

# **Time-Resolved Schottky Mass Spectrometry in the ESR**

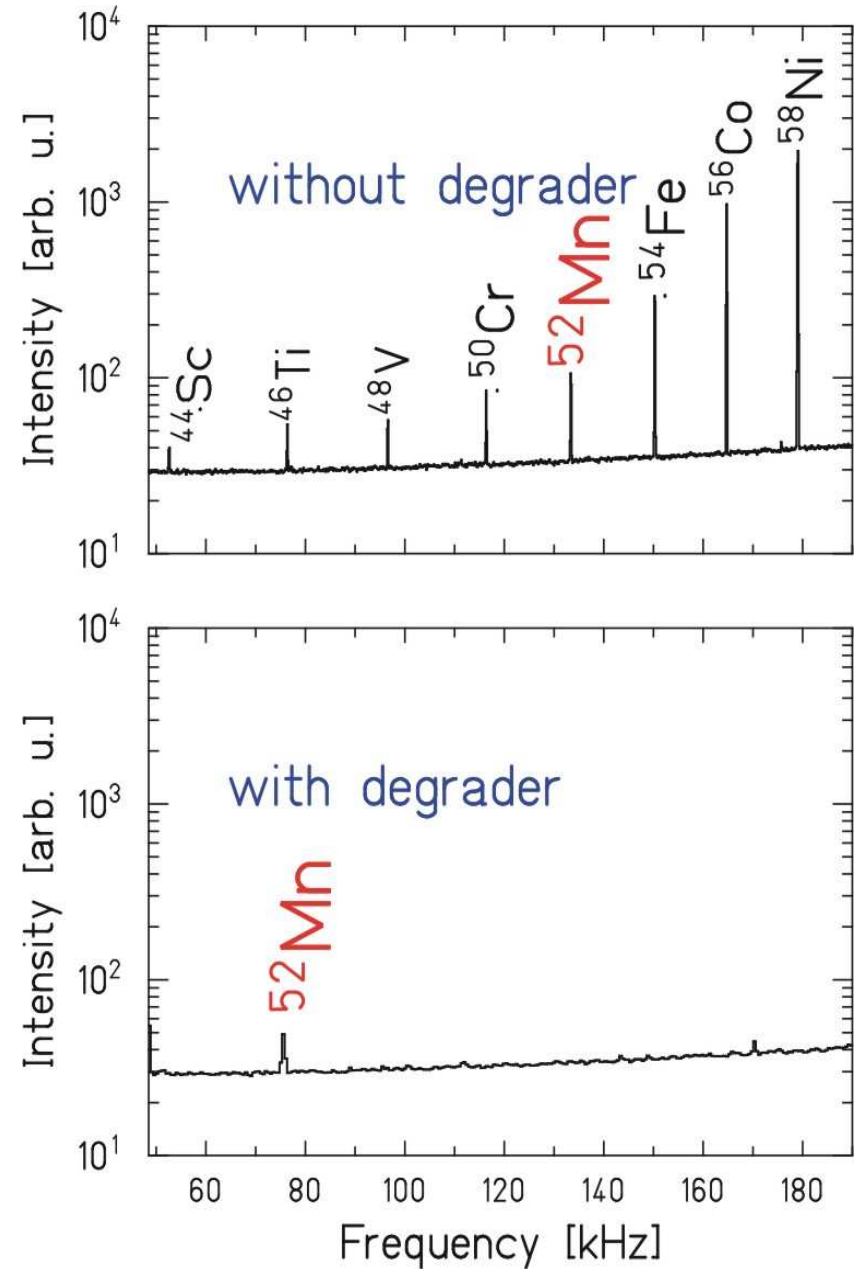
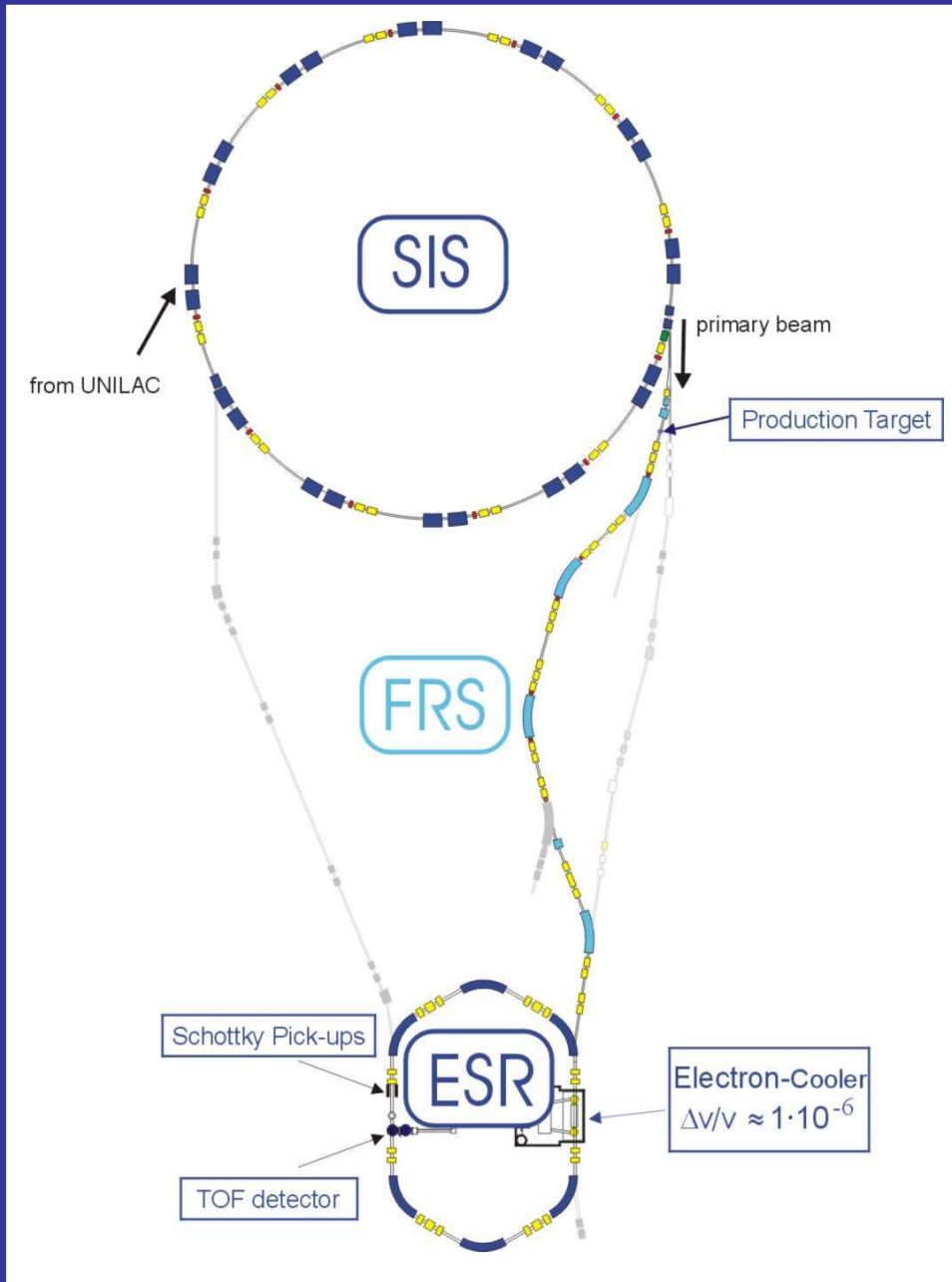
## **Decay Studies in the ESR**

**Yuri A. Litvinov**

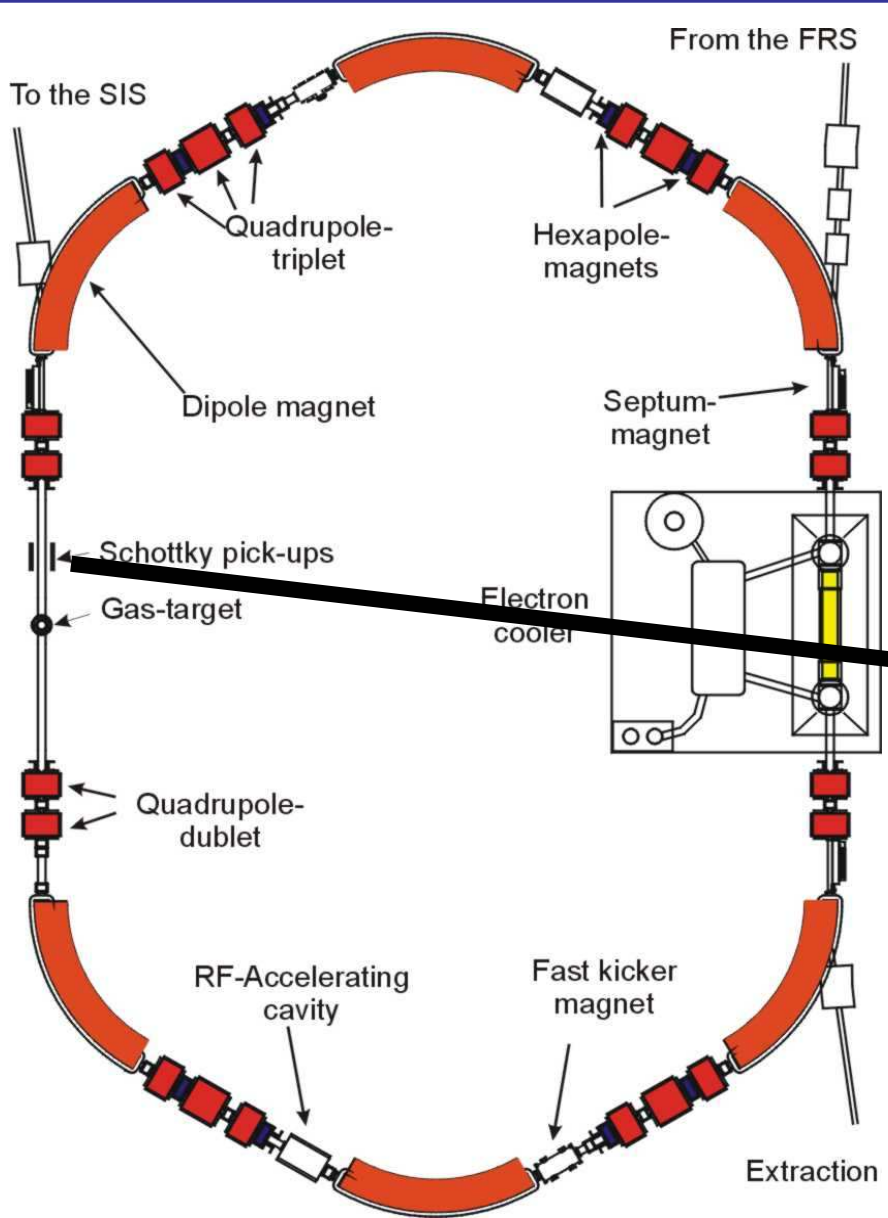
20 October 2006

- Introduction
- Time-Resolved Schottky Mass Spectrometry
- Present Results on Half-Lives
- Future Perspectives

