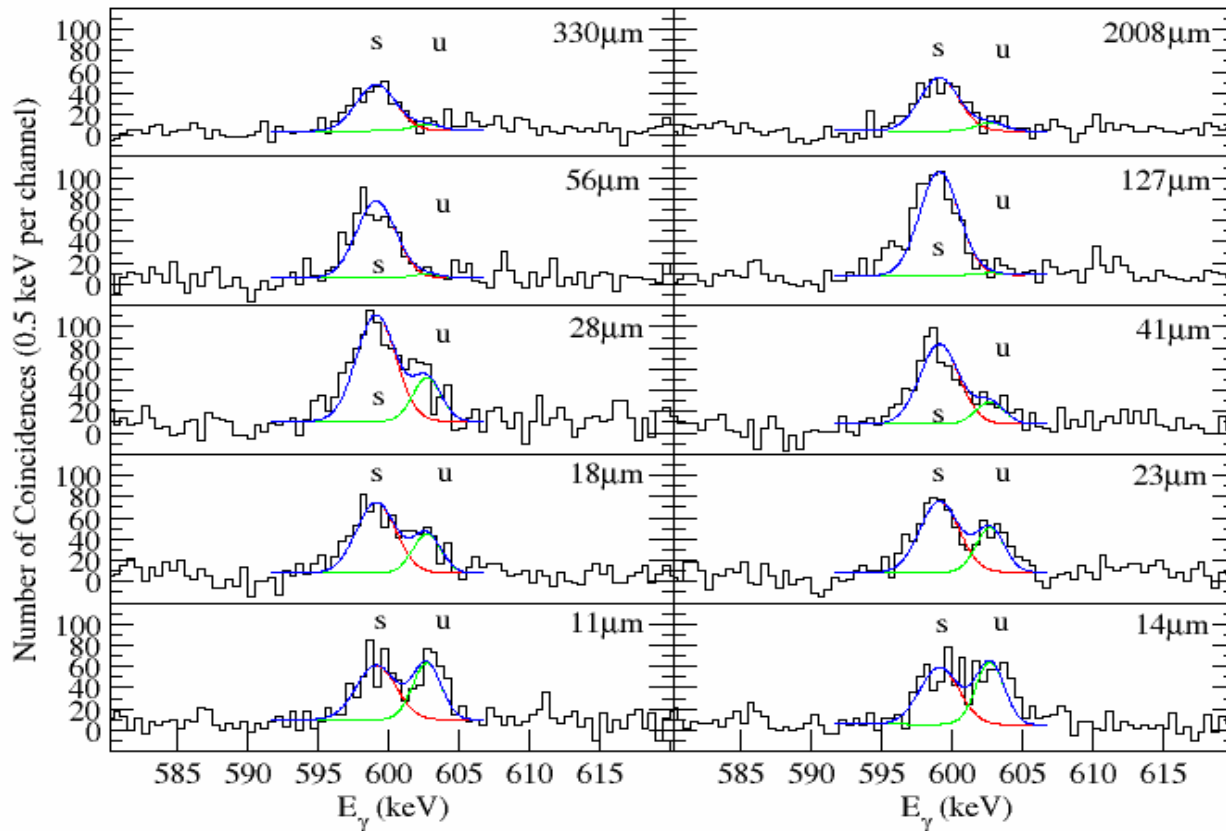
2<sup>nd</sup> LIBRA Meeting, Athens Greece: November 9<sup>th</sup> 2009





# The Plunger: WNSL, Yale University

$$0.11 \text{ (120)} + 0.106 \text{ (120)} + 0.11 \text{ (120)} = 60 \text{ MeV}$$



S.F. Ashley et al., Phys. Rev. C **76** (2007) 064302

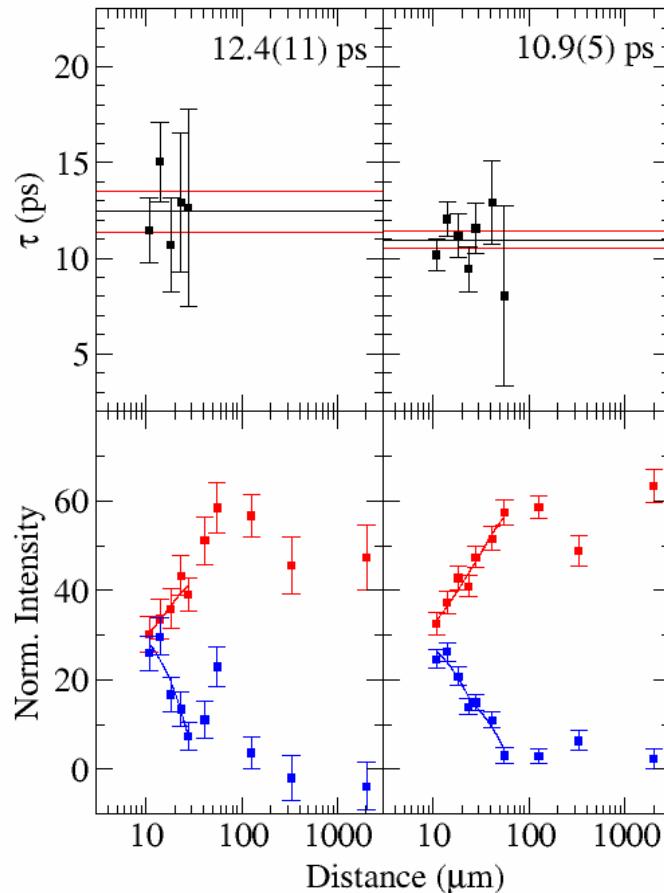
2<sup>nd</sup> LIBRA Meeting, Athens Greece: November 9<sup>th</sup> 2009





