

Nuclear Physics Research at ILL

- a short Introduction

Marcus Scheck – University of the West of Scotland



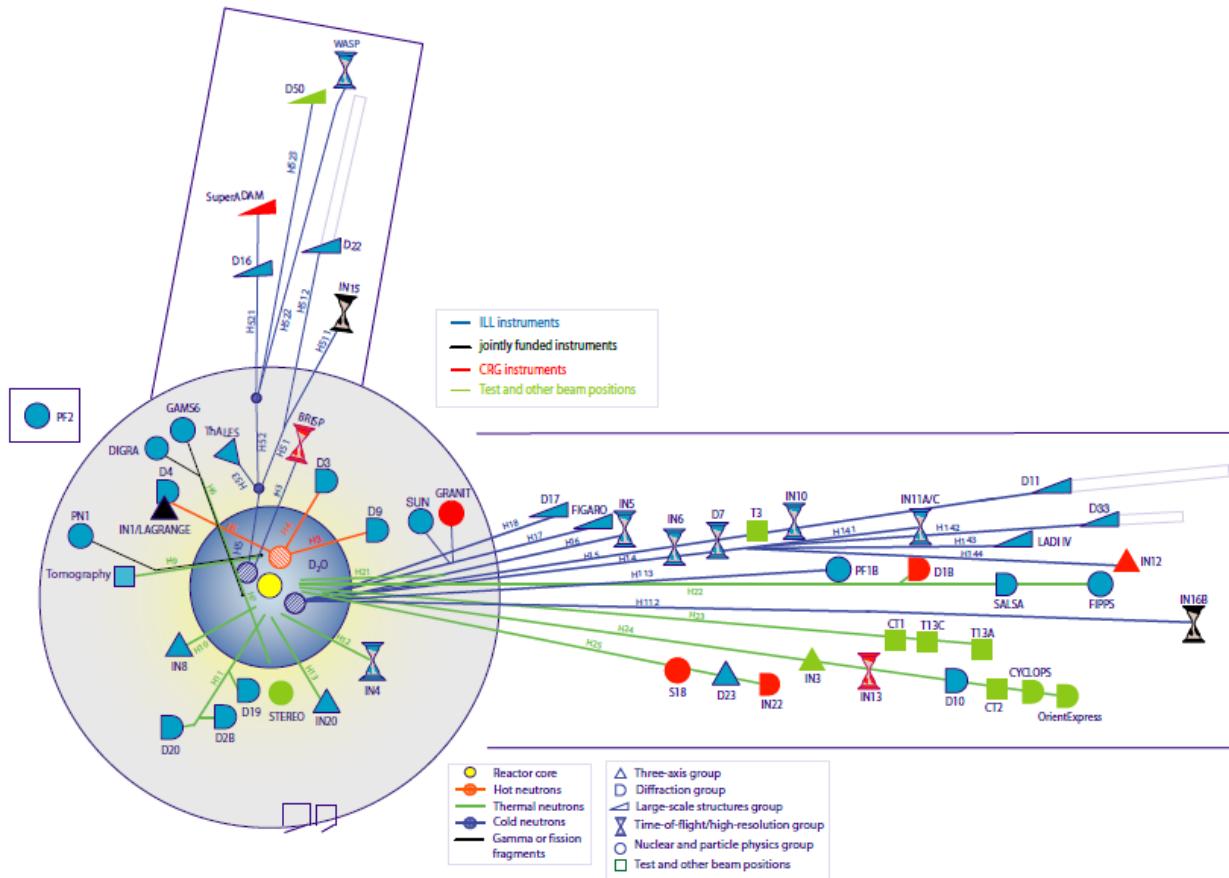
M. Jentschel - ILL

U. Köster – ILL

C. Michelagnoli – ILL

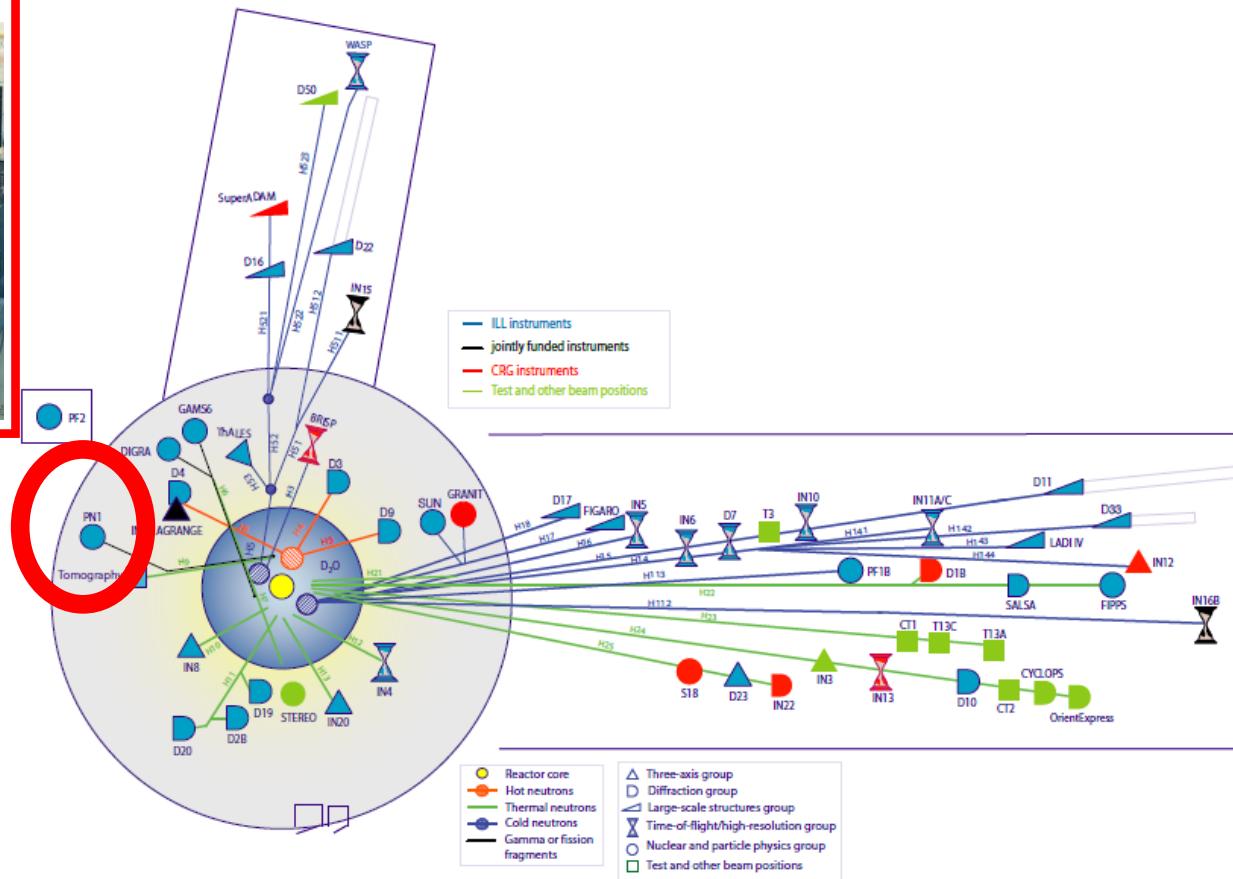


Infrastructure



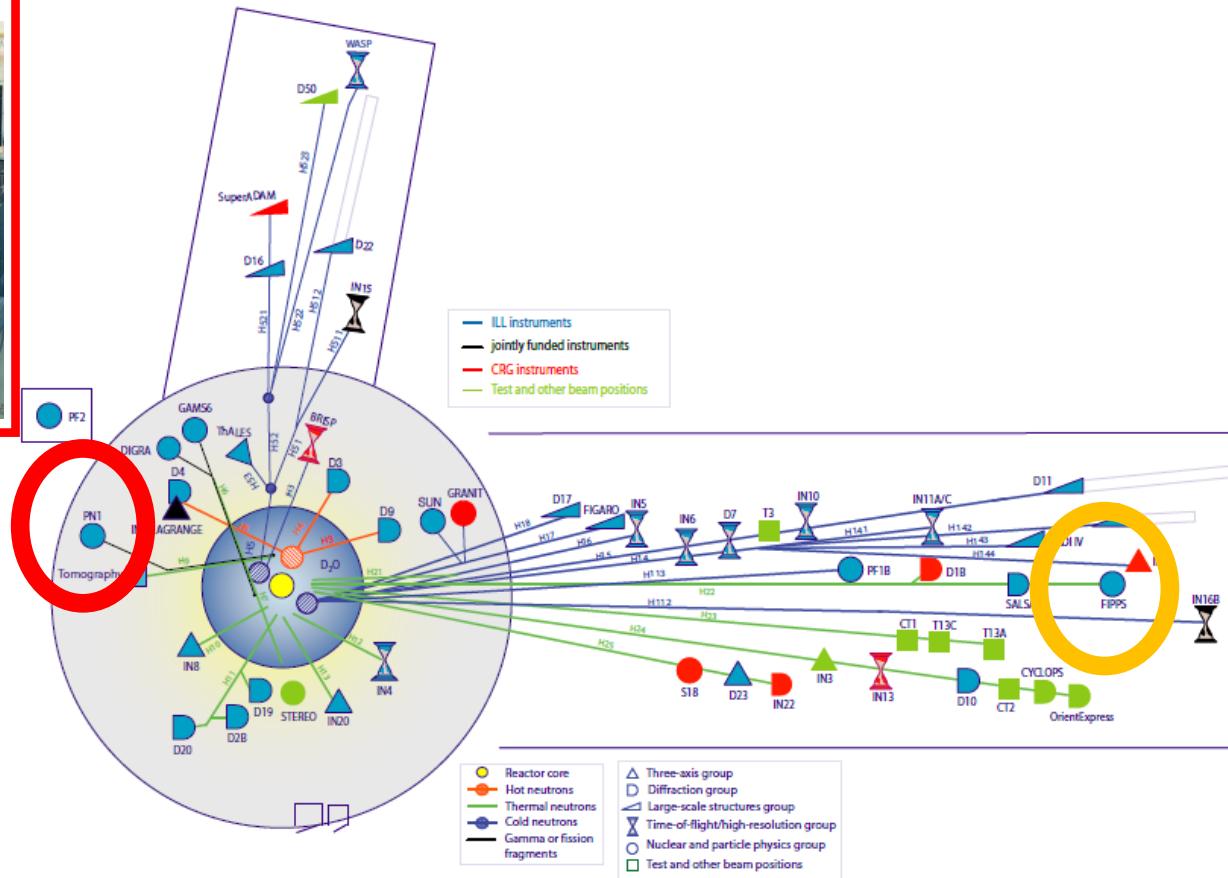
Infrastructure

Lohengrin

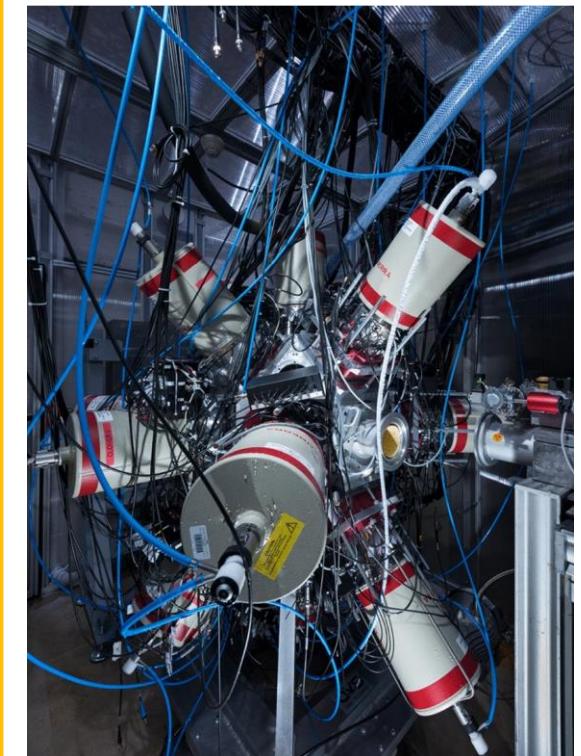


Infrastructure

Lohengrin



FIPPS Fission-Product Prompt γ -ray Spectrometer



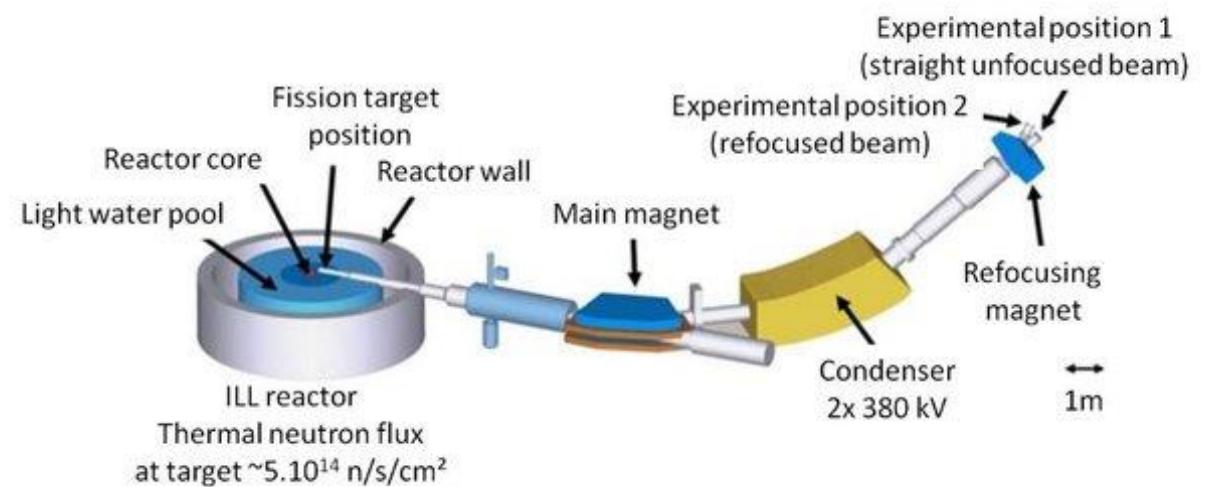
Lohengrin

recoil mass spectrometer for fission fragments



Lohengrin

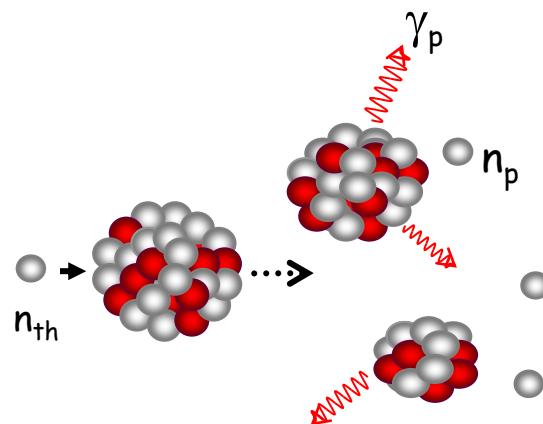
recoil mass spectrometer for fission fragments



