

# Shell evolution of neutron-deficient Xe isotopes: Octupole and Quadrupole Correlations above $^{100}\text{Sn}$

Instituto de Física Corpuscular, CSIC-Universidad de Valencia, Spain

For the E730 Collaboration

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10/09/2019



GOBIERNO  
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO  
DE ECONOMÍA  
Y EMPRESA

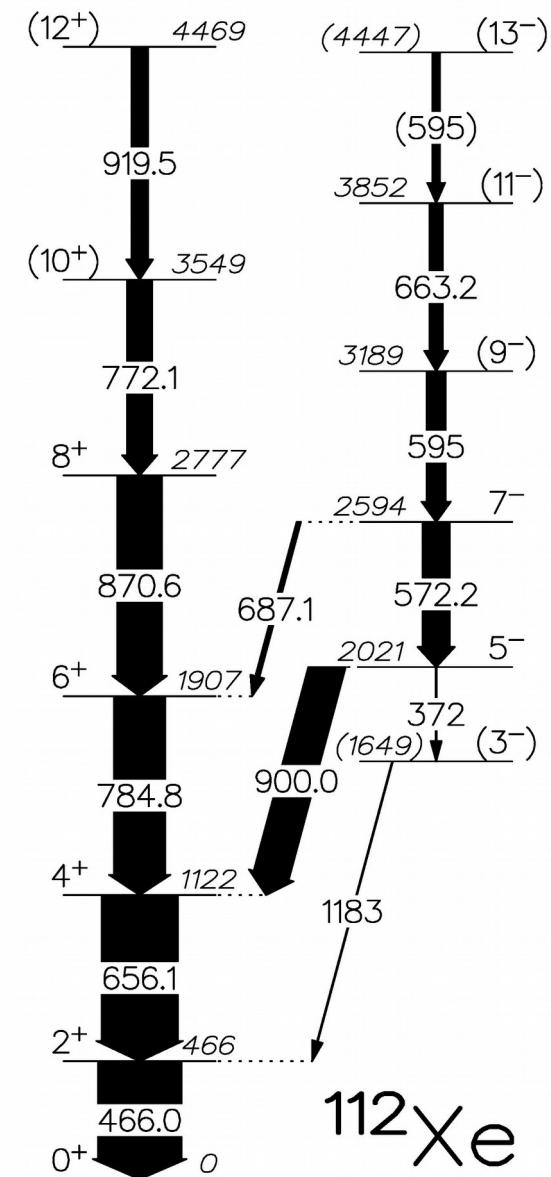
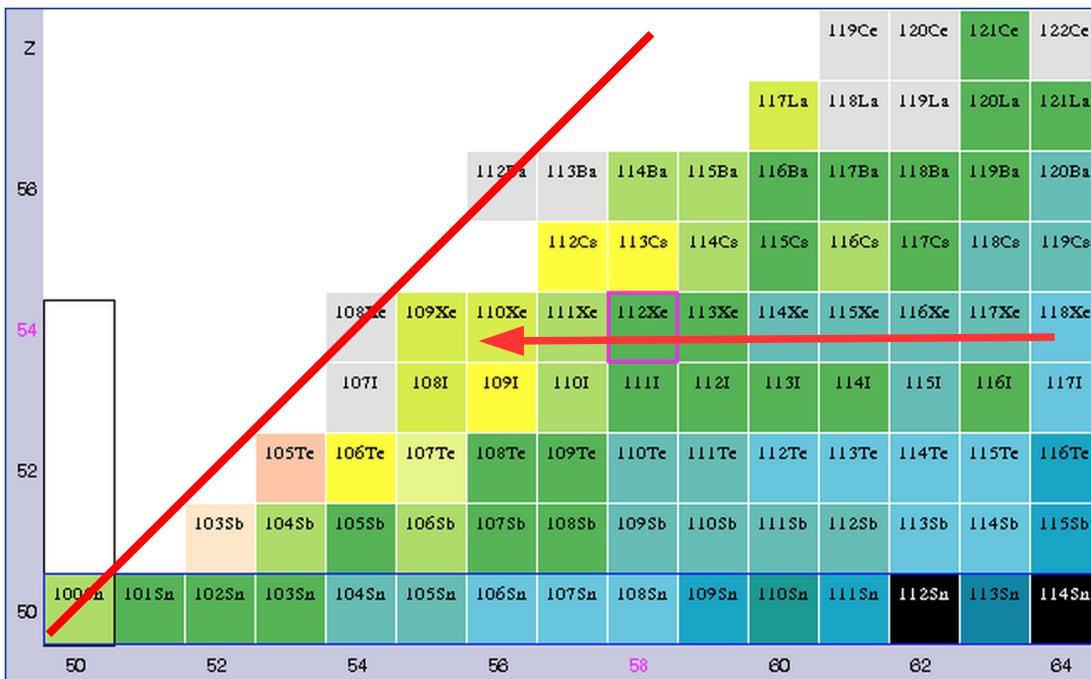


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# 1. Physic motivation



- LIFETIMES OF EXCITED STATES IN  $^{112}\text{Xe}$
- Octupole correlation:  $3^-$  and  $5^-$  states
- Quadrupole collectivity:  $2^+$  and  $4^+$  states

# 1. Physic motivation



- ★ Enhanced octupole due to the interaction of  $d_{5/2}$  and  $h_{11/2}$   
 $\Delta L=3$ ,  $\Delta J=3$ , inverse parity.
- ★ Z or N close 56, 88 and 136.
- ★ No  $B(E3)$  have been measured in this region close to  $N=Z$  beyond  $^{114}\text{Xe}$ .
- ★ Correlations predicted for both: protons and neutrons in region with  $N=Z=56$ .
- ★ Fermi surface in this region lies between the  $d_{5/2}$  and  $h_{11/2}$  orbitals.
- ★ Removing neutron from the  $h_{11/2}$  orbital gradually decreases the 3- excitation energy and enhances the  $B(E3)$  value for the Xe isotopes.

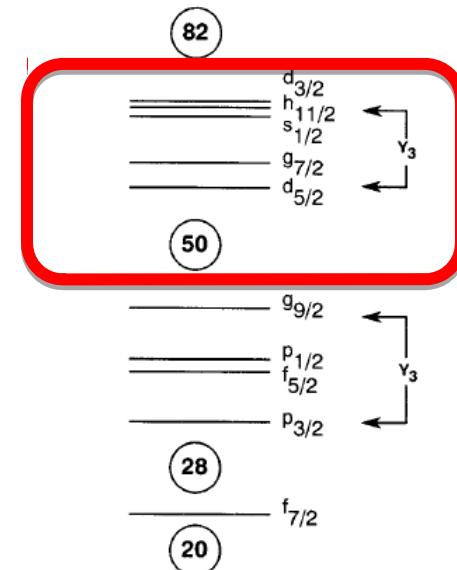
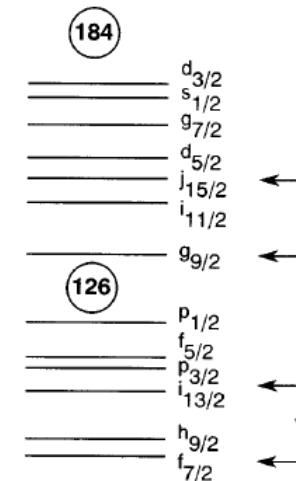


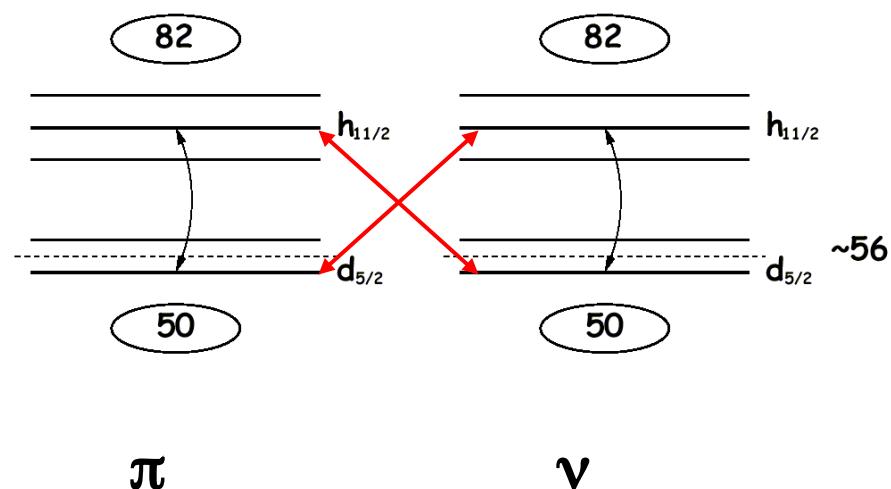
FIG. 4. Nuclear spherical single-particle levels. The most important octupole couplings are indicated.

# 1.1 Physic motivation: Octupole

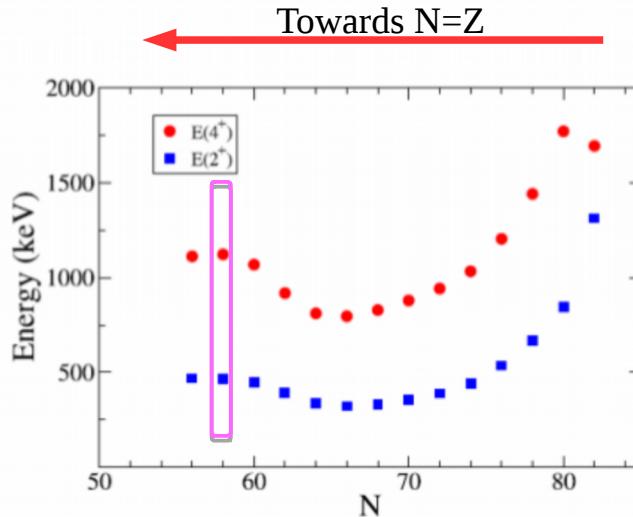
- Calculations using GCM (Generator-Coordinate Method) of the HFB (Hartree-Fock-Bogoliubov) self-consistent mean field theory with the Gogny force.

|   | $^{114}\text{Xe}$ | $^{112}\text{Xe}$ | $^{118}\text{Ba}$ |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| $E(3^-)$ (MeV)                                      | <b>1.84/1.62</b>  | <b>1.99/1.65</b>  | <b>2.11</b>       |
| $B(E3, 3^- \rightarrow 0^+)$ <sub>Theo</sub> (W.u.) | 17                | 25                | 17.46             |
| $B(E3, 3^- \rightarrow 0^+)$ <sub>Exp</sub> (W.u.)  | <b>77(27)</b>     | -                 | -                 |

- Good agreement with excitation energy of the  $3^-$  state.
- $B(E3, 3^- \rightarrow 0^+)$  turns out to be too small in the case of  $^{114}\text{Xe}$  with a factor of  $\sim 4$  times difference with the experimental value.
- Ingredients missing in the model. *G. de Angelis et al, Physics Letters B 535 (2002) 93* → p-n additional corr.
- We expect the  $B(E3)$  of  $^{112}\text{Xe}$  higher.
- Experimental data fundamental to shed light on the issue.



## 1.2 Physic motivation: Quadrupole



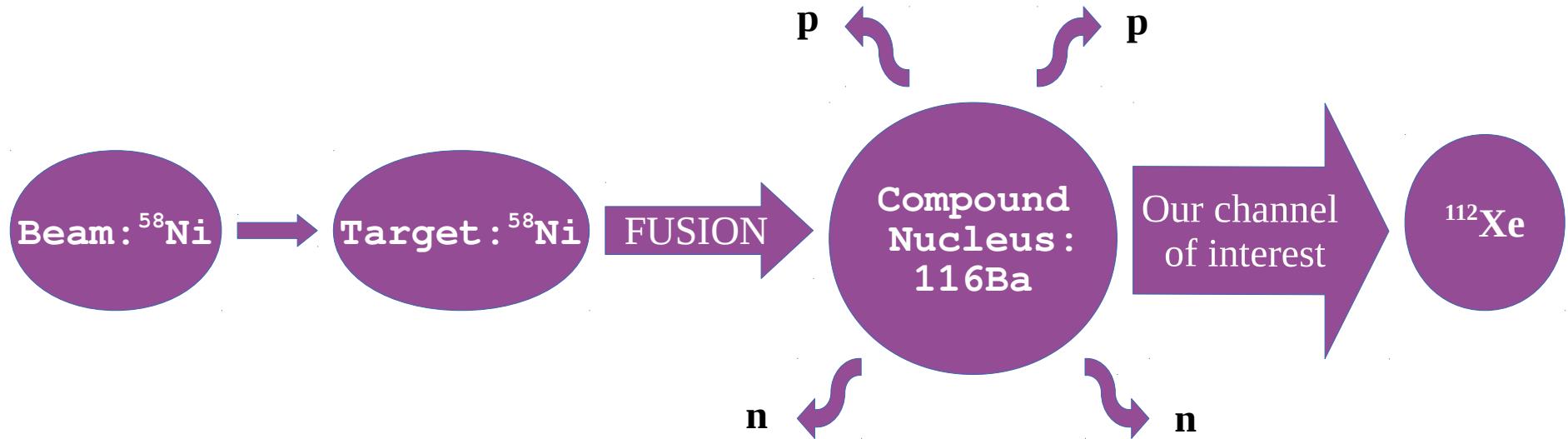
*Evolution of the two first excited states in the Xe isotopic chain*

- Preserving collectivity approaching  $N=50$  in the vicinity of  $N=Z$ .
- These findings constitute possible evidence for the importance of isoscalar n-p interactions for the development of nuclear collectivity.
- Nevertheless, lifetimes provides a better indication of collectivity.
- More spectroscopic data are needed. We have performed the first measurement of the  $B(E2)$ 's of the first excited states in  $^{112}\text{Xe}$  via their lifetime using the plunger technique.