# The Plunger: WNSL, Yale University

$^{98}\text{Mo}(^{12}\text{C},4n)^{106}\text{Cd}$ ,  $E(^{12}\text{C}) = 60 \text{ MeV}$



$\tau(12+) = 11.4(17) \text{ ps}$   
 $B(E2) = 30.4(45) \text{ W.u.}$

S.F. Ashley et al., Phys. Rev. C **76** (2007) 064302

2<sup>nd</sup> LIBRA Meeting, Athens Greece: November 9<sup>th</sup> 2009

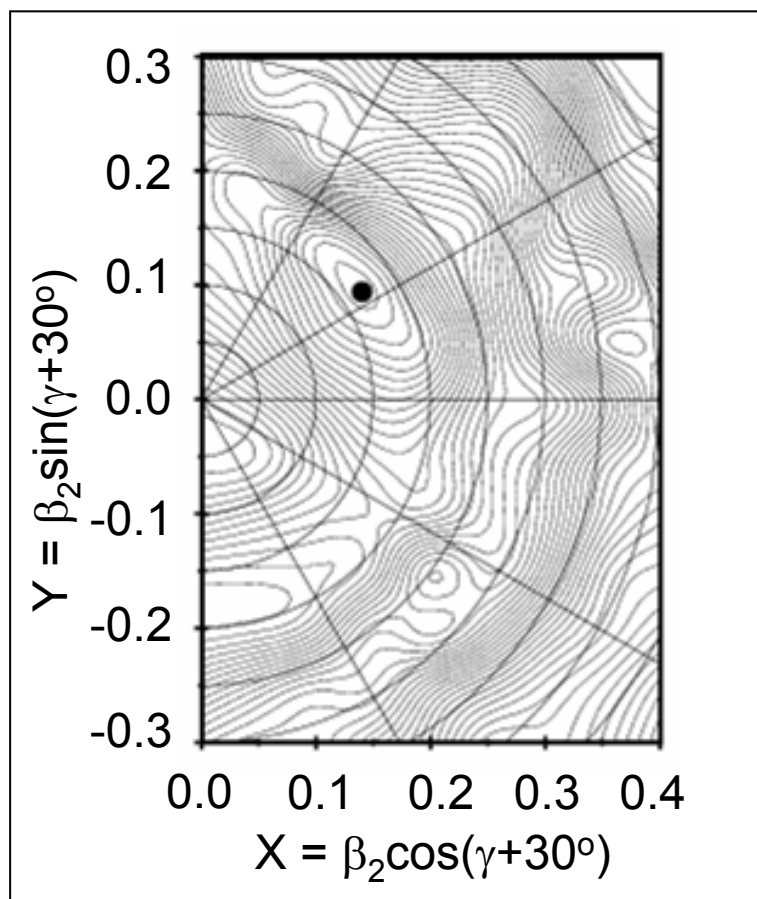






# The Plunger: WNSL, Yale University

$^{98}\text{Mo}(^{12}\text{C},4n)^{106}\text{Cd}$ ,  $E(^{12}\text{C}) = 60 \text{ MeV}$



$\tau(12^+) = 11.4(17)\text{ps}$   
 $B(E2) = 30.4(45) \text{ W.u.}$

$$\beta_2 = 0.14(1)$$

TRS Calculation:  
(F.R. Xu, Priv. Comm.)  
 $\beta_2 = 0.17(1)$

Calc. ground state def.:  
(Möller – Nix)  
 $\beta_2 = 0.14$

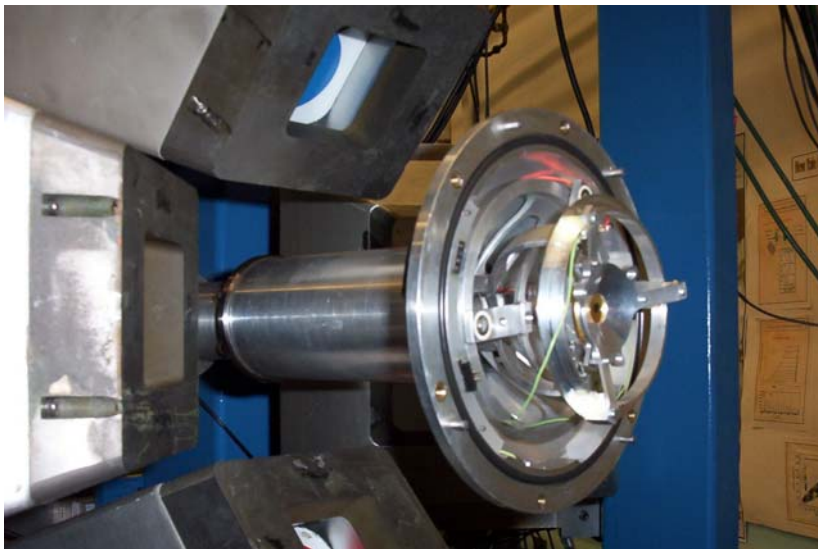
S.F. Ashley et al., Phys. Rev. C **76** (2007) 064302

