

CNS Plunger device and life-time measurement at RIBF

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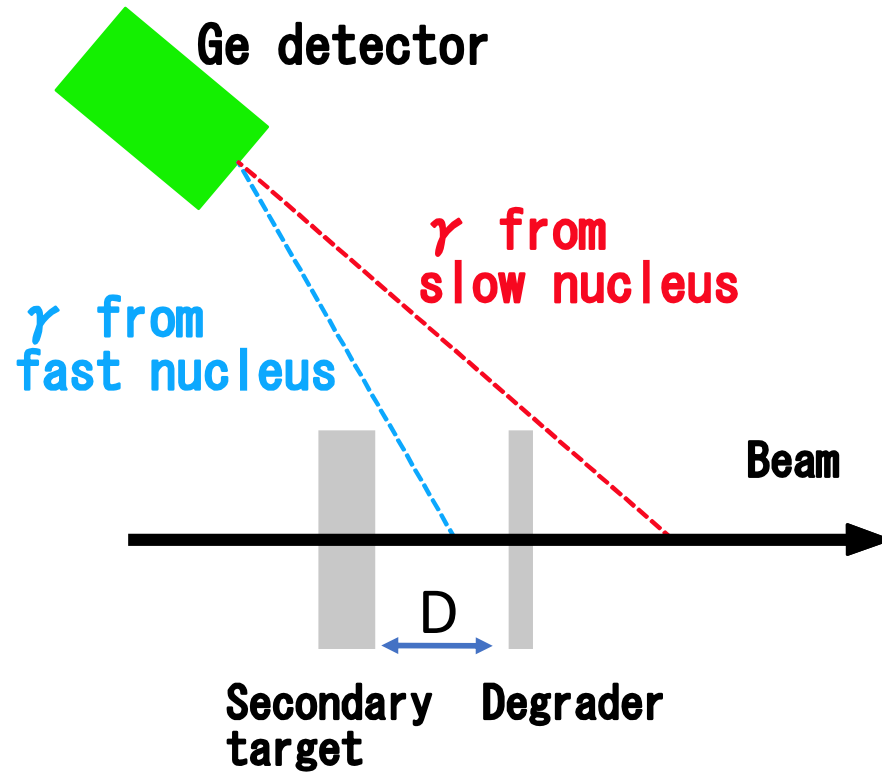
RCNP, Osaka University

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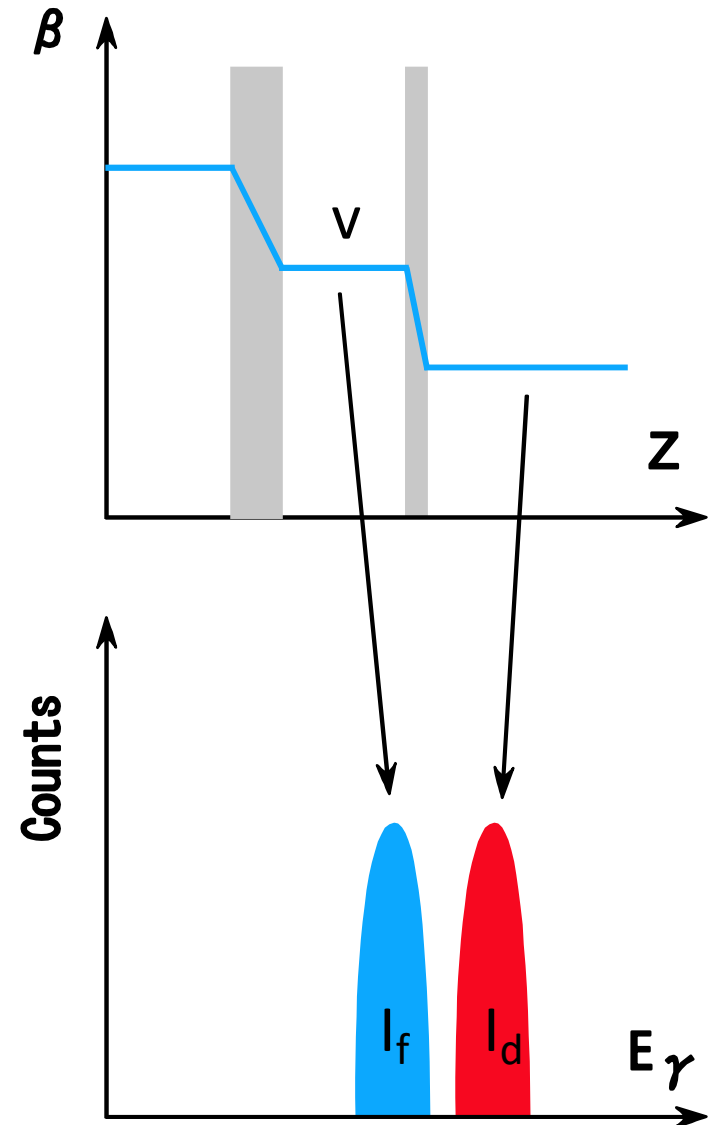
- CNS plunger device
 - NP0906-RIBF07
- Life-time measurement using plunger at RIBF

