

# The SPED E spectrometer for Coulomb excitation experiments at HIE-ISOLDE

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Philippos Papadakis

3rd GOSIA Workshop

# Outline

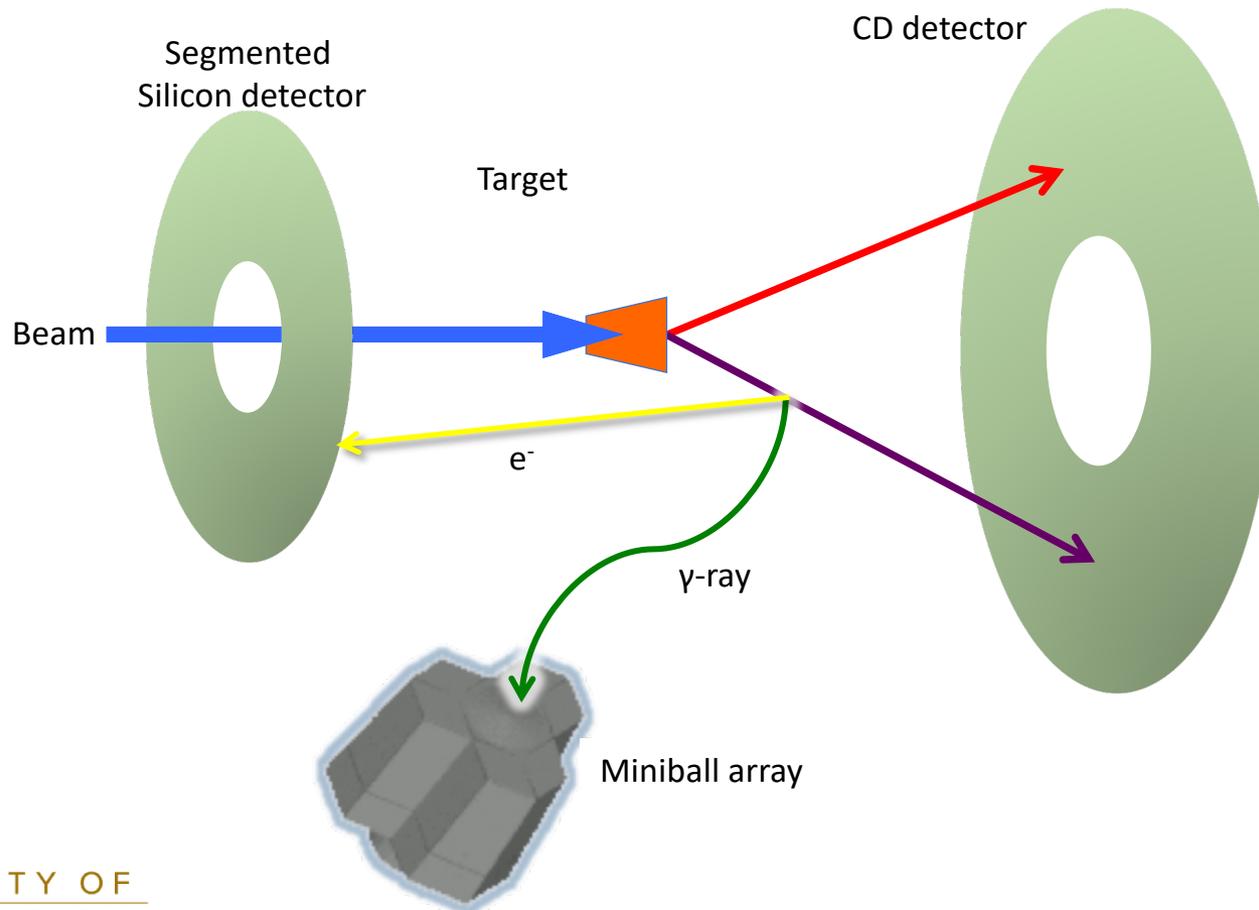
- The SPEDE spectrometer
- Testing and commissioning
- GEANT4 simulations
- Approved experiments
- Physics case 1: Shape coexistence in  $^{186,188}\text{Pb}$
- Physics case 2: Octupole collectivity in Rn and Ra nuclei
- Other applications of SPEDE
- Outlook

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- Physics case 2: Octupole collectivity in Rn and Ra nuclei
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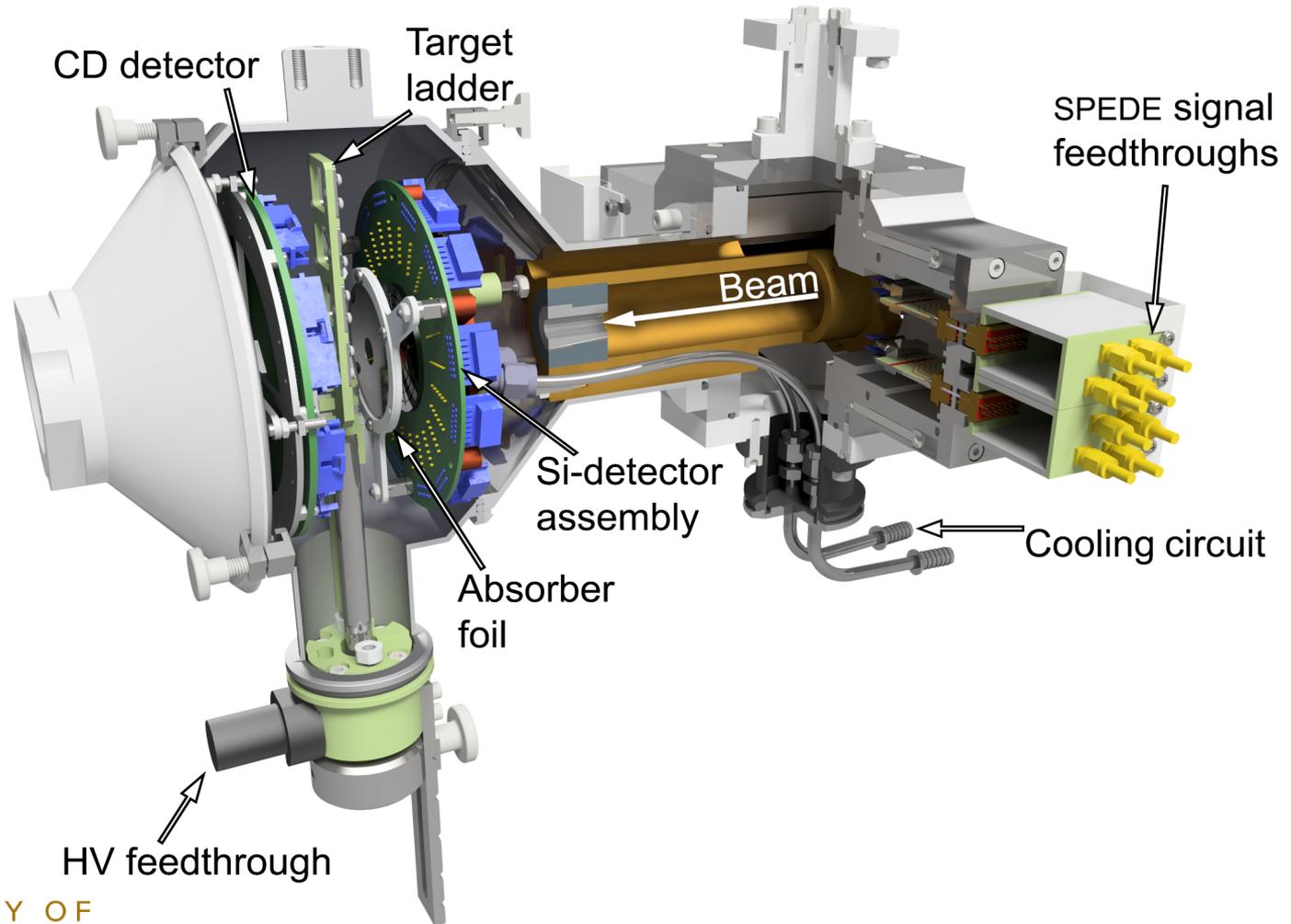
# The SPEDE spectrometer

- The concept



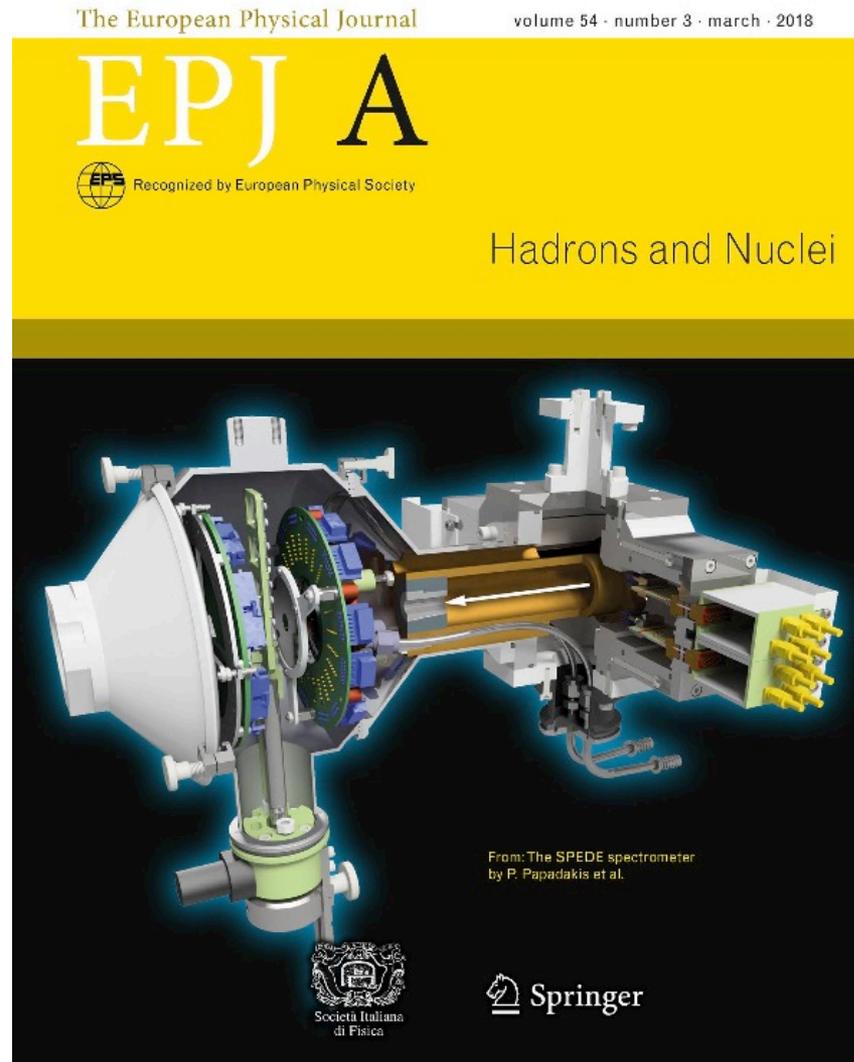
# The SPEDE spectrometer

- Final design



# The SPEDE spectrometer

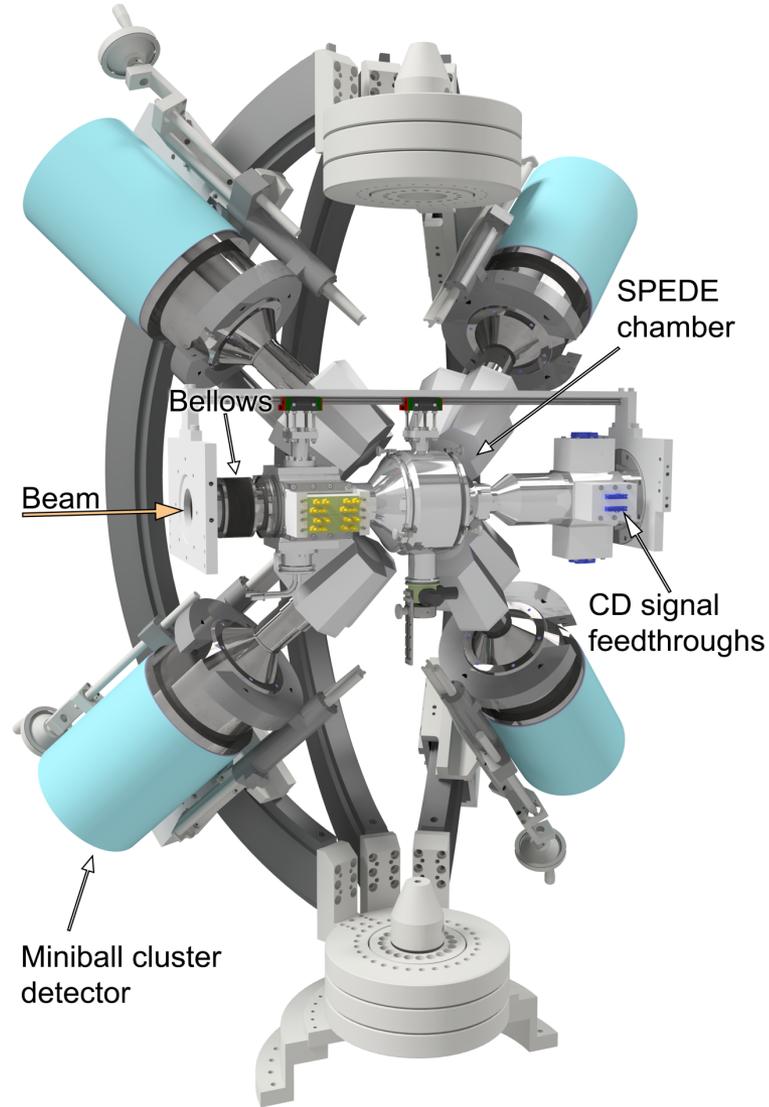
- Final design



UNIVERSITY OF  
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# The SPEDE spectrometer

