



# Opening a new Era in Exotic Nuclear Physics: FAIR



**Daniel Galaviz Redondo**  
*Departamento de Física*  
*Faculdade de Ciências da U-Lisboa*  
*LIP-Lisboa*



Lisboa, LIP Seminar

December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2019

# Outline

- Motivation:
  - **Exotic** nuclei
  - Places in **nature** where we **find** them
- **FAIR: F**acility for **A**ntiproton and **I**on **R**esearch
  - Experimental setup (**LAND/R<sup>3</sup>B**)
  - Results on **particle-exclusive** and **particle-inclusive** neutron knock-out on a **proton target**
  - Results on measurement of **high-energy photons** with **CALIFA @ CTN-Lisbon**
- Towards **Phase-0 @ FAIR**... next year!



# Exotic

## Definition:

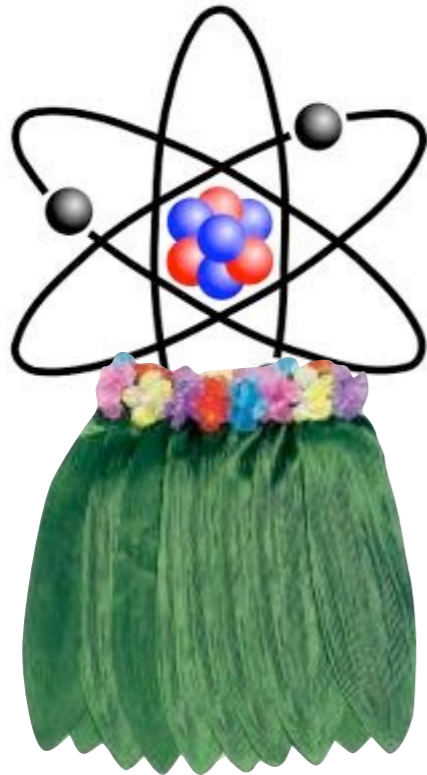
(Cambridge Dictionary)

*English:*

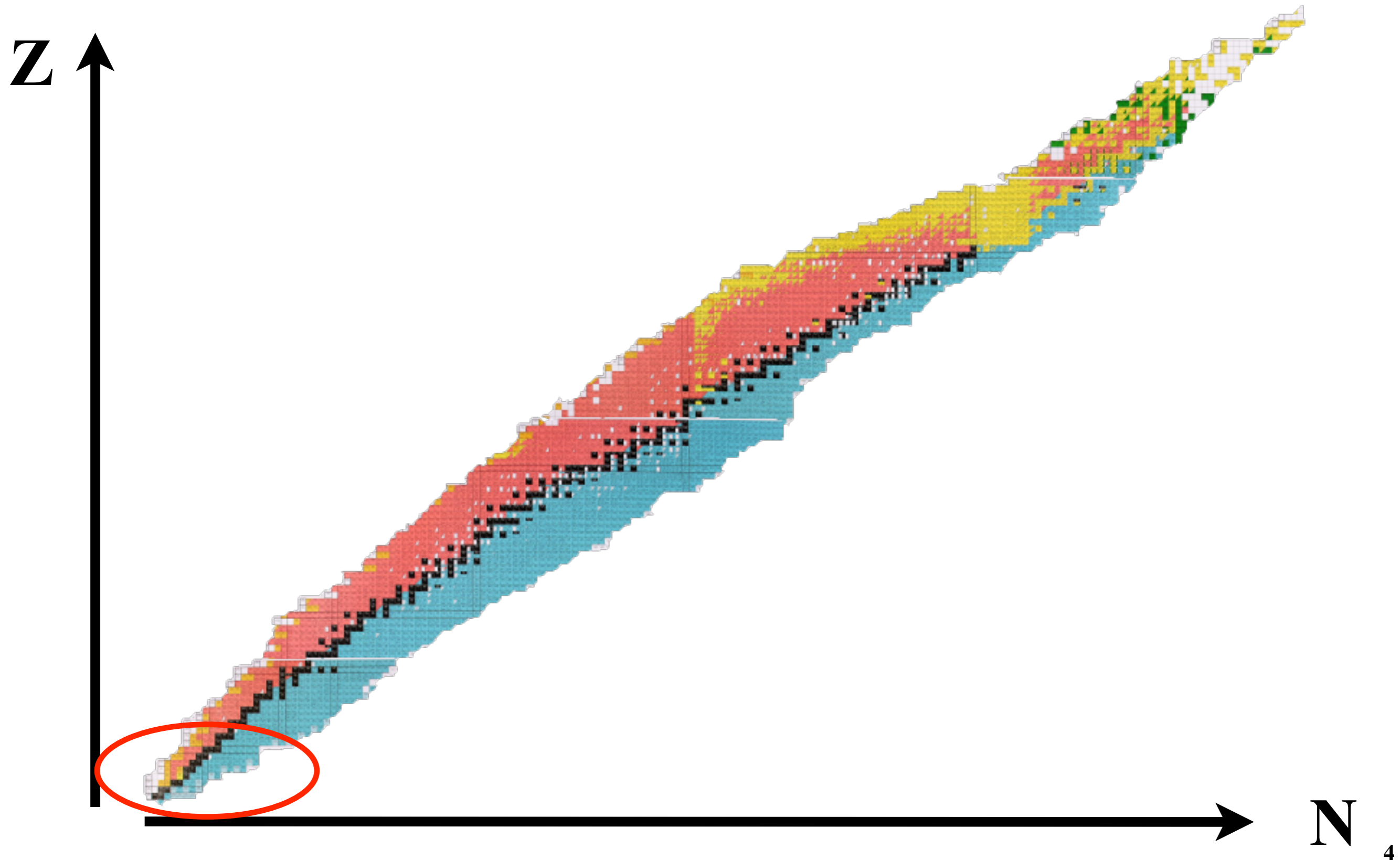
unusual and exciting because of coming (or seeming to come) from far away, especially a tropical country

*American:*

unusual and specially interesting because of coming from a country that is far away

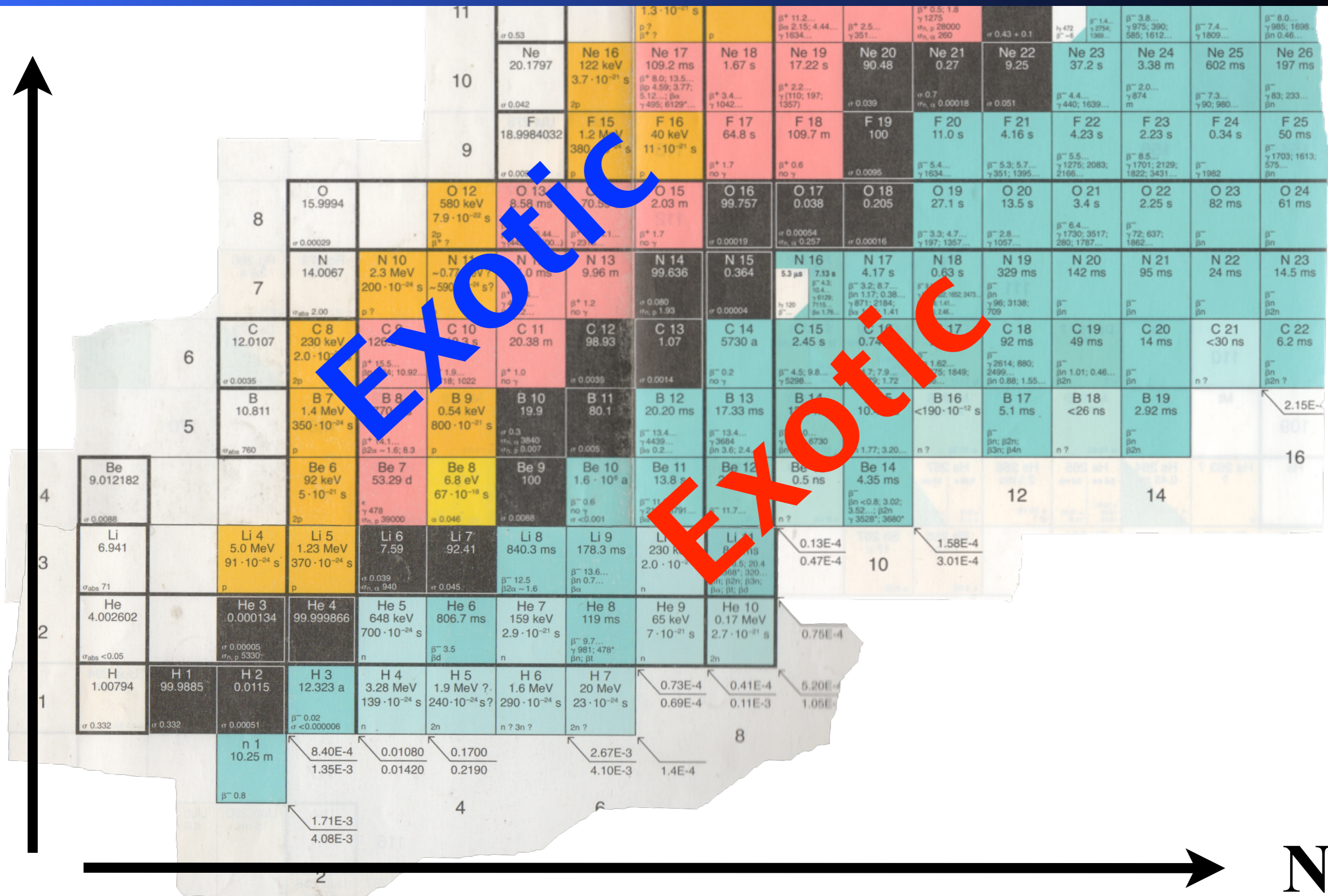


# Table of Isotopes





# Table of Isotopes





# Table of Isotopes



The image displays a detailed table of isotopes, including their chemical symbols, atomic numbers, mass numbers, and half-lives. The table is color-coded by decay mode: yellow for beta+ decay, red for beta- decay, and blue for alpha decay. A large, semi-transparent watermark with the word "Radioactive" in blue and red is overlaid diagonally across the center of the table. The table includes isotopes from Hydrogen (H) to Neon (Ne) and includes various decay modes and half-lives.



# Exotic Nuclei in Nature

★ Do they exist?

▶ Isotopes with half-life  $>$  Solar System:

$^{235}\text{U}$ ,  $^{238}\text{U}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ ,  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{36}\text{Cl}$

Pictures from L. Peralta's Lab



# Exotic Nuclei in Nature

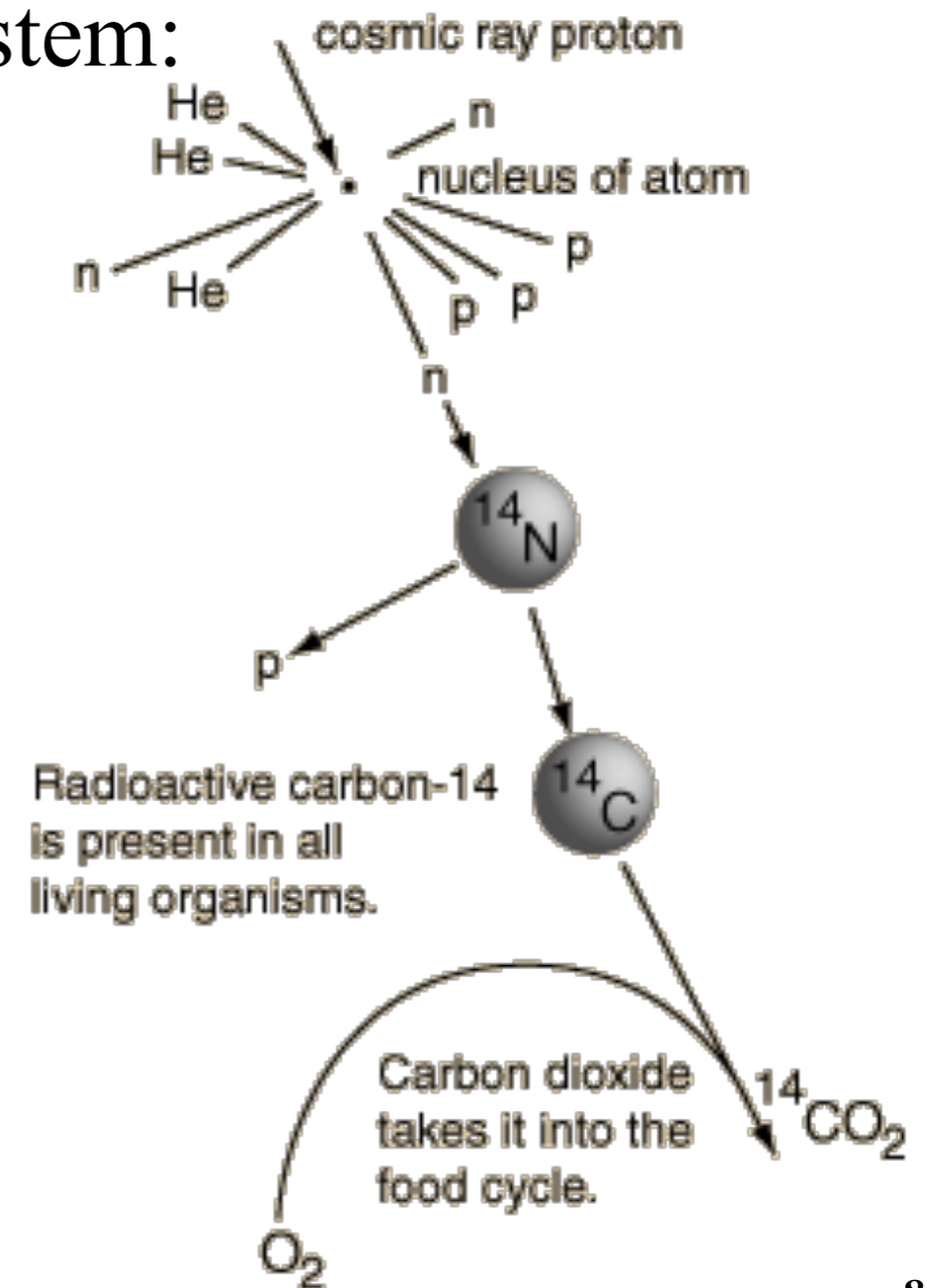
★ Do they exist?

▶ Isotopes with half-life  $>$  Solar System:

$^{235}\text{U}$ ,  $^{238}\text{U}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ ,  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{36}\text{Cl}$

▶ Isotopes continuously produced on our planet:

$^{14}\text{C}$



# Interest in Exotic Nuclei

## ★ Applications:

- ▶ Radiopharmaceuticals ( $^{123}\text{I}$ ,  $^{131}\text{I}$ ,  $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ ,  $^{18}\text{F}$ )
- ▶ Gammagraphy ( $^{60}\text{Co}$ ,  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ )
- ▶ Dating ( $^{14}\text{C}$ ,  $^{87}\text{Rb}$ )

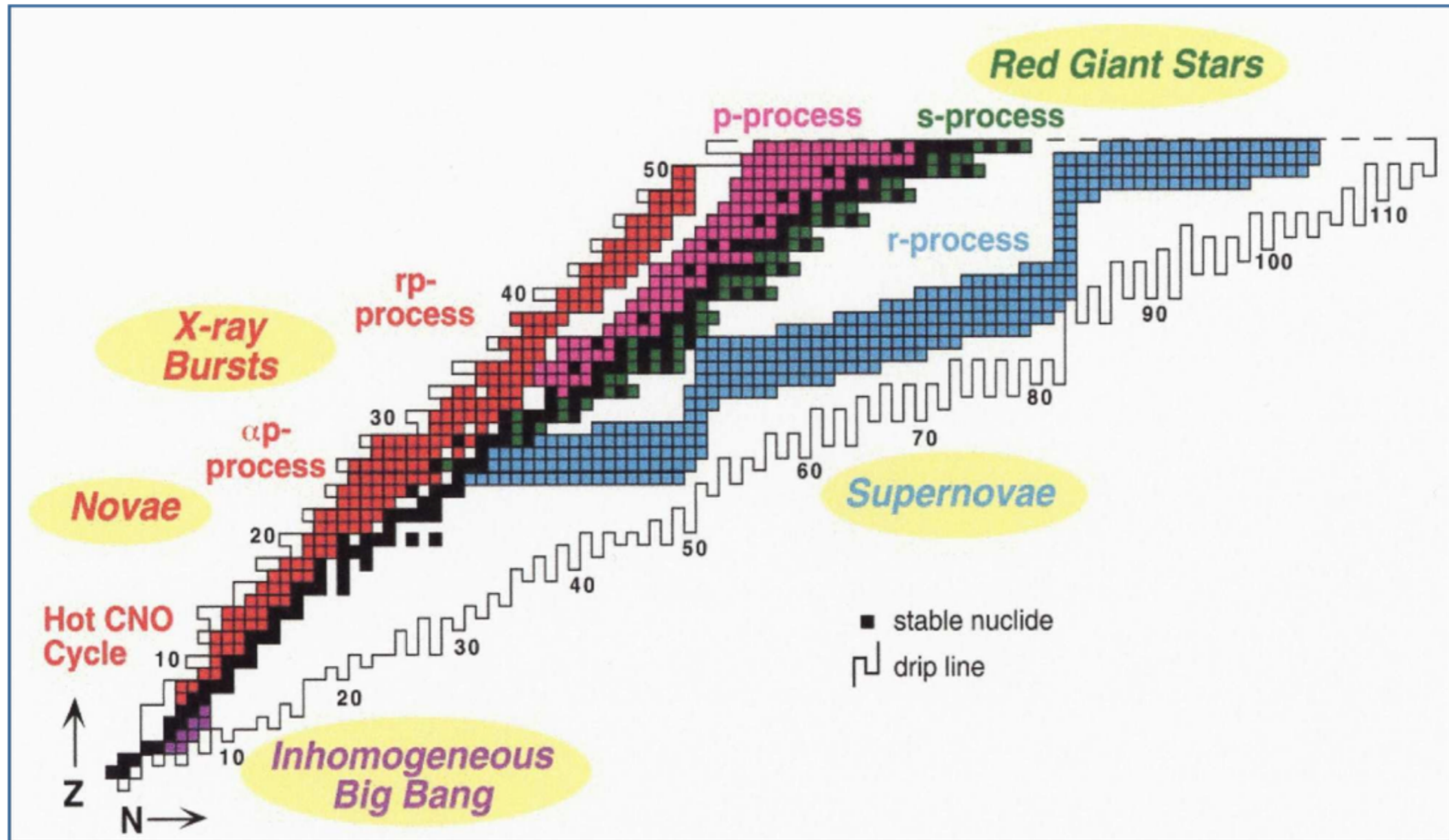
## ★ Basic Research:

- ▶ Nuclear Interaction Properties
- ▶ Origin of the Elements in the Universe



# Exotic Nuclei in the Universe

## Overview of main astrophysical processes



Adopted from Adriana Banu, JMU



# ... and Neutron Star Collisions



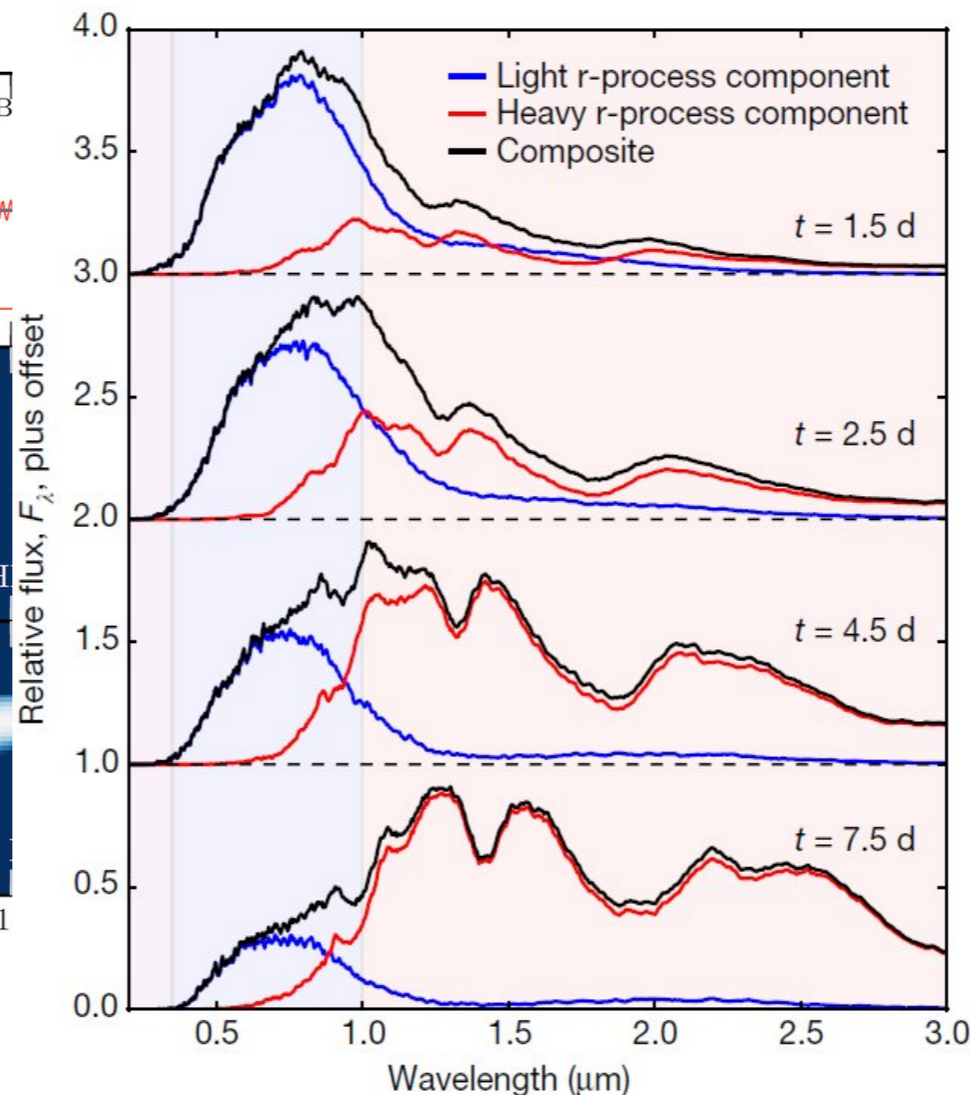
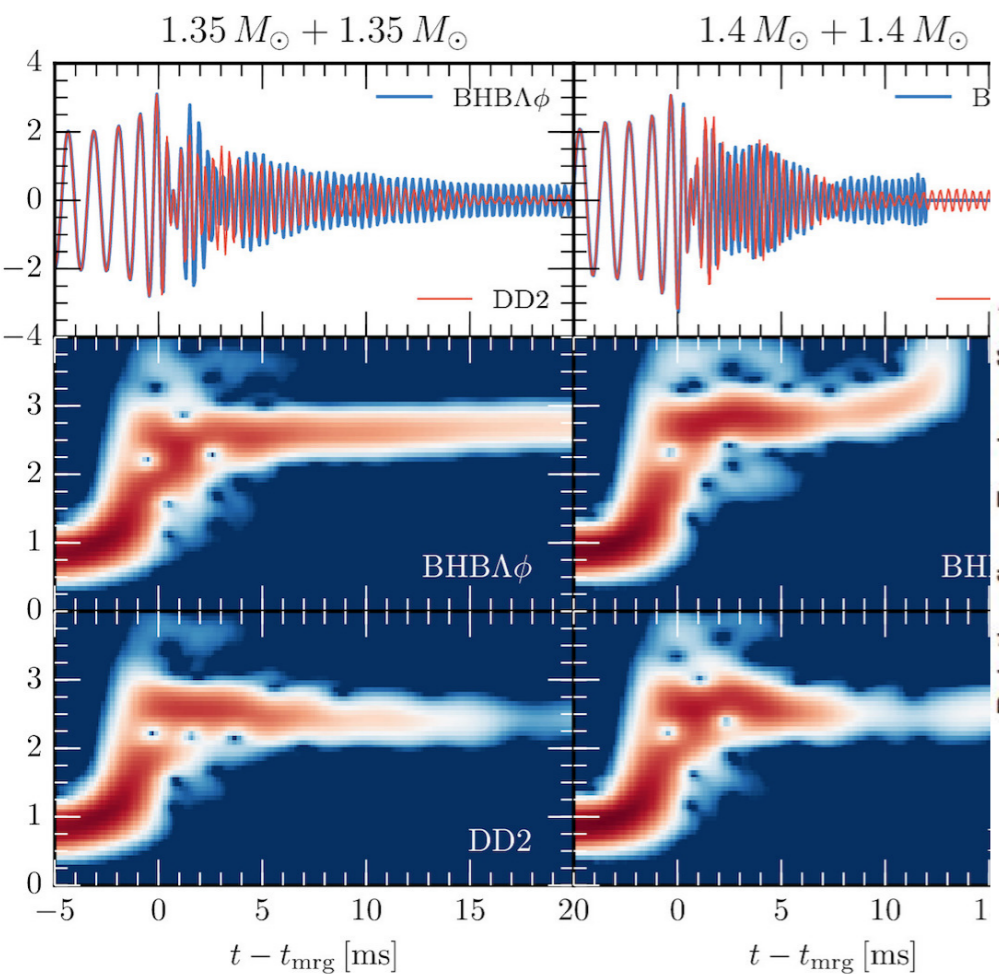
# ... and Neutron Star Collisions

## LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature24453

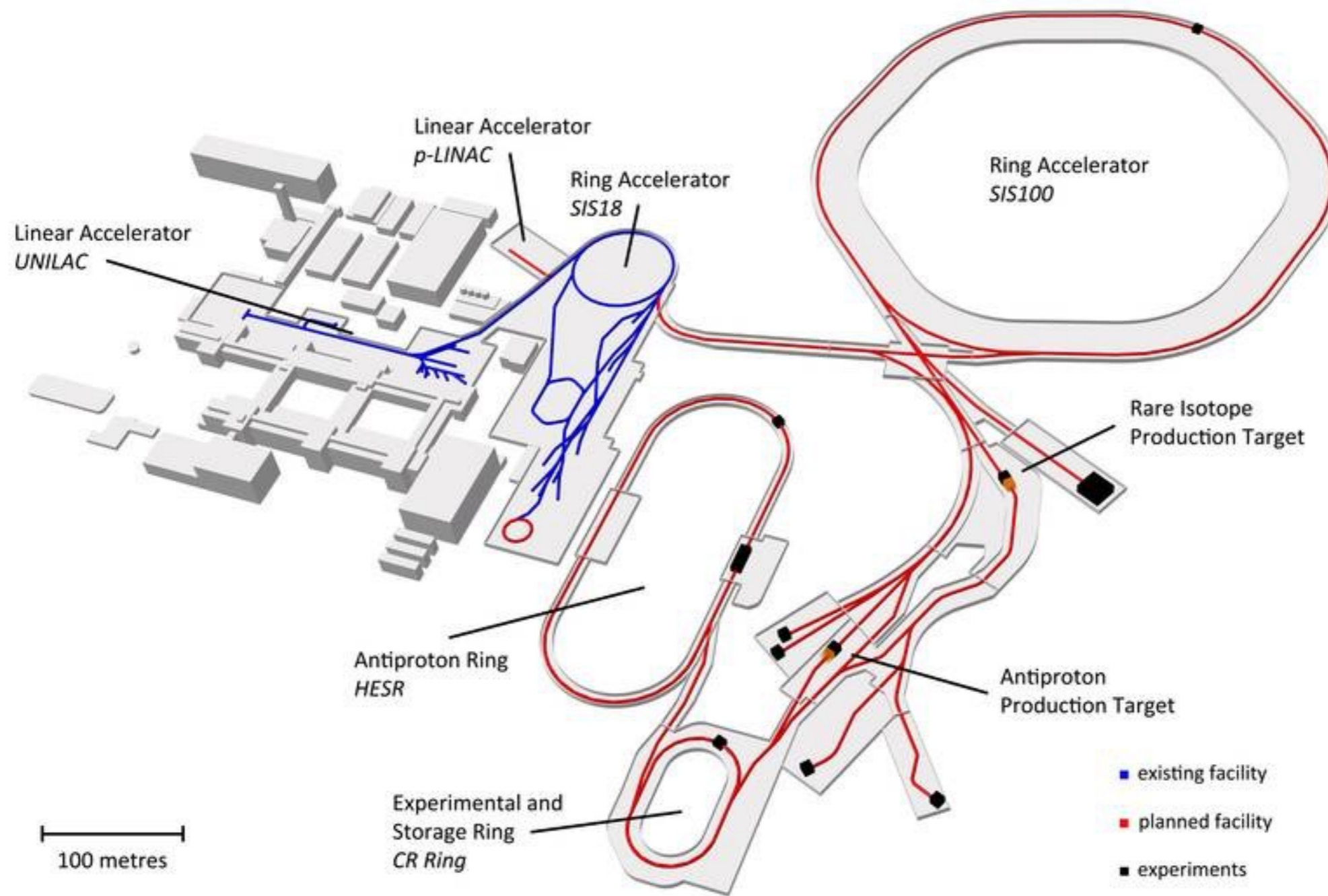
### Origin of the heavy elements in binary neutron-star mergers from a gravitational-wave event