2<sup>nd</sup> LIBRA Meeting, Athens Greece: November 9<sup>th</sup> 2009





# The Plunger: WNSL, Yale University

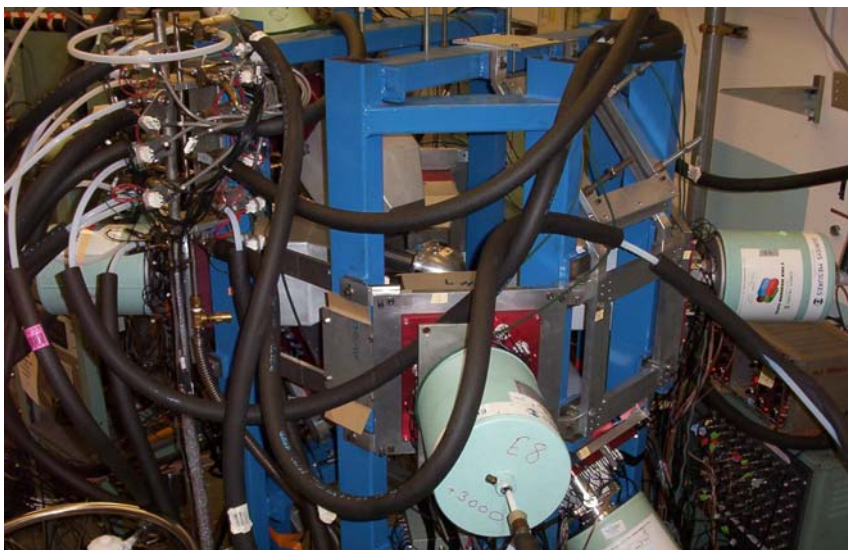


$^{168}\text{Hf}$ : A. Costin, et al.,  
Phys. Rev C **79** (2009) 024307

$^{103}\text{Pd}$ ,  $^{106,107}\text{Cd}$ : S.F. Ashley, et al.,  
Phys. Rev. C **76** (2007) 064302

$^{162}\text{Yb}$ ,  $^{166}\text{Hf}$ : E.A. McCutchan, et al.,  
Phys. Rev. C **75** (2006) 034303

$^{128}\text{Ce}$ : D.L. Balabanski, et al.,  
Int. J. Mod. Phys. **E15** (2006) 1735

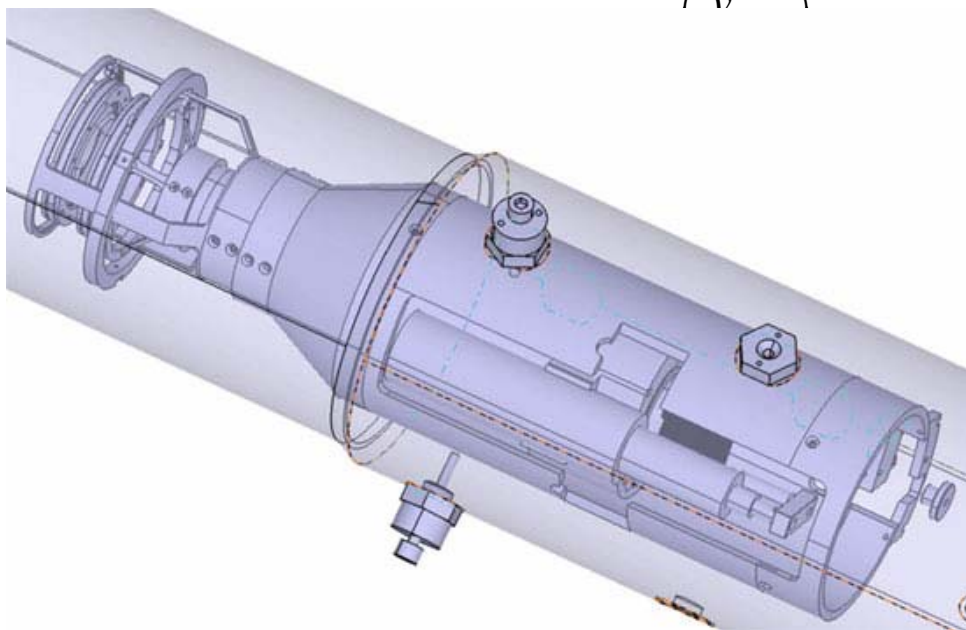
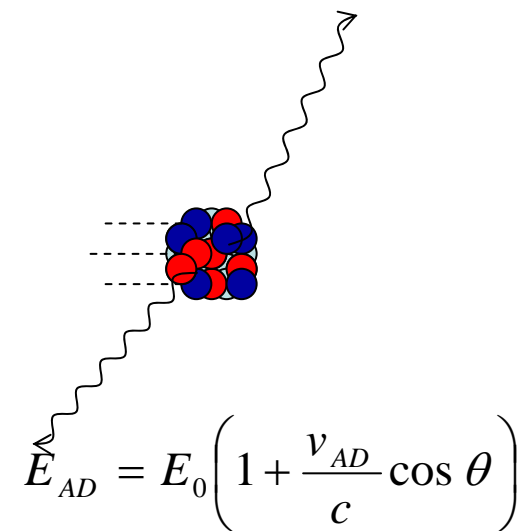
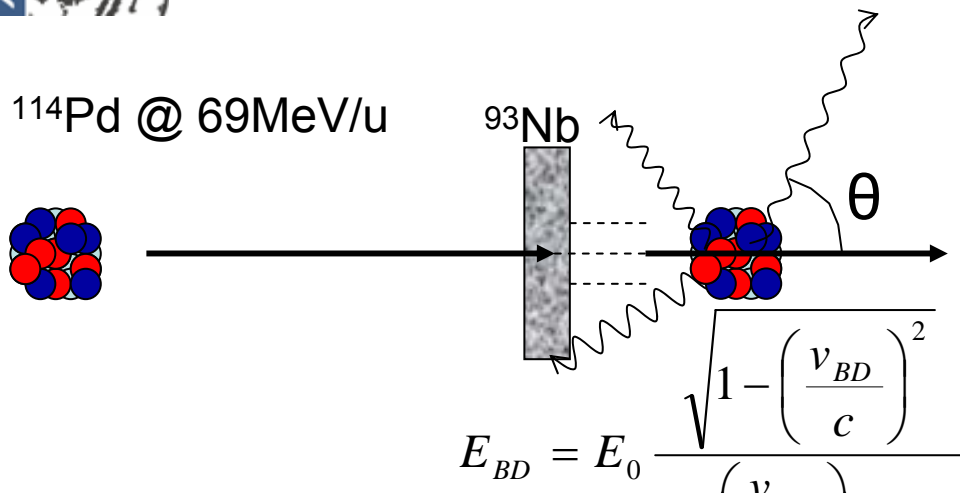


