

Nuclear Physics

Sakura-i Hiro-yoshi
櫻 井 博 儀

日研究人员称第三次合成113号元素

新华网东京9月27日电(记者 蓝建中)日本研究人员27日称,他们第三次成功合成了113号元素。日本研究人员曾两次报告合成这一新元素,但均未被相关国际专门机构承认。

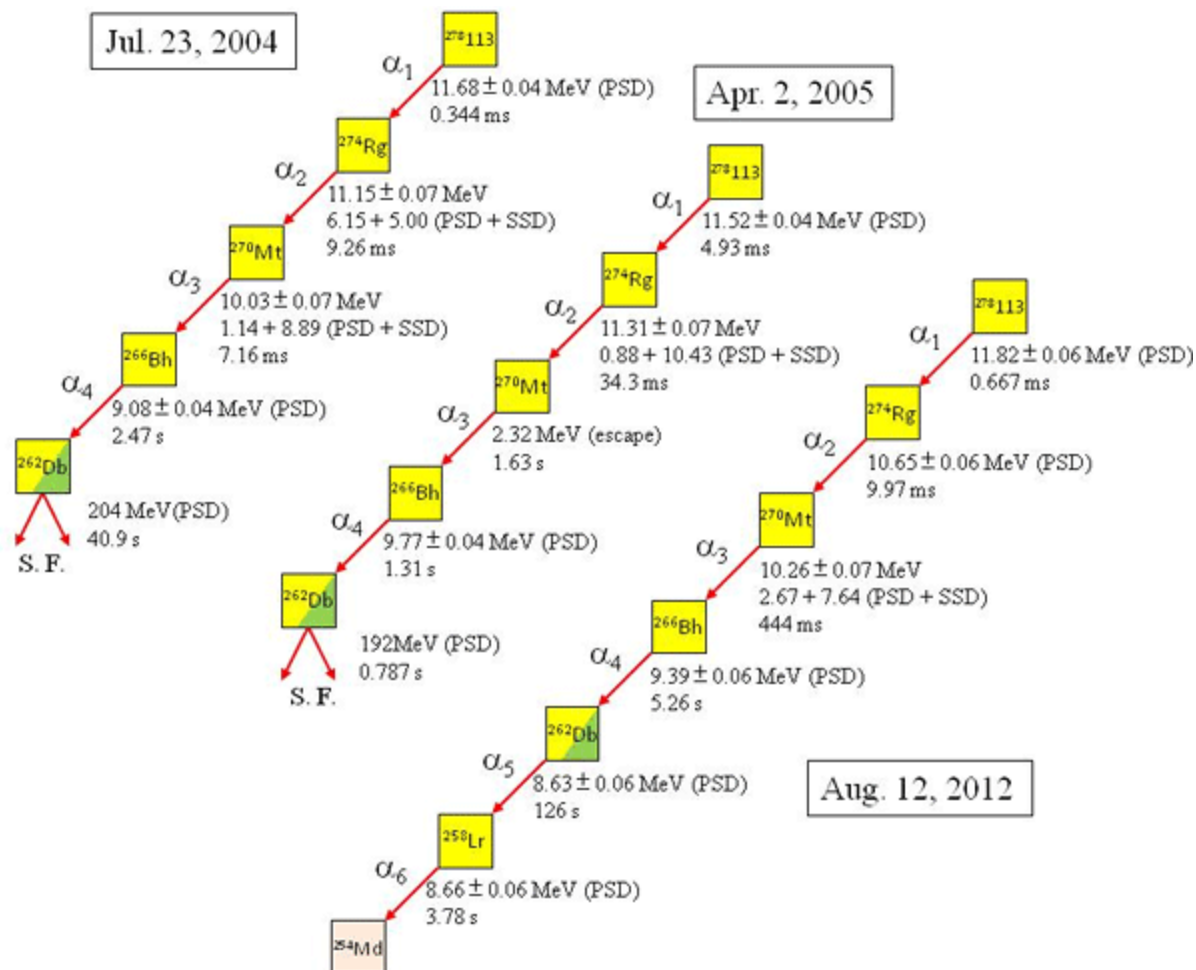
日本理化学研究所研究人员在新一期《日本物理学会志》网络版上报告说,

他们从2003年开始,在加速器中使30号元素锌和83号元素铋融合,开始进行合成新元素的实验,2004年和2005年都曾成功合成113号元素。113号元素合成后平均2毫秒(1毫秒是千分之一秒)就开始衰变。此次合成的元素与过去两次合成的元素相比,衰变次数更多,而且能够在理论上预测其衰变是以一定概率发生,这进一步证实了新元素的存在。

日本理化学研究所此前曾两次宣称合成了113号元素,但是国际纯粹与应用化学联合会和国际纯粹与应用物理联合会认为“数据过少”,不予承认。俄罗斯和美国研究人员也曾于2004年宣布合成113号元素。

迄今为止,排在元素周期表第105号元素之后的超重元素,在自然界中都很难出现。科学家们发现的一系列超重元素都是在实验室中合成的,它们往往在生成后极短时间内就衰变成原子量较小的其他元素。

Element 113th



Fundamental interactions

Elementary particles

Composite particles

Nuclear Physics is not Particle Physics,
not Condensed Matter Physics

Interaction?

Effective interaction ?

Correlations ?

Isospin, Density, temperature dependences ?

Surface boundary, non-linear, finite system

Collective motions

Q. 1 Life time of neutron ?

Q. 2 Age of universe is 13.7B Years after BigBang.
At present, there are neutrons in materials. Why?

Q. 3 Spin-parity for ground state of deuteron ?

Q. 4 Limits of existence of nuclei ?

Q. 5 Magic numbers of nuclei ?

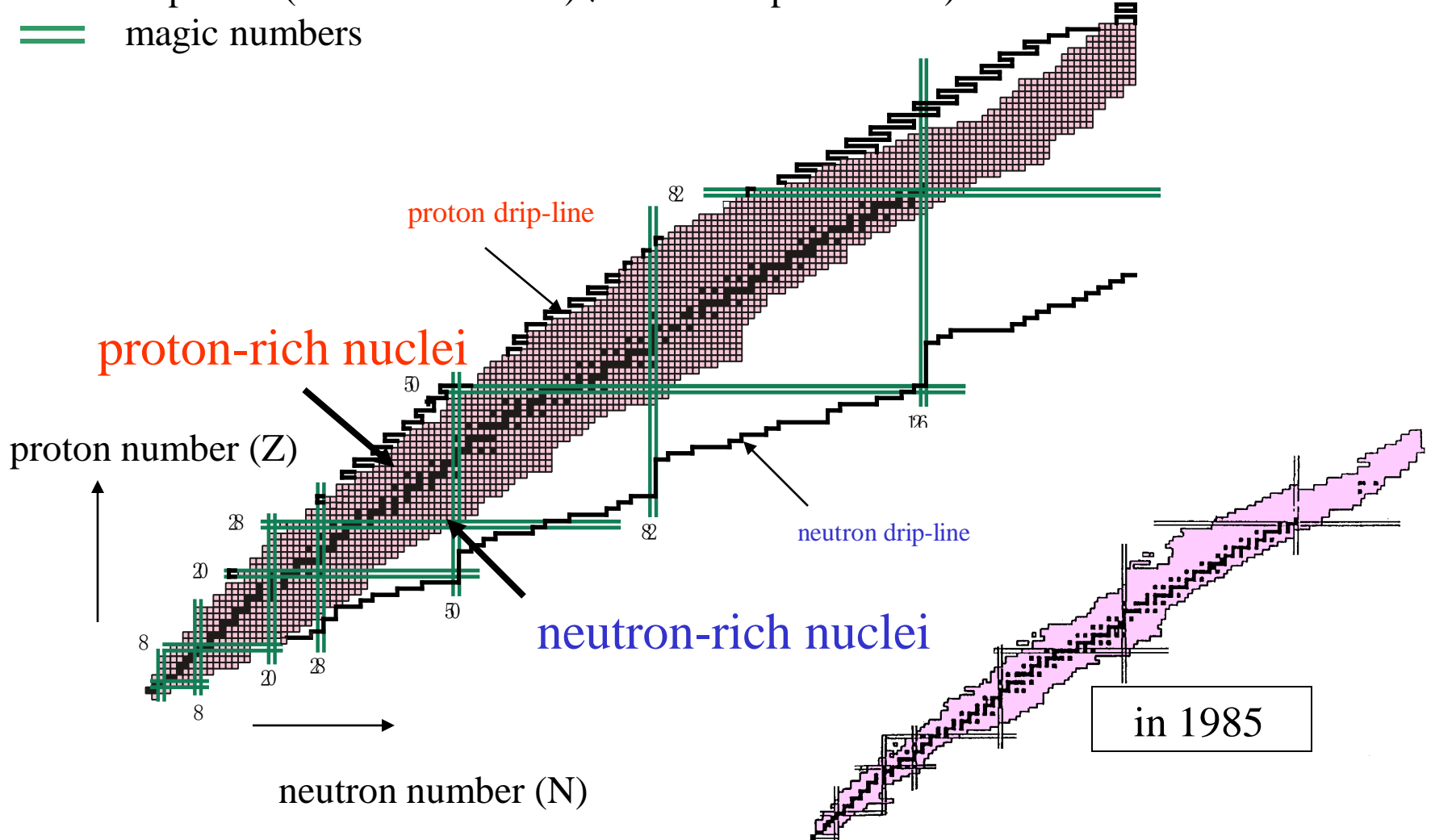
Q. 6 Size of nuclei ?

