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Nuclear Physics
Research Group

Neutron-rich $A \sim 100$ nuclei studied at the University of Jyväskylä cyclotron facility

(interesting science with a cyclotron)



Alison Bruce



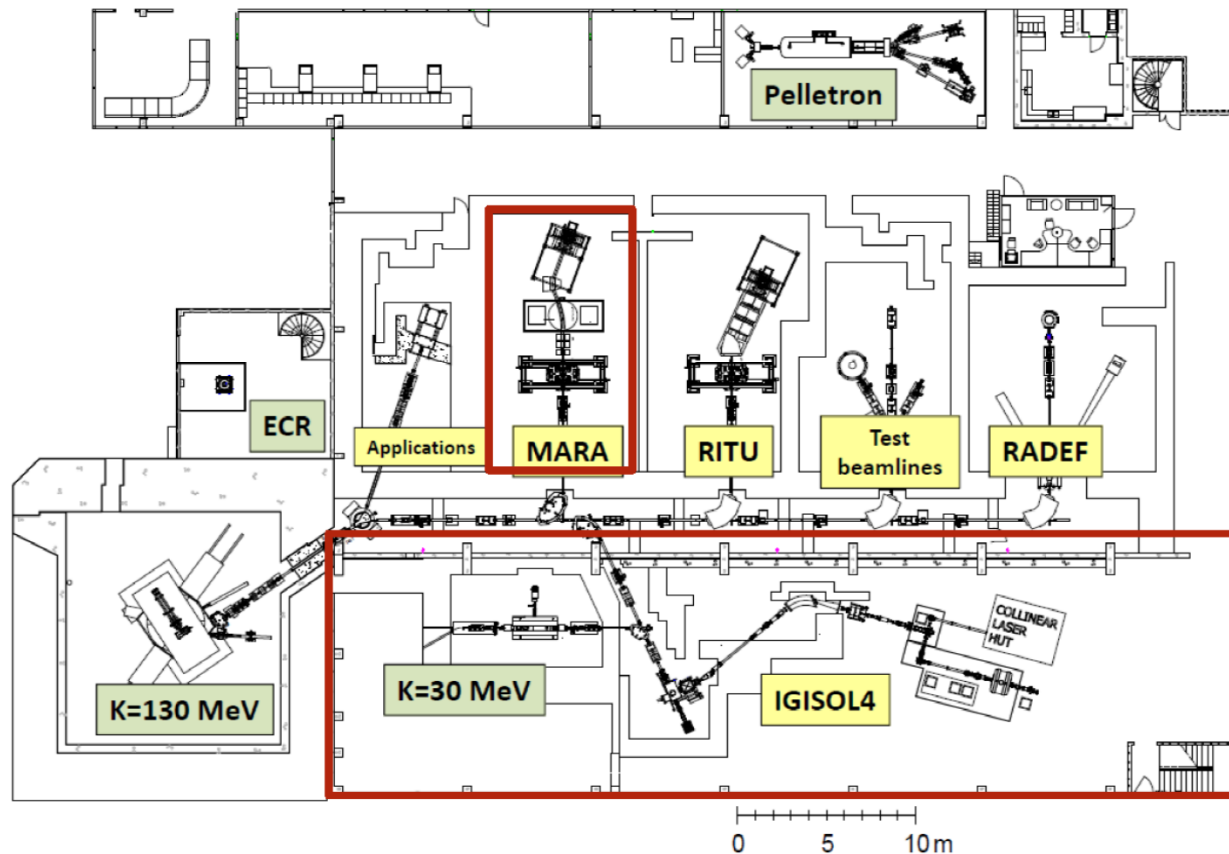
Three large-scale accelerators:

The K130 cyclotron: isochronous cyclotron which can deliver an exceptionally large variety of heavy- and light-ion beams up to the energy of 130 Q²/A MeV for use in research and applications

MCC30/15 cyclotron: a small cyclotron for production of 18-30 MeV protons and 9-15 MeV deuterons

1.7 MV Pelletron: dedicated facility for accelerator-based material physics

JYFL ACCLAB, ca. 2014



RADIATION Effects Facility (RADEF), for studies of single-event effects (SEE) in electronics and for radiation hardness tests of materials, sensors and detectors with light ions and heavy-ion cocktail beams.



IBA Cyclone-18:

18 MeV cyclotron =>

low-energy nuclear science programme

(focus on what is done with low-energy beams at Jyväskylä)



So, what can you do with low-energy beams?



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One example is to use low-energy protons to induce fission
and study fission fragments



What's the physics?



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The shape is a basic property of the nucleus



oblate



spherical



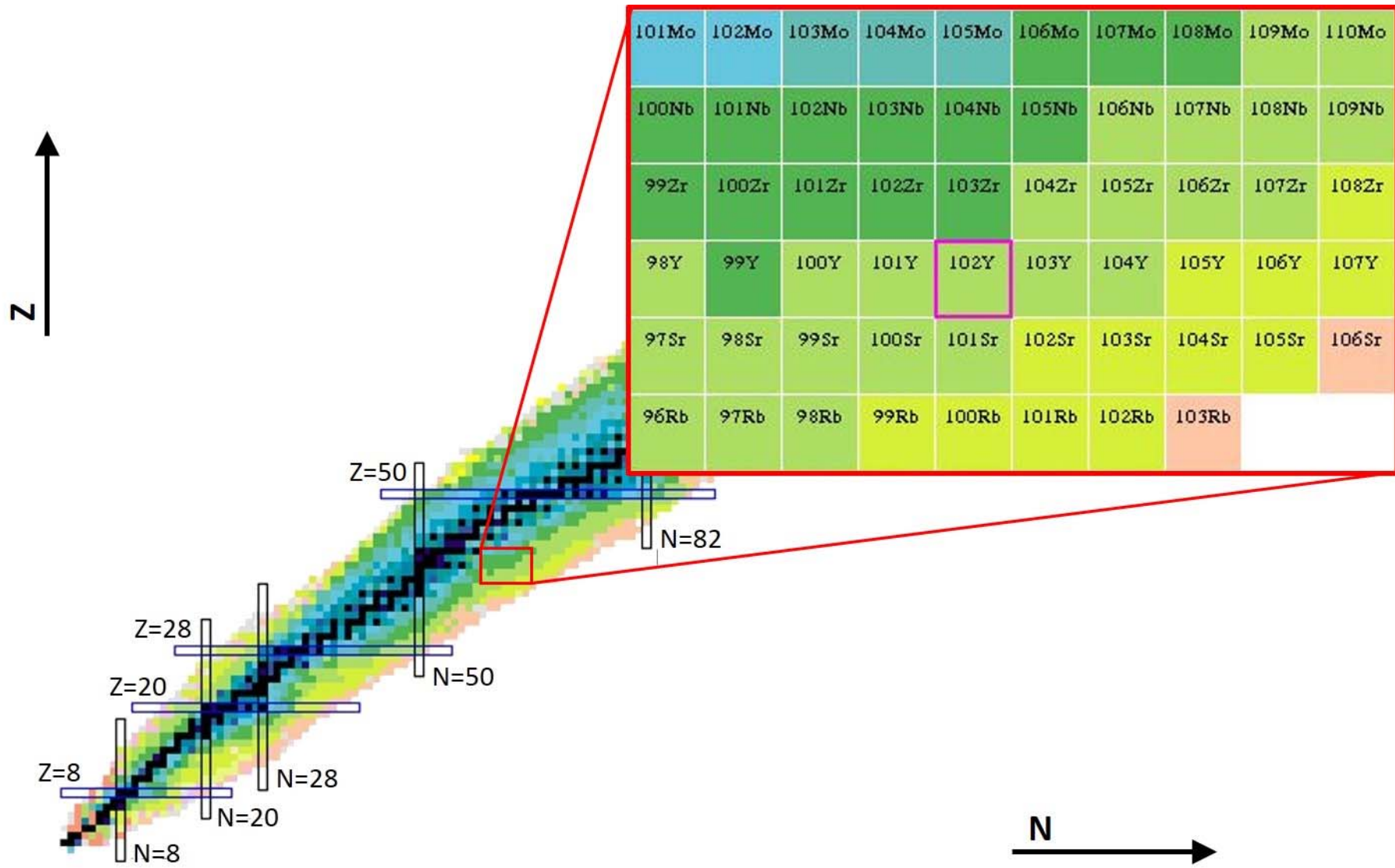
prolate

Pretty fundamental, should be able to calculate and measure but still not known for many nuclei.

Where are we in the nuclear chart?



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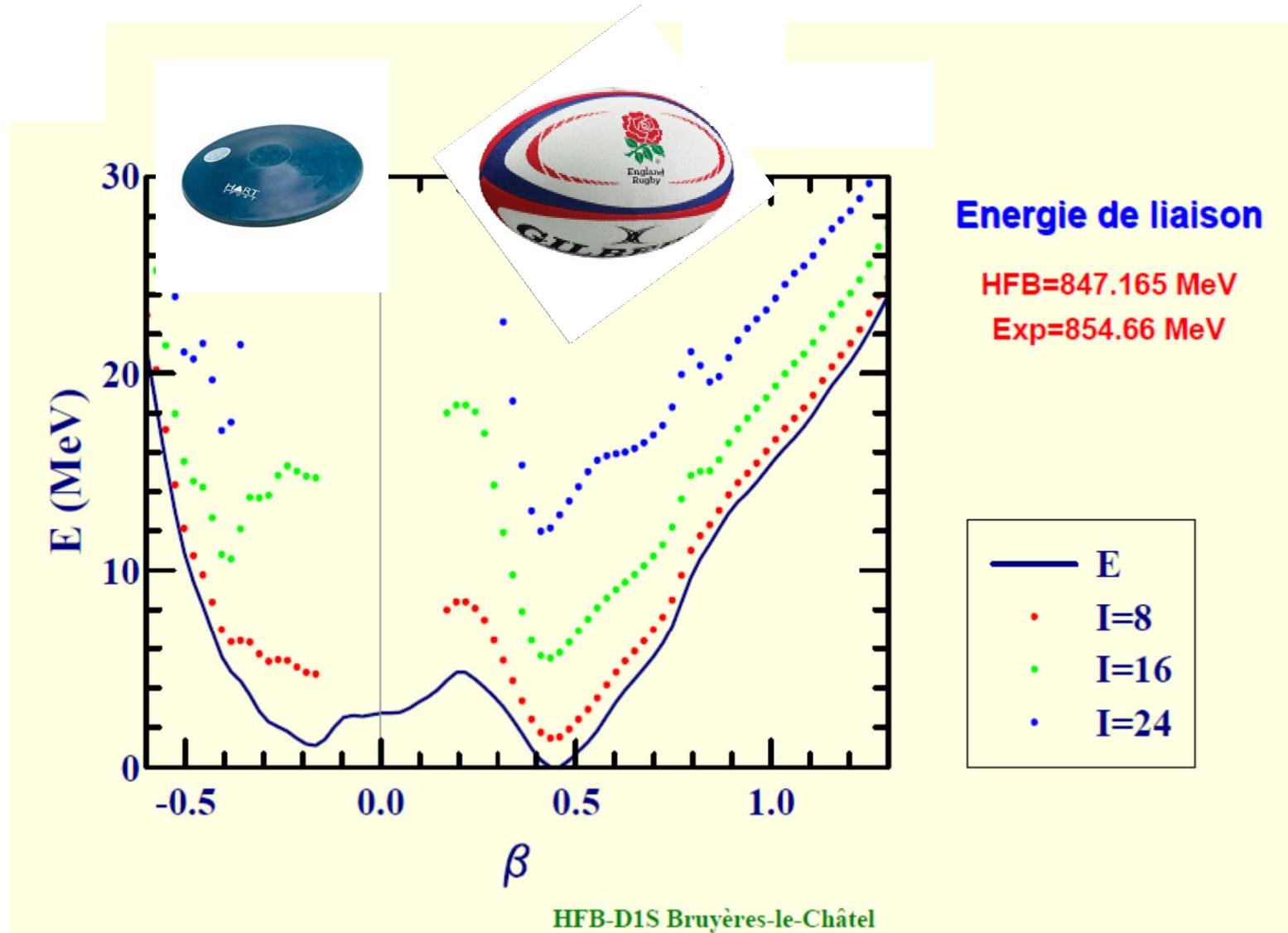


