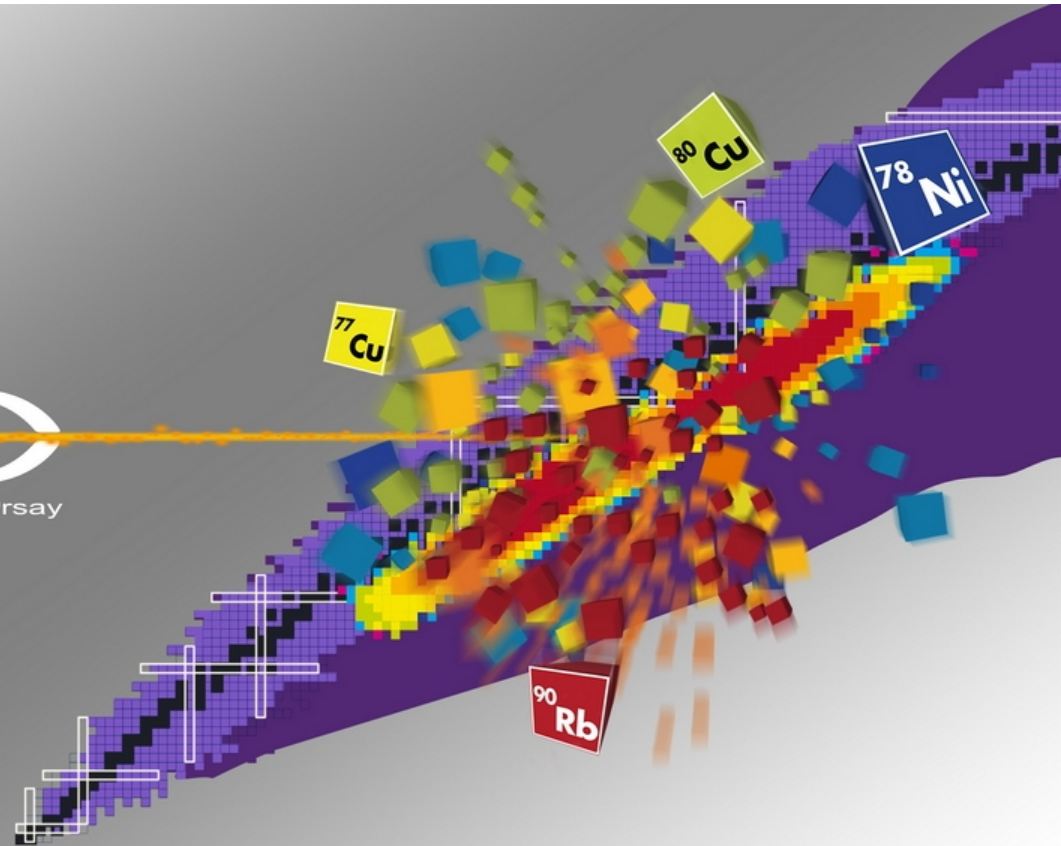


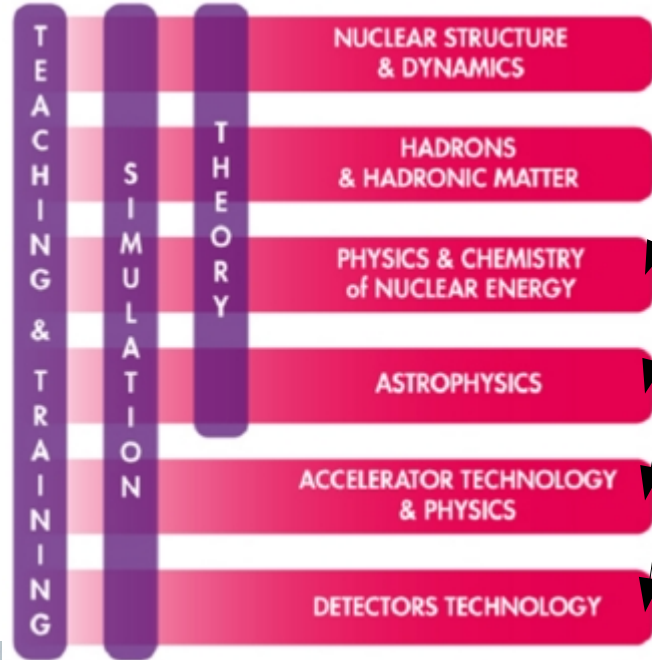
The Alto facility

S Franchoo
IPN Orsay

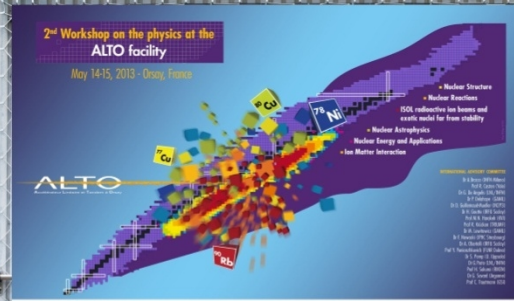
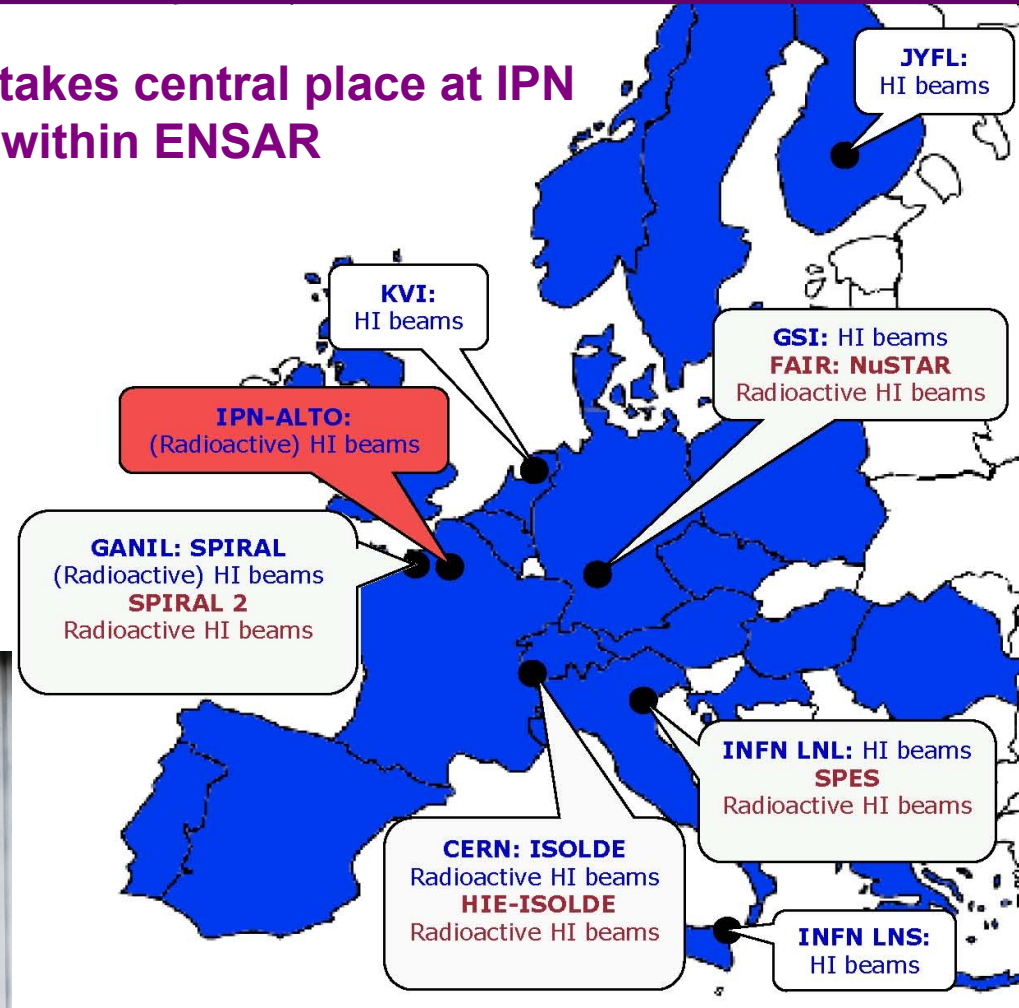
ALTO
Accélérateur Linéaire et Tandem à Orsay



The Alto facility



Alto takes central place at IPN
TNA within ENSAR

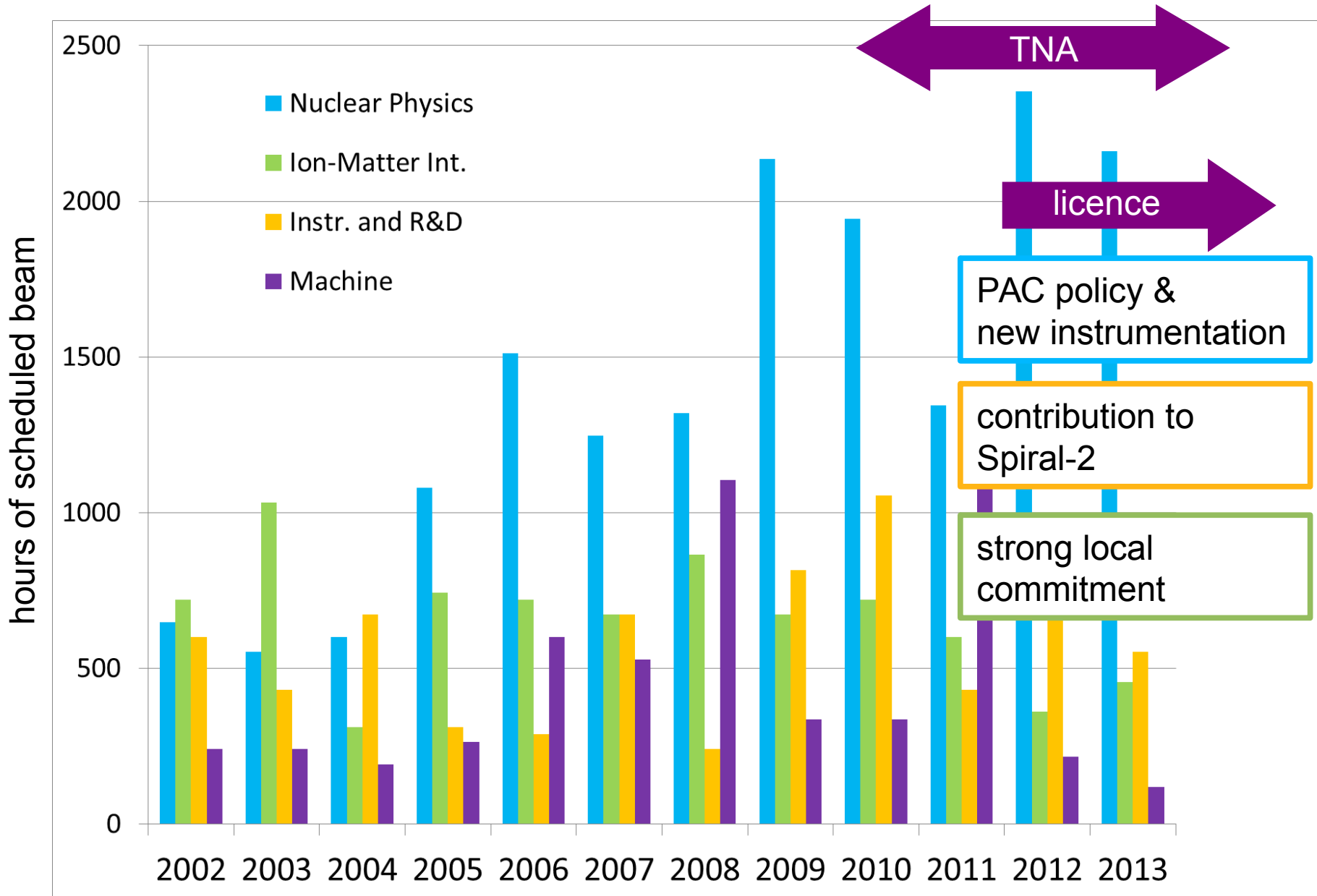


IPN	Cu76 1.27s 641 ms	Cu77 469 ms	Cu78 342 ms	Cu79 188 ms	Cu80 170 ms
	β^-	β^-	β^-	β^-	β^-
	β^- n	β^-	β^- n	β^-	β^-



March 2012:
operating licence
May 2013:
Alto Workshop

The Alto facility



The Alto facility



360 staff members
250 outside users (30 countries) /y

Stable beams 3928 h /y

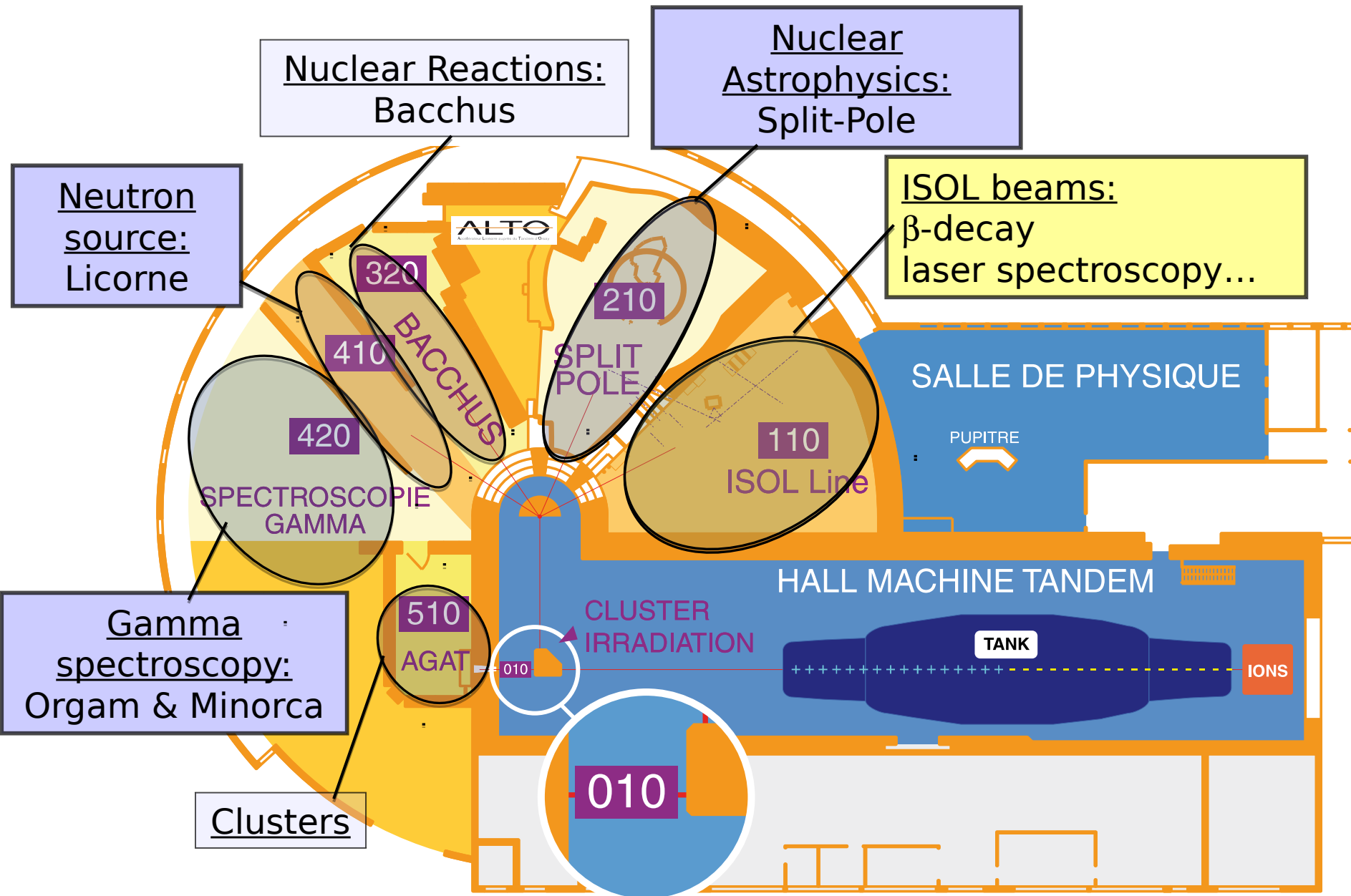
25% light ion beams 984 h

75% heavy ion beams 1964 h

RIB 360 h /y



The Alto facility



Orgam: the Orsay Gamma Array

I Matea et al

2012

13 BGO + 13 EUROGAM Phase 1 Ge

2013

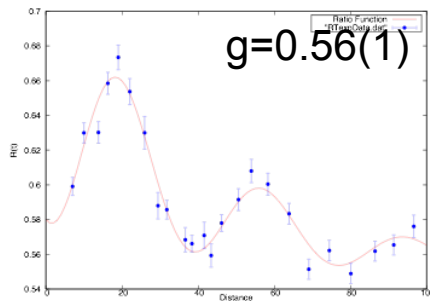
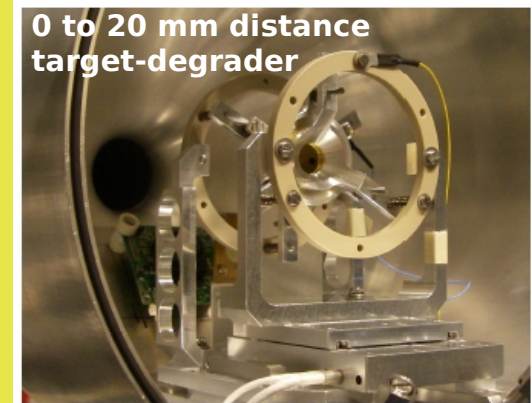
~20 detectors back from Warsaw + Loan Pool