- Combined with Miniball



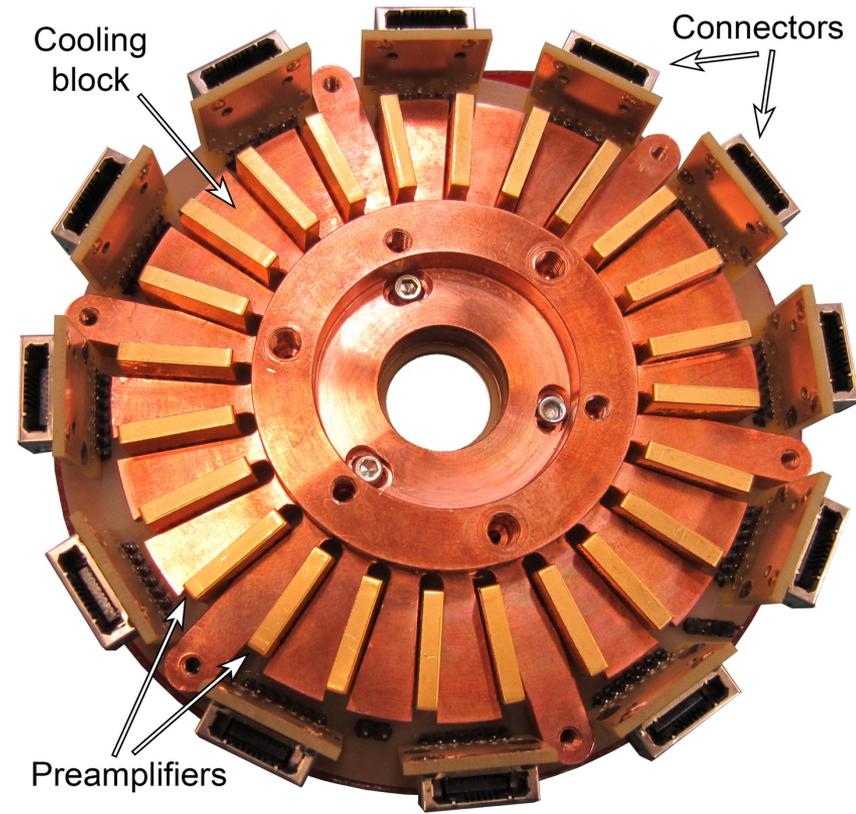
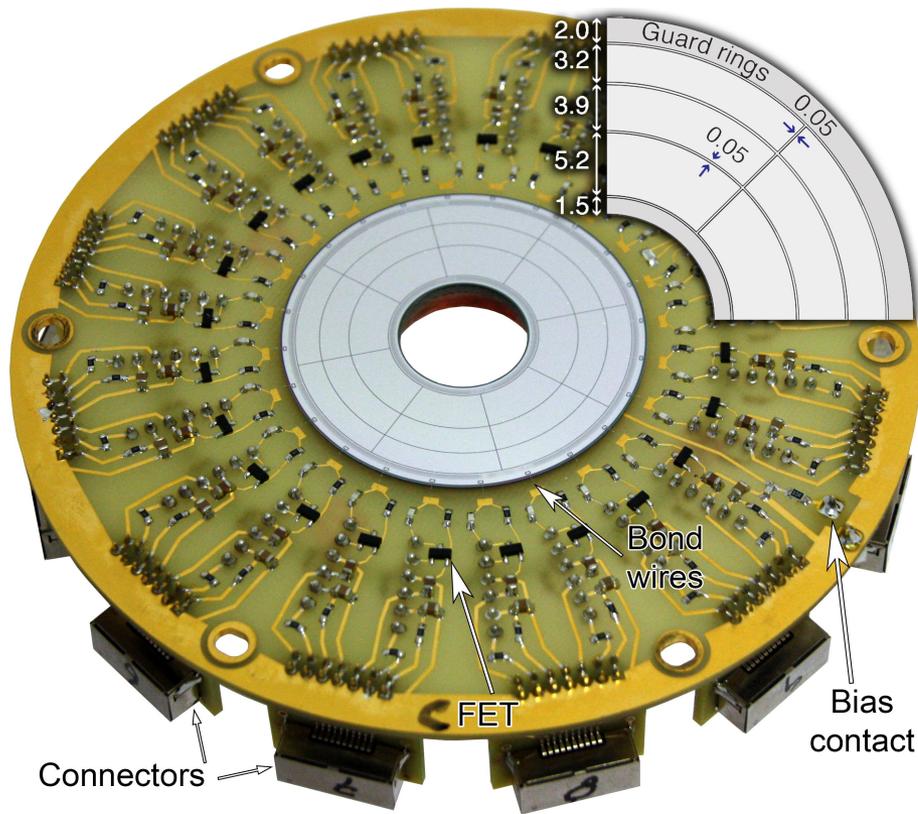
# The SPEDE spectrometer

- Combined with Miniball



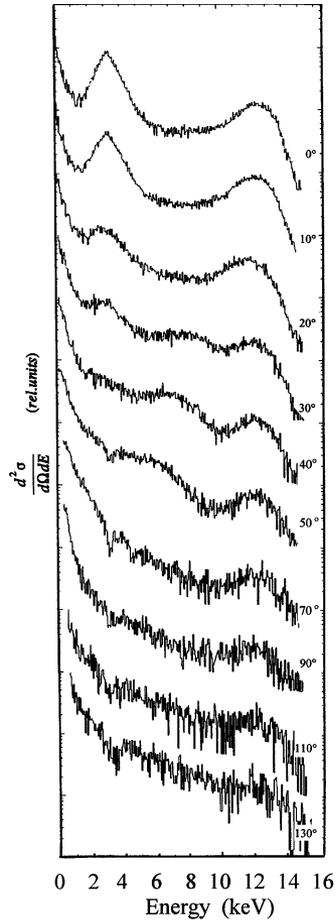
# The SPEDE spectrometer

- The detector



# The SPEDE spectrometer

- $\delta$  electron suppression



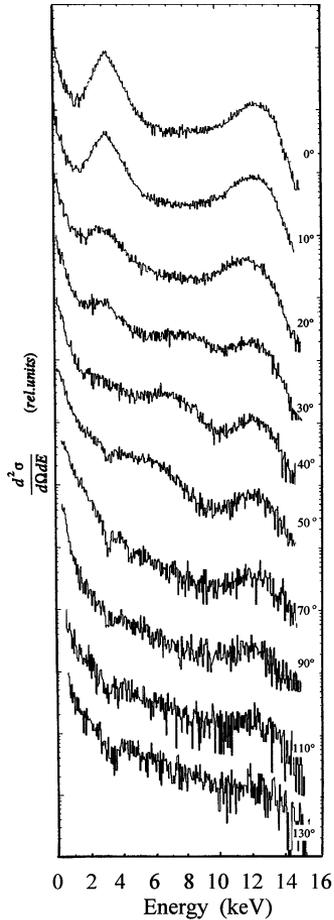
- Primarily low energy and forward focused

U. Bechthold *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett **79**, 2034 (1997)



# The SPEDE spectrometer

- $\delta$  electron suppression



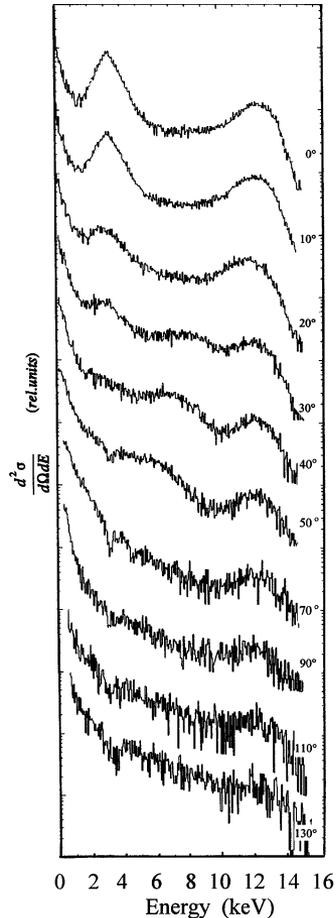
- Primarily low energy and forward focused
- Detector at backwards angle
- Absorber foil between target and detector
- HV applied on target foil (up to +5kV)

U. Bechthold *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett **79**, 2034 (1997)



# The SPEDE spectrometer

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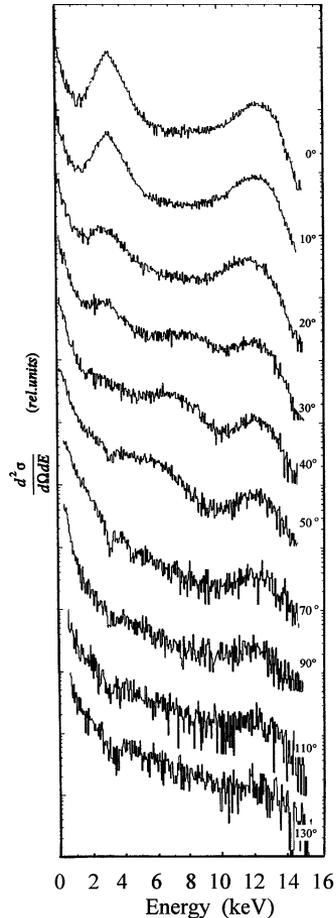
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# The SPEDE spectrometer

- $\delta$  electron suppression



- Primarily low energy and forward focused
- Detector at backwards angle
- Absorber foil between target and detector
- HV applied on target foil (up to +5kV)
  
- RIBs - Lower beam intensity
- $\beta$ -decay background suppressed through coincidences with scattered particles

