

Experimental Activities ANL Nuclear Data Program

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Argonne National Laboratory



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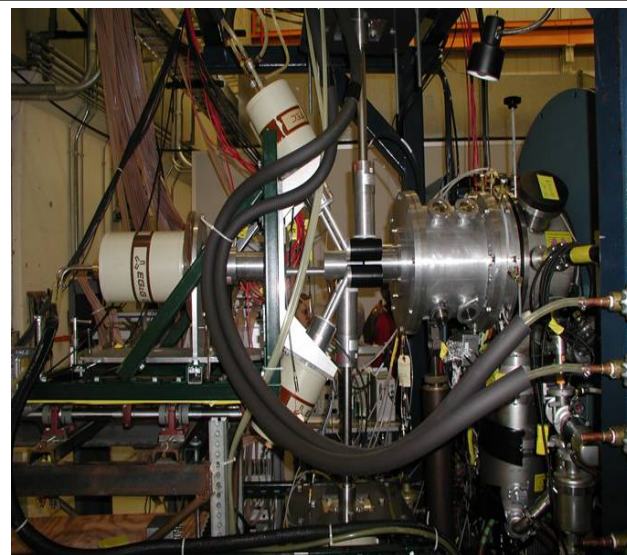
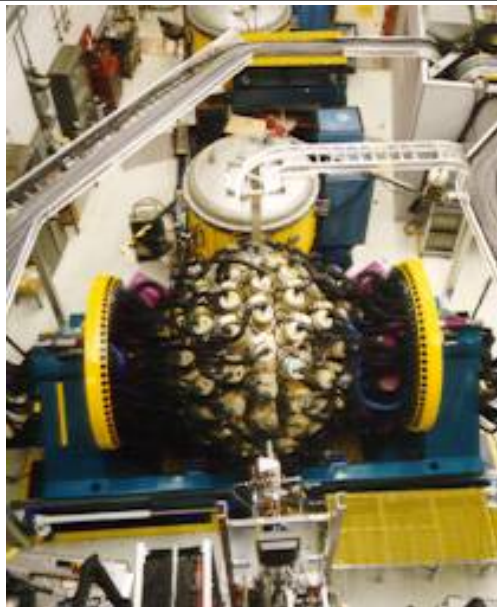
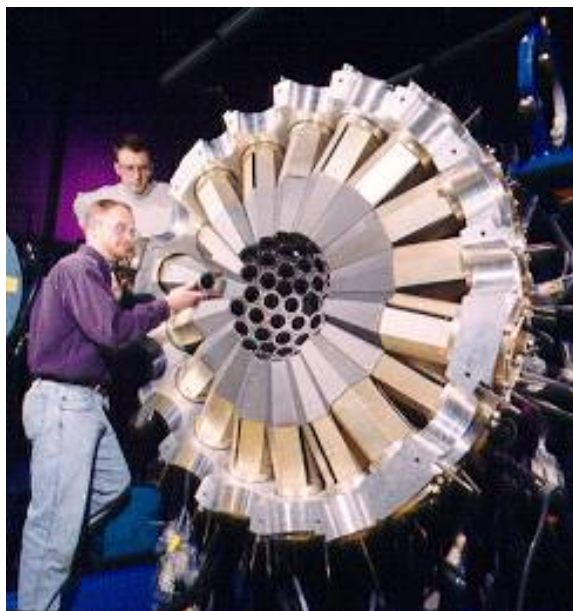
ANL Activities Overview

- ❑ Measurements with **Gammasphere & FMA** at **ATLAS** and gamma-ray spectroscopy studies at **ANU, Canberra (AUS)**
 - ✓ basic low-energy nuclear physics
 - ✓ non-energy applications, e.g. astrophysics, detector efficiency standards and others
 - ✓ NE applications, e.g. isomers, FP
- ❑ Development of a new generation **Ge tracking detectors**
 - ✓ 2 years ANL LDRD in collaboration with K. Lister/PHY
- ❑ **Decay spectroscopy** studies of **heavy nuclei**
 - ✓ both applied and basic physics communities
- ❑ Studies at the sub-critical facility **YALINA**
 - ✓ NE applied area – validation of ND models & libraries

Measurements at ANL

- ❑ Properties of Nuclear **K-Isomers** in neutron-rich nuclei near $A \sim 180$ and **shell-model isomers** near ^{132}Sn , including spectroscopy of FP – in collaboration with **ANU, UML, U. Surrey (UK) and PHY/ANL**
 - ✓ completed ^{179}Ta & ^{174}Yb (published); ^{174}Lu near completion
 - ✓ new studies of $^{185, 186, 187}\text{Re}$ initiated
- ❑ Spectroscopy of ^{237}U and ^{239}U using Unsafe Coulomb excitations – in collaboration with **PHY/ANL**
- ❑ Triaxial Superdef. and Wobbling mode in $^{171-175}\text{Hf}$ and $^{170-171}\text{Ta}$ - in collaboration with **US Naval Academy/ANL-PHY**
- ❑ Decay Spectroscopy of **heavy nuclei** – in collaboration with **PHY/ANL**
 - ✓ Decay data on $^{251, 253}\text{Es}$, ^{255}Fm , $^{245, 246, 249}\text{Cm}$, ^{251}Cf
 - ✓ Decay data on high-K isomers in ^{254}No

