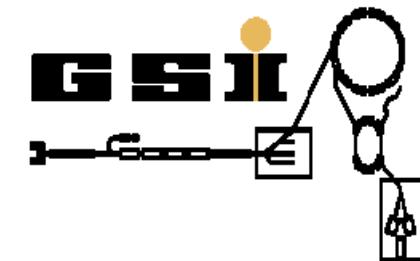
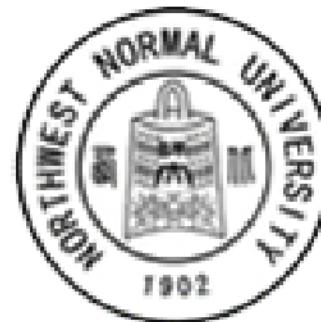


Beta Decay of Highly-Charged Ions

Yuri A. Litvinov



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT
FÜR KERNPHYSIK
HEIDELBERG



HELMHOLTZ
| GEMEINSCHAFT

Radioactive decays of highly-charged ions

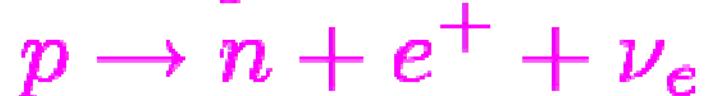
Nuclear weak decay in general form:



i) continuum beta decay:



β^- – decay

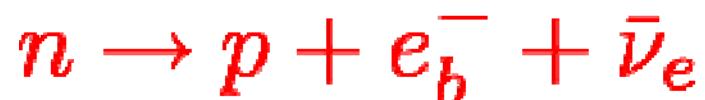


β^+ – decay

ii) two-body beta decay:



Orbital electron capture (EC)

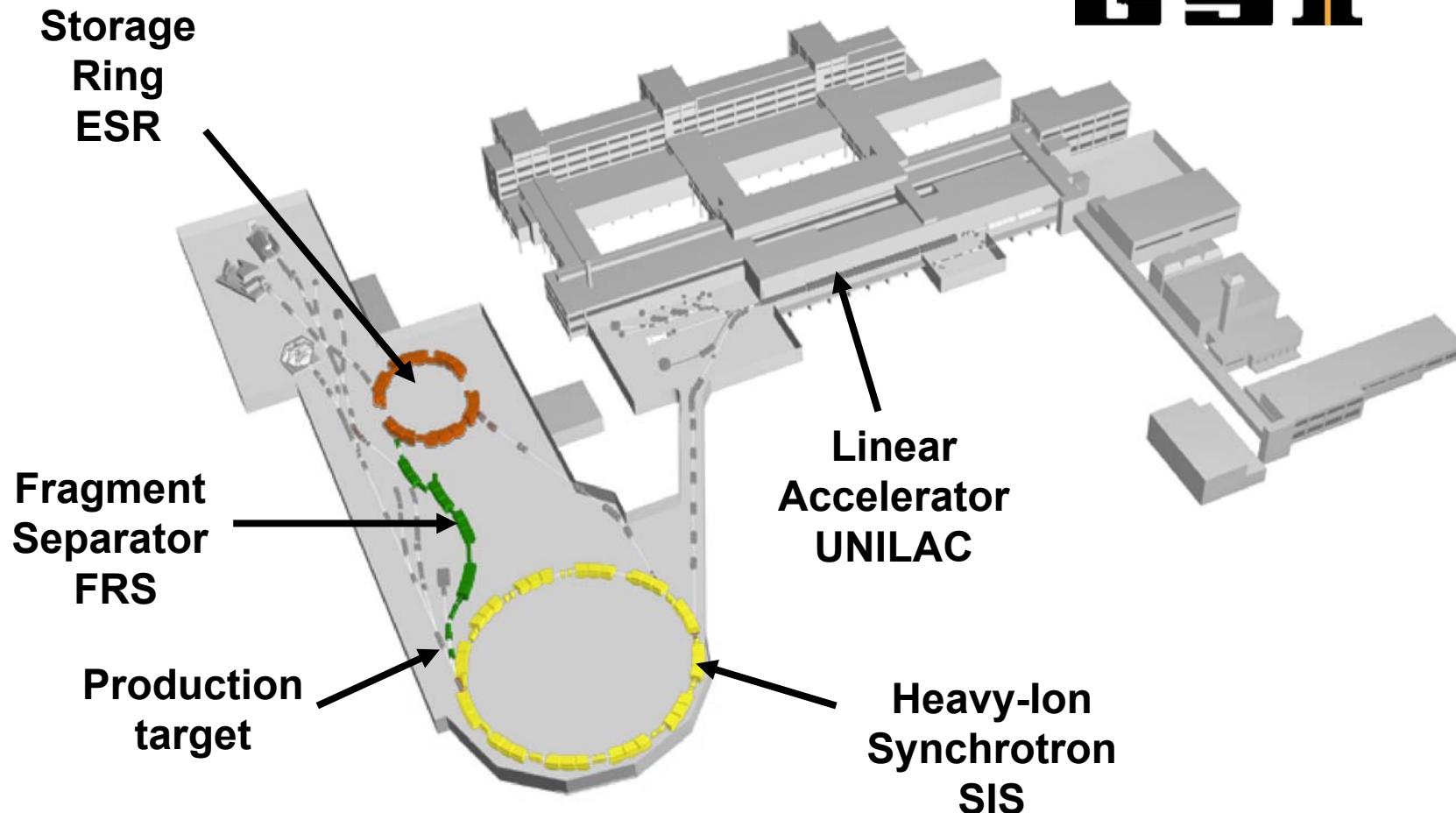


Bound state beta decay (β_b^-)



Free electron capture

Secondary Beams of Short-Lived Nuclei



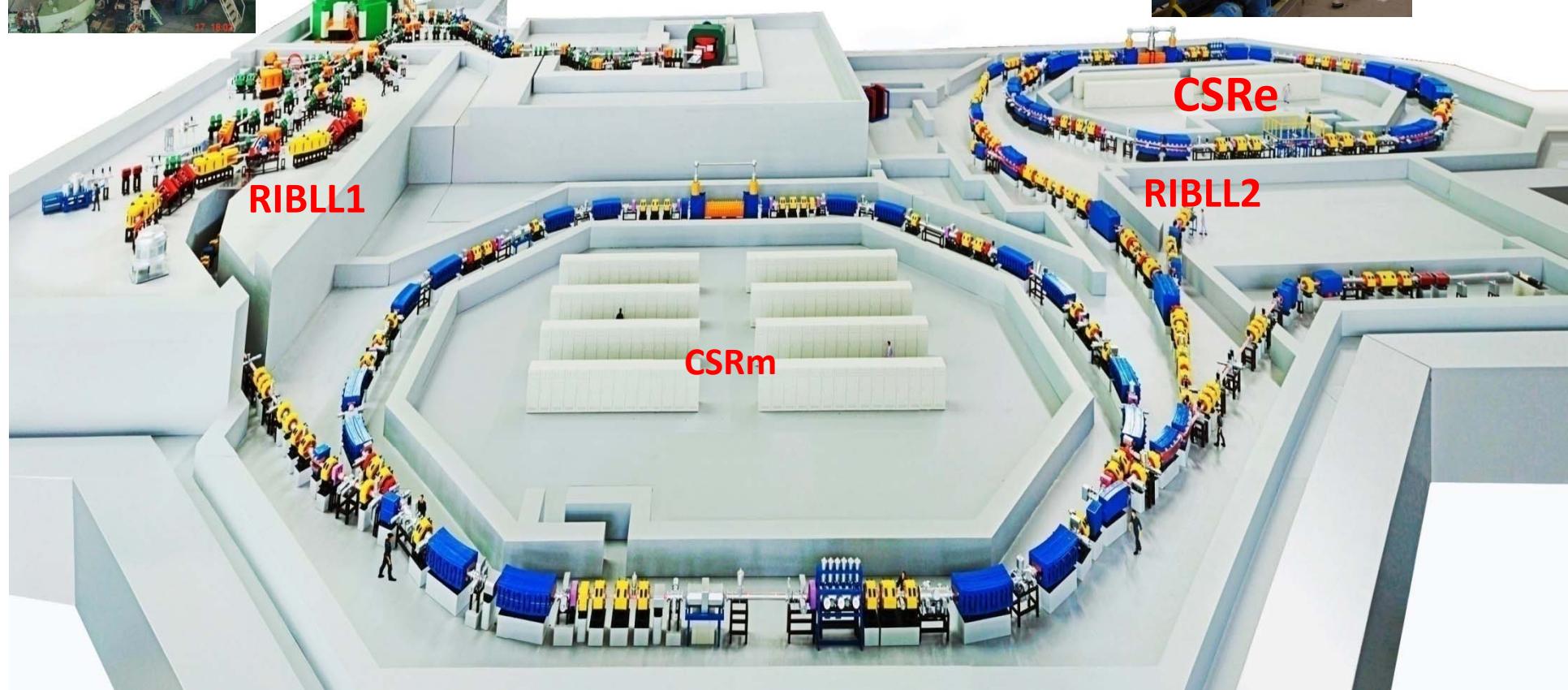
Heavy Ion Research Facility in Lanzhou (HIRFL)



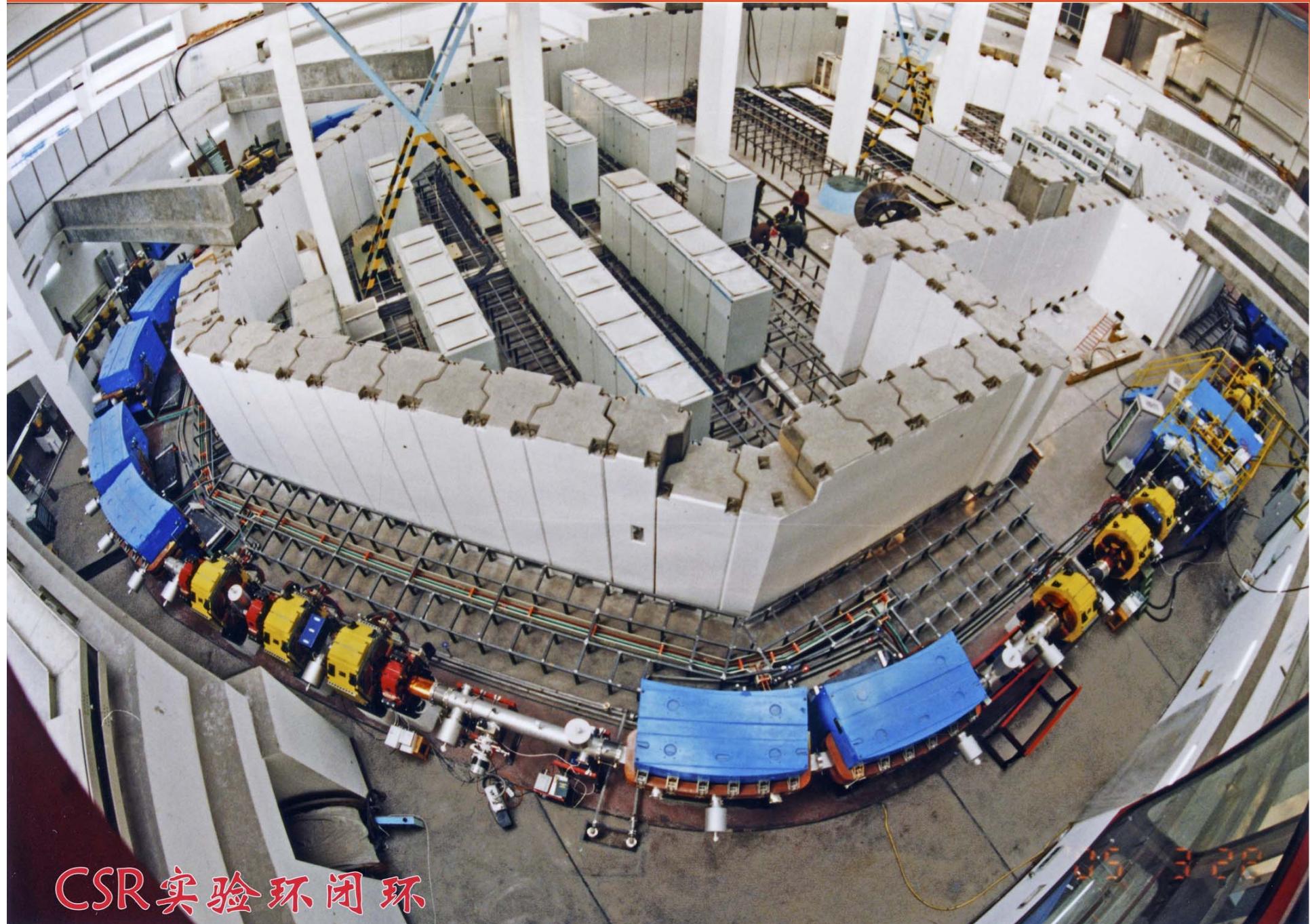
SSC(K=450)