U. Bechthold *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett **79**, 2034 (1997)



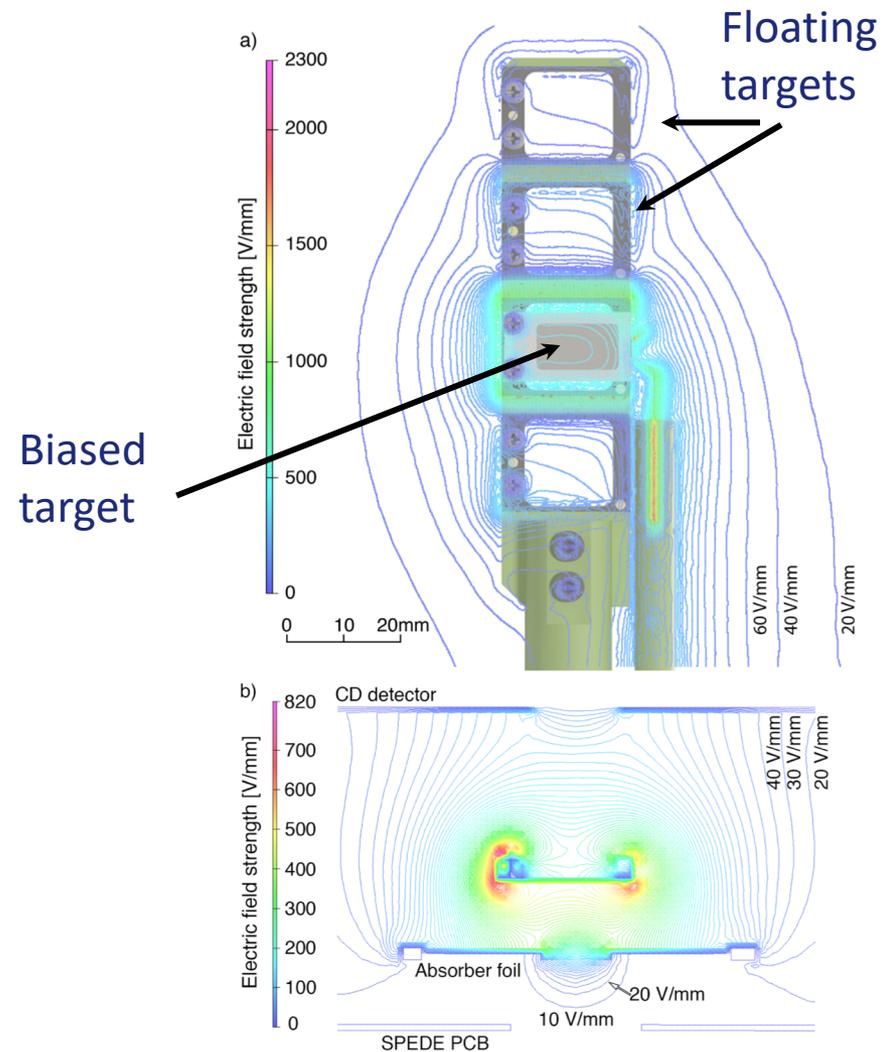
# The SPEDE spectrometer

- $\delta$  electron suppression



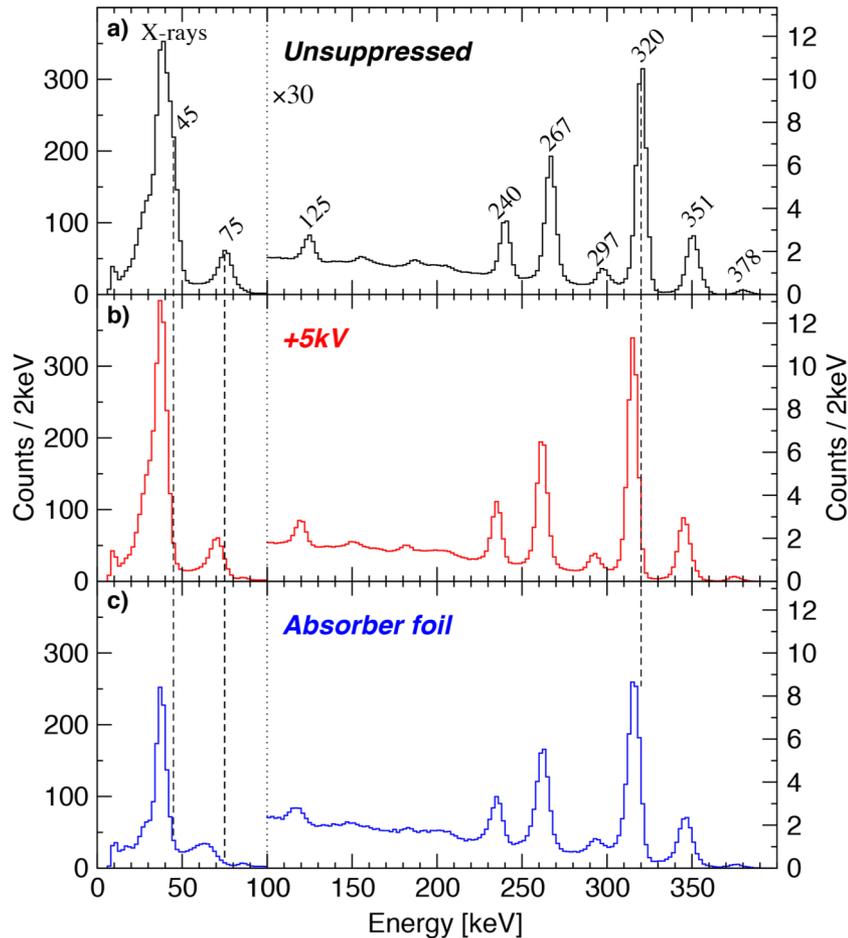
Aluminised Mylar foil

- 12 $\mu$ m Mylar + 0.5 $\mu$ m Al
- Grounded



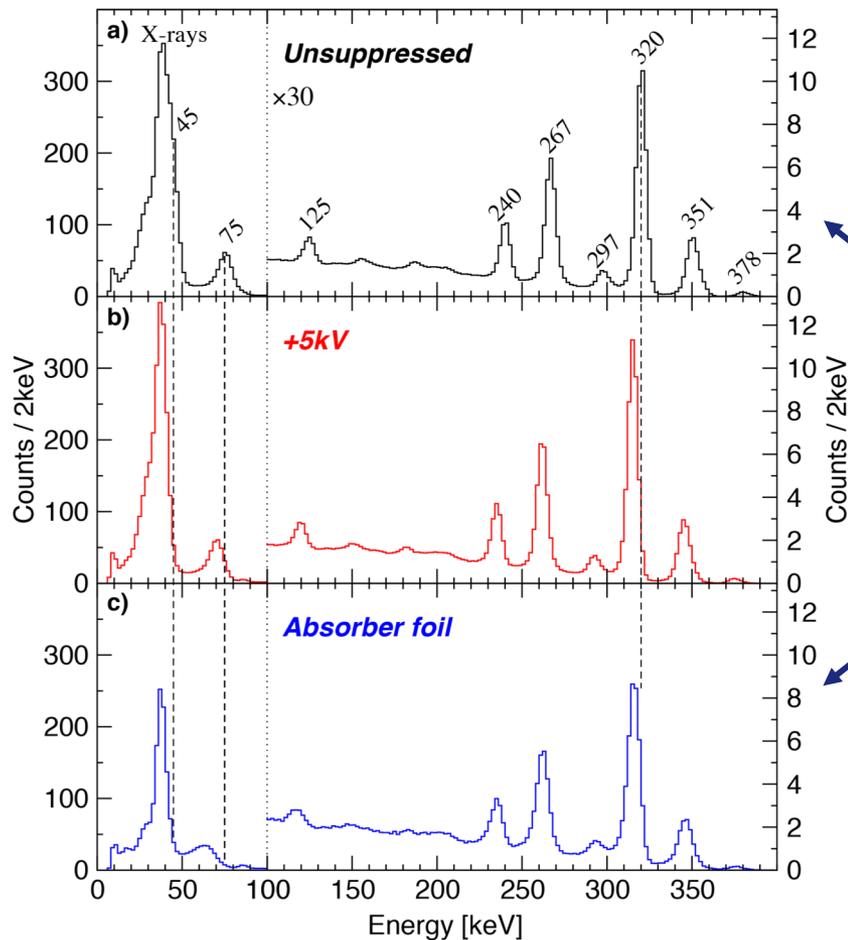
# The SPEDE spectrometer

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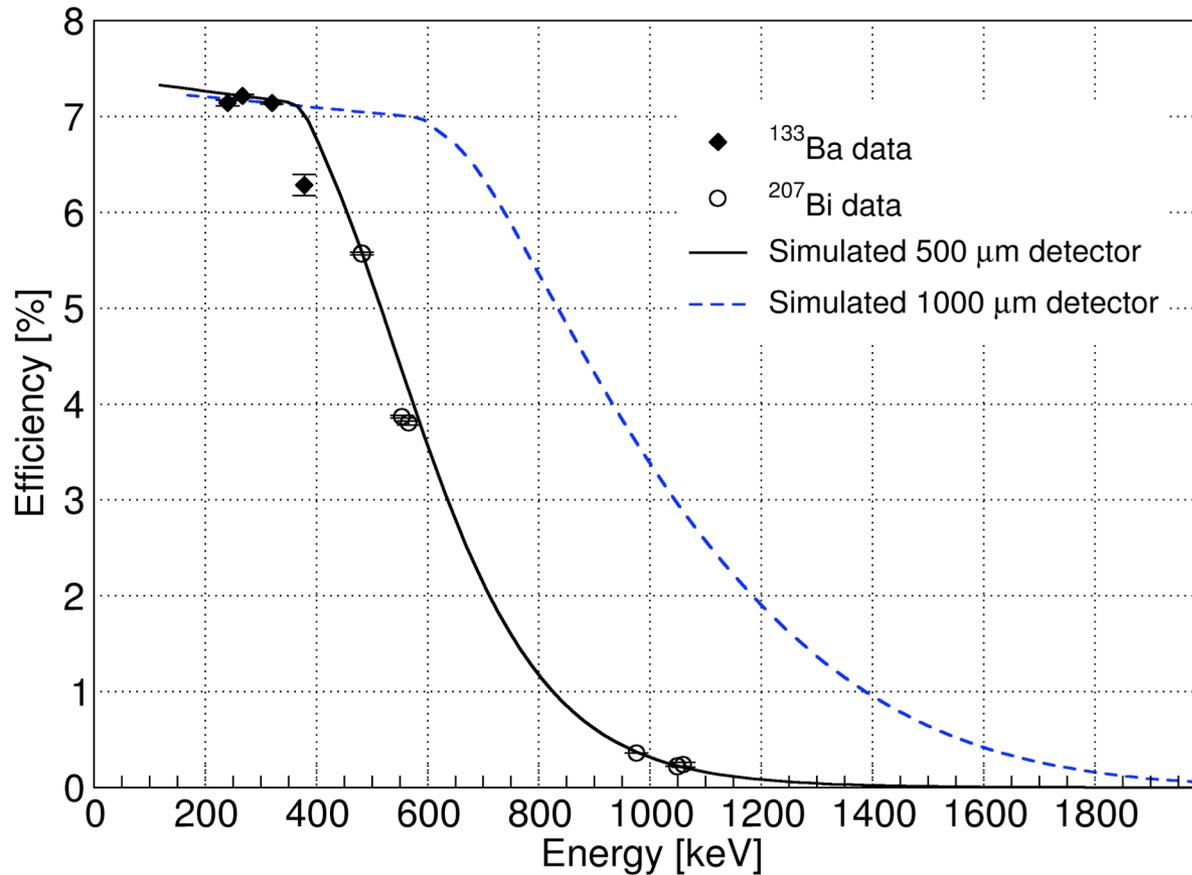
**Table 1.** Individual effects of the high voltage and aluminised Mylar absorber foil on the electron energy and full-width at half-maximum (FWHM) of the peaks from the  $^{133}\text{Ba}$  decay [19].

	Energy [keV]	FWHM [keV]	Energy [keV]	FWHM [keV]
Literature	75.28(1)		320.03(1)	
<i>This work</i>				
Unsuppressed	75.4(1)	9.7(1)	320.2(1)	6.6(1)
+5 kV	70.0(1)	9.6(1)	315.2(1)	6.9(1)
Absorber foil	63.6(1)	12.9(1)	316.0(1)	7.7(1)



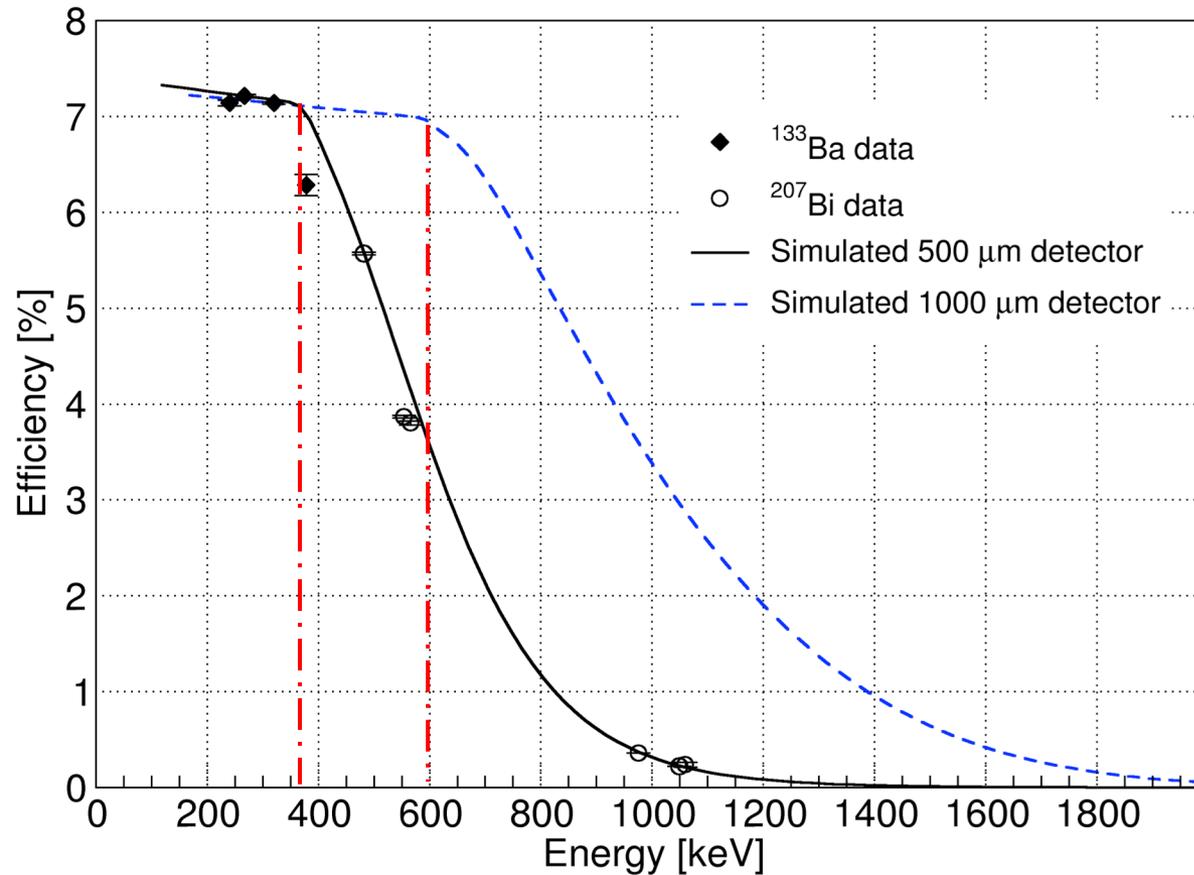
# The SPEDE spectrometer

- Efficiency



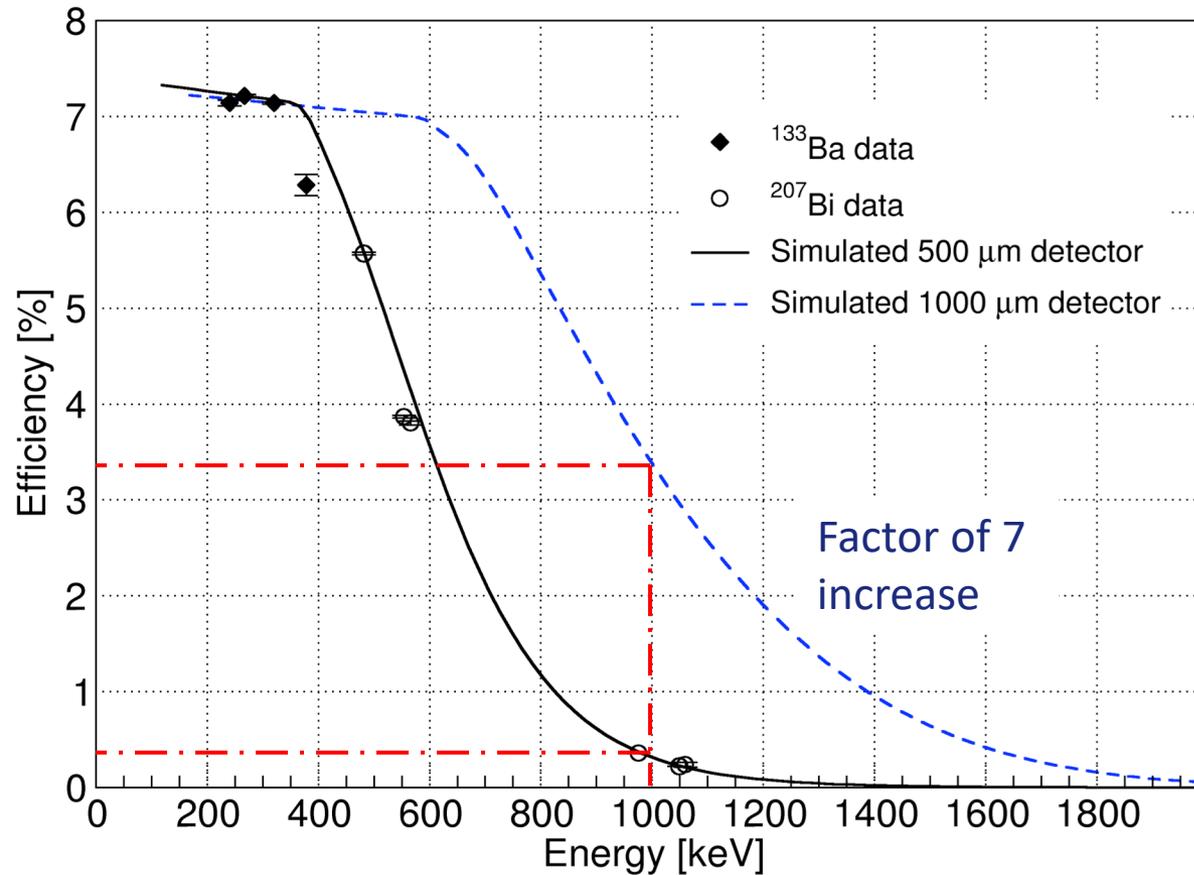
# The SPEDE spectrometer

- Efficiency



# The SPEDE spectrometer

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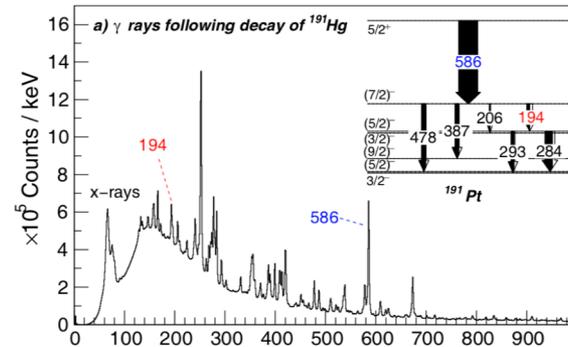
# Testing and commissioning

- Source testing at HIE-ISOLDE
  - $^{191}\text{Hg}(t_{1/2} = 50 \text{ min}) \rightarrow ^{191}\text{Au}(3.2 \text{ h}) \rightarrow ^{191}\text{Pt} (2.8 \text{ d})$

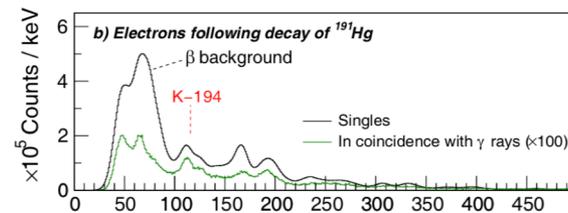
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Total  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum



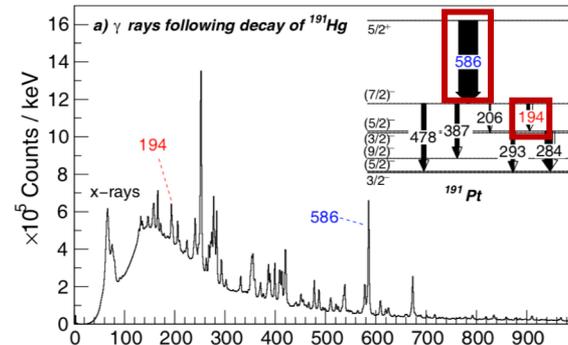
Total electron spectrum



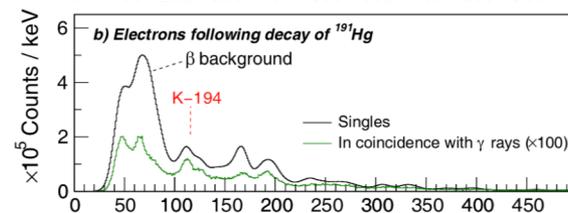
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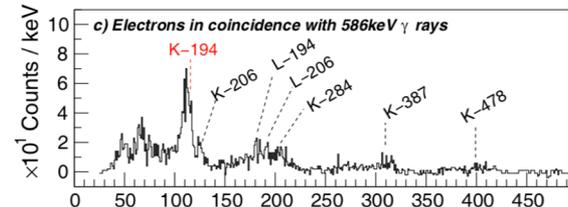
Total  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum



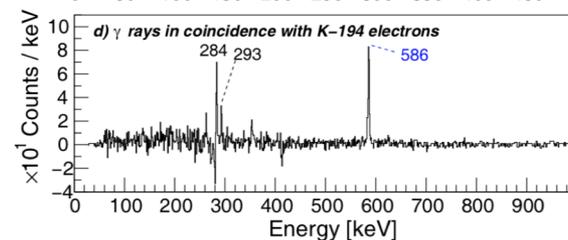
Total electron spectrum



Electrons in coincidence with 586keV  $\gamma$  rays

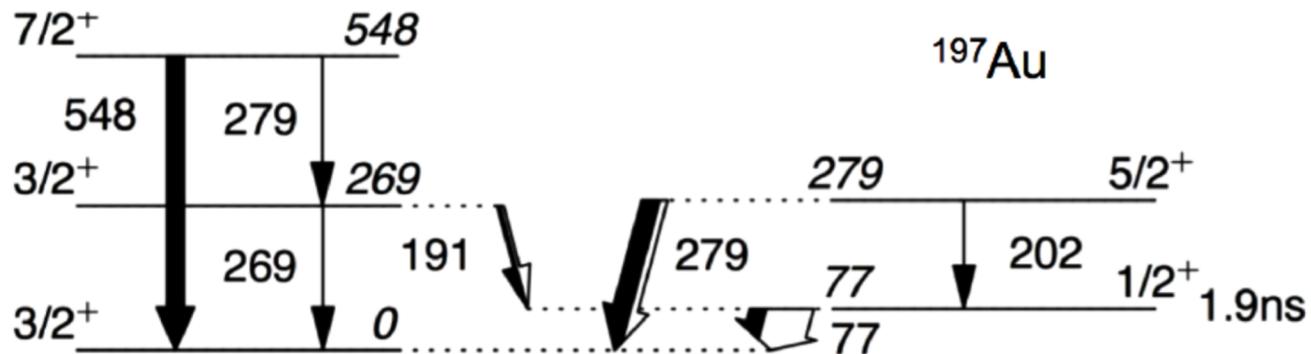


$\gamma$  rays in coincidence with K-194 electrons



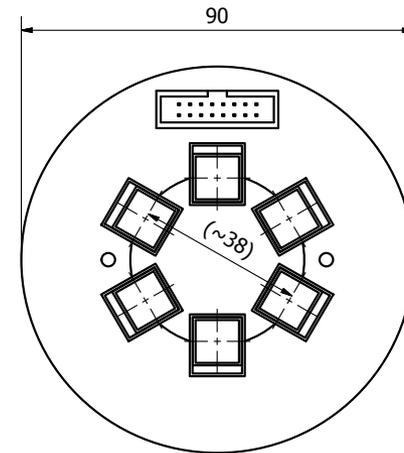
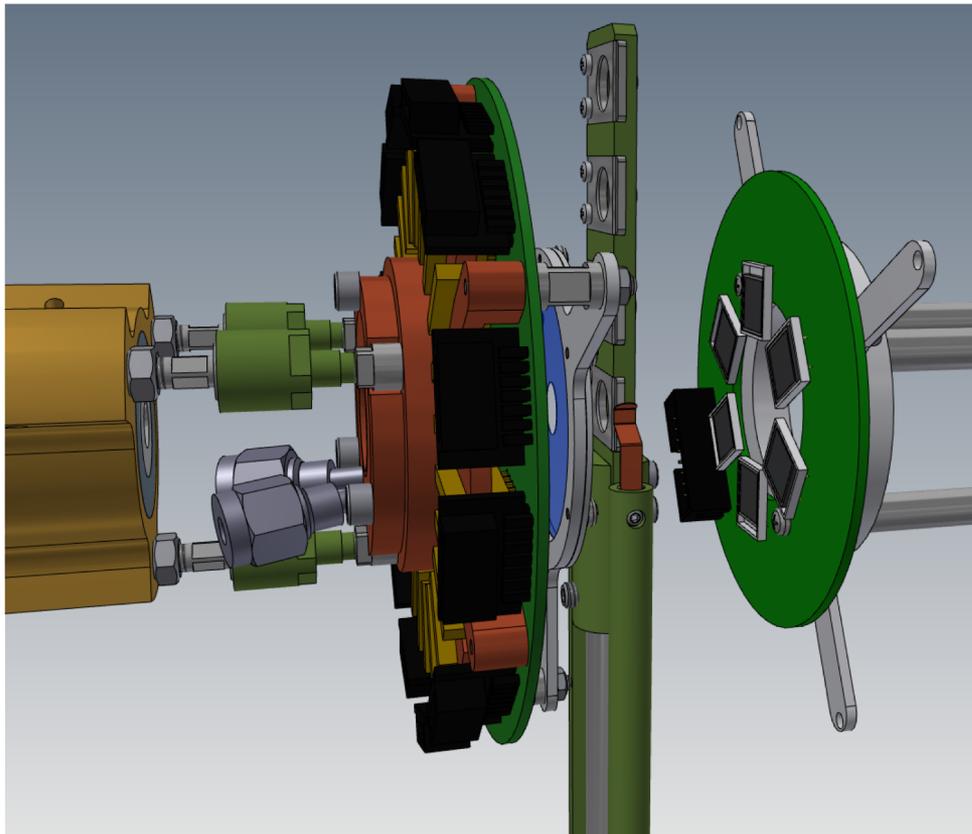
# Testing and commissioning

- In-beam testing at Jyväskylä
  - $^{82}\text{Kr}(^{197}\text{Au}, ^{197}\text{Au}^*)$  at 4.26 MeV/u, 1200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$



# Testing and commissioning

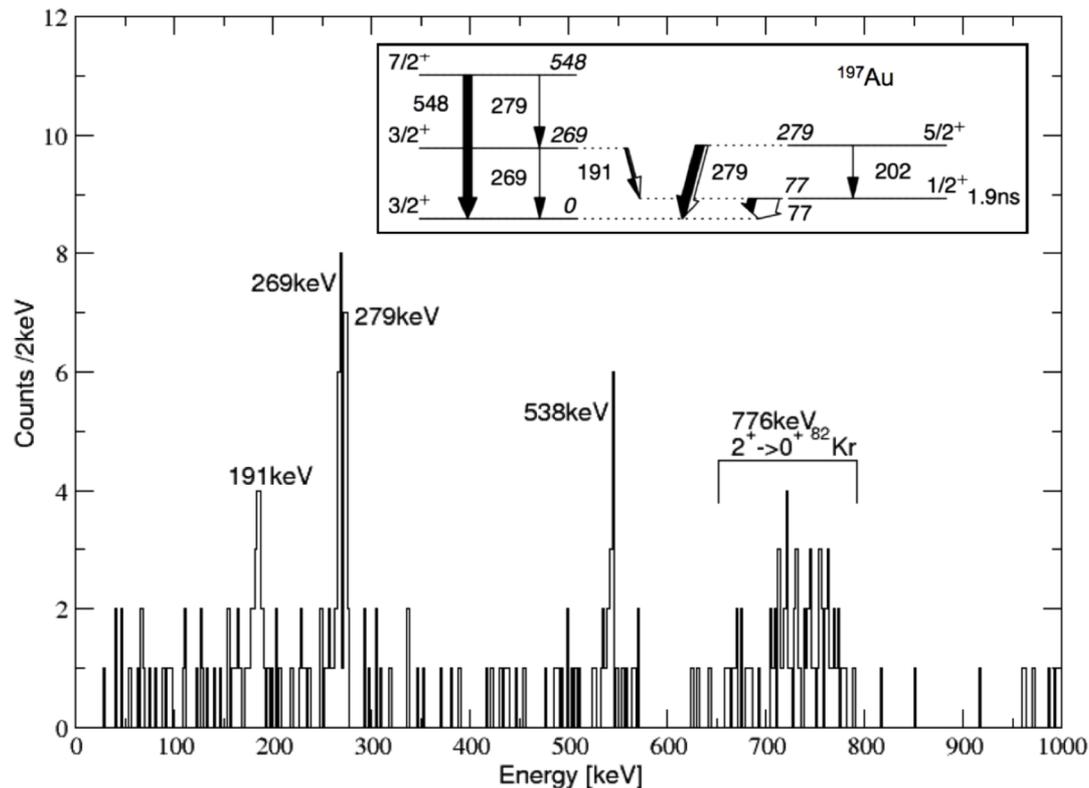
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Hamamatsu S3590-09  
Si PIN photodiodes  
10x10 mm  
300  $\mu\text{m}$  thick  
2% efficiency

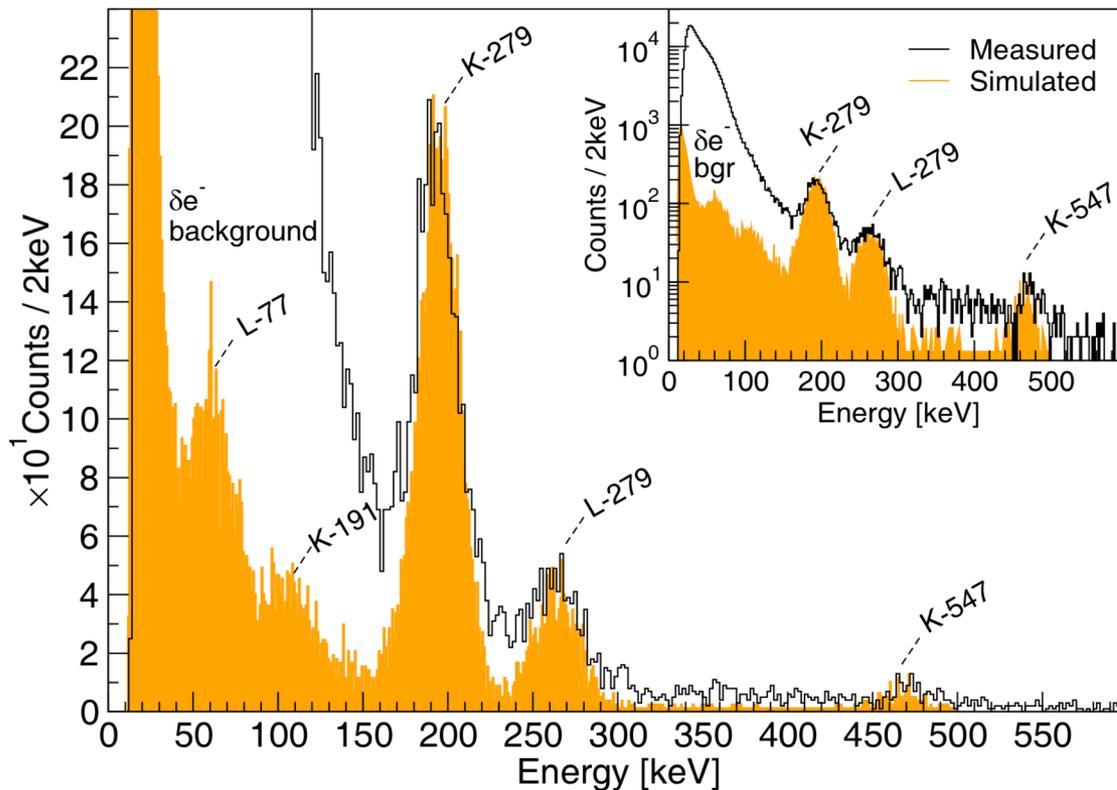
# Testing and commissioning

- In-beam testing at Jyväskylä
  - Particle gated, Doppler corrected  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum from single Phase I-type germanium detector



# Testing and commissioning

- In-beam testing at Jyväskylä



**Table 2.** Comparison of the K/L conversion ratio for the 279 keV  $\frac{5}{2}^+ \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}^+$  transition in  $^{197}\text{Au}$  obtained with SPEDE, to values calculated with BrIcc [24].

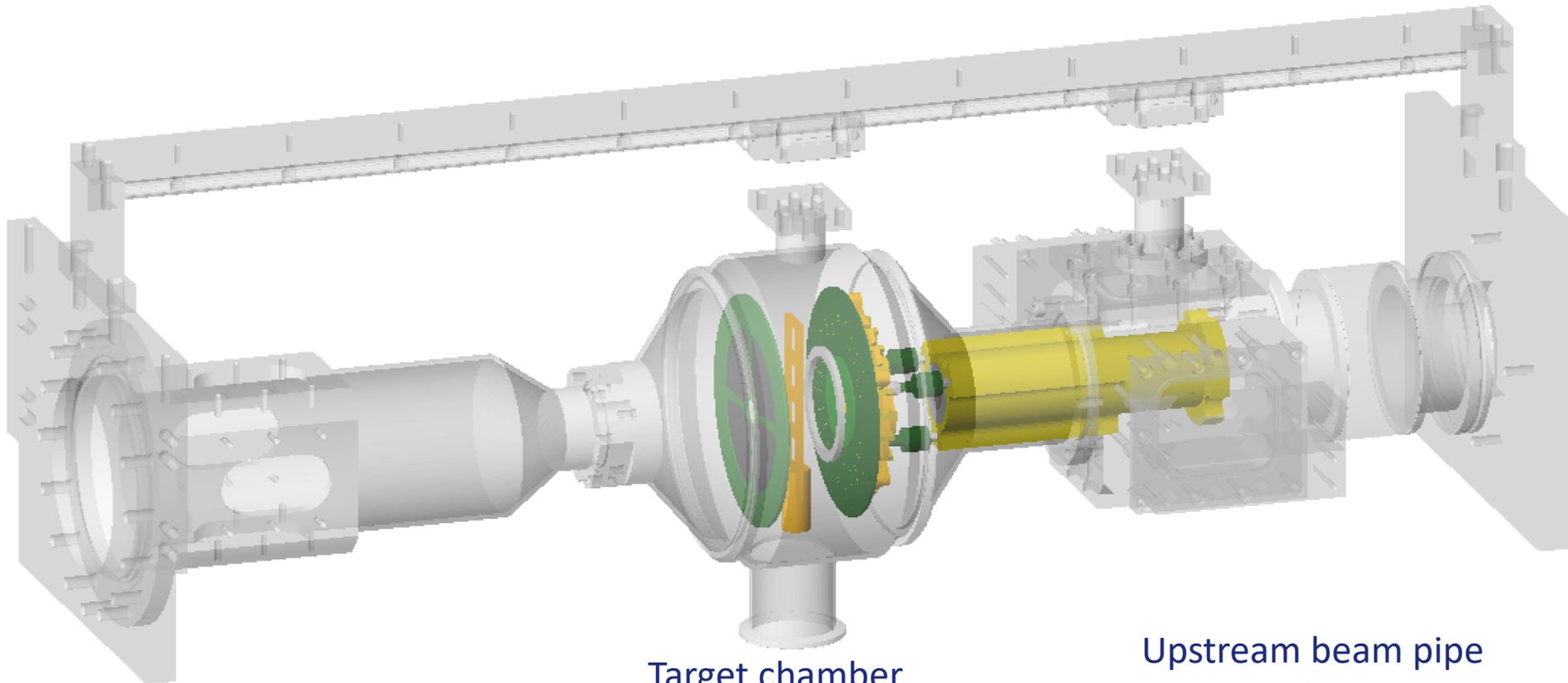
	$M1$	$E2$	$M1 + E2$	This work
				$\delta = -0.39(2)$ [25]
K/L ratio	6.05(12)	1.85(4)	5.63(13)	5.7(7)

Mixing ratio from:

A.E. Stuchbery *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. A 486, 374 (1988)

# GEANT4 simulations

- Geometry



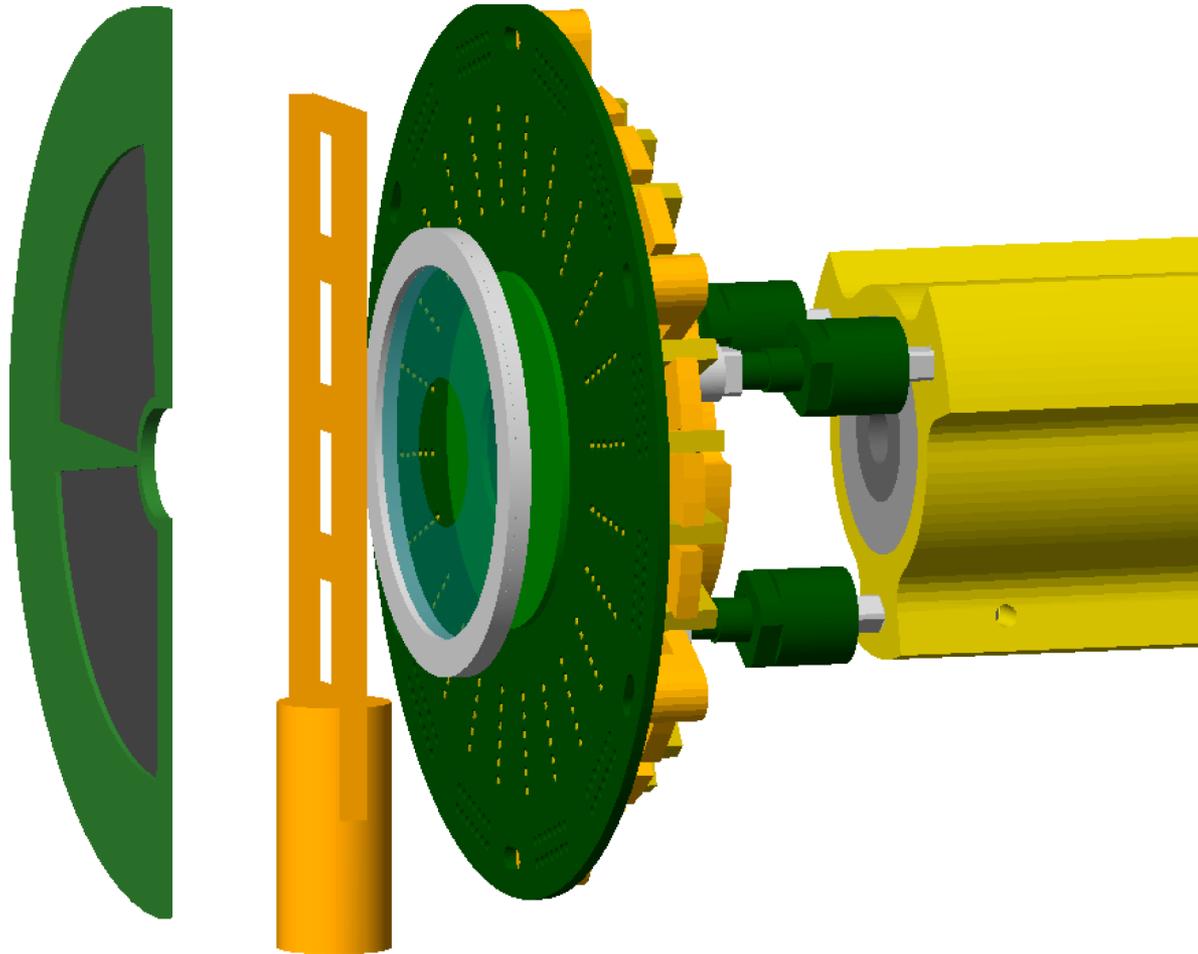
Downstream beam pipe

Target chamber  
Including SPEDE detector,  
target ladder,  
Miniball CD detector