Lohengrin

recoil mass spectrometer for fission fragments

Nuclear fission in the
Lohengrin target

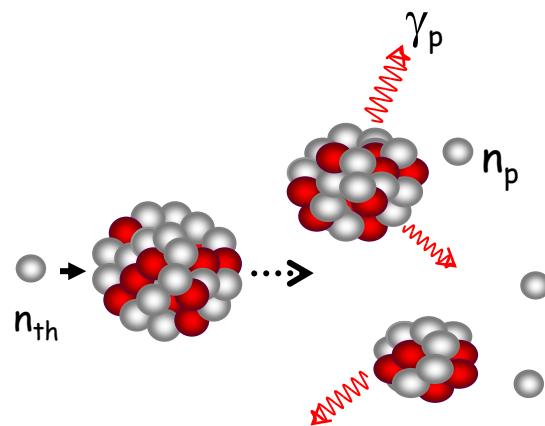


$10^{-18} - 10^{-16}s$

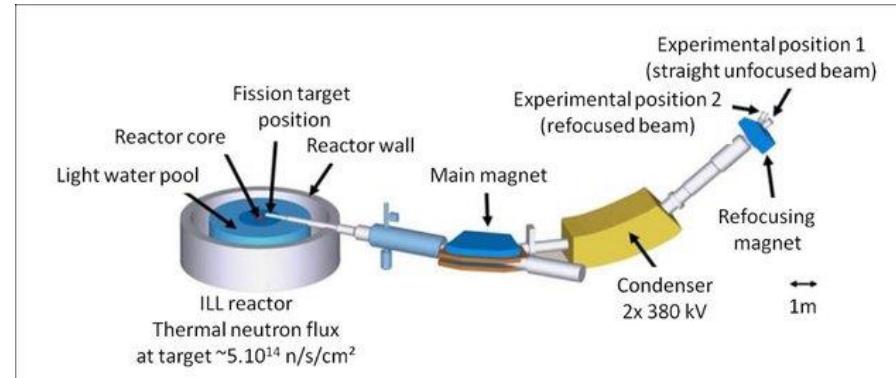
Lohengrin

recoil mass spectrometer for fission fragments

Nuclear fission in the Lohengrin target



Transfer through spectrometer



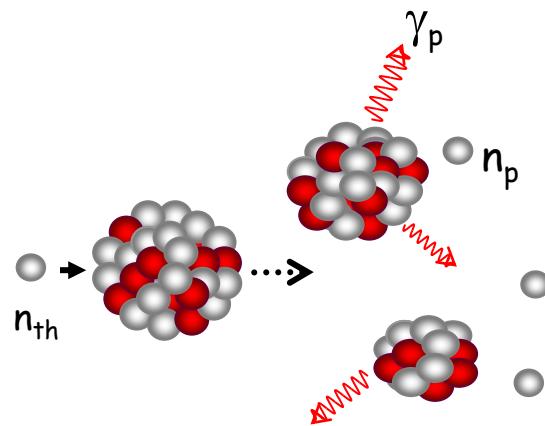
$10^{-18} - 10^{-16}s$

$1 - 2 \mu s$

Lohengrin

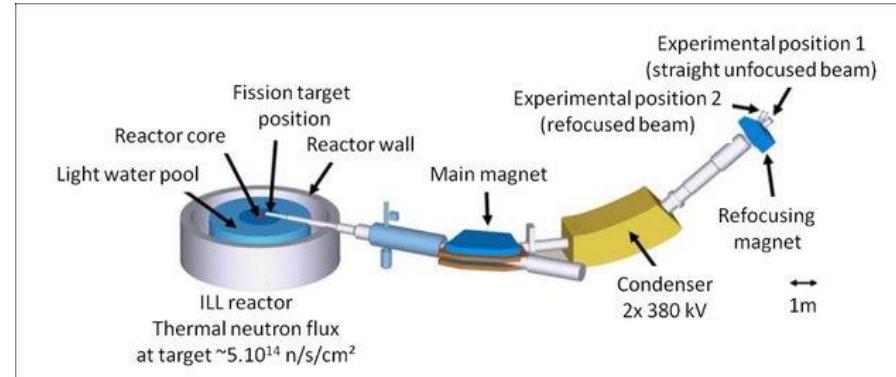
recoil mass spectrometer for fission fragments

**Nuclear fission in the
Lohengrin target**



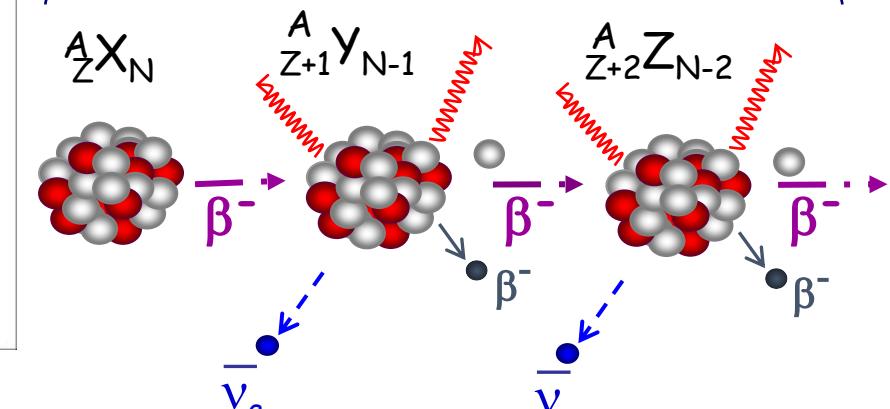
$10^{-18} - 10^{-16}s$

**Transfer through
spectrometer**



$1 - 2 \mu s$

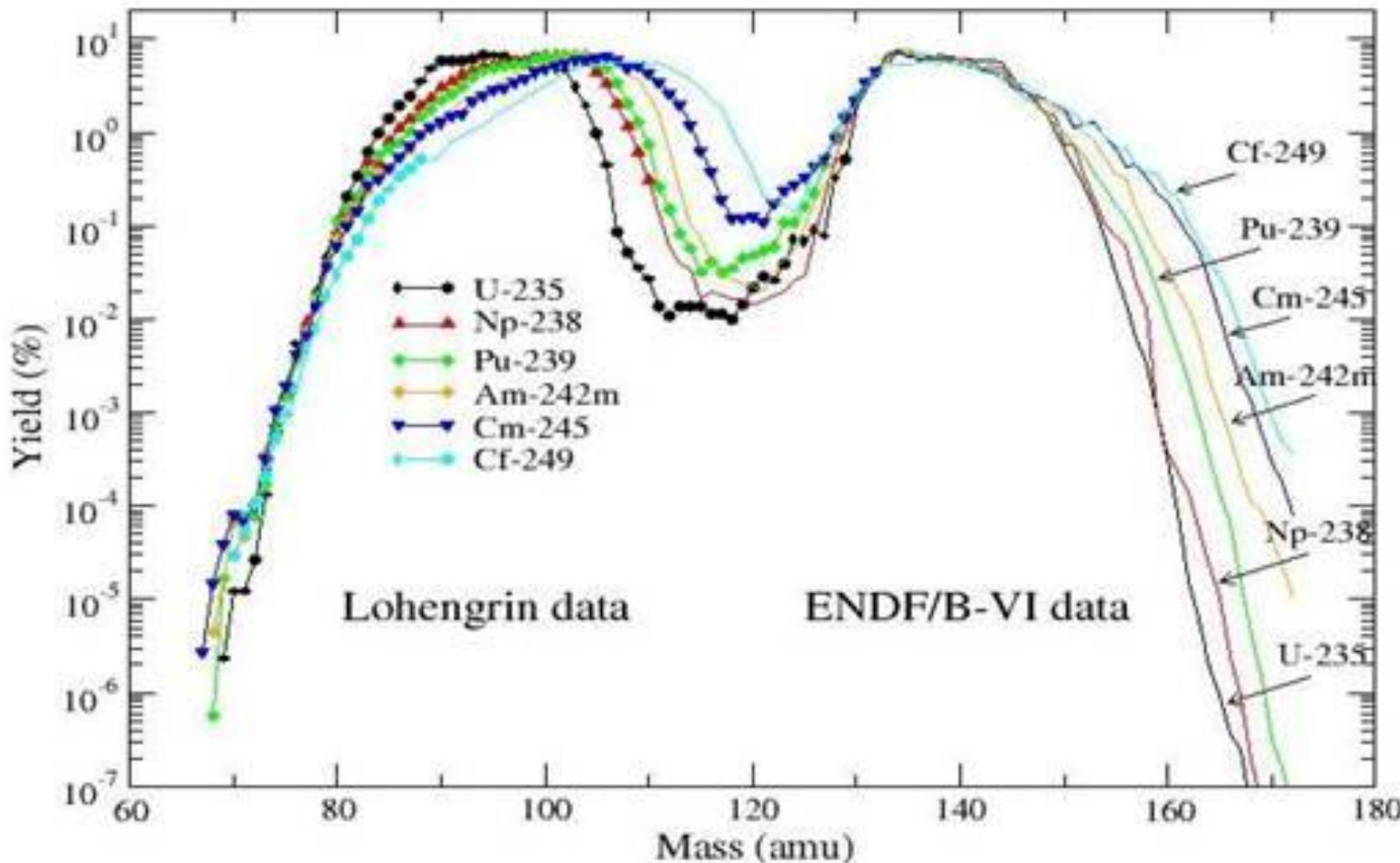
**Isomeric decays and β^- decays
in the detection system**



μs to s

Lohengrin

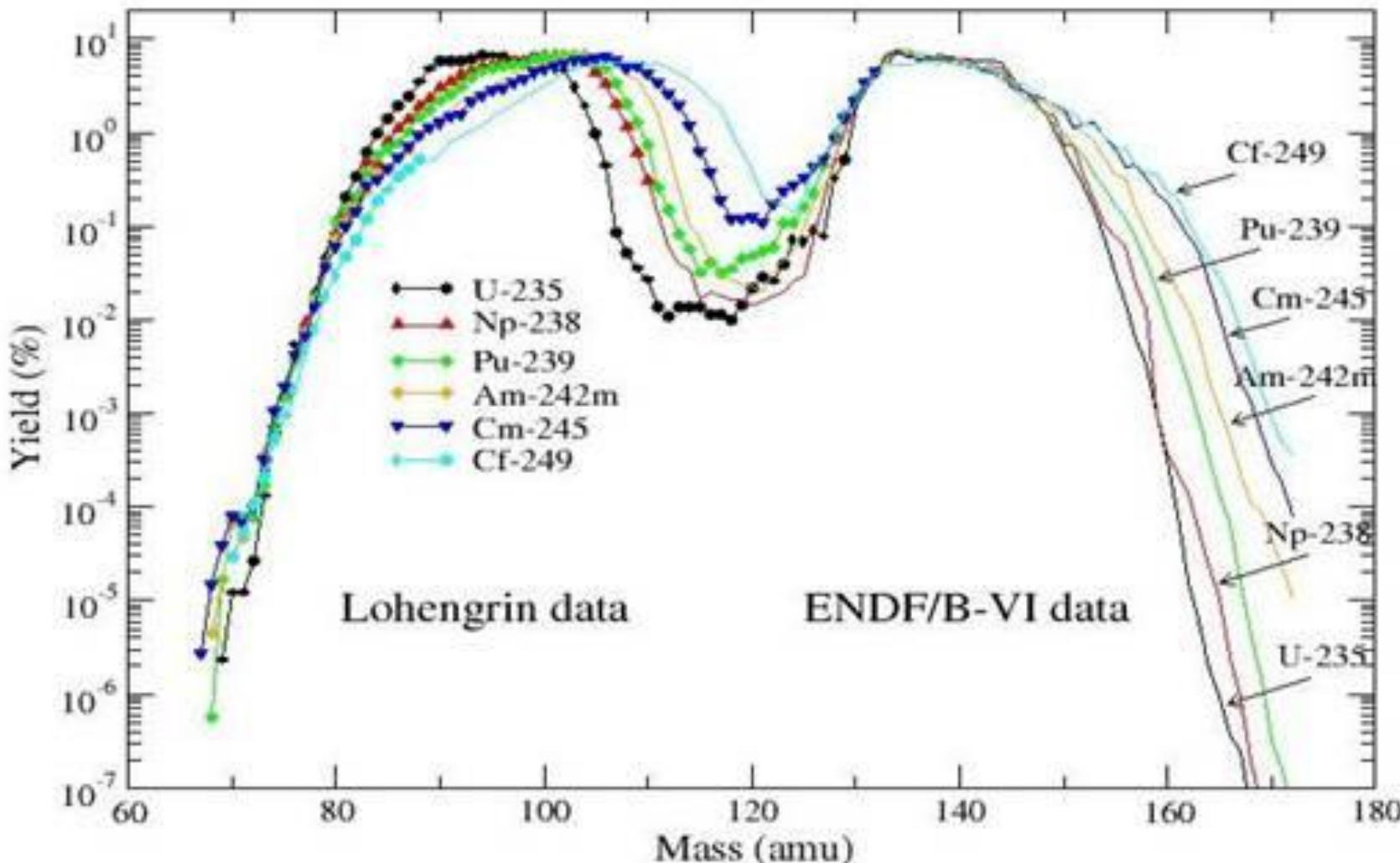
recoil mass spectrometer for fission fragments



Fission fragment yields of actinides, including short-lived targets produced in situ by (n,γ) , e.g. ^{238}Np ($T_{1/2} = 2.1\text{d}$).

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recoil mass spectrometer for fission fragments



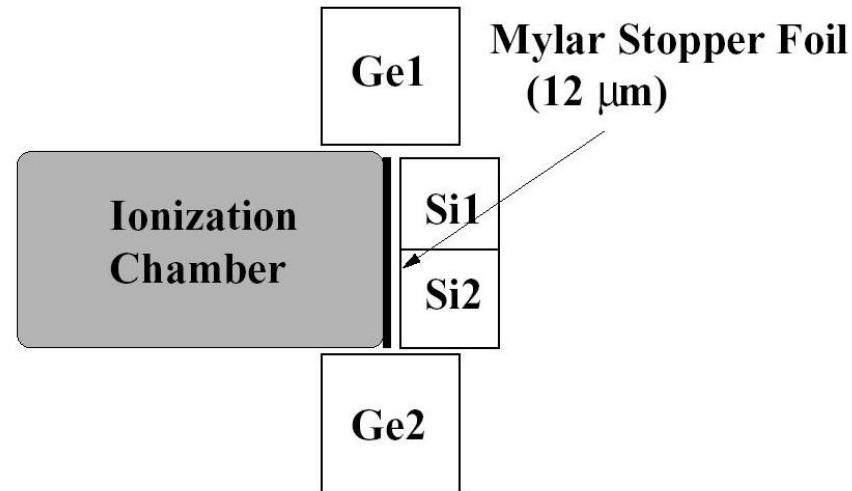
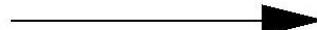
Fission fragment yields of actinides, including short-lived targets produced in situ by (n,γ) , e.g. ^{238}Np ($T_{1/2} = 2.1\text{d}$).

