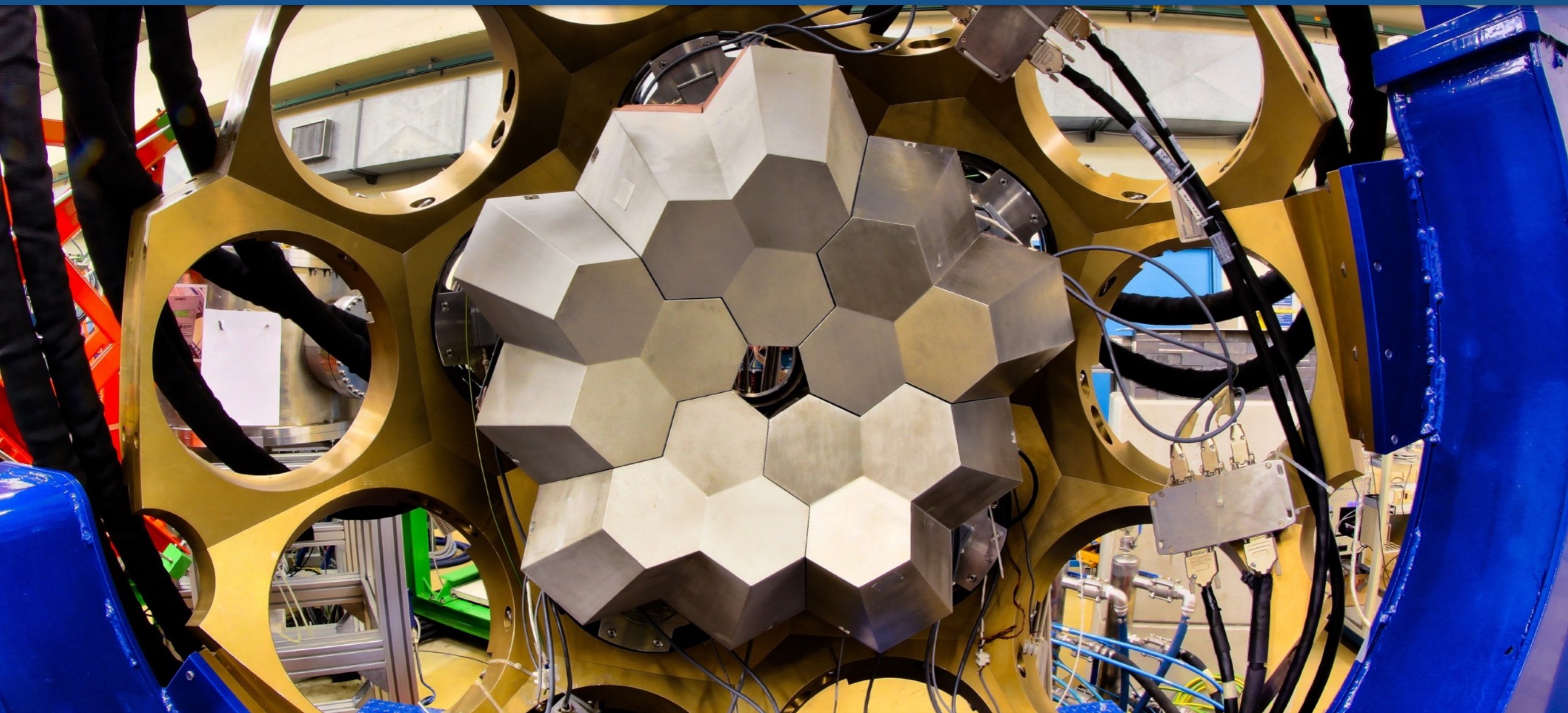


Spectroscopy of Light and Heavy Transfer Products in Multinucleon-Transfer Reactions

Andreas Vogt
Institute for Nuclear Physics
University of Cologne

DPG-Frühjahrstagung Hadronen und Kerne - 14. März 2016

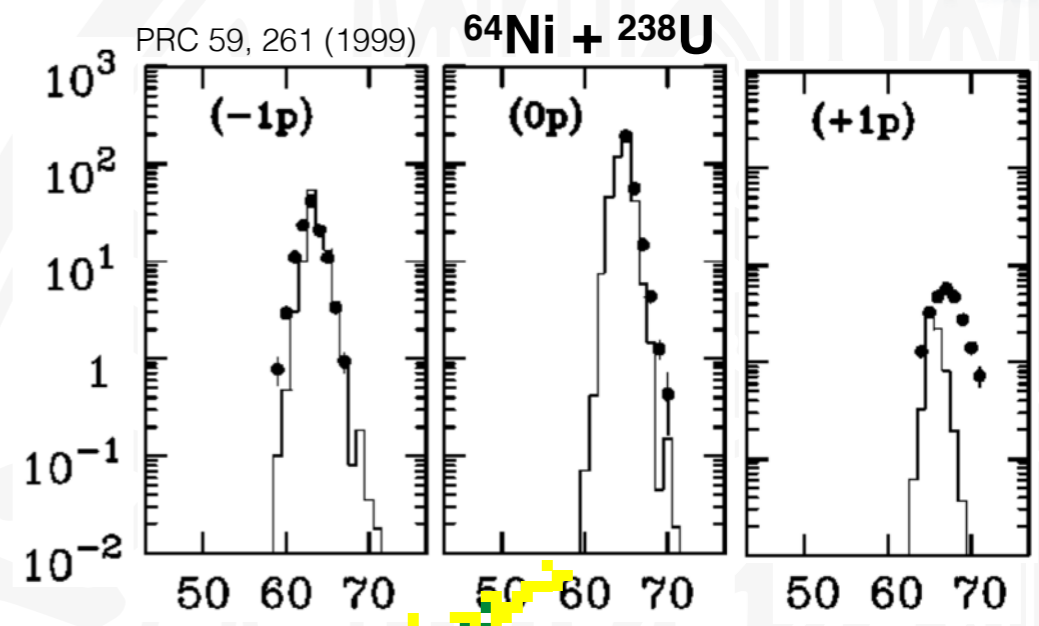


Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung



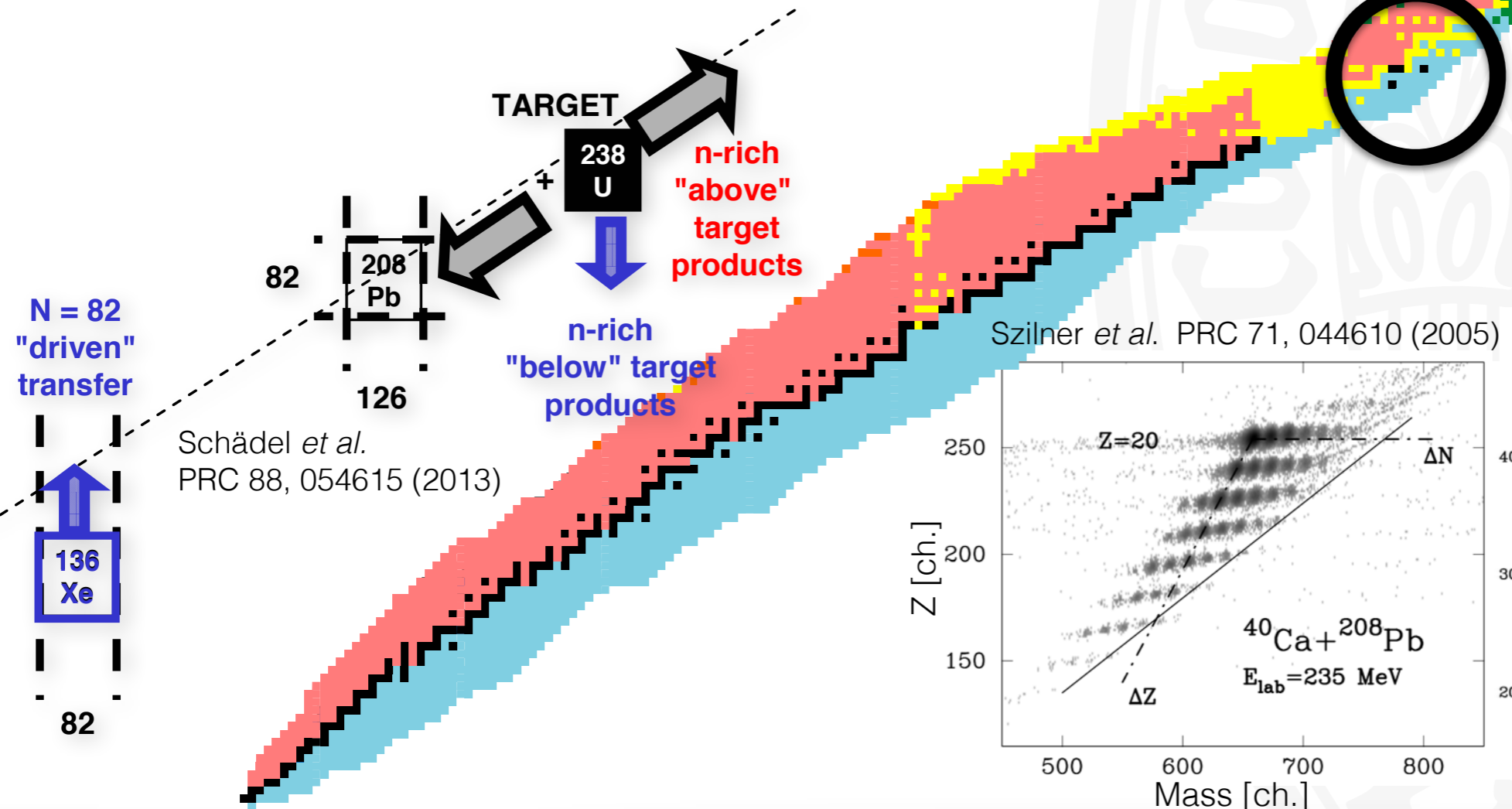
Multinucleon Transfer (MNT) in the Actinide Region

- ▶ MNT reactions are a competitive tool to populate **exotic neutron-rich nuclei**
- ▶ For each transferred neutron, cross section drops by a constant factor, **μb to mb cross sections**
- ▶ **Evaporation** may strongly influence the isotopic distribution of the final fragments
- ▶ Main restriction is presently missing **identification** techniques for heavy transfer products

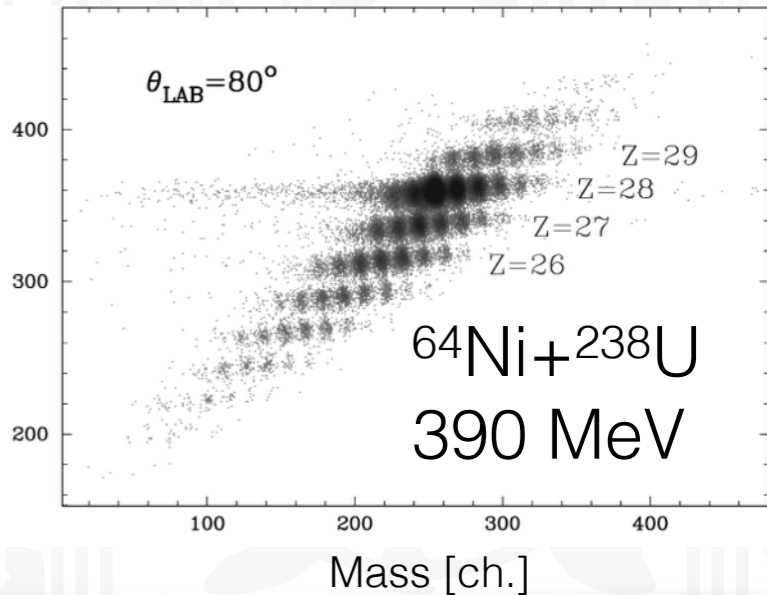


Binary character with characteristic grazing angles.

Population in the (N,Z) plane is dictated by the Q_{opt}



Corradi *et al.* PRC 59, 261 (1999)

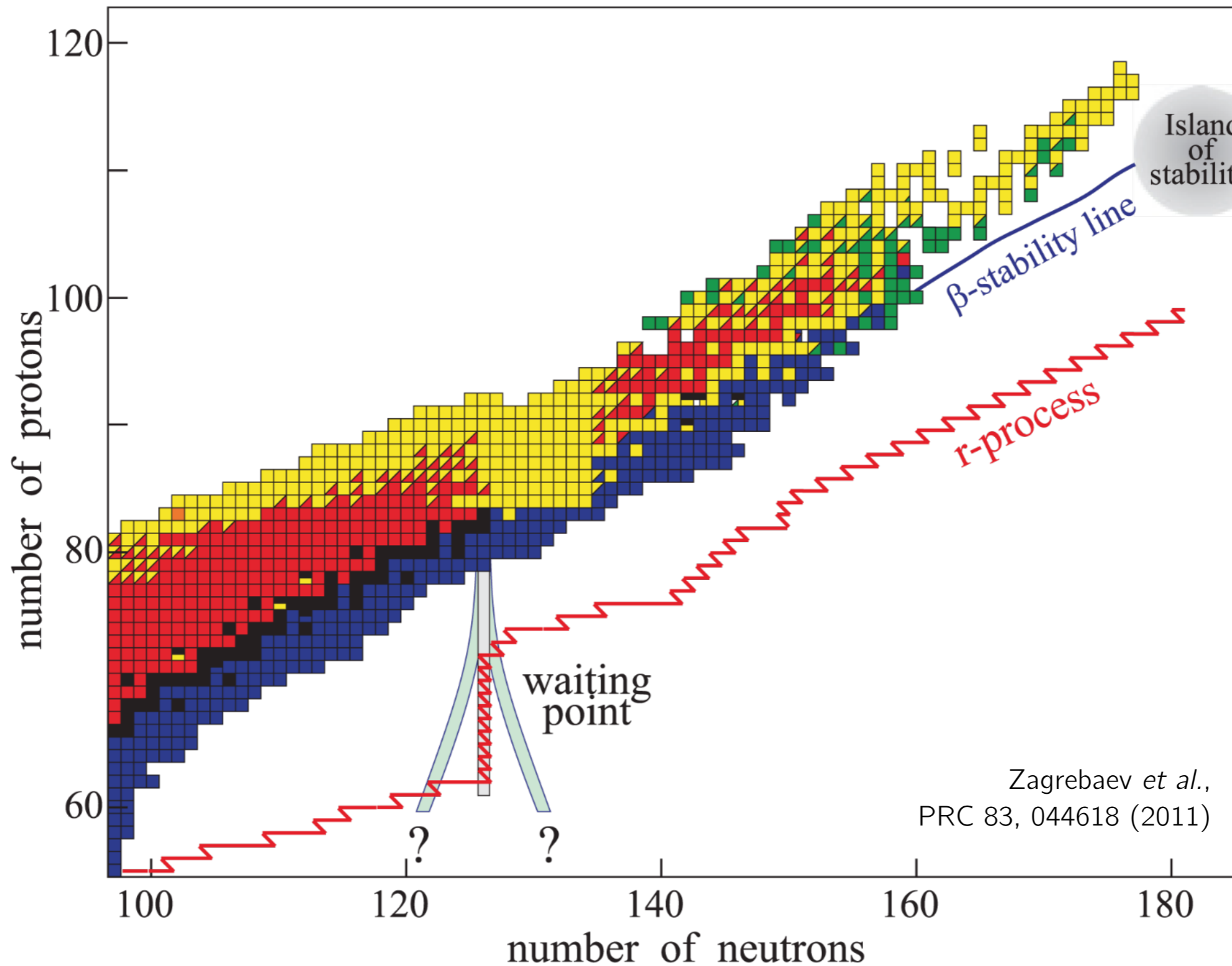


Schädel *et al.* PRC 88, 054615 (2013)

Multinucleon Transfer (MNT) in the Actinide Region



- ▶ MNT re...
- popula...
- ▶ For each...
- by a co...
- ▶ **Evapo...**
- isotopic...
- ▶ Main re...
- technic...

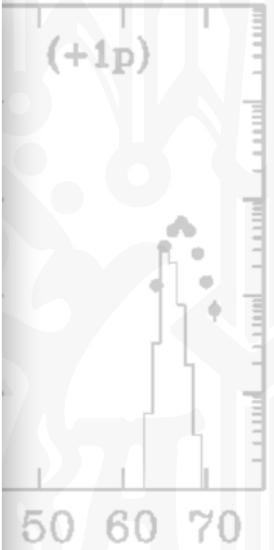


N = 82
"driven"
transfer



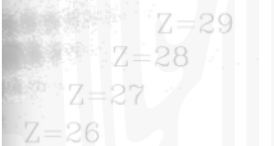
82

(+1p)



characteristic
characteristic
angles.

on in the
plane is
by the Q

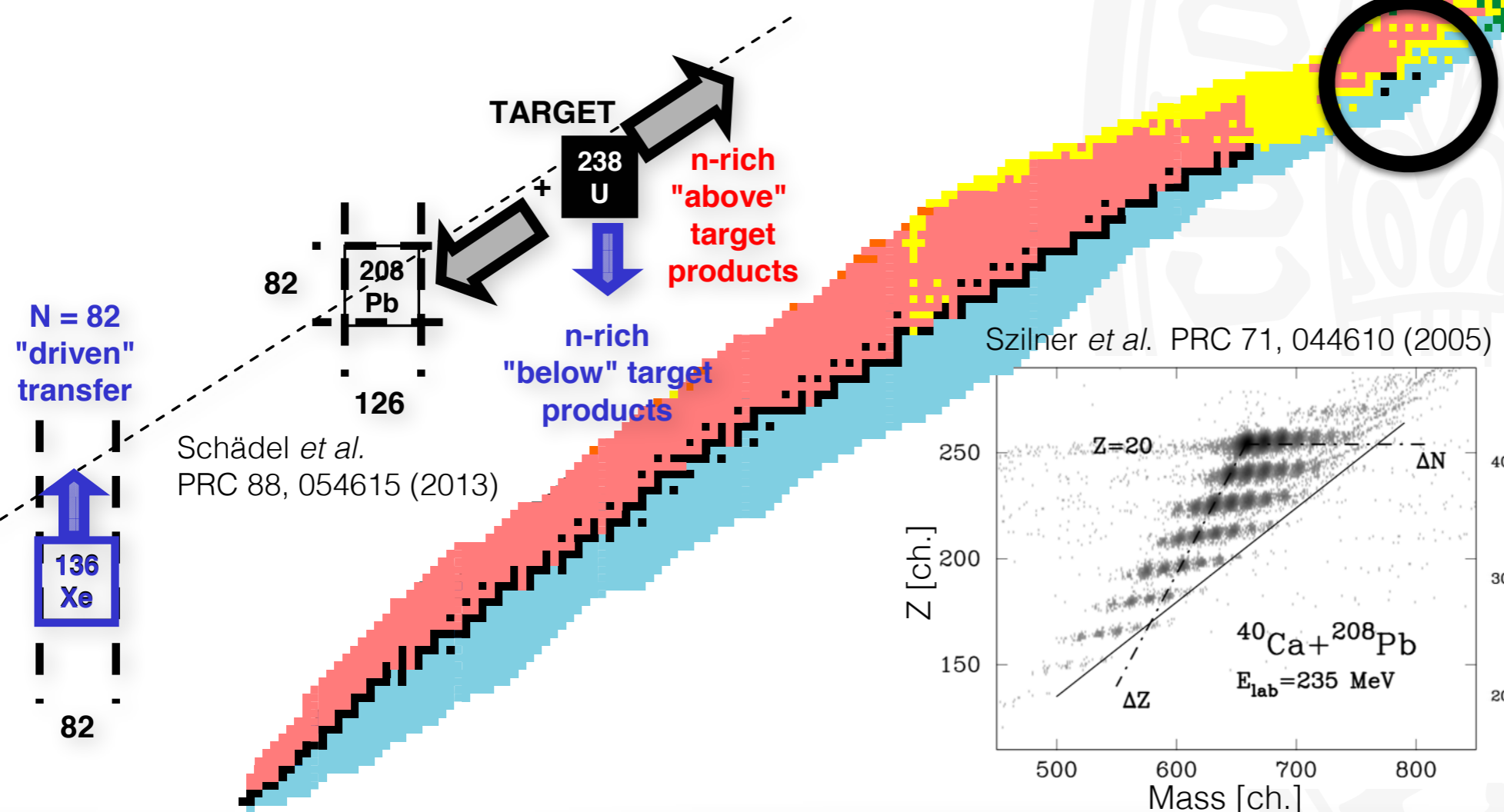
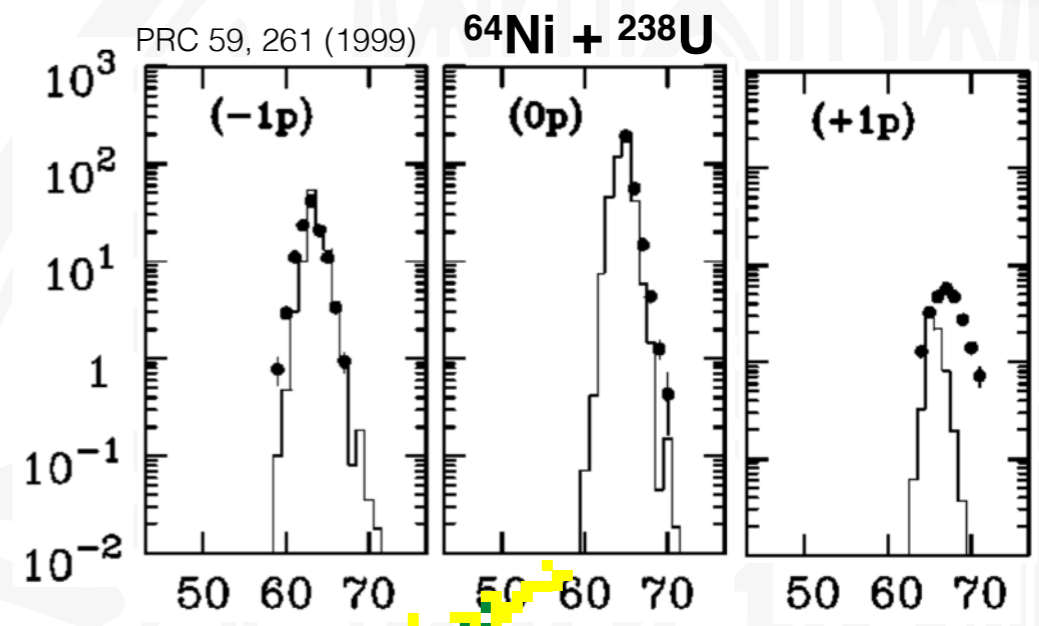


90 MeV

Mass [ch.]

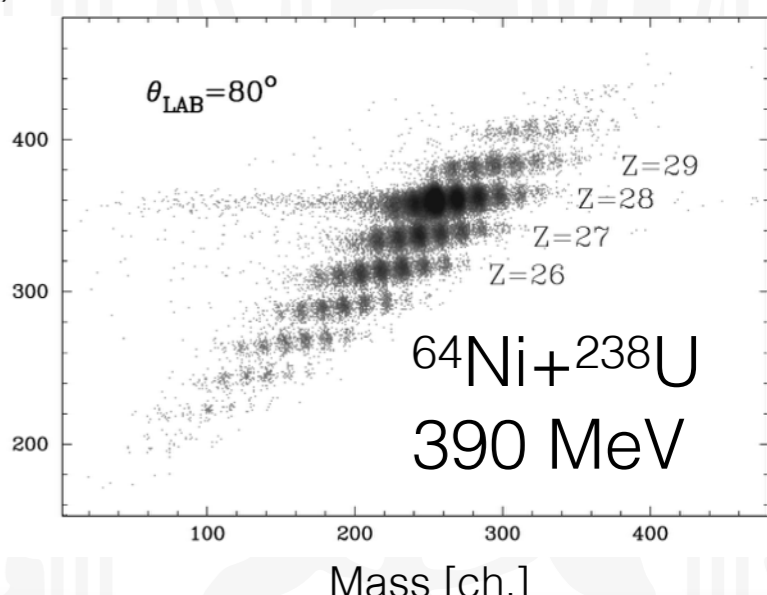
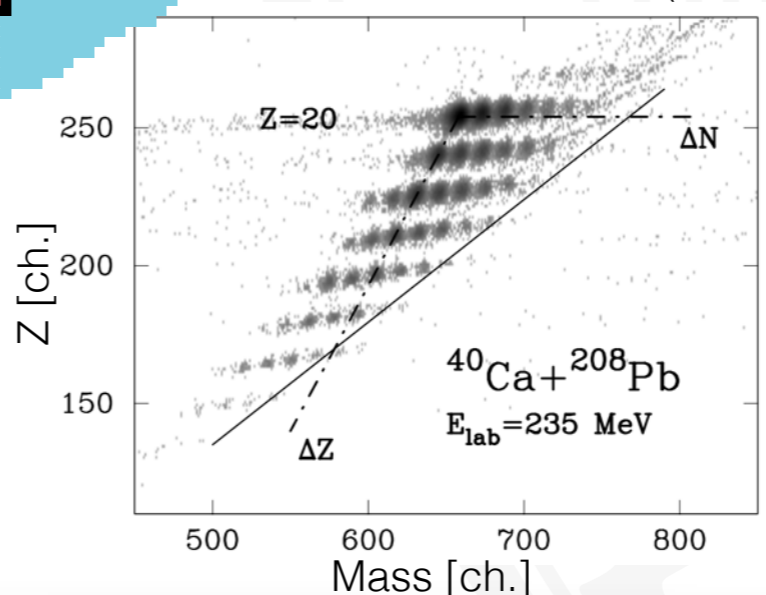
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Population in the (N,Z) plane is dictated by the Q_{opt}

Corradi *et al.* PRC 59, 261 (1999)



Theoretical Predictions for the Actinide Region



Mean Field Calculations

Delaroche *et al.*
Nucl. Phys. A 771 (2006)

Macroscopic Microscopic

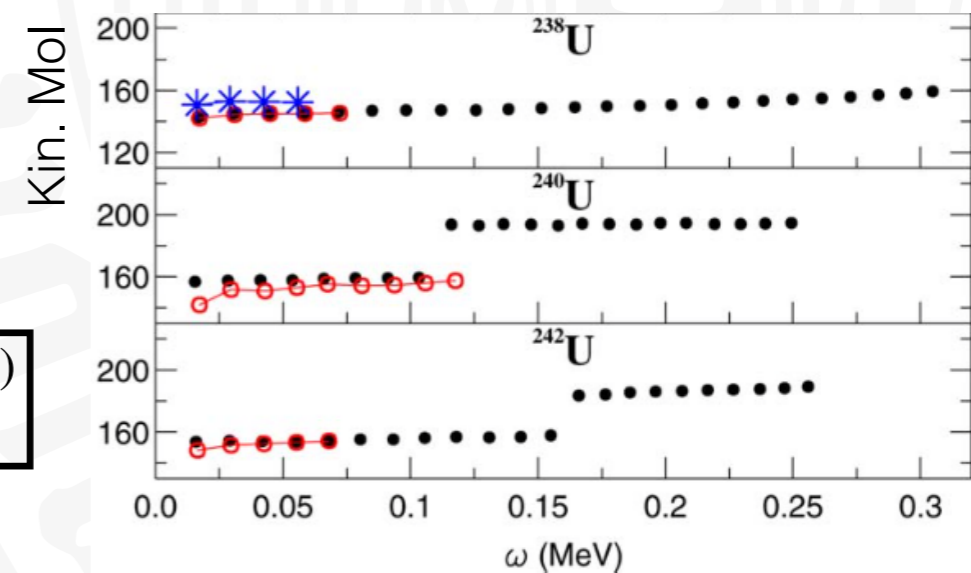
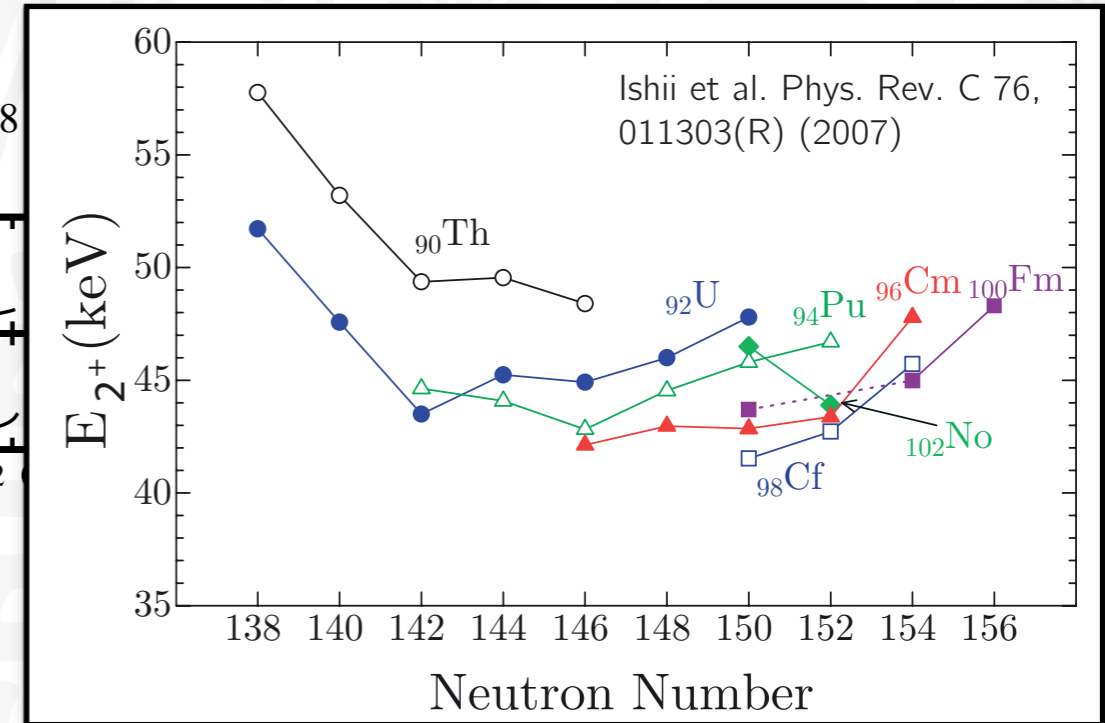
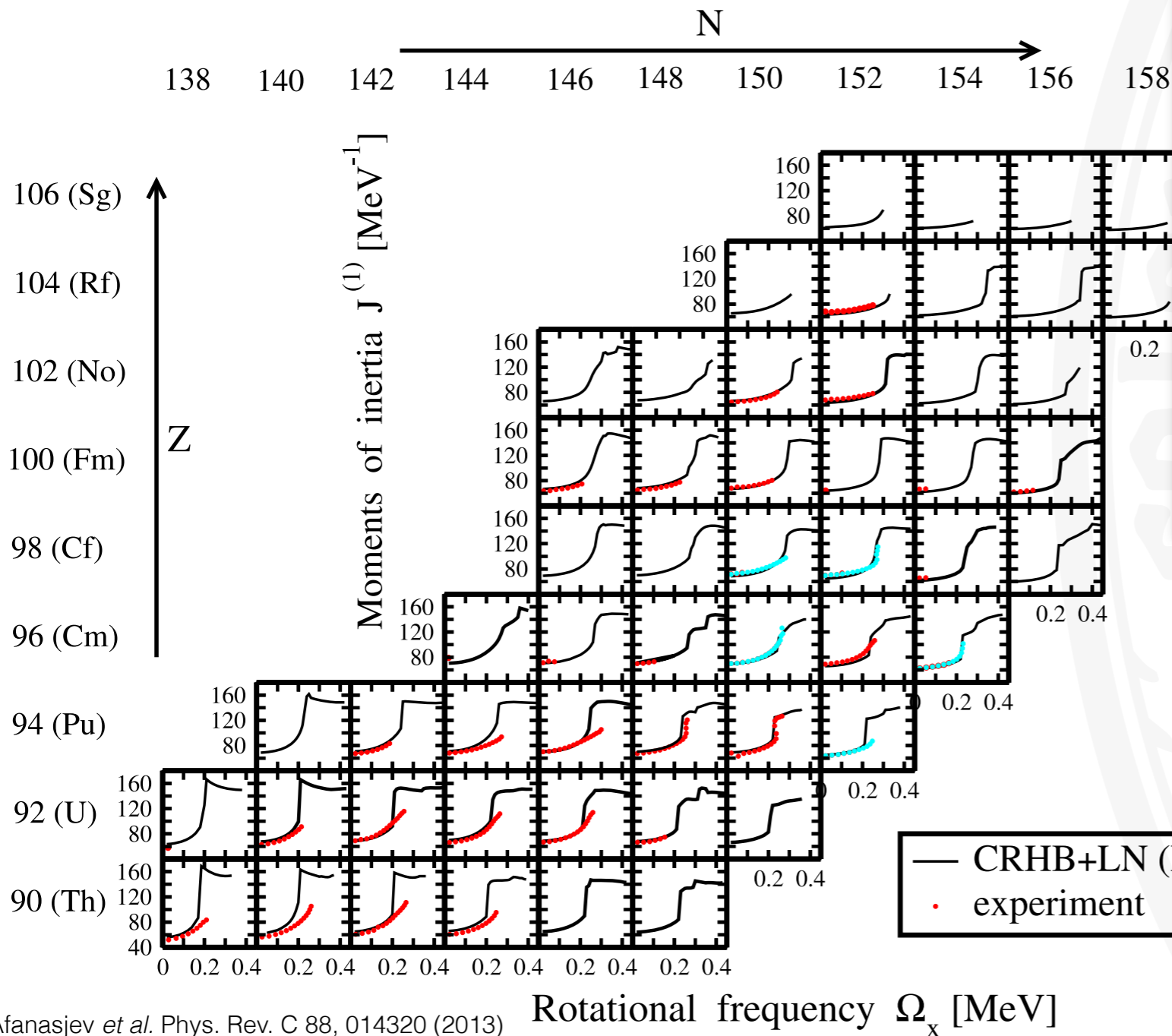
Nerlo-Pomorska *et al.*
Phys. Rev. C 84, 044310 (2011)