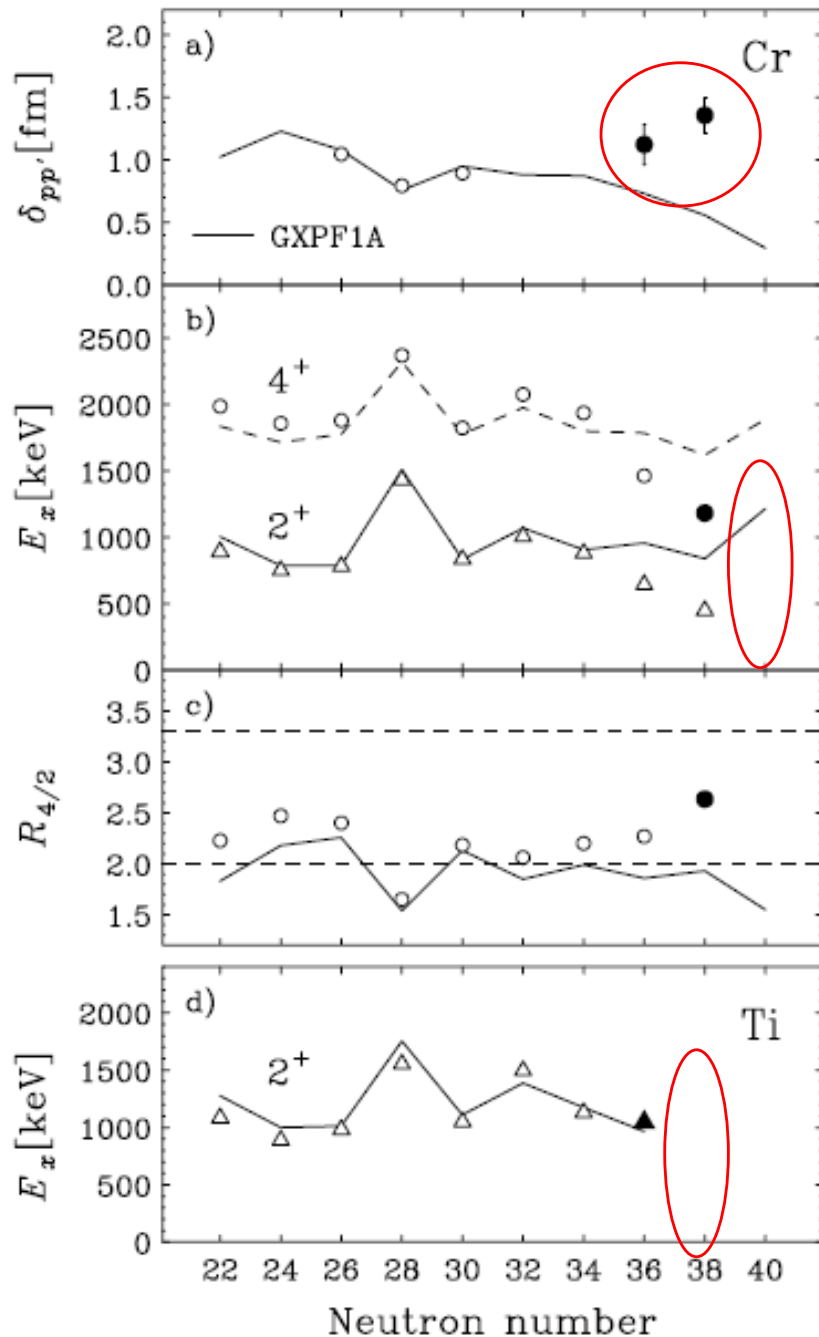
Method of the experiment

- Recoil distance method



$$\frac{I_d}{I_f + I_d} = e^{-D/v\tau}$$

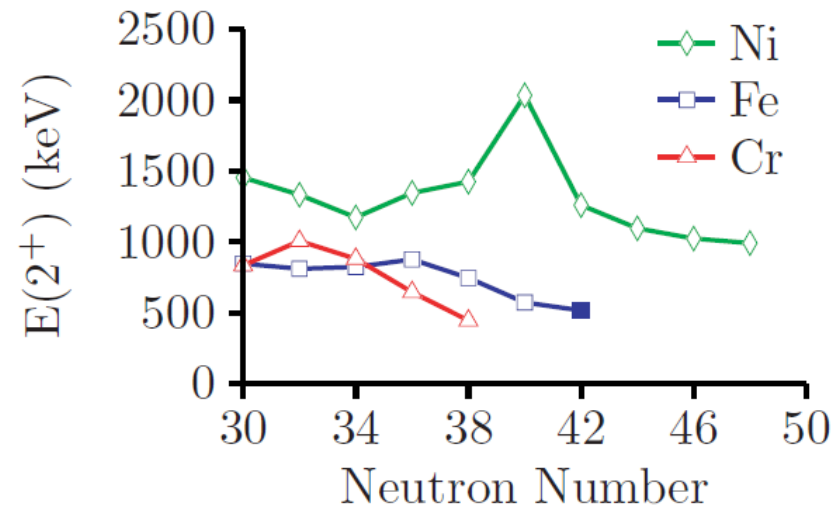




Objectives in NP0906-RIBF07 (2011):

cancelled due to earthquake

- B(E2) by lifetime measurement
→ $^{60,62}\text{Cr}$, $^{64,66}\text{Fe}$
- 2^+ , 4^+ energy of ^{64}Cr
- 2^+ energy of ^{60}Ti
- Level structure in neighbors
- Octupole collectivity (negative parity states)



