

High Resolution Laser Spectroscopy of Actinide Elements within the LISA Network

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LISA

Laser Ionization and Spectroscopy of Actinides

The project aims to develop and push the limits of current knowledge in the actinide region by joining the expertise and capabilities coming from academic research institutions as well as industrial partners.

In-gas-cell laser ionization

- Gas Phase Chemistry [1]
- Development of a grating Ti:Sapphire Laser [2]
- Investigation of Ionization schemes

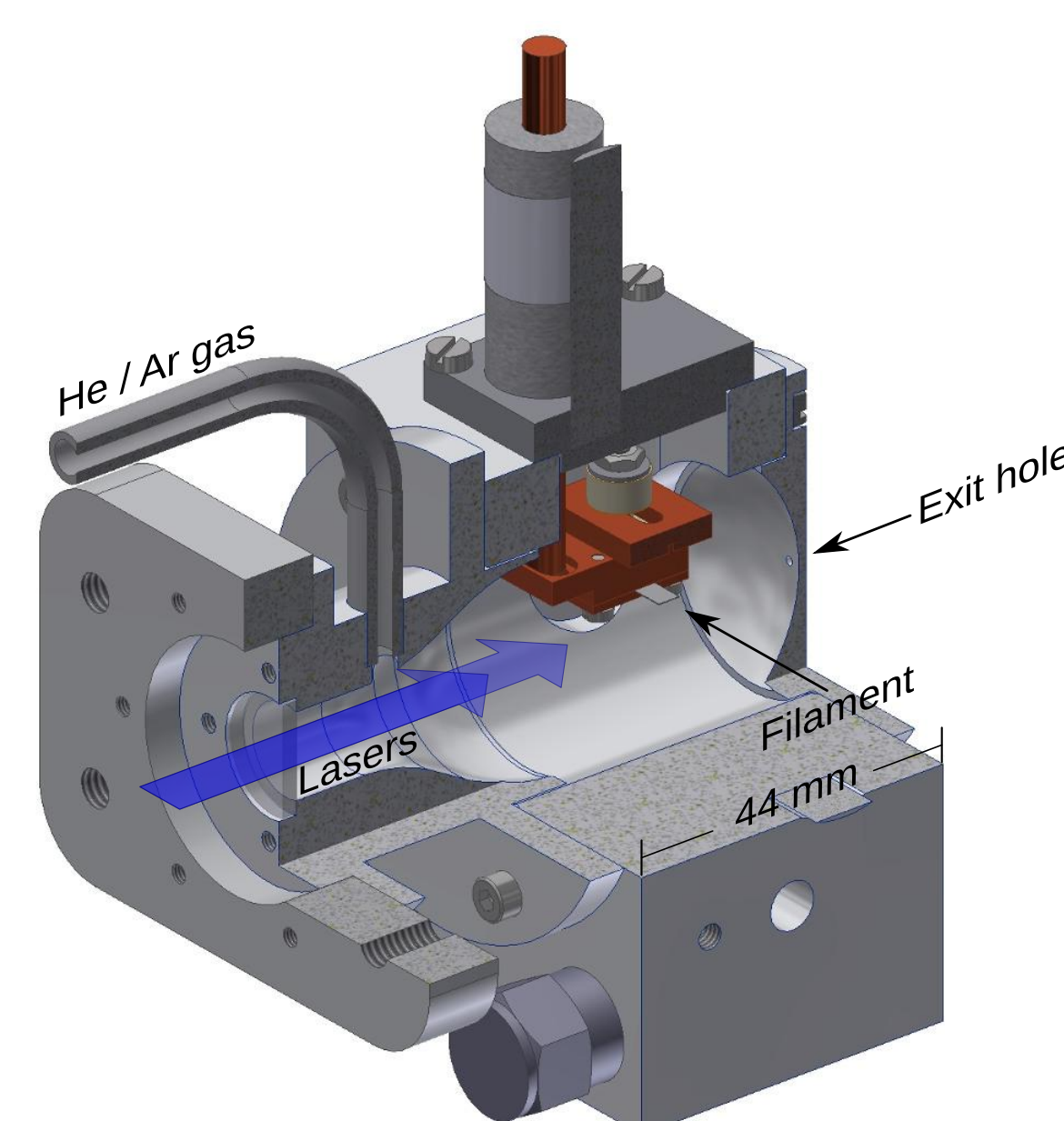


Fig.1: Cross-sectional view of the gas-cell in use for heavy element studies [1]

Production techniques

Online
- Fusion-evaporation reaction

Offline

- In-gas-cell alpha-recoil source
- Heated actinides filaments



IGISOL

Ion Guide Isotope Separation On Line

The IGISOL facility in the Accelerator Laboratory of the University of Jyväskylä is at the forefront in the application of laser spectroscopy techniques for the extraction of nuclear ground-state properties. In addition to optical spectroscopy, nuclear decay spectroscopy and precision mass measurements are implemented to further investigate the region of interest. The first decay spectroscopy experiment was performed using proton-induced fusion-evaporation on a ²³²Th target in July 2020, the analysis of the data is underway.