SFC (K=69)



Experimental Cooler Storage Ring CSRe



CSR实验环闭环

Radioactive decays of highly-charged ions

Few-electron ions

well-defined quantum-mechanical systems

New decay modes

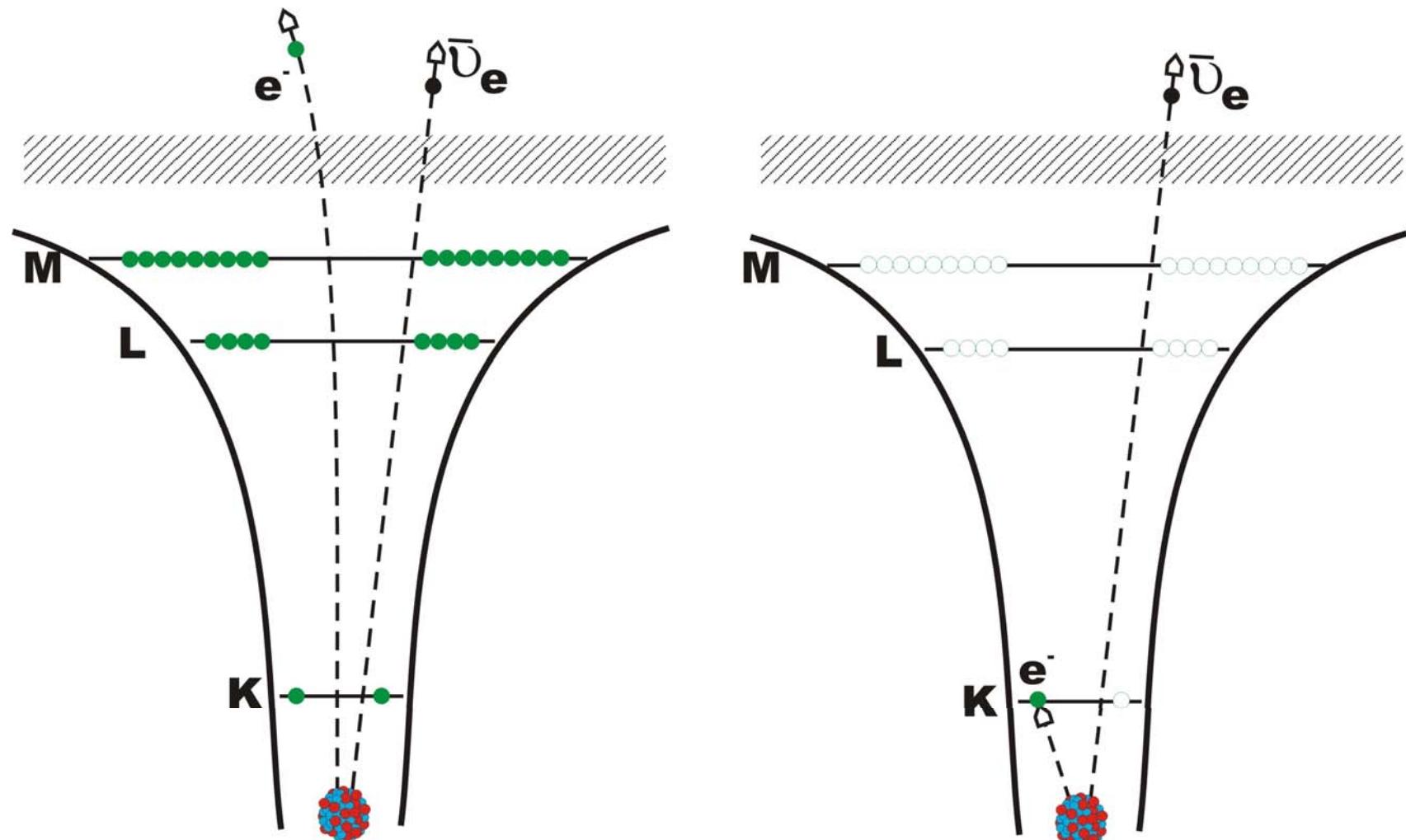
(bound-pair-creation, bound-state beta decay, etc.)

Influence of electrons on radioactive decay

Astrophysical scenarios:

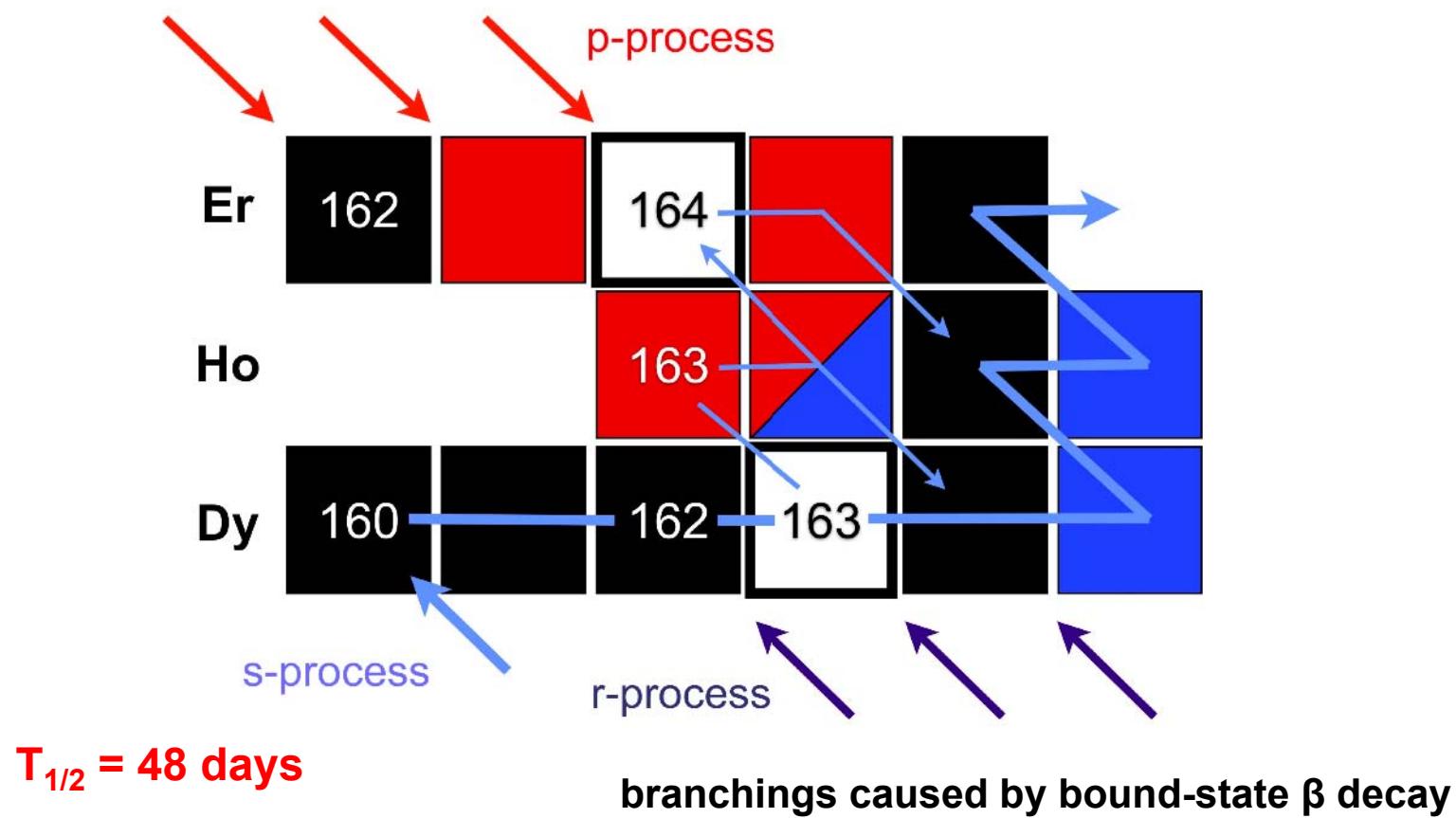
high temperature = high degree of ionization