*M. Sandzelius et al, Phys. Rev. Lett 99, 022501 (2007)*

## 2. Production Mechanism

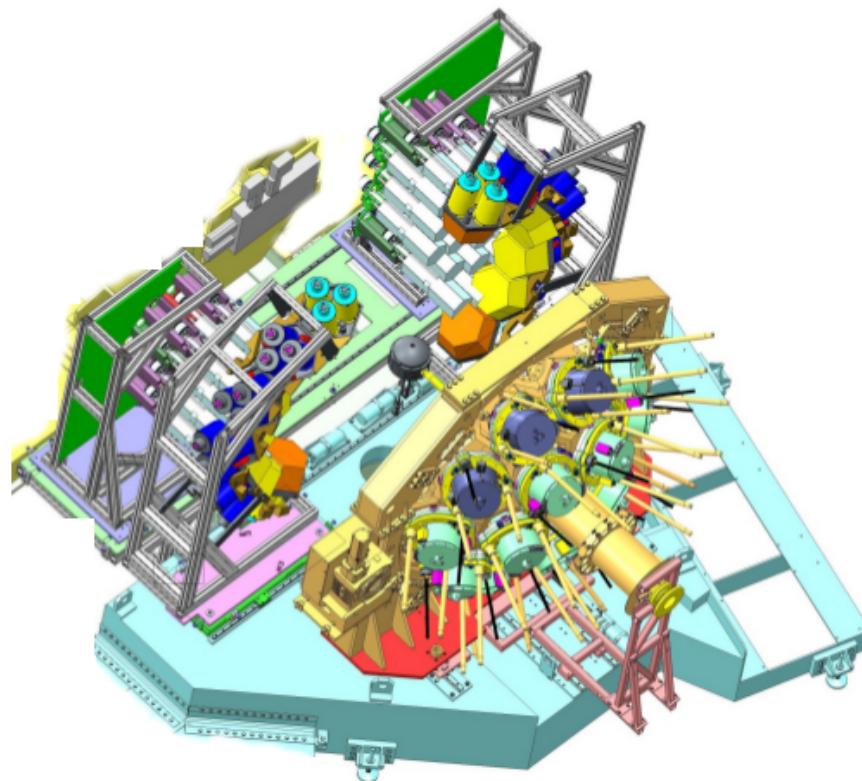
- **Fusion-Evaporation Reaction**



- ✓ Beam energy of 250 MeV.
- ✓ The cross section was estimated to be a few hundred  $\mu\text{barns}$ .
- ✓ The channels with higher population in the reaction are  $^{112}\text{Te}(4\text{p})$ ,  $^{109}\text{Sb}(\alpha 3\text{p})$ ,  $^{113}\text{I}(3\text{p})$  and  $^{110}\text{Te}(\alpha 2\text{p})$  which constitute respectively 46%, 16%, 12% and 10% of the reaction products.
- ✓ Trigger: at least 1 neutron in coincidence with  $\gamma$ -rays is required, discriminated with PSA.
- ✓ This trigger eliminates already  $\sim 85\%$  of unwanted channels and suppress the background from the  $\beta$ -decay.

### 3. Experimental Setup

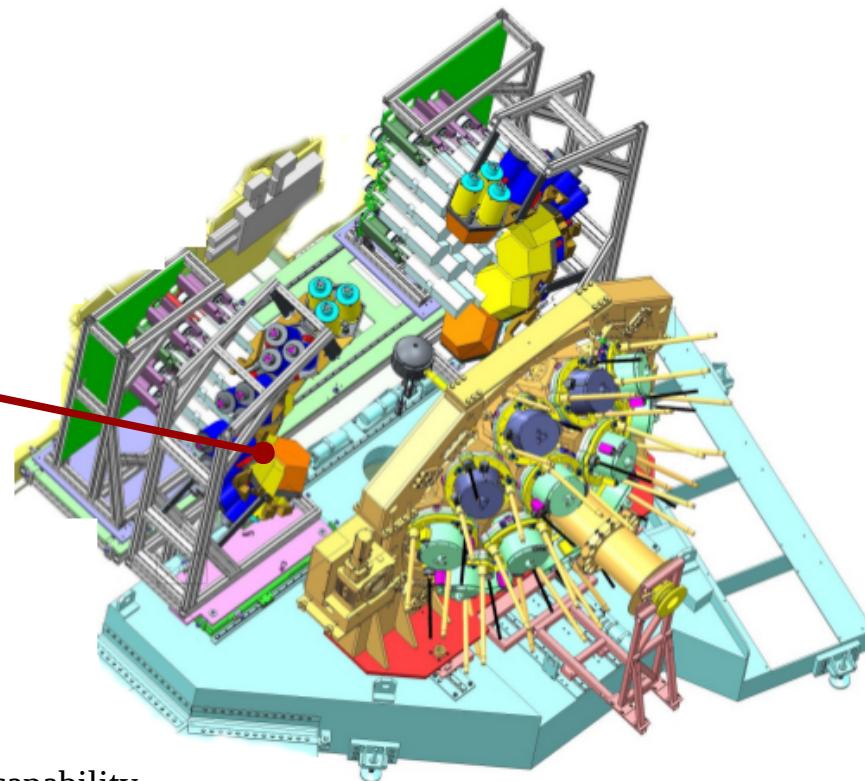
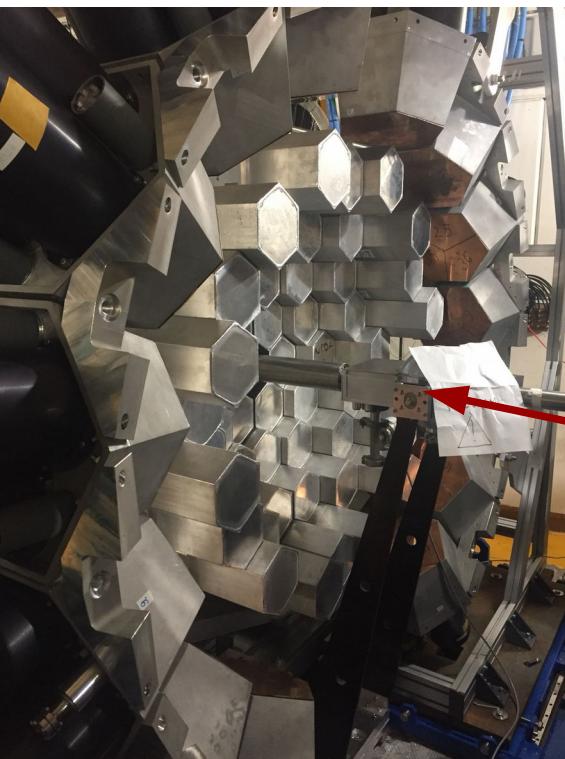
- **GANIL**



CAD drawing of the experimental set-up. From the left to right, the different detectors are drawn: NEDA+NEUTRON WALL, DIAMANT (placed in the target chamber) and AGATA.

### 3.1. Experimental Setup: Detectors

- **GANIL**



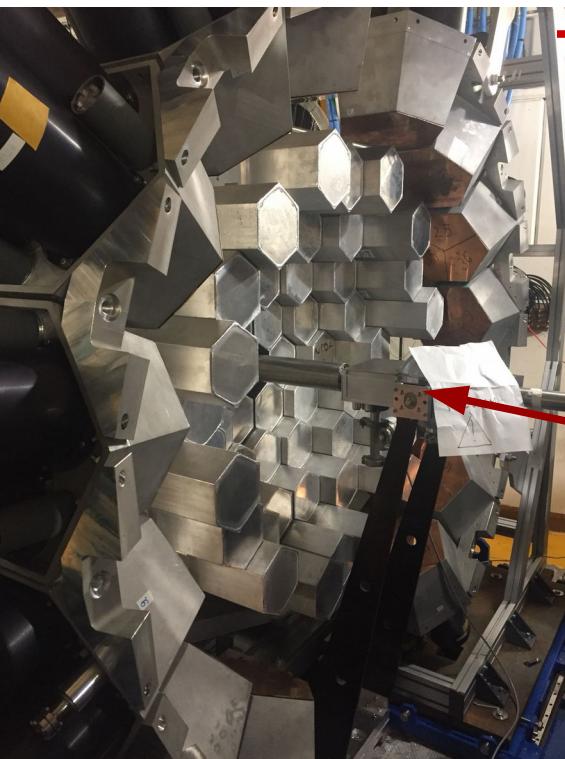
BC501A liquid scintillator with PSA capability

P.-A. Söderström et al, *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A* 594 (2008) 79– 89

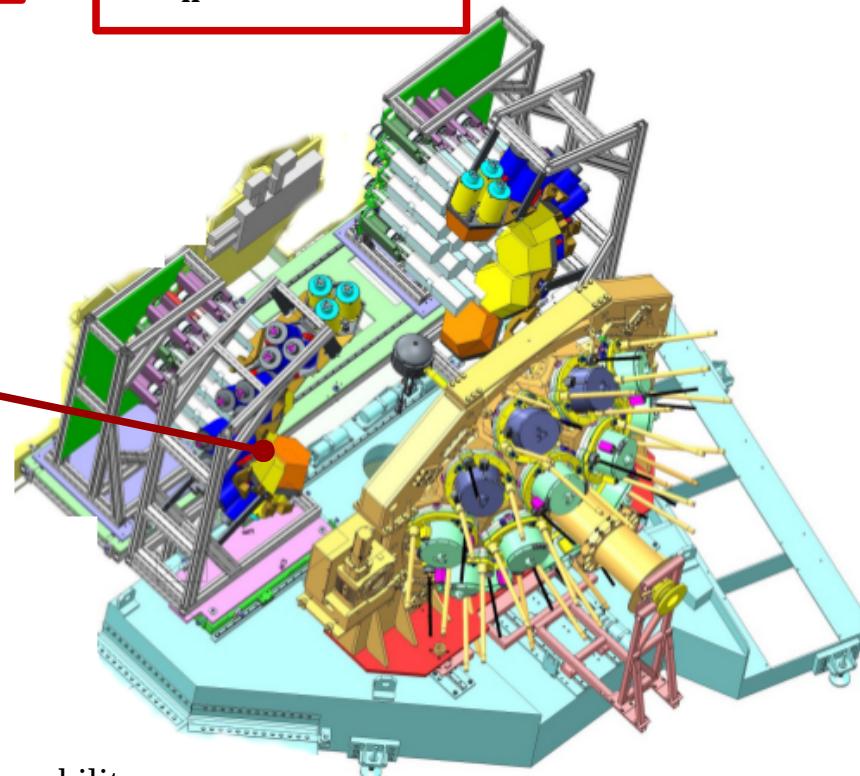
**CAD drawing of the experimental set-up. From the left to right, the different detectors are drawn: NEDA+NEUTRON WALL, DIAMANT (placed in the target chamber) and AGATA.**