P. Adrich et al., Phys. Rev. C77, 054306 (2008)

Reference: PRL 106, 022502 (2011)

W. Rother, A. Dewald et al., RDM for $^{62-66}\text{Fe}$

^{76}Ge 130 A MeV + ^9Be \rightarrow

^{62}Fe : 3.6×10^4 pps, 85%, **97.8 A MeV**

v/c : 0.368 \rightarrow 0.322

^{64}Fe : 6×10^3 pps, 65%, **95.0 A MeV**

v/c : 0.364 \rightarrow 0.298

^{66}Fe : 1×10^3 pps, 25%, **88.3 A MeV**

v/c : 0.346 \rightarrow 0.291

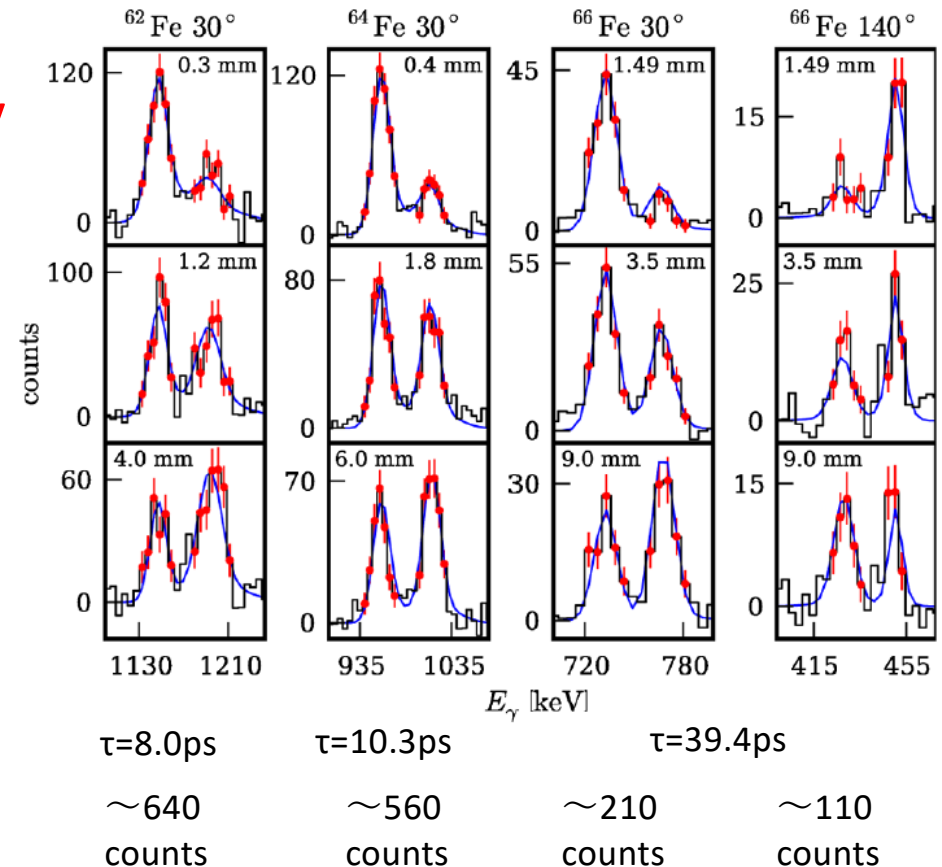
Target: 300 μm Au

Degrader: 300 (400) μm Nb

Target – Degrader distance:

5-7 different distances,

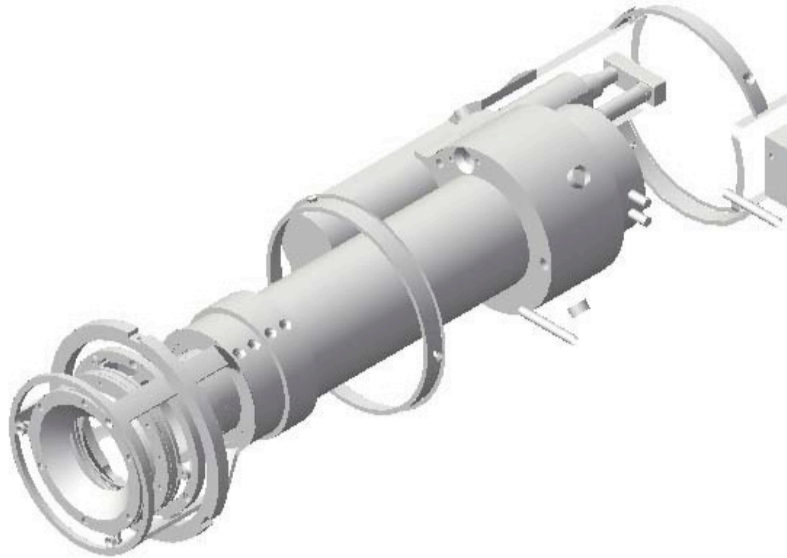
Range = 0 to 20 mm



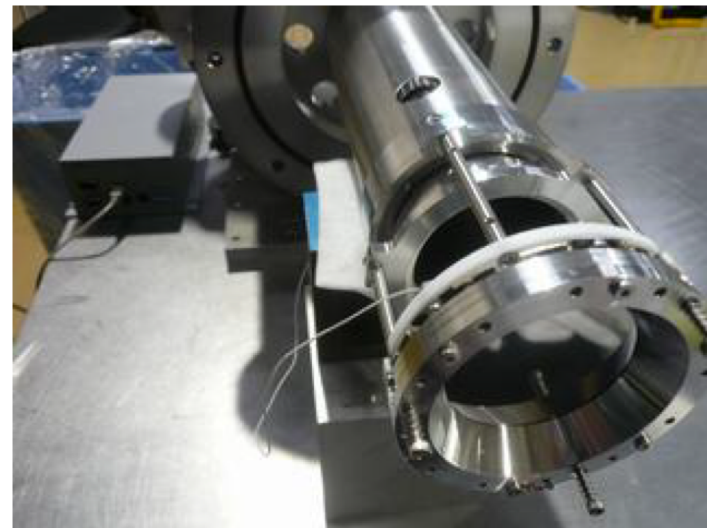
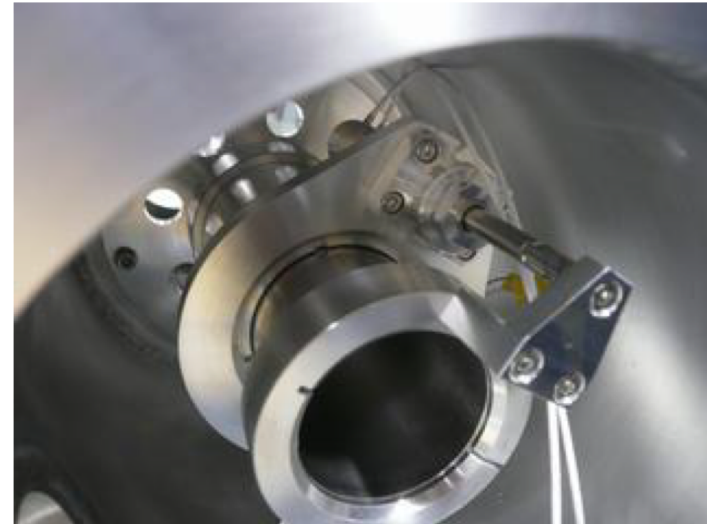
500~1000 counts with reasonably separated peaks will be necessary