Bound-State β -decay

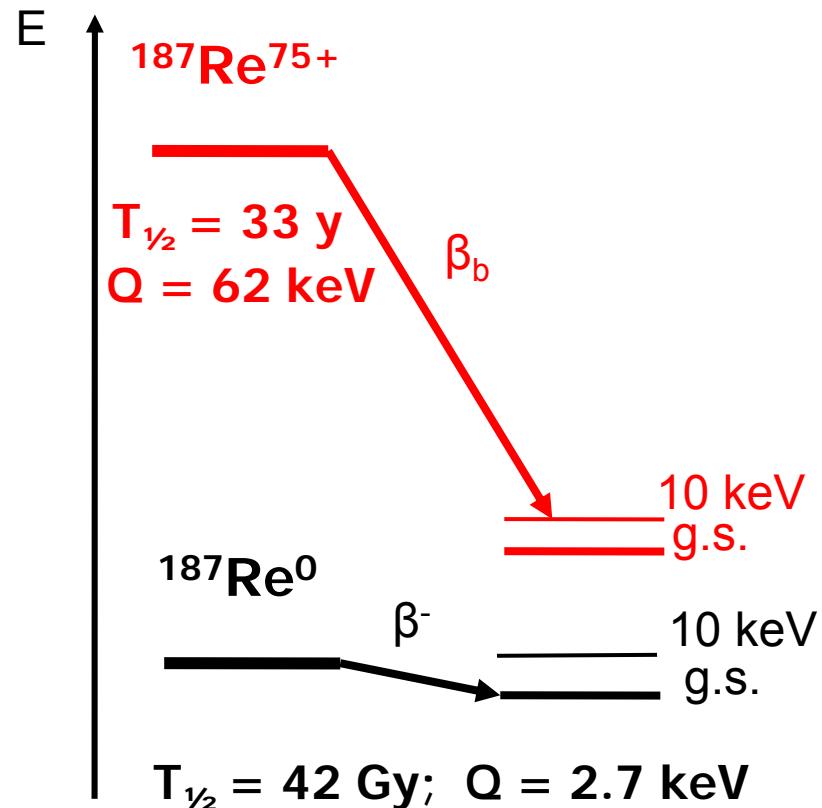


Bound-State β -decay of ^{163}Dy

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



Bound-State β -decay of ^{187}Re

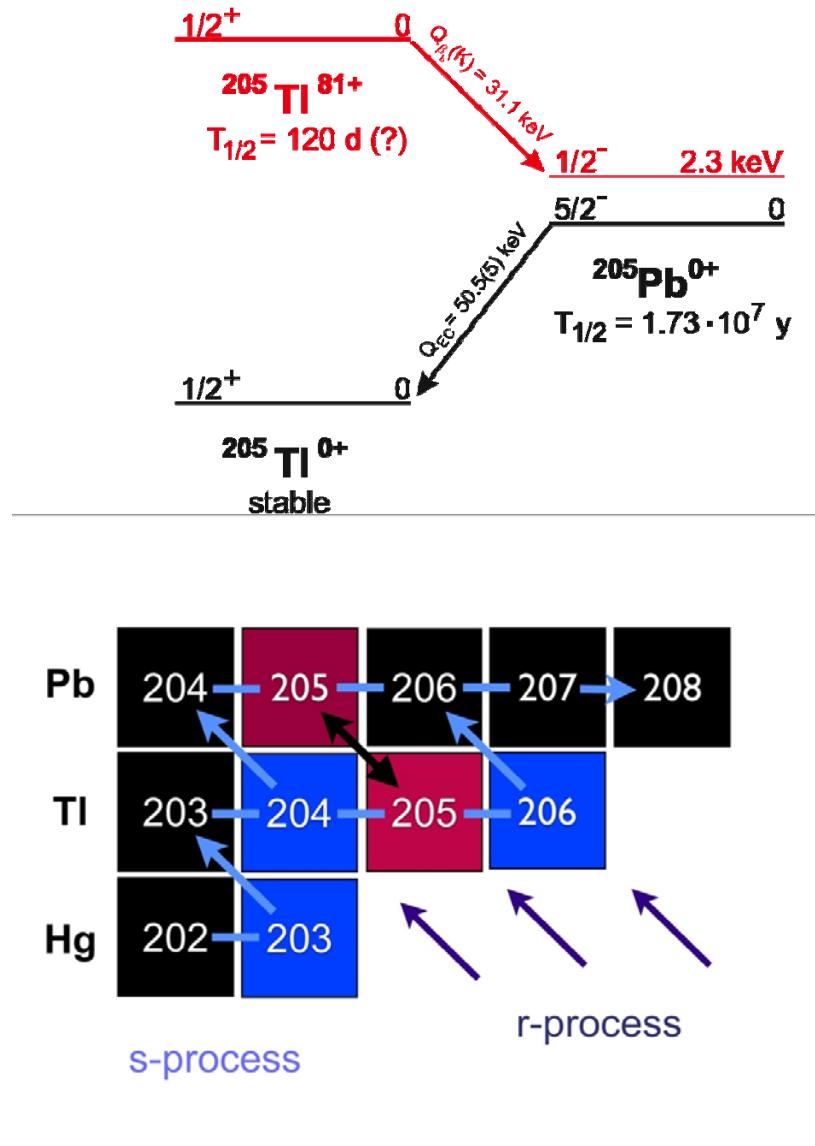


The 7 Nuclear Clocks for the Age of the Earth, the Solar System, the Galaxy, and the Universe

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

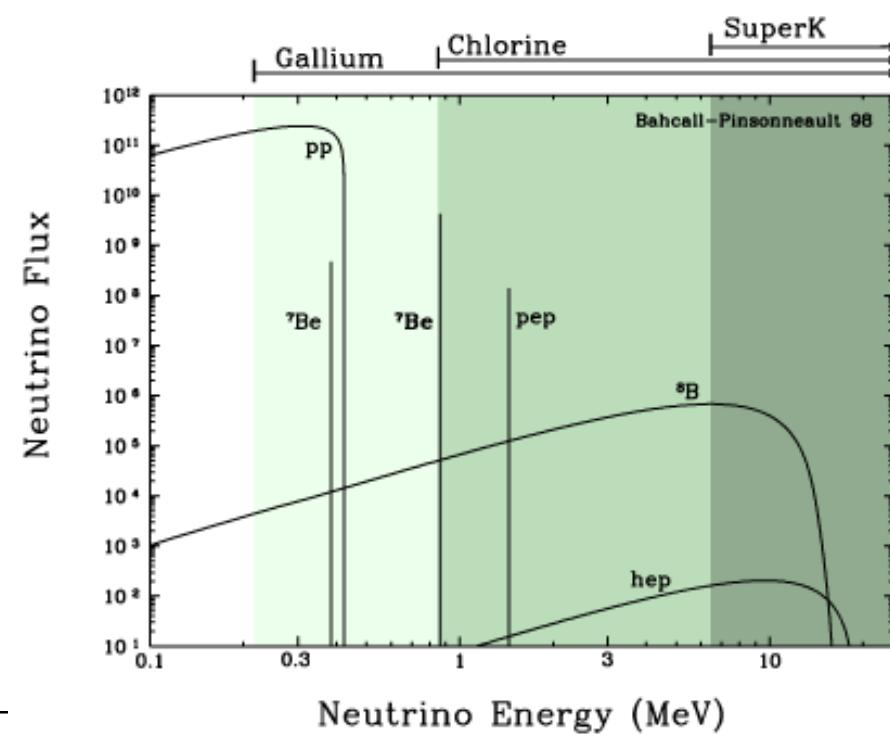
F. Bosch et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 77 (1996) 5190

Bound-State Beta Decay of ^{205}TI Nuclei

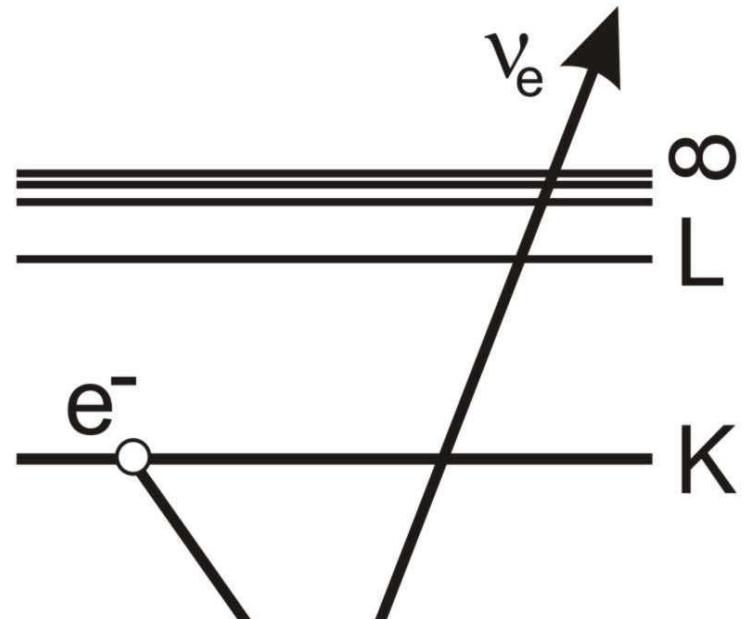


New ESR proposal to study $^{205}\text{TI}^{81+}$

Was scheduled for 2014 at GSI, but now cancelled

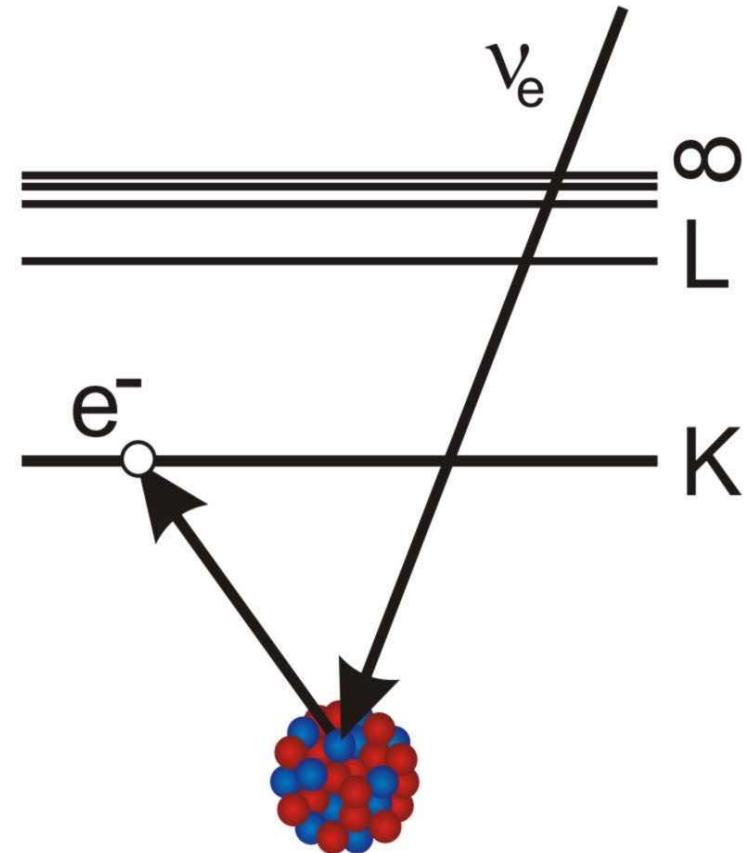


Two-Body Beta Decay



$$(Z, N) \rightarrow (Z-1, N+1)$$

EC



$$(Z, N) \rightarrow (Z+1, N-1)$$

β^-_b

Orbital Electron Capture

Conventional EC-theory:

W. Bambus et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. 49, 1977

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

S-electron density at the nucleus:

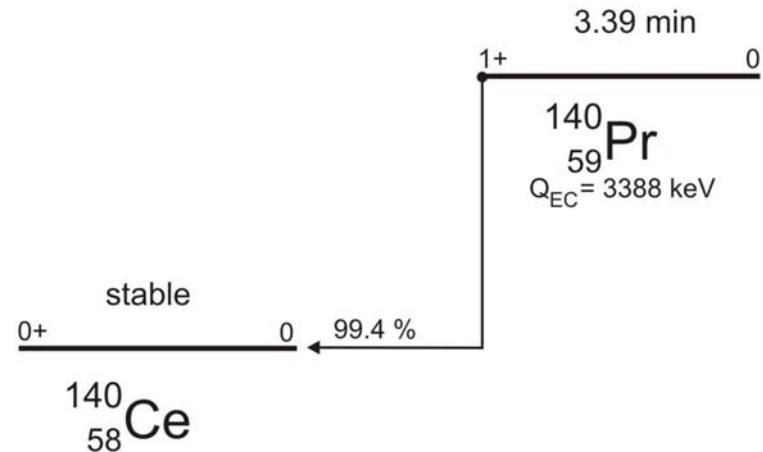
$$|f_s(0)|^2 \propto 1/n^3$$

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

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

Conclusion:

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



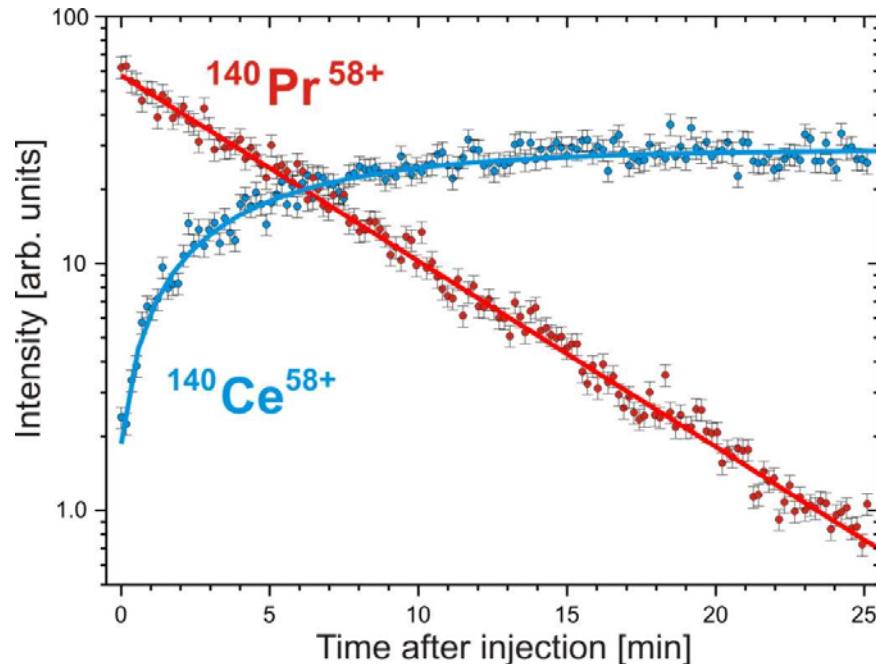
$$\frac{\tau_{EC}(\text{H-like})}{\tau_{EC}(\text{He-like})} \approx 0.5$$

