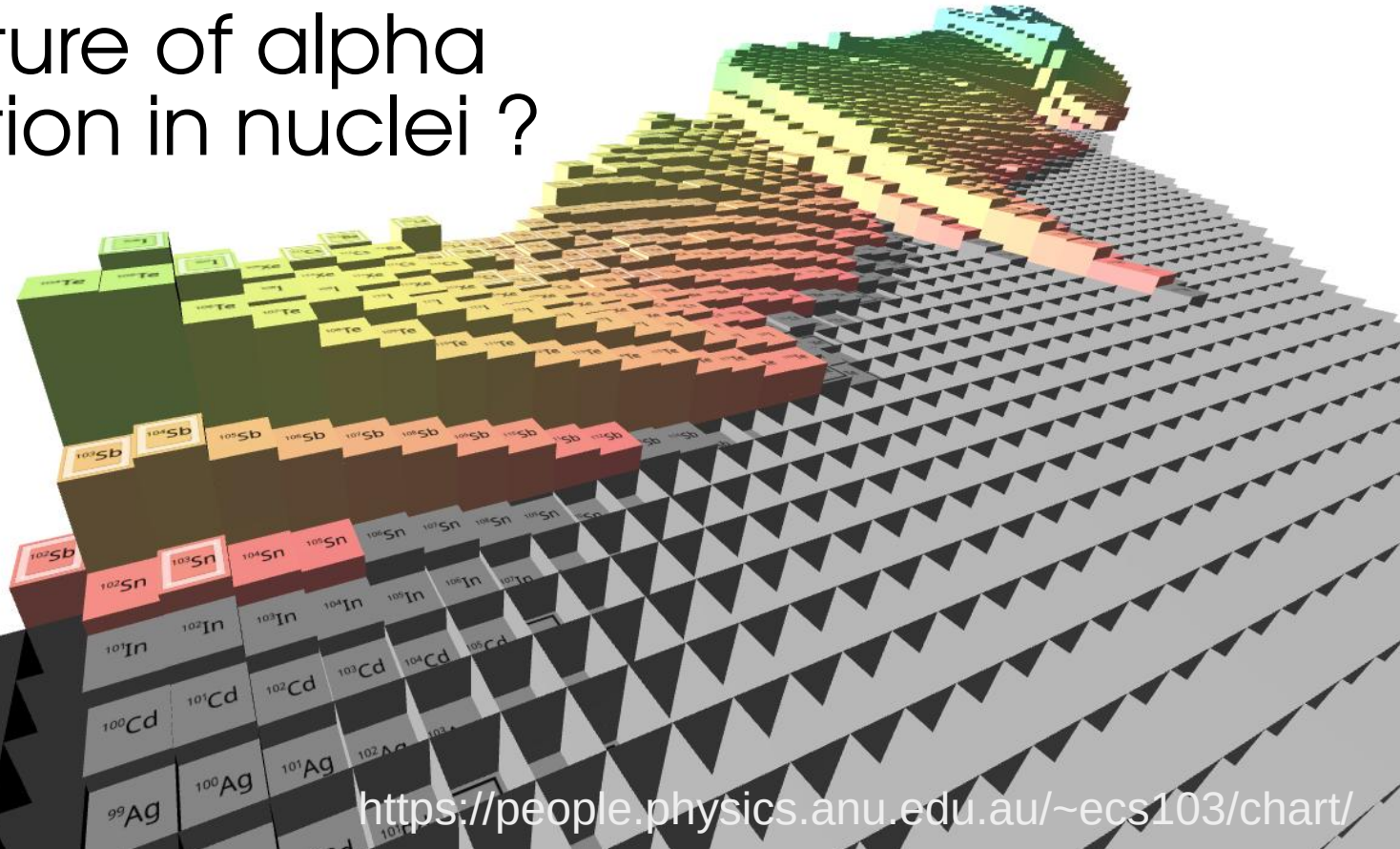


On the birth of an alpha particle

Robert Grzywacz
University of Tennessee

What is the nature of alpha
particle formation in nuclei ?



<https://people.physics.anu.edu.au/~ecs103/chart/>

2016: FRIB SAC endorses Decay Station



FRIB SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETS ON FRIB EXPERIMENTAL EQUIPMENT

The FRIB Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) met on March 2-3, 2015 to discuss the status of plans for experimental equipment at FRIB and on plans for reaccelerated beams and possible future upgrades. The committee is comprised of David Dean (ORNL, Chair), Ani Aprahamian (Notre Dame), Rolf Ent (JLab), Katherine Grzywacz-Jones (Univ. of Tennessee), Robert Janssens (ANL), Augusto Macchiavelli (LBNL), Gail McLaughlin (North Carolina State Univ.), Witek Nazarewicz (Michigan State Univ.), and Michael Smith (ORNL, Ex-Officio representing the FRIB Users Organization). Thomas Glassmacher gave the SAC an update on the status of FRIB, Michael Smith gave a **presentation on the current status of plans for various experimental systems proposed for FRIB**, and Alexandra Gade described current plans and the physics reach of reaccelerated beams and possible future upgrade paths. The recommendations of the SAC on the status and priority of the different projects will be sent to the new Director of the FRIB Laboratory, Thomas Glassmacher.

2015

2016

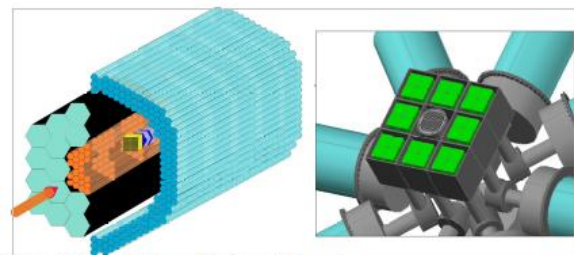
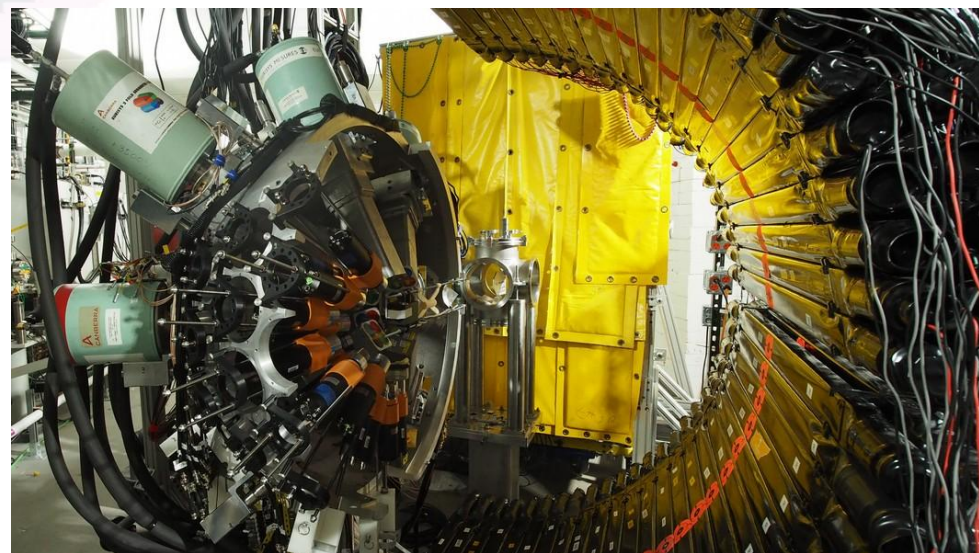
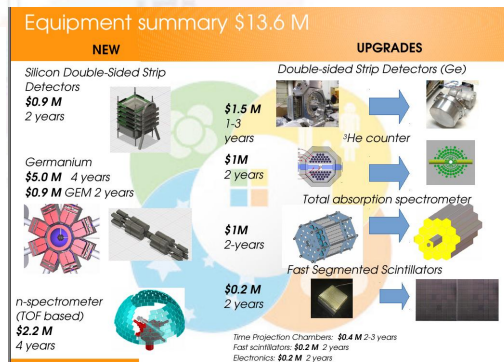


Figure 2.3. Schematic diagram of the Decay Station systems.