Isomeric Research at Argonne



❑ *Availability of a variety of HI beams and a flexible beam pulsing system*

➤ *from ^4He up to ^{238}U / time-range from ns up to years!*

❑ *Existence of high-efficiency detector systems, e.g **Gammasphere, FMA***

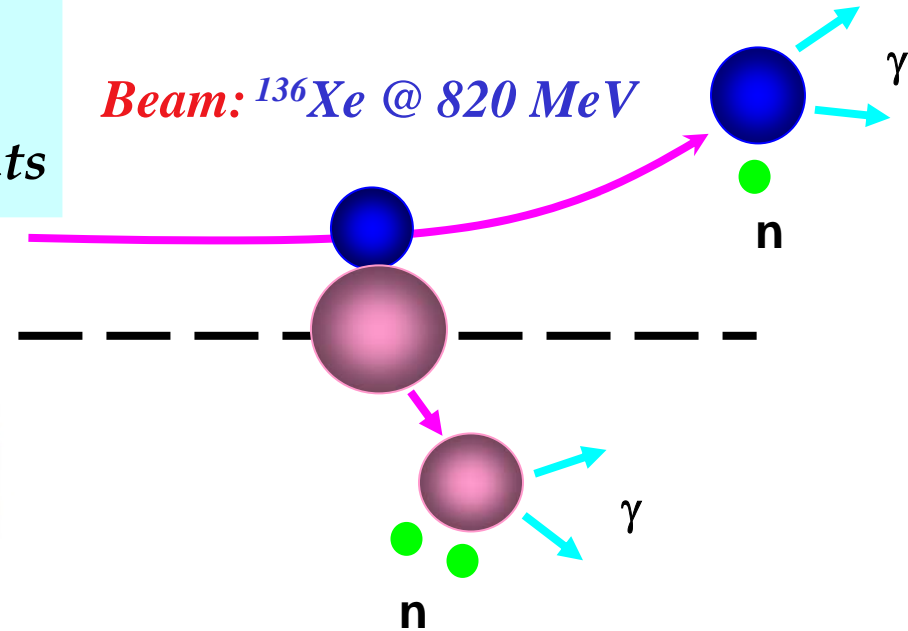
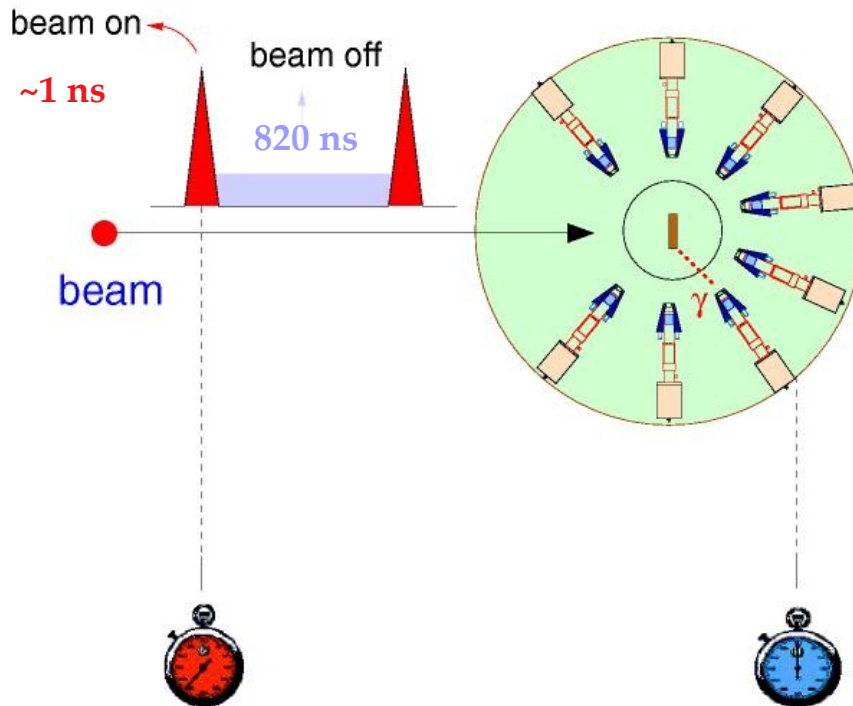
✓ *Studying Isomers at extreme conditions:*