Orbital Electron Capture Decay of Few-Electron Ions

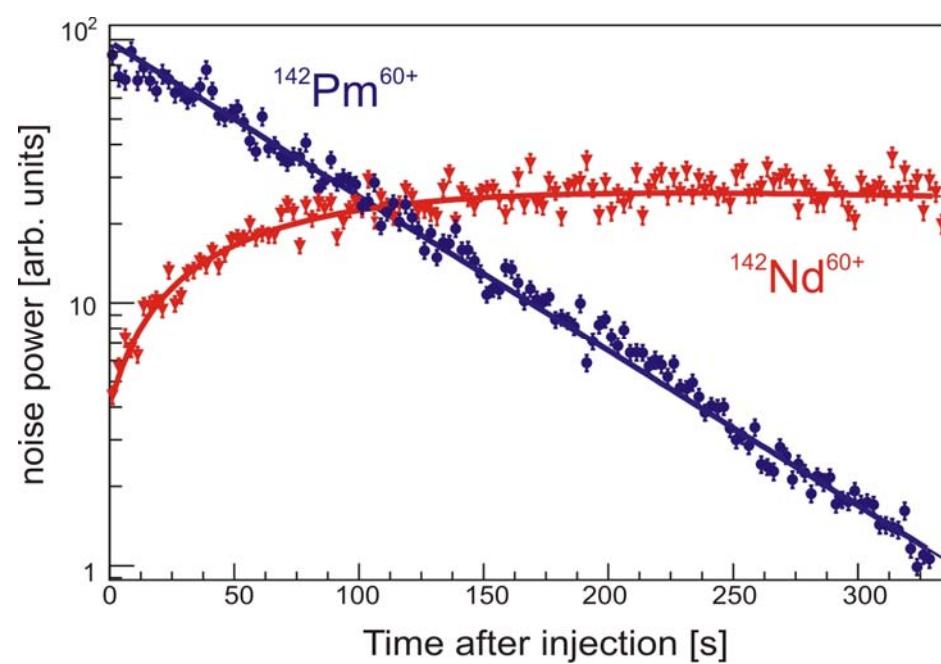
Expectations:

$$\frac{L_{EC}(H\text{-like})}{L_{EC}(He\text{-like})} \approx 0.5$$

$$\frac{L_{EC}(H\text{-like})}{L_{EC}(He\text{-like})} = 1.49(8)$$



$$\frac{L_{EC}(H\text{-like})}{L_{EC}(He\text{-like})} = 1.44(6)$$

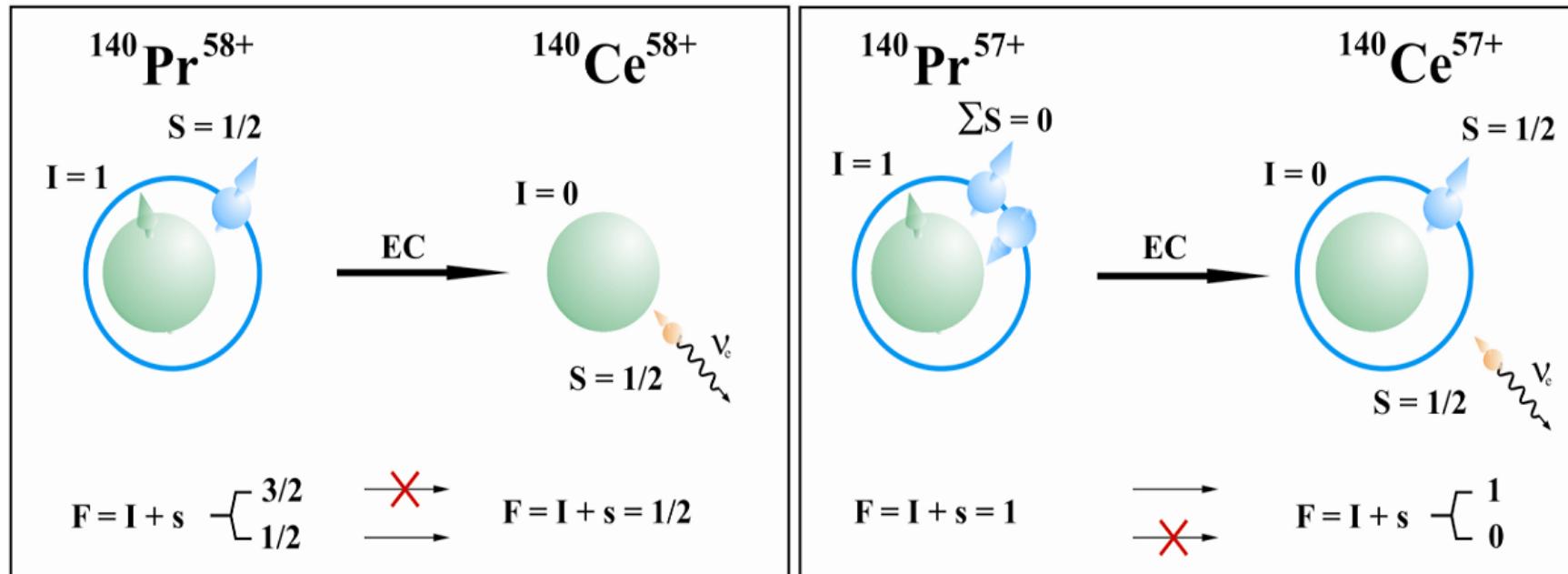


Yu.A. Litvinov et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 99 (2007) 262501

N. Winckler et al., Phys. Lett. B579 (2009) 36

Orbital Electron Capture Decay of Few-Electron Ions

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



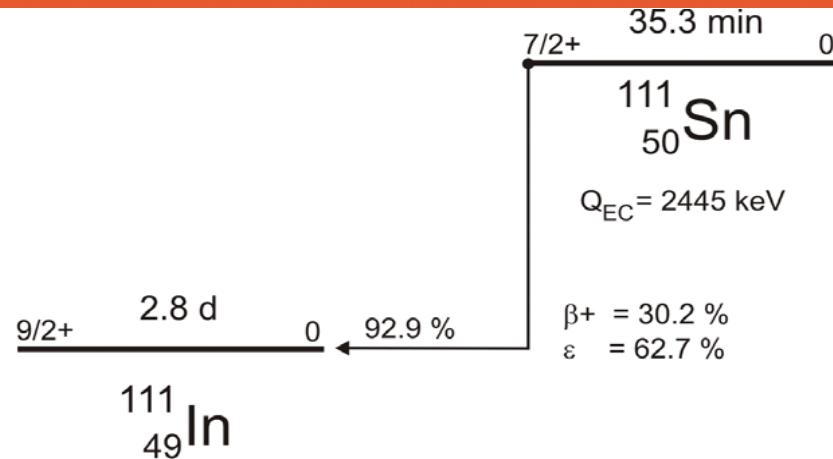
$$\mu = +2.7812\mu_N$$

I. N. Borzov et al., Phys. At. Nucl. (2009)

Theory: $\frac{L(\text{H})}{L(\text{He})} = (2I+1)/(2F+1)$

Z. Patyk et al., Phys. Rev. C 77 (2008) 014306

Electron Capture in Hydrogen-like Ions



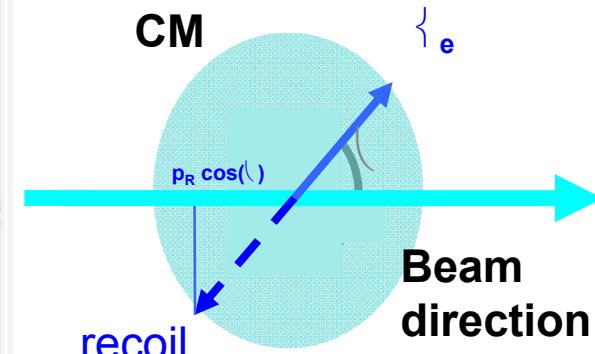
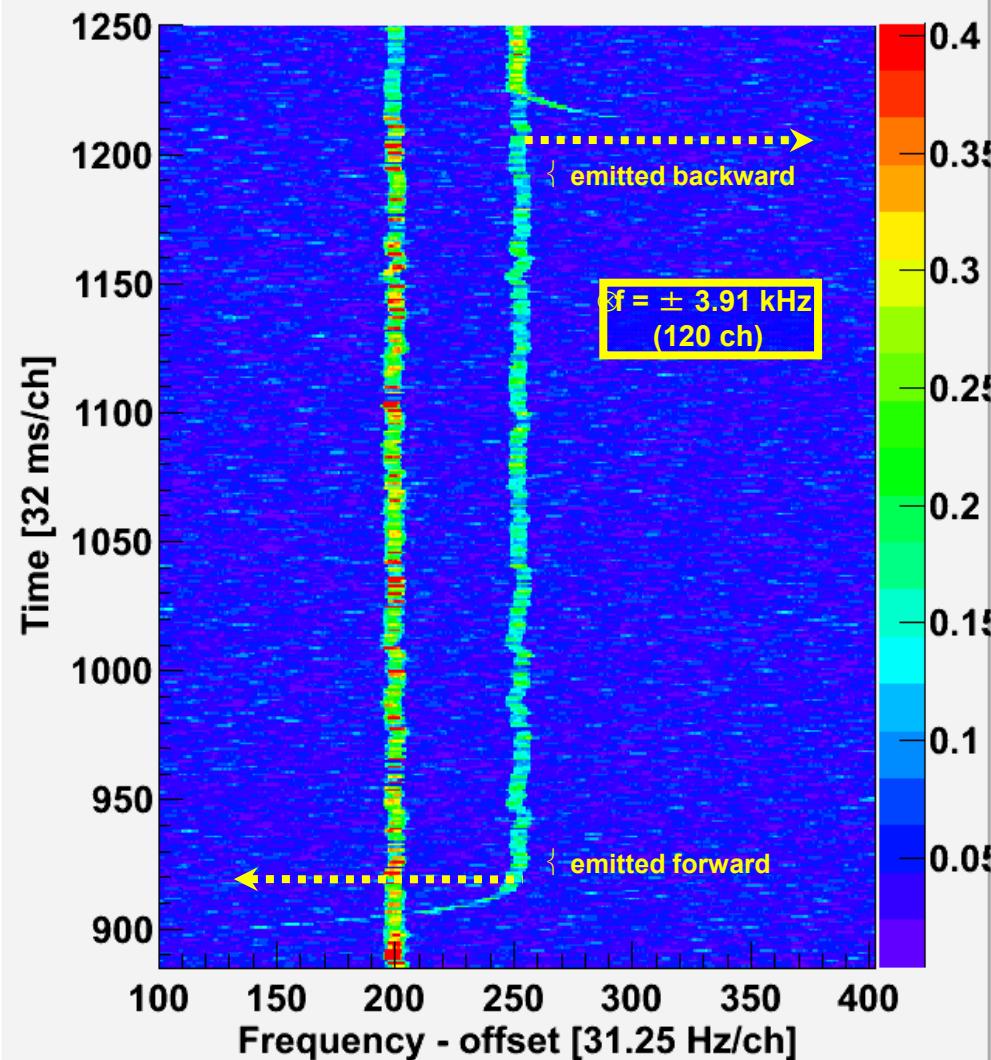
**Addressing electron screening
in beta decay under very clean
conditions !**

$$F = I + s \begin{array}{c} \swarrow \\ 3 \end{array} \longrightarrow F = I + s \begin{array}{c} \swarrow \\ 4 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ 5 \end{array}$$

