

Level Densities and Hidden Strength from the Fluctuation Analysis of High-Resolution Spectra



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Peter von Neumann-Cosel

Institut für Kernphysik, Technische Universität Darmstadt

- Fine structure in high-resolution spectra of giant resonances
- Fluctuation analysis
- Applications
- Extraction of unresolved strength

Collaboration: Johann Isaak (TU Darmstadt), Isabelle Brandherm (U Cologne)

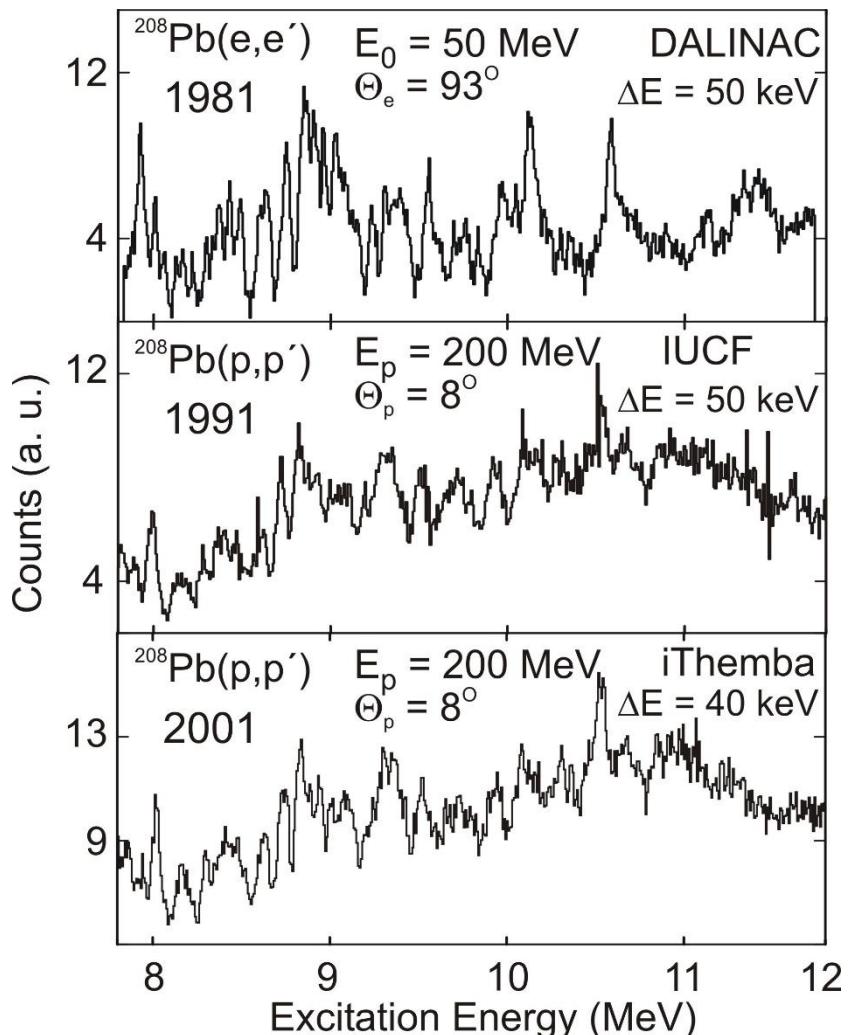


Fine structure in high-resolution spectra of giant resonances

The Case of the ISGQR in ^{208}Pb



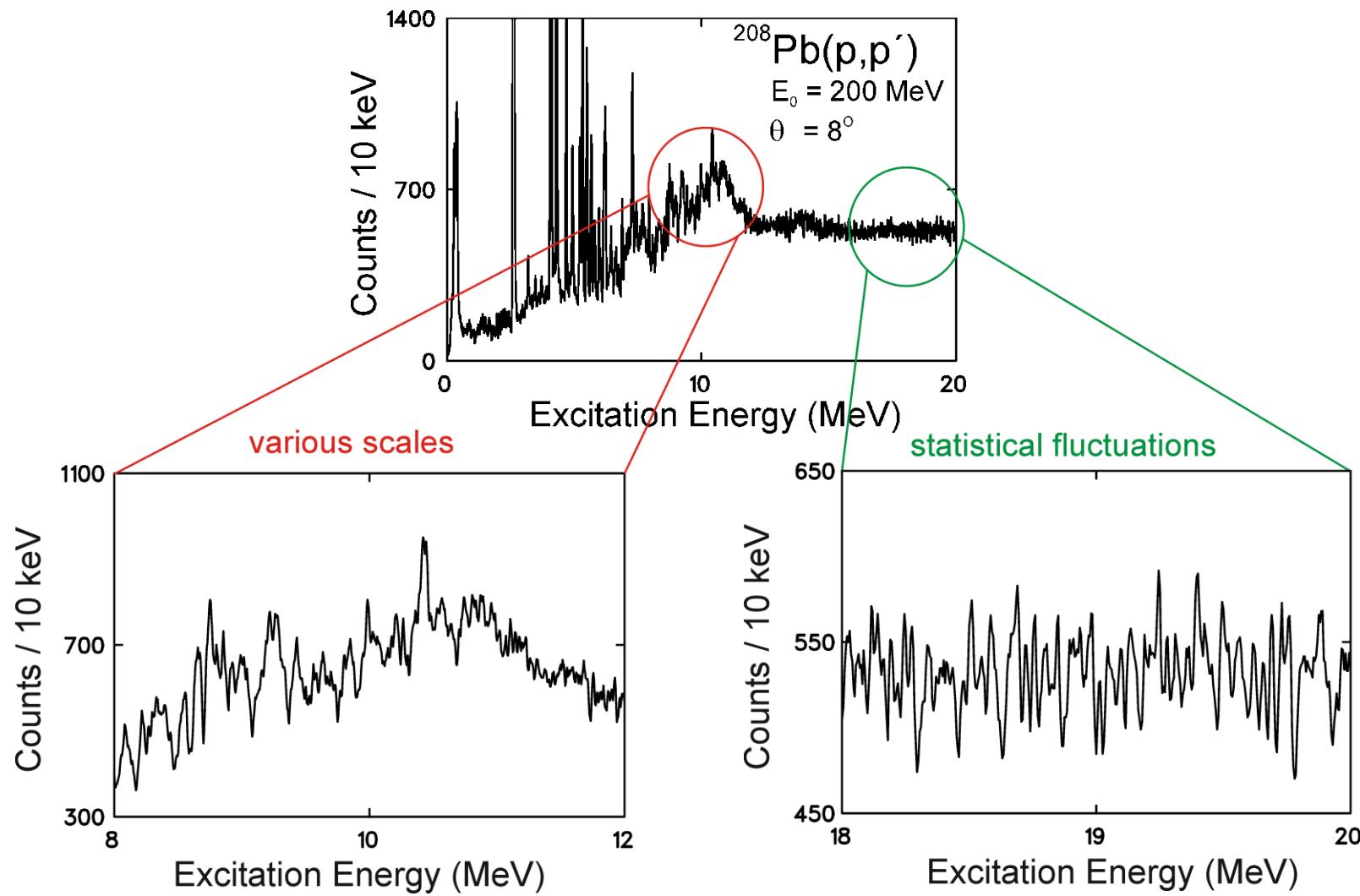
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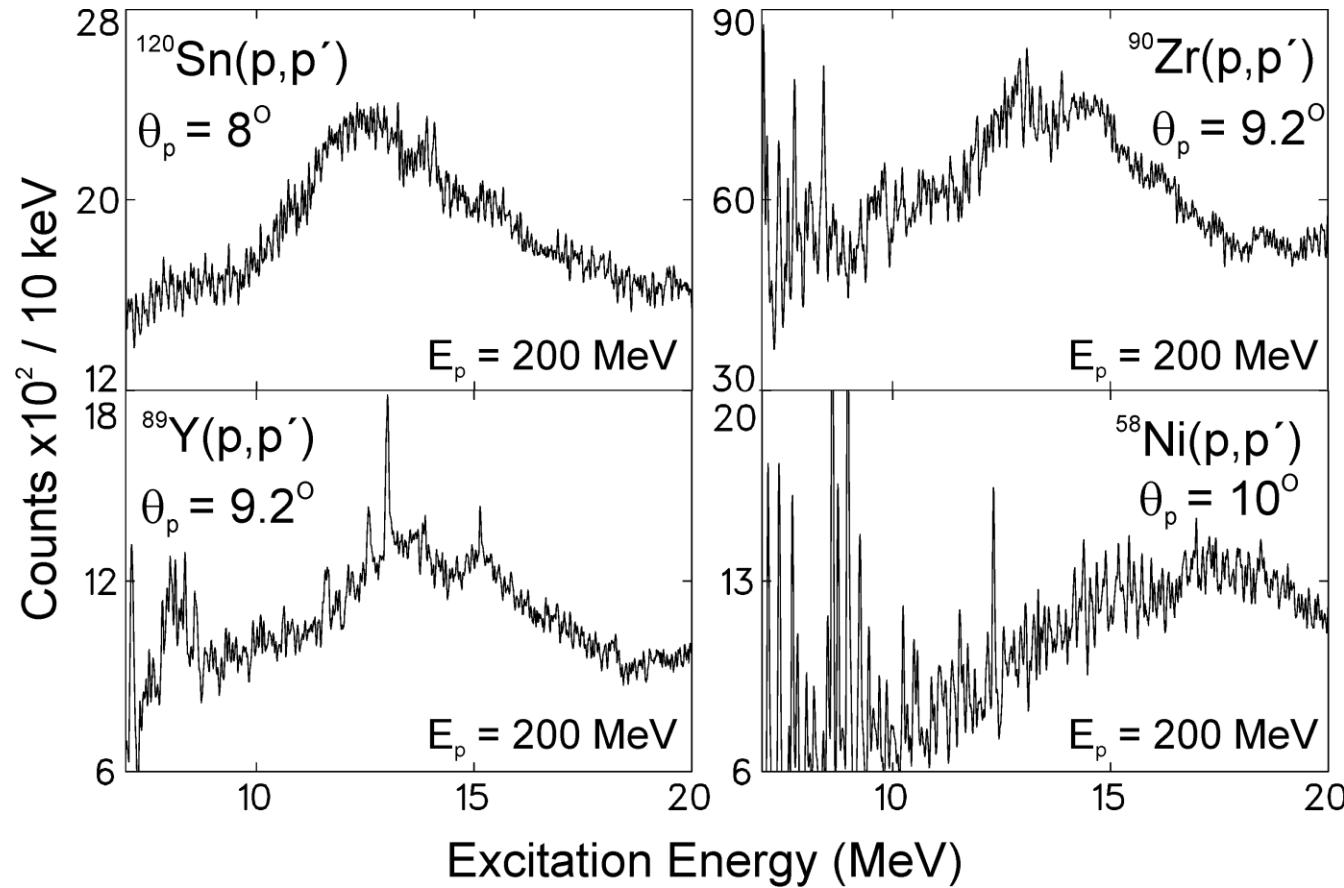
- Fine structure independent of exciting probe