# Production & Separation of Exotic Nuclei

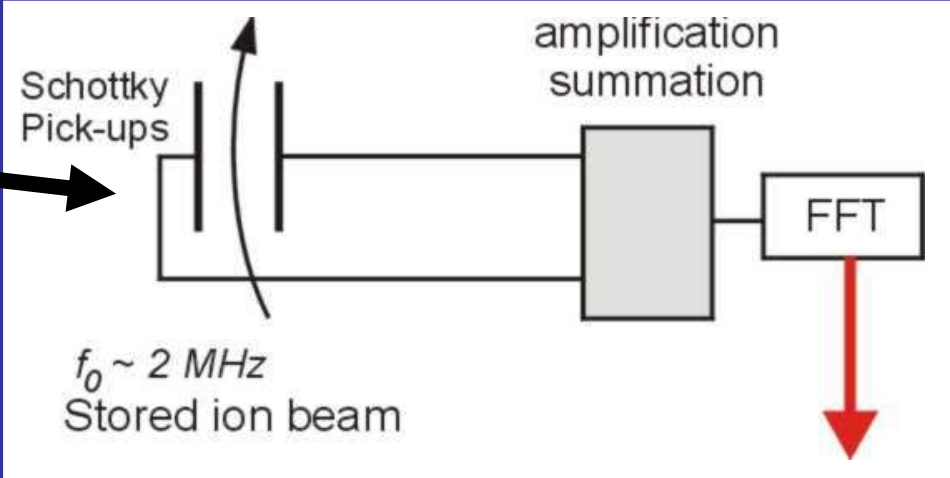


# Schottky Mass Spectrometry (SMS)



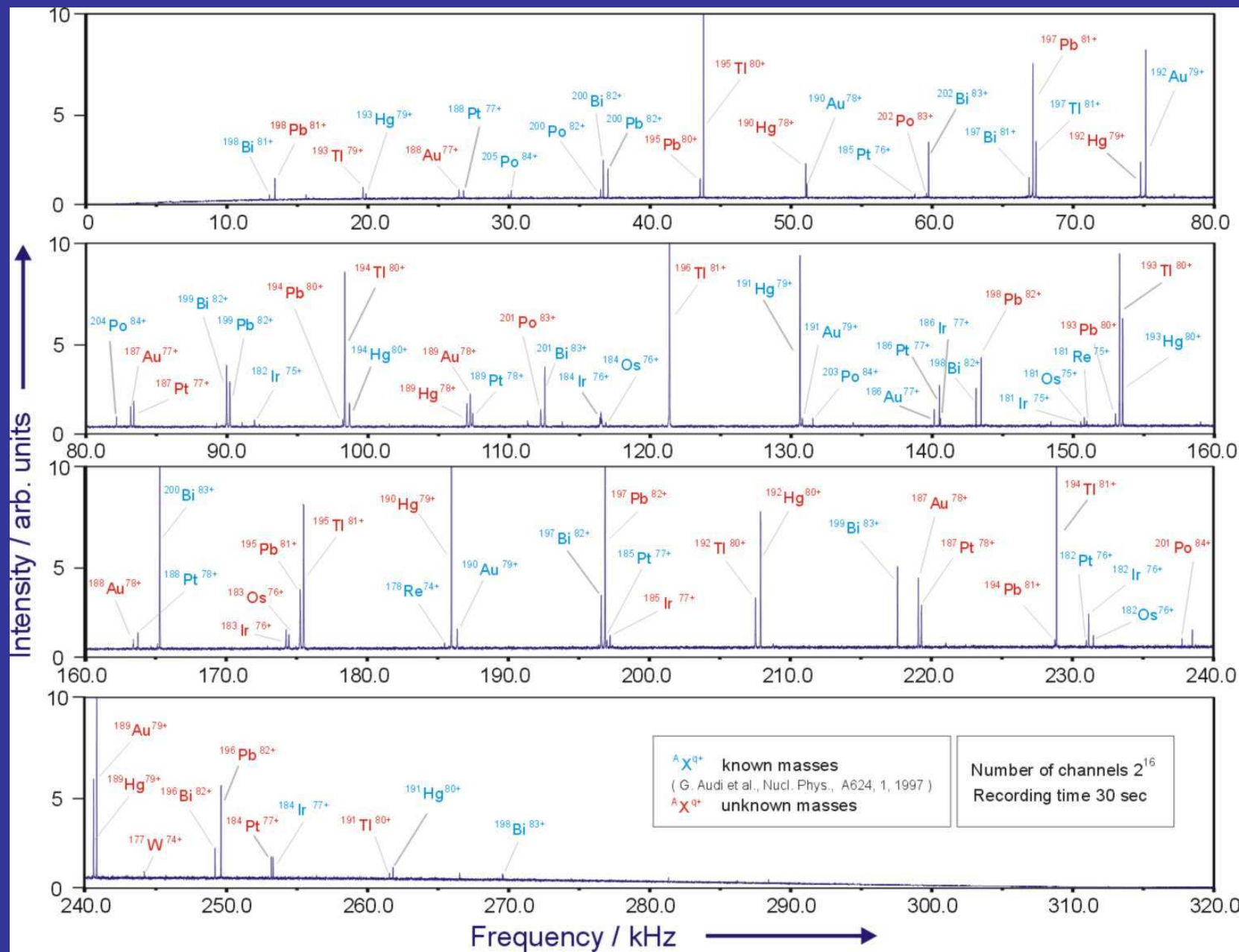
$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = -\frac{1}{\gamma_t^2} \frac{\Delta(m/q)}{m/q} + \frac{\Delta v}{v} \left(1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma_t^2}\right)$$

