

TITAN-EC test run for E1066

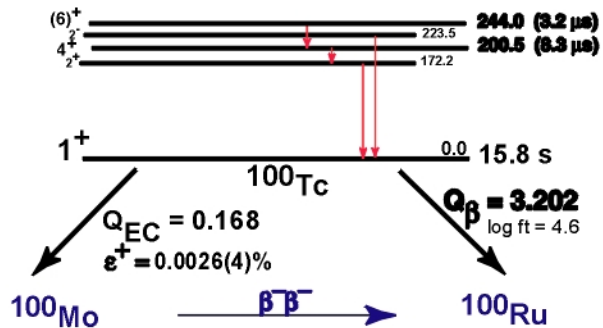
Proof of principle experiment for the first in-trap gamma spectroscopy

This novel in-trap concept will be used for $2\nu 2\beta$
decay BR measurements with E1066 at ISAC

M. Brodeur, T. Brunner, S. Ettenauer, A. Lapierre,
R. Ringle, P. Delheij, J. Dilling, R. Krücken, D. Frekers,
I. Tanihata

UBC, TRIUMF, TU Munich, U Münster, RCNP Osaka

BR measurement EC to β



EC-signature: X-ray after electron capture

β^- -signature: electrons

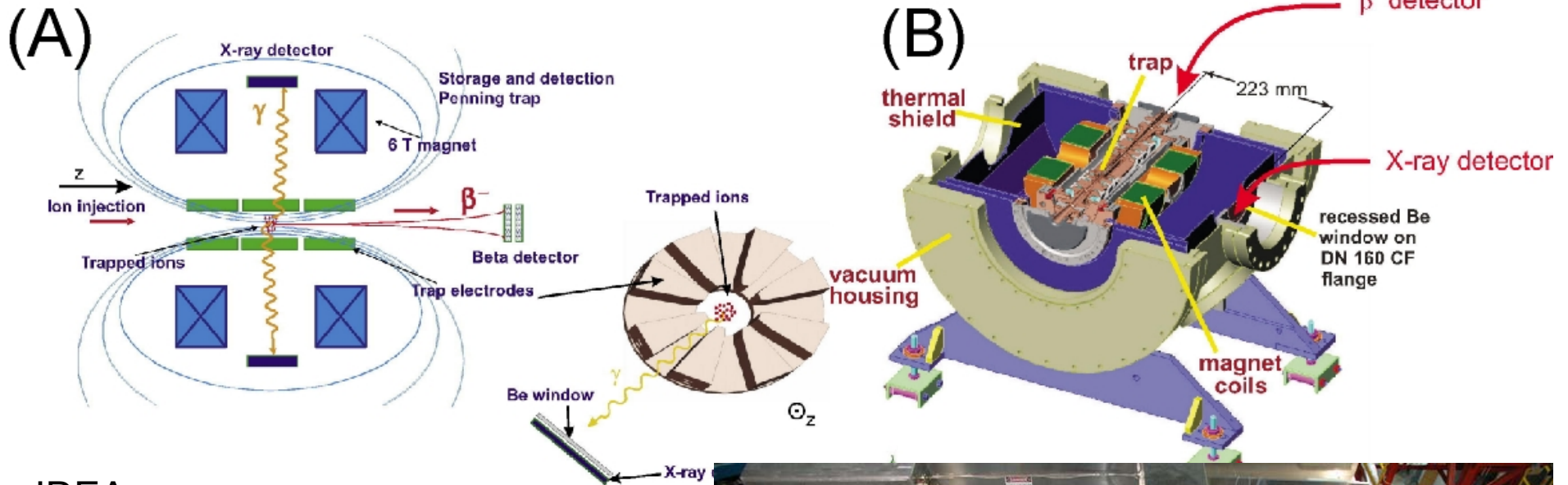
BUT:

small BR and difficult signature of low-energy X-ray in gamma background

possible bremsstrahlung background

isobar and decay daughter contamination

Novel concept in Penning trap



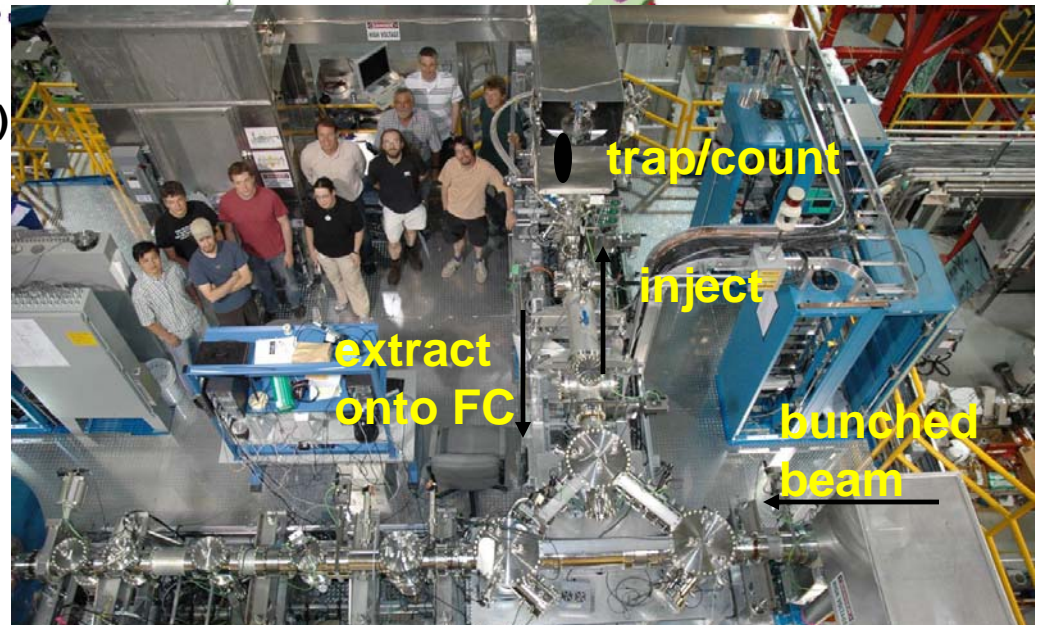
IDEA:

Load ions in trap (maybe after isobar cleaning)

Store for long time, wait for decay

X-ray isotrop, BUT electrons follow B-field
(separation of decay branches)

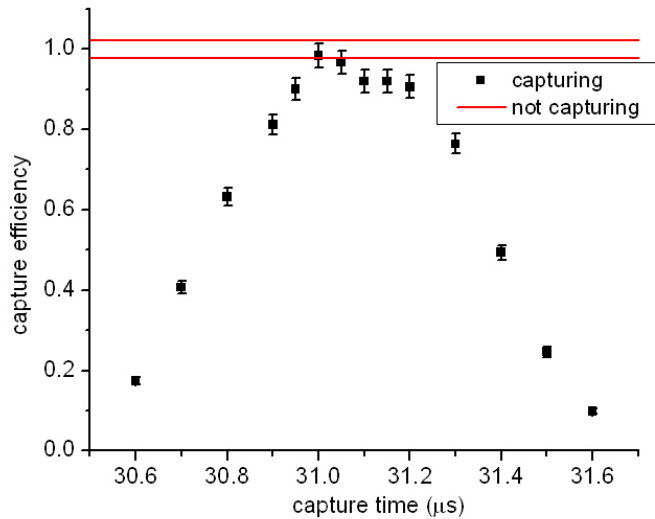
After counting, remove daughter isotopes
from counting environment



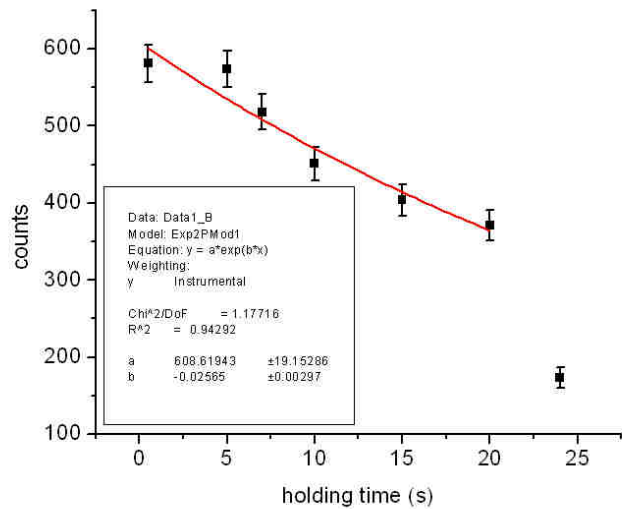
Proof of principal experiment

- Can we load ions in trap and store efficiently for long time?
- How many ions can we load?
- Can we put X-ray detectors near the trap (hence into the B-field)?
- Can we use beta Si(Li) detector in the B-field?
- Can we suppress background nuclei by extracting trap content backwards?