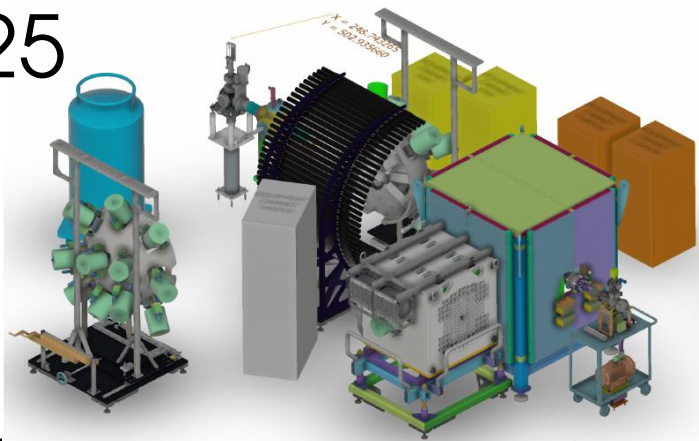
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2025



RVF 2025. Grzywacz

Decay Station Initiator



FDSi Coordination Committee:

- Robert Grzywacz – JINPA-ORNL-UTK
- Mitch Allmond – ORNL
- Sean Liddick – FRIB-MSU
- Dariusz Seweryniak – ANL

FDSi Group:

ORNL – J. M. Allmond, R. Grzywacz, A. Macchiavelli, C. Rasco, K. Rykaczewski, ANL- D. Seweryniak, M.P. Carpenter, FRIB – S.N. Liddick, F. Montes, H. Schatz, A. Spyrou, C. Wrede, B. Sherrill, O. Tarasov, UTK – R. Grzywacz, K.L. Jones, M. Madurga, FSU – V. Tripathi, MSU (Mississippi) – B. Crider, LBNL – H.L. Crawford, URSinus – L. Riley, UNC – R.V.F. Janssens, UML – A. Rogers, LLNL – K. Kolos, J.T. Harke, Warsaw – M. Karny



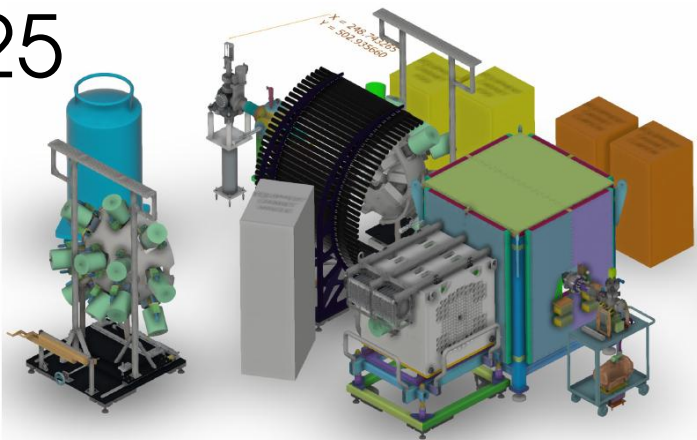
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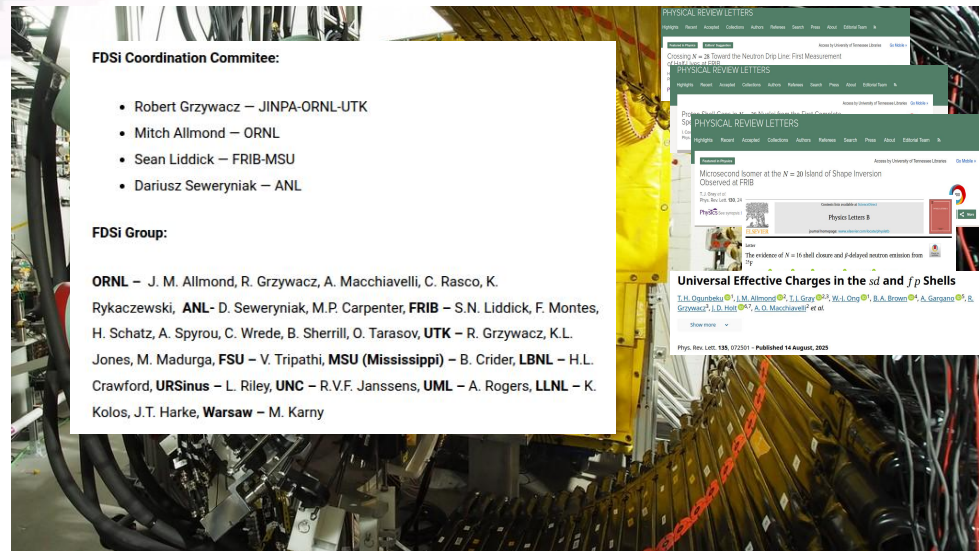
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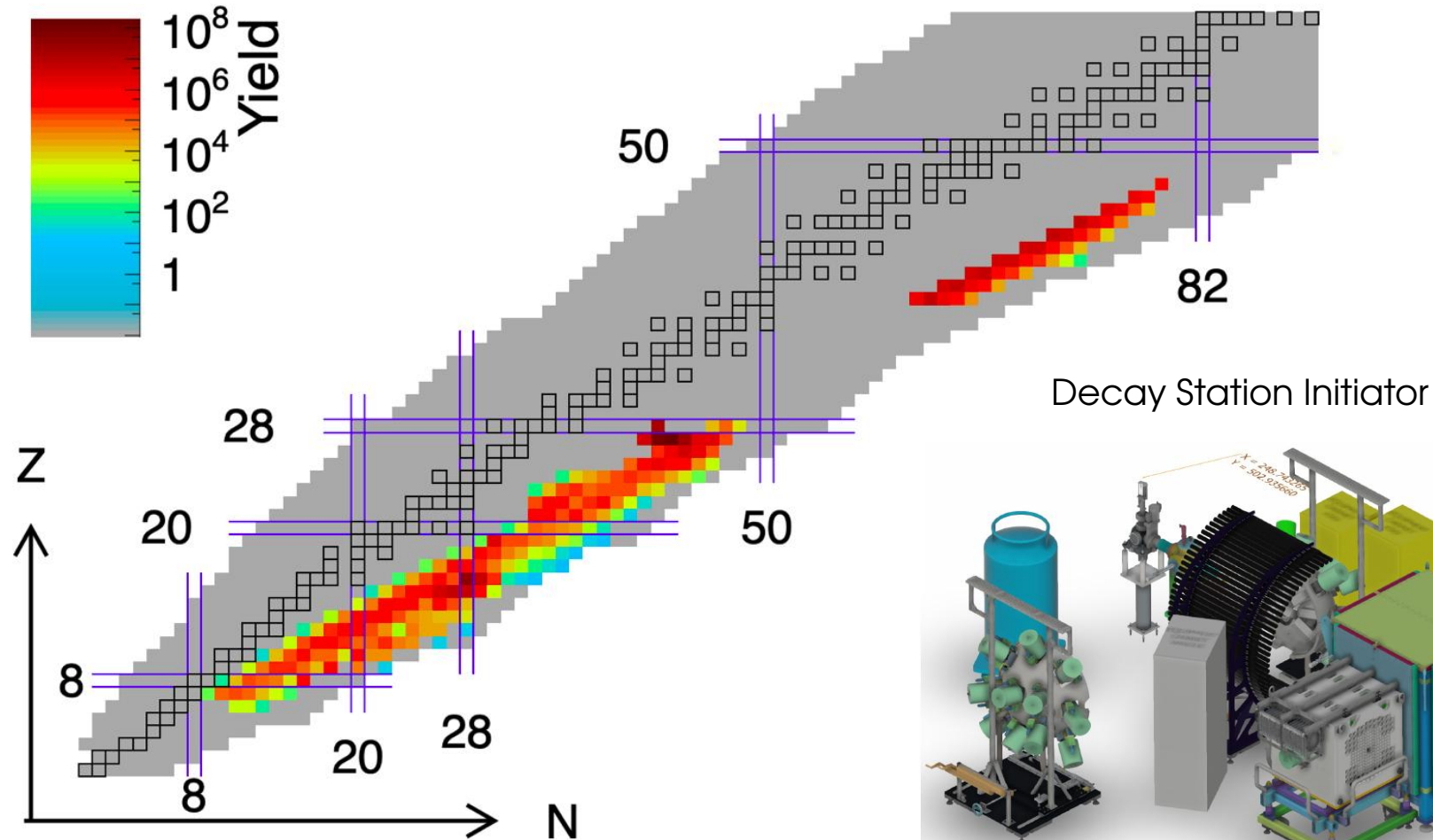
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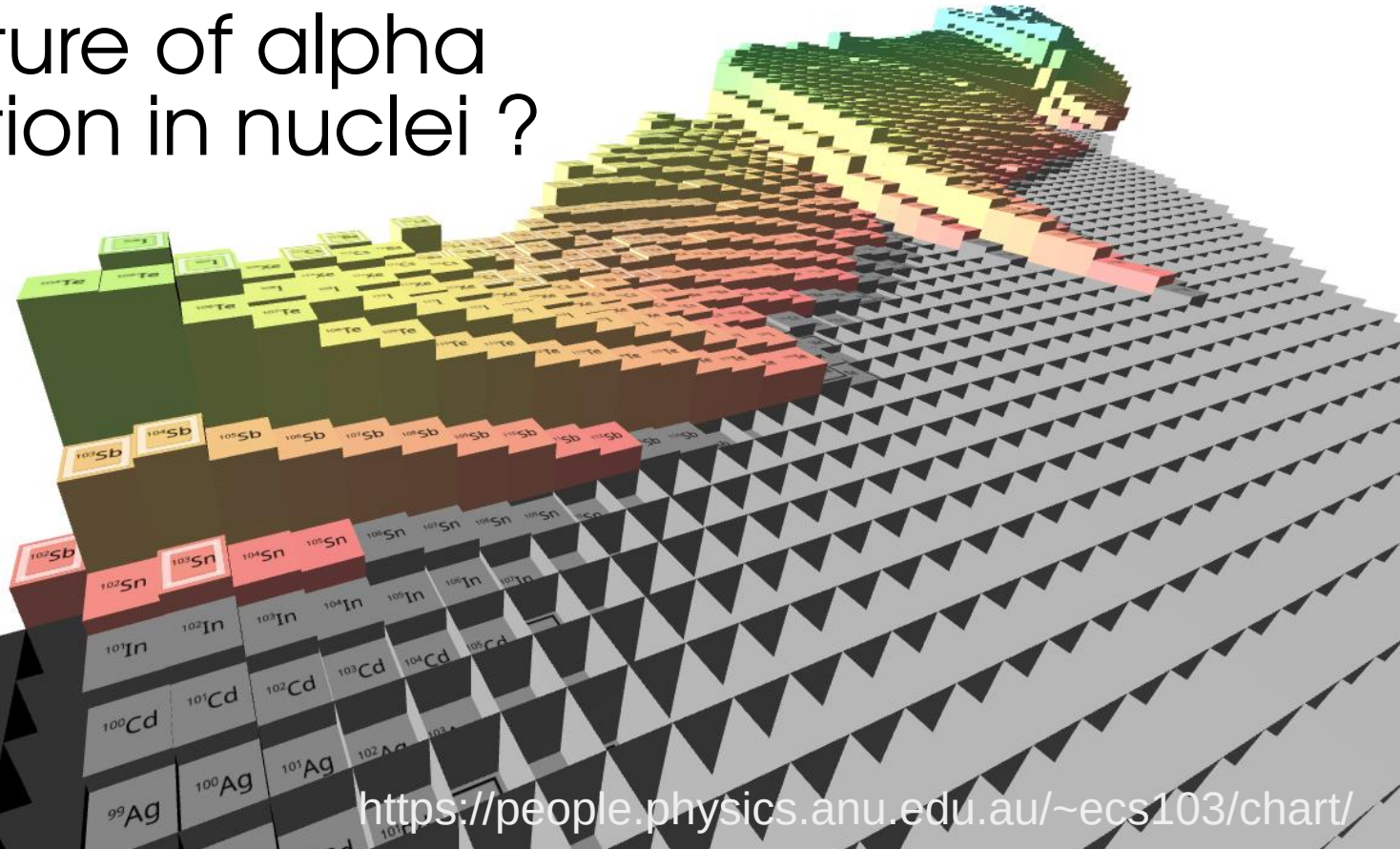
Range of n-rich nuclei investigated with FDSi Experiments 2022-2025