Q. 7 Collective motions of nuclei ?

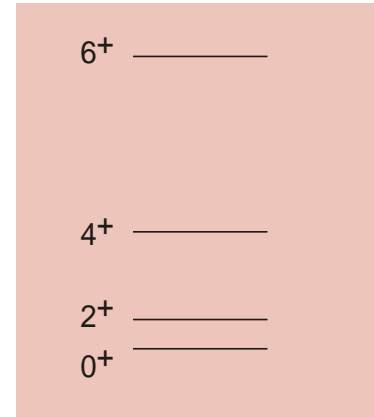
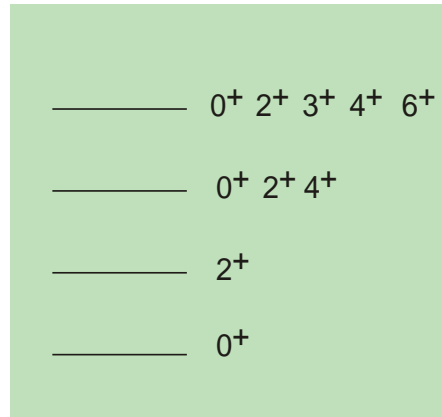
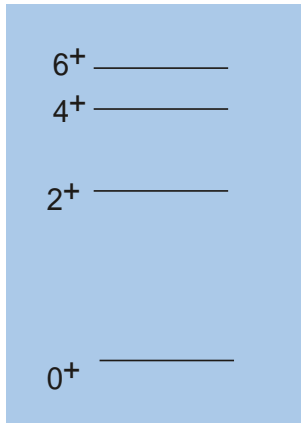
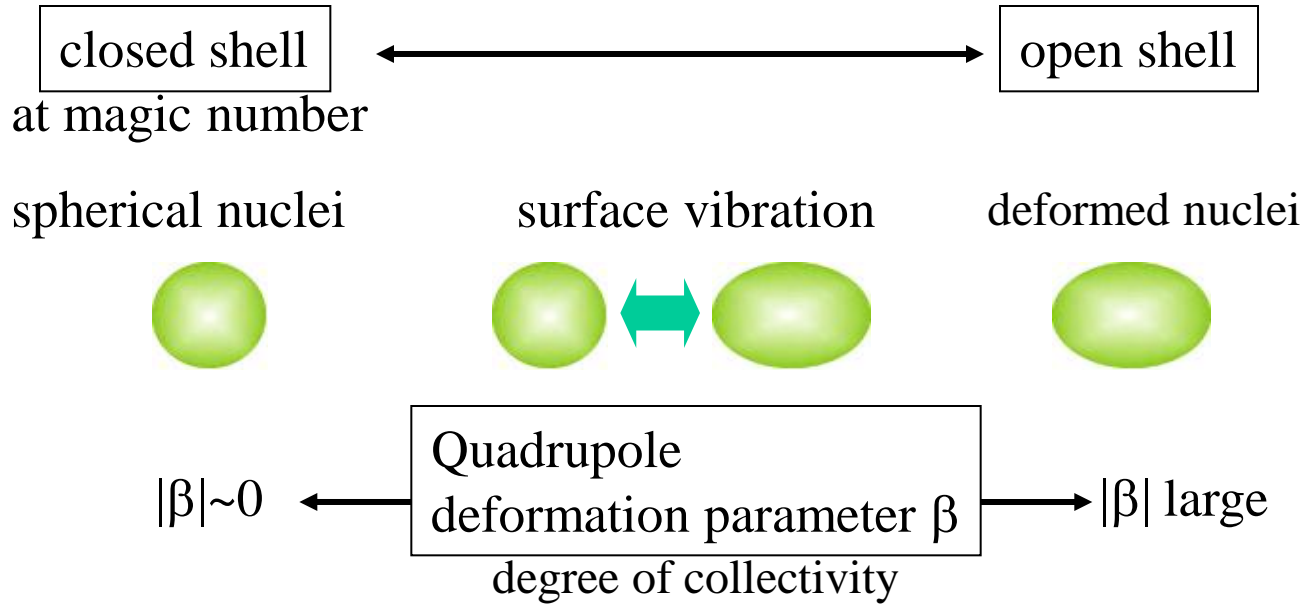
Q. 8 How and where elements around us have been created ?

Exploration of the Limit of Existence

- stable nuclei
 - unstable nuclei observed so far
 - drip-lines (limit of existence) (theoretical predictions)
 - == magic numbers
- ~300 nuclei
~2700 nuclei
~6000 nuclei



Nuclear Collective Motion



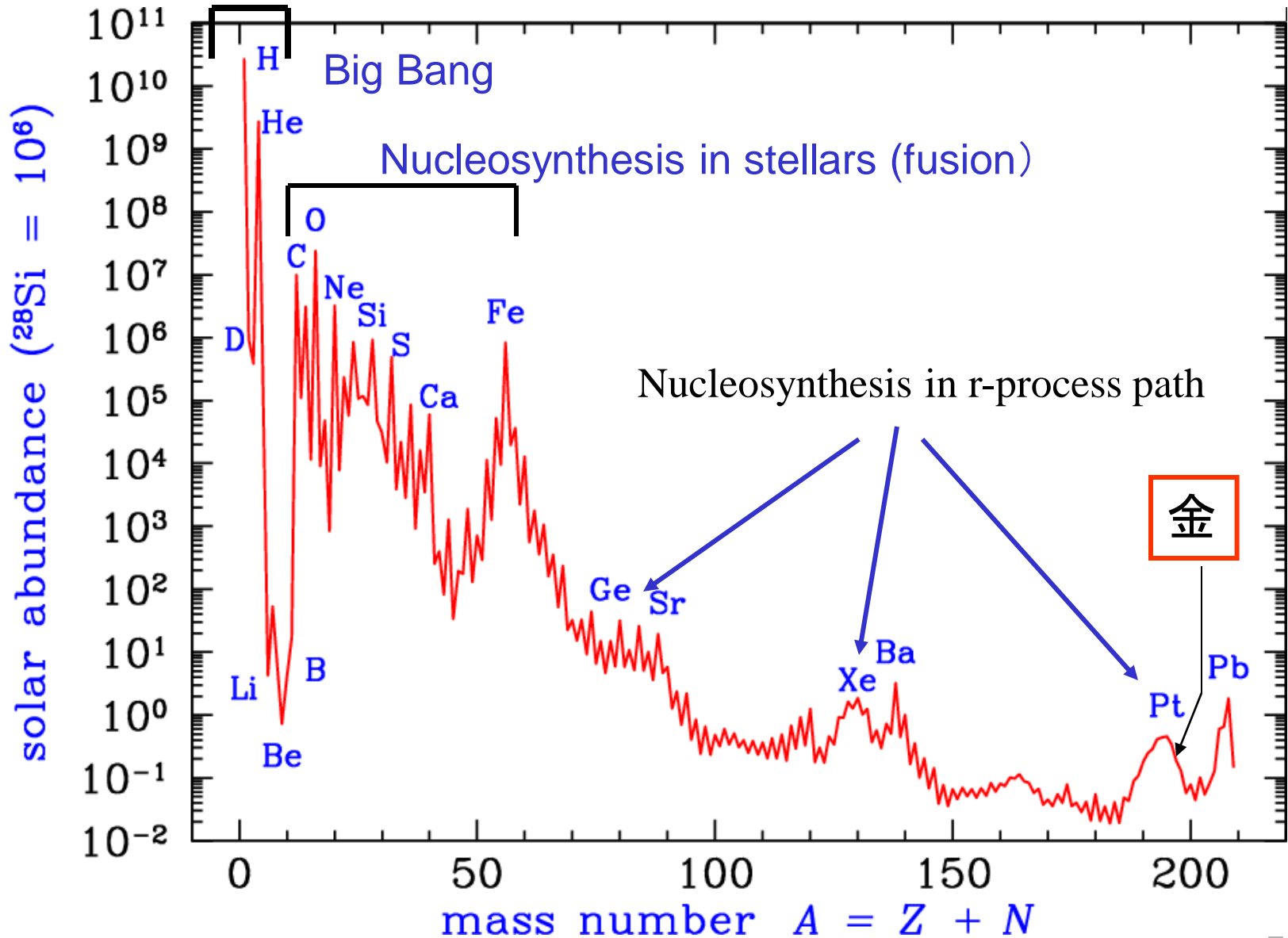
$E(4^+)/E(2^+)$

~ 1.8

~ 2.2

~ 3.3

Solar Abundance of Elements



Gold . . .