“Development of the Time Dependent Recoil In-Vacuum technique for radioactive-beam geometry”
(G. Georgiev, CSNSM Orsay, France)

“Probing the boundary of shape coexistence south of Z=82: Lifetime measurements of excited states in ^{170}Os ”
(J. Ljungvall, CSNSM Orsay, France)

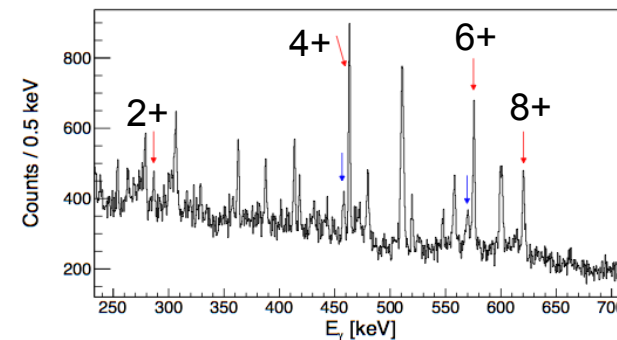
“Search for X(5) symmetry in ^{168}W ”
(K. Gladnishki, University of Sofia, Bulgaria)

Oups plunger



$^{24}\text{Mg } 2^+$

A Kusoglu
Univ Istanbul



^{170}Os

A Goasduff
CSNSM

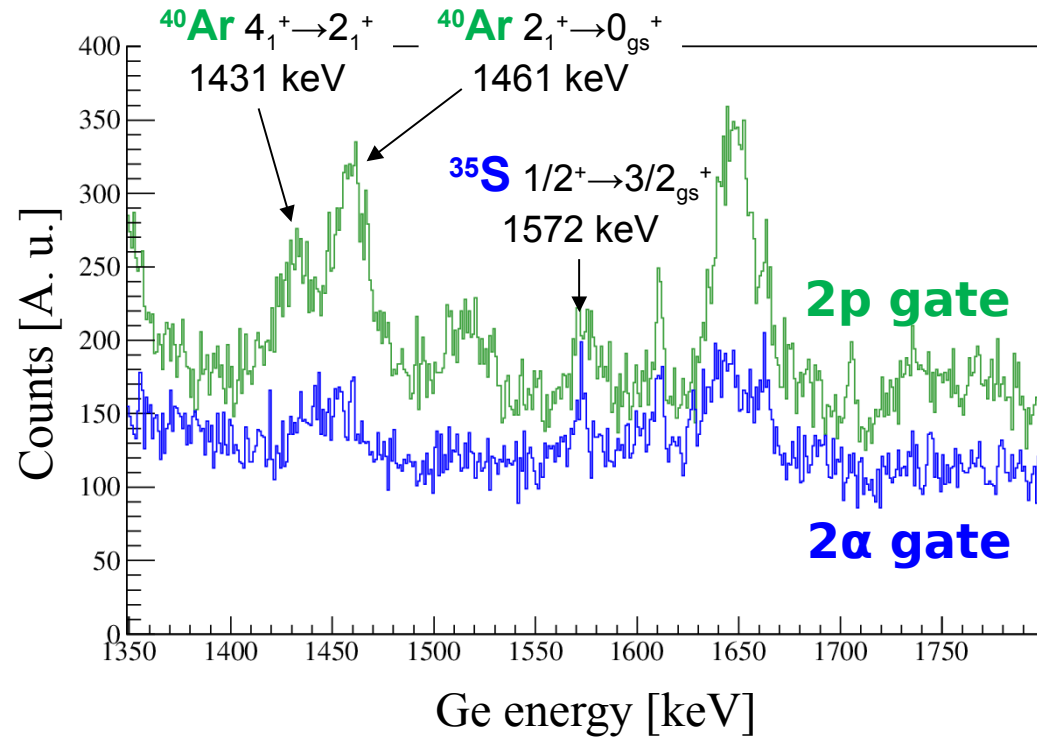
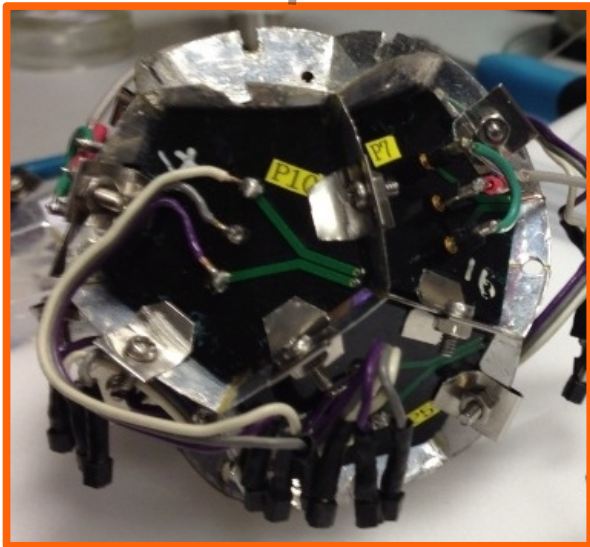
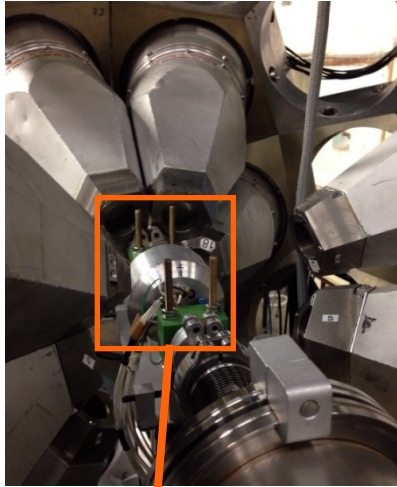
“Superdeformed Shell Structure in A~40 Nuclei”
(E. Ideguchi, University of Osaka, Japan)


Silicon Ball

Organ & Silicon Ball: the Orsay Gamma Array

E Ideguchi & D Suzuki et al

Super-deformation in $^{35,36}\text{S}$ and ^{40}Ar via $^{18}\text{O} + ^{26}\text{Mg} \rightarrow ^{44}\text{Ca}^*$

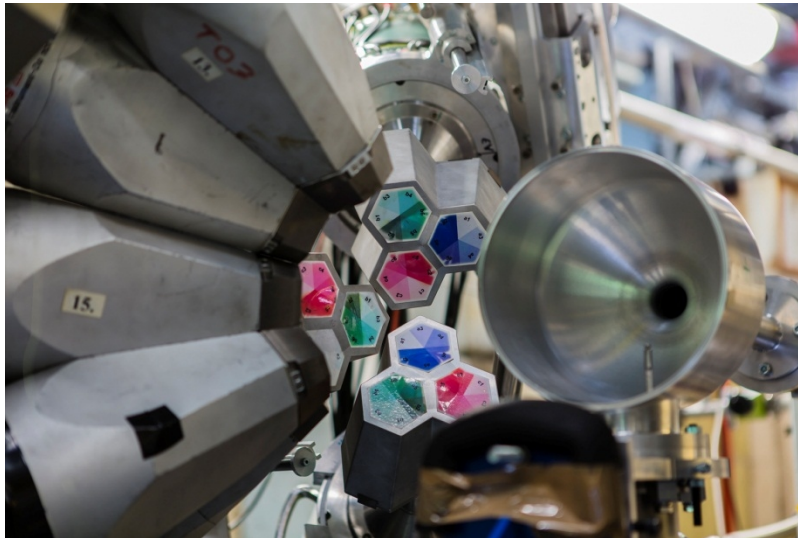


 Graduate School of Science
University of Tokyo

Center for Nuclear Study (CNS)

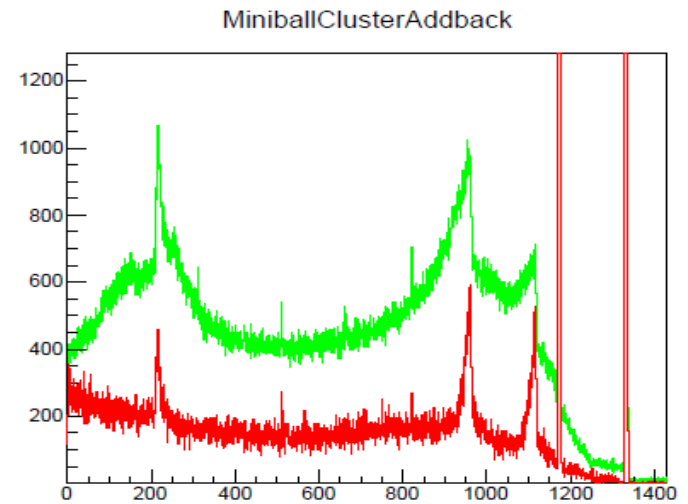
Analysis in progress
by S Go (University of Tokyo)

Minorca: Miniball at Orsay coupled to Orgam I Matea & G Georgiev et al



15-20 coax Ge
+ 8 Miniball triple clusters
with addback

Efficiency at 1332 keV: 8.1%



J Ljungvall, CSNSM Orsay

Oups plunger, segmented particle detector, ...
possibility of installing a large number of **LaBr₃ detectors**

Up to 24 weeks of beam time available for the 2014 campaign

Minorca: Miniball at Orsay coupled to Orgam I Matea & G Georgiev et al

g factor measurements of short-lived states towards the Island of Inversion: ^{26}Mg and ^{28}Mg
(G. Georgiev – CSNSM)

Shape coexistence in ^{74}Se studied through complete low-spin spectroscopy
after Coulomb excitation (M. Zielinska – CEA Saclay)

Search for X(5) symmetry in ^{78}Sr (K. Gladnishki – University of Sofia)

Lifetime Measurement of ^{100}Ru : A possible candidate for the E(5) critical point symmetry
(T. Konstantinopoulos – CSNSM)

Lifetime measurements in ^{113}Te : Determining optimal effective charges approaching
the N=Z=50 doubly-magic shell closure (D. Cullen – University of Manchester)

Measurement of octupole collectivity in Nd, Sm and Gd nuclei using Coulomb excitation
(P. Butler – University of Liverpool)

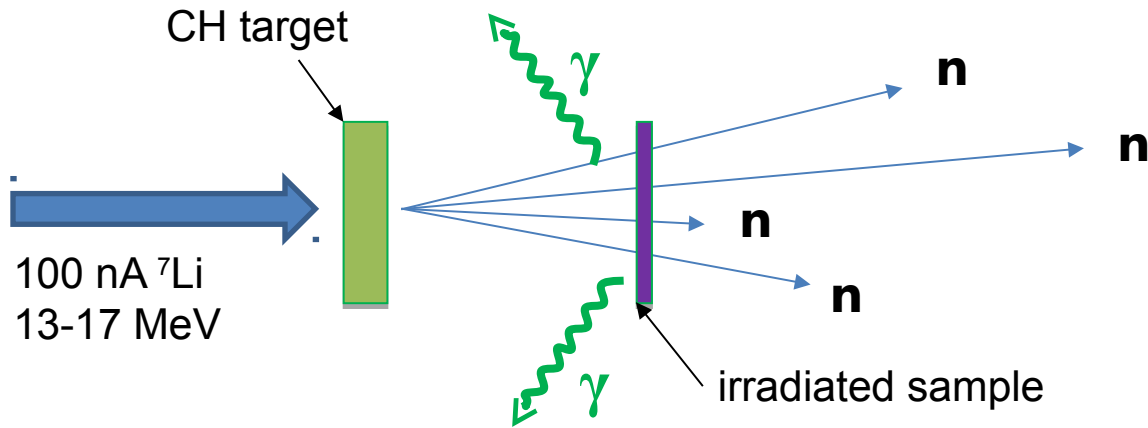
Single-particle structure in the second minimum. Search for high-K bands above
fission isomers (G. Georgiev – CSNSM)

Spectroscopy of the neutron-rich fission fragments produced in the $^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$ reaction
(J. Wilson – IPN)

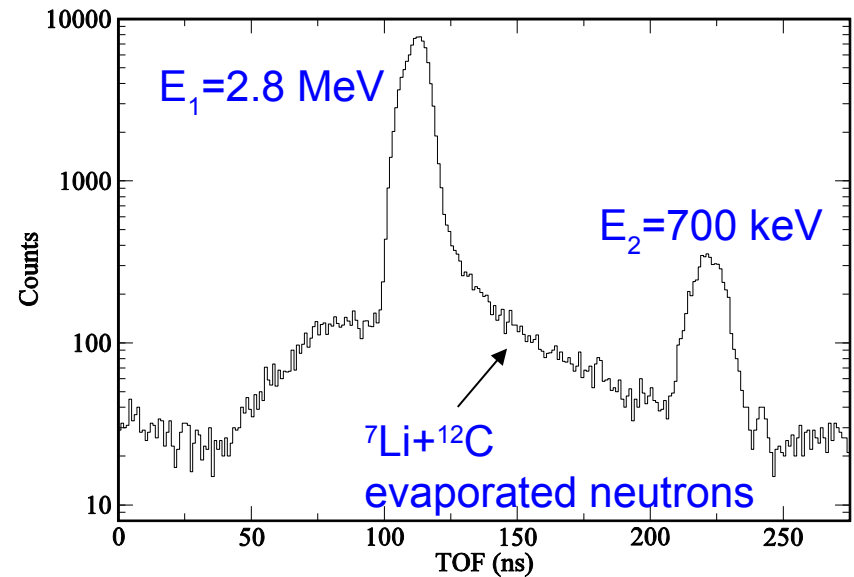
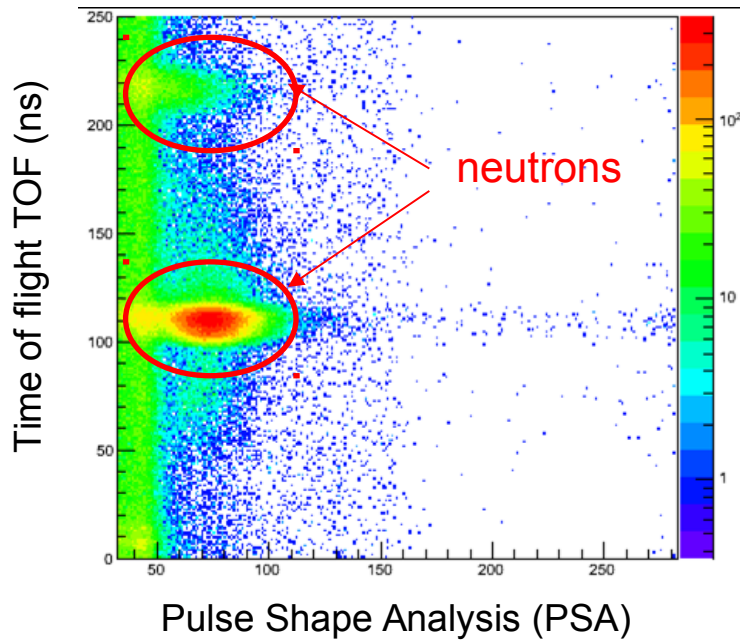
~80 days beam time requested

Licorne: Lithium Inverse Kinematic Orsay Neutron Source

J Wilson et al



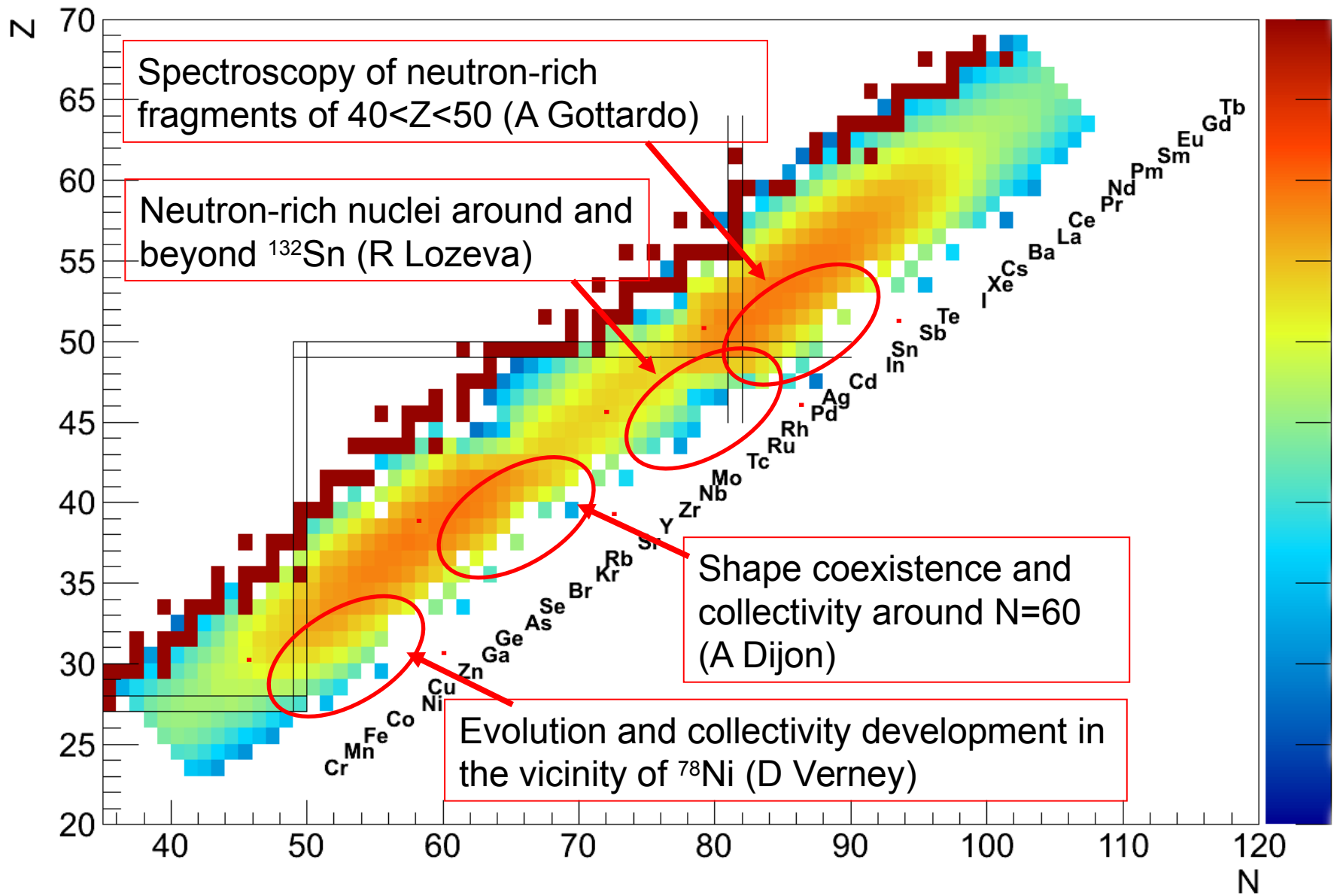
Focused intense
mono-energetic
neutron source:
 10^7 n/s/sr
 $0.5 < E_n < 4$ MeV