Capture/storage in the trap



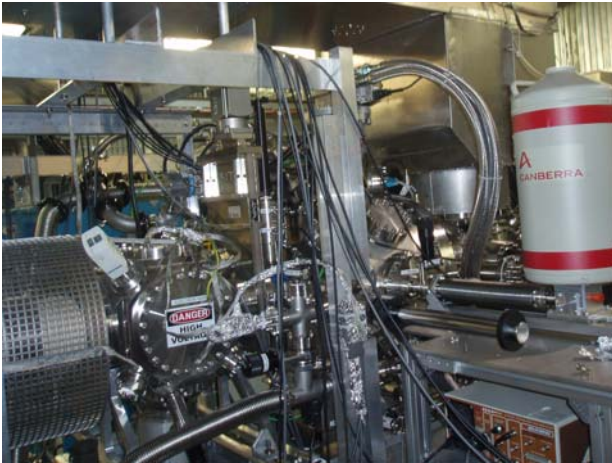
Comparing same detector (MCP behind trap) by locking at trapping and shooting through.



Look at trap content after some time, we found $\tau = 39 \pm 4$ s, later even ~ 90 s (better vacuum).



X-ray/gamma spectra



we used 2 Ge detectors
 One 20 % Ge external
 One LEGe in vacuum

Total solid angle: 0.7%

Ground state decay X-rays from EC (64%):

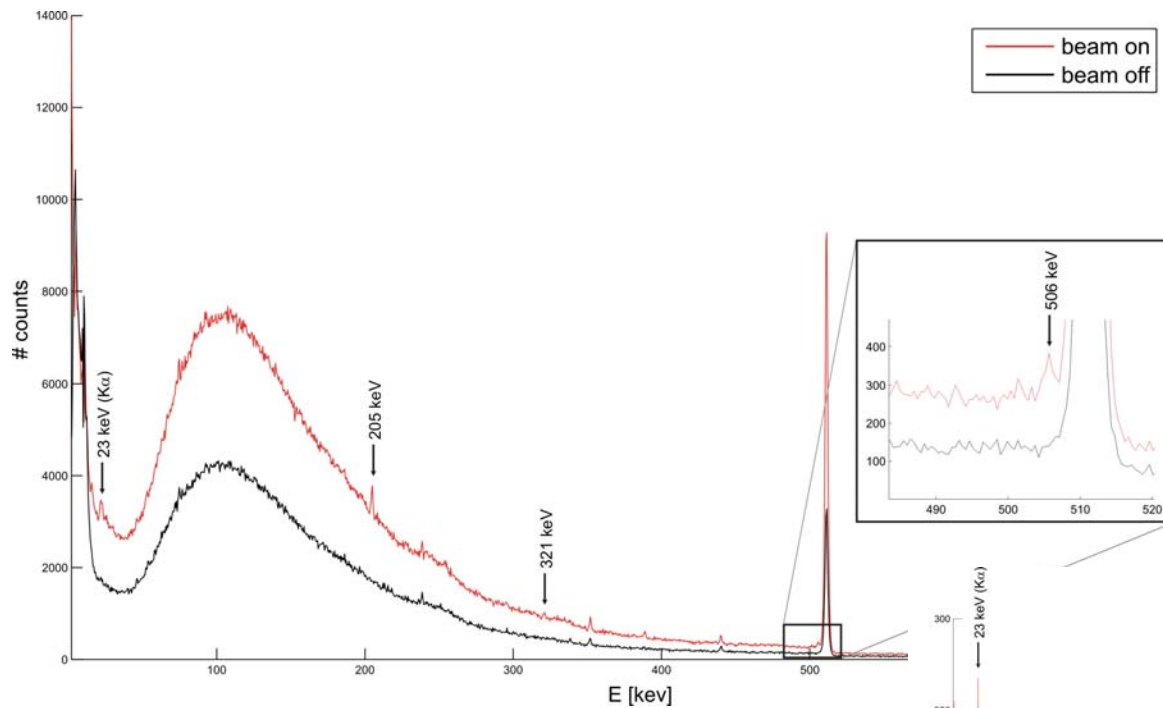
Ground and isomeric state information for $^{107}_{49}\text{In}$