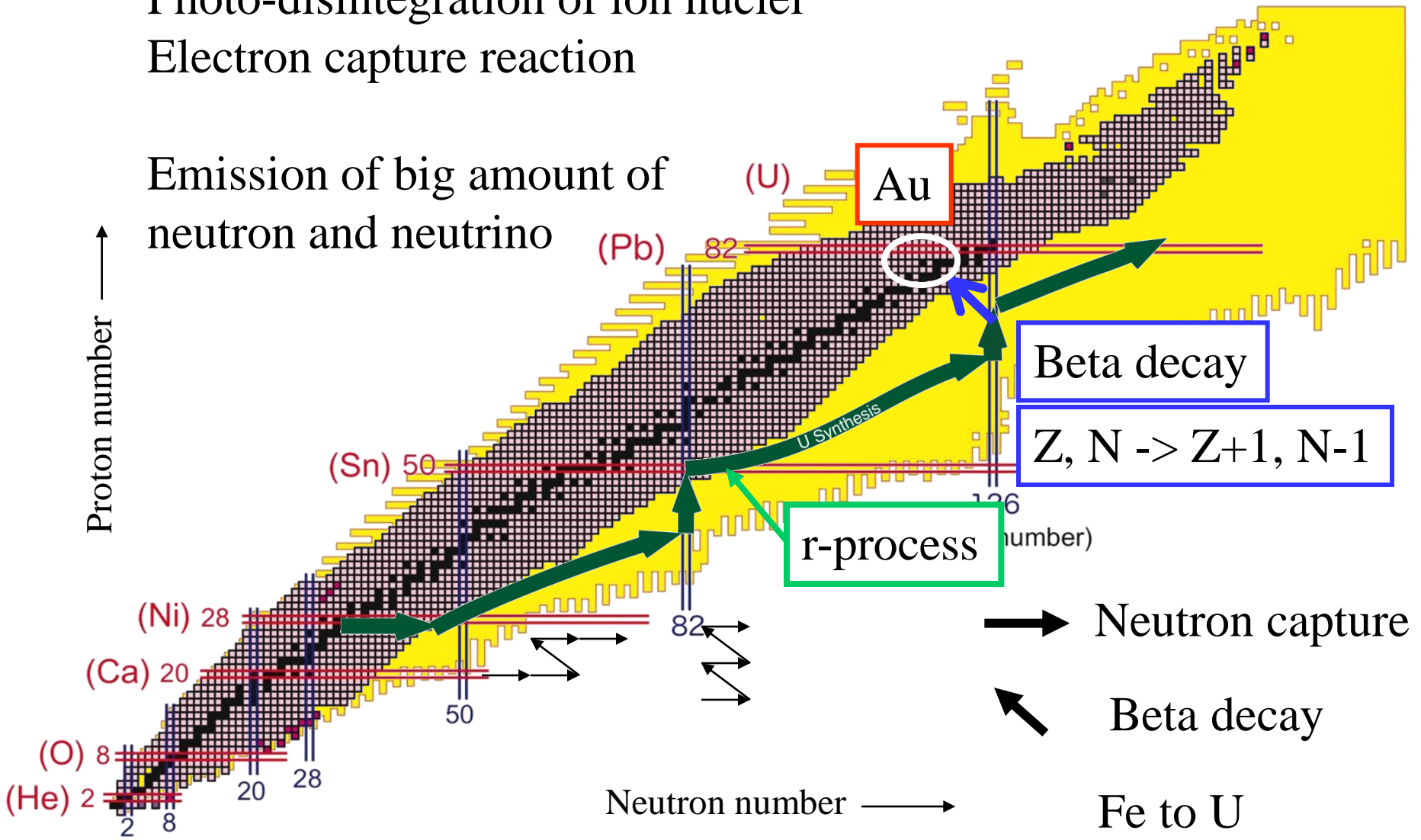


r-process path in supernova explosion

Photo-disintegration of ion nuclei

Electron capture reaction

Emission of big amount of neutron and neutrino



Proton number ↑

Neutron number →

- Neutron capture
- ↙ Beta decay

Beta decay
 $Z, N \rightarrow Z+1, N-1$

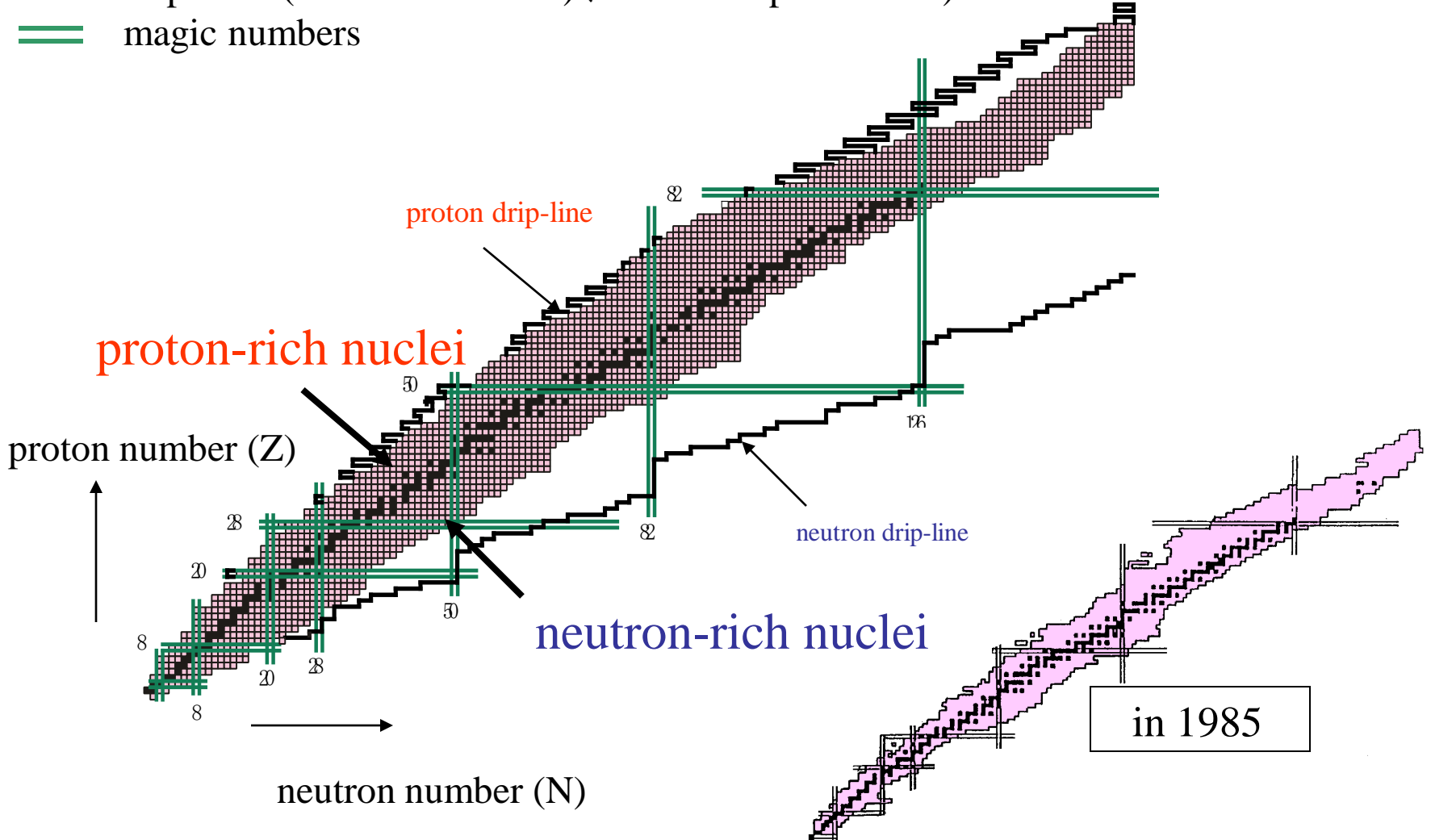
r-process

Au

Fe to U

Exploration of the Limit of Existence

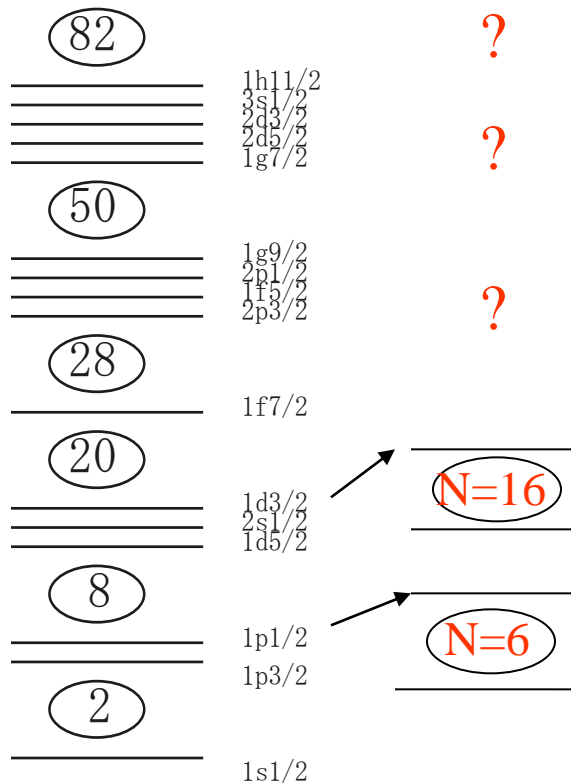
- stable nuclei
 - unstable nuclei observed so far
 - drip-lines (limit of existence) (theoretical predictions)
 - == magic numbers
- ~300 nuclei
~2700 nuclei
~6000 nuclei



New frameworks for the new region of nuclear chart

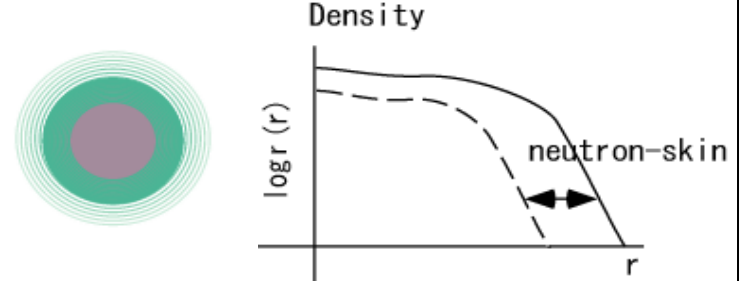
Nuclear Structure: Shell evolution

Stable Nuclei Neutron-rich Nuclei

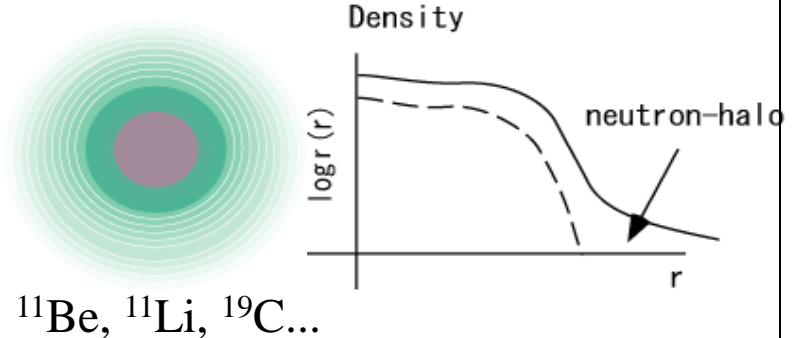


Nuclear Matter: New forms

neutron-skin nuclei



neutron-halo nuclei



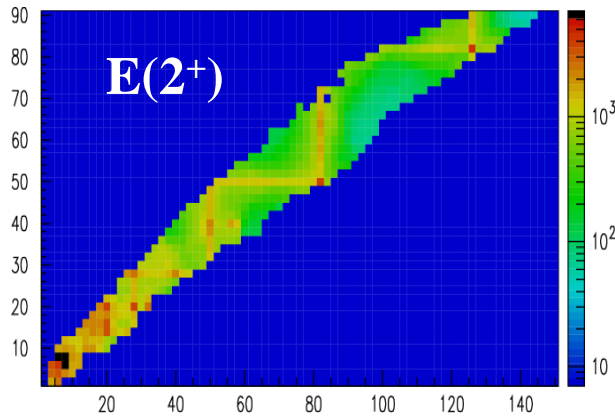
To write up new text book: Exotic phenomena, Systematics, etc.

Isospin-, density-dependences of effective interactions, nucleon-corrections

Microscopic system (nuclei) to Macroscopic system (neutron stars)

Liberation from Stable Region and Exotic Nuclei

Shell Evolution : magicity loss and new magicity



Shape ?
 Shell gap ?
 Single particle level ?
 Cluster formation ?
 Role of 3NF ?
 Magicity loss ?
 50, 82, 126, 184

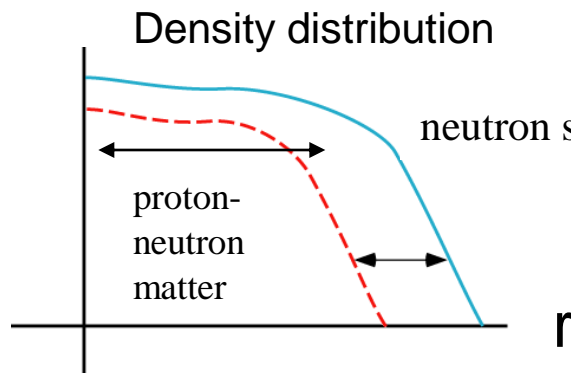
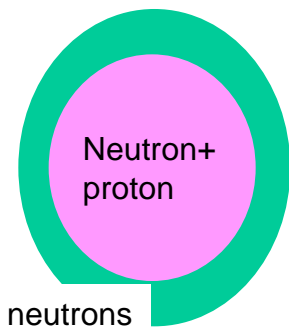
Spherical



Deformed



Dynamics of new “material” : Neutron-skin (halo)



New quantum objects with two surfaces
 Skin thickness ? Density distribution ?
 Role of skin in reactions ?
 Pairing in skin ? di-neutrons ?
 Exotic modes of skin ?

RIBF provides data for nuclei far from the stability line

Challenges in establishing new frame work of nuclear physics

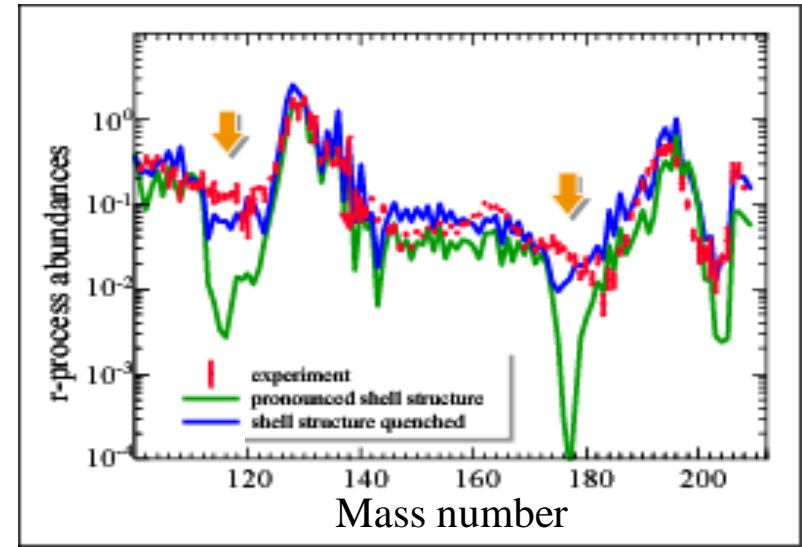
Challenge for r-process path and explosion in supernovae

Synthesis up to U (r-process)

unknown neutron-rich nuclei
theoretical predictions only

Necessary of experimental investigation
for nuclear properties of heavy and
neutron-rich nuclei