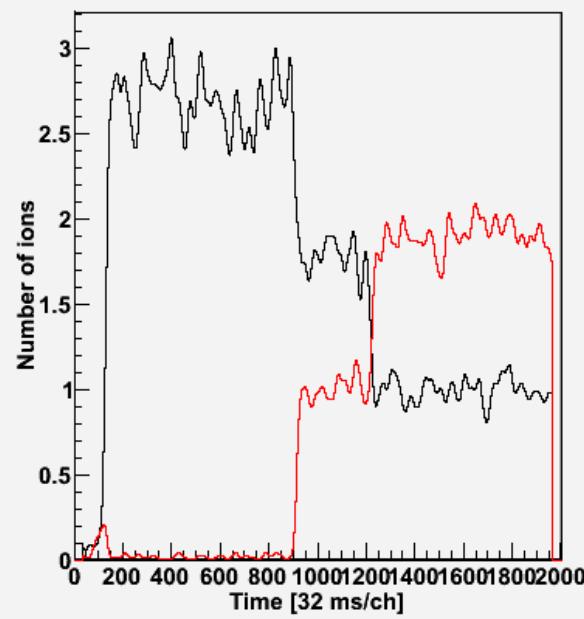


Three Parent He-Like ^{142}Pm Ions

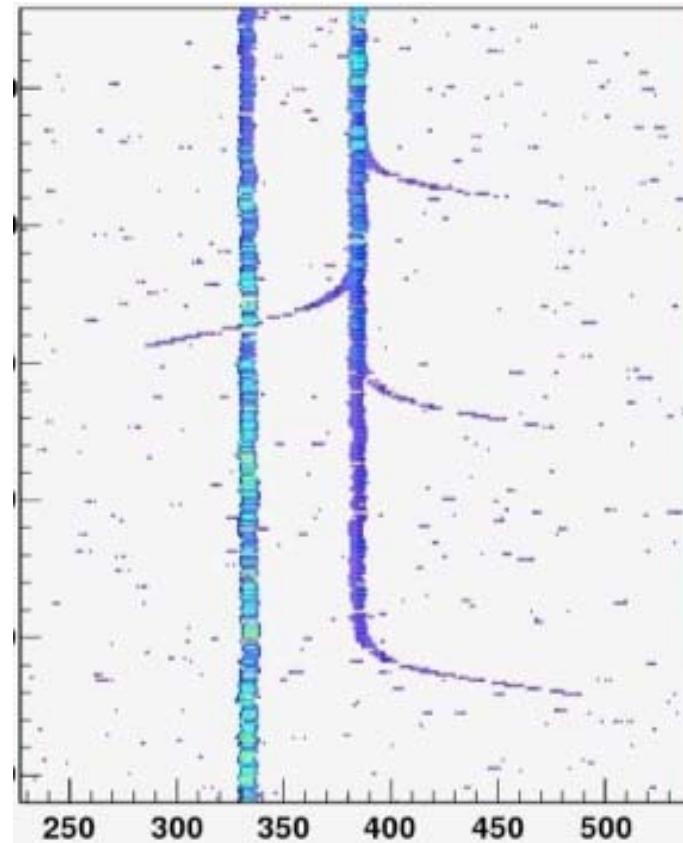
Time-resolved Schotky Spectrum



Number of parent and daughter ions

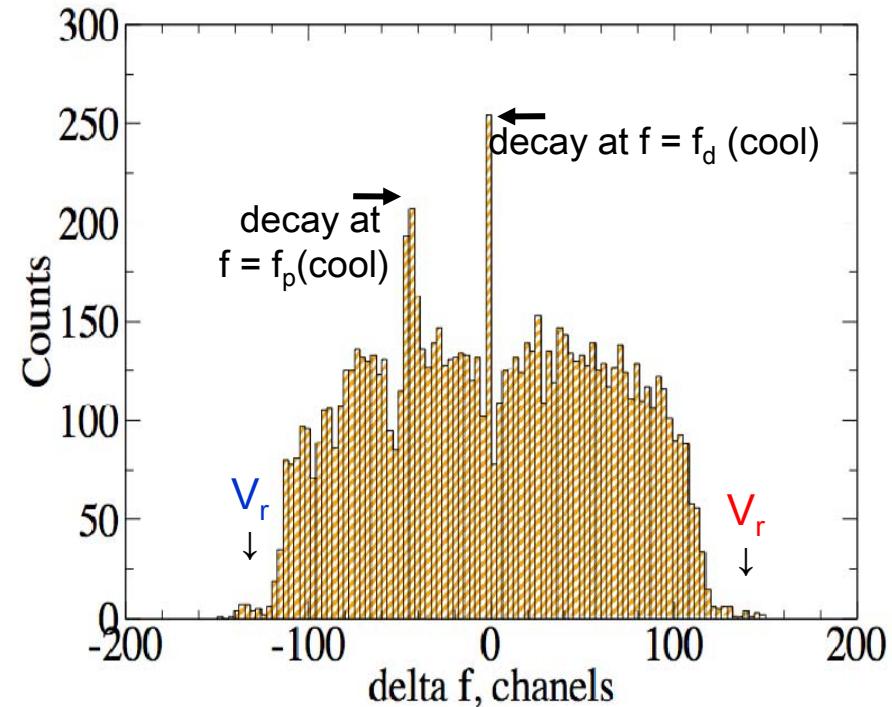


Revolution-frequency difference δf of the recoils just after decay: $\delta f = f_{\text{dec}} - f_{\text{cool}}$



For a (longitudinally) unpolarized beam the distribution should have a rectangular shape

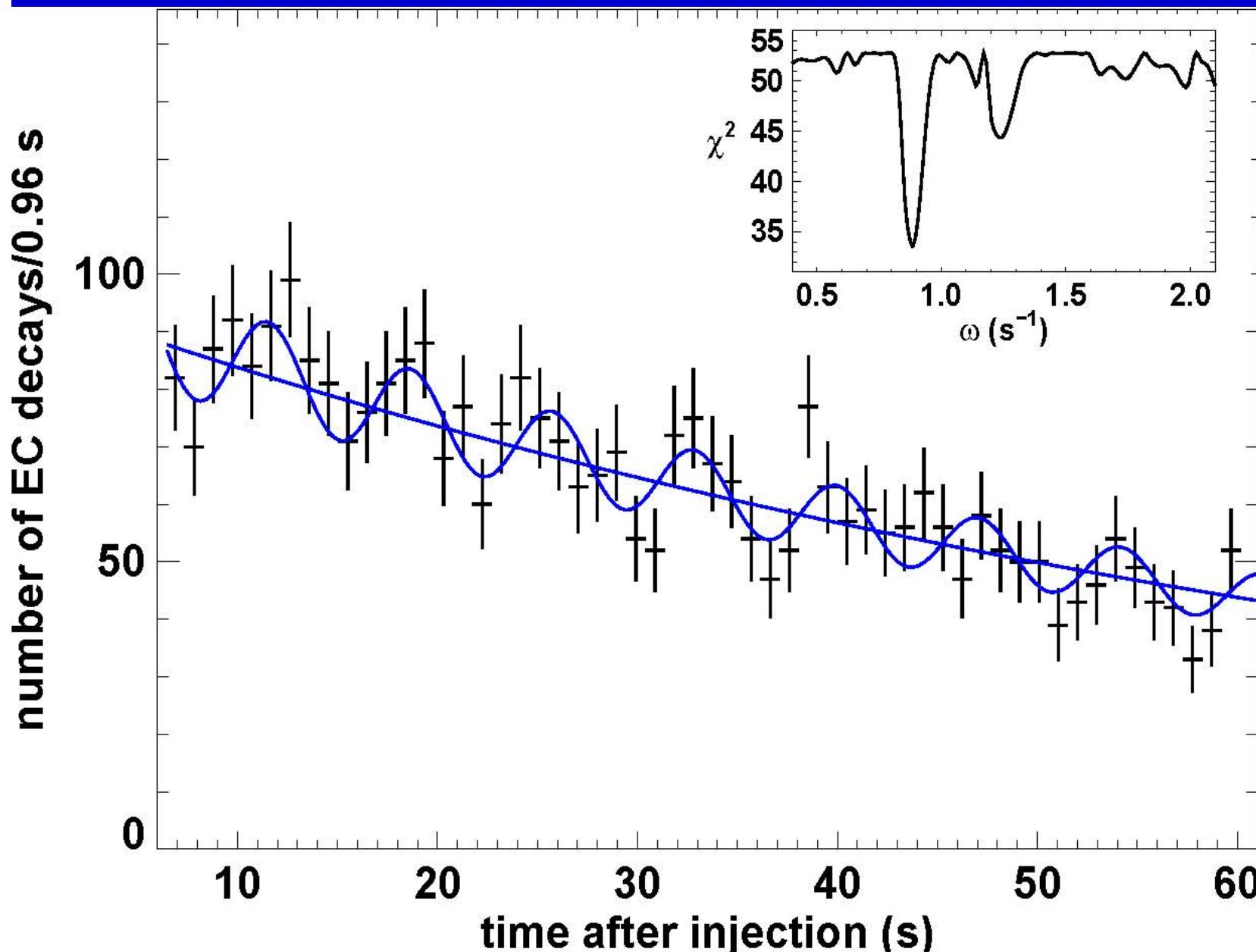
For a (steadily controlled) polarized beam the distribution would provide the helicity of the neutrino



From v_r and m_r one gets the momentum of the (monochromatic) neutrino: $(pc)_d = m_d c v_d = (pc)_v$

From m_p and m_d one gets its energy: $E_v = (m_p - m_d) c^2$
and then $\beta_v = E_v / (pc)_v$