Daniel Kasen<sup>1,2</sup>, Brian Metzger<sup>3</sup>, Jennifer Barnes<sup>3</sup>, Eliot Quataert<sup>1</sup> & Enrico Ramirez-Ruiz<sup>4,5</sup>

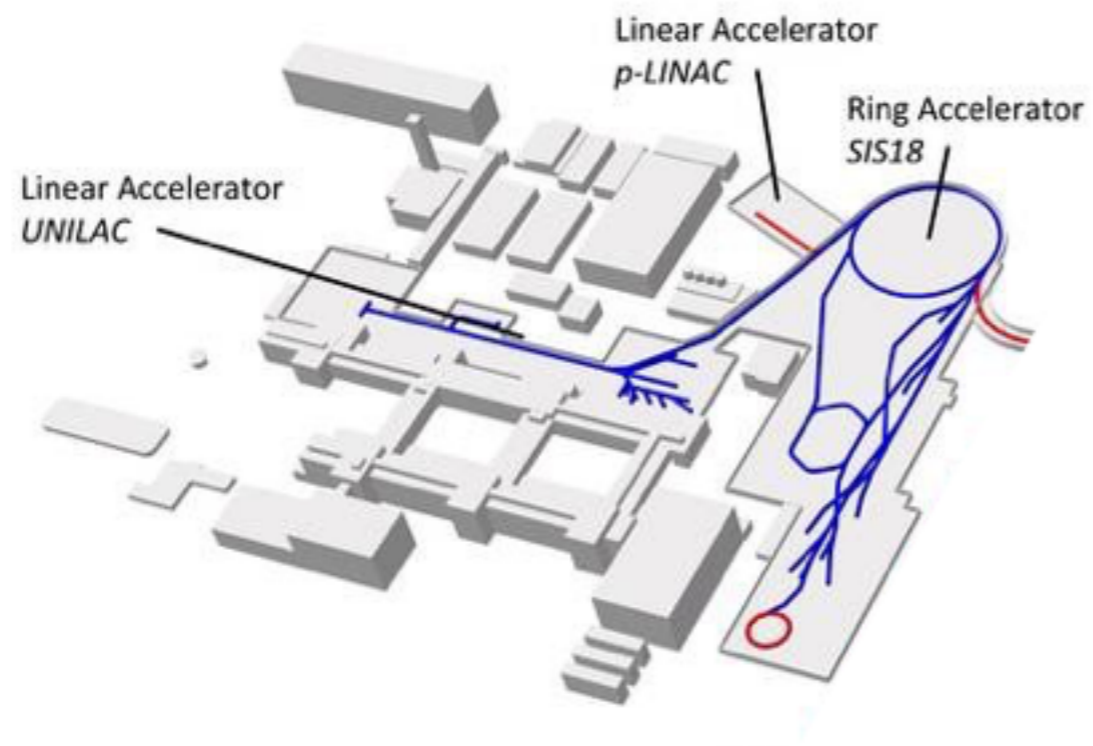


Discovery of the electromagnetic counterpart to the GW170817  
→ Provides the first evidence for r-process nucleosynthesis.

# FAIR







100 metres

## Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung



Located in Darmstadt (Hessen)  
Founded in 1969

Employs about 1400 people

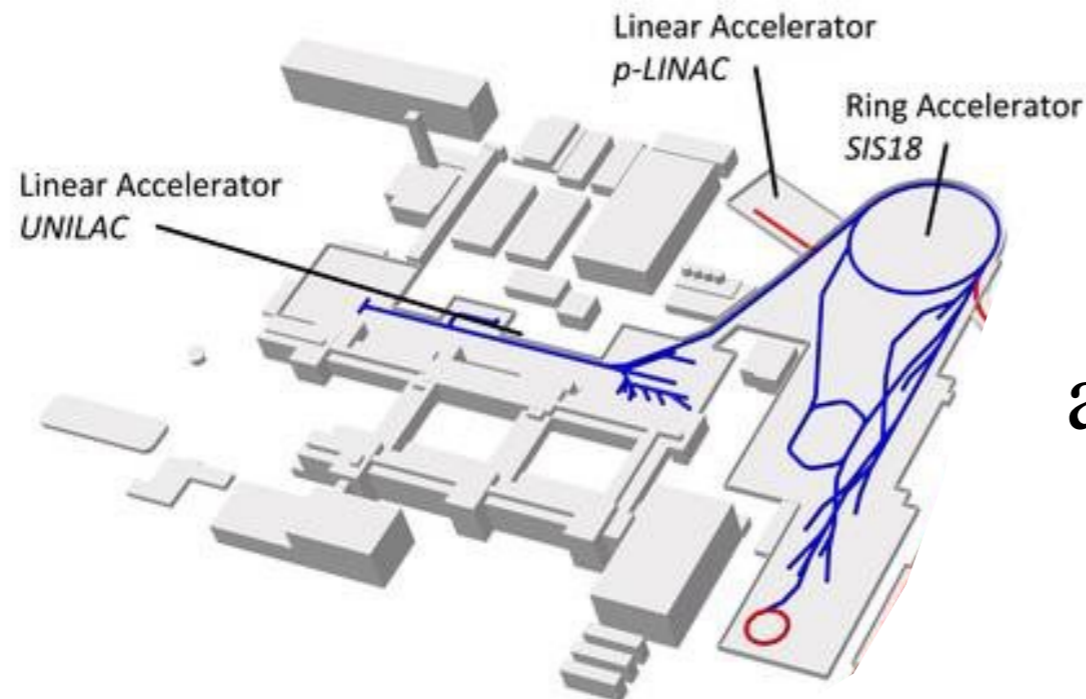
★ Best known results are:

➔ Discovery of **six** new **chemical elements**  
(from  $_{107}\text{Bh}$  till  $_{112}\text{Cn}$ )

➔ **Tumor treatment** developments using **Ion Beams**

1990:

Commissioning of SIS18 and ESR



100 metres

2003:

Federal Ministry of Education and Research gives **green light** to FAIR

2010:

FAIR is **founded** by 9 partners

2017:

FAIR starts **civil construction**



## The Universe in the Laboratory

Research at the world-wide unique  
international particle accelerator facility

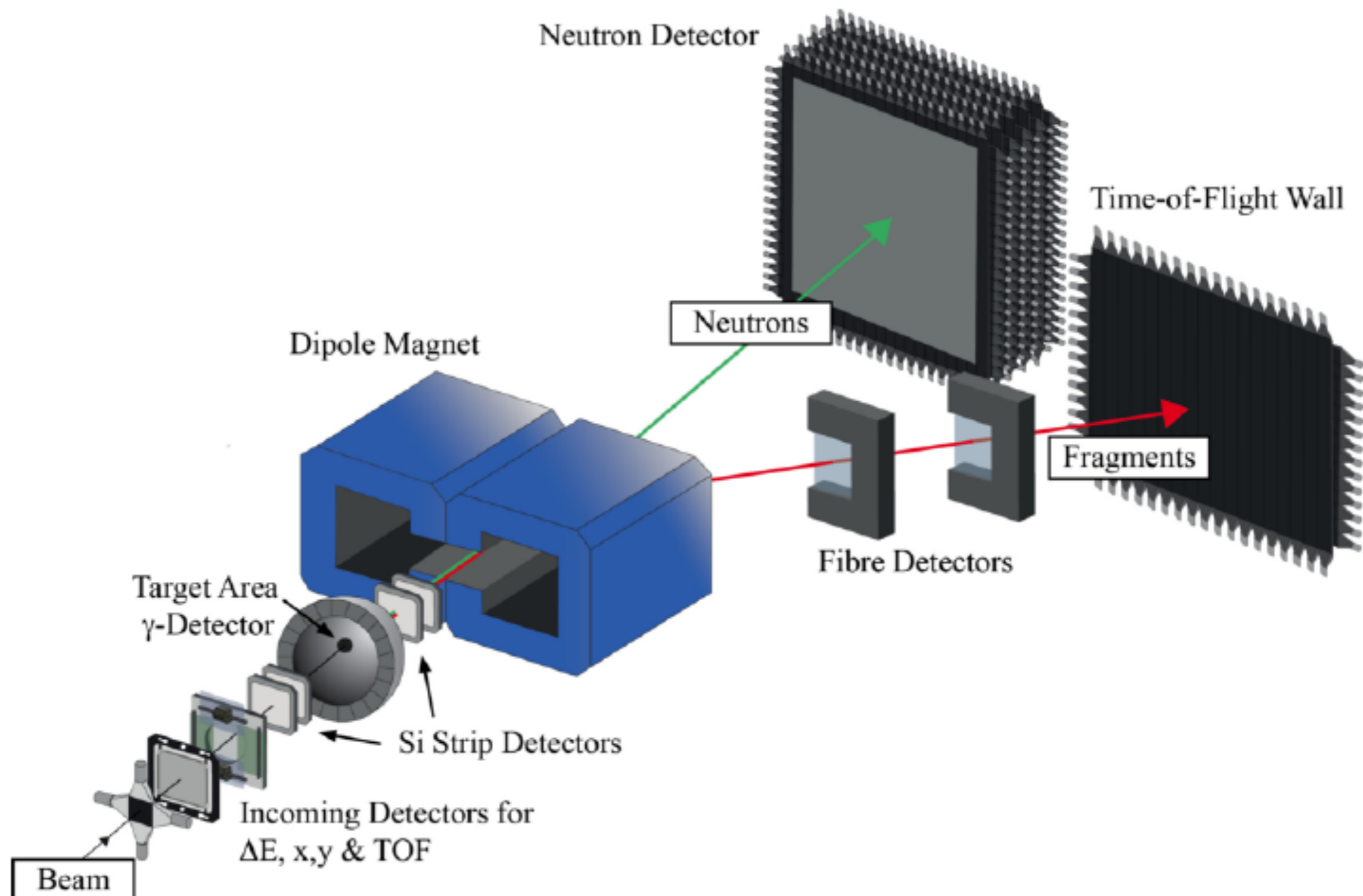
Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research,  
Darmstadt, Germany

# Pillars

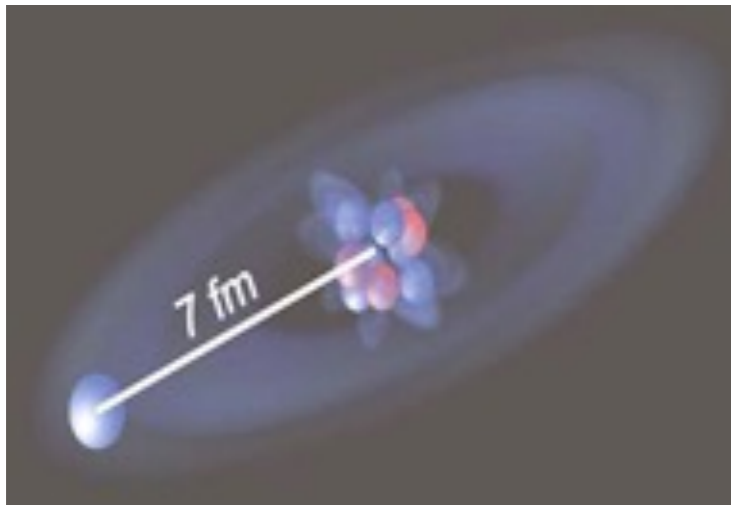




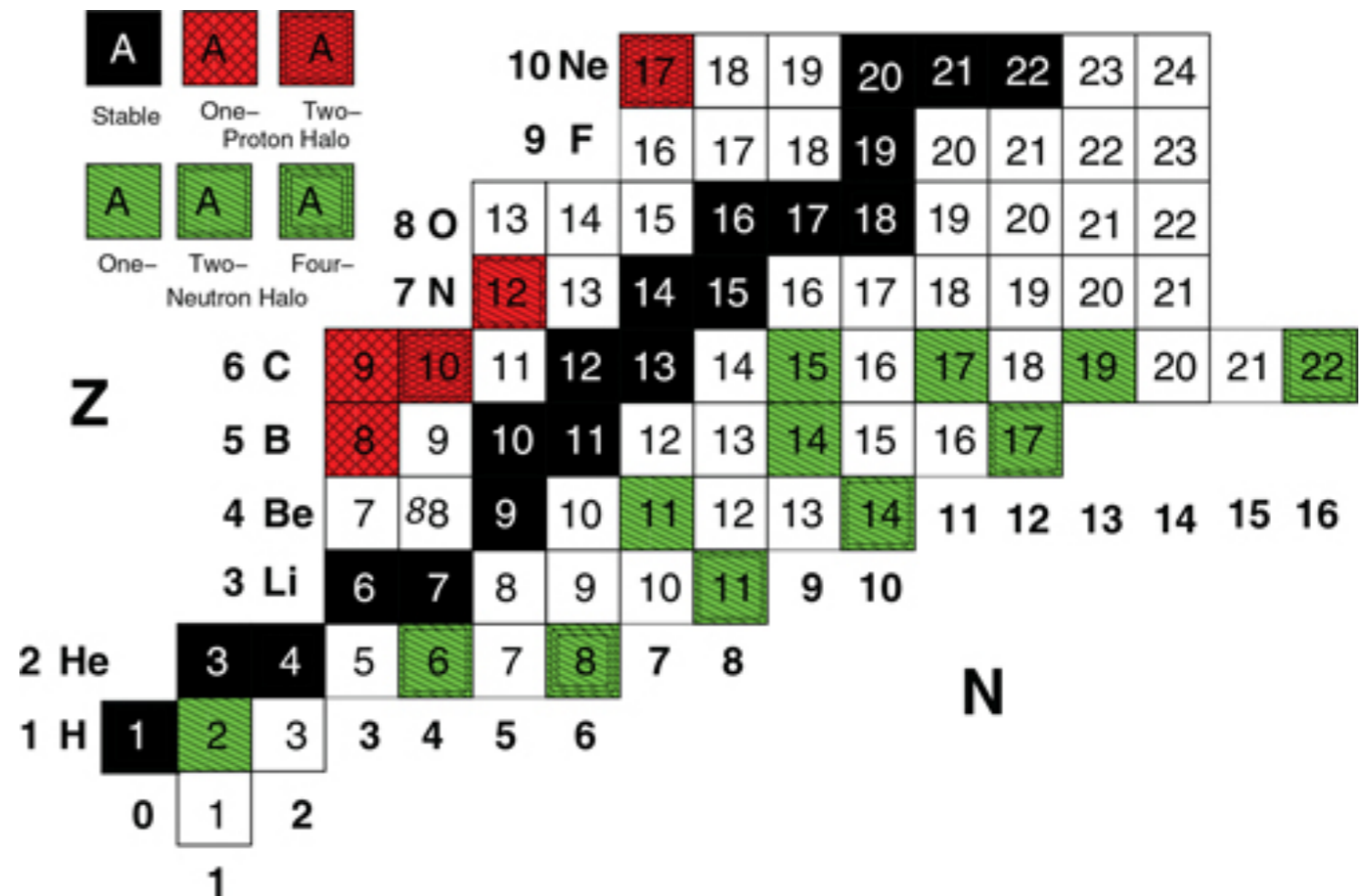
# LAND/R<sup>3</sup>B



# Halo nuclei



$^{11}\text{Be}$



- **Cluster structure + halo particle(s)**
  - **Extended mass distribution**
- **Low separation energy ( $< 1 \text{ MeV}$ )**
  - **Low angular momentum state (s-wave)**

# Halo nuclei: $^{11}\text{Be}$ & $^{15}\text{C}$

	$S_n$ (MeV)	g.s. ( $J^\pi$ )	g.s. conf.
$^{11}\text{Be}$	0.5	$1/2^+$	$\alpha[^{10}\text{Be}(0^+) \otimes 1\nu(2s_{1/2})] \oplus$ $\beta[^{10}\text{Be}(2^+) \otimes 1\nu(1d_{5/2})]$
$^{15}\text{C}$	1.2	$1/2^+$	$^{14}\text{C}(0^+) \otimes 1\nu(2s_{1/2})$

## $^{11}\text{Be}$

T. Aumann *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **84**, 35(2000)

J. A. Tostevin *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **66**, 024607 (2002)

N. Fukuda *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **70**, 054606 (2003)

## $^{15}\text{C}$

J. A. Tostevin *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **66**, 024607 (2002)

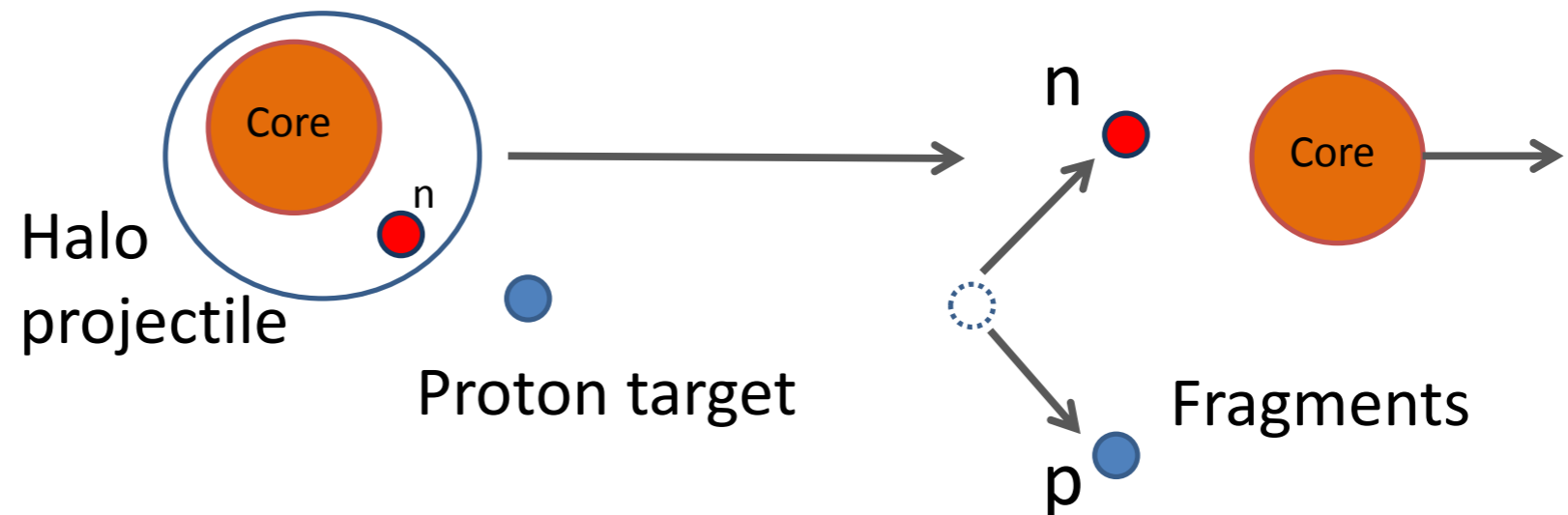
U. Datta Pramanik *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **551**, 63 (2003)

T. Nakamura *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **79**, 035805 (2009)

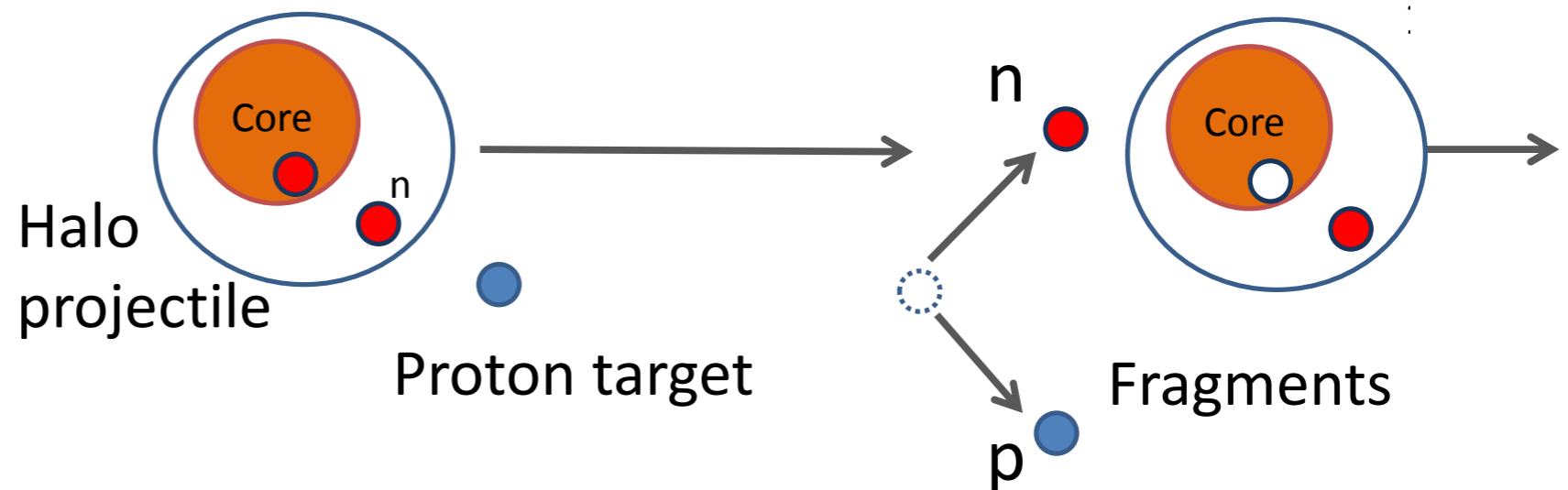
Suitable cases for the verification of the **reaction mechanism** studying its **break-up** on a **proton** target at **relativistic energies**

# Nucleon knock-out contributions

## Valence knock-out

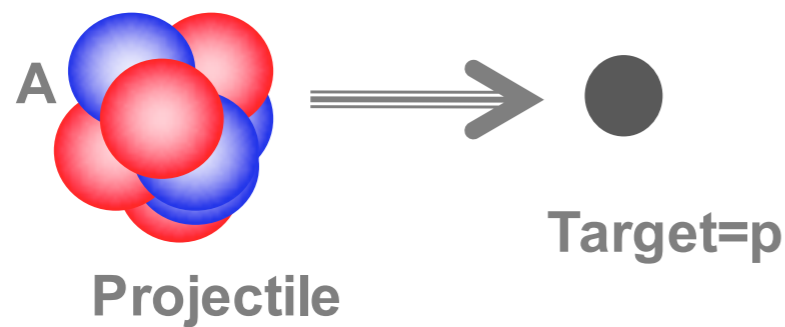


## Inner shell knock-out

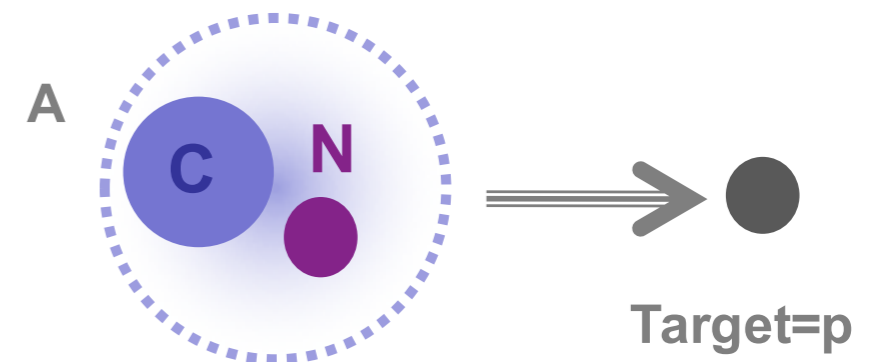
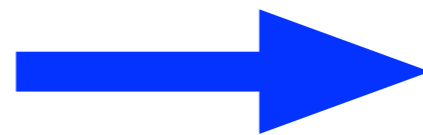


1

# Reaction theory



**A+1 many body problem**



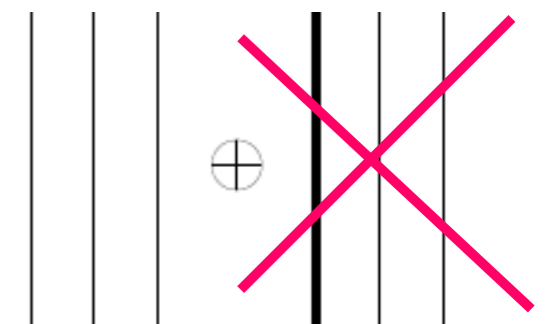
**Projectile = Core(Heavy Fragment) + N**

**Three body problem**

## Space Truncation

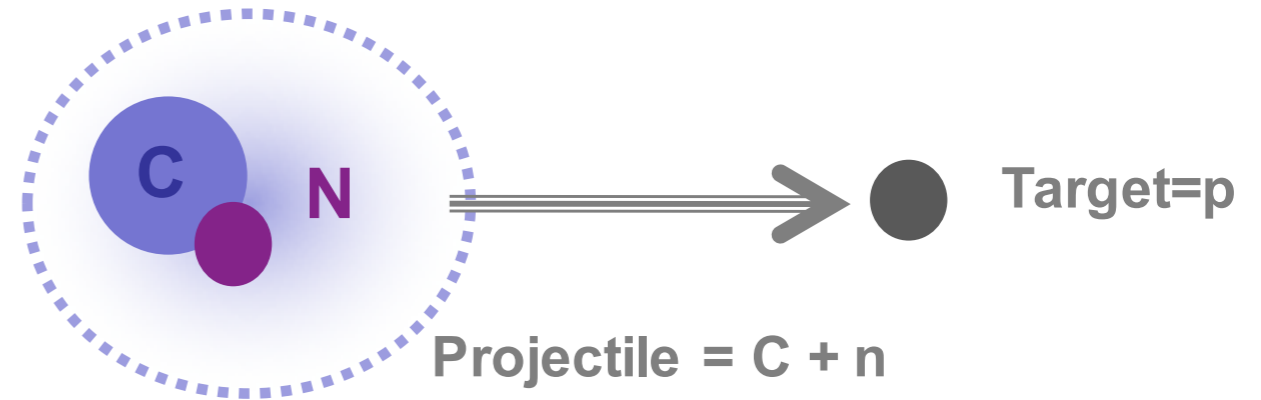
- **Projectile** well described as **C + N**
- **Core** assumed to be **inert** during the collision process  
(possible to account on core excitation admixtures on the wave function)
- **Excited states** above threshold generally **not included**