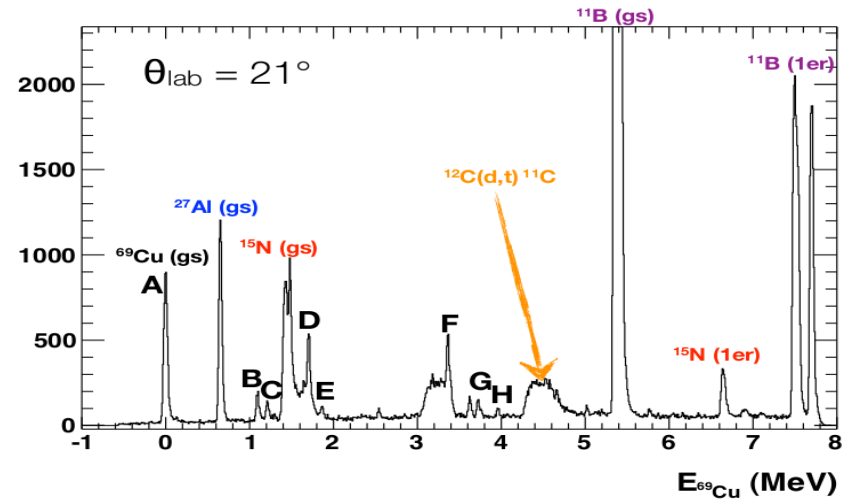
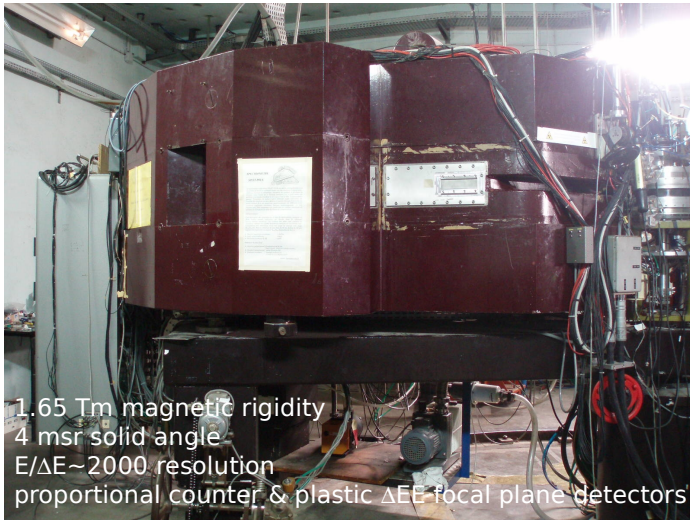
P Halipré, PhD thesis

Spectroscopy of neutron-rich fission fragments produced in $^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$

J Wilson et al



$^{71}\text{Zn}(d,^3\text{He})^{69}\text{Cu}$ pickup reaction



Transfer reactions...

$^{70}\text{Zn}(d,^3\text{He})^{69}\text{Cu}$, P Morfouace

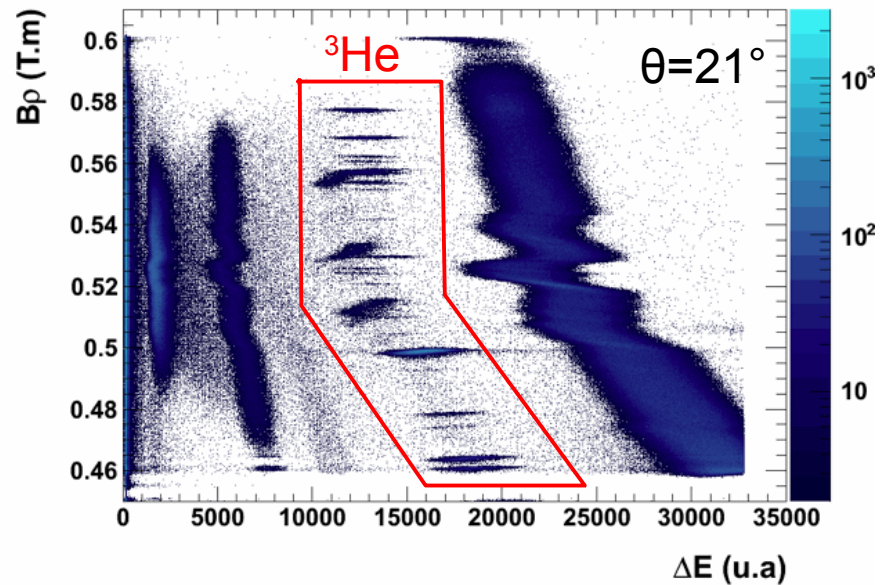
$^{70}\text{Zn}(^{14}\text{C},^{16}\text{O})^{68}\text{Ni}$, I Stefan

more foreseen for 2014

$^{36}\text{S}(d,p)$ & $^{36}\text{S}(^{14}\text{C},^{16}\text{O})$

O Sorlin & T Roger

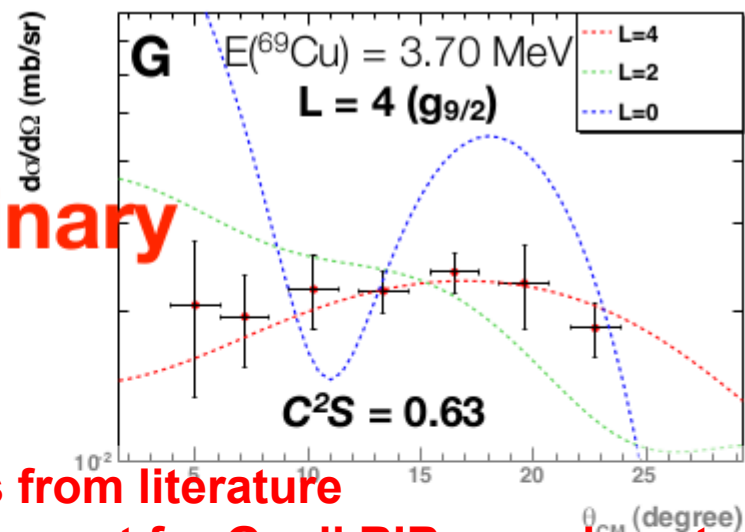
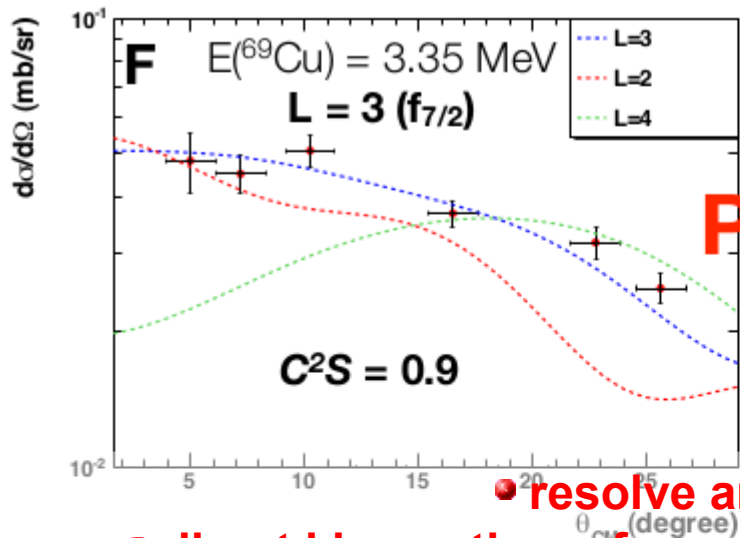
... and nuclear astrophysics



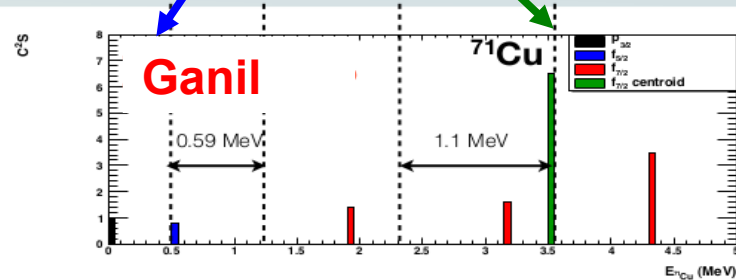
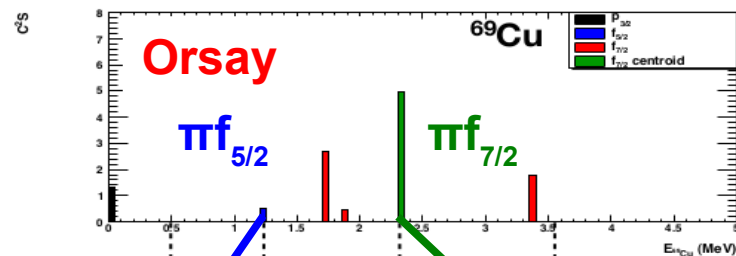
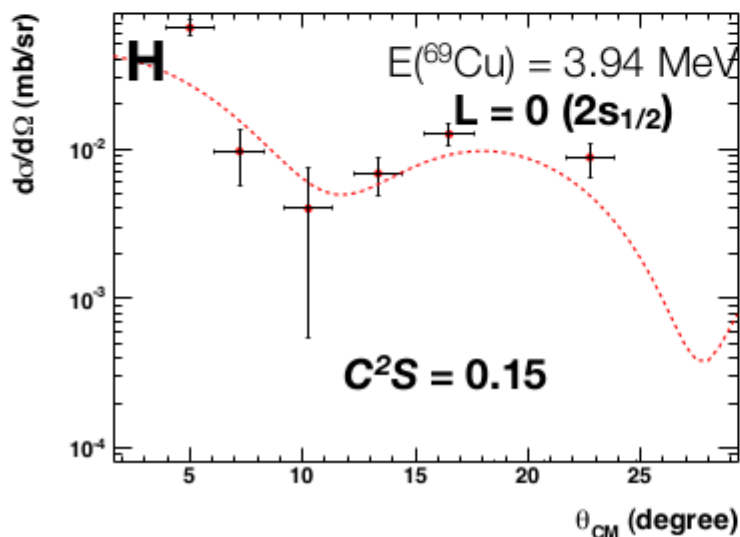
Single-particle strength in neutron-rich copper

P Morfouace et al

Preliminary



- resolve ambiguities from literature
- direct kinematics reference measurement for Ganil RIB experiment

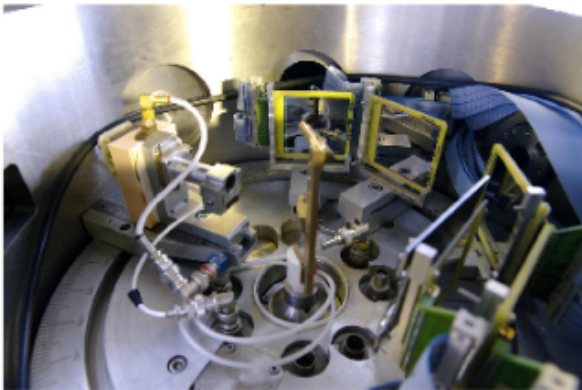


$^{26}\text{Al}(n,p)^{26}\text{Mg}$ and $^{26}\text{Al}(n,\alpha)^{23}\text{Na}$ in massive stars

Reaction: $^{27}\text{Al}(p,p')^{27}\text{Al}$ @ 18 MeV + coincidence measurement

Branching ratios
 $\omega\gamma = \omega\Gamma_n\Gamma_i/\Gamma_{tot}$

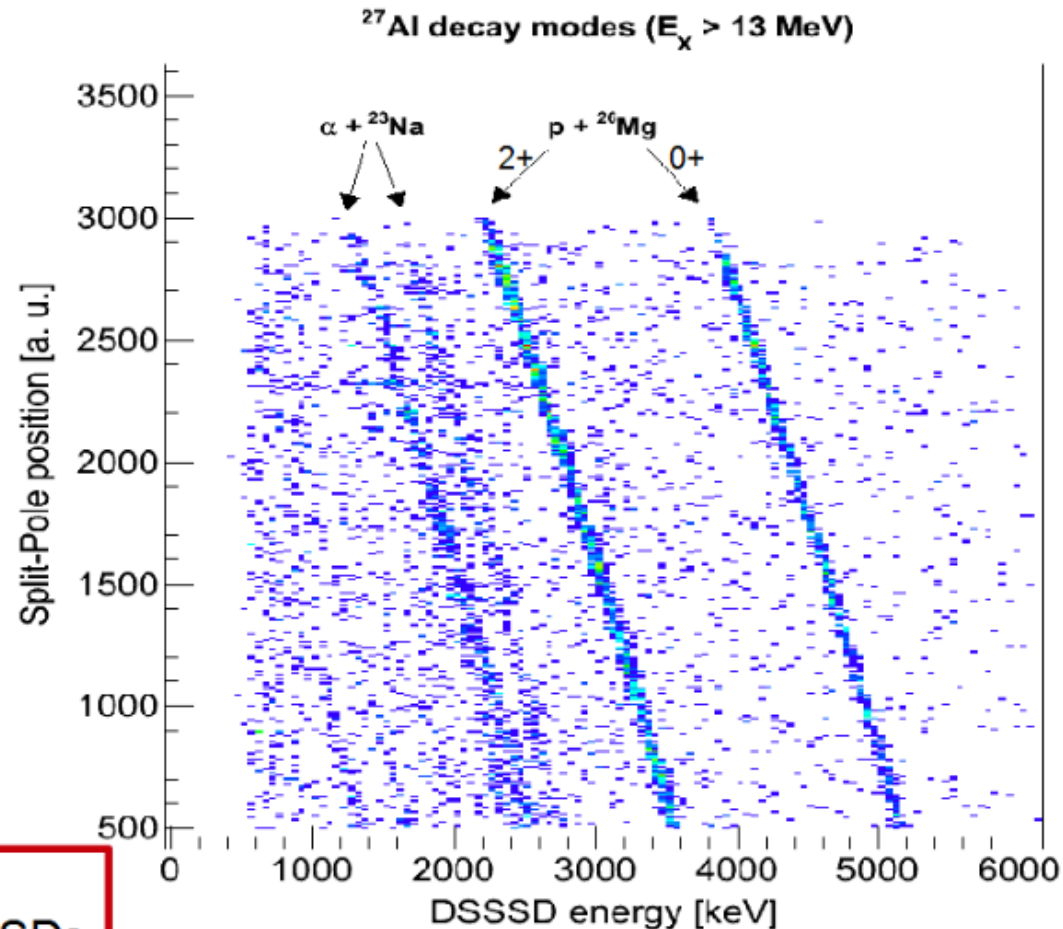
- Split-Pole @ 40°
- 3 DSSSDs in reaction chamber
 - 5 x 5 cm², 16 strips (W model)
 - backward angles
 - d ~ 10 cm, ε ~ 6%