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Robert Grzywacz
University of Tennessee

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particle formation in nuclei ?

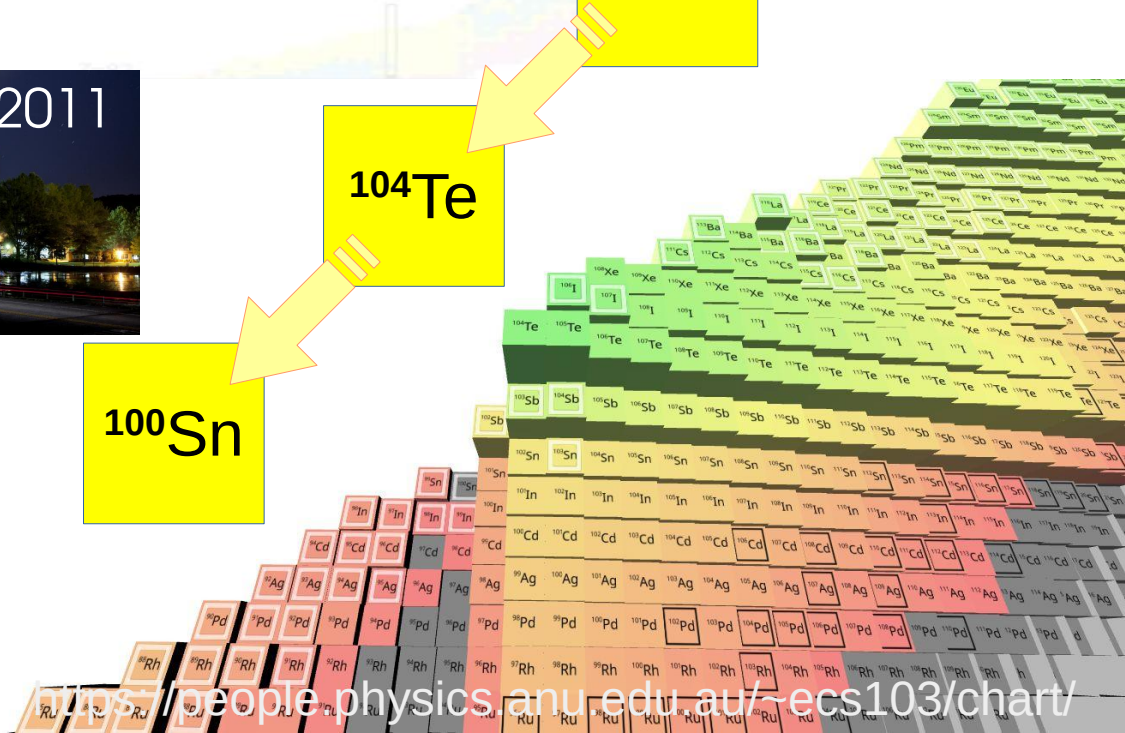
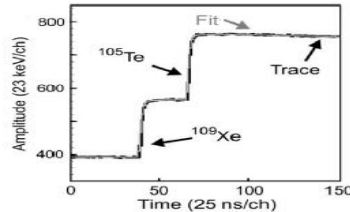
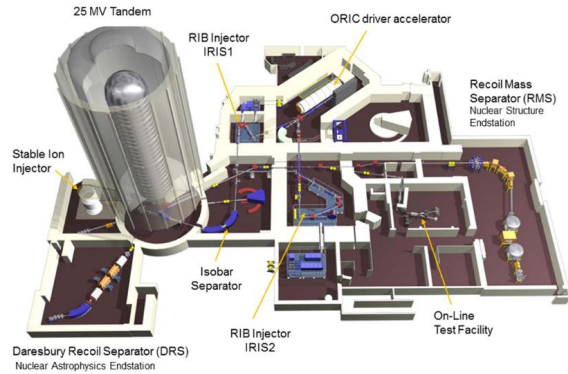


<https://people.physics.anu.edu.au/~ecs103/chart/>

Superallowed Alpha Decay of ^{104}Te

^{104}Te expected to be the best candidate for the “superallowed” alpha decay

This story begins around 2003 at HRIBF...



Superalloyed Alpha Decay of ^{104}Te (@RIKEN)

19 The 19th Program Advisory Committee (PAC) Meeting for Nuclear-Physics Experiments at RI Beam Factory

The 19th Program Advisory Committee for Nuclear Physics experiments at RI Beam Factory will be held as follows.
The presentations at the meeting are open to the public.

Date: November 29-December 1, 2018

Place : RIBF Building, Conference Hall (2F)

2018

12 The 12th Program Advisory Committee (PAC) Meeting for Nuclear-Physics Experiments at RI Beam Factory

The 12th Program Advisory Committee for Nuclear Physics experiments at RI Beam Factory will be held as follows.
The presentations at the meeting are open to the public.