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_a \oplus \mathcal{H}_b$$



# Reaction theory: Faddeev/AGS

- **Non-relativistic**
- **Truncated Hilbert space**
- Each particle is treated **on an equal footing** to the others
- Takes into account **all open channels** simultaneously
- Formulated in terms of the **transition amplitude** for each **interacting pair**



$$t_\gamma = v_\gamma + v_\gamma G_0 t_\gamma$$

Pair transition operators

$$G_0 = (E + i0 - H_0)^{-1}$$

Free propagator

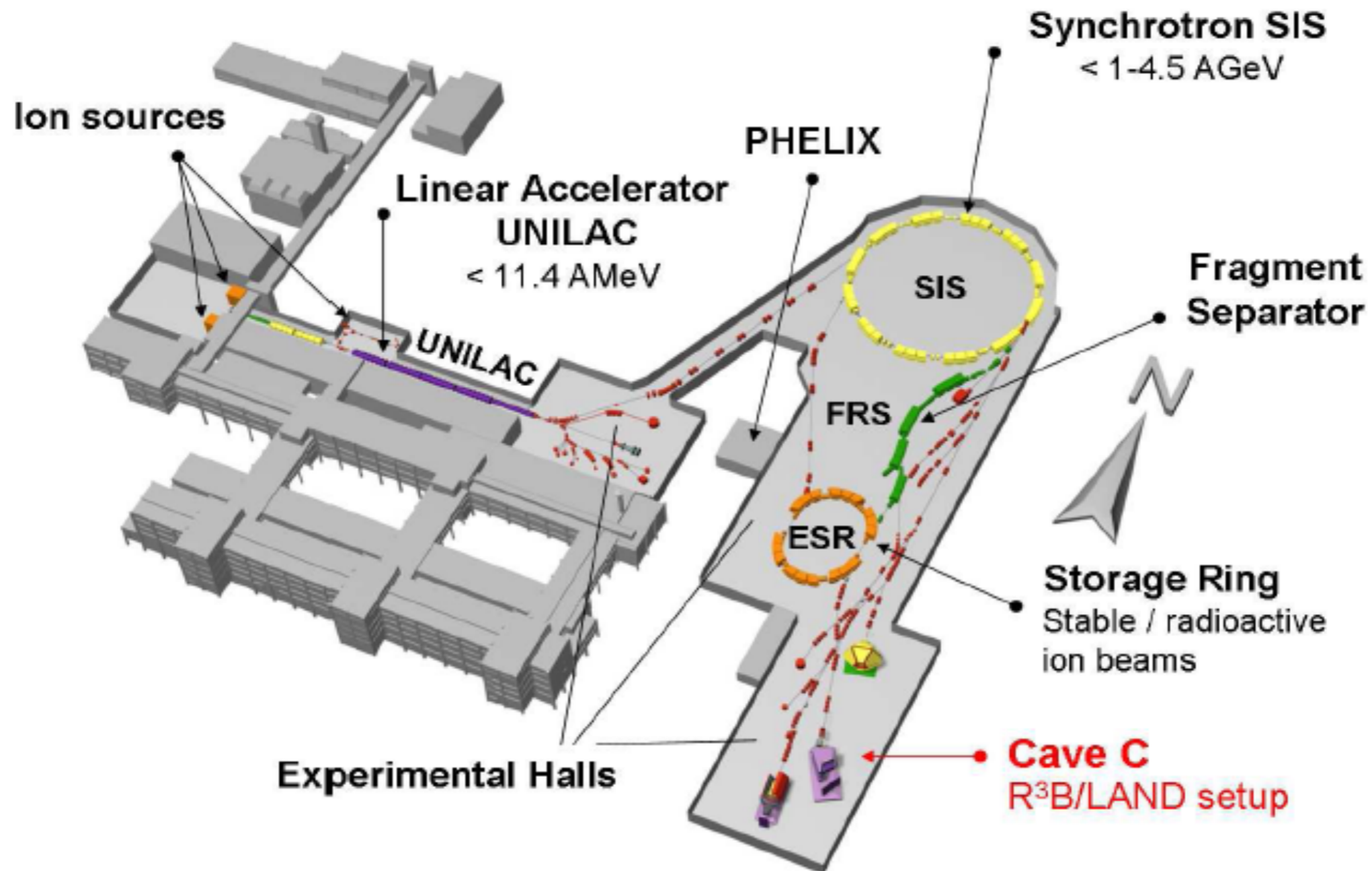
Tool for investigating:

★ **Single particle properties**

★ **Spectroscopic factors**



# Experiment S393 at Cave C

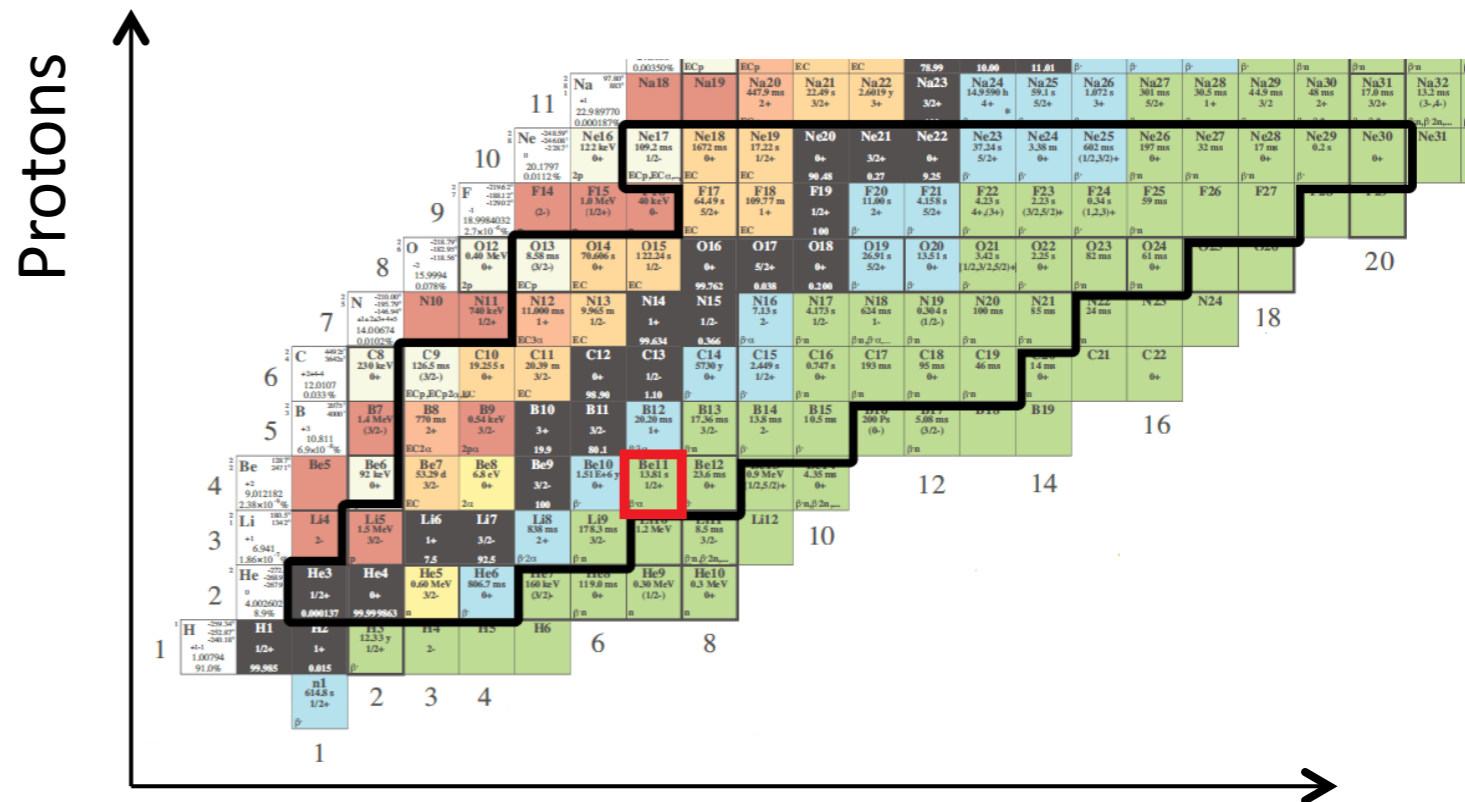


# S393 experiment at LAND/R<sup>3</sup>B

## GSI Experiment S393

“Neutron-rich Nuclei at and Beyond the Dripline in the Range  $Z=4$  to  $Z=10$  Studied in Kinematically Complete Measurements of Direct Reactions at Relativistic Energies”

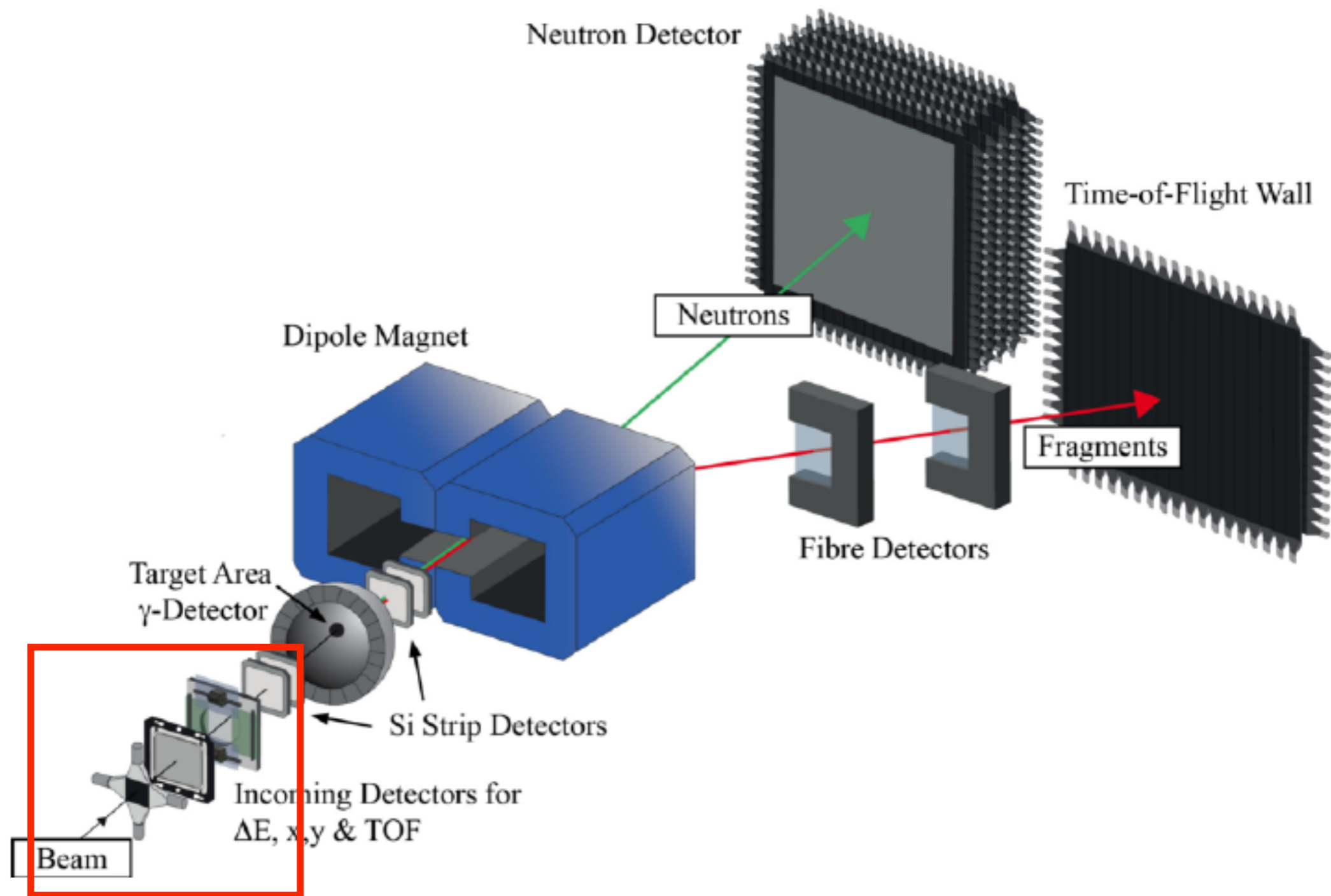
- Primary beam:  $^{40}\text{Ar}$  (600 MeV/u)
- Primary target: Be: 4 g/cm<sup>2</sup>
- Secondary **cocktail beam @** (500 MeV/u)
  - 6 different settings:**
  - $4 < Z < 10$
  - $1,5 < A/Z < 3$



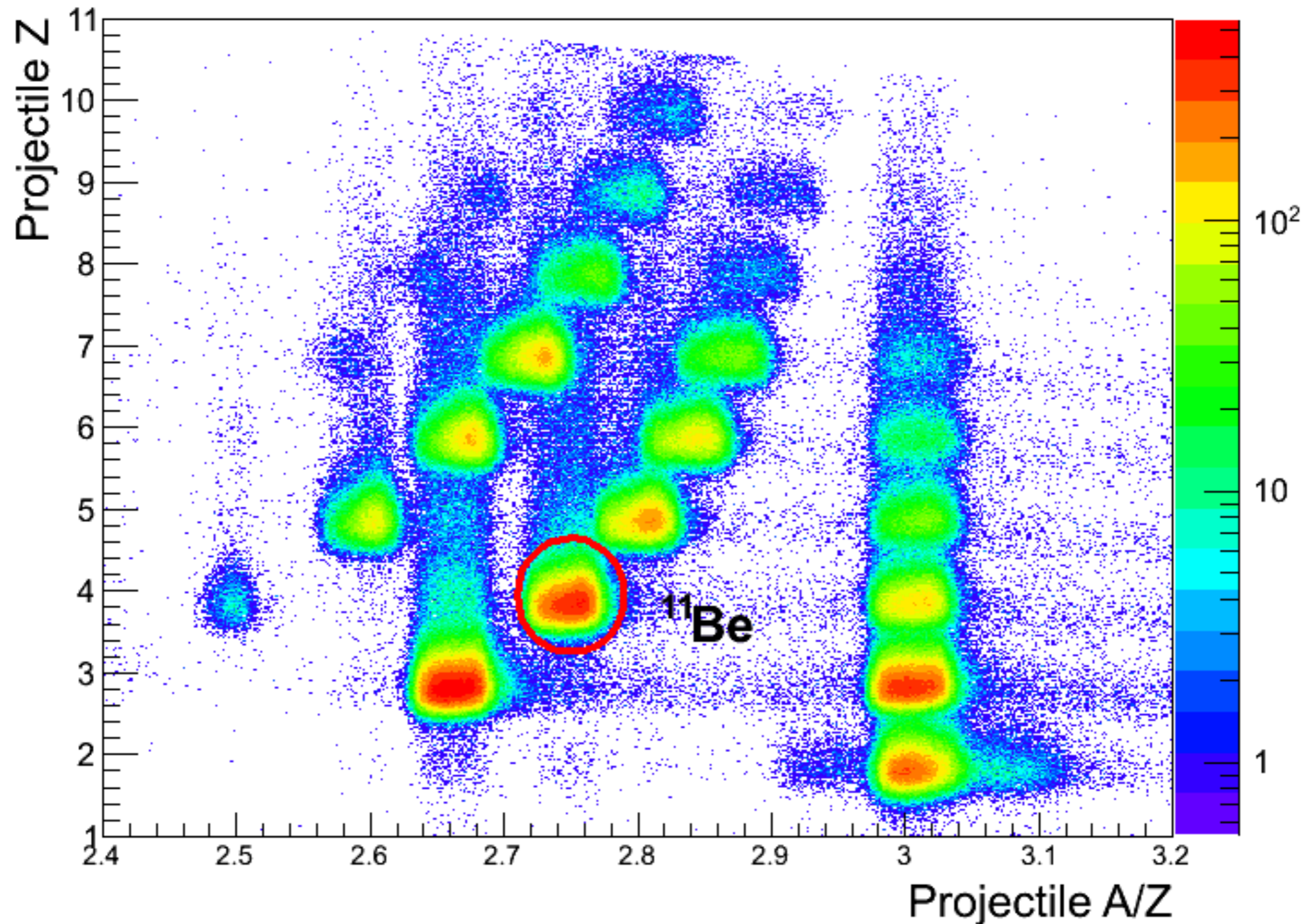
- Several secondary targets for different reactions:
  - \* Pb target (coulomb excitation)
  - \*  $\text{CH}_2$
  - \* C