Fission still not well understood!
See J.N. Wilson et al.,
Nature 590 (2021) 566

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an example for an experimental setup

A/q & E/q
separated
beam



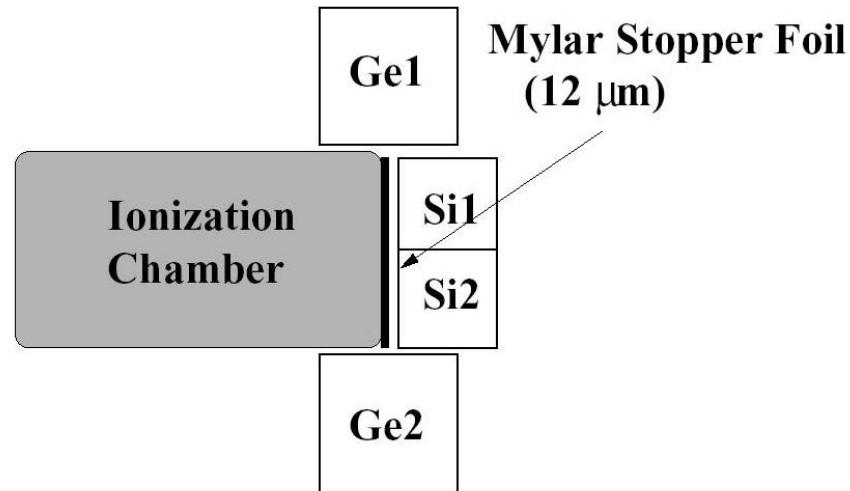
Ionization chamber:

Specific energy loss $\frac{dE}{dx}$
 \Rightarrow ion identification

Lohengrin

an example for an experimental setup

A/q & E/q
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beam



Ge:

Clover high-purity germanium
detector for
high-resolution ($\Delta E/E \approx 1/1000$)
 γ -ray spectroscopy with
160% relative detection efficiency

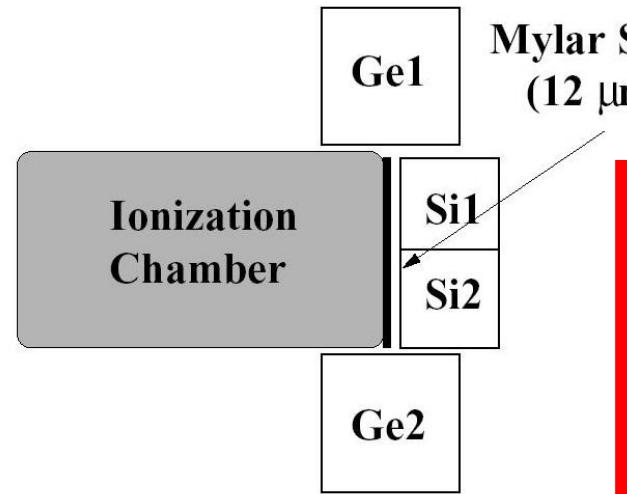
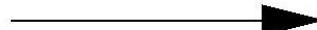
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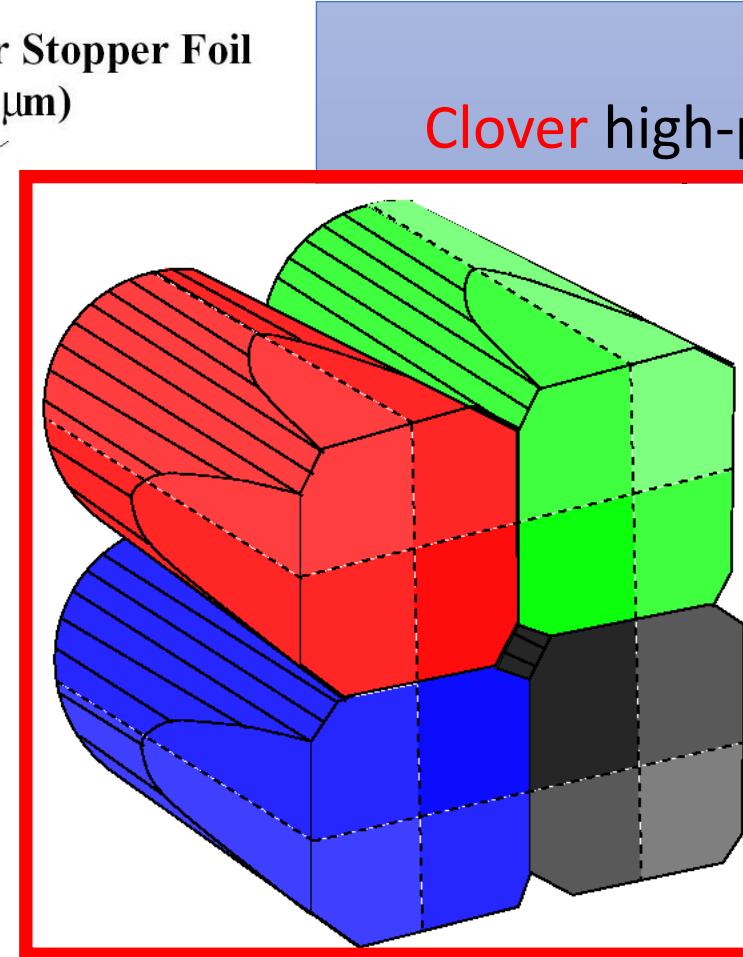
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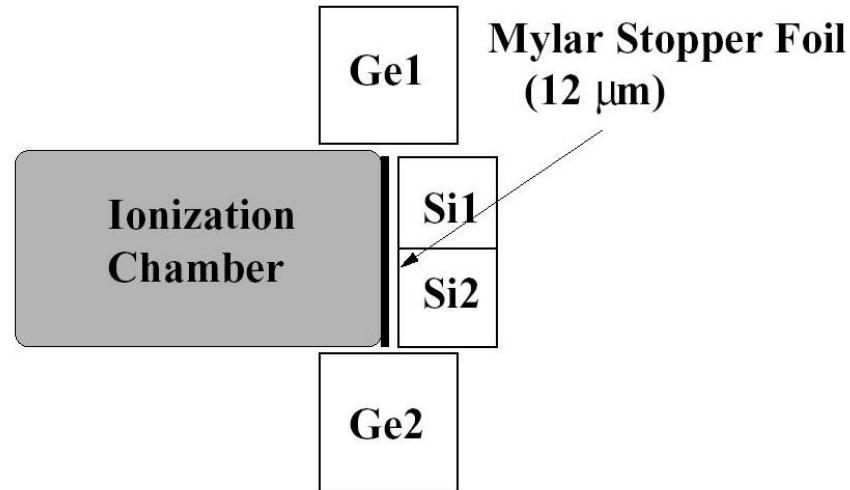
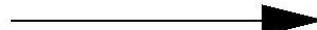


Ge:
Clover high-purity germanium
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Lohengrin

an example for an experimental setup

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Si:

Silicon detectors for electron
(β particles, conversion electrons)
detection

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an example for an experimental setup

A/q & E/q
separated
beam



Mylar Stopper Foil
(12 μm)

Ge:

Clover high-purity germanium

However, **flexible!**

For example,

- LaBr₃ detectors for fast-timing measurements
- Beta-delayed neutron detectors, etc.

Ionization chamber:

Specific energy loss — $\frac{dE}{dx}$
⇒ ion identification

Si:

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Lohengrin

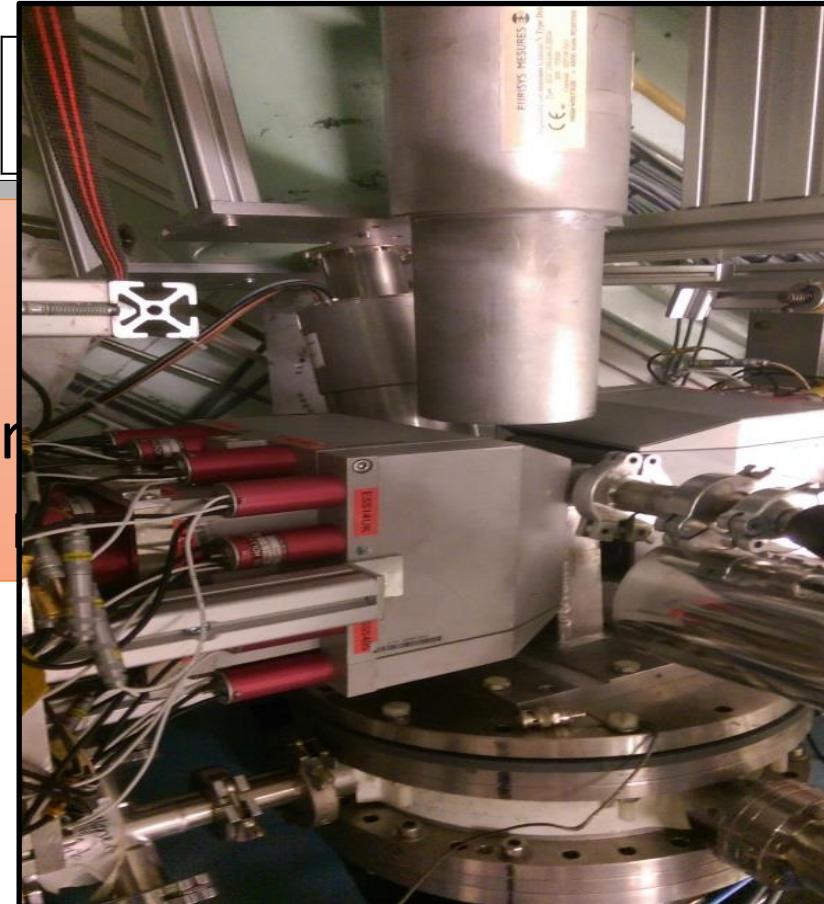
an example for an experimental setup

A/q & E/q
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- LaBr₃ detector
- Beta-delayed

Ionization chamber:

Specific energy loss — $\frac{dE}{dx}$
⇒ ion identification



Ge:
or high-purity germanium

(000)
ency

for electron
ion electrons)
on

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a recent physics example: β decay of ^{96}Y to ^{96}Zr

Daya Bay Reactor Neutrino Experiment:

Reactors emit only 94.6(22) % of the expected high-energy (>1.8 MeV) antineutrinos.

F.P. An et al., PRL **116**, 061801 (2016)
& Erratum: PRL **118**, 099902 (2018)

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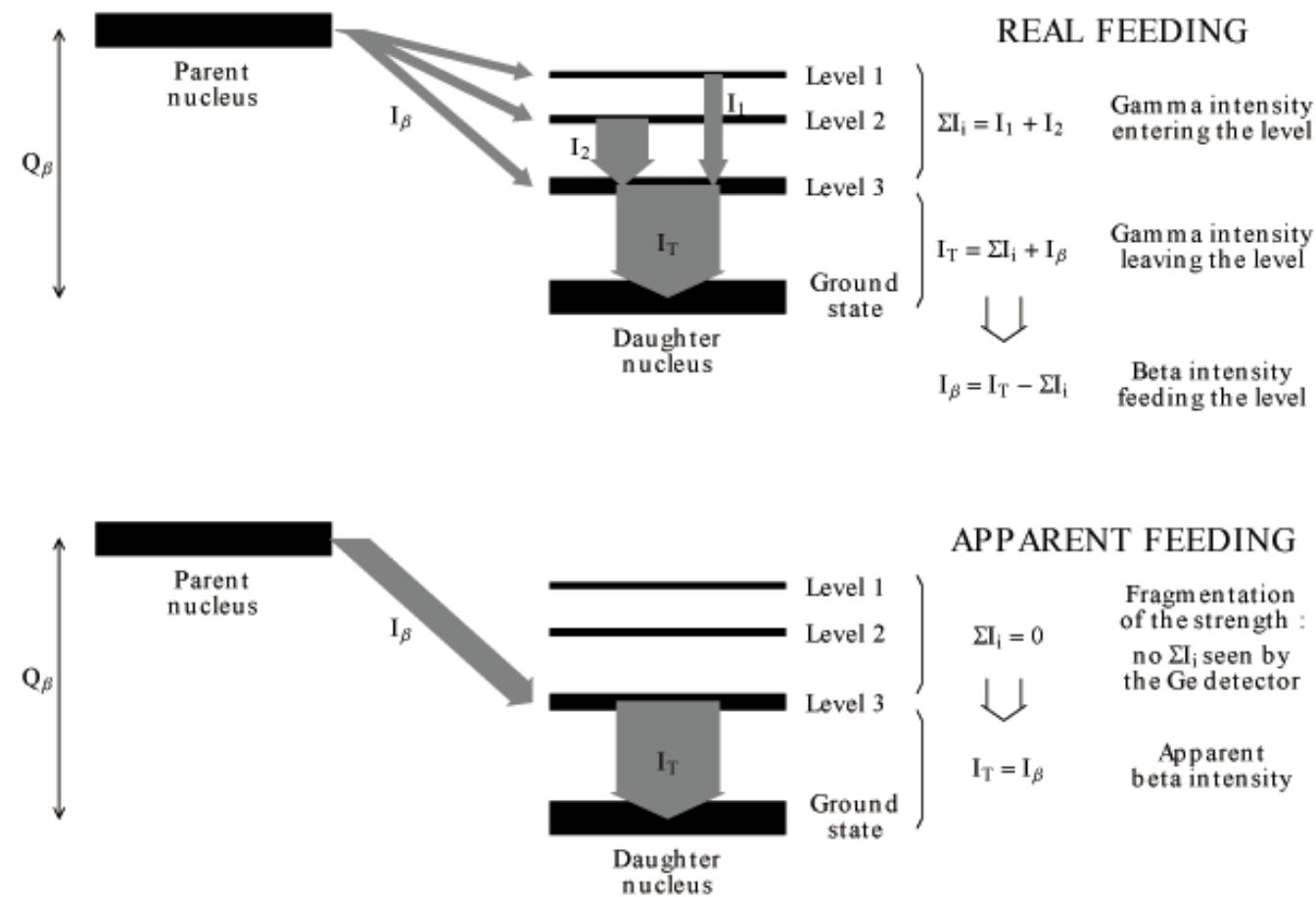
Antineutrinos from
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Likely source: Pandemonium effect
J. Hardy et al., Phys. Lett. B **71**, 307 (1977)

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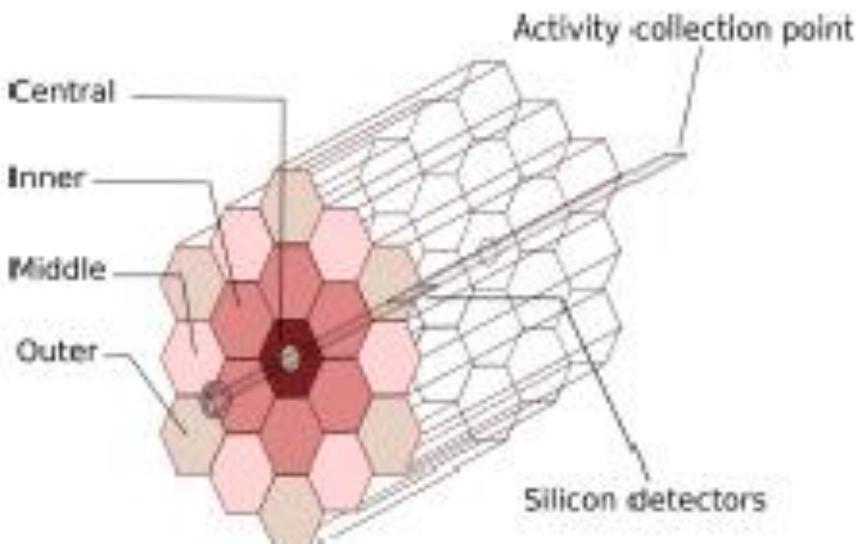
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Standard Answer:
Total Absorption γ -ray Spectroscopy
using massive NaI detectors

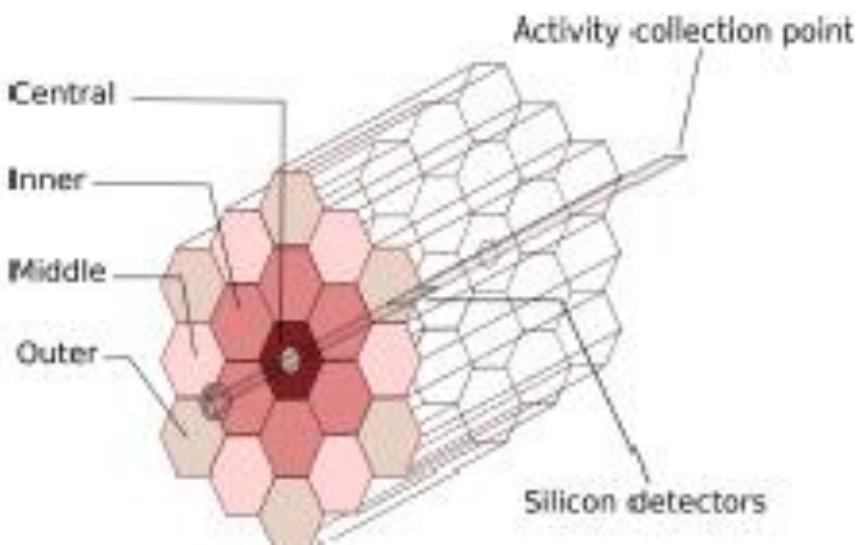


A.Fijalkowska et al.,
Acta. Phys. Pol. B45, 545 (2014)