Source: <http://www.nndc.bnl.gov/>

^{102}Y shape calculations



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Outline



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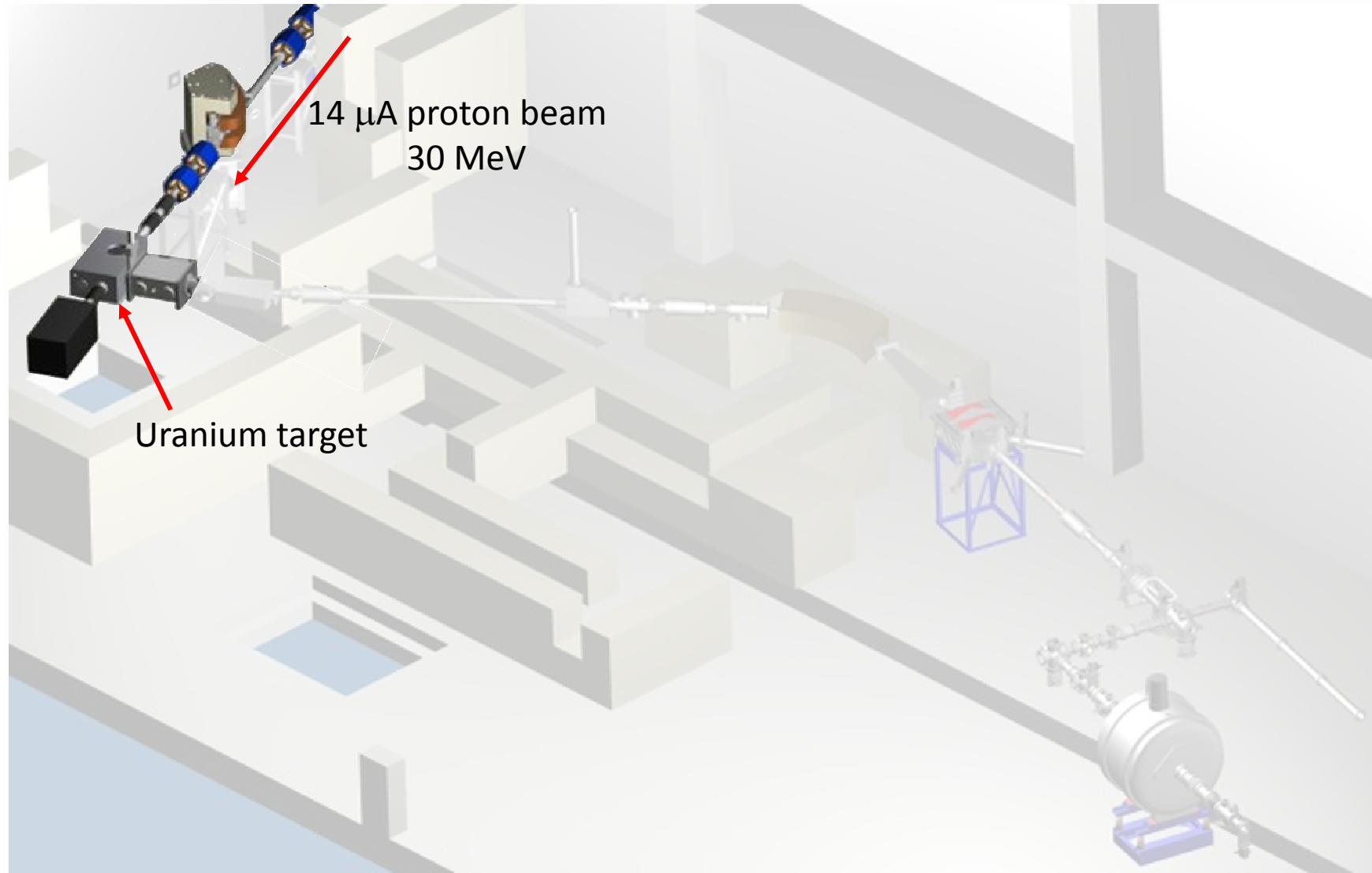
- Producing nuclei of interest
 - IGISOL facility
- Experimental setups
 - Laser spectroscopy
 - Penning traps
 - Post-trap spectroscopy setup
- What is possible?



Producing the nuclei



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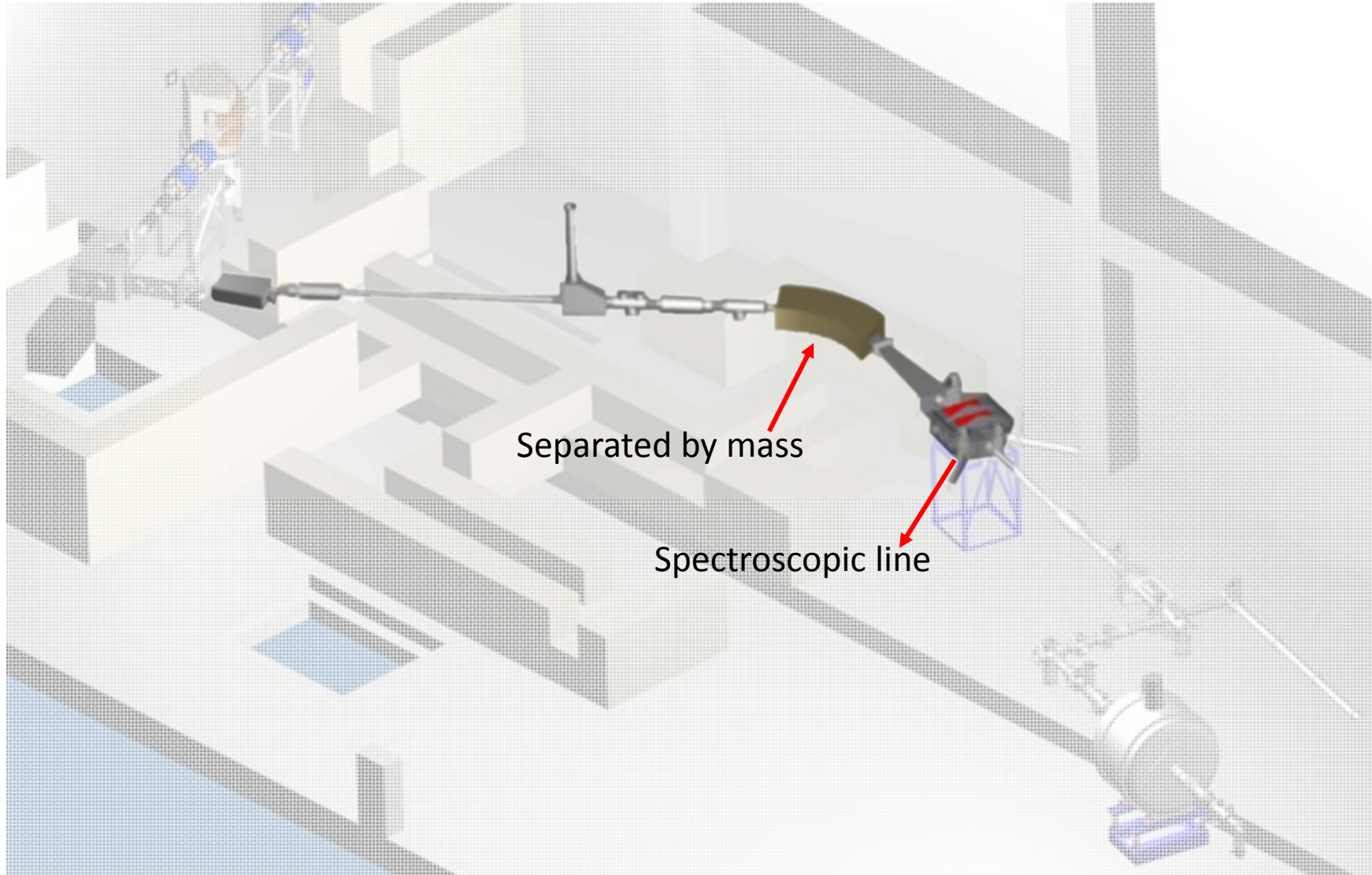


Source: <https://www.jyu.fi/fysiikka/en/research/accelerator/igisol/igisol4.html>