Heavy nuclei/ Proton Drip Line/ Neutron Rich Nuclei/High-spin & Seniority

Deep Inelastic Experiments with GS

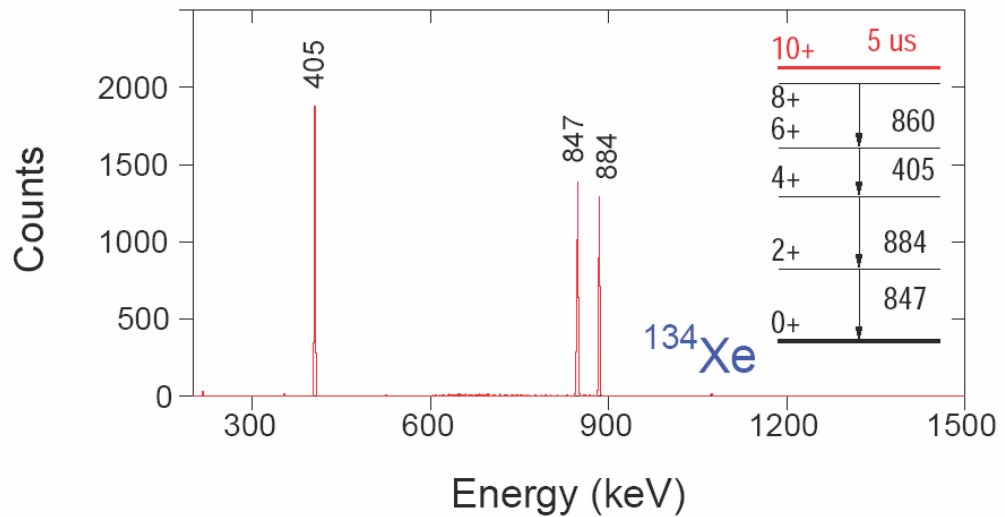
Pulsed Beam Technique

- well defined “clock”
- sensitive to in-beam and decay events

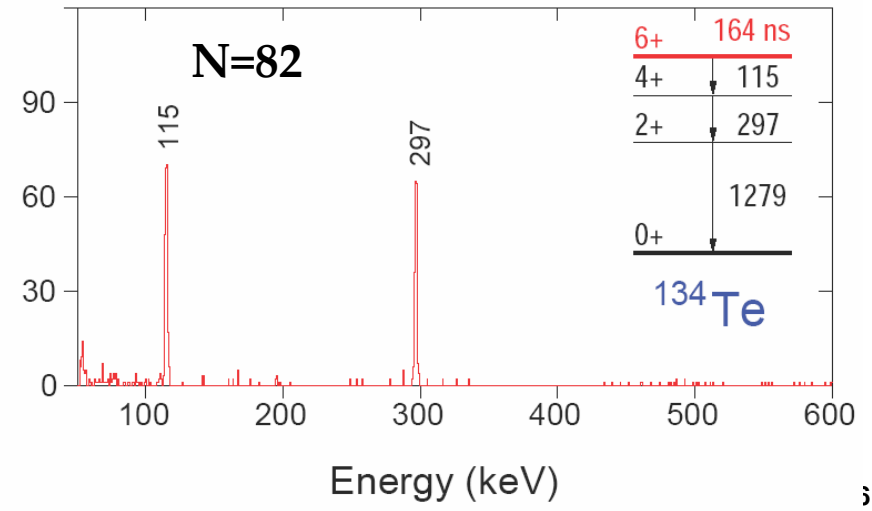
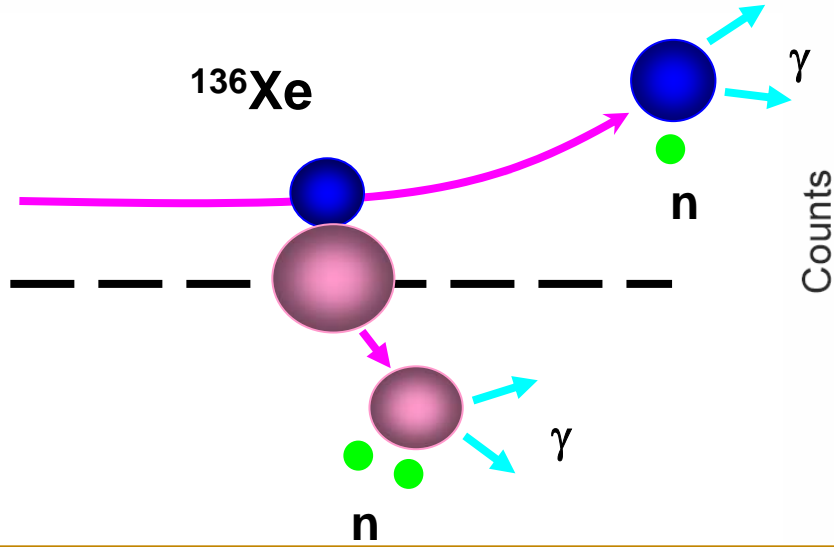