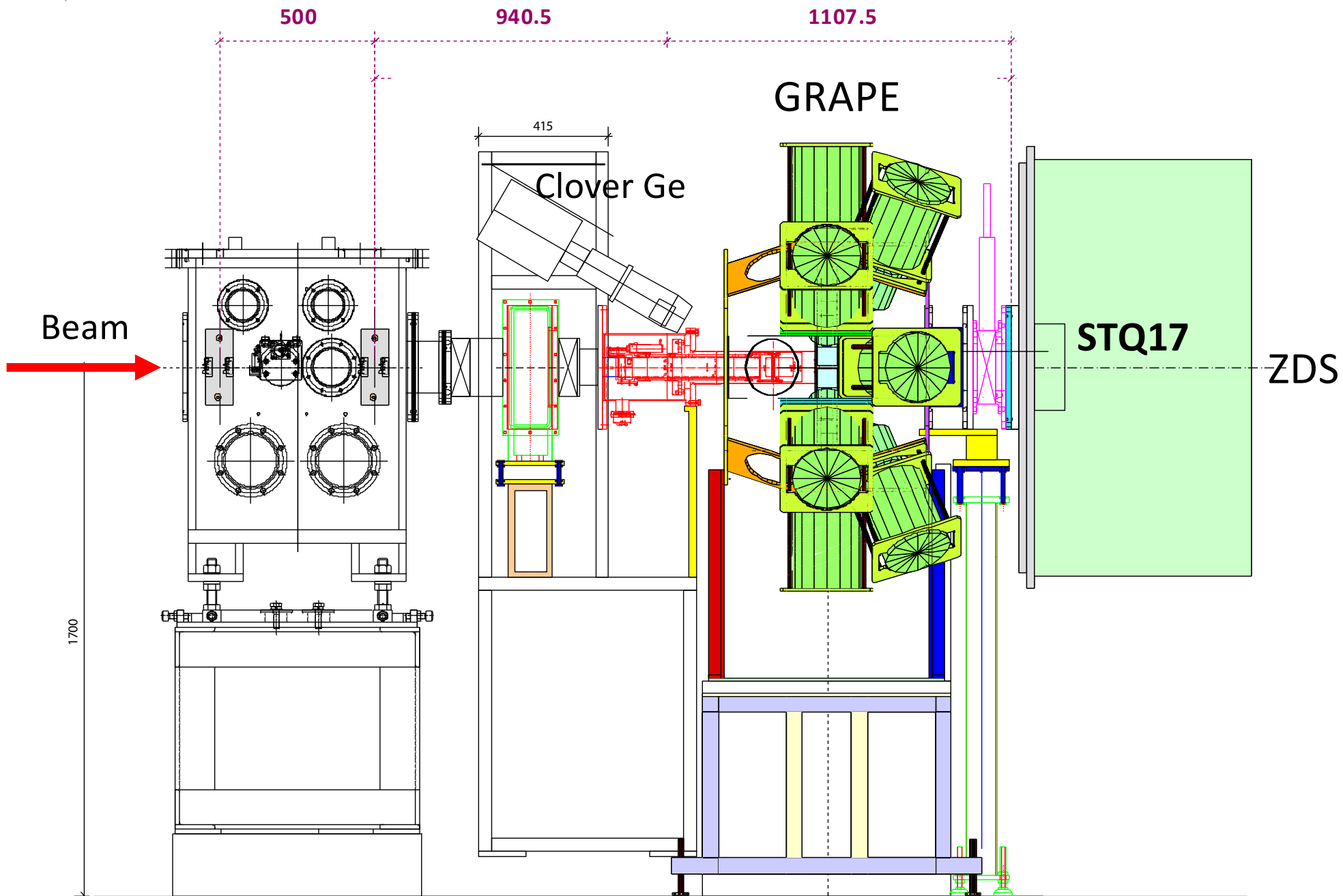
CNS plunger device

Originally Koeln Plunger design

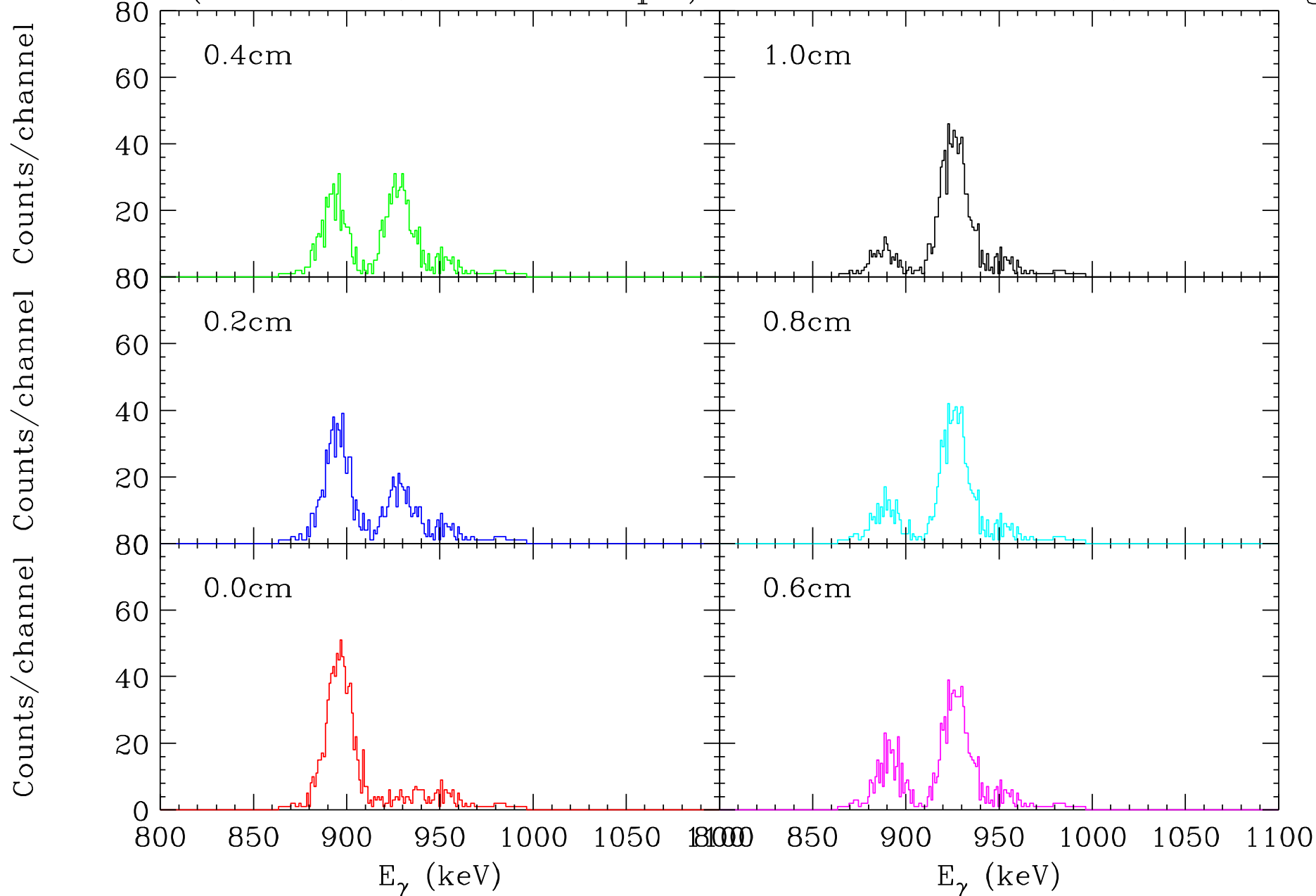


Stroke: 0 - 30 mm
Minimum pitch: 20nm
Maximum diameter: 60 mm
Beam pipe: 106.4mm outer diameter
Vacuum: $7.83 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{m}^3/\text{s}$