Upstream beam pipe  
Including feedthroughs,  
SPEDE support structure

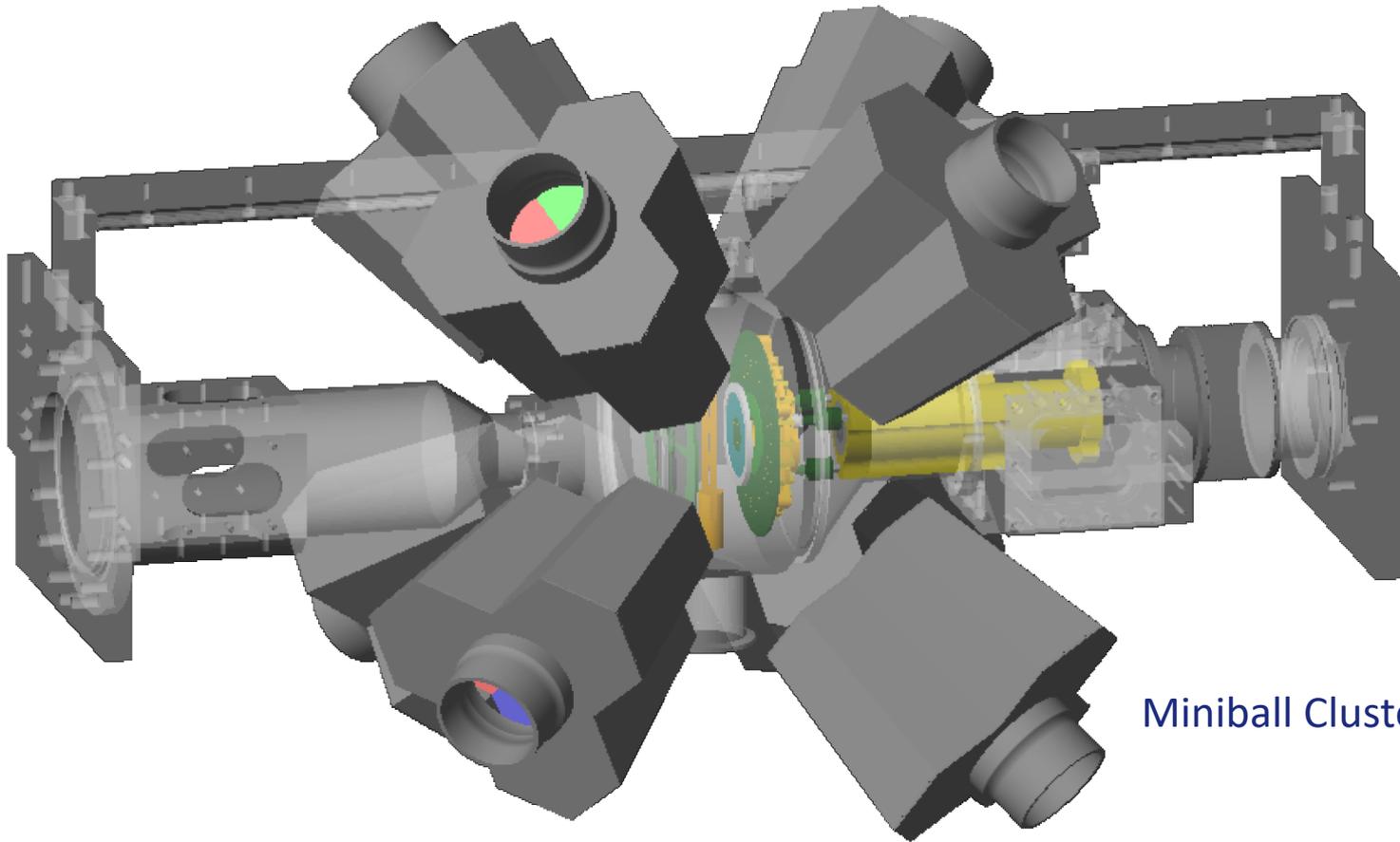
# GEANT4 simulations

- Geometry



# GEANT4 simulations

- Geometry



Miniball Cluster detectors

# GEANT4 simulations



- “The NPTool package aims to offer a unified framework for preparing and analysing complex experiments, making an efficient use of Geant4 and ROOT toolkits”
- TRex (CRex) & MINIBALL already simulated
- Simulate complete reaction
  - Beam
  - Reaction
  - Scattering (user defined cross section from e.g. Fresco)
  - De-excitation of the nucleus in the lab frame
  - Subsequent decay of products
  - Doppler correction algorithm same as in experiment analysis

# Outline

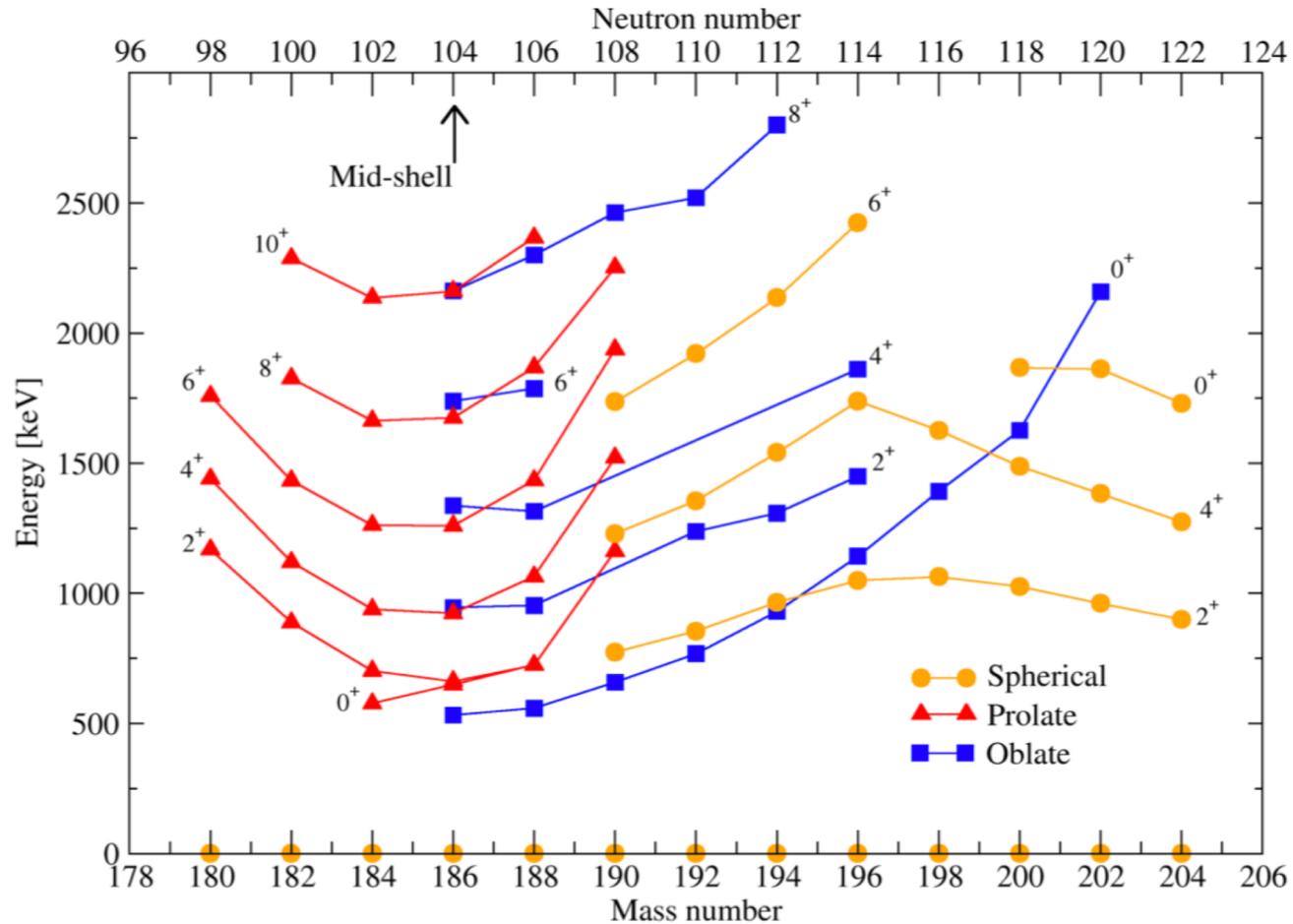
- The SPEDE spectrometer
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- Approved experiments
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- Physics case 2: Octupole collectivity in Rn and Ra nuclei
- Other applications of SPEDE
- Outlook

# Approved experiments

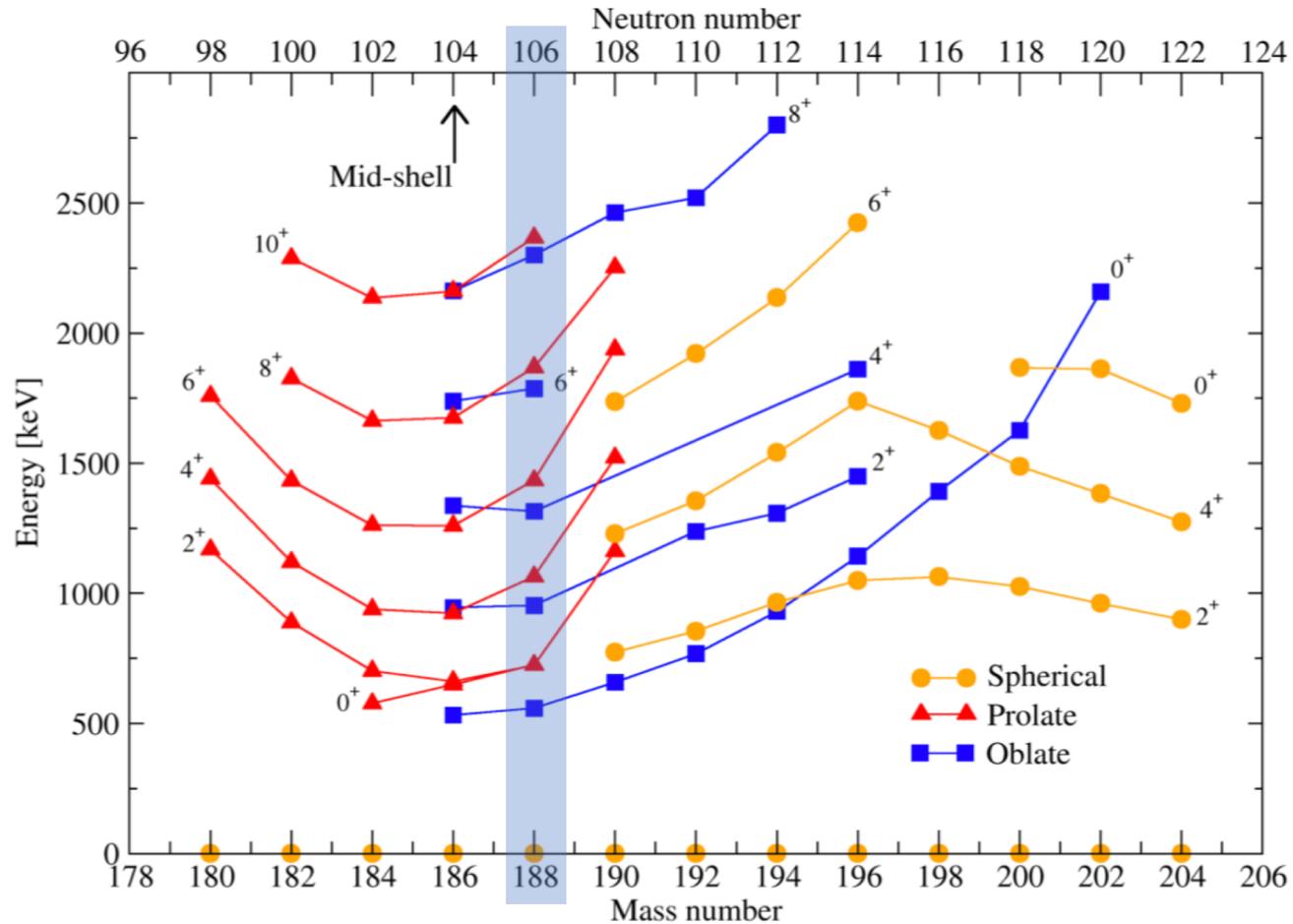
- IS475 addendum - P.A. Butler, D.T. Joss et al.,  
Measurements of octupole collectivity in odd-mass Rn and Ra nuclei using Coulomb excitation
- IS552 (+ addendum) - P. Butler, D.T. Joss, M. Scheck et al.,  
Measurements of octupole collectivity in Rn and Ra nuclei using Coulomb excitation
- IS556 - J. Pakarinen et al.,  
Probing intruder configurations in  $^{186,188}\text{Pb}$  using Coulomb excitation
- IS563 - K. Wrzosek-Lipska, D.T. Joss, D. Jenkins, J. Pakarinen et al.,  
Coulomb excitation of  $^{182-184}\text{Hg}$ : Shape coexistence in the neutron-deficient lead region