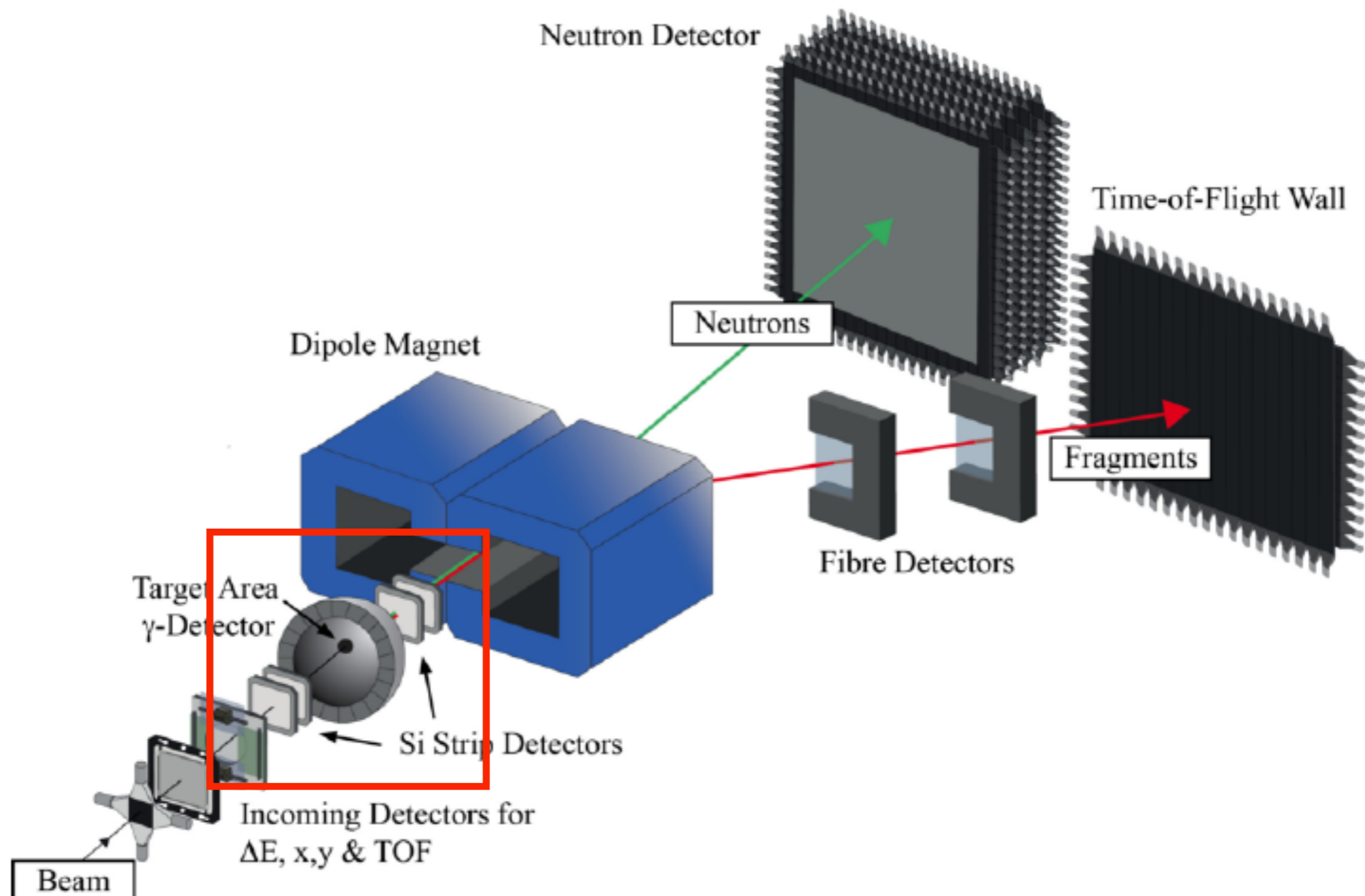
# LAND/R<sup>3</sup>B setup



# Incoming Beam Identification

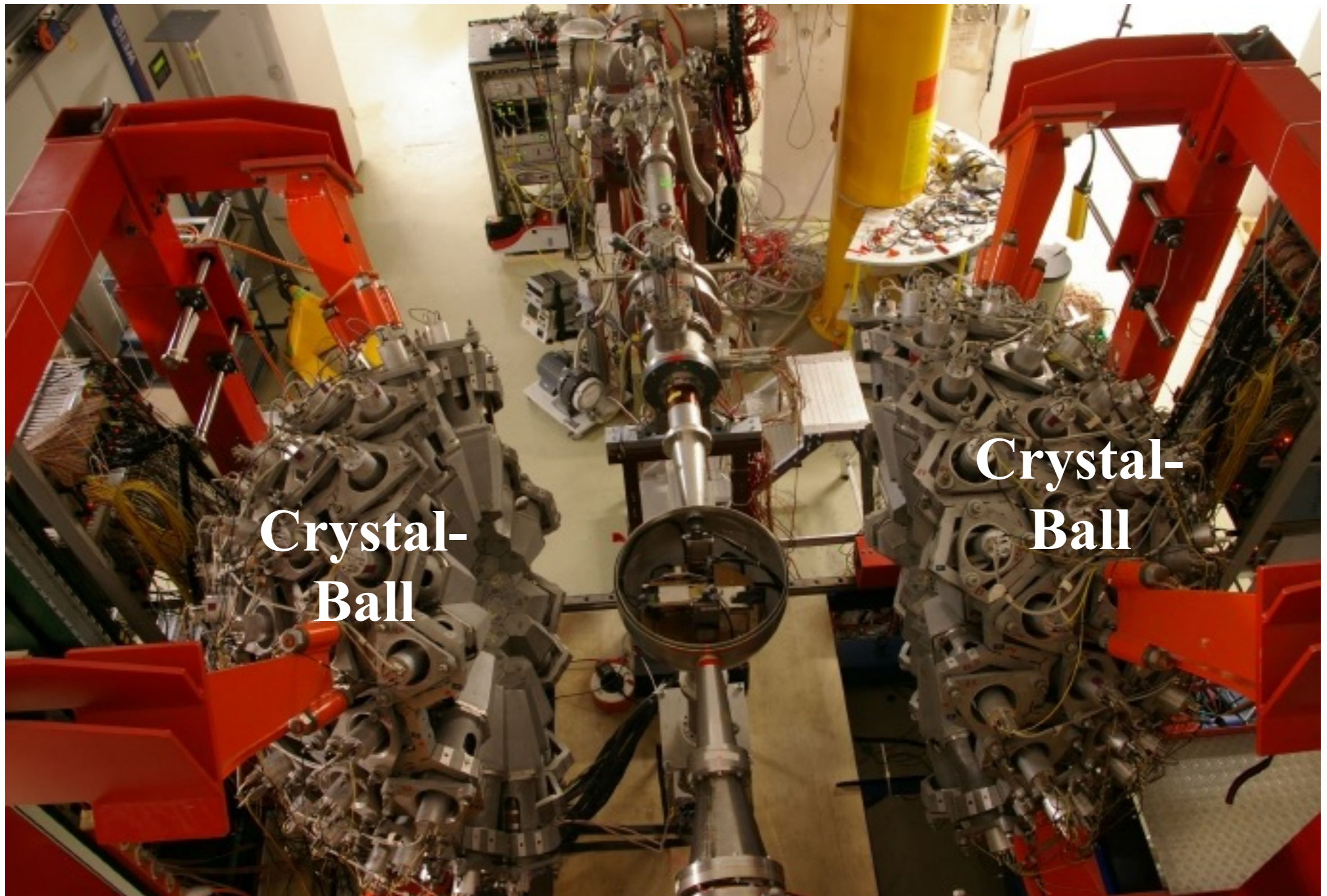


# LAND/R<sup>3</sup>B setup





# Target detectors

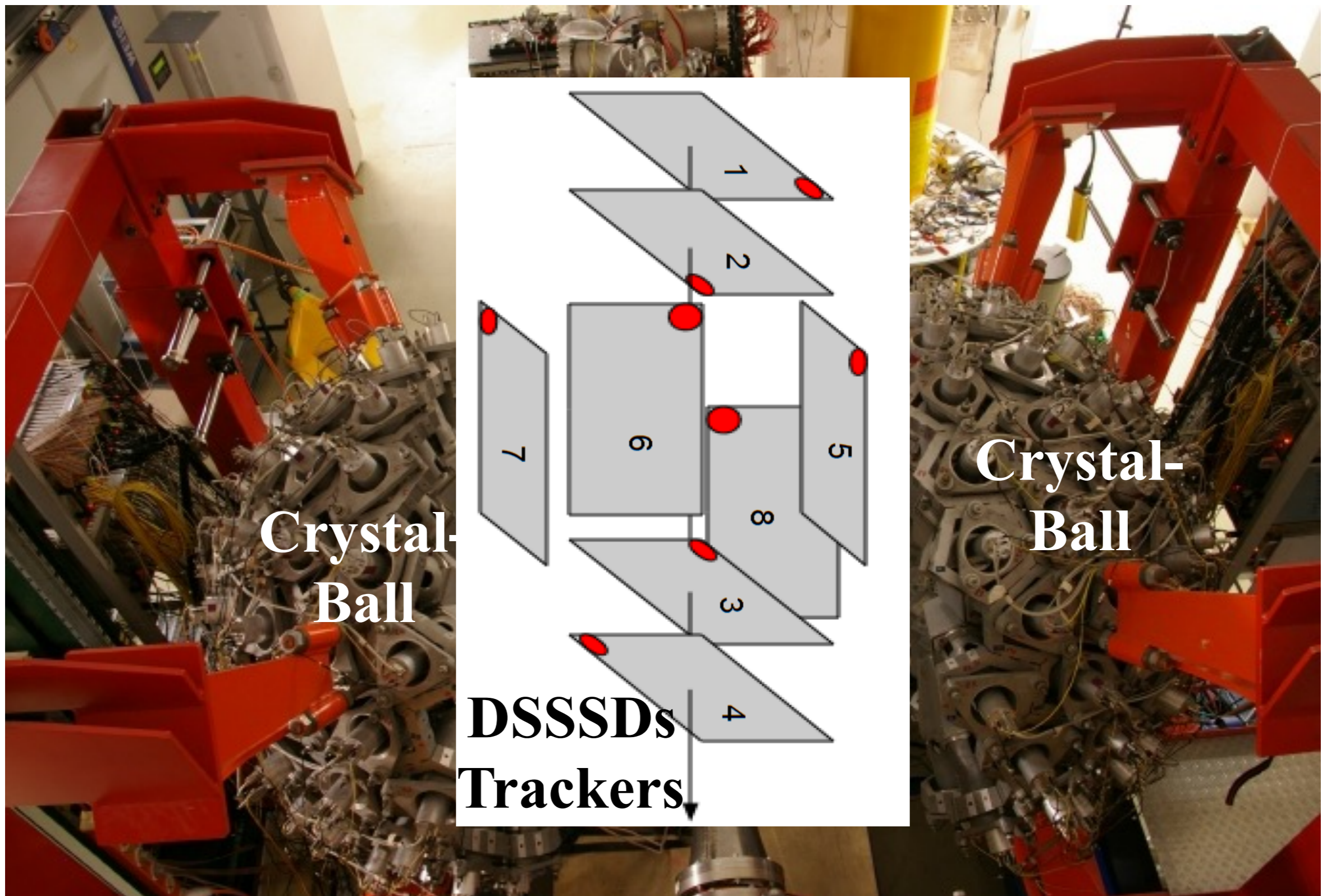


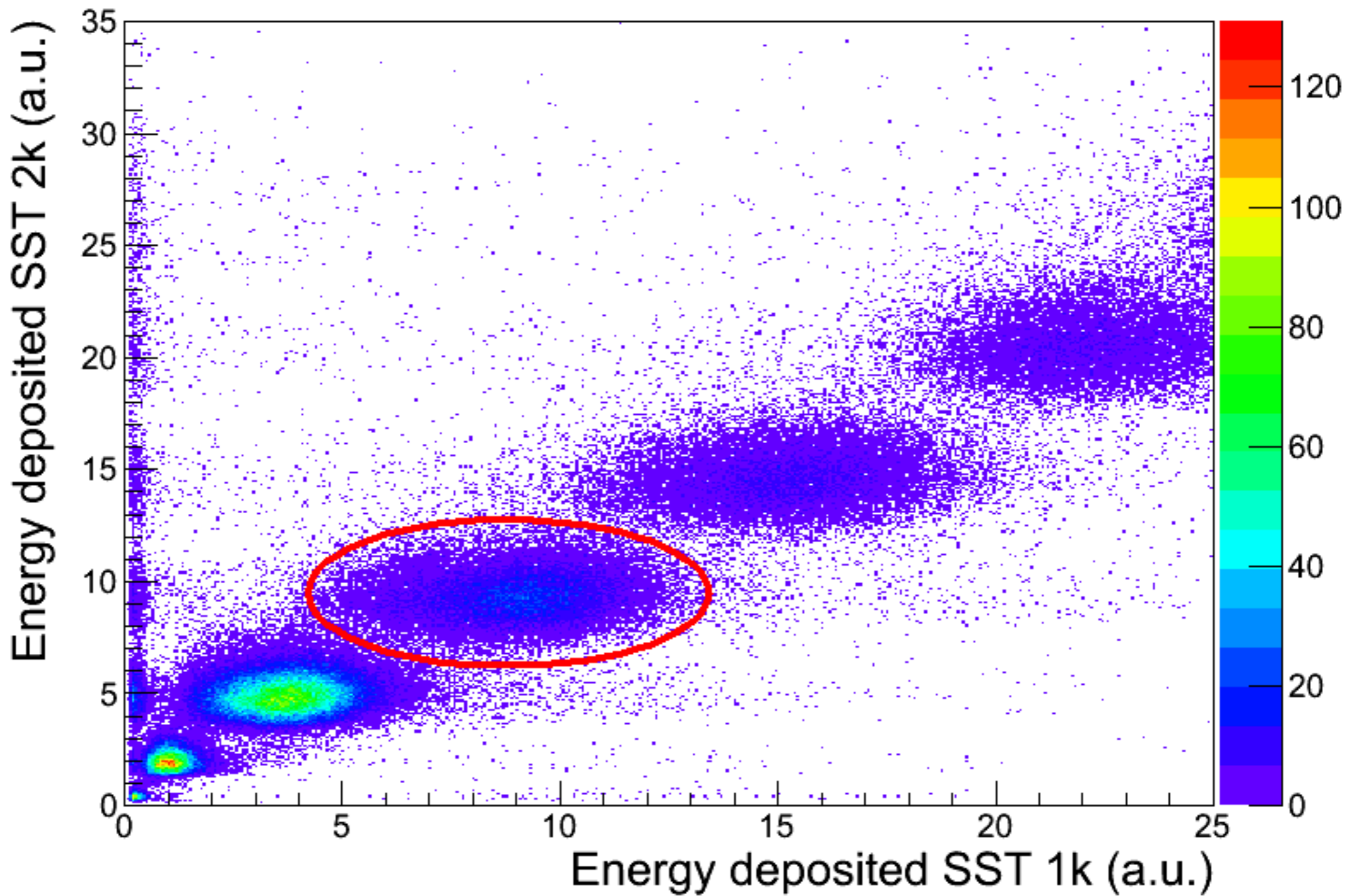
Crystal-  
Ball

Crystal-  
Ball



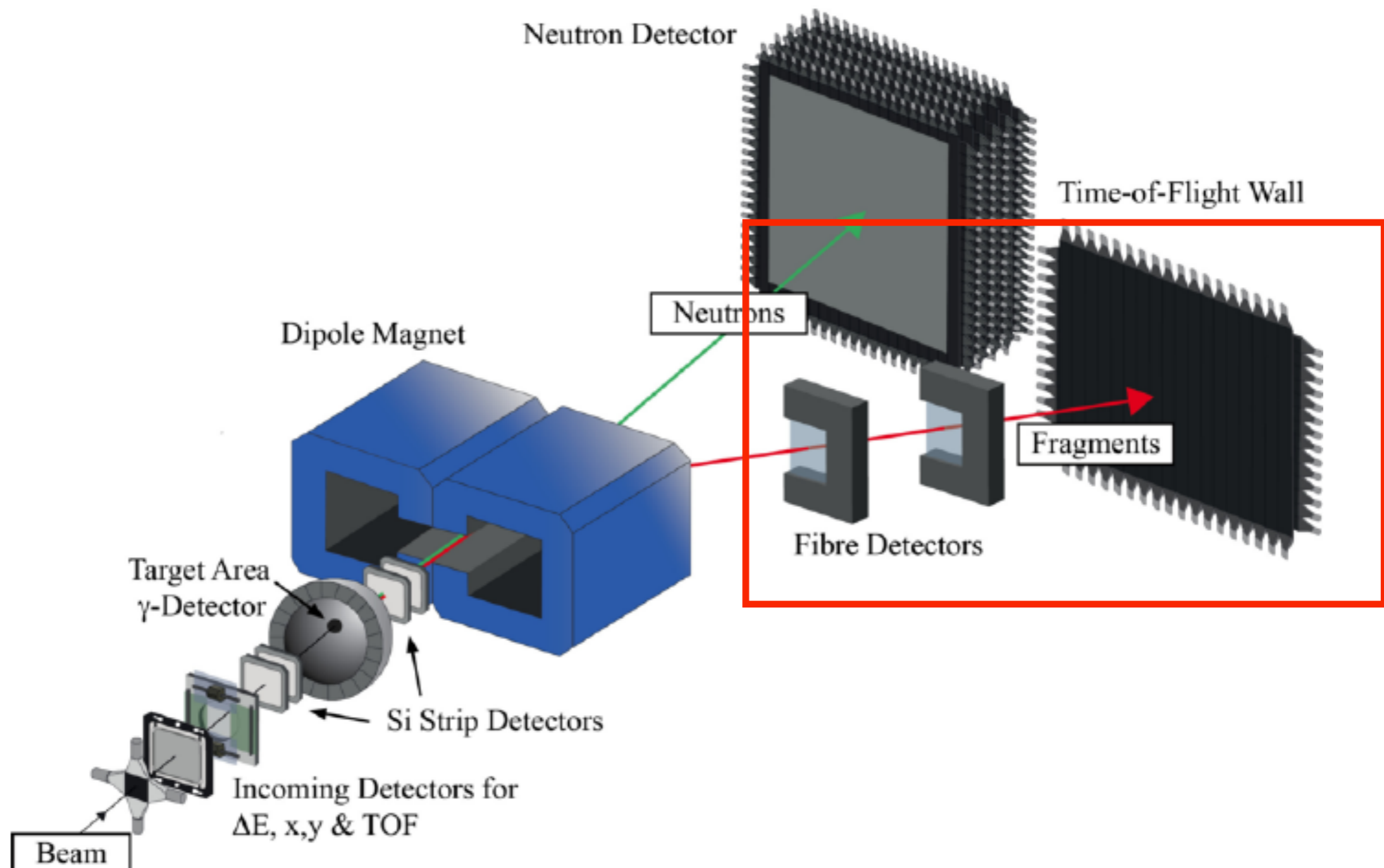
# Target detectors





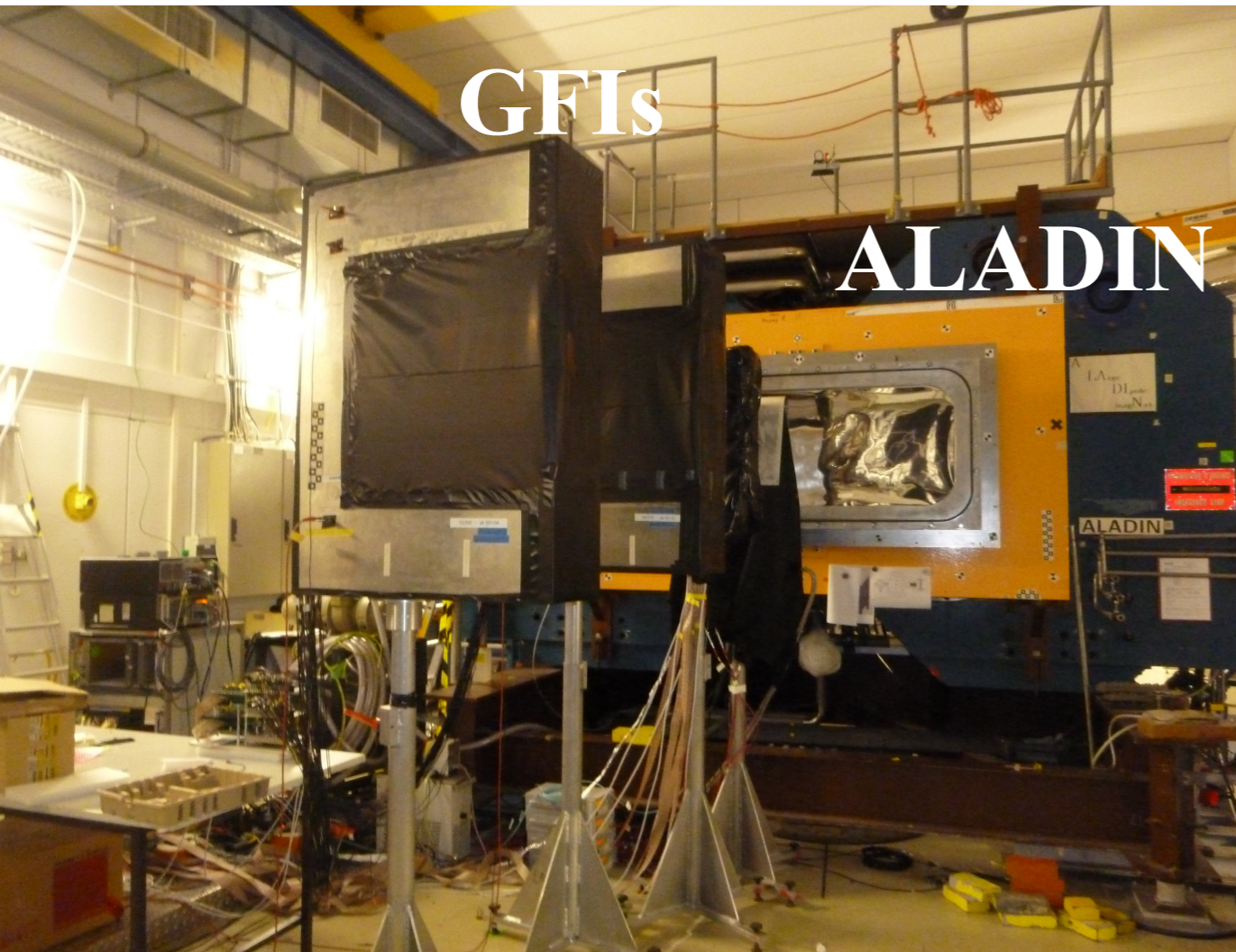


# LAND/R<sup>3</sup>B setup



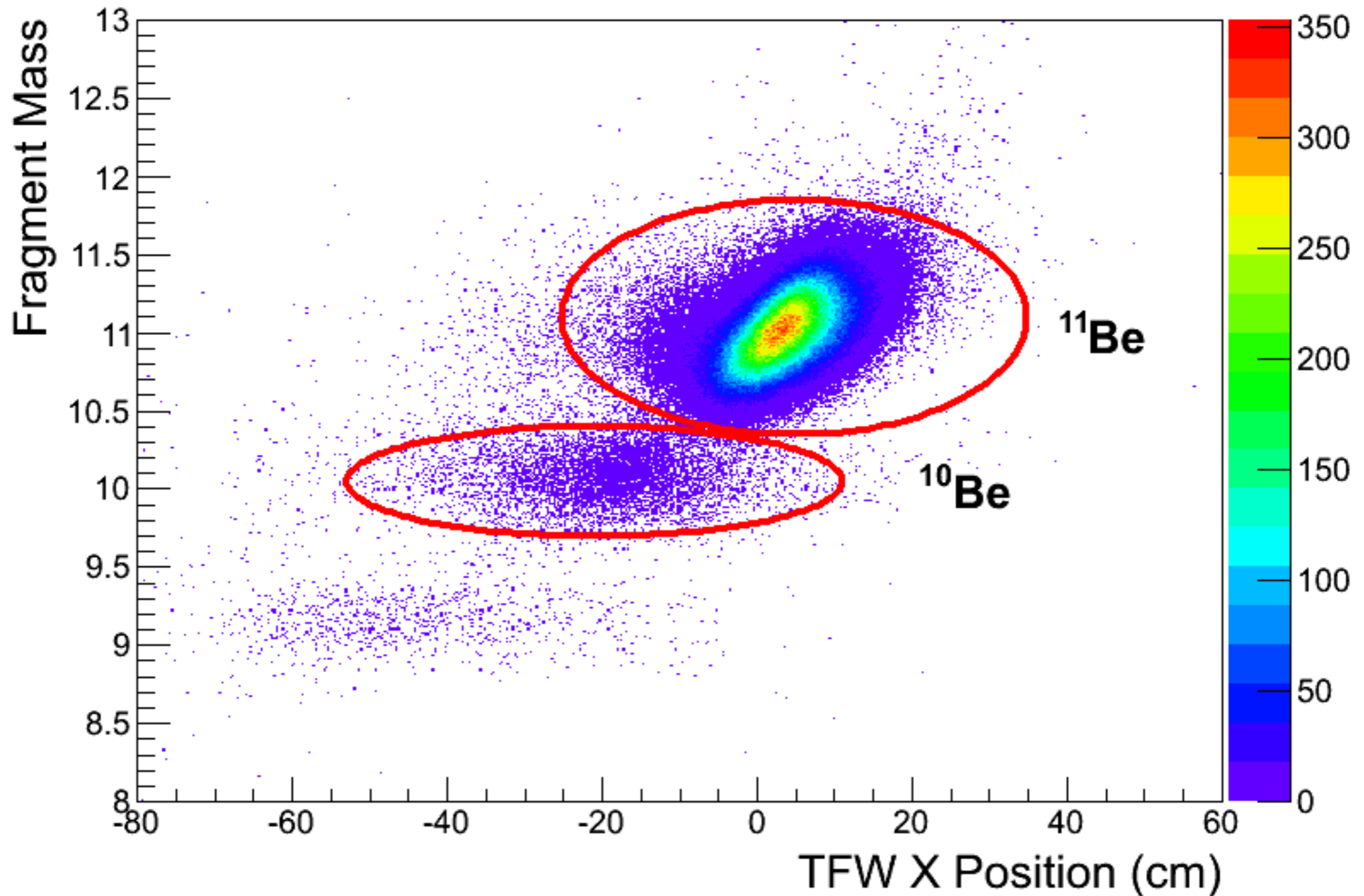


# Heavy Fragment branch



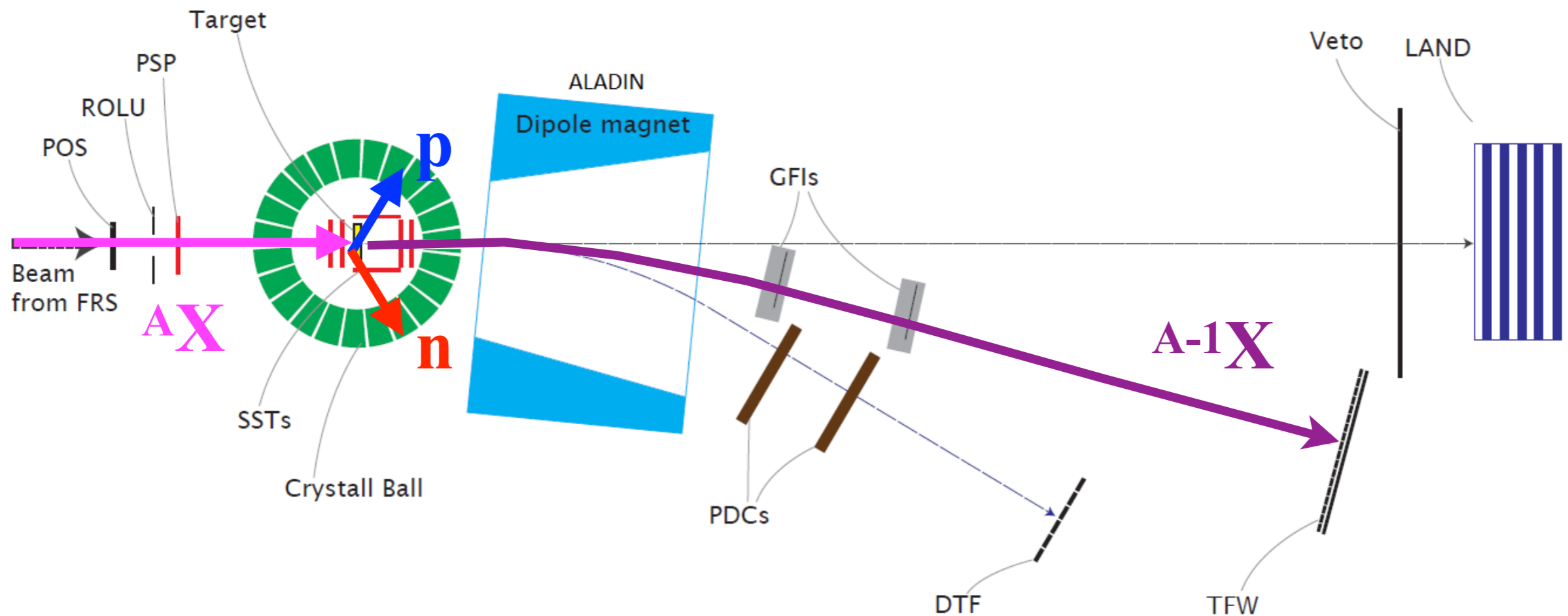


# Heavy fragment identification



# LAND / R<sup>3</sup>B Setup

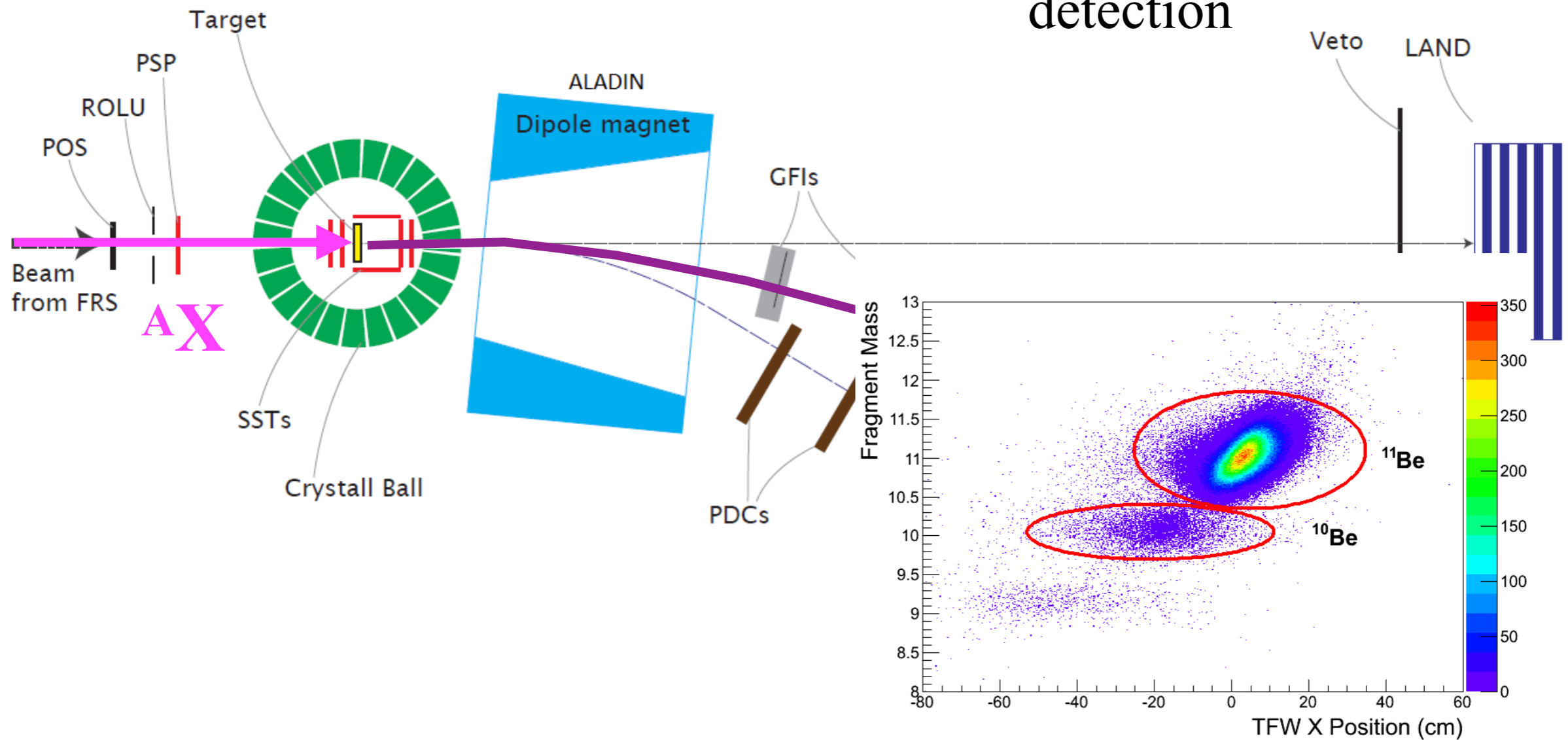
Reaction:  ${}^A X(p, pn) {}^{A-1} X$



# LAND / R<sup>3</sup>B Setup

## Particle Inclusive knock-out reaction

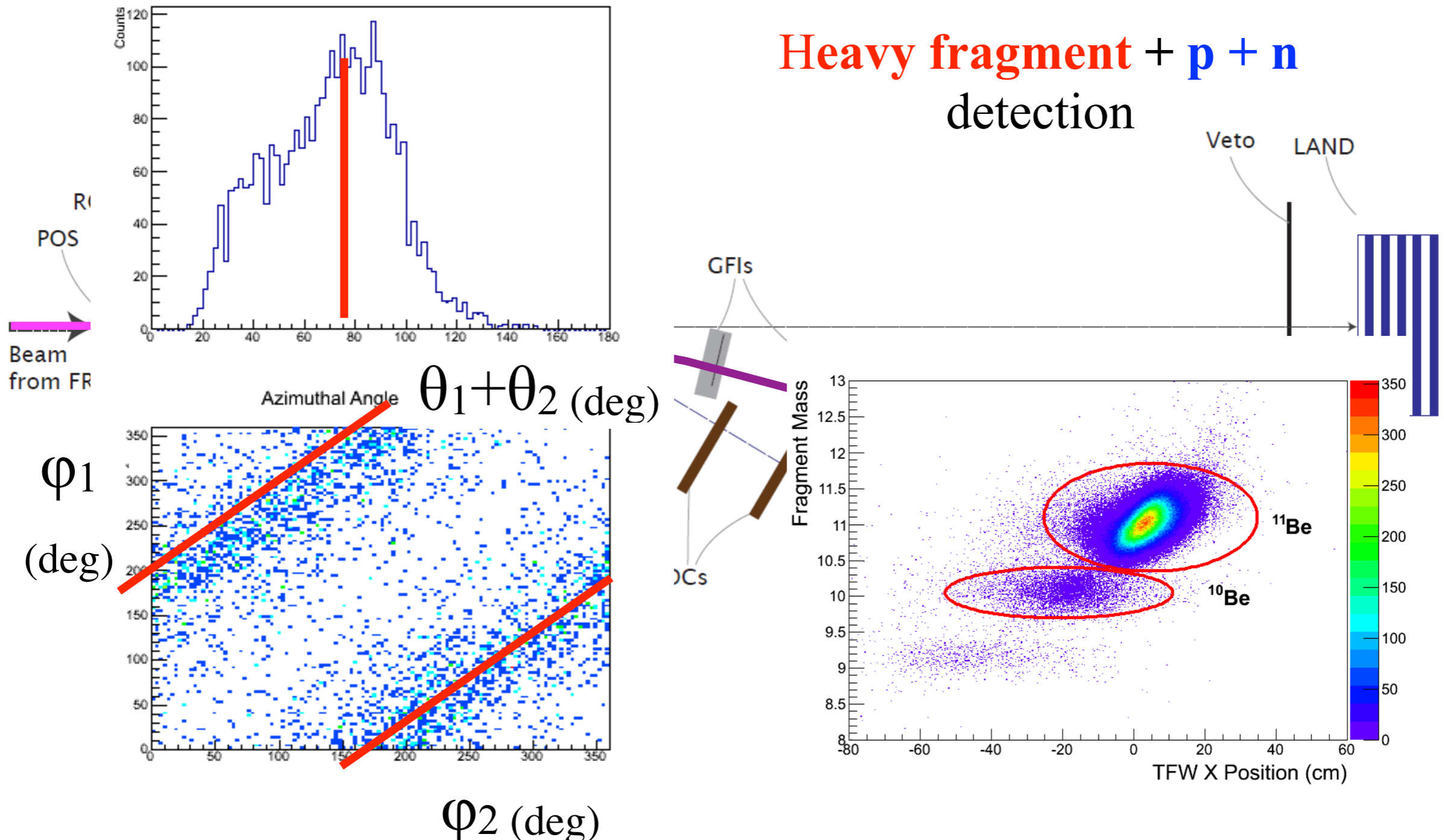
Only **heavy fragment** detection





# LAND / R<sup>3</sup>B Setup

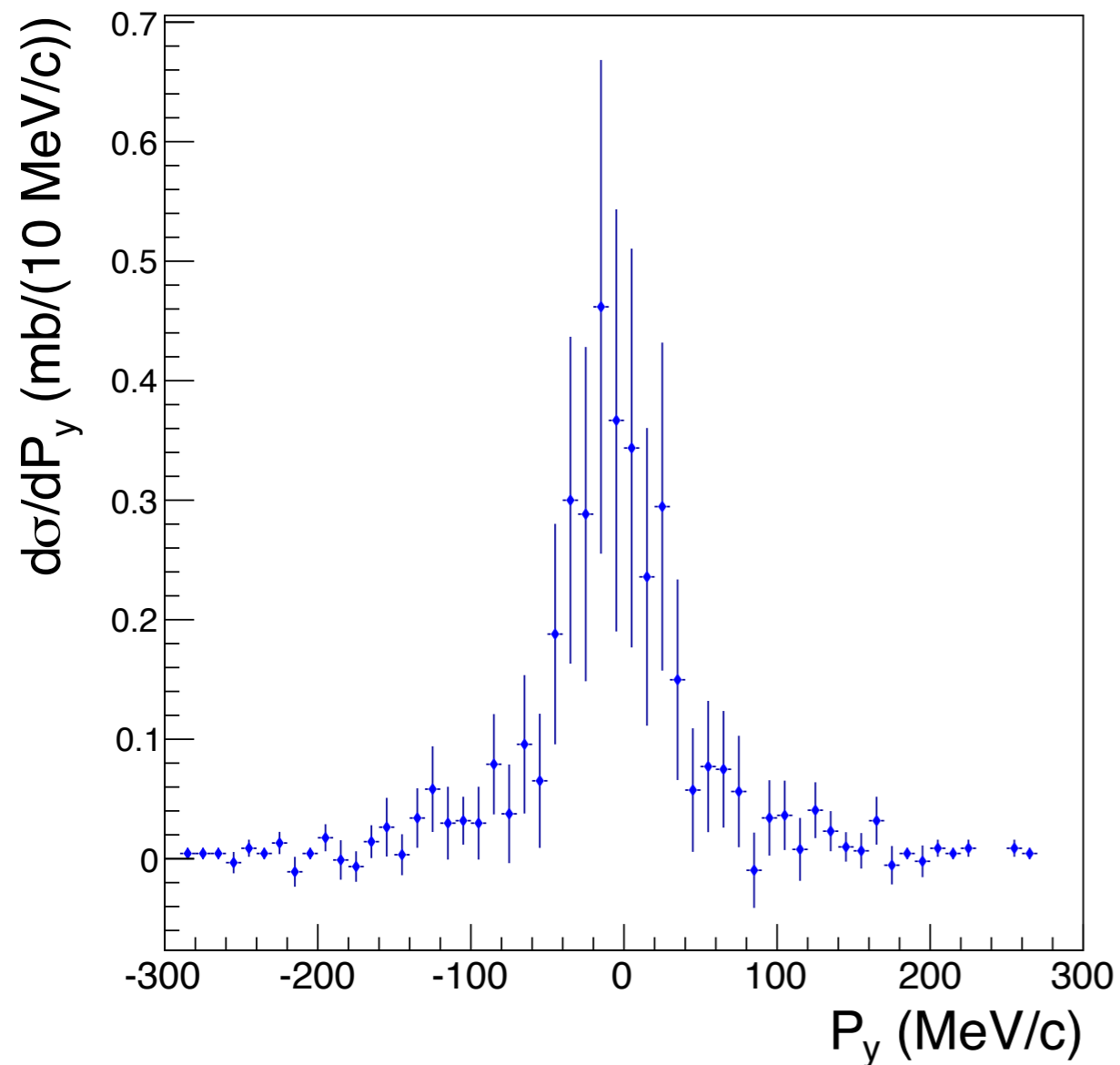
## Particle Exclusive knock-out reaction