Cluster Model

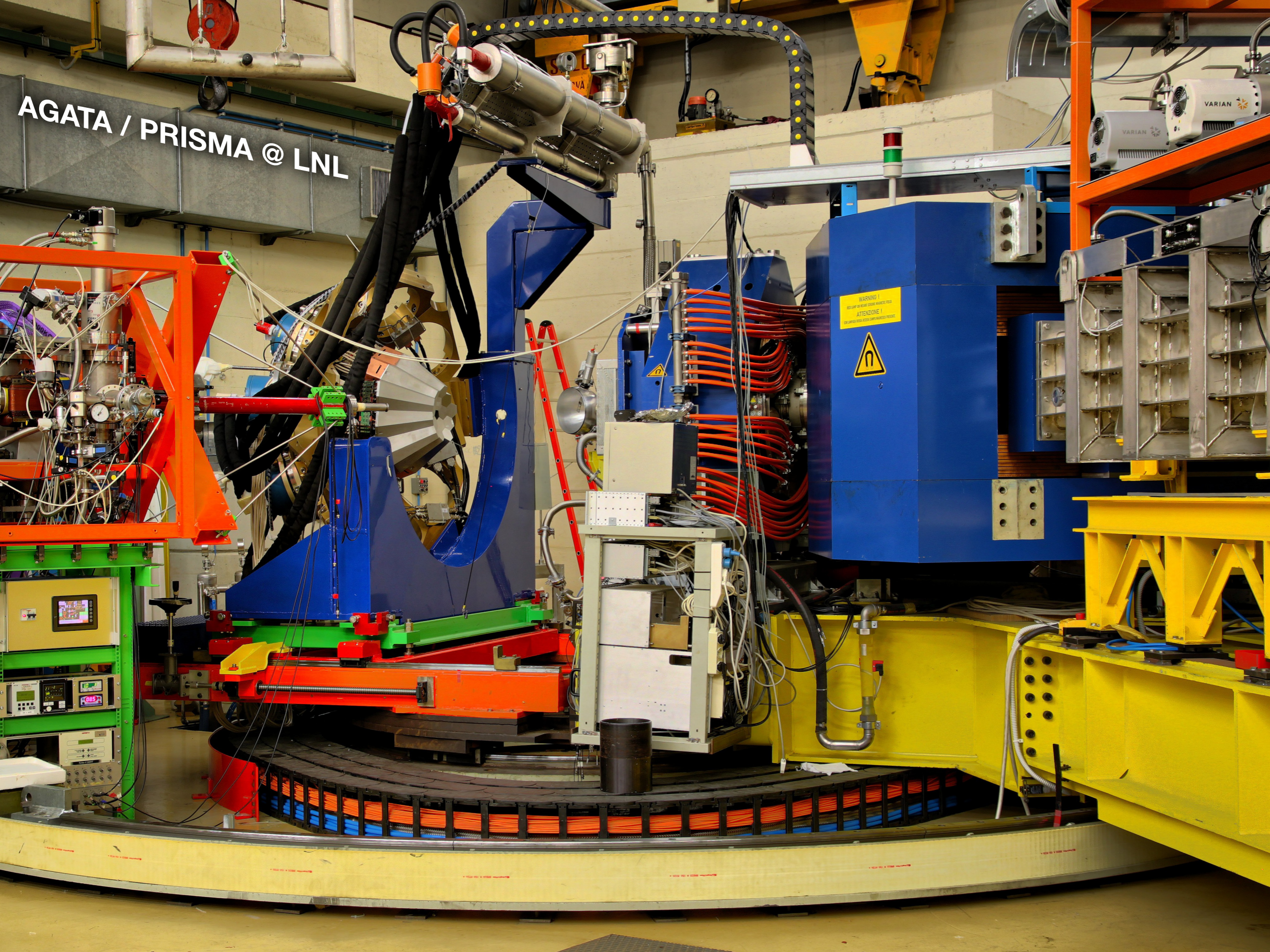
Shneidman *et al.*
Phys. Rev. C 74, 034316 (2006)

Density Functionals

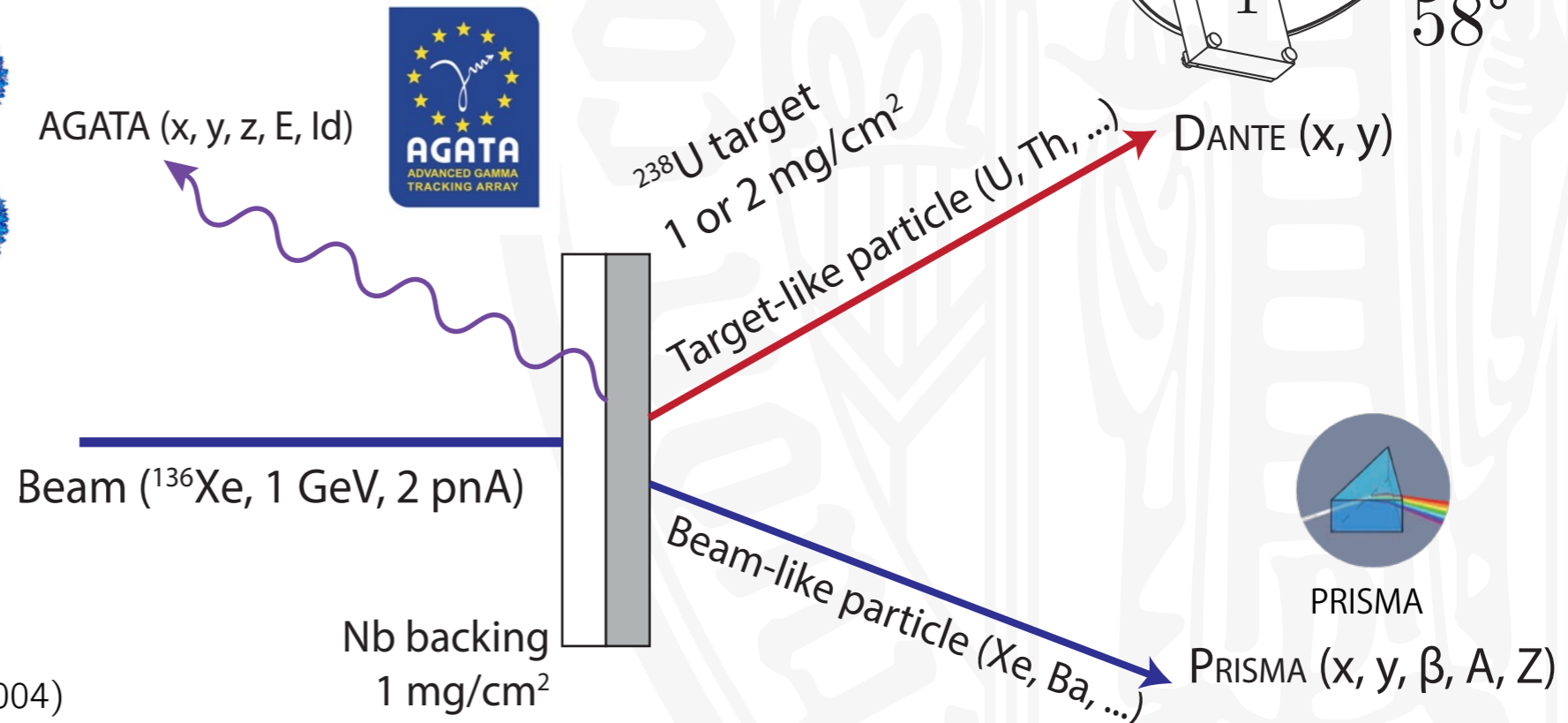
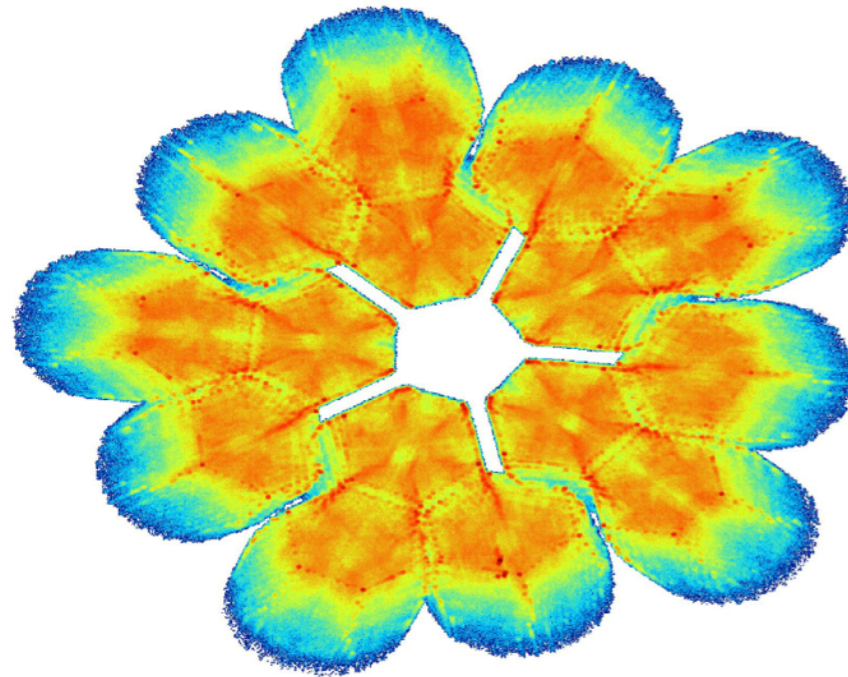
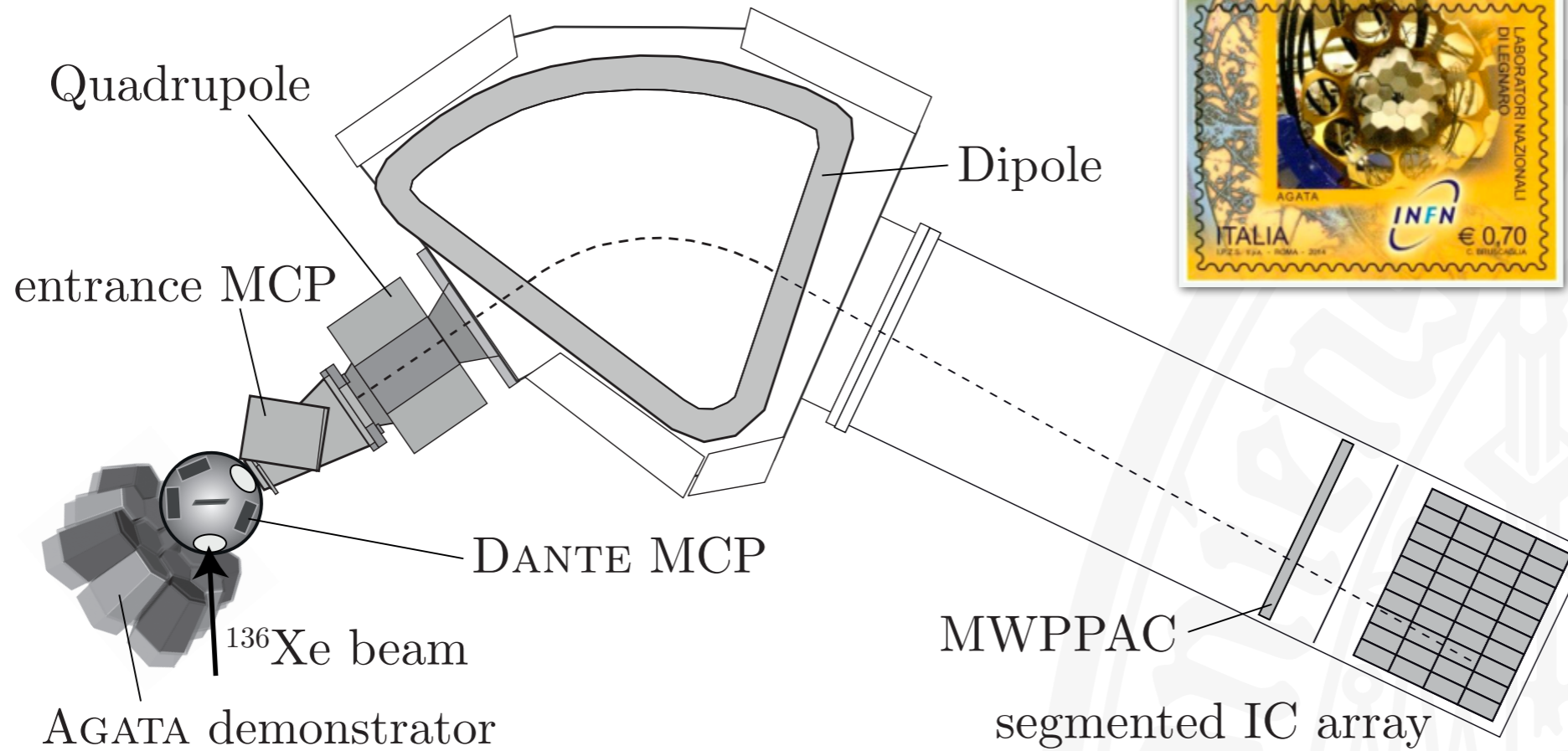
Afanasjev *et al.*
Phys. Rev. C 88, 014320 (2013)



AGATA / PRISMA @ LNL



Setup

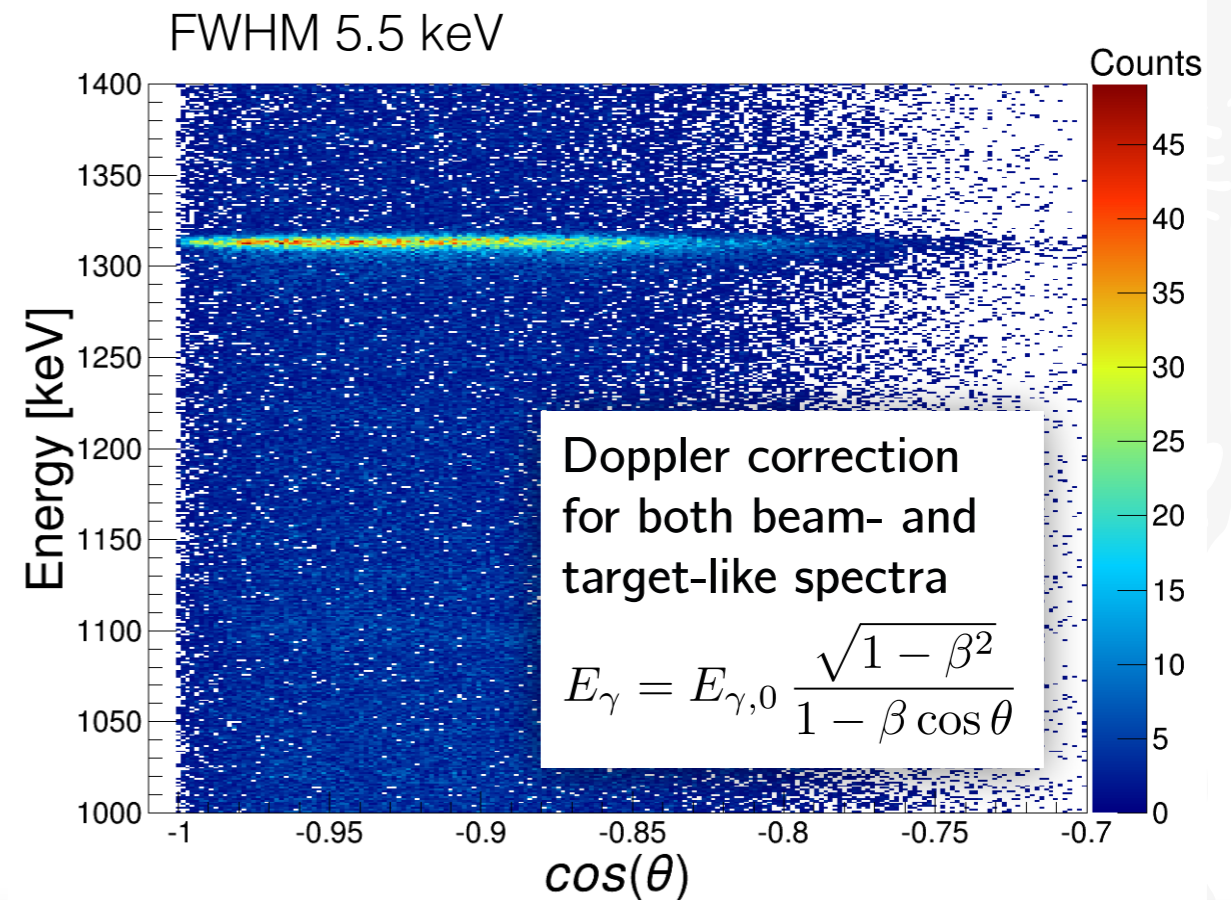
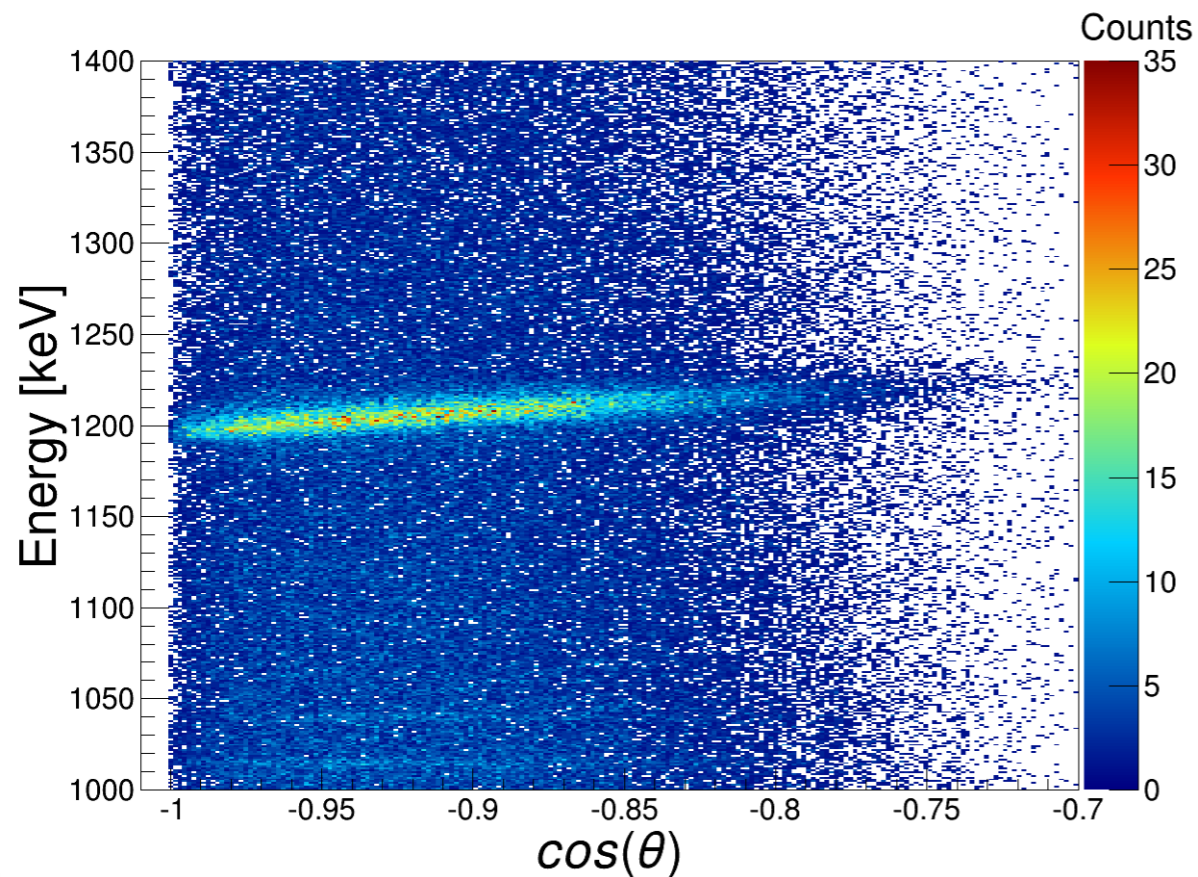
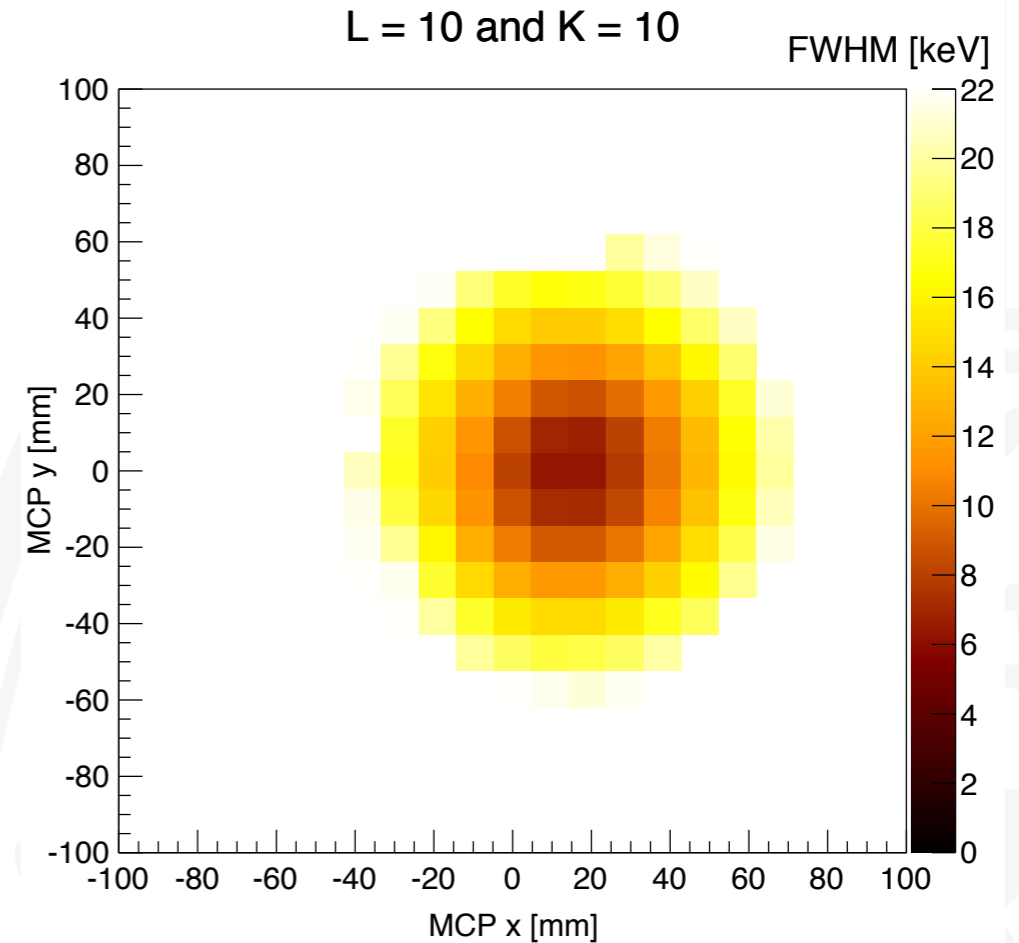
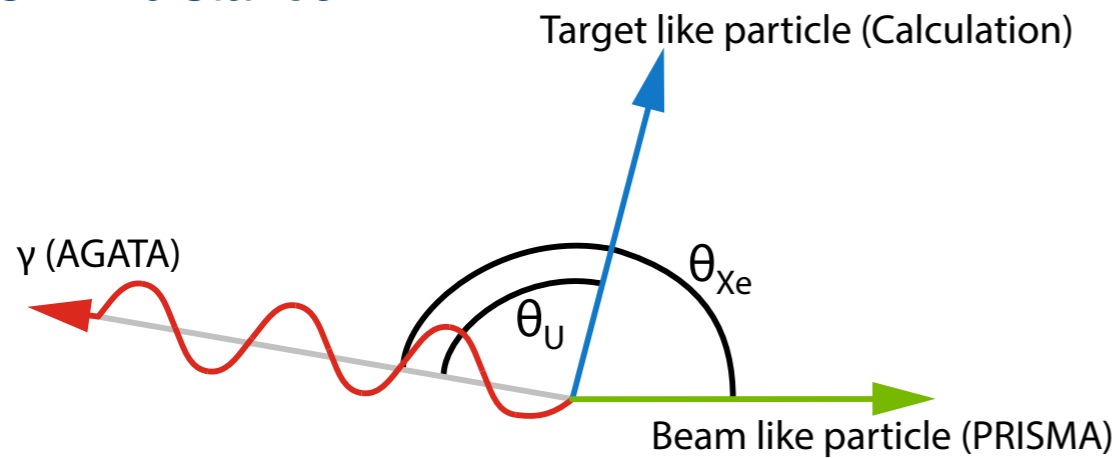