Date : June 28-29, 2013

Place : Conference Hall, RIBF Bldg (2F)

2013

RIBF100	Search for "superalloyed" decay of lightest alpha emitter ^{104}Te ; new testing ground for alpha clustering	R. Grzywacz	U. Tennessee / ORNL
NP1306-RIBF101	One-Step vs. Two-Step Fragment Yields for Very Neutron-Rich Isotopes	W. F. Henning	RNC / TU Muenchen / ANL
NP1306-RIBF102	Two-proton correlations in the decay of ^{14}Zn	M. Pfutzner / Presentation by R. Grzywacz	U. of Warsaw / U. Tennessee, ORNL

NP-PAC members

Name	Institute
Angela Bracco(Chair)	INFN
Dieter Ackermann	GANIL
Andrei Andreyev	University of York
Ikuko Hamamoto	Lund University
Robert V. F. Janssens	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Augusto O. Macchiavelli	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
David J. Morrissey	Michigan State University
Tomofumi Nagae	Kyoto University
Hitoshi Nakada	Chiba University
Alexandre Obertelli	Technische Universität Darmstadt
Kazuyuki Ogata	RCNP, Osaka University
Thomas Rauscher	University of Basel
Kimiko Sekiguchi	Tohoku University
Haik Simon	GSI
Piet Van Duppen	K. U. Leuven
Yuhu Zhang	Institute of Modern Physics, CAS

11:40	Closed Session (1)
12:10	Business Lunch (50 min.)
BigRIPS/ZDS-2	
13:00	NP1812-RIBF168 Study of "superalloyed" decay of lightest alpha emitters and proton emission near doubly-magic ^{100}Sn . R. Grzywacz Univ. Tennessee
13:20	NP1812-RIBF169 Signatures of nuclear structure evolution in beta-delayed neutron emission towards ^{60}Ca region R. Grzywacz Univ. Tennessee
13:40	NP1812-RIBF171 Nuclear shell structures and Gamow-Teller transitions in Sb, Te, I, Xe, and Cs far beyond ^{132}Sn with $N = 88$ to 94 B. Moon Korea Univ.
14:00	NP1812-RIBF152R1 Measurements of charge-changing and reaction cross sections of neutron-rich Ca isotopes R. Kanungo St. Mary U / TRIUMF
14:20	Coffee Break (20 min.)
BigRIPS/ZD-3	

Superaligned Alpha Decay of ^{104}Te (@RIKEN)

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2018

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13:00	NP1812-RIBF168 Study of "superaligned" decay of lightest alpha emitters and proton emission near doubly-magic ^{100}Sn.	 R. Grzywacz 
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BigRIPS/ZD-3		

2020 COVID !!!

NP-PAC members

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Andrei Andreyev	University of York
Ikuko Hamamoto	Lund University
Robert V. F. Janssens	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
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Haik Simon	GSI
Piet Van Duppen	K. U. Leuven
Yuhu Zhang	Institute of Modern Physics, CAS

Superaligned Alpha Decay of ^{104}Te (@RIKEN) "The third time's a charm"

The 23rd Program Advisory Committee (PAC) Meeting for Nuclear-Physics Experiments at RI Beam Factory

Date: December 5-7, 2022

RIBF Building Conference Hall (2F) & online via Zoom

December 5 (Mon.)

RIBF Building, Conference Hall (2F) & Zoom

14:10		Coffee Break (20 min.)		
	BigRIPS/ZD-4			
14:30 (20)	NP2212-RIBF222 (ON-SITE)	J. PARK	IBS	
14:50 (20)	NP2212-RIBF168R1 (ON-SITE)	R. GRZYWACZ	Univ. of Tennessee / ORNL	
15:10 (20)	NP2212-RIBF214 (ON-SITE)	K. ITAHASHI	RIKEN	
15:30 (20)	NP2212-RIBF205R1	S. KIMURA	RIKEN	
	SAMURAI-1			
15:50 (20)	NP2212-SAMURAI32R3	M. SASANO	RIKEN	
16:10		Coffee Break (20 min.)		

NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Formation of α clusters in dilute neutron-rich matter

Junki Tanaka^{1,2,3*}, Zaihong Yang^{3,4*}, Stefan Typel^{1,2}, Satoshi Adachi⁴, Shiwei Bai⁵, Patrik van Beek¹,

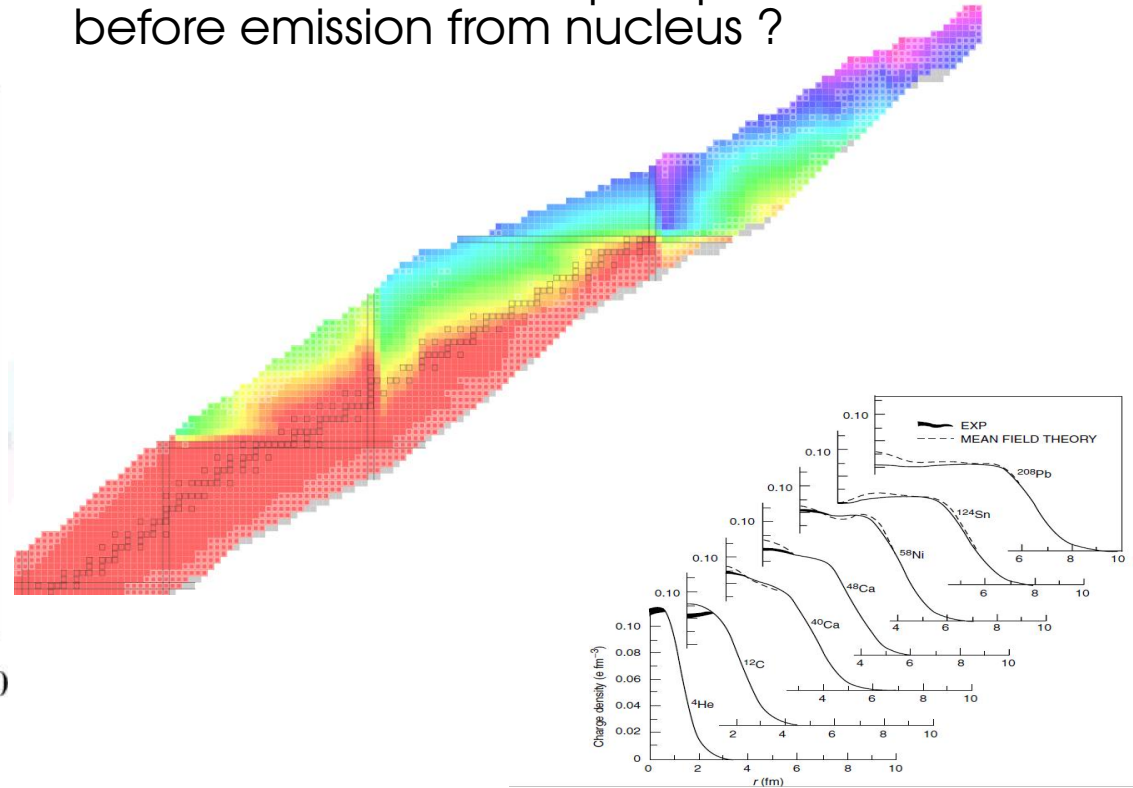
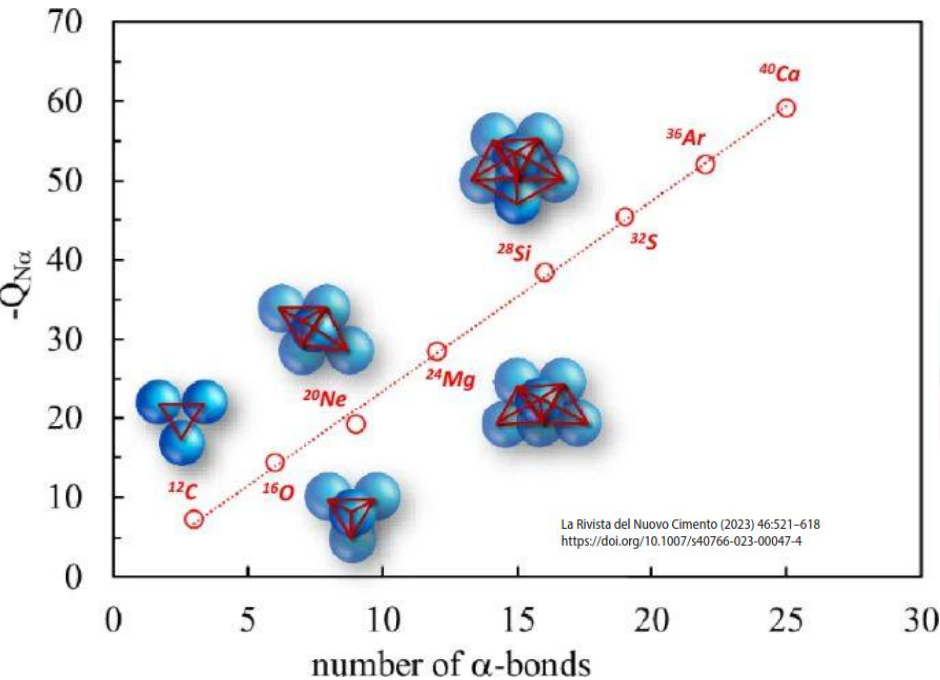
	