### 3.1. Experimental Setup: Detectors

- **GANIL**



$$\text{Eff}_n = (30 \pm 6)\%$$



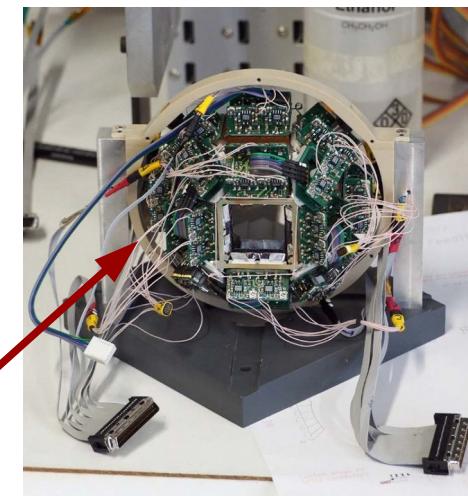
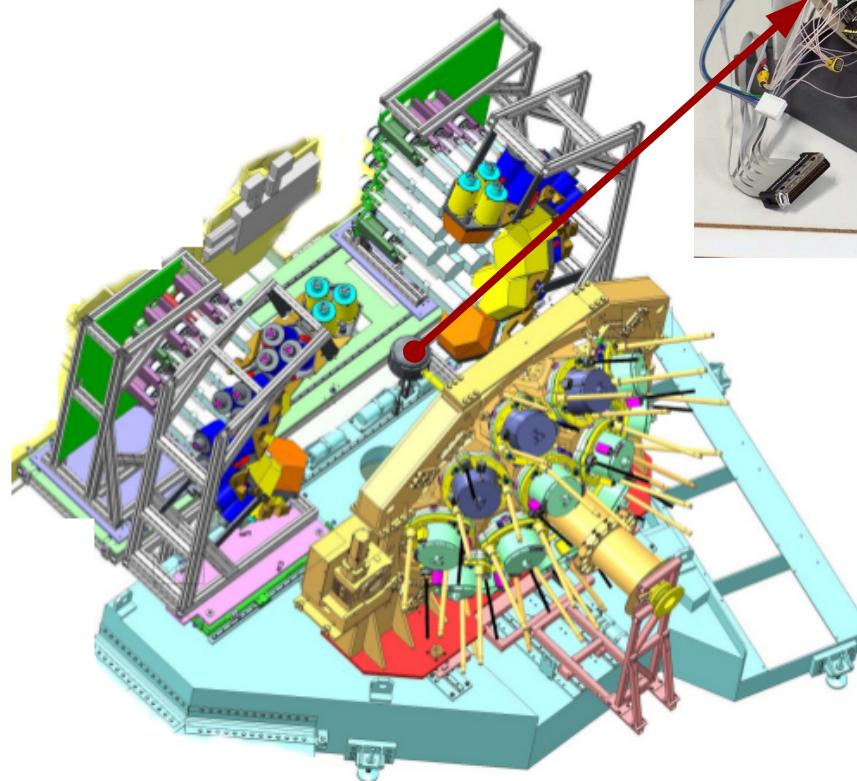
BC501A liquid scintillator with PSA capability

P.-A. Söderström et al, Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 594 (2008) 79– 89

**CAD drawing of the experimental set-up. From the left to right, the different detectors are drawn: NEDA+NEUTRON WALL, DIAMANT (placed in the target chamber) and AGATA.**

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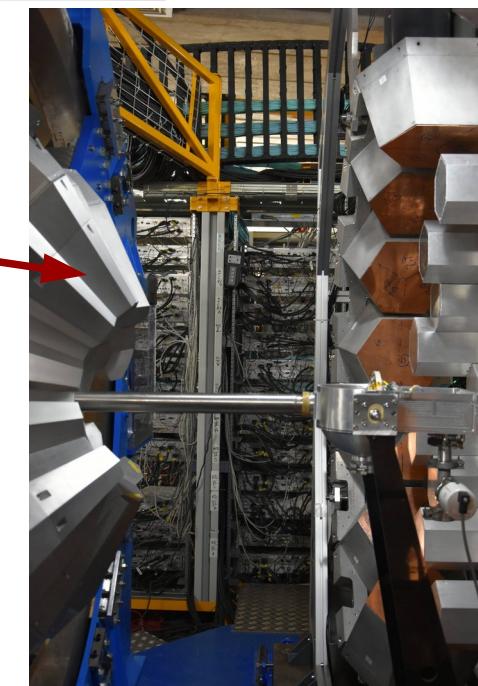
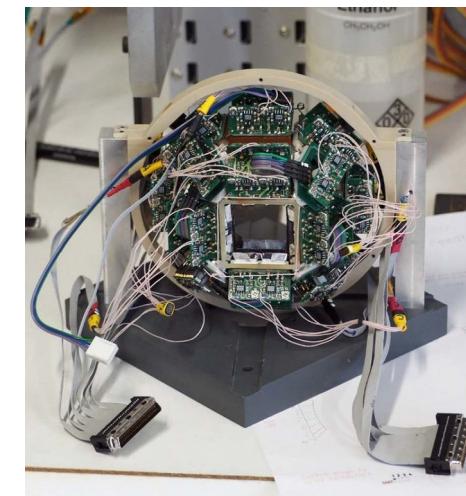
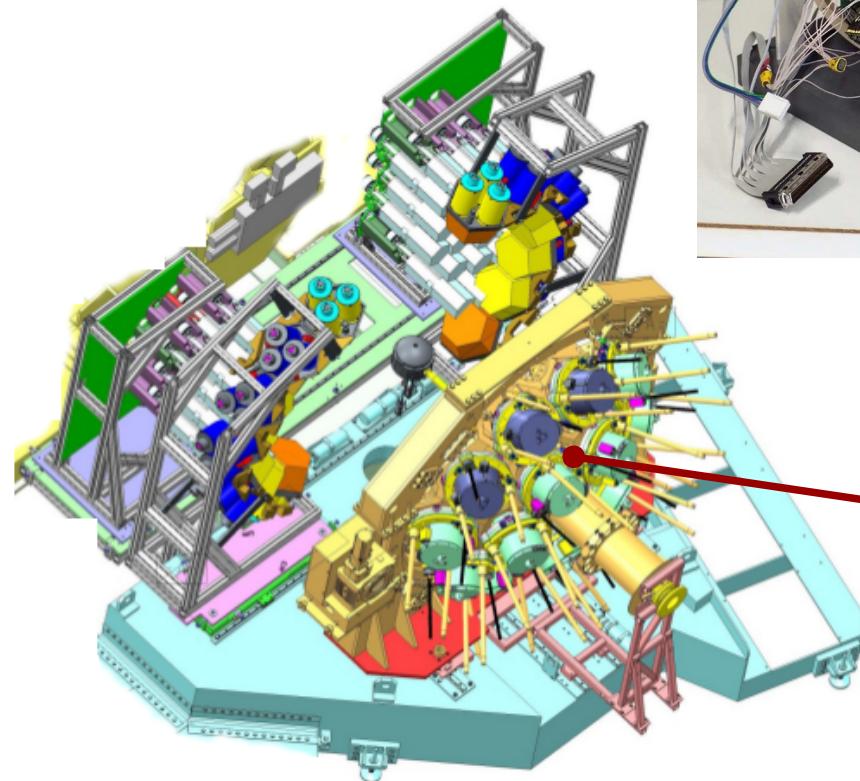
- **GANIL**



**CAD drawing of the experimental set-up. From the left to right, the different detectors are drawn: NEDA+NEUTRON WALL, DIAMANT (placed in the target chamber) and AGATA.**

### 3.1. Experimental Setup: Detectors

- **GANIL**



**CAD drawing of the experimental set-up. From the left to right, the different detectors are drawn: NEDA+NEUTRON WALL, DIAMANT (placed in the target chamber) and AGATA.**

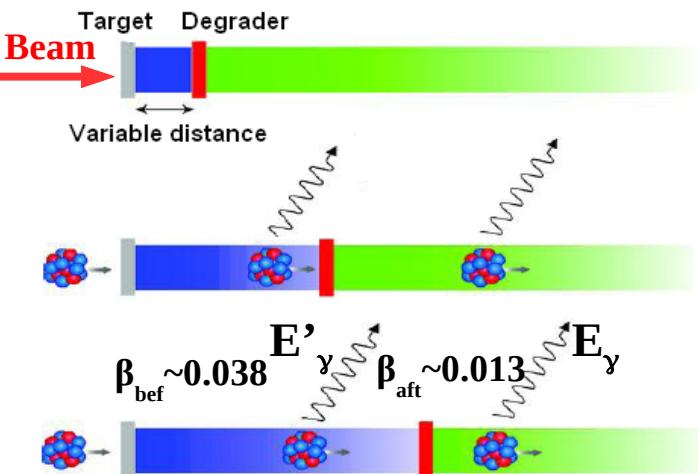
## 3.2. Experimental Setup: Plunger

Target:  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  1 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>

Degrader:  $^{197}\text{Au}$  5 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>

CSNSM “OUPS” plunger

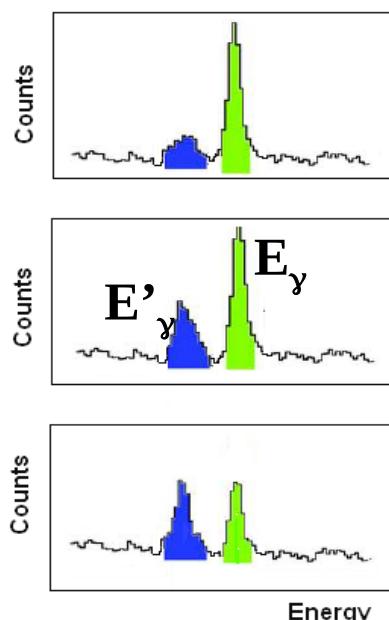
OUPS Plunger, J. Ljungvall et al, NIM A 679 (2012) 61-66. Degrader mode



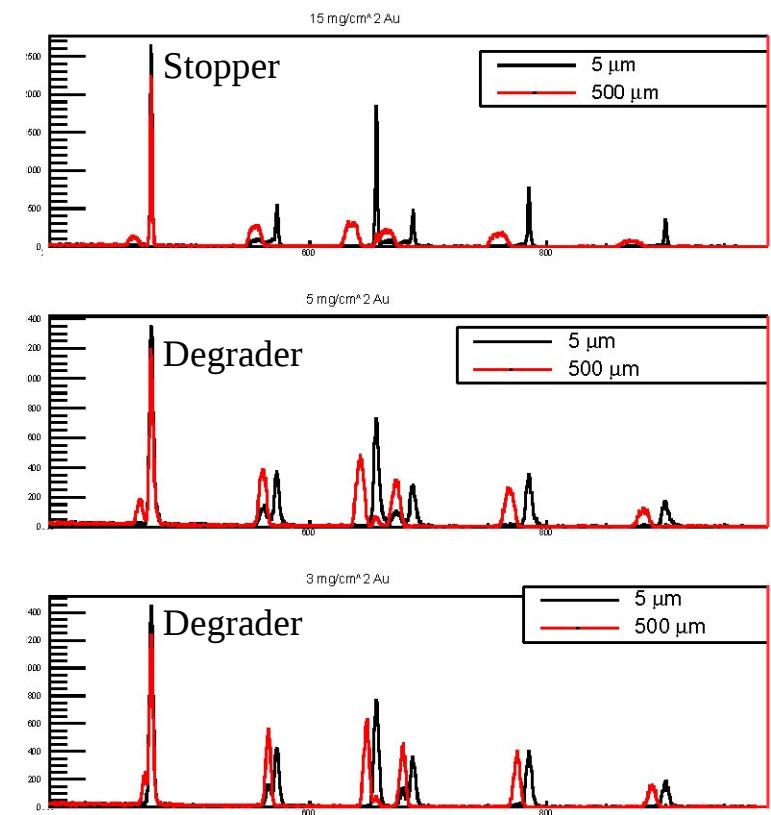
Distances ranging from 10 to 1500 μm

$$E'_\gamma \approx E_\gamma \left(1 - \frac{v_{\text{rec}}}{c} \cos \theta\right)$$