S. Akkoyun *et al.*, NIM A 668 (2012)
 A. Lopez-Martens *et al.*, NIM A 533, 454 (2004)

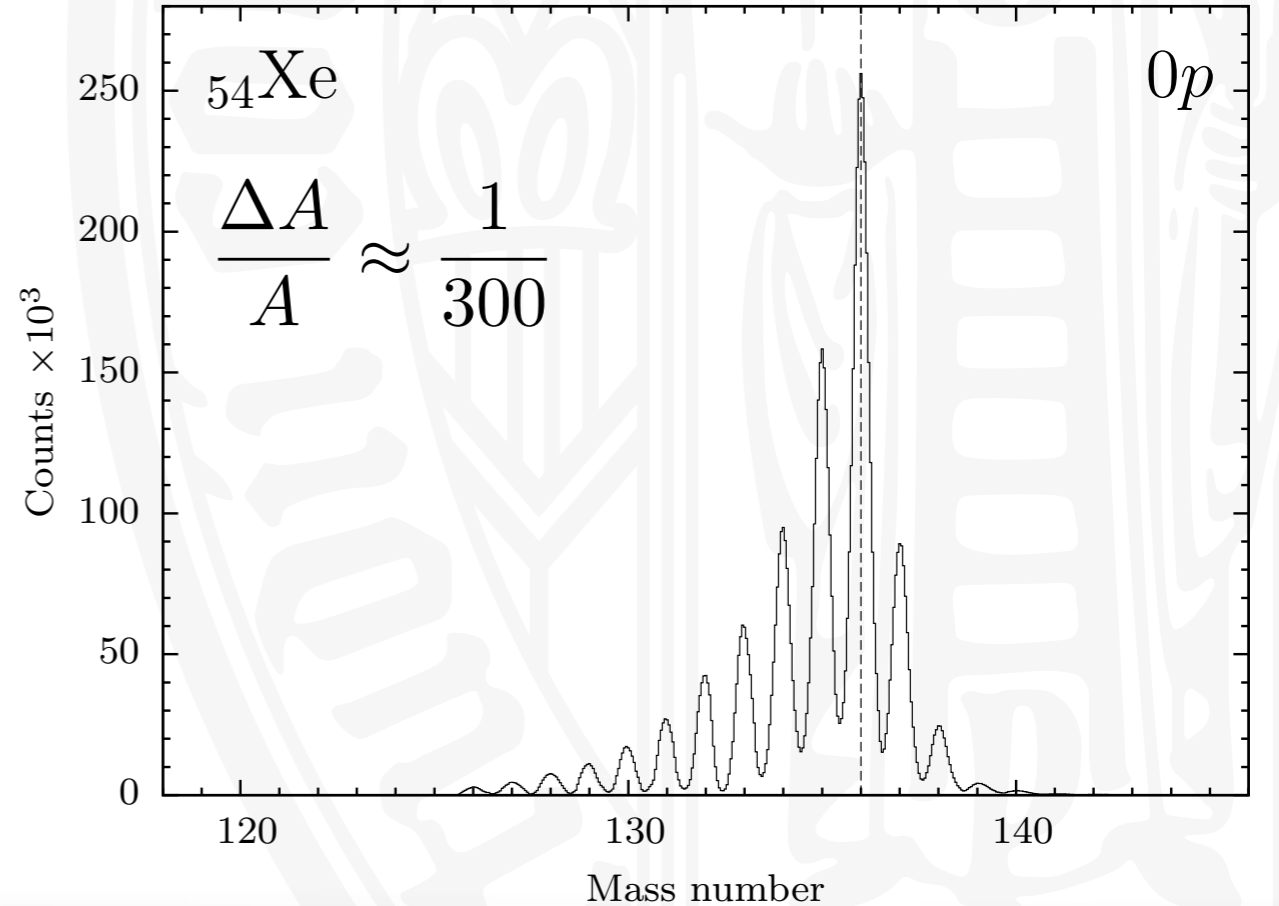
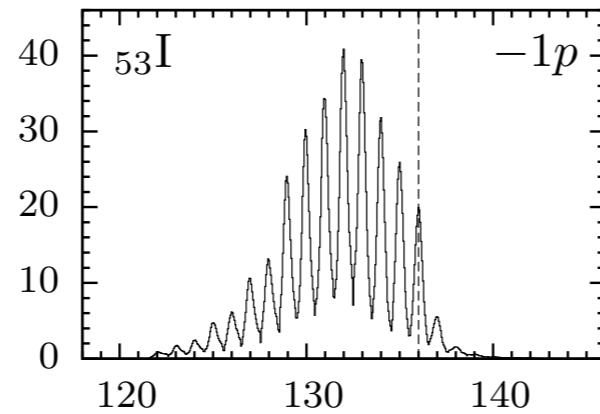
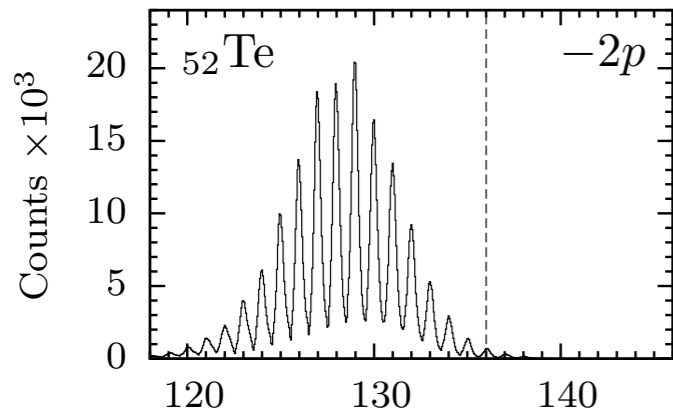
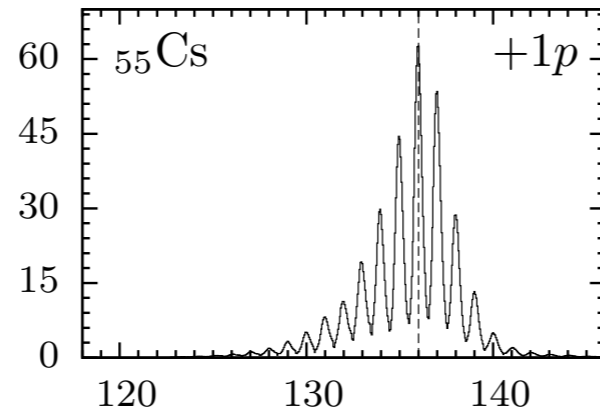
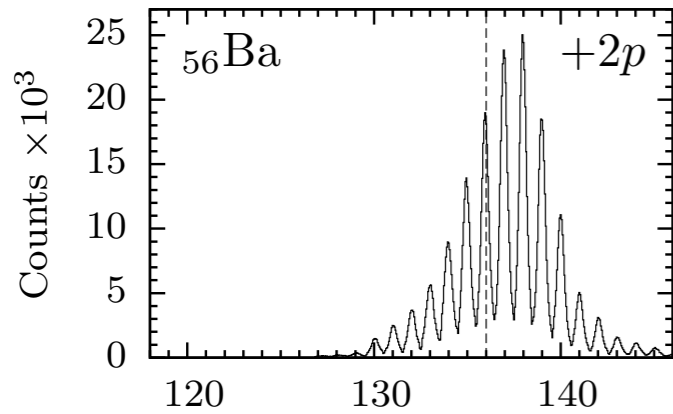
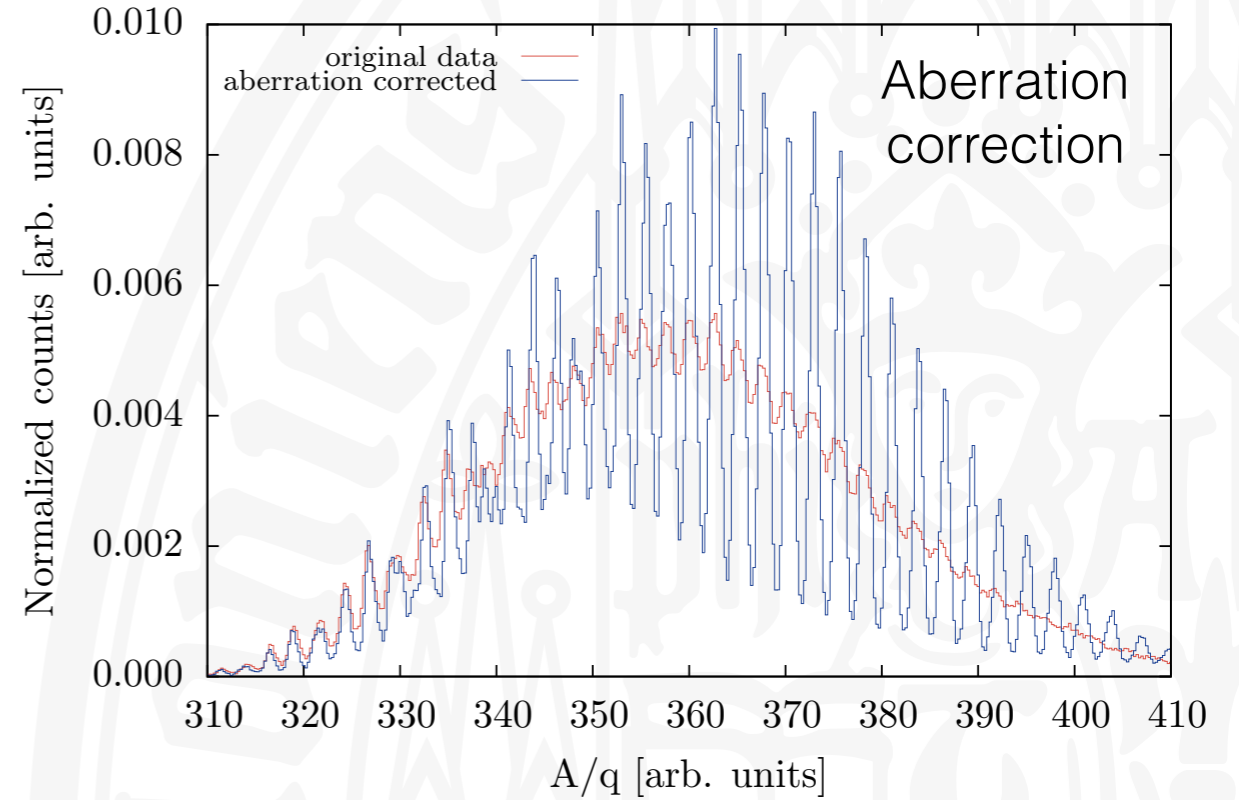
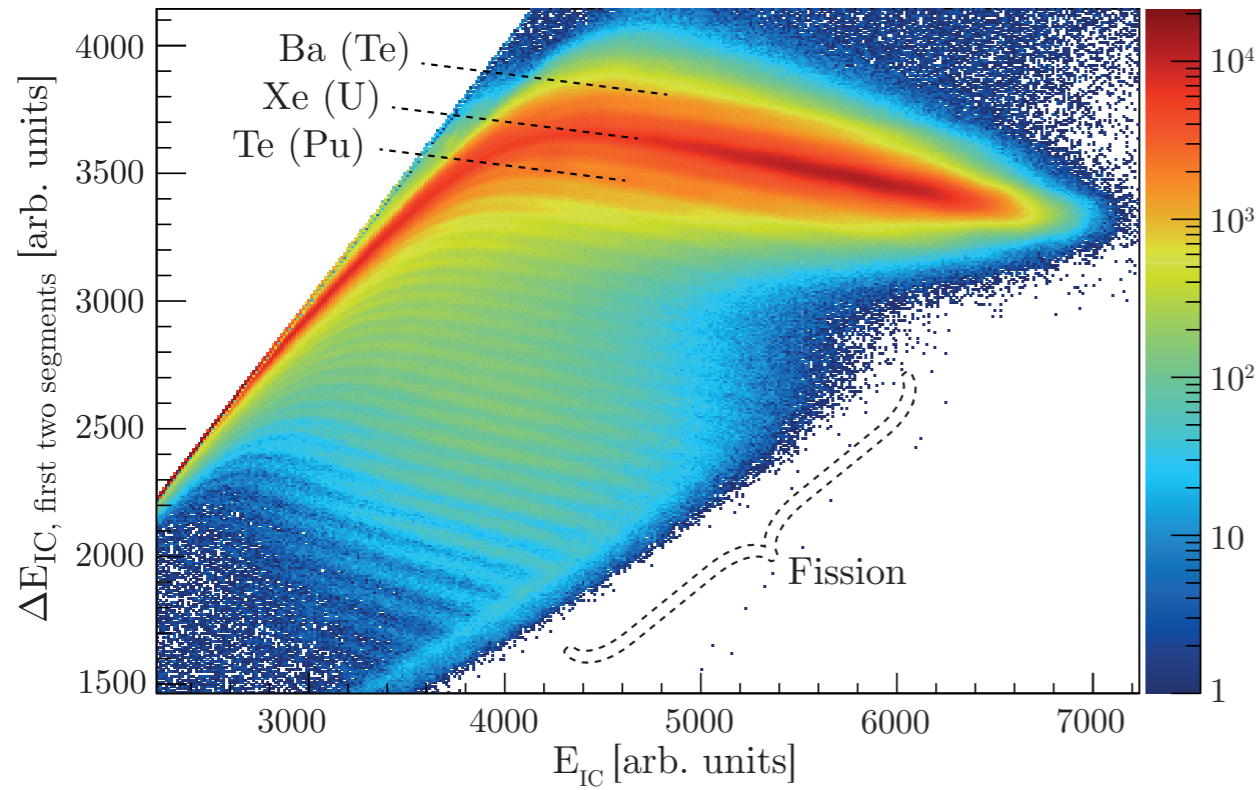
AGATA Doppler Correction

Optimization with four parameters:

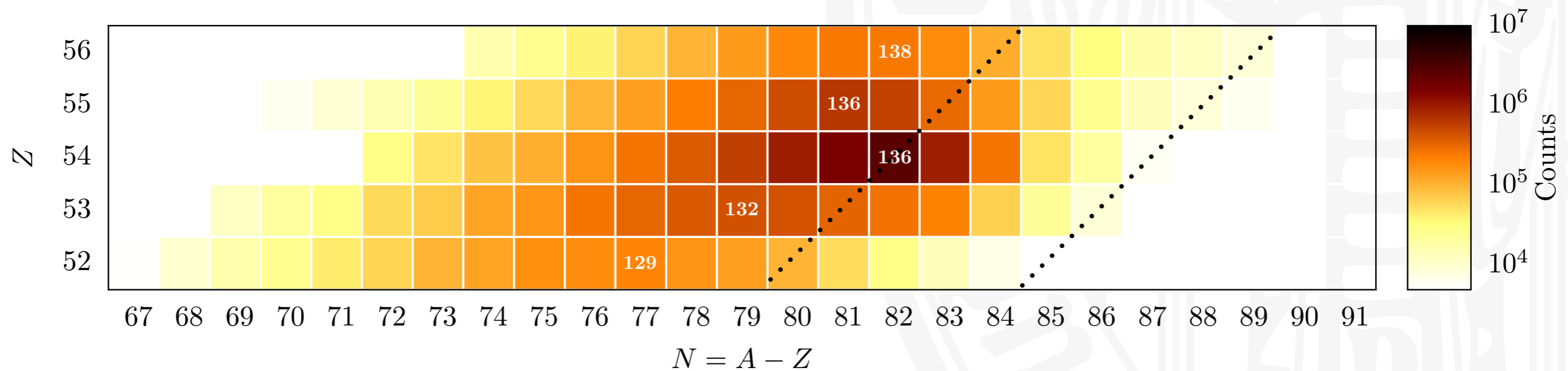
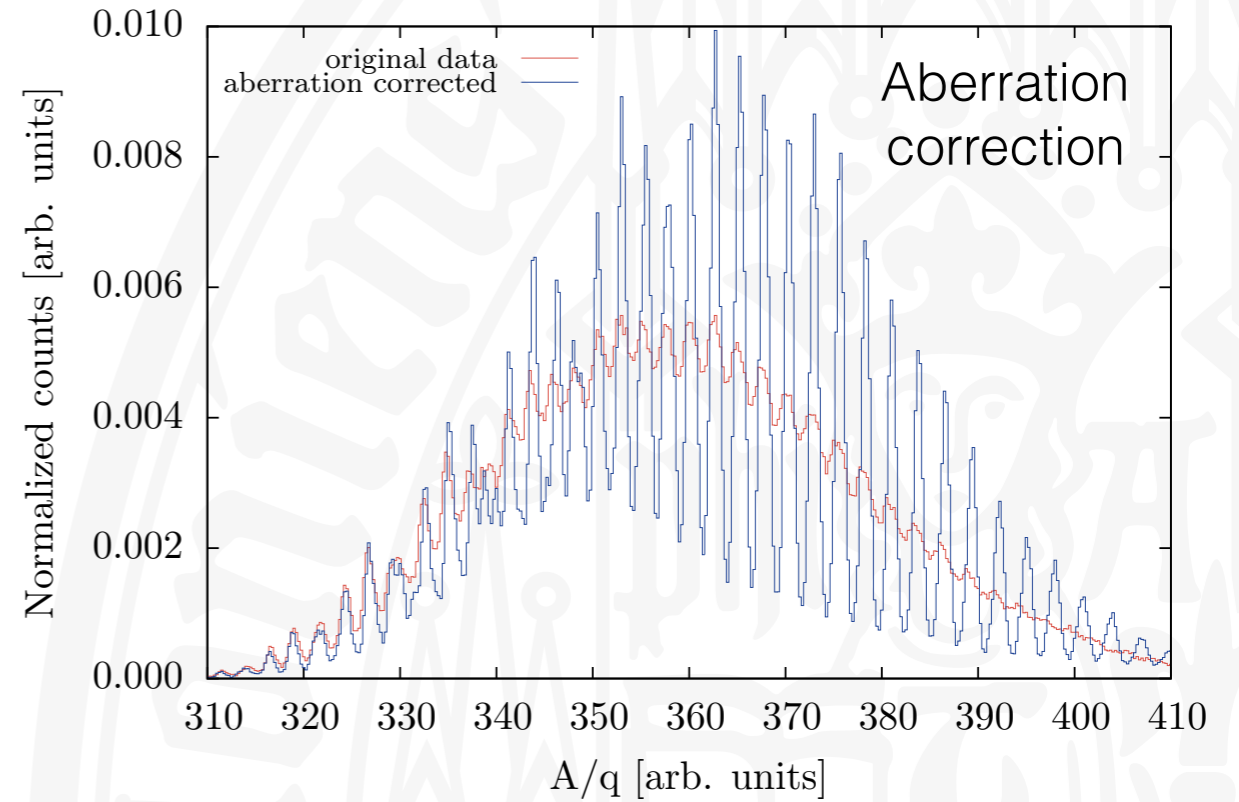
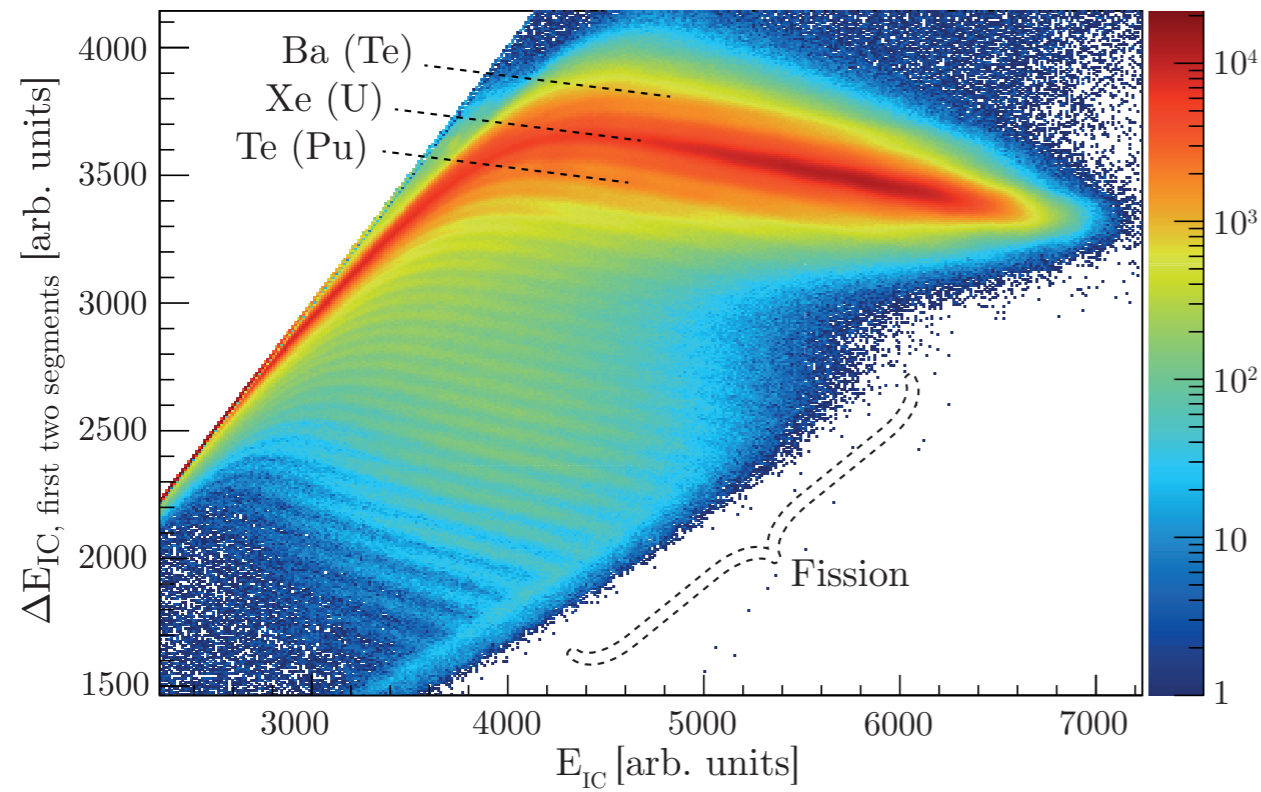
- Ejectile velocity
- PRISMA (x,y) position on the entrance detector
- AGATA distance



PRISMA Analysis Procedure



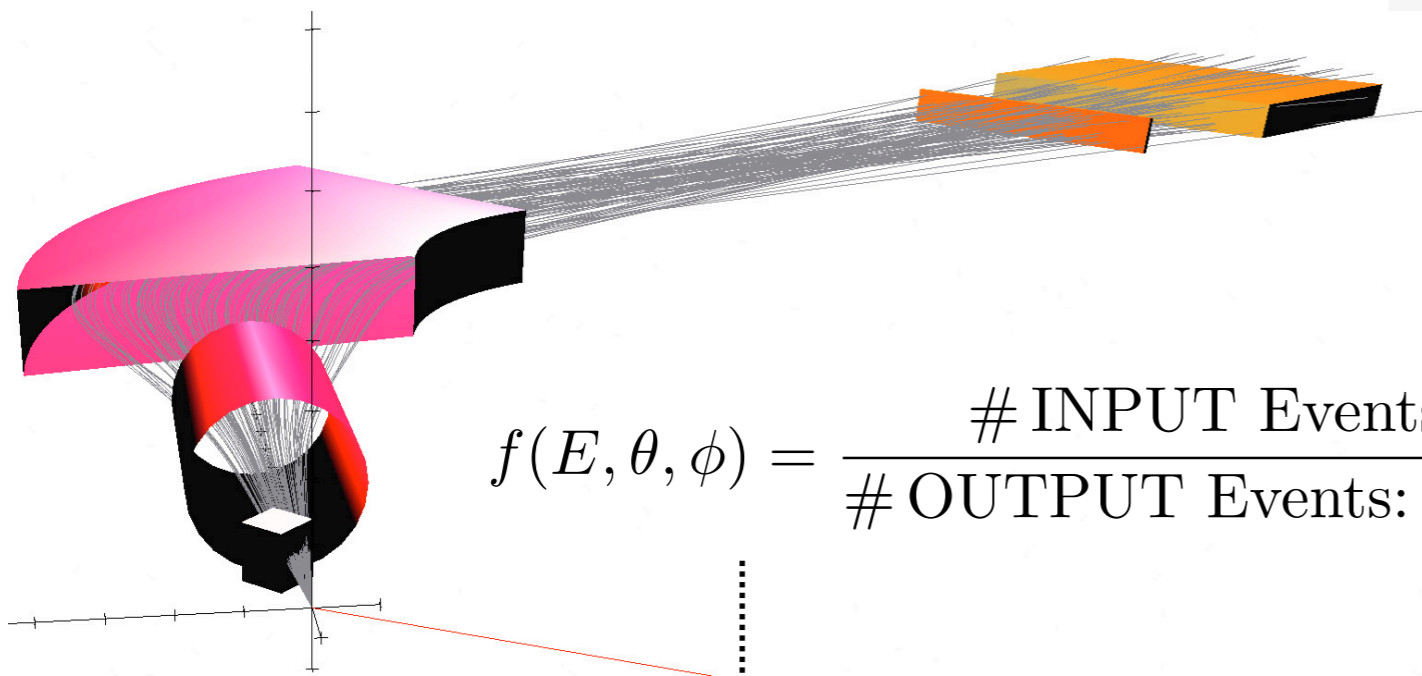
PRISMA Analysis Procedure



PRISMA Response Function

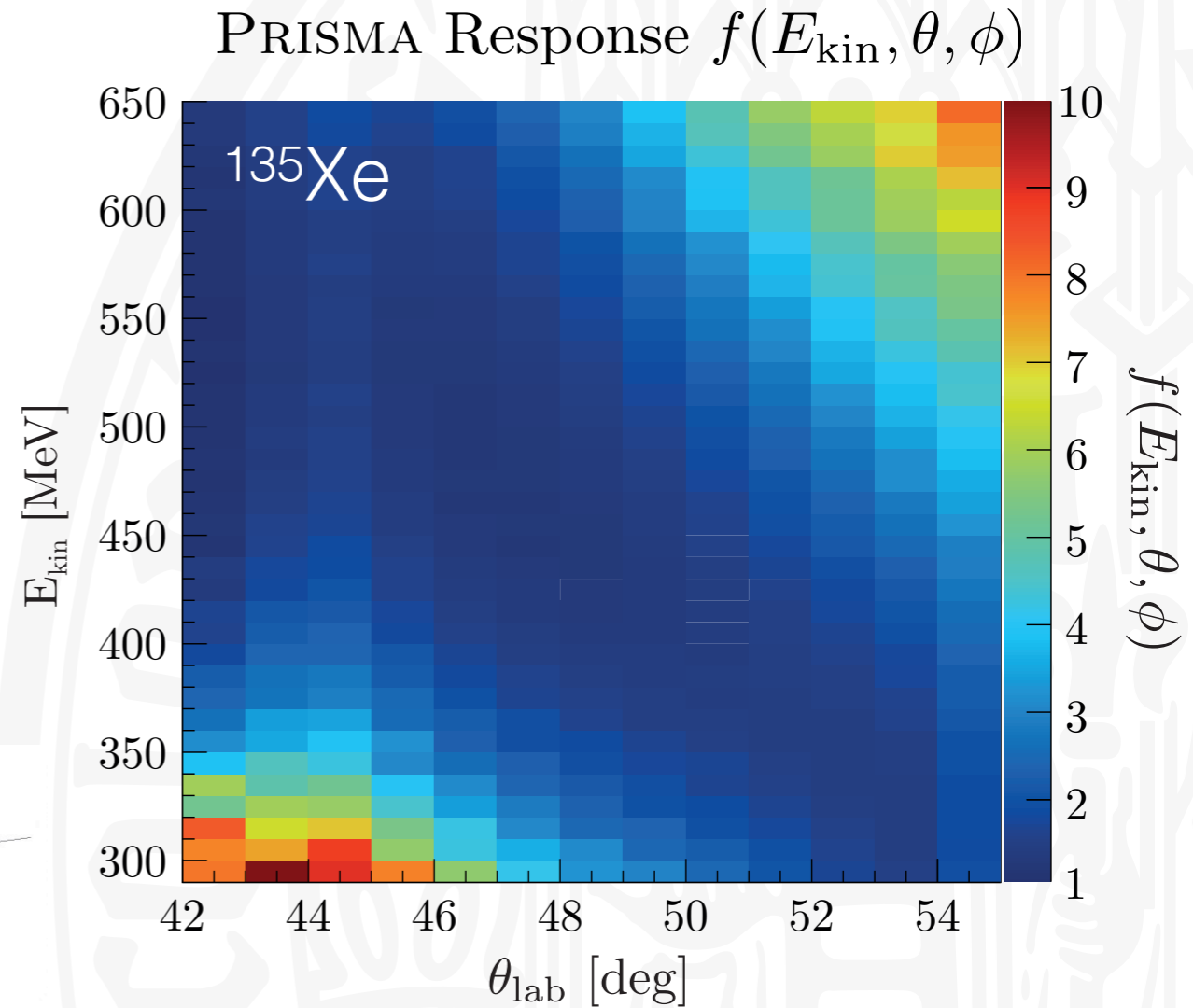
Transport event distribution uniform in $[E, \vartheta, \phi]$ with Monte Carlo simulation

- ray-tracing code of PrismaLibrary
- adjust dipole and quadrupole fields to align experimental event distribution with simulation



$$f(E, \theta, \phi) = \frac{\# \text{ INPUT Events: at MCP}(E, \theta, \phi)}{\# \text{ OUTPUT Events: at Focal Plane}(E, \theta, \phi)}$$

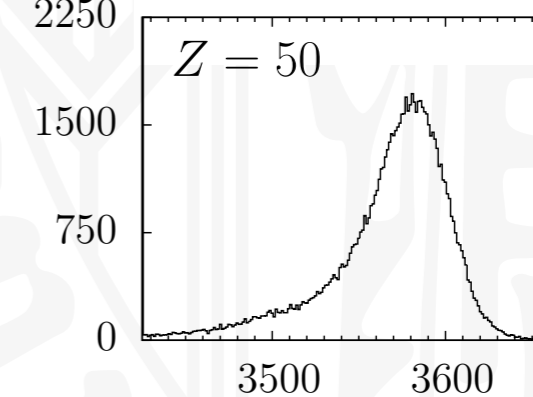
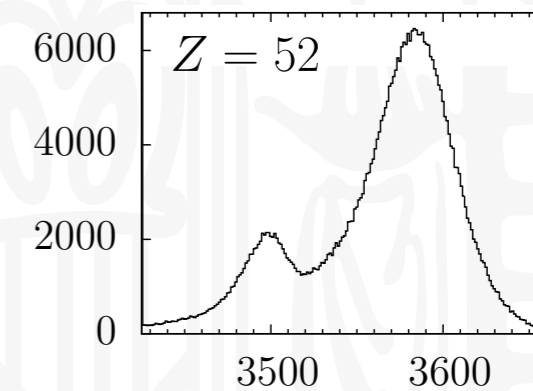
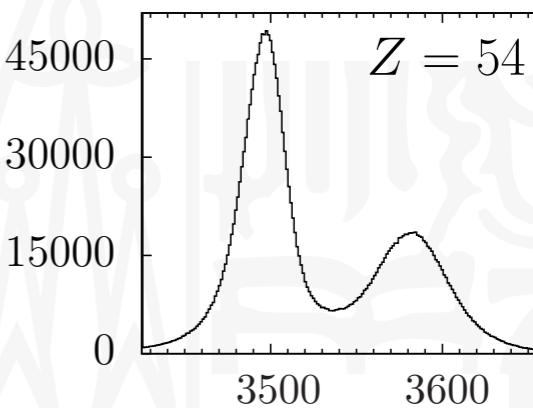
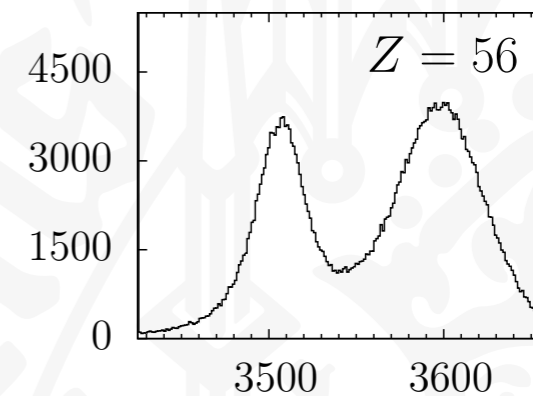
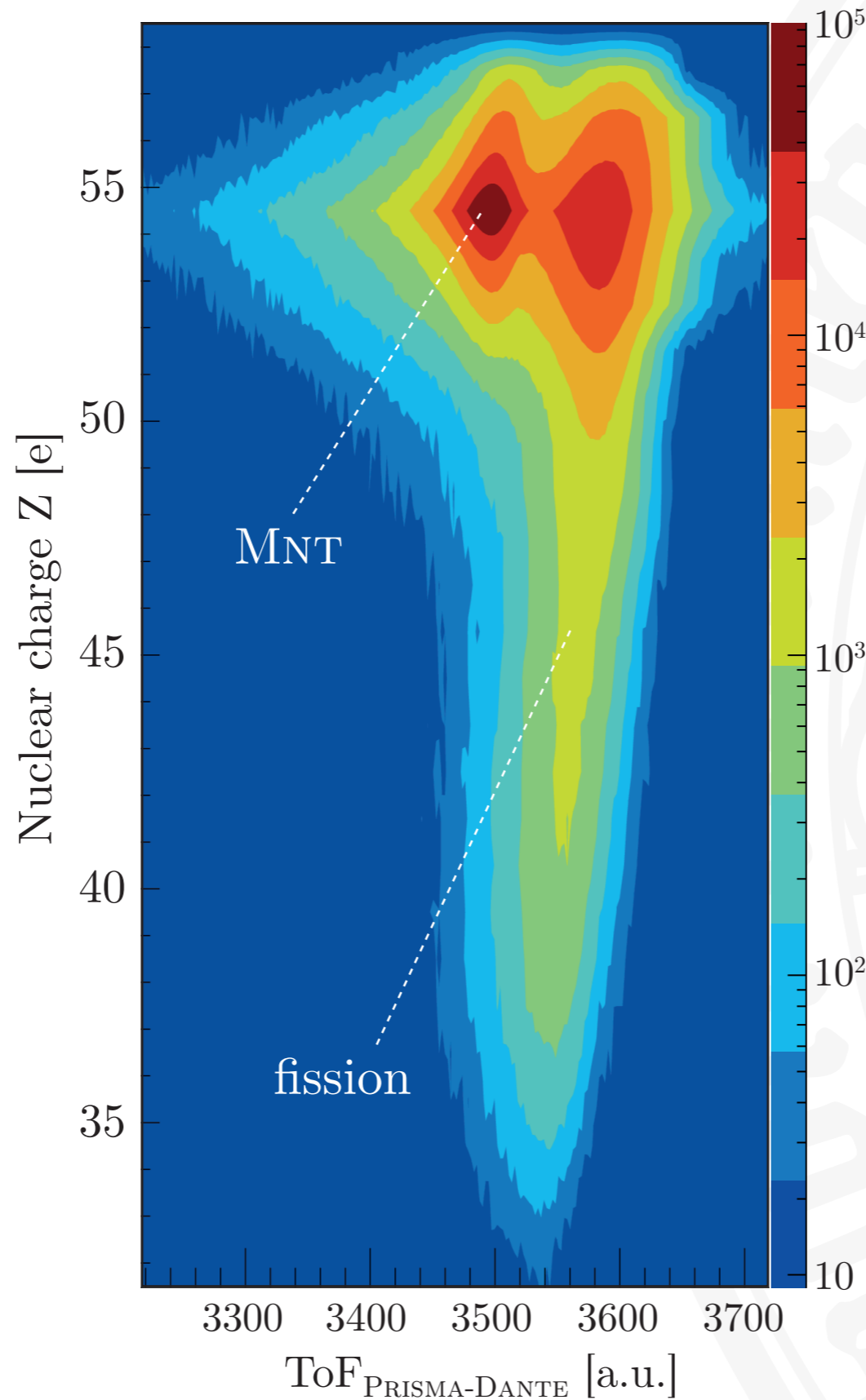
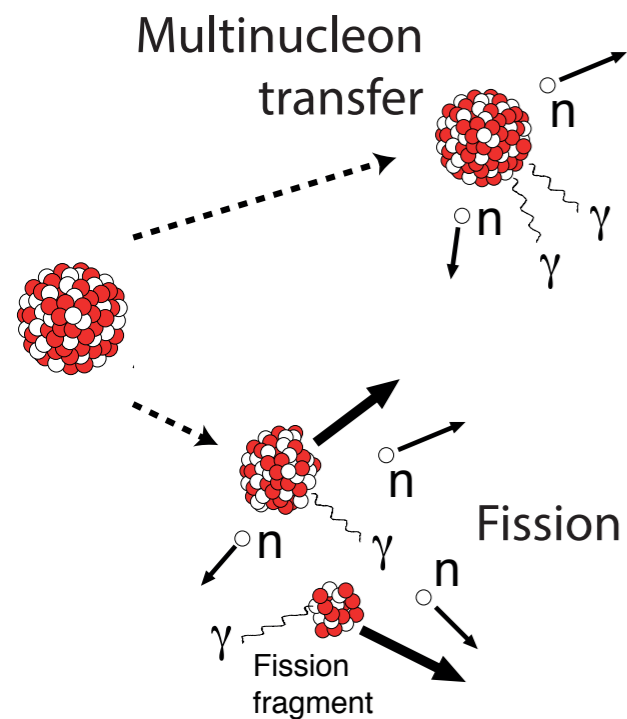
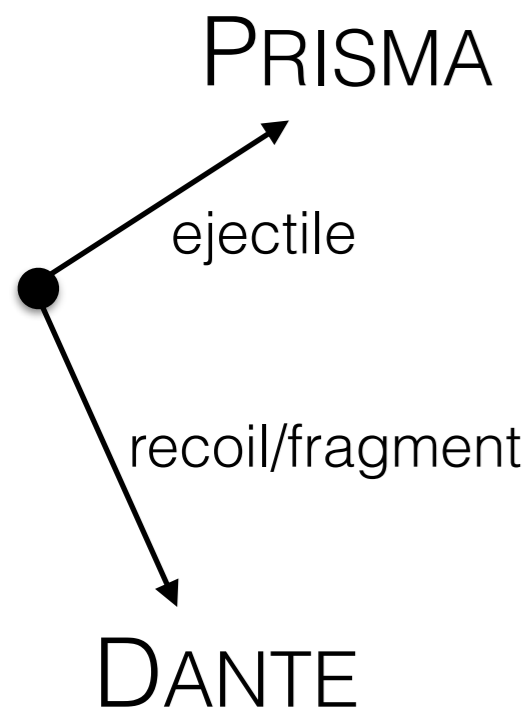
$$Y = f(E_{\text{kin}}, \theta, \phi) \times Y_{\text{measured}}$$