Separating the nuclei



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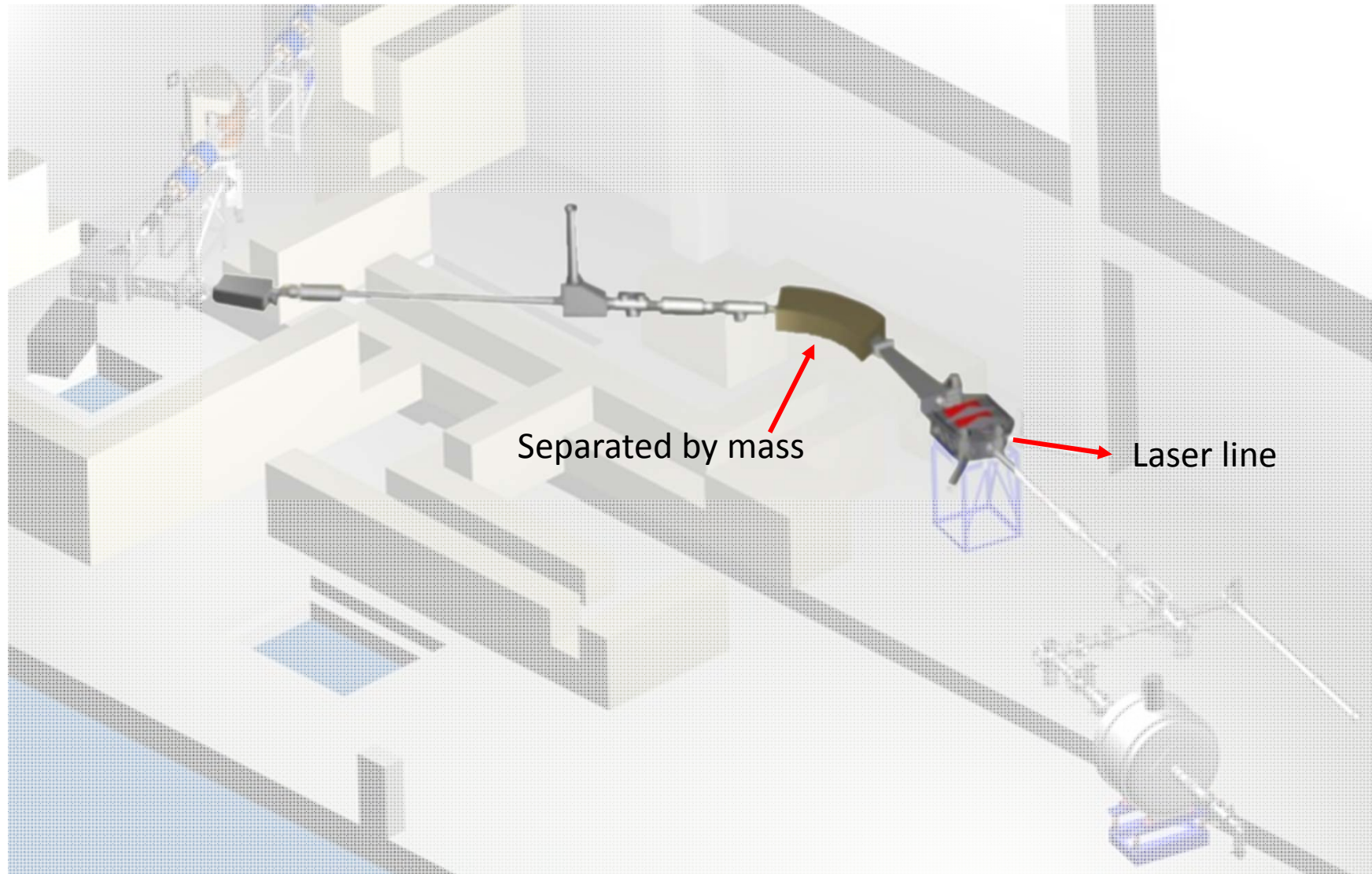


Source: <https://www.jyu.fi/fysiikka/en/research/accelerator/igisol/igisol4.html>

Laser spectroscopy



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Source: <https://www.jyu.fi/fysiikka/en/research/accelerator/igisol/igisol4.html>

Laser spectroscopy



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Beam from
K130 cyclotron
(inc. heavy ions)

100 μ A p @ 30MeV
50 μ A d @ 15 MeV
... and n converter

Thin foil targets, He buffer gas,
Supersonic gas jet extraction.

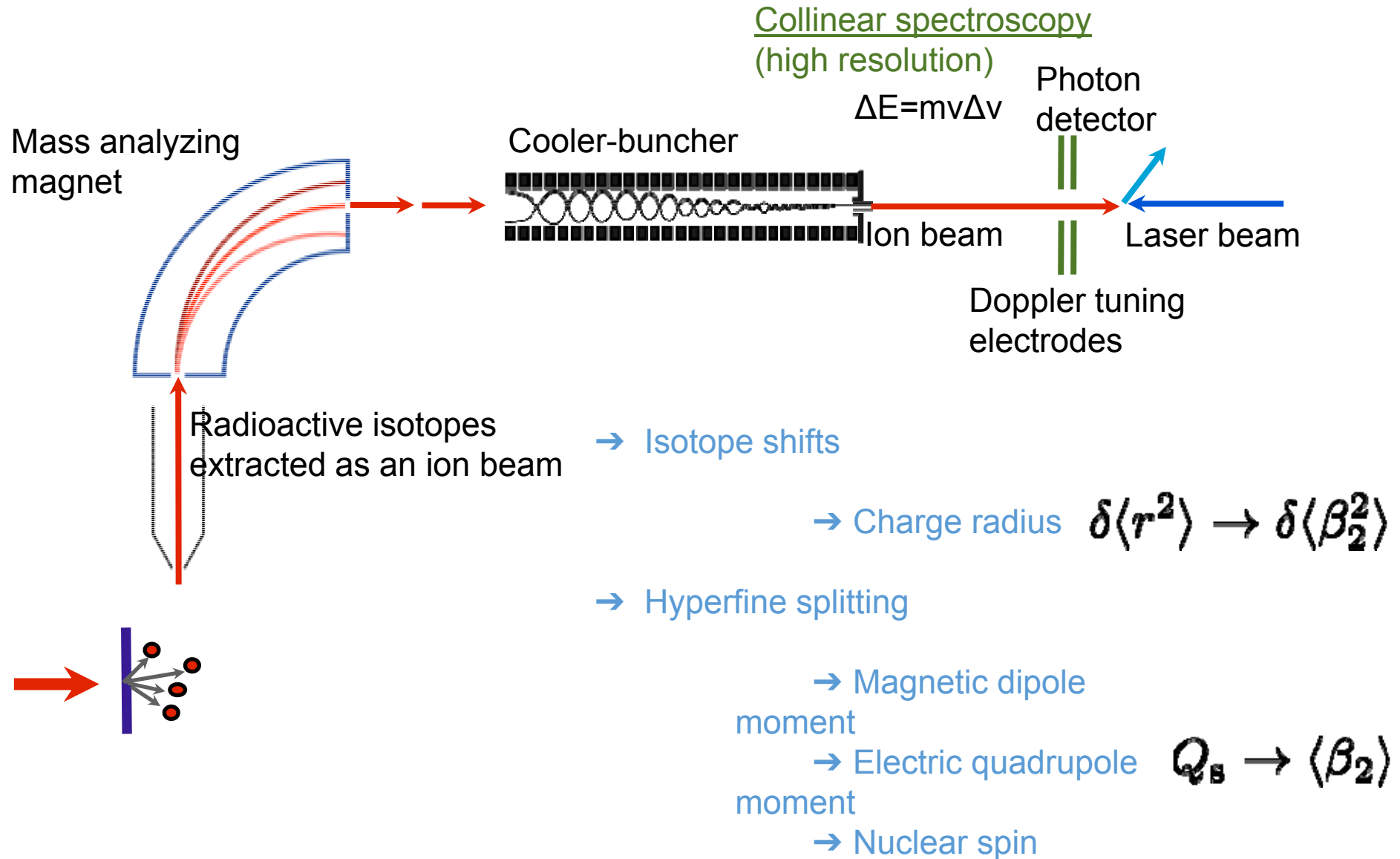
- Fast (sub-ms) extraction
- Chemically unselective