Targets: ^{176}Lu (enriched up to 50 %),
 ^{175}Lu , ^{174}Yb (*gsfma112*)
 ^{176}Yb , ^{185}Re (*gsfma149*)
Beam: ^{178}Hf on Pb target (*gsfma150*)

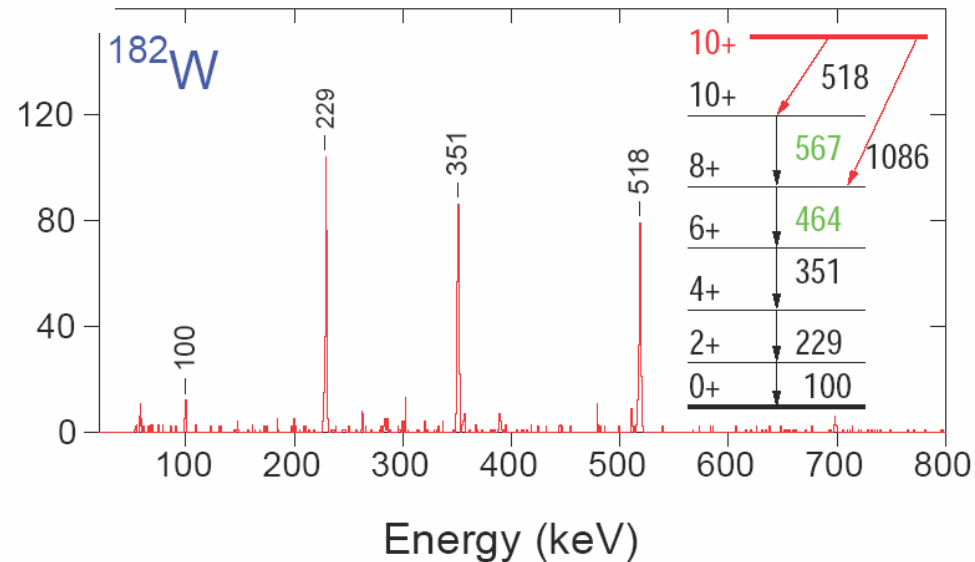
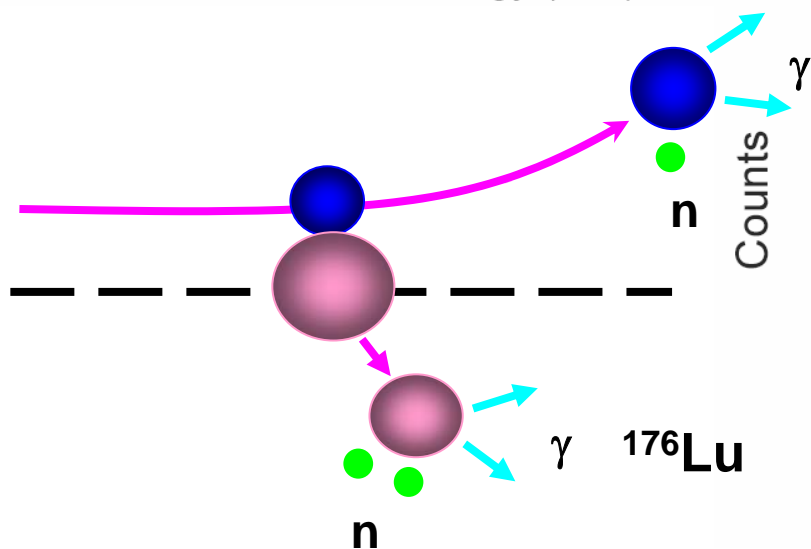
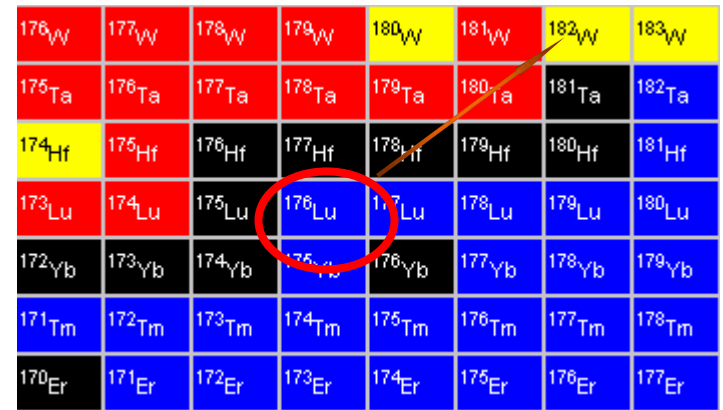
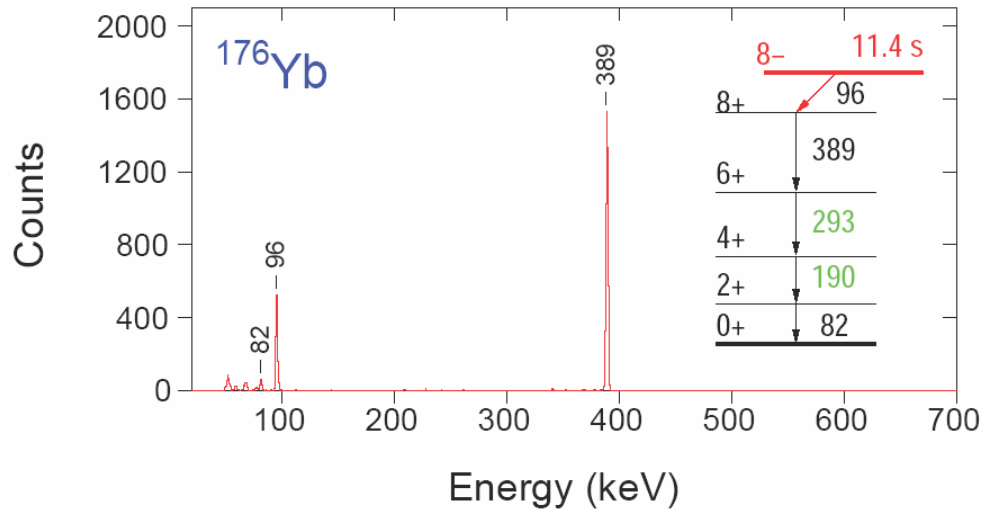
Projectile-like nuclei