- Grade S (days including BigRIPS tuning time) - RIBF168R1 6 days - SAMURAI74 11.5 days - Grade A - AVF65R1 11 days - RRC77 9 days - RRC78 3 days - RRC79 6 days - RIBF214 4 days - RIBF138R2 9 days - RIBF216 4 days - RIBF217 4 days	- RIBF229 3.5 days - RIBF205R1 2 days - RIBF230 7 days - RIBF232 3 days - SHARAQ21R1 2.5 days - RIRING03R1 9 days - SAMURAI32R3 6 days - SAMURAI66R1 3 days

NP-PAC members

Name	Institute
M. J. G. Borge	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas
S. Grevy	Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Bordeaux Gradignan
M. Dasgupta	The Australian National University
J. Dilling	Ork Ridge National Laboratory
M. Gorska	GSI Darmstadt
T. Kawabata	Osaka University
M. Matsuo	Niigata University
R. Zegers	Michigan State University
N. Aoi	RCNP, Osaka University
R. Charity	Washington University in St. Louis
G. Martínez-Pinedo	Technische Universität Darmstadt / GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung
I. Moore	University of Jyväskylä
T. Saito	RIKEN
P.J. Woods	University of Edinburgh
A. Vitturi	Università di Padova
X. Zhou	Chinese Academy of Sciences

Alpha decay and pre-formation problem

How and where the alpha particle form before emission from nucleus ?



Alpha particle pre-formation

What is the measure of preformation ?

Reduced width (Rasmussen)

(P- barrier penetrability with spherical potential)

$$1/\tau = \lambda_\alpha = P \delta^2 / \hbar$$

Reference case:

alpha+doubly magic ^{208}Pb : ^{212}Po

$$W_\alpha = \delta^2 / \delta^2(^{212}\text{Po})$$

Cluster models:

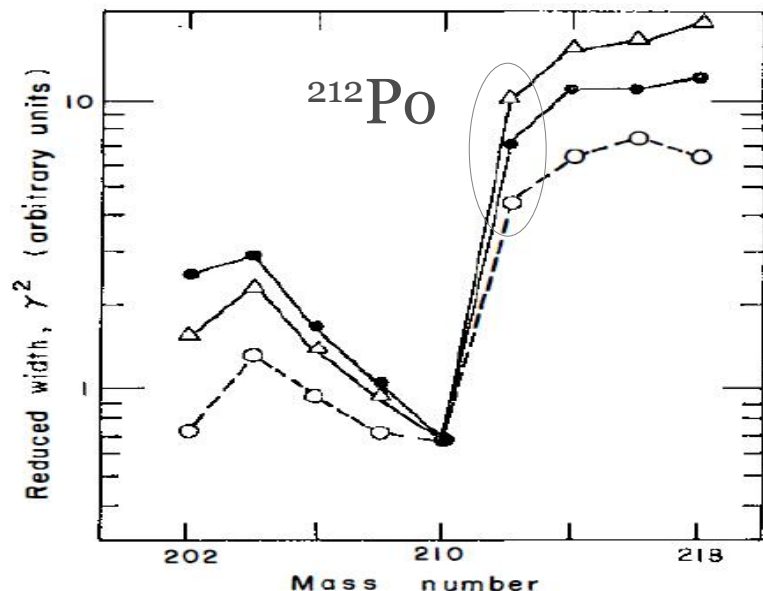
Nucleus treated as a system core+alpha(s)

Shell-model:

Alpha particle emergent from the nuclear wave-function

$$\lambda = A_\alpha^2 f P$$

$$A_\alpha^2 = \left| \langle \psi_i(A) | \psi_f(A-4) \phi(4) \rangle \right|^2$$



H. Mang PRC 119(1960) 1069

65 years

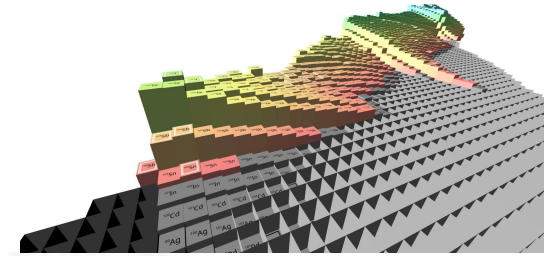
Alpha clusters in spherical heavy nuclei ?

"superallowed" alpha decay

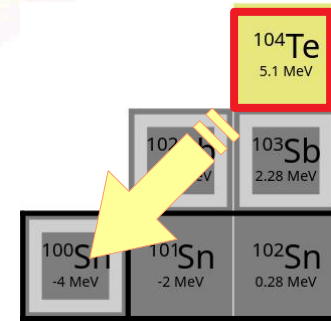
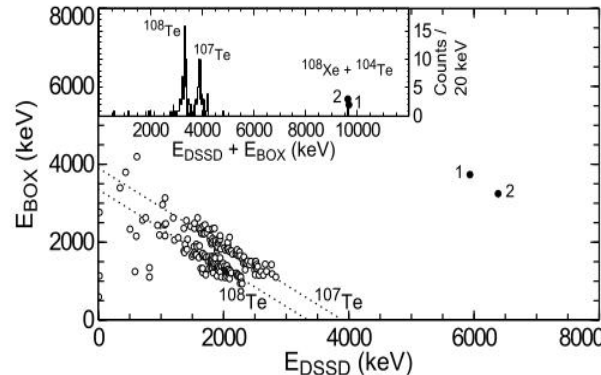
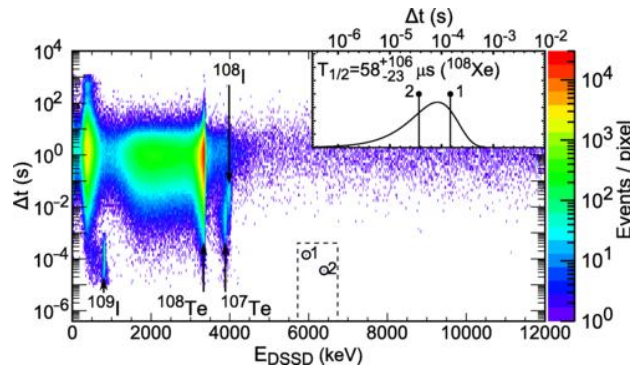


Proposed by Macfarlane in 1965

- Enhanced alpha pre-formation due to proximity of $N=Z$ **protons and neutrons occupies the same orbits !**
- Small degree of alpha clusterisation postulated at ^{208}Pb region
- Experiments on $^{105,106}\text{Te}$ observed increased decay probability
- Conflicting model predictions for ^{104}Te alpha decay !



Strong suggestion for superallowed alpha decay based on 2 events in fusion reaction. Two alpha particles not resolved.



^{108}Xe ($E_\alpha=4.4(2)$ MeV, $T_{1/2} = 58^{+106}_{-23}$ ns)
 ^{104}Te ($E_\alpha=4.9(2)$ MeV, $T_{1/2} < 18$ ns)

Auranen et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 182501 (2018)

α - preformation, surge in theory interest

The decays of heavy and superheavy nuclei

Significant efforts experimental and theoretical to address directly the ^{104}Te decay.

Predictions: $W_\alpha \sim 4$.

2 observed events provide upper limit on lifetime $T_{1/2} < 18$ ns and energy estimate $E_\alpha = 4.9(2)$ MeV.