0

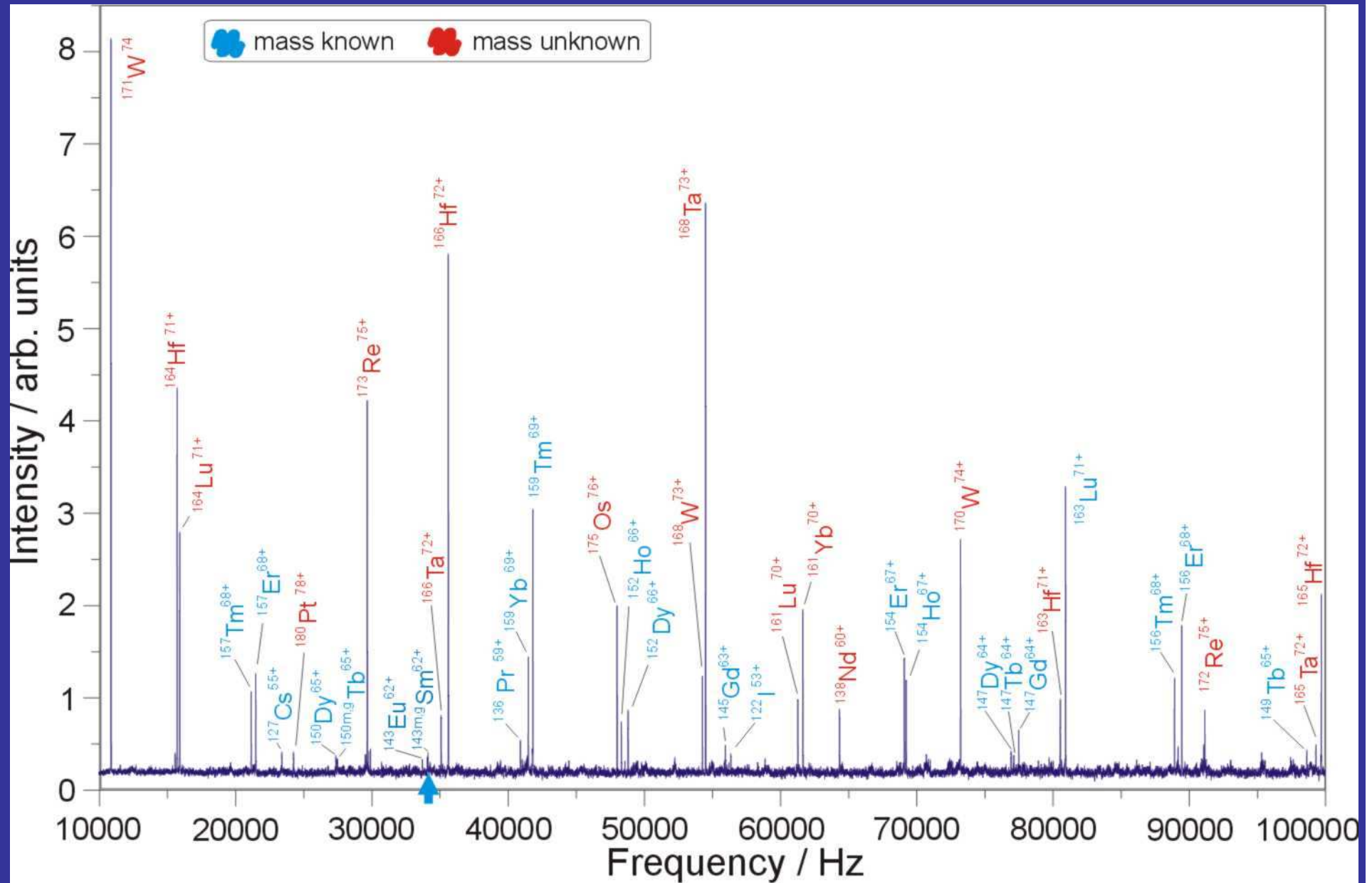


Continuous digitizing and storage of raw data

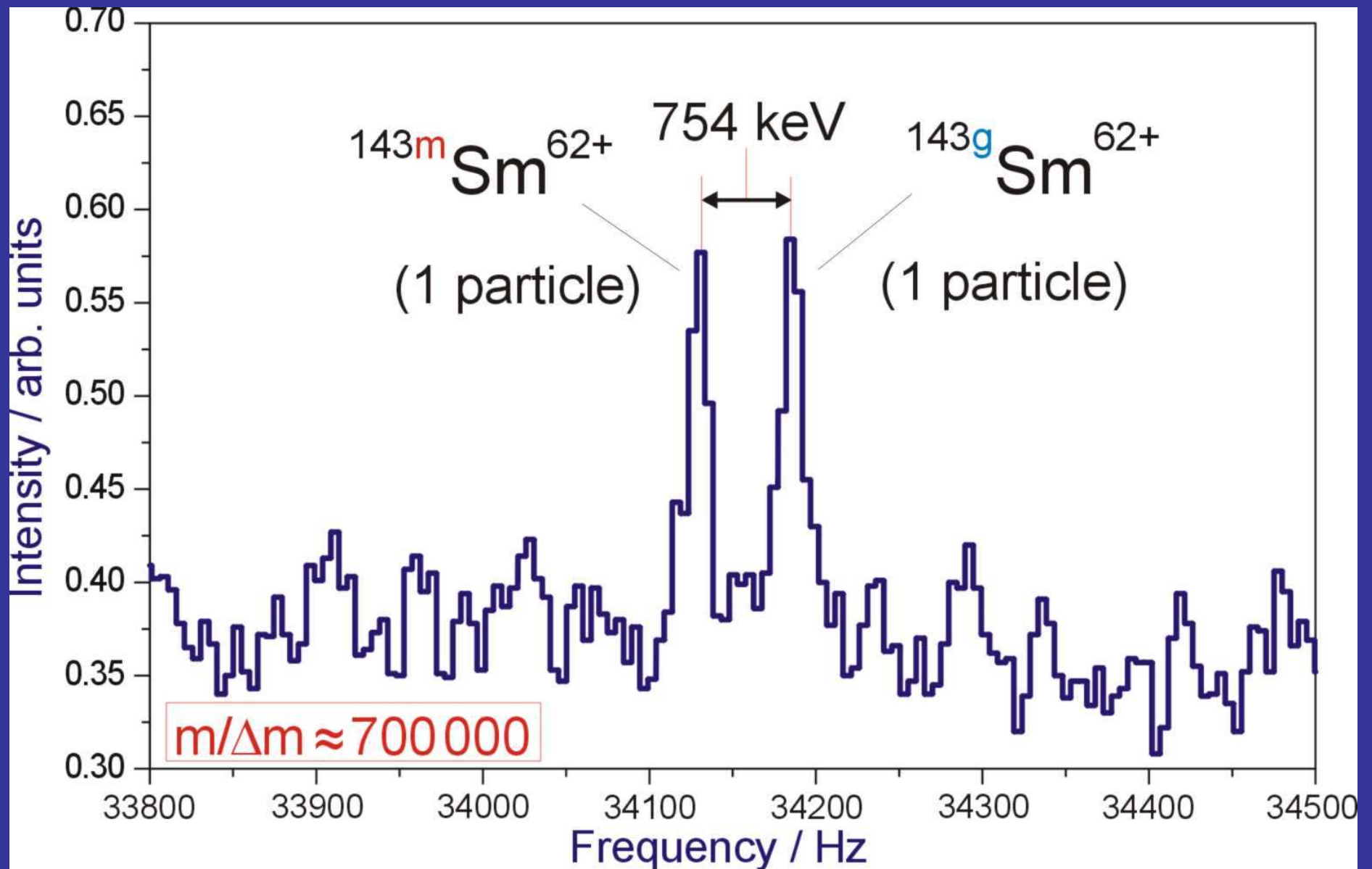
# Broad-Band Schottky Frequency Spectra



# Broad-Band Schottky Frequency Spectra



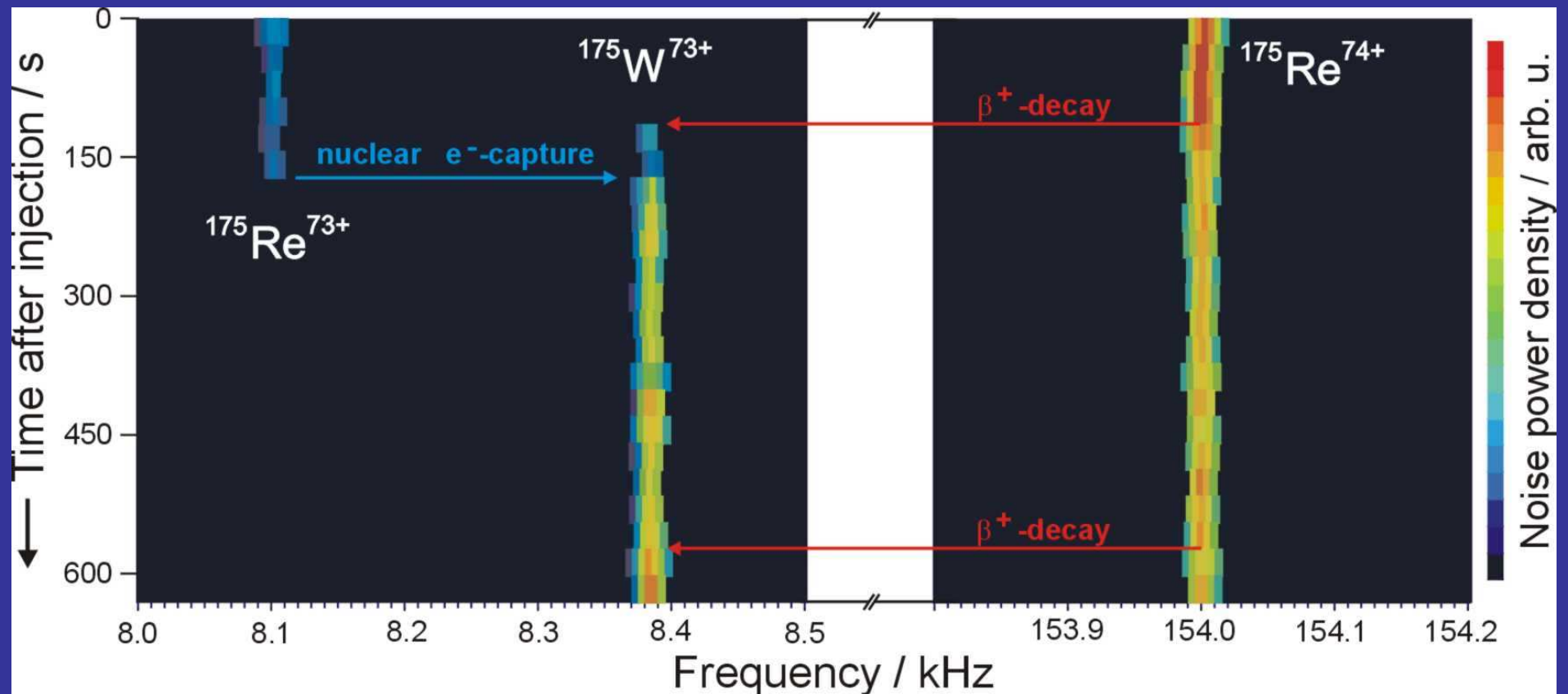
# Broad-Band Schottky Frequency Spectra





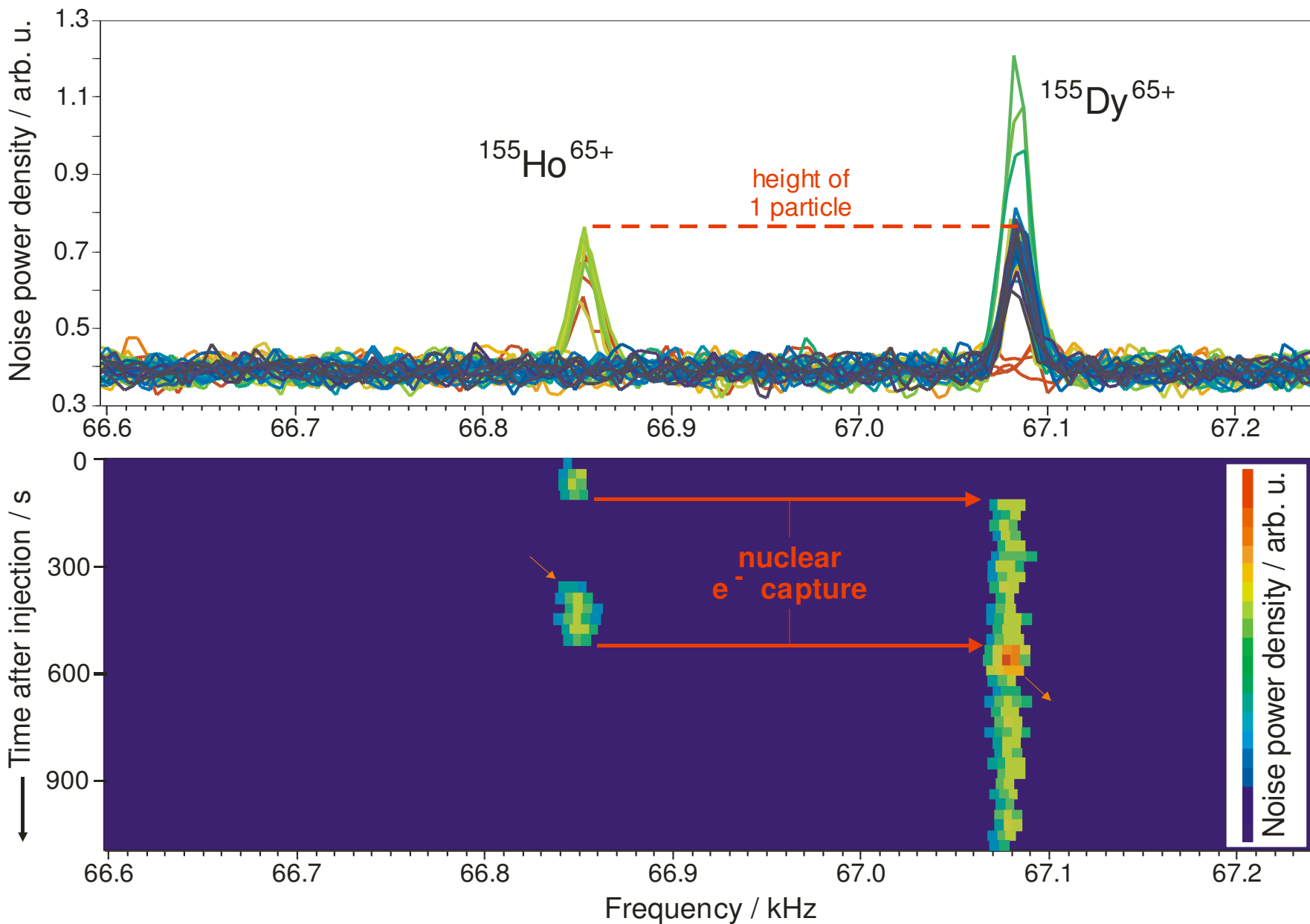
# Nuclear Decays of Stored Single Atoms

Time-resolved SMS is a perfect tool to study dynamical processes in the ESR



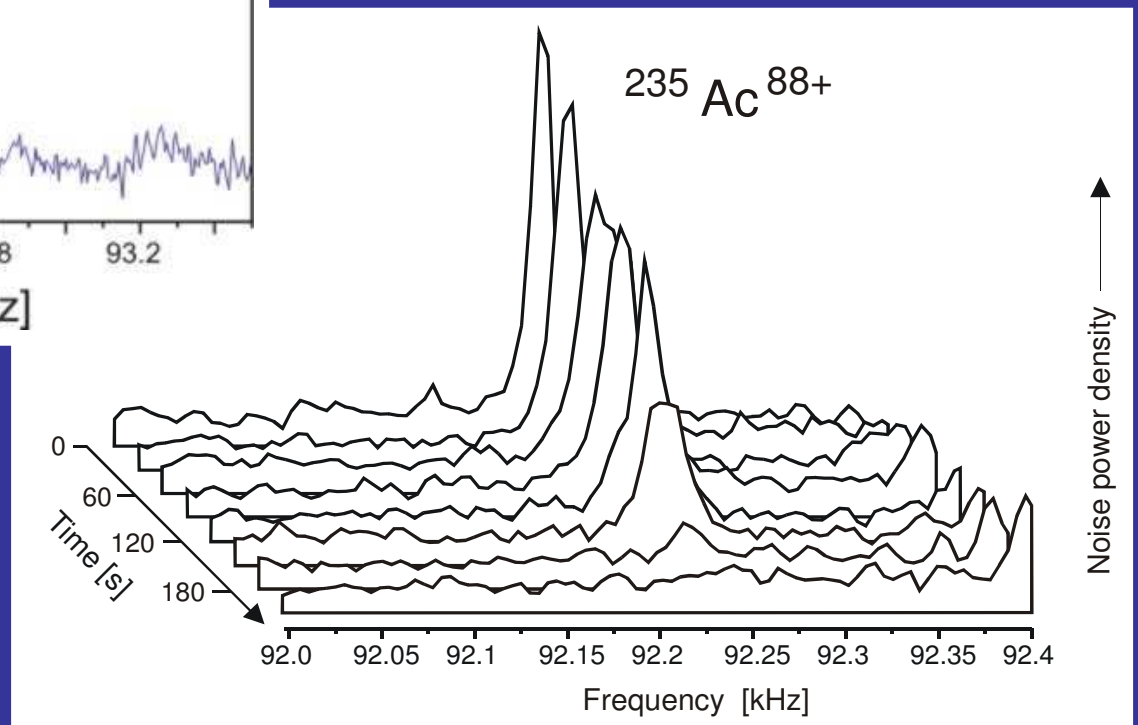
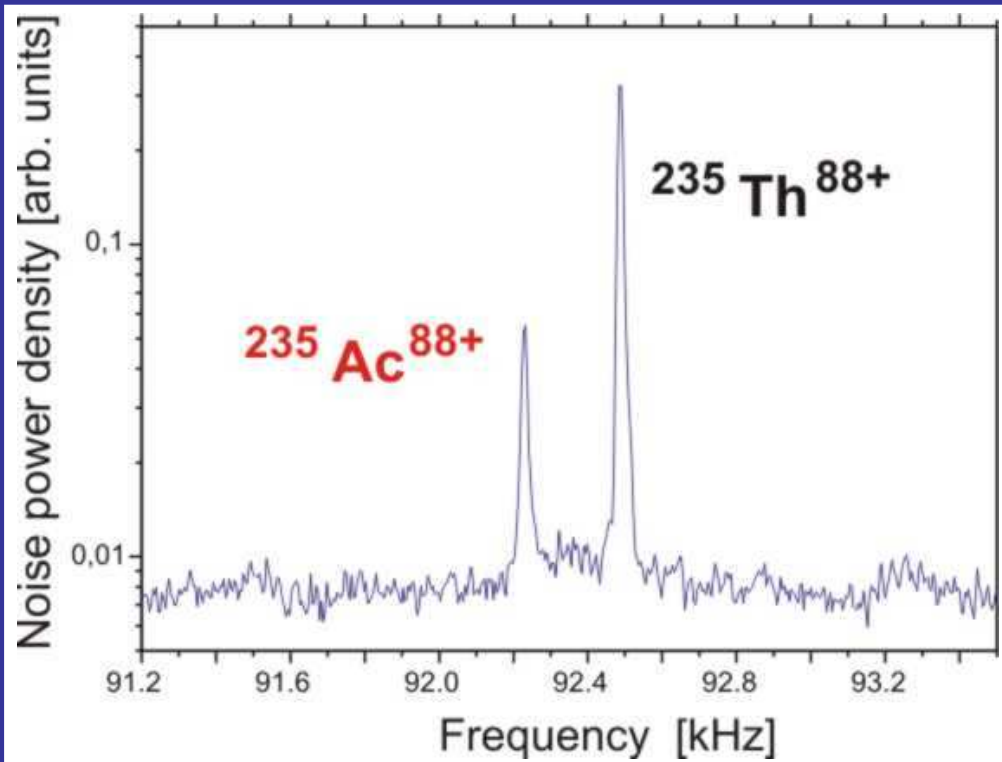
Nuclear electron capture,  $\beta_+$ ,  $\beta_-$  and bound- $\beta$  decays were observed

