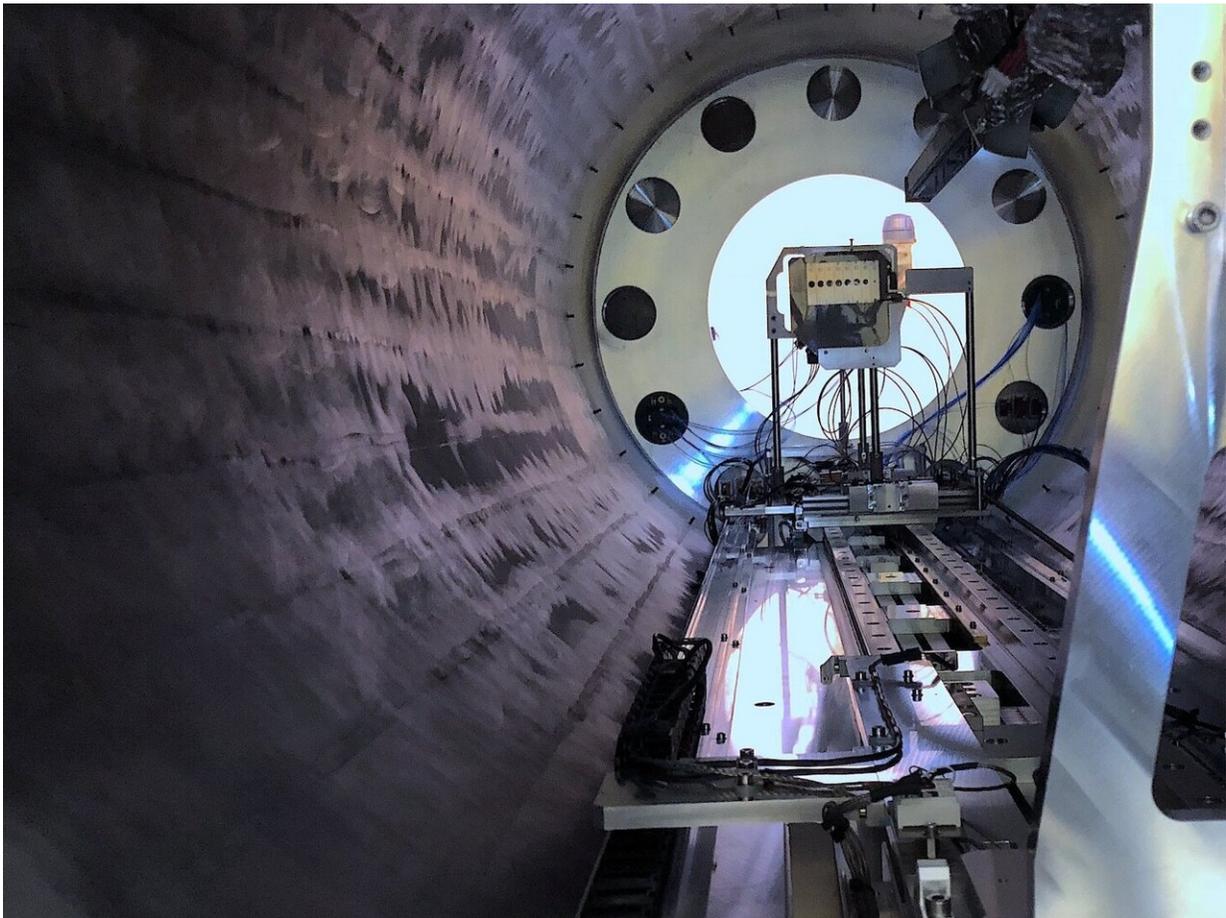


ISOLDE steps into unexplored region of the nuclear chart to study exotic isotopes

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Instrumentation inside the ISOLDE Solenoidal Spectrometer. Credit: Ben Kay, Argonne National Laboratory

Many heavy elements, such as gold, are thought to form in cosmic environments rich in neutrons—think supernovae or mergers of neutron stars. In these extreme settings, atomic nuclei can rapidly capture neutrons and become heavier, creating new elements. At the far reaches of the nuclear chart, which arranges all known nuclei according to their number of protons and neutrons, lie unexplored nuclei that are crucial to understanding the details of this rapid neutron-capture process. This is especially the case for nuclei with fewer than 82 protons and more than 126 neutrons.

Researchers using CERN's nuclear-physics facility ISOLDE have now stepped into this nearly uncharted region of the nuclear chart with a first study of the neutron structure of the mercury isotope ^{207}Hg . This isotope is not directly involved in the rapid neutron-capture process, or "r-process," but it is a relatively close neighbor of r-process [nuclei](#) lying in this almost unexplored region. As such, ^{207}Hg could help reveal some of the nuclear secrets of r-process nuclei and hence shed light on the origin of [heavy elements](#).

To study the neutron structure of ^{207}Hg , the researchers first took ^{206}Hg isotopes that were produced along with hundreds of other exotic isotopes at ISOLDE by firing a 1.4 billion electronvolt [proton](#) beam from the Proton Synchrotron Booster onto a molten lead target. The ^{206}Hg isotopes, which have one fewer neutron in the nucleus than ^{207}Hg , were then accelerated in the facility's HIE-ISOLDE accelerator to an energy of about 1.52 billion electronvolts—the highest energy ever achieved at HIE-ISOLDE. The researchers then focused the ^{206}Hg isotopes at a deuterium target inside the ISOLDE Solenoidal Spectrometer (ISS), a newly developed magnetic spectrometer that was able to reveal events in which the ^{206}Hg isotopes captured a neutron and turned into excited ^{207}Hg isotopes.

From the analysis of these events, the researchers determined the

binding energies of the nuclear orbitals into which the neutron is captured, that is, the degree to which the captured neutron is bound to the other neutrons and protons. They then fed these results into theoretical models of the r-process to test and challenge these models.

"This result marks the first exploration of the neutron structure of the ^{207}Hg nucleus, paving the way for future experimental studies, with the ISS instrument at ISOLDE and at next-generation nuclear-physics facilities, of the almost uncharted nuclear region where ^{207}Hg lies," says principal investigator Ben Kay from Argonne National Laboratory, where the technique that underlies the ISS was pioneered.

"This study was possible thanks to three things: the completed HIE-ISOLDE accelerator system, which now allows radioactive [isotopes](#) to be accelerated to energies close to 10 million electronvolts per proton or [neutron](#); the installation of the ISS, a former MRI magnet repurposed for studies of exotic nuclei by a collaboration from the UK, Belgium and CERN; and, last but not least, a particle-detector system that was supplied by the Argonne National Laboratory and allowed the experiment to be performed just before the beginning of the ongoing shutdown of CERN's accelerator complex," explained ISOLDE spokesperson Gerda Neyens.

More information: T. L. Tang, et al. First Exploration of Neutron Shell Structure Below Lead and Beyond $N=126$. arXiv:2001.00976v1 [nucl-ex]: arxiv.org/abs/2001.00976

Provided by CERN

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