Developments towards high resolution spectroscopy of ^{235m}U

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MOTIVATION

The measurement of hyperfine structures and isotope shifts with high-resolution laser spectroscopy offers access to the extraction of fundamental nuclear structure properties including spins, mean-square charge radii and electromagnetic moments. Within the LISA framework, a new measurement campaign has been started on Uranium by means of collinear laser spectroscopy at the IGISOL facility. The final aim is the study of the second lowest lying isomeric state in the nuclear landscape, that of the 76-eV isomer in 235-U. The state is populated directly with a 71% branching ratio by the 239-Pu alpha decay and has a lifetime of 26 minutes.

ALPHA RECOIL SOURCE DEVELOPMENT

To generate an isomeric beam a set of 27 molecular plated[1] 239-Pu alpha recoil sources have been produced at JGU and are currently under characterization to select the optimal one in terms of recoil effciency.

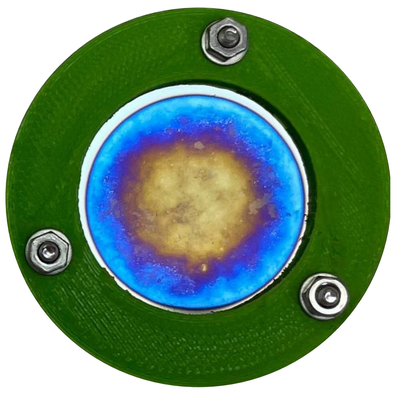

Fig. 1: Picture of a 239-Pu source on a 3D printed support

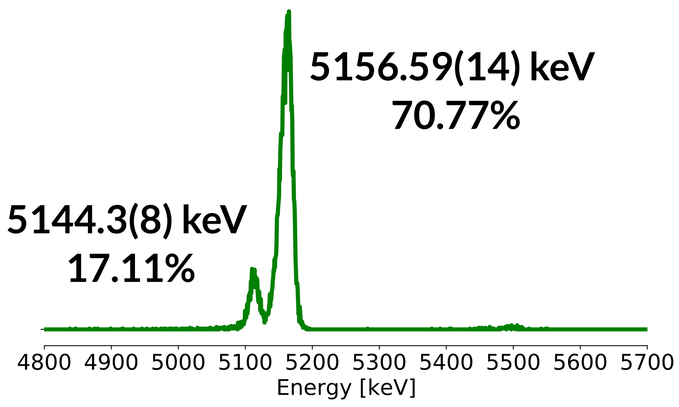

Fig. 2: Source alpha spectra, The two main decay energies are marked.

Sources characterization :

- Alpha spectrometry
- Gamma spectrometry
- Rutherford Back Sscattering
- TOF-Elastic Recoil Detection Analysis

ACTINIDE GAS CELL

The sources will be used in the actinide Gas Cell[2] where the recoils are stopped in a buffer gas (He) and are extracted and guided to the IGISOL beamline for laser spectroscopy studies.

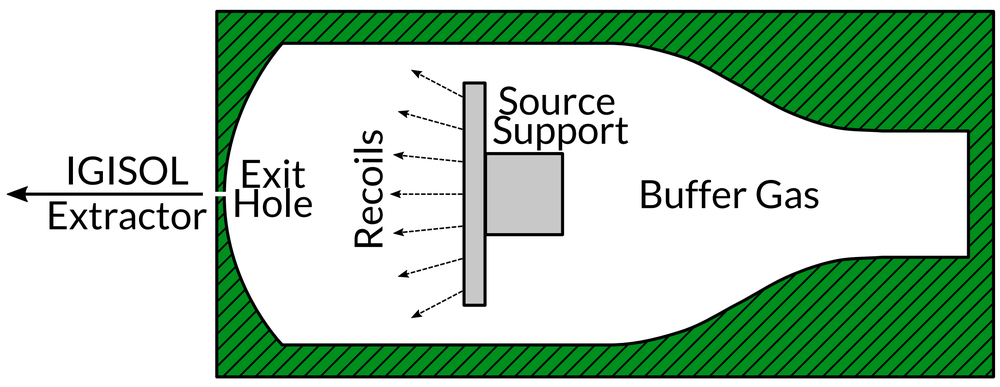

Fig. 3: Schematic representation of the Actinide gas cell with an alpha recoil source installed

REFERENCES

[1] Vascon, A., et al., NIM A, 696 (2012): 180–191.
[2] Pohjalainen, I. et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res. Sect. B, 376 (2016) 233-239.
[3] De Groote, R. P. et al. Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res. Sect. B, 463 (2020) 437-440.