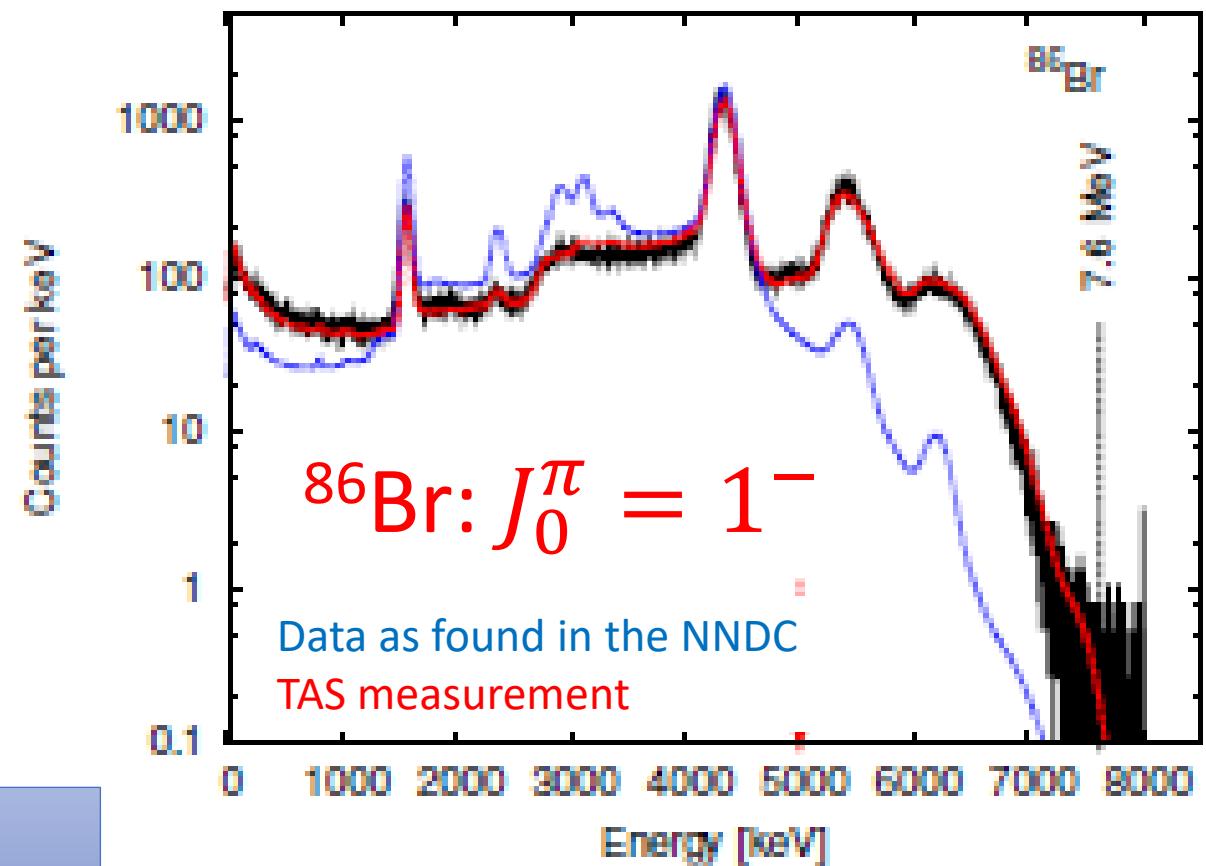
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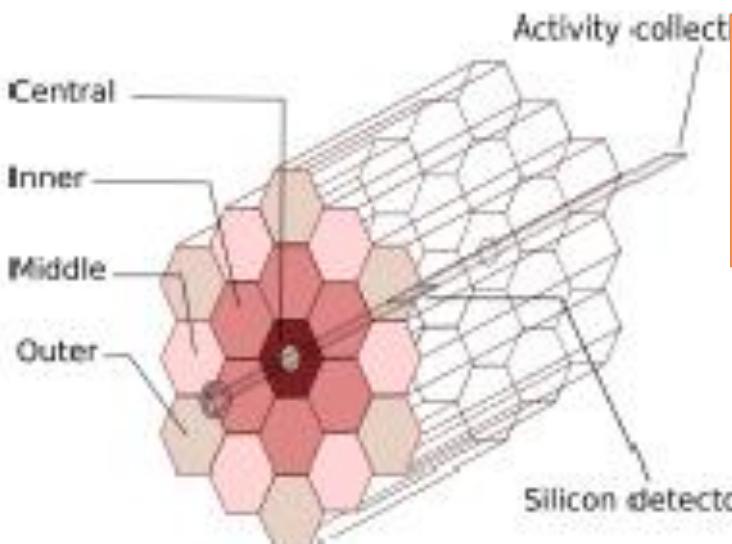
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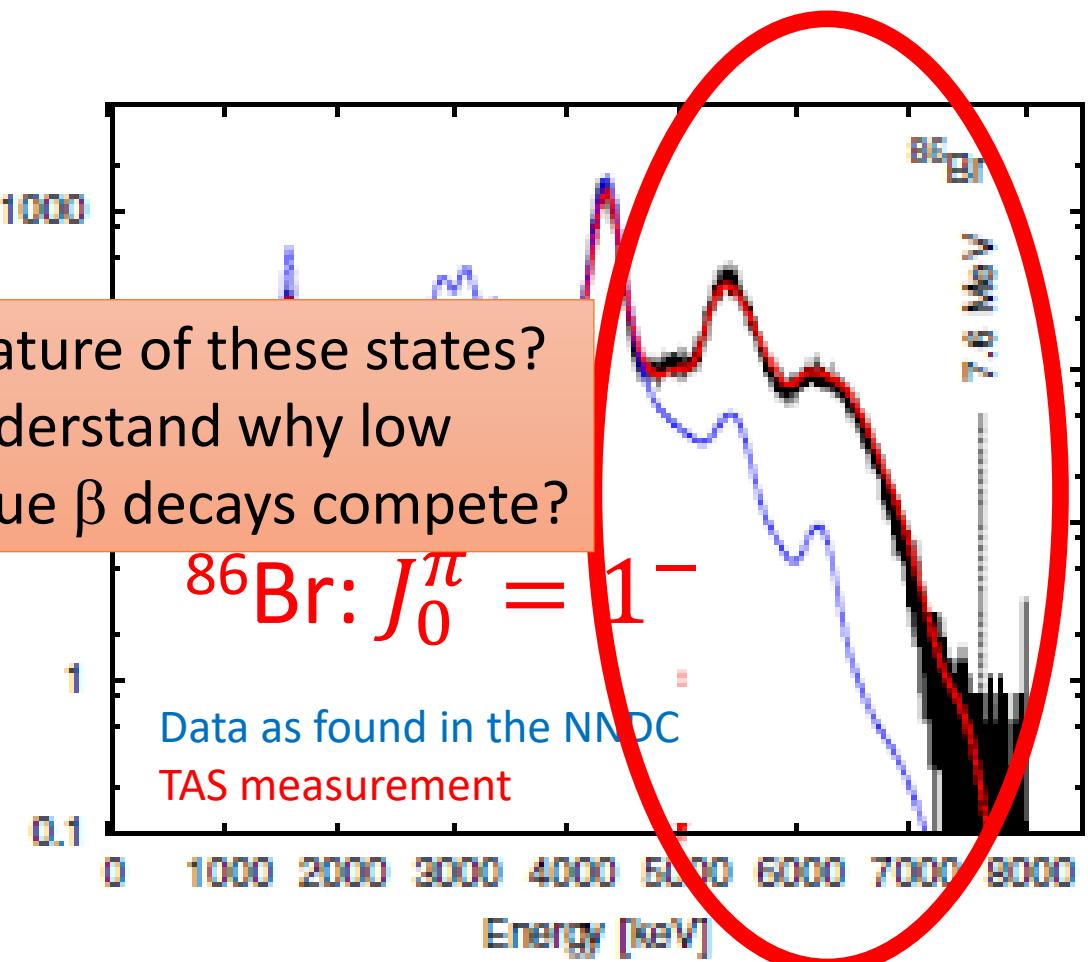
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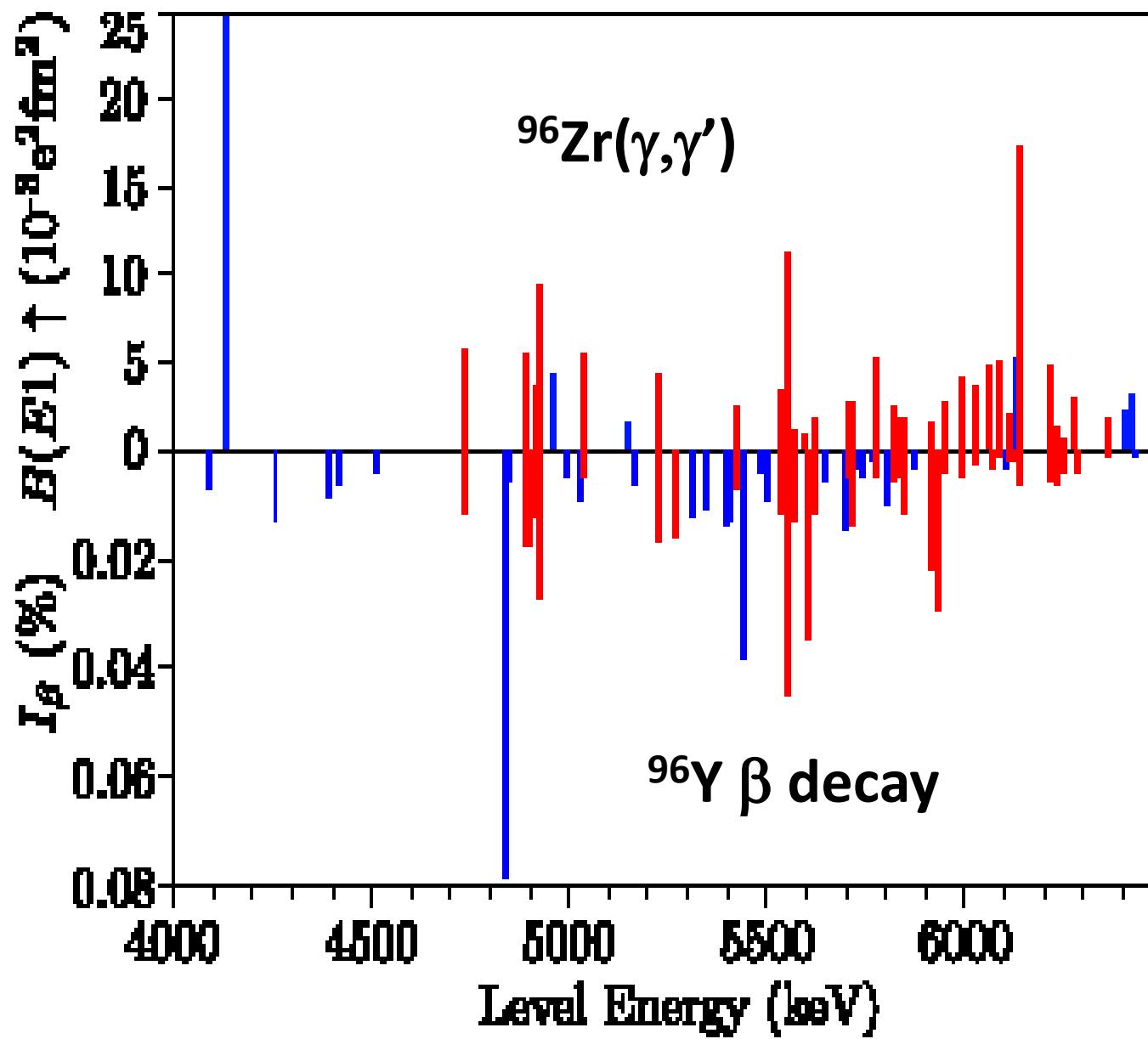
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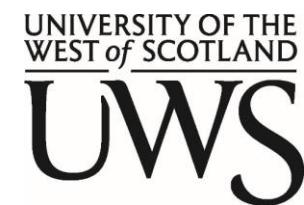
What is the nature of these states?
Can we understand why low
effective Q-value β decays compete?



A.Fijalkowska et al.,
Acta. Phys. Pol. B45, 545 (2014)

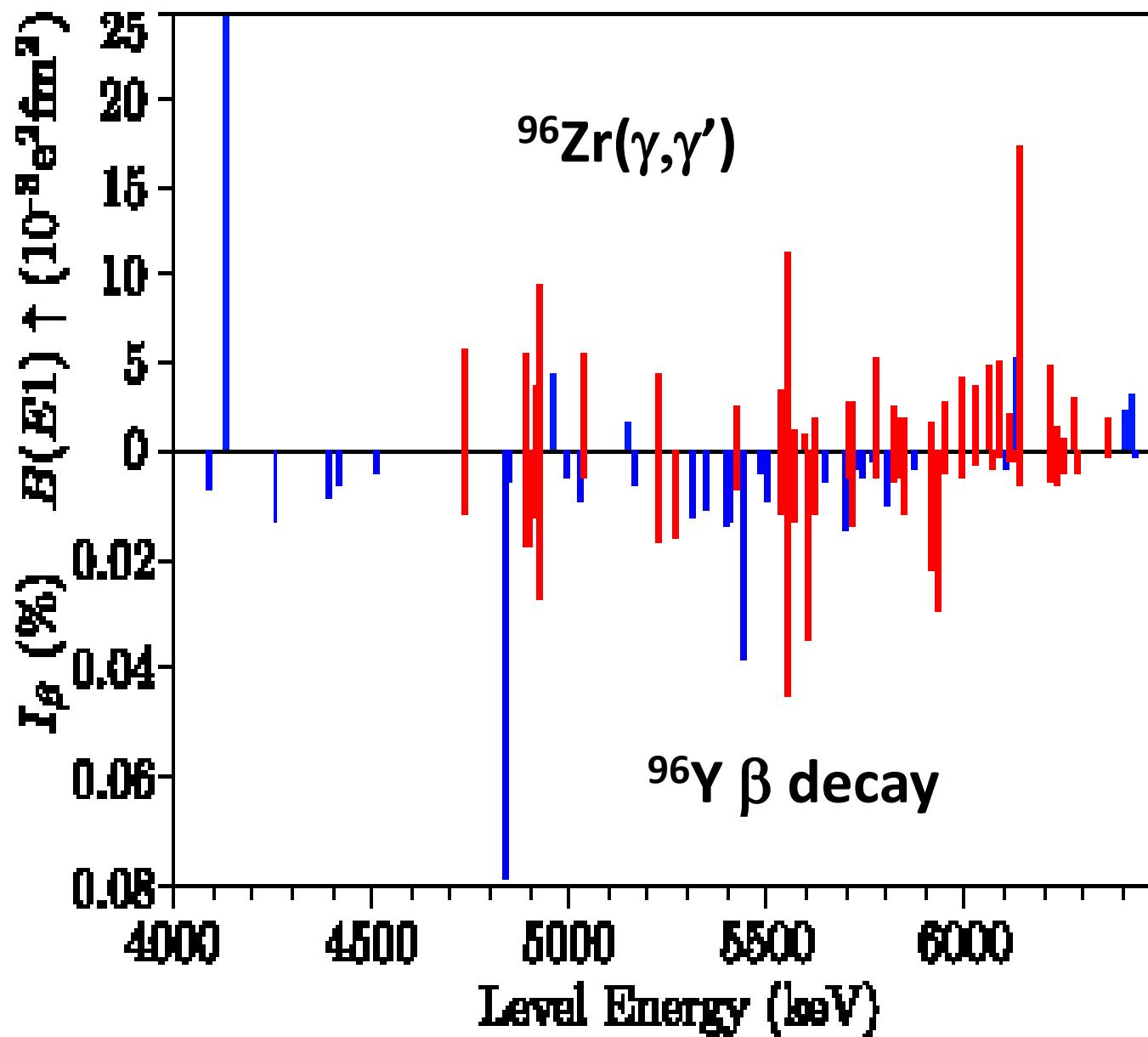


Multi-messenger
approach:
 β decay & $^{96}\text{Zr}(\gamma, \gamma')$



(γ, γ') data:
M. Zweidinger, PhD thesis, TU Darmstadt
Courtesy of N. Pietralla & W.Tornow