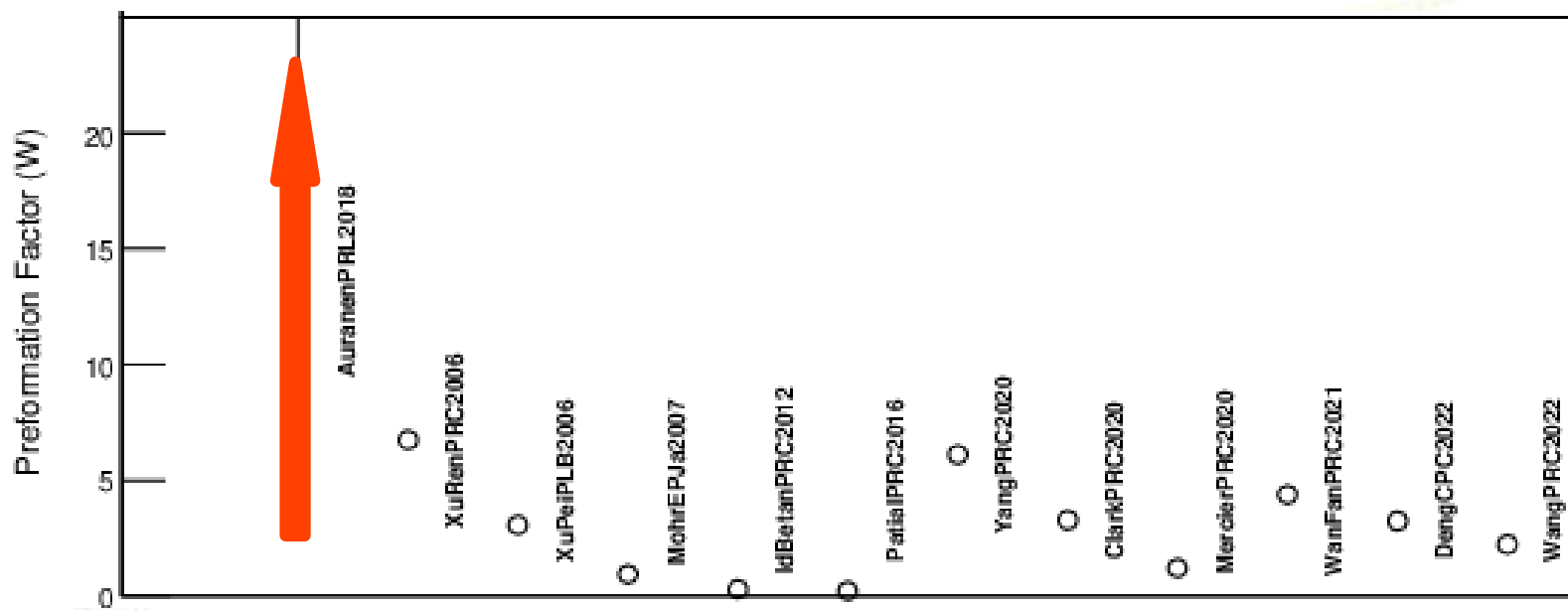
The $W_\alpha \sim 13.1$ is unexpectedly large.

Auranen et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 182501 (2018)

C. Xu and Z. Ren, Phys. Rev. C 74, 037302 (2006).
F. R. Xu and J. C. Pei, Phys. Rev. Lett. B 642, 322 (2006).
P. Mohr, Eur. Phys. J. A 31, 23 (2007).
C. Qi et al., Phys. Rev. C 81, 064319 (2010).
J. P. Maharana, A. Bhagwat, and Y. K. Gambhir, Phys. Rev. C 91, 047301 (2015).
G. Röpke et al., Phys. Rev. C 90, 034304 (2014).
Y. Z. Wang et al. J. Phys. G. 41, 055102 (2014).
C. Qi, R. Wyss, Phys. Scr. 91, 013009 (2015).
M. Patial, R. J. Liotta, R. Wyss, Phys. Rev. C 93, 054326 (2016).
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V. V. Baran, D. S. Delion, Phys. Rev. 94, 034319 (2016).
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C. Qi, R. Liotta, R. Wyss, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 105, 214 (2019).
T. Togashi et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 062501 (2018).
D. Bai, Z. Ren, and G. Röpke, Phys. Rev. C 99, 034305 (2019).
R. M. Clark et al., Phys. Rev. C 101, 034313 (2020).
F. Mercier et al., Phys. Rev. C 102, 011301(R) (2020).
C. Qi, R. J. Liotta, R. Wyss, Phys. Lett. B 818, 136373 (2021).
S. Yang et al., Phys. Rev. C 101, 024316 (2020).
J. Tanaka et al., Science, 371, 6526, (2021).
N. Wan and J. Fan, Phys. Rev. C 104, 064320 (2021).
S. Yang, C. Xu, and G. Röpke Phys. Rev. C 104, 034302 (2021).
J.G. Deng et al., 2022 Chin. Phys. C 46, 061001 (2022).

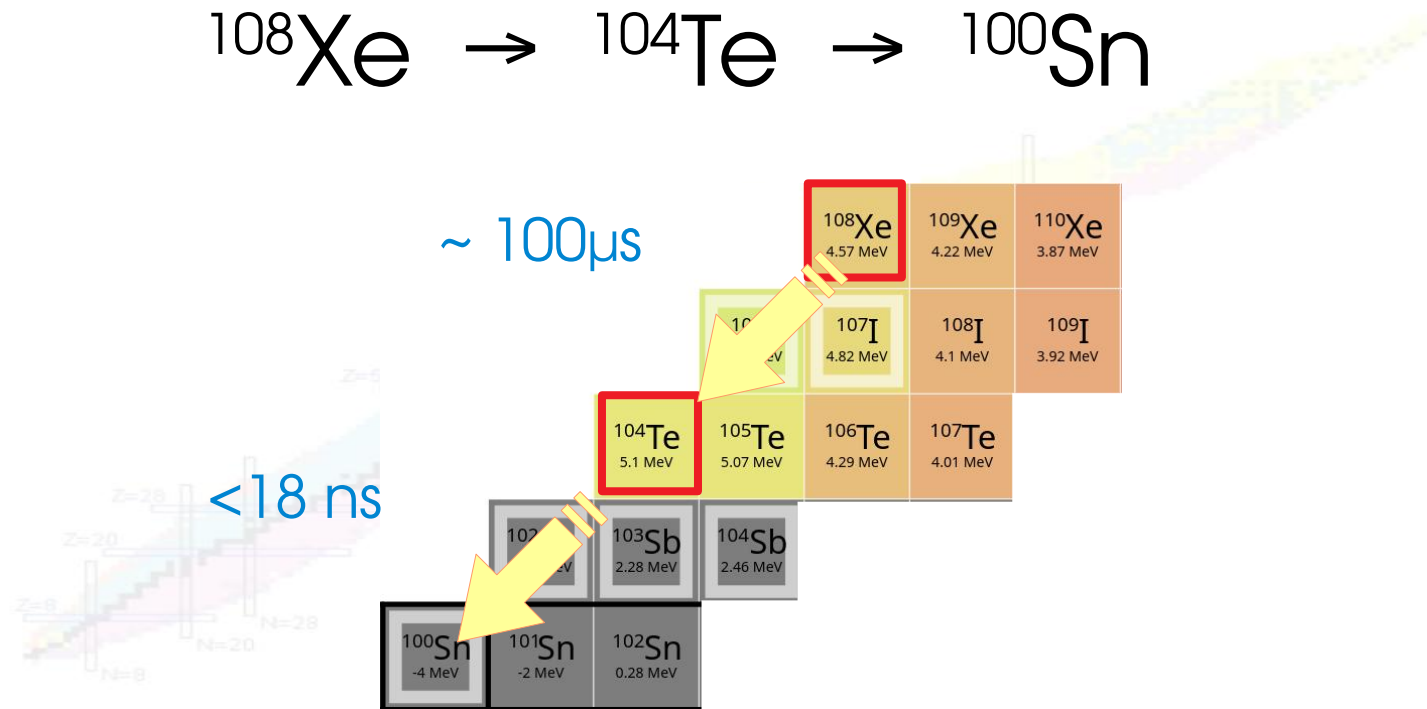
Further studies with fusion-evaporation are limited by the very low cross section and thin targets.

Experiment and theory



Directly produced ^{104}Te
cannot be electromagnetically separated

Use longer lived ^{108}Xe to populate short lived ^{104}Te



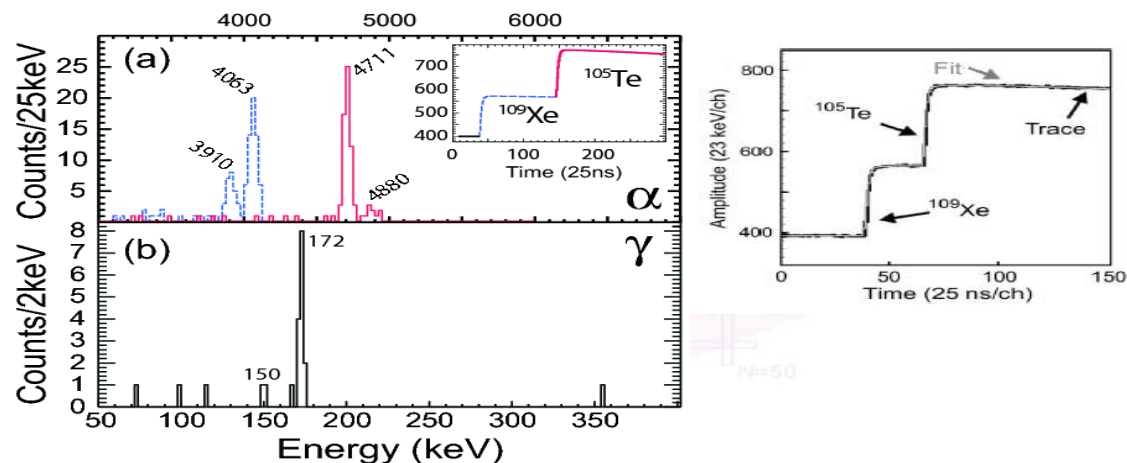
Experimental method to measure ^{104}Te

Implemented for the first time at ORNL in $^{58}\text{Ni}+^{54}\text{Fe}$ reaction (around 2005)

led to discovery of ^{109}Xe alpha-decay chain.