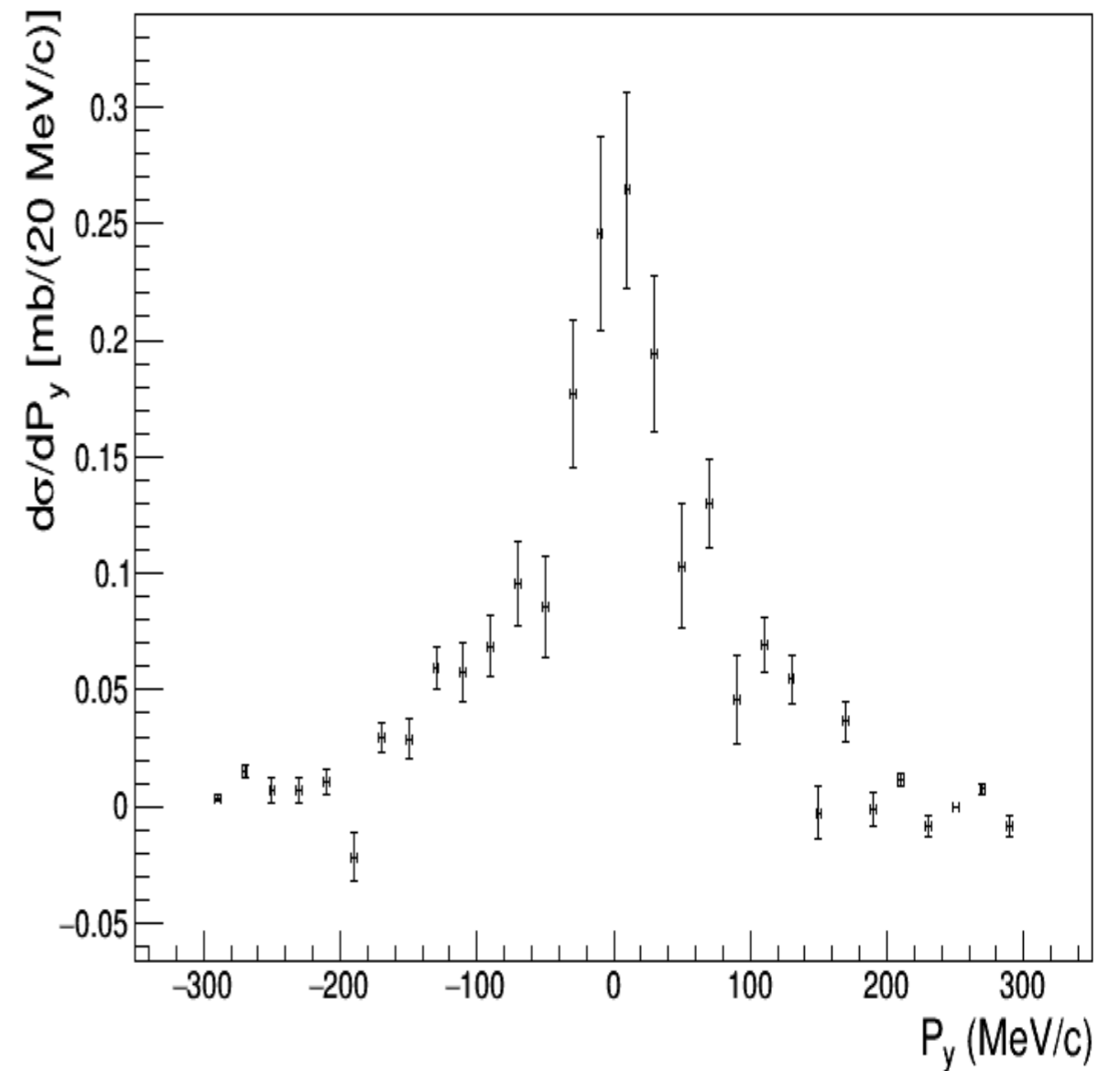
# Momentum distributions

## Particle Exclusive knock-out reaction

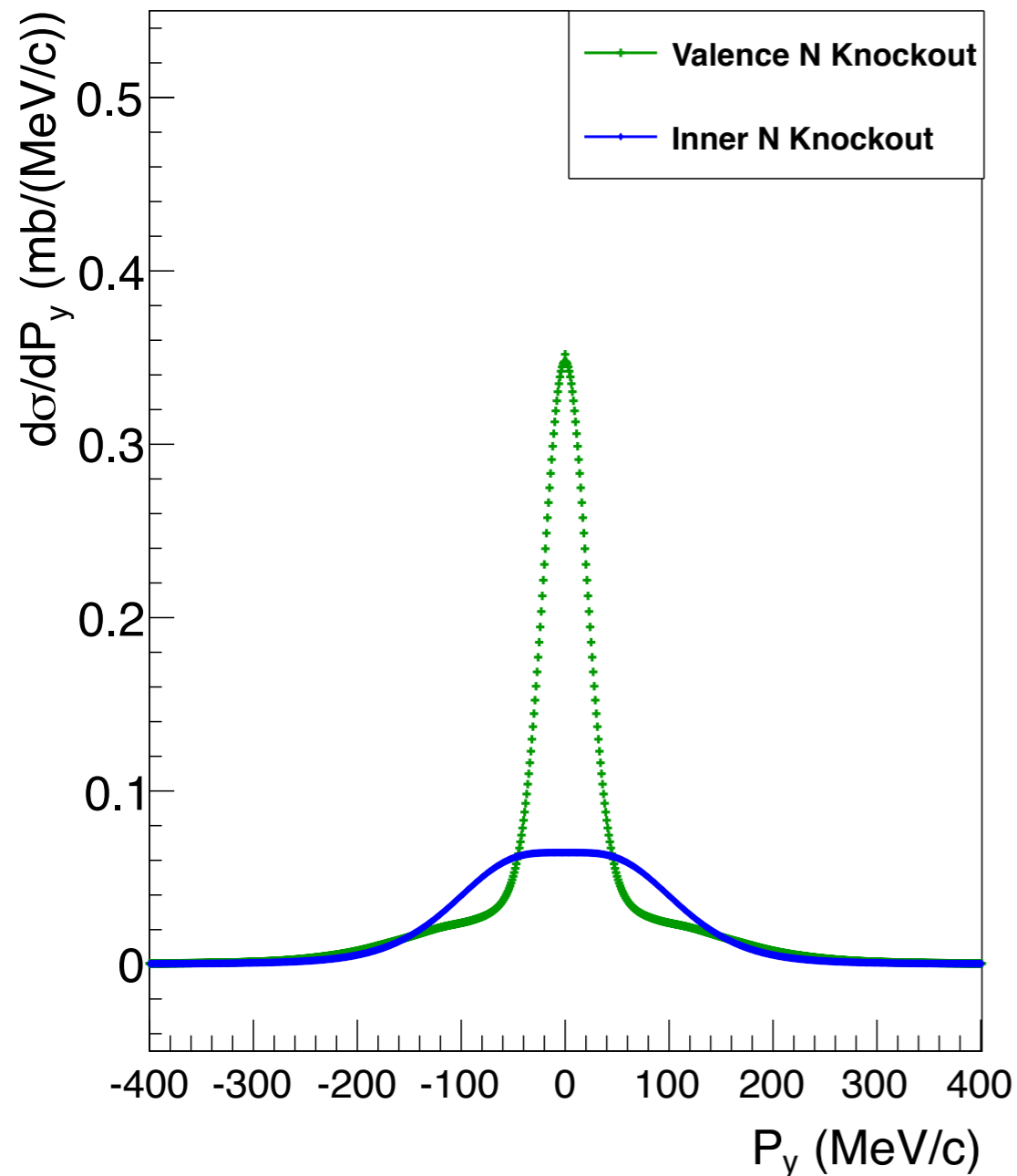
$^{11}\text{Be}$



$^{15}\text{C}$



# Momentum distributions



**Faddeev/AGS** calculations for single particle **valence** and **inner core** neutrons

Allows the evaluation of different knock-out contributions

$$\sigma_{\text{total}} = a \sigma_{\text{valence}} + b \sigma_{\text{inner}}$$

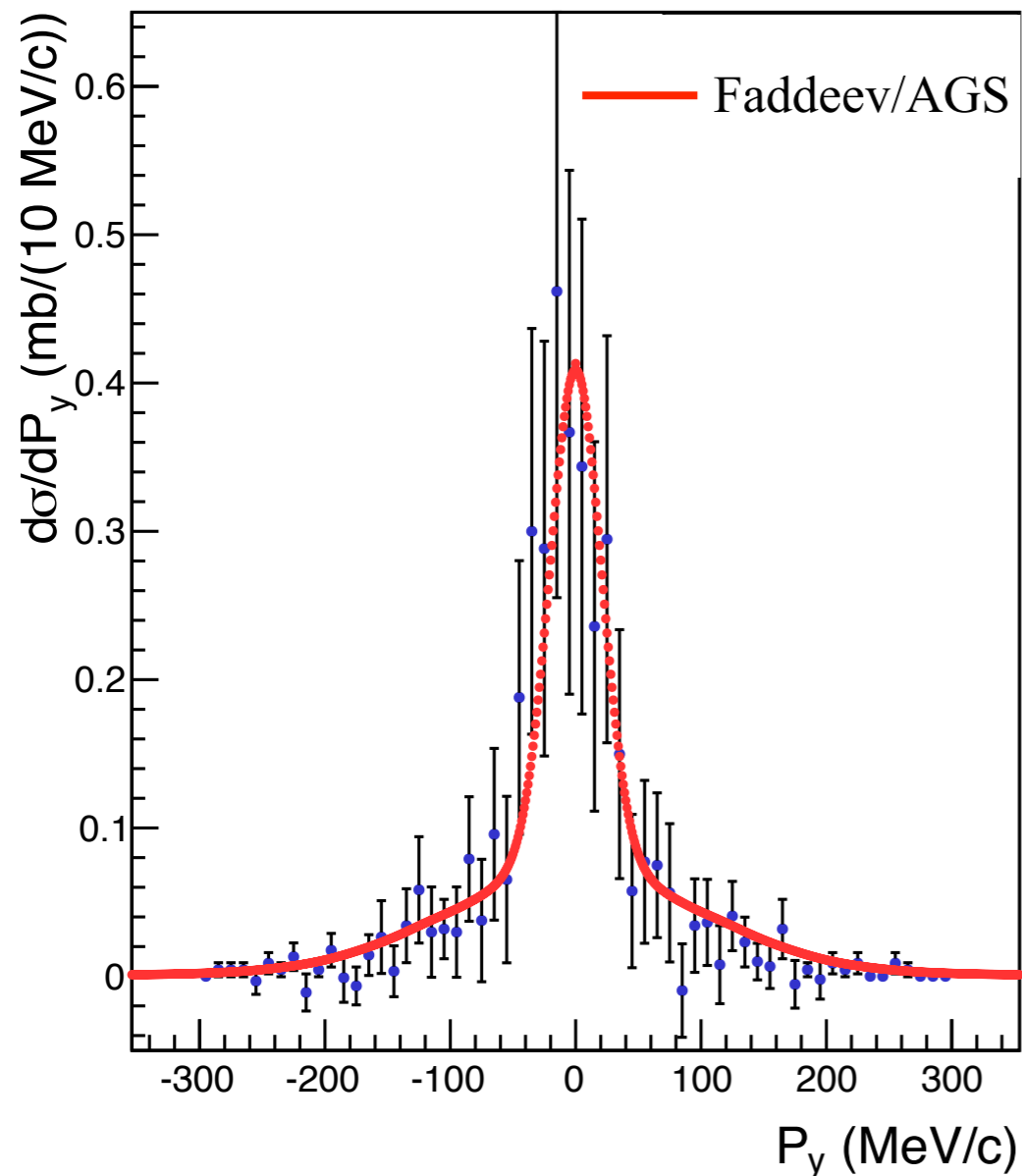
The different **weights** are obtained via minimization of the reduced  $\chi^2$  function.



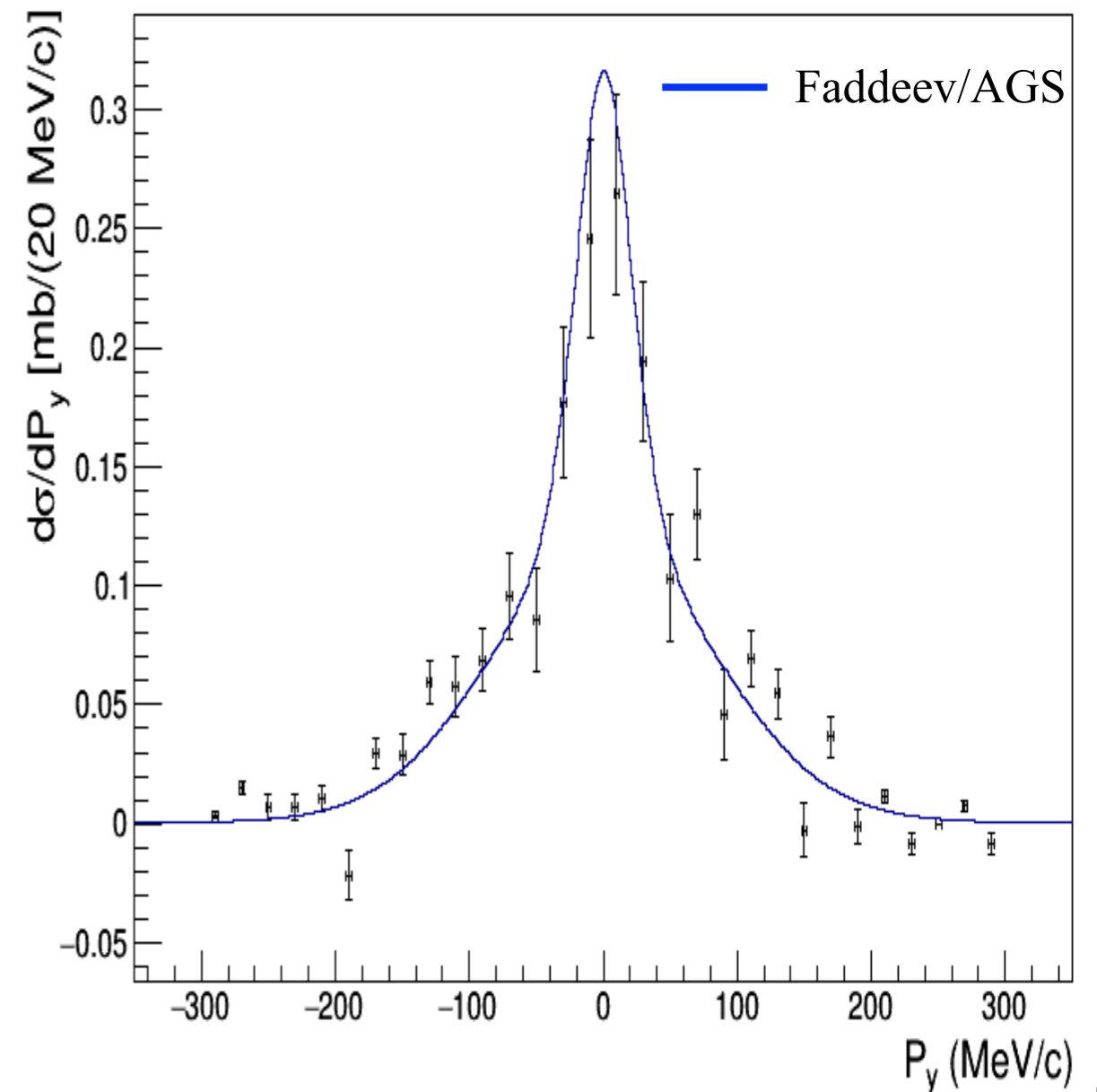
# Momentum distributions

## Particle Exclusive knock-out reaction

$^{11}\text{Be}$



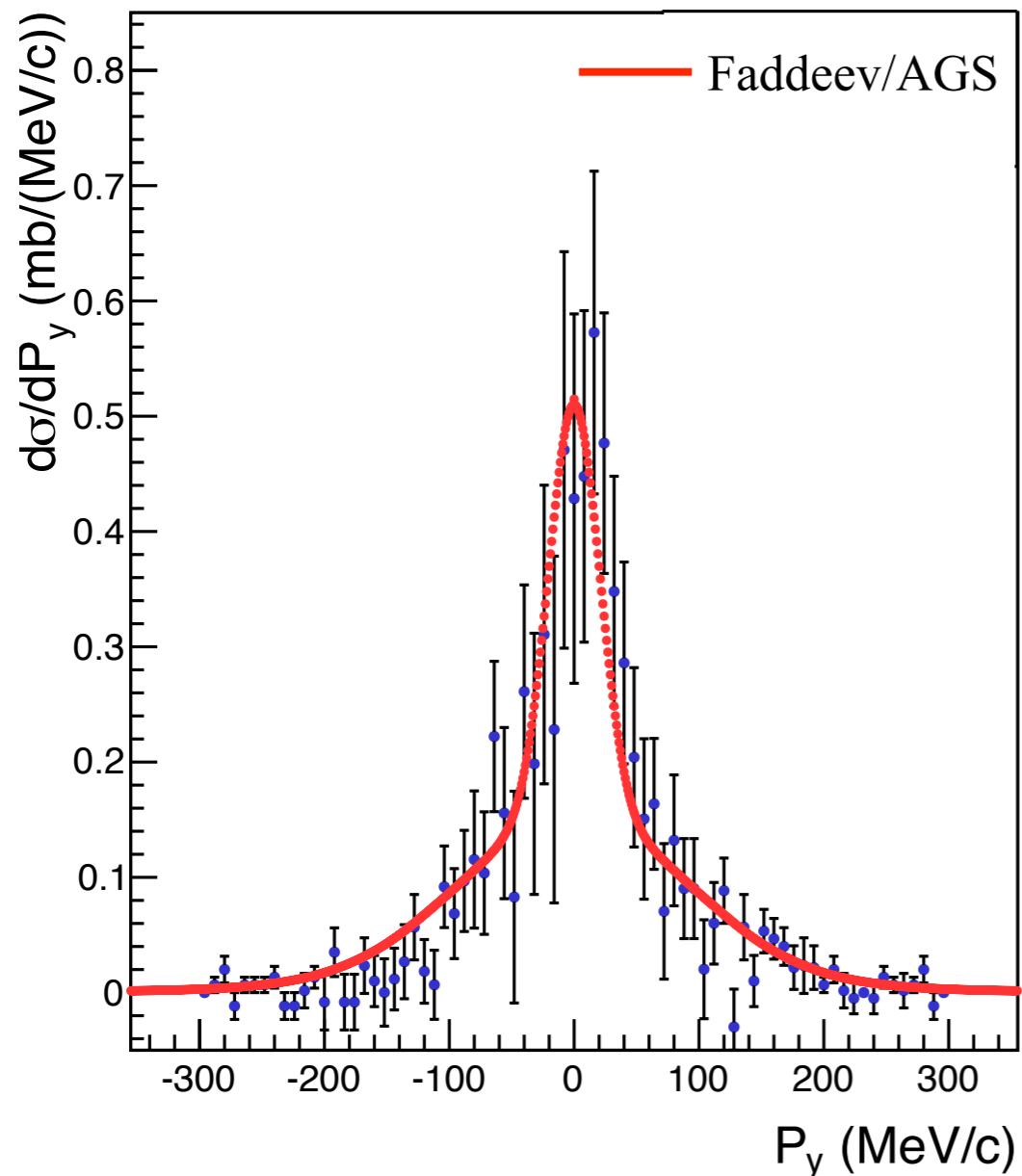
$^{15}\text{C}$



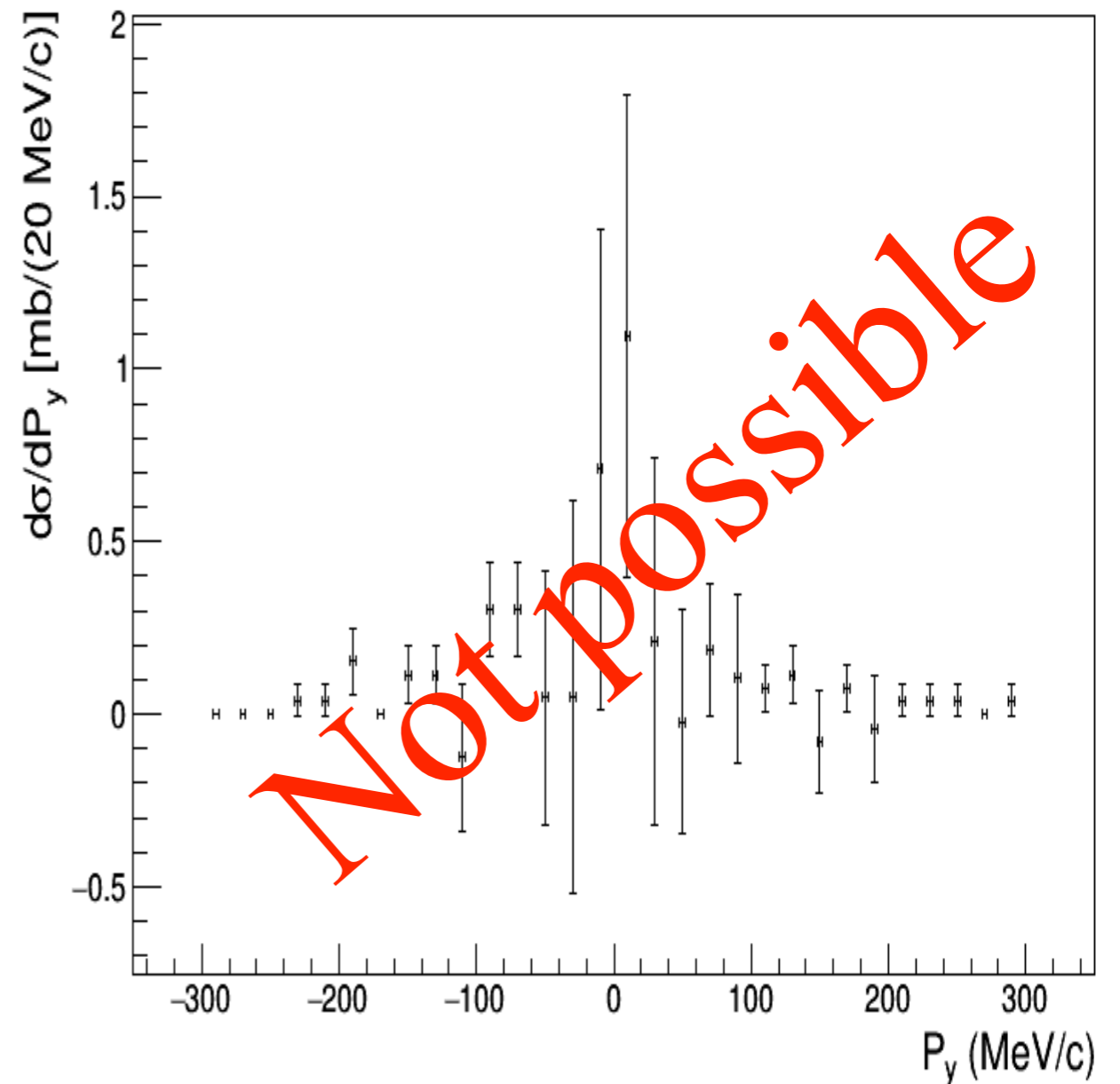
# Momentum distributions

## Particle Inclusive knock-out reaction

$^{11}\text{Be}$



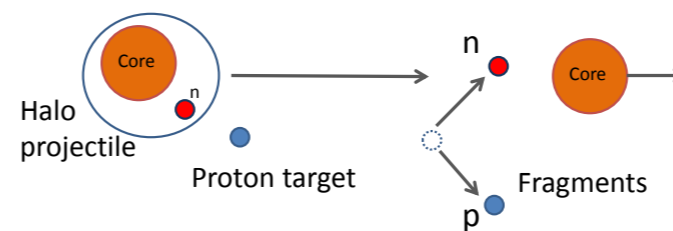
$^{15}\text{C}$



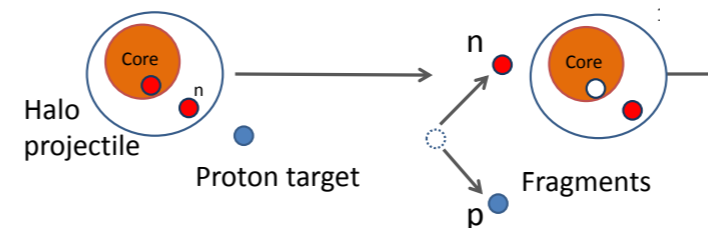
# Knock-out cross sections

	Particle Inclusive		Particle Exclusive	
	$^{11}\text{Be}$	$^{15}\text{C}$	$^{11}\text{Be}$	$^{15}\text{C}$
<b>Total<sub>Exp</sub></b>	$52 \pm 5 \text{ mb}$	$72 \pm 19 \text{ mb}$	$37 \pm 15 \text{ mb}$	$35 \pm 14 \text{ mb}$
<b>Total<sub>Theo</sub></b>	55 mb	70 mb	36 mb	35 mb
<b>a <math>\sigma_{\text{valence}}</math></b>	32 mb	—	29 mb	17 mb
<b>b <math>\sigma_{\text{inner}}</math></b>	23 mb	—	7 mb	18 mb