^{134}Ce	^{135}Ce	^{136}Ce	^{137}Ce	^{138}Ce	^{139}Ce	^{140}Ce	^{141}Ce	^{142}Ce
^{133}La	^{134}La	^{135}La	^{136}La	^{137}La	^{138}La	^{139}La	^{140}La	^{141}La
^{132}Ba	^{133}Ba	^{134}Ba	^{135}Ba	^{136}Ba	^{137}Ba	^{138}Ba	^{139}Ba	^{140}Ba
^{131}Cs	^{132}Cs	^{133}Cs	^{134}Cs	^{135}Cs	^{136}Cs	^{137}Cs	^{138}Cs	^{139}Cs
^{130}Xe	^{131}Xe	^{132}Xe	^{133}Xe	^{134}Xe	^{135}Xe	^{136}Xe	^{137}Xe	^{138}Xe
^{129}I	^{130}I	^{131}I	^{132}I	^{133}I	^{134}I	^{135}I	^{136}I	^{137}I
^{128}Te	^{129}Te	^{130}Te	^{131}Te	^{132}Te	^{133}Te	^{134}Te	^{135}Te	^{136}Te
^{127}Sb	^{128}Sb	^{129}Sb	^{130}Sb	^{131}Sb	^{132}Sb	^{133}Sb	^{134}Sb	^{135}Sb
^{126}Sn	^{127}Sn	^{128}Sn	^{129}Sn	^{130}Sn	^{131}Sn	^{132}Sn	^{133}Sn	^{134}Sn