S. Kamerdzhiev et al., Phys. Rev. C 55, 2101 (1997)

Scales and Fluctuations



Fine Structure of the ISGQR – a Systematic Phenomenon

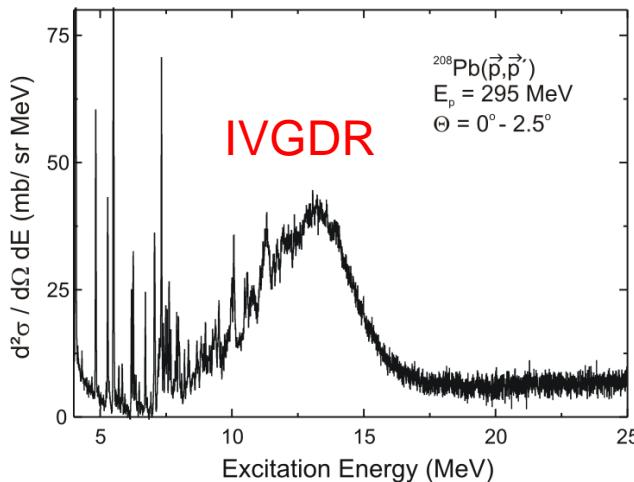


A. Shevchenko et al., Phys. Rev. C 79, 044305 (2009)

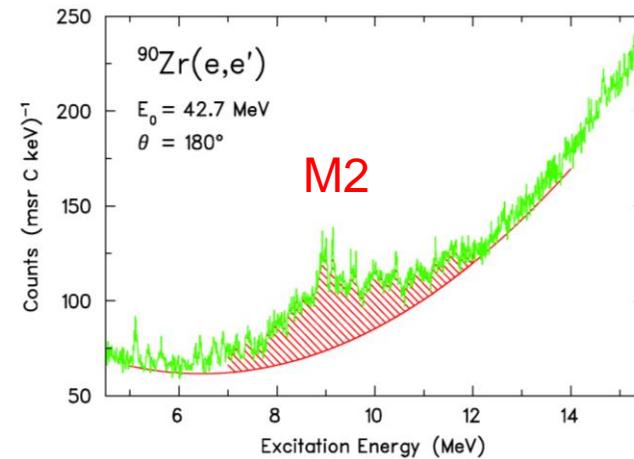
Fine Structure of GRs – a Global Phenomenon



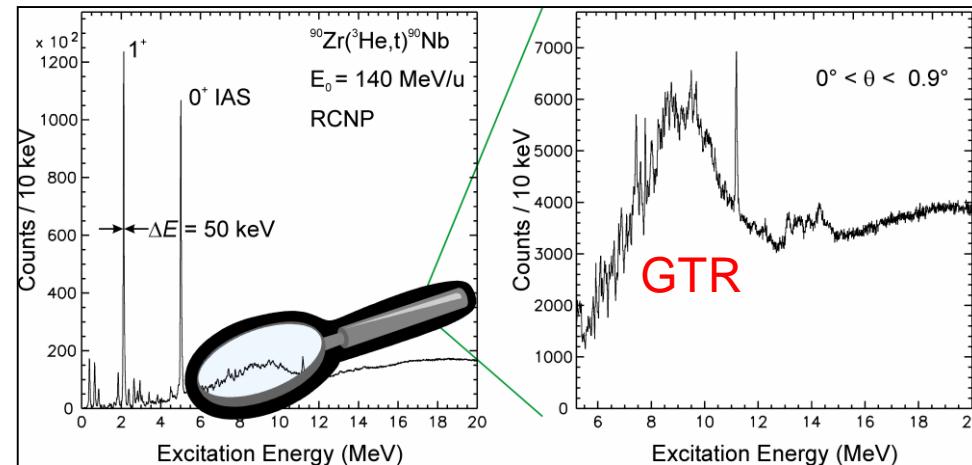
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I. Poltoratska et al., Phys. Rev. C 89, 054322 (2014)



P. von Neumann-Cosel et al.,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 82, 1105 (1999)

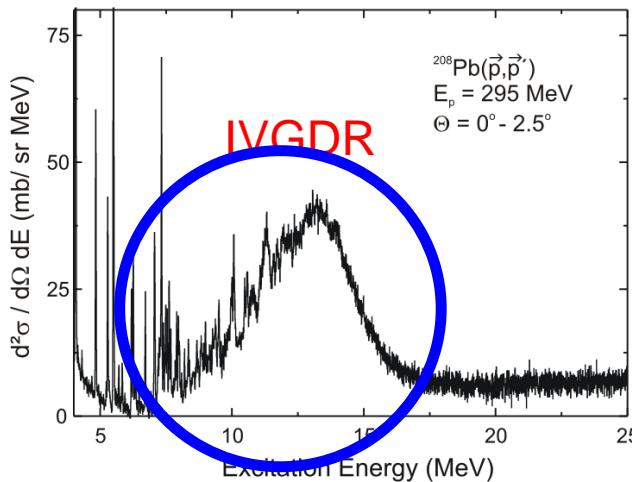


Y. Kalmykov et al.,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 012502 (2006)

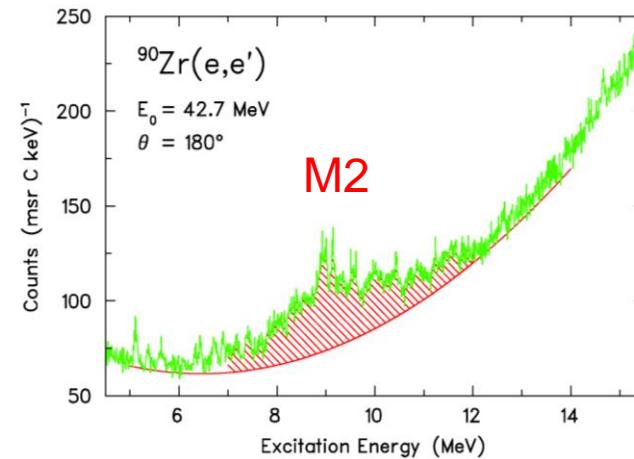
Fine Structure of GRs – a Global Phenomenon



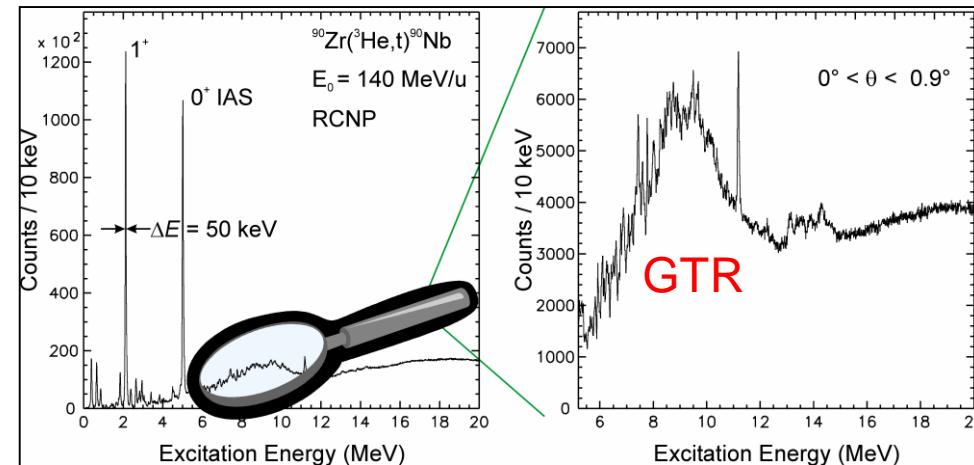
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I. Poltoratska et al., Phys. Rev. C 89, 054322 (2014)



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Phys. Rev. Lett. 82, 1105 (1999)