$$\frac{I(t)}{I(t) + I'(t)} = N_0 e^{-(x/v_{\text{rec}})/\tau}$$



Plunger used in differential mode to maximize the energy resolution

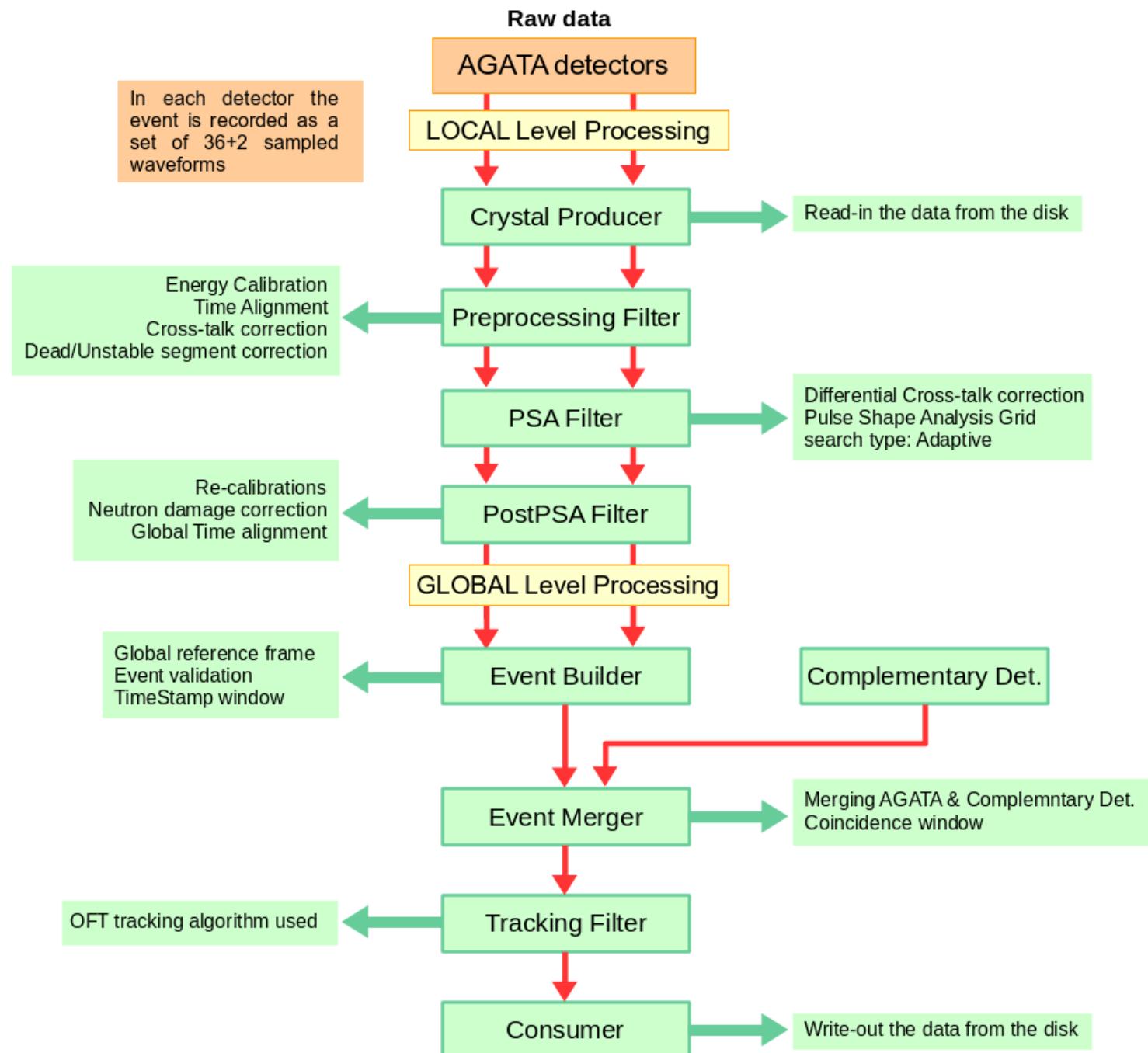


Simulation done by J. Ljungvall

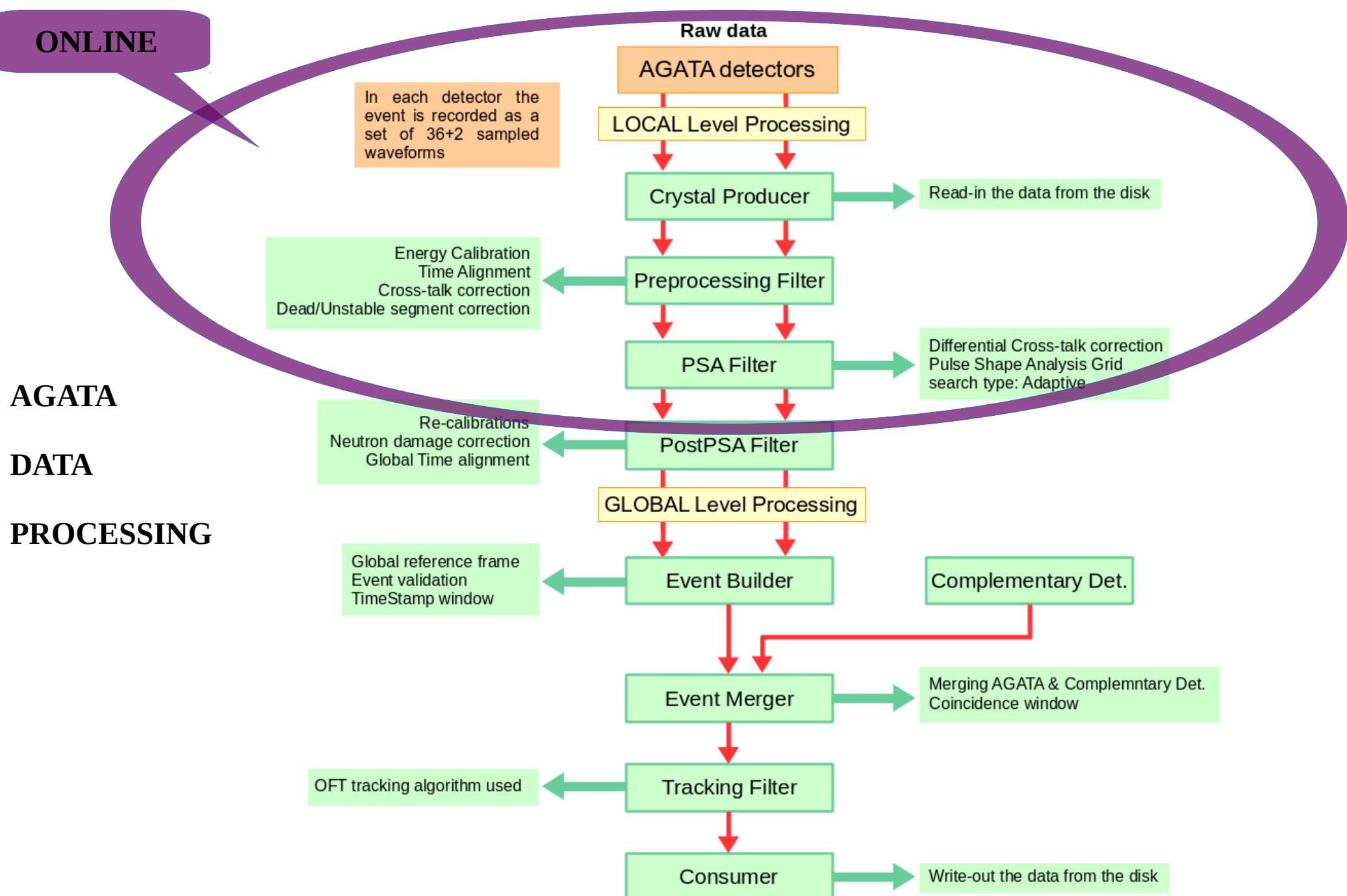
A. Dewald et al, Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 67 (2012) 786–839