2<sup>nd</sup> LIBRA Meeting, Athens Greece: November 9<sup>th</sup> 2009





# Recoil Distance Doppler Shift (2)



Köln plunger at NSCL



K. Starosta, et al., PRL **99** (2007) 042503



A. Dewald, et al., PRC **78** (2007) 051302R







# The Plunger: JYFL, Jyväskylä

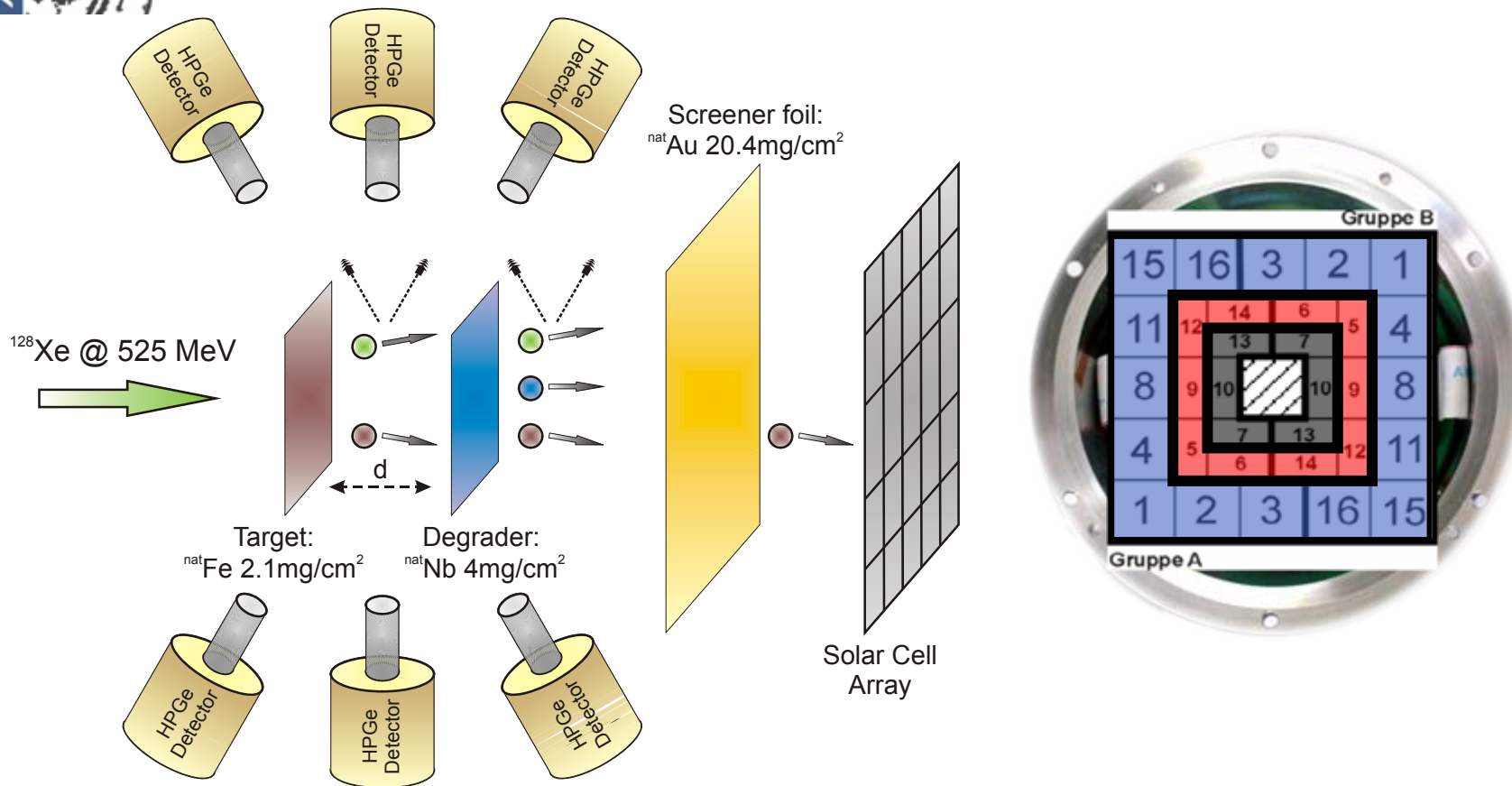


2<sup>nd</sup> LIBRA Meeting, Athens Greece: November 9<sup>th</sup> 2009





# The Plunger: JYFL, Jyväskylä



Particle Coincidence Technique Characterisation  
 A. Dewald, M. Hackstein, W. Rother, et al., NIM A (In Prep.)