245 MHz Resonator: $\omega = 2\pi/T = 0.884(14)/\text{s}$, **T = 7.11(11) s**, a = 0.107(24)

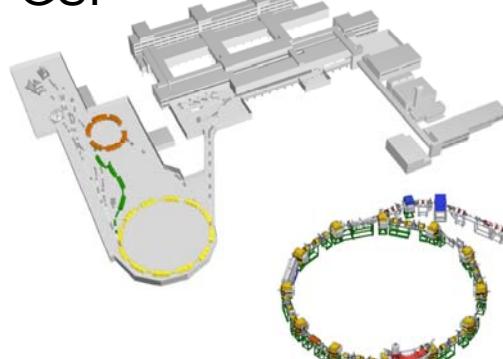


We need novel tools & methods

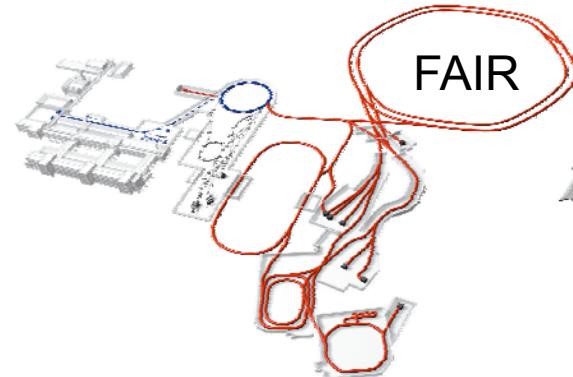


Physics at Storage Rings

GSI

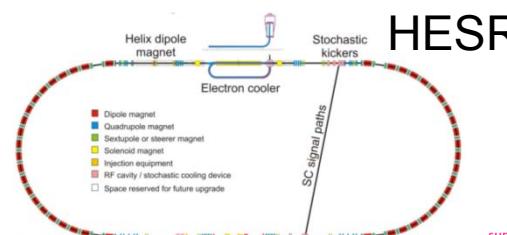


CRYRING

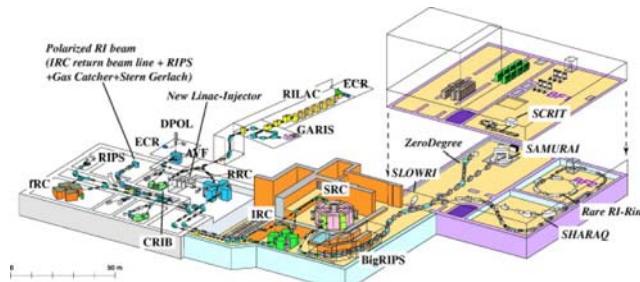


FAIR

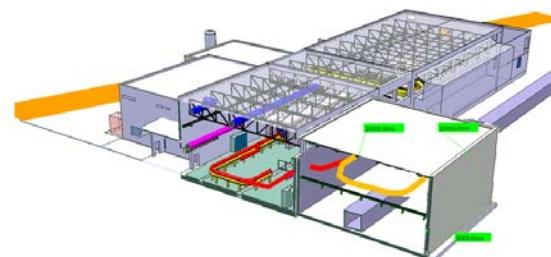
CR



HESR

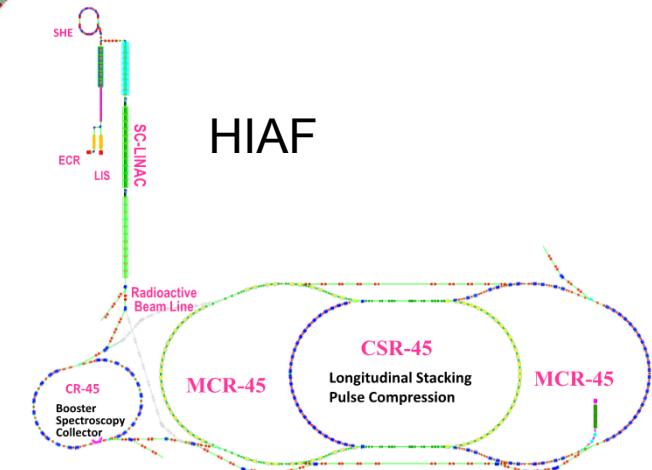


RI-RING



HIAF

TSR@ISOLDE



IMP



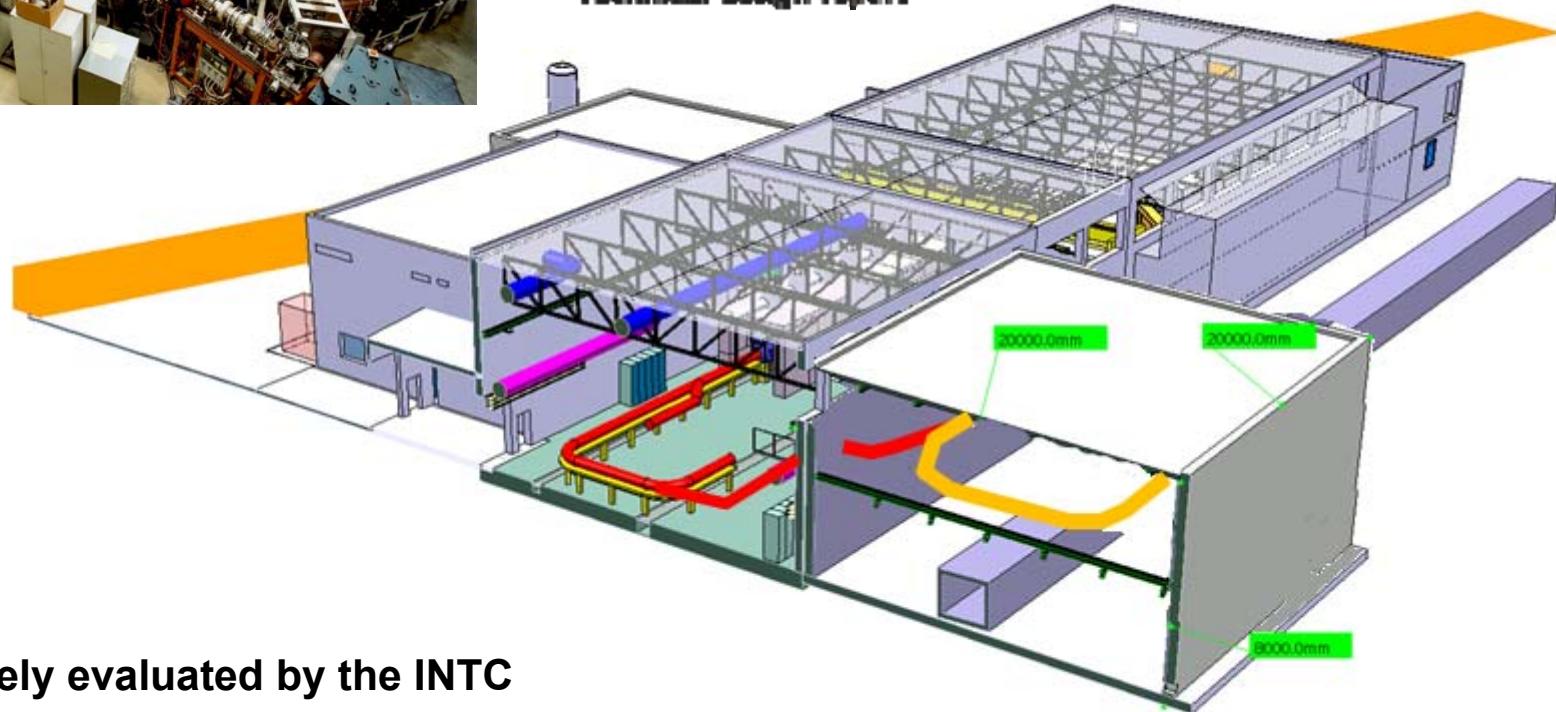
Eur. Phys. J. Special Topics 207, 1–117 (2013)
© Kluwer Publishing, Springer Verlag 2013
DOI: [10.1140/epjst/e2013-01480](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjst/e2013-01480)

**THE EUROPEAN
PHYSICAL JOURNAL
SPECIAL TOPICS**

Review

Storage ring at HIE-ISOLDE

Technical design report

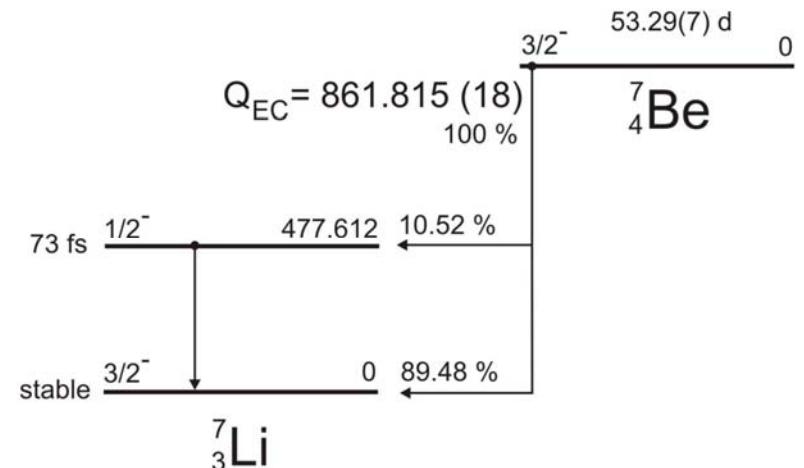
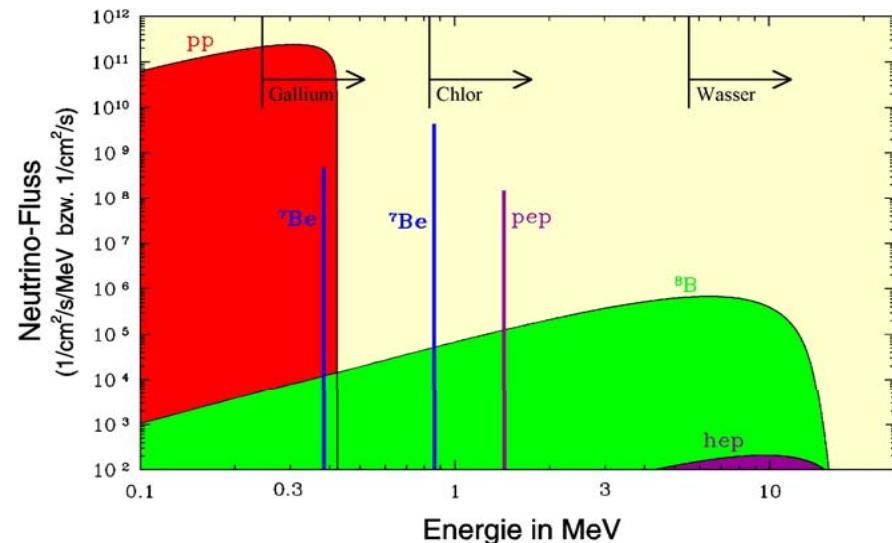


TDR positively evaluated by the INTC

Some speculations on the EC-decay of ${}^7\text{Be}$

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

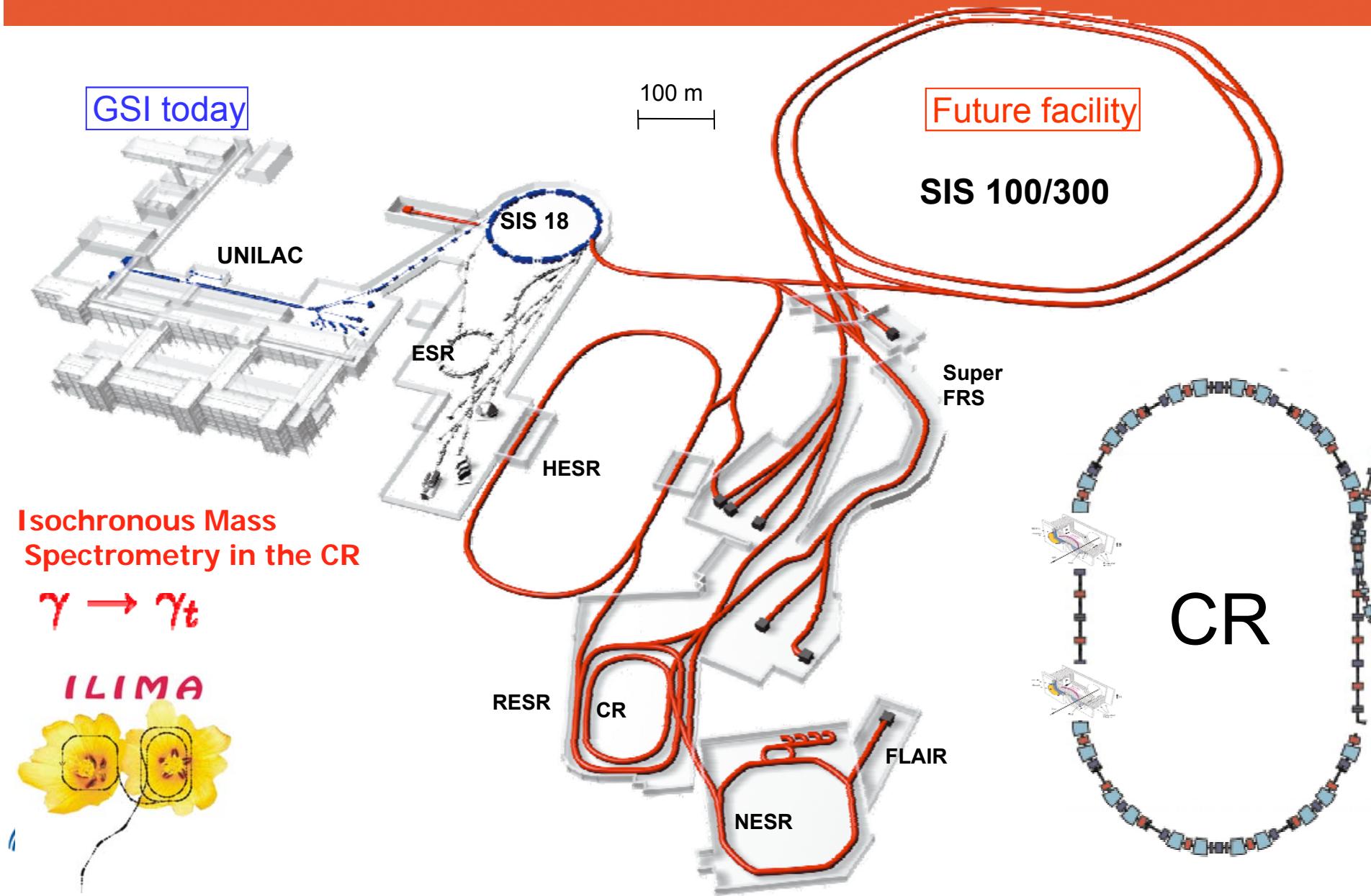
Ionization of ${}^7\text{Be}$ in the Sun can be $\sim 20\text{-}30\%$