MCP input

transported to PPAC, signal in IC, no IC veto

Discriminating Fission & Transfer



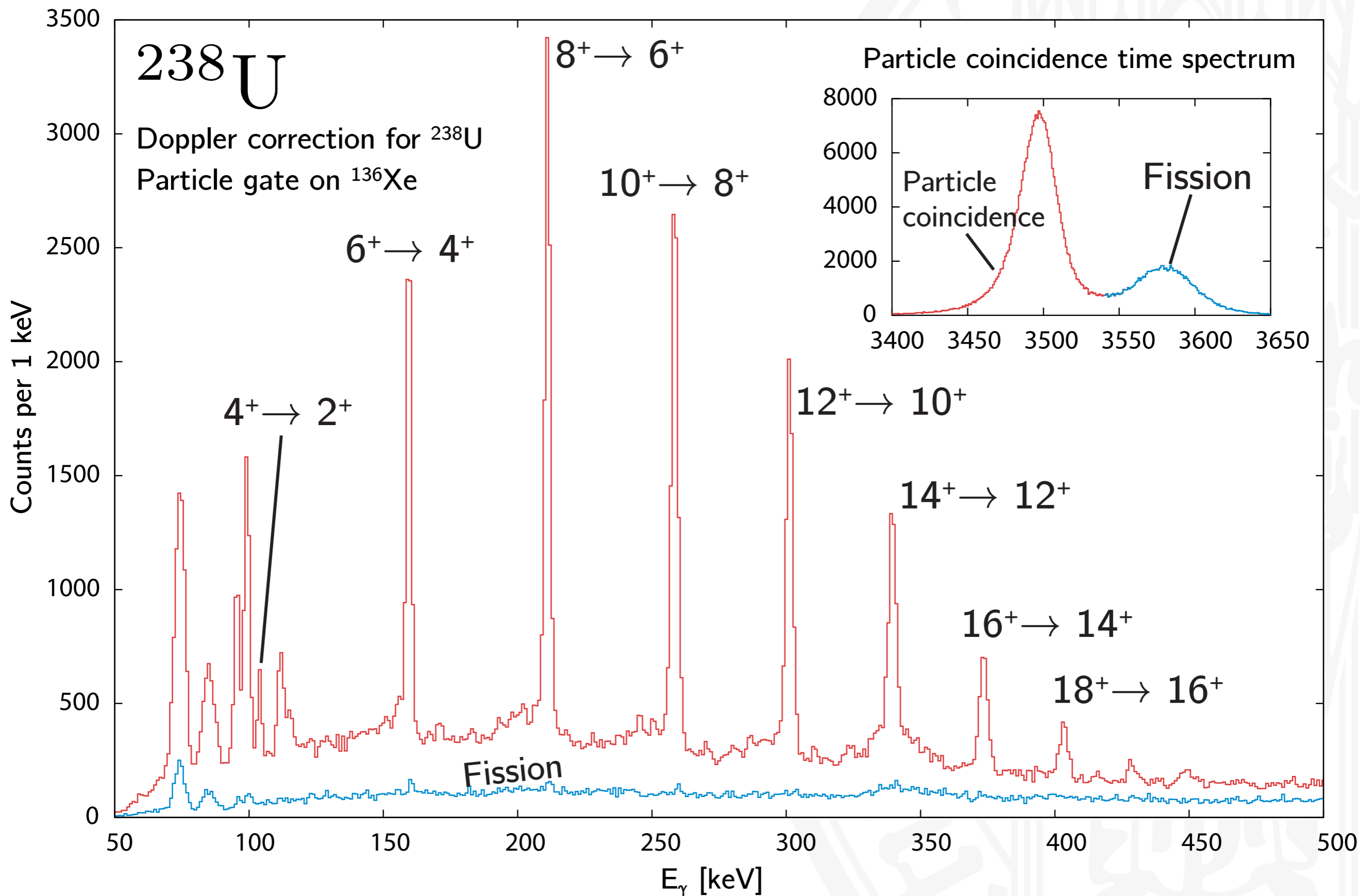
↔ Th

↔ U

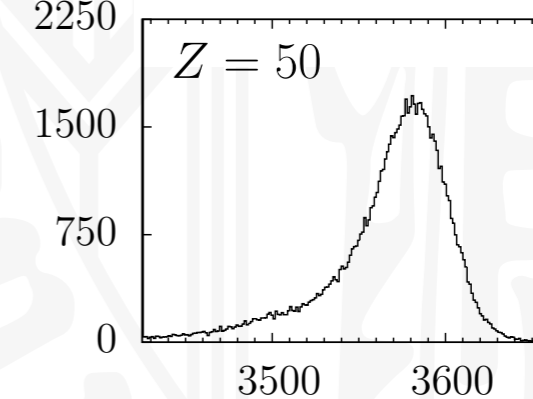
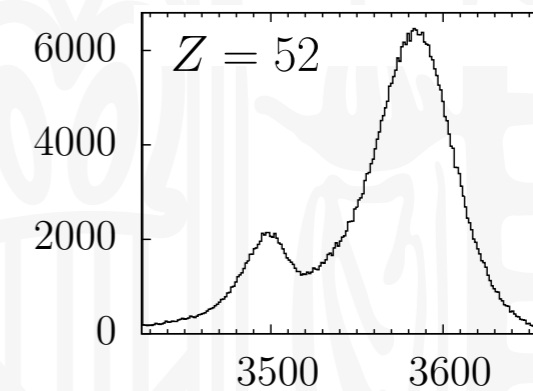
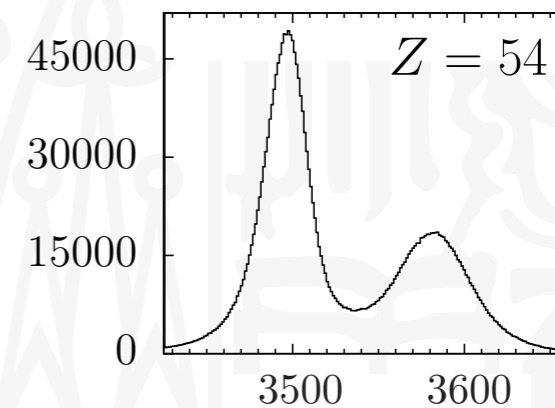
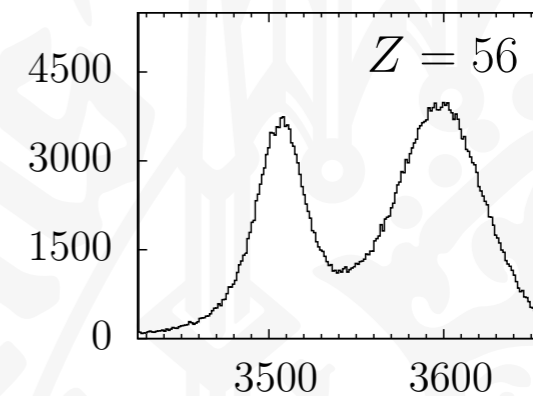
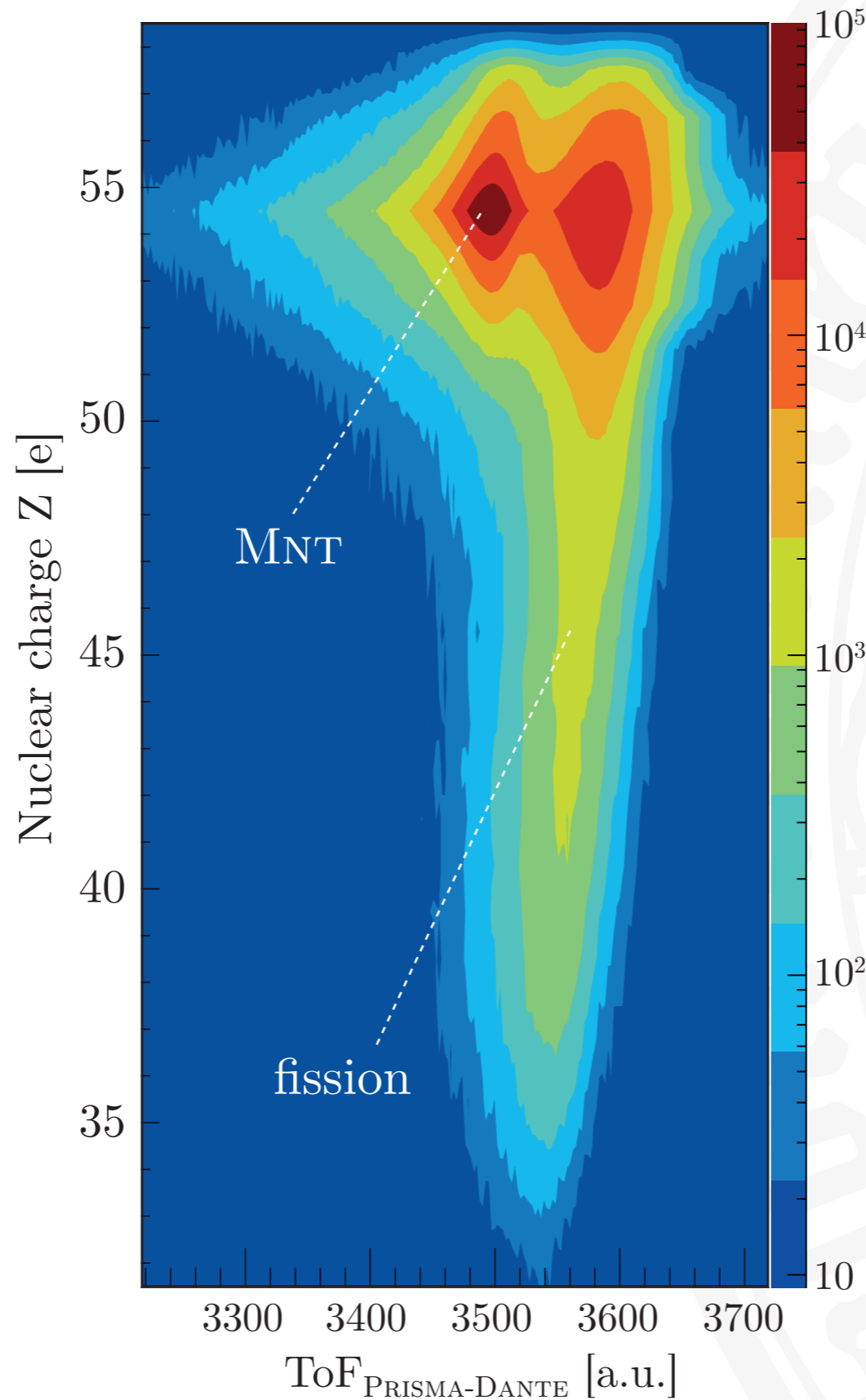
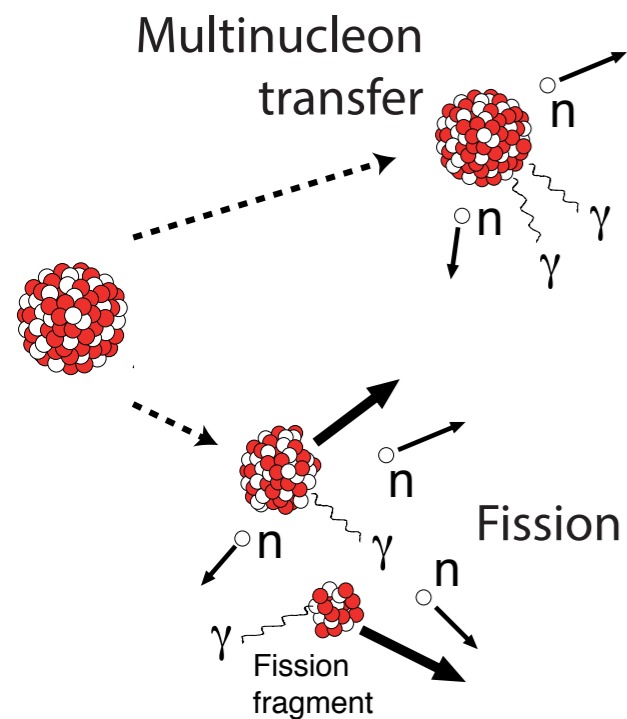
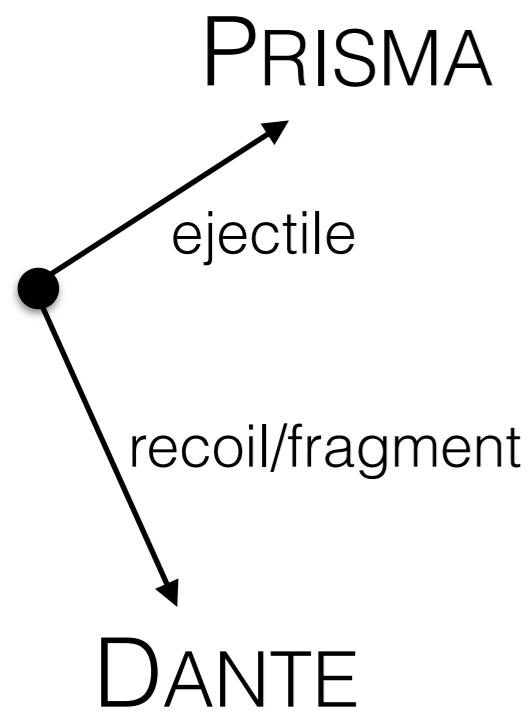
↔ Pu

↔ Cm

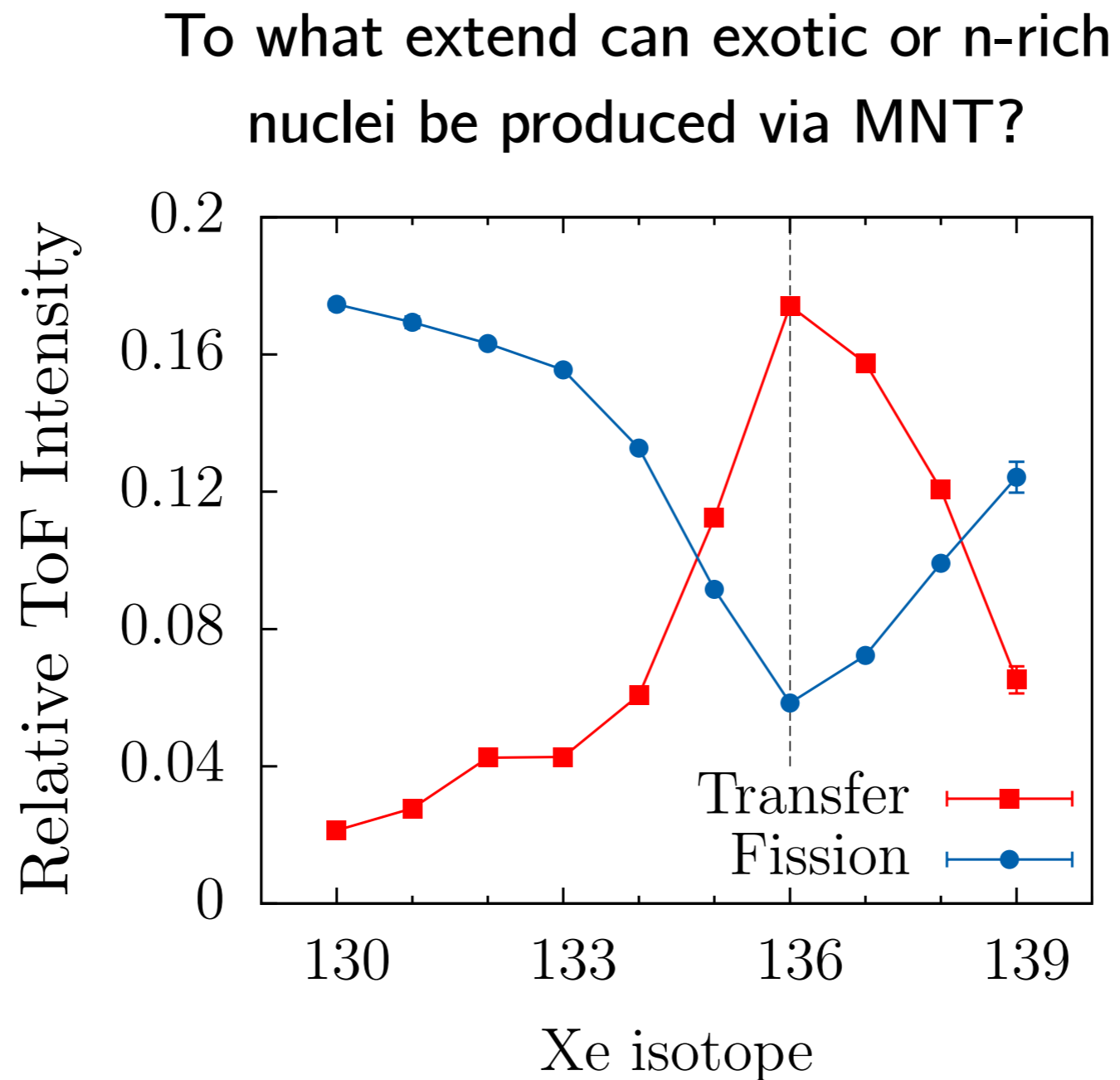
Discriminating Fission & Transfer



Discriminating Fission & Transfer

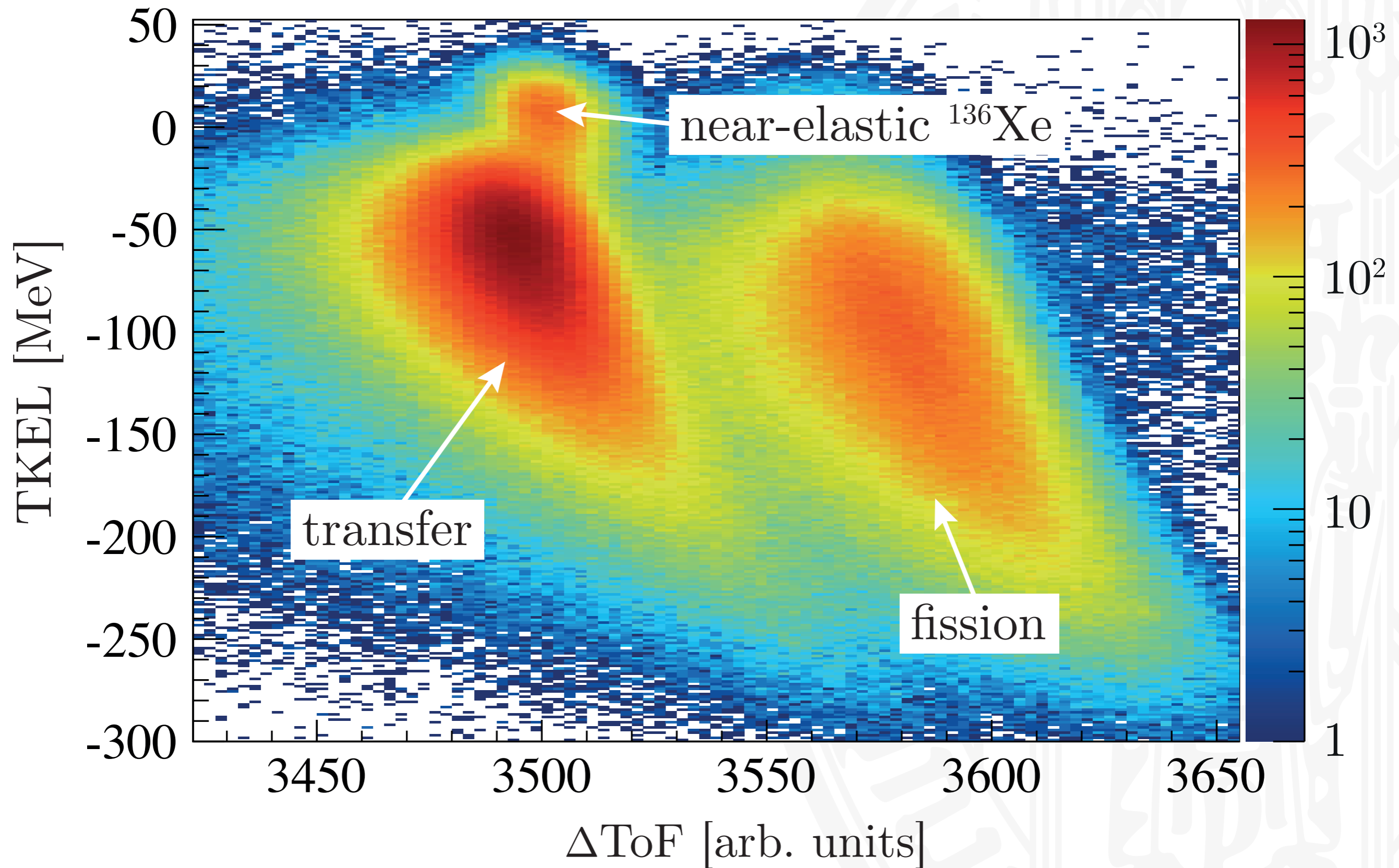


Discriminating Fission & Transfer

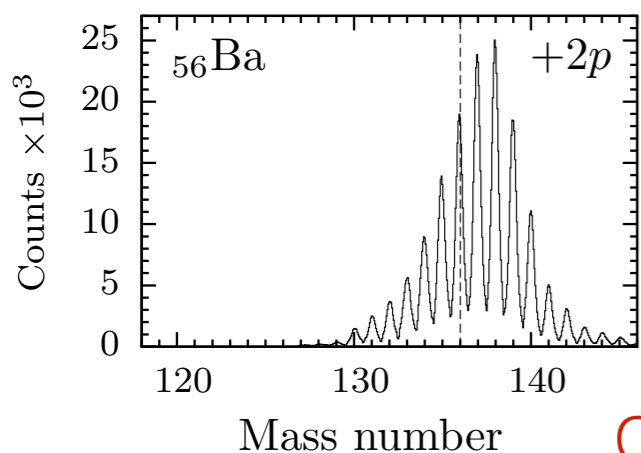


Neutron transfer most probable for up to two neutrons

Selecting Transfer Events

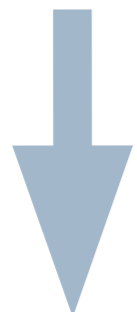


Comparison to GRAZING



Corrected data normalized to +1n channel calculated by GRAZING model

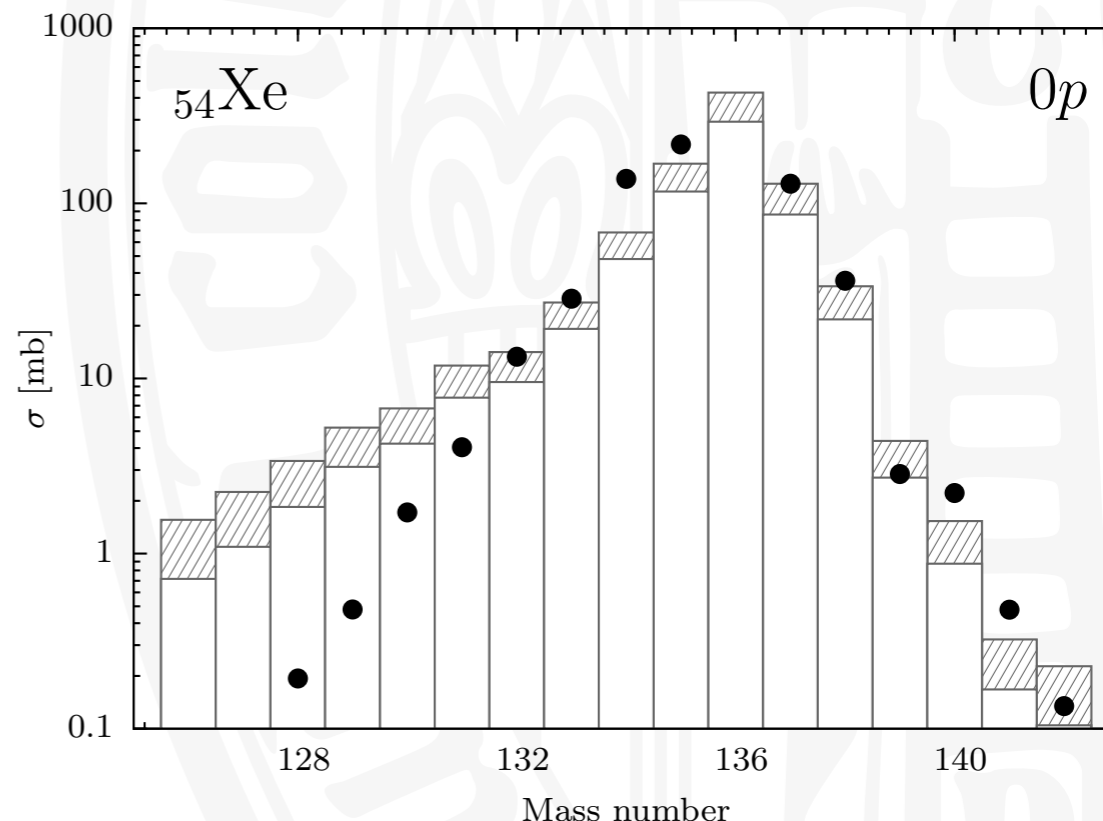
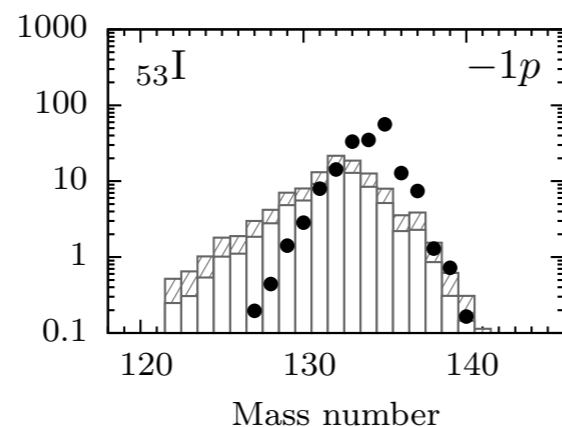
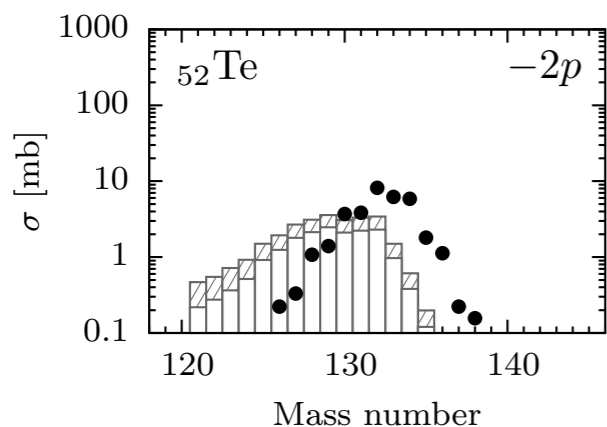
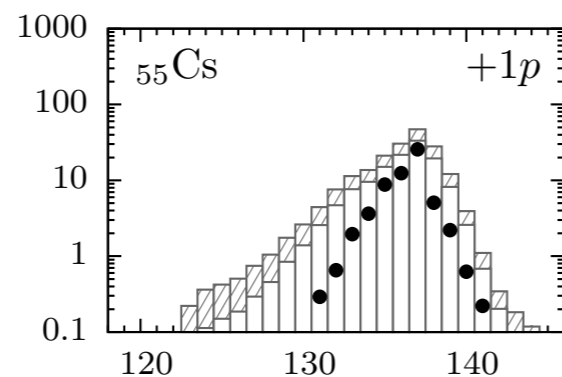
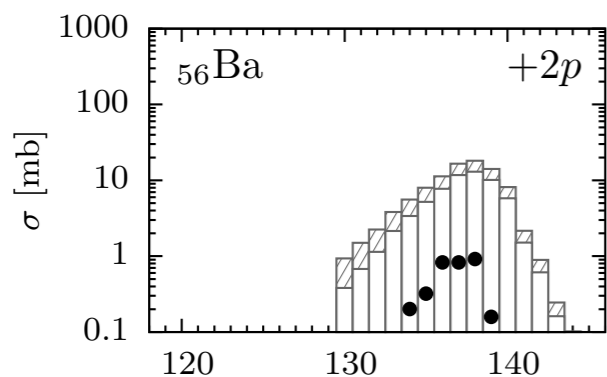
A. Winther. Nucl. Phys. A 572 (1994) 191-235
 A. Winther. Nucl. Phys. A594 (1995) 203-245
<http://personalpages.to.infn.it/~nanni/grazing/>