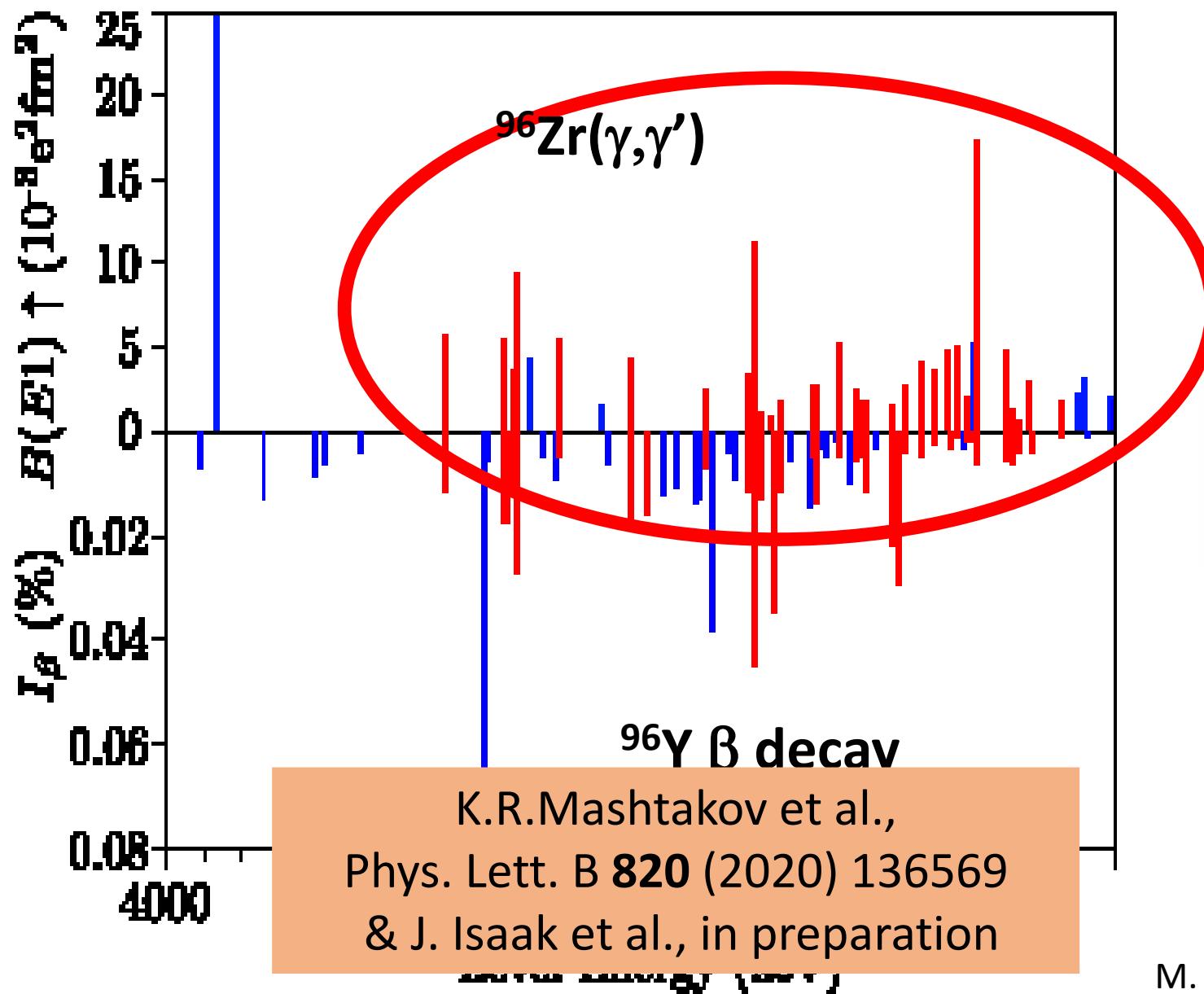


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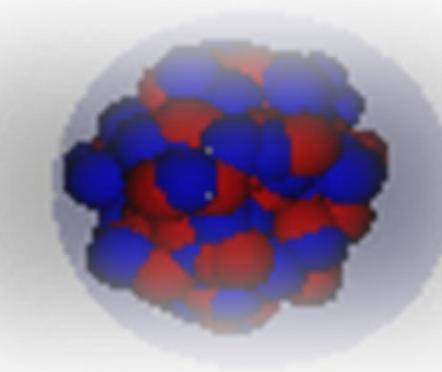
UNIVERSITY OF THE
WEST of SCOTLAND
UWS

^{96}Y ground state $J^\pi = 0^-$
 \Rightarrow Gamow-Teller β decays
 to 1^- levels in ^{96}Zr

(γ, γ') data:
 M. Zweidinger, PhD thesis, TU Darmstadt
 Courtesy of N. Pietralla & W.Tornow



Multi-messenger
approach:
 β decay & $^{96}\text{Zr}(\gamma, \gamma')$



1- levels associated with the
Pygmy Dipole Resonance

(γ, γ') data:
M. Zweidinger, PhD thesis, TU Darmstadt
Courtesy of N. Pietralla & W.Tornow



FIPPS

Fission-Product Prompt γ -ray Spectrometer



Core: 16 **Clover** high-purity germanium detectors
for high-resolution ($\Delta E/E \approx 1/1000$)
with active shielding



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Auxiliary: LaBr detectors for lifetime measurements
fast-timing technique



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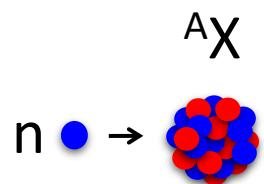
Auxiliary: LaBr detectors for lifetime measurements
fast-timing technique

Future: A multitude of detectors for fragment identification

FIPPS

employable reactions (n_{th},γ) or (n_{th},f)

(n_{th},γ) thermal neutron capture

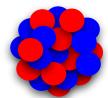


FIPPS

employable reactions (n_{th},γ) or (n_{th},f)

(n_{th},γ) thermal neutron capture

$A+1X^*$



— B_n ($\approx 4-10$ MeV)

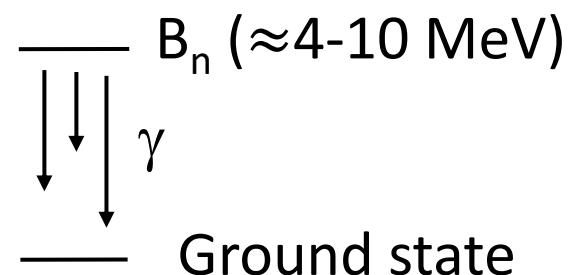
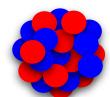
— Ground state

FIPPS

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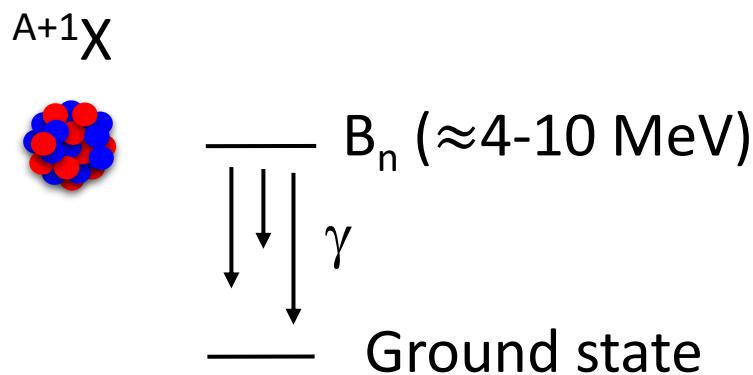
$A+1X$



FIPPS

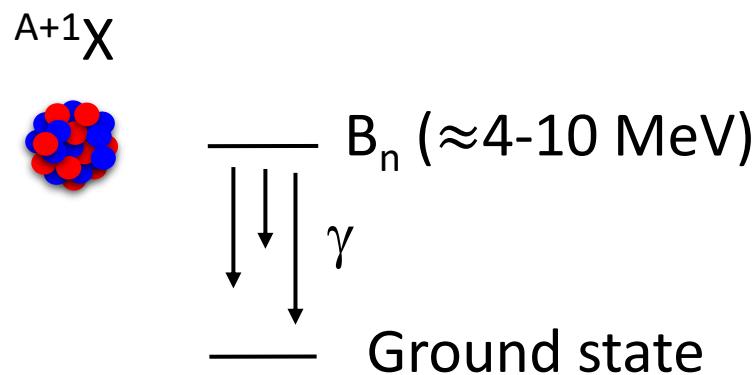
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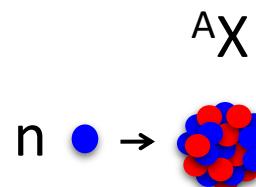


Targets are stable or long-lived radio-isotopes
→ close to stability
→ structure at low spin
(below n-separation energy)
→ cross-sections (applications)

(n_{th},γ) thermal neutron capture

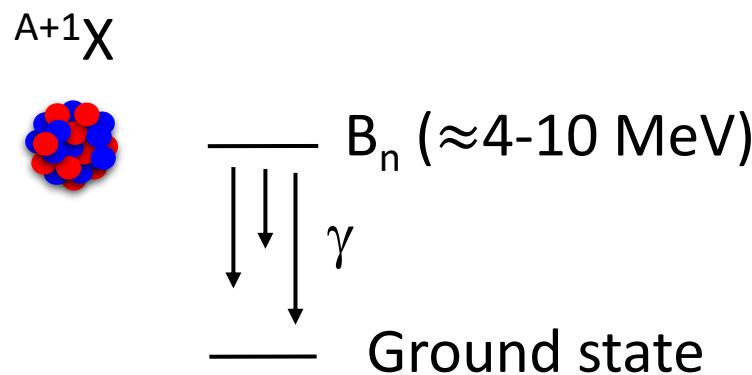


(n_{th},f) neutron-induced fission

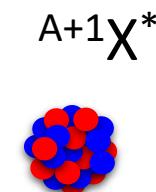


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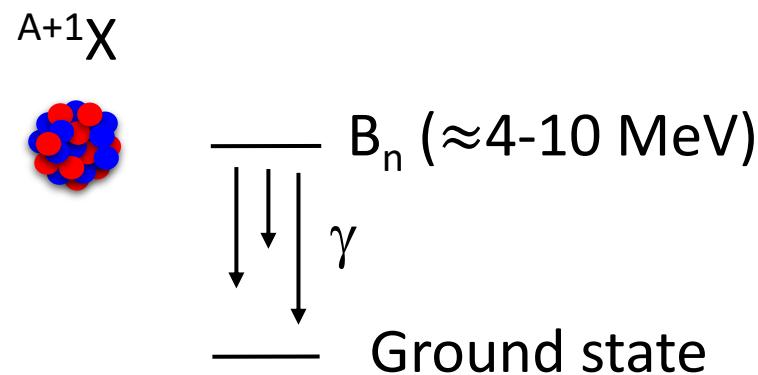


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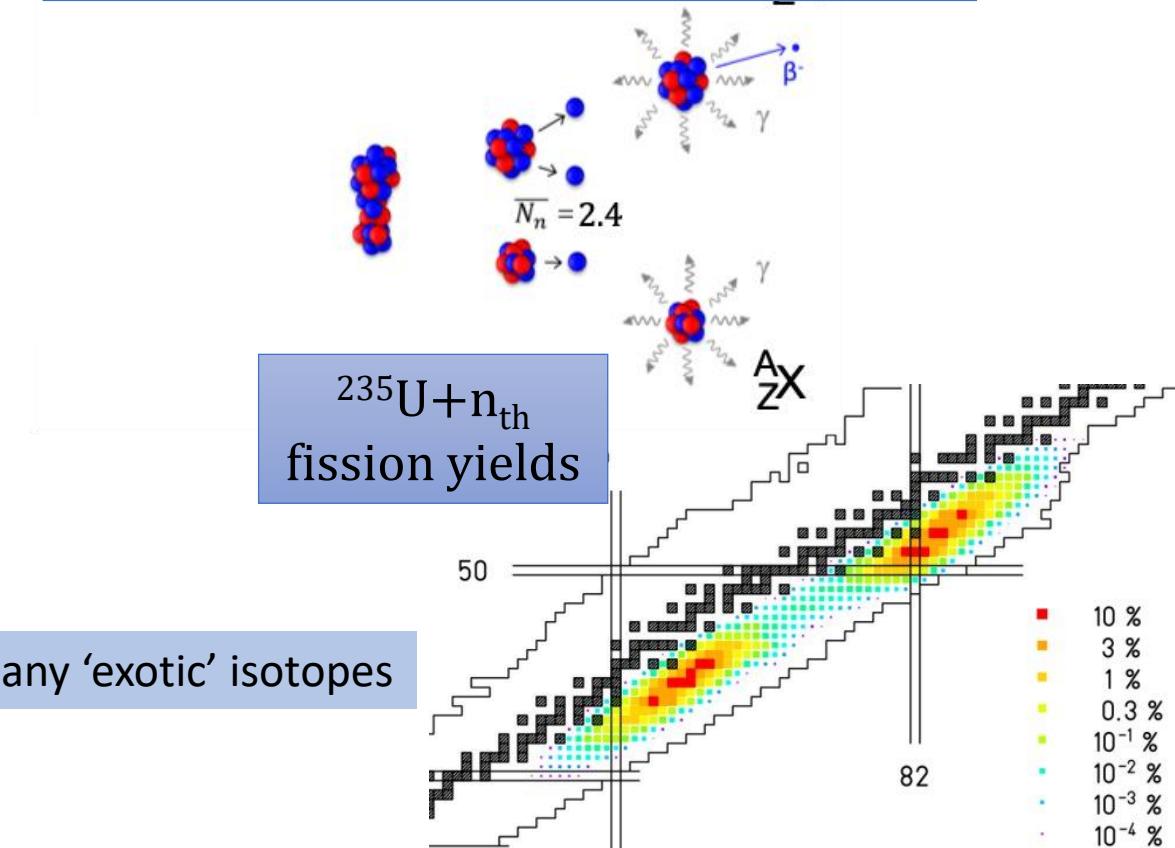
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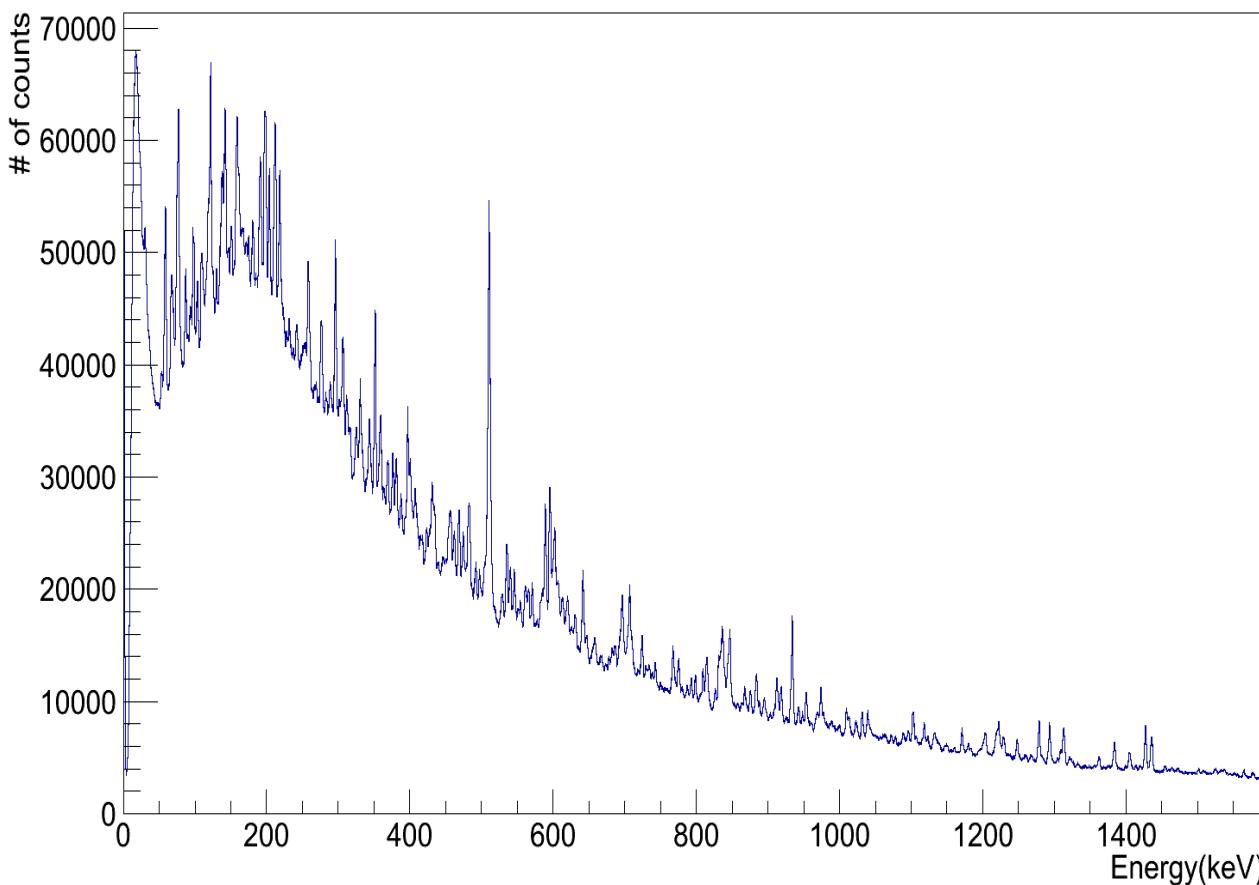