# Physics case 1: Shape coexistence in $^{186,188}\text{Pb}$

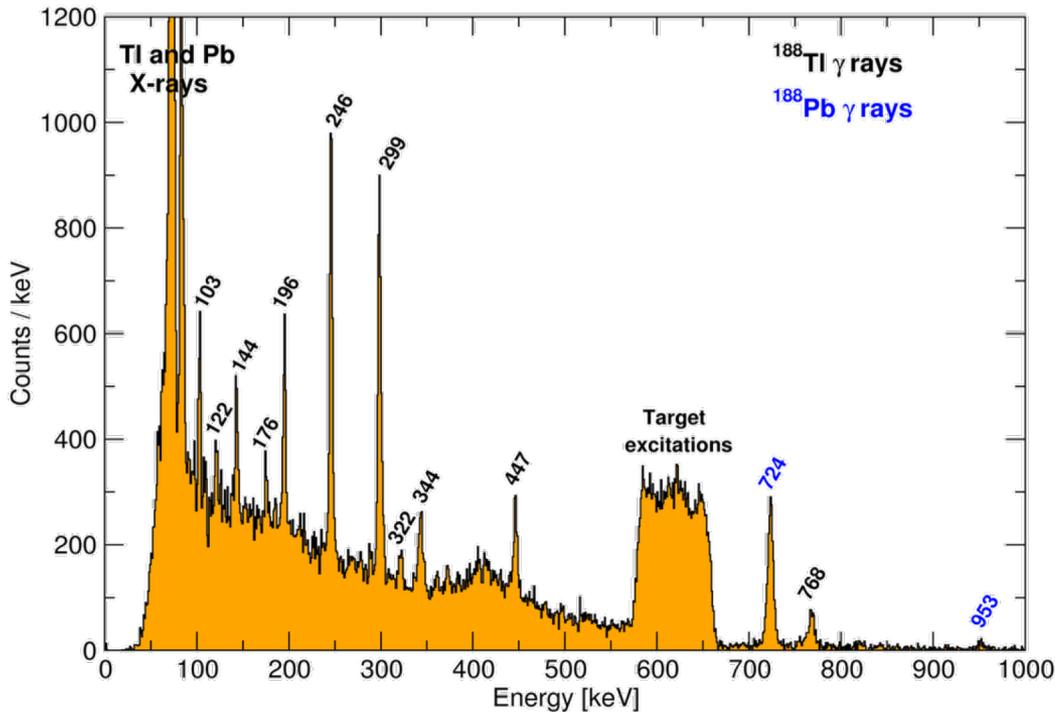


# Physics case 1: Shape coexistence in $^{186,188}\text{Pb}$

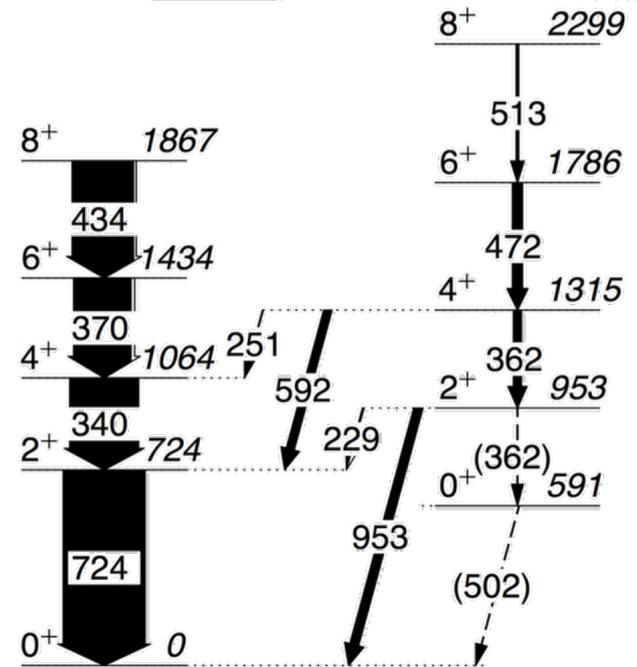


# Physics case 1: Shape coexistence in $^{186,188}\text{Pb}$

$\gamma$ -ray spectrum from IS494

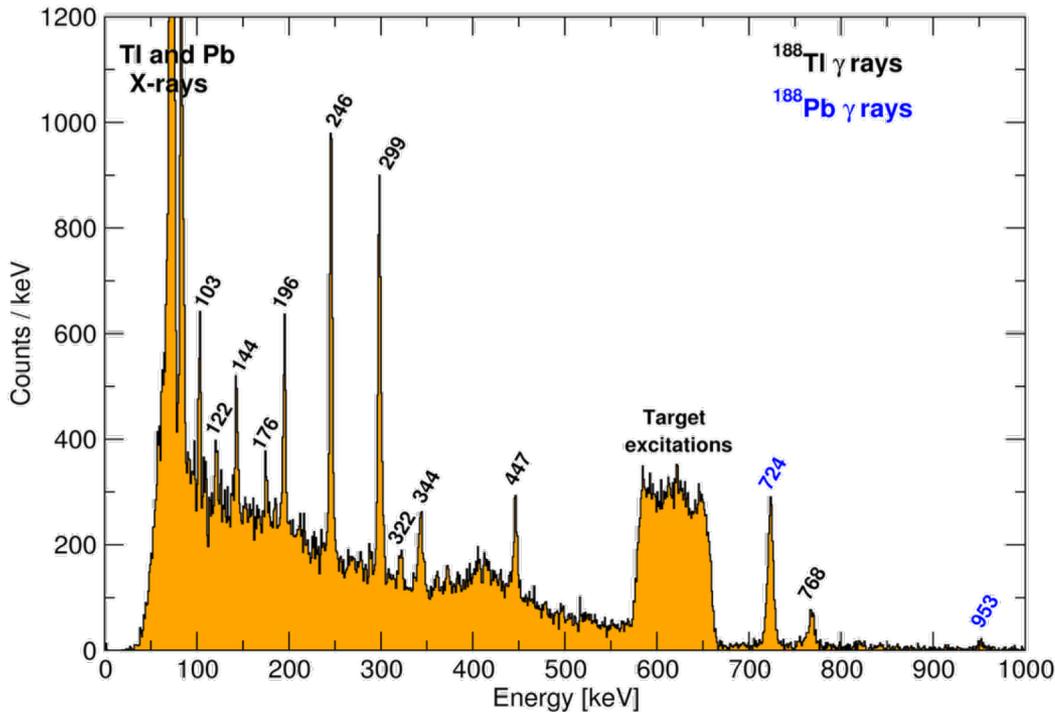


Detail from  $^{188}\text{Pb}$  level scheme

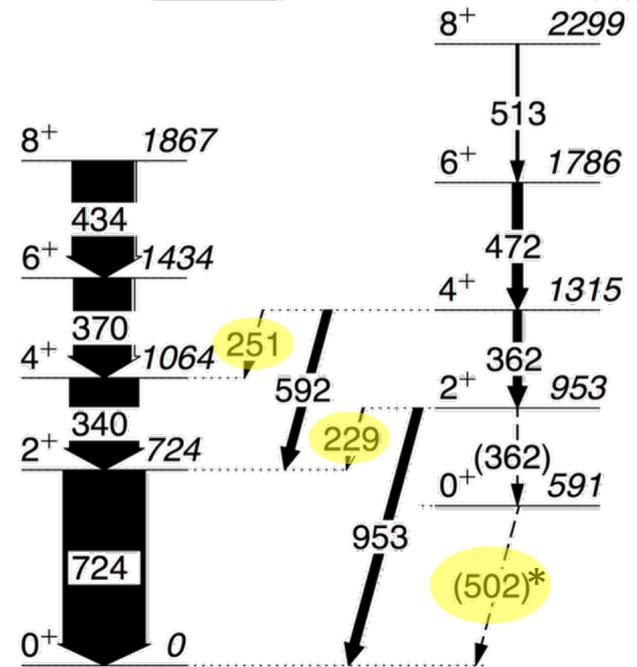


# Physics case 1: Shape coexistence in $^{186,188}\text{Pb}$

$\gamma$ -ray spectrum from IS494



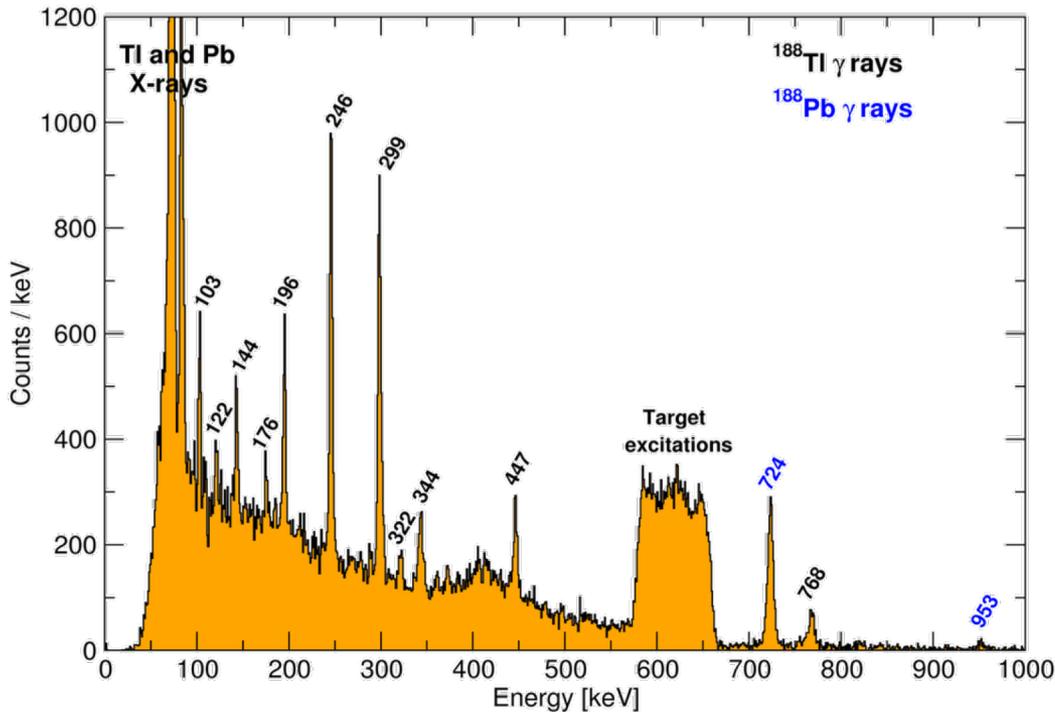
Detail from  $^{188}\text{Pb}$  level scheme



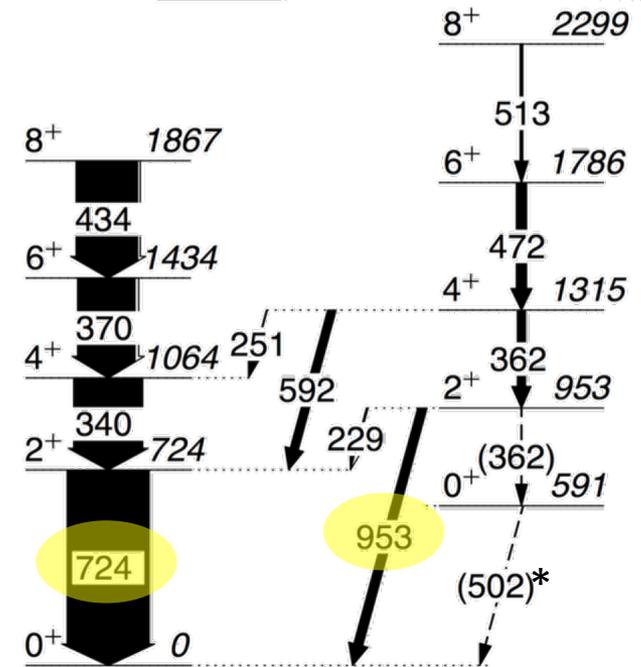
\*K-electron energy

# Physics case 1: Shape coexistence in $^{186,188}\text{Pb}$

$\gamma$ -ray spectrum from IS494



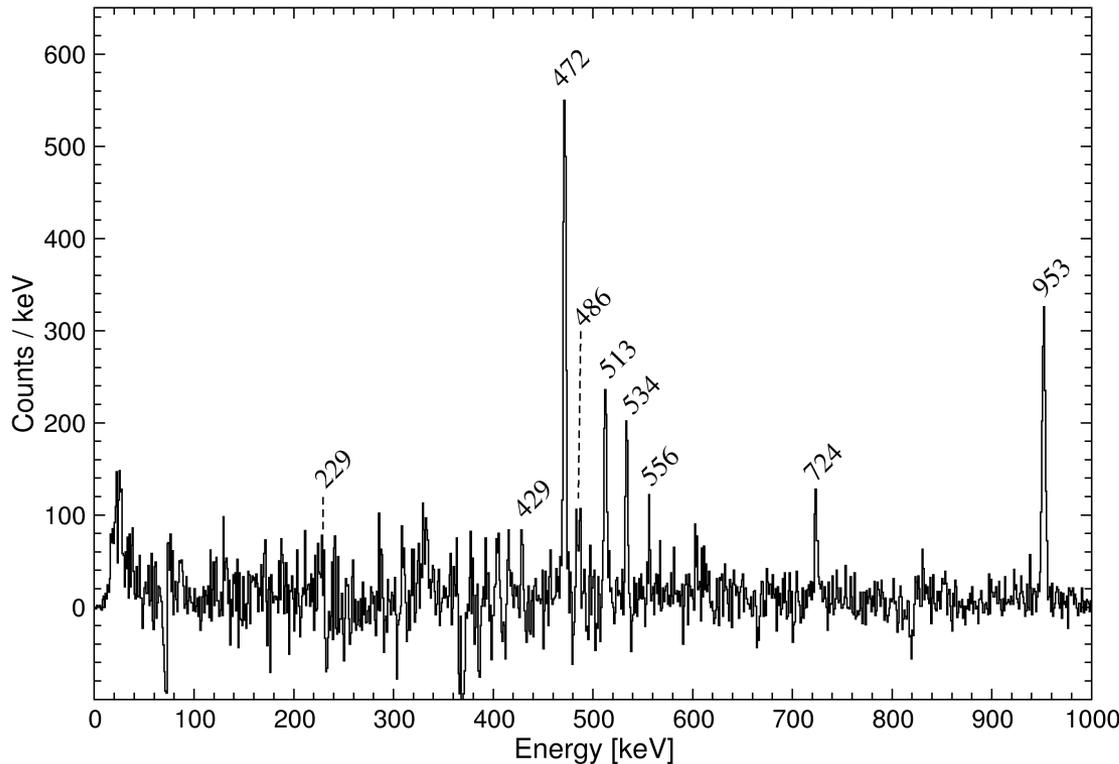
Detail from  $^{188}\text{Pb}$  level scheme



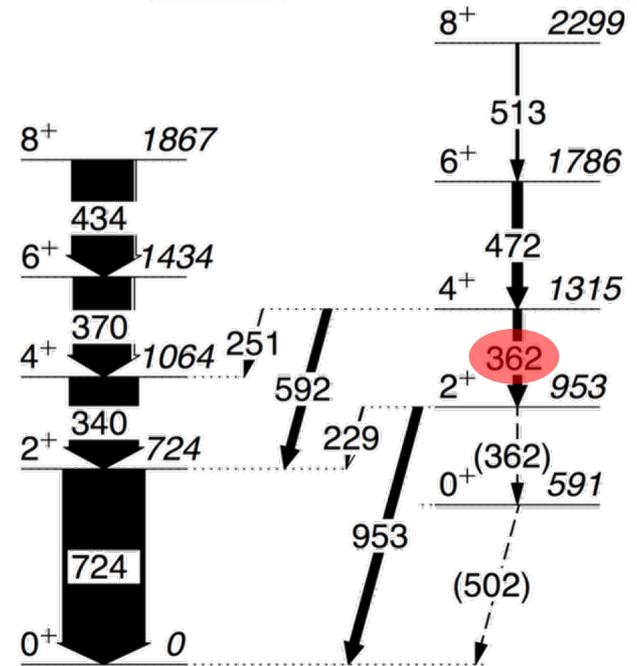
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# Physics case 1: Shape coexistence in $^{186,188}\text{Pb}$