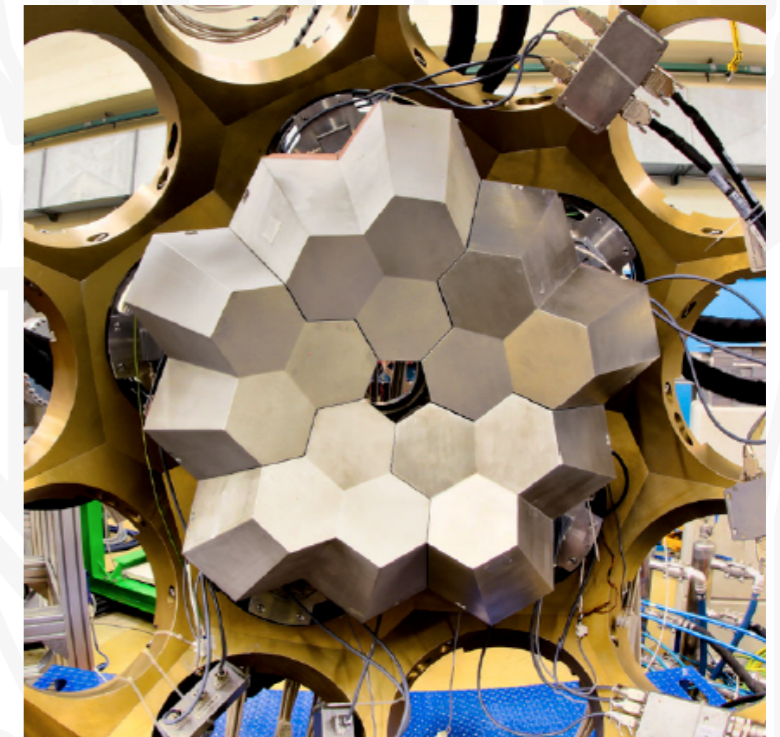
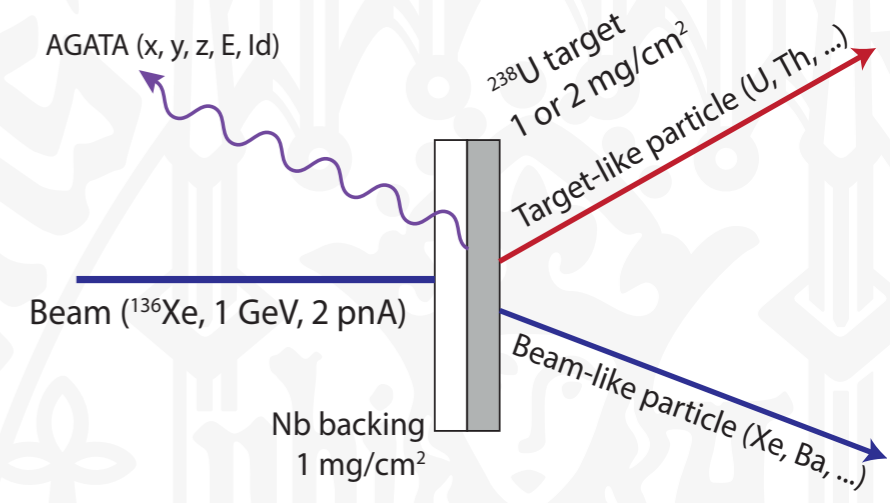
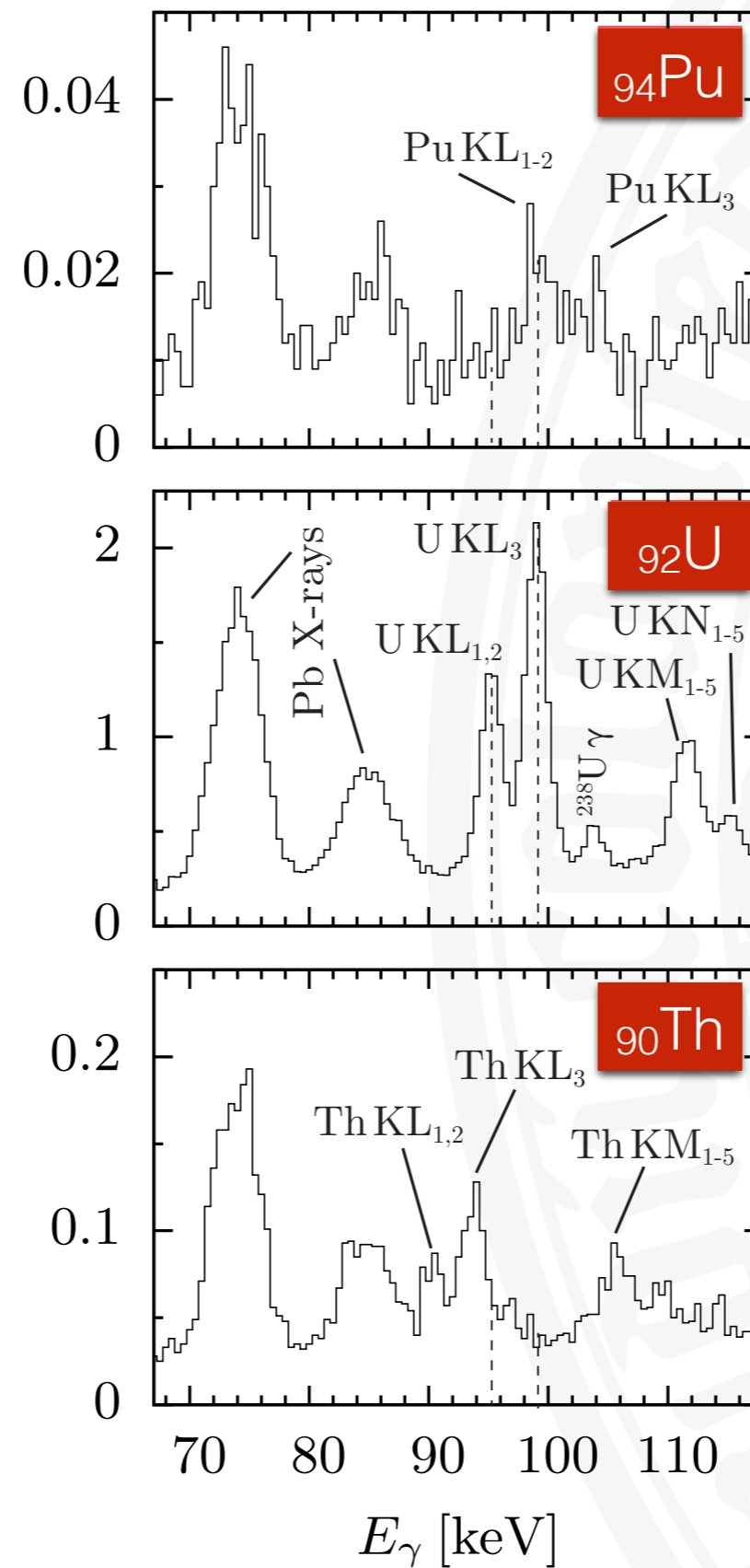
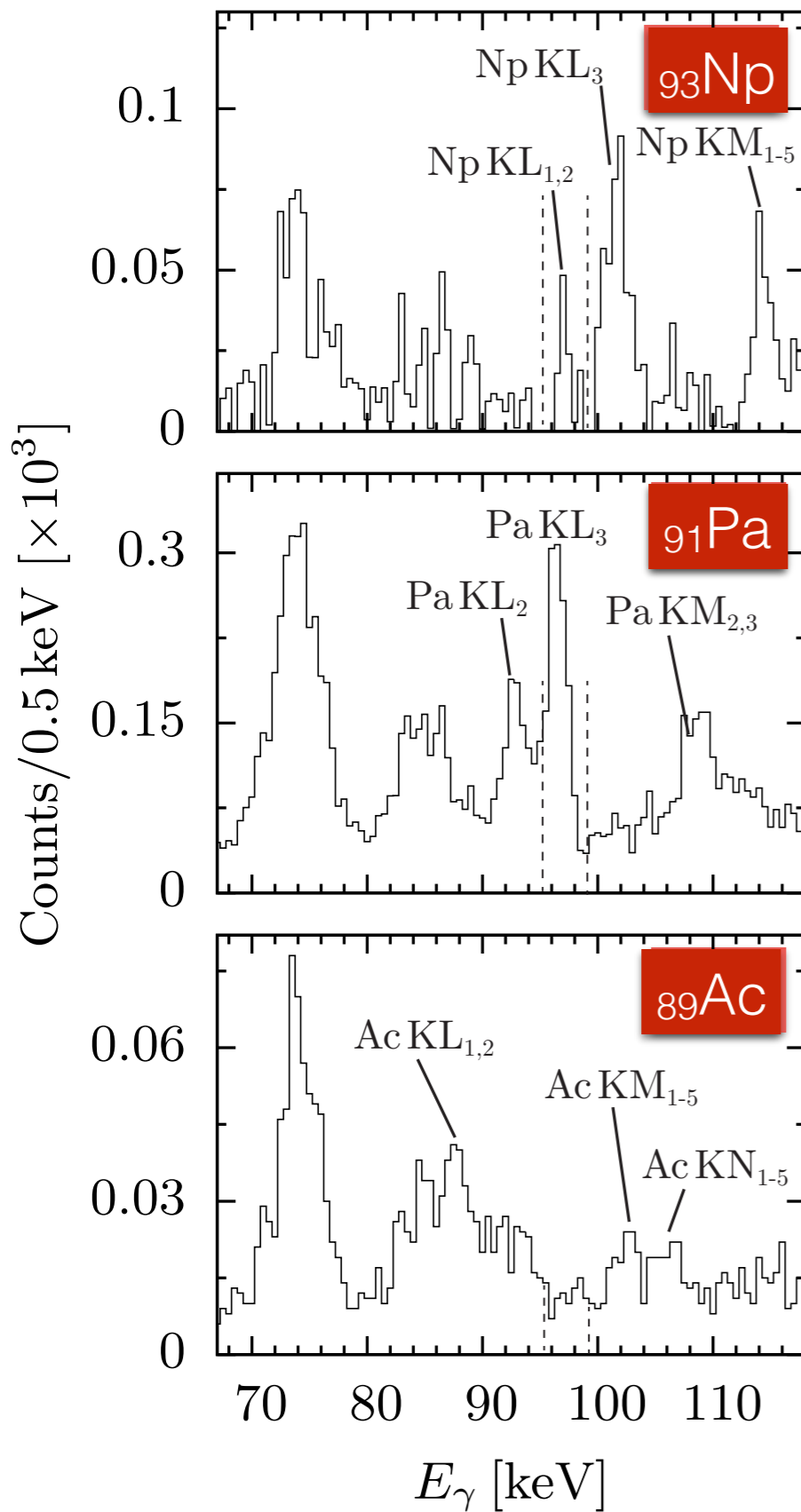
Semiclassical microscopic approach

- calculates evolution of reaction by using intrinsic degrees of freedom of two colliding nuclei:
 - surface modes
 - low-lying modes
 - high-lying modes
- microscopic formfactor for transfer
- transfer described via a multistep mechanism

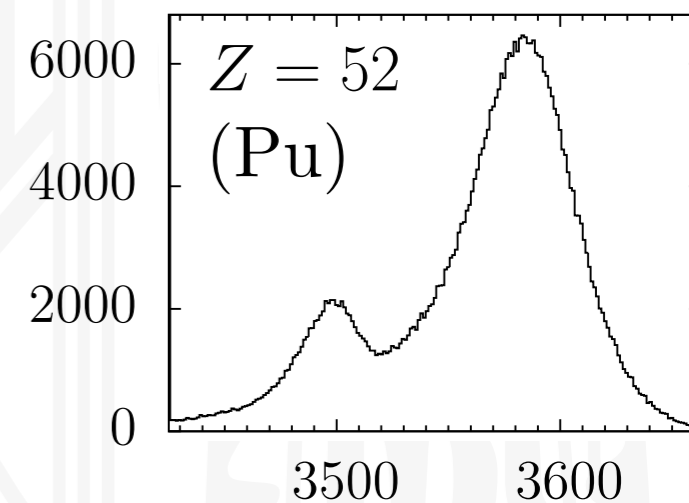
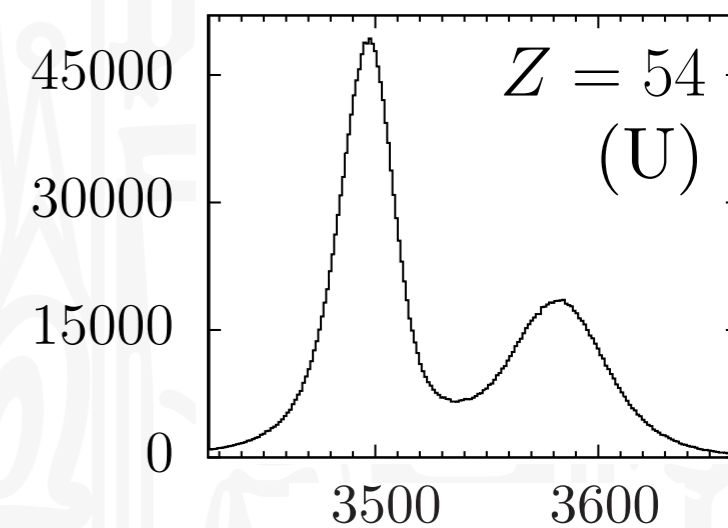
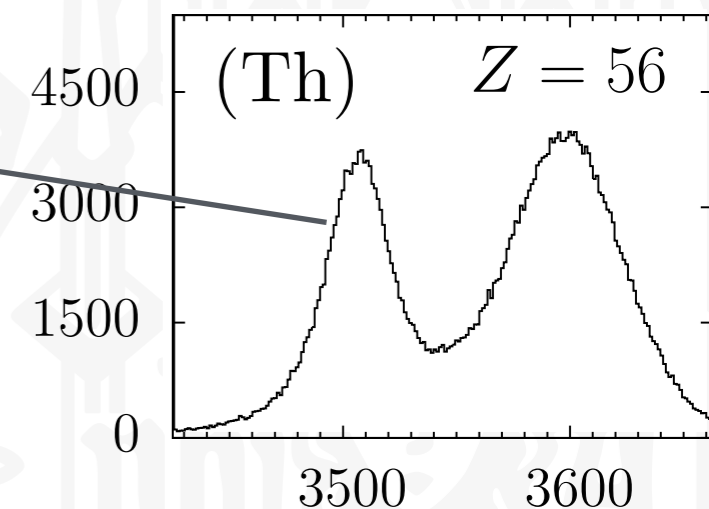
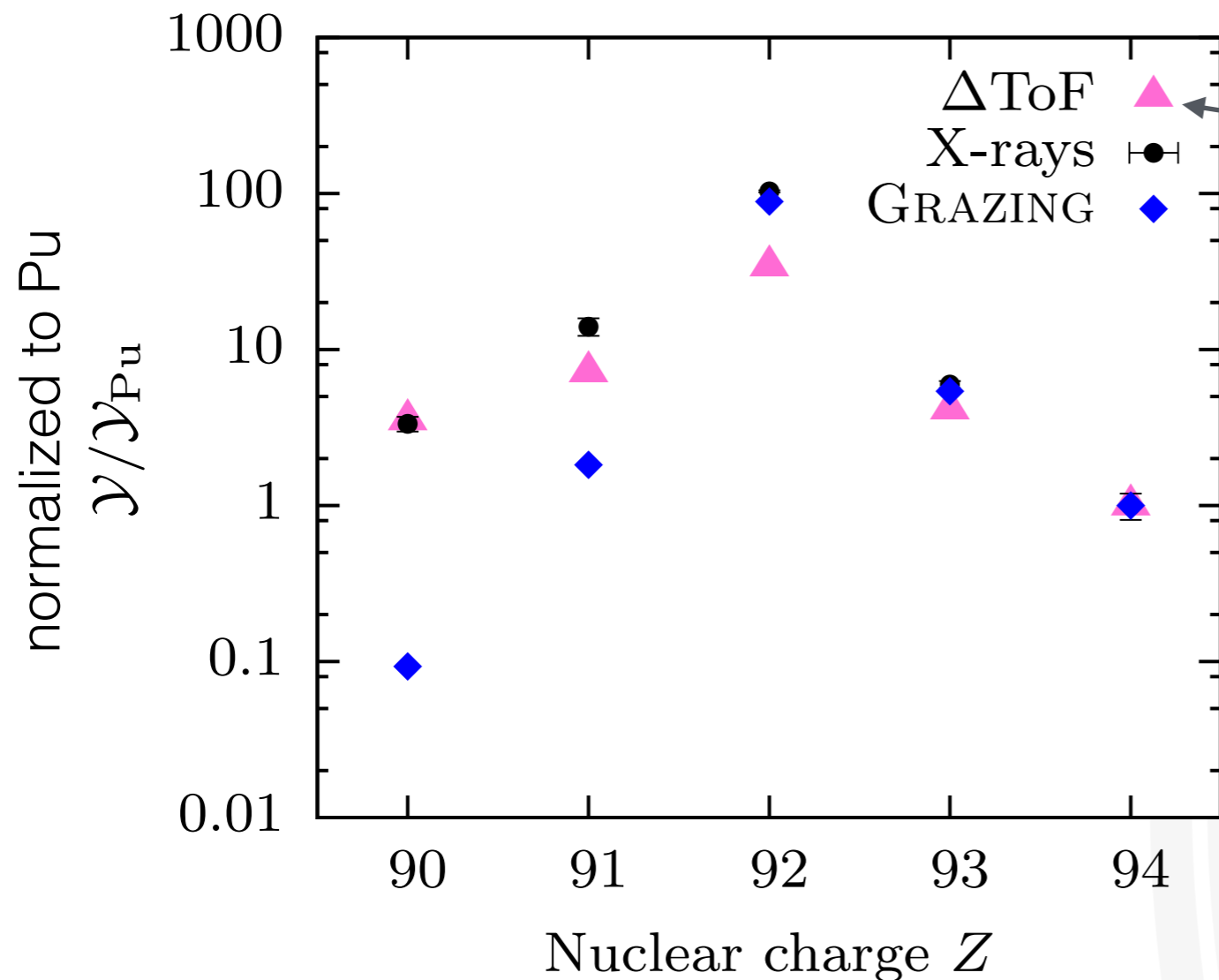
Response corrected mass yields Original mass yields
 GRAZING calculation 940 MeV



Actinide Yields via X-ray Spectra



Actinide Yields via X-rays and Δ ToF



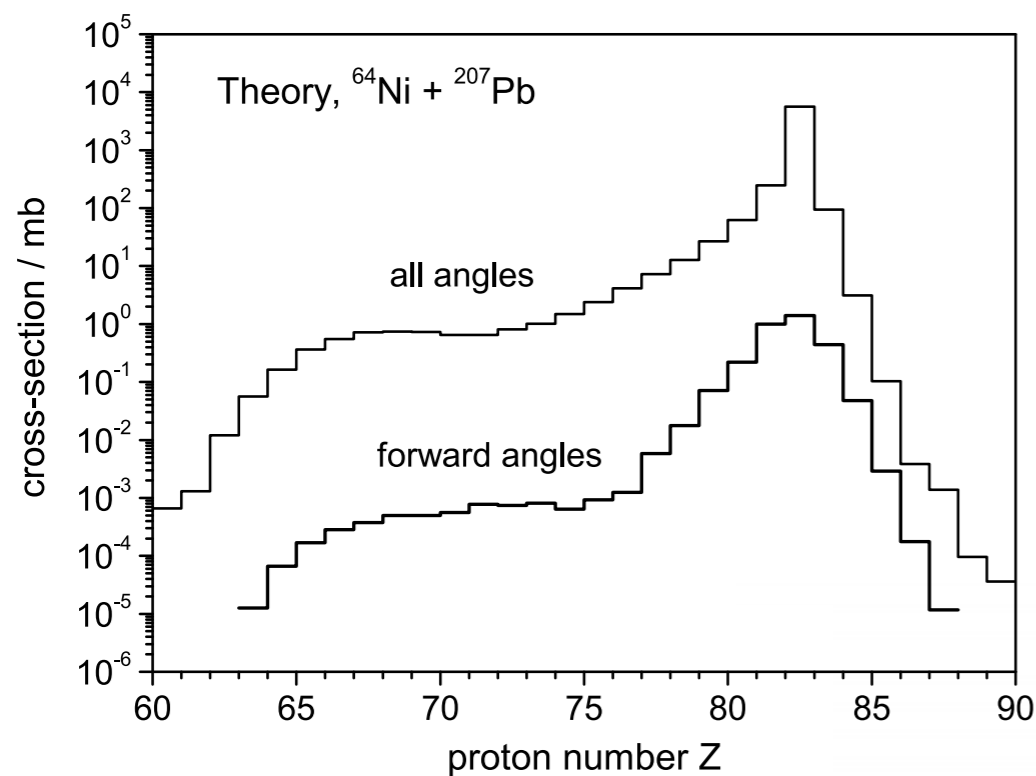
- For actinide binary partners, **proton-stripping reactions are favored** over proton pickup
- **GRAZING underestimates proton-deficient actinides**
- Population of actinide nuclei with **high Z is disfavored**

ToF_{PRISMA-DANTE} [a.u.]

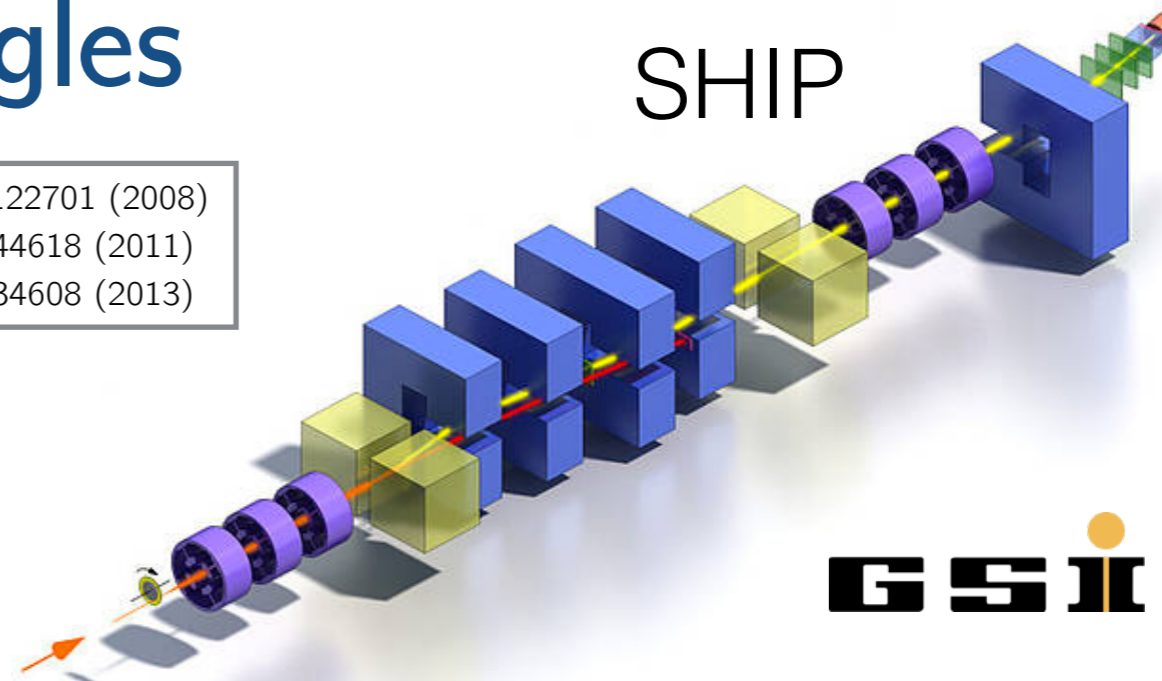
MNT at non-grazing angles

Predictions for the production of new isotopes:

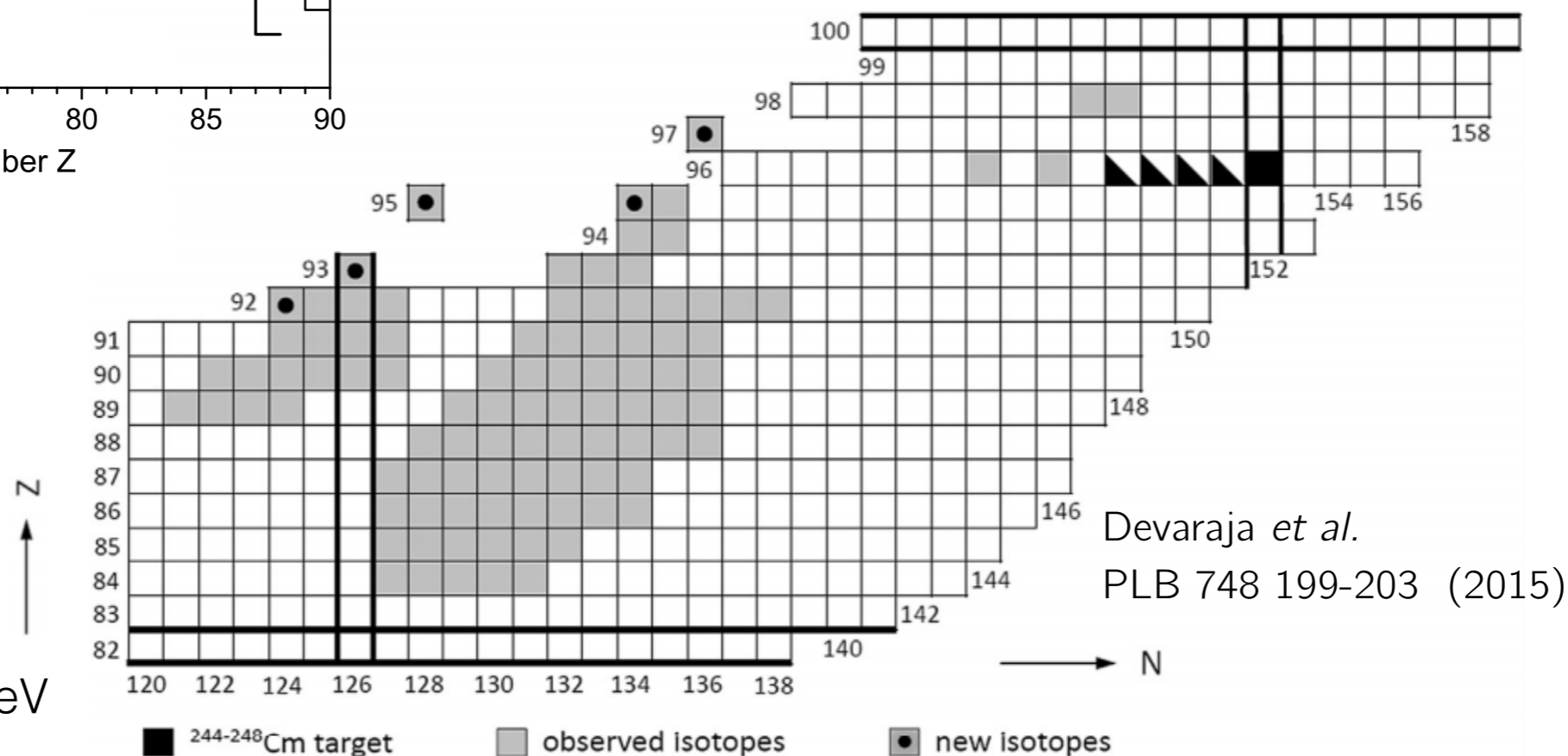
Zagrebaev and Greiner, PRL 101, 122701 (2008)
 Zagrebaev and Greiner, PRC 83, 044618 (2011)
 Zagrebaev and Greiner, PRC 87, 034608 (2013)



Comas *et al.*
 EPJ A 49 112 (2013)

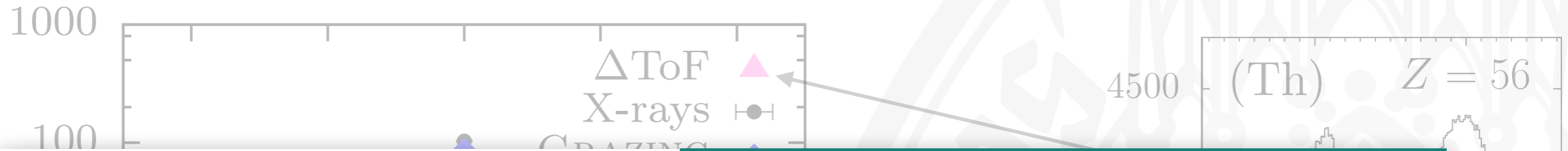


$^{48}\text{Ca} + ^{248}\text{Cm} @ 270 \text{ MeV}$



Devaraja *et al.*
 PLB 748 199-203 (2015)

Actinide Yields via X-rays and



PHYSICAL REVIEW C™

normalized to Pu
 γ/γ_{Pu}

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 92, 024619 (2015)

Light and heavy transfer products in $^{136}\text{Xe} + ^{238}\text{U}$ multinucleon transfer reactions

A. Vogt,^{1,*} B. Birkbeck,¹ P. Baier,¹ L. Corradi,² T. Mijatović,³ D. Montanari,^{4,5,†} S. Sclier,³ D. Bazzacco,⁶ M. Bowers,⁶ A. Bracco,⁷ B. Binyamin,⁸ F. C. L. Crespi,⁹ G. de Angelis,¹⁰ P. Dönau,¹¹ J. Eberth,¹² E. Farnes,¹³ E. Fioretto,¹⁴ A. Gadea,¹⁵ K. Geibel,¹⁶ A. Gangelbach,¹⁷ A. Giac,¹⁸ A. Giron,^{19,20} A. Gottardo,²¹ J. Gruber,²² H. Hoss,²³ P. R. John,²⁴ J. Jolie,²⁵ D. S. Julian,²⁶ A. Jungblut,²⁷ W. Koran,²⁸ S. Leoni,²⁹ S. Lunardi,³⁰ R. Menegazzo,³¹ D. Mengoni,^{32,33} C. Michalopoulou,^{34,35} G. Montagnoli,³⁶ D. Napoli,³⁷ L. Pellegri,³⁸ G. Pilliarolo,³⁹ A. Palka,⁴⁰ B. Quintana,⁴¹ F. Radacki,⁴² F. Raccchia,⁴³ D. Rusan,⁴⁴ E. Şahin,⁴⁵ M. D. Salas,⁴⁶ F. Scarlassara,⁴⁷ P. A. Söderström,⁴⁸ A. M. Stefanini,⁴⁹ T. Steinbach,⁵⁰ O. Stenowski,⁵¹ B. Szpak,⁵² Ch. Thoenes,⁵³ C. Ue,⁵⁴ J. J. Valiente-Dobó,⁵⁵ V. Vandana,⁵⁶ and A. Weiss⁵⁷

¹Institut für Kernphysik, Universität zu Köln, 50937 Köln, Germany
²Dipartimento Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro, I-35020 Legnaro, Italy
³Ruder Bošković Institute, HR-10 002 Zagreb, Croatia
⁴Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Padova, I-35131 Padova, Italy
⁵Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Padova, I-35131 Padova, Italy
⁶Department of Physics, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7XH, United Kingdom
⁷Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano and INFN Sezione di Milano, I-20133 Milano, Italy
⁸CEA Saclay, Service de Physique Nucléaire, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
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(Received 10 June 2015; published 27 August 2015)

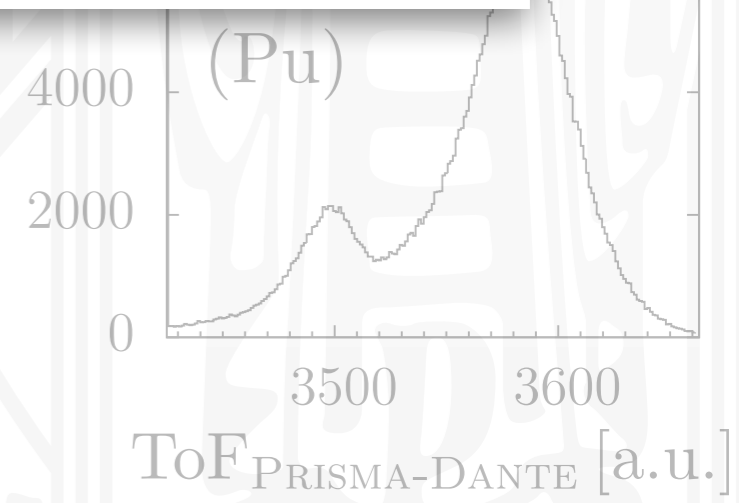
Background: Multinucleon transfer reactions (MNT) are a competitive tool to populate exotic neutron-rich nuclei in a wide region of nuclei, where other production methods have severe limitations or cannot be used at all.
Purpose: Experimental information on the yields of MNT reactions in comparison with theoretical calculations are necessary to make predictions for the production of neutron-rich heavy nuclei. It is crucial to determine the fraction of MNT reaction products which are surviving neutron emission or fission at the high excitation energy after the nucleus exchange.
Method: Multinucleon transfer reactions in $^{136}\text{Xe} + ^{238}\text{U}$ have been measured in a high-resolution γ -ray particle coincidence experiment. The large solid-angle magnetic spectrometer PRISMA coupled to the high-resolution Advanced Gamma Tracking Array (AGATA) has been employed. Beamlike reaction products after multinucleon transfer in the Xe region were identified and selected with the PRISMA spectrometer. Coincident particles were tagged by multichannel plate detectors placed at the grazing angle of the targetlike nuclei inside the scattering chamber.
Results: Mass yields have been extracted and compared with calculations based on the GRAZING model for MNT reactions. Kinematic coincidences between the binary reaction products, i.e., beamlike and targetlike nuclei, were exploited to obtain population yields for nuclei in the actinide region and compared to α -ray yields measured by AGATA.
Conclusions: No stable yield of actinide nuclei beyond $Z = 93$ is found to perform nuclear structure investigations. In-beam γ -ray spectroscopy is feasible for few-neutron transfer channels in U and the $-2p$ channel populating Th isotopes.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevC.92.024619 PACS number(s): 24.10.-i, 25.70.Hj, 29.30.Aj, 29.40.Gx

0556-2813/2015/92(2)/024619(12) 024619-1 ©2015 American Physical Society

A. Vogt *et al.*
 Phys. Rev. C. 92, 024619 (2015)
 Light and heavy transfer products in
 $^{136}\text{Xe} + ^{238}\text{U}$ multinucleon transfer reactions

- For actinide binary partners, **are favored**
- **GRAZING underestimates proton-deficient actinides**
- Population of actinide nuclei with