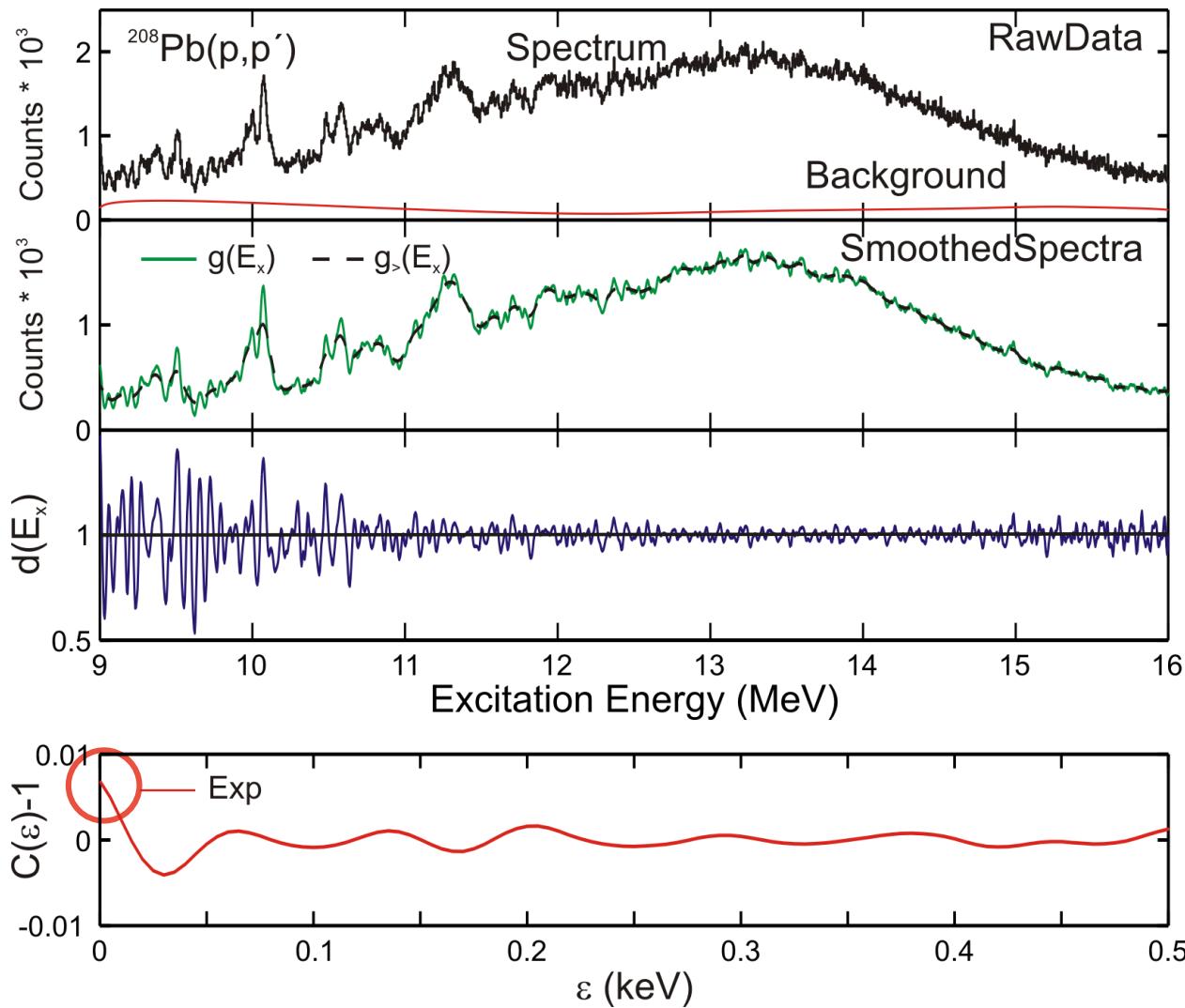


Y. Kalmykov et al.,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 012502 (2006)



Fluctuation analysis

Example: IVGDR in ^{208}Pb



- Background from MDA or wavelet analysis
- Stationary spectrum $\frac{g(E_x)}{g_>(E_x)}$
- Autocorrelation function

Autocorrelation Function and Mean Level Spacing



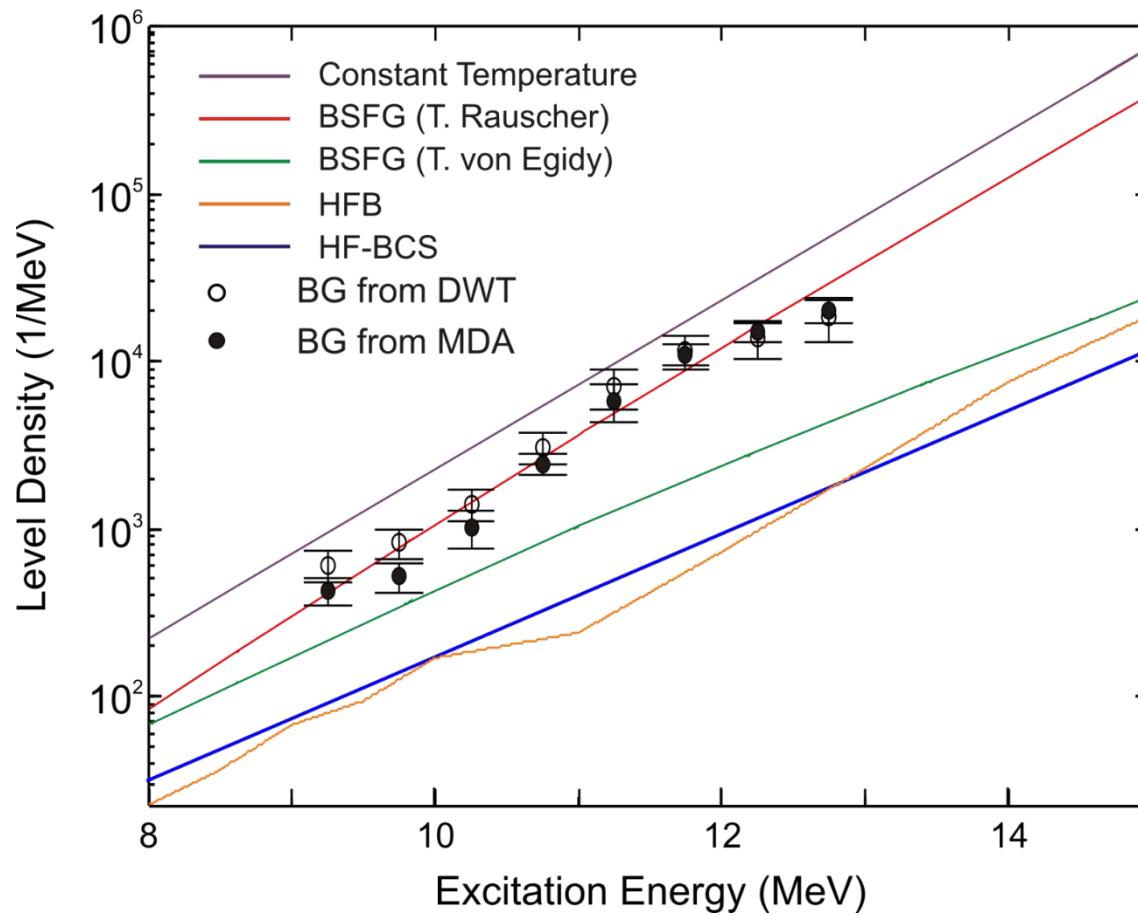
- $C(\varepsilon) = \frac{\langle d(E_x) \cdot d(E_x + \varepsilon) \rangle}{\langle d(E_x) \rangle \cdot \langle d(E_x + \varepsilon) \rangle}$ autocorrelation function
- $C(\varepsilon = 0) - 1 = \frac{\langle d^2(E_x) \rangle - \langle d(E_x) \rangle^2}{\langle d(E_x) \rangle^2}$ variance
- $C(\varepsilon = 0) - 1 = \frac{\alpha \langle D \rangle}{2\sigma\sqrt{\pi}}$ level spacing $\langle D \rangle$
- $\alpha = \alpha_{PT} + \alpha_W$ statistical properties
- σ resolution

Level density of $J^\pi = 1^-$ states in ^{208}Pb



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I. Poltoratska et al., Phys. Rev. C 89, 054322 (2014)