Dipole Magnet

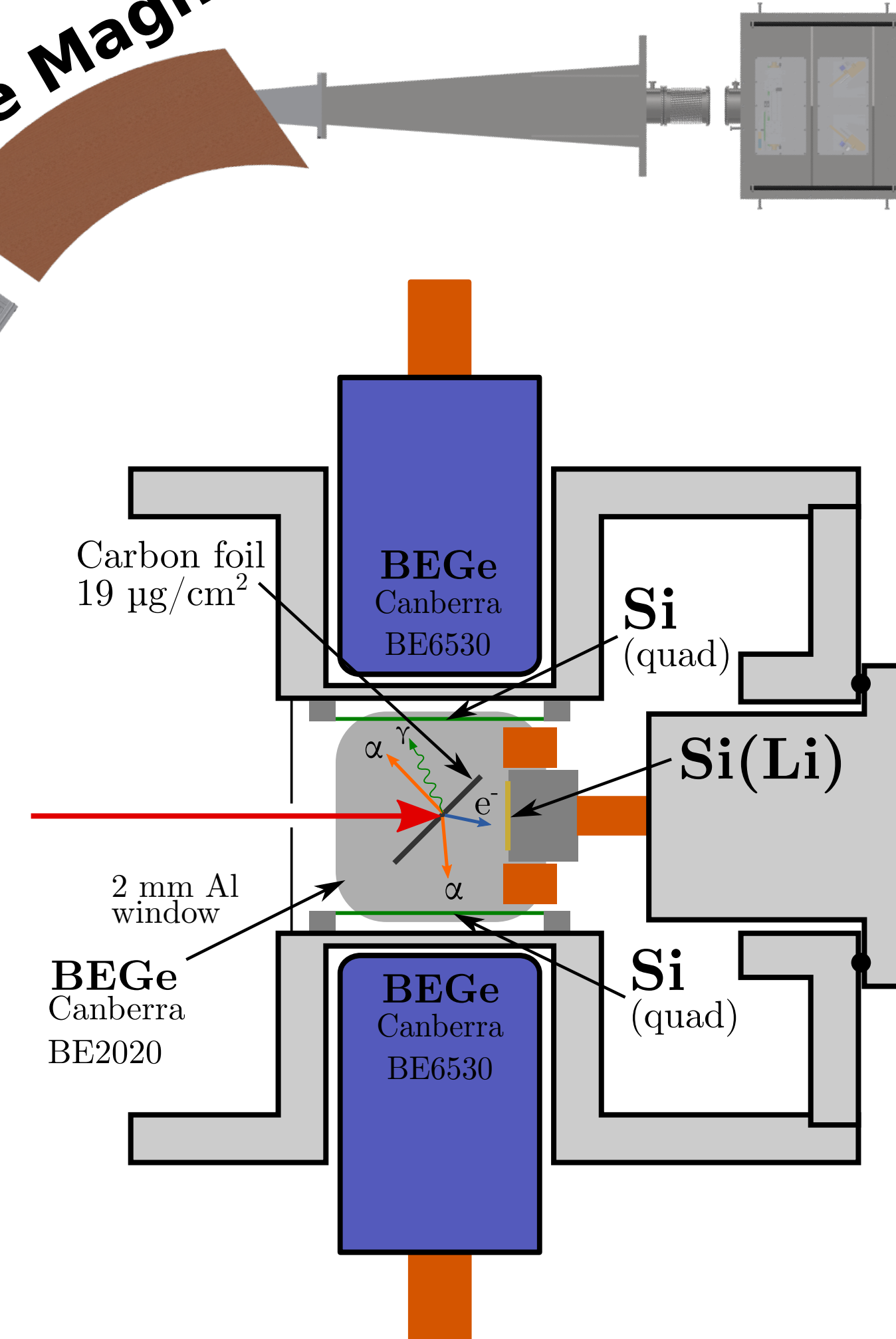


Fig.2: Decay station setup mounted at the end of the IGISOL spectroscopy line

High resolution collinear laser spectroscopy

Hyperfine structure and isotope shift

- Nuclear spins
- Electromagnetic moments
- Mean-square charge radii

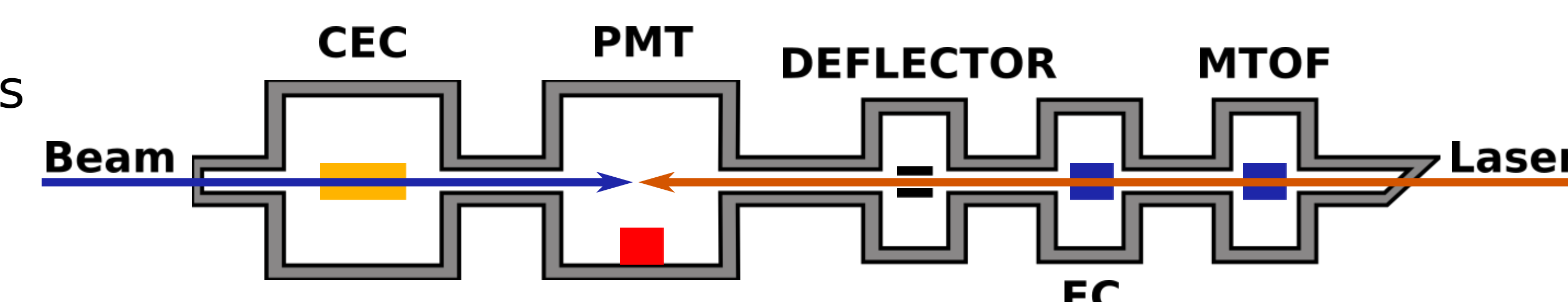
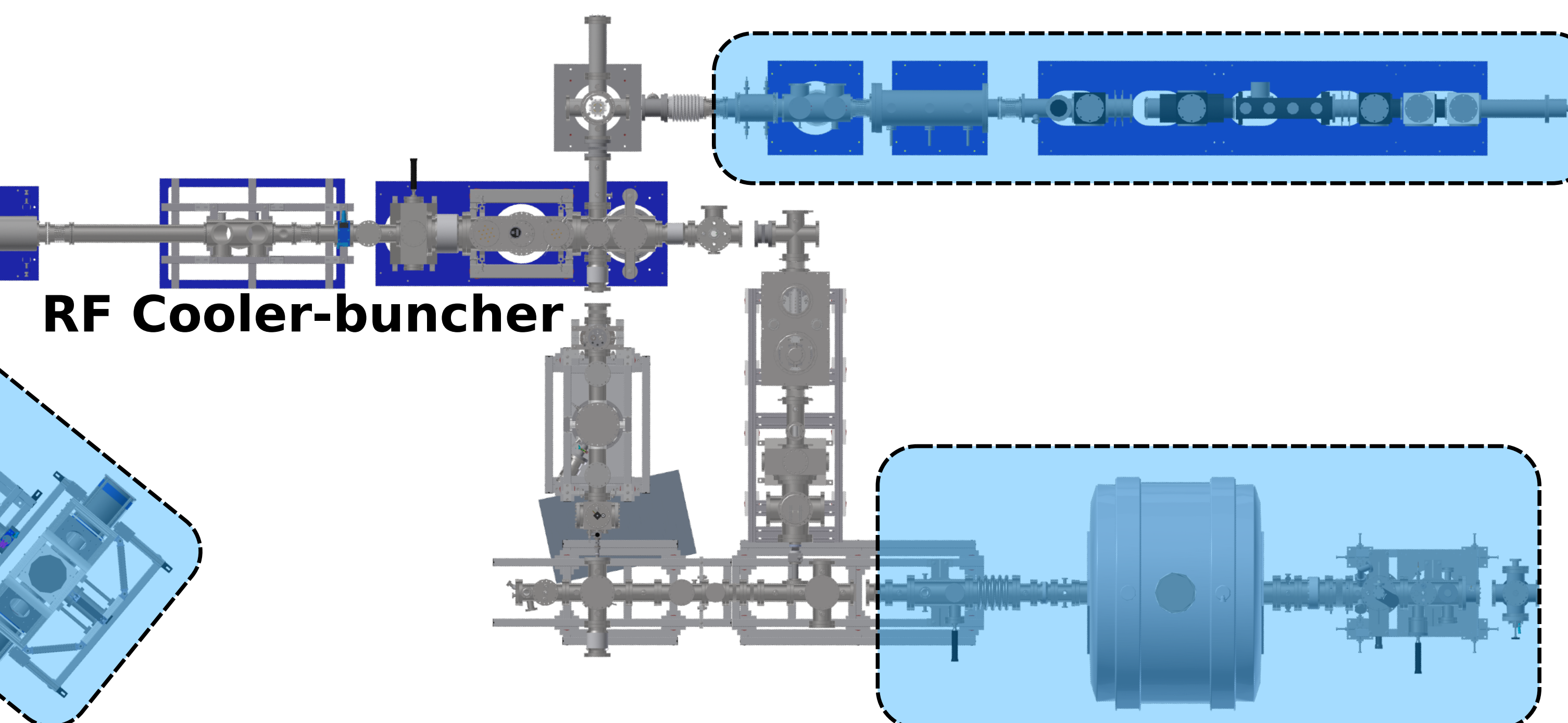


Fig.3: Details of the IGISOL collinear line [3]



Decay Spectroscopy

- Decay modes
- Lifetimes
- Production yields

JYFL Penning trap [4]

- High precision mass measurement
- Direct measurement of production yield of ²²⁹Th

References

- [1] Pohjalainen, I. et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res. Sect. B, 376 (2016) 233-239.
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- [3] De Groote, R. P. et al. Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res. Sect. B, 463 (2020) 437-440.
- [4] Eronen, T. et al. Eur. Phys. Jour. A, 48 (4) (2004) 46

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