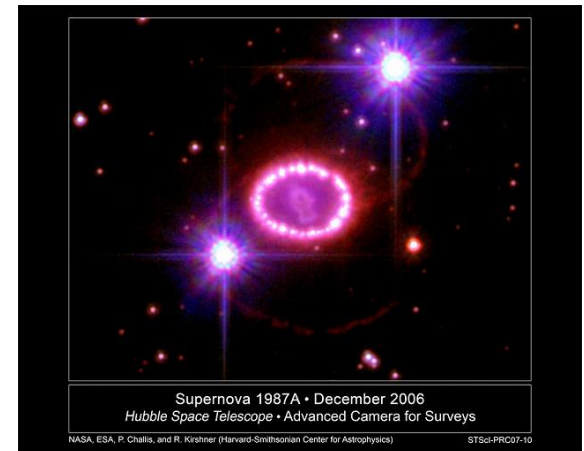
Mass, life-time, decay mode



Explosion mechanism of supernova

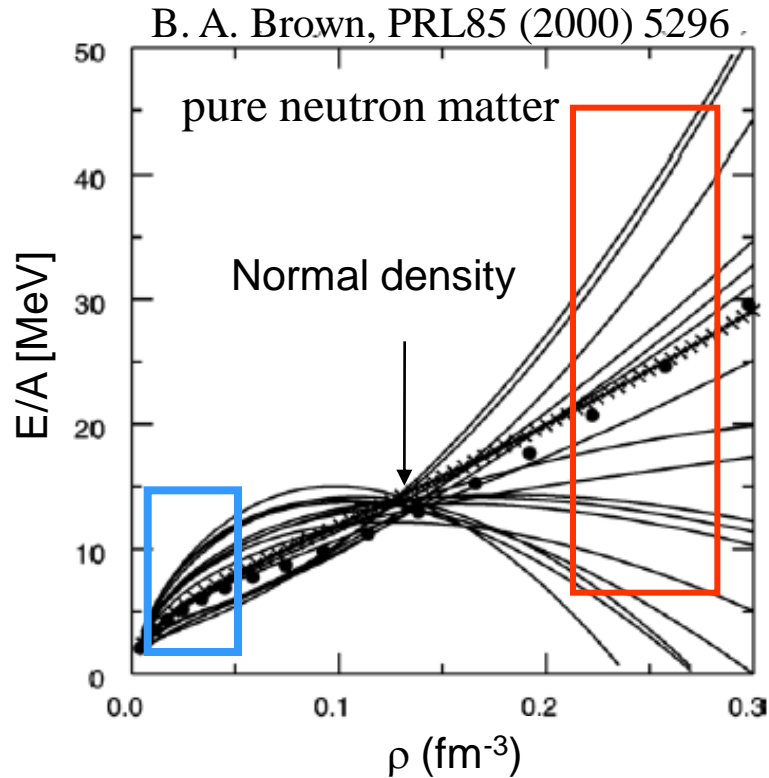
No explosion in theoretical works
Outer clast of neutron star

Necessary of experimental study for
Equation-of-State for nuclear matter



1987A

Challenge to investigate EOS of neutron matter from nuclei to neutron stars



1S correlation

BCS-BEC crossover
in dilute system ($\rho \sim 0.1\rho_0$) ?

3N_F

$T=3/2$ channels?
density dependence?

Elastic $d+p$ for $T=1/2$

Nuclear structure in

very neutron-rich nuclei for $T=3/2$?

Heavy-ion Collisions to achieve $\rho \sim 2-3\rho_0$?

3P_2 correlation

pairing gap?

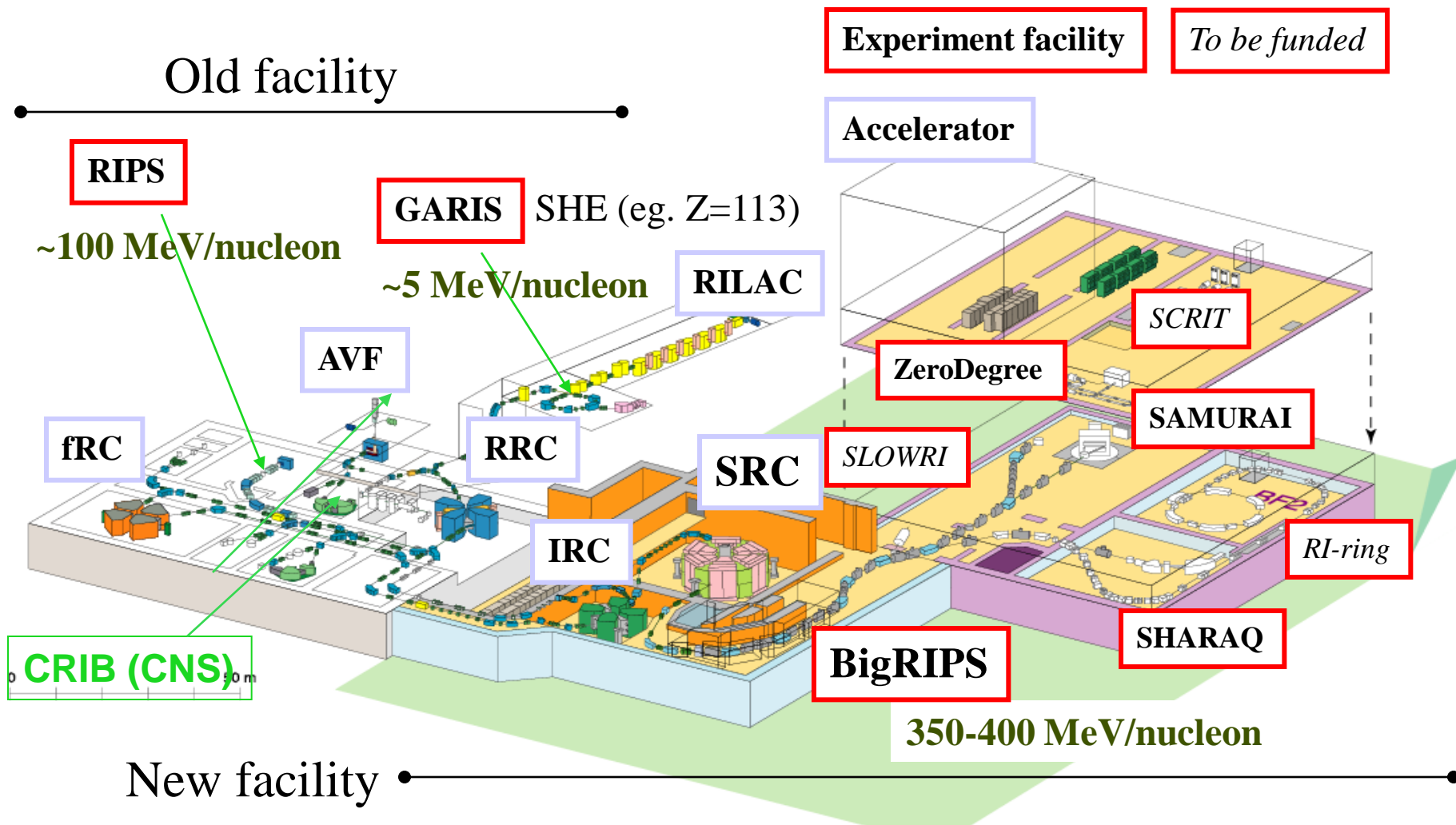
Density dependence?

????

Role of di-neutron in skin? : collectivity, transfer reactions

RIKEN RI Beam Factory (RIBF)

Old facility



New facility

Intense (80 kW max.) H.I. beams (up to U) of 345A MeV at SRC
Fast RI beams by projectile fragmentation and U-fission at BigRIPS
Operation since 2007