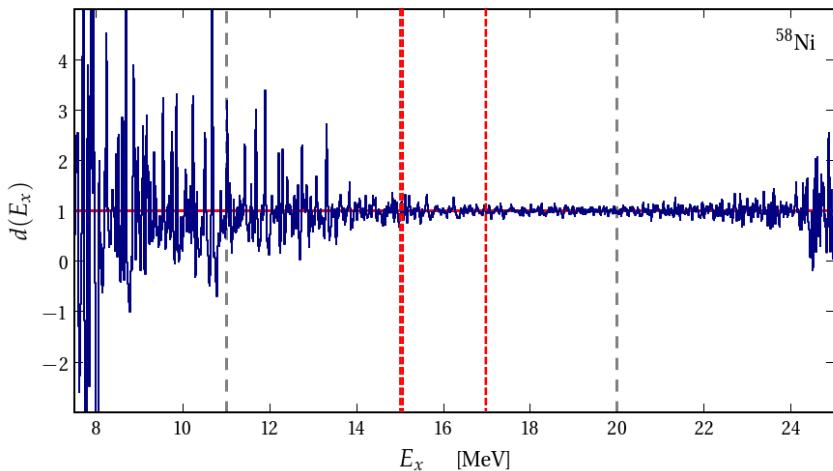


Analysis without Presmoothing: Example ^{58}Ni

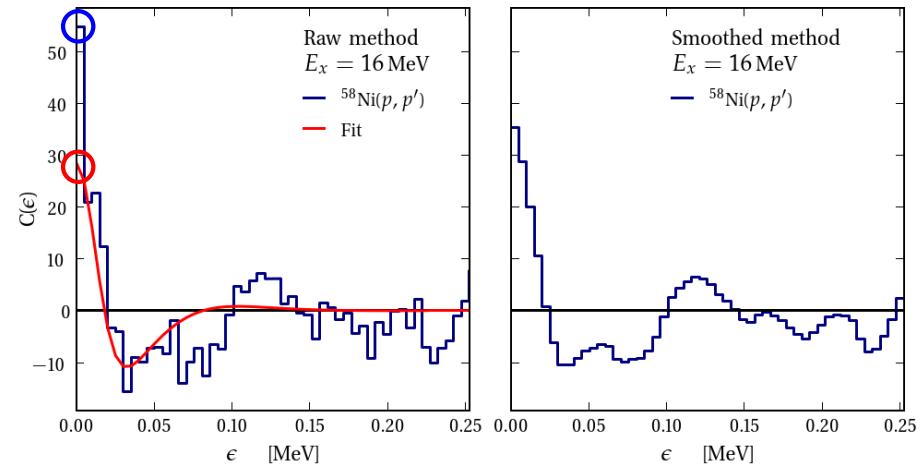


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- Stationary spectrum



- Autocorrelation function at 16 MeV



- Fit to theoretical function (Hansen and Jonson)

$$C(\epsilon) = 1 + \frac{\alpha \langle D \rangle}{2\sigma_{<} \sqrt{\pi}} \left[\exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon^2}{4\sigma_{<}^2}\right) + \frac{1}{y} \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon^2}{4\sigma_{<}^2 y^2}\right) - \sqrt{\frac{8}{1+y^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon^2}{2\sigma_{<}^2(1+y^2)}\right) \right]$$

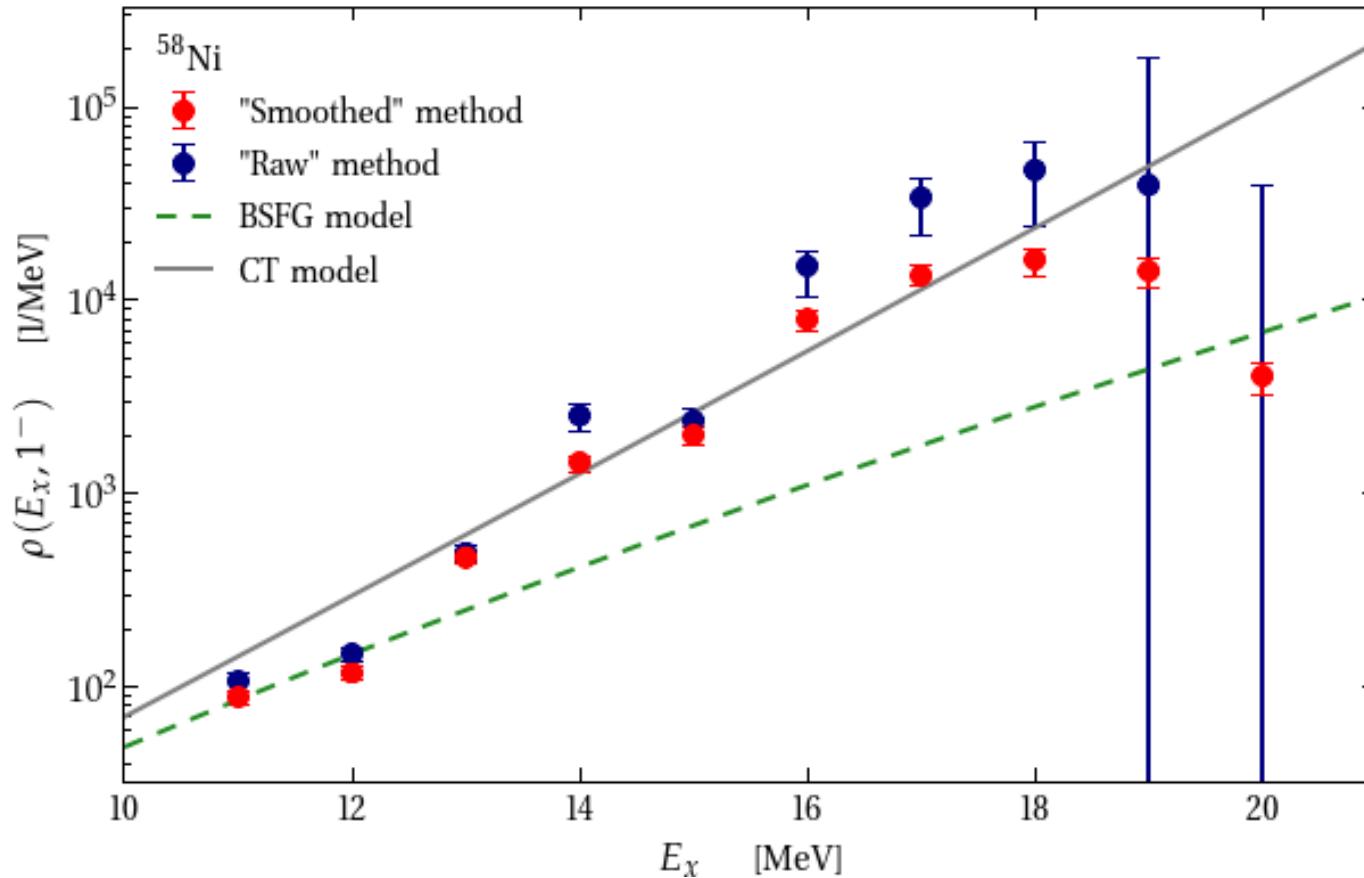
$$y = \sigma_{>}/\sigma$$

Level Density of $J^\pi = 1^-$ States in ^{58}Ni with and without Presmoothing



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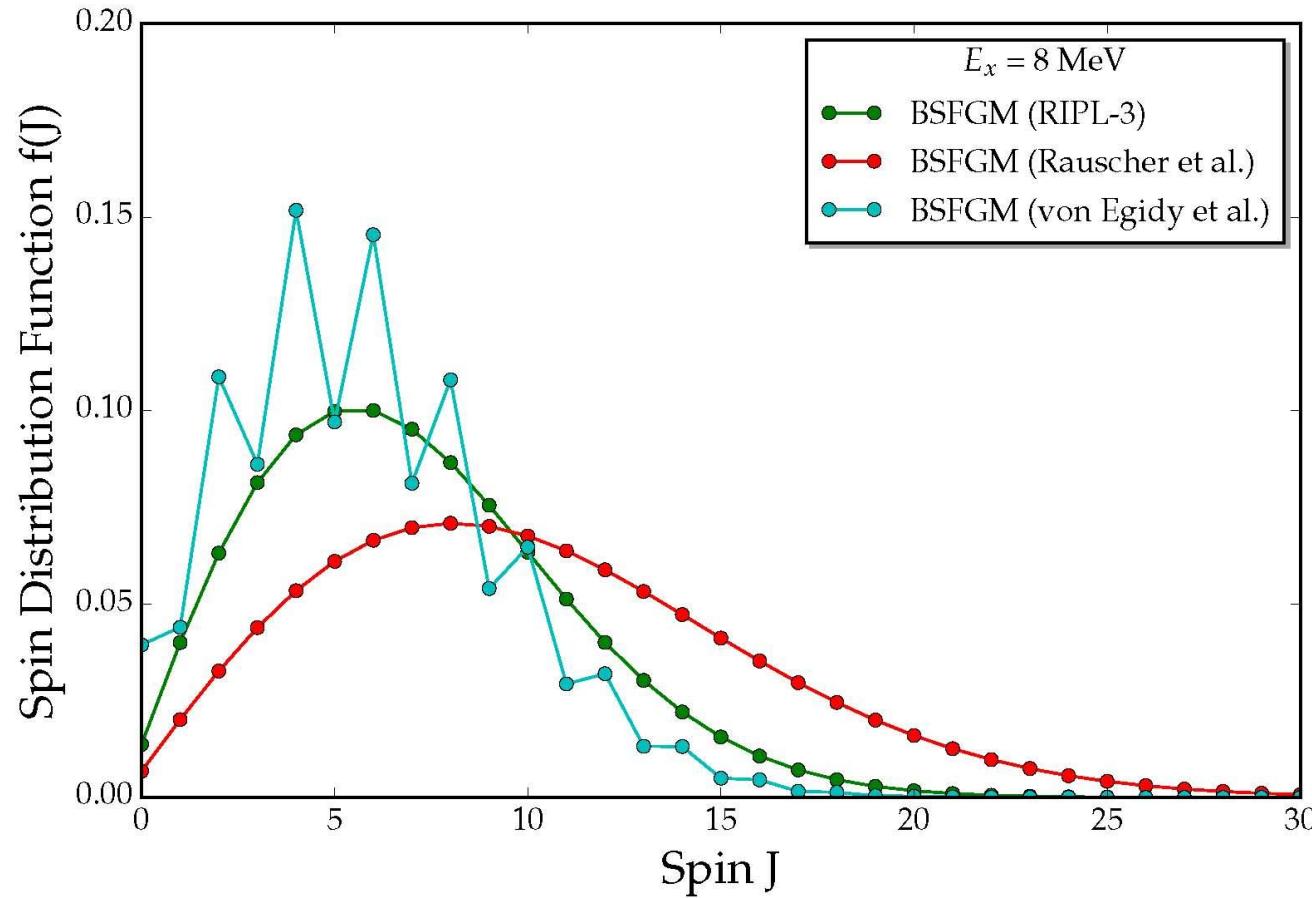
I. Brandherm, Doctoral thesis, TU Darmstadt (2024)