E(level) (MeV)	J π	Δ (MeV)	T $_{1/2}$	Decay Modes
0.0	9/2+	-83.5590	32.4 m 3	ϵ : 100.00 %
0.6785	1/2-	-82.8805	50.4 s 6	IT : 100.00 %

In-107g 1.1e5/s @ 65 uA & 240 A on ionizer
 In-107m 1.1e3/s @ 65 uA & 240 A on ionize

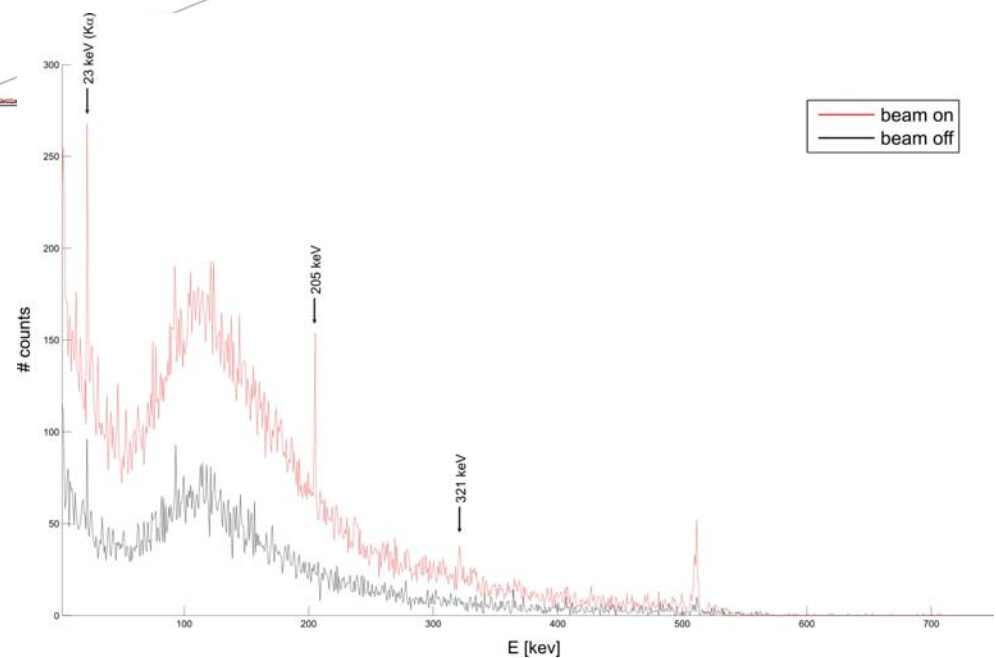
	Energy (keV)	Intensity (%)
XR 1	3.13	3.92 % 17
XR k α 2	22.984	14.1 % 7
XR k α 1	23.174	26.4 % 13
XR k β 3	26.06	2.29 % 11
XR k β 1	26.095	4.41 % 21
XR k β 2	26.644	1.14 % 6