# 4. Analysis Status

## AGATA DATA PROCESSING

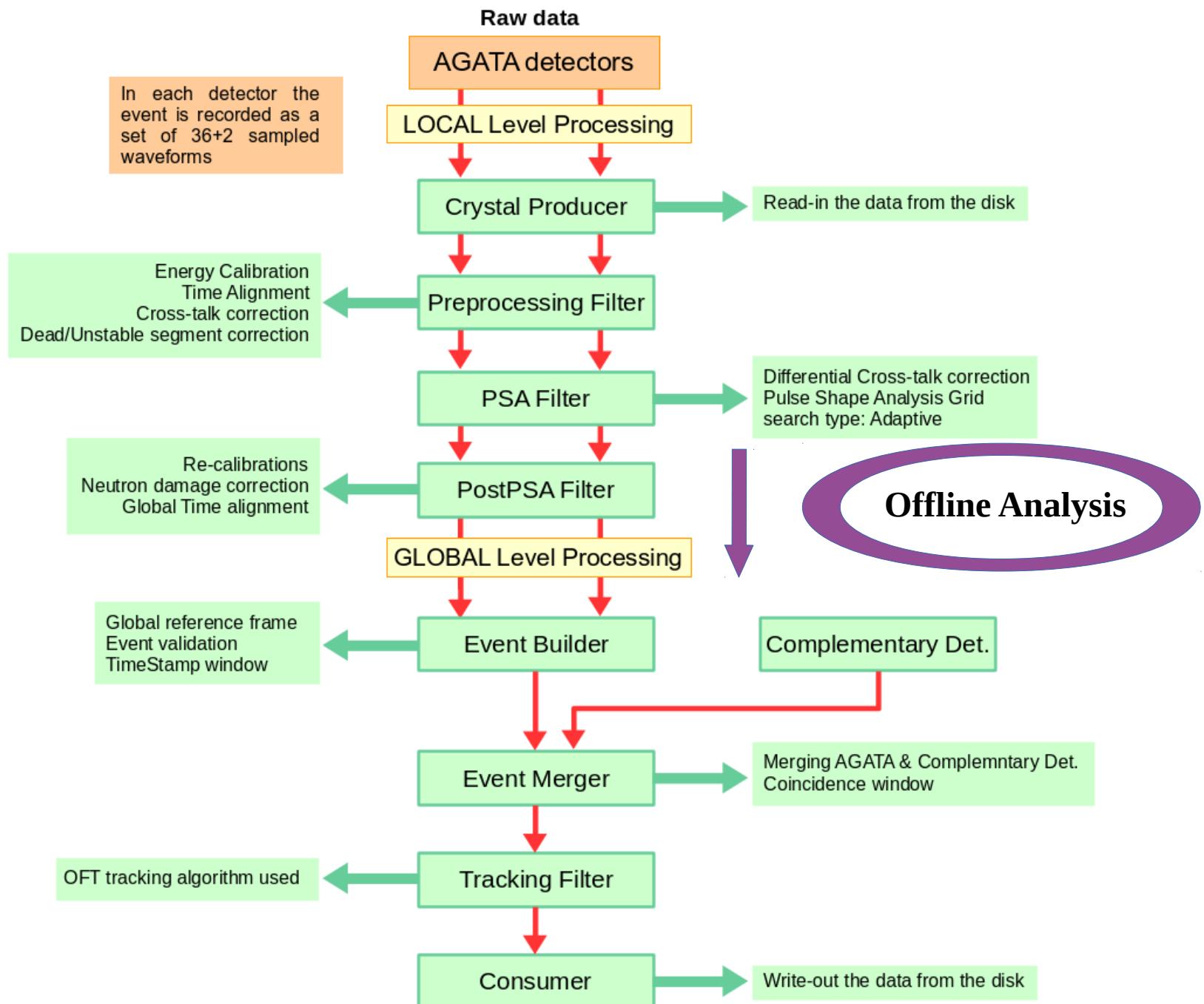


# 4. Analysis Status



# 4. Analysis Status

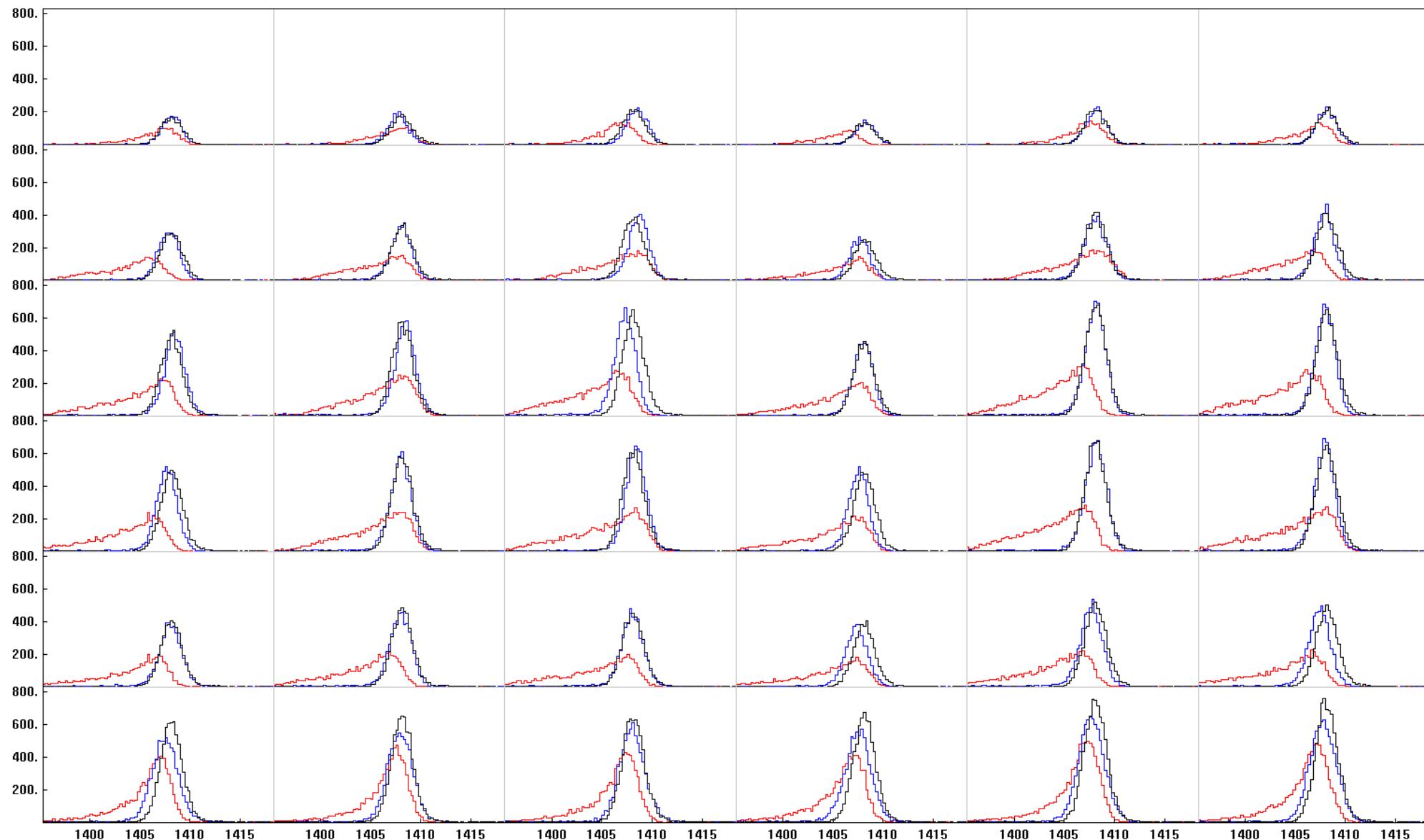
## AGATA DATA PROCESSING



# 4. Analysis Status

AGATA: POSTPSA → Neutron Damage and Energy Corrections

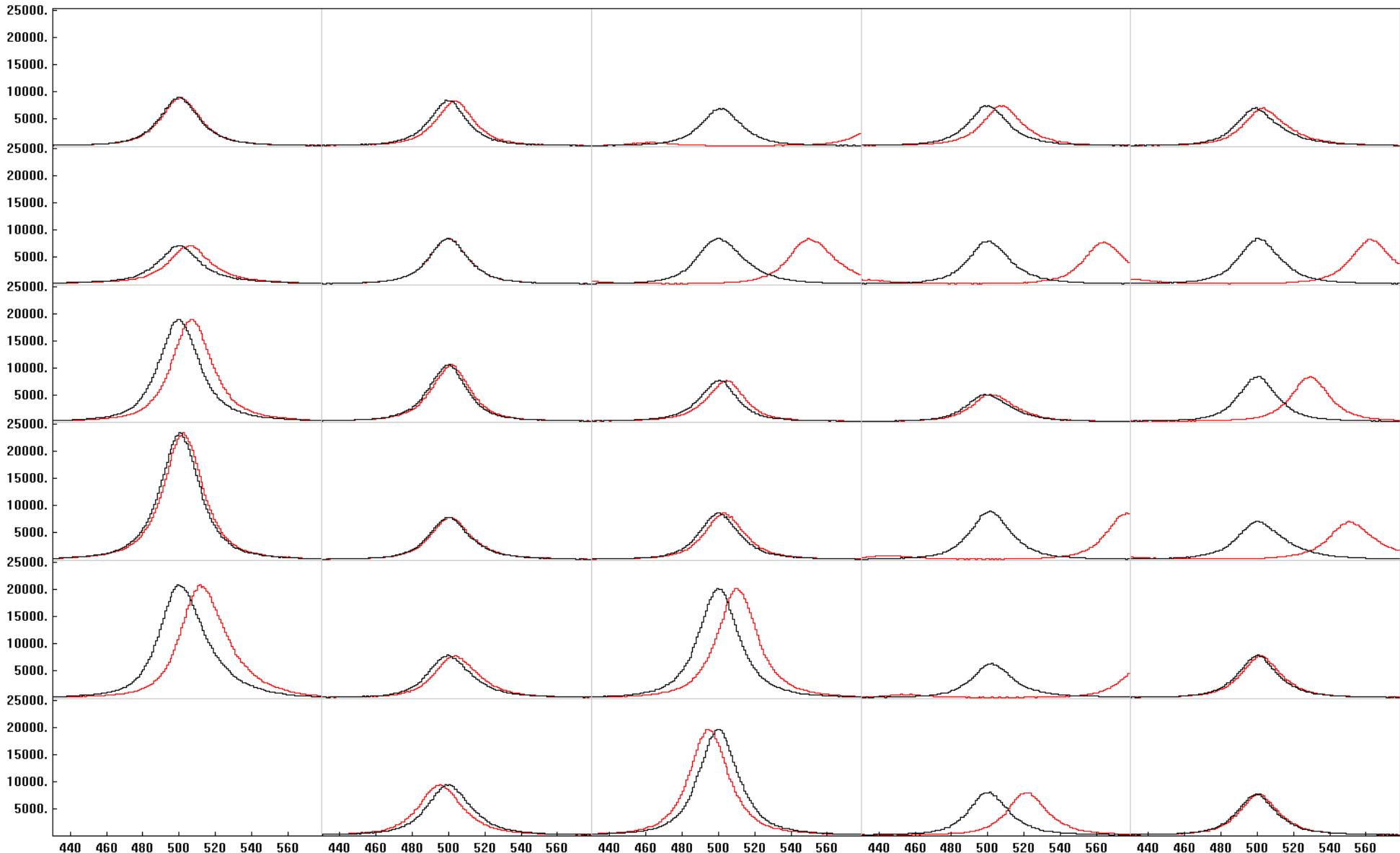
PSA Data  
After ND corr  
After Energy corr



