



TRIUMF

Canada's national laboratory
for particle and nuclear physics
and accelerator-based science

Towards N=82 r-process waiting point: precision atomic mass measurement of $^{125-127}\text{Cd}$

Erich Leistenschneider
for TITAN Collaboration

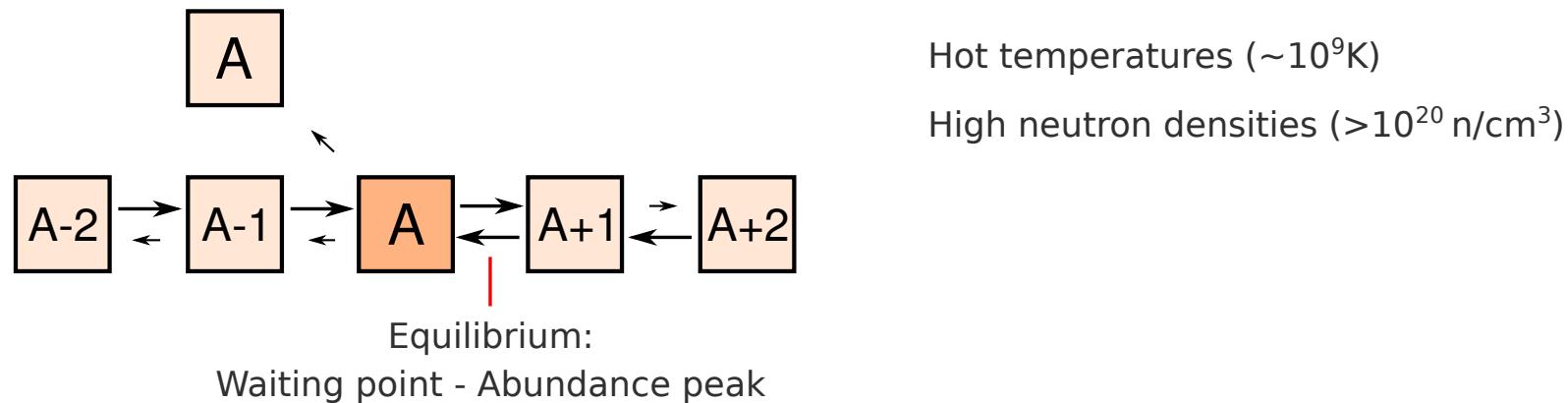
WNPPC, February 2017



Explosive Nucleosynthesis

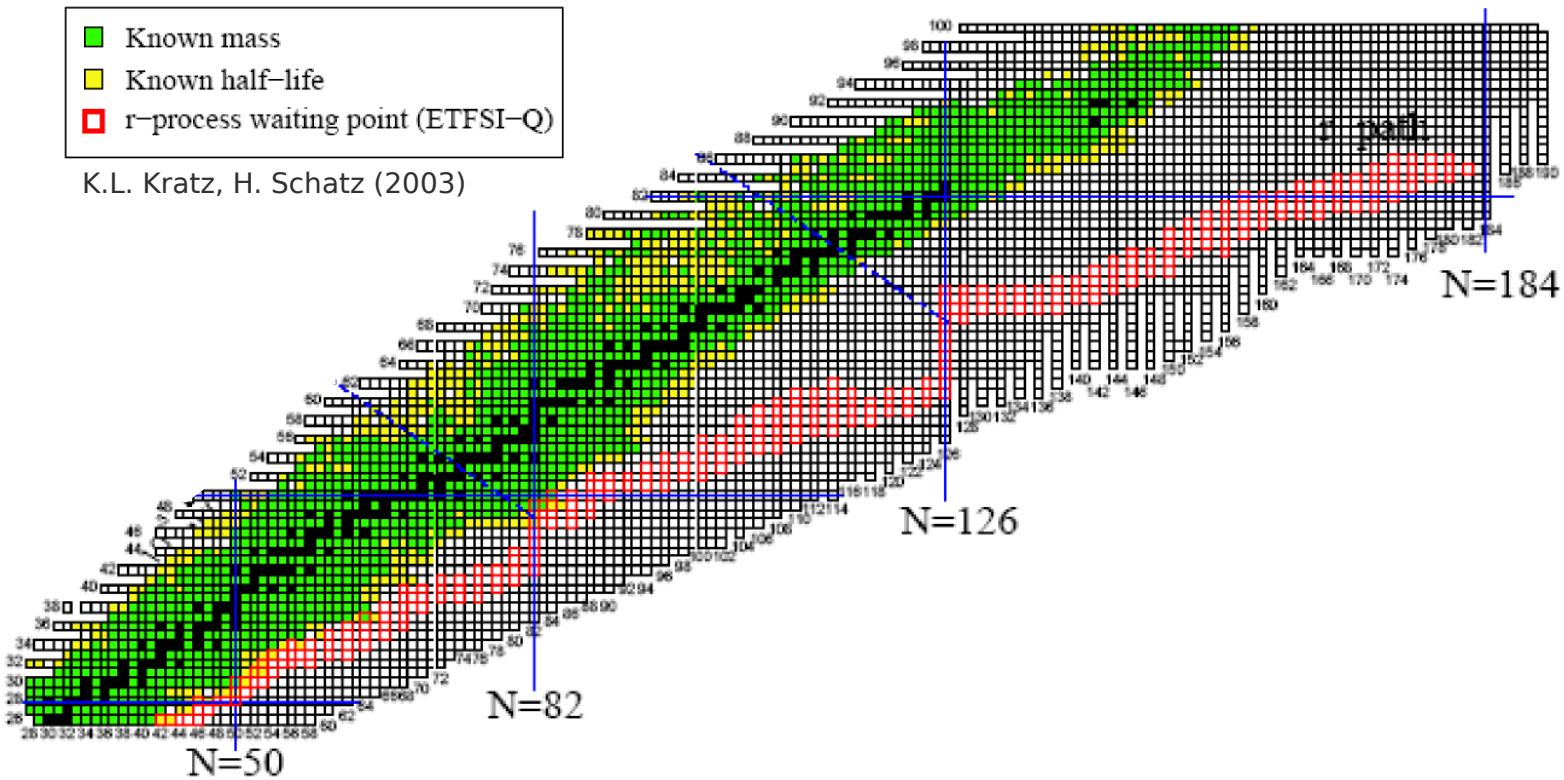
r-Process (rapid neutron capture)

Neutron capture (n,γ) competes with photodesintegration (γ,n) and β -decay



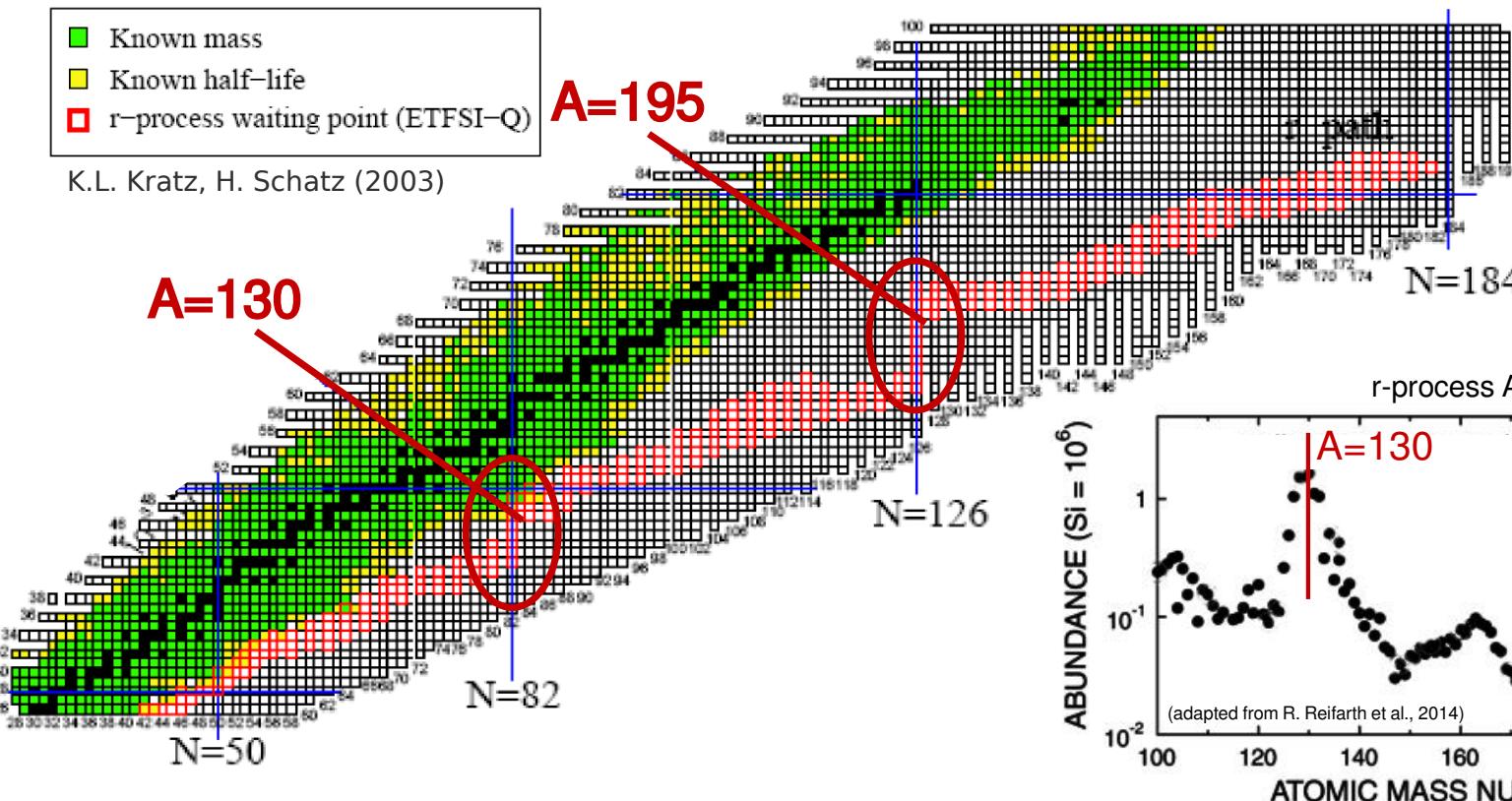
Neutron separation energies required → nuclear masses ($\sim 10 \text{keV}/c^2$ precision)

r-Process (rapid neutron capture)

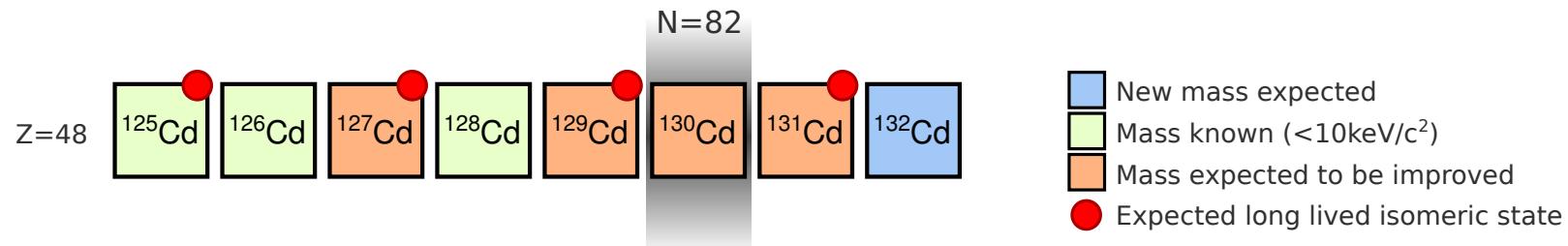


Explosive Nucleosynthesis

r-Process (rapid neutron capture)