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COLLINEAR LASER SPECTROSCOPY

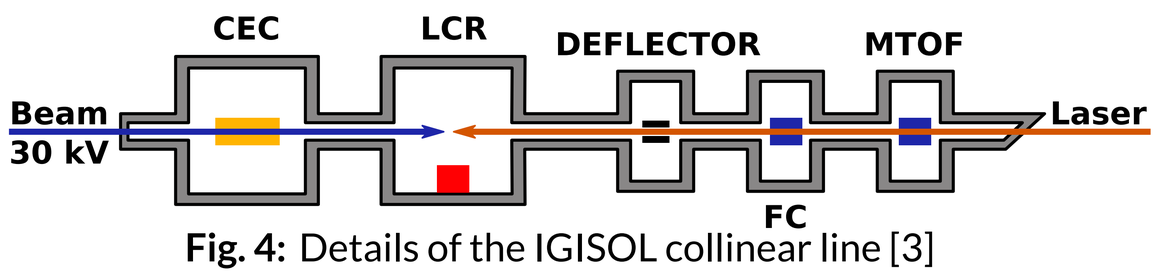

Fig. 4: Details of the IGISOL collinear line [3]

Detection of laser induced fluorescence allows the measurement of isotope shift and hyperfine structures.

GROUND STATE TEMPLATE

Using an electric discharge source placed in the IGISOL target chamber more than 10 ionic transitions have been studied in the three natural Uranium isotopes : 234 (0.0054%), 235 (0.72%) and 238 (99.27%)

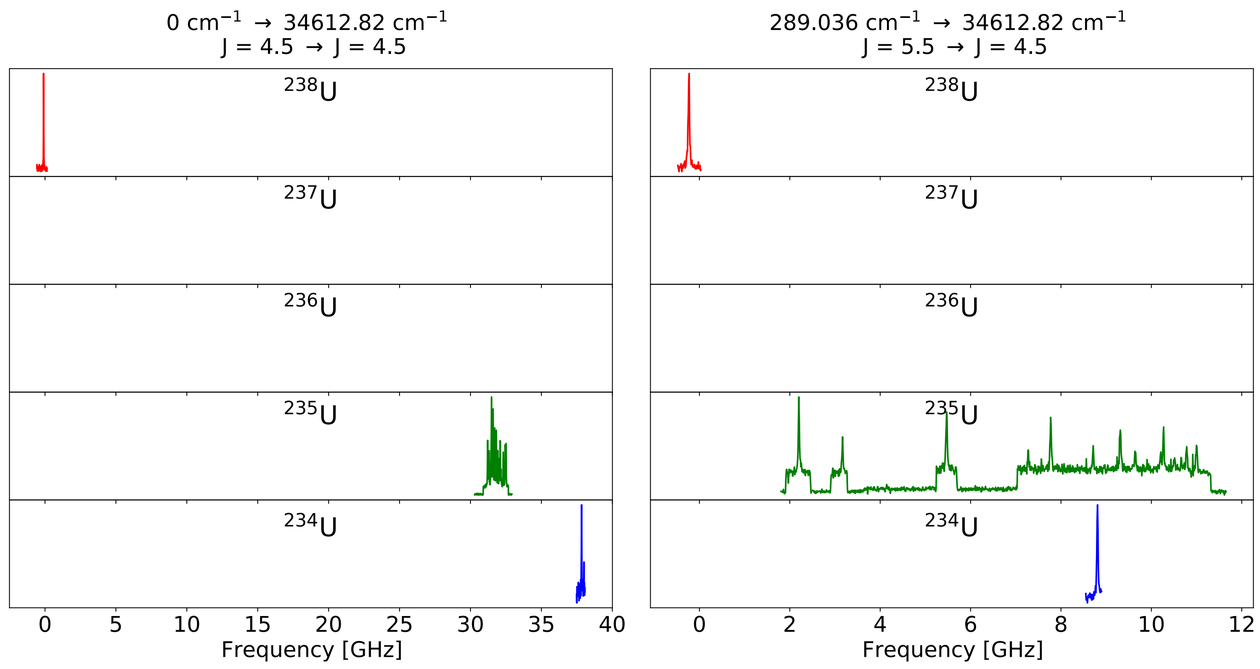

Fig. 5: Isotope shift representation for the three natural U isotopes in the 288.91 nm and 291.34 nm transitions