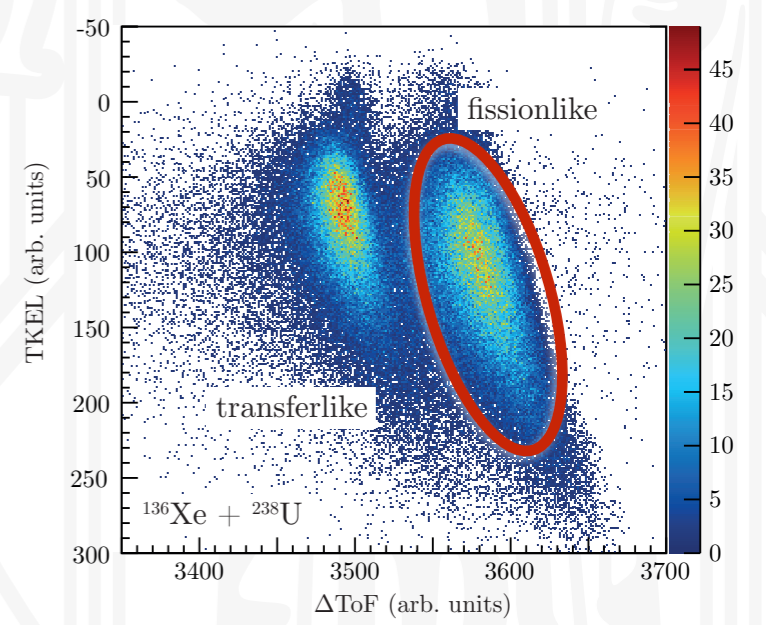
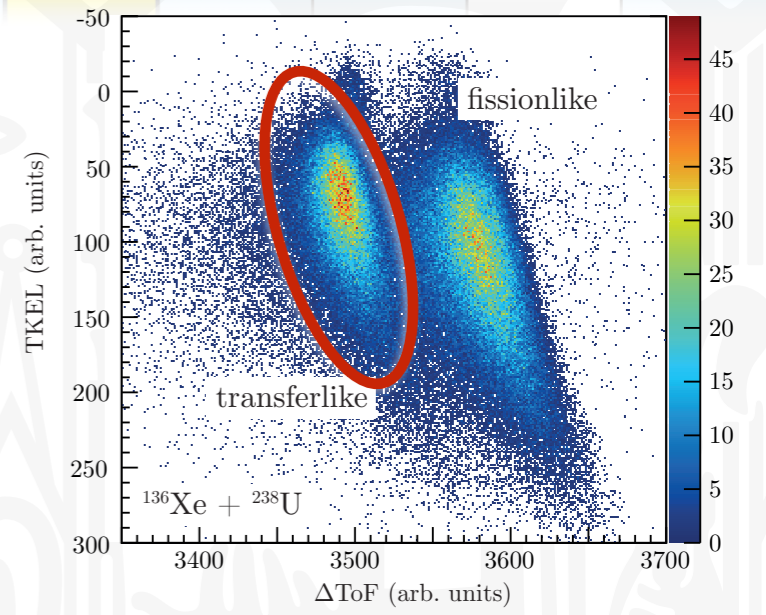
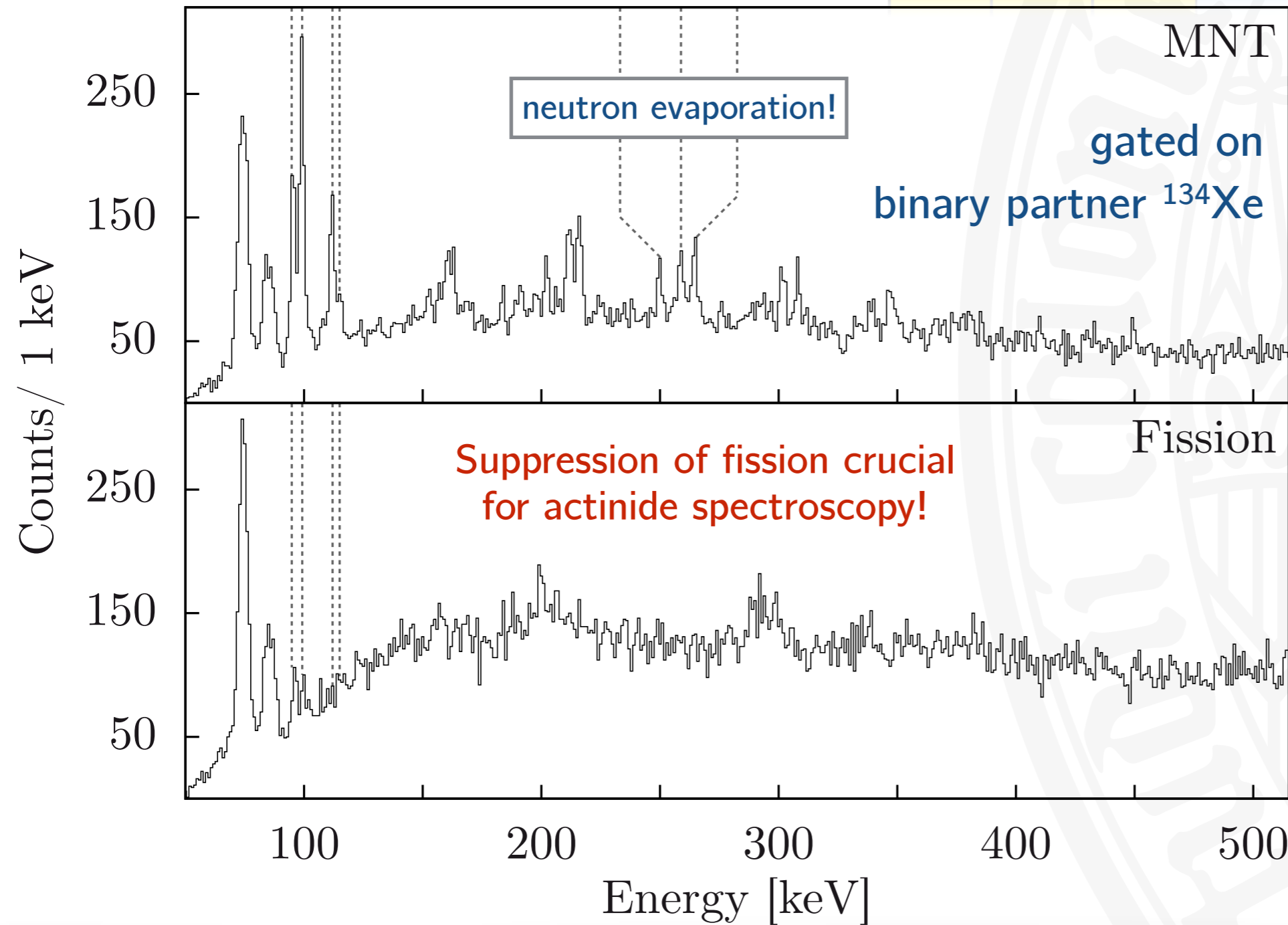


Spectroscopy of ^{240}U

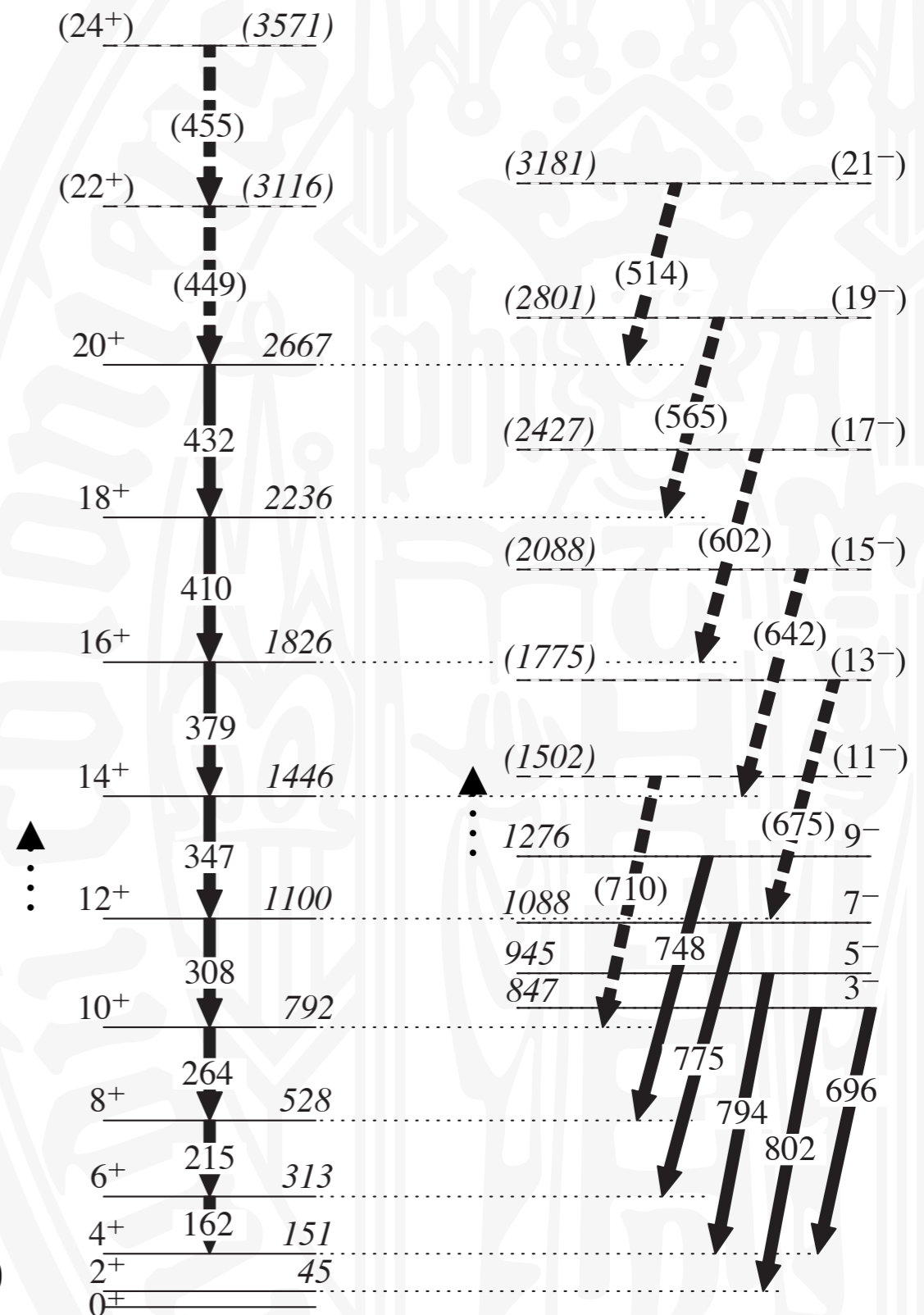
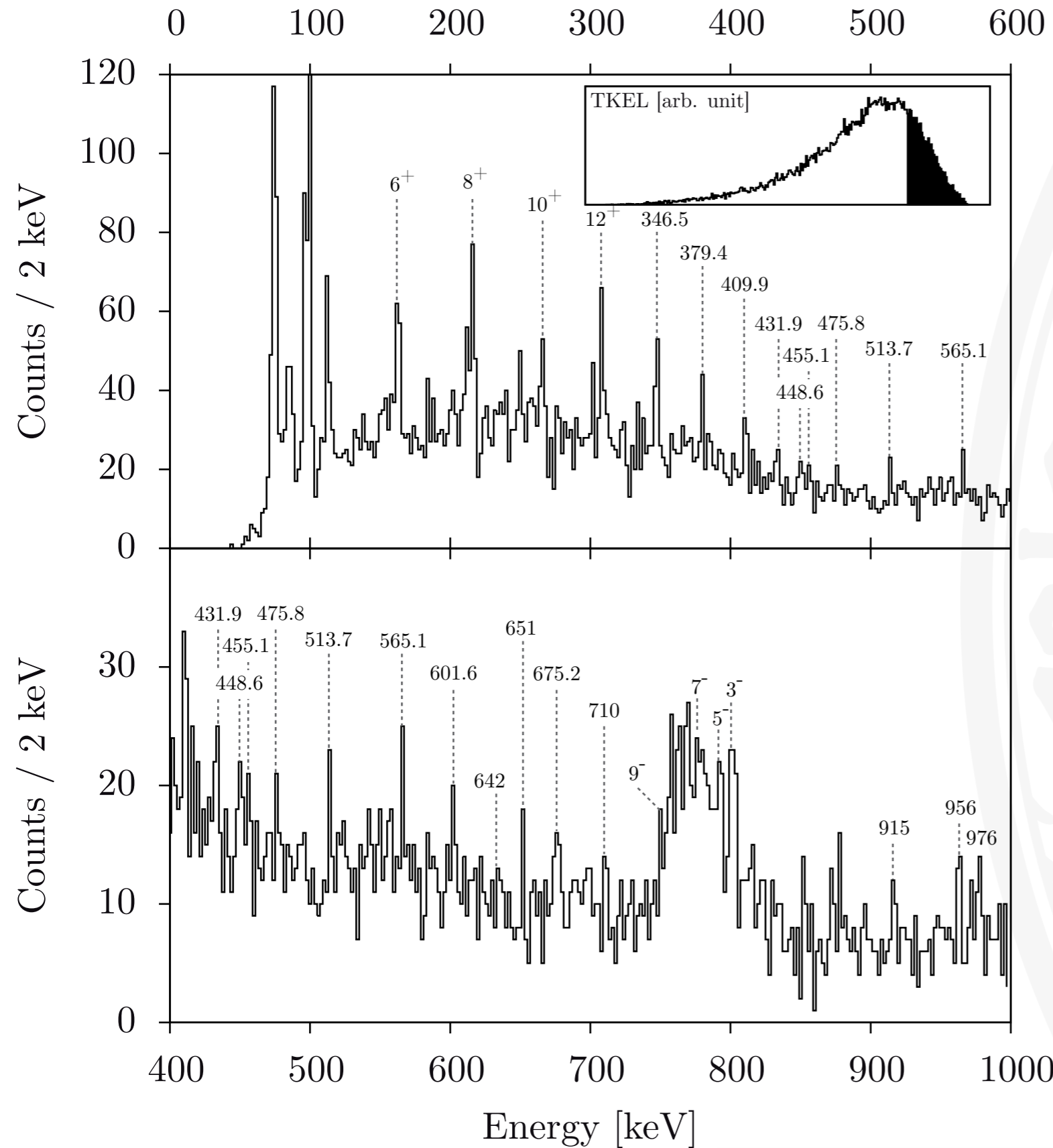
X-ray U (KL)
X-ray U (KM/N)

$^{239}\text{U} ((7/2^-) \rightarrow 7/2^+)$
 $^{238}\text{U} (10^+ \rightarrow 8^+)$
 $^{240}\text{U} (10^+ \rightarrow 8^+)$

| U 234 | U 235 | U 236 | U 237 | U 238 | U 239 | U 240 | U 242 |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| 2.46×10^5 a | 7.04×10^8 a | 24.10 d | 6.75 d | 4.47×10^9 a | 23.5 min | 14.1h | 16.8 min |

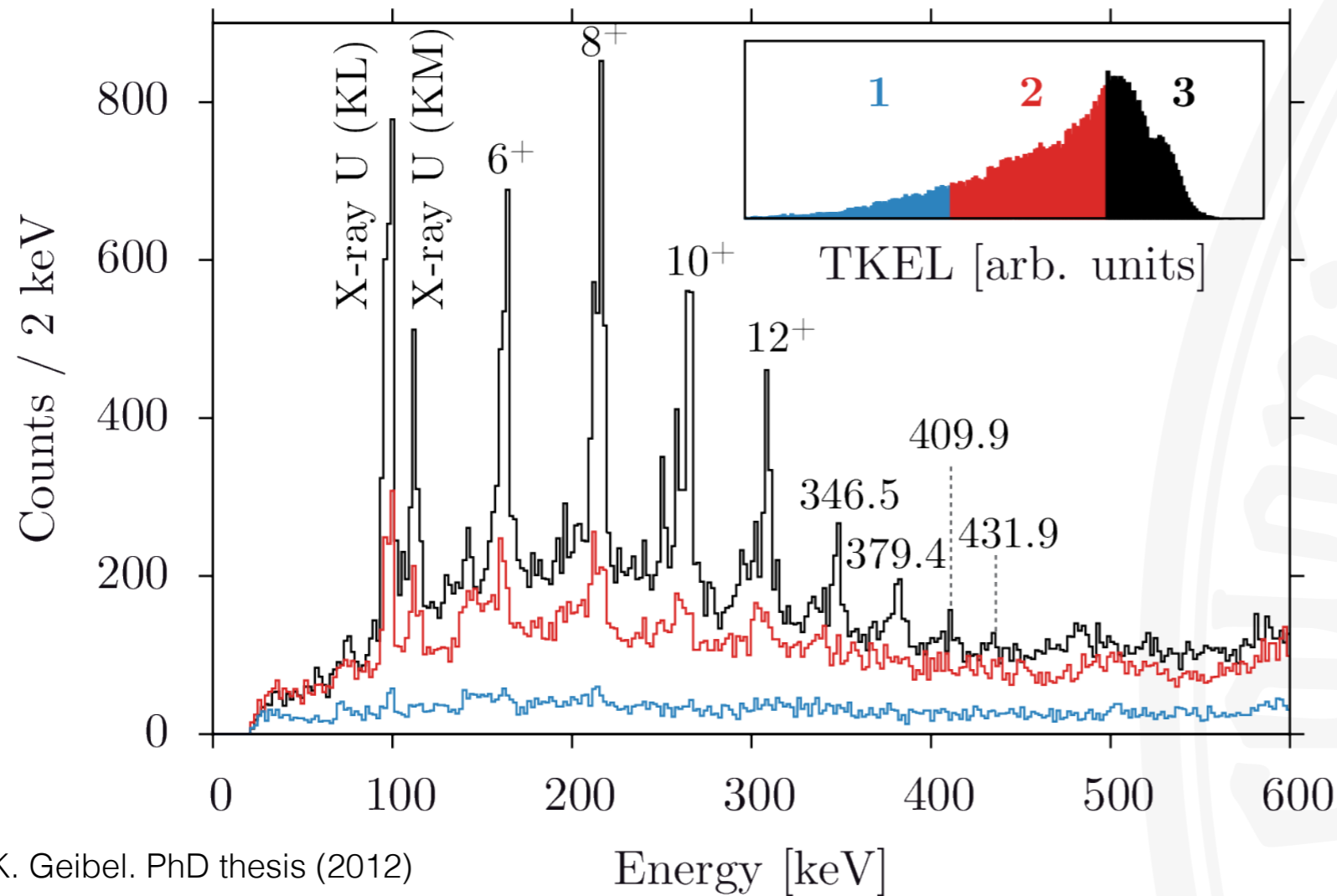


Spectroscopy of ^{240}U with AGATA+PRISMA

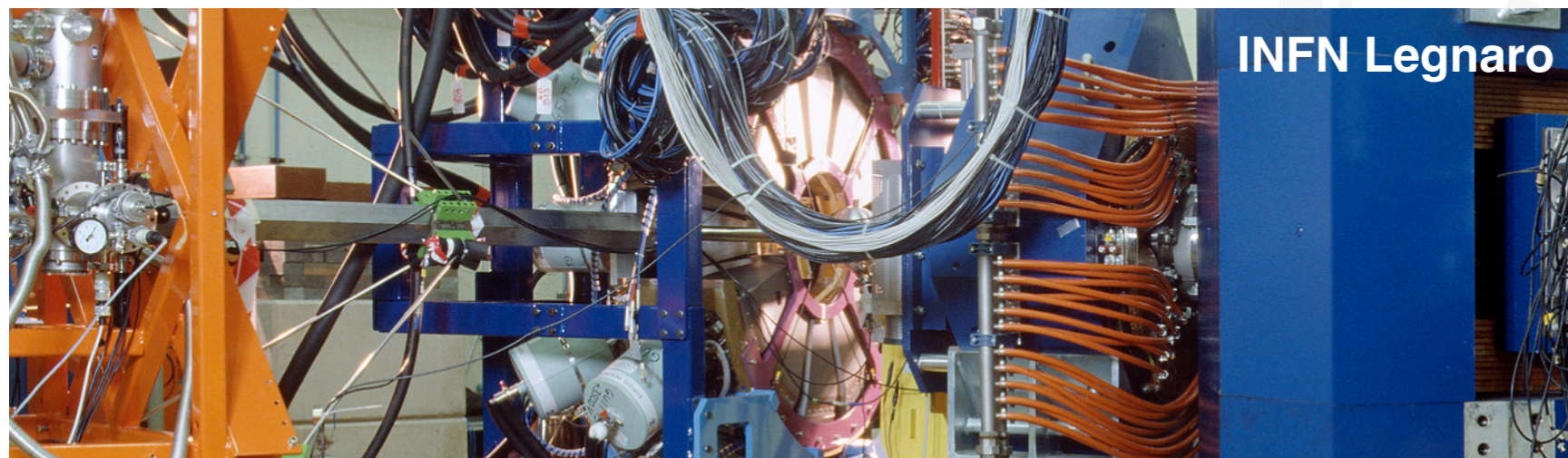
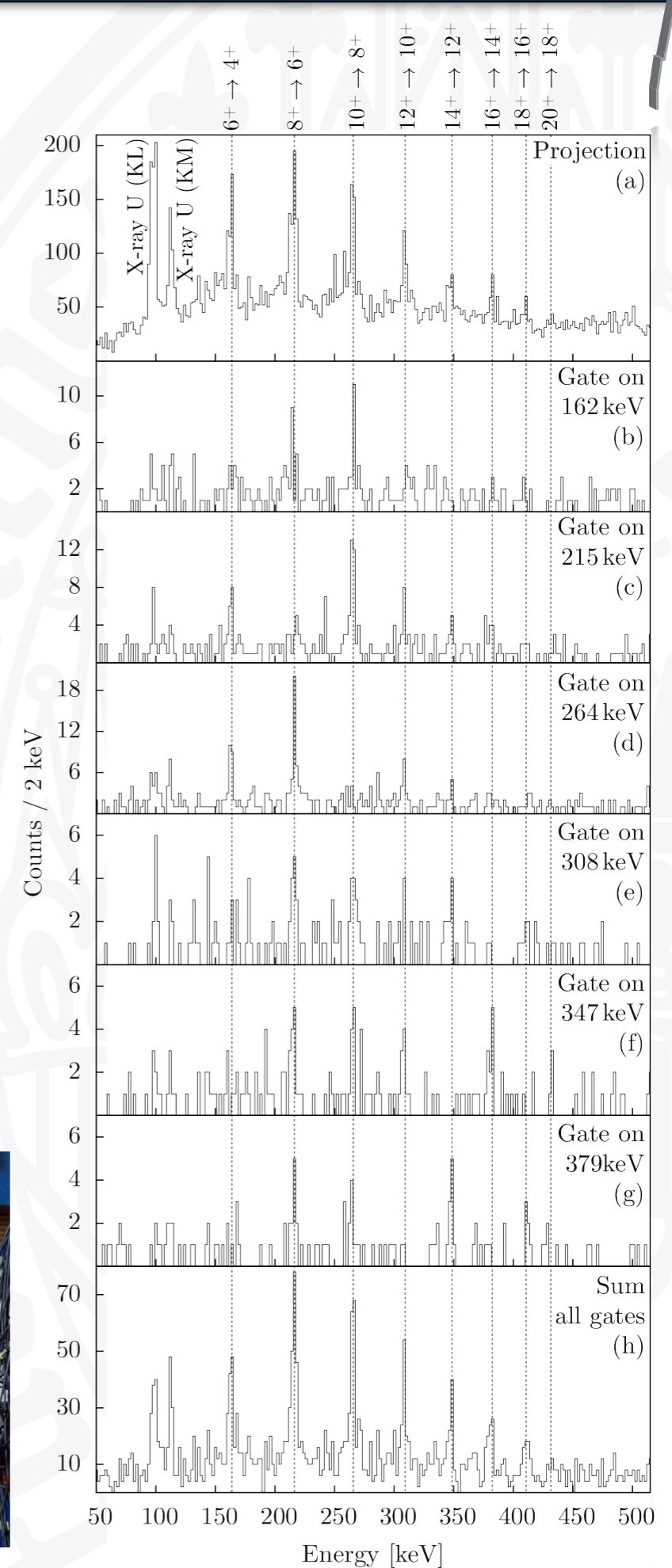


Spectroscopy of ^{240}U with CLARA+PRISMA

$^{70}\text{Zn} + ^{238}\text{U}$ @ 460 MeV

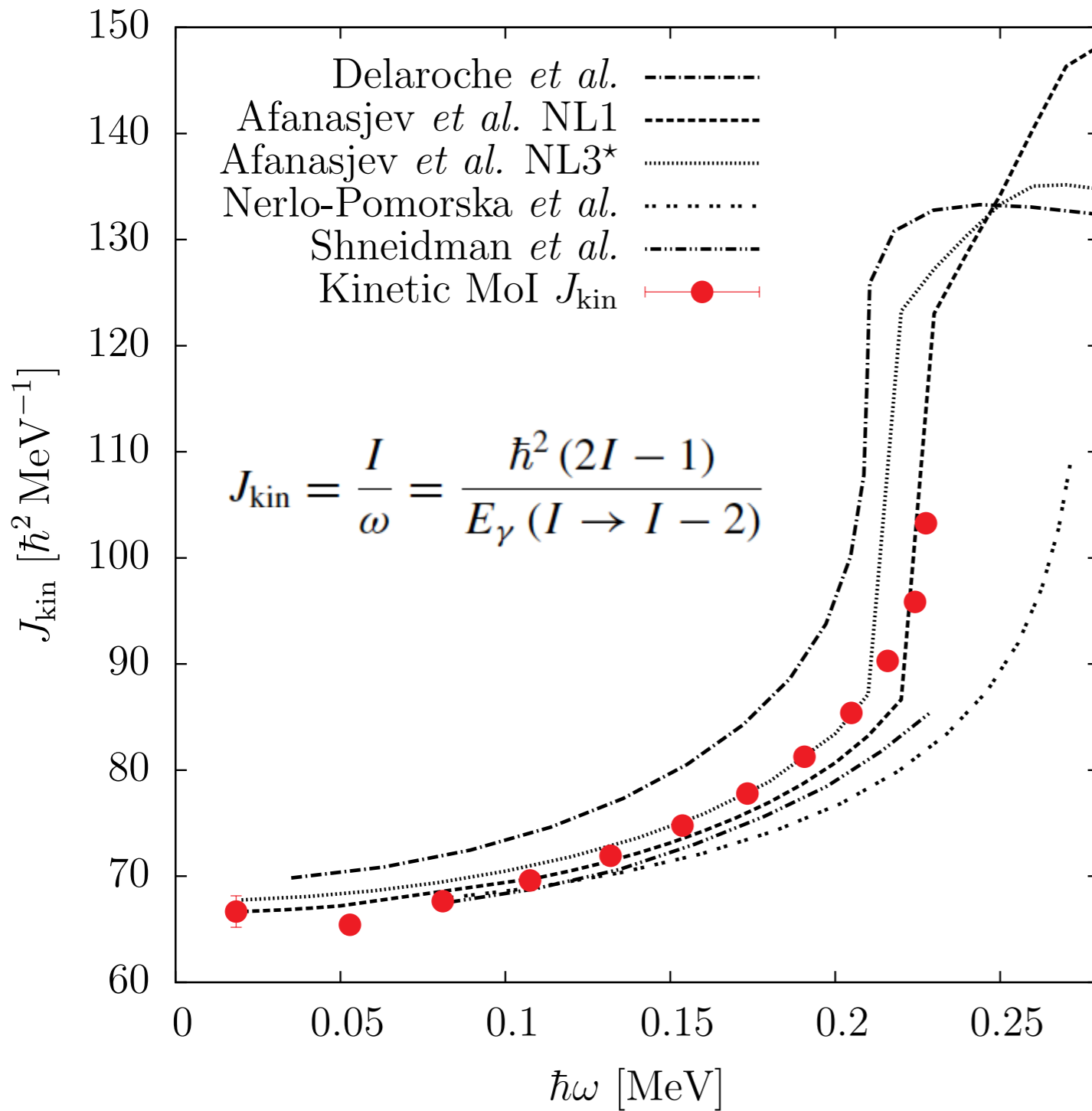


K. Geibel. PhD thesis (2012)



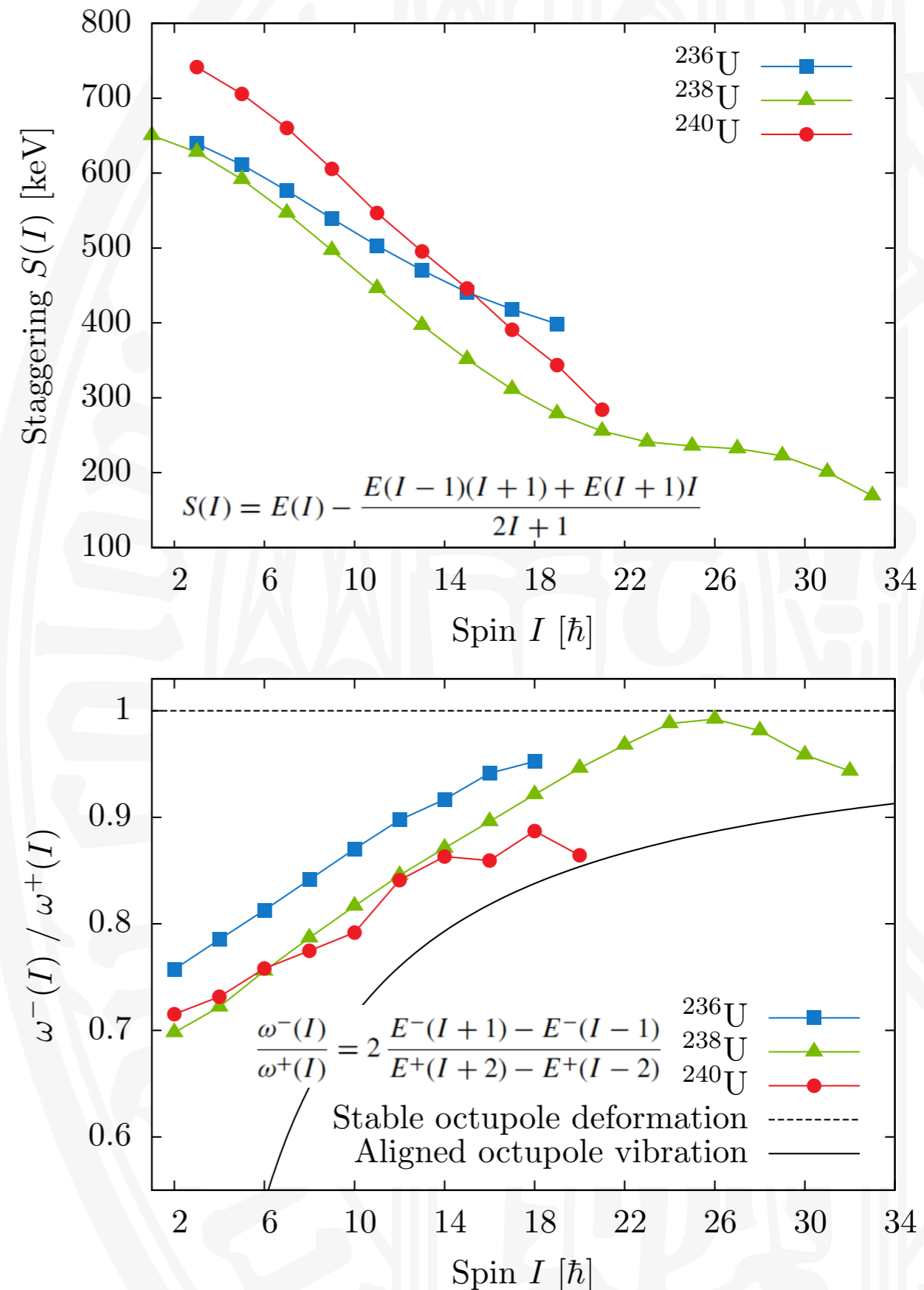
INFN Legnaro

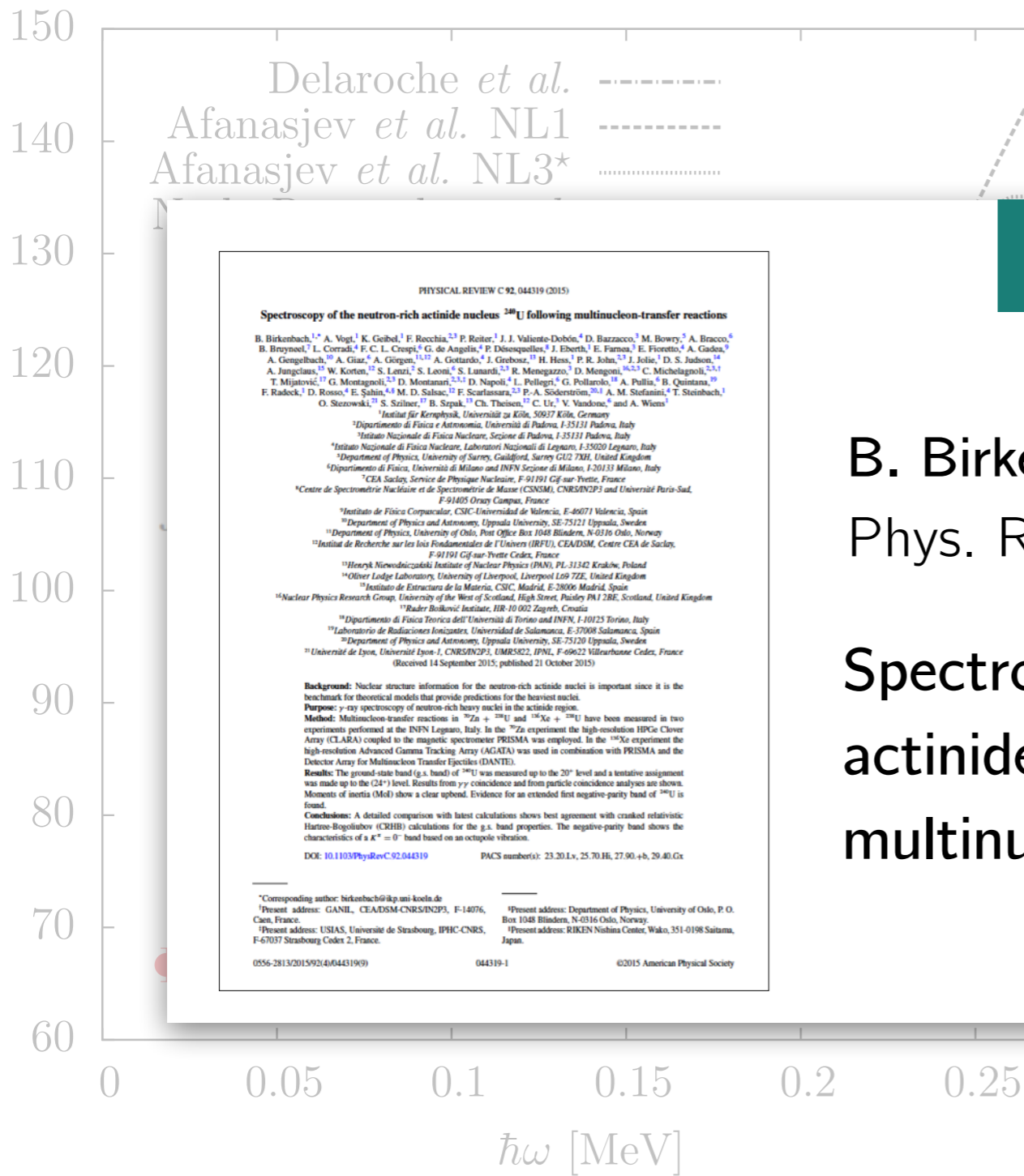
^{240}U : Moment of Inertia



GSB and up-bend are best described by CDFT frameworks in NL1 and NL3* parametrization
 Afanasjev *et al.* Phys. Rev. C 88, 014320 (2013)