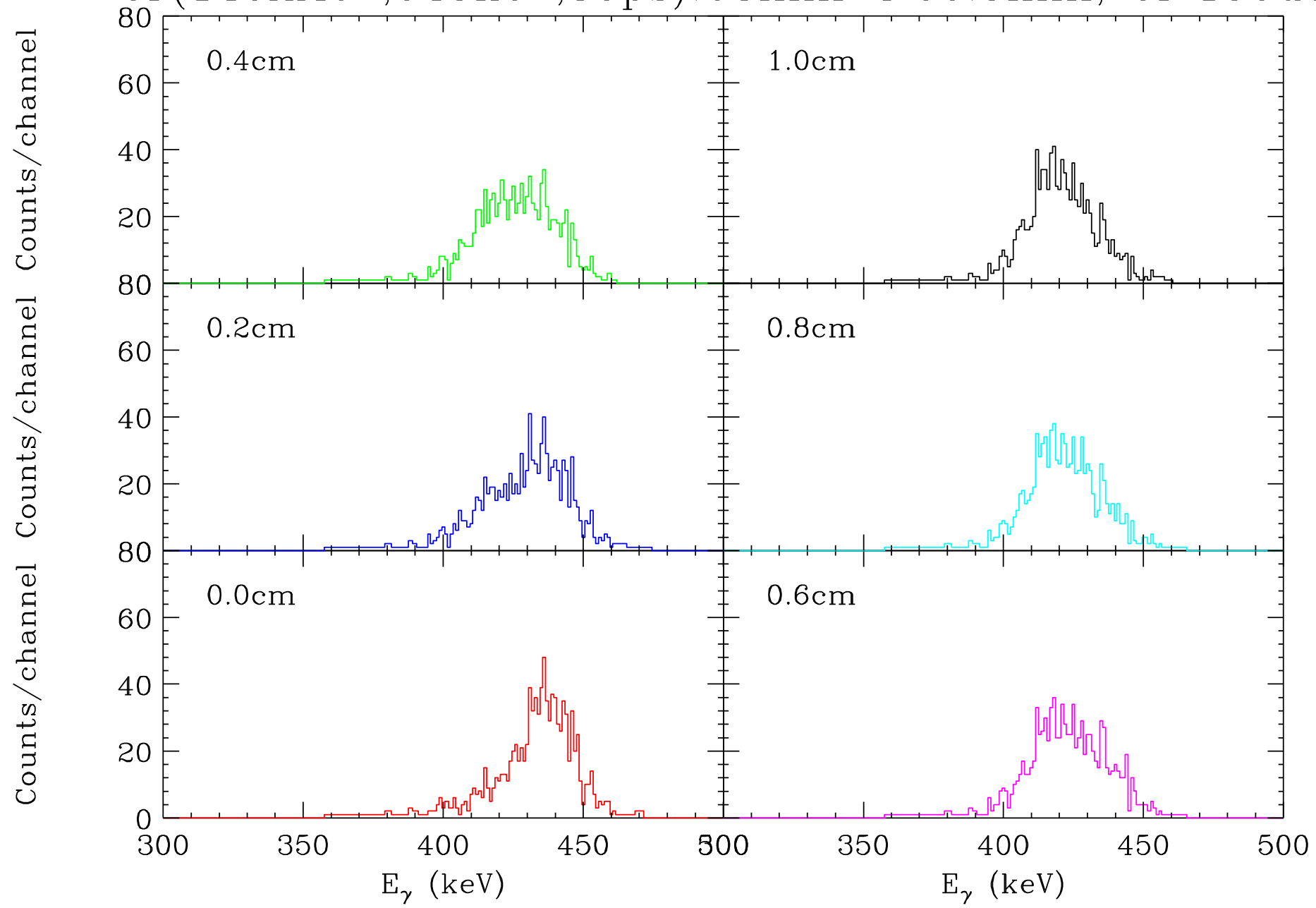




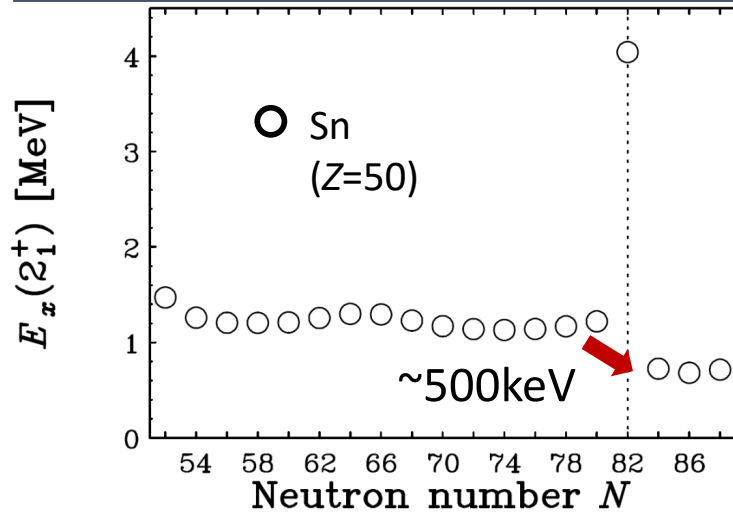
$^{60}\text{Cr}(140\text{AMeV},645\text{keV},30\text{ps}): \text{C}3\text{mm}+\text{Nb}0.5\text{mm}, \text{Ge}30\text{deg}.$