# 4. Analysis Status

- **GLOBAL TIME ALIGNMENT**

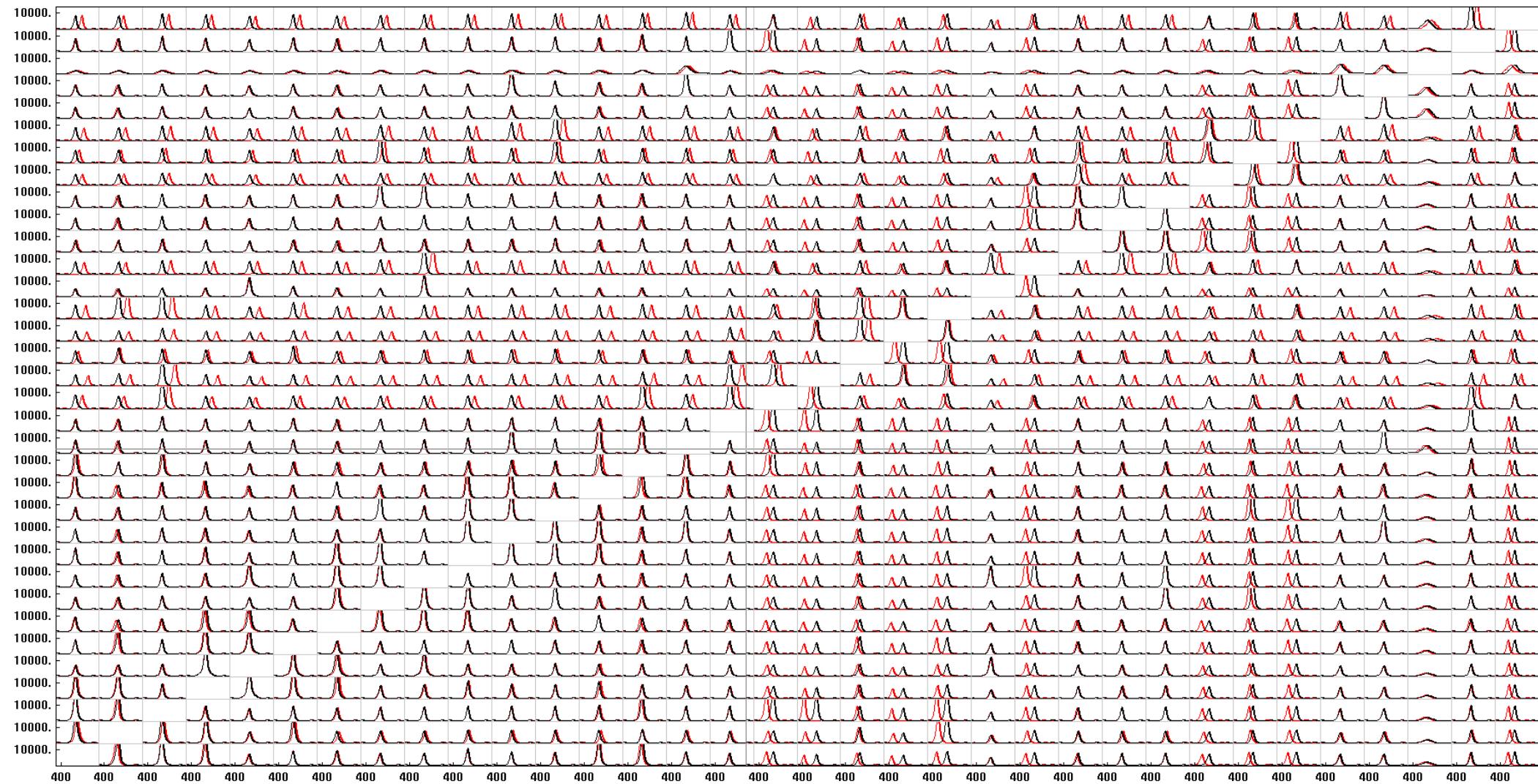
— Before GTA  
— After GTA



# 4. Analysis Status

- **GLOBAL TIME ALIGNMENT**

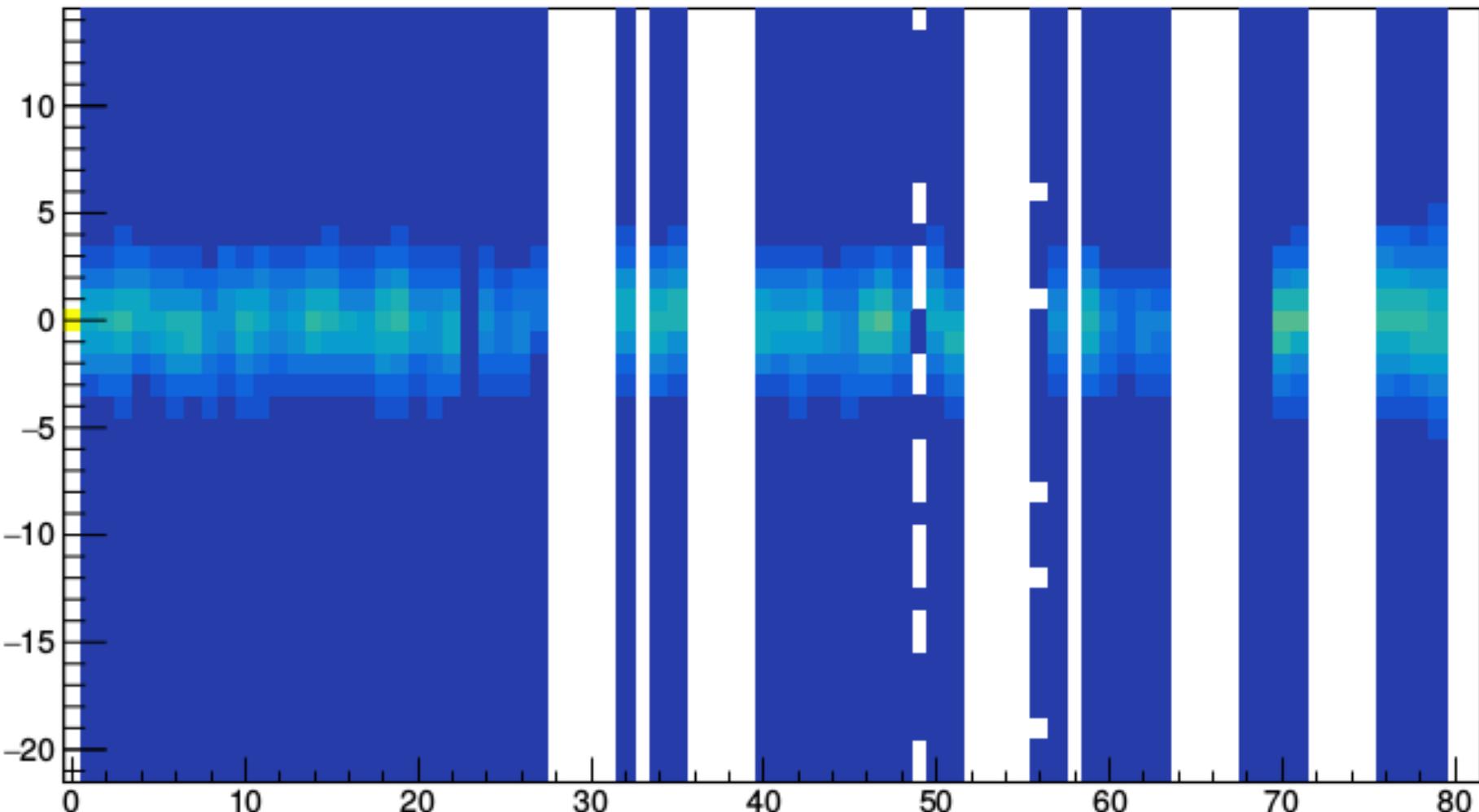
— Before GTA  
— After GTA



## 4. Analysis Status

- Time Align of DIAMANT

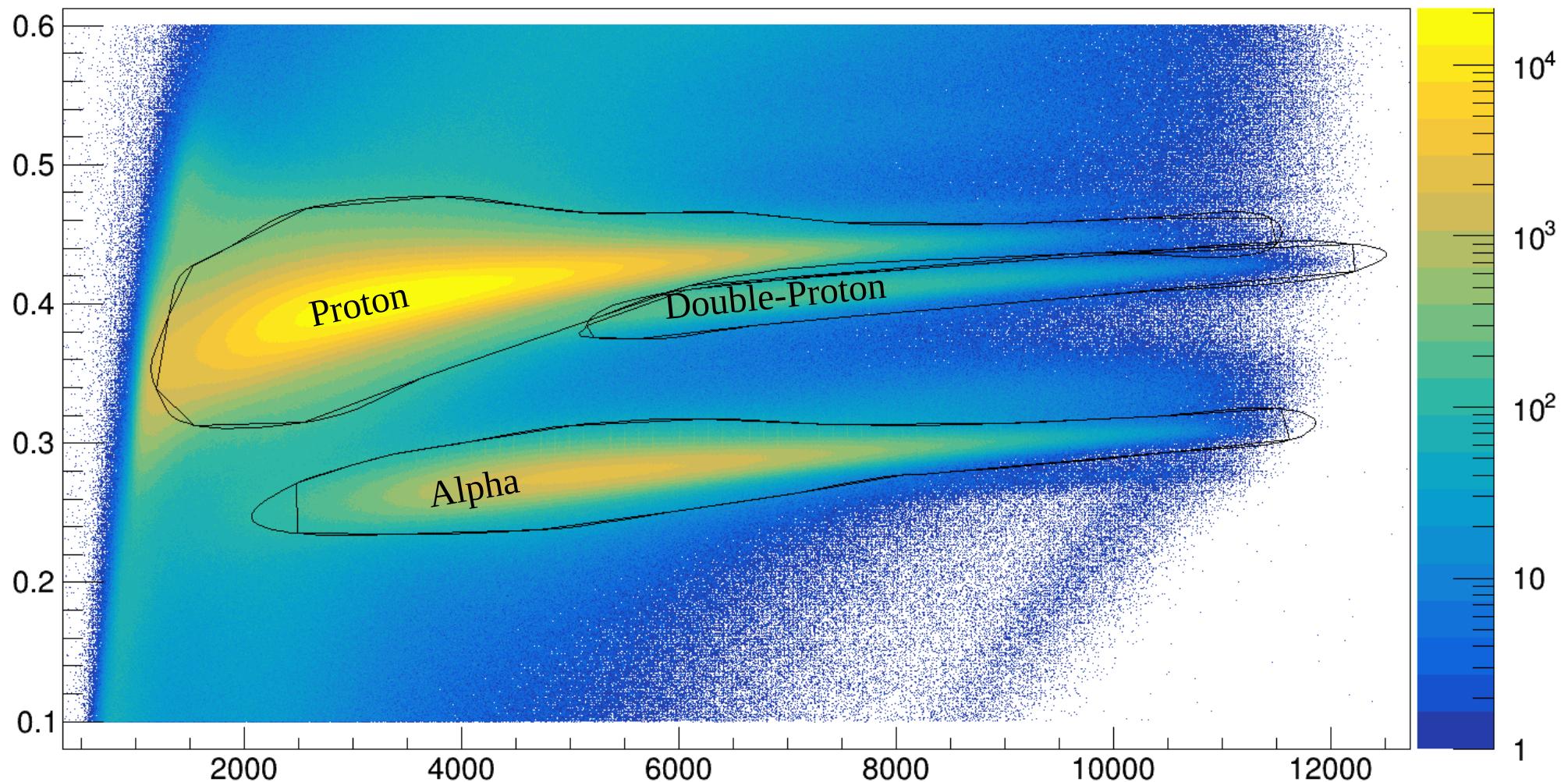
Time Difference from Board 0 channel 0



## 4. Analysis Status

- **DIAMANT GATES**

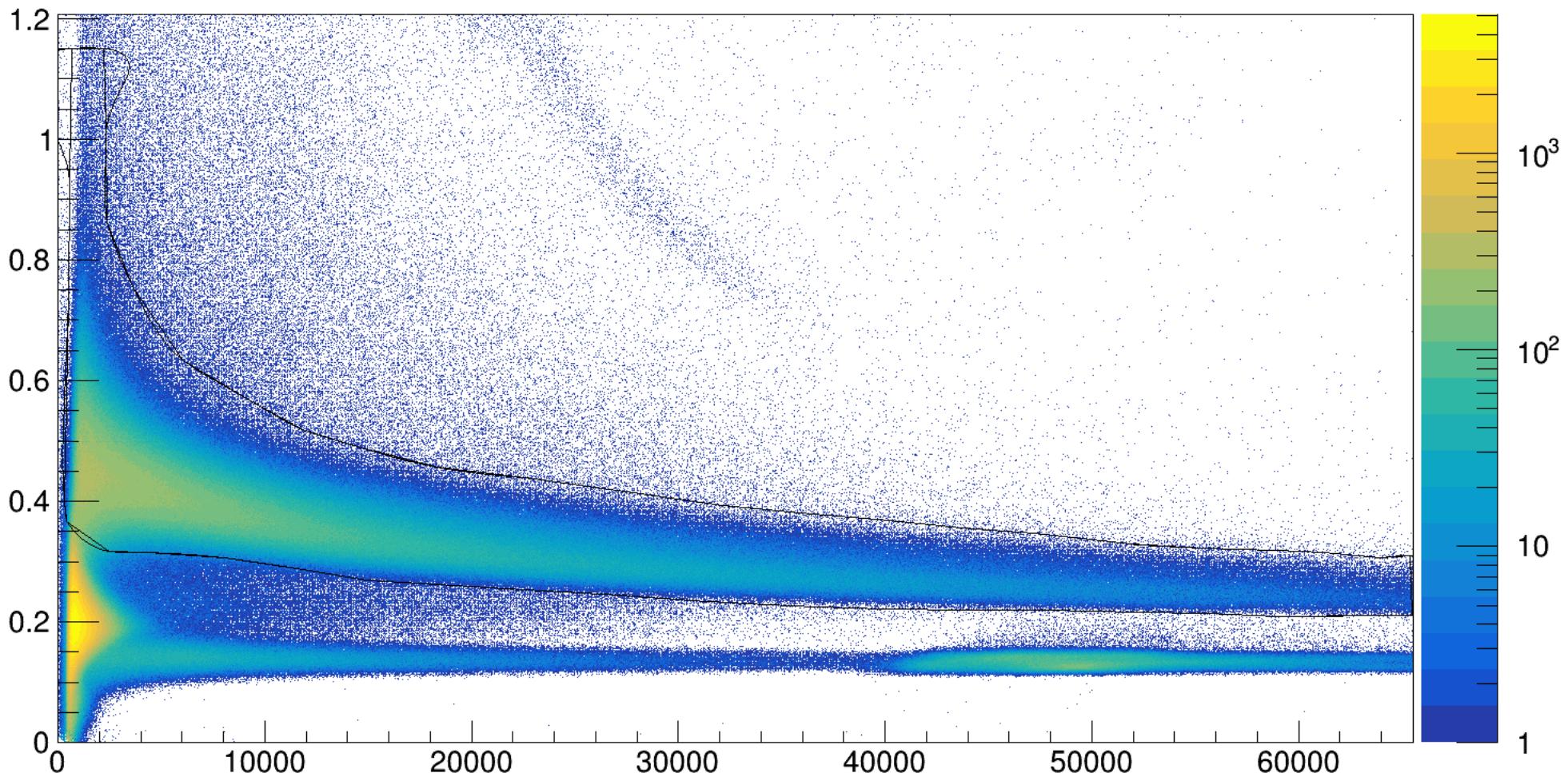
Energy vs PID for channel 8 of board 100