Waiting point ^{130}Cd and surroundings



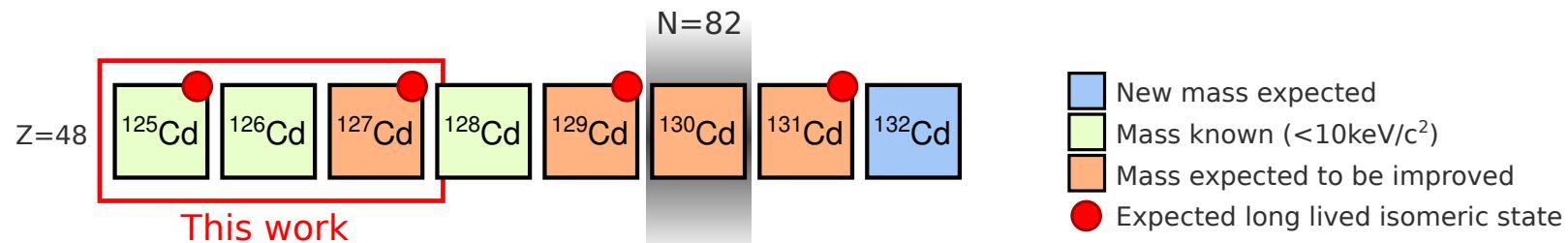
"Wish-list":

Evolution of one and two neutron separation energies around ^{130}Cd

Improve masses to $< 10 \text{ keV}/c^2$ for accurate r-process calculations

Resolve long lived isomeric states

Waiting point ^{130}Cd and surroundings



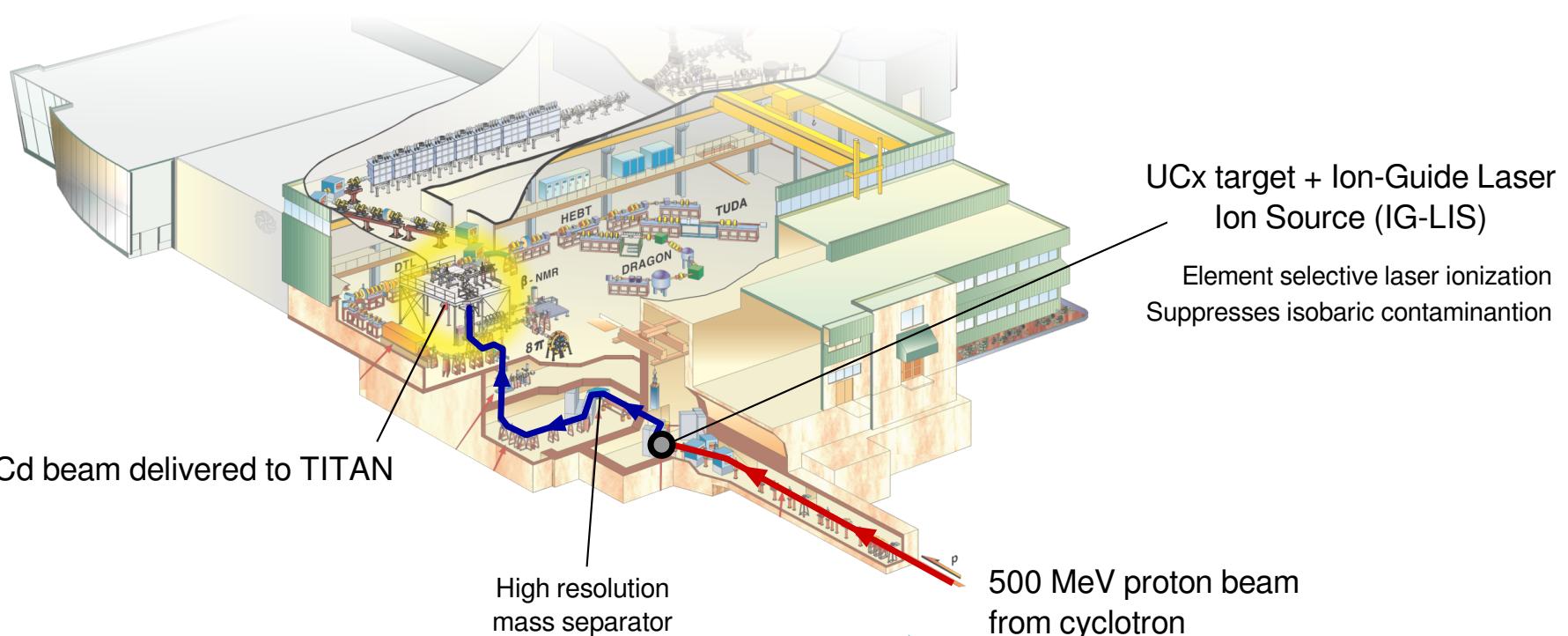
"Wish-list":

Evolution of one and two neutron separation energies around ^{130}Cd

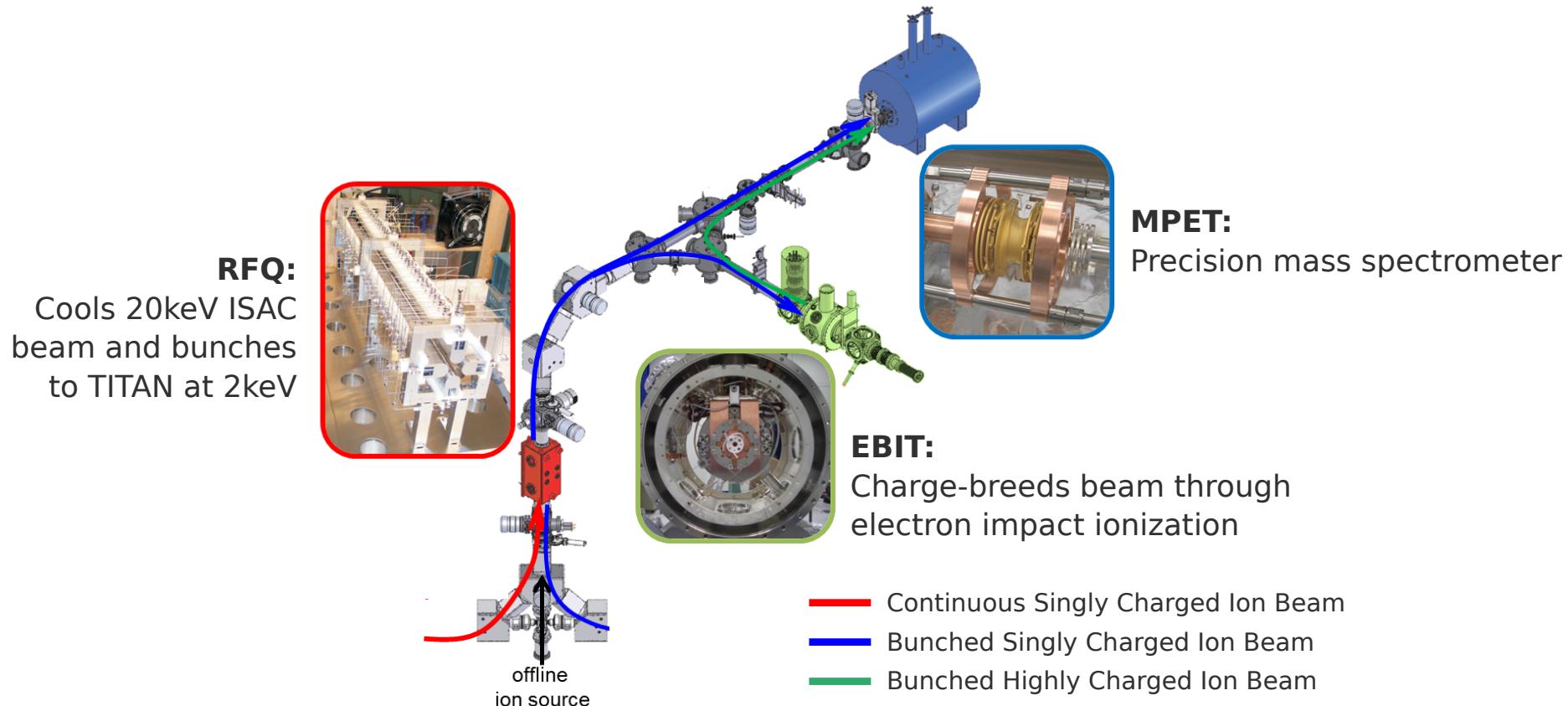
Improve masses to $< 10 \text{ keV}/c^2$ for accurate r-process calculations

Resolve long lived isomeric states

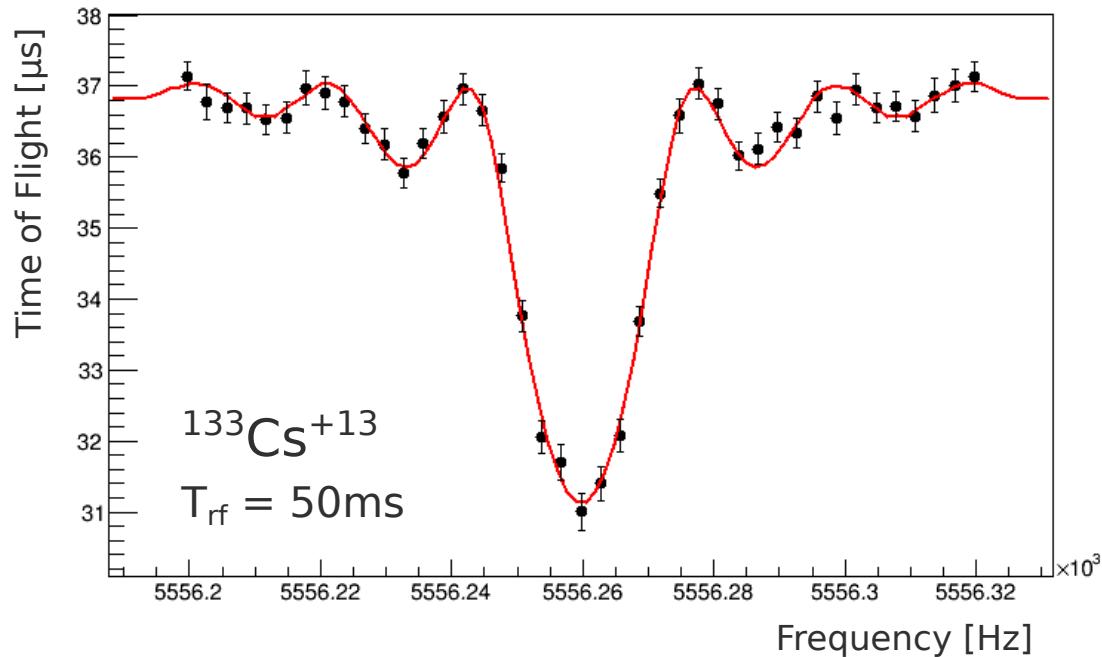
ISAC I at TRIUMF



TRIUMF Ion Traps for Atomic and Nuclear Science



Time-of-Flight Ion Cyclotron Resonance



Cyclotron frequency:

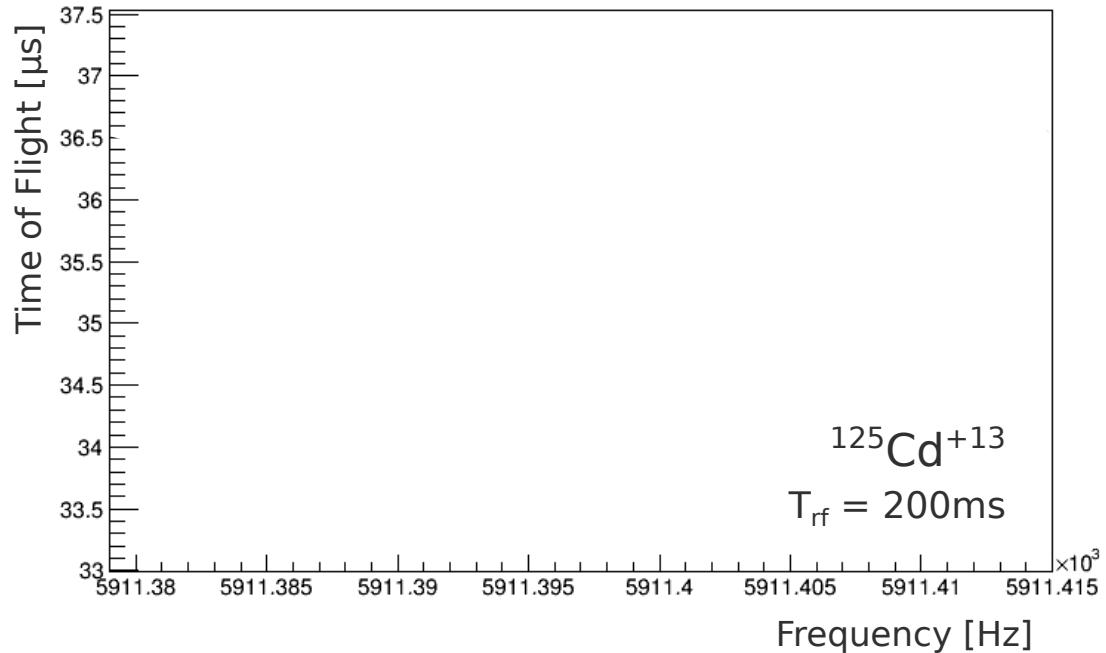
$$\nu_c = \frac{q B}{2\pi m}$$

Excitation:

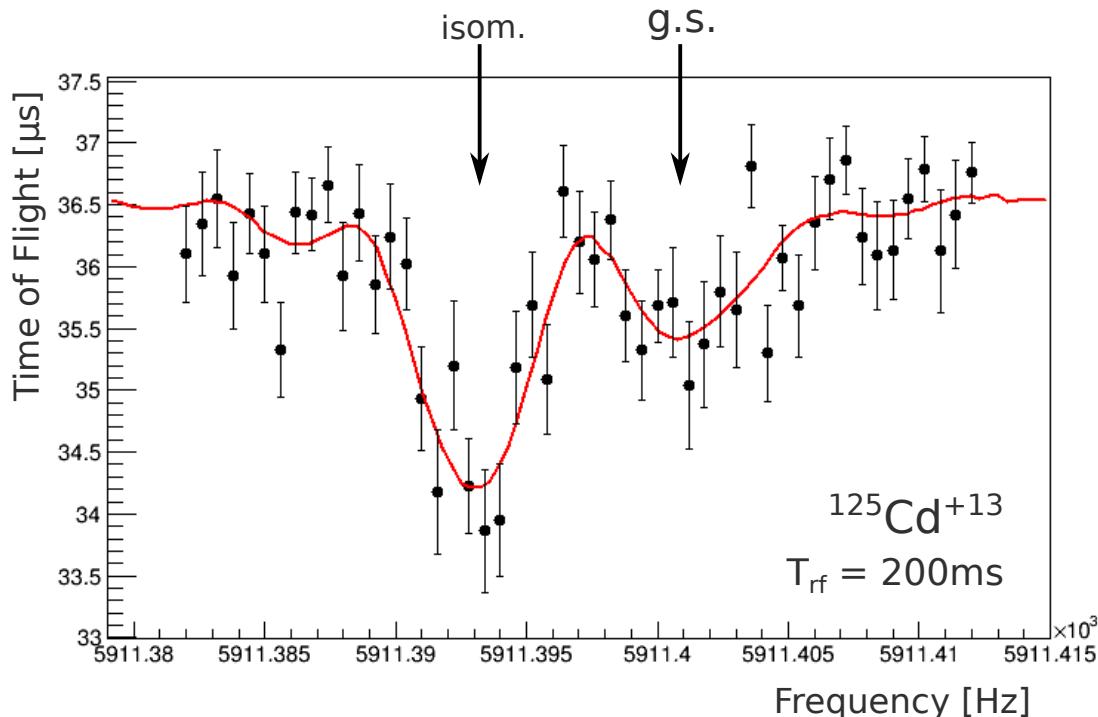
External driving field applied with frequency ν_{rf}

A lot of energy will be given to the ion's motion, but only if $\nu_{rf} = \nu_c$

Gain in energy translates into a faster time-of-flight to detector

^{125}Cd 

Mass Excesses [keV]		
	AME2012	TITAN*
(11/2-) 0.48(3)s isom.	-73162(3)	
(3/2+) 0.68(4)s g.s.	185.7(1)	-73348(3)

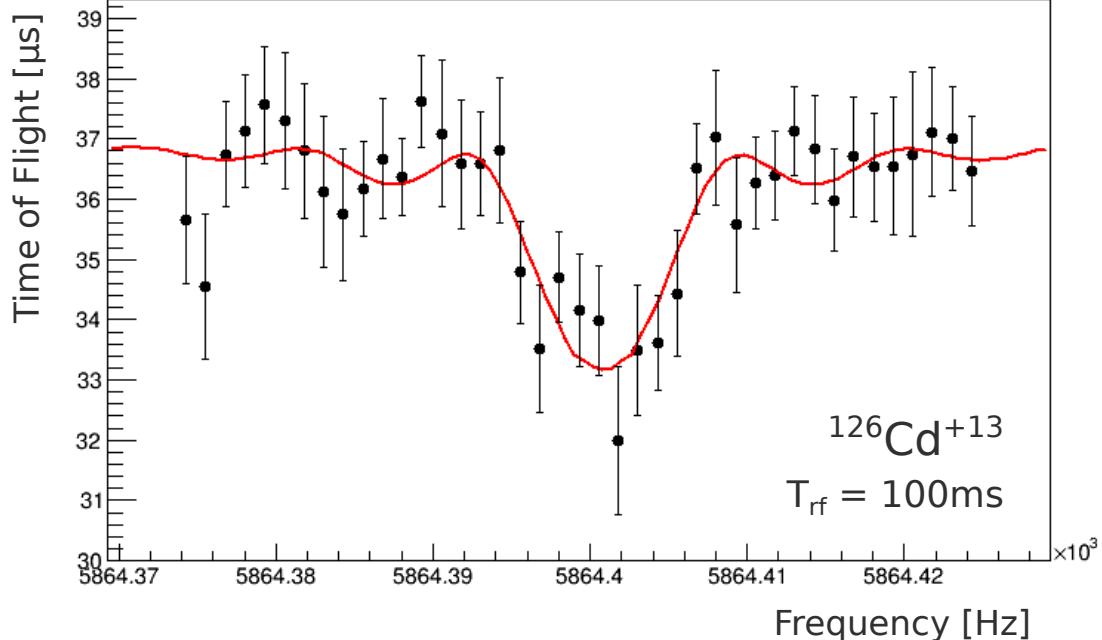
^{125}Cd 

Mass Excesses [keV]	
AME2012	TITAN*
$(11/2^-) \quad 0.48(3)\text{s}$ isom.	-73162(3)
$(3/2^+) \quad 0.68(4)\text{s}$ g.s.	-73348(3)
Δ	185.7(1)
	190(26)
	-73347(24)

PRELIMINARY

In good agreement with literature

* analysis still in progress!

^{126}Cd 

Mass Excesses [keV]

AME2012

TITAN*

0^+ 0.52(2)s g.s.

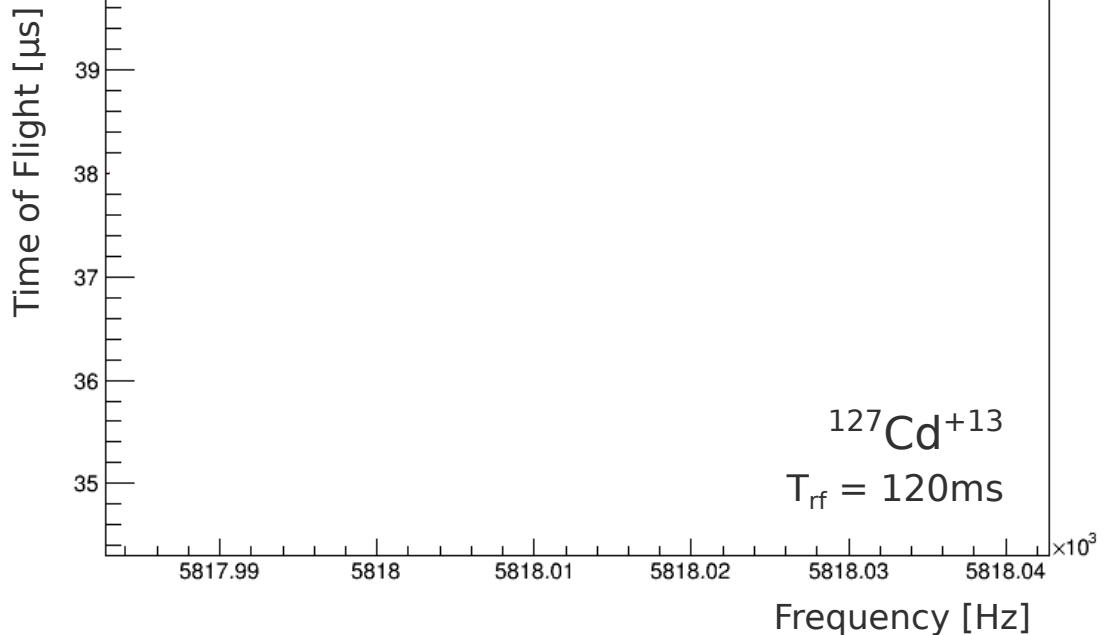
-72257(3)