Parity Splitting





PHYSICAL REVIEW C™

Delaroche *et al.*
 Afanasjev *et al.* NL1
 Afanasjev *et al.* NL3*

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 92, 044319 (2015)

Spectroscopy of the neutron-rich actinide nucleus ²⁴⁰U following multinucleon-transfer reactions

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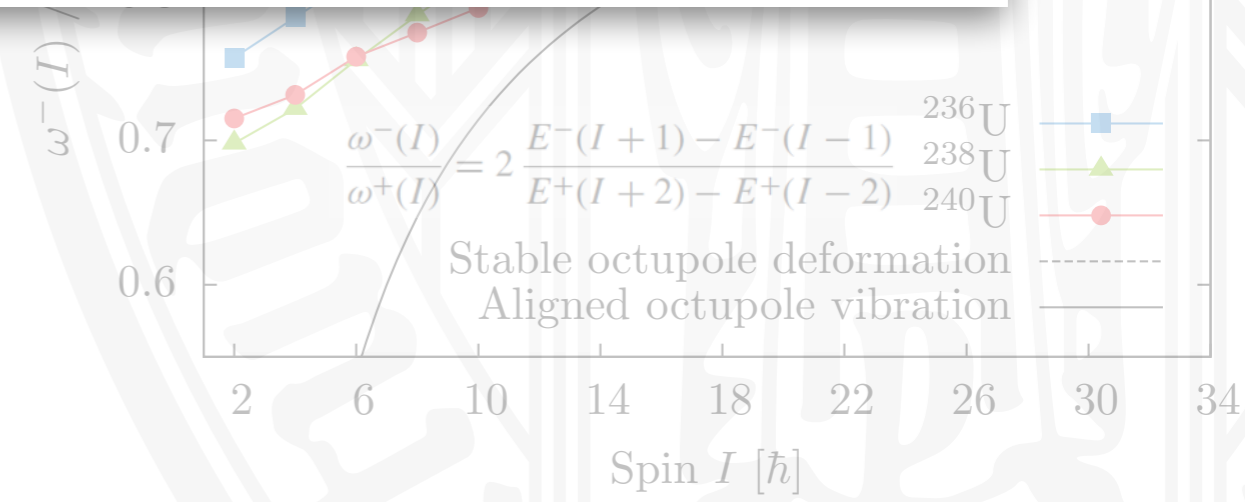
Background: Nuclear structure information for the neutron-rich actinide nuclei is important since it is the benchmark for theoretical models that provide predictions for the heaviest nuclei.
Purpose: γ -ray spectroscopy of neutron-rich heavy nuclei in the actinide region.
Method: Multinucleon-transfer reactions in $^{70}\text{Zn} + ^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{136}\text{Xe} + ^{238}\text{U}$ have been measured in two experiments performed at the INFN Legnaro, Italy. In the ^{70}Zn experiment the high-resolution HPGe Clover Array (CLARA) coupled to the magnetic spectrometer PRISMA was employed. In the ^{136}Xe experiment the high-resolution Advanced Gamma Tracking Array (AGATA) was used in combination with PRISMA and the Detector Array for Multinucleon Transfer Ejectiles (DANTE).
Results: The ground-state band (g.s. band) of ^{240}U was measured up to the 20th level and a tentative assignment was made up to the (24⁺) level. Results from $\gamma\gamma$ coincidence and from particle coincidence analyses are shown. Moments of inertia (MoI) show a clear upbend. Evidence for an extended first negative-parity band of ^{240}U is found.
Conclusions: A detailed comparison with latest calculations shows best agreement with cranked relativistic Hartree-Bogoliubov (CRHB) calculations for the g.s. band properties. The negative-parity band shows characteristics of a $\kappa^* = 0^-$ band based on an octupole vibration.

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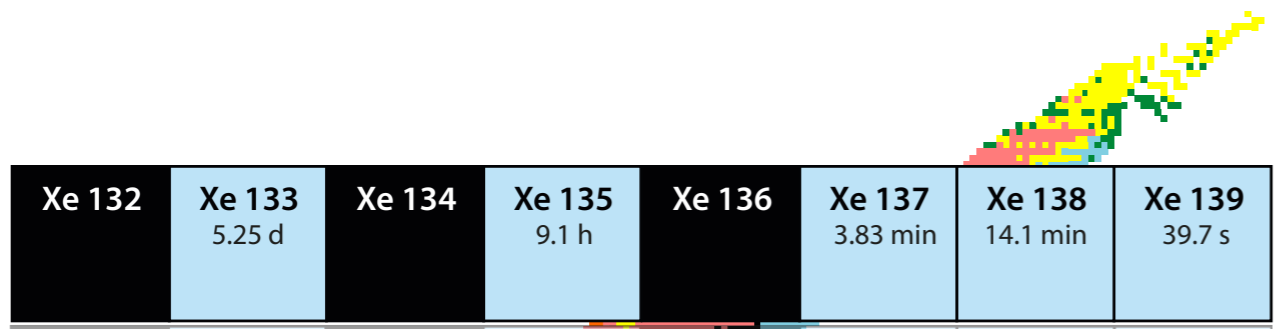
0556-2813/2015/92(4)/044319(9) 044319-1 ©2015 American Physical Society

B. Birkenbach *et al.*
 Phys. Rev. C 92, 044319 (2015)
Spectroscopy of the neutron-rich actinide nucleus ²⁴⁰U following multinucleon-transfer reactions

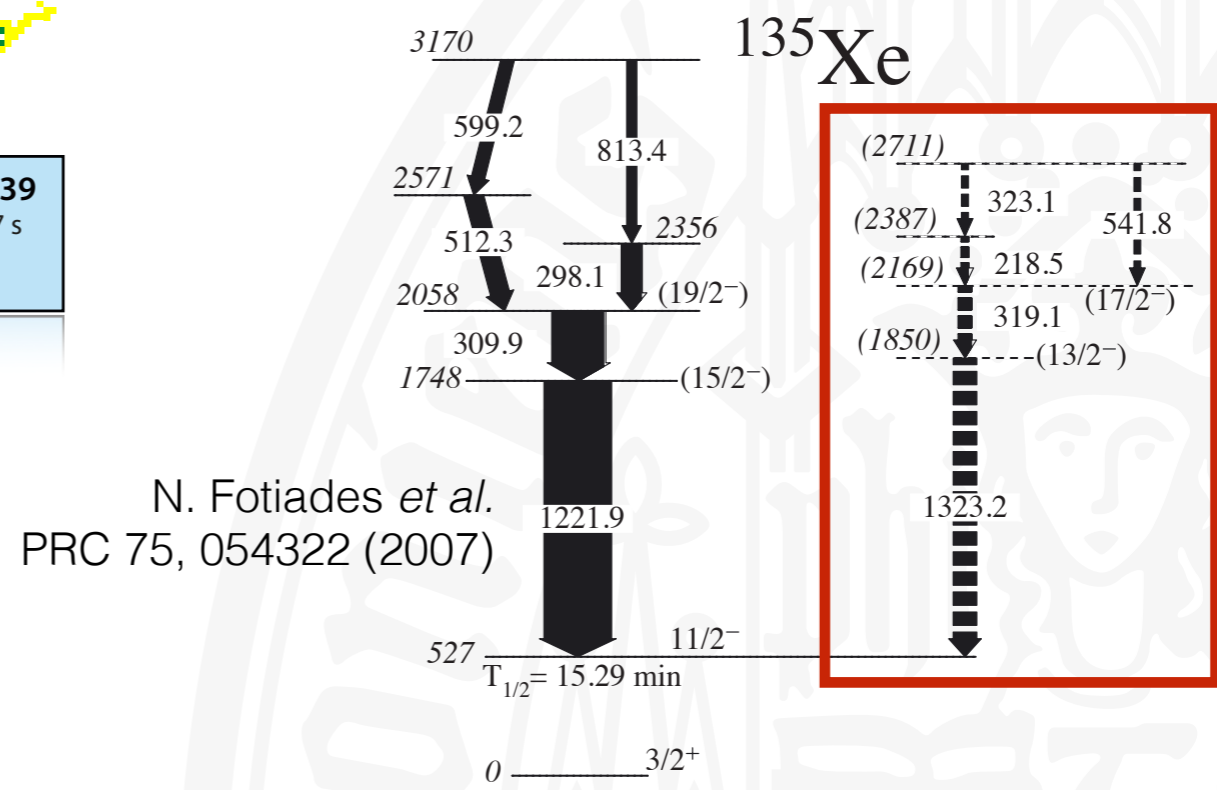


GSB and up-bend are best described by CDFT frameworks in NL1 and NL3* parametrization
 Afanasjev

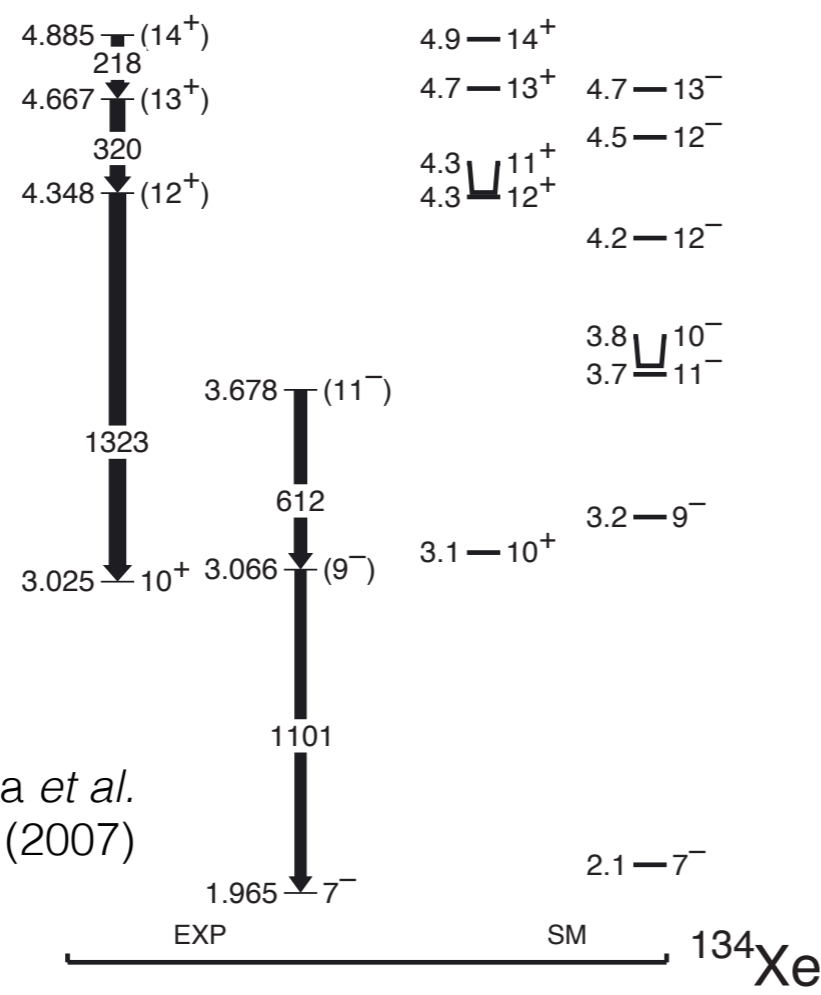
High-Spin Spectroscopy of the Xe Isotopes



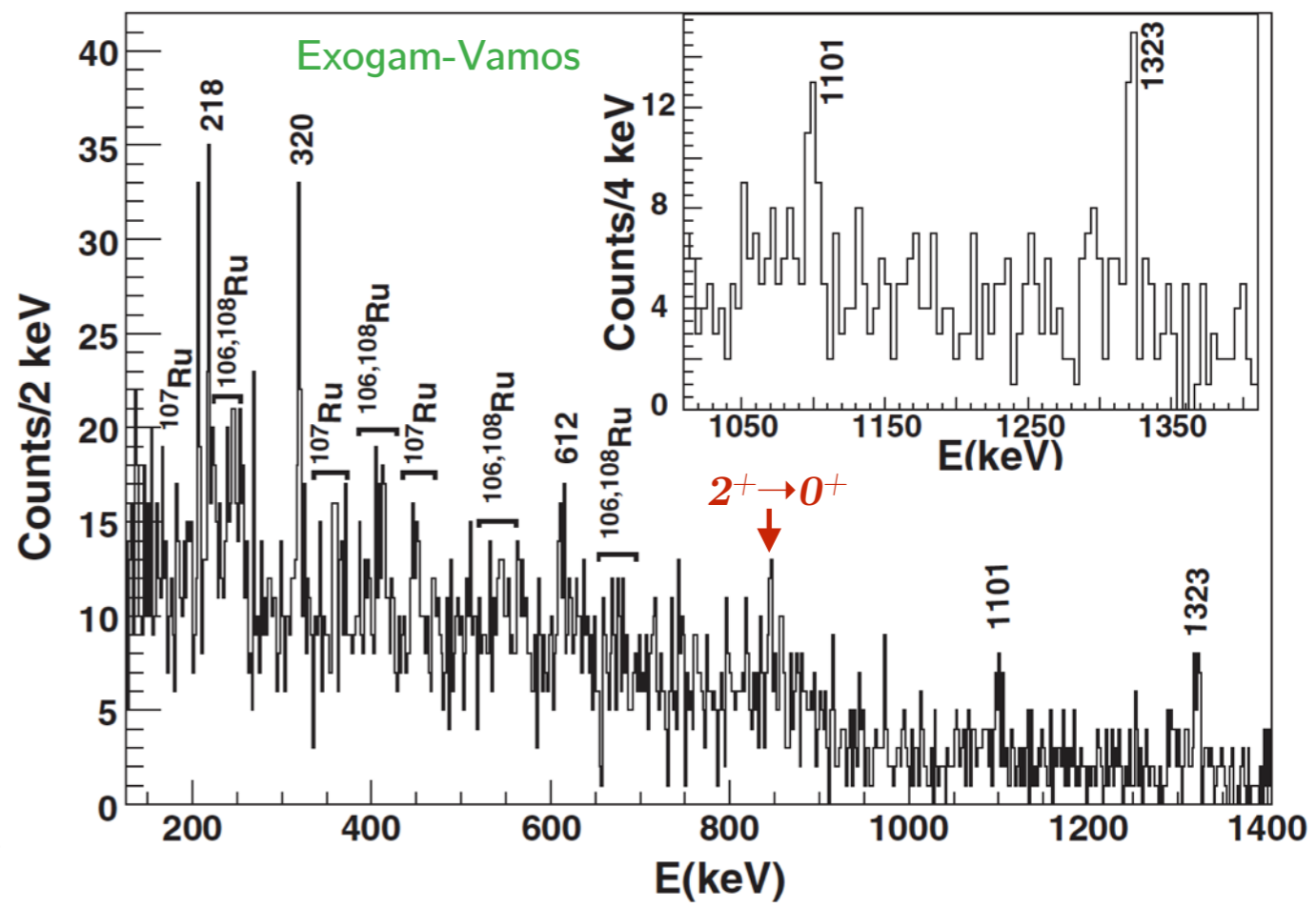
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|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Xe 132 | Xe 133 5.25 d | Xe 134 | Xe 135 9.1 h | Xe 136 | Xe 137 3.83 min | Xe 138 14.1 min | Xe 139 39.7 s |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|



N. Fotiades *et al.*
 PRC 75, 054322 (2007)

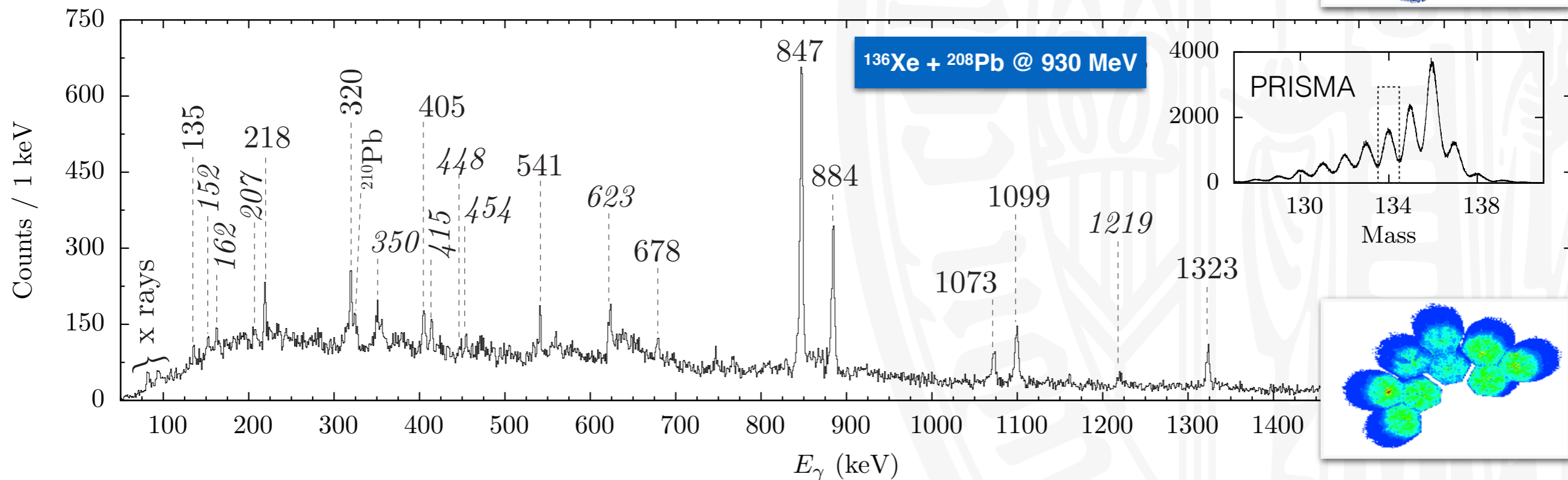
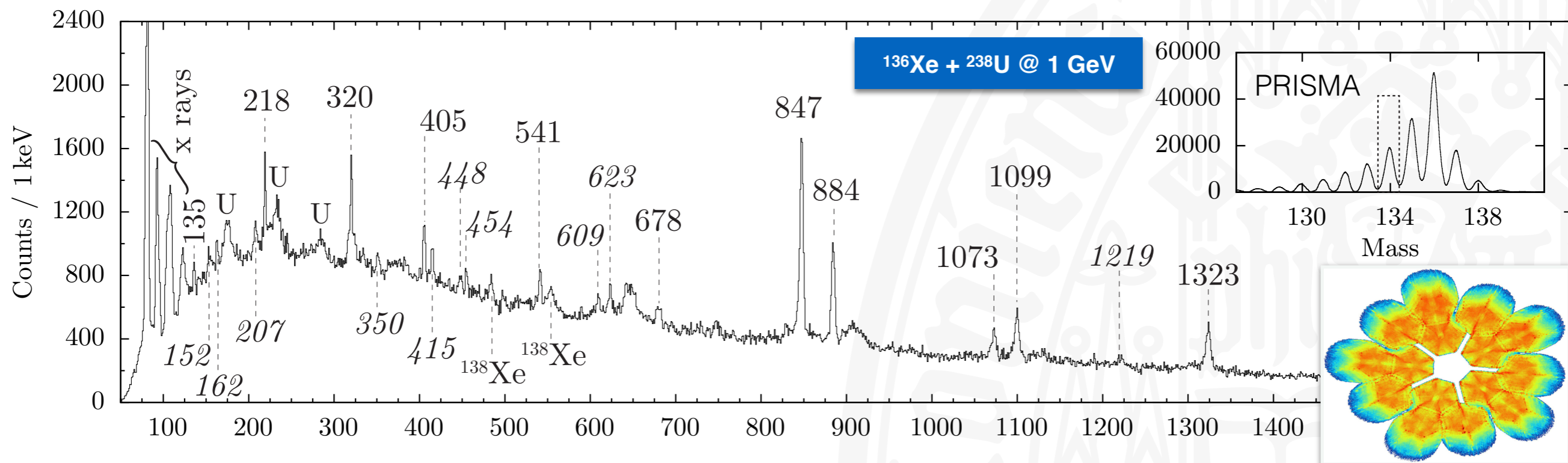


A. Shrivastava *et al.*
 PRC 80, 051305(R) (2007)

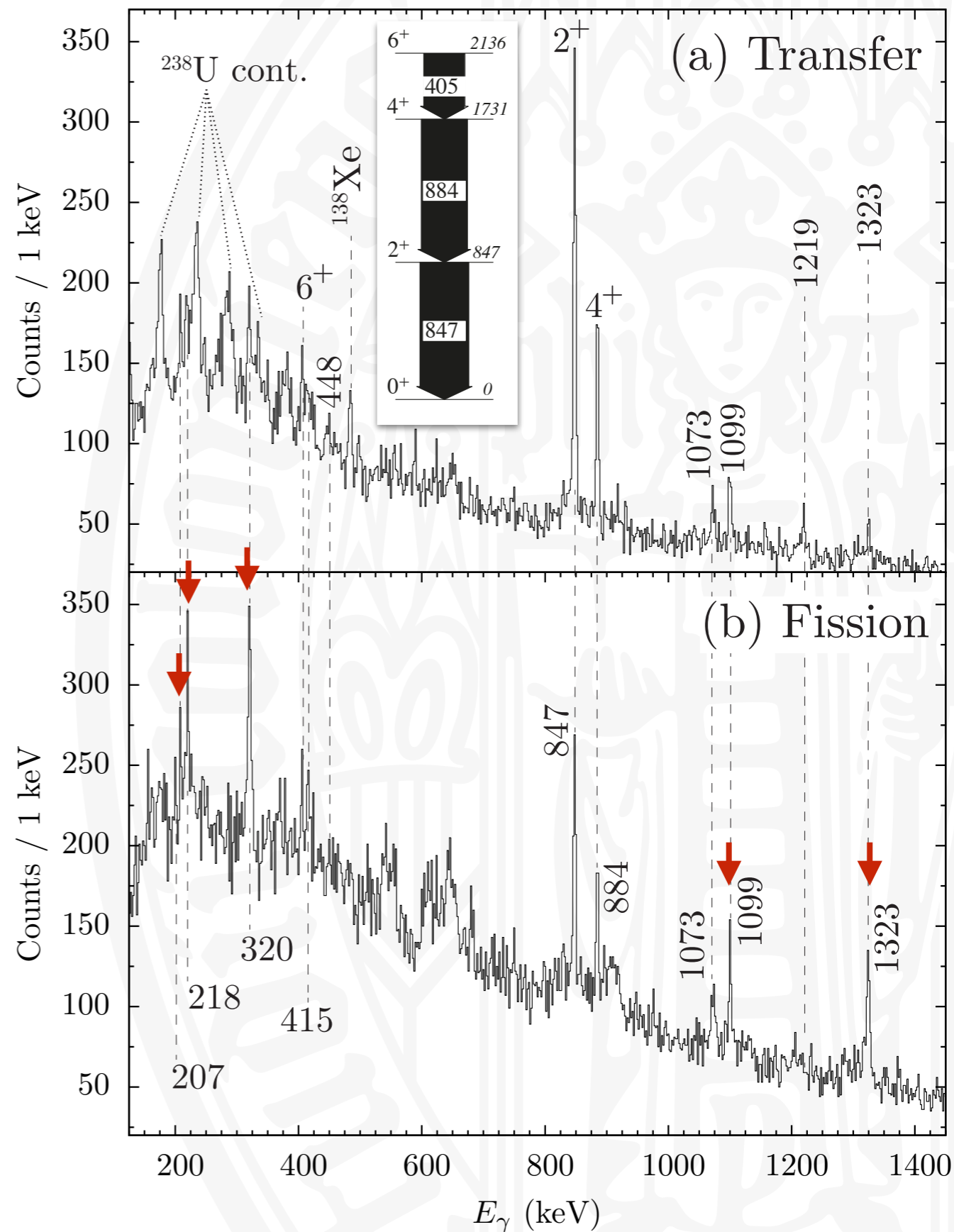
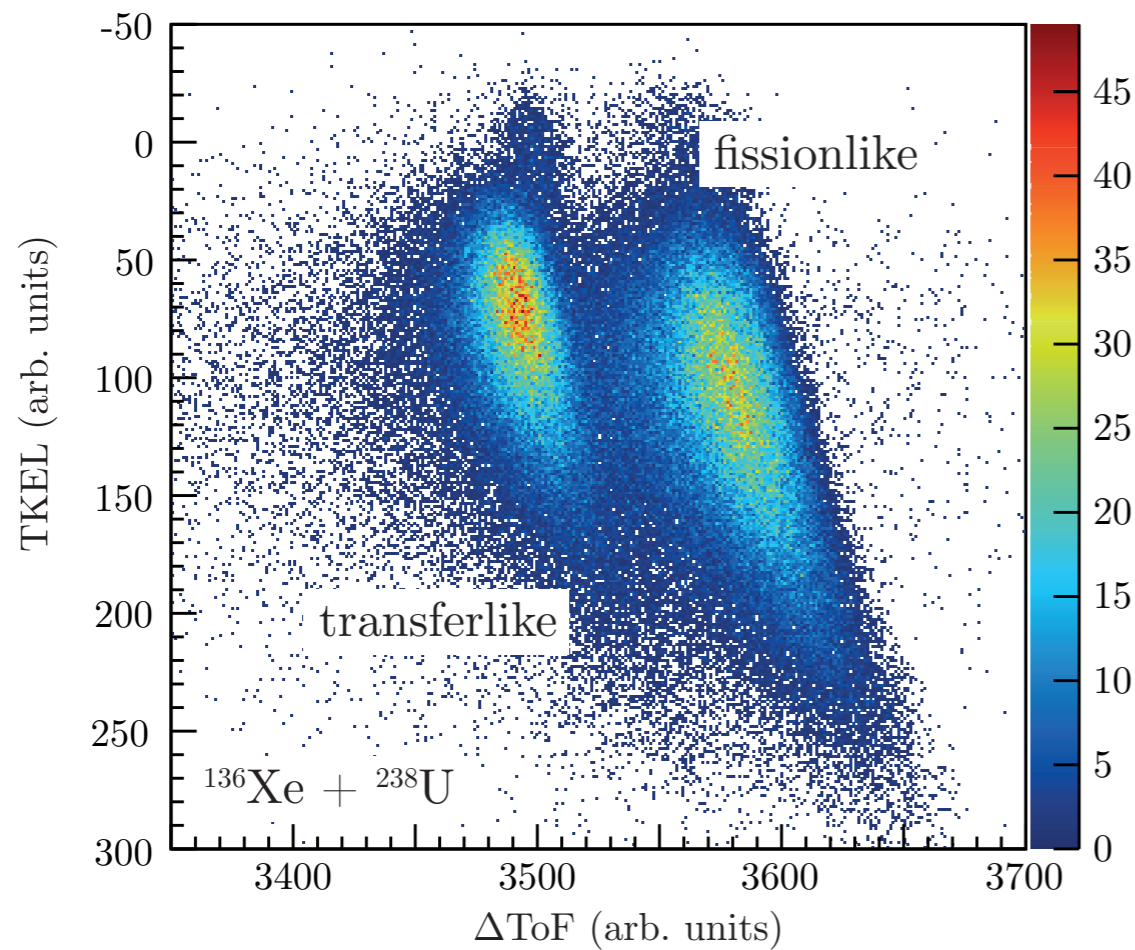
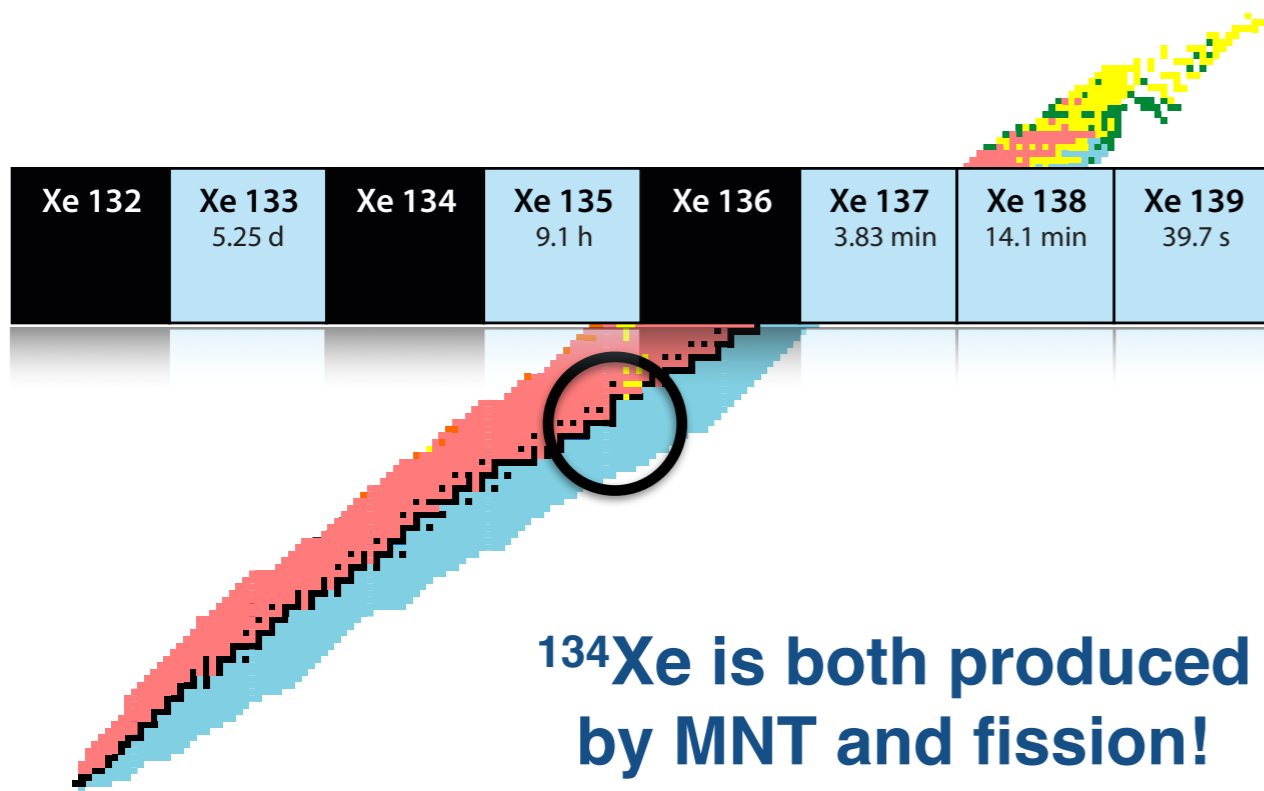