Ions Laser PMT

Laser spectroscopy



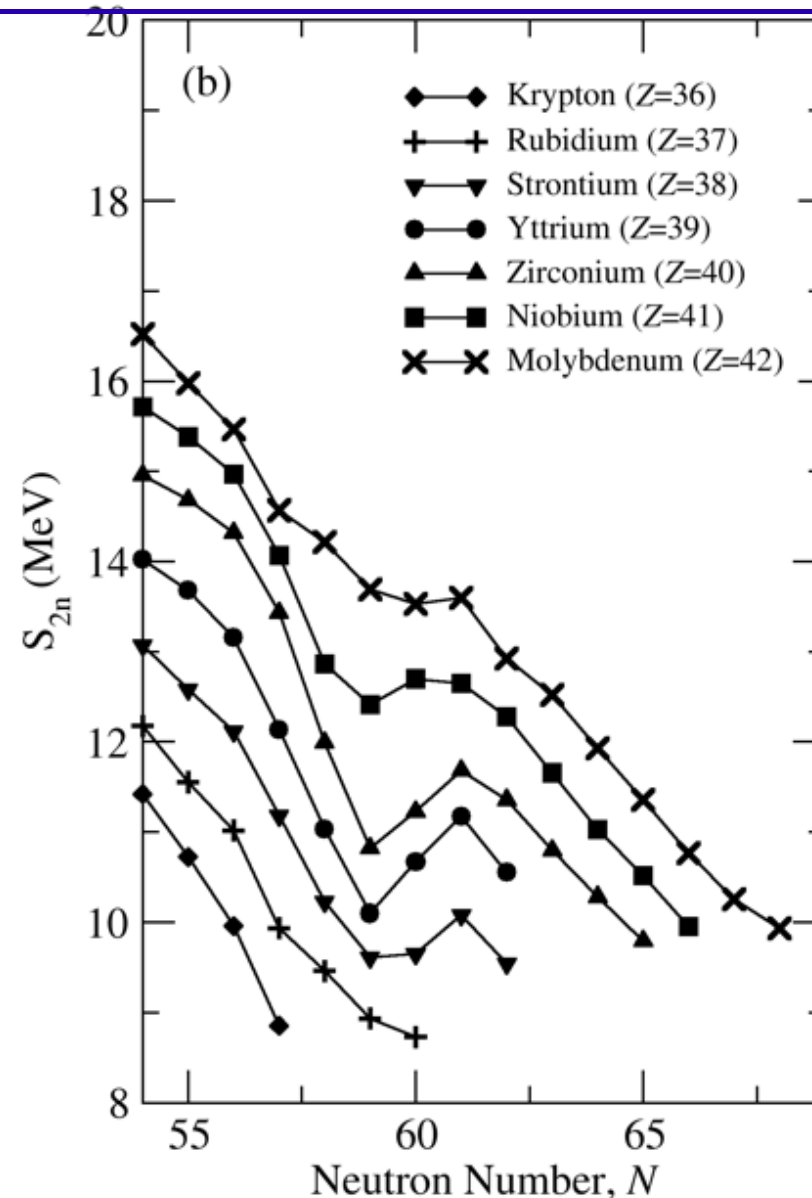
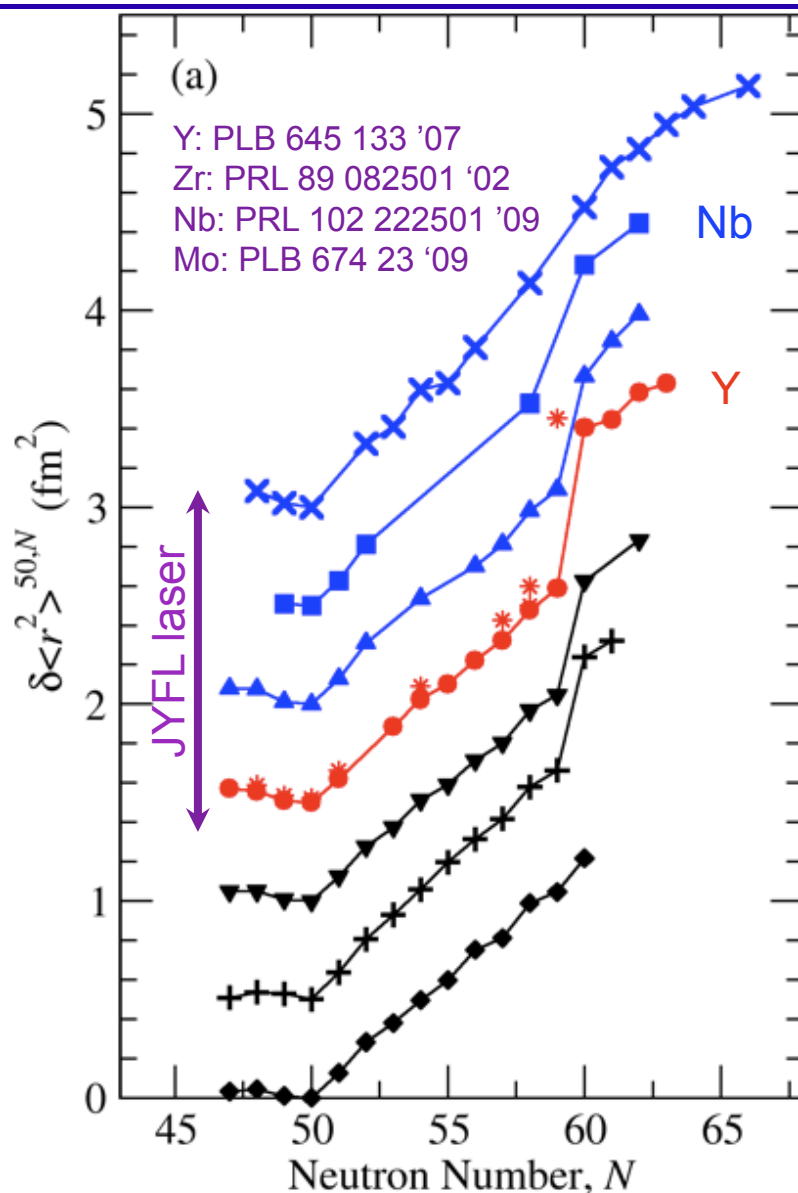
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Charge radii in the N=60 region



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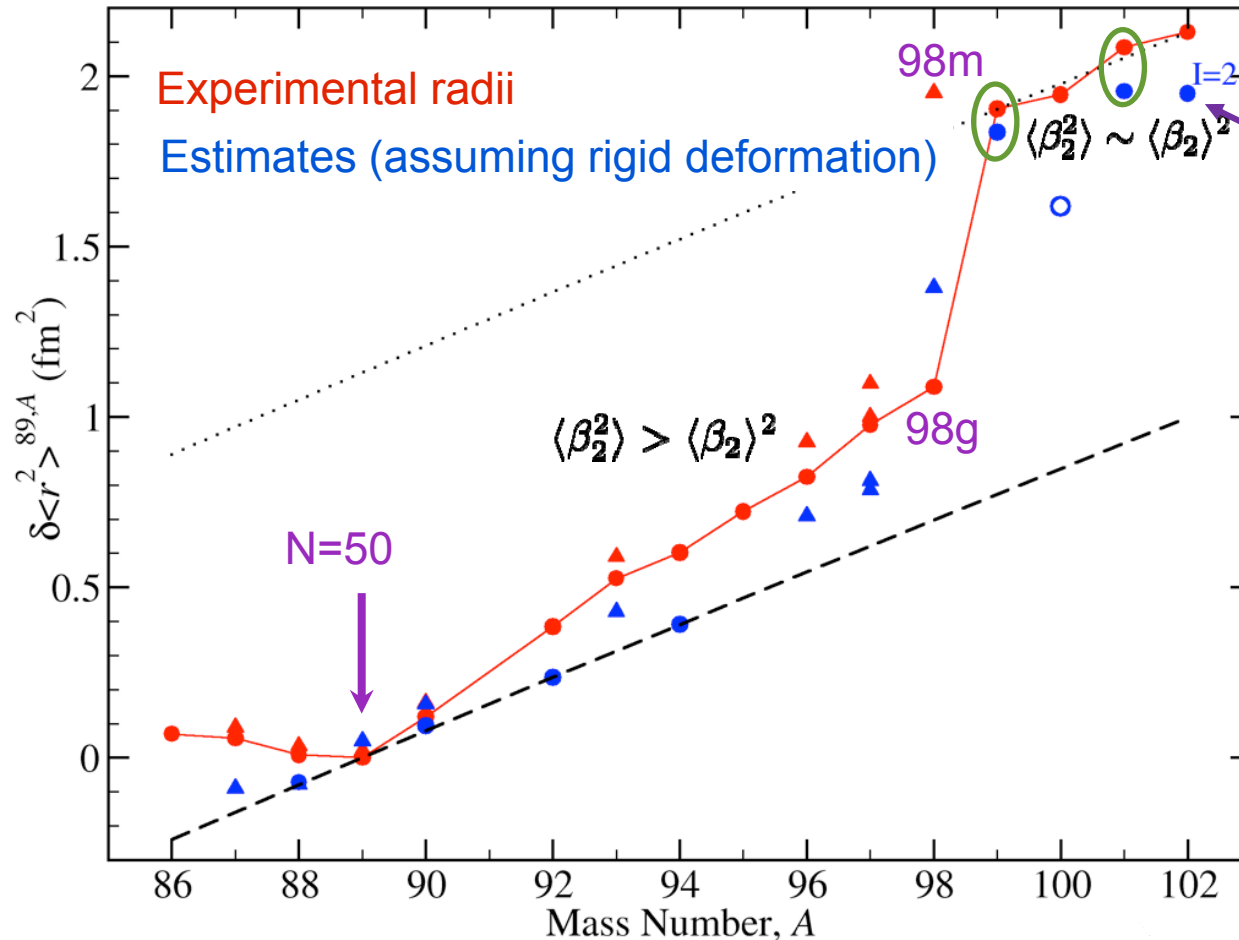


Cheal *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. 102 222501 (2009)
 Cheal *et al.* Phys. Lett. B 645 133 (2007)

Nuclear rigidity in yttrium



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Problem here... but we're not really sure what is being measured as 2 states very close in energy

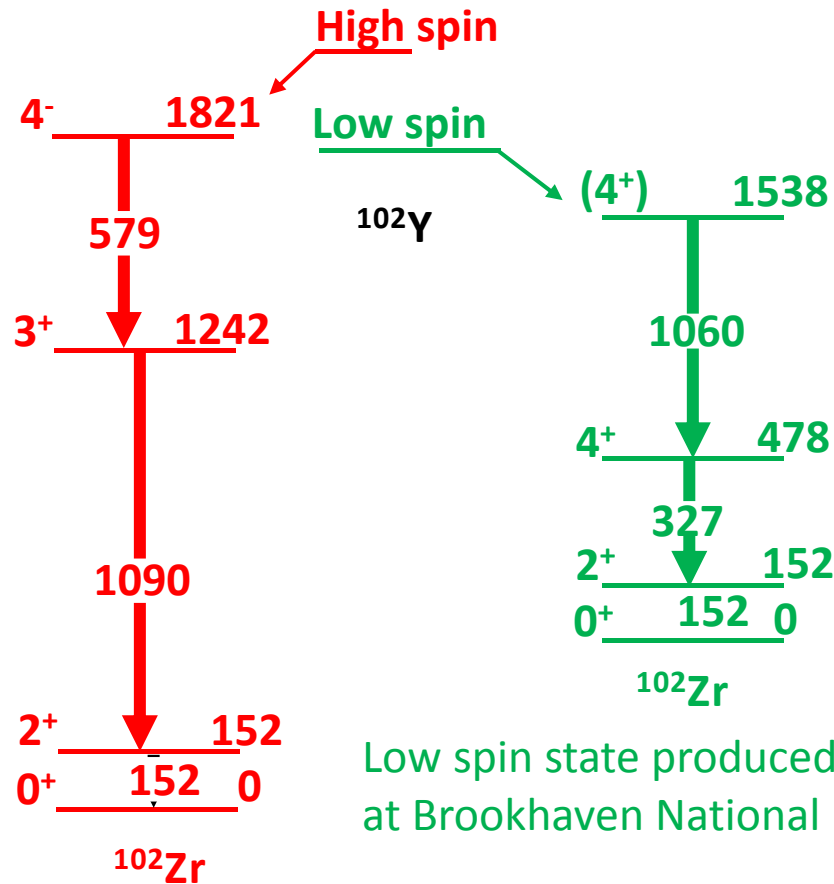


Cheal *et al.* Phys. Lett. B 645 133 (2007)

Cheal *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. 102 222501 (2009)