Applications

Level Density Spin Distribution in ^{208}Pb

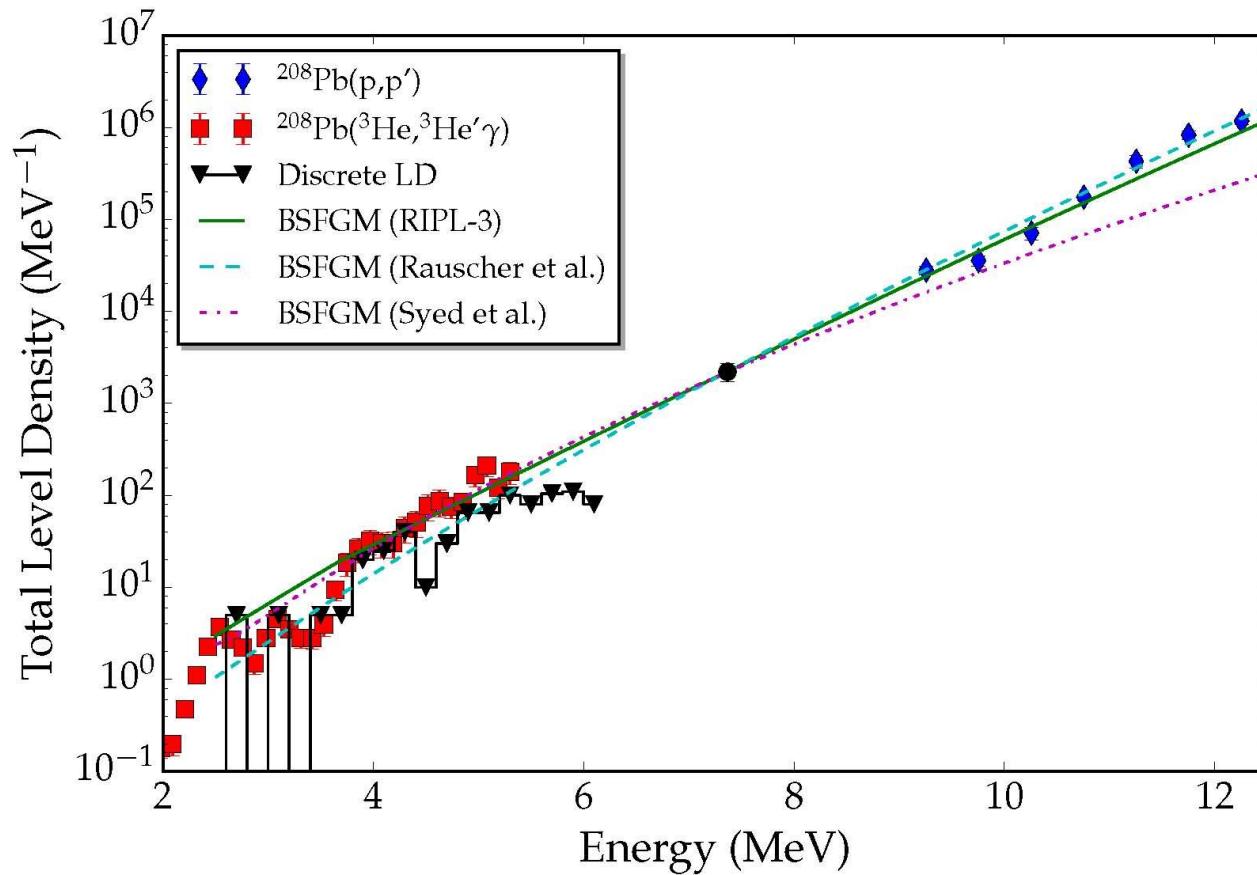


- Average over different models

Total Level Density in ^{208}Pb



S. Bassauer, PvNC, A. Tamii, Phys. Rev. C 94, 054313 (2016)

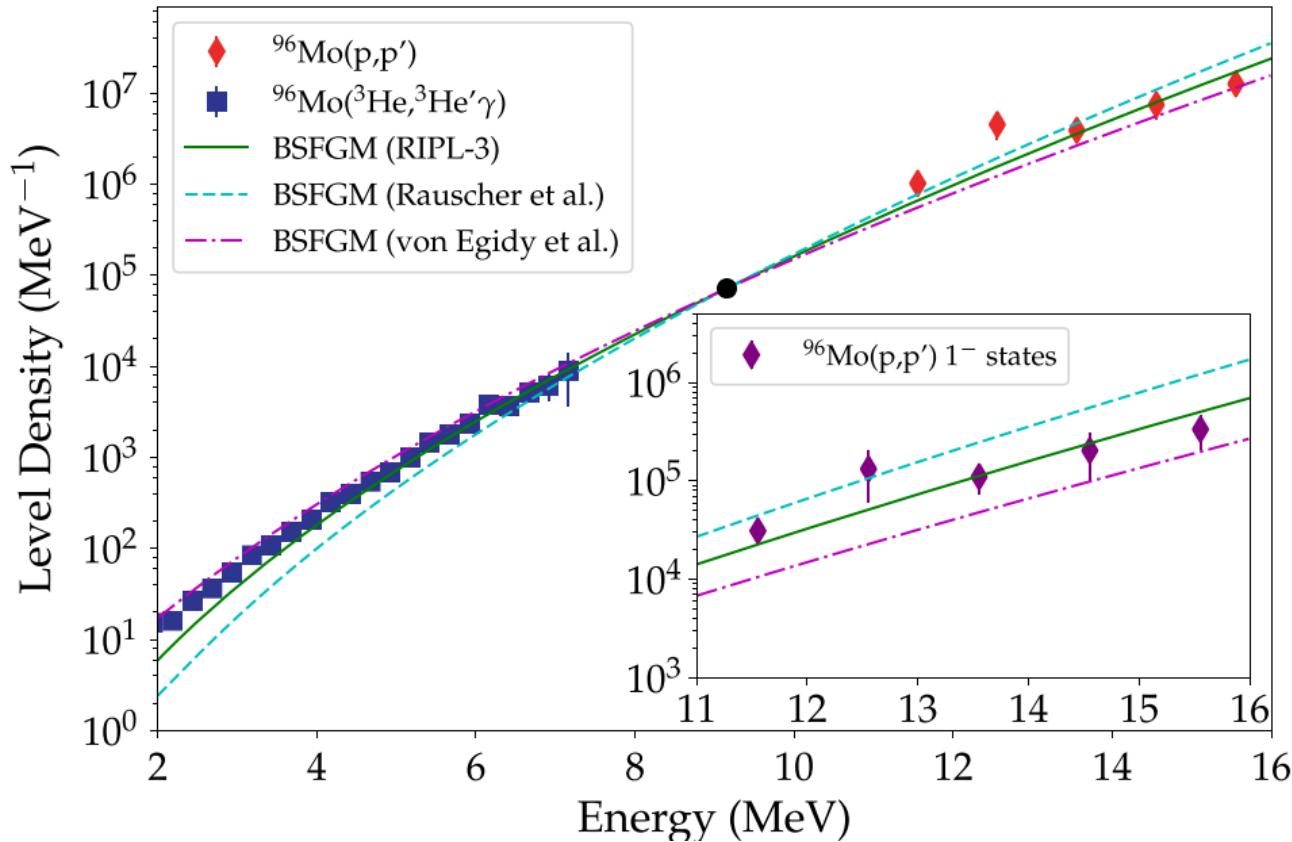


- Good agreement with Oslo results

Total Level Density in ^{96}Mo



D. Martin et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 182503 (2017)



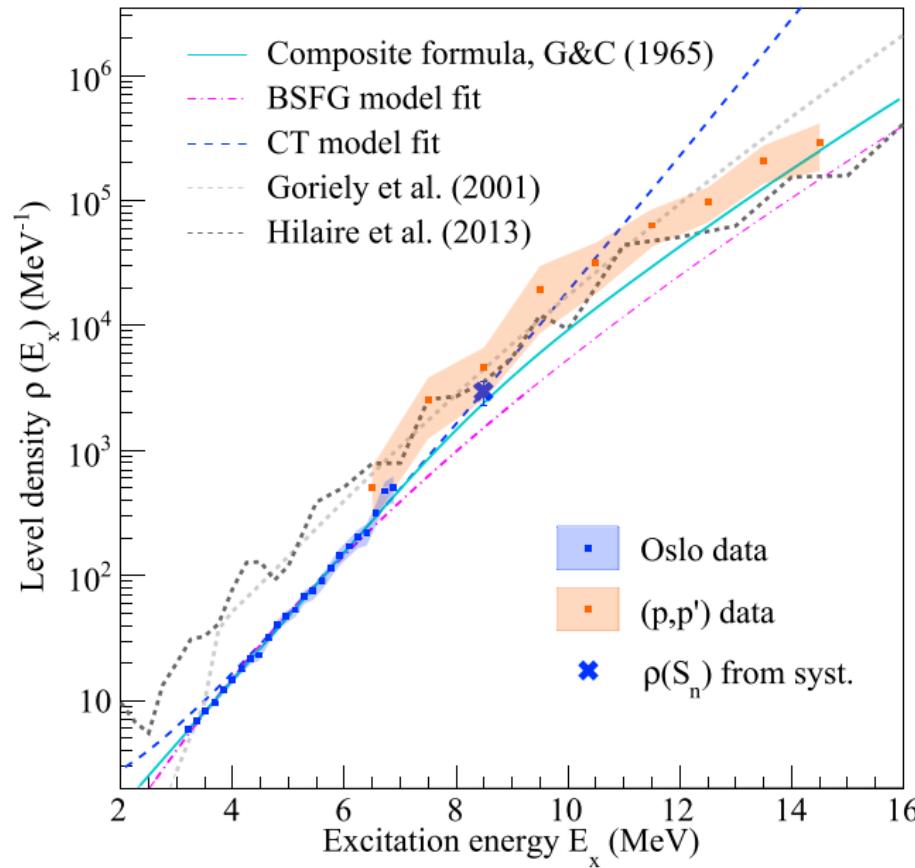
- Consistent with Oslo results

Level Density of $J^\pi = 1^-$ States in ^{124}Sn



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M. Markova et al., Phys. Rev. C 106, 034322 (2022)