SP - DSSSDs coupling successful

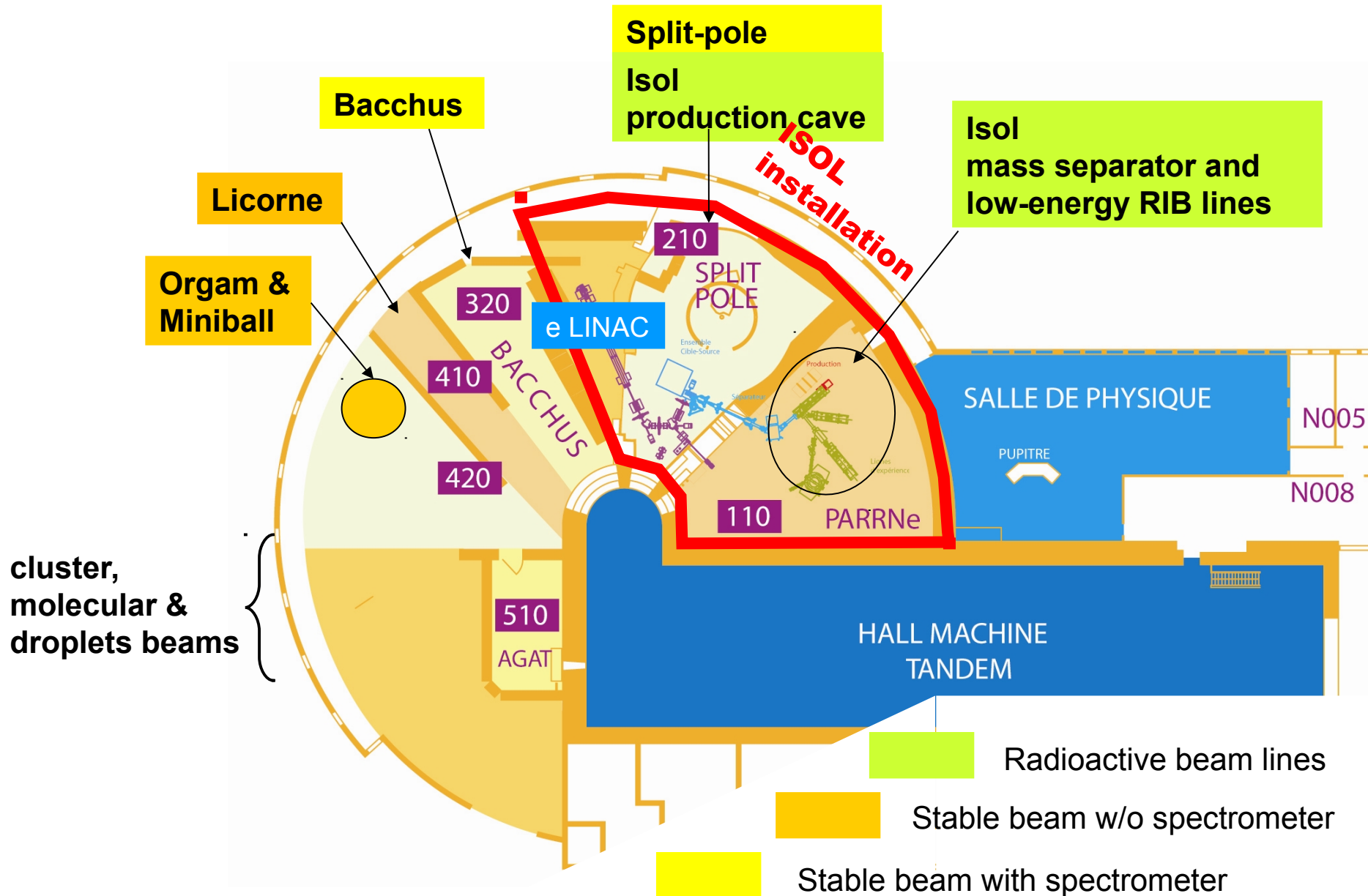
- I ~ 80 – 100 enA (!)

Very good beam tuning
Low background environment for DSSSDs



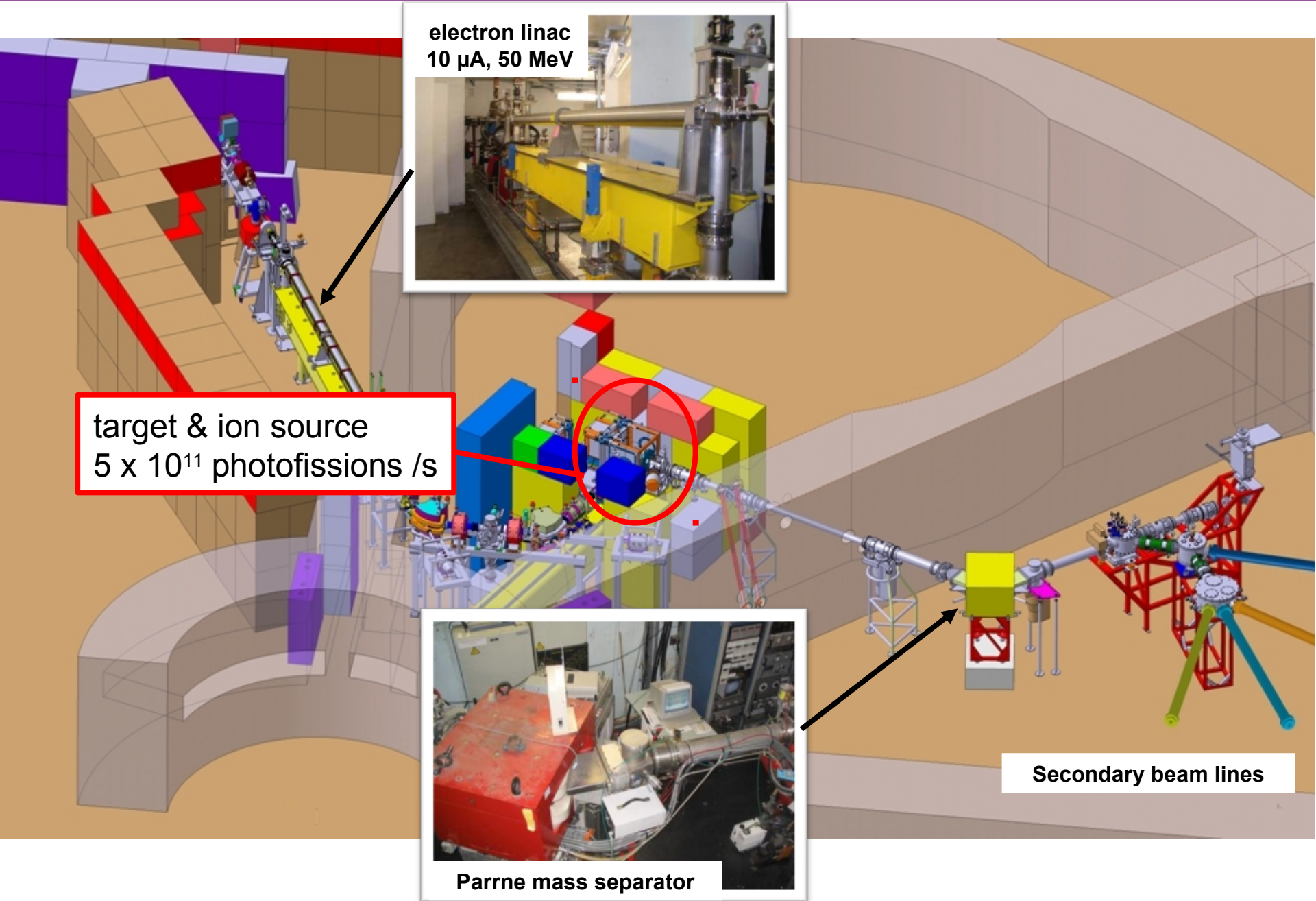
Low Energy Radioactive Ion Beams at Alto

D Verney et al



Low Energy Radioactive Ion Beams at Alto

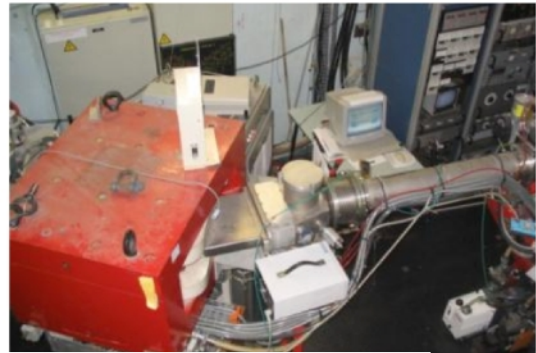
D Verney et al



electron linac
10 μ A, 50 MeV



target & ion source
 5×10^{11} photofissions /s



Parne mass separator

Secondary beam lines

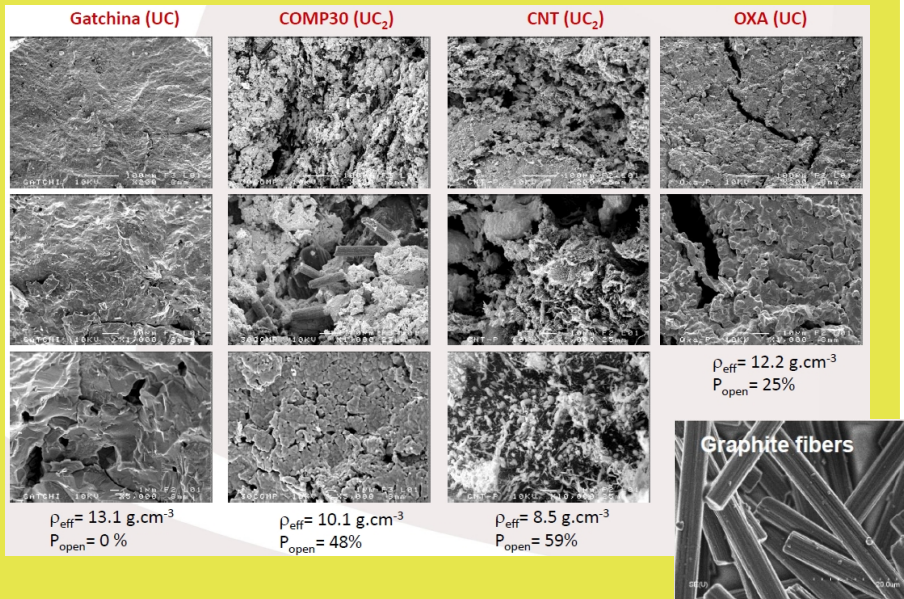
UCx development, C Lau et al

Fluorination of lanthanides, B Roussière et al

Higher yields: increase UCx density up to 13 g/cm^3

Control porosity

Reduce pellet thickness

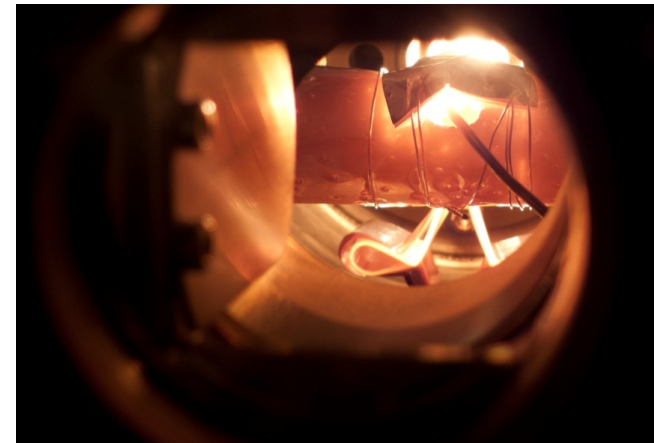


B Hy et al., NIM B 288 (2012) 34

Ensar Actilab: IPN, Cern, CMMO,
Ganil, INFN, Univ Rennes

accelerate release of Ln and other chemically reactive elements through fluorinated molecular beams

Ensar2: IPN, Cern, Ganil, GSI, INFN



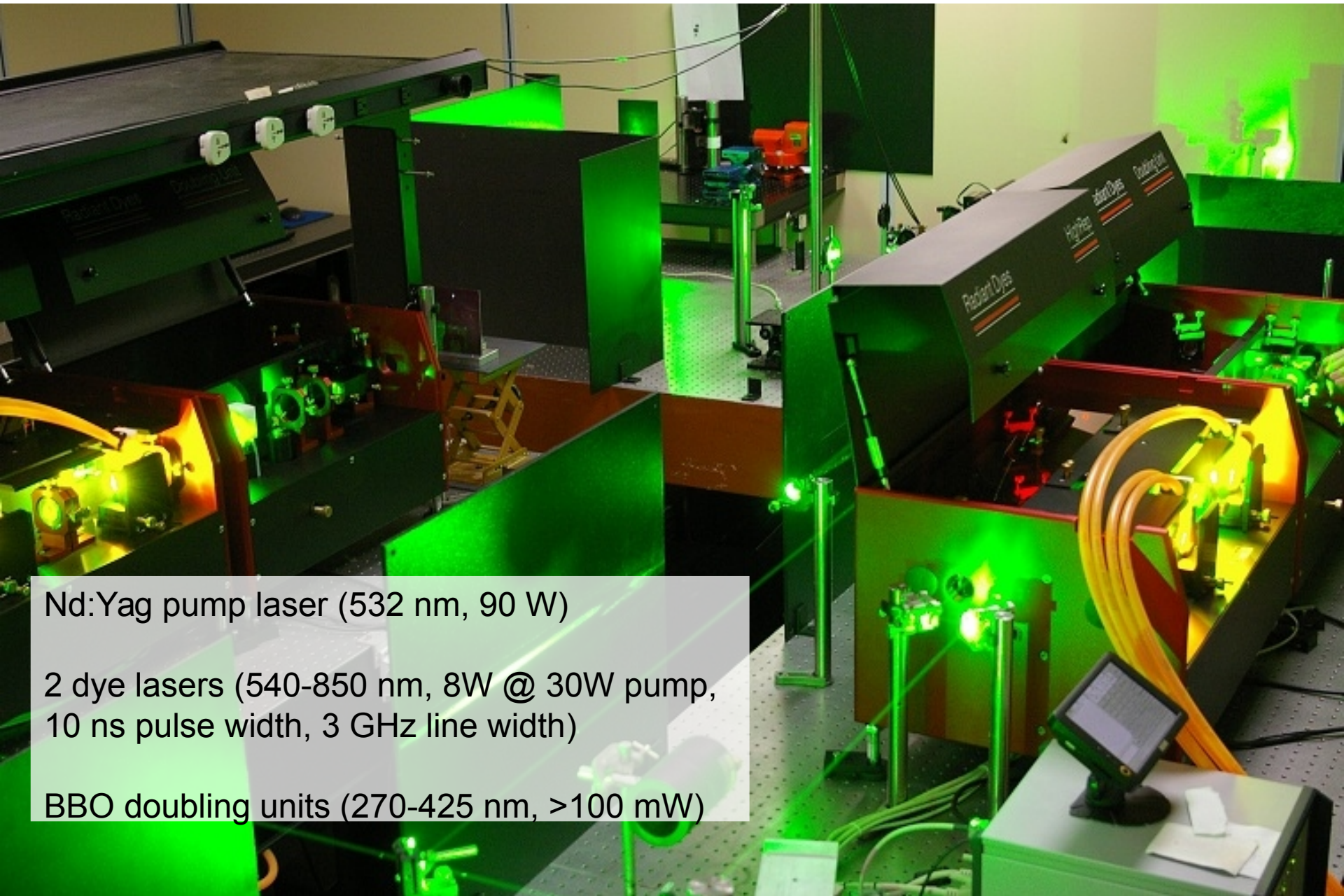
Physics: B(E2) through fast timing test case $^{137,139}\text{Cs}$

B Roussière et al, EPJA 47 (2011)

IPN, CSNSM, INRNE-Sofia,
Tandar-Buenos Aires

Rialto: Resonant laser ionisation at Alto

S Franchoo et al



Nd:Yag pump laser (532 nm, 90 W)

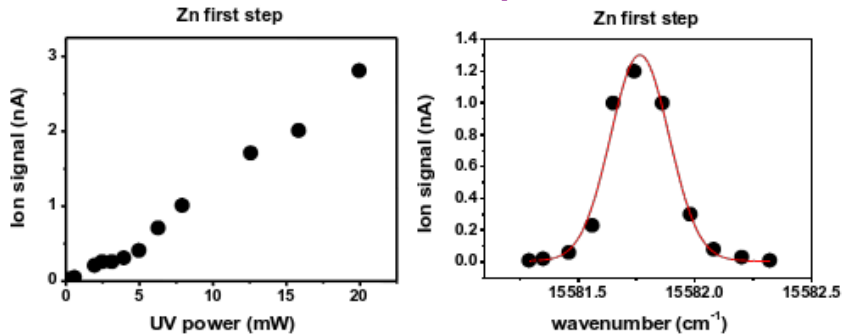
2 dye lasers (540-850 nm, 8W @ 30W pump,
10 ns pulse width, 3 GHz line width)

BBO doubling units (270-425 nm, >100 mW)

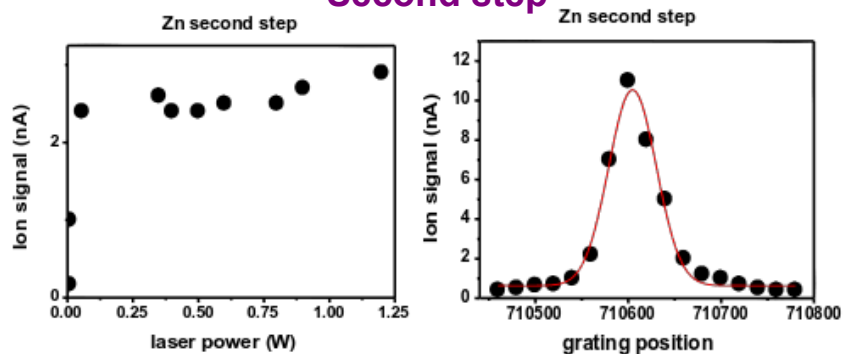
Rialto: Resonant laser ionisation at Alto