## 4. Analysis Status

- NEDA+NW GATES

Energy vs Charge Comparison PSA for channel 10 of board 142

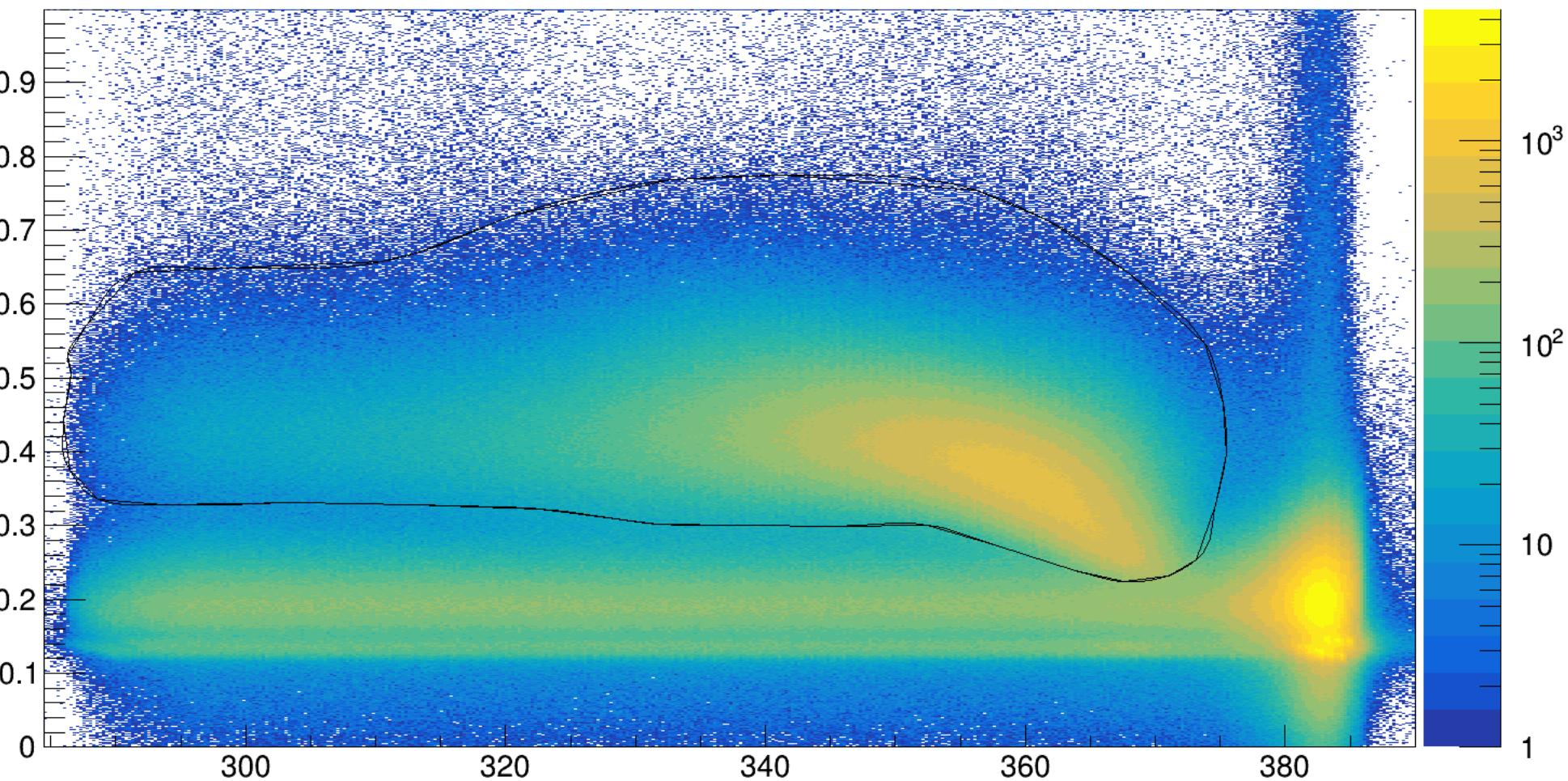


*Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 594 (2008) 79–89*

# 4. Analysis Status

- NEDA+NW GATES

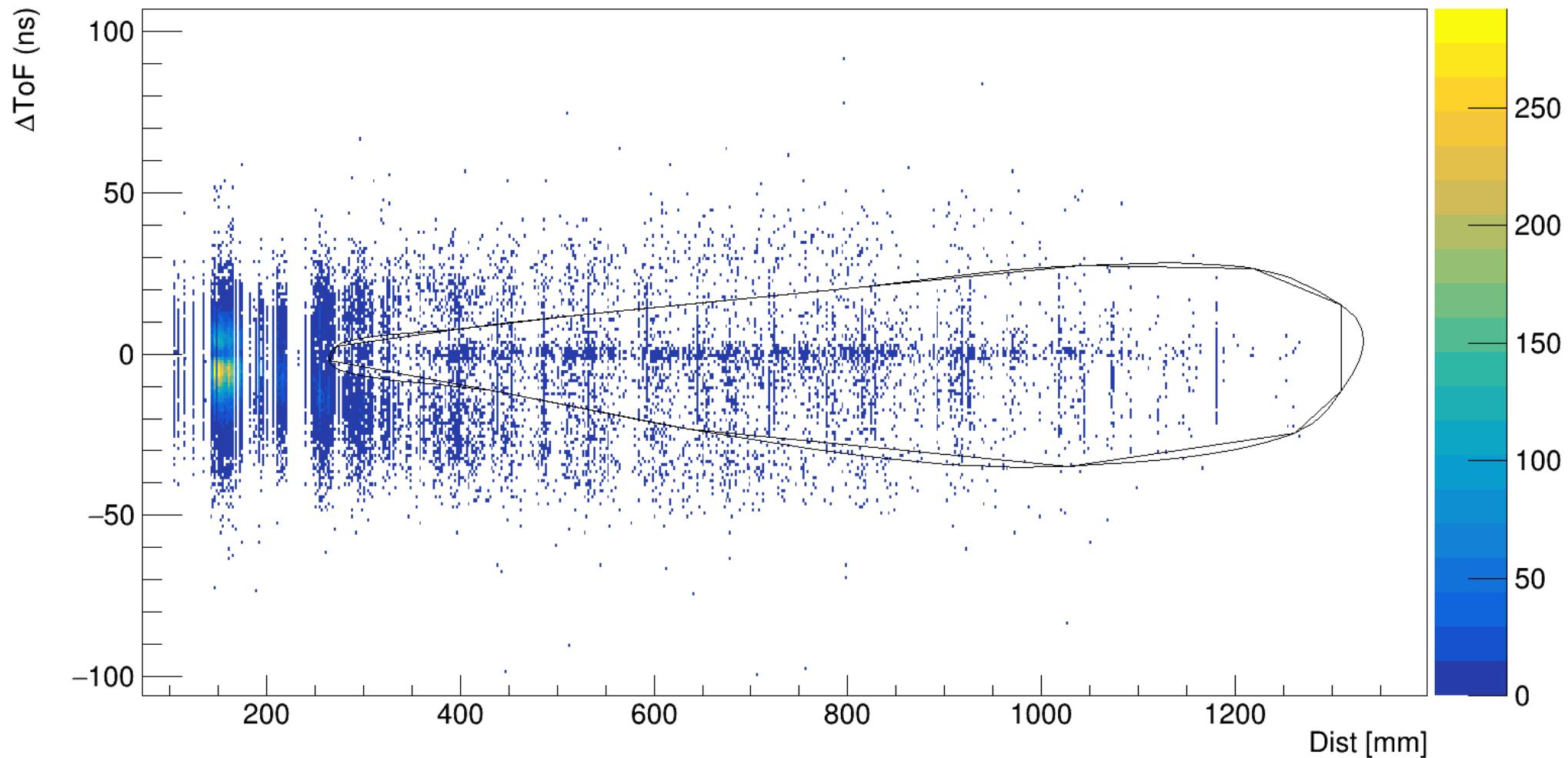
Time Of Flight vs Charge Comparison PSA for channel 10 of board 142