# Nuclear Decays of Stored Single Atoms

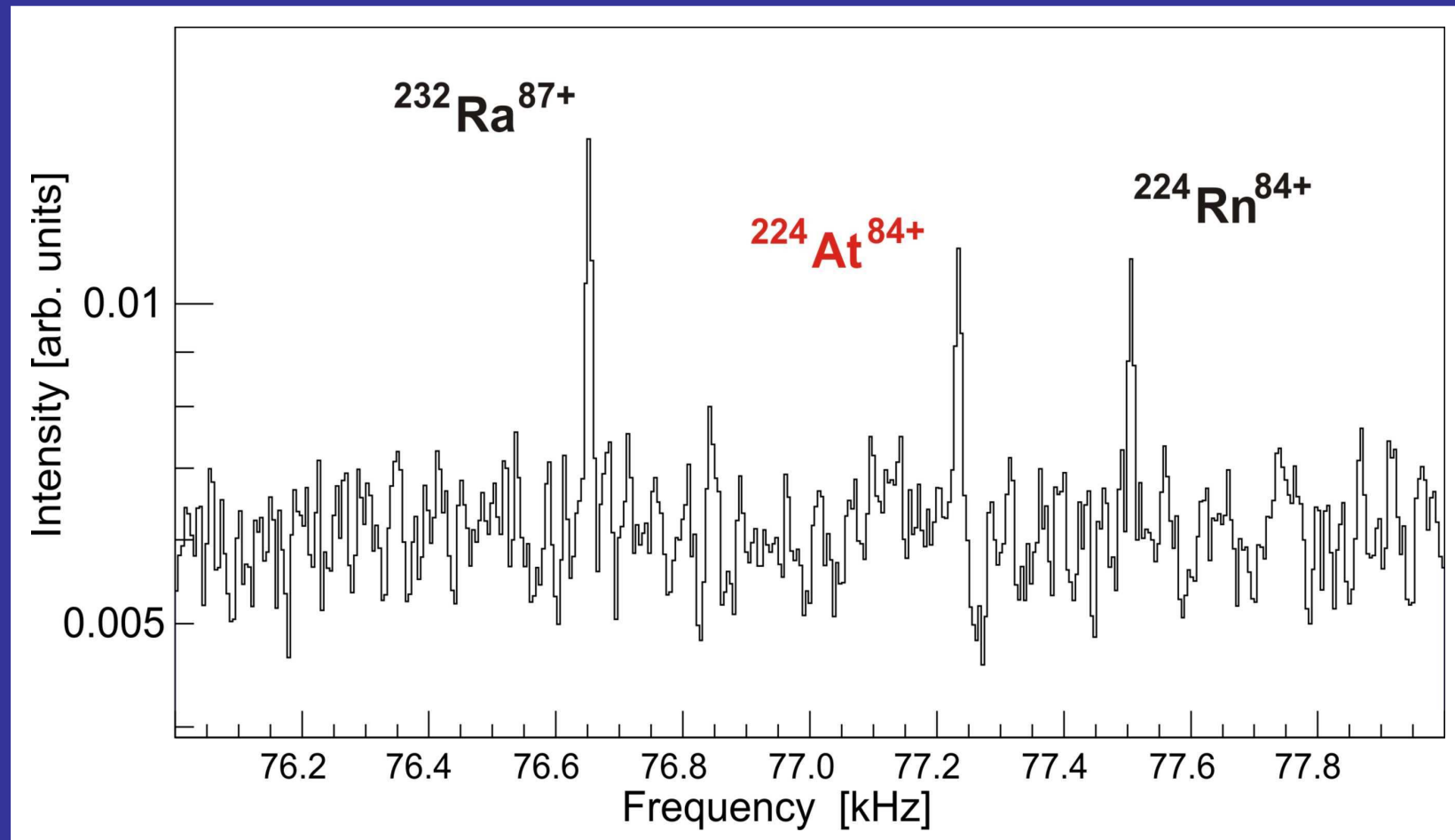




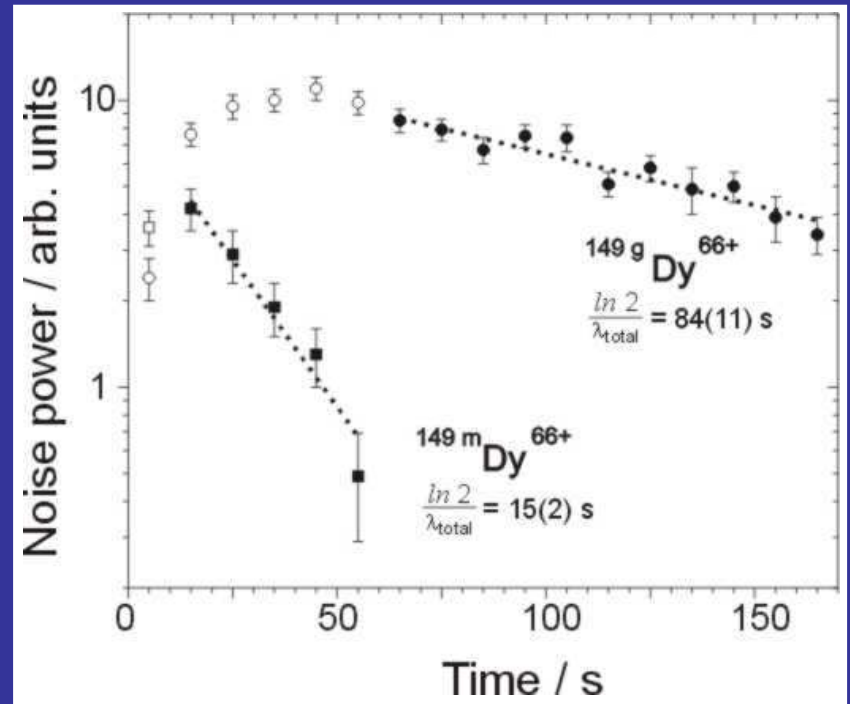
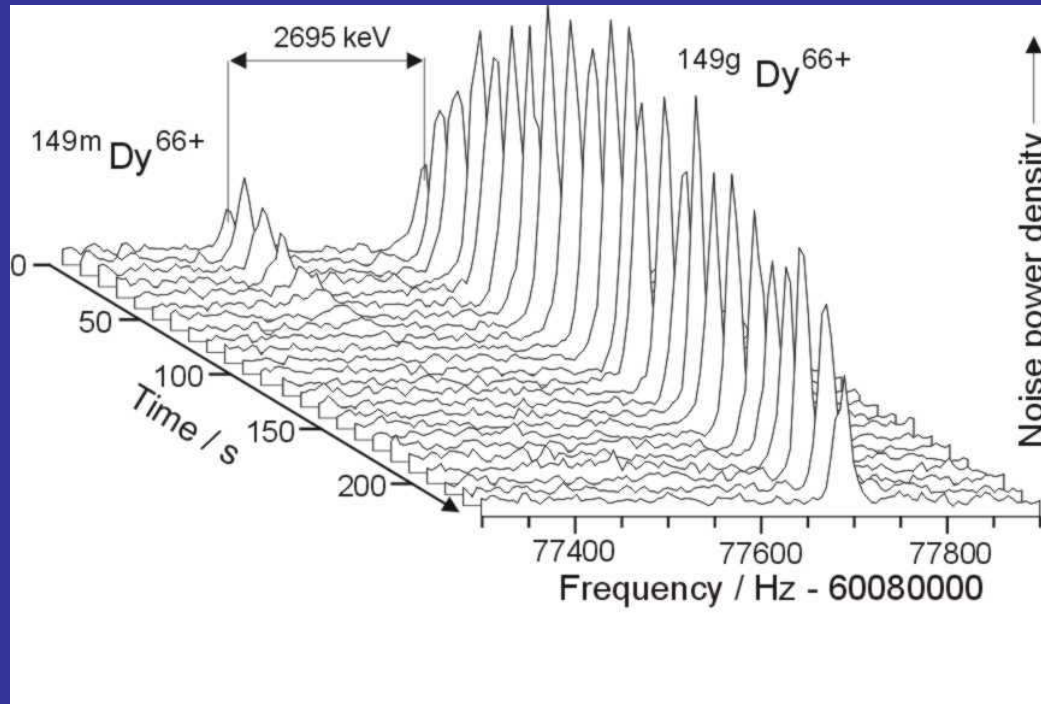
# Identification of New Isotopes



# Identification of New Isotopes



# Half-Lives of Nuclear Isomers



Neutral atom is 0.49(2) s  
Fully ionized atom is 11(1) s

$$\frac{T_{1/2}(\text{fully ionized})}{T_{1/2}(\text{neutral})} = 22(2)$$

Isomer	$T_{1/2}$ bare, s	$T_{1/2}$ neutral, s	Hindrance factor
$^{151m}\text{Er}$	19(3)	0.58(2)	33(5)
$^{149m}\text{Dy}$	11(1)	0.49(2)	22(2)
$^{144m}\text{Tb}$	12(2)	4.25(15)	2.8(5)

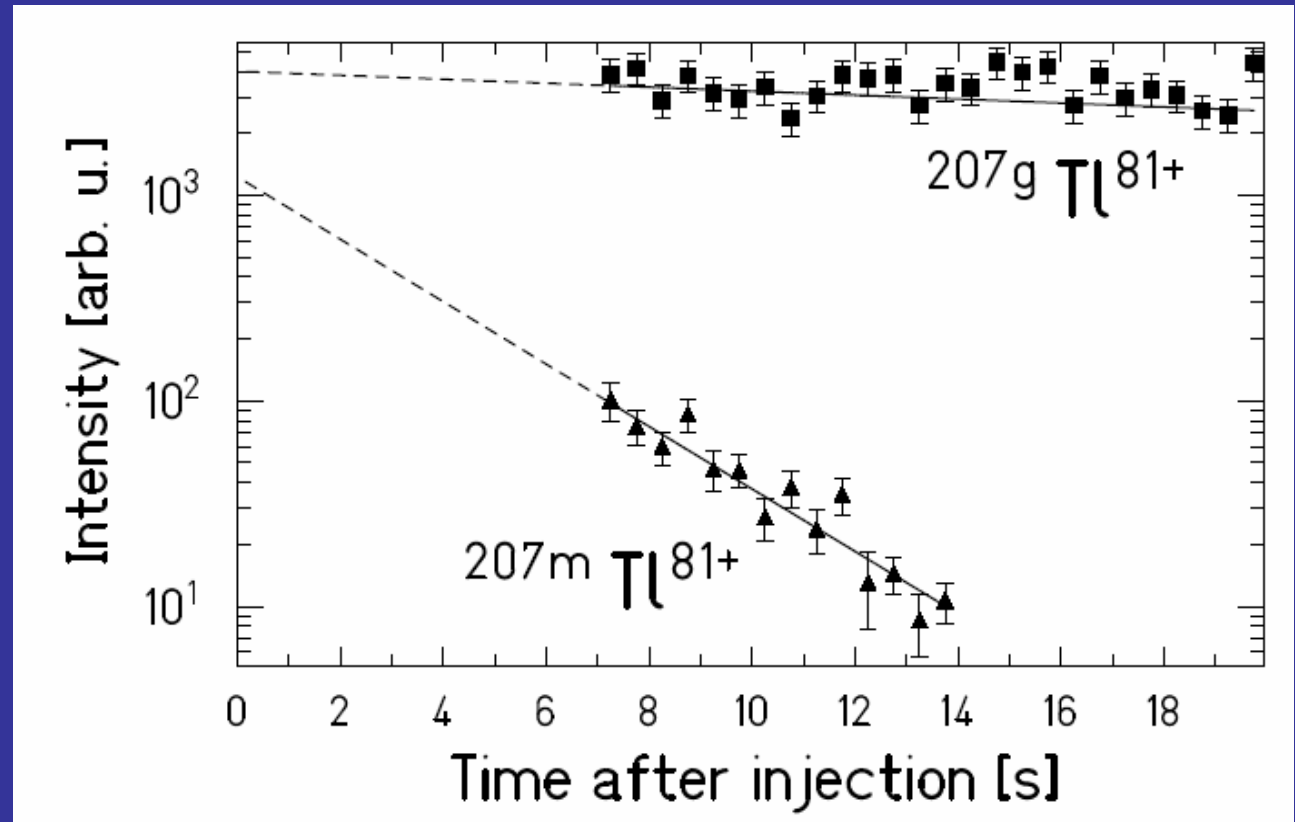
# Half-life of Fully-Ionized $^{207m}\text{Tl}^{81+}$

$^{207m}\text{Tl}$  ( $E^* = 1348$  keV)