Slide courtesy of Bradley Cheal

^{102}Y beta decay

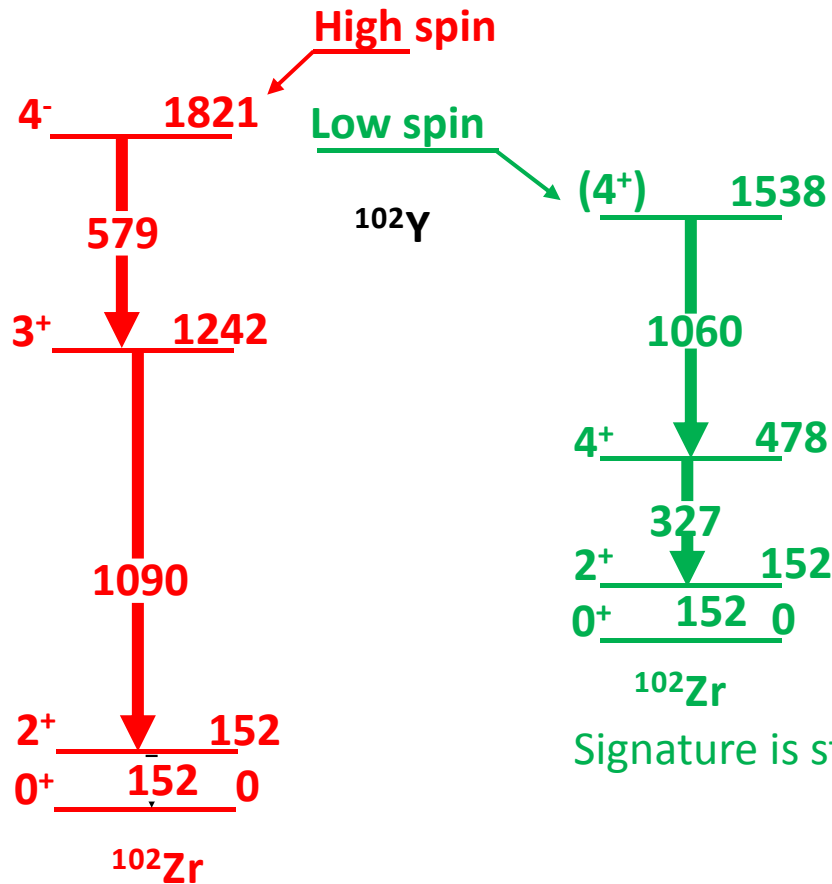


Gamma-ray energy (keV)	Gamma-ray intensities	
	Low spin state	High spin state
152	100(4)	79(10)
160	<1.1	8(8)
327	8.6(9)	42(3)
579	<1.1	28(3)
1060	29(3)	8(3)
1090	<1.3	33(3)

Low spin state produced by thermal fission of a ^{235}U target at TRISTAN facility at Brookhaven National Lab.

High spin state produced by thermal fission of a ^{235}U target using the JOSEF recoil separator at the research reactor DIDO at Kernforschungsanlage Jülich, without the use of an ion source.

^{102}Y beta decay



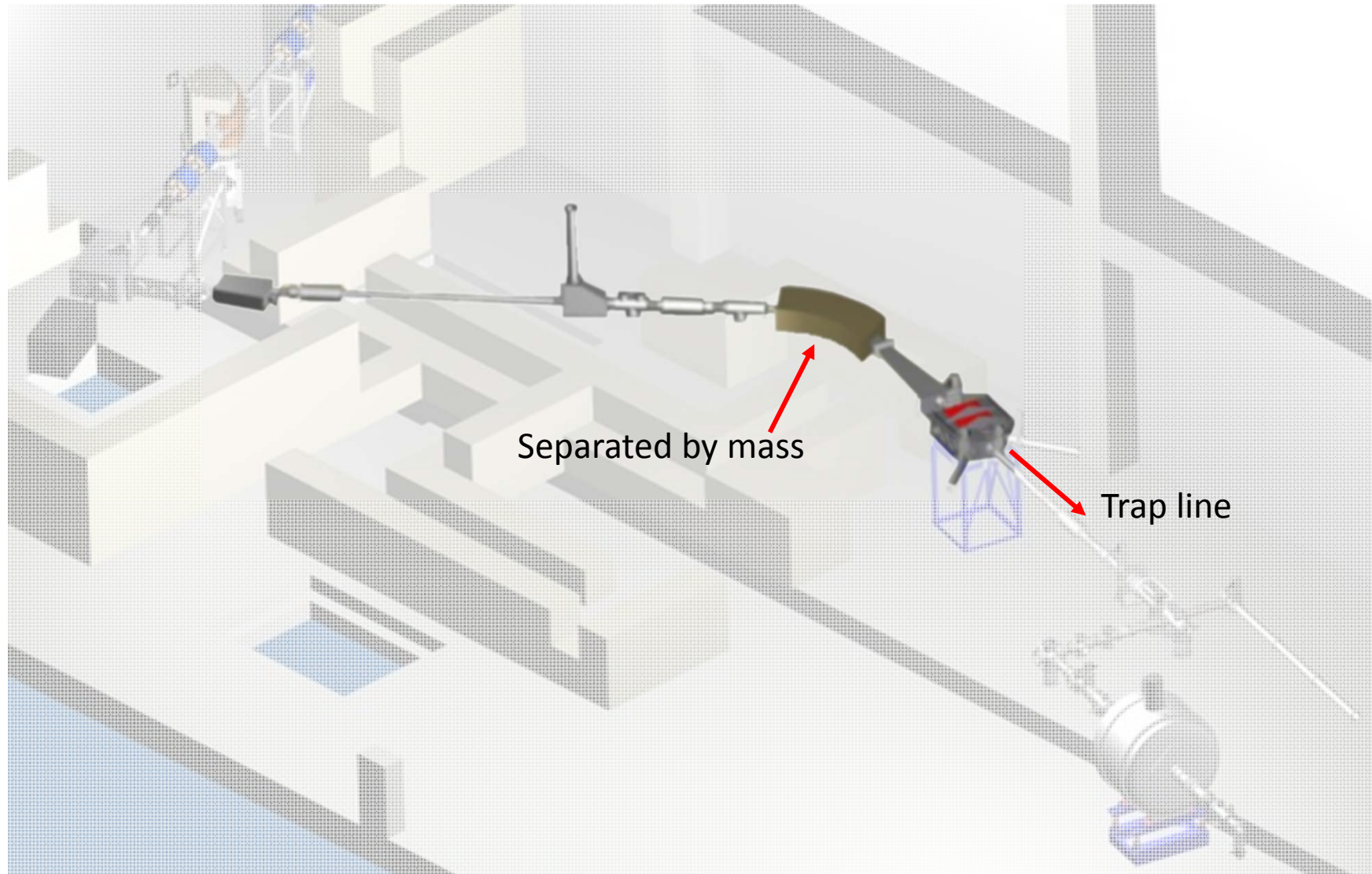
Signature is strong 1060 keV transition.

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Penning traps



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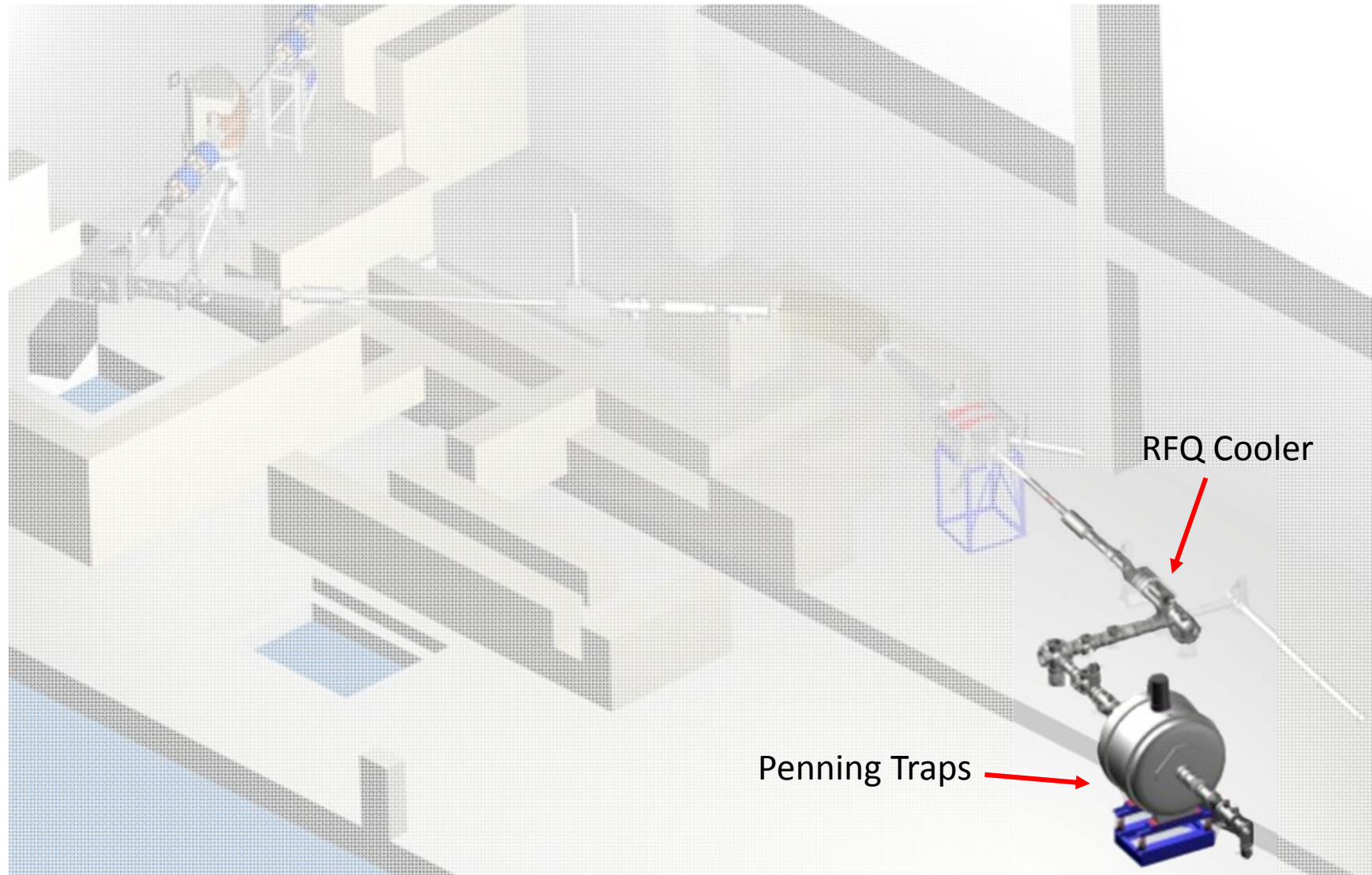