X-ray / gamma spectra

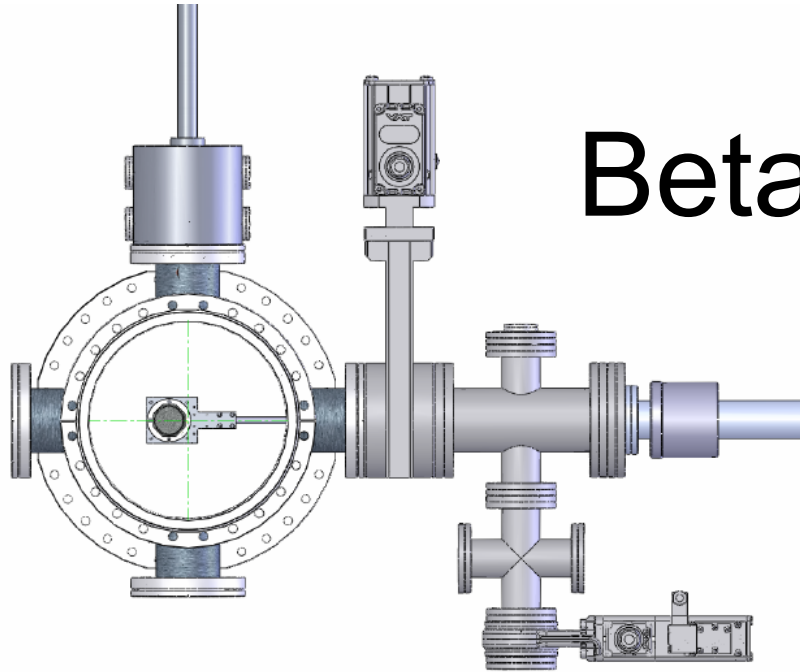


Low energy spectra possible

- Need to fully understand spectra
- Need to check resolution (B-field)
- Could apply anti-coincidence with β



Beta spectroscopy



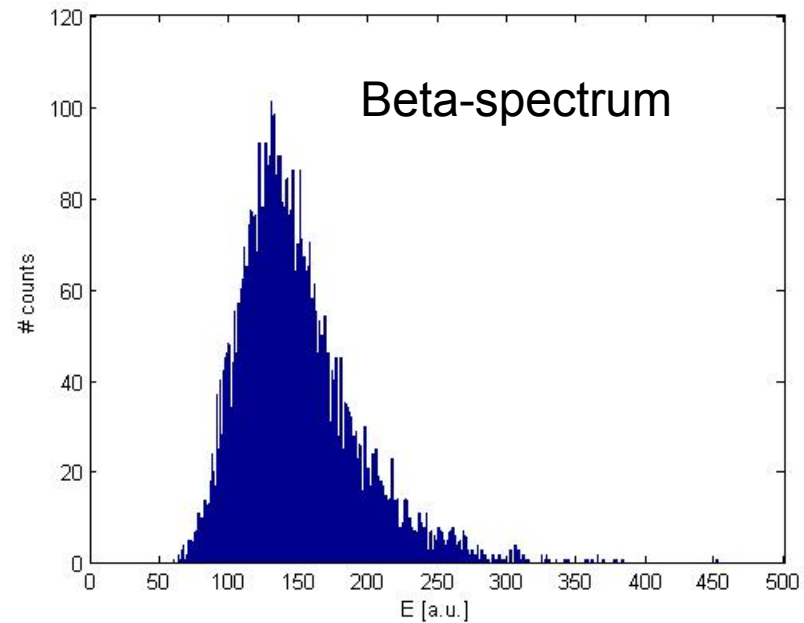
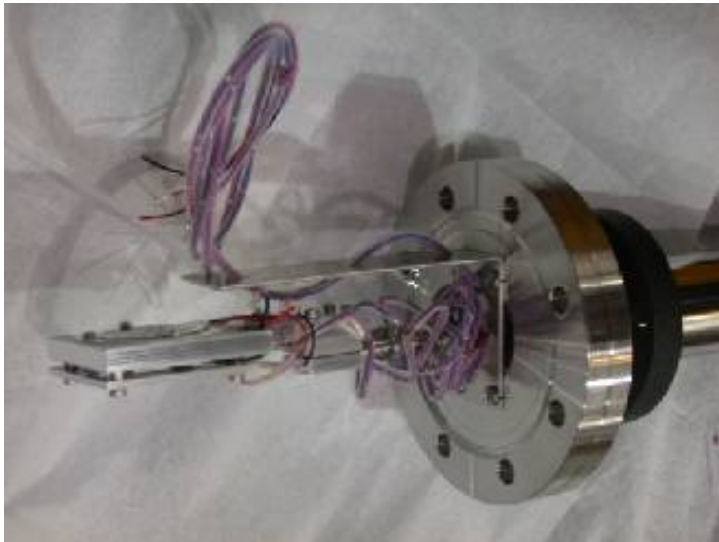
2 PIPS (Passive Implanted Planar Silicon)