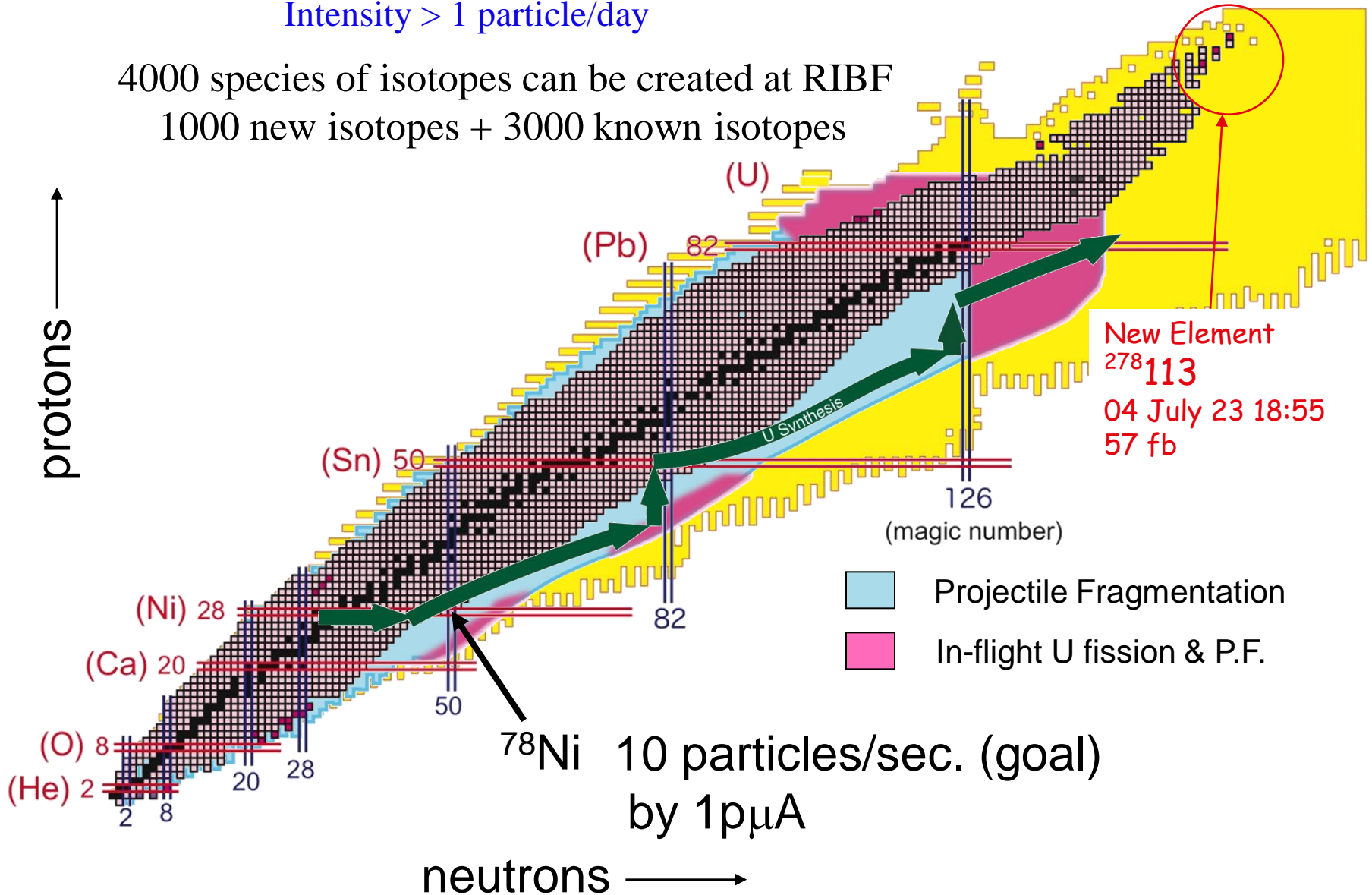
Exploration of the Limit of Existence

Great expansion of nuclear world by RIBF

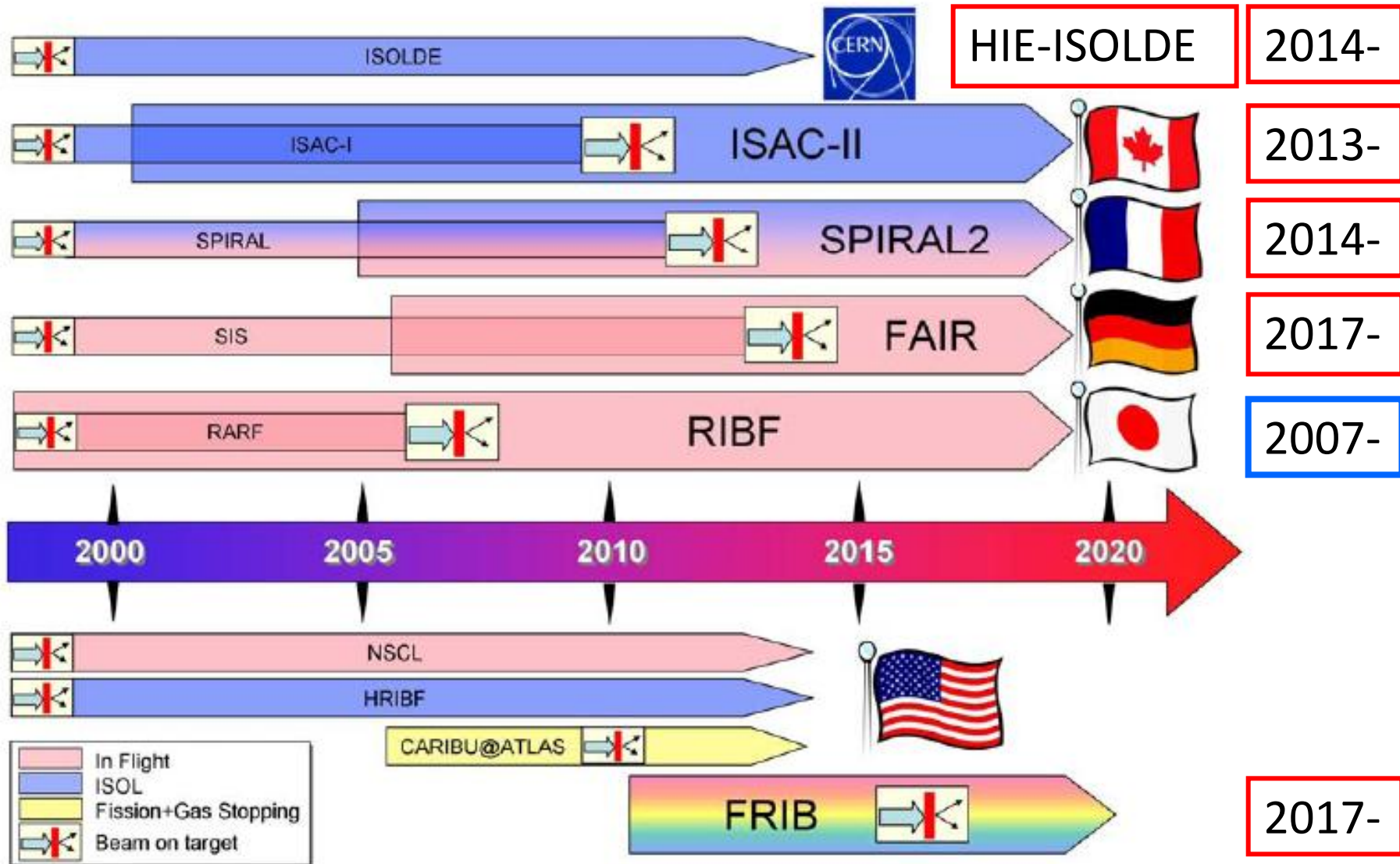
Intensity > 1 particle/day

4000 species of isotopes can be created at RIBF

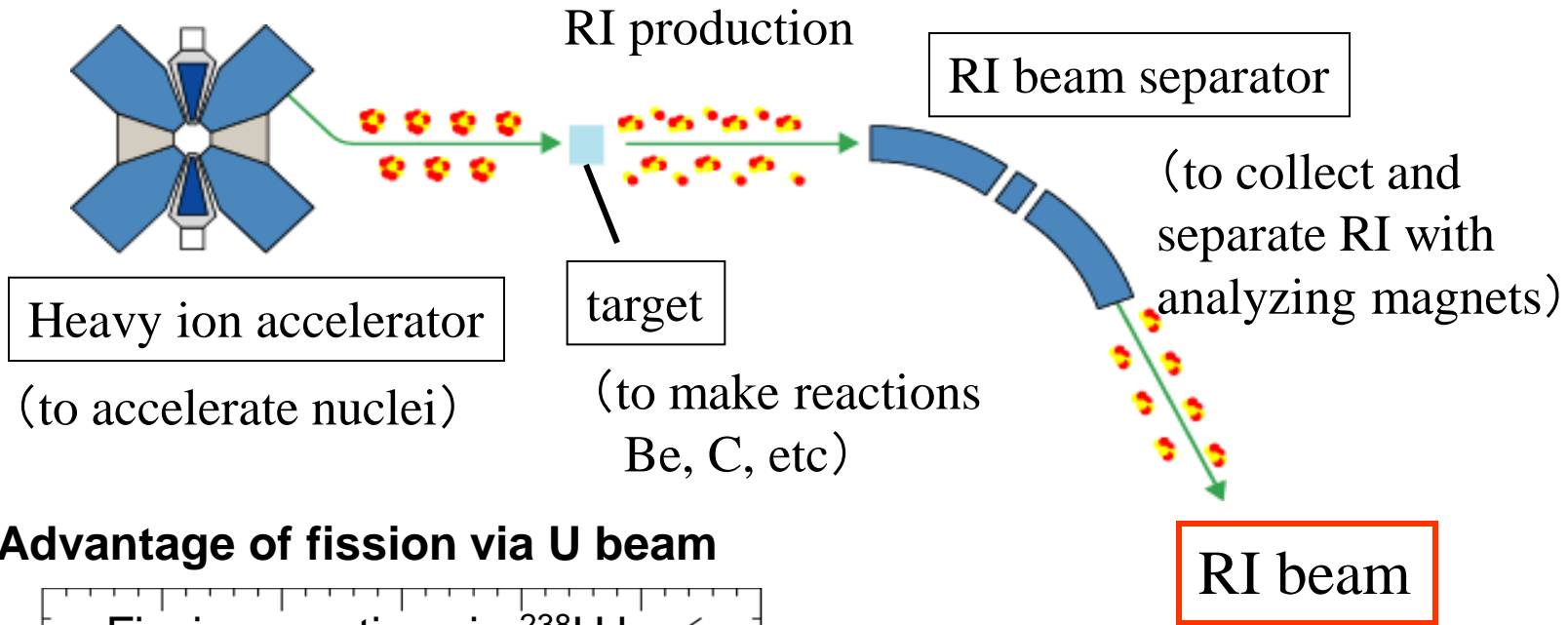
1000 new isotopes + 3000 known isotopes



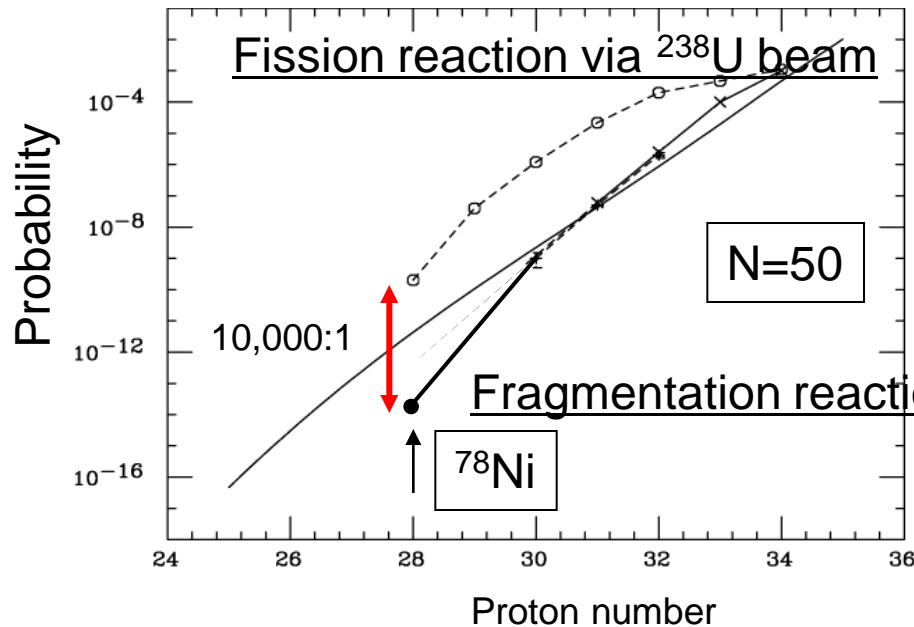
Large-scaled Facilities in the world



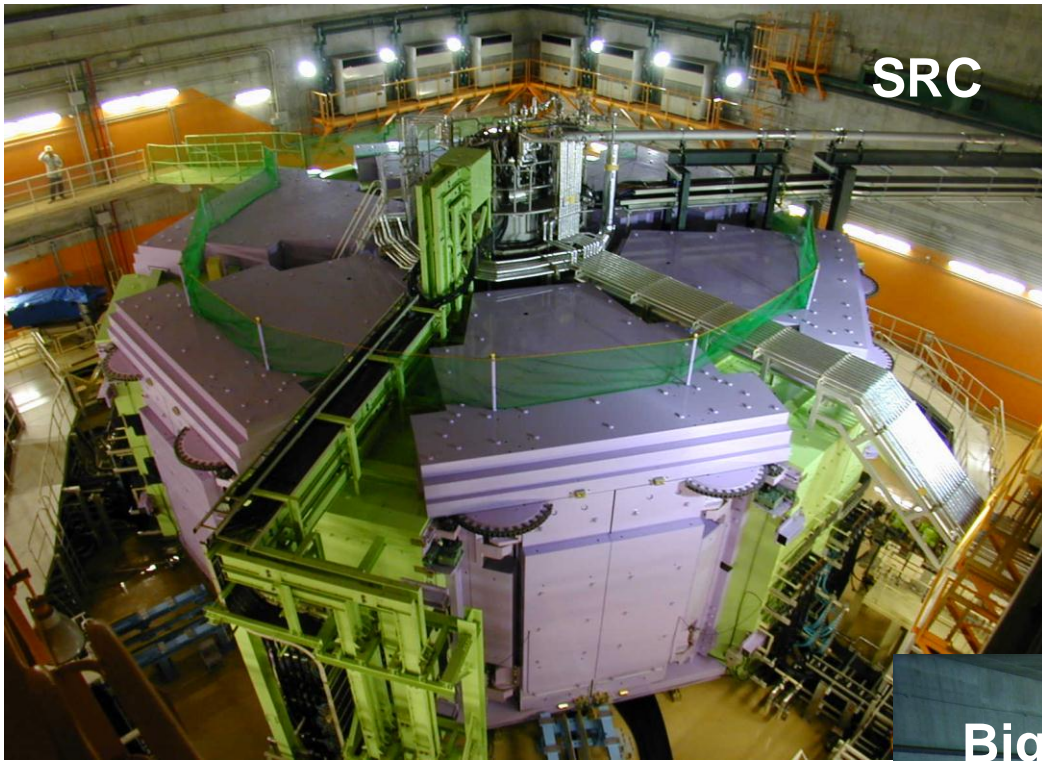
RI beam production via in-flight method



Advantage of fission via U beam



Yield rate of ^{78}Ni via fission is **about 1,000** times higher than via fragmentation.