Target-like nuclei



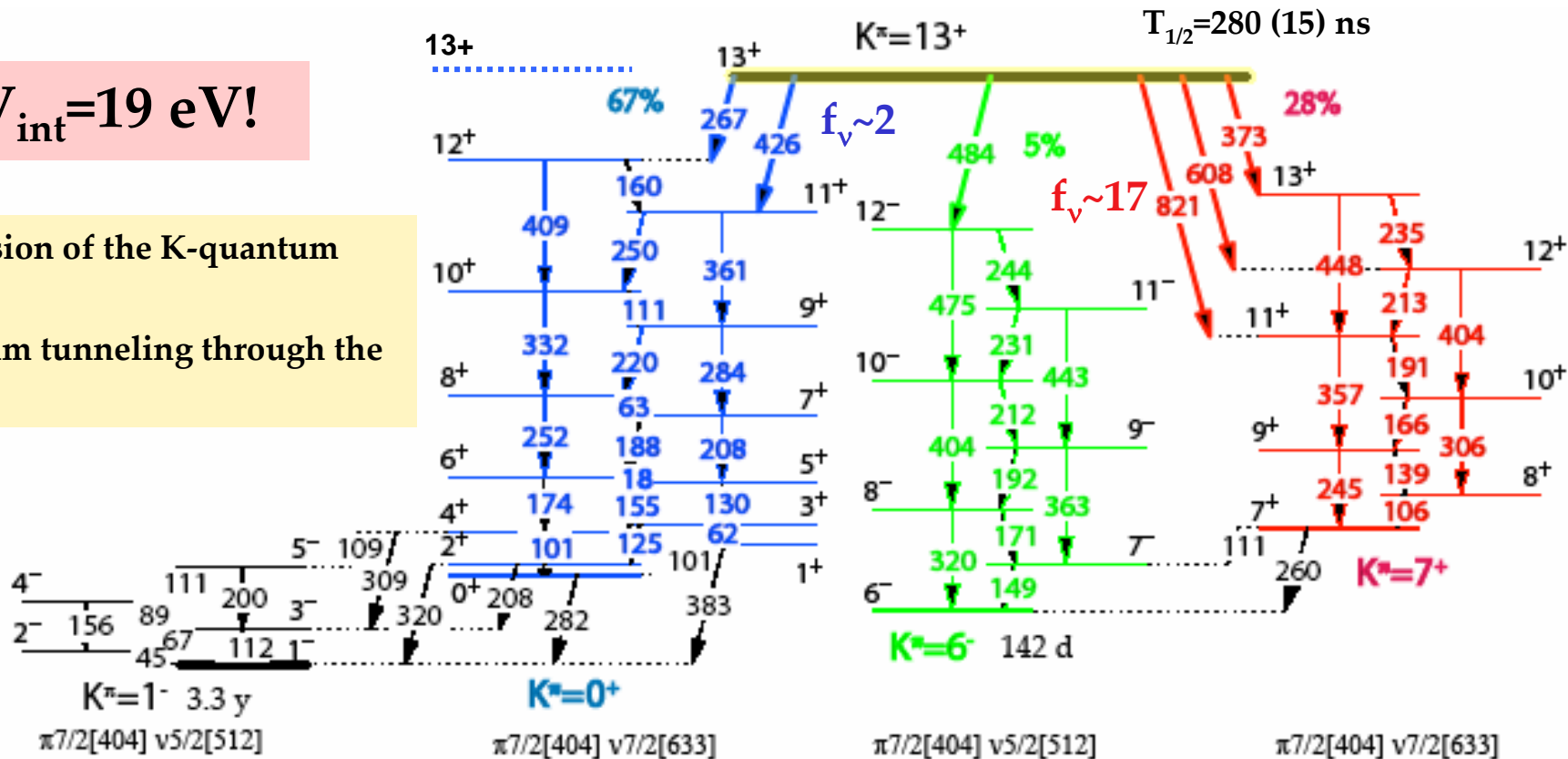
Unusual decay of the 13+ isomer

^{174}Lu

13+ level of the K=0+ band only a few keV (less than 7) above the isomer!

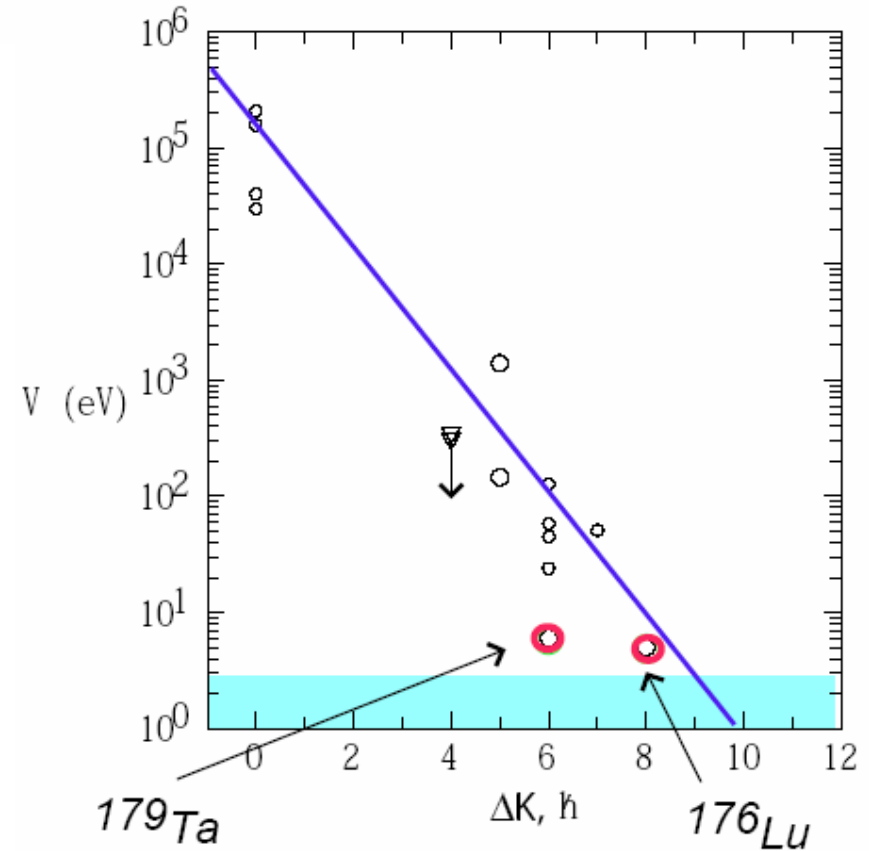
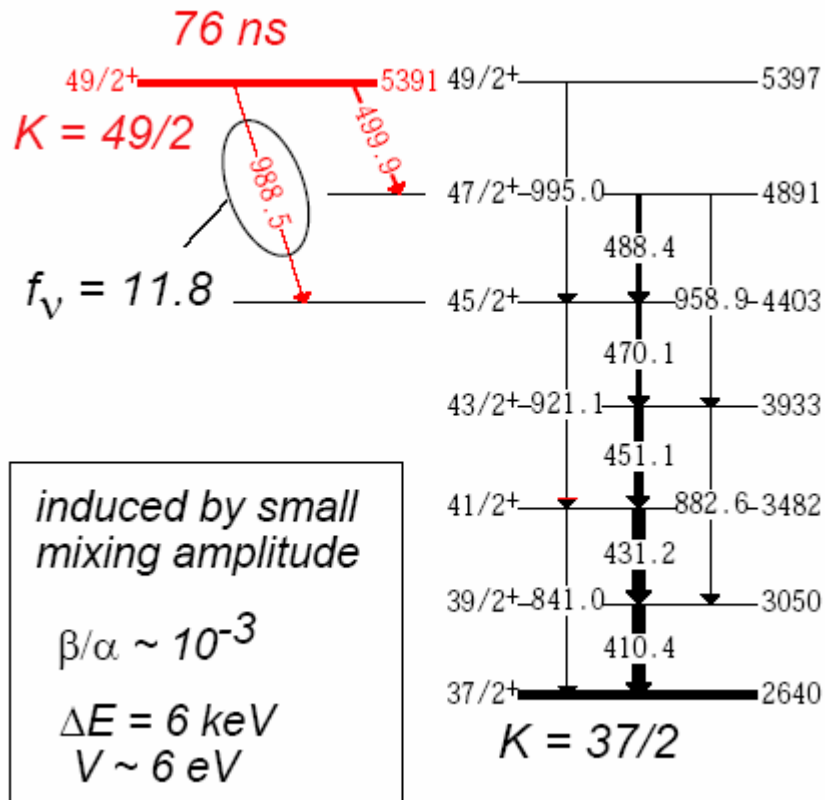
$V_{\text{int}}=19 \text{ eV!}$