Back-to-back with 6mm Al in between

One detector with Al in front

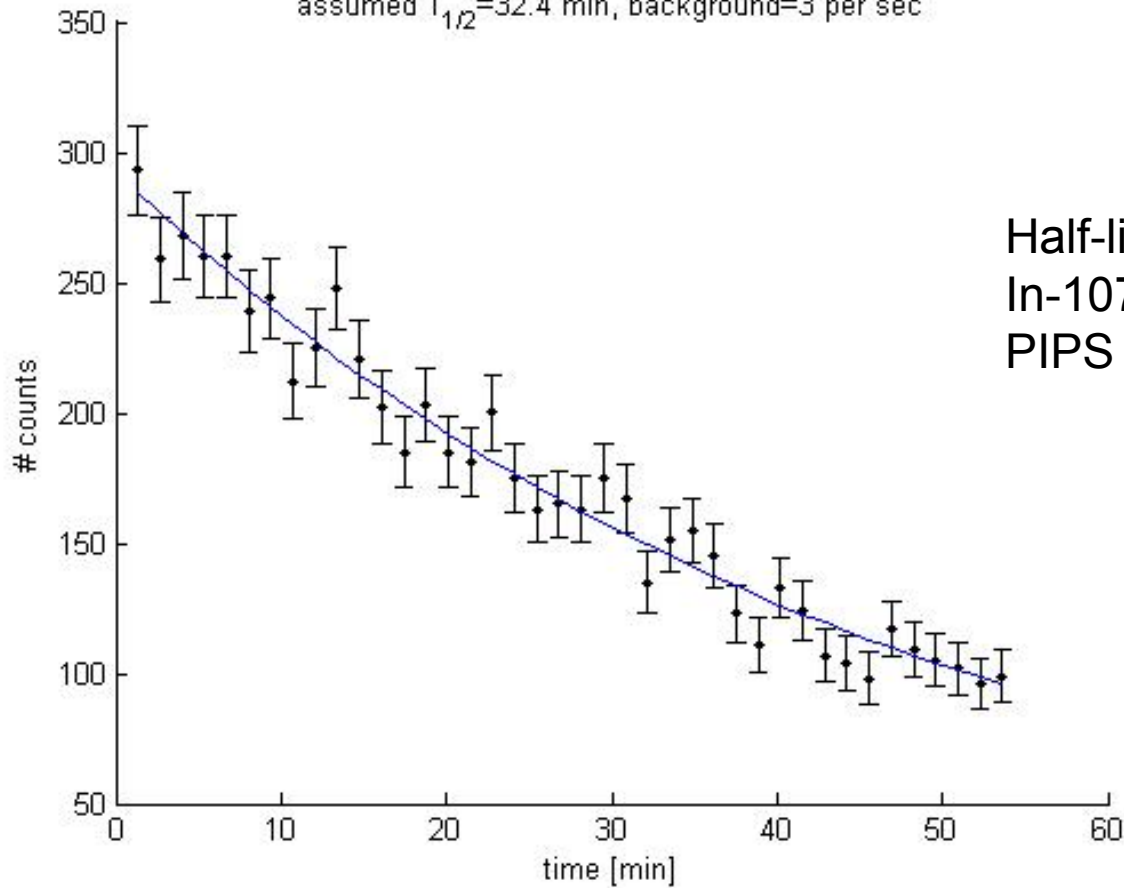
Active Area: 300 mm²

Active Thickness: 500 μm



Beta measurements

assumed $T_{1/2}=32.4$ min, background=3 per sec



Half-life measurement of implanted In-107g ions on Al-foil PIPS detector worked well.

Summary

- Can we load ions in trap and store efficiently for long time? ☑
- How many ions can we load? **Need to do more off-line work**
- Can we put X-ray detectors near the trap (hence into the B-field)? ☑
need to check resolution.
- Can we use beta Si(Li) detector in the B-field? ☑
looks go, we did use the TIG-10 units and have the complete waveforms for off-line analysis and coincidences.
- Can we suppress background nuclei by extracting trap content backwards? ☑
we extracted the beam backwards and could not see significant contribution from the daughter isotopes Cd.
- Overall very successful run, good proof of principle experiment for first in-trap gamma spectroscopy.
- The real experiment will use 7 Si(Li) detectors, hence more angle coverage
- Thanks to the TITAN people, and ISAC delivery and operation.