$\gamma$ -ray spectrum from S07

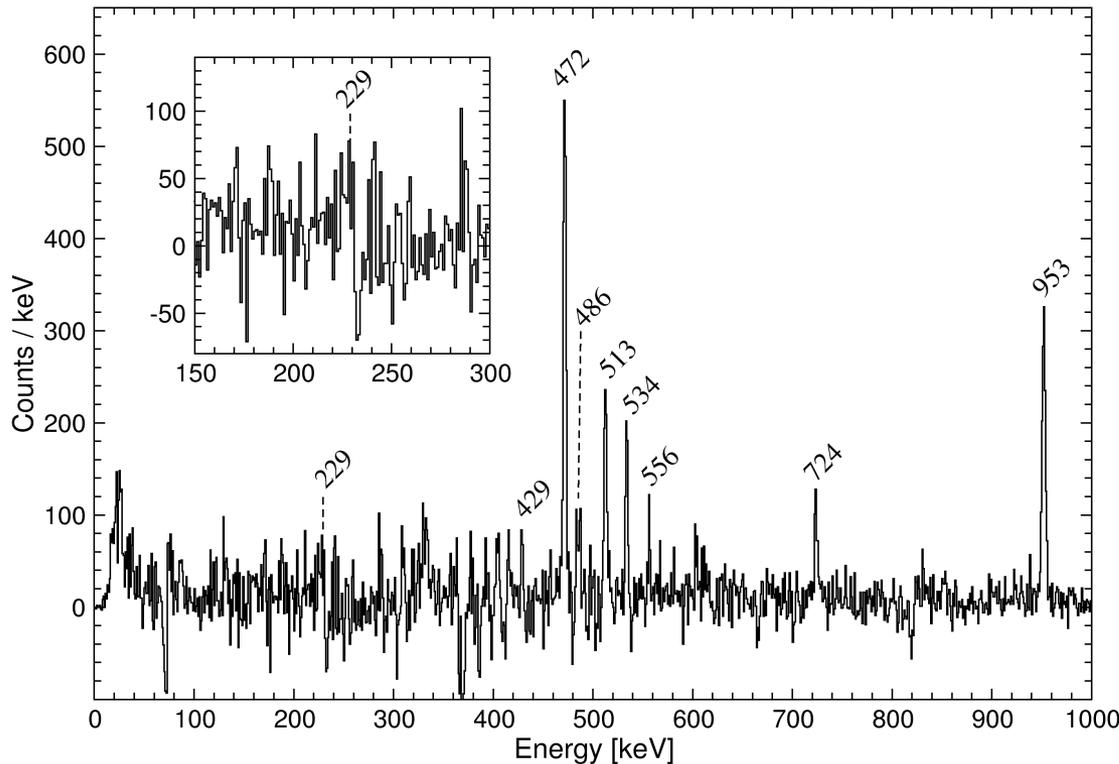


Detail from  $^{188}\text{Pb}$  level scheme

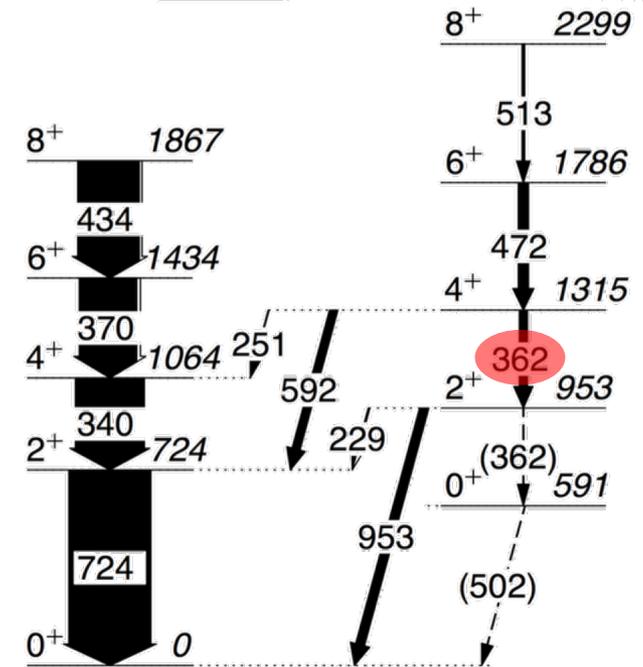


# Physics case 1: Shape coexistence in $^{186,188}\text{Pb}$

$\gamma$ -ray spectrum from S07

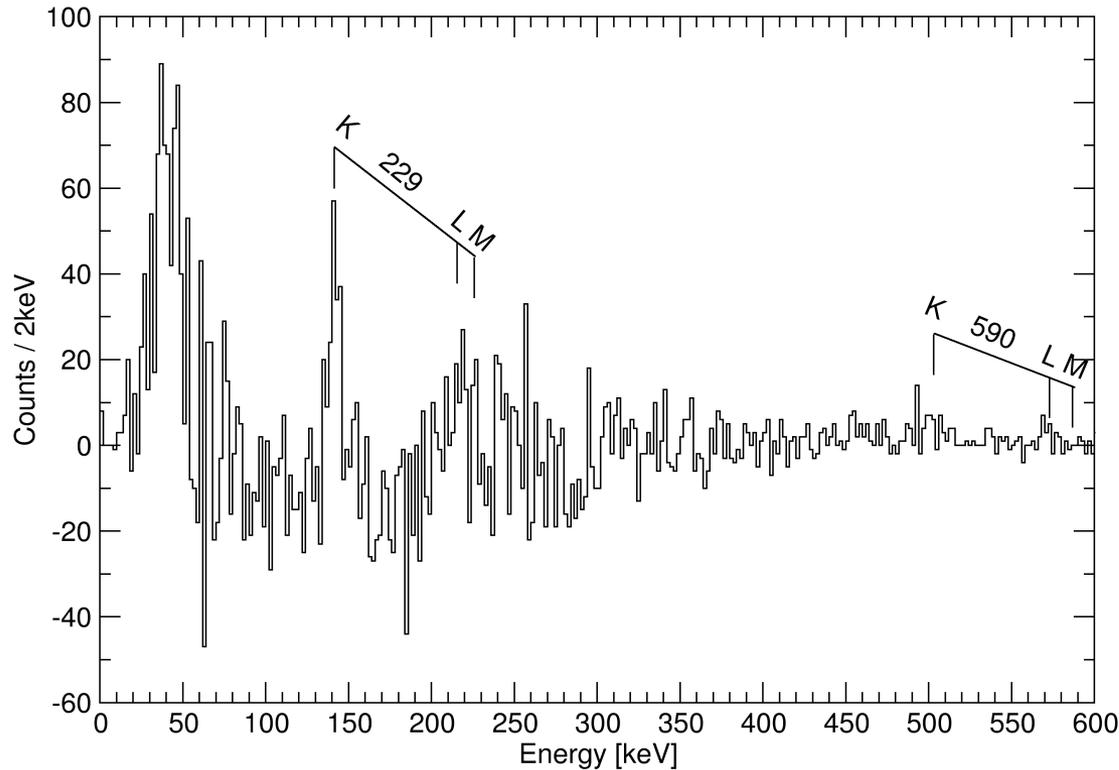


Detail from  $^{188}\text{Pb}$  level scheme

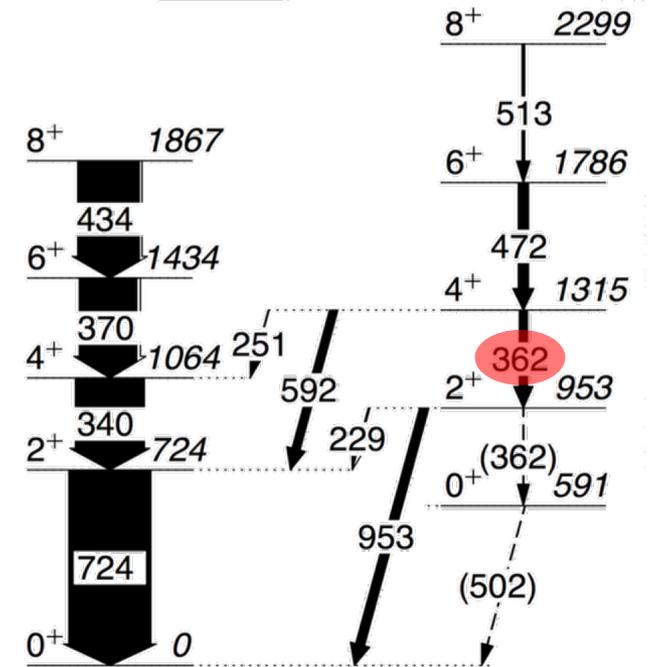


# Physics case 1: Shape coexistence in $^{186,188}\text{Pb}$

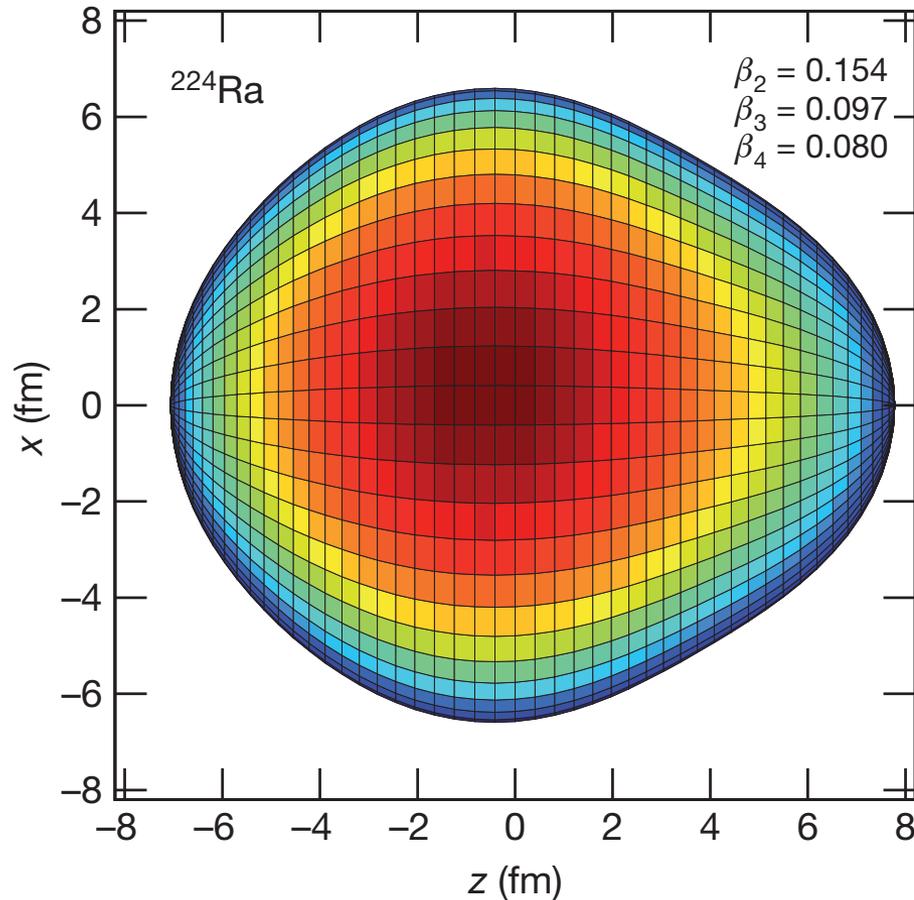
electron spectrum from S07



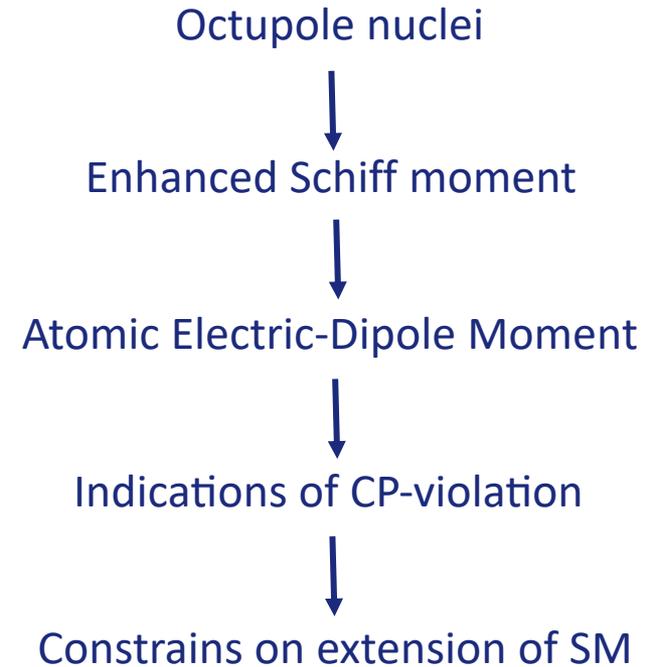
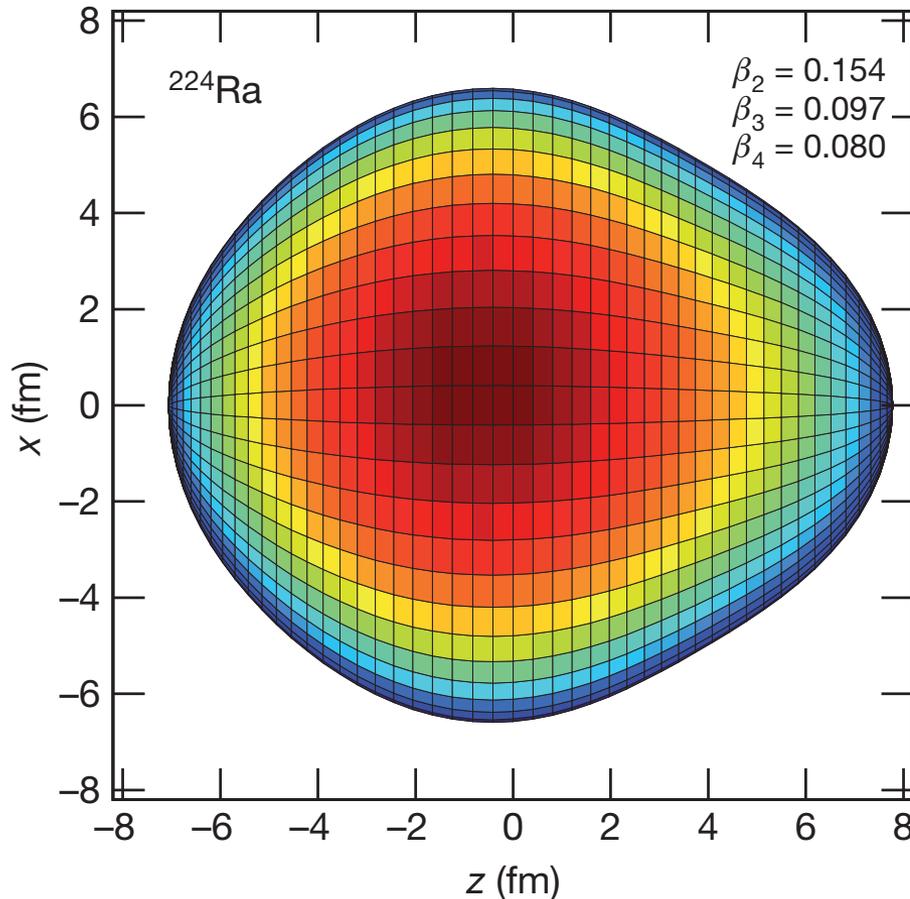
Detail from  $^{188}\text{Pb}$  level scheme