SRC

**World's First and Strongest
K2600MeV
Superconducting Ring Cyclotron**

400 MeV/u Light-ion beam
345 MeV/u Uranium beam

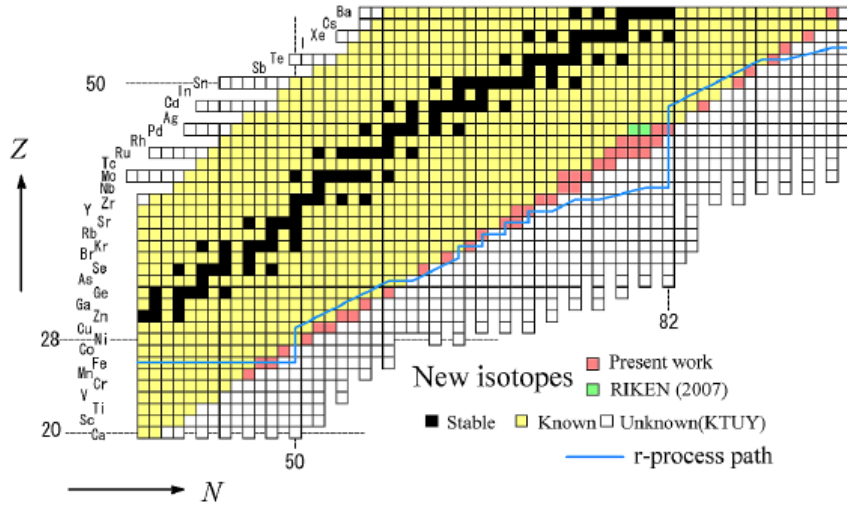
**World's Largest Acceptance
9 Tm
Superconducting RI beam Separator**

~250-300 MeV/nucleon RIB



BigRIPS

Identification of 45 New Neutron-Rich Isotopes Produced by In-Flight Fission of a ^{238}U Beam at 345 MeV/nucleon



T. Ohnishi, et al., JPSJ 79, 073201 (2010).

Nov., 2008

Averaged beam intensity ~0.2 pnA

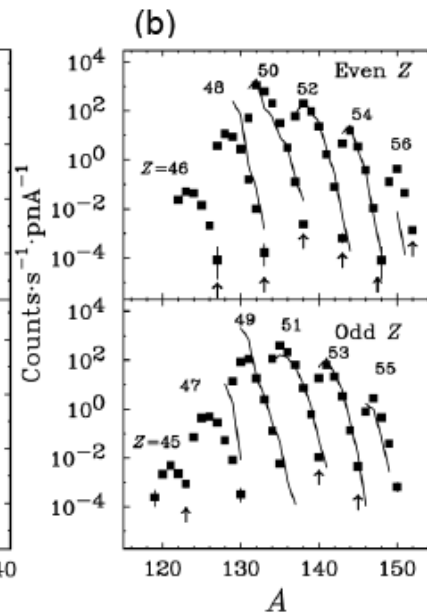
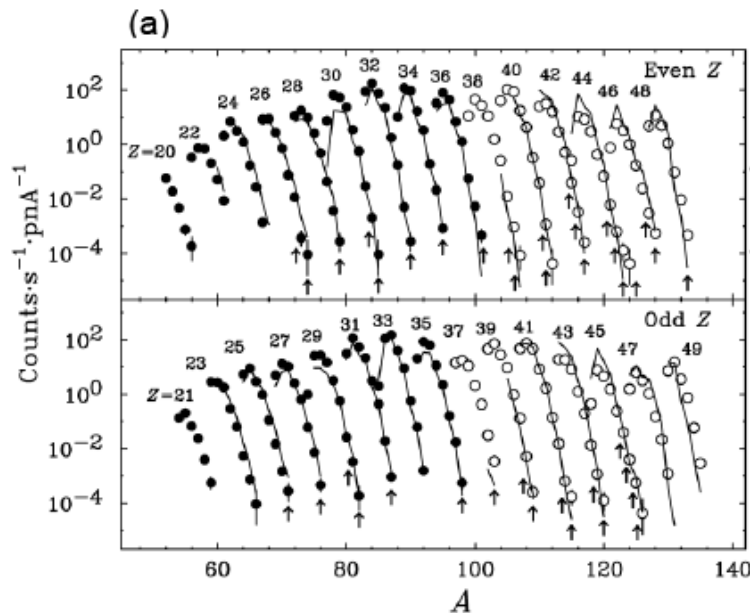
Maximum intensity 0.4 pnA

Mn (Z=25) to Ba (Z=56)

Covered by three Brho settings

Be and Pb targets

Total dose $1-2 \times 10^{14}$ for each Brho setting



Yield rates reasonably reproduced by LISE++



Press-Conference on June 8th, 2010

June 8, 2010
RIKEN

Scientists discover 45 new radioisotopes in 4 days

毎日新聞 2010年(平成22年)6月22日(火)

23

放射性同位元素効率的発見 4日で新たに45種

理研

【東京21日電】理研の加速器施設「RI-ビームファクトリー」で、世界で初めて45種類の放射性同位元素を効率的に発見した。約四日間の実験で、約四百種類の放射性同位元素の中から、約四十種類の放射性同位元素を効率的に発見した。約四日間の実験で、約四百種類の放射性同位元素の中から、約四十種類の放射性同位元素を効率的に発見した。

【東京21日電】理研の加速器施設「RI-ビームファクトリー」で、世界で初めて45種類の放射性同位元素を効率的に発見した。約四日間の実験で、約四百種類の放射性同位元素の中から、約四十種類の放射性同位元素を効率的に発見した。

2010年(平成22年)6月9日(水曜日) 3

同位元素45種 一度に発見

加速器施設 世界最高の性能

【東京21日電】理研の加速器施設「RI-ビームファクトリー」で、世界で初めて45種類の放射性同位元素を効率的に発見した。約四日間の実験で、約四百種類の放射性同位元素の中から、約四十種類の放射性同位元素を効率的に発見した。

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physicsworld.com

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 - September 2010
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 - June 2010
 - May 2010
 - April 2010
 - March 2010
 - February 2010
 - January 2010
- 2009
- 2008
- 2007
- 2006
- 2005
- 2004
- 2003
- 2002
- 2001
- 2000
- 1999

Radioisotopes galore at RIKEN

Jun 14, 2010



BigRIPS has found 45 new radioisotopes

The chart of the known nuclides has been extended significantly by physicists in Japan, who have discovered 45 new neutron-rich isotopes. The nuclei were spotted at the RIKEN laboratory by smashing a powerful beam of heavy ions into beryllium and lead targets.