-72261(7)

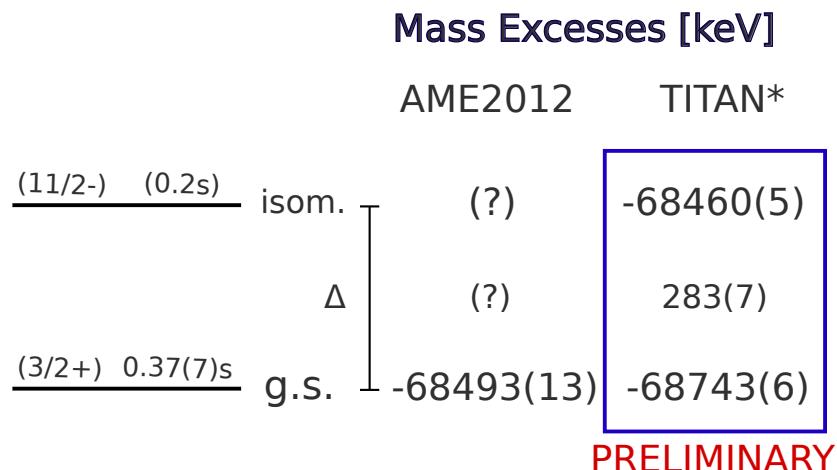
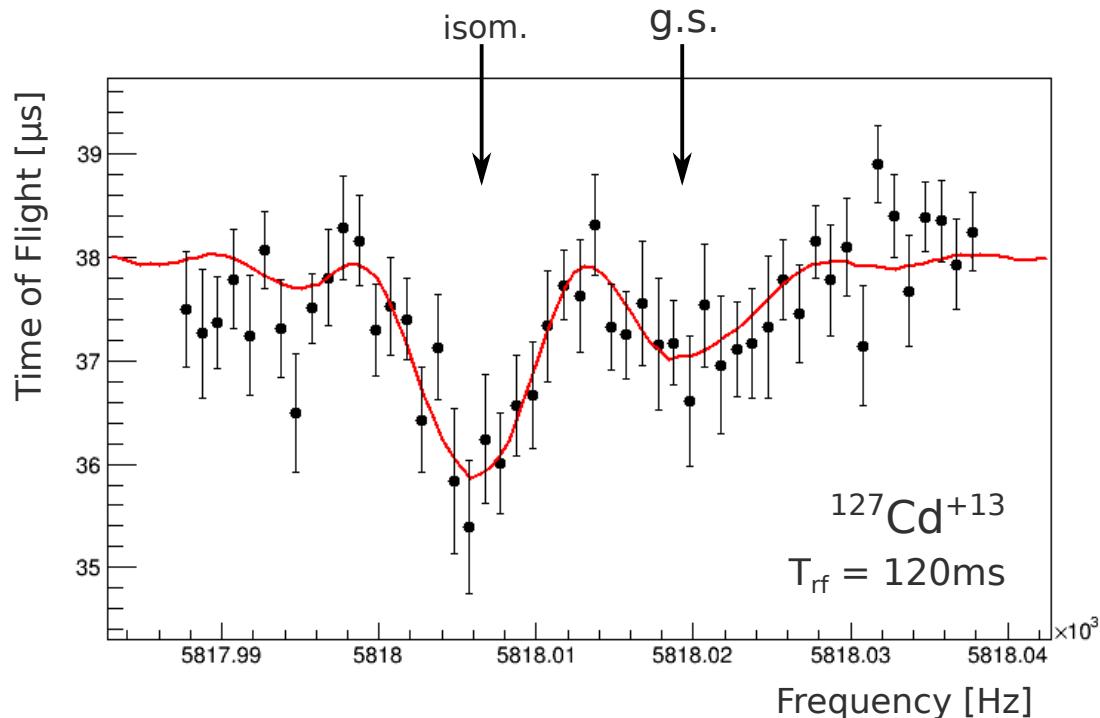
PRELIMINARY

In agreement with literature

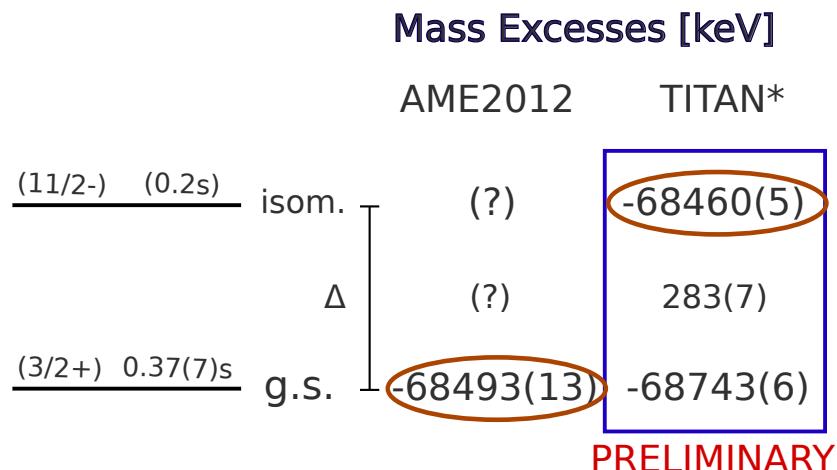
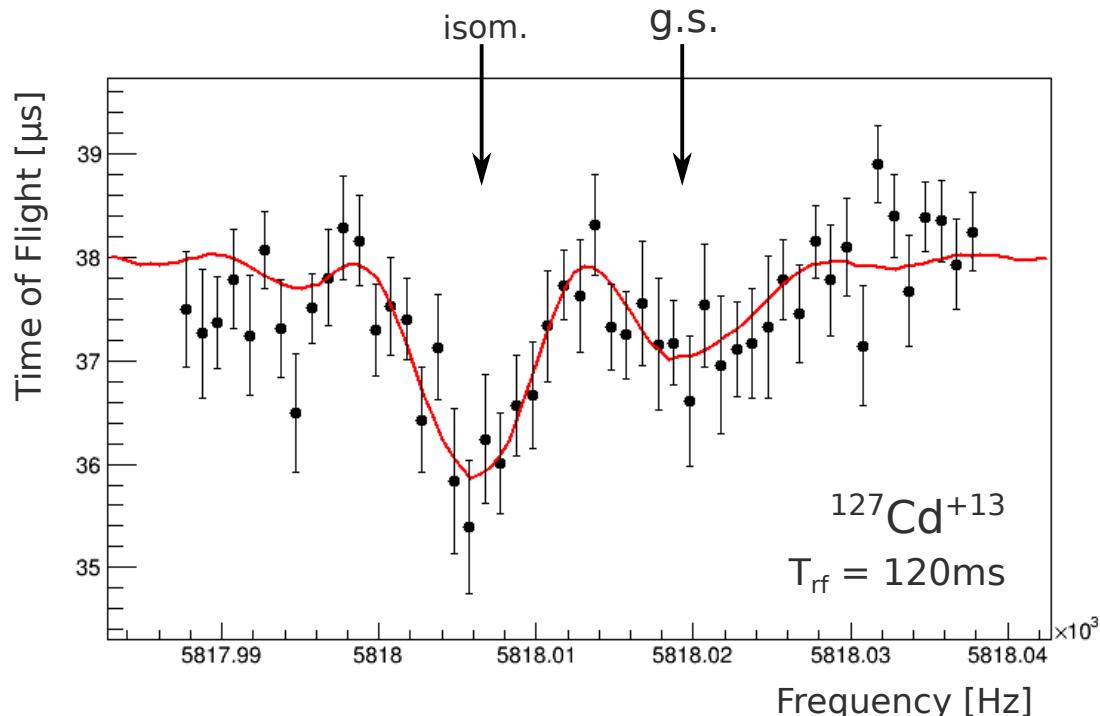
* analysis still in progress!

^{127}Cd 

Mass Excesses [keV]	
AME2012	TITAN*
(11/2-) (0.2s)	isom. (?)
(3/2+) 0.37(7)s	g.s. -68493(13) Δ (?)

^{127}Cd 

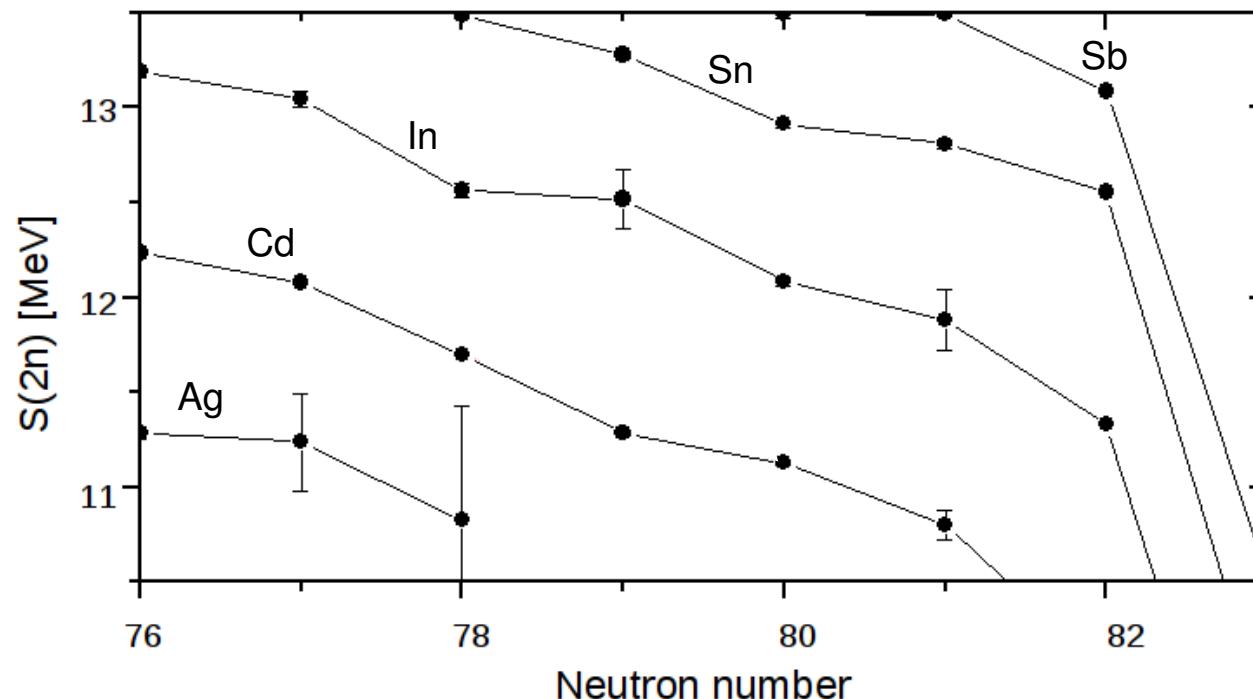
* analysis still in progress!

^{127}Cd 

Isomer misidentification in previously reported measurement!