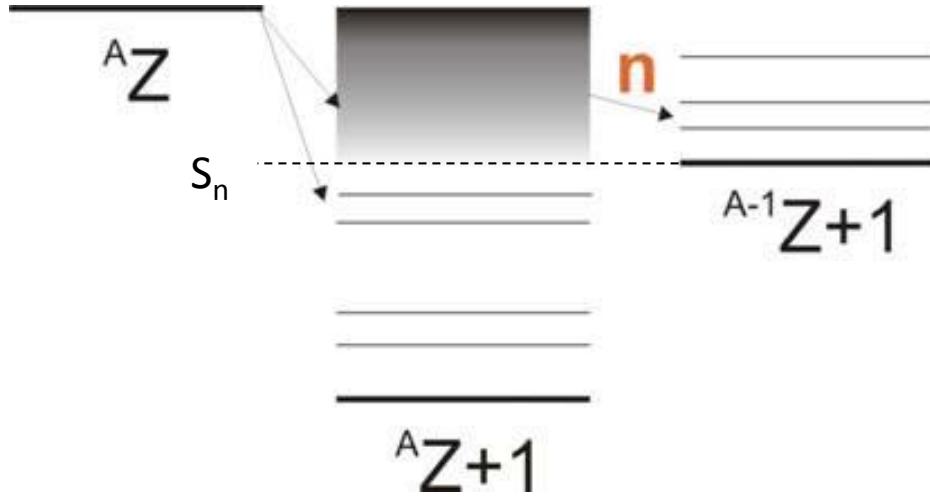
Transition ($F=1 \rightarrow F=1$) is accelerated by $(2I+1)/(2F_1+1)$ i.e. by $8/3$

However, there are only $(2F_1+1)/((2F_1+1)+(2F_2+1)) = 3/8$ of ${}^7\text{Be}$ in this state

FAIR - Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research



β -delayed neutron emission probability



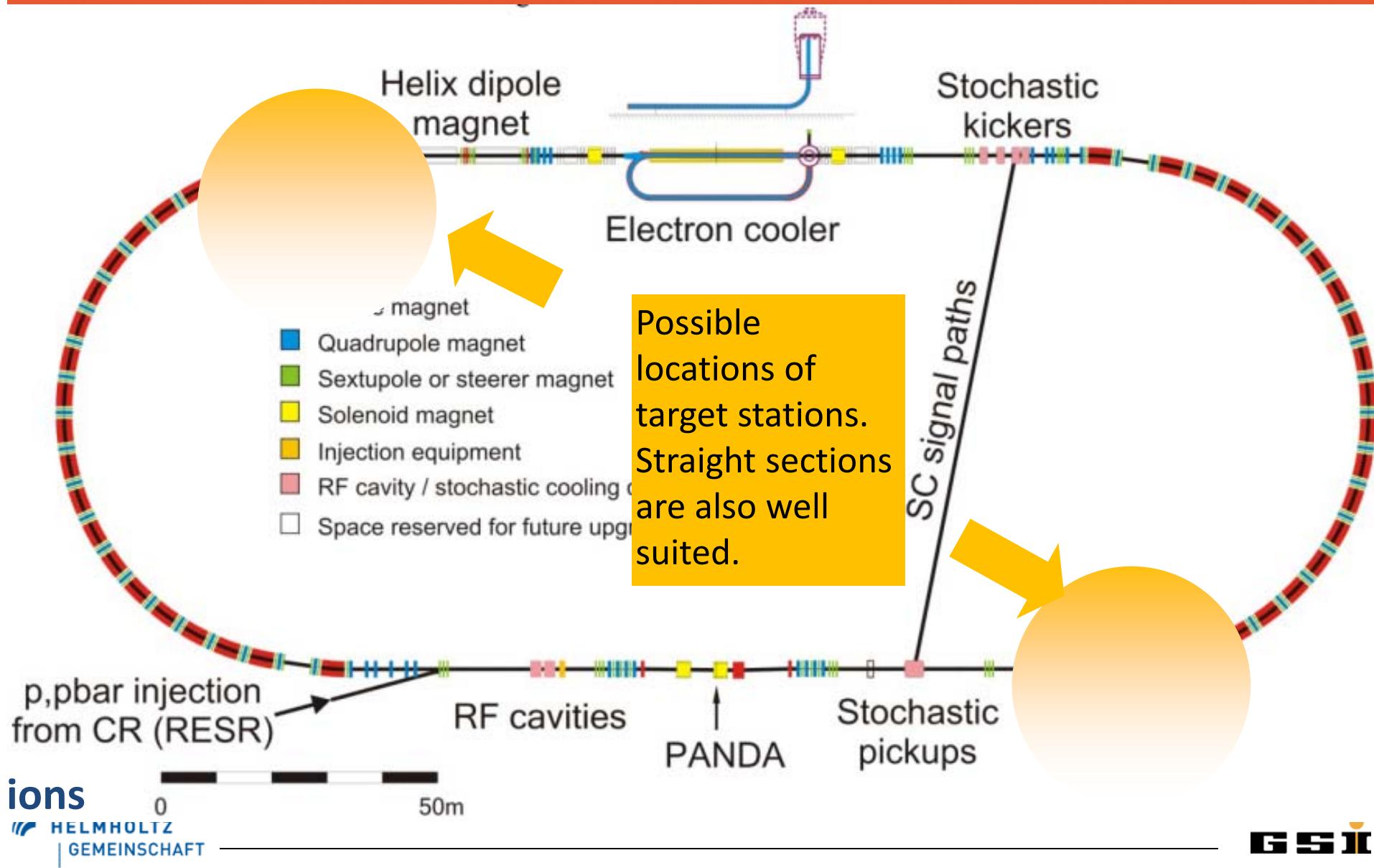
$$S_n < Q_\beta$$

Important nuclear structure information
 P_n : β -strength above S_n
 $t_{1/2}(^A Z+1)$: sensitive to low-lying β -strength

- Important for nuclear structure, astrophysics (r-process), and reactor physics
- $^8 \text{He}$ - $^{150} \text{La}$: ~200 datasets available, ~75 in non-fission region ($A < 70$)

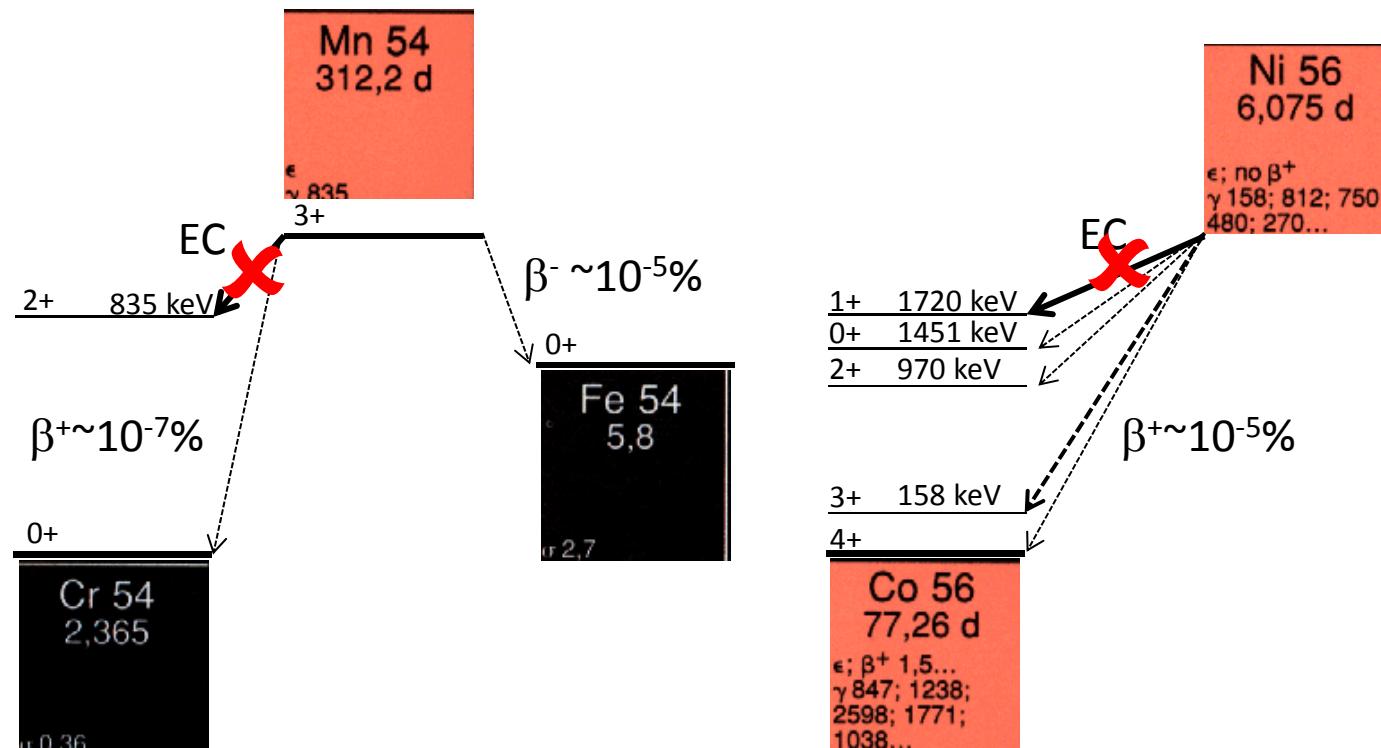
A. Evdokimov et al., Proc. NIC XI, PoS (NIC XII) 115

Experimental Conditions at the HESR



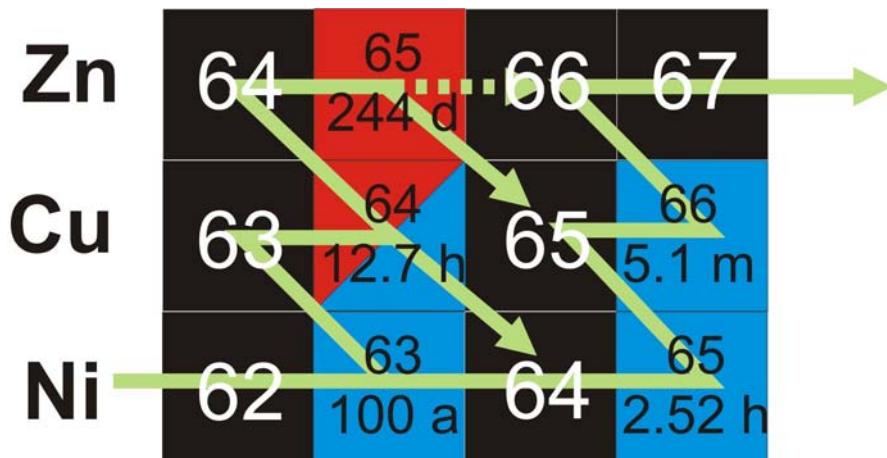
Mixed EC/ β -decay isotopes

- Stellar conditions: EC hindered, weak β^+/β^- decay channel determines $t_{1/2}$
- 10^7 pps injected, 30min measured $\Rightarrow \sim 1$ event/d if partial $t_{1/2} = 25000$ y