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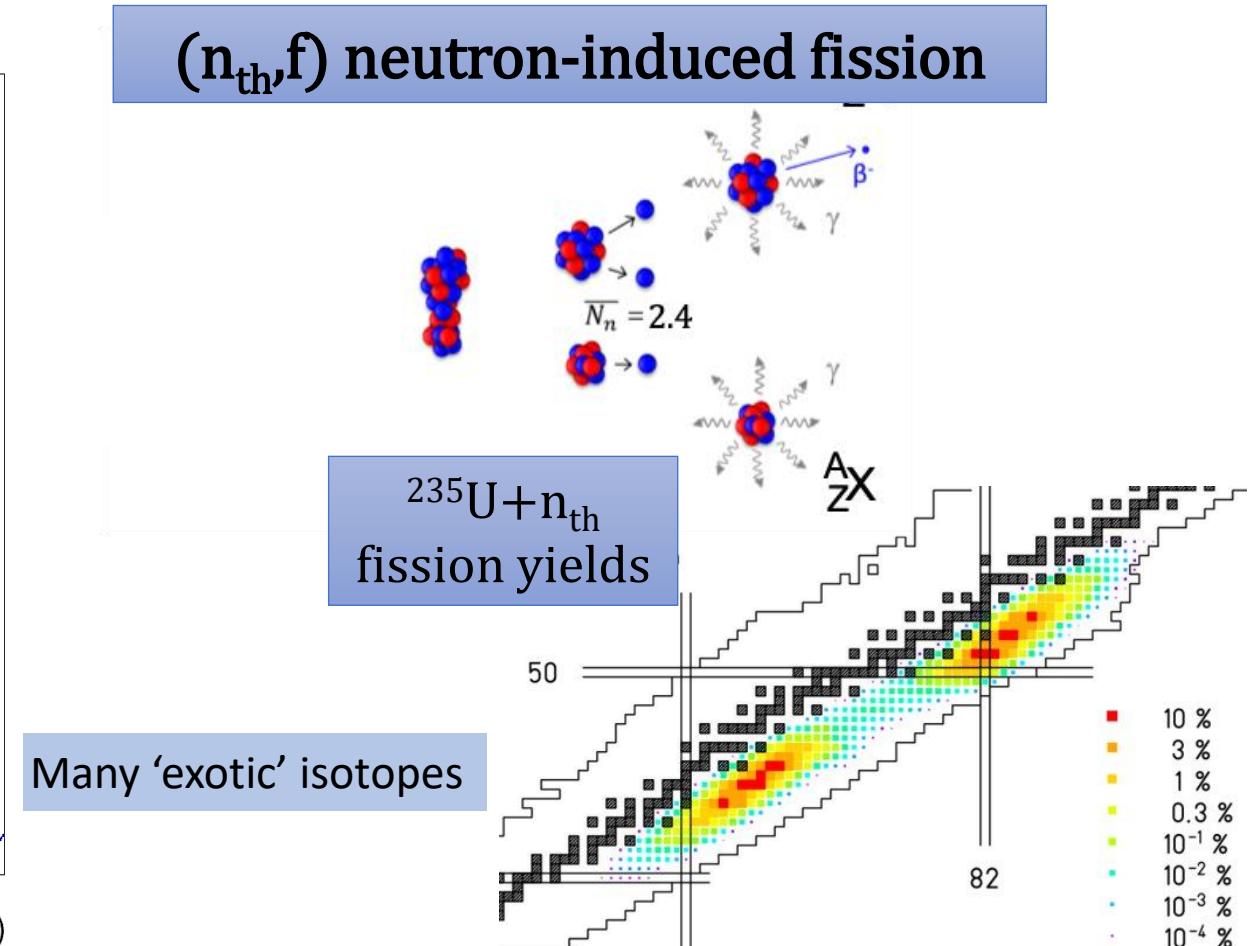
(n_{th},f) neutron-induced fission