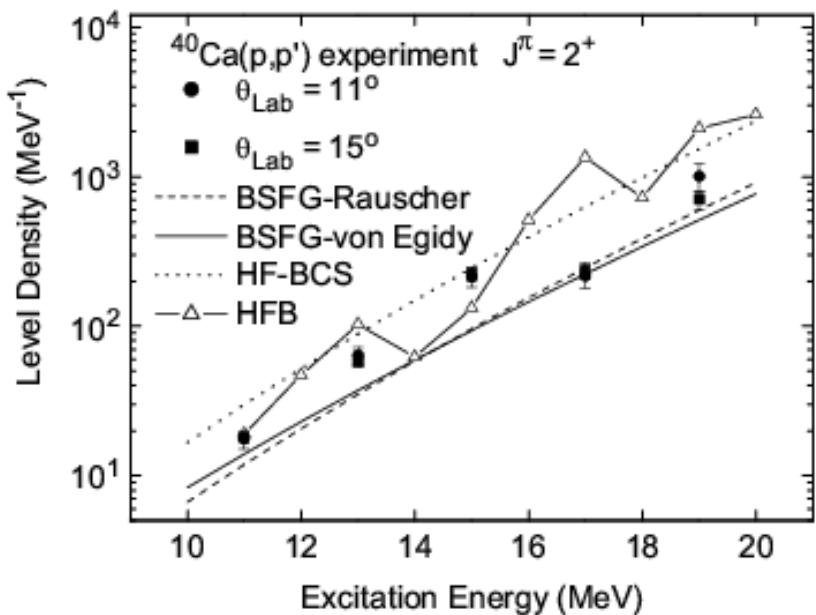
- Constraints on spin range of Oslo data

Confrontation with Models

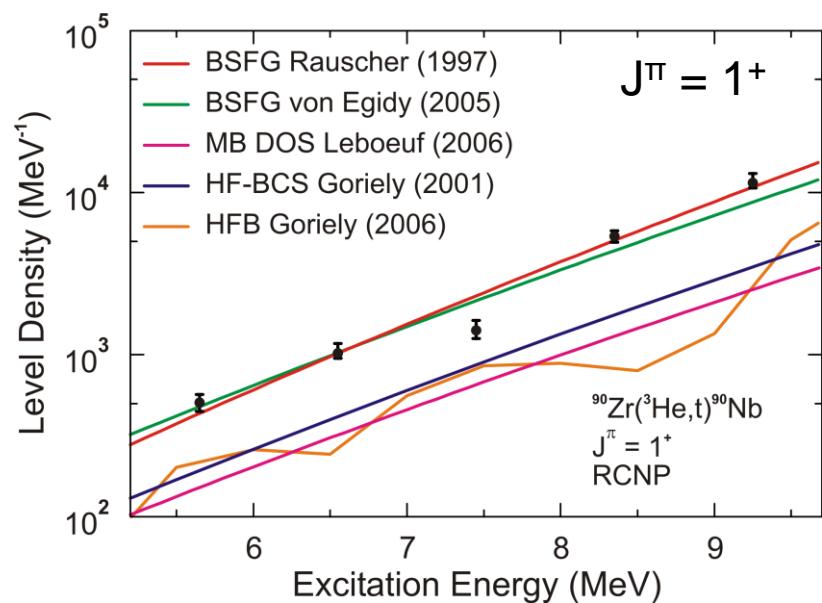


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I. Usman et al., Phys. Rev. C 84, 054322 (2011)



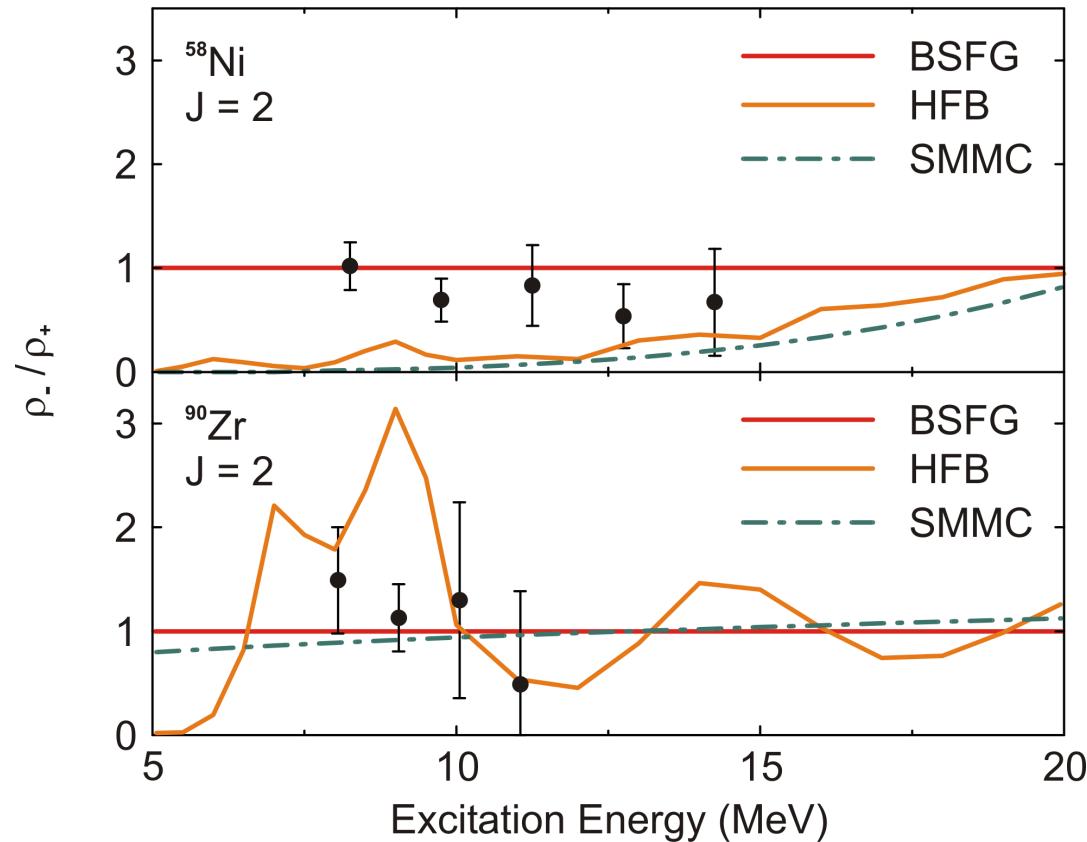
Y. Kalmykov et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 012502 (2006)