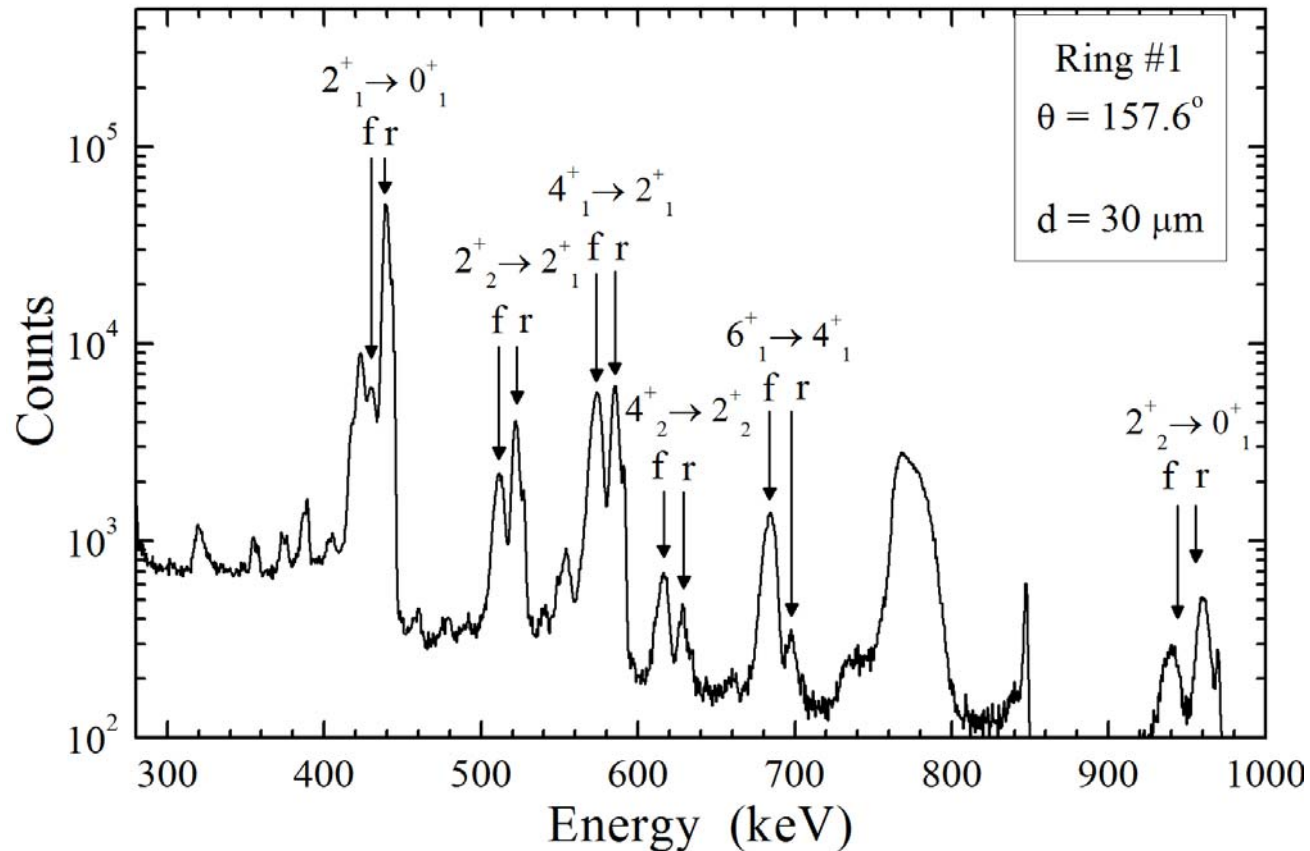
Figures courtesy of T. Konstantinopoulos

2<sup>nd</sup> LIBRA Meeting, Athens Greece: November 9<sup>th</sup> 2009





# The Plunger: JYFL, Jyväskylä



$\text{natFe}(^{128}\text{Xe}, ^{128}\text{Xe}^*)$

W. Rother, M. Hackstein, et al., (In Prep.)

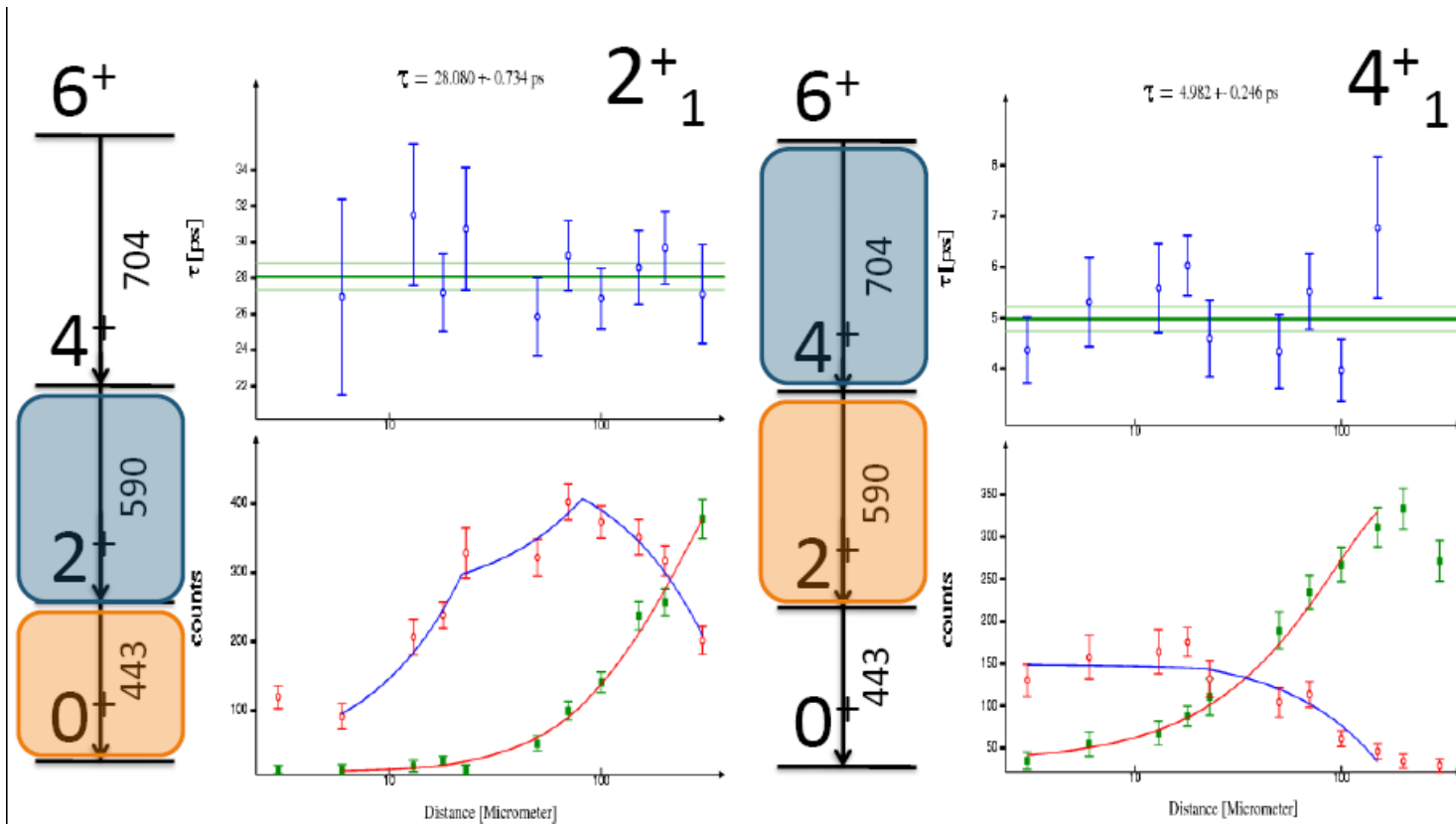
Figures courtesy of T. Konstantinopoulos