Source: <https://www.jyu.fi/fysiikka/en/research/accelerator/igisol/igisol4.html>

Penning traps

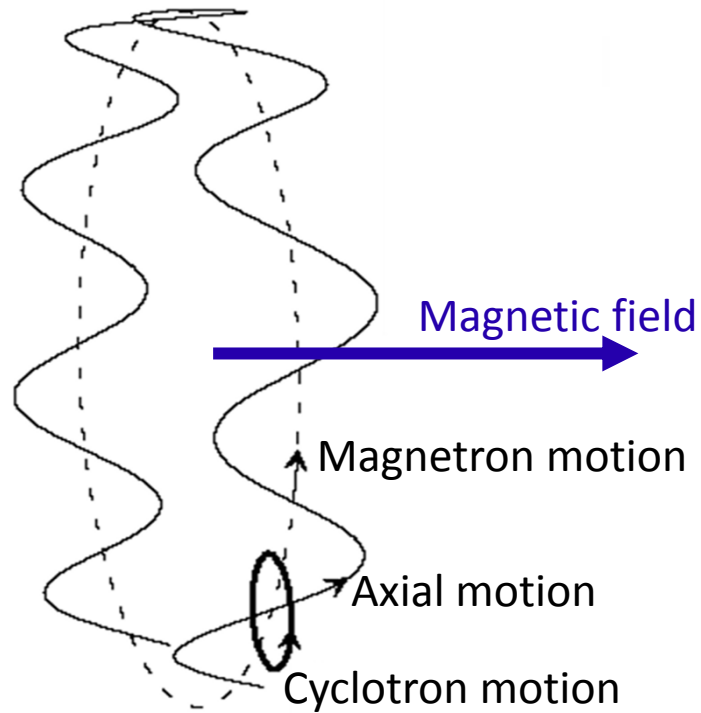
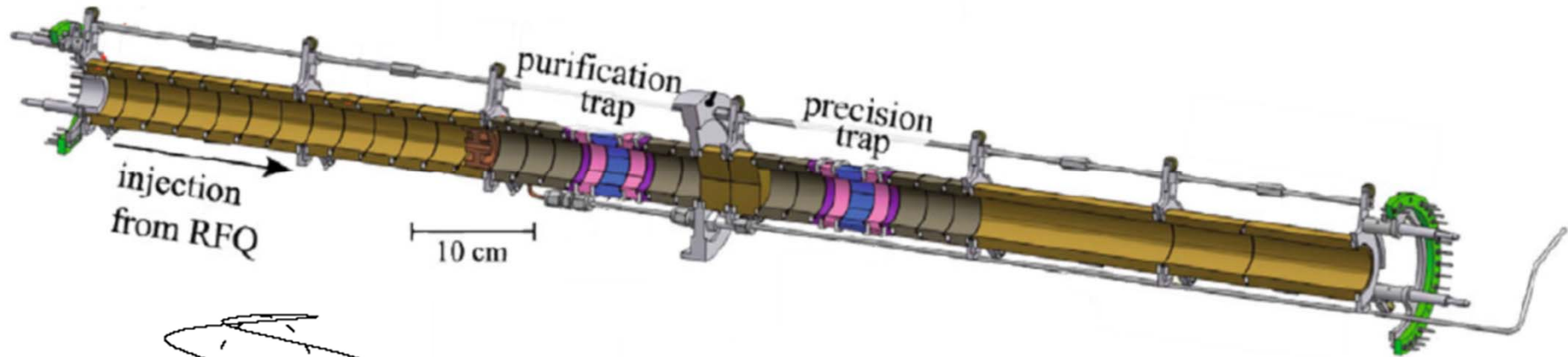


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Source: <https://www.jyu.fi/fysiikka/en/research/accelerator/igisol/igisol4.html>

Penning traps



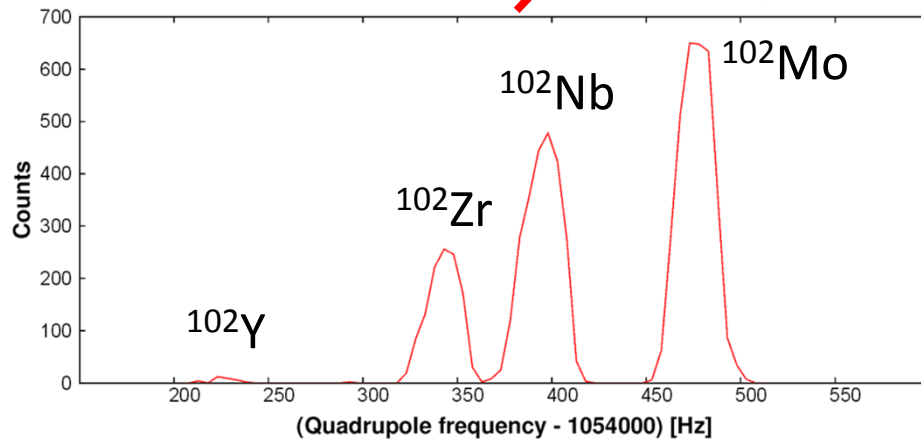
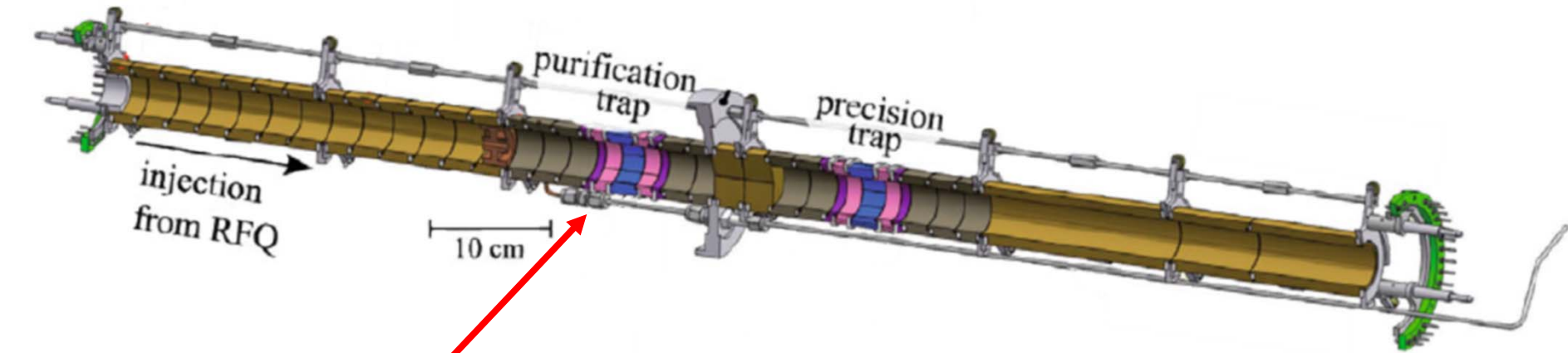
Magnetron motion: Mass independent

Cyclotron motion: Mass dependent

Penning traps



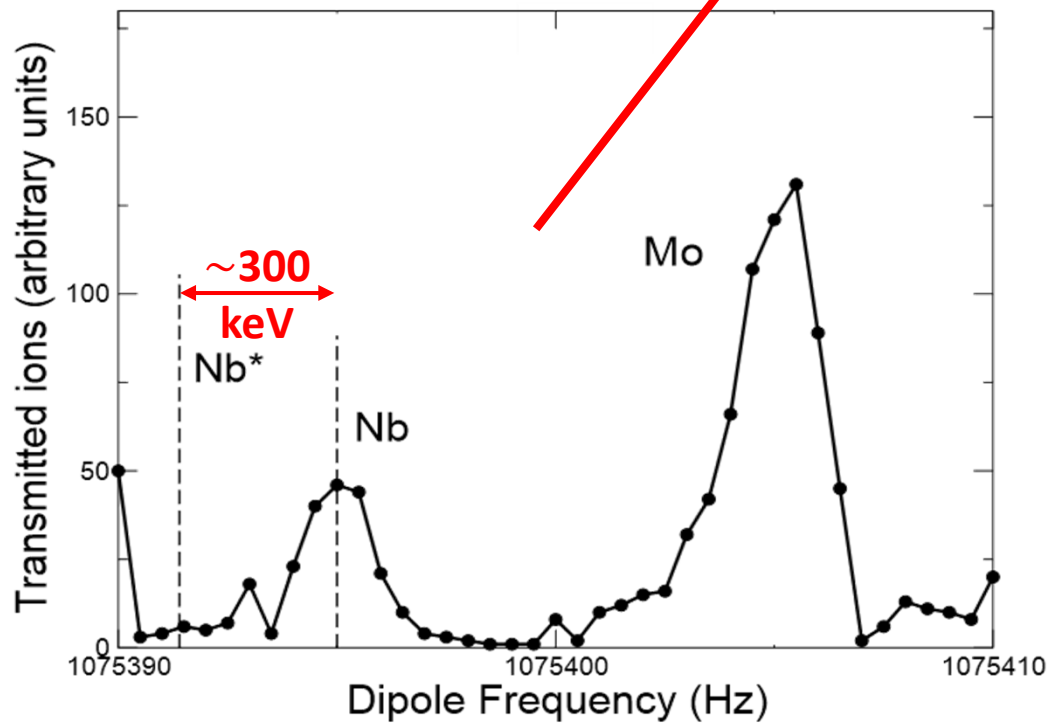
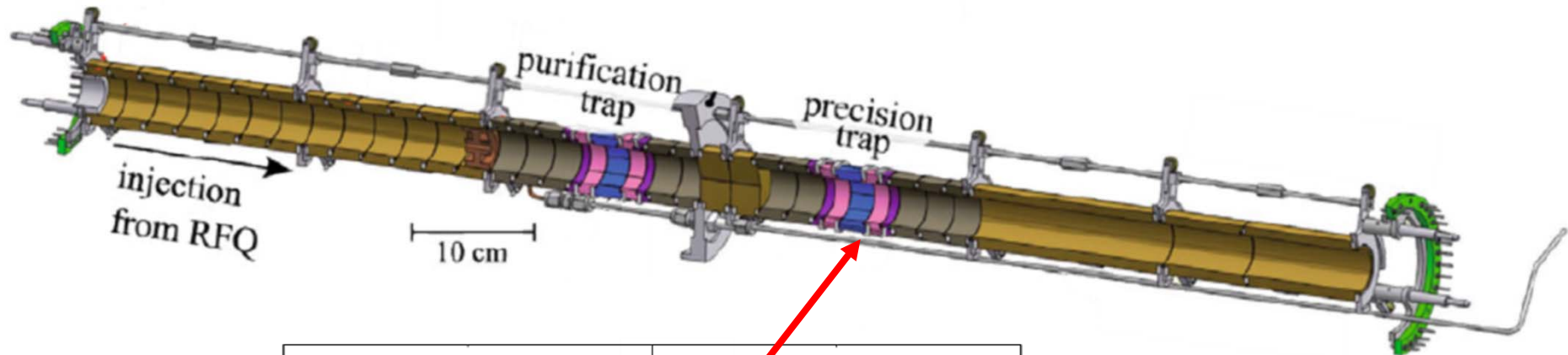
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Primary beam: $14 \mu\text{A} \approx 9 \times 10^{13}$ protons/s