Mixed EC/ β -decay isotopes: s process

- s-process "branchings"
- Determines how much material is transferred to next isotope
- Interior of stars: high recombination rates but also high temperatures
- $T \approx 30\text{-}1000 \text{ MK}$



Cu 64 12,700 h	$\epsilon; \beta^- 0.6$ $\beta^+ 0.7$ $\gamma(1346)$ $\sigma \sim 270$	43.9% EC/17.6% β^+
Br 80 4.42 h	$\beta^- 2.0...$ $\epsilon;$ $\beta^+ 0.9$ $\gamma 616;$ $\sigma \sim 37...$	6.1% EC/ 2.2% β^+
I 128 25.0 m	$\beta^- 2.1...$ $\epsilon; \beta^+...$ $\gamma 443; 527...$ $\sigma \sim 22$	6.9% EC
Eu 152 96 m	$\beta^- 1.9$ $\epsilon; \beta^+ 0.7$ $\gamma 641; \gamma 722...$ $\sigma \sim 90$	28 (4)% EC 72.1% EC
Ho 164 37 m	$\epsilon; \beta^- 1.0...$ $\beta^+ 0.9$ $\gamma 73...$ $\sigma \sim 57...$	60 (5)% EC
Ta 180 0.012	$> 10^{15} \text{ a}$ $\beta^- 0.7...$ $\gamma 93, 104$ $\sigma \sim 560$	86 (3)% EC
Re 186 2 - 10 ⁵ a	$\beta^- 1.1...$ $\epsilon; 137...$	7.47% EC
Tl 204 3.78 a	$\beta^- 0.8; \epsilon$ $\text{no } \gamma; \sigma$ ~ 22	2.92% EC

Physics cases

⇒ "Stellar lifetimes of SN isotopes"

Mixed decay isotopes

Al 26 6,35 s 7,16 · 10 ⁵ a β^+ 3,2	Cl 36 3,0 · 10 ⁵ a β^- 0,7 ϵ ; β^+ ... no γ $\sigma < 10$
CR clocks	

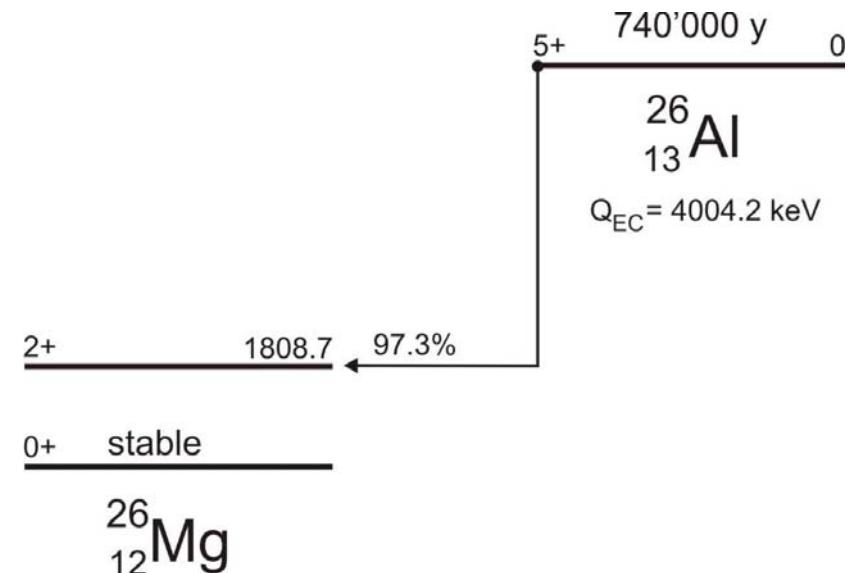
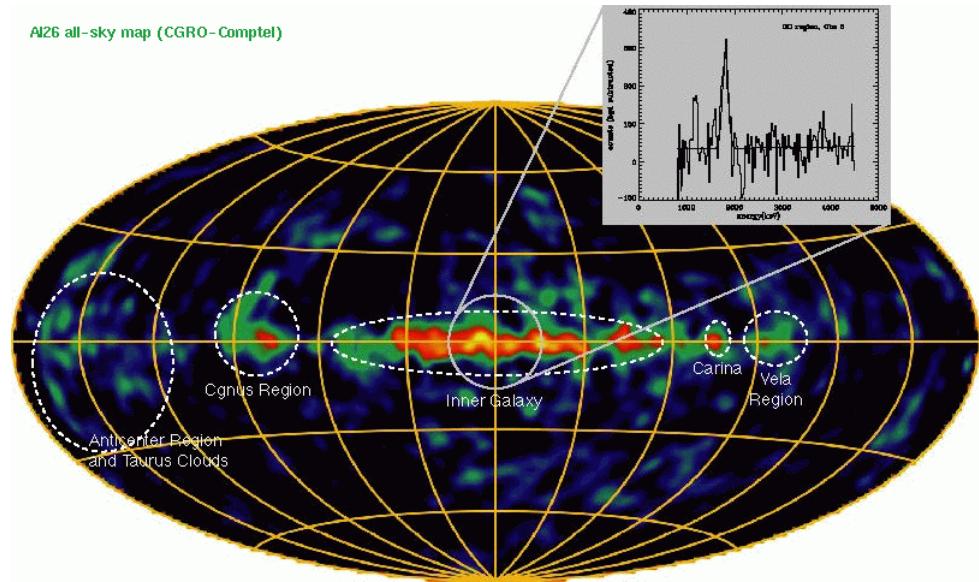
Co 56 77,26 d ϵ ; β^+ 1,5... γ 847; 1238; 2598; 1771; 1038...	Ni 56 6,075 d ϵ ; no β^+ γ 158; 812; 750; 480; 270...
SN isotopes	

Pure EC decay isotopes

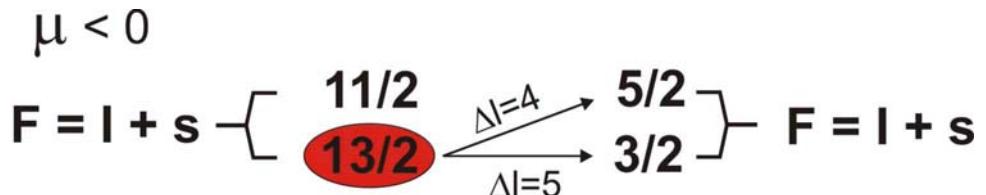
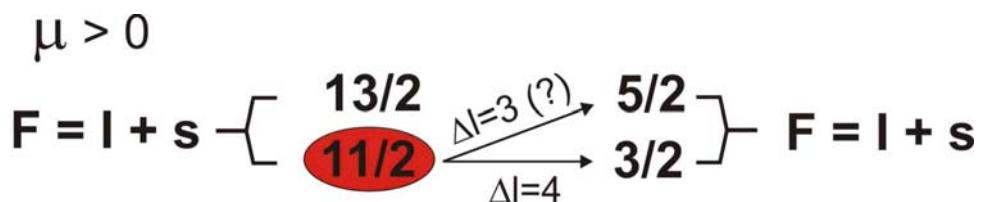
Ar 37 35,0 d ϵ no γ $\sigma_{n, p}$ 69 $\sigma_{n, \alpha}$ 1970	V 49 330 d ϵ no γ
Cr 51 27,70 d ϵ 320	Mn 53 3,7 · 10 ⁶ a ϵ no γ 70
Ti 44 47,3 a ϵ γ 78; 68... □	Fe 55 2,73 a ϵ no γ σ 13
Co 57 271,79 d ϵ 122; 136; 14	

Stellar Gamma-Ray Emitters

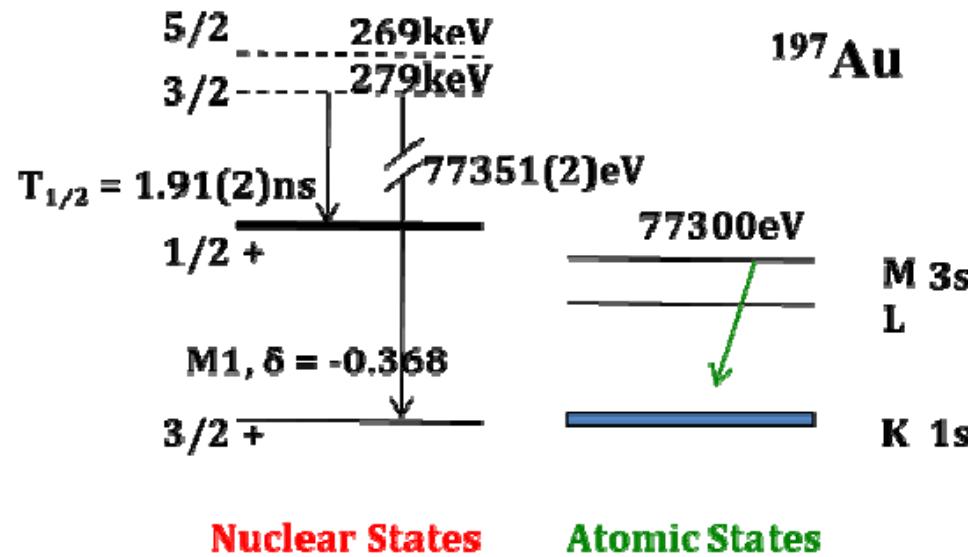
AI26 all-sky map (CGRO-Comptel)



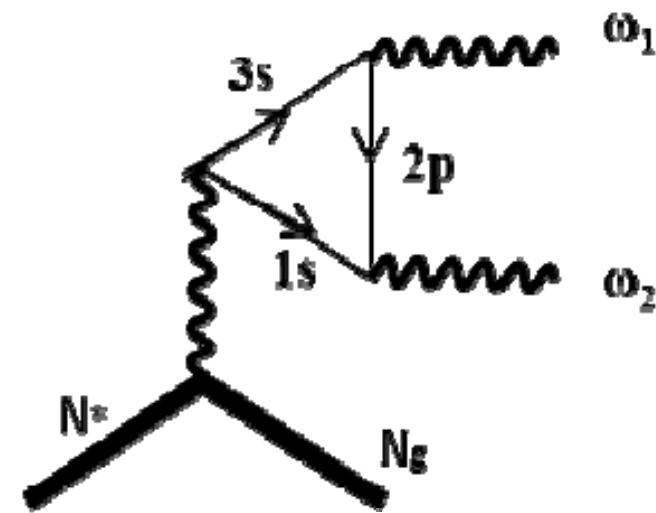
Hydrogen-like ^{26}Al



Speculation: Pauli forbidden decay



Conversion on L, M,...shells; $\Gamma_{1s} = 59\text{eV}$



F. Karpeshin

Thank you for your attention

A. Atanasov, F. Bosch, D. Boutin, C. Brandau, P. Bühler, I. Dillmann, Ch. Dimopoulou,
H.G. Essel, Th. Faestermann, B. Franzke, H. Geissel, R. Hess, P.-M. Hillebrand, V. Ivanova,
T. Izumikawa, P. Kienlet[†], O. Klepper, R. Knöbel, Ch. Kozhuharov, J. Kurcewicz,
N. Kuzminchuk, M. Lestinsky, S.A. Litvinov, Yu.A. Litvinov, X.W. Ma, L. Maier, M. Mazzocco,
G. Münzenberg, I. Mukha, A. Musumarra, G. Münzenberg, C. Nociforo, F. Nolden, T. Ohtsubo,
Zs. Podolyak, M.W. Reed, M.S. Sanjari, D. Shubina, Ch. Scheidenberger, U. Spillmann,
M. Steck, Th. Stöhlker, B.H. Sun, F. Suzuki, T. Suzuki, K. Takahashi, S. Yu. Torilov,
M. Trassinelli, X. L. Tu, M. Wang, P.M. Walker, H. Weick, M. Winkler, N. Winckler, D. Winters,
N. Winters, P. Woods, T. Yamaguchi, H.S. Xu, X. L. Yan, G. L. Zhan, Y.H. Zhang, X.H. Zhou



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