2<sup>nd</sup> LIBRA Meeting, Athens Greece: November 9<sup>th</sup> 2009





# The Plunger: JYFL, Jyväskylä



$$\tau(2^+) = 26.9(7) \text{ ps}$$

$$\tau(4^+) = 4.7(2) \text{ ps}$$

$\text{natFe}(^{128}\text{Xe}, ^{128}\text{Xe}^*)$

W. Rother, M. Hackstein, et al., (In Prep.)

Figures courtesy of T. Konstantinopoulos

2<sup>nd</sup> LIBRA Meeting, Athens Greece: November 9<sup>th</sup> 2009







# The Plunger: MINIBALL @ CERN

MINIBALL: J. Eberth, et al.,  
Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys 46 (2001) 398

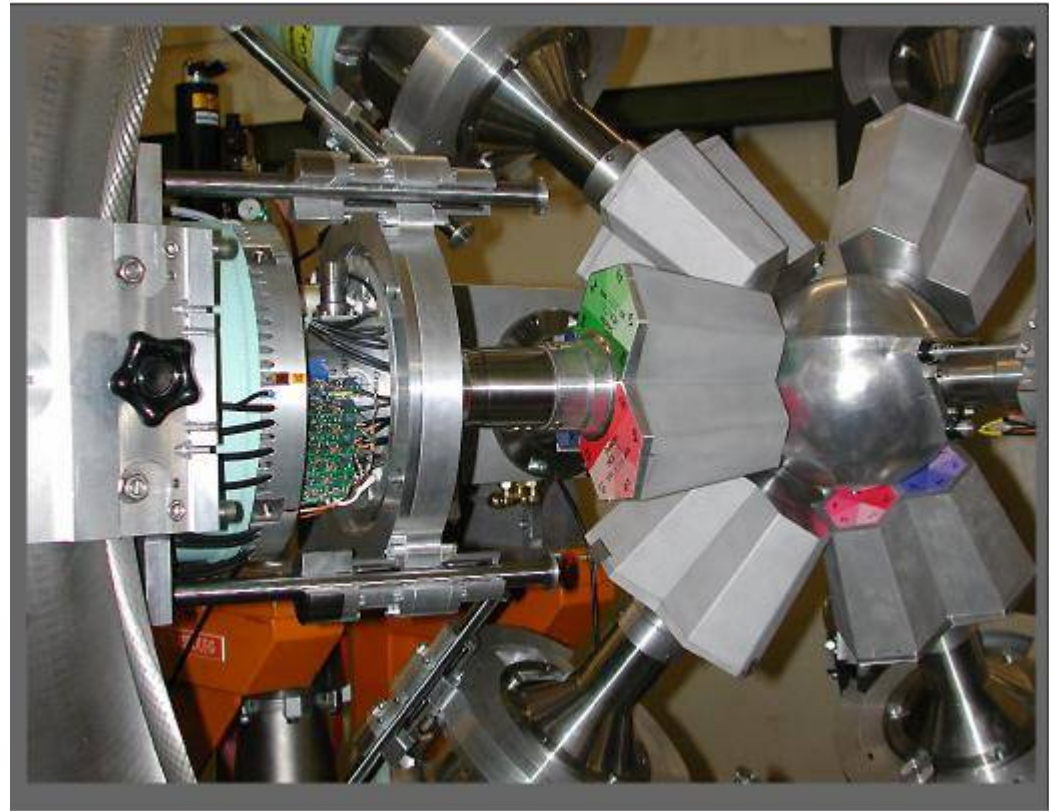
Recent Coul-Ex Expts.:

$^{74-80}\text{Zr}$ : J. Van de Walle, et al.,  
Phys. Rev. C. **79** (2009) 014309

$^{68}\text{Ni}$ : N. Bree, et al.,  
Phys. Rev. C **78** (2008) 047301

$^{106,108}\text{Sn}$ : A. Ekstrom, et al.,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. **101** (2008) 012502

$^{138-142}\text{Xe}$ : T. Kröll, et al.,  
Eur. Phys. J. Sp. Topics **150** (2007) 127