^{102}Y after traps: ~ 1 ion/s

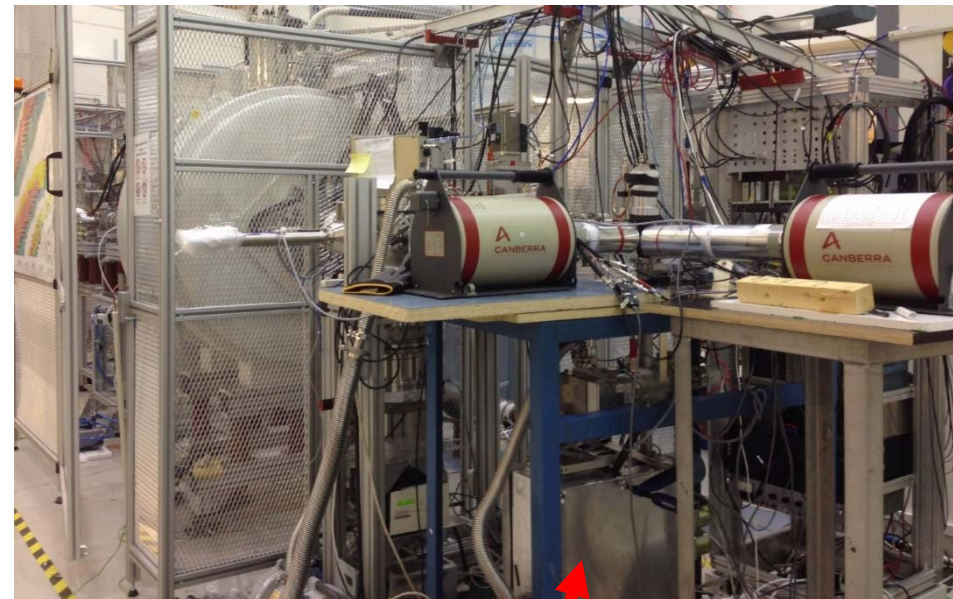
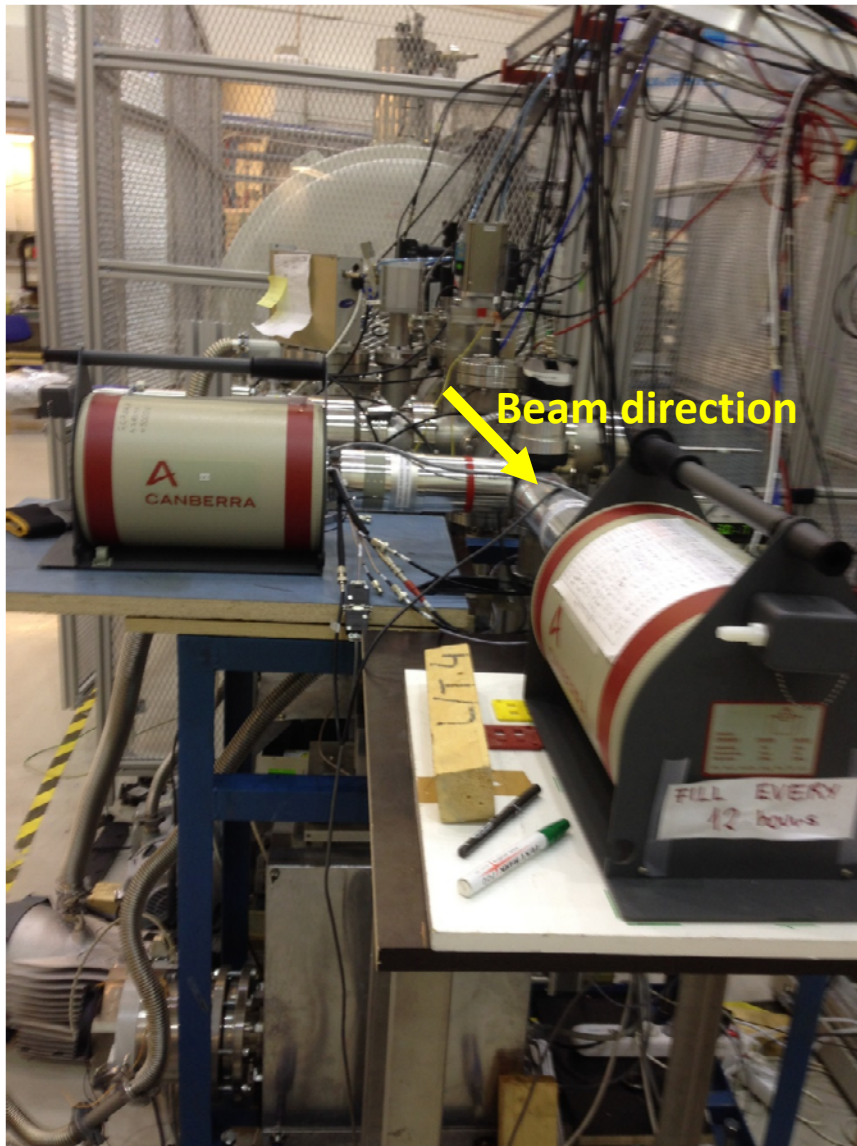
Penning traps



Post-trap spectroscopy



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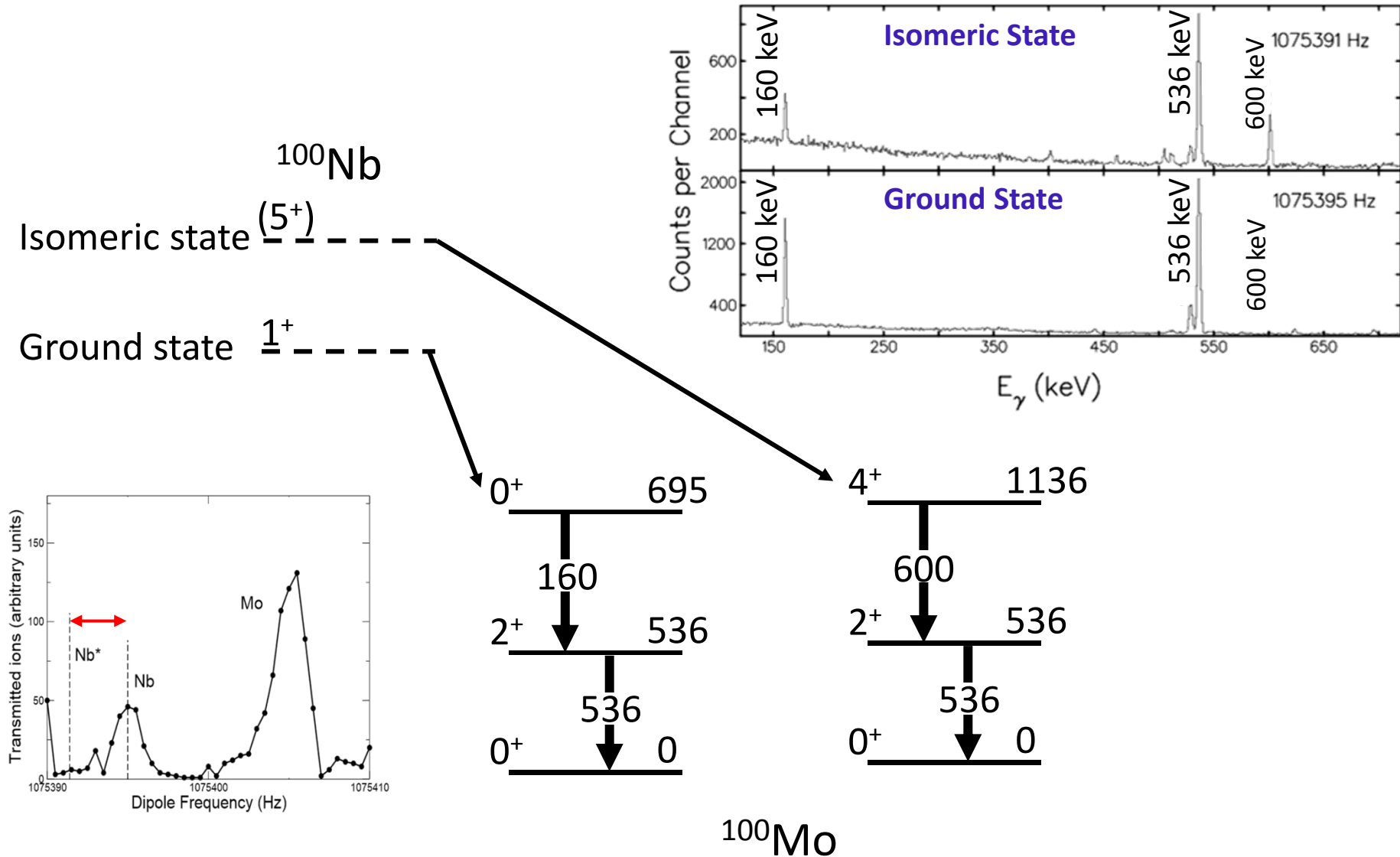