$T_{1/2}(\text{neutral}) = 1.33(11)$  s

$T_{1/2}(\text{bare}) = 1.47(32)$  s

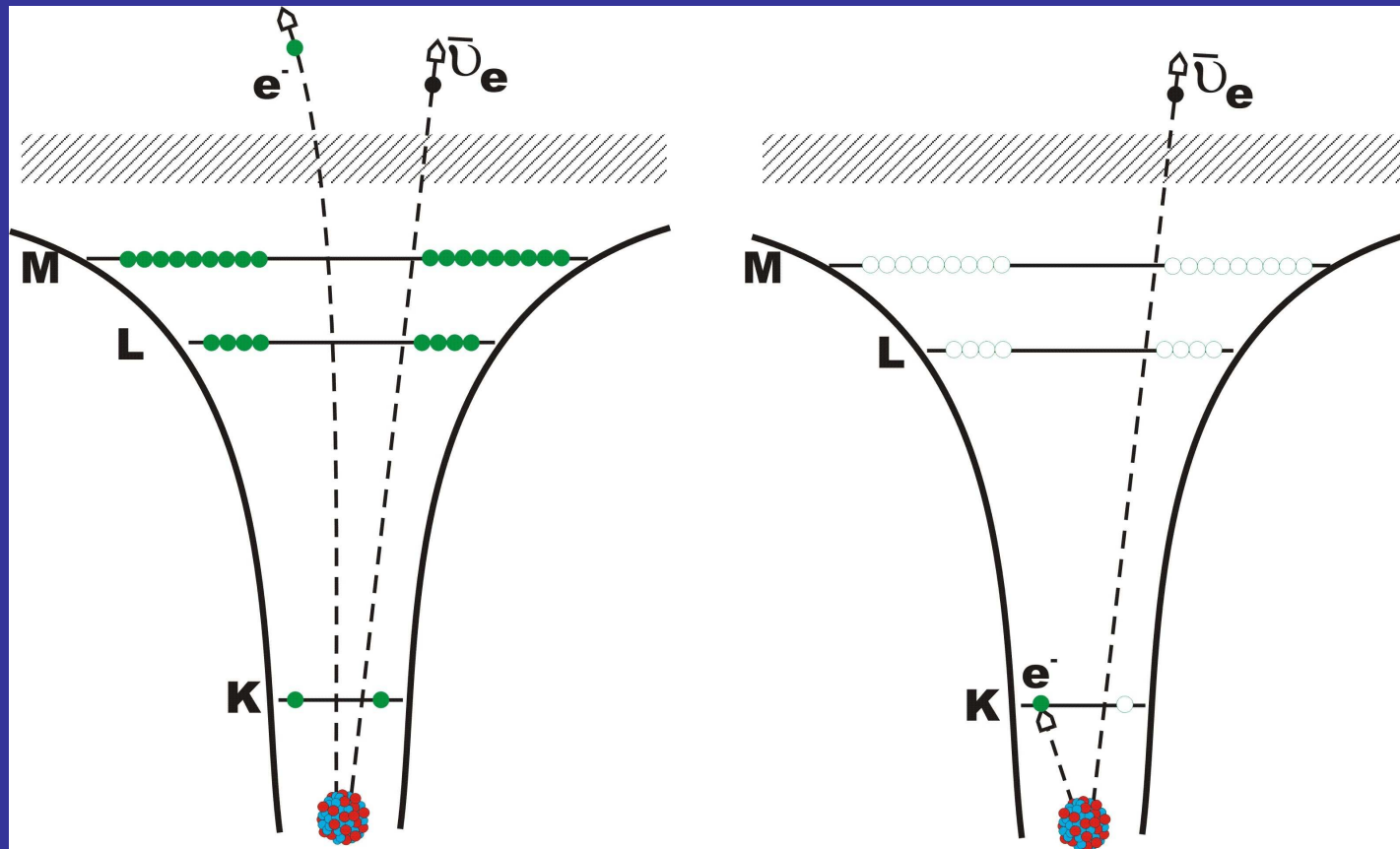
$T_{1/2}(\text{theory}) = 1.52(12)$  s



D. Boutin, PhD Thesis, JLU Giessen, 2005

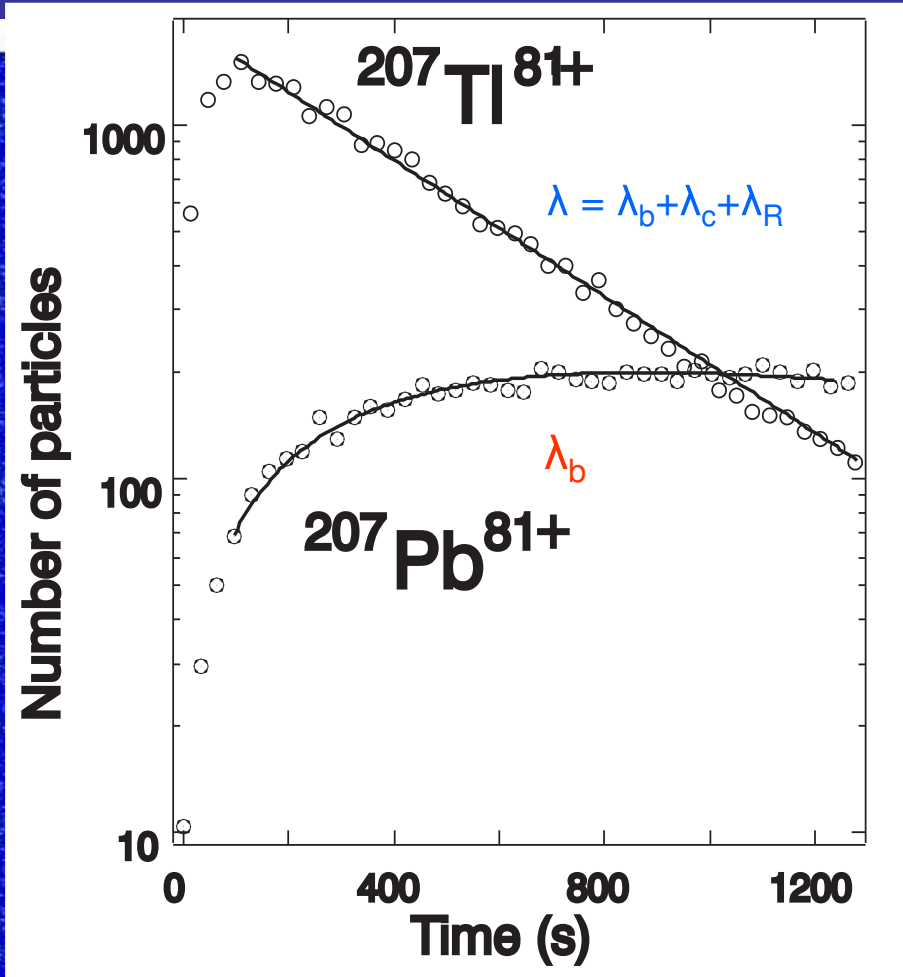
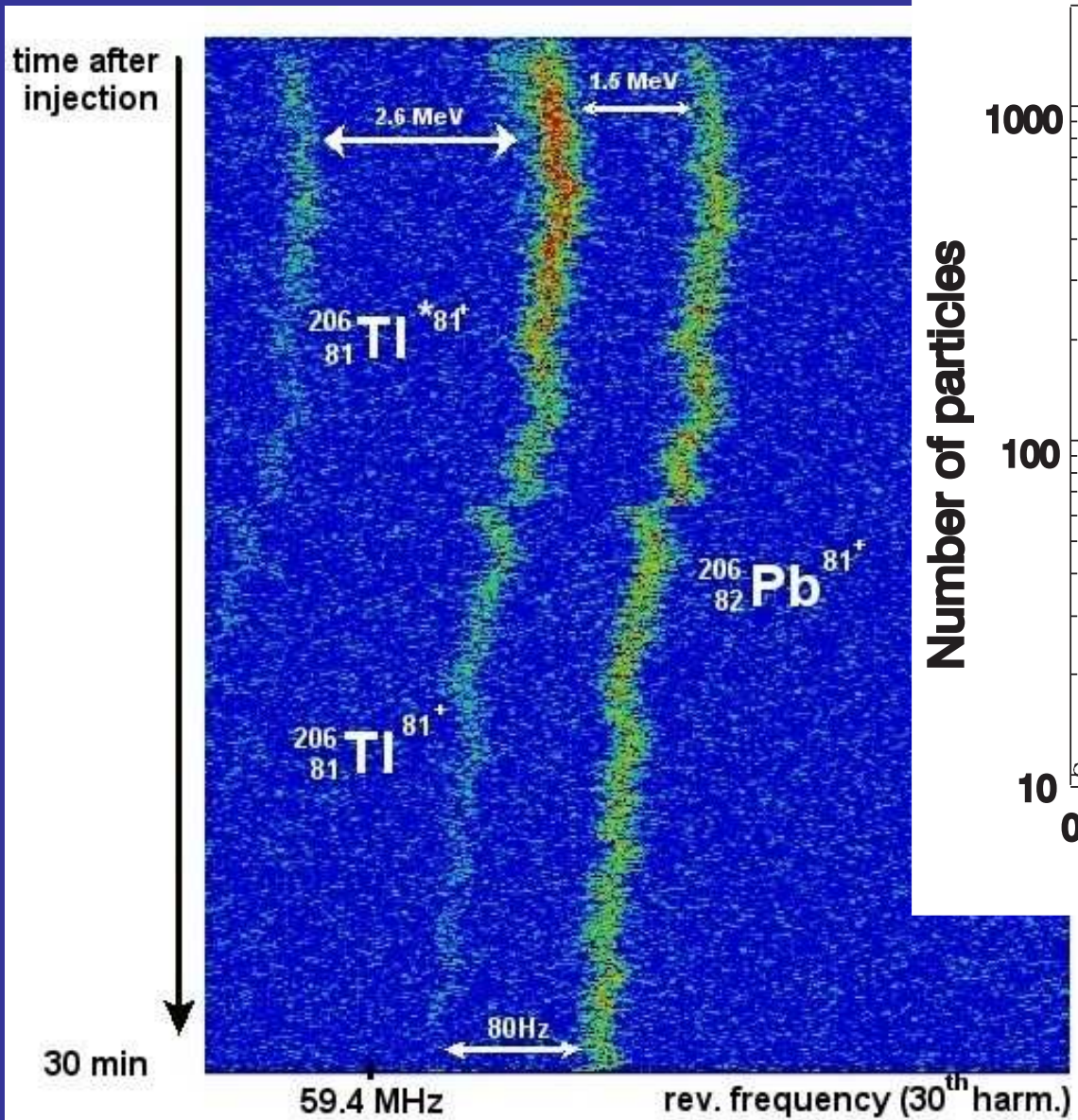
T. Ohtsubo et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 95 (2005) 052501

# Bound-State $\beta$ -decay



providing larger **Q values**  
enhancing stellar  $\beta$  decay rates  
altering  **$\beta$  chronometers**  
modifying s-process **branching points**

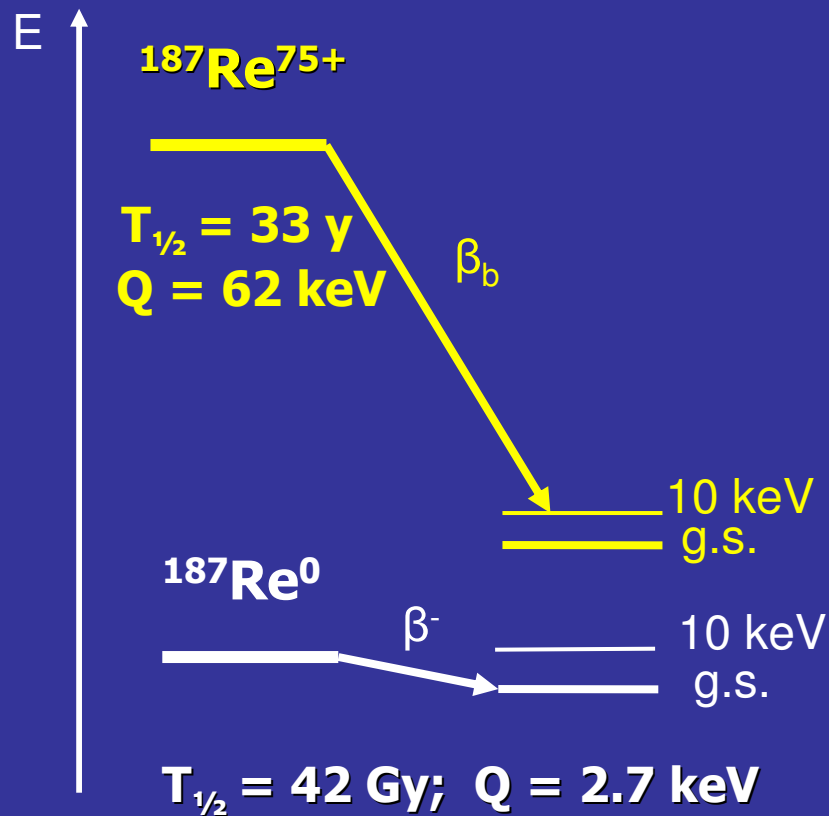
# Bound-State $\beta$ -decay in $^{206,207}\text{Tl}$



bound/continuum branching ratio  
 → Fermi function  $f(Z)$  of  $\beta^-$  decay