Parity Dependence of Level Densities



Y. Kalmykov et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 99, 202502 (2007)



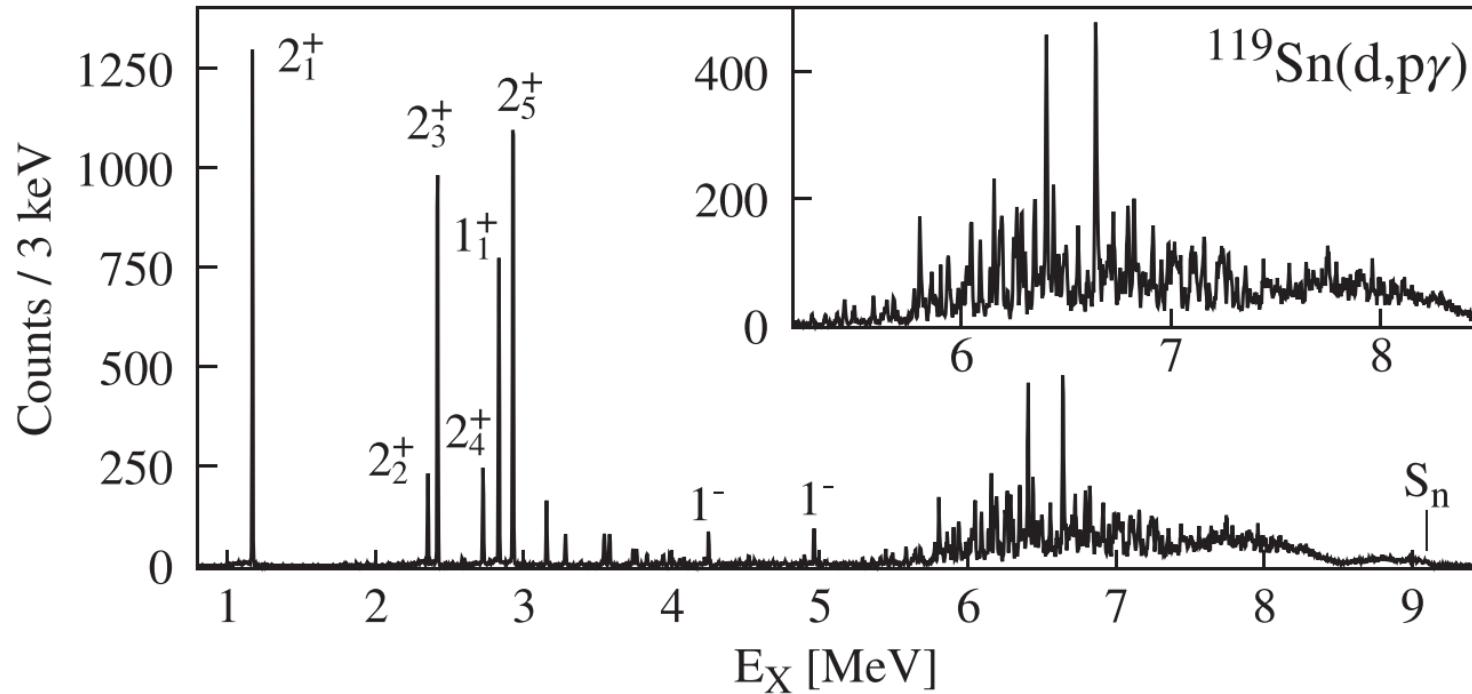
- No parity dependence in *fp* shell

Comparison of $J^\pi = 1^-$ Level Densities in ^{120}Sn from Different Reactions



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M. Weinert et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 242501 (2021)



- ^{119}Sn ground state has $J^\pi = \frac{1}{2}^+$
- Gate on ^{120}Sn ground state decay ensures $J^\pi = 1^-$ of excited states

Comparison of $J^\pi = 1^-$ Level Densities in ^{120}Sn

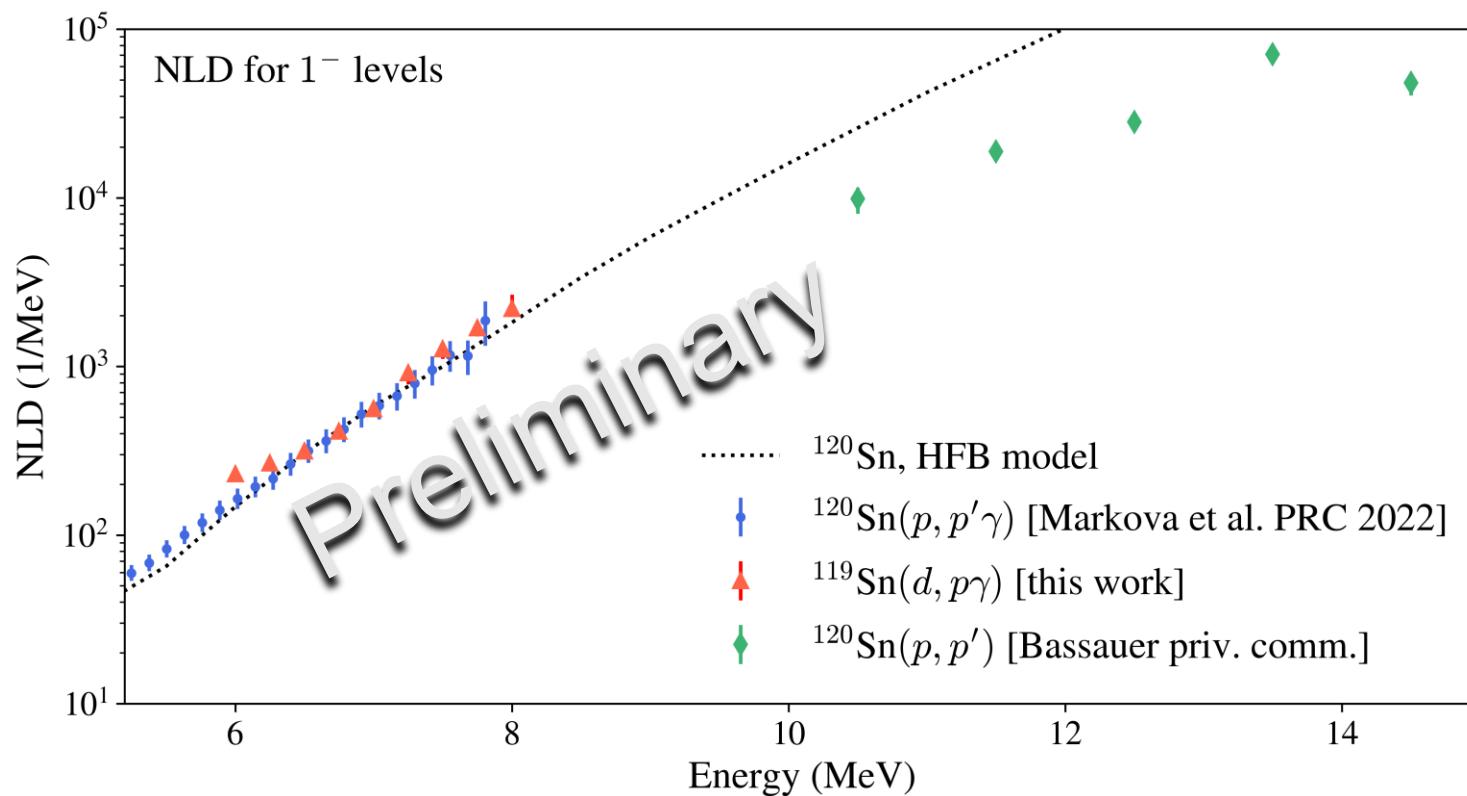


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(d,p γ): M. Weinert et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 242501 (2021)

(p,p' γ): M. Markova et al., Phys. Rev. C 106, 034322 (2022)

(p,p'): S. Bassauer, Doctoral thesis, TU Darmstadt (2019)





Extraction of unresolved strength

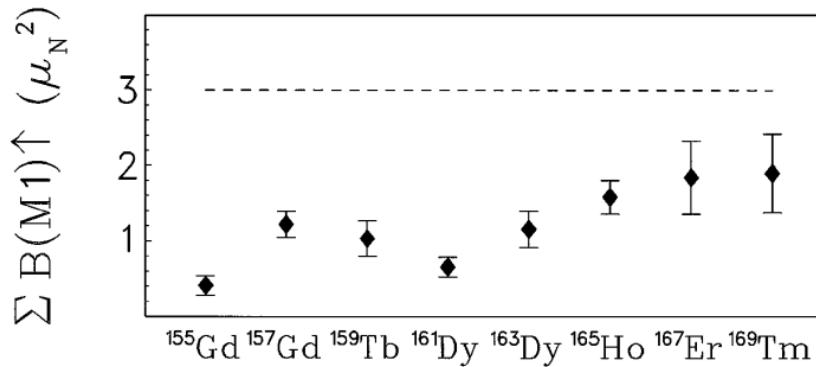
- Reverse analysis to extract unresolved strength on top of a background
 - background must be smooth
 - take level density from models
 - uncertainty estimate by model variation
- Reactions of interest
 - NRF (atomic background)
 - inclusive electron scattering (radiative tail)
 - hadronic scattering above particle thresholds

Example: Scissors Mode in Odd-Mass Nuclei

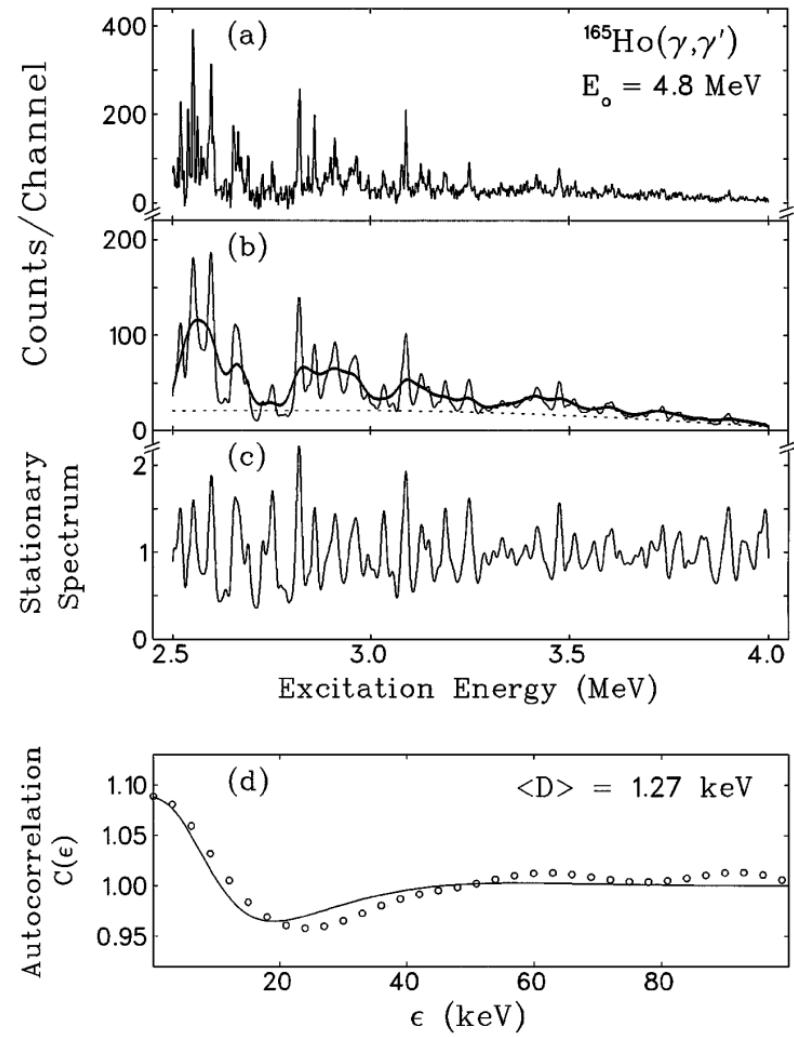


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J. Enders et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 79, 2010 (1997)