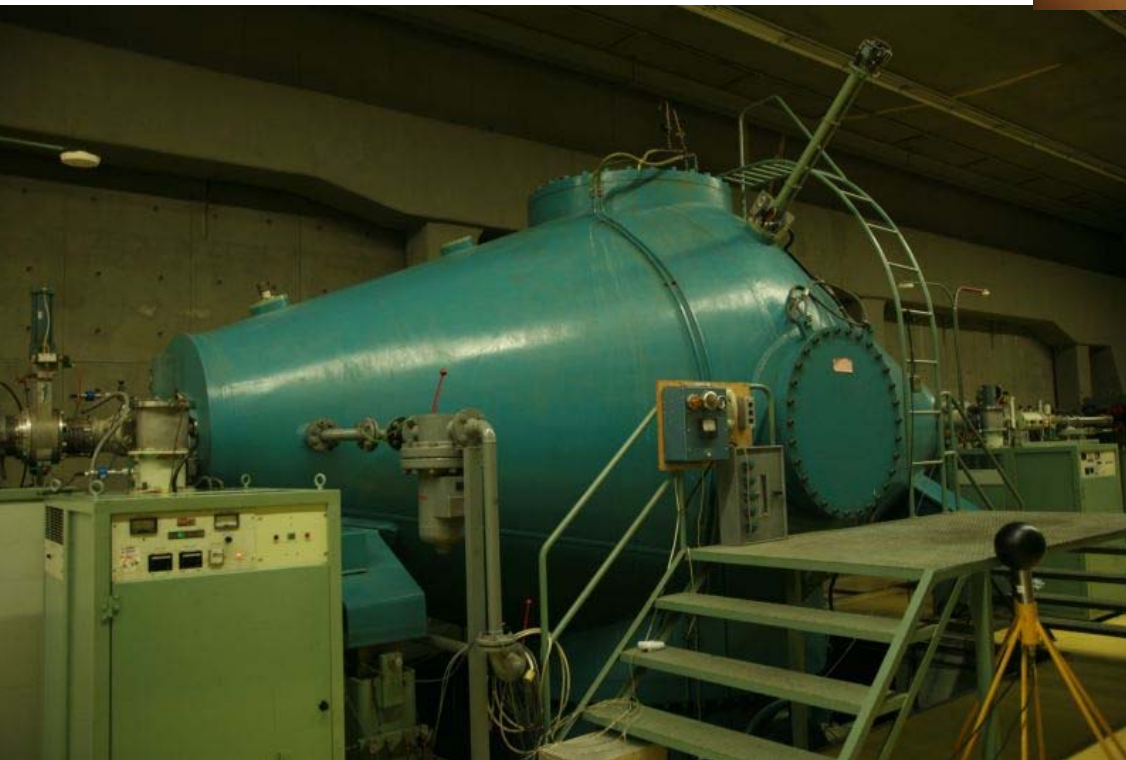


# Closer to Home...

5.5 MV T11 HVEC Tandem Van de Graaff  
G. Vourvopoulos, et al.,  
Nucl. Instr. Meth. **220** (1984) 23



Scattering chamber set-up  
in Red Expt. Hall



2<sup>nd</sup> LIBRA Meeting, Athens Greece: November 9<sup>th</sup> 2009

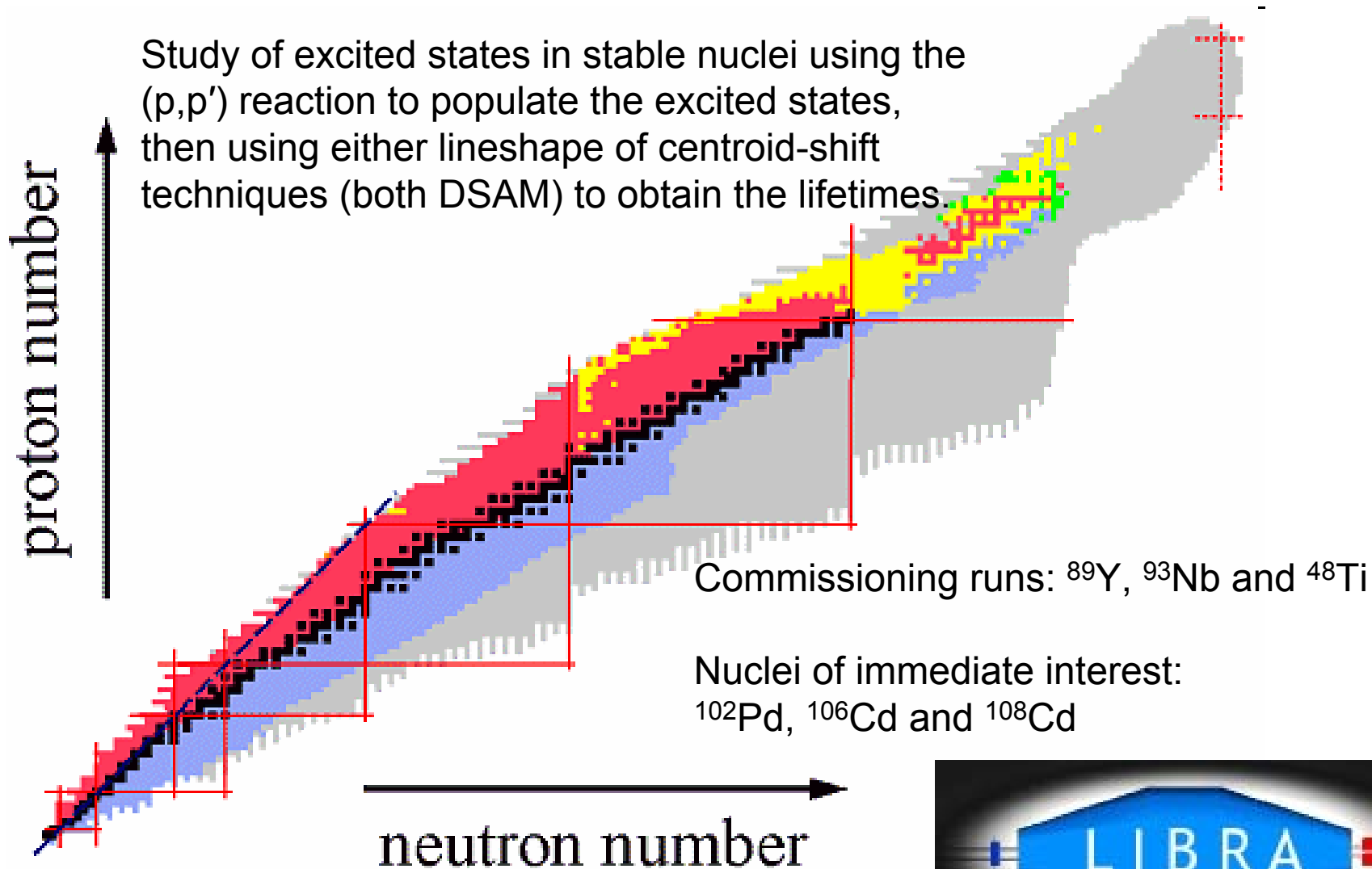




# ECLIPSE @ LIBRA

## ExtraCtion of Lifetimes using Inelastic Proton Scattering Experiments

Study of excited states in stable nuclei using the  $(p,p')$  reaction to populate the excited states, then using either lineshape or centroid-shift techniques (both DSAM) to obtain the lifetimes.



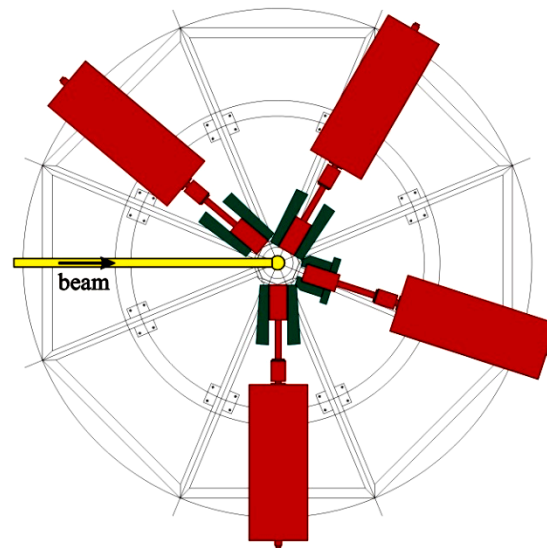
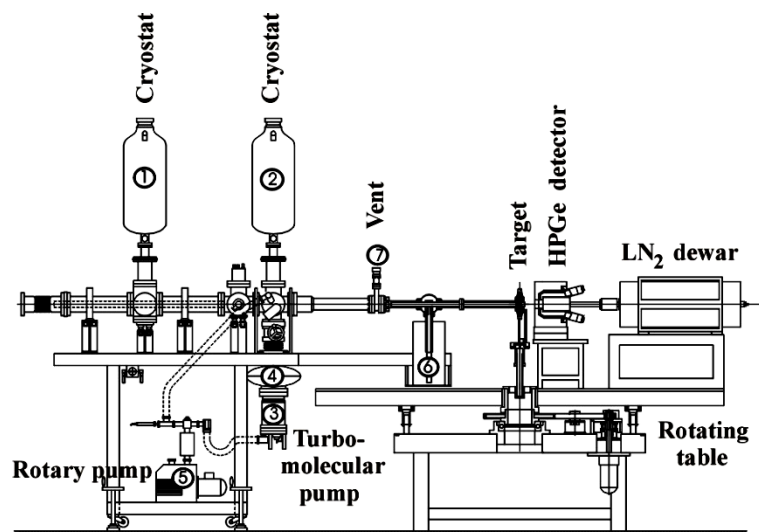
2<sup>nd</sup> LIBRA Meeting, Athens Greece: November 9<sup>th</sup> 2009