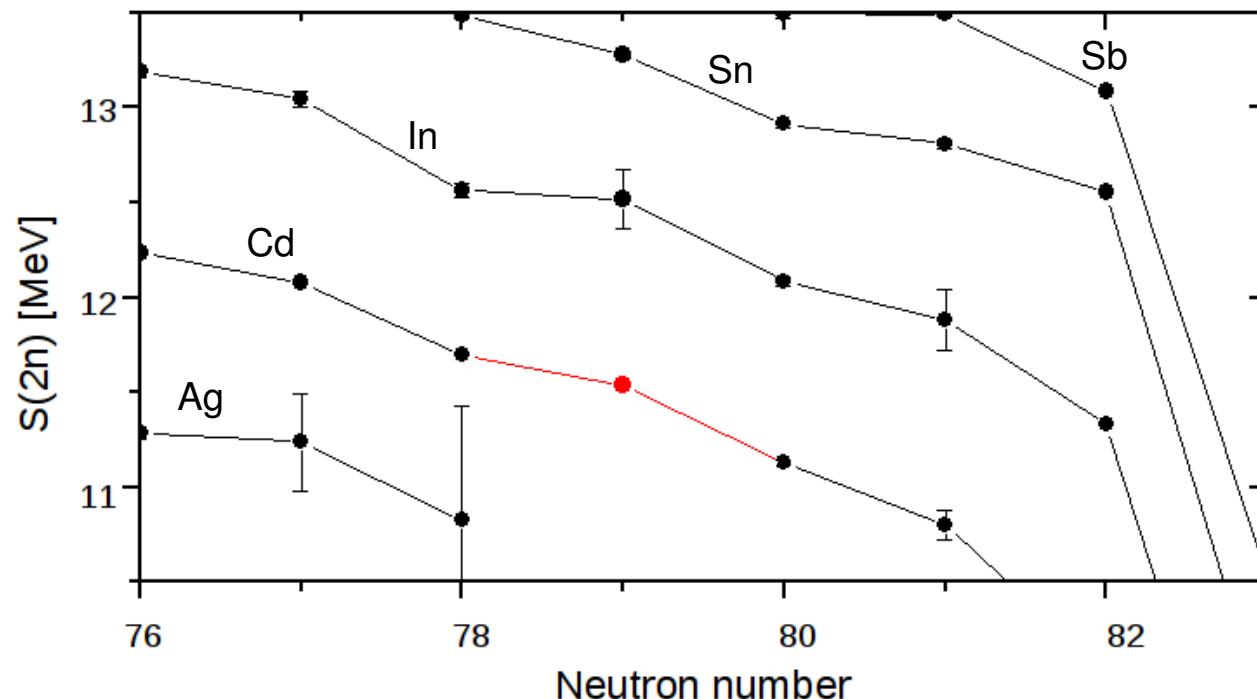
* analysis still in progress!

Cd 2-neutron separation energies



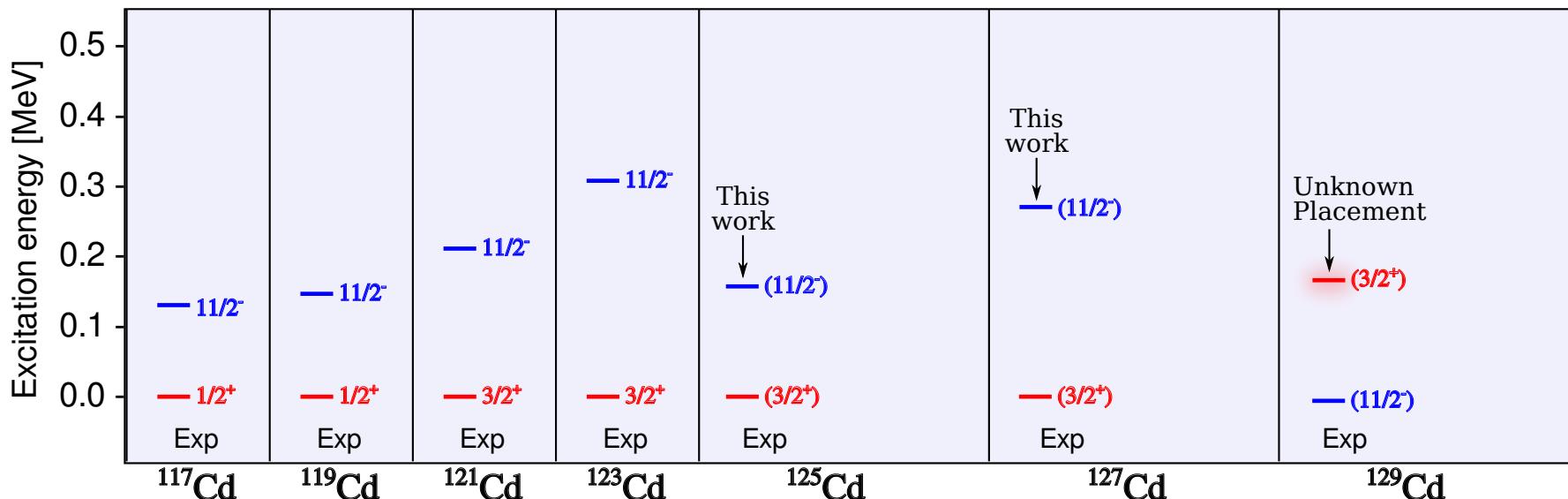
Cd 2-neutron separation energies

PRELIMINARY



Structure Evolution

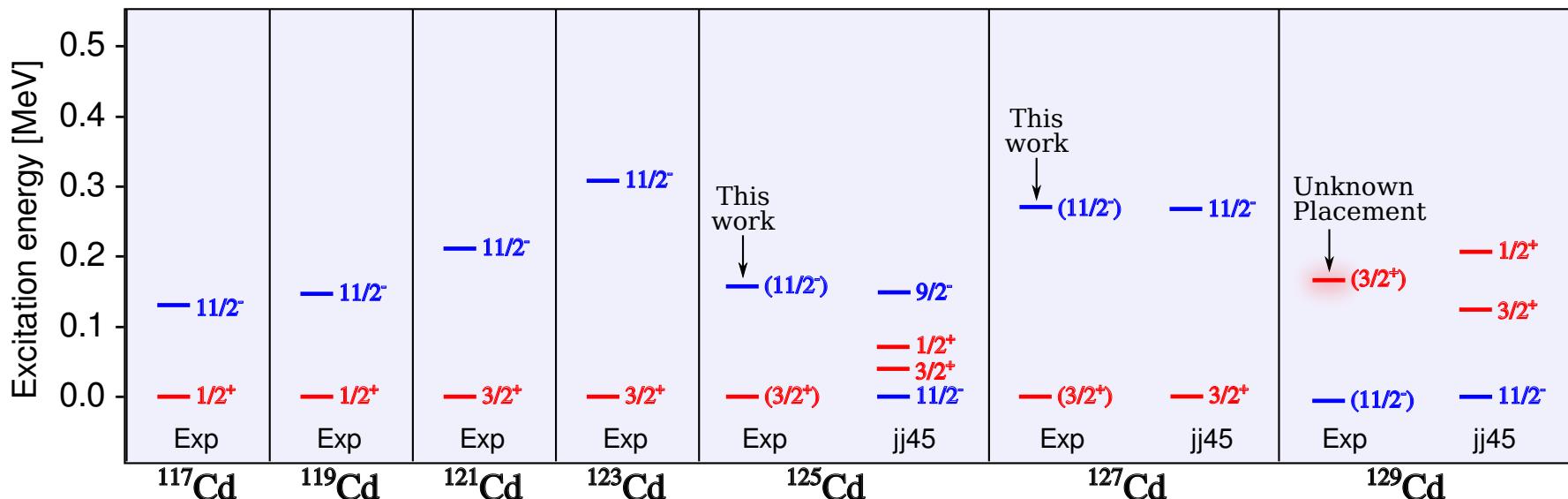
PRELIMINARY



Most spins & parities assigned based on systematic arguments

Structure Evolution

PRELIMINARY

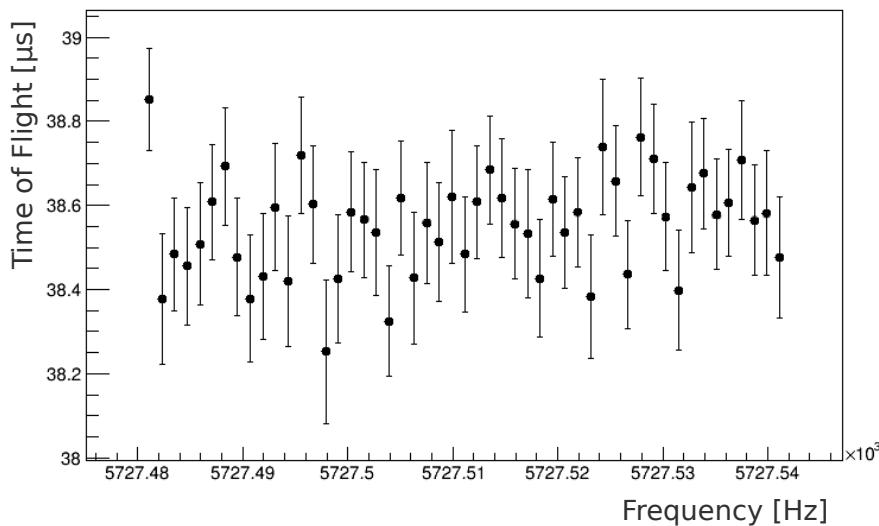


Most spins & parities assigned based on systematic arguments

Shell model calculations point out non-trivial systematics, assignments are not reliable

How can we go further?

Attempt to measure mass of ^{129}Cd failed.