- no erosion of the K-quantum number
- quantum tunneling through the K-space



K-Mixing and fast decay of a seven-quasiparticle isomer in ^{179}Ta

F.G. Kondev^{1,a}, G.D. Dracoulis², G.J. Lane², I. Ahmad³, A.P. Byrne^{2,4}, M.P. Carpenter³, P. Chowdhury⁵, S.J. Freeman^{3,b}, N.J. Hammond³, R.V.F. Janssens³, T. Kibédi², T. Lauritsen³, C.J. Lister³, G. Mukherjee^{3,5,c}, D. Seweryniak³, and S.K. Tandel⁵



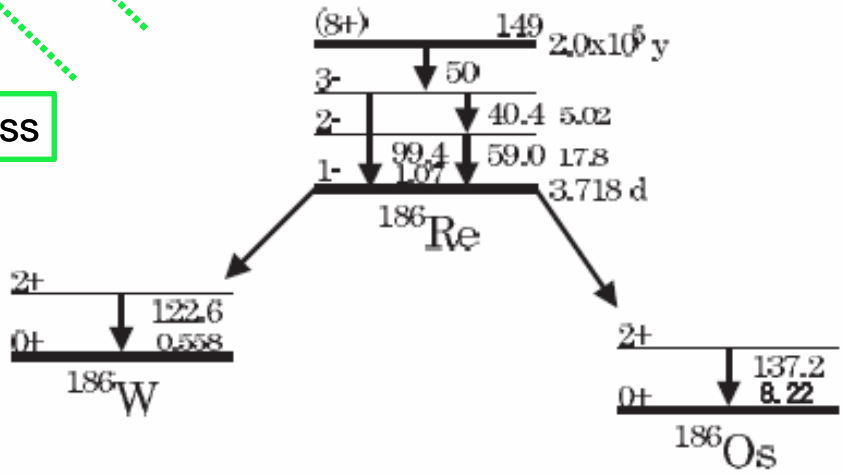
Studies of ^{186}Re of relevance for astrophysics

Os 184 0.02	Os 185 94 d	Os 186 1.58	Os 187 1.6	Os 188 13.3	Os 189 16.1	Os 190 26.4	Os 191 15.4 d	Os 192 41.0
Re 183 71 d	Re 184 38 d	Re 185 37.4	Re 186 9.64 h	Re 187 62.6	Re 188 10.98 h	Re 189 24.3 h	Re 190 3.1 m	
W 182 26.3	W 183 14.3	W 184 30.67	W 185 75.1 d	W 186 28.6	W 187 23.8 h	W 188 69 d		

s-only (yellow arrows pointing to Os 186, Os 187, Os 188, Os 189, Os 190, Os 191)
s-process (yellow arrows pointing to Os 185, Os 186, Os 187, Os 188, Os 189, Os 190, Os 191)
r-only (green arrows pointing to Re 185, Re 186, Re 187, Re 188, Re 189, Re 190)
r-process (green arrows pointing to Re 185, Re 186, Re 187, Re 188, Re 189, Re 190)

^{187}Re - ^{187}Os cosmochronometer can be used to date the r-process
 D.D. Clayton, Ap.J. 139 (1964) 637.

the existence of long-lived isomeric state
 the production & destruction CS for the isomer are poorly known, but badly needed!