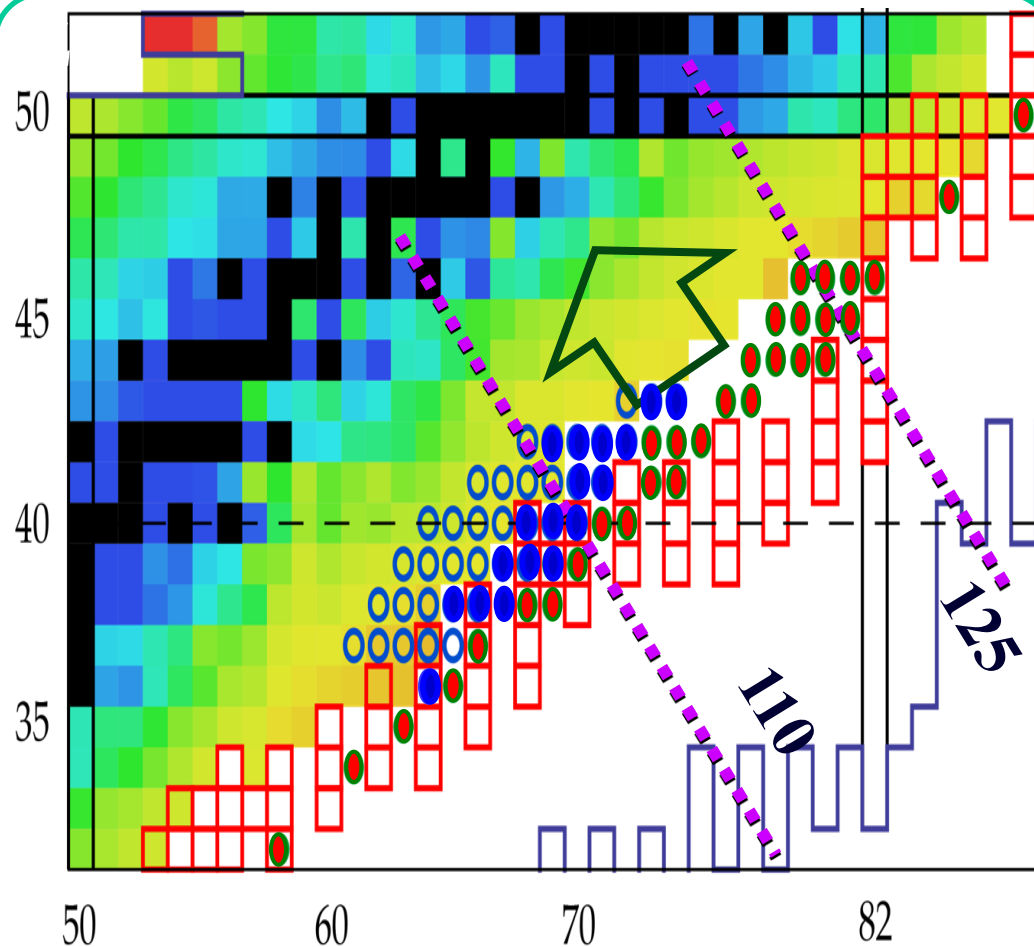
Half-Lives of Very Neutron-Rich Nuclei

S. Nishimura et al.

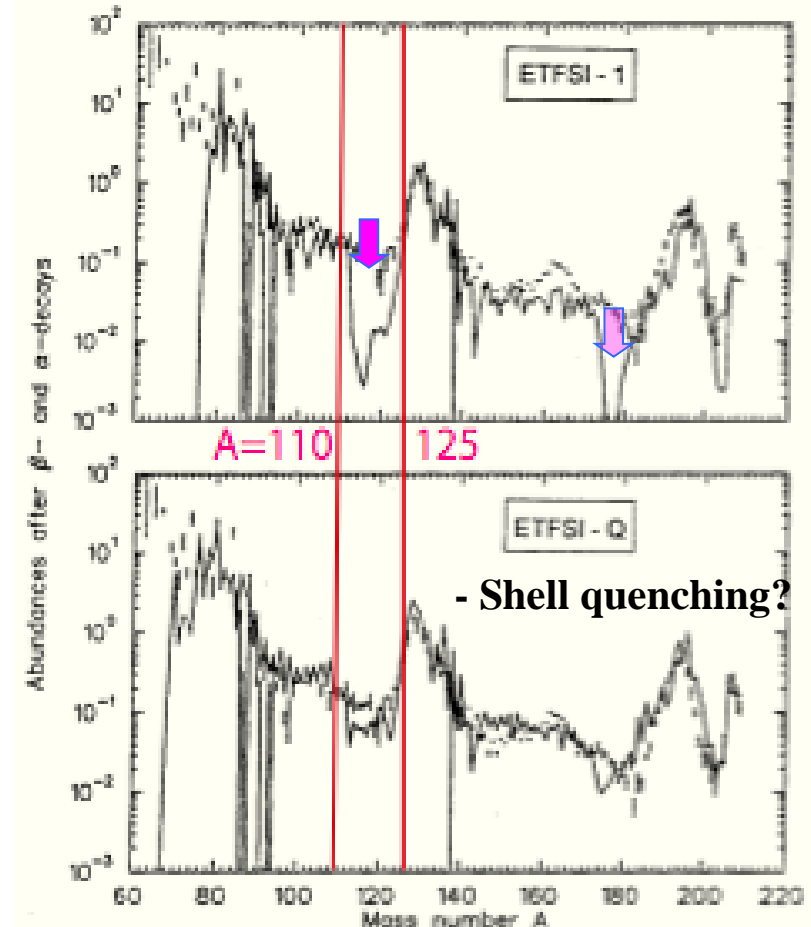
(Kr,Rb,Sr,Y,Zr,Nb,Mo,Tc) around 2nd R-Process Peak

T. Ohnishi, JPSJ 79 (2010).. 45 new isotopes

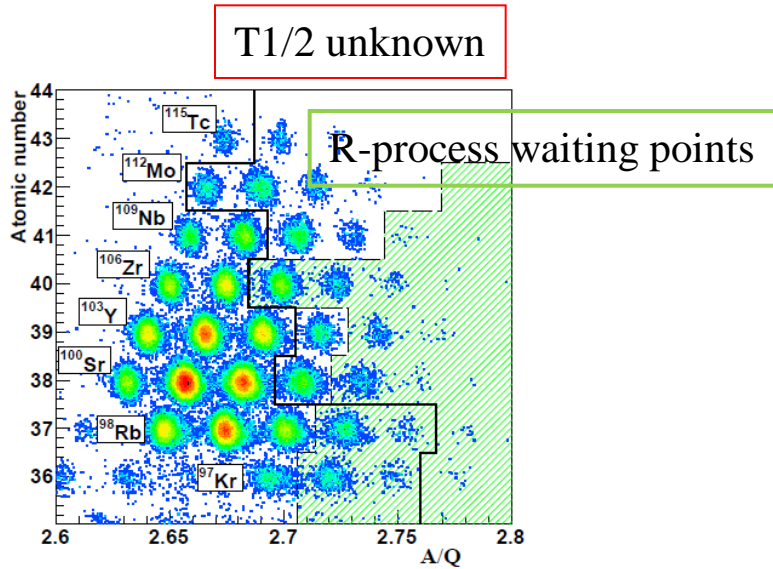
New half-lives (18 nuclei) are measured !



B. Pfeiffer et al. Z. Phys. A357 (1997)



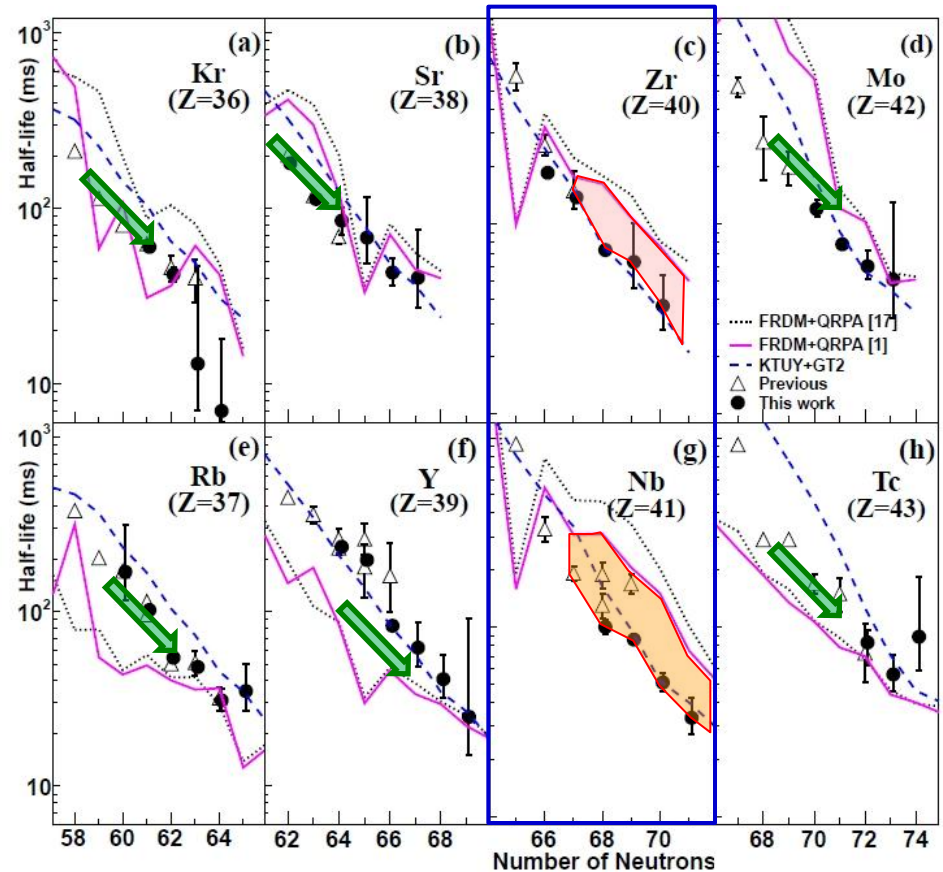
Brand-new half-life data for 18 isotopes



S. Nishimura et al., PRL 106 (11) 052502

1/3 ~ 1/2 Shorter Half-lives of Zr and Nb (A~110)

8 hour data acquisition
 T1/2 data of 38 isotopes including first data for 18 isotopes
 FRDM may underestimate Q-value for Zr and Nb by 1 MeV at A~110
 More rapid flow in the rapid neutron-capture process than expected



日本研究称超新星爆发时元素合成速度比预测快

2011-02-07 09:10:15 来源: 新华网(广州) 跟贴 21 条 手机看新闻

核心提示: 日本对38种中子过剩的放射性同位素的寿命进行精确测定, 发现质量数在110左右的放射性同位素的衰变速度超过理论预测值的两三倍。这表明超新星爆发时的元素合成速度远高于预想。

新华网东京2月6日电 日本理化研究所日前发表公报说, 该所研究人员与国内外同行通过对38种中子过剩的放射性同位素的寿命进行精确测定, 发现质量数在110左右的放射性同位素的衰变速度超过理论预测值的两三倍。这表明超新星爆发时的元素合成速度远高于预想。

公报说, 科学界认为, 从铁到铀, 自然界稳定存在的重元素中有约半数是大质量恒星在生命终结阶段发生超新星爆发时生成的。为了验证这一假说, 有必要人工合成超新星爆发时生成的中子过剩的放射性同位素, 并测定它们的寿命。



研究小组利用仁科加速器研究中心的重离子加速器“放射性同位素束流工厂”将铀238束流加速到345兆电子伏特, 然后轰击铍9, 从而人工制造出从氦97到镉117等数十种中子过剩的放射性同位素。接着, 研究人员把这些放射性同位素分离, 并让分离后的原子核束射入理化研究所研发的高性能寿命测定装置, 精确测定它们的寿命, 也即同位素衰变前保持稳定的时间。测定结果显示, 质量数在110左右的放射性同位素的寿命只有理论预测值的二分之一到三分之一。这表明, 超新星爆发时的重元素合成速度远高于理论预测值。

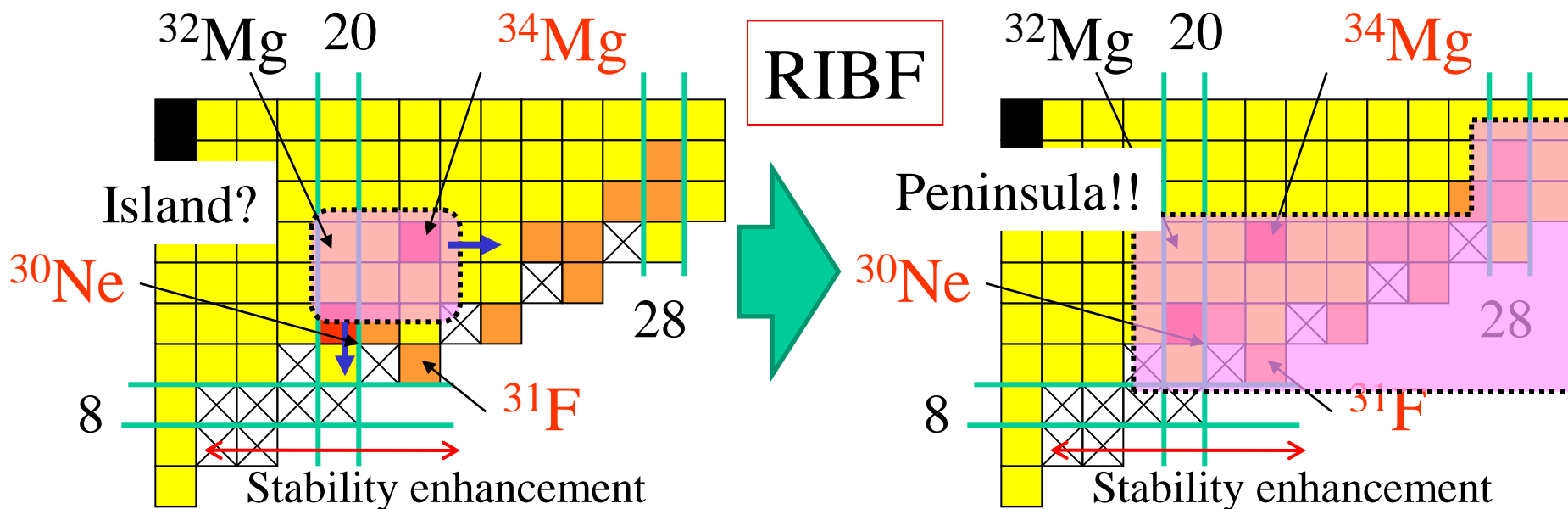
本次研究成果将发表于美国《物理评论通讯》周刊。

Feb 7th 2011

日本研究称超新星爆发时元素合成速度比预测快_网易新闻中心

(本文来源: 新华网)

Extension of the deformation region up to the drip-line



How the deformation region is expanding ?
 something new associated with weakly bound natures?
 pairing gap \sim separation energy
 pairing?
 di-neutron ?
 cluster formation?

Doornenbal, Scheit, et al.