Tape station – moves about every 60 s

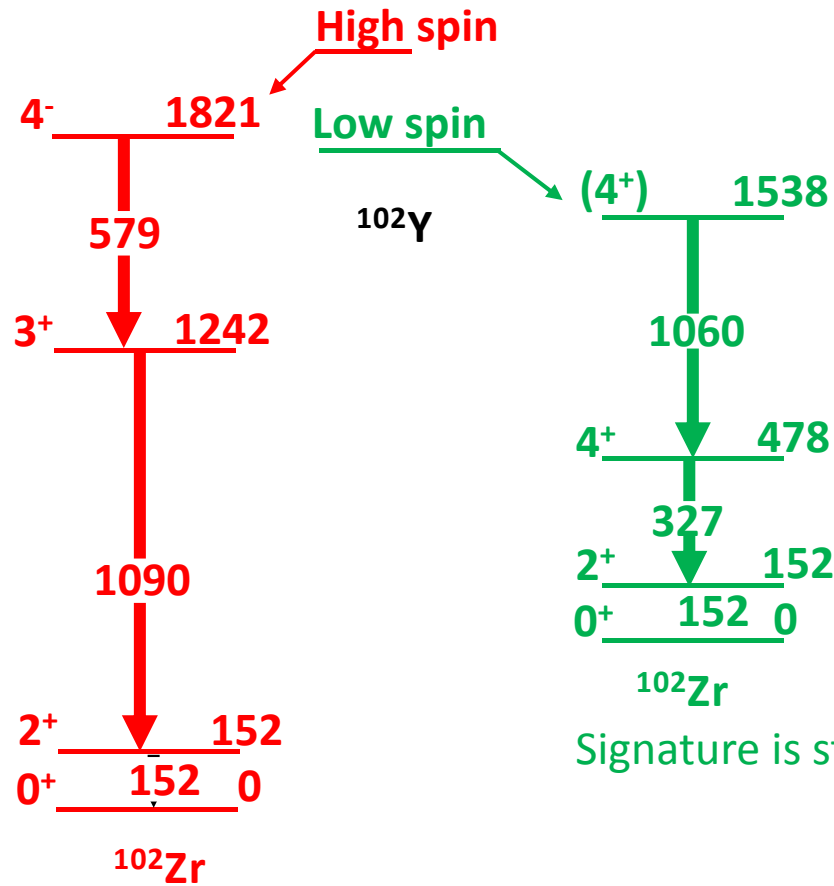
Test with ^{100}Nb decay into ^{100}Mo



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^{102}Y beta decay



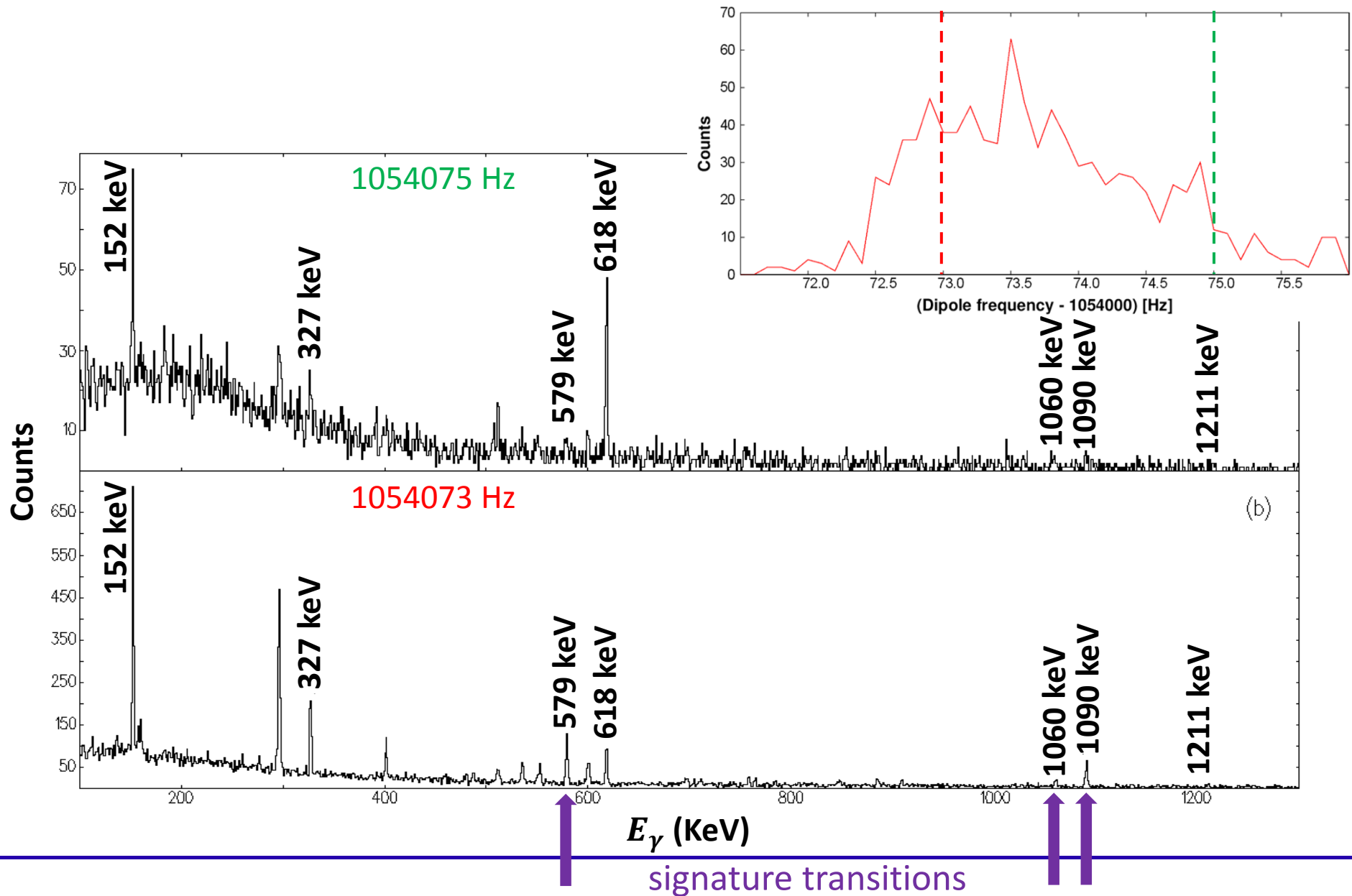
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Signature is strong 1060 keV transition.

Results inconclusive



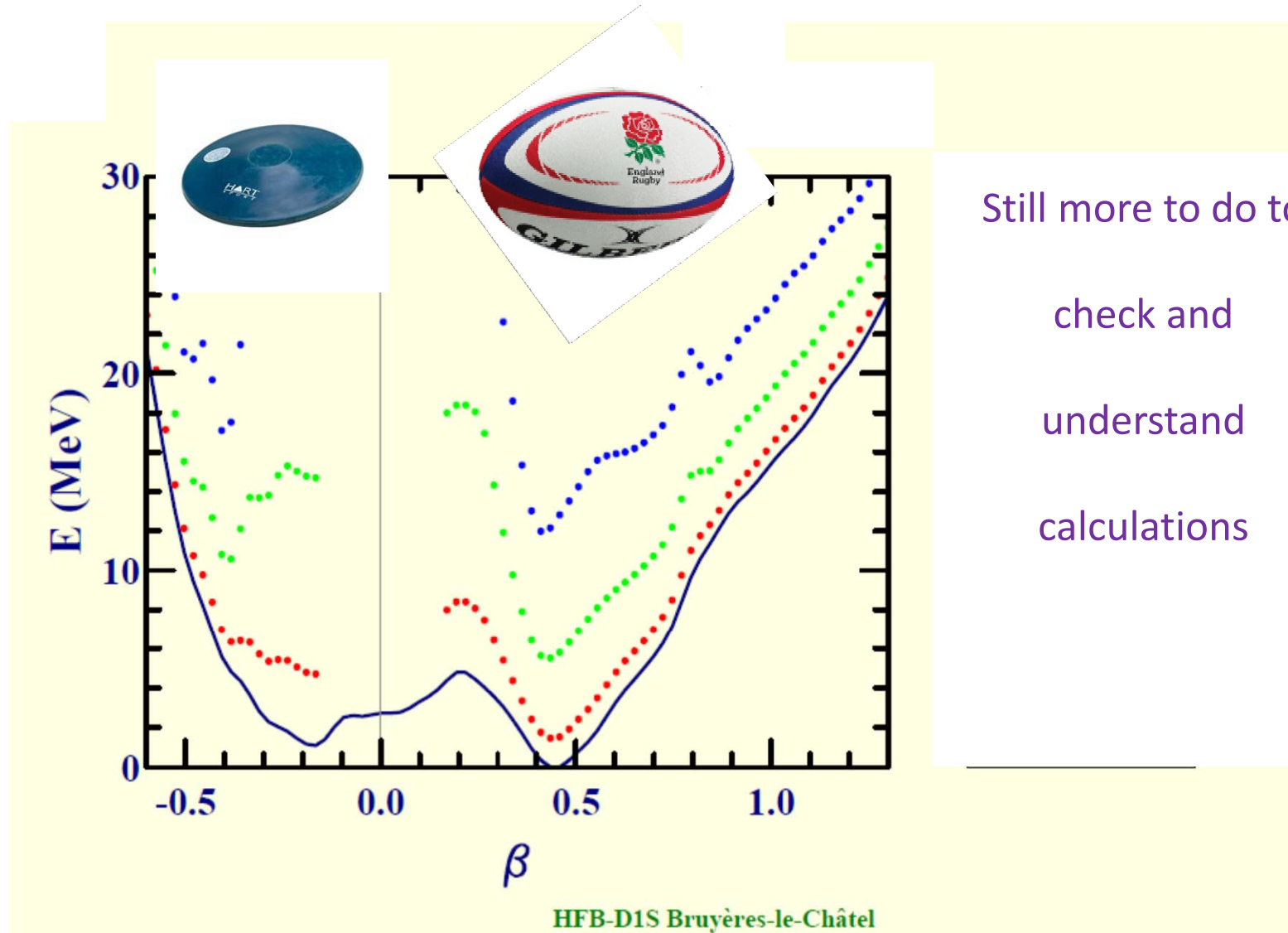
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^{102}Y shape calculations



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IBA Cyclone-18:

18 MeV cyclotron =>

low-energy nuclear science programme

(focus on what is done with low-energy beams at the IGISOL)





Lots of exciting possibilities

IBA Cyclone-18:

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low-energy science programme

(focus on research is done with low-energy beams at the IGISOL)