# Bound-State $\beta$ -decay of $^{187}\text{Re}$



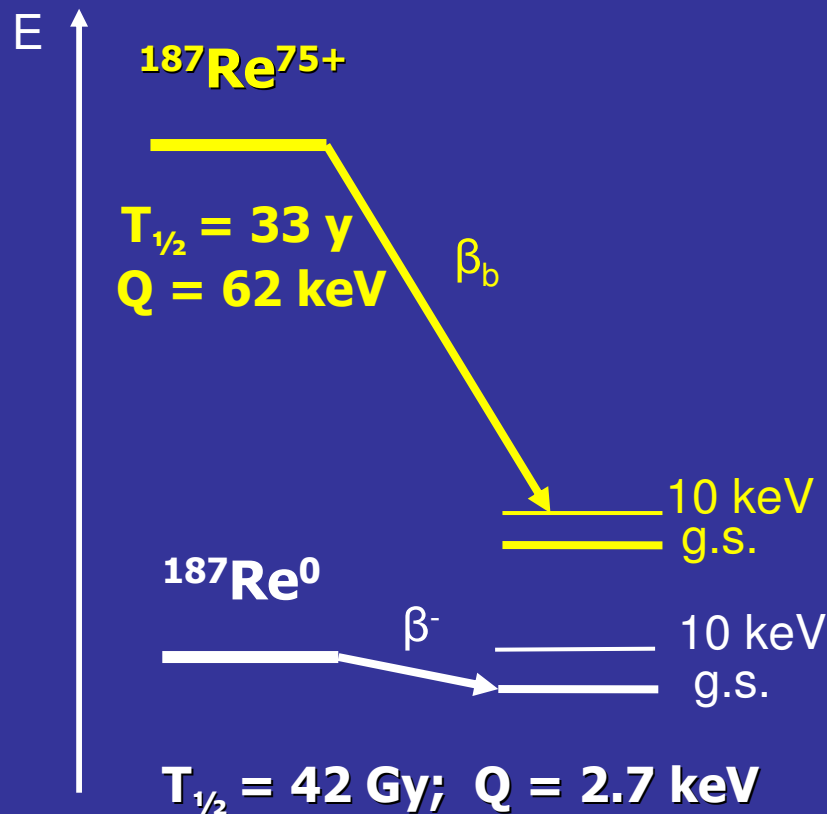
**Hubble Ultra Deep Field**  
Hubble Space Telescope • Advanced Camera for Surveys

NASA, ESA, S. Beckwith (STScI) and the HUDF Team

STScI-PRC04-07a

# Bound-State $\beta$ -decay of $^{187}\text{Re}$

The 7 Nuclear Clocks for the Age of the Earth, the Solar System, the Galaxy, and the Universe

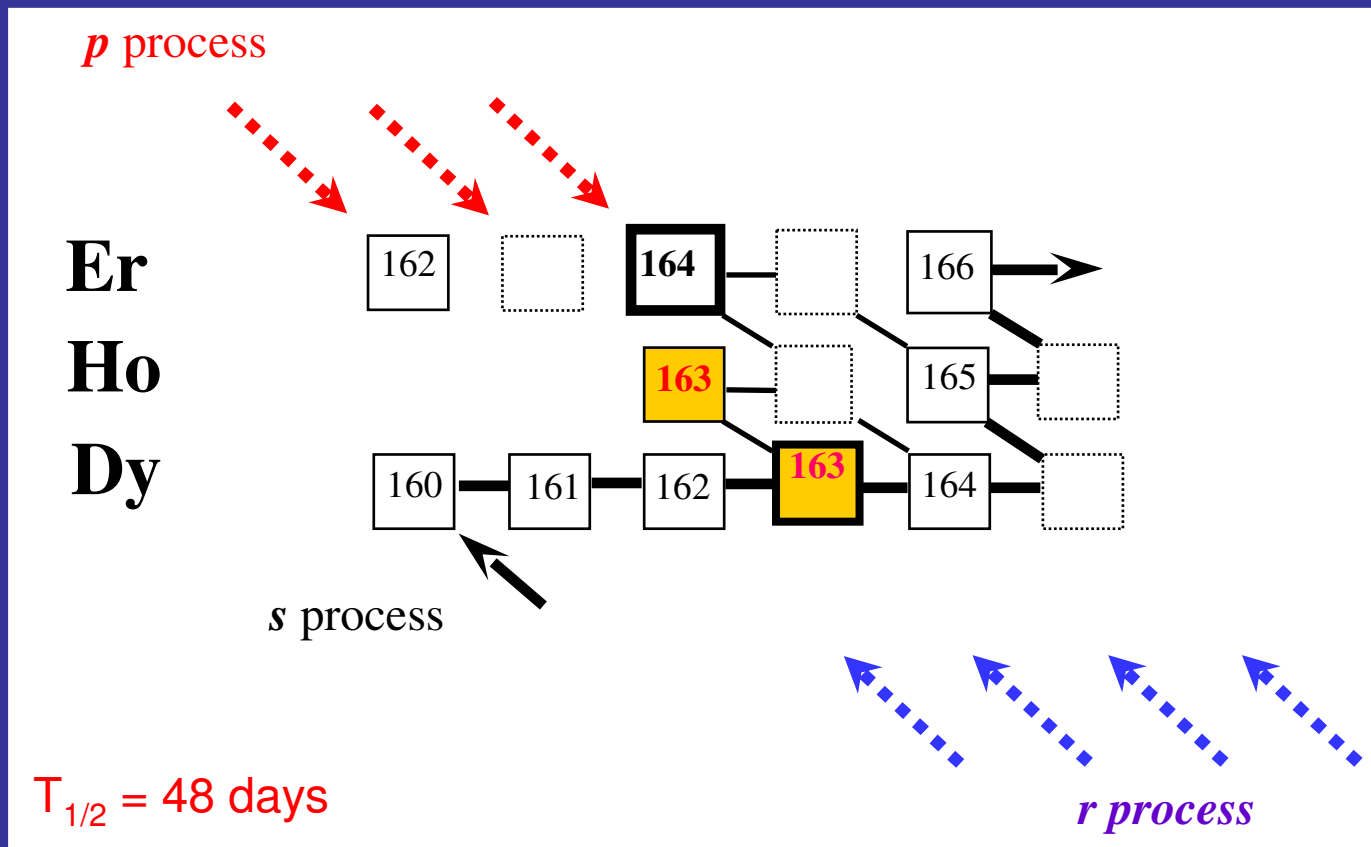


clock	$T_{1/2} [10^9 \text{ y}]$
$^{40}\text{K}/^{40}\text{Ar} (\beta)$	1.3
$^{238}\text{U} \dots \text{Th} \dots ^{206}\text{Pb} (\alpha, \beta)$	4.5
$^{232}\text{Th} \dots \text{Ra} \dots ^{208}\text{Pb} (\alpha, \beta)$	14
$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{176}\text{Hf} (\beta)$	30
<b><math>^{187}\text{Re}/^{187}\text{Os} (\beta)</math></b>	<b>42</b>
$^{87}\text{Rb}/^{87}\text{Sr} (\beta)$	50
$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{143}\text{Nd} (\alpha)$	100

Clayton (1964): a mother-daughter couple ( $^{187}\text{Re}/^{187}\text{Os}$ ) is the "best" radioactive clock

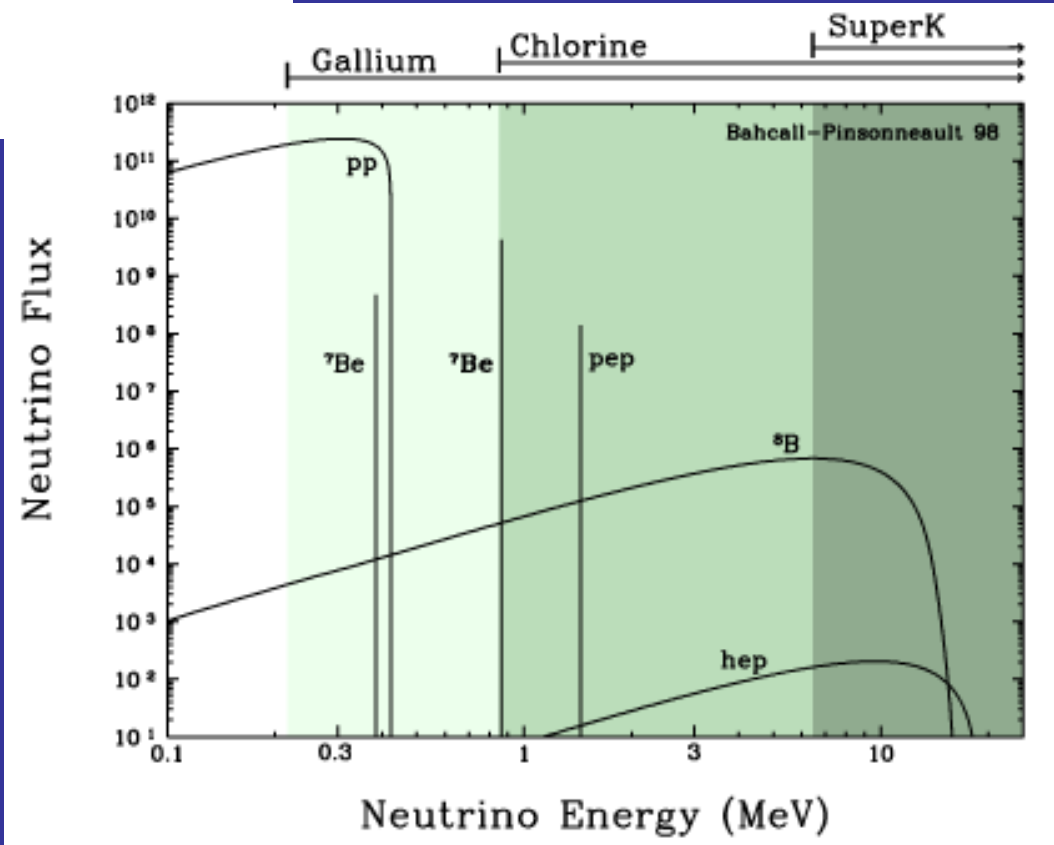
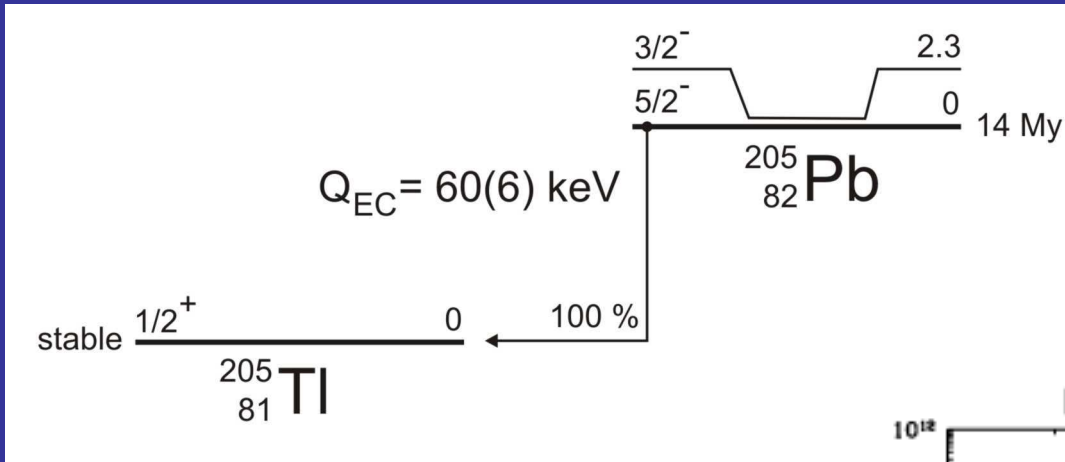
# Bound-State $\beta$ -decay of $^{163}\text{Dy}$

s process: slow neutron capture and  $\beta$ -decay near valley of  $\beta$  stability at  $kT = 30$  keV;  $\rightarrow$  high atomic charge state  $\rightarrow$  bound-state  $\beta$  decay



branchings caused by bound-state  $\beta$  decay

# Next Step: Bound-State $\beta$ -decay of $^{205}\text{Tl}$



# Electron Capture in Hydrogen-like Ions

## Simple theoretical estimation:

*R.B. Firestone, Table of Isotopes, 1996*

Gamow-Teller transition  $1^+ \rightarrow 0^+$

$\beta^+$  to EC branching ratio:

$$\lambda_{\beta^+}/\lambda_{\text{EC}} (\text{neutral atom}) \approx 1$$

*W. Bambynek et al., Rev. Mod. Phys 49, 1977*

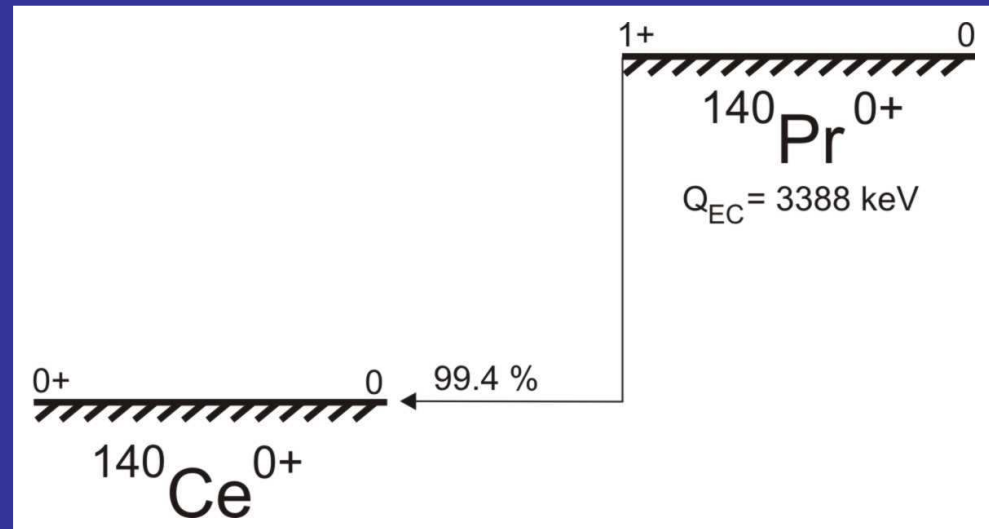
S-electron density at the nucleus:

$$|f_s(0)|^2 \propto 1/n^3$$

$$P_{\text{EC}} (\text{neutral atom}) \propto 2 \sum 1/n^3 = 2.4$$

$$P_K (\text{H-like}) \propto 1 * 1/1^3 = 1$$

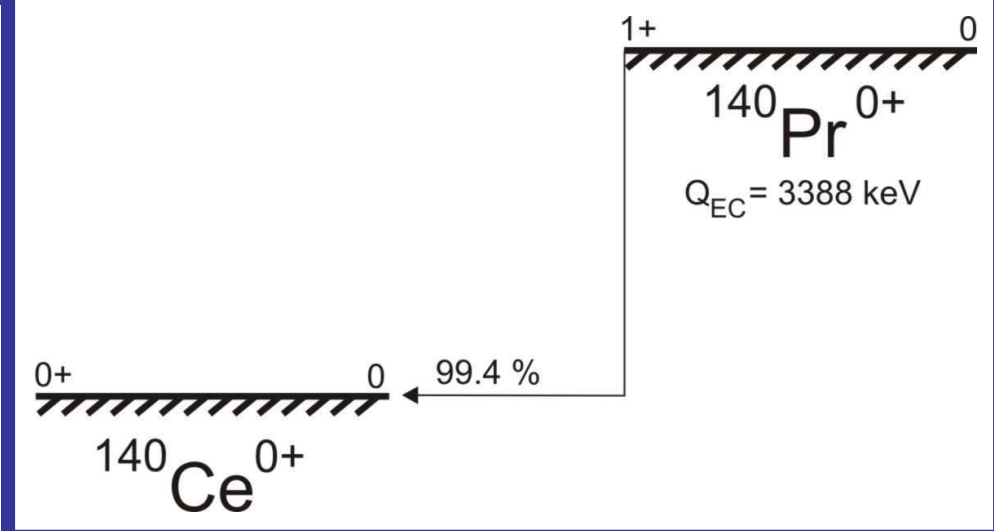
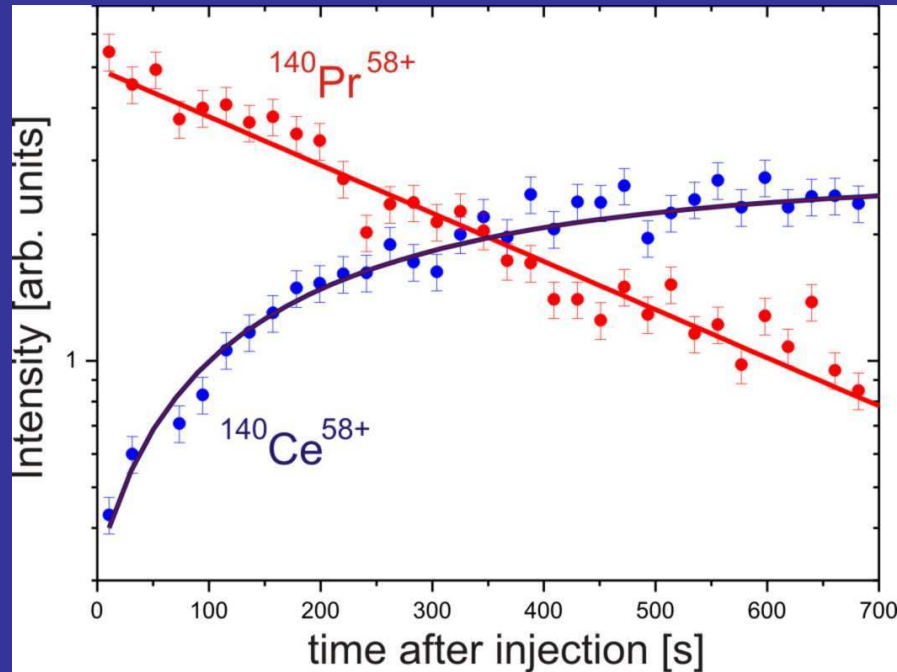
$$\lambda_{\beta^+}/\lambda_K (\text{H-like}) \approx 2.4$$



Conclusion:

**H-Like ion should have 41% longer half-life**

# Electron Capture in Hydrogen-like Ions



G.Audi et al., NPA729 (2003) 3

$$\lambda(\text{neutral}) = 0.00341(1) \text{ s}^{-1}$$

Decay of fully-ionized  $^{140}\text{Pr}$ :

$$\lambda_{\beta^+} = 0.00172(7) \text{ s}^{-1}$$

Decay of H-like  $^{140}\text{Pr}$ :

$$\lambda_{\text{K}} = 0.00213(19) \text{ s}^{-1}$$

J. Kurcewicz, N. Winckler et al., in preparation

Expectation:

$$\lambda_{\beta^+}/\lambda_{\text{K}} (\text{H-like}) \approx 2.4$$

Experiment:

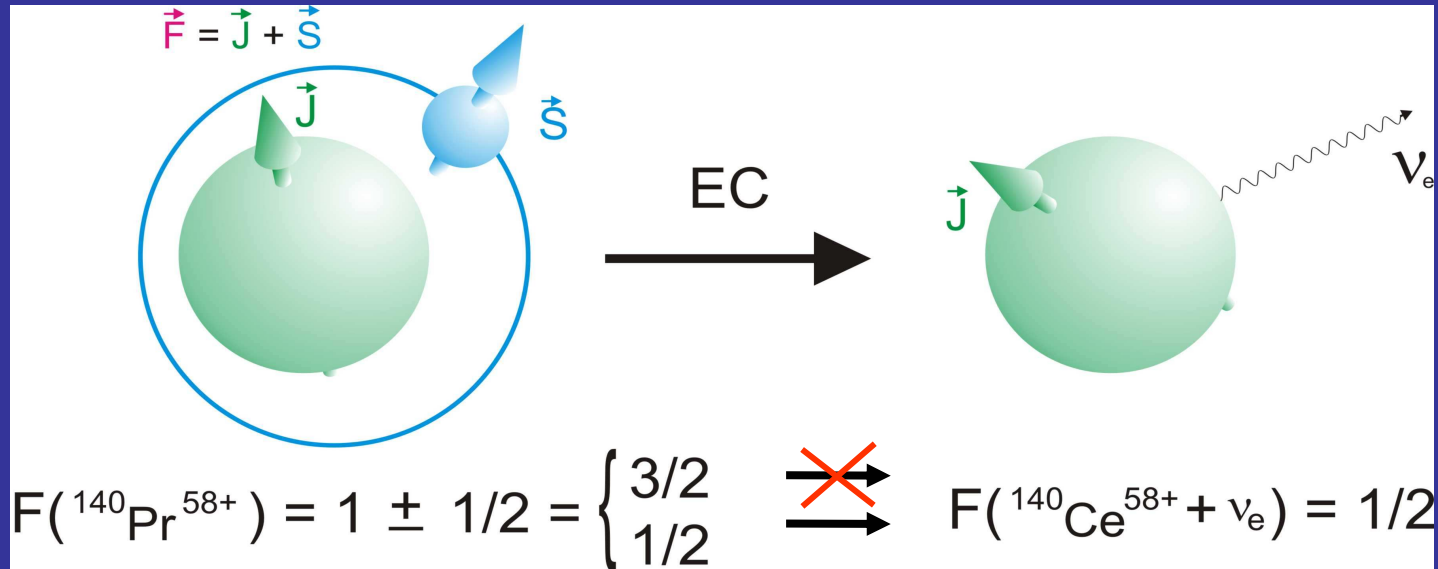
$$\lambda_{\beta^+}/\lambda_{\text{K}} (\text{H-like}) = 0.81(8)$$

**H-Like ion decays ~20% faster than neutral atom !!!**



# Electron Capture in Hydrogen-like Ions

Gamow-Teller transition  $1^+ \rightarrow 0^+$



S. Typel and L. Grigorenko

$$\mu = +2.7812\mu_N$$

Z. Patyk

## Probability of EC Decay

Neutral  $^{140}\text{Pr}$ :  $P = 2.381$

He-like  $^{140}\text{Pr}$ :  $P = 2$

H-like  $^{140}\text{Pr}$ :  $P = 3$

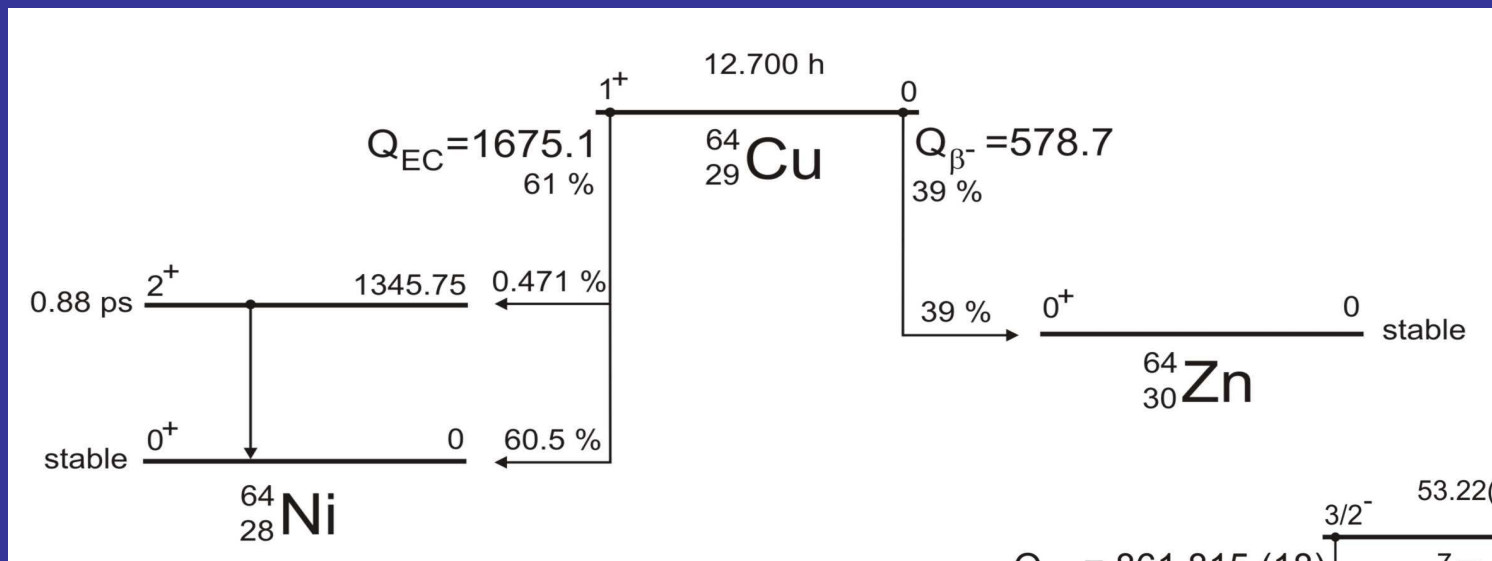
## Theory:

The H-Like ion should really decay 20% faster than neutral atom!