$^{235}\text{U}+n_{th}$ total (unfiltered) γ -ray spectrum



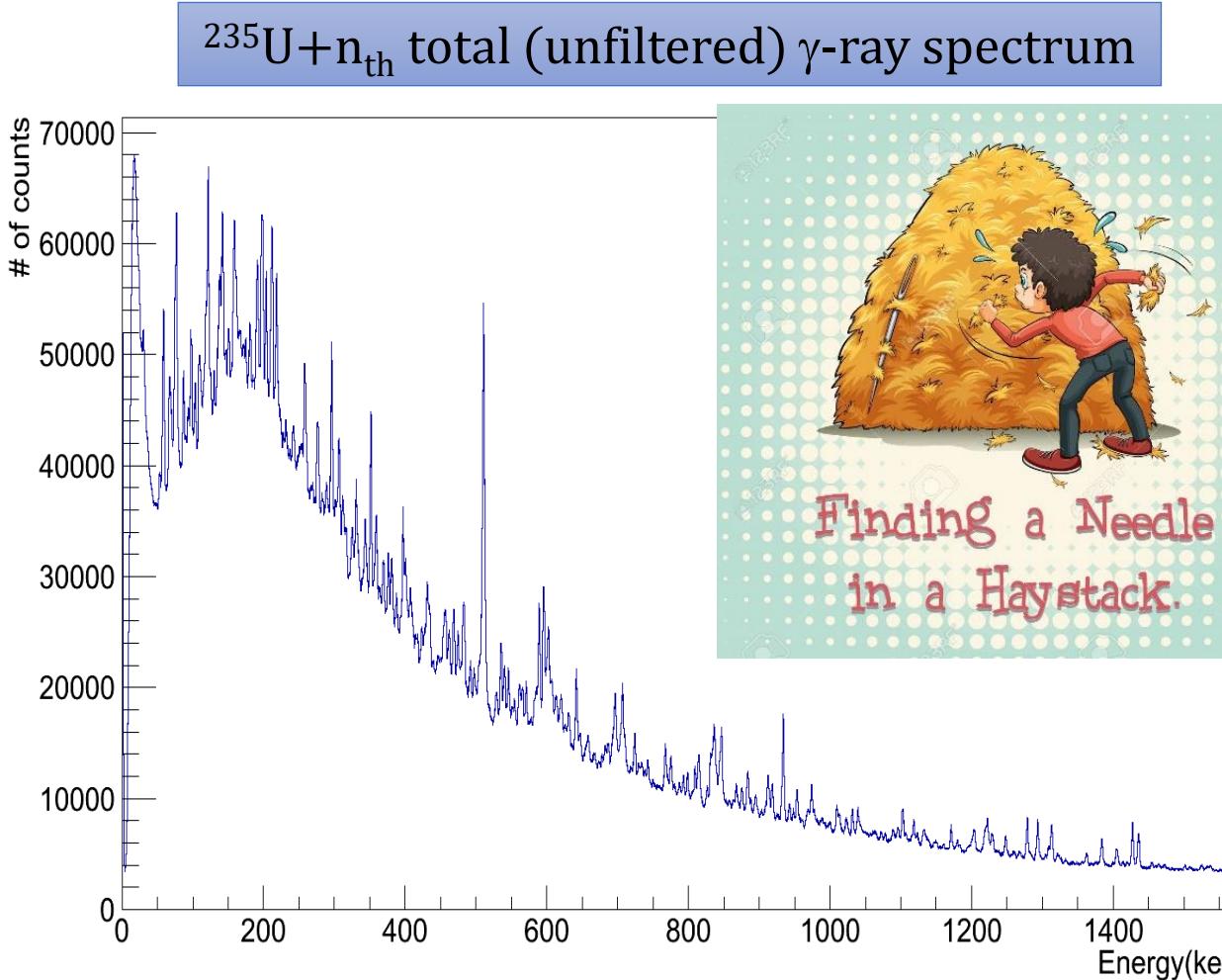
(n_{th},f) neutron-induced fission



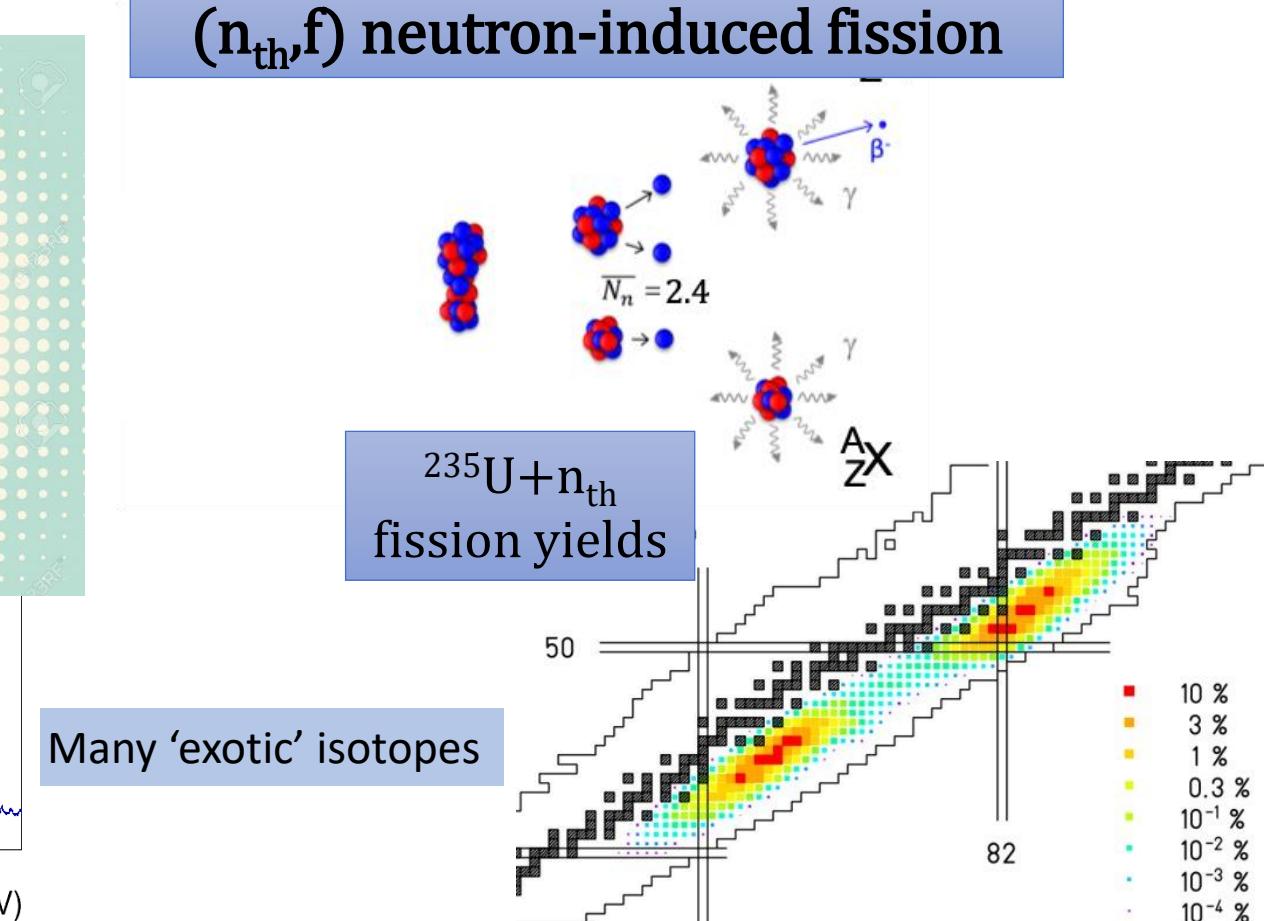
Many 'exotic' isotopes

$^{235}\text{U}+n_{th}$
fission yields

- 10 %
- 3 %
- 1 %
- 0.3 %
- 10⁻¹ %
- 10⁻² %
- 10⁻³ %
- 10⁻⁴ %

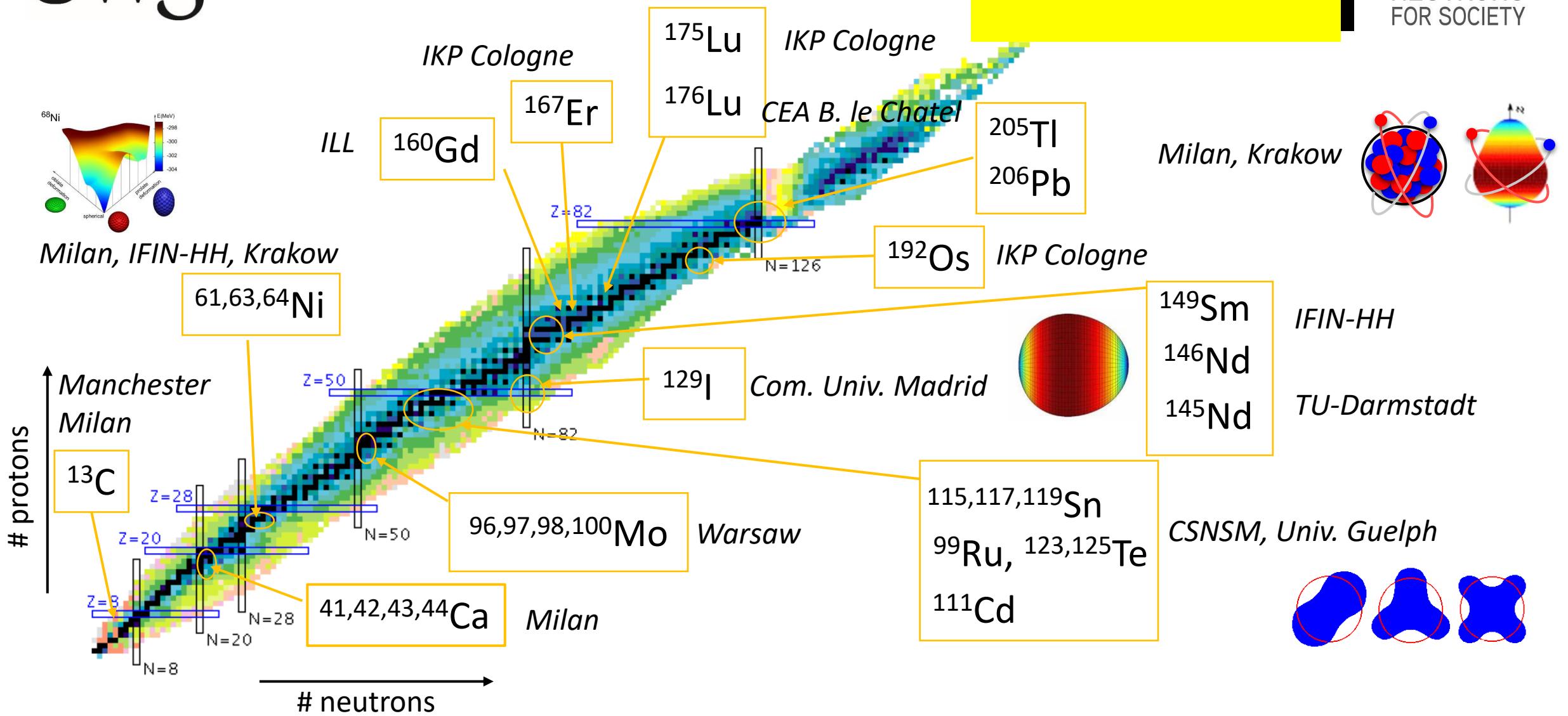


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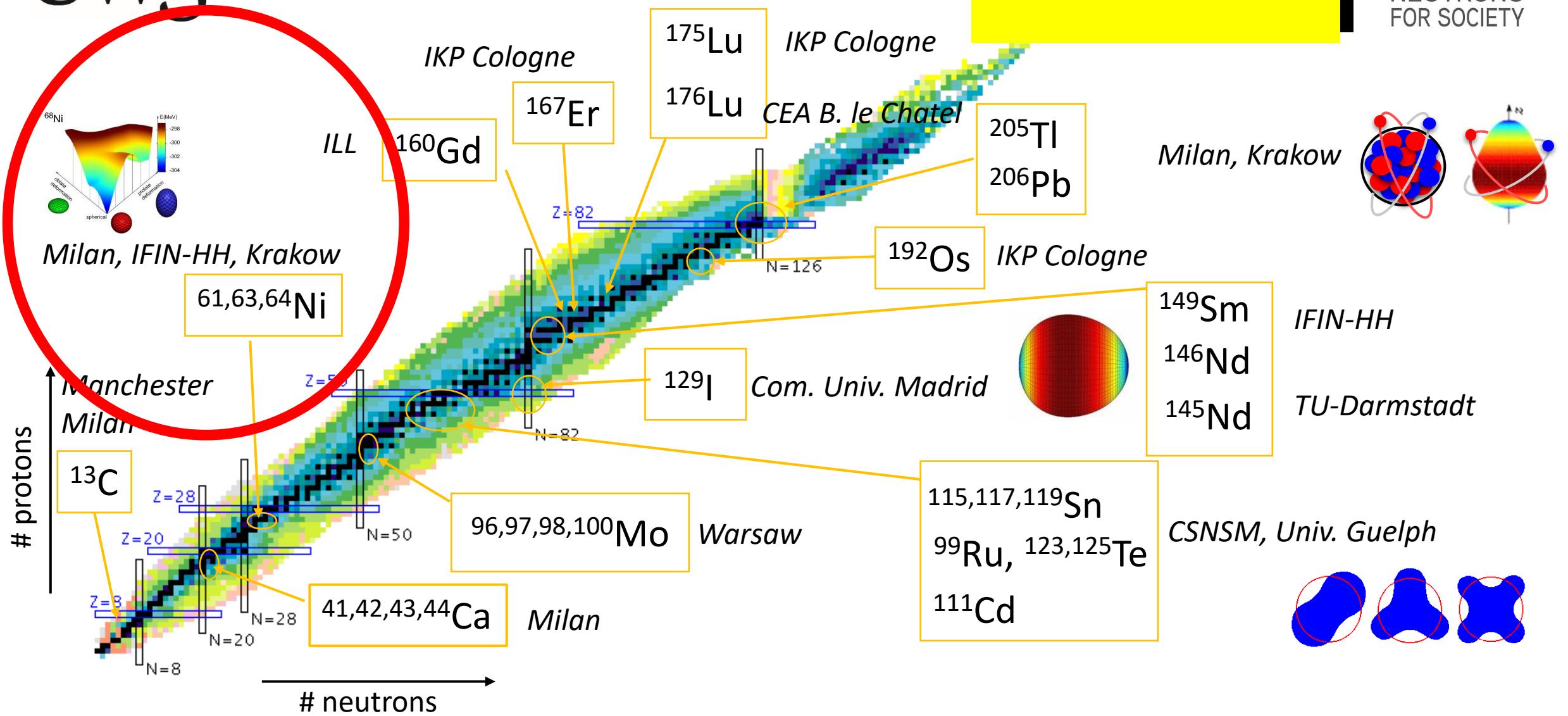
FIPPS

A workhorse...

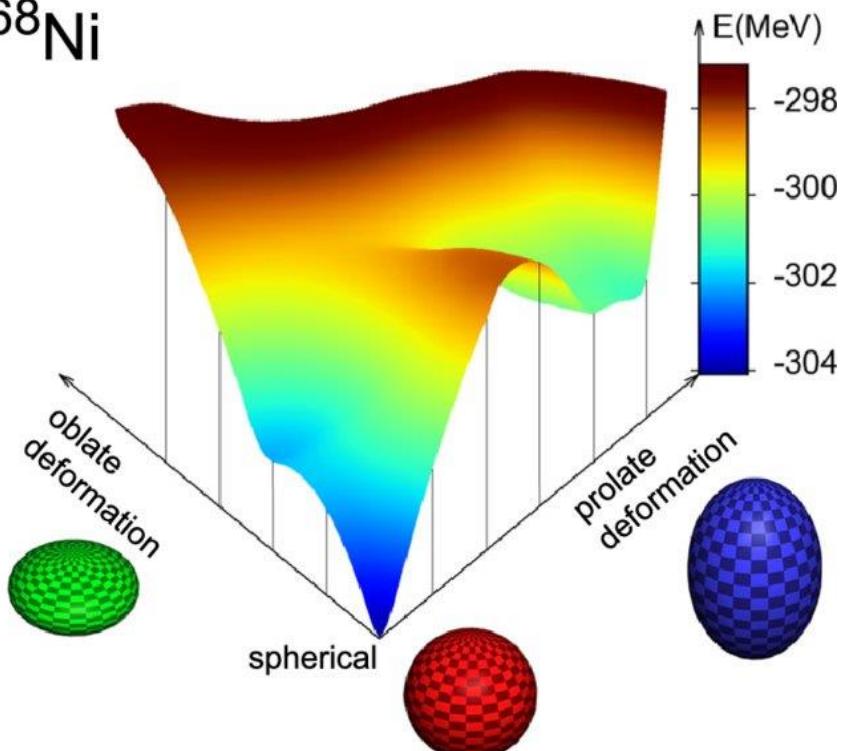


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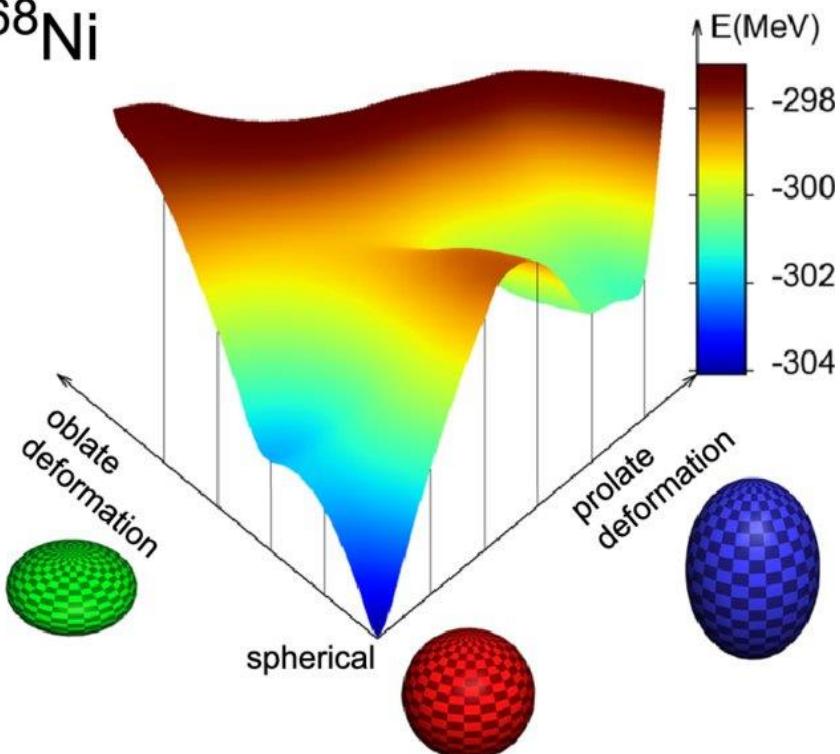
^{68}Ni



**Large Scale Shell Model Calculations
Including **Tensor Force** for excited states**

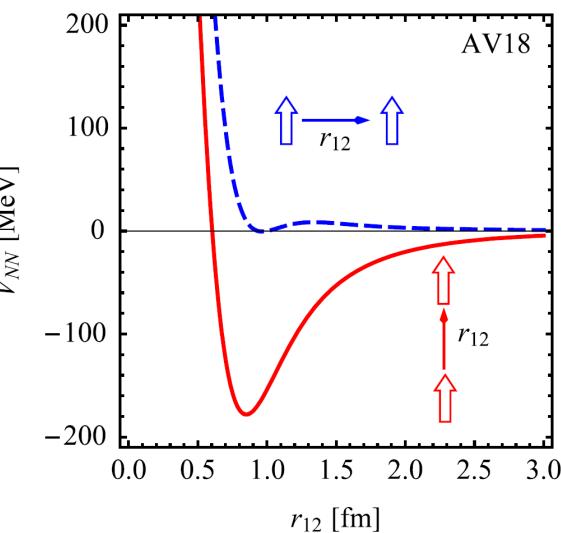
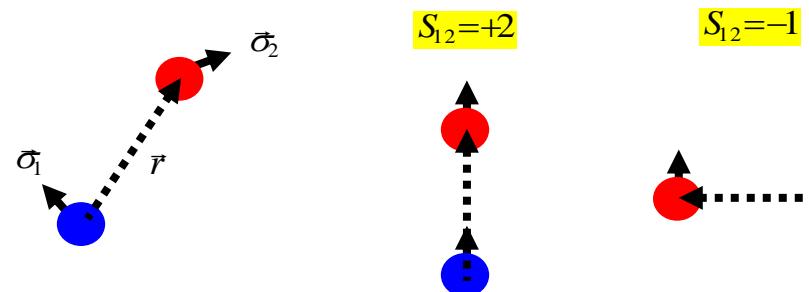
Y. Tsunoda et al.,
Phys. Rev. C (2014) 031301(R)

^{68}Ni



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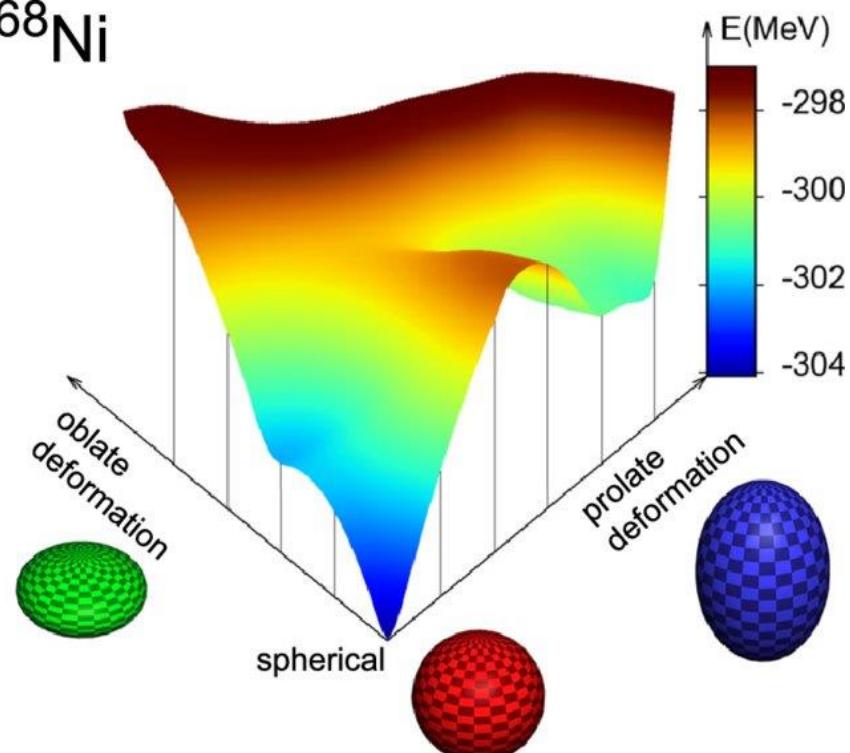
$$S_{12} = 3 \frac{(\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{r})(\vec{\sigma}_2 \cdot \vec{r})}{r^2} - (\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2)$$



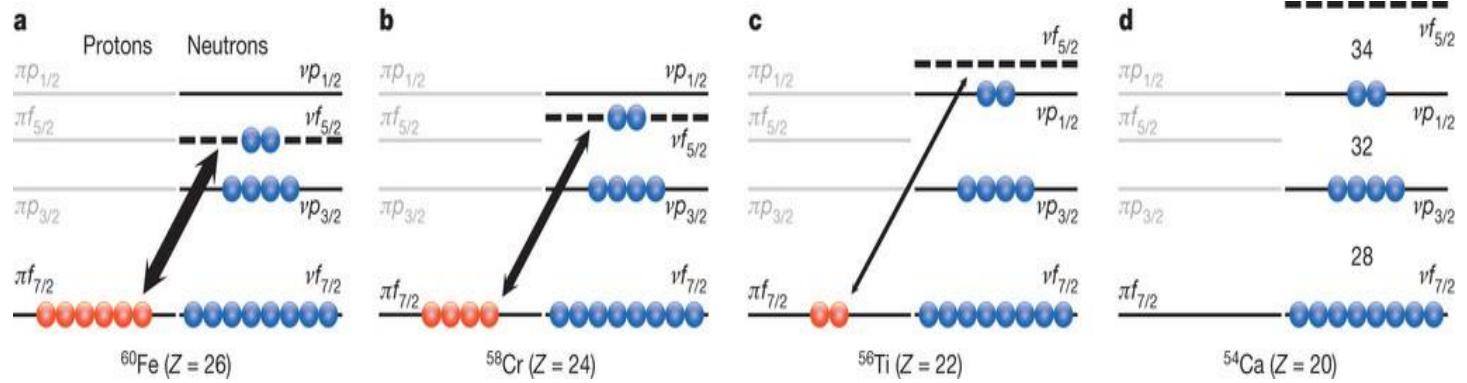
R. Roth et al.,
Prog. Nucl. Part. Phys. 65, 50 (2010)

Type-II shell evolution driven shape co-existence

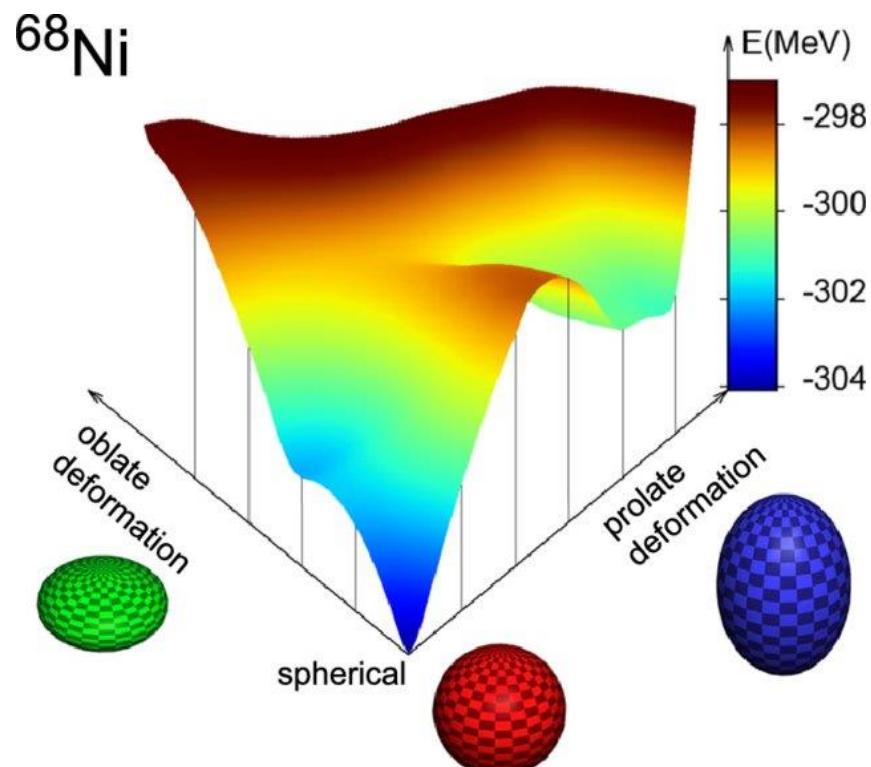
^{68}Ni



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Including **Tensor Force** for excited states**