No clear resonance found, too large isobaric contamination

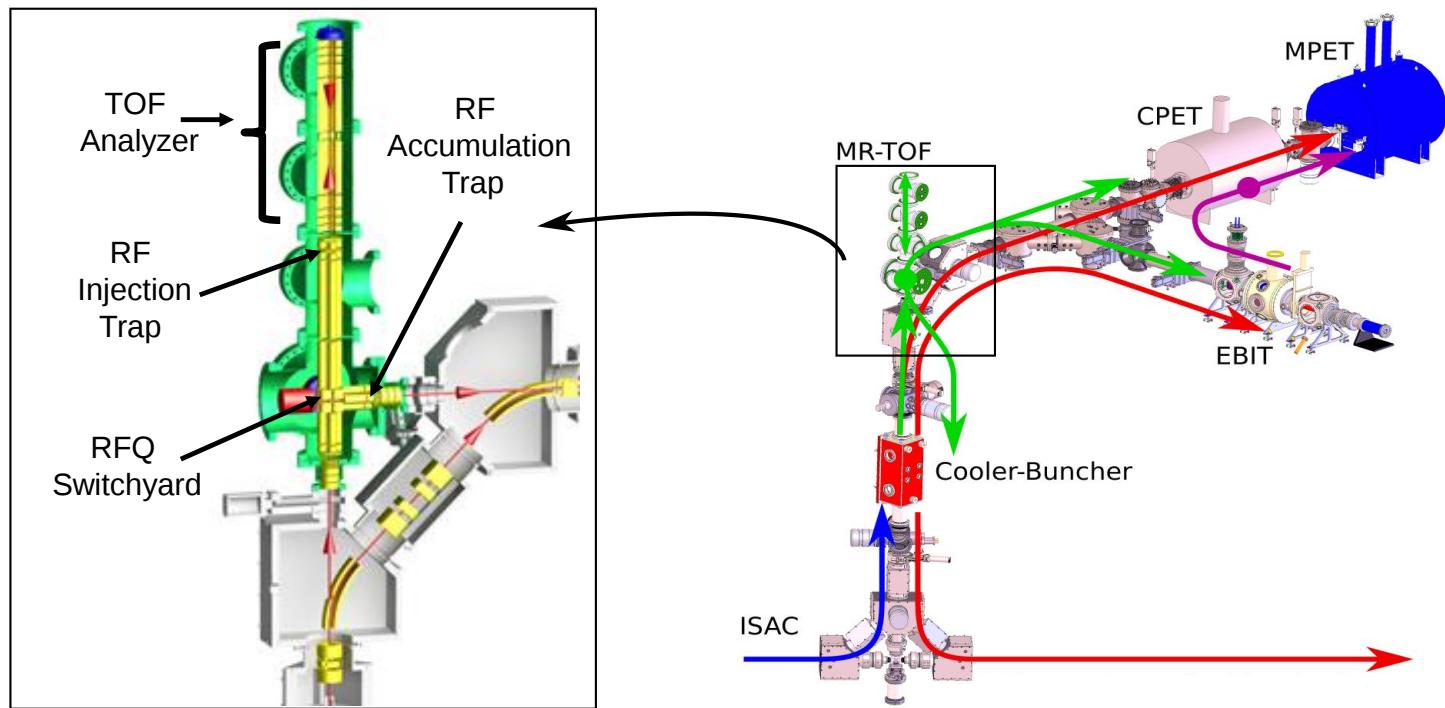
Multi-reflection Time-of-Flight (MR-TOF)
Isobar separator is required!

Offline commissioned, ready for online installation (in a few weeks)

~100k resolving power after 2.0 ms

How can we go further?

Multi-reflection Time-of-Flight (MR-TOF) Isobar separator



Successfully verified previous mass measurements of $^{125}\text{Cd}^{\text{gs},\text{m}}$ and ^{126}Cd

Measured masses of both $^{127}\text{Cd}^{\text{gs},\text{m}}$

Found isomer misidentification in previous measurements

Ongoing theoretical calculations to inspect impact on nuclear structure
and on r-process abundances

New data should be included in the next AME

Too large isobaric contamination to probe masses beyond A=128

Future measurements will require combined IG-LIS + MR-TOF

TITAN Collaboration



COLORADOSCHOOLOFMINES.



UNIVERSITY
OF MANITOBA



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT
FÜR KERNPHYSIK
HEIDELBERG



McGILL
UNIVERSITY



university of
groningen

kvi - center for advanced
radiation technology



UNIVERSITY OF
NOTRE DAME



WESTFÄLISCHE
WILHELMUS-UNIVERSITÄT
MÜNSTER



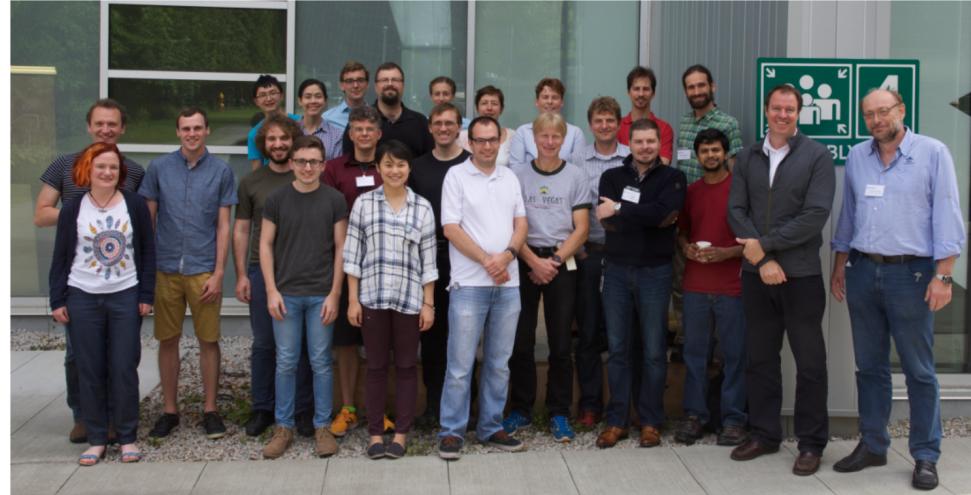
UNIVERSITY OF
CALGARY



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DRESDEN

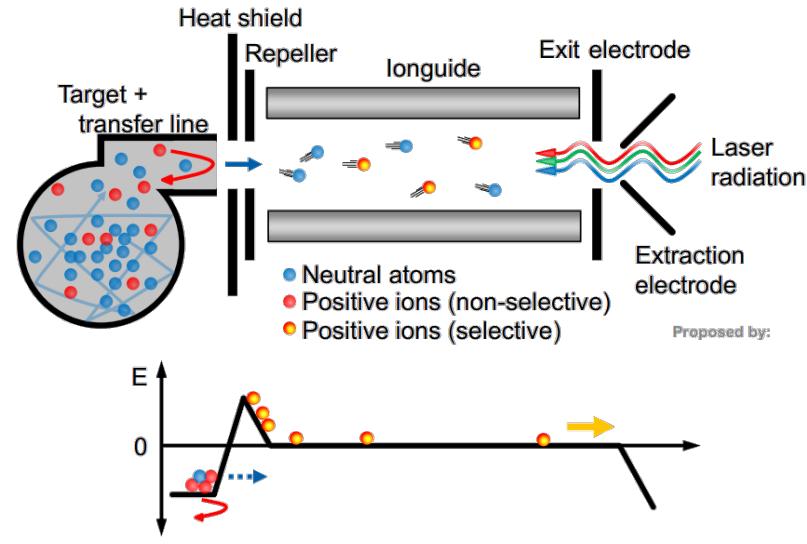
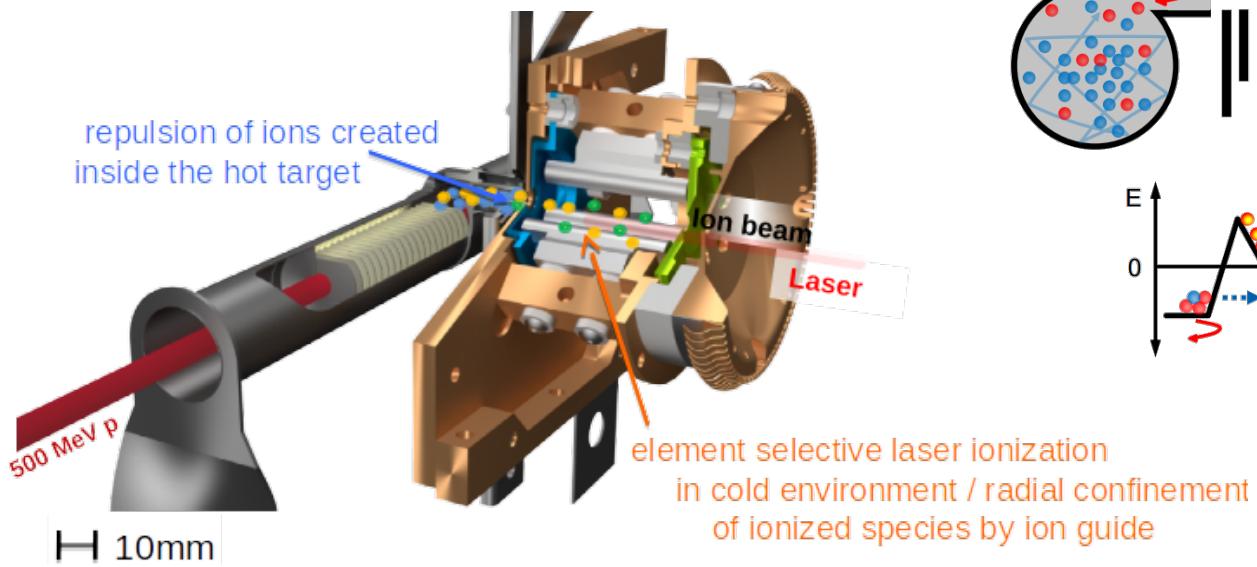


IN2P3
Les deux infinis



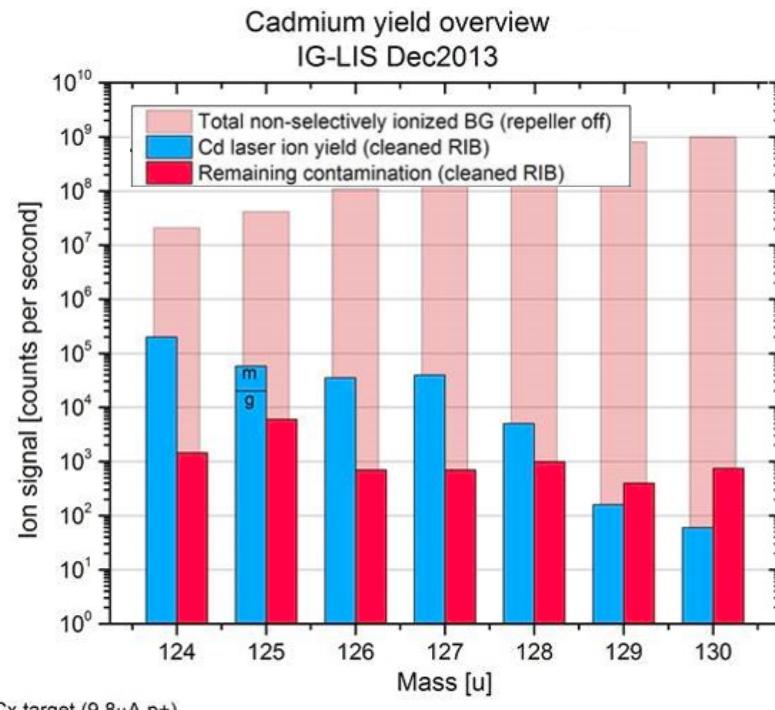
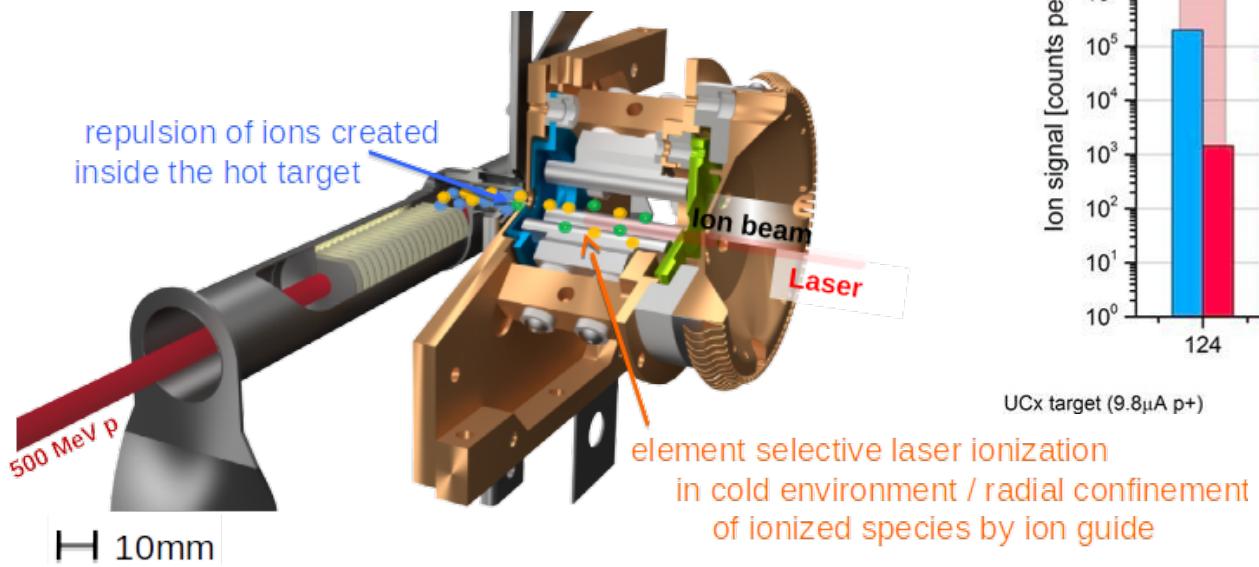
Production of Cd Beams