# ECLIPSE @ LIBRA



Former set-up at IfS, Stuttgart

Rotating table to arrive in mid-November

3 (100%) HPGe detectors to arrive in January

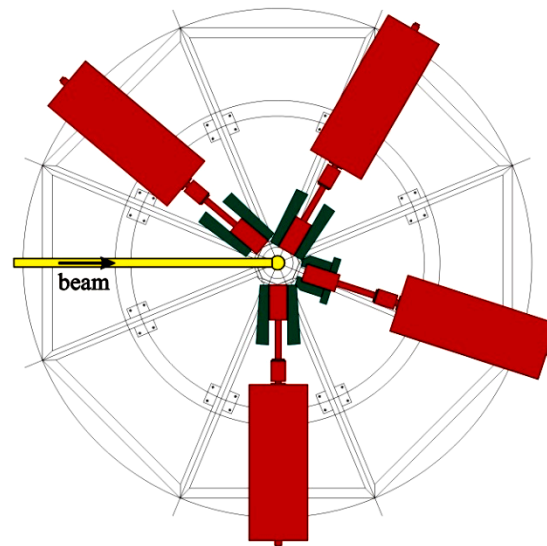
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# Concluding Remarks

- Extracting picosecond lifetimes of excited states are important to studies of nuclear structure
- Plunger unique tool for attaining these lifetimes
  - (Köln, Yale, Legnaro, JYFL and ANL)
    - Coulomb Excitation (normal kinematics, stable beam)
    - Fusion Evaporation
  - (JYFL and Yale)
    - Coulomb Excitation (inverse kinematics, stable beam)
  - (NSCL and CERN)
    - Coulomb Excitation (inverse kinematics, RIBs)
    - Knockout Reactions (RIBs)
- Proposed lifetime measurements at Demokritos