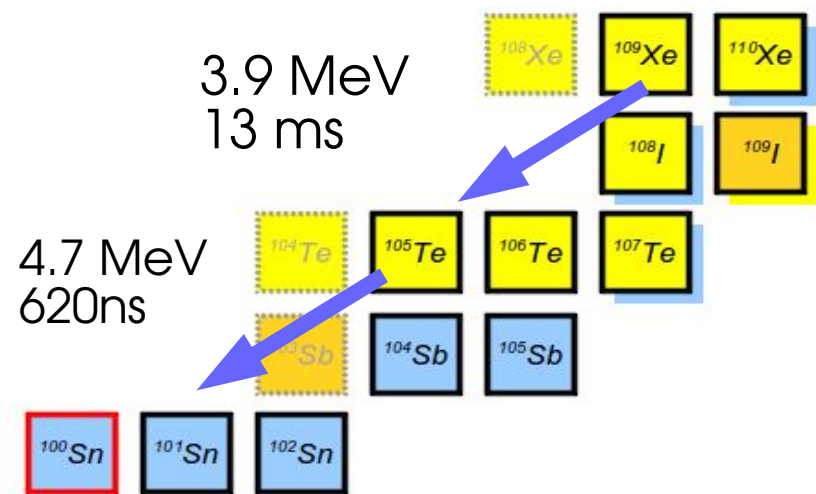
Implant in position sensitive detector.

Record fast pileup pulses using digital signal processing methods.



Silicon detector response is too slow to measure $T_{1/2} \sim 10$ ns.

New technology needed to overcome DSSD limitations.



(Lid06) S.N. Liddick et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. **97**,082501 (2006)

(Grz07) R. Grzywacz et al., NIM B **261**, 1103 (2007).

(Dar10) I. Darby et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **105**, 162502 (2010).

(Lid12) S.N. Liddick, I.G. Darby and R.K. Grzywacz NIM A **669**, 70 (2012)

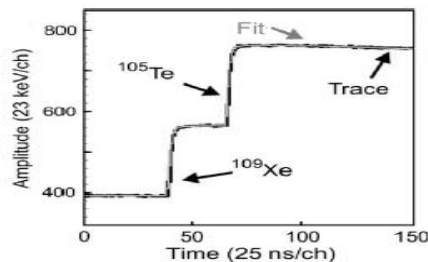
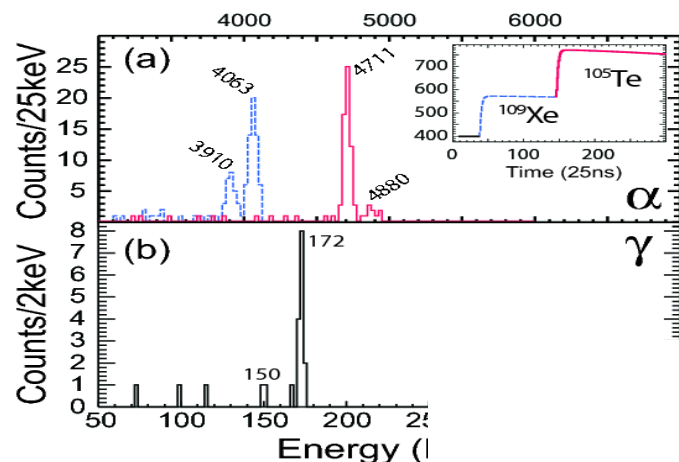
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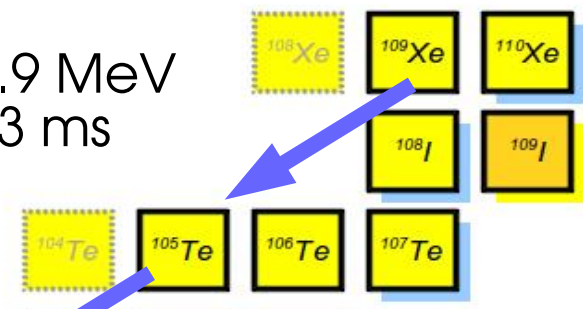
Implant in position sensitive detector.

Record fast pileup pulses using digital signal processing methods.



3.9 MeV
13 ms

4.7 MeV
620 ns



PHYSICAL REVIEW C **93**, 021601(R) (2016)

Structure of ^{107}Sn studied through single-neutron knockout reactions

G. Cerizza,^{1,*} A. Ayres,¹ K. L. Jones,¹ R. Grzywacz,¹ A. Bey,¹ C. Bingham,¹ L. Cartegni,¹ D. Miller,^{1,†} S. Padgett,^{1,‡} T. Baugher,^{2,§} D. Bazin,² J. S. Berryman,² A. Gade,² S. McDaniel,² A. Ratkiewicz,^{2,‡} A. Shore,² S. R. Stroberg,^{2,||} D. Weisshaar,² K. Wimmer,^{2,¶} R. Winkler,² S. D. Pain,³ K. Y. Chae,^{3,**} J. A. Cizewski,⁴ M. E. Howard,⁴ and J. A. Tostevin⁵

Towards neutron knockout from ^{102}Sn

Silicon detector response
New technology needed

Fast inorganic scintillator enables measurements of fast decay chains

Xiao et al. PHYSICAL REVIEW C 100, 034315 (2019)

Inorganic scintillators

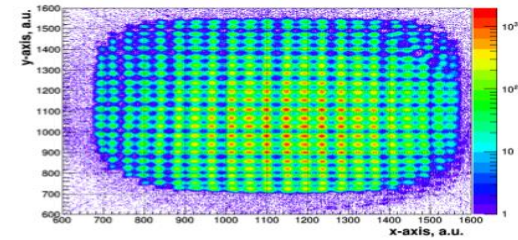
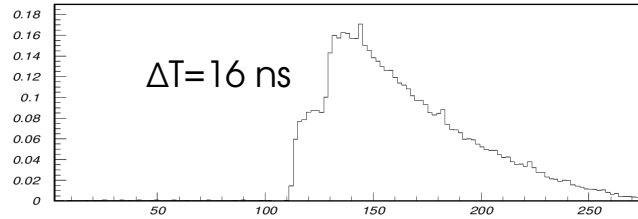
(YSO, YAP, LYSO, CeBr₃) :

- fast rise time (~ 1 -2ns)
- short-decay time (30-60ns)
- bright (resolution ~ 8 -10 %)

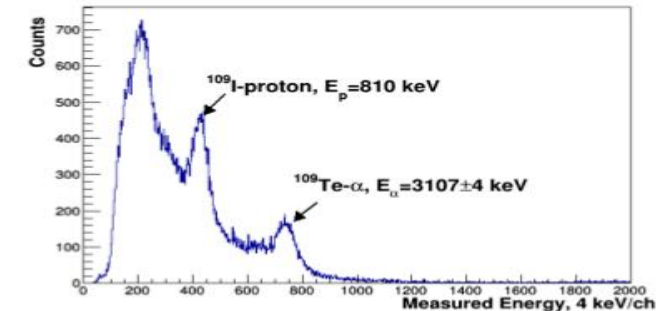
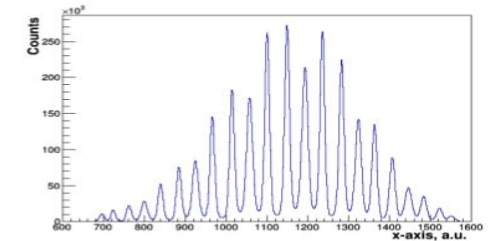
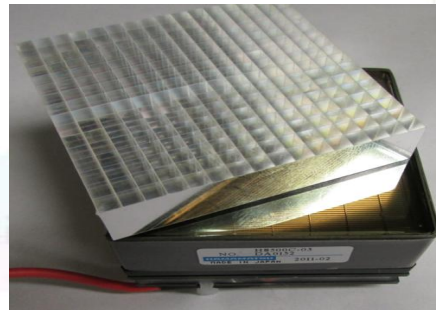
Fast digitization (500 MHz, 2ns)
enables to resolve pile-up pulses
in nanosecond range.

Fragmentation !

Light quenching enables to
measure energetic
heavy ion (10 GeV) and decay
induced signals (1-5 MeV).