S Franchoo et al

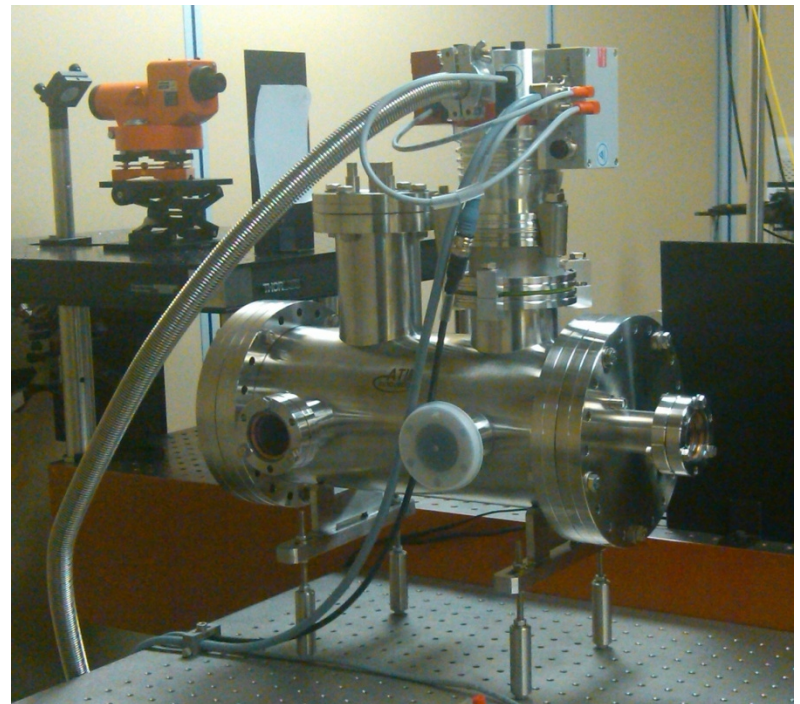
First step



Second step

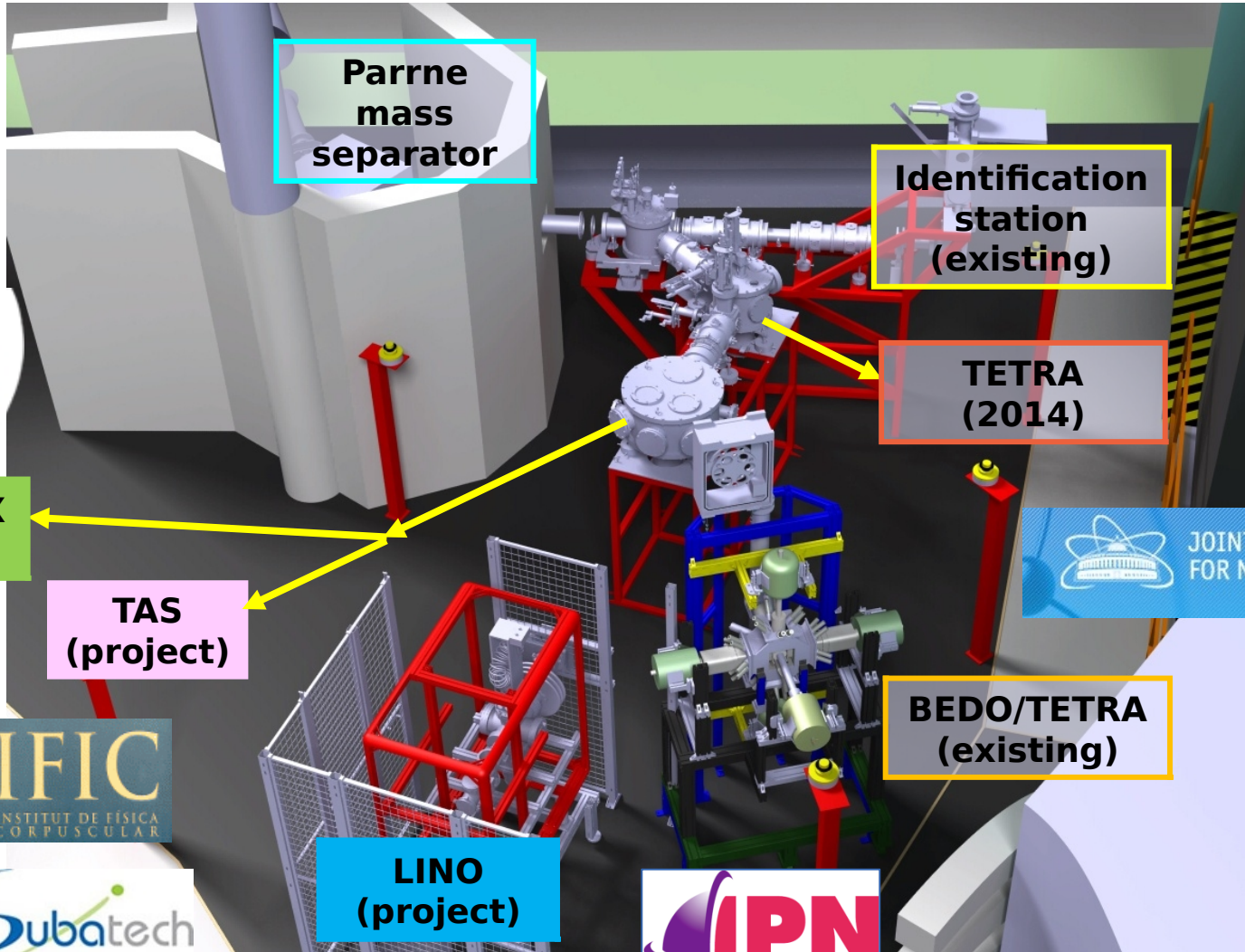


2011, 2012: Gallium with two ionisation schemes
2013: Zinc with frequency tripling
2014: Off-line chamber for development of laser schemes



R. Li, D. Yordanov, IPN Orsay
V. Fedosseev, T. Day Goodacre, B. Marsh, Isolde
K. Flanagan, University of Manchester
T. Kron, K. Wendt, University of Mainz

Low Energy Radioactive Ion Beams at Alto



**Parrne
mass
separator**

**Identification
station
(existing)**

**TETRA
(2014)**

**POLAREX
(project)**

**TAS
(project)**

 **JOINT INSTITUTE
FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH**

**BEDO/TETRA
(existing)**

IFIC
INSTITUT DE FÍSICA
CORPUSCULAR

**LINO
(project)**

 **Subatech**

 **IPN**
INSTITUT DE PHYSIQUE NUCLÉAIRE
ORSAY

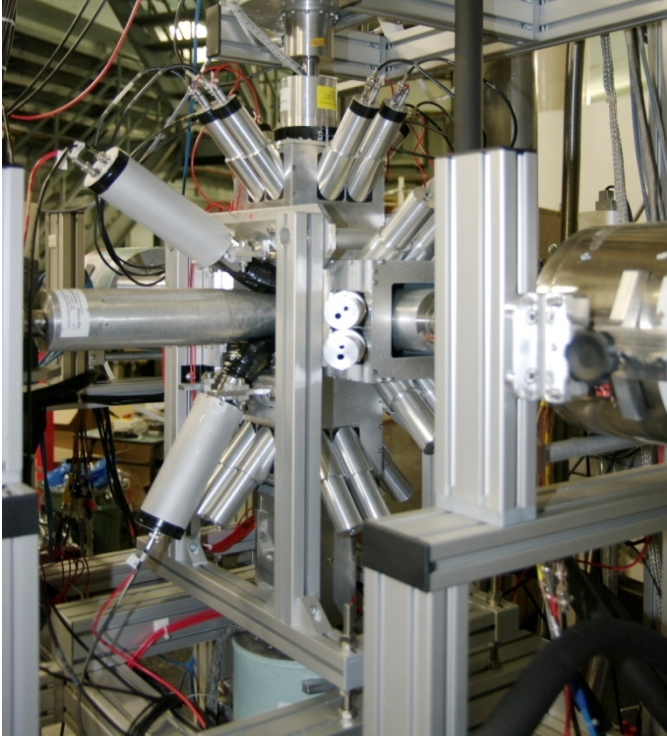
Low Energy Radioactive Ion Beams at Alto Physics Case

Observable	Experimental technique	Physics case
Energy level pattern	$\beta\gamma$ -spectroscopy	Evolution of N=50 near ^{78}Ni and N=82 near ^{132}Sn shell effects far from stability Onset of collectivity and nature of correlations
Electromagnetic transitions	Electron conversion	
$\delta\langle r^2 \rangle$, μ , Q	Laser spectroscopy	
$T_{1/2}$ of excited levels, B(M1), B(E2)	Fast timing	
P_n , P_{2n} and $T_{1/2}$	Neutron detection	Gross properties, shell model
g-factor and spin	Nuclear orientation	
γ emission	Total absorption spectrometer	Decay heat in reactors

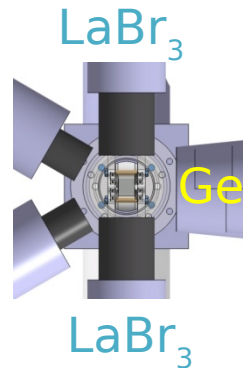
Bedo: Beta decay at Orsay

D Verney et al

Bedo setup
in gamma mode
4 small Exogam
clovers



fast timing
B Roussière



up to 5 Ge detectors $\varepsilon = 5-6\%$
4 π β trigger
BGO anti-Compton

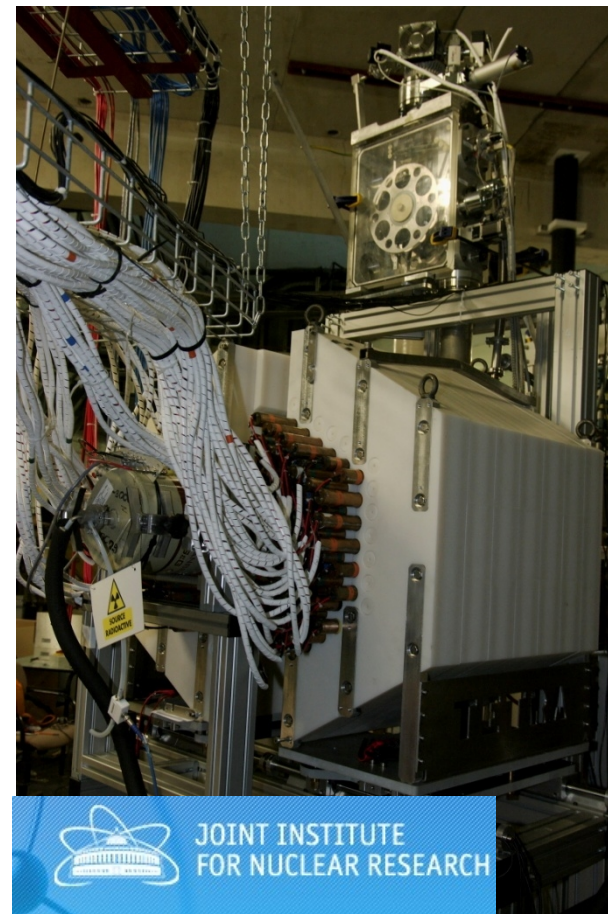
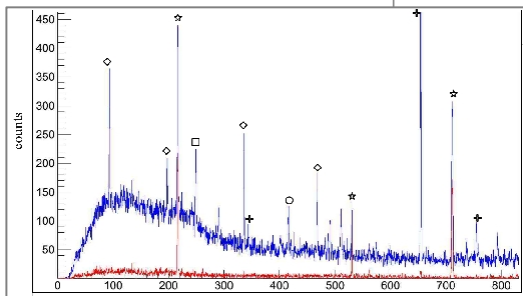
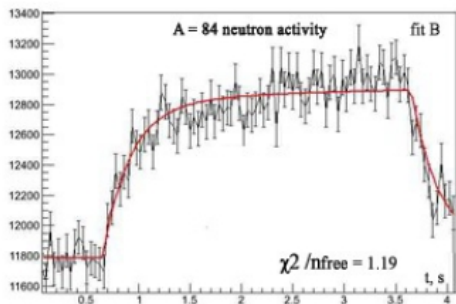
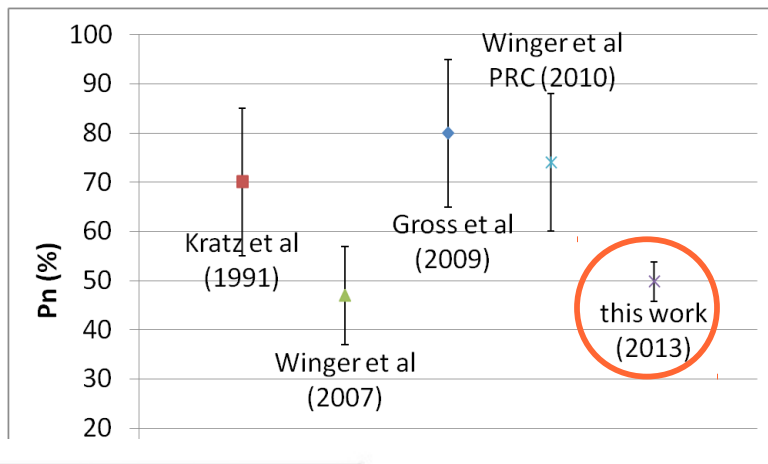
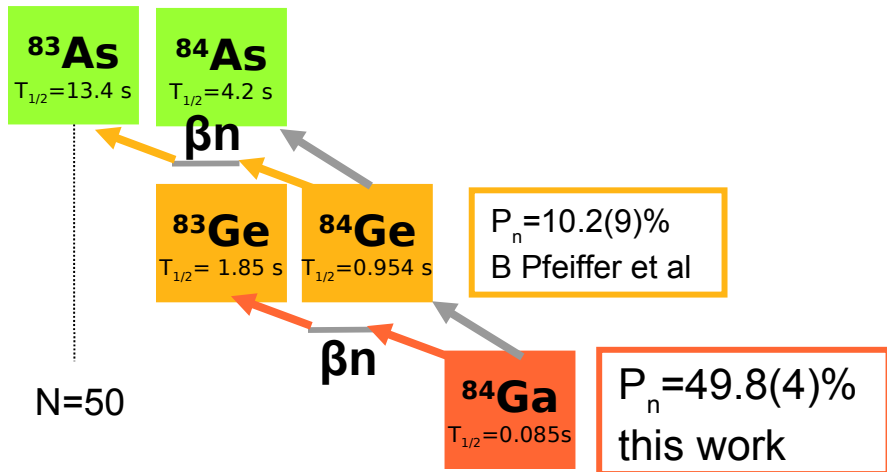
Bedo setup
in neutron mode
Dubna neutron
detector Tetra



~90 ^3He tubes
borated polyethylene shielding

Tetra: Beta-delayed neutron emission

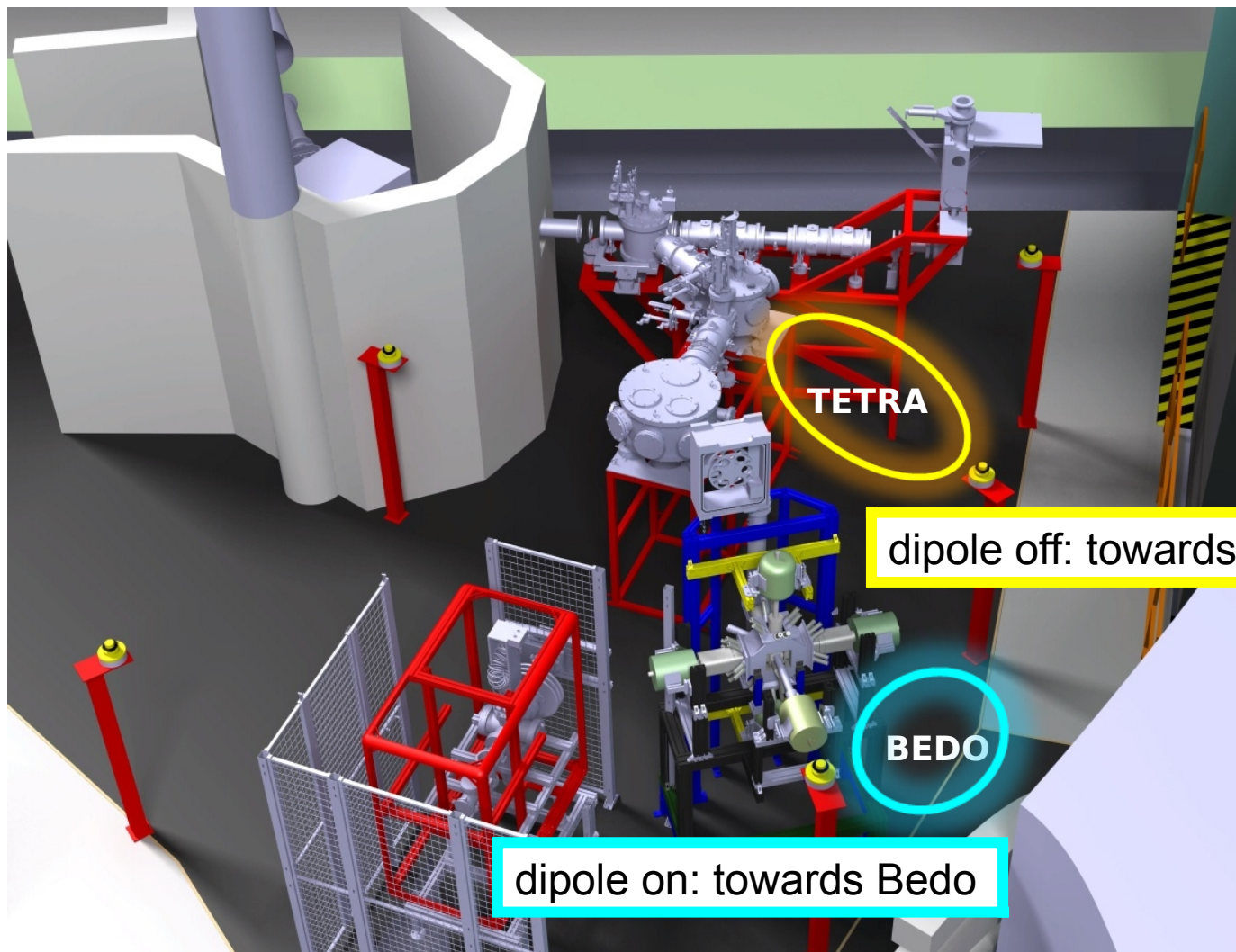
Y Penionzhkevich & D Verney et al



4π neutron detector of
 90 ^3He counters $\epsilon = 63\%$
 4π beta detector
 1 Ge detector

D Testov, PhD thesis

Tetra and Bedo in alternating mode



Collaboration IPN
Orsay - FLNR Dubna

Tetra and Bedo in alternating mode

mid-shell Ln $\beta\gamma$ fast-timing
Roussière et al.