**Valence  
knock-out**

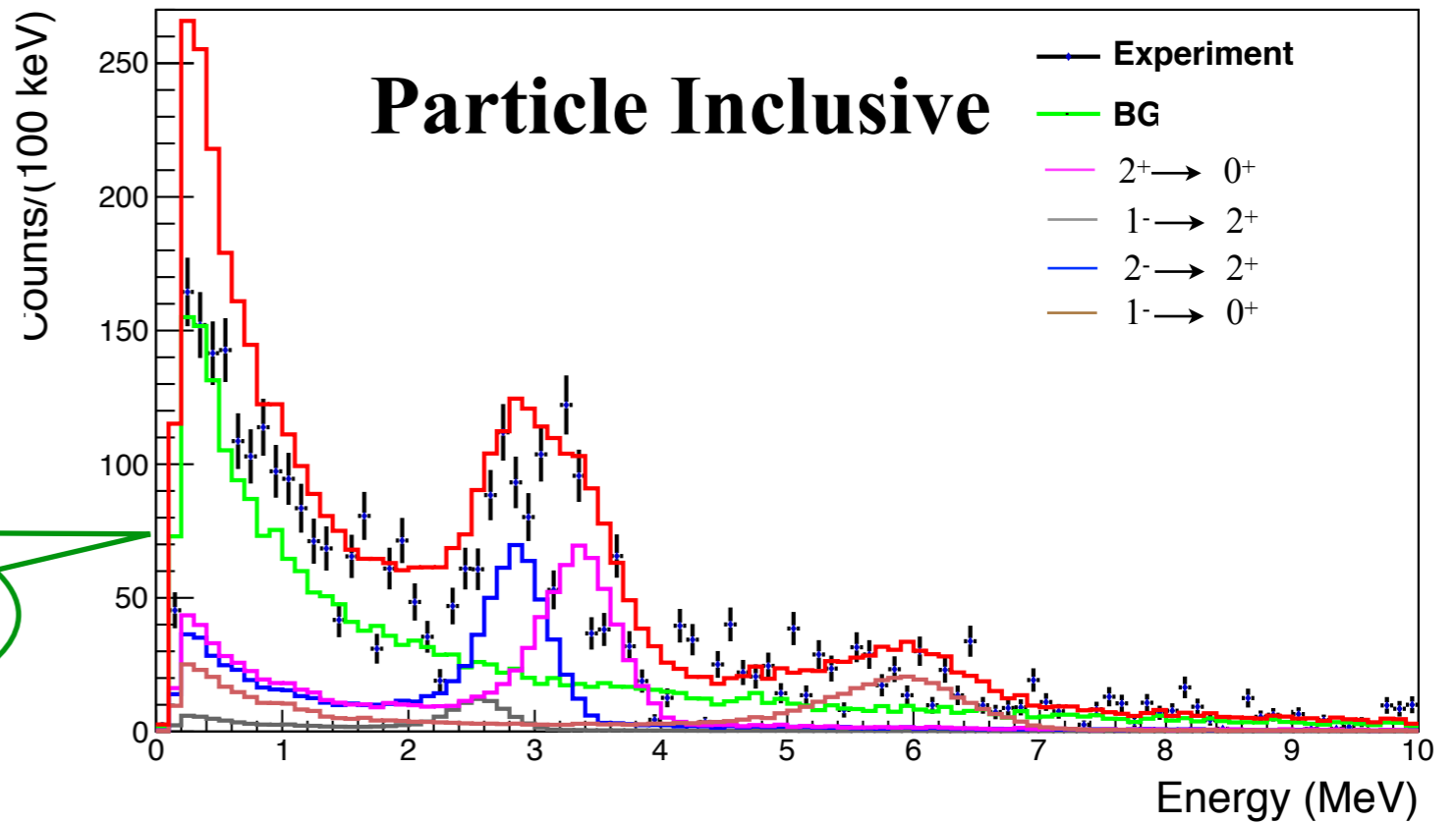
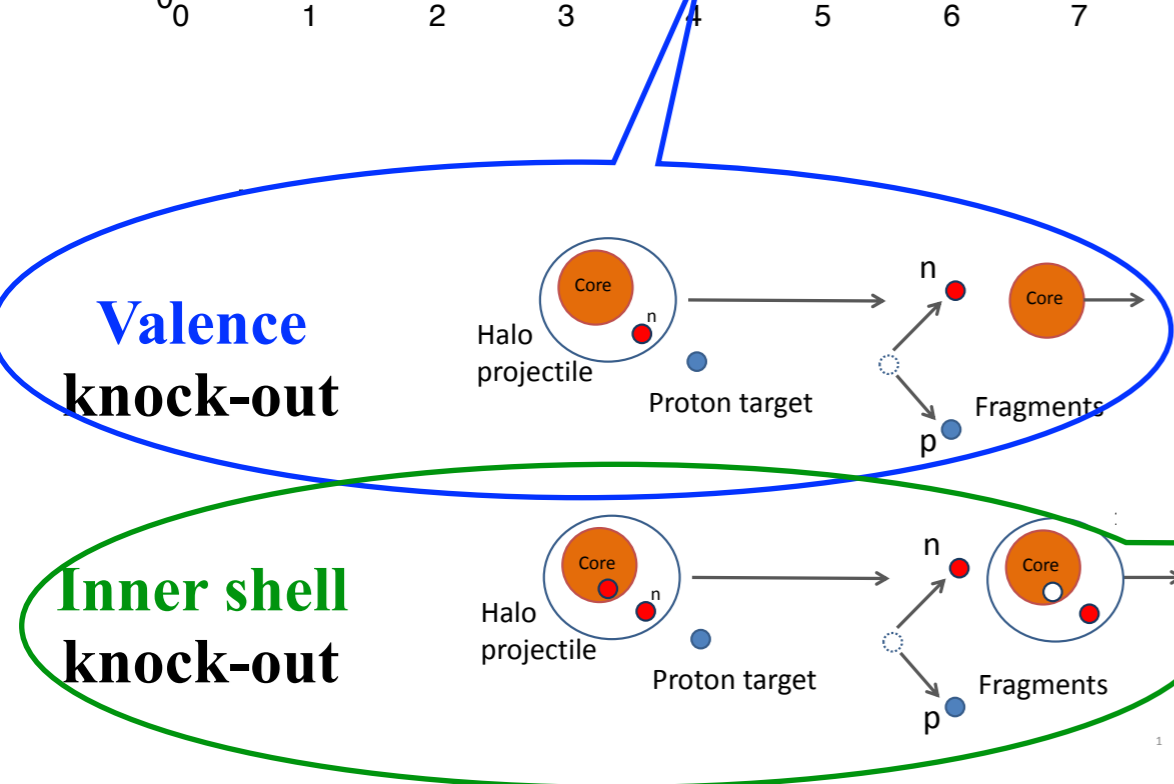
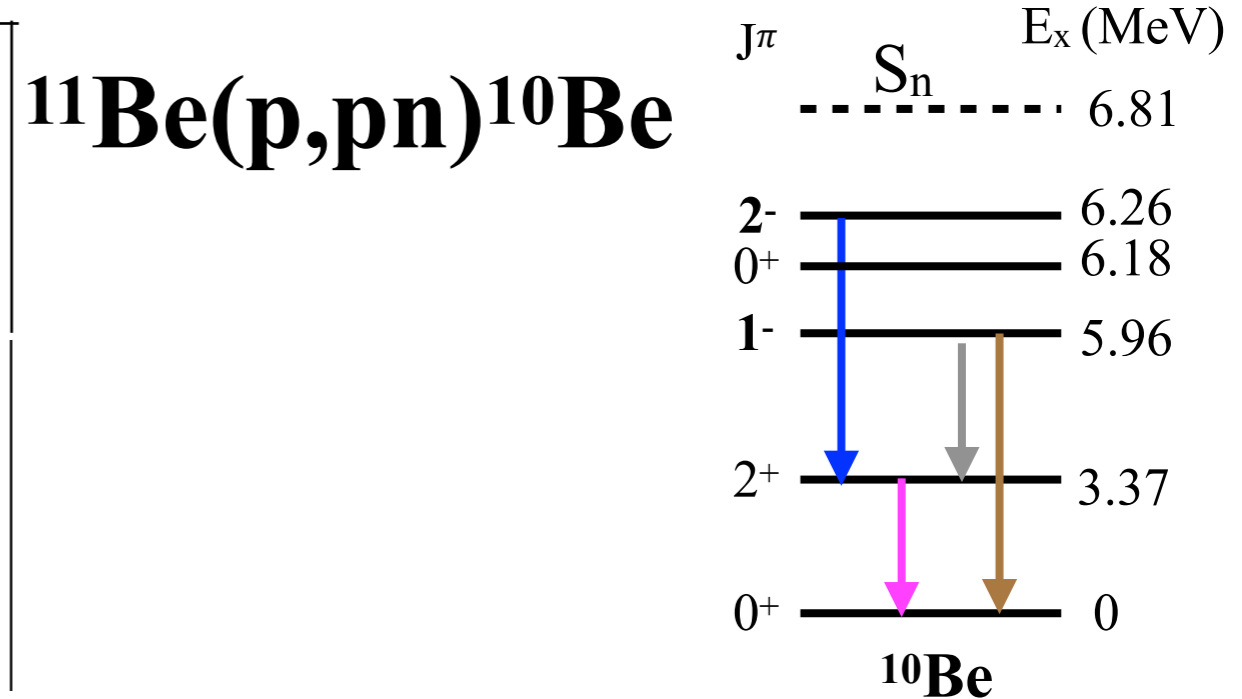
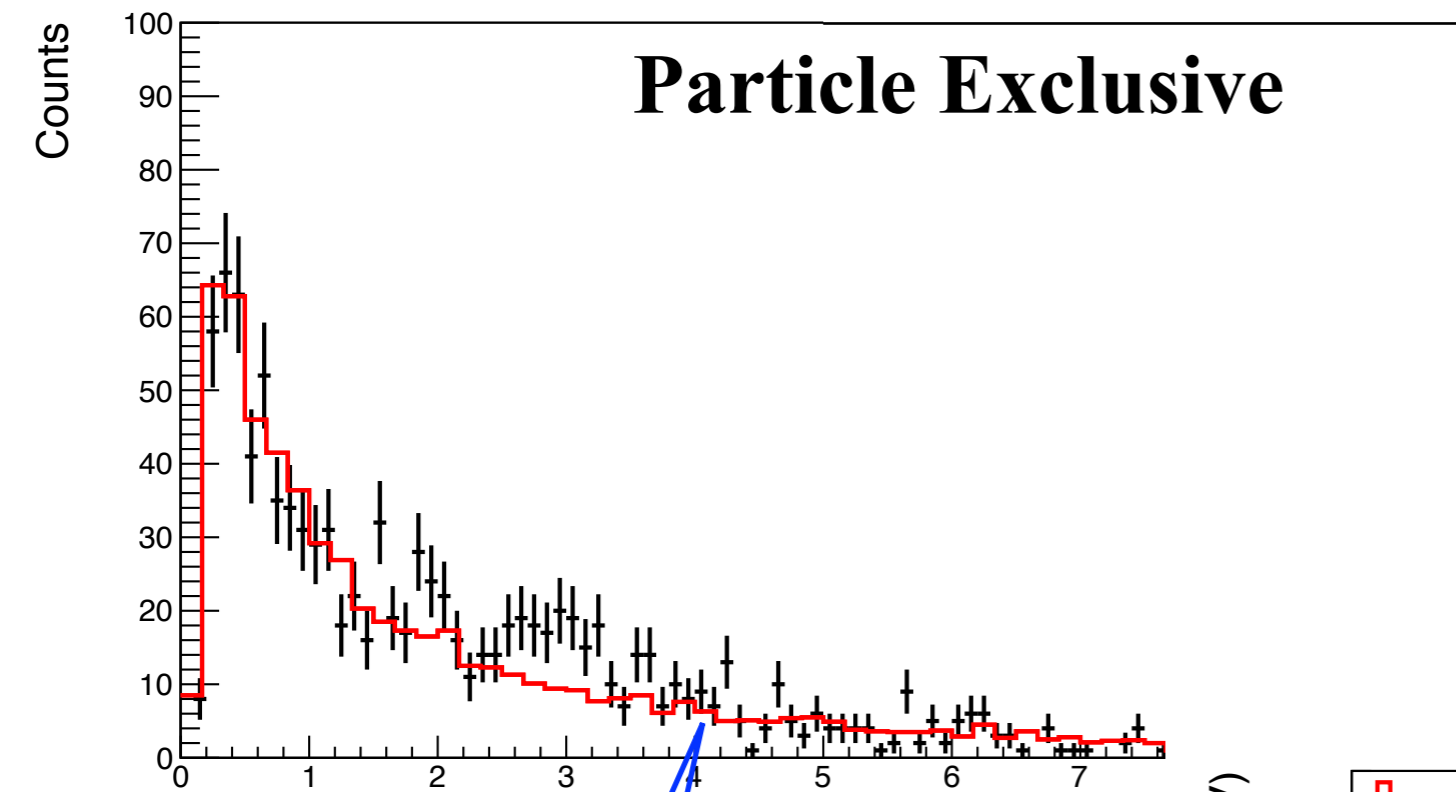


**Inner shell  
knock-out**

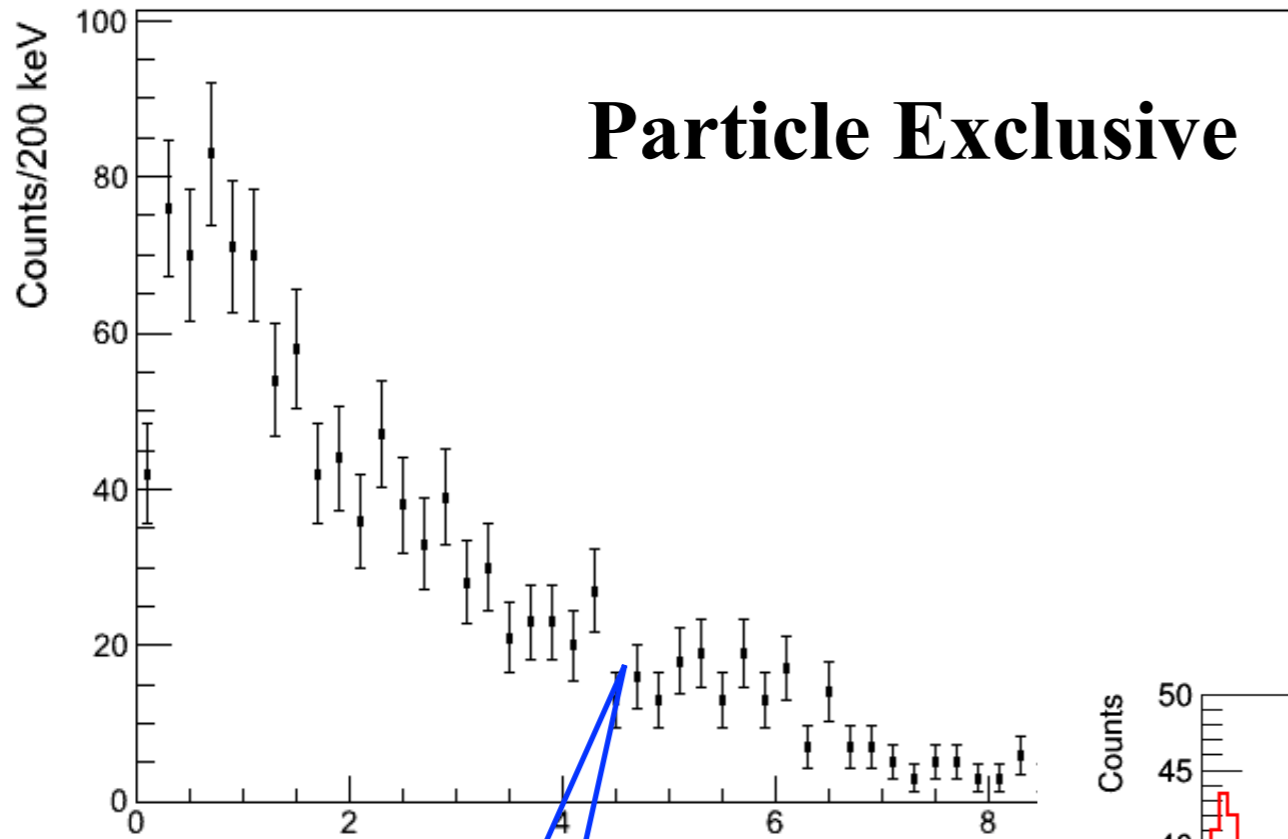




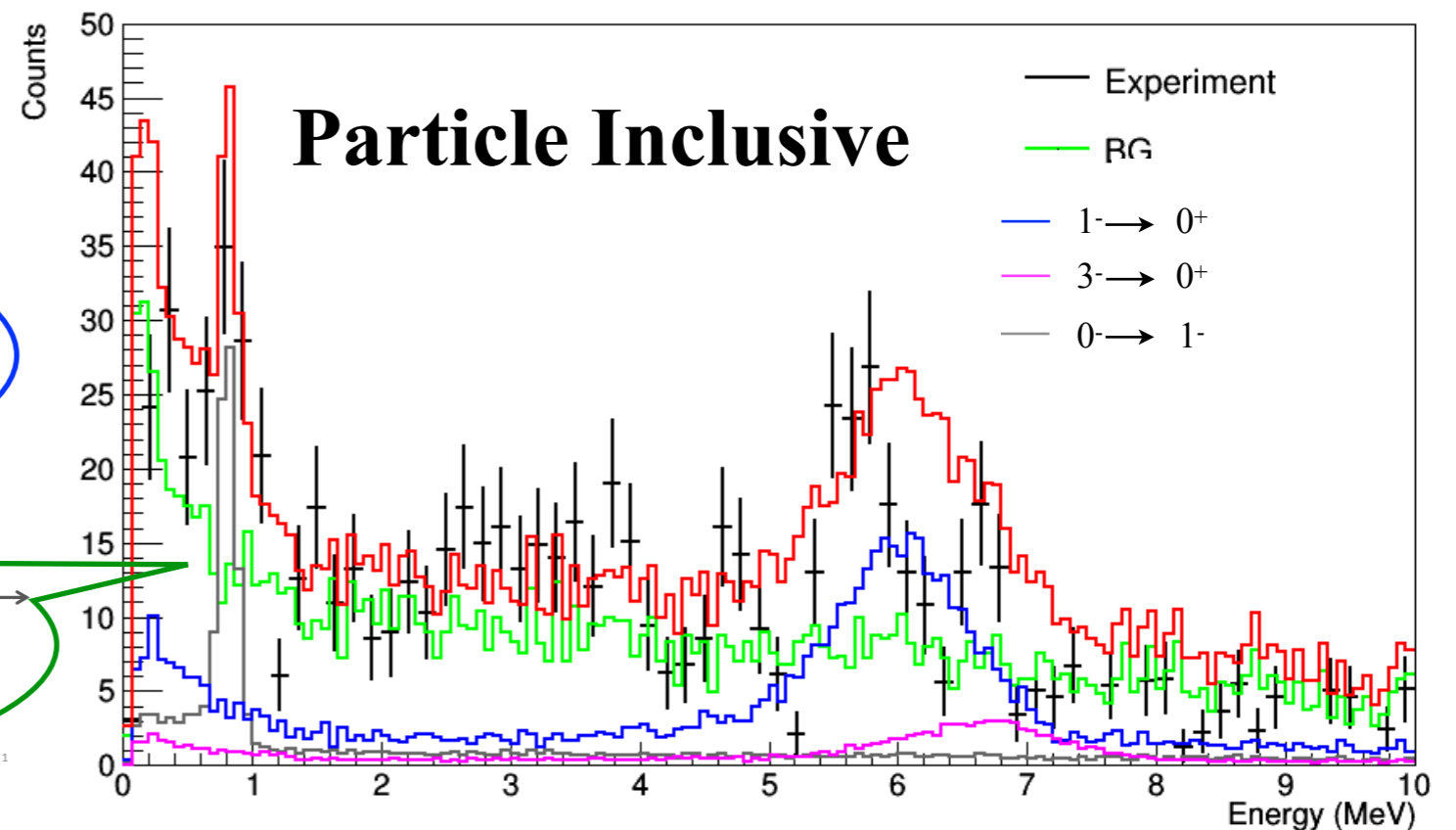
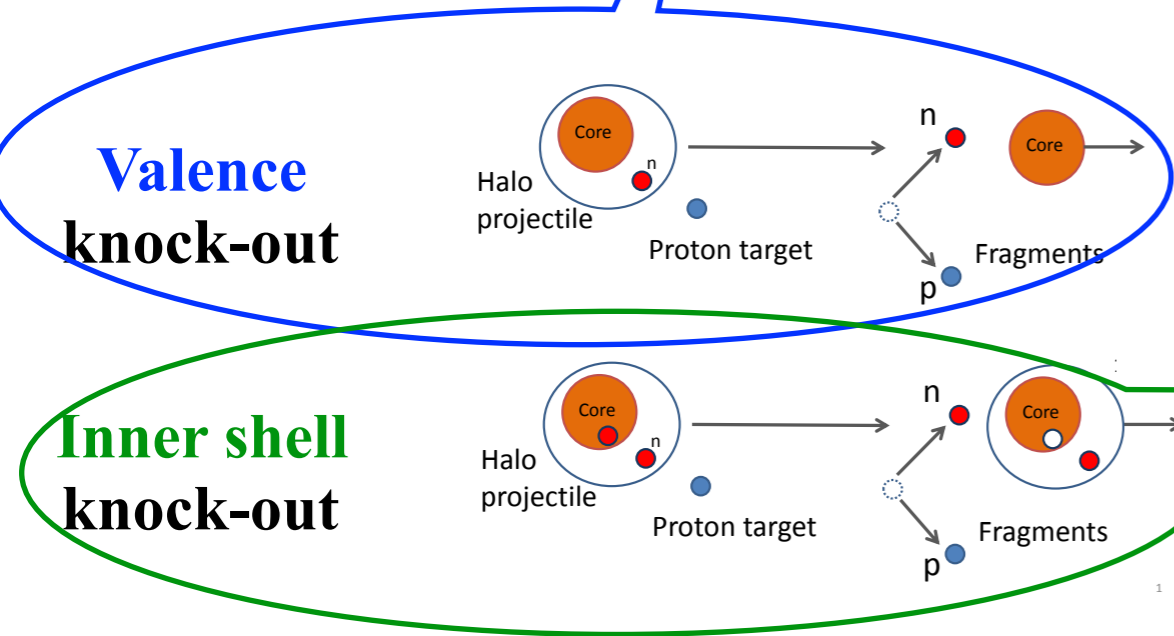
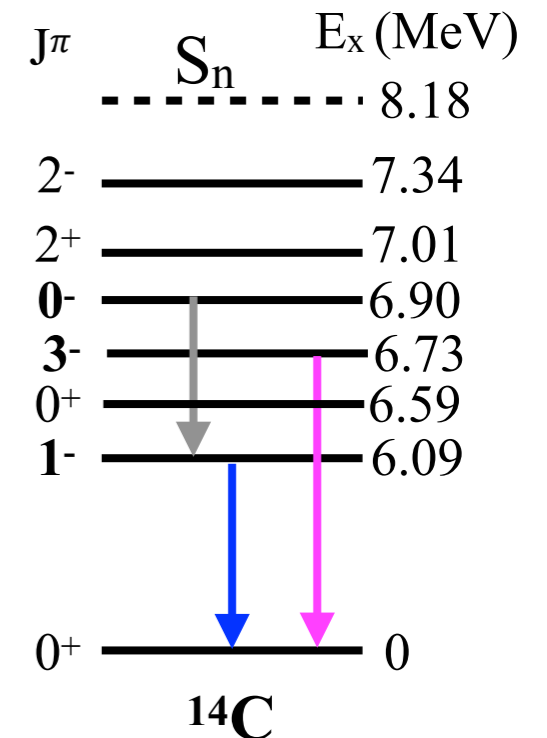
# Photon spectrum with X-Ball