# 4. Analysis Status

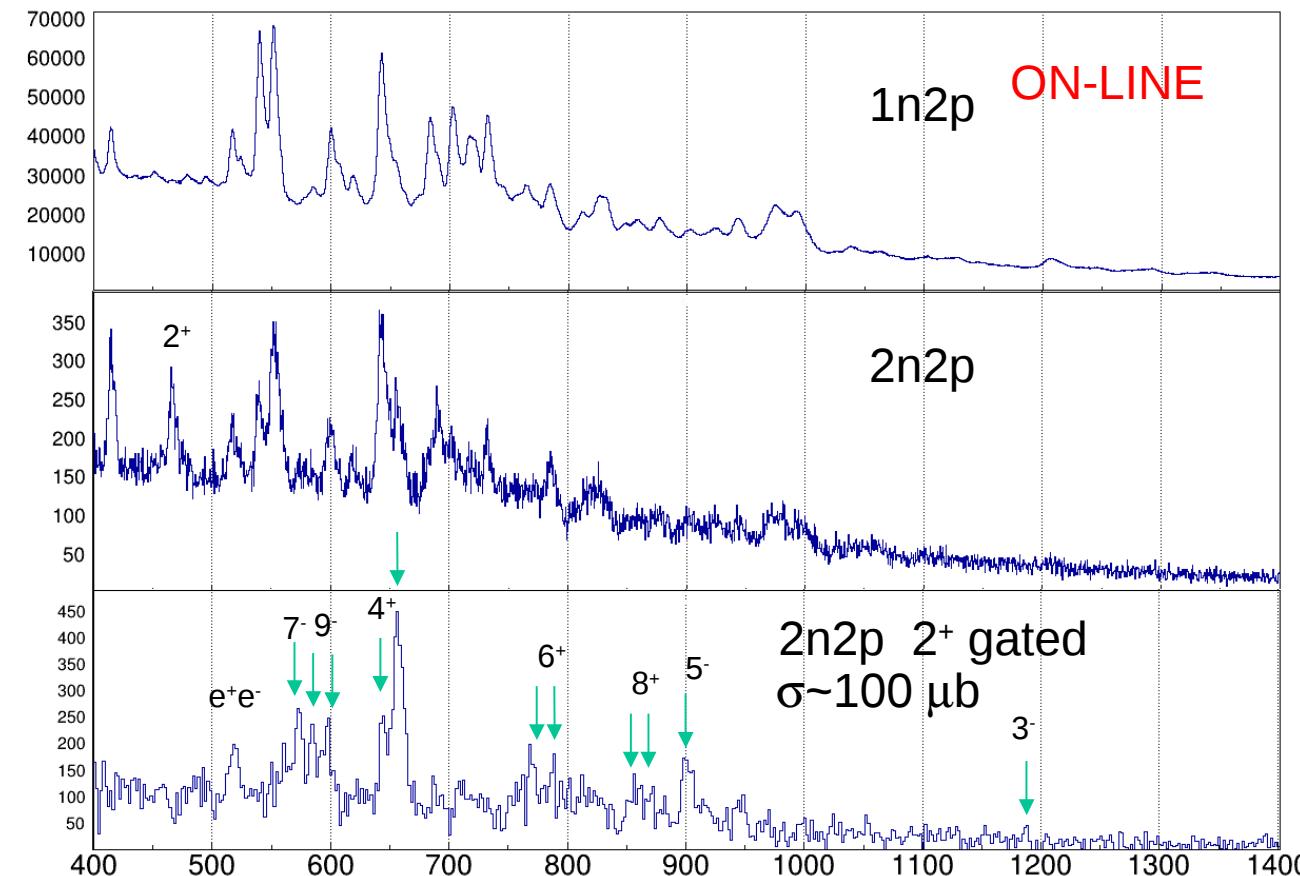
- Neutron scattering

DeltaTDistance\_tot

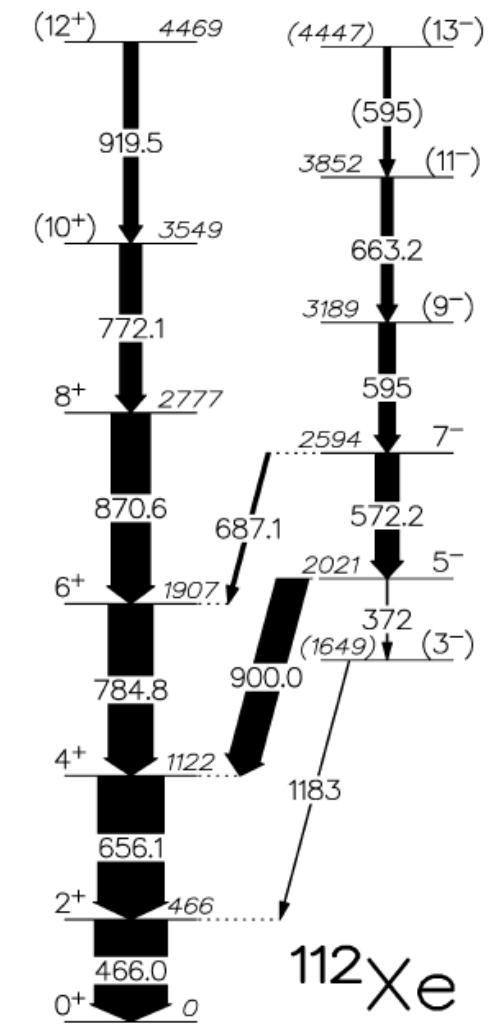


# 4.1 Online Analysis Result

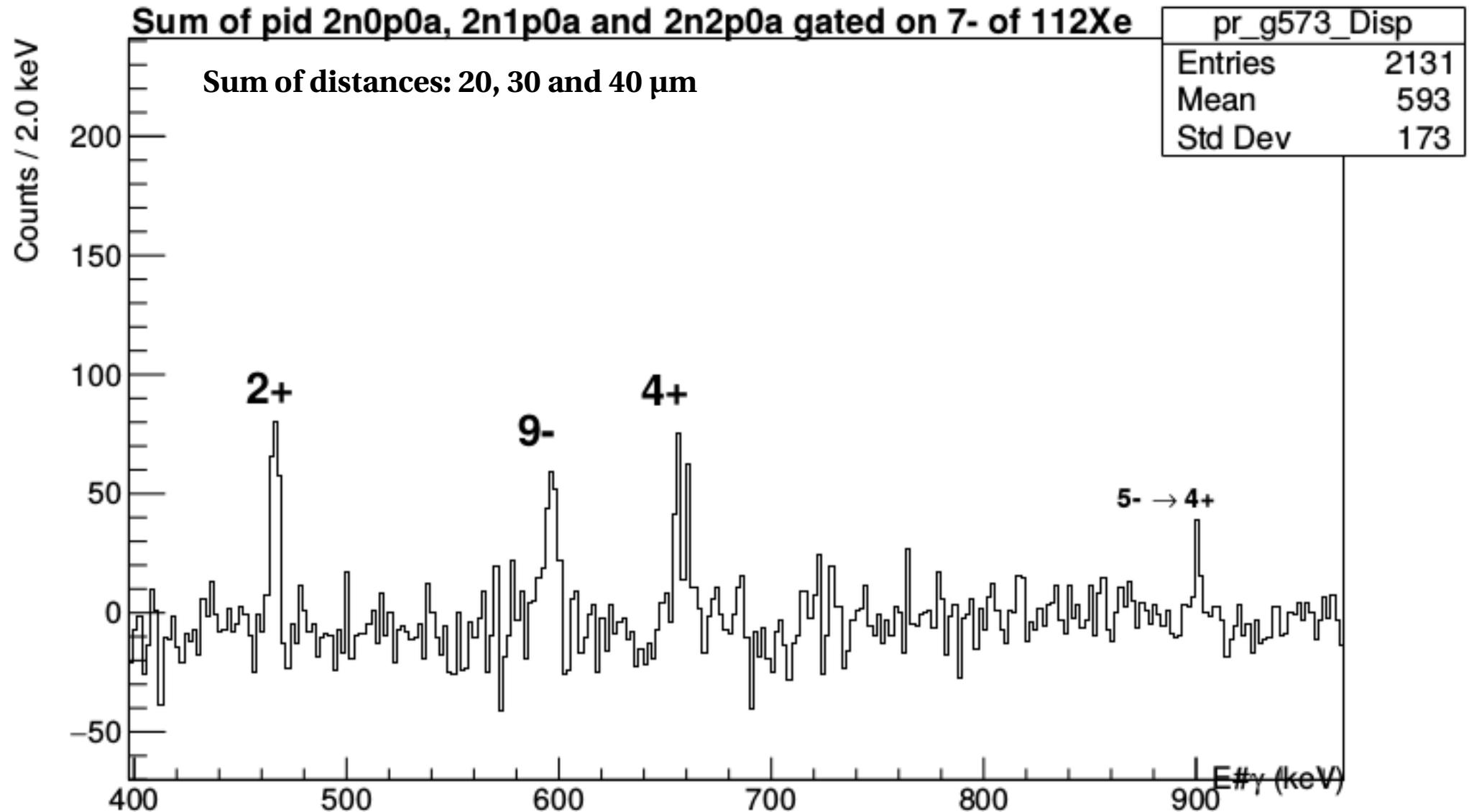
- We can see after the proper gates, with the 2n2p particle identification, the principal transitions online.



M. L. Jurado, E.Clement, D.Ralet, J.J.Valiente-Dobon, A.Gadea et al

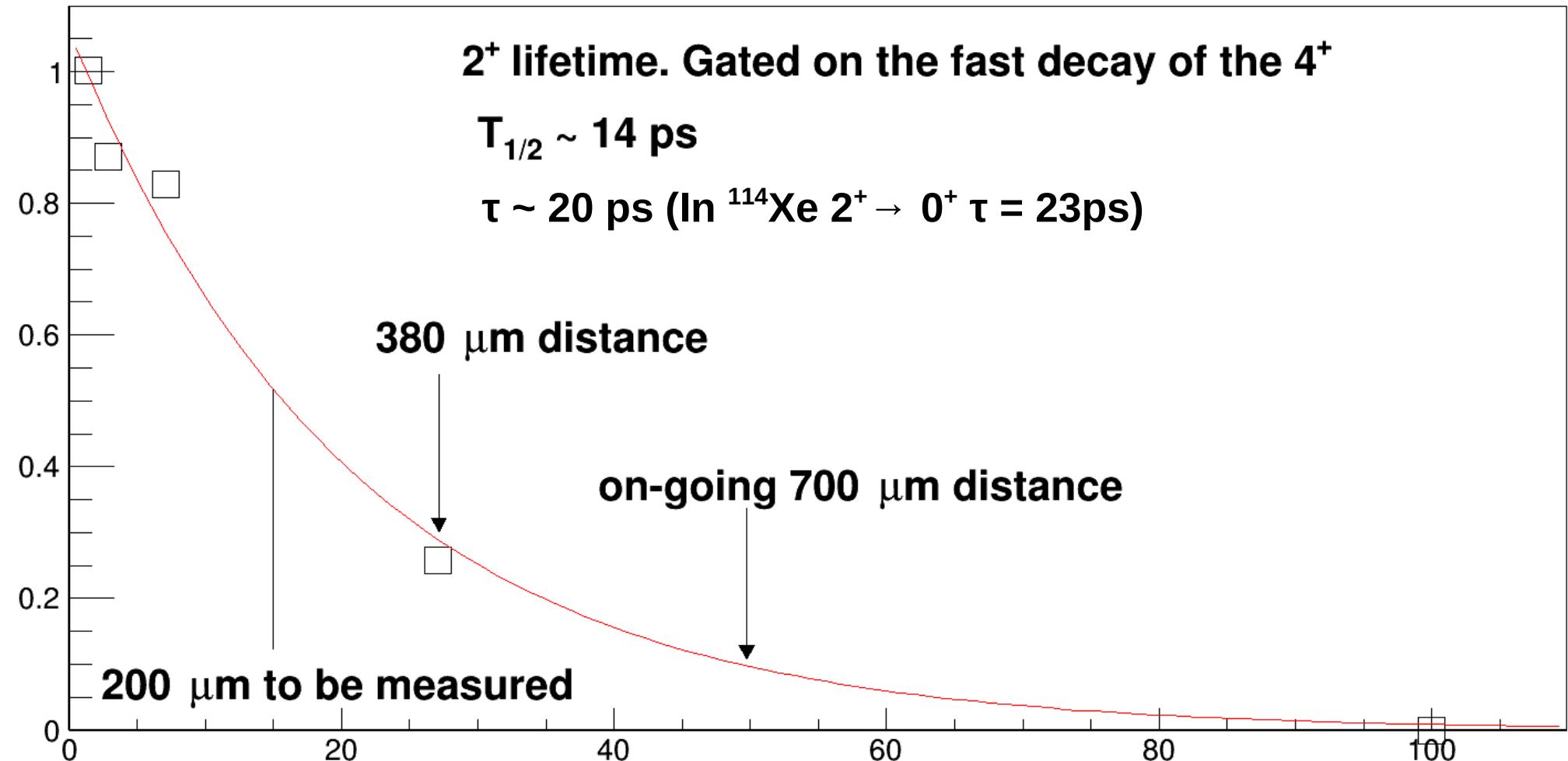


## 4.1 Online Analysis Result



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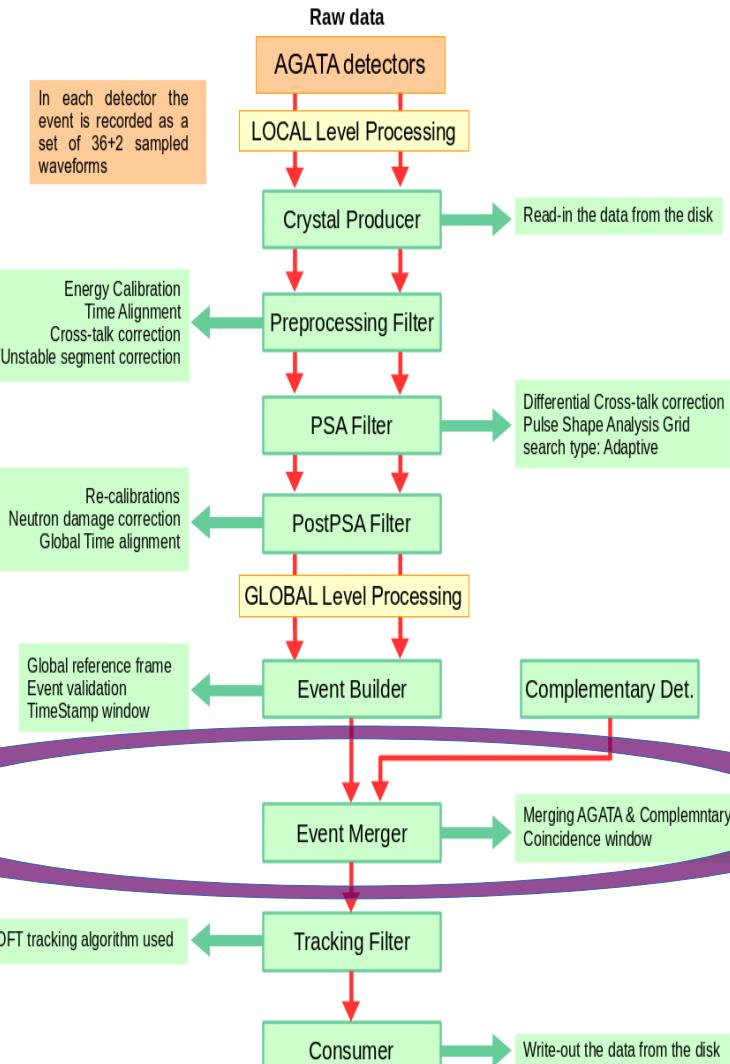
- Example of online Lifetime

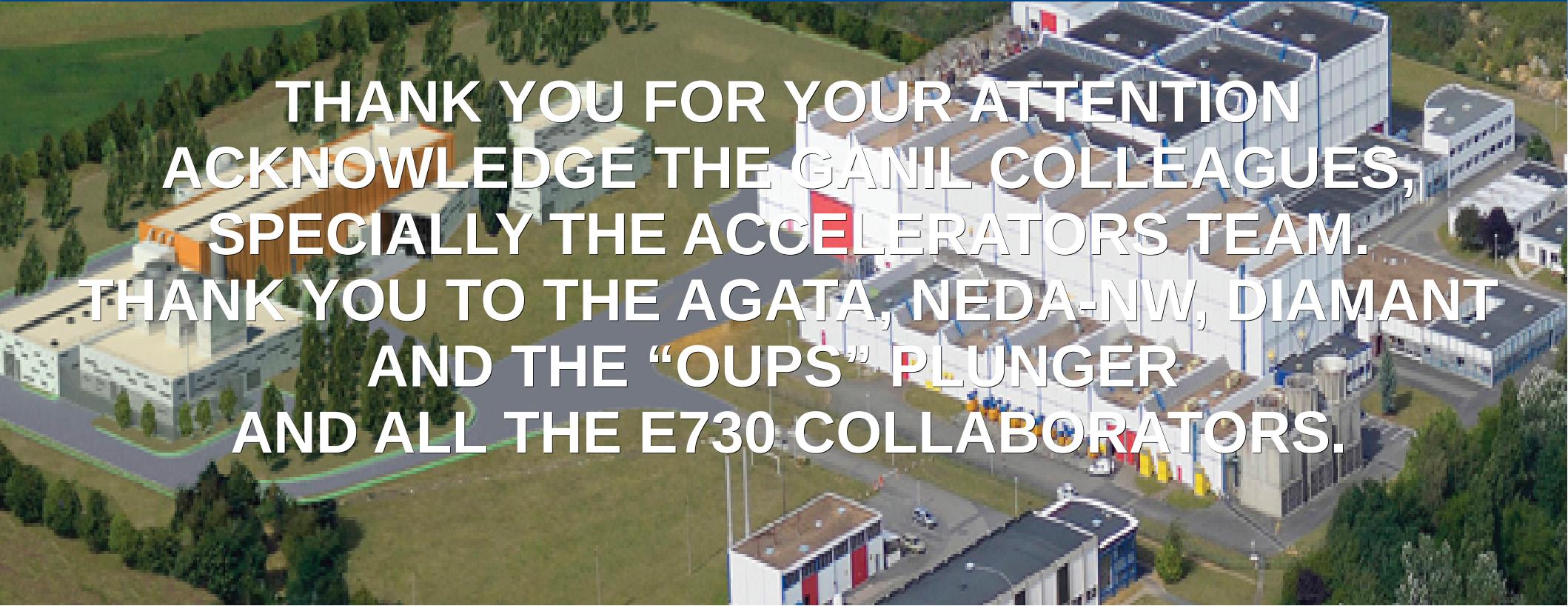


# 5. Summary

- ✓ Experimental study of octupole and quadrupole correlations in  $^{112}\text{Xe}$
- ✓ Experiment performed at GANIL using the AGATA+NW+NEDA+DIAMANT+plunger Set-up
- ✓ Post-PSA corrections in AGATA
- ✓ Time Alignment of detectors
- ✓ Particle gates in DIAMANT
- ✓ Neutron gates in NEDA and NW
- ✓ Neutron efficiency
- ✓ Ongoing Analysis. Actual step: Event Merger

Actual Status  
of the Analysis





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION  
ACKNOWLEDGE THE GANIL COLLEAGUES,  
SPECIALLY THE ACCELERATORS TEAM.  
THANK YOU TO THE AGATA, NEDA-NW, DIAMANT  
AND THE “OUPS” PLUNGER  
AND ALL THE E730 COLLABORATORS.

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For the E730 Collaboration

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