Ion-Guide Laser Ion Source (IG-LIS)

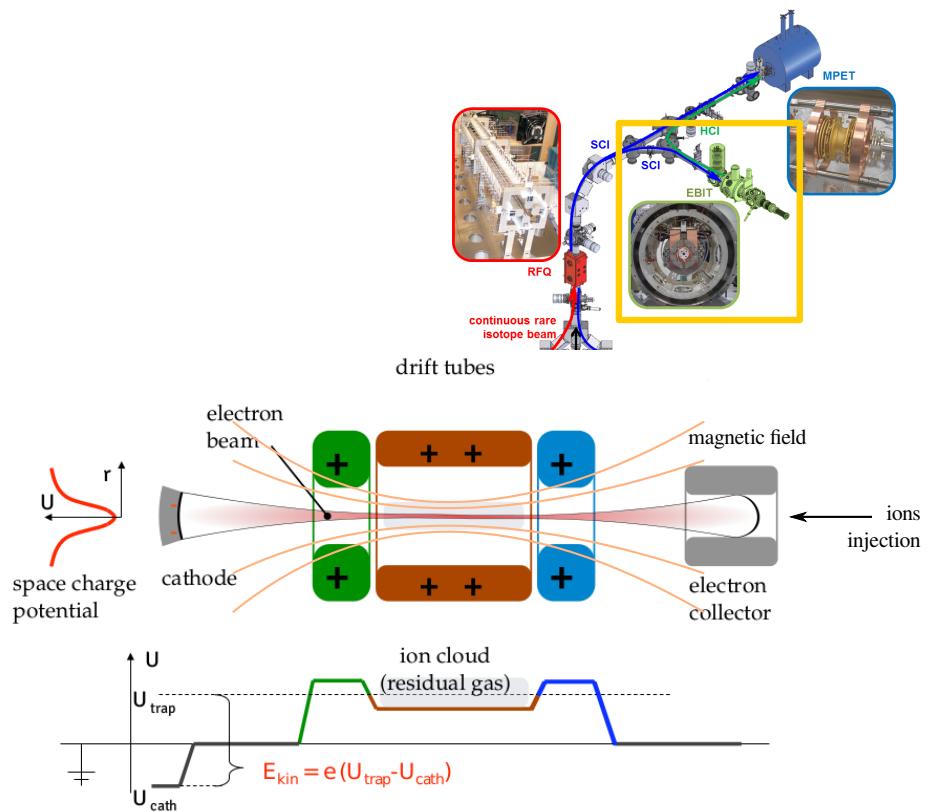
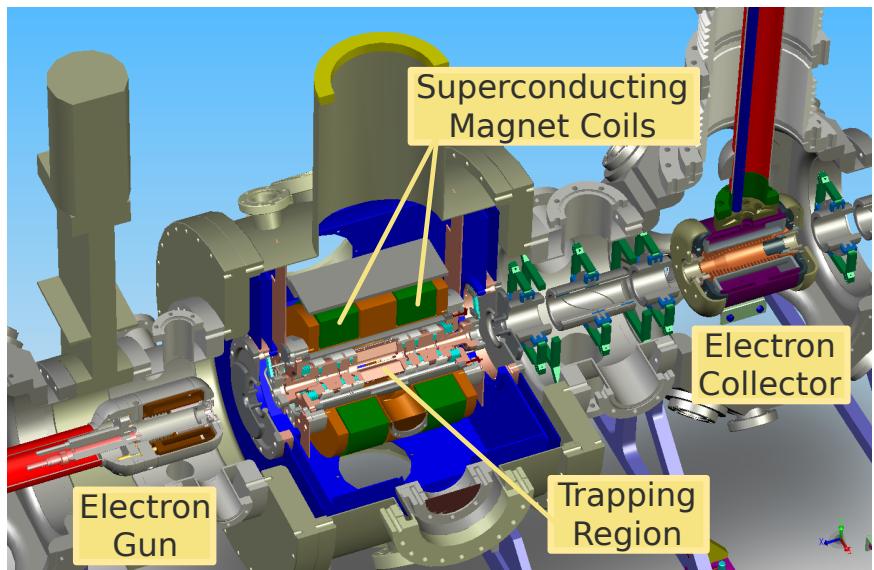


Production of Cd Beams

Ion-Guide Laser Ion Source (IG-LIS)



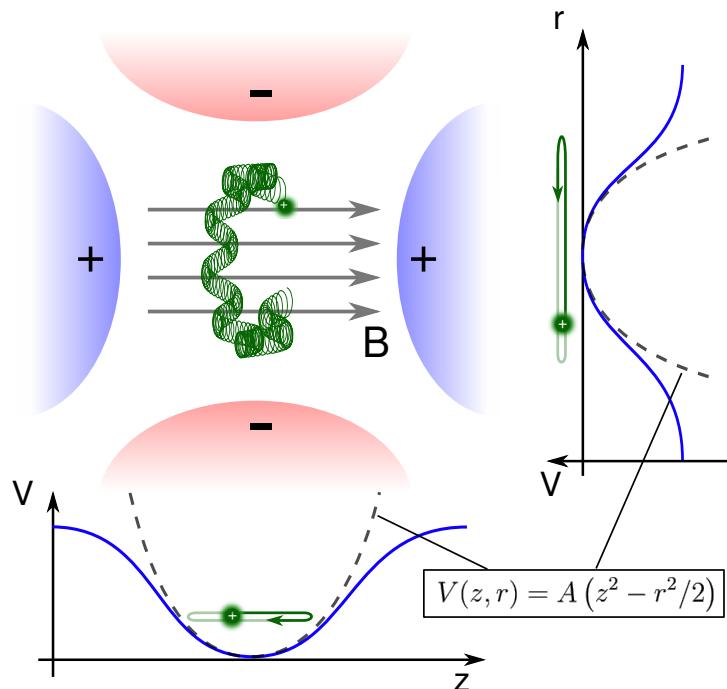
EBIT - Electron Beam Ion Trap



Charge breeds ions through electron impact ionization

Time-of-Flight Ion Cyclotron Resonance

Confinement in a Penning Trap:



Cyclotron frequency:

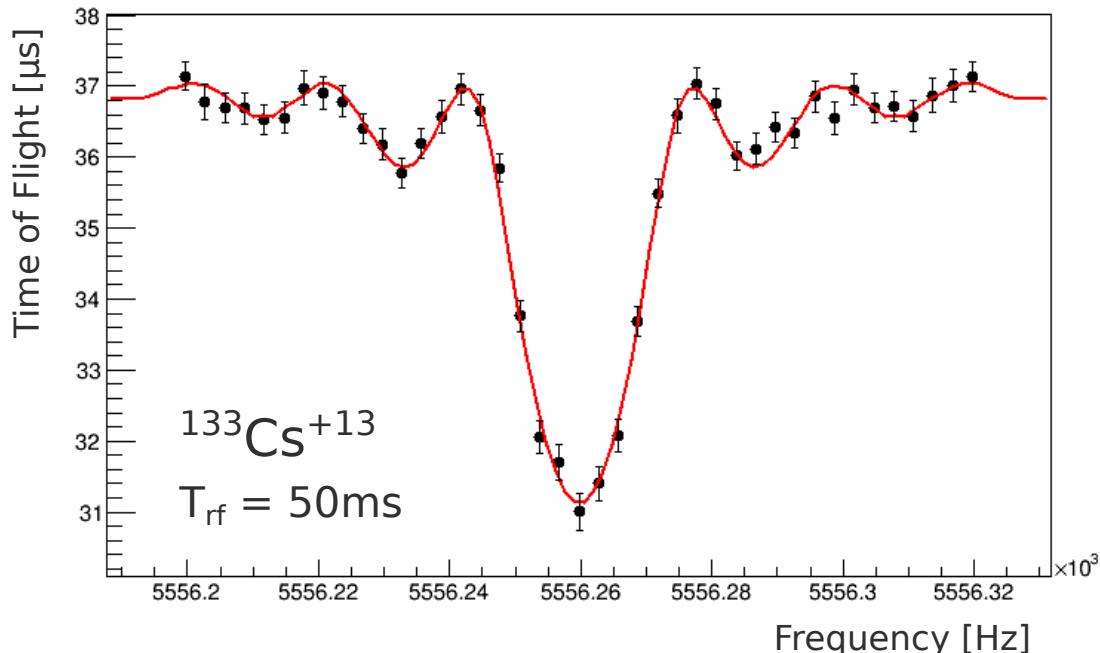
$$\nu_c = \frac{q B}{2\pi m}$$

Excitation:

External quadrupole RF field applied with frequency ν_{rf}

A lot of energy will be given to the ion's motion, but only if $\nu_{rf} = \nu_c$