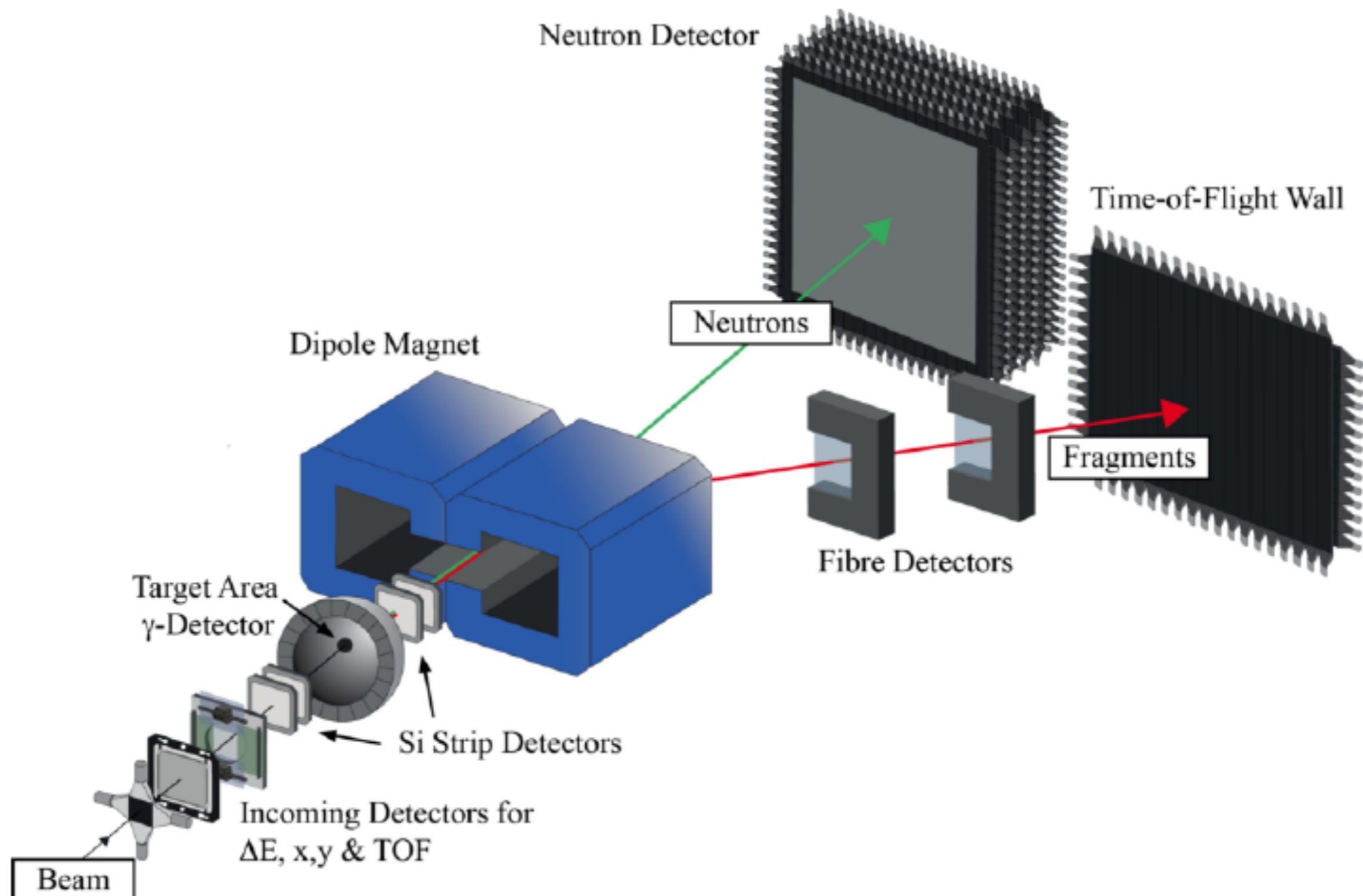
# Photon spectrum with X-Ball



$^{15}\text{C}(p,pn)^{14}\text{C}$



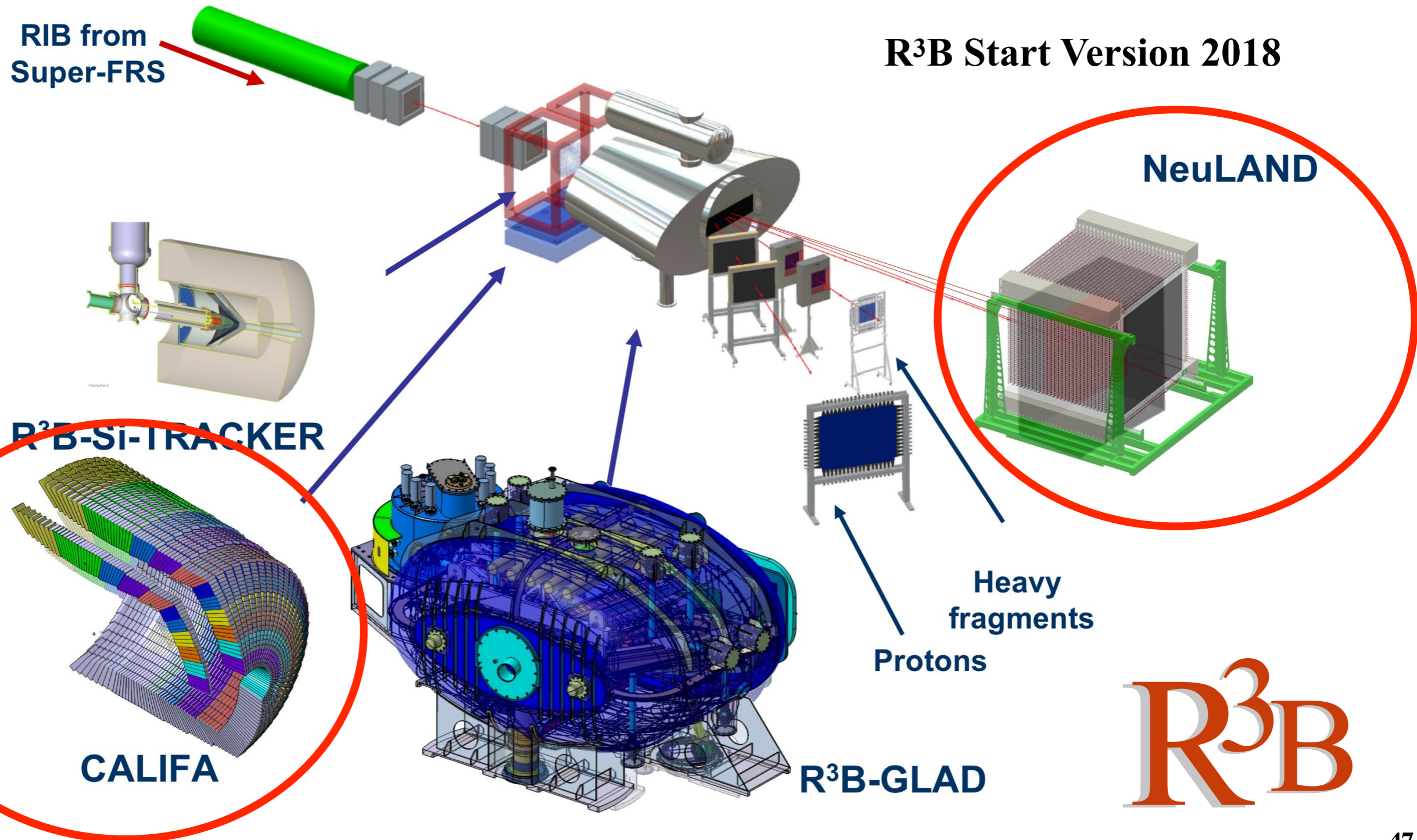
# From LAND/R<sup>3</sup>B ...





# Towards R<sup>3</sup>B @ FAIR

## Reactions with **R**elativistic **R**adioactive **B**eams



# CALIFA



**CAL**orimeter for the **In-Flight** detection of **g**amma rays and light charged particles

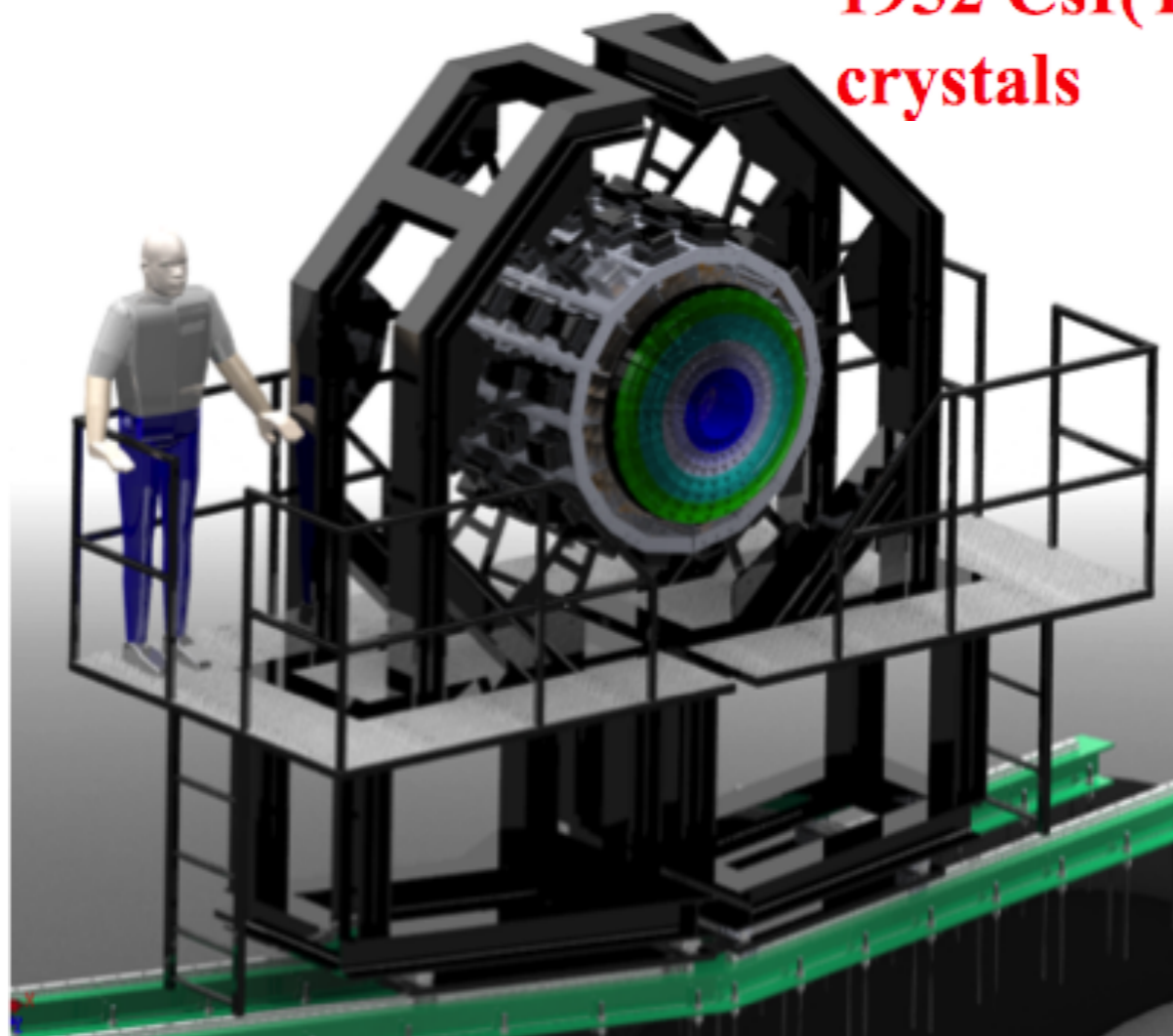
**1952 CsI(Tl)  
crystals**

**Extensive energy range**  
photons: 0 – 20 MeV  
protons: 0 – 300 MeV

**High energy resolution**  
1 – 10 %

**Working conditions**

$\gamma$ -ray spectrometer  
 $\gamma$ -ray calorimeter  
Hybrid detector





# CALIFA Benchmark @ Lisbon

## PIGE reaction



to produce  $\gamma > 10$  MeV  
to challenge **CALIFA**  
**prototype**

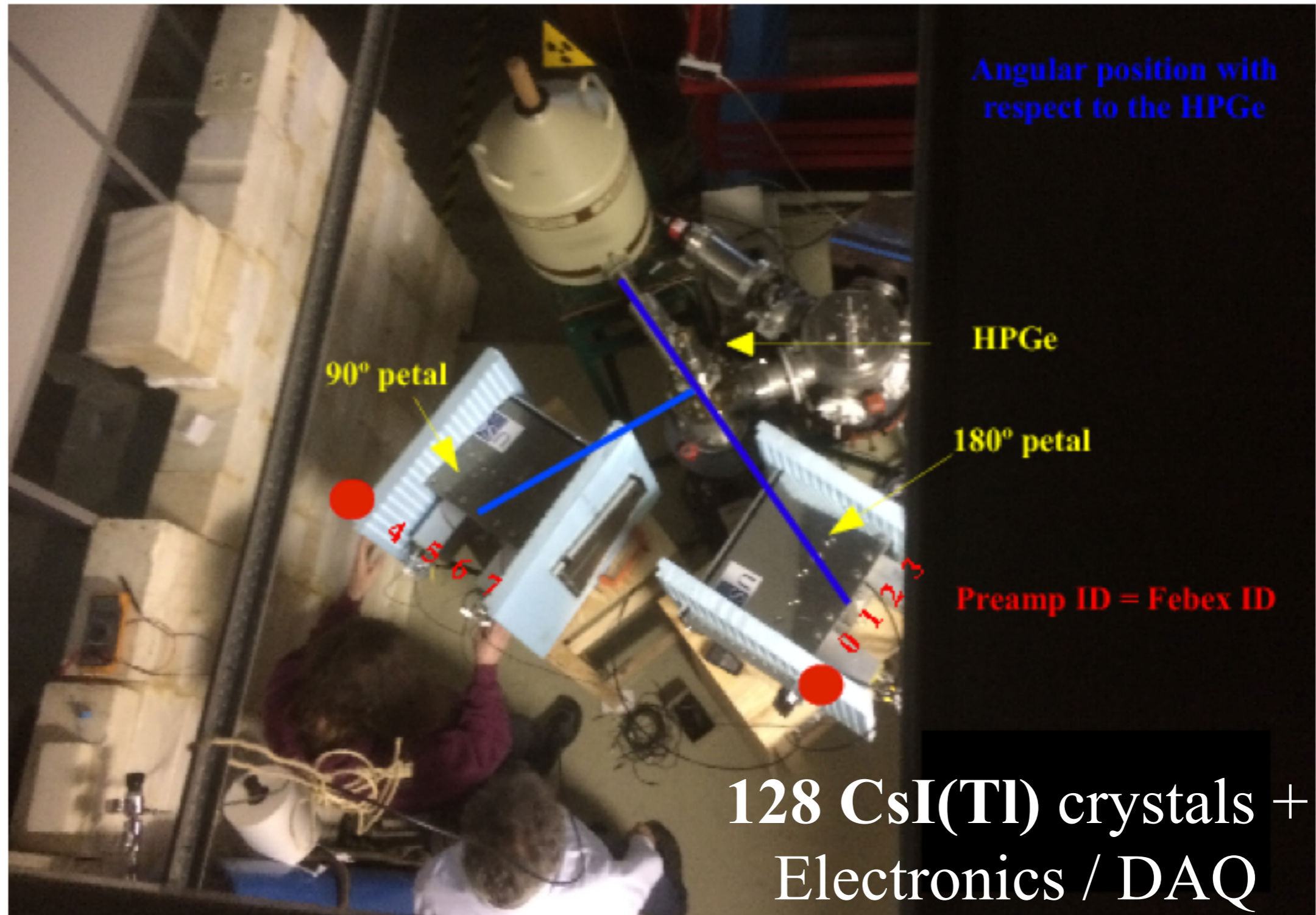


Nuclear reaction line @ tandem  
accelerator at LATR-CTN

More Information under  
<http://www.ctn.tecnico.ulisboa.pt>

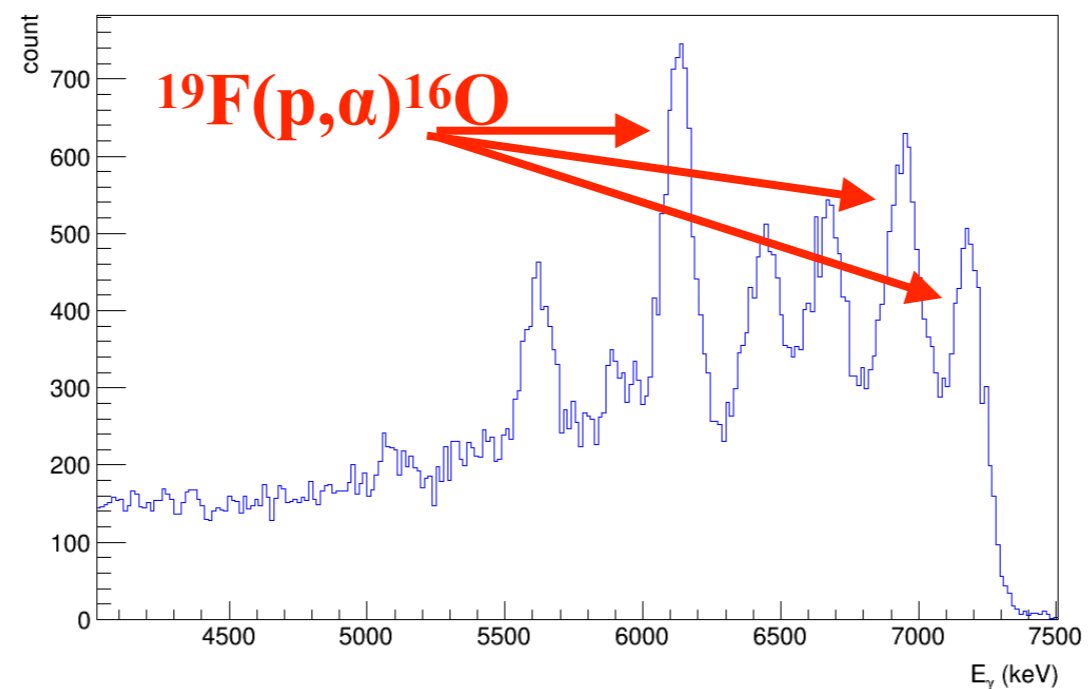
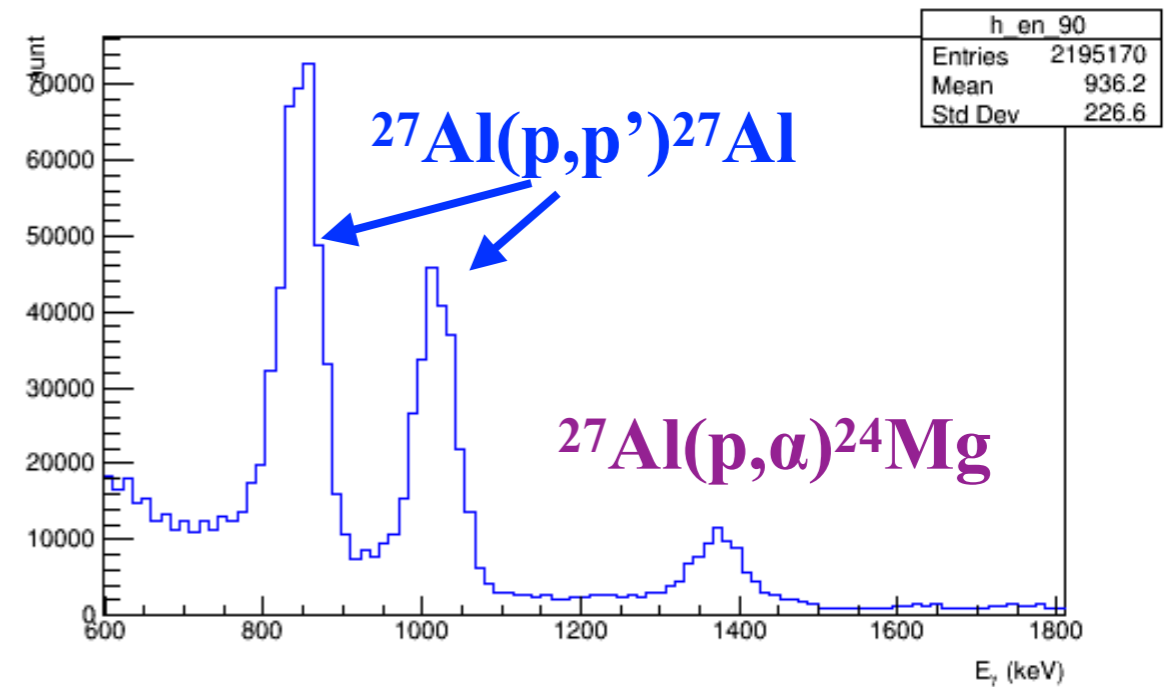
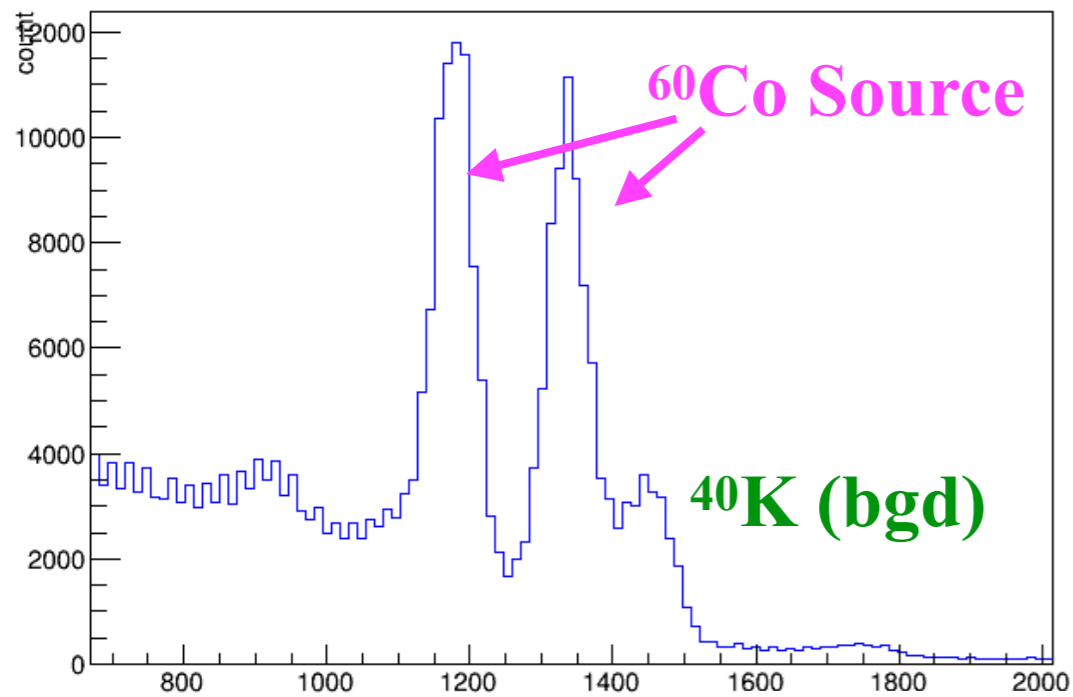


# CALIFA Benchmark @ Lisbon



# CALIFA Benchmark @ Lisbon

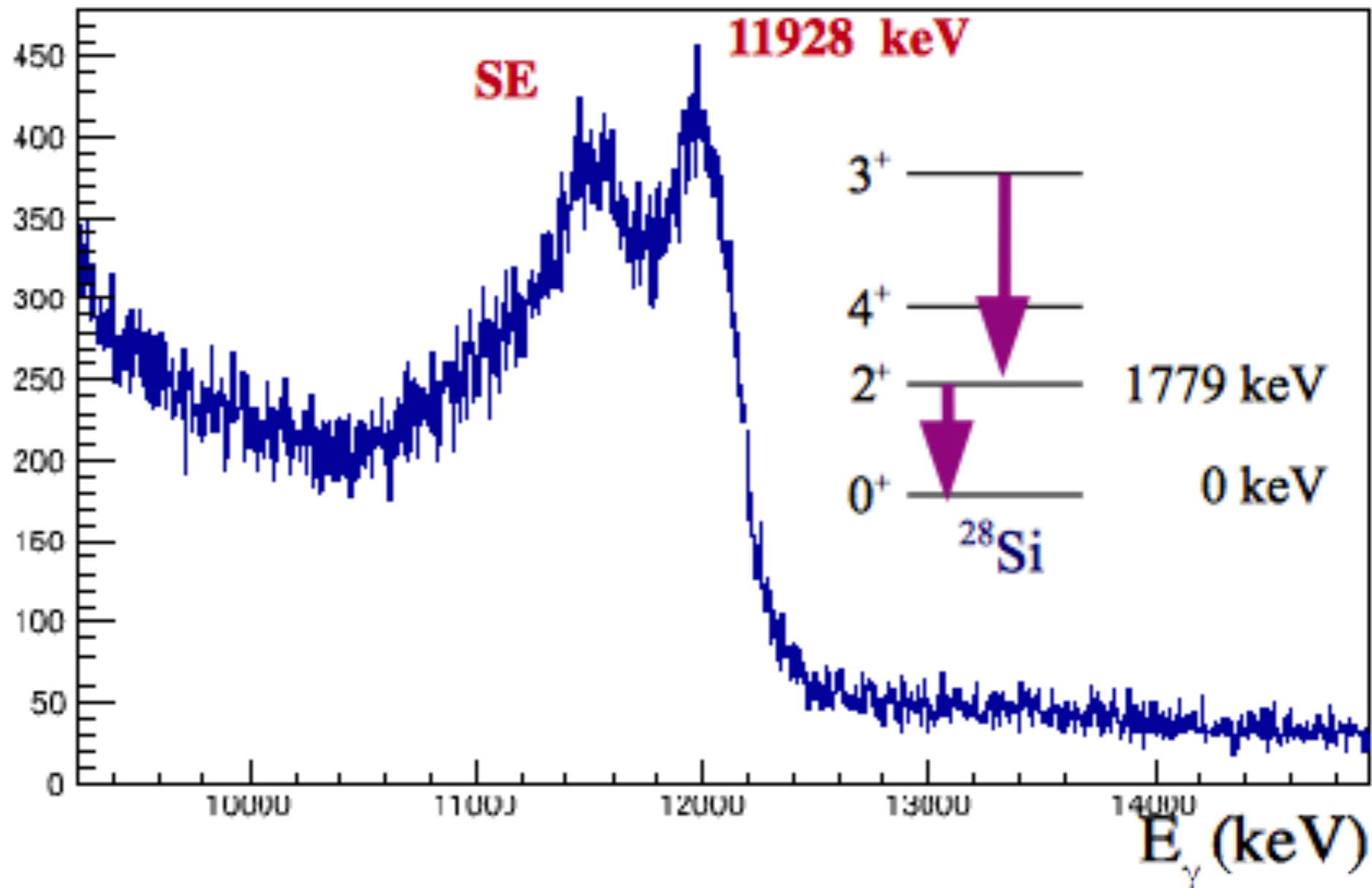
## Individual Crystal response



# CALIFA Benchmark @ Lisbon

Calorimetric response

$^{27}\text{Al}(p,\gamma)^{28}\text{Si}^*$  ( $E_{\text{ex}} \sim 13.7 \text{ MeV}$ )