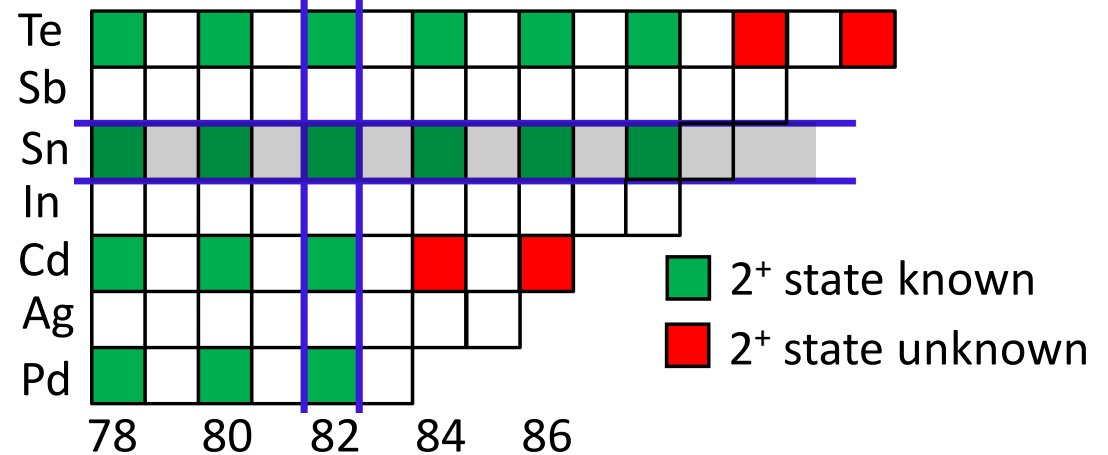
$^{60}\text{Cr}(140\text{AMeV},645\text{keV},30\text{ps}):C3\text{mm}+\text{Nb}0.5\text{mm}, Clv150\text{deg}.$



East of ^{132}Sn : $E_x(2^+)$ and neutron pairing



HW et al., PTEP 2014,
023D02(2014)



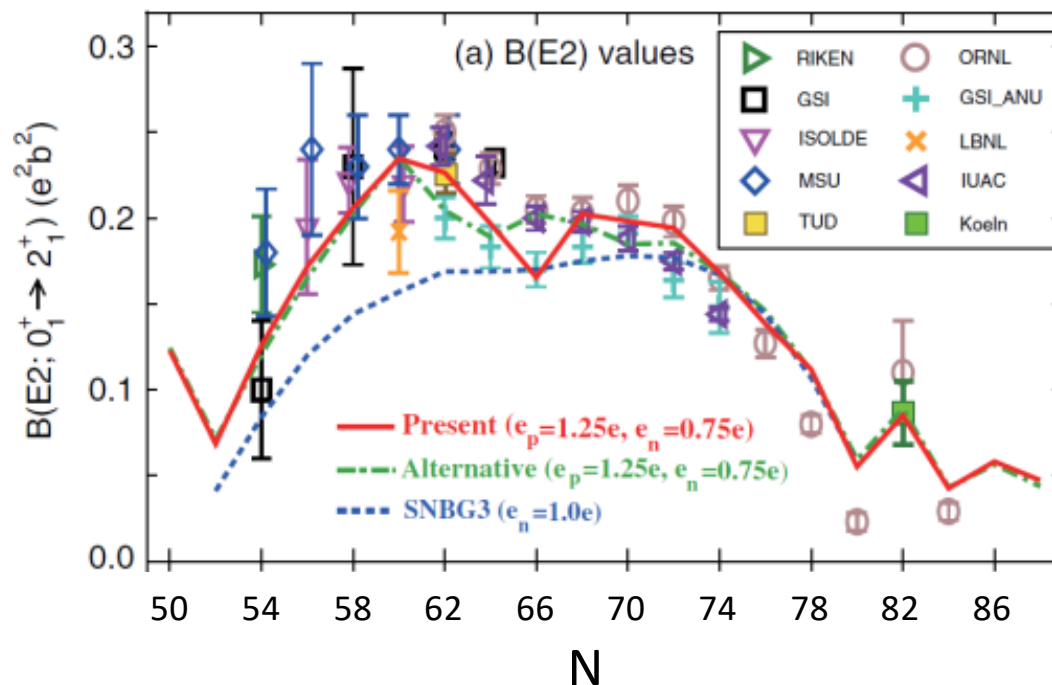
- Seniority scheme below and above $N = 82$
- $E_x(2^+)$ is determined by neutron pairing strength
- Small $E_x(2^+)$ suggests small neutron pairing