High-Spin Spectroscopy of ^{134}Xe

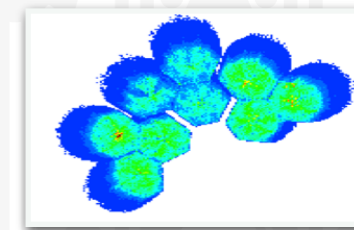
^{134}Xe



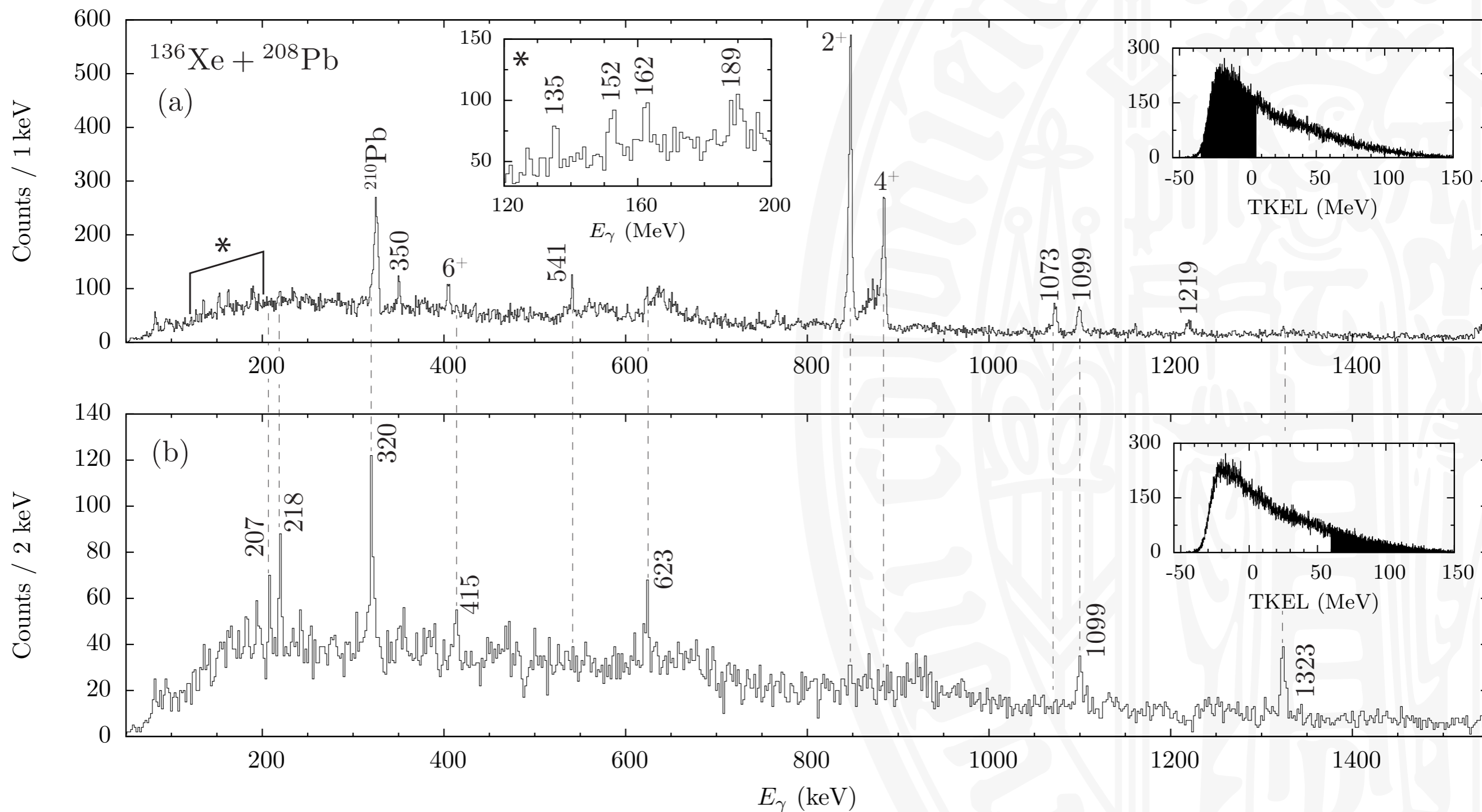
High-Spin Spectroscopy of ^{134}Xe



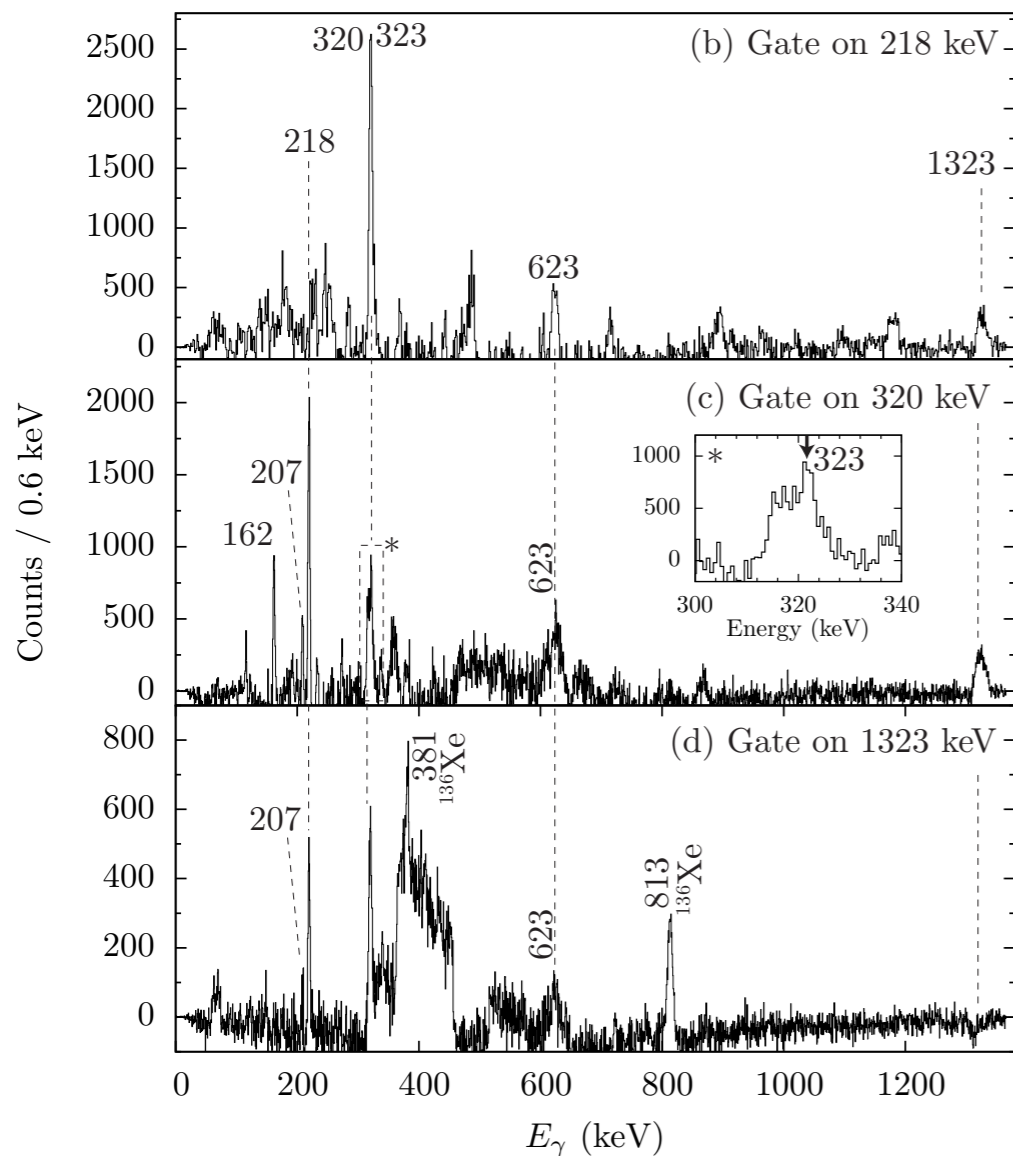
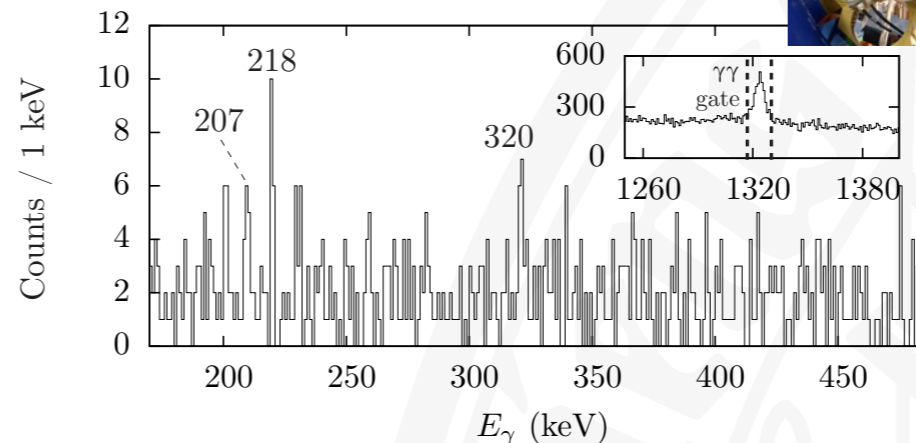
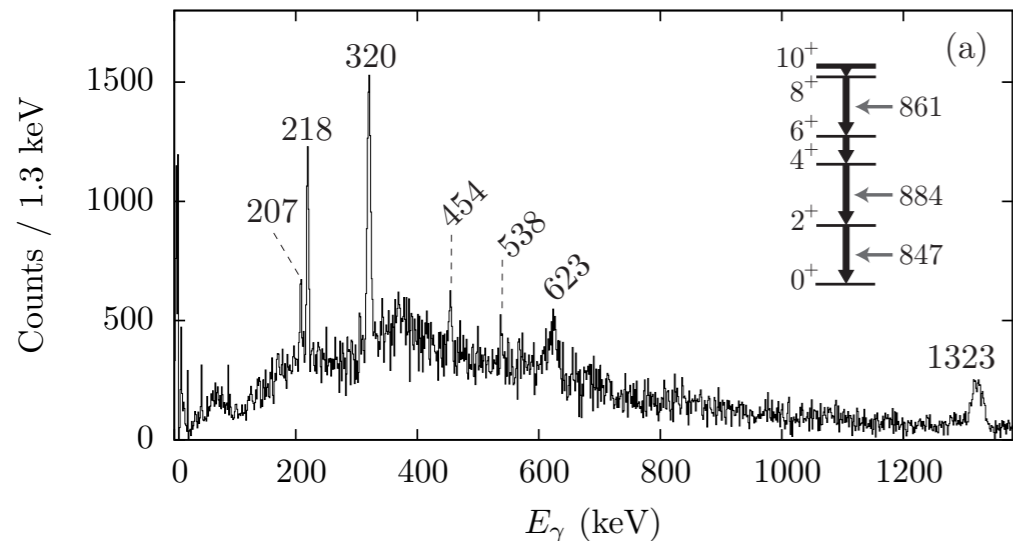
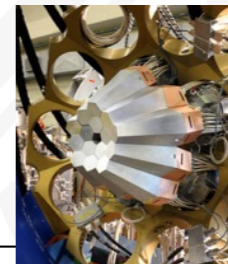
High-Spin Spectroscopy of ^{134}Xe



- ▶ Constrain excitation energies via Total Kinetic Energy Loss (TKEL)

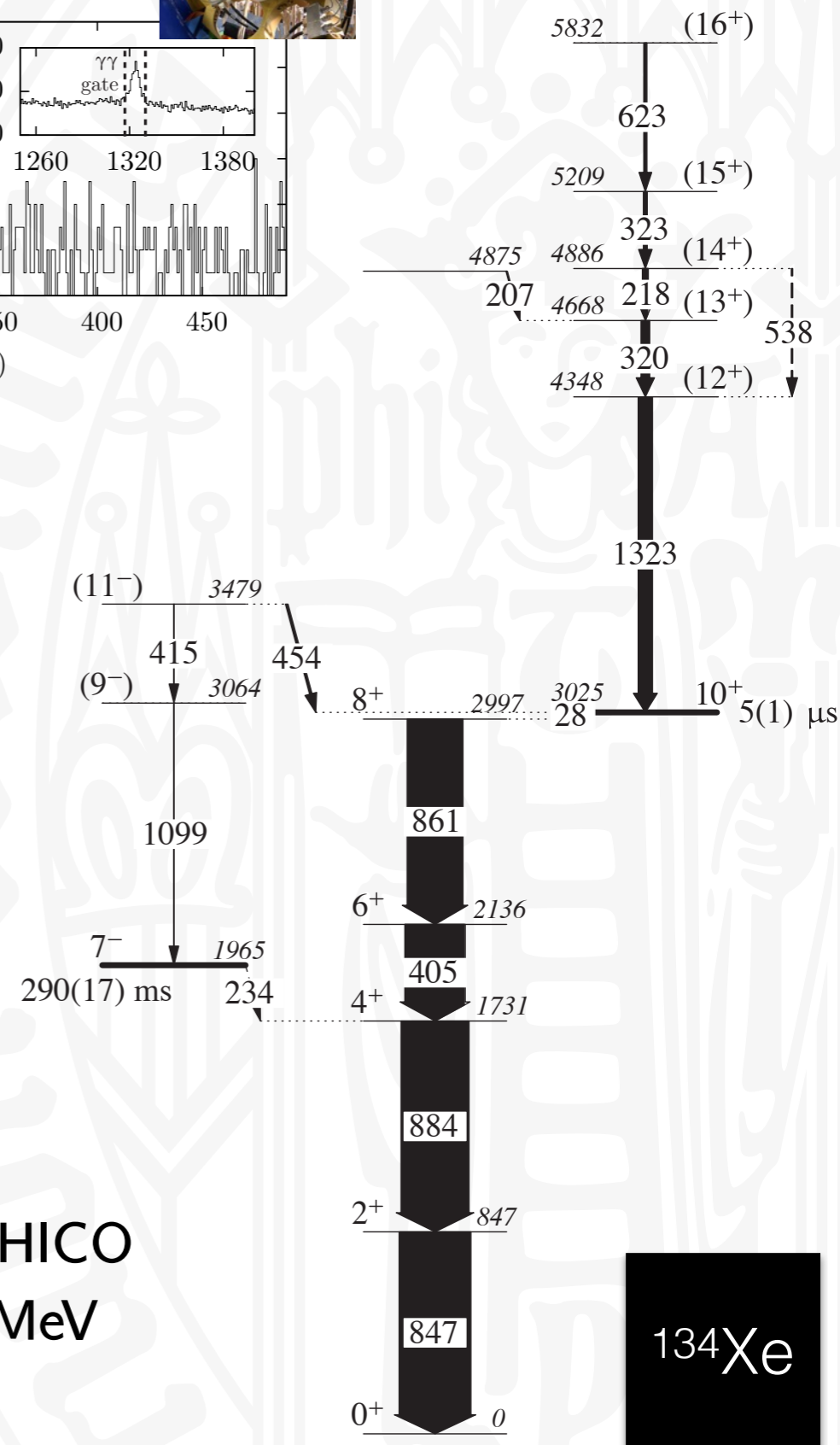


High-Spin Spectroscopy of ^{134}Xe



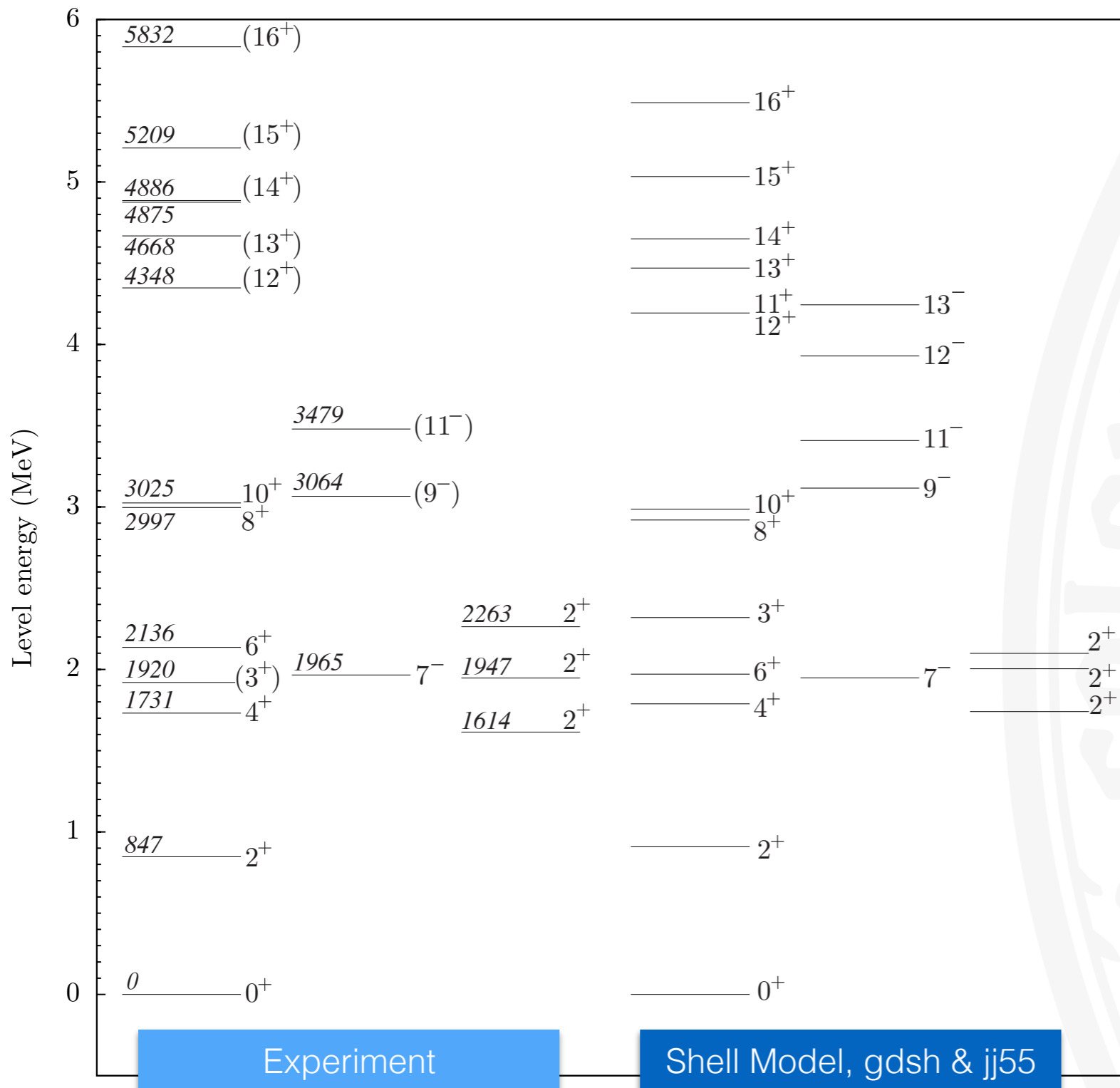
GAMMASPHERE+CHICO
 $^{136}\text{Xe} + ^{198}\text{Pt} @ 460 \text{ MeV}$

J.J. Valiente-Dobón *et al.*
 PRC 69, 024316 (2004)

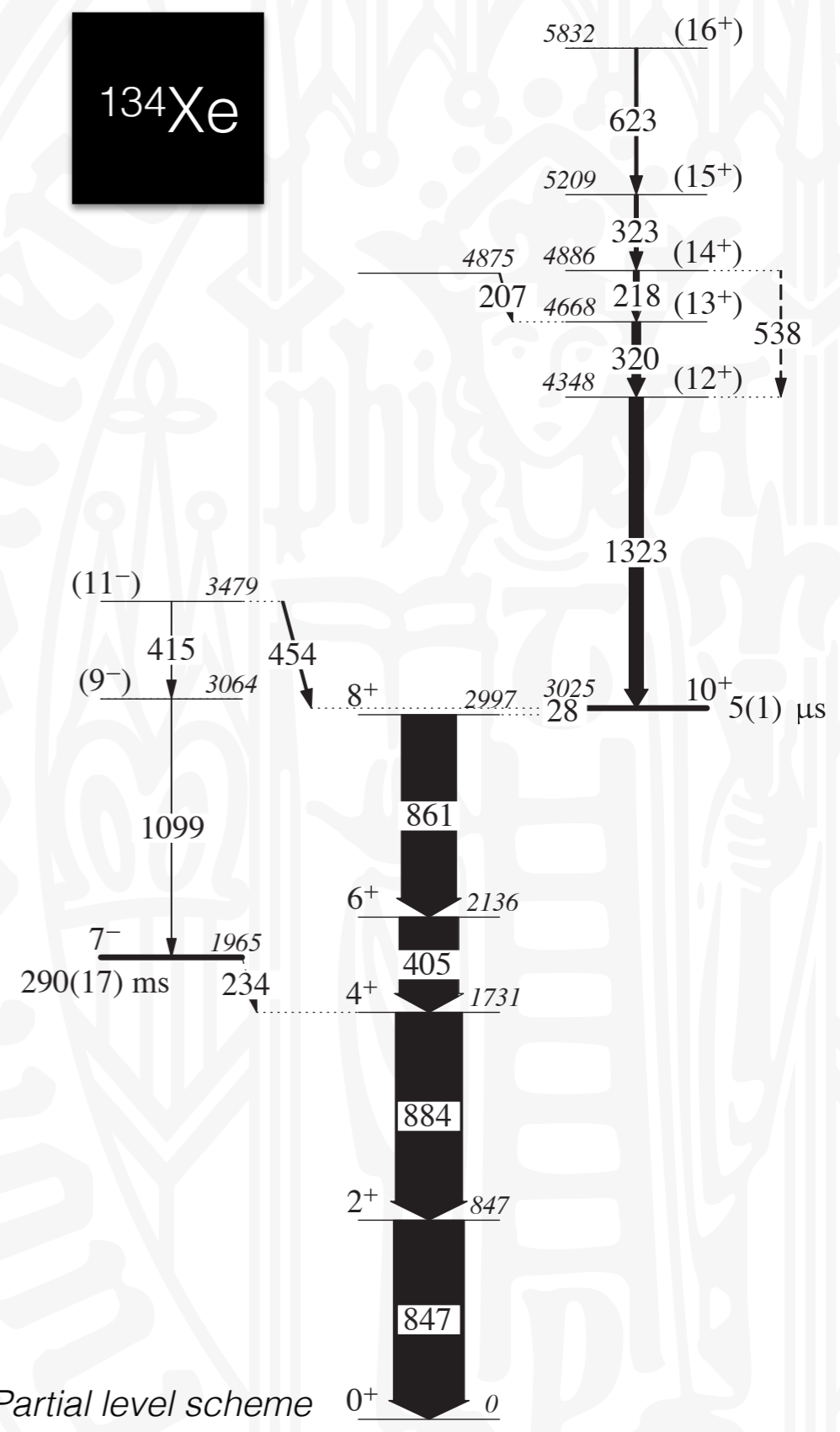


^{134}Xe

High-Spin Spectroscopy of ^{134}Xe



^{134}Xe

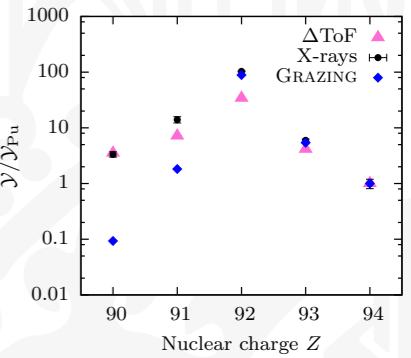
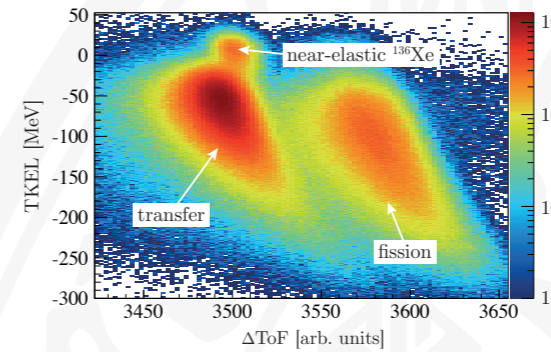


A. Vogt *et al.* Submitted to PRC. (2016)

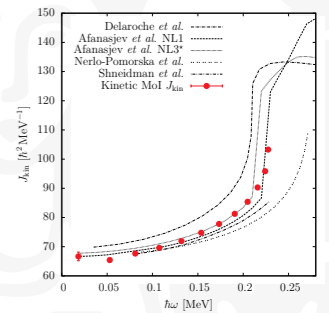
Partial level scheme

Summary

- ▶ Study of multinucleon transfer and fission properties of $^{136}\text{Xe} + ^{238}\text{U}$
- ▶ Discrimination of fission and transfer



- ▶ Actinide survivability against fission
- ▶ Gamma-ray spectroscopy of neutron-rich ^{240}U after MNT

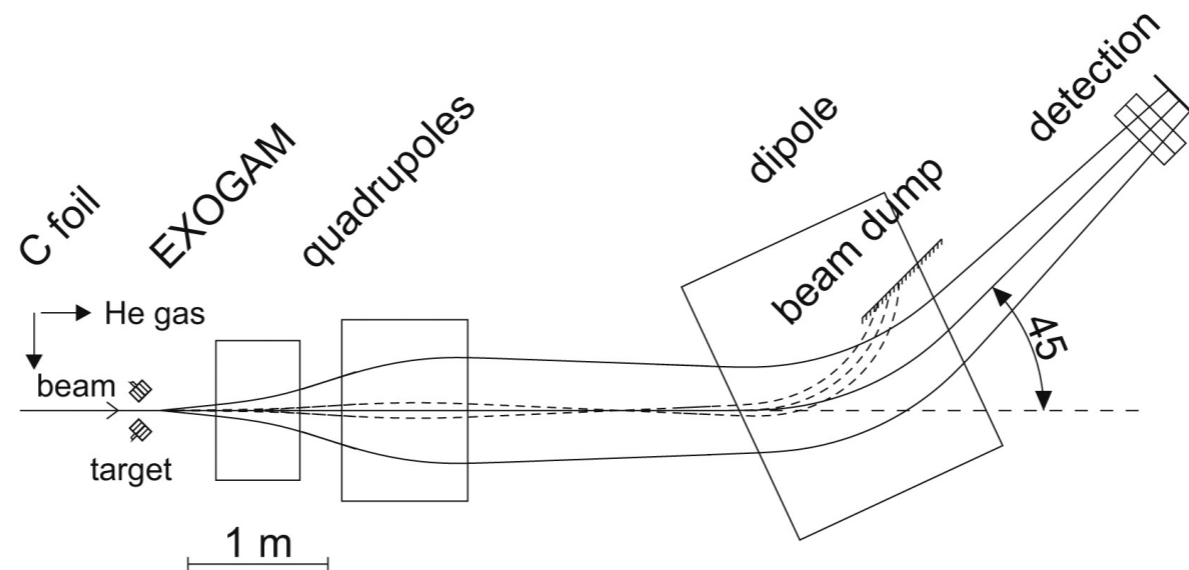


- ▶ Nuclear structure on top of isomers in ^{134}Xe

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Xe 132 | Xe 133 5.25 d | Xe 134 | Xe 135 9.1 h | Xe 136 | Xe 137 3.83 min | Xe 138 14.1 min | Xe 139 39.7 s |
|--------|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|

Outlook

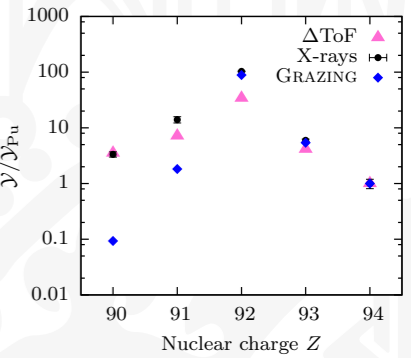
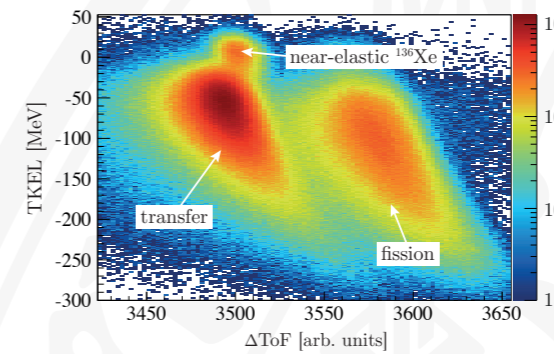
- ▶ Now: AGATA@GANIL with 32 crystals
- ▶ VAMOS in **gas-filled mode** and tagging station 2018+



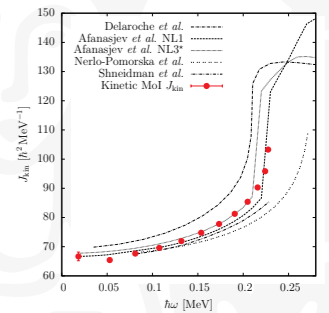
Summary



- ▶ Study of multinucleon transfer and fission properties of $^{136}\text{Xe} + ^{238}\text{U}$
- ▶ Discrimination of fission and transfer



- ▶ Actinide survivability against fission
- ▶ Gamma-ray spectroscopy of neutron-rich ^{240}U after MNT



- ▶ Nuclear structure on top of isomers in ^{134}Xe

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Xe 132 | Xe 133 5.25 d | Xe 134 | Xe 135 9.1 h | Xe 136 | Xe 137 3.83 min | Xe 138 14.1 min | Xe 139 39.7 s |
|--------|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|

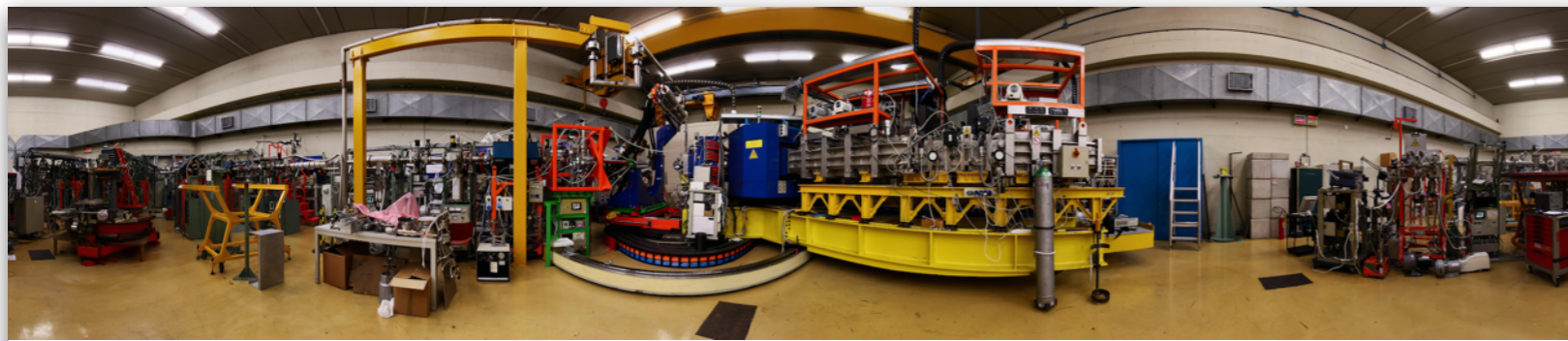


Towards HISPEC@FAIR:

Opportunities and first results with AGATA

Christian Stahl — Institut für Kernphysik, TU Darmstadt

HK 46.3 12:00 — 12:30 S1/01 A1



Thank you for your attention!

A. Vogt,^{1, a} B. Birkenbach,¹ P. Reiter,¹ L. Corradi,² T. Mijatović,³ D. Montanari,^{4,5, b} S. Szilner,³ D. Bazzacco,⁵ M. Bowry,⁶ A. Bracco,⁷ B. Bruyneel,⁸ F.C.L. Crespi,⁷ G. de Angelis,² P. Désesquelles,⁹ J. Eberth,¹ E. Farnea,⁵ E. Fioretto,² A. Gadea,¹⁰ K. Geibel,¹ A. Gengelbach,¹¹ A. Giaz,⁷ A. Görgen,^{12,13} A. Gottardo,² J. Grebosz,¹⁴ H. Hess,¹ P.R. John,^{4,5} J. Jolie,¹ D.S. Judson,¹⁵ A. Jungclaus,¹⁶ W. Korten,¹³ S. Leoni,⁷ S. Lunardi,^{4,5} R. Menegazzo,⁵ D. Mengoni,^{17,4,5} C. Michelagnoli,^{4,5, c} G. Montagnoli,^{4,5} D. Napoli,² L. Pellegrini,⁷ G. Pollarolo,¹⁸ A. Pullia,⁷ B. Quintana,¹⁹ F. Radeck,¹ F. Recchia,^{4,5} D. Rosso,² E. Şahin,^{2, d} M.D. Salsac,¹³ F. Scarlassara,^{4,5} P.-A. Söderström,^{20, e} A.M. Stefanini,² T. Steinbach,¹ O. Stezowski,²¹ B. Szpak,¹⁴ Ch. Theisen,¹³ C. Ur,⁵ J.J. Valiente-Dobón,² V. Vandone,⁷ and A. Wiens¹

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