ISOTOPE SHIFT $\delta\nu_i^{A,A'} = M_i \frac{A'-A}{A'A} + F_i \delta\langle r^2\rangle^{A,A'}$

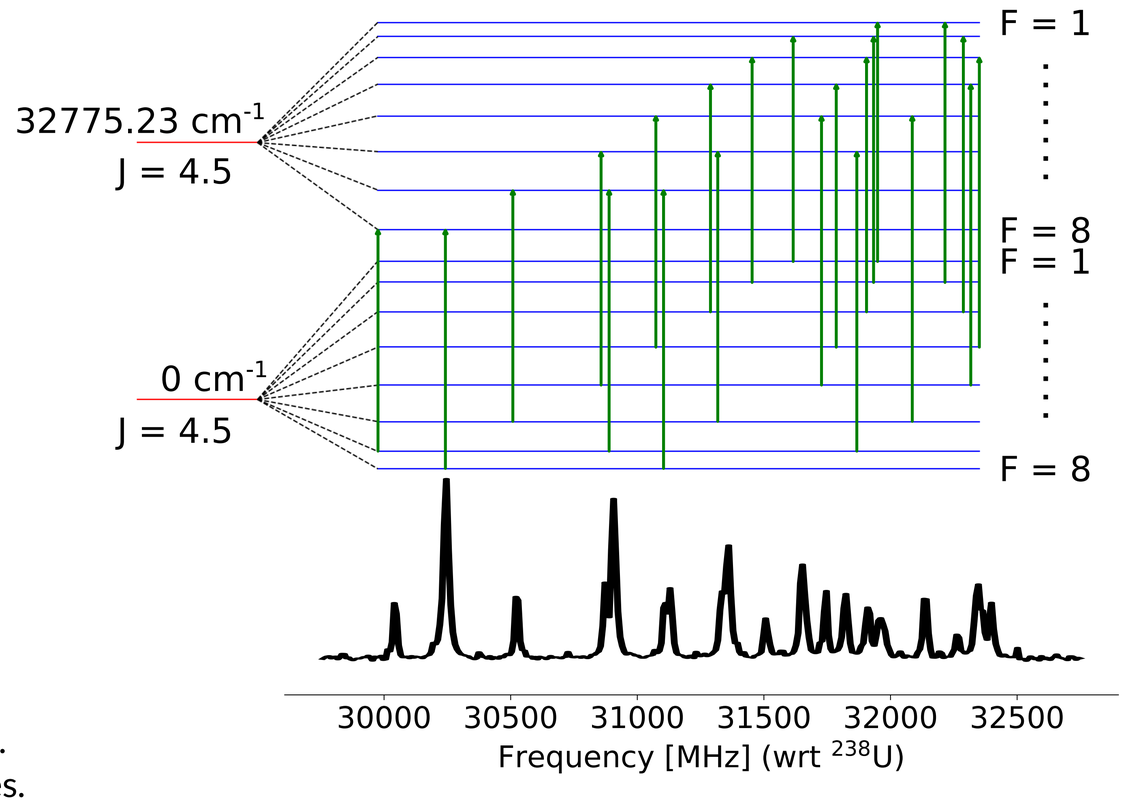

Fig. 6: 235-U hyperfine structure of the 305.02 nm transition

HYPERFINE SPLITTING $\Delta E_{\text{hfs}} = \frac{1}{2} A_{\text{hfs}} C + B_{\text{hfs}} \frac{\frac{3}{2}C(C+1) - 2I(I+1)J(J+1)}{2I(2I-1)2J(2J-1)}$

$C = F(F+1) - I(I+1) - J(J+1)$

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