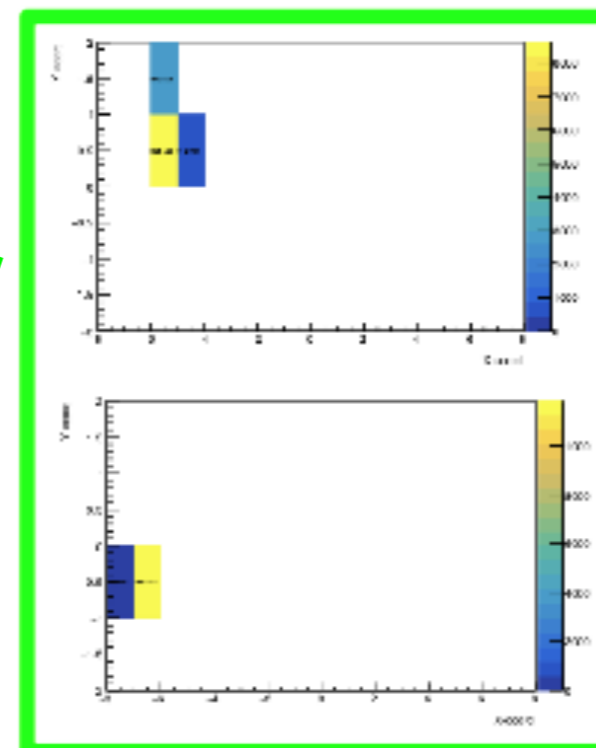
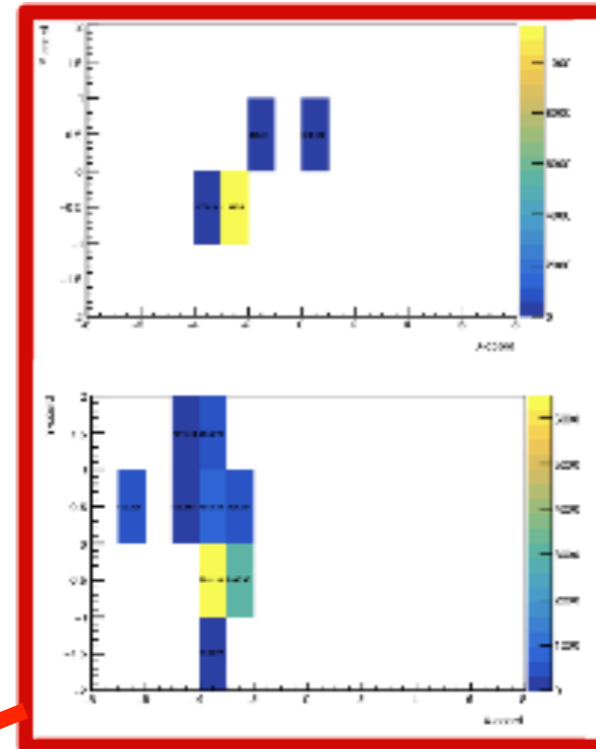
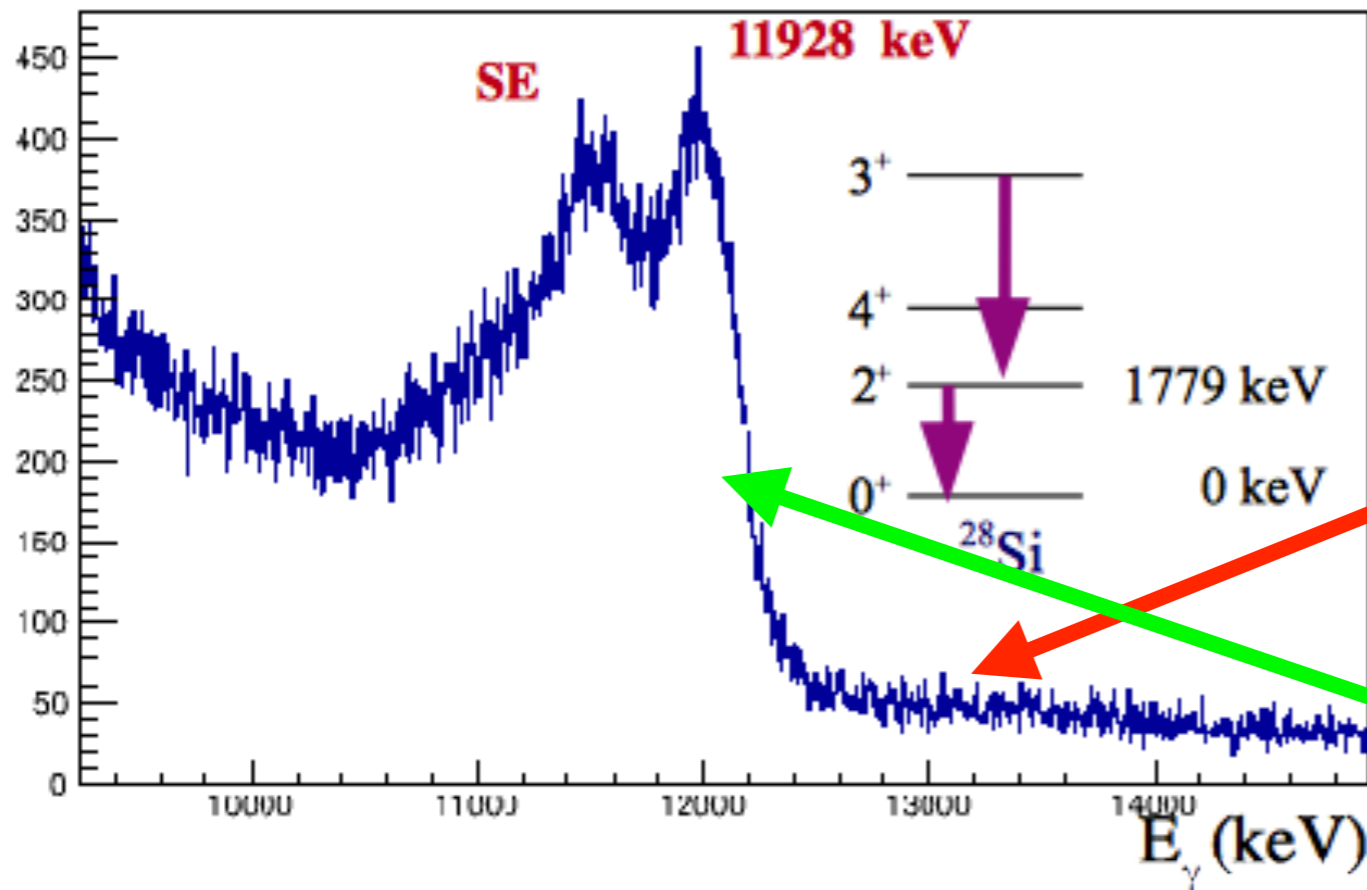




# CALIFA Benchmark @ Lisbon

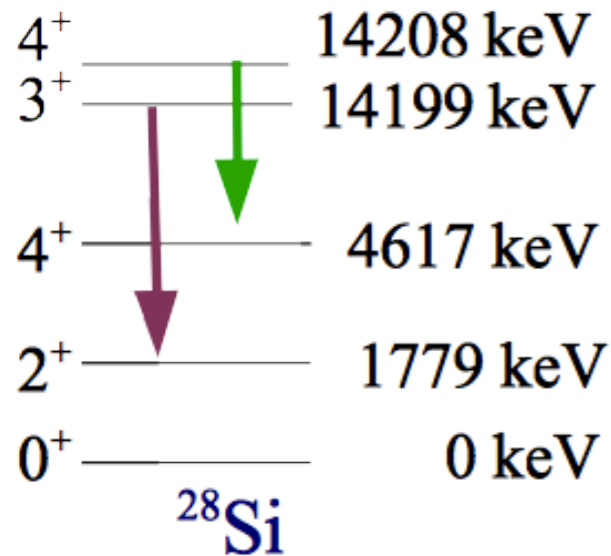
## Topographic Analysis

$^{27}\text{Al}(p,\gamma)^{28}\text{Si}^*$  ( $E_{\text{ex}} \sim 13.7 \text{ MeV}$ )



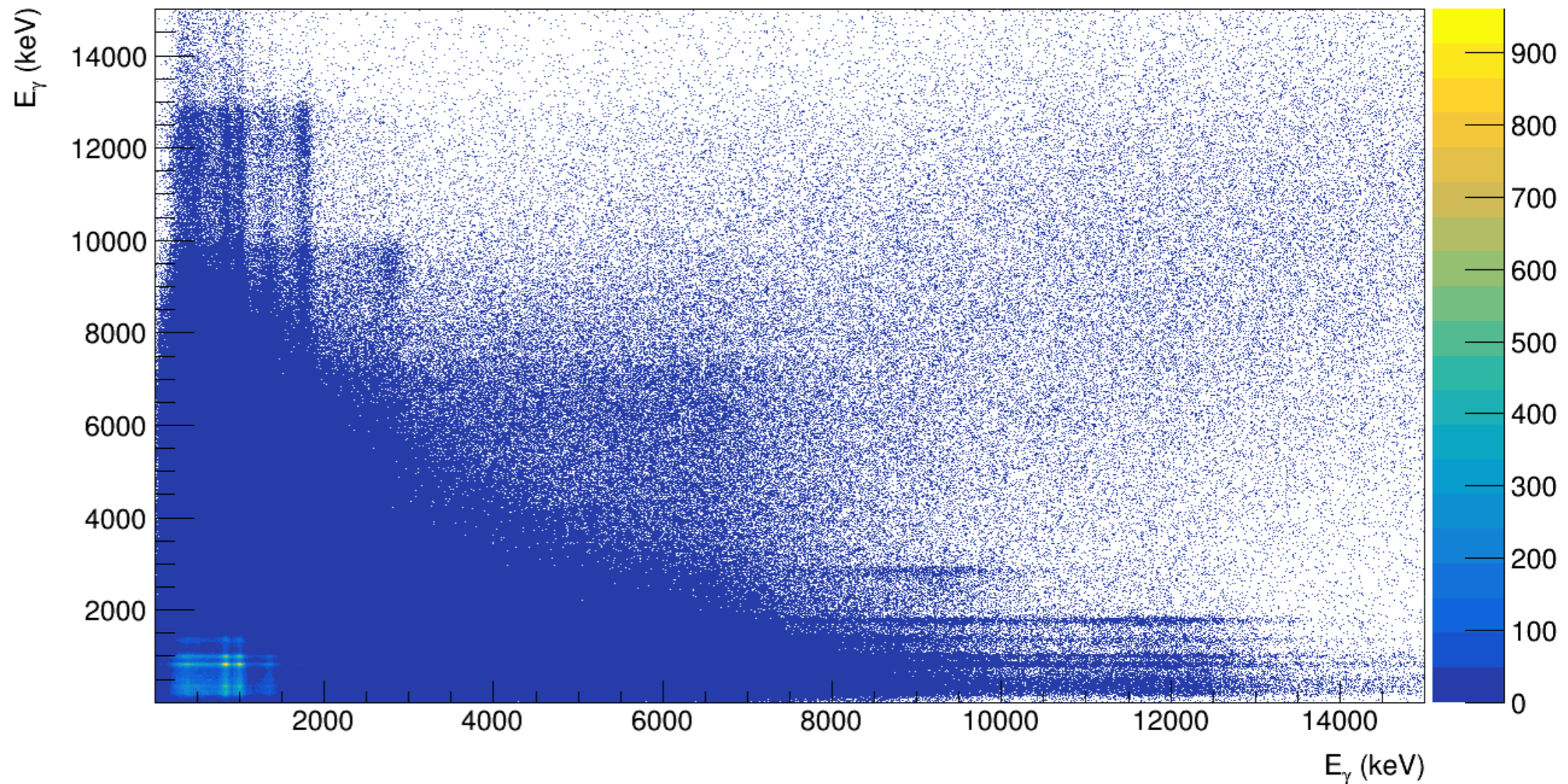
Pattern  
recognition  
using  
ANNs?

# CALIFA Benchmark @ Lisbon



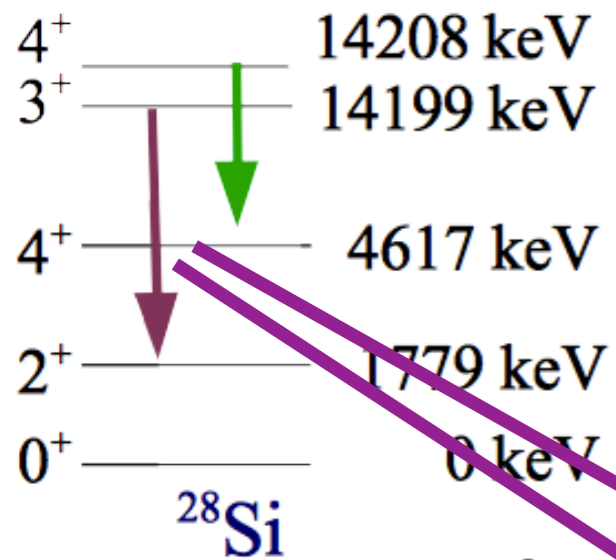
Populating the **14199 & 14208 keV** resonances of  $^{28}\text{Si}$

petal 1 vs. petal 2



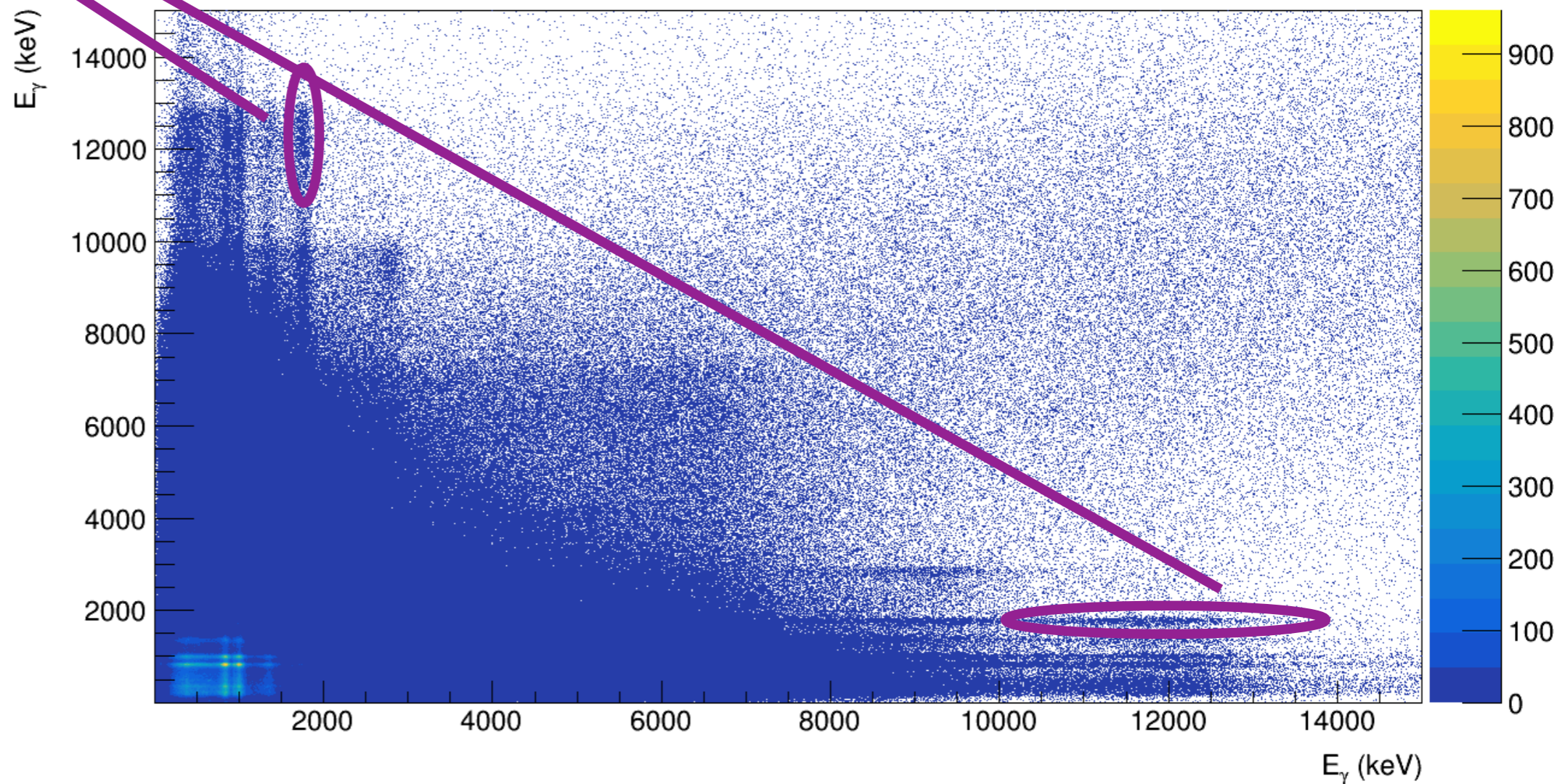


# CALIFA Benchmark @ Lisbon



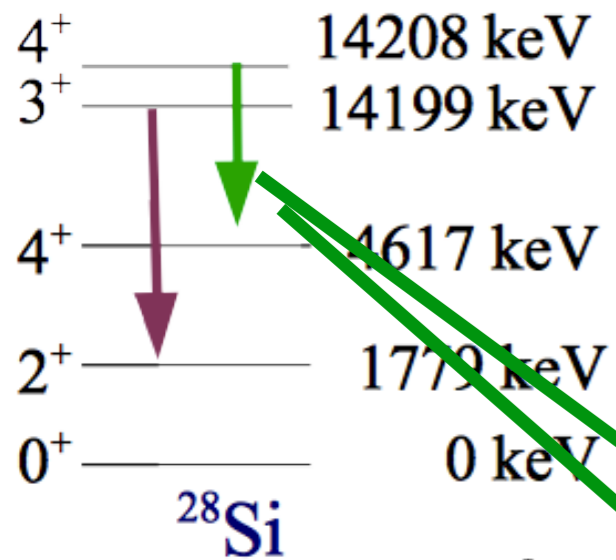
Populating the **14199 & 14208 keV**  
resonances of  $^{28}\text{Si}$

petal 1 vs. petal 2



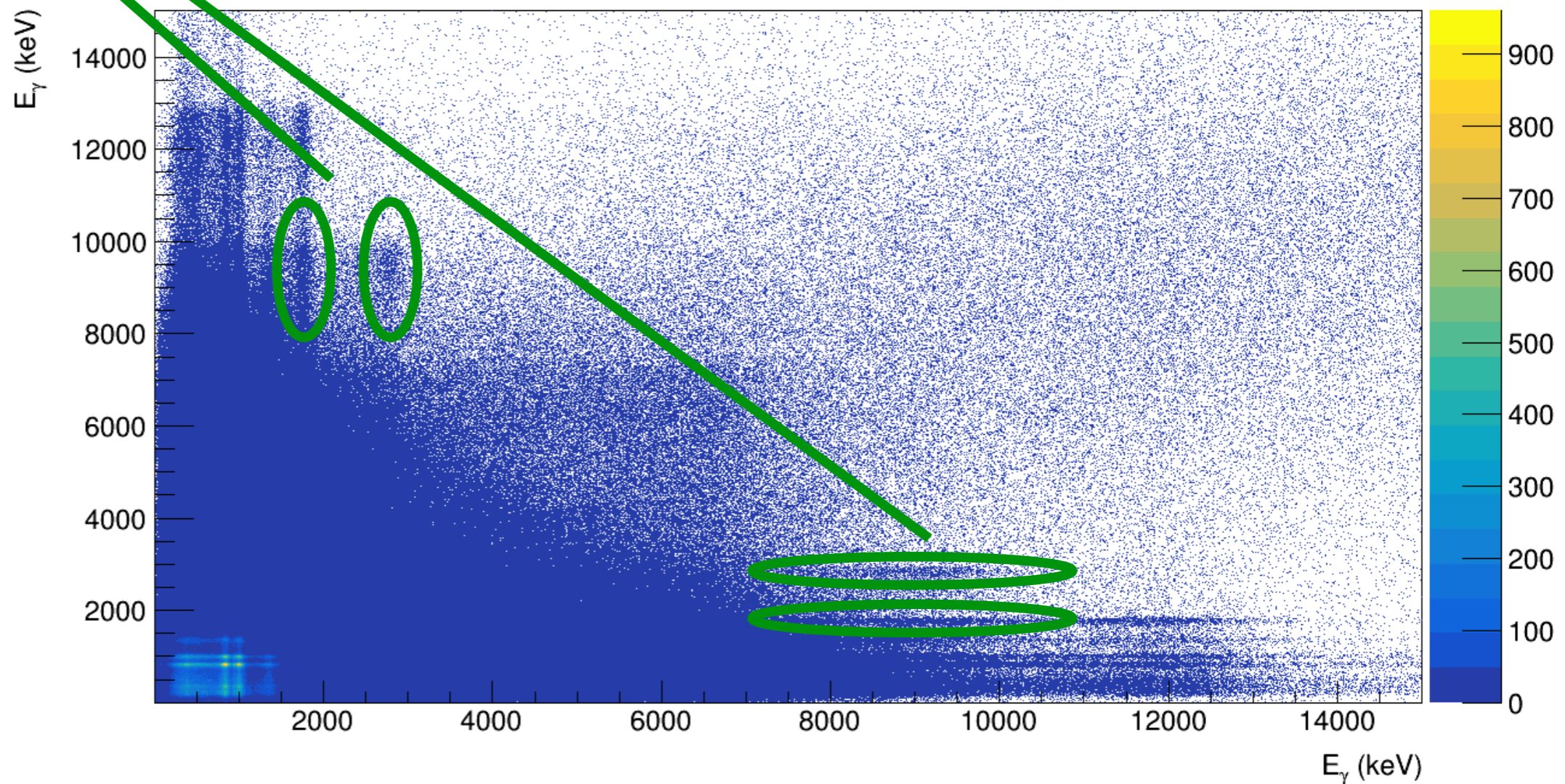


# CALIFA Benchmark @ Lisbon



Populating the **14199 & 14208 keV** resonances of  $^{28}\text{Si}$

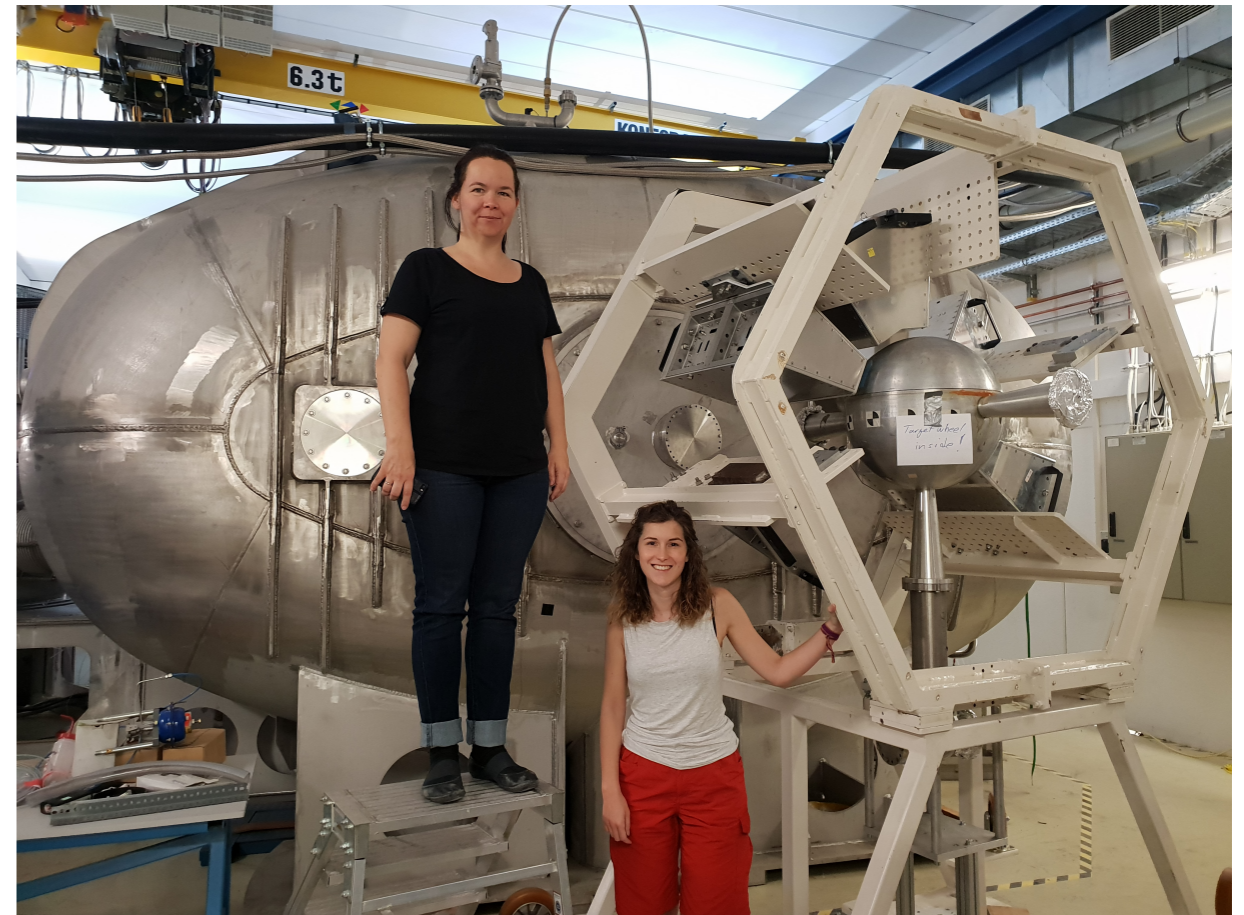
petal 1 vs. petal 2





# Towards Phase-0

Commissioning phase **beginning 2019**

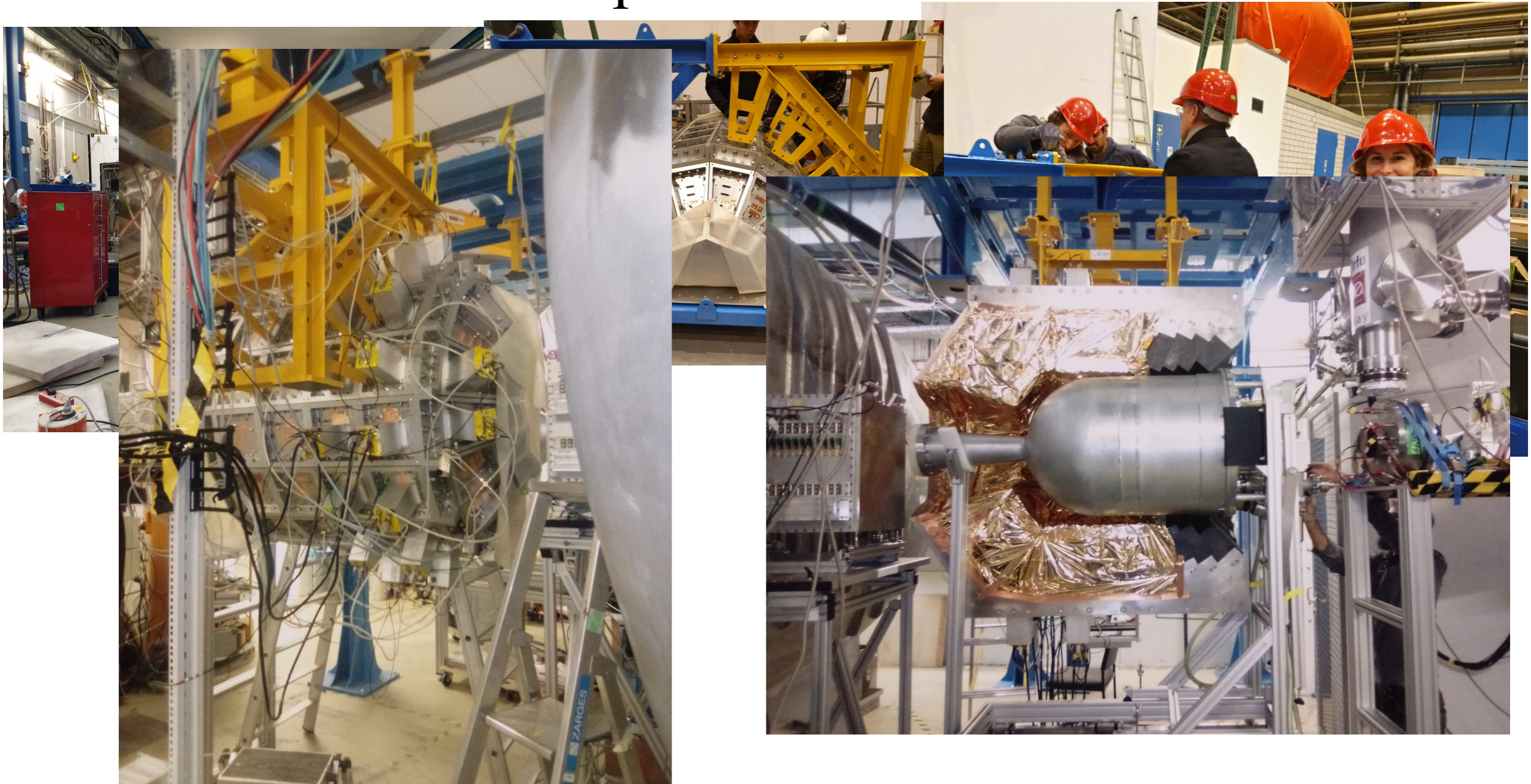


Preparations in July 2018



# Towards Phase-0

First experiments **in 2020**



Full forward part of **CALIFA barrel** mounting in **Nov-Dec 2019**



# People @ Lisbon



Ana Henriques



Paulo Velho



Pamela Teubig



Elisabet Galiana

Beatriz Pereira

Manuel Xarepe

Francisco Barba

Luísa Baptista

Ricardo Pires

José Nunes

*Pre-Master*

*Master*

D. Galaviz  
L. Peralta

*Exp.*



R. Crespo  
E. Cravo



*Theory*



# FAIR Civil Construction

## Events



### Ground-breaking ceremony, July 4



adopted from N. Kalantar

60



# FAIR Civil Construction



## **FAIR CONSTRUCTION SITE** STATUS NOVEMBER 2019

FACILITY FOR ANTIPROTON AND ION RESEARCH IN EUROPE GMBH  
DARMSTADT, GERMANY