Ne-32 1st excited states: PRL 103, 032501 (2009)

New states in $^{31,32,33}\text{Na}$: PRC 81, 041305R (2010)

Mg-36,-38: ARIS11; in preparation

F-29: in preparation

Chevier, Ueno et al.,

Intruder state in S-43: PRL 108, 162501 (2012)

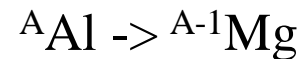
Takeuchi et al.

Si-42 : ARIS11; submitted

Collectivity of the neutron-rich Mg isotopes

P. Doornenbal, et al. in preparation

Excitation Energy of 2^+ and 4^+ in Mg



For $A=34$ to 38

$E(2^+) \sim 700$ keV

$E(4^+)/E(2^+) \sim 3.1$

At $N=22, 24, 26$ the nuclei are well deformed

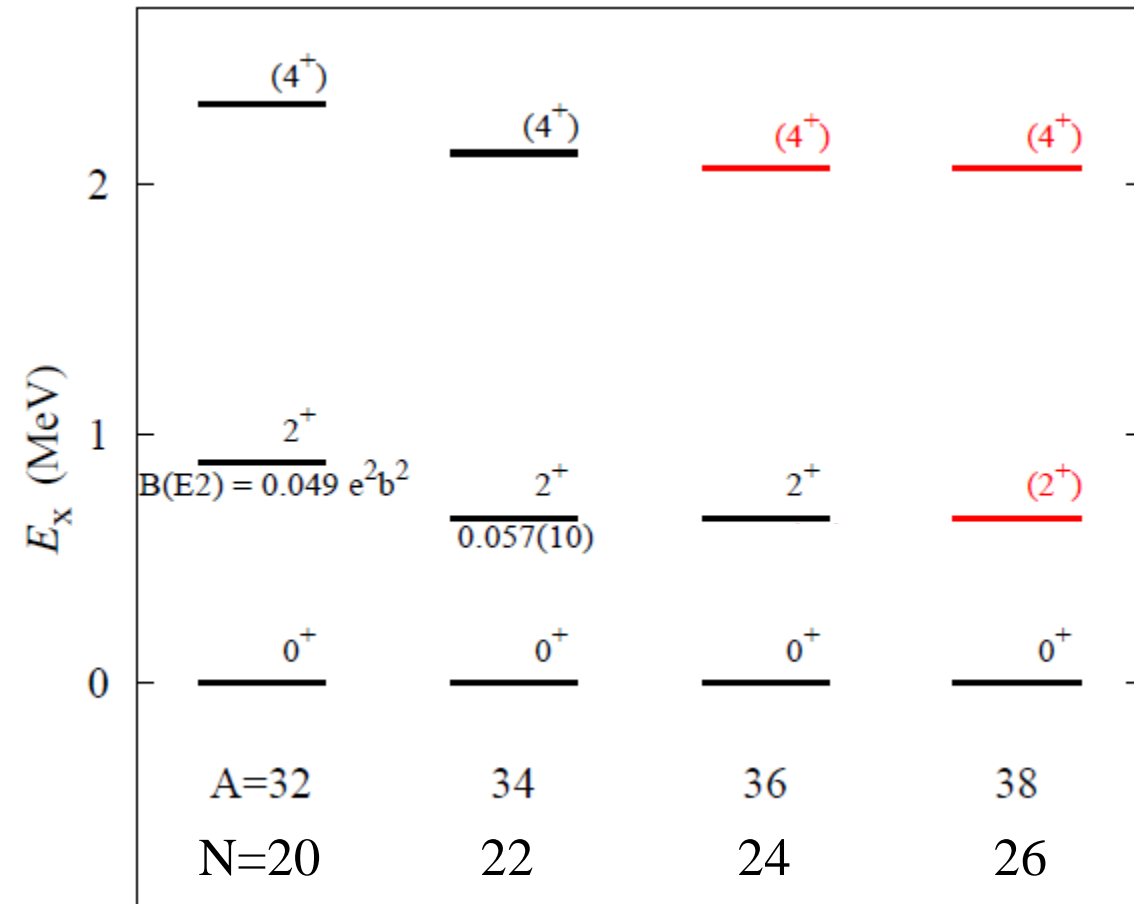
No increase of $E(2^+)$ at $N=26$
 $N=28$ for Mg is not magic

$B(E2)$?

Mn/Mp?

$E(2^+), E(4^+)$ in ${}^{40}\text{Mg}$?

Energy of single particle states?

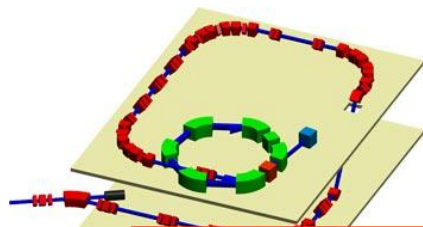


New Devices of RIBF

To maximize the potentials of intense RI beams available at RIBF

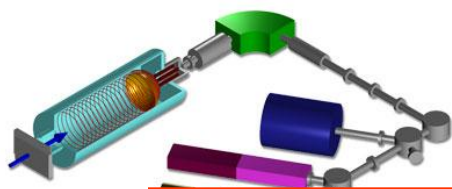
for several 100 – 1000 species

Rare RI ring



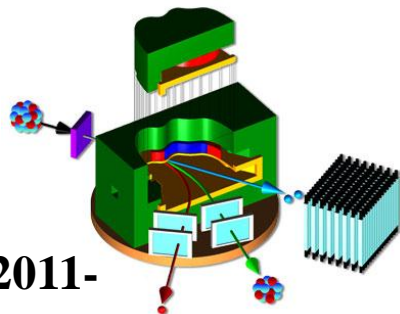
to be funded

SLOWRI



to be funded

SAMURAI



2011-

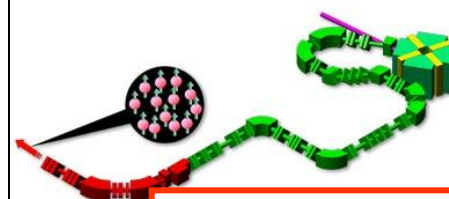
mass
half-life
excited states
deformation
charge radii
matter radii
charge distribution
matter distribution
EM moments
single particle states
astrophysical reactions
giant resonances
exotic modes
HI collisions (EOS)

ZeroDegree



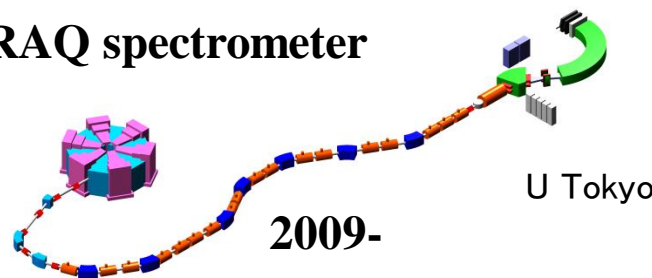
2008-

IRC-to-RIPS BT



to be funded

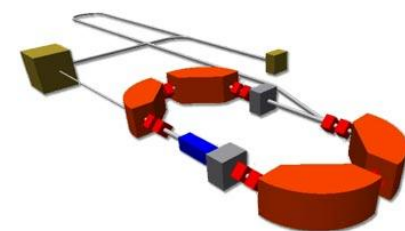
SHARAQ spectrometer



2009-

U Tokyo

SCRIT

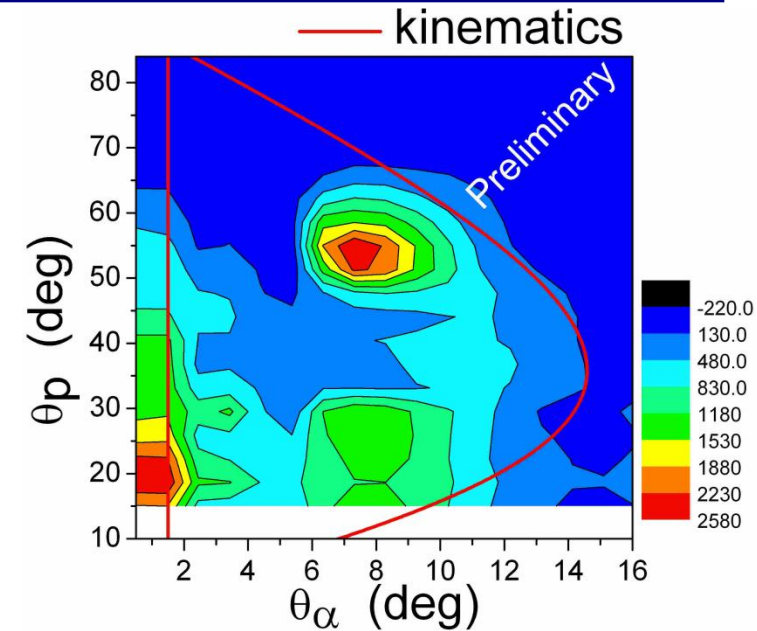
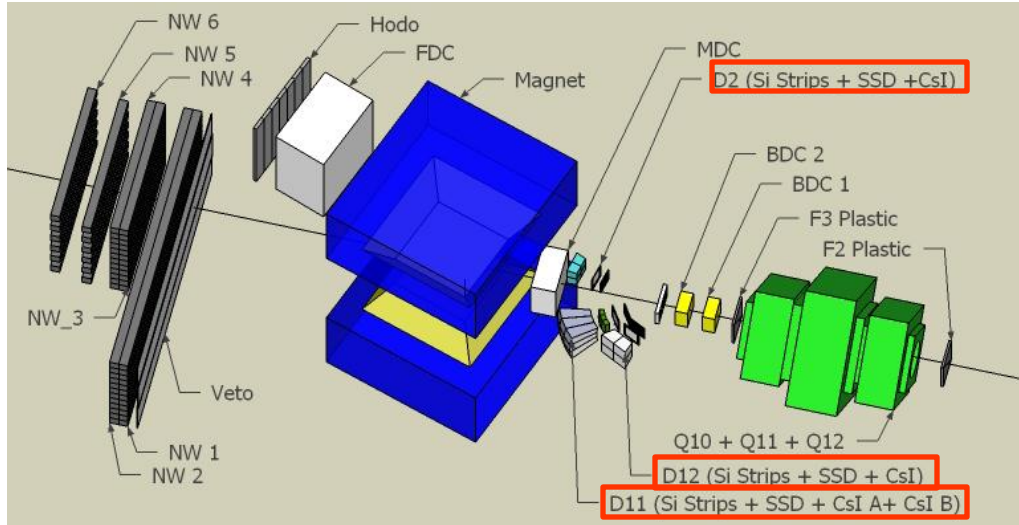


2010-

Recoiled proton tagged knockout reaction for He-8 at RIPS

PKU-RIKEN-IMP-TITech-Seoul

Ye et al., July 2009



“Quasi-elastic scattering of He-6 from C-12”
Lou and Ye et al., PRC 83, 034612 (2011)

“Recoil proton tagged knockout reaction for He-8”
Cao and Ye et al., PLB 707, 46-51 (2012)

Challenge

Action

Discussion

Enjoy

Next challenges for next 30 years

Island of stability
Z=114, 120 N=184 long-lived

A new facility needed to produce more neutron-rich and heavier isotopes via reactions with intense RI beams