Time-of-Flight Ion Cyclotron Resonance



Cyclotron frequency:

$$\nu_c = \frac{q B}{2\pi m}$$

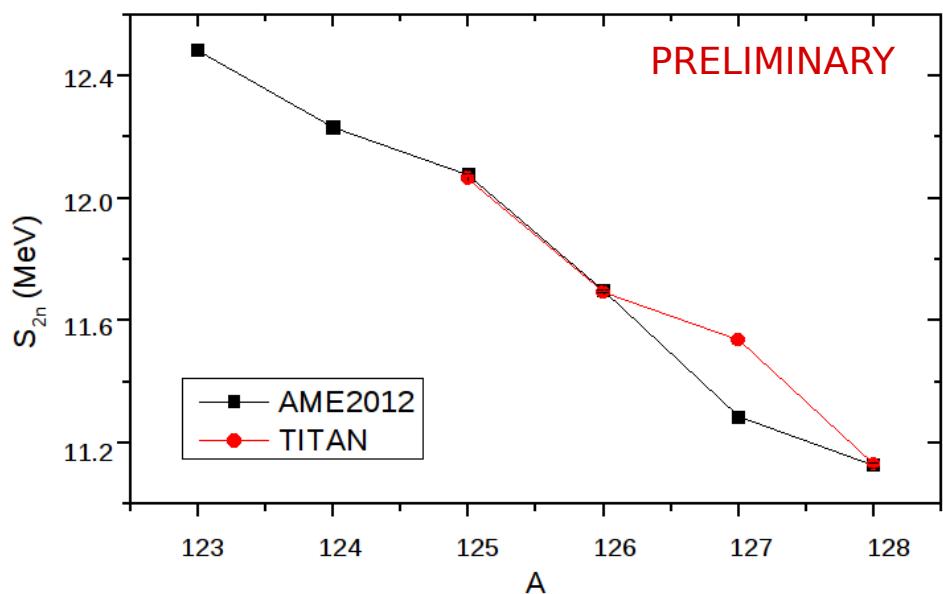
Precision:

$$\frac{\delta m}{m} \propto \frac{1}{q T_{rf} B \sqrt{N}}$$

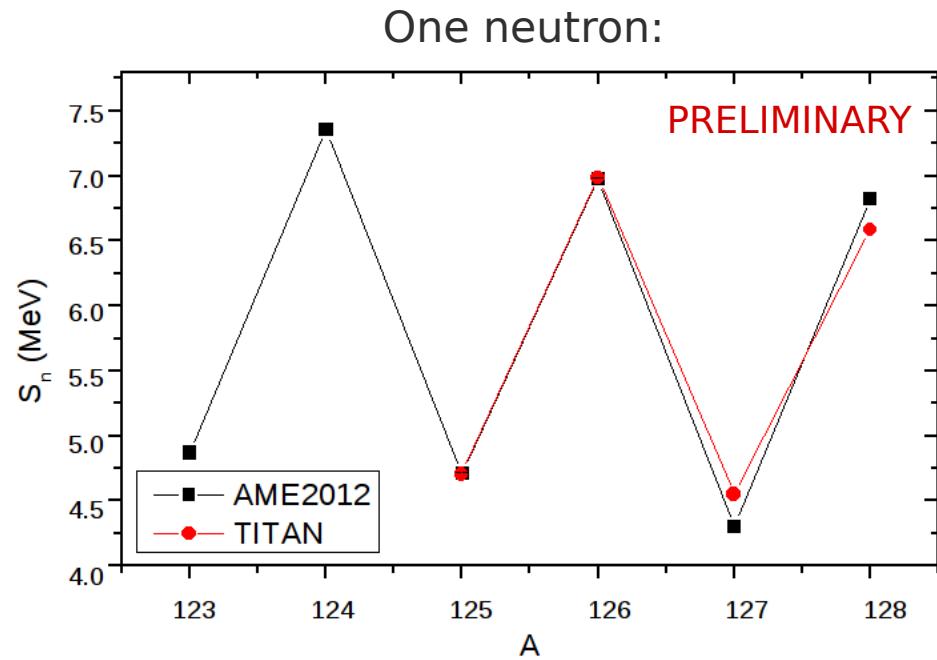
Gain in precision by increasing
excitation time and charge state...

Cd neutron separation energies

Two neutrons:

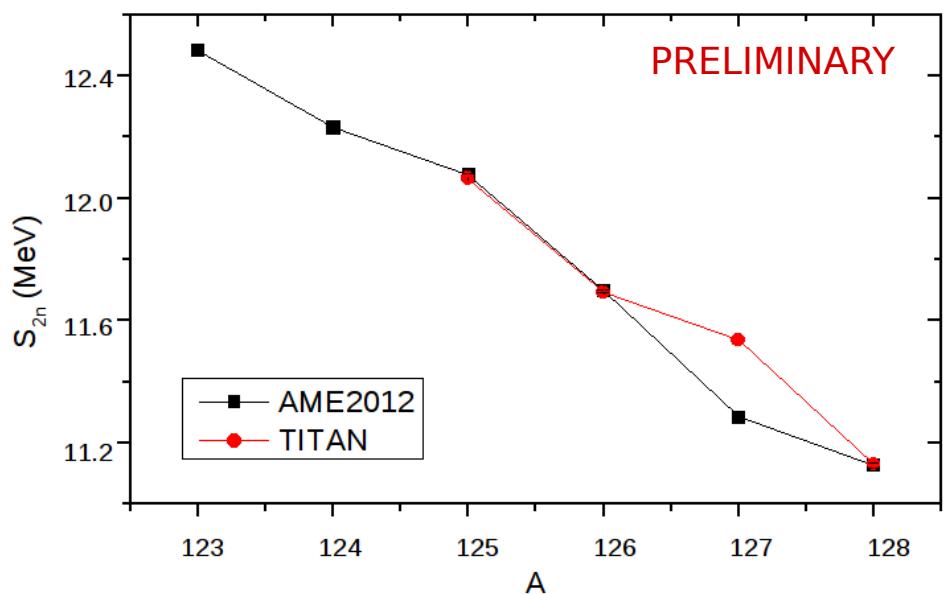


One neutron:

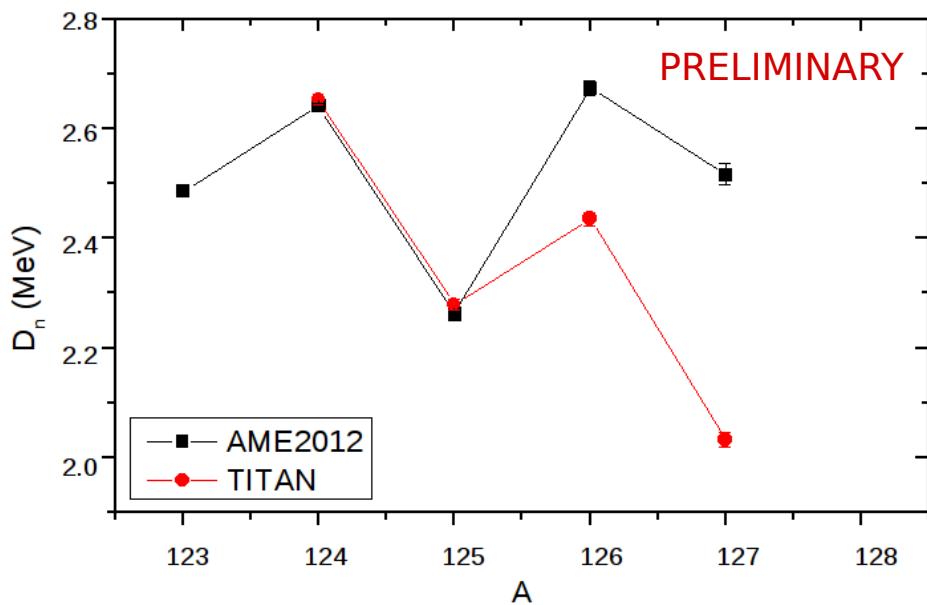


Cd neutron separation energies

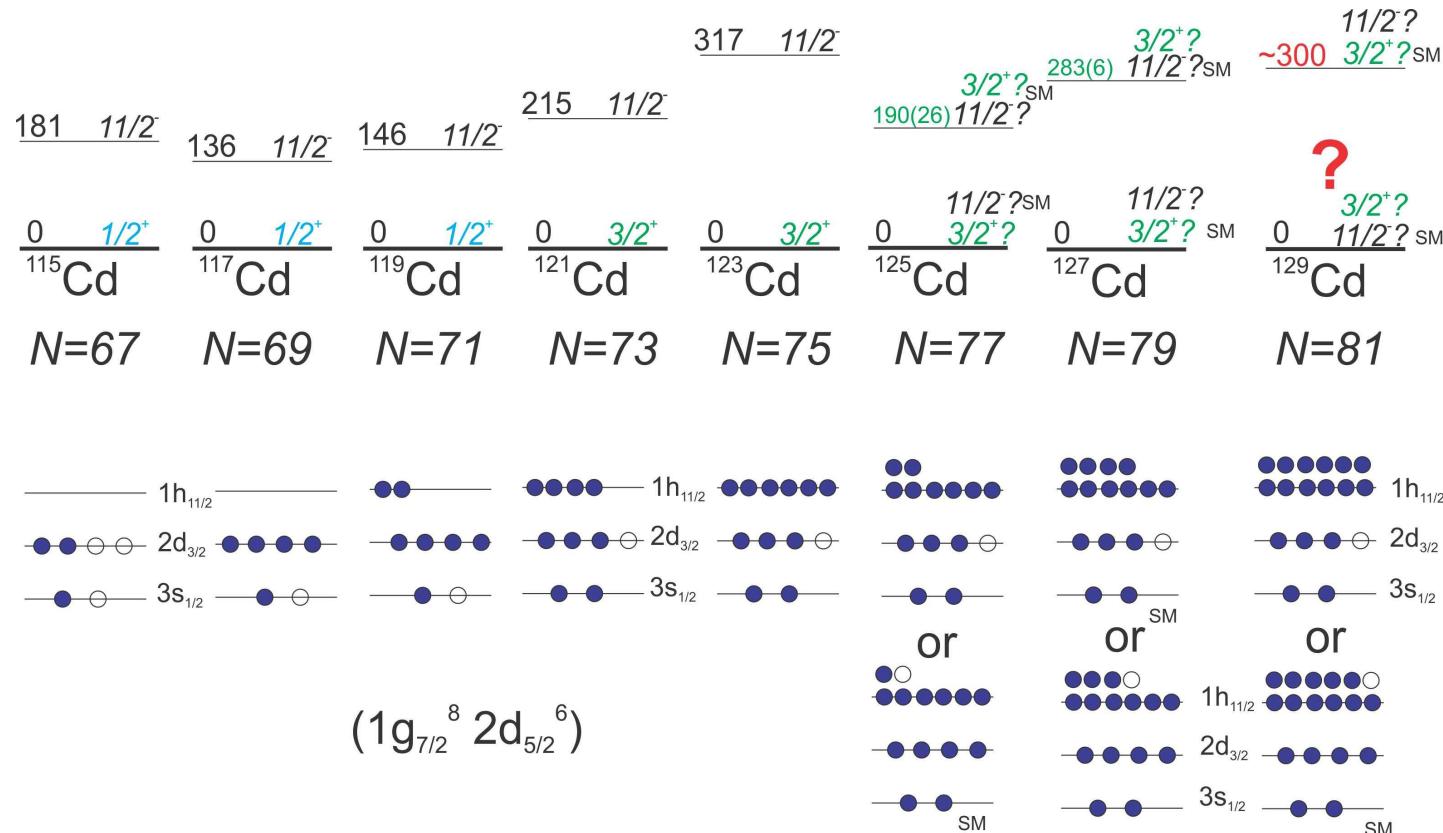
Two neutrons:



Pairing gap:



Structure Evolution



r-Process (rapid neutron capture)