D. Steppenbeck et al., *Nature* 502 (2013) 207



**Large Scale Shell Model Calculations
Including **Tensor Force** for excited states**

- ⇒ Occupation number dependent shell structure
- ⇒ Eventually high degeneracy near new Fermi level
- ⇒ Jahn-Teller effect causes spontaneous symmetry breaking

Y. Tsunoda et al.,
Phys. Rev. C (2014) 031301(R)

FIPPS

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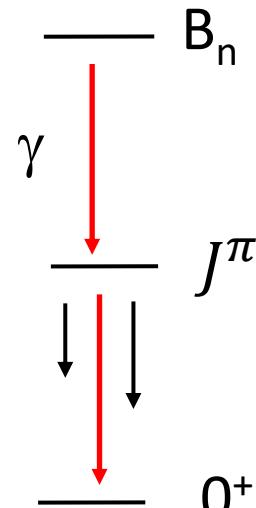
$^{63}\text{Ni}(\text{n}_{\text{th}},\gamma)$ thermal neutron capture
as part of a
campaign of multiple experiments

^{63}Ni is radioactive:
 $T_{1/2} = 102.2$ years
2 GBq sample
20 days beam time

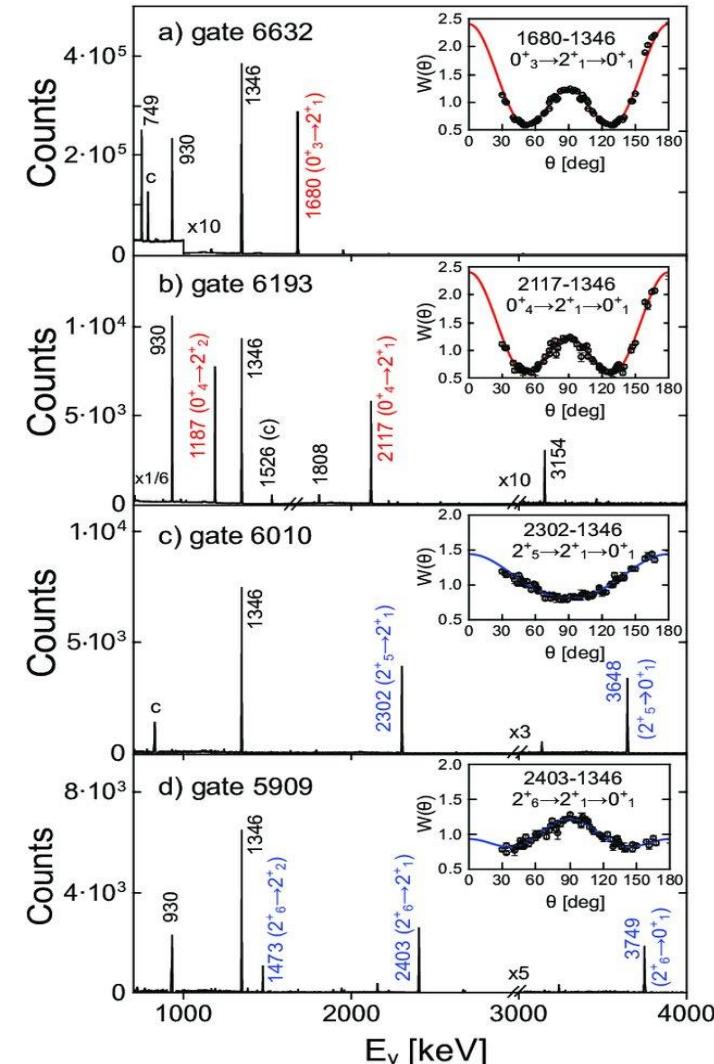
Type-II shell evolution driven shape co-existence

$^{63}\text{Ni}(n_{\text{th}}, \gamma)$ thermal neutron capture
as part of a
campaign of multiple experiments

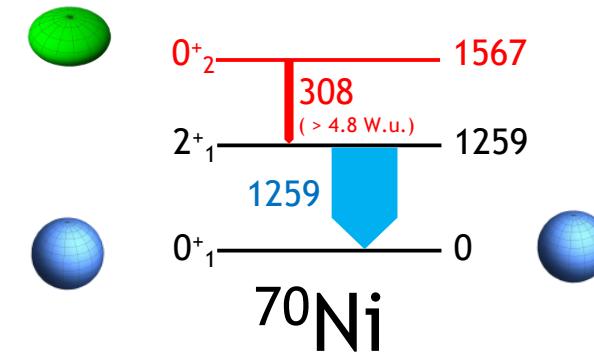
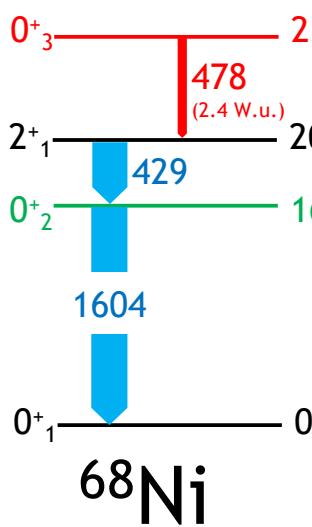
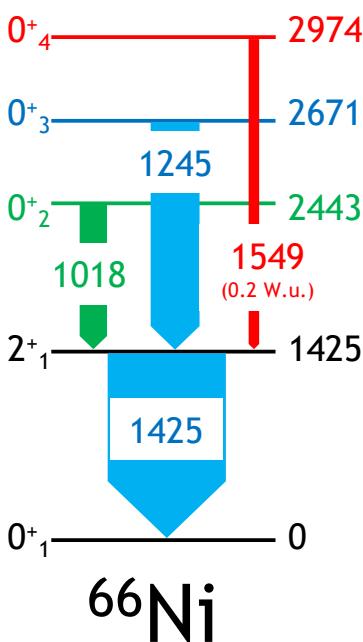
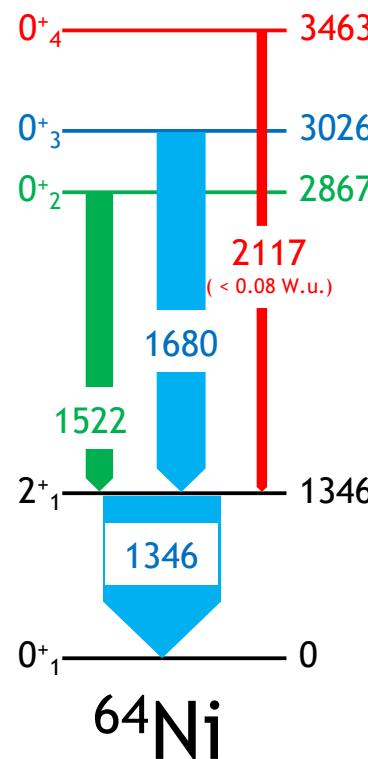
^{63}Ni is radioactive:
 $T_{1/2} = 102.2$ years
 2 GBq sample
 20 days beam time



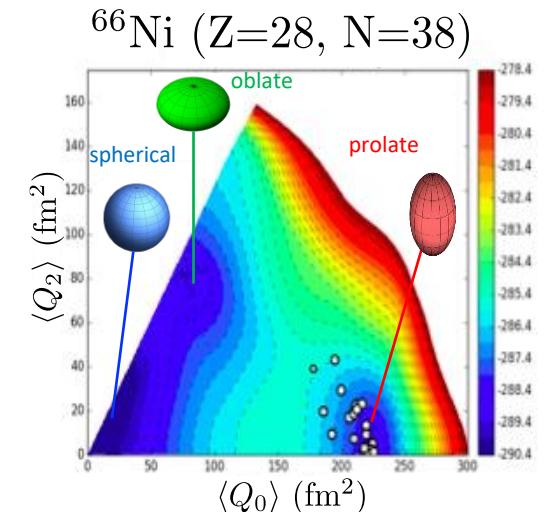
High granularity of FIPPS
 ⇒ Angular correlations
 ⇒ Firm assignment of spins,
 relative intensities,
 & fast-timing



Type-II shell evolution driven shape co-existence

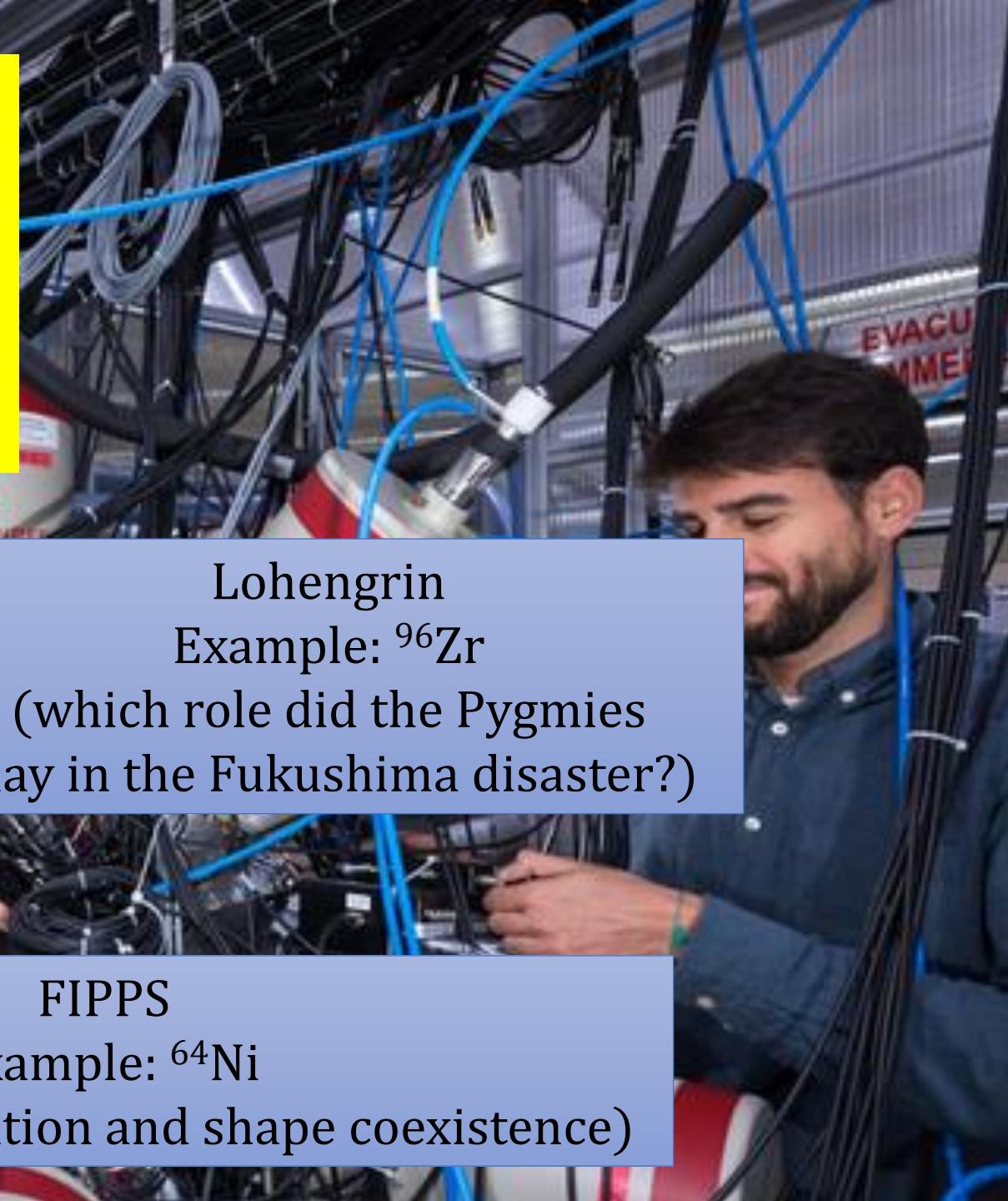
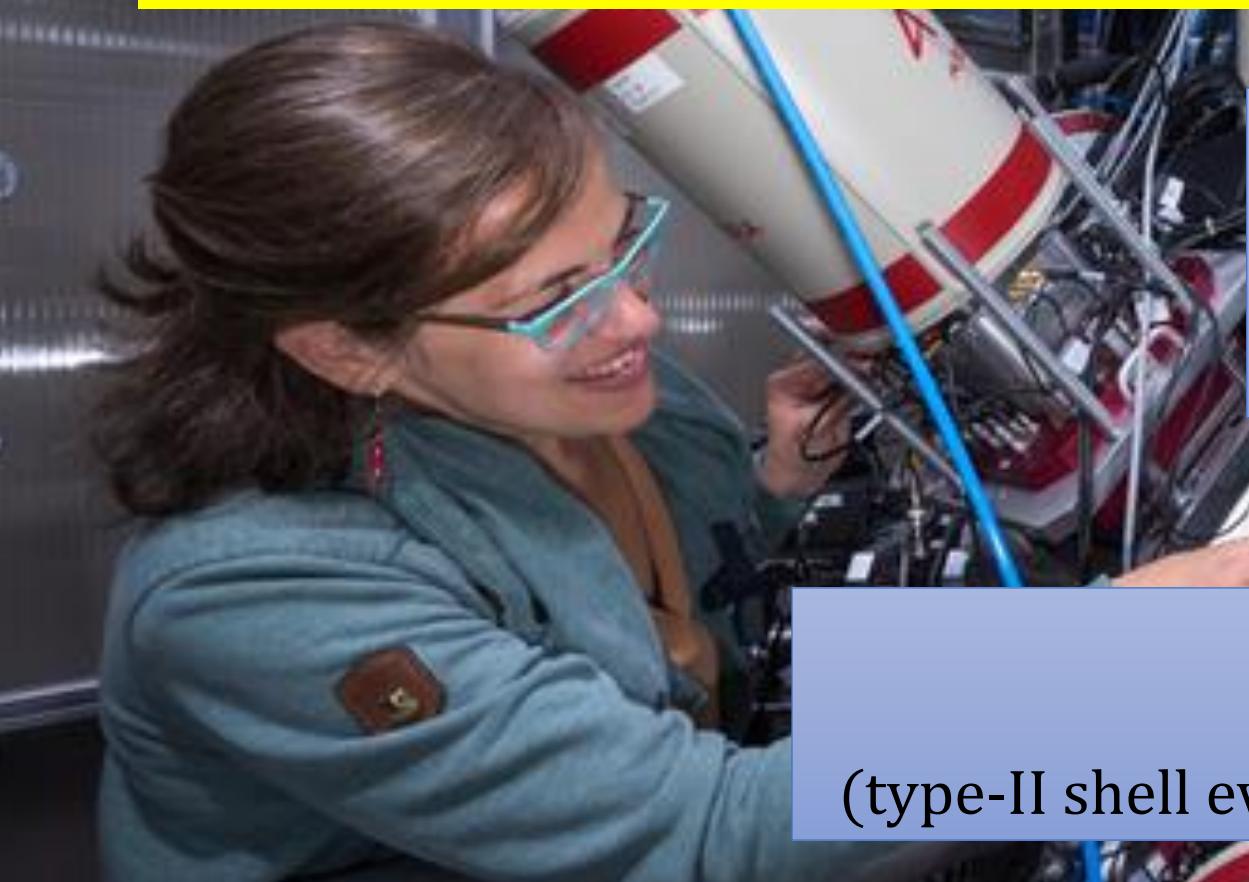


- N. Mărginean *et al.*, PRL **125** (2020) 102502
- S. Leoni *et al.*, PRL **118** (2017) 162502
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Nuclear Physics Research at ILL

- a short Introduction



Lohengrin

Example: ^{96}Zr

(which role did the Pygmies
play in the Fukushima disaster?)

FIPPS

Example: ^{64}Ni

(type-II shell evolution and shape coexistence)