# Electron Capture in Hydrogen-like Ions

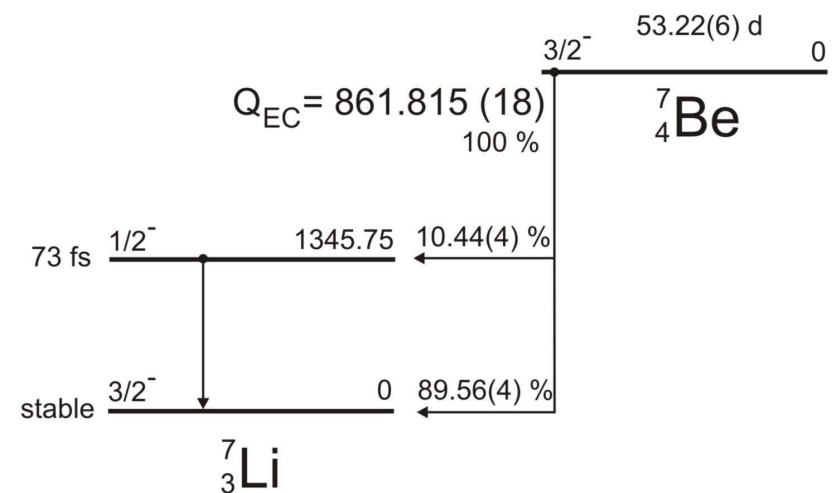
B.M. Dodsworth et al., *Phys. Rev.* 142 (1966) 638.

$$\mu (^{64}\text{Cu}) = -0.217(2) \text{ nm}$$



A.V. Gruzinov, J.N. Bahcall, *Astroph. J.* 490 (1997) 437

Ionization of  $^7\text{Be}$  in the Sun can be  $\sim 20\text{-}30\%$



# Single-Particle Decay Spectroscopy

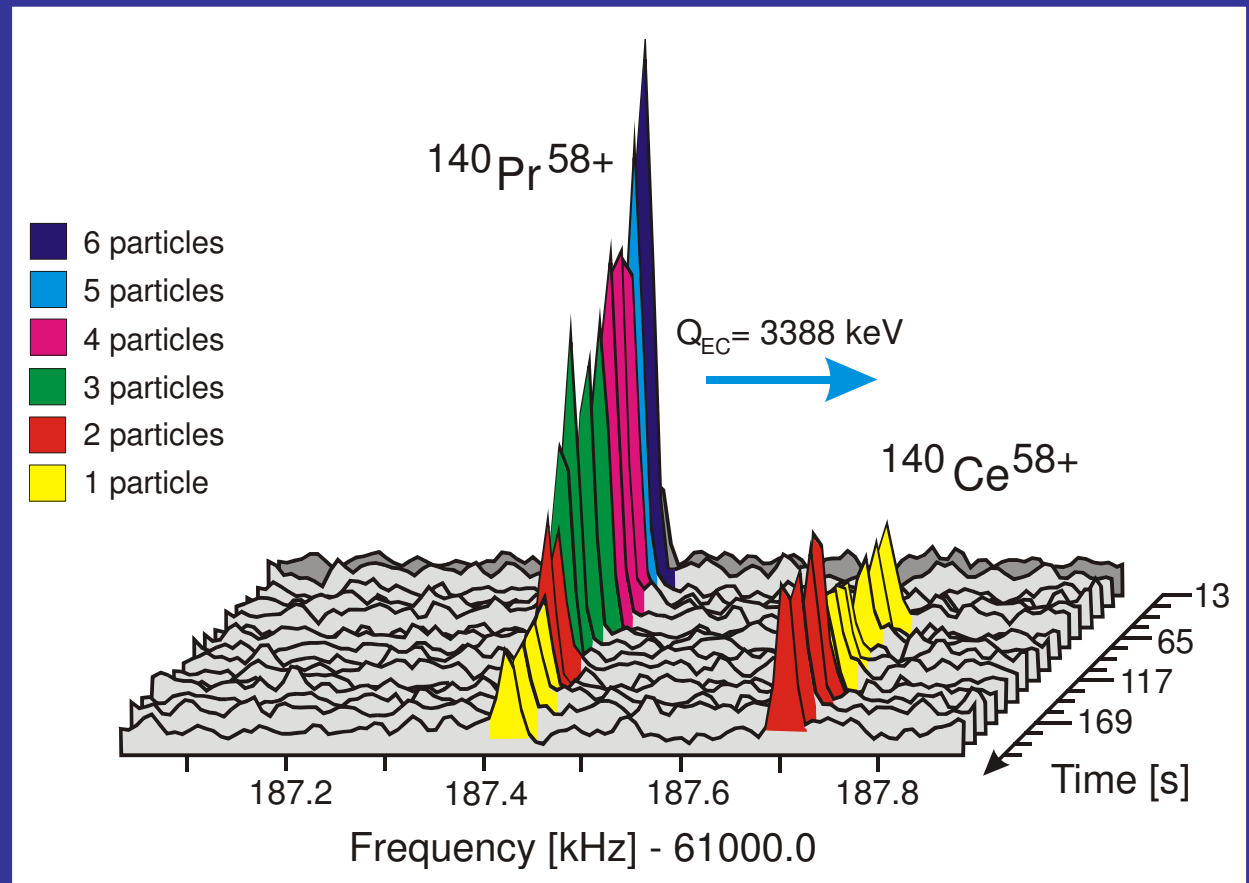
Sensitivity to single stored ions

Recording the correlated changes of peak intensities corresponding to mother and daughter ions

Reliable determination of the number of a few stored particles

Investigation of a selected decay branch, e.g. pure electron capture decay

Systematical effects such as late cooling or feeding via atomic or nuclear decays can be disentangled



# Summary and Future Plans

- $\beta^+$  decay of bare nuclei

*H.Irnich et al., Physical Review Letters 75 (1995) 4182-4185*

- Half-lives of highly-converted isomeric states in bare nuclei

*Yu.A. Litvinov et al., Physics Letters B573 (2003) 80-85*

- First Direct Observation of Bound-State  $\beta$  decay

*T. Ohtsubo et al., Physical Review Letters 95 (2005) 052501*

- EC and  $\beta^+$  decay of hydrogen-like  $^{140}\text{Pr}$  ions

*J. Kurcewicz, N. Winckler et al., in preparation*

- Half-life measurements of exotic nuclides

*C. Scheidenberger et al., GSI Proposal E055*

- $\alpha$  decay of bare nuclei

*A. Musumarra et al., GSI Proposal 2006*

- Bound-state  $\beta$  decay in  $^{205}\text{Tl}$

*F. Bosch et al., GSI Proposal E069*

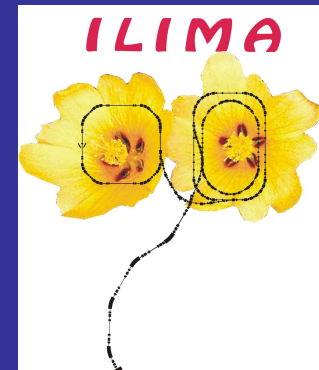
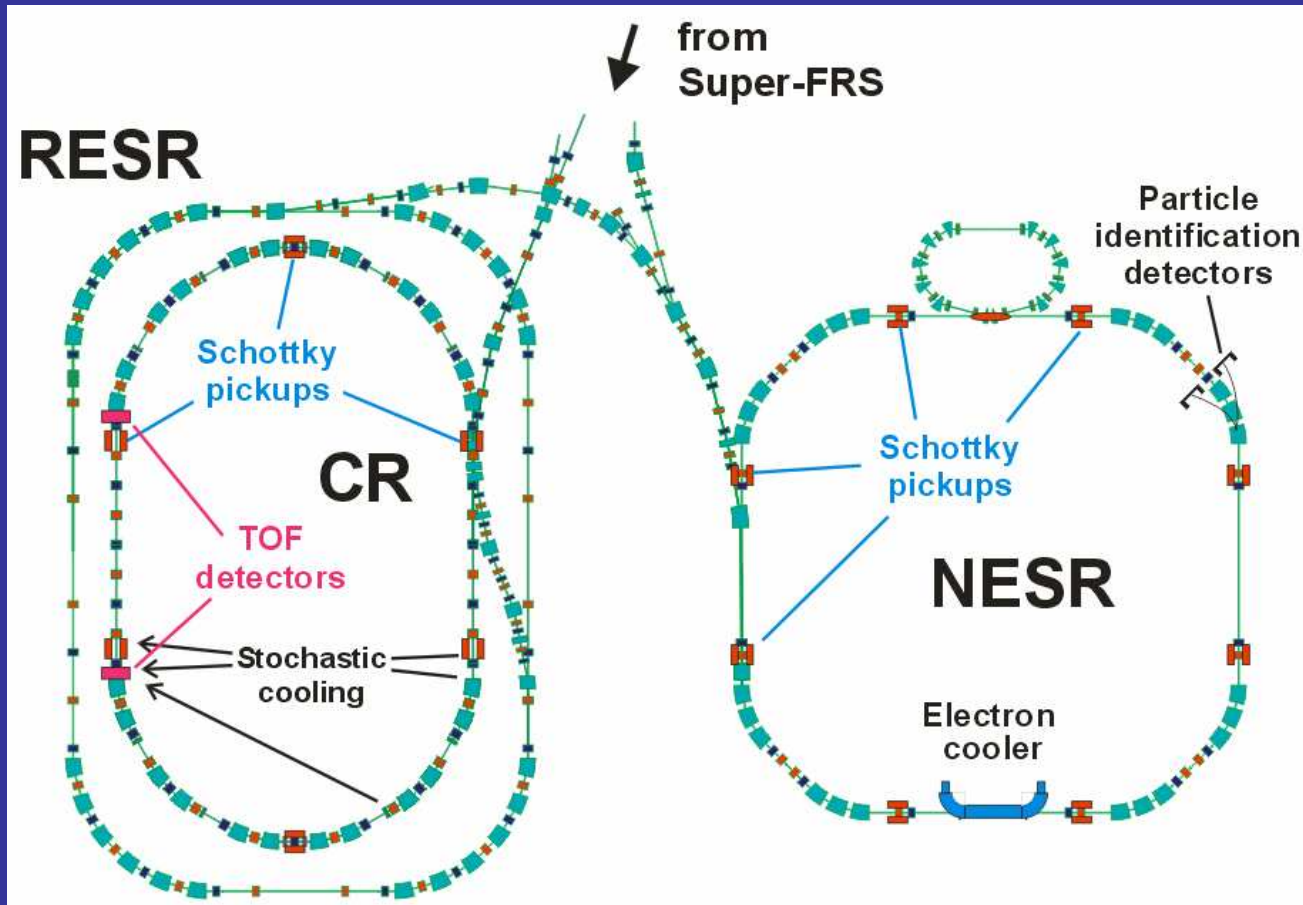
- EC and  $\beta^+$  decay in  $^{64}\text{Cu}$

*Yu.A. Litvinov et al., GSI Proposal, in preparation*

- Single Particle Decay Spectroscopy of  $^{140}\text{Pr}$  and  $^{142}\text{Pm}$

*Yu.A. Litvinov, F. Bosch et al., GSI Proposal, submitted*

# ILIMA: Isomeric beams, Lifetimes, and Masses



# Decay Studies in the ESR

G.Audi, L.Batist, K.Beckert, F.Bosch, D.Boutin, C.Brandau, Th.Buervenich,  
L.Chen, I.Cullen, C.Dimopoulou, H.Essel, B.Fabian, T.Faestermann,  
B.Franczak, B.Franzke, H.Geissel, M.Hausmann, P.Kienle, O.Klepper,  
R.Knöbel, C.Kozhuharov, K.-L.Kratz, R.Krücken, J.Kurcewicz, S.A.Litvinov,  
Yu.A.Litvinov, Z.Liu, M.Mazzocco, L.Maier, F.Montes, I.Mukha,  
G.Münzenberg, A.Musumarra, C.Nociforo, F.Nolden, T.Ohtsubo, A.Ozawa,  
Z.Patyk, B.Pfeiffer, M.Pfützner, W.R.Plass, C.Scheidenberger, M.Shindo,  
J.Stadlmann, M.Steck, Th.Stöhlker, K.Sümmerer, B.Sun, T.Suzuki, S.Typel,  
P.M.Walker, H.Weick, N.Winckler, M.Winkler, T.Yamaguchi