- Strength in resolved peaks only about 1/3 of even-mass neighbors
- Can be explained by unresolved strength



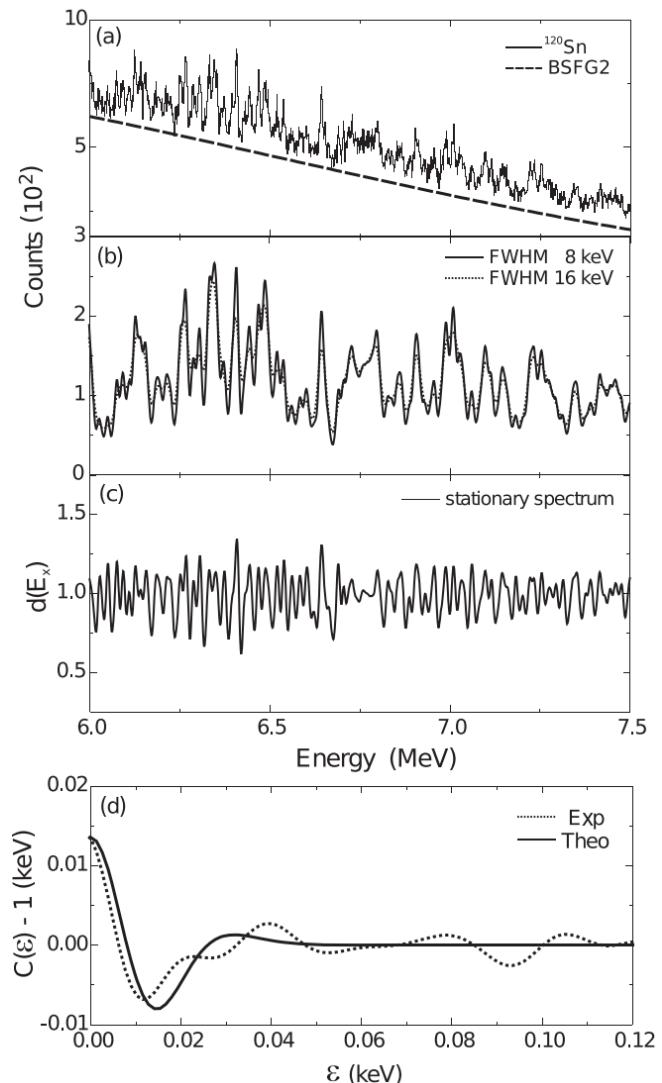
Example: E1 Strength in Sn Isotopes



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B. Özel-Tashenov et al., Phys. Rev. C 90, 024304 (2014)

- Increase of E1 strength by a factor of 2



Summary and Outlook

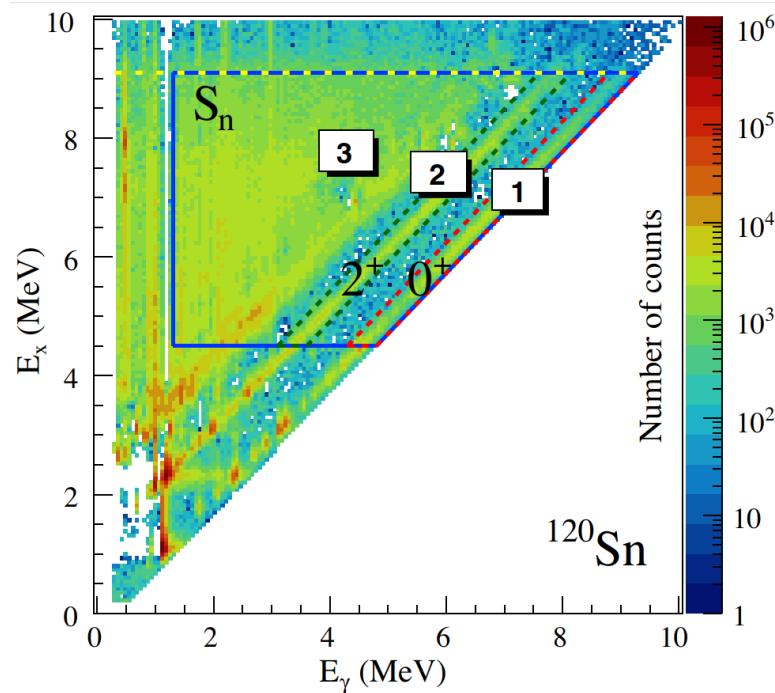


- Level densities from a fluctuation analysis of high-resolution spectra
 - model-independent
 - excitation energies above particle threshold accessible
 - spin-parity resolved → direct comparison with microscopic models
- Ongoing projects
 - preparation of code for public use with proper uncertainty analysis
 - study possible constraints on spin distribution
 - utilize selectivity of γ -decay coincidence experiments



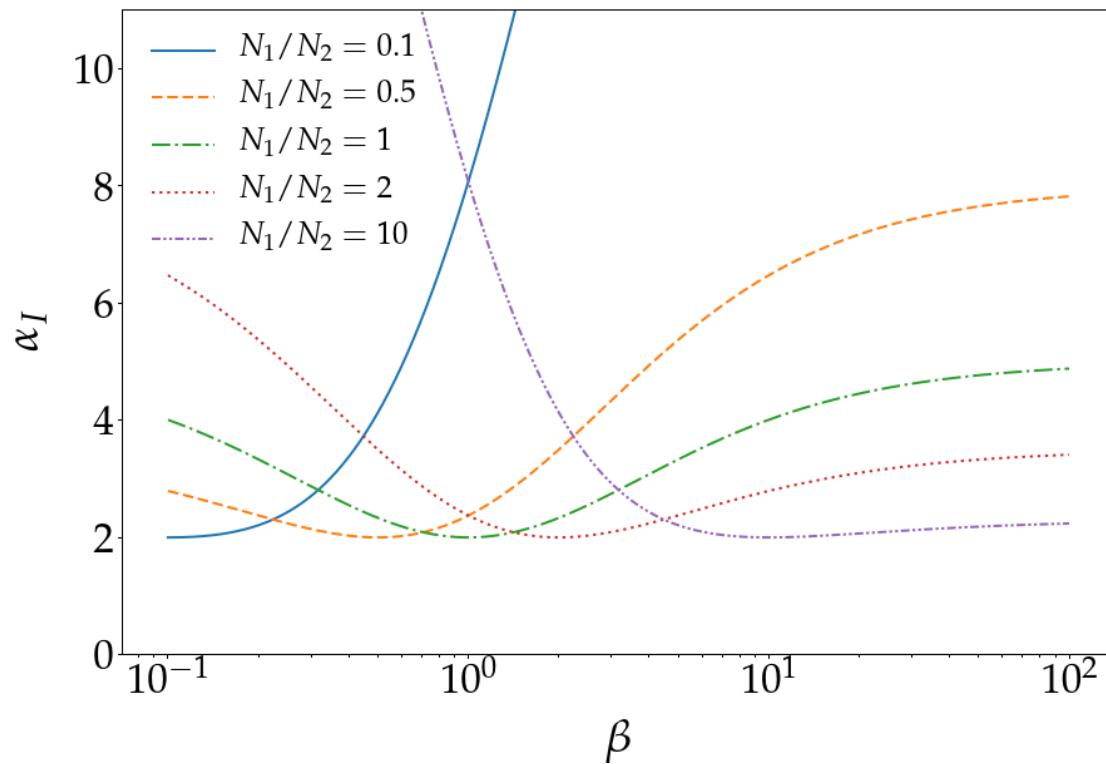
Thank you for your attention!

Application to Shape Method



- Decay to $J^\pi = 0^+$ ground state $\rightarrow J_{\text{excited}} = 1^\pm$
- Decay to first $J^\pi = 2^+$ state $\rightarrow J_{\text{excited}} = 1-3$
- $(n, \gamma\gamma)$ reaction on $J = \frac{1}{2}$ ground state $\rightarrow J_{\text{capture}} = 0, 1$
- In general constraints on possible spins

Extension to 2 Classes of States



$$\alpha_I = 3 \frac{(N_1 \langle I_1 \rangle^2 + N_2 \langle I_2 \rangle^2)(N_1 + N_2)}{(N_1 \langle I_1 \rangle + N_2 \langle I_2 \rangle)^2} - 1 \quad \beta = \langle I_1 \rangle / \langle I_2 \rangle$$

- Depends on number of states $N_{1,2}$ and averaged intensities $\langle I_{1,2} \rangle$