# Physics case 2: Octupole collectivity of Rn and Ra

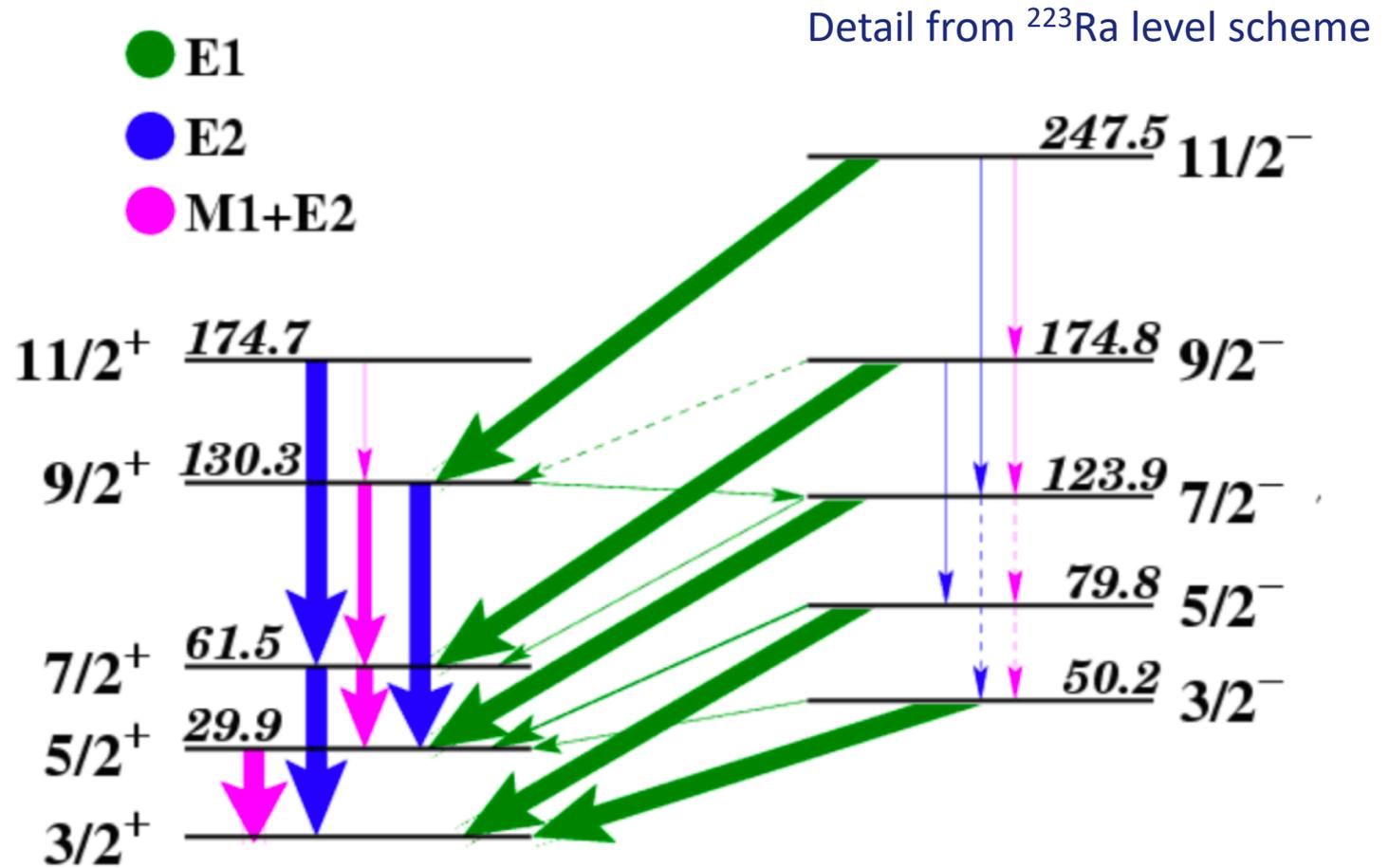


# Physics case 2: Octupole collectivity of Rn and Ra



Significant increase in sensitivity over non-octupole deformed nuclei

# Physics case 2: Octupole collectivity of Rn and Ra



# Physics case 2: Octupole collectivity of Rn and Ra

nucleus	initial	final	$\gamma$ energy	counts ( $\gamma$ )	counts ( $e^-$ )	$M\lambda$ , shell
$^{221}\text{Rn}$	9/2+	7/2+	70	<b>1850</b>	<b>20300</b>	M1, L
	11/2+	9/2+	70	<b>450</b>	<b>5000</b>	M1, L
	13/2+	11/2+	160	<b>140</b>	<b>380</b>	M1, K
	7/2-	7/2+	110	<b>200</b>	12	E1, L
	9/2-	7/2-	70	10	<b>110</b>	M1, L
$^{223}\text{Ra}$	5/2+	3/2+	29.9	<b>145</b>	<b>5650</b>	M1, M
	7/2+	3/2+	61.5	40	<b>5970</b>	E2, L
	7/2+	5/2+	31.6	<b>85</b>	<b>2880</b>	M1,M
	9/2+	5/2+	100.4	<b>170</b>	<b>1170</b>	E2, L
	9/2+	7/2+	68.8	<b>125</b>	<b>1730</b>	M1, L
	11/2+	7/2+	113.2	<b>140</b>	<b>540</b>	E2, L
	11/2+	9/2+	44.1	12	<b>150</b>	M1,M
	3/2-	3/2+	50.2	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	E1, L
	7/2-	5/2+	94.0	<b>70</b>	14	E1, L
	9/2-	7/2+	113.3	<b>100</b>	6	E1,L

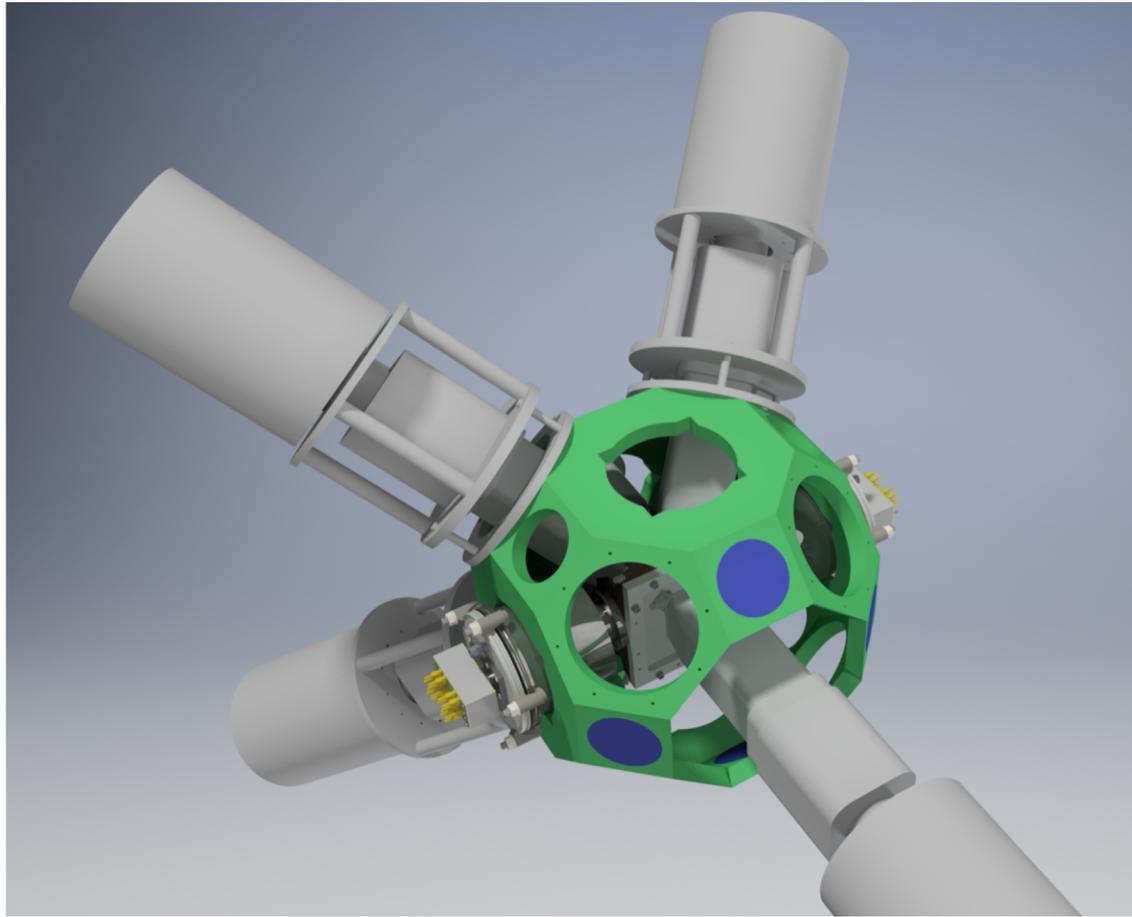
**Table 2.** Estimated counts ( $\gamma$ -ray and conversion electron) for various transitions in  $^{221}\text{Rn}$  and  $^{223}\text{Ra}$ , assuming 9 shifts with beam intensity of  $5 \times 10^4$  pps on a  $2 \text{ mg/cm}^2$  Cd target. The  $^{221}\text{Rn}$  level scheme is schematic. Intensities in bold are considered significant for observation. The last column gives the parameters for the  $e^-$  conversion line; K, L, M binding energies are respectively 98, 18, 4 keV for Rn, and 104, 19, 5 keV for Ra.

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- **Other applications of SPEDE**
- **Outlook**

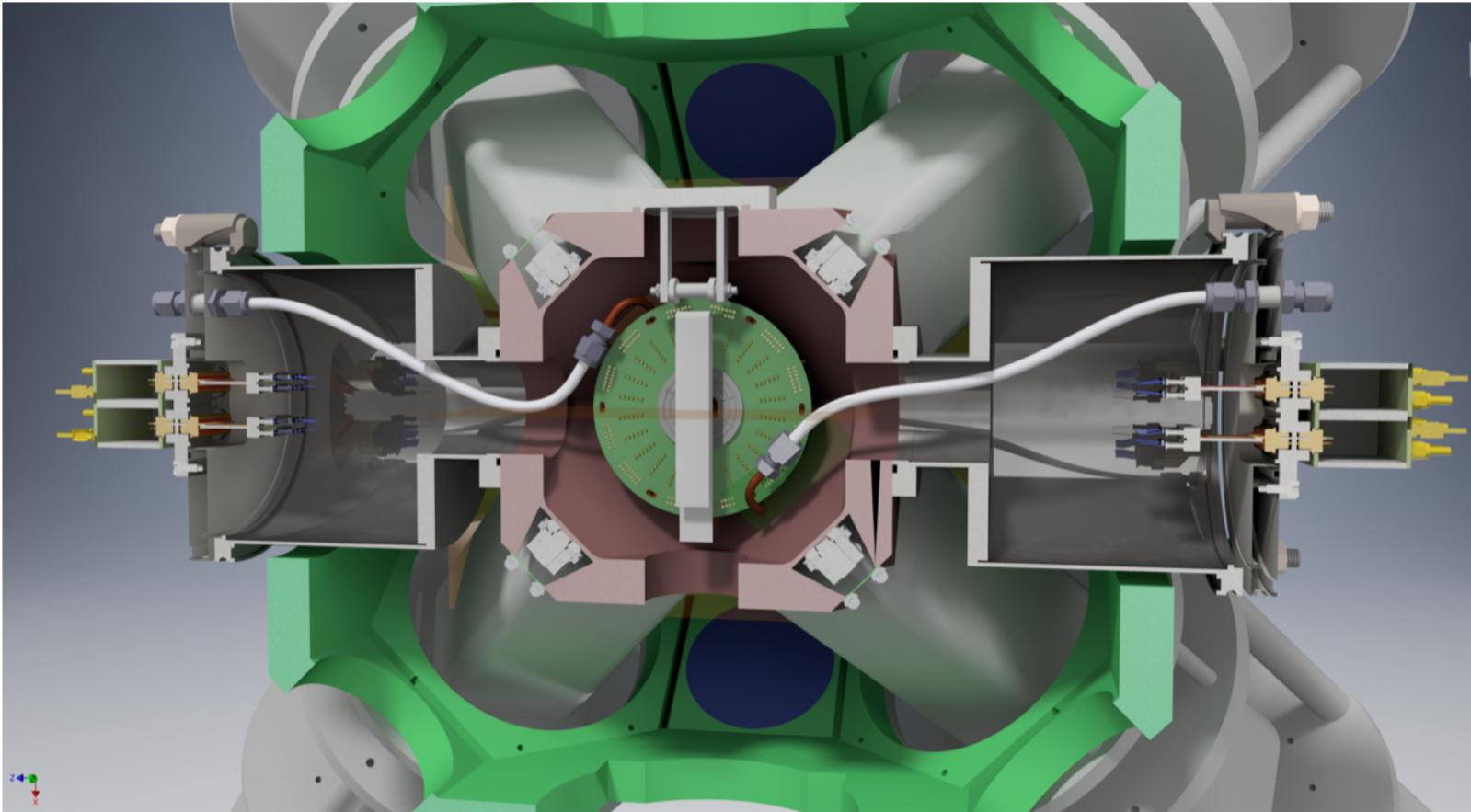
# Other applications of SPEEDE

- SPEEDE at IDS



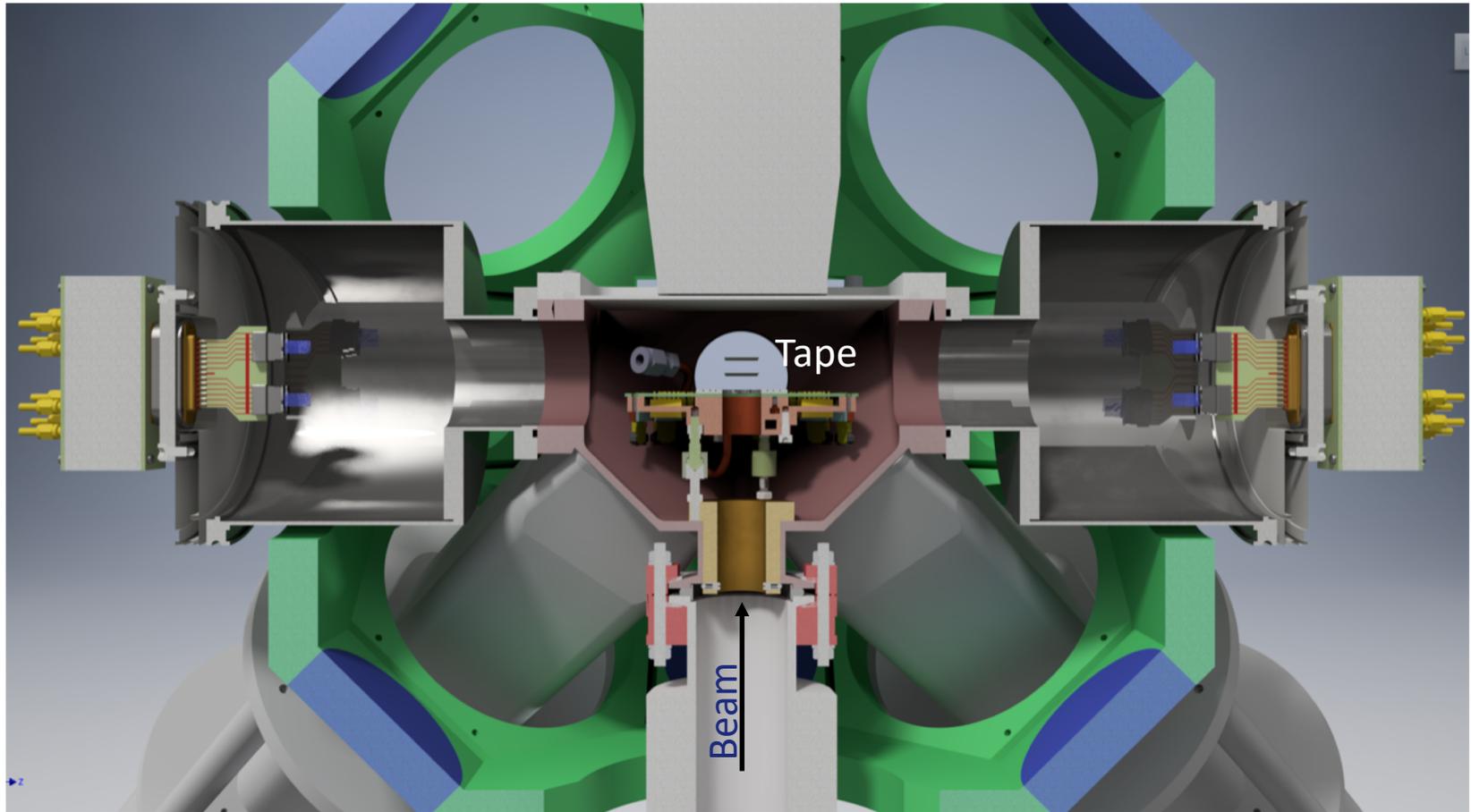
# Other applications of SPEDE

- SPEDE at IDS



# Other applications of SPEEDE

- SPEEDE at IDS



# Other applications of SPEDE

- SPEDE at IDS
- Example experiment:
- IS641 "The structure of the low-lying excited states in  $^{182;184;186}\text{Hg}$  studied through  $\alpha/\text{EC}$  decay of  $^{182;184;186}\text{Tl}$  at IDS"
- Spokesperson: Kseniia Rezynkina

# Outlook

- The SPEDE spectrometer was constructed in JYFL and tested both in JYFL and at ISOLDE
- Electron efficiency around 7% up to  $\sim 400\text{keV}$  with a 0.5mm thick detector
- 1mm detector on order from Micron
- 4 approved proposals
- SPEDE will be used at IDS first and after the long shutdown will be ready for use at Miniball

# Collaboration

## University of Jyväskylä, Finland

J. Pakarinen, D.M. Cox, P.T. Greenlees, J. Konki, J. Ojala, P. Rahkila, K. Ranttila, J. Tuunanen



## University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

P. Papadakis, P.A. Butler, R.-D. Herzberg, D.T. Joss, R.D. Page, G.G. O'Neill, J. Thornhill



## ISOLDE, CERN

M.J.G. Borge, L.P. Gaffney



## Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

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