Activation Technique

- ✓ difficult owing to the long $T_{1/2}$
- ✓ $T_{1/2}$ - only one measurements without uncertainty

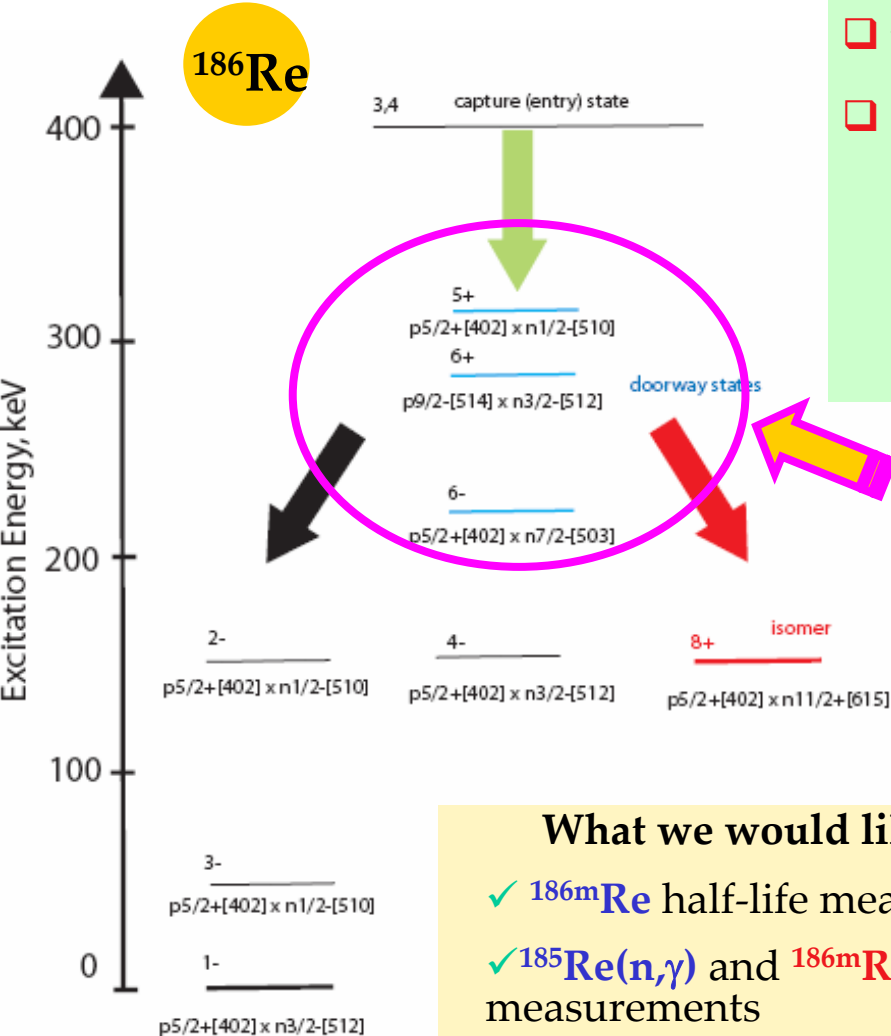
T. Hayakawa et al., Ap.J. 628 (2005) 533.

Using prompt γ -ray technique following n-capture, as recently demonstrated for $^{239}\text{Pu}(n,2n)^{238}\text{Pu}$
 L.A. Bernstein et al., Phys. Rev. C 65 (2003) 021601(R)

What is needed – detailed knowledge of the ^{186}Re levels above the isomer!

Studies of ^{186}Re of relevance for astrophysics

Deformed shell-model calculations



New Measurements

- ❑ using $^{186}\text{W}(d,2n)$ at ANU & γ -ray coin. technique
- ❑ DC beam & CAESAR array – 9 CSS Ge & 2 LEPS
 - ✓ excitation functions from 12 MeV to 18 MeV
 - ✓ γ - γ coin. at 12 MeV (near the barrier) – only a few channels are open – identification of ^{186}Re
 - ✓ γ - γ coin. at 14 MeV to enhance population of the isomer

“doorway” states above the isomer have been discovered and characterized!

What we would like to do next?

- ✓ ^{186m}Re half-life measurements
- ✓ $^{185}\text{Re}(n,\gamma)$ and $^{186m}\text{Re}(n,\gamma)$ cross-section measurements