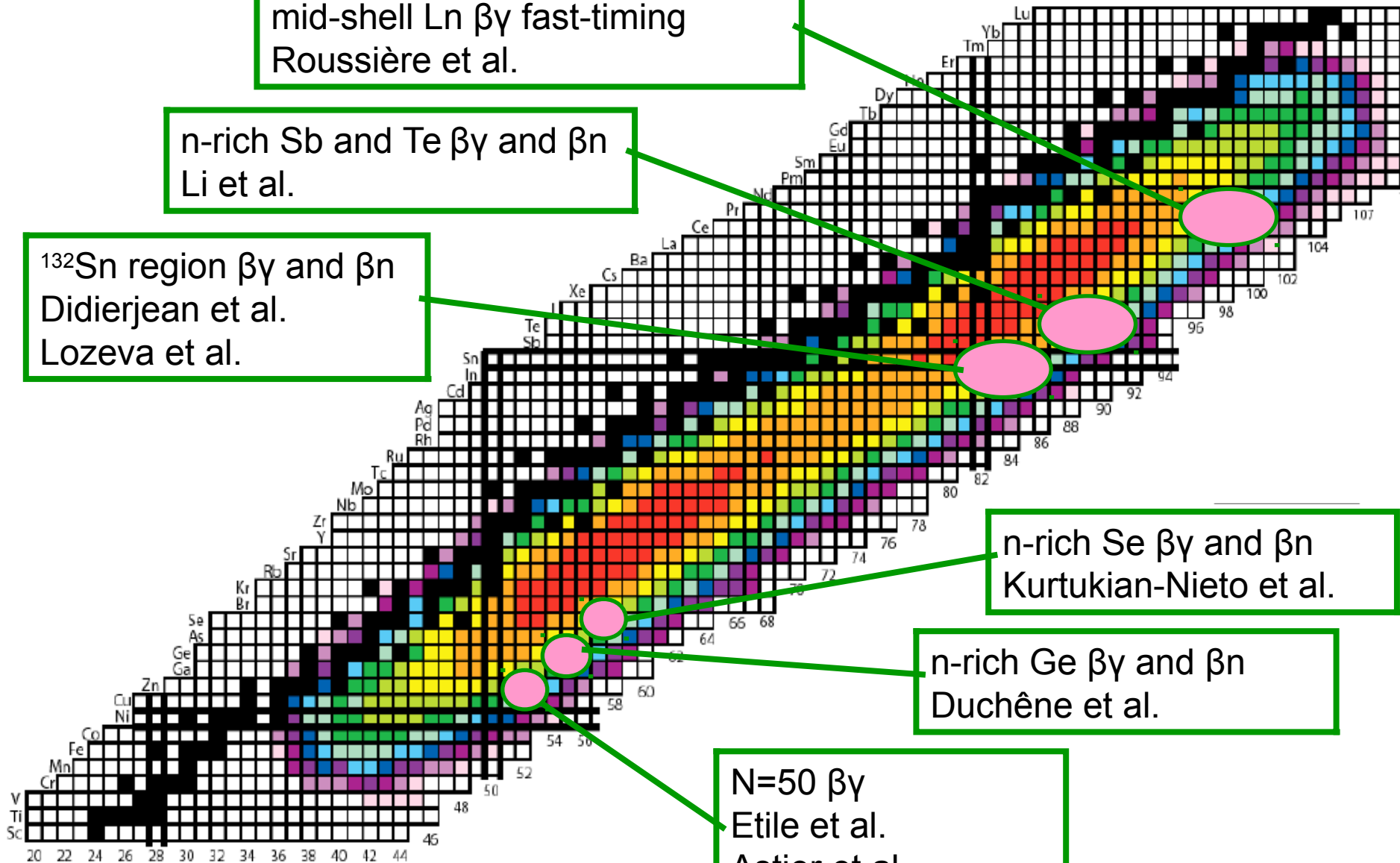
n-rich Sb and Te $\beta\gamma$ and βn
Li et al.

^{132}Sn region $\beta\gamma$ and βn
Didierjean et al.
Lozeva et al.

n-rich Se $\beta\gamma$ and βn
Kurtukian-Nieto et al.

n-rich Ge $\beta\gamma$ and βn
Duchêne et al.

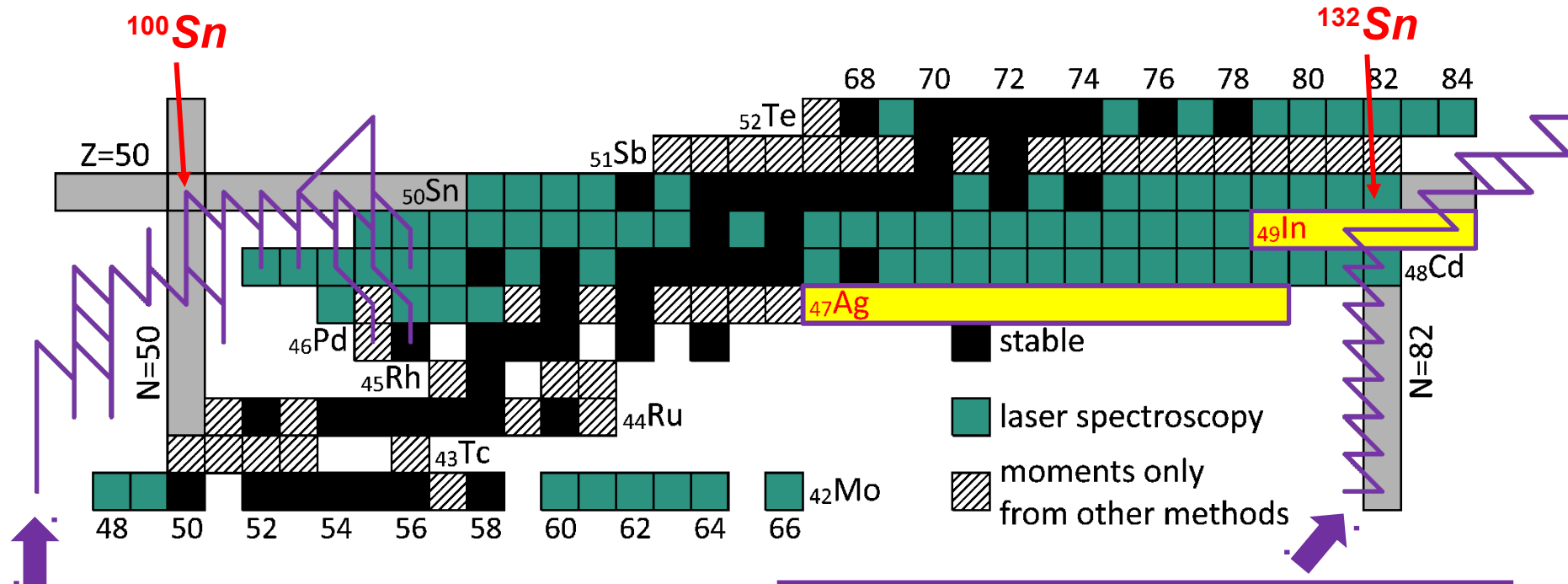
$N=50$ $\beta\gamma$
Etile et al.
Astier et al



Lino: Laser-induced nuclear orientation

D Yordanov et al

laser spectroscopy in the Sn region:
 ground and isomeric state properties of $^{110-126}\text{Ag}$ and $^{128-133}\text{In}$
 β -decay of polarised $^{121-126}\text{Ag}$ and $^{128-133}\text{In}$



rp process

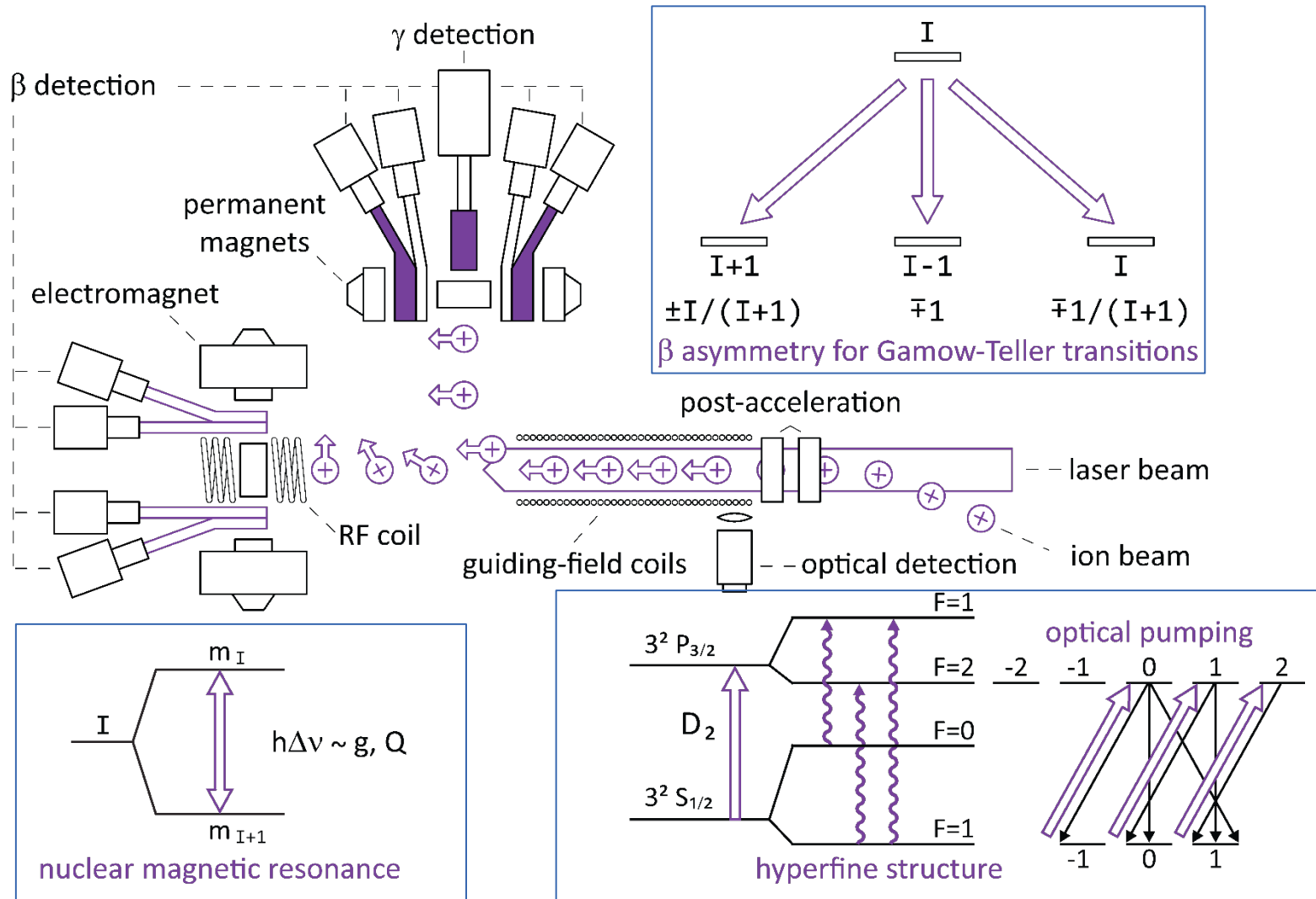
r process

- more accurate theoretical lifetimes of the N=82 isotones below ^{129}Ag
- shell quenching vs deformation
- shell effect in radii

Lino: Laser-induced nuclear orientation

D Yordanov et al

- polarisation by optical pumping
- μ & Q from nuclear magnetic resonance
- β -delayed spectroscopy of laser-polarized beams



Polarex: Nuclear Orientation On-Line

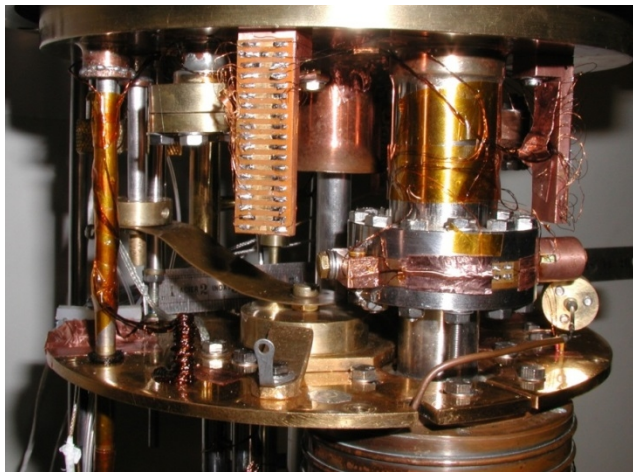
C Gaulard et al

CSNSM off-line validation

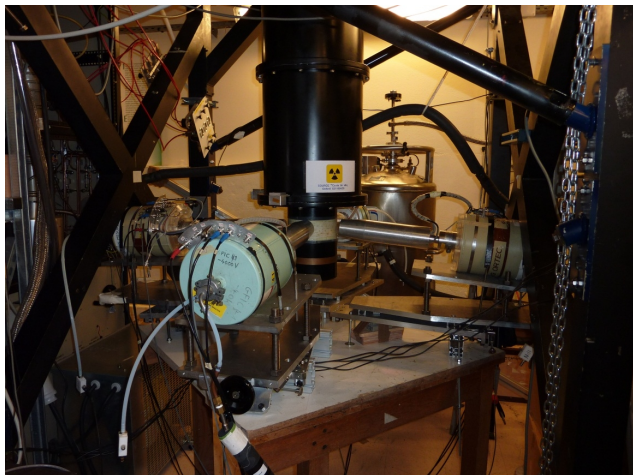
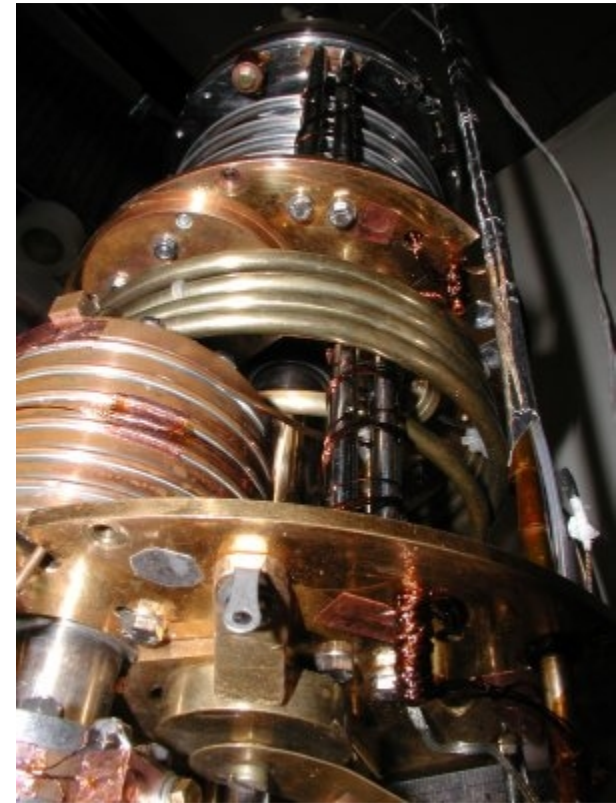
Rejuvenation of the dilution cryostat
Letters of intent received

Preparation at the Alto site

Structure and platforms
Faisceauologie and beam line design



CSNSM Orsay
LPSC Grenoble
IPN Orsay
INM Paris
University of Tennessee
University of Maryland
University of Oxford
University of Novi Sad



Tas: Total Absorption Spectroscopy

M Fallot & B Rubio et al

Proposed roadmap at Alto:

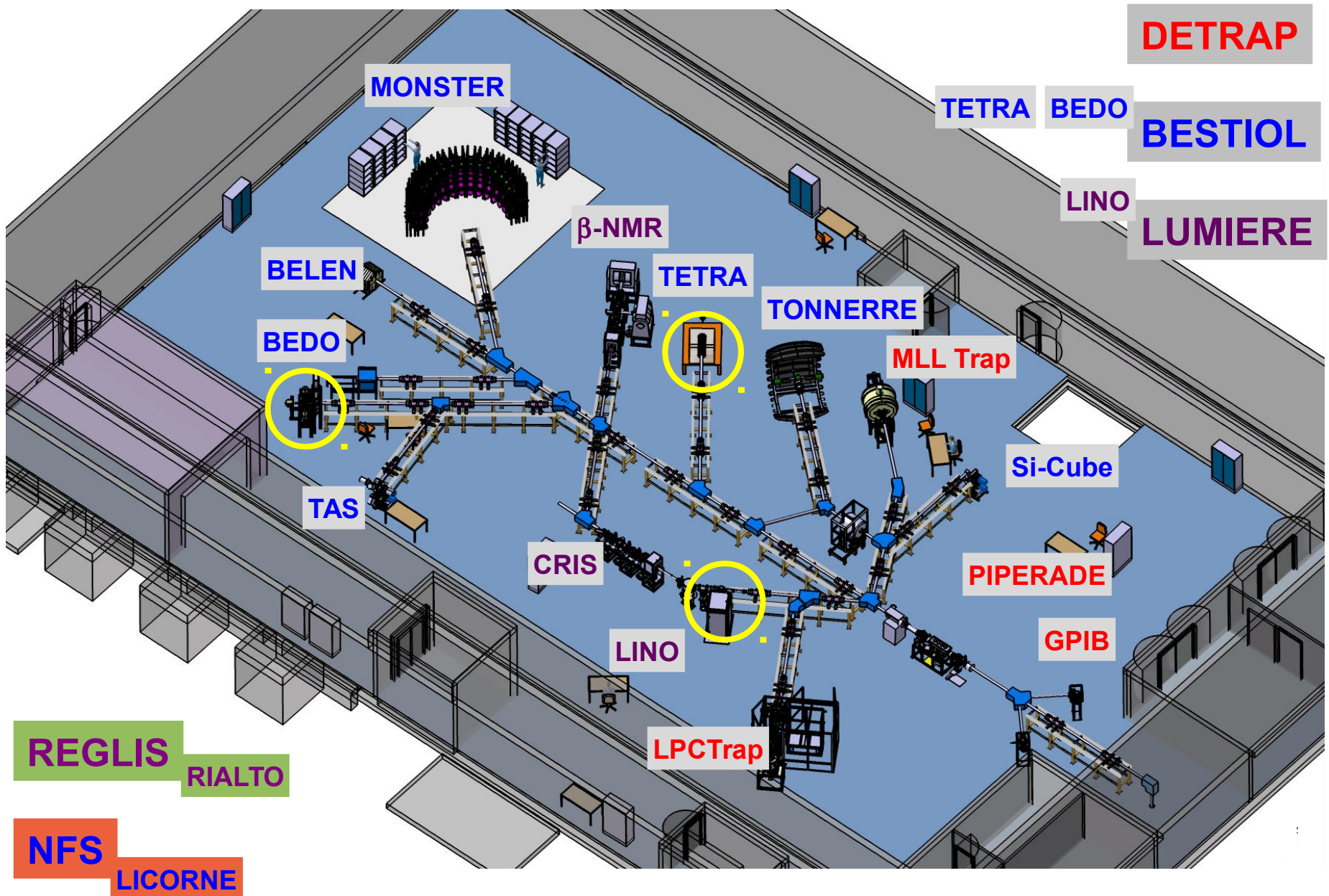
- Phase 1 (2014-2015): install the Valencia-Surrey **TAS@ALTO (12 BaF₂)** at the **existing beam line**, for nuclei of interest that could be easily selected
- Phase 2 (2014-2016): more challenging cases that the **laser ion source** for selection, in parallel with development of a **dedicated TAS beam line**
- Phase 3: **synergy with Bedo and Tetra** for βn emitters and more exotic isotopes. Common measurement campaigns with complementary beam lines?

In parallel, new detector developments combining higher resolution with efficiency such as **LaBr₃ or CeBr₃ for Alto then Spiral-2**



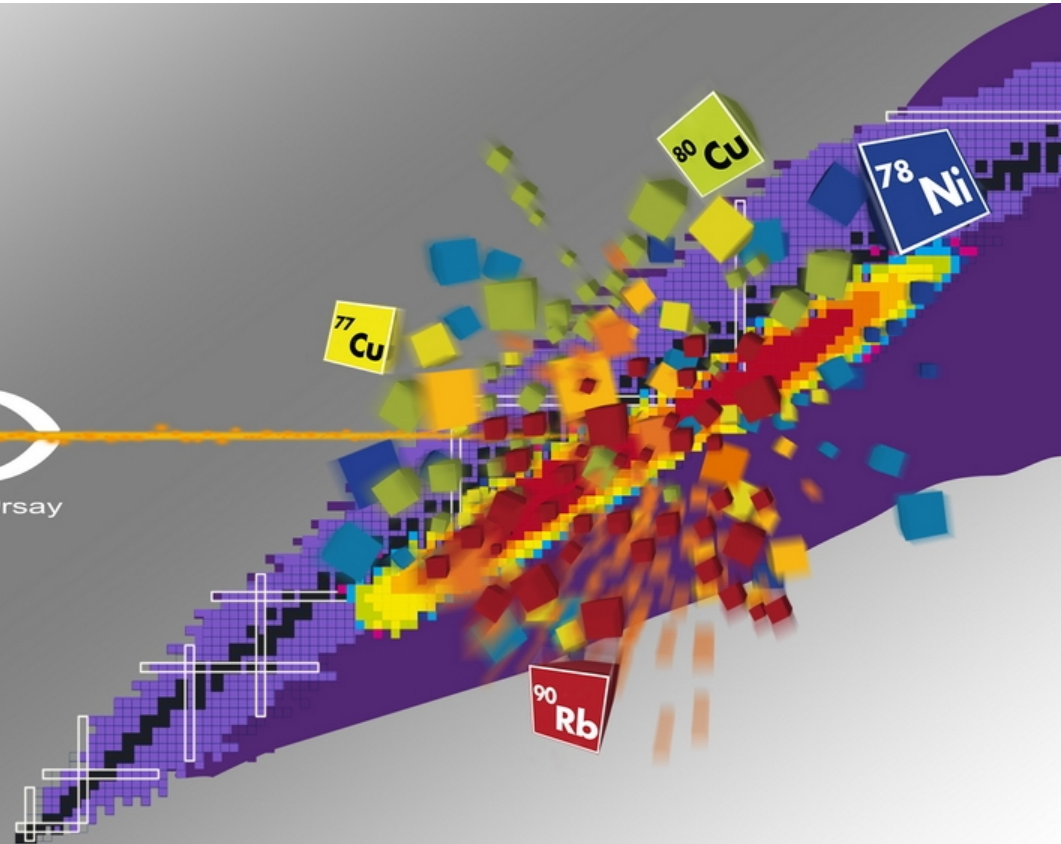
IFIC, Valencia
Subatech, Nantes
University of Surrey, Guildford
University of Jyväskylä
Ciemat, Madrid

Initiate the physics for Spiral-2 at GANIL: Desir, S3, NFS



- ▶ niche with stable beams
- ▶ R&D on Isol & RIB
- ▶ low-energy physics programme based on photofission
- ▶ R&D and physics at Alto pave the way to Spiral-2 at Ganil: initiate physics program, train new generation of isol physicists, develop instruments and methodologies

ALTO
Accélérateur Linéaire et Tandem à Orsay



Clusters & ion-matter interaction

Beroff, K et al (2009) NIMB 267,866

M. Chabot et al A&A524,(2010) A39

M. Chabot et al; PRL104 (2010), 043401

K. Béroff et al : PRA84 (2011) 032705

M. Chabot et al ; Rev.Sc.Inst82(2011) 103301(high-lighted paper)

Krauser, J. et al. New Journal of Physics (2011) 13, 083023

Nuclear physics

Lebois M. et al. Physical Review C, 80 (2009)

Q. T. Doan et al. Acta. Pol. B40 (2009) 725

R. Lozeva et al AIP Conf. Proc. 1224, 143 (2010)

Q.T. Doan et al. Phys. Rev. C 82, 067306 (2010)

D. Curien et al. J. of Phys. CS 205 (2010) 012034

Freer et al. J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 37 (2010) 125102

R&D

B. Hy et al., Nucl. Instrum. and Meth. B288 (2012) 34

J. Duenas et al NIMA 676 (2012) 70

J. Duenas et al NIMA714 48 (2013)

Outgoing Neutron kinematic curves

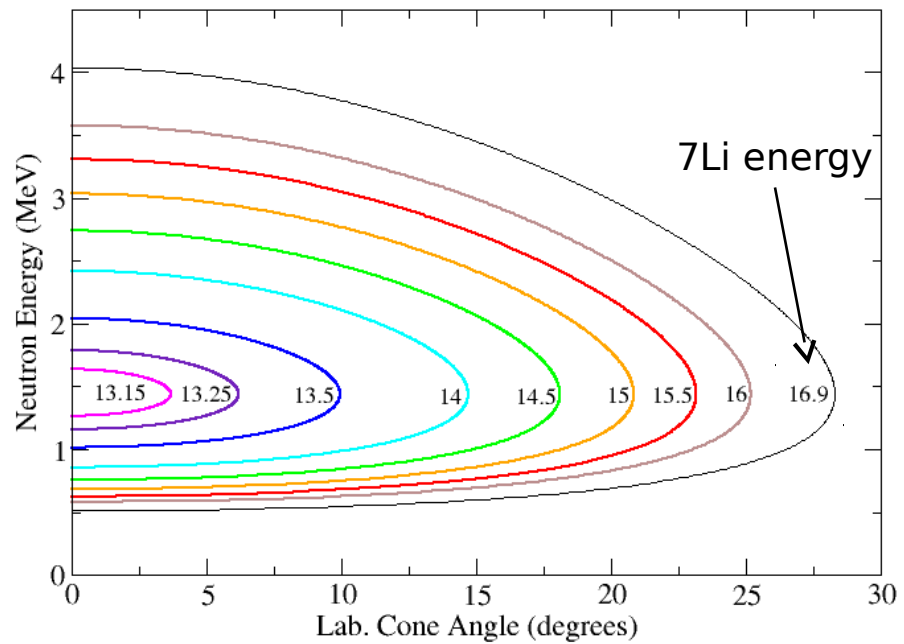
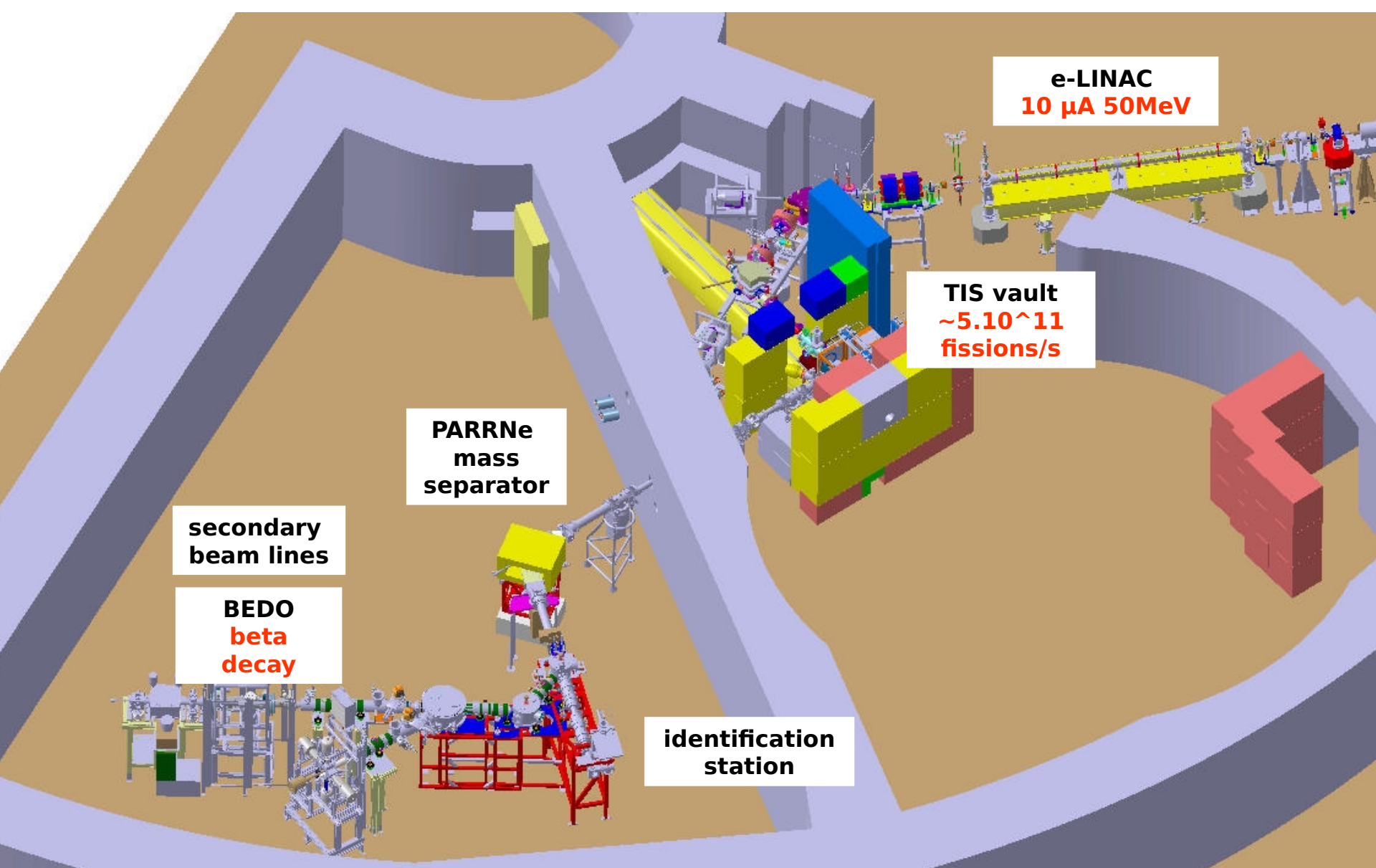
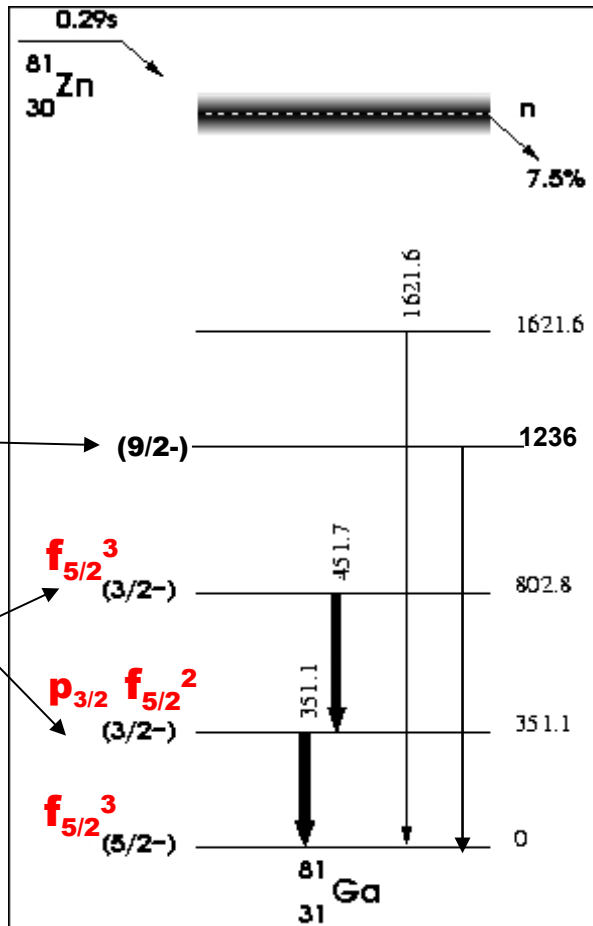


Photo-fission based isol facility



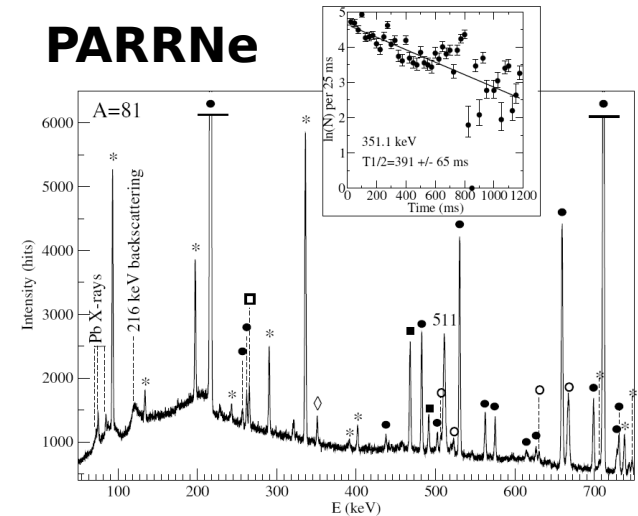
no evidence for neutron excitations at low energy in ^{81}Ga : N=50 is effective



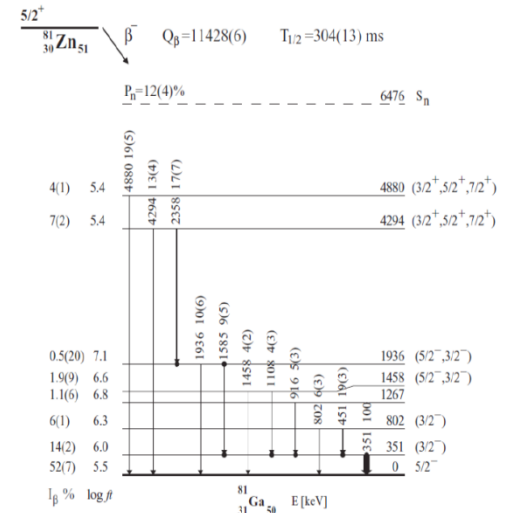
Deep inelastic at Legnaro
 G. De Angelis et al. NPA 787 (2007)
 74c

observé en décroissance β
 à Orsay (PARRNe)
 D. Verney et al PRC 76 (2007)
 054312