$B(E2; 2^+ \rightarrow 0^+)$ of $^{136,138}\text{Sn}$ ($N=86,88$) and ^{142}Te ($N=90$)
by life-time measurements

Courtesy of Wang-san

Lifetime measurements or Coulex of $^{136,138}\text{Sn}$, ^{142}Te

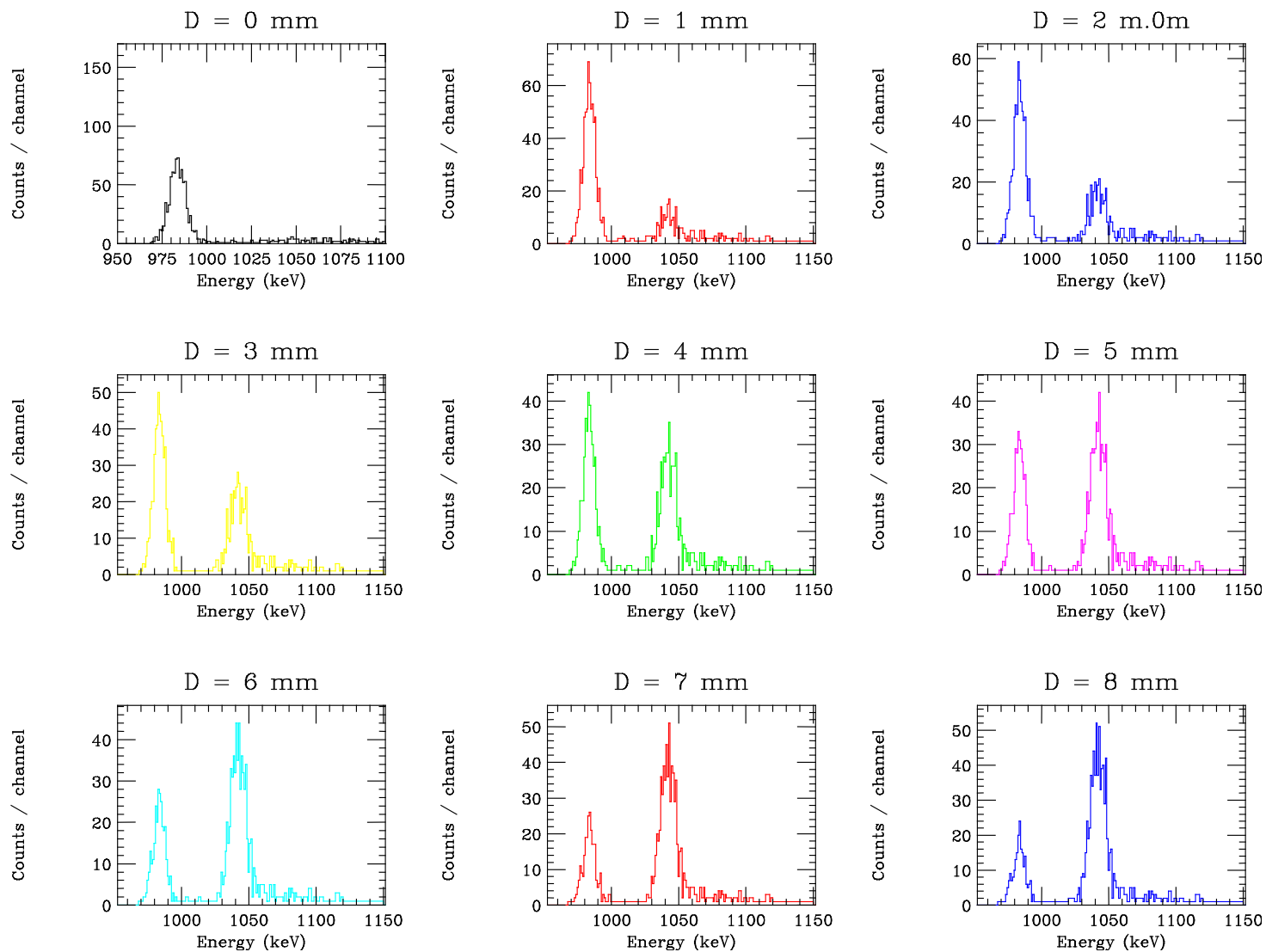
- ^{136}Sn 550count/second (cps)/50pnA U (Inelastic)
- ^{138}Sn 0.65cps/50pnA U (Inelastic)
- ^{142}Te 28cps/50pnA U (Inelastic)
- ^{137}Sb : 560cps/50pnA U (1p KO \rightarrow ^{136}Sn)
- ^{139}Sb 190cps/50pnA U (1p KO \rightarrow ^{138}Sn)
- ^{143}I : 38cps/50pnA U (1p KO \rightarrow ^{141}Te)



T. Togashi et al.:
PRL121, 062501 (2018)

$B(E2; 0^+ \rightarrow 2^+) \sim 0.05 e^2b^2$
for $N > 82$

Life-time measurement of ^{138}Sn by RDM



Use of plunger setup

- Ge detectors in forward angle are better
- Target, degrader should be prepared individually
 - Ex. Carbon 3mm + Nb 0.5 mm

END