PARRNe



Oak Ridge,
 Phys. Rev. C 82, 064314 (2010)



Ga: hot-plasma ionisation (1 μA deuterons)

O. Perru et al, EPJA 28, 307 (2006)

Ga: surface ionisation (2-4 μA electrons)

M. Lebois et al, PRC 80, 044308 (2009)

B. Tastet et al, PRC 87, 054307 (2013)

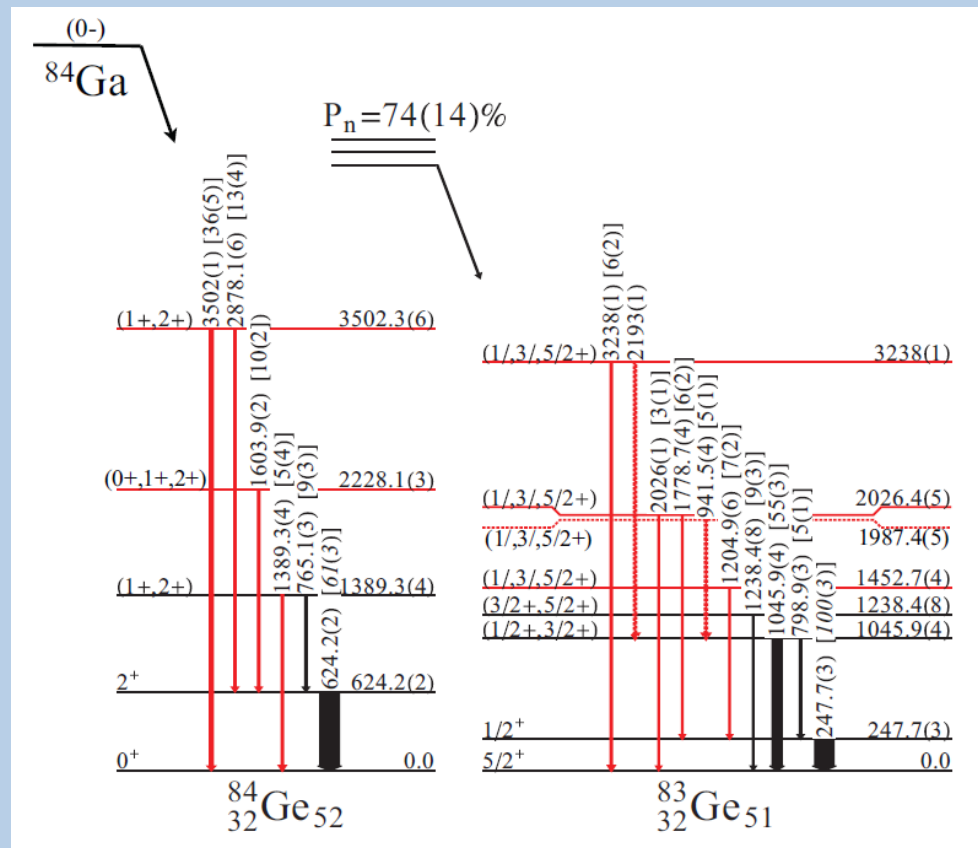
Ga: laser ionisation (10 μA electrons)

K. Kolos et al, PRC 88, 047301 (2013)

D. Testov et al, to be published

Zn: hot plasma ionization(1 μA deuterons)

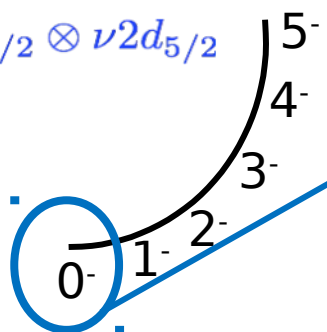
Verney et al, PRC 76, 054312 (2007)

Zn: laser ionisation(10 μA electrons) $^{82}\text{Zn} \rightarrow ^{82}\text{Ga}$ A. Etilé et al.

Two long lived isomers in ^{84}Ga

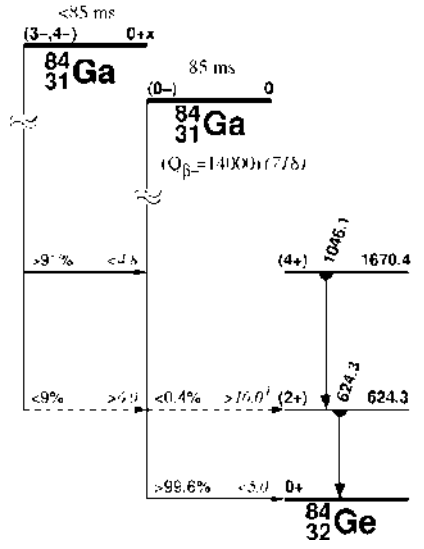
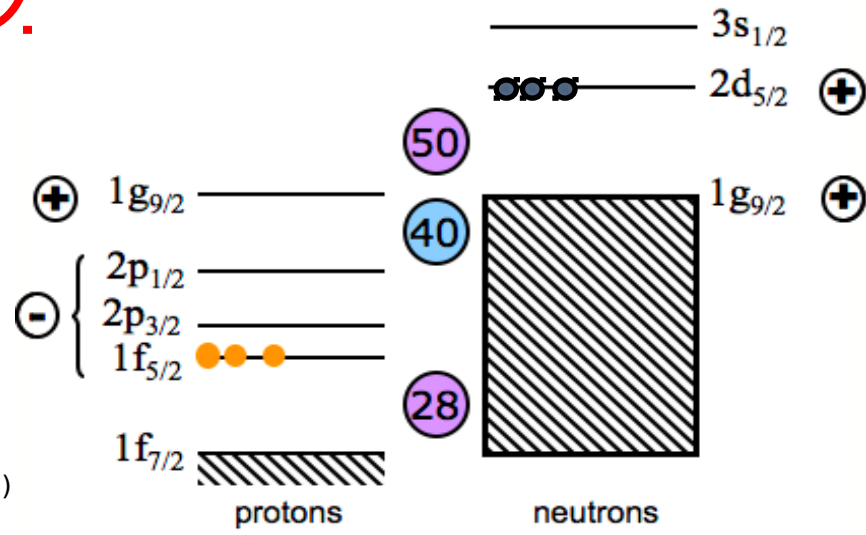
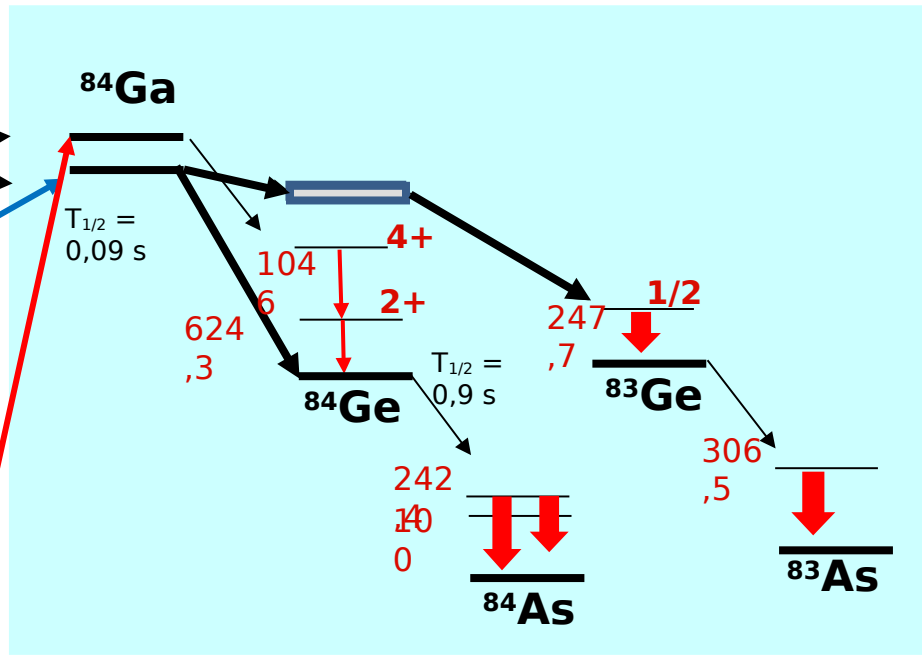
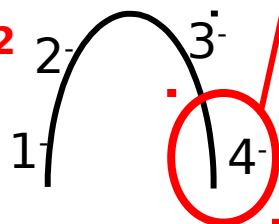
low-spin state

$\pi 1f_{5/2} \otimes \nu 2d_{5/2}$



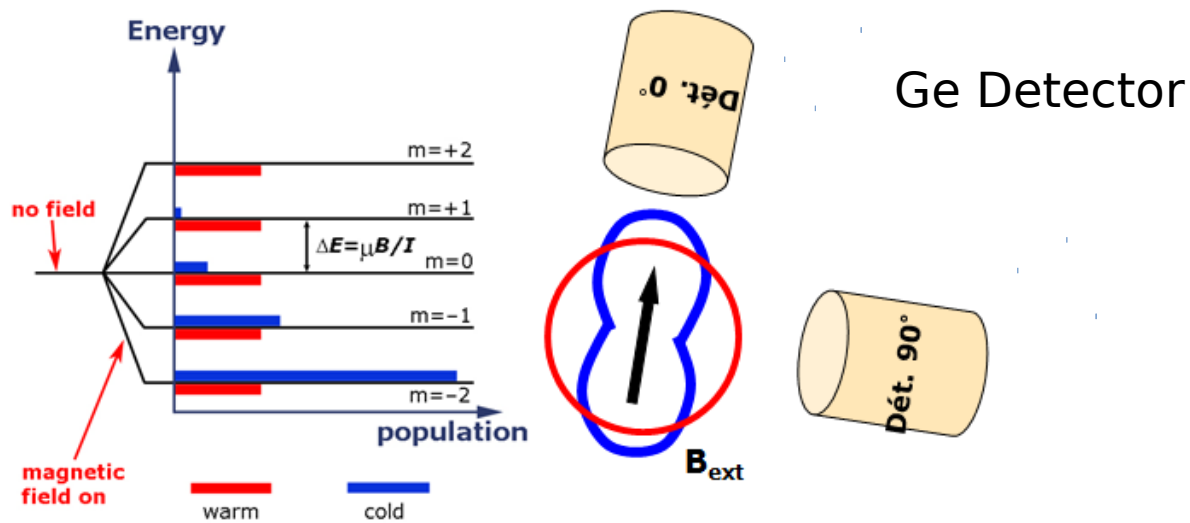
high-spin state

$\pi p_{3/2} \nu d_{5/2}$



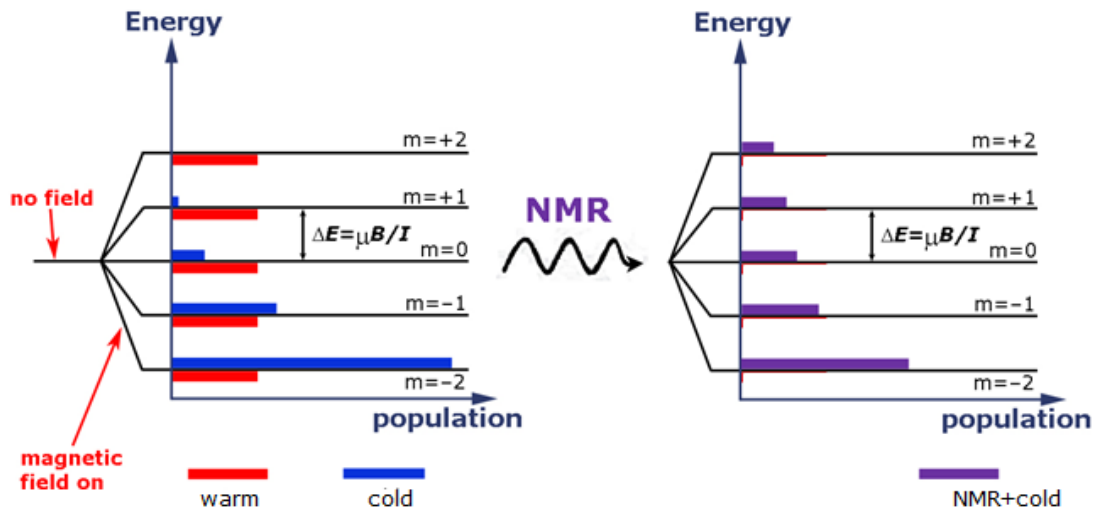
O. Perru et al., EPJA, **28**, p. 307 (2006)
 J. S. Thomas PRC **76**, 044302 (2007)
 D. Verney et al PRC **76**, 054312 (2007)

Low Temperature Nuclear Orientation



Angular distribution depends on **spins** of the nuclear states, **transition multiplicities**, **total magnetic field** and **temperature**.

AND Nuclear Magnetic Resonance



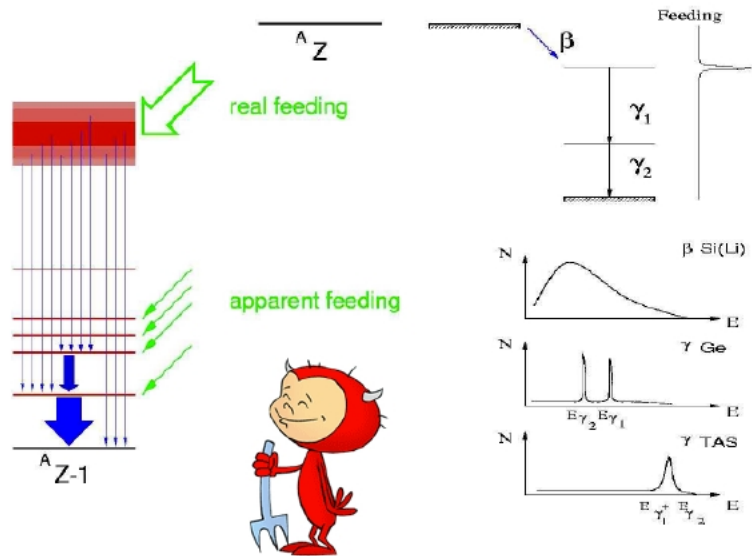
The **good frequency**
 -> **magnetic moment**
 -> Hyperfine structure
 -> Nuclear thermometer

TAS Technique

Pandemonium effect**:

Due to the use of Ge detectors to measure the decay schemes: lower efficiency at higher energy

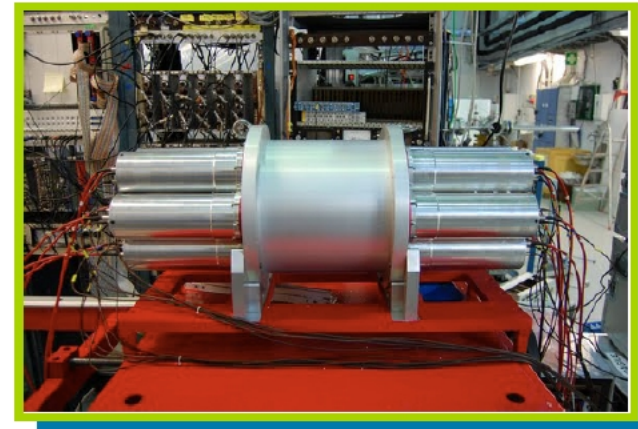
→ underestimate of β branches towards high energy excited states: overestimate of the high energy part of the FP β spectra



Picture from A. Algora

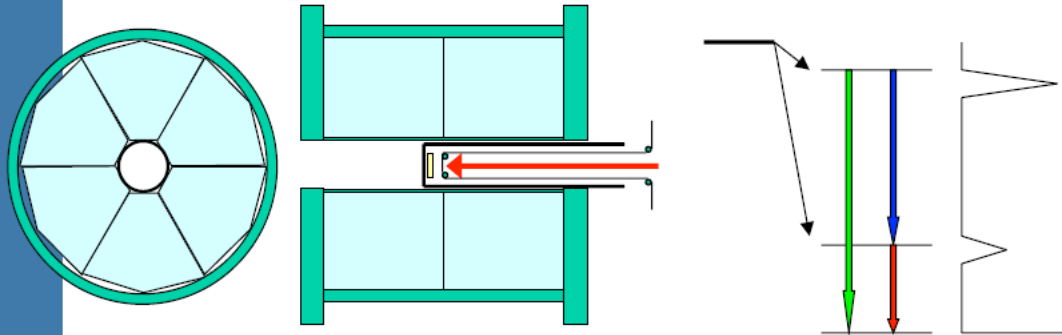
** J.C.Hardy et al., Phys. Lett. B, 71, 307 (1977)

Solution: Total Absorption Spectroscopy (TAS)
 Big crystal, $4\pi \Rightarrow$ A TAS is a calorimeter !



- 12 BaF₂ covering $\sim 4\pi$
- Detection efficiency of γ ray cascade $\sim 100\%$
- Si detector for β

Observable: beta feeding => beta strength



An ideal TAS would give directly the β -intensity I_β which is linked with the β -strength S_β :

$$S_i = \frac{I_i}{f(Q_\beta - E_i)T_{1/2}} \quad [S^{-1}]$$

Statement of the problem:

Relation between TAS data and the β -intensity distribution:

$$I_i = \frac{f_i}{\sum_k f_k}$$

$$d_i = \sum_j R_{ij} f_j$$

$$R_j = \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} b_{jk} \mathbf{g}_{jk} \otimes R_k$$

Deconvolution (Inverse problem) algorithms

Monte Carlo simulations
 +
 Nuclear statistical model

- Spectrum must be clean
- Response must be accurately known
- Solution of inverse problem must be stable