(a)



Yokoyama et al. NIMA 93 (2019) 93-97
M. Singh NIM A. 1073 (2025), 170239
B. Kreider et al. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2508.15513>
Y. Xiao et al. Phys. Rev. C 100, 034315, 2019



Physics Procedia
Volume 56, 2015, Pages 445-450



Development of a Segmented Scintillator for
Decay Studies ☆

Mohammad Alkhudifat ^{a, R}, R. Grzywacz ^{a, b}, S.V. Paulauskas ^a

Fast inorganic scintillator enables measurements of fast decay chains

Xiao et al. PHYSICAL REVIEW C 100, 034315 (2019)

Inorganic scintillators

(YSO, YAP, LYSO, CeBr_3) :

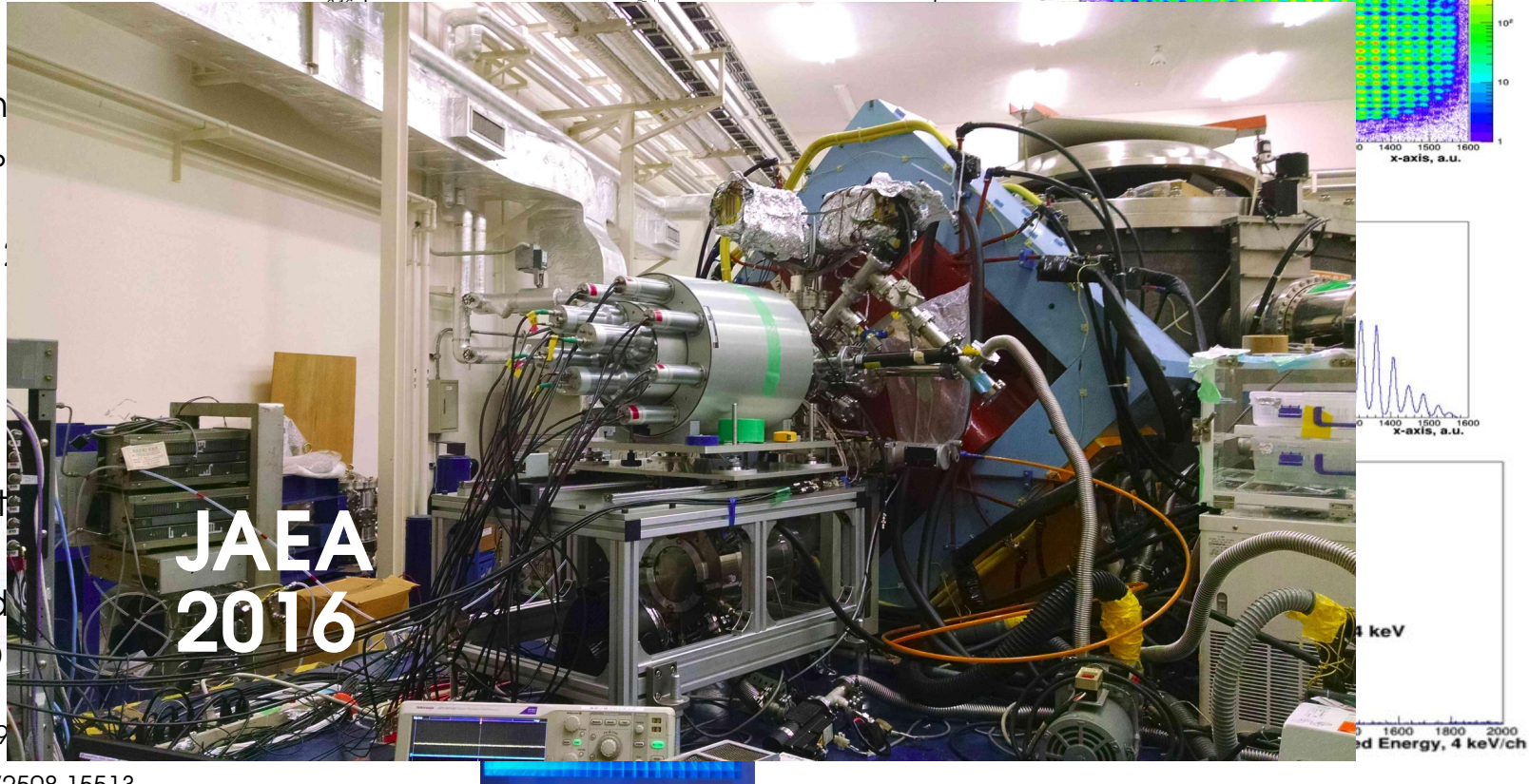
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Fast digitization (500 MHz, ...) enables to resolve pile-up in nanosecond range.

Fragmentation !

Light quenching enables to measure energetic heavy ion (10 GeV) and d... induced signals (1-5 MeV)

Yokoyama et al. NIMA 93 (2019) 93-9
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^{108}Xe from ^{124}Xe fragmentation

Experiment: 140 pnA (6kW), $^{124}\text{Xe}^{52+}$ beam 345 MeV/u on 6 mm ^9Be target

- "Nominal" (Epax 3.01) production cross section of ^{108}Xe ~ 60 fb resulting in 6 ions/hour of ^{108}Xe .
- Empirical reduction factor of 20 observed for ^{105}Te would result in 7 particles/24 hours.
- A reduction factor of 100 was observed for ^{67}Kr fragments from ^{78}Kr fragmentation (removal of 11 neutrons).

$$^{108}\text{Xe} = ^{124}\text{Xe} - 16 \text{ neutrons}$$

																Caesium Z=55																									
																^{111}Cs p	^{112}Cs p	^{113}Cs p	^{114}Cs β^+	^{115}Cs β^+	^{116}Cs β^+	^{117}Cs β^+	^{118}Cs β^+	^{119}Cs β^+	^{120}Cs β^+	^{121}Cs β^+	^{122}Cs β^+	^{123}Cs β^+	^{124}Cs β^+	^{125}Cs β^+	^{126}Cs β^+	^{127}Cs β^+	^{128}Cs β^+								
																Xenon Z=54																									
																^{108}Xe a	^{109}Xe a	^{110}Xe a	^{111}Xe β^+	^{112}Xe β^+	^{113}Xe β^+	^{114}Xe β^+	^{115}Xe β^+	^{116}Xe β^+	^{117}Xe β^+	^{118}Xe β^+	^{119}Xe β^+	^{120}Xe β^+	^{121}Xe β^+	^{122}Xe e- capture	^{123}Xe β^+	^{124}Xe 2 β^+	^{125}Xe β^+	^{126}Xe 2 β^+	^{127}Xe e- capture						
																Iodine Z=53																									
																^{106}I a	^{107}I a	^{108}I a	^{109}I p	^{110}I β^+	^{111}I β^+	^{112}I β^+	^{113}I β^+	^{114}I β^+	^{115}I β^+	^{116}I β^+	^{117}I β^+	^{118}I β^+	^{119}I β^+	^{120}I β^+	^{121}I β^+	^{122}I β^+	^{123}I β^+	^{124}I β^+	^{125}I e- capture	^{126}I β^+					
																Tellurium Z=52																									
																^{104}Te a	^{105}Te a	^{106}Te a	^{107}Te a	^{108}Te β^+	^{109}Te β^+	^{110}Te β^+	^{111}Te β^+	^{112}Te β^+	^{113}Te β^+	^{114}Te β^+	^{115}Te β^+	^{116}Te β^+	^{117}Te β^+	^{118}Te e- capture	^{119}Te β^+	^{120}Te 2 β^+	^{121}Te β^+	^{122}Te Stable	^{123}Te e- capture	^{124}Te Stable	^{125}Te Stable				
																Antimony Z=51																									
																^{102}Sb p	^{103}Sb p	^{104}Sb β^+	^{105}Sb β^+	^{106}Sb β^+	^{107}Sb β^+	^{108}Sb β^+	^{109}Sb β^+	^{110}Sb β^+	^{111}Sb β^+	^{112}Sb β^+	^{113}Sb β^+	^{114}Sb β^+	^{115}Sb β^+	^{116}Sb β^+	^{117}Sb β^+	^{118}Sb β^+	^{119}Sb e- capture	^{120}Sb β^+	^{121}Sb Stable	^{122}Sb β^-	^{123}Sb Stable	^{124}Sb β^-			
																Tin Z=50																									
																^{99}Sn β^+	^{100}Sn β^+	^{101}Sn β^+	^{102}Sn β^+	^{103}Sn β^+	^{104}Sn β^+	^{105}Sn β^+	^{106}Sn β^+	^{107}Sn β^+	^{108}Sn β^+	^{109}Sn β^+	^{110}Sn e- capture	^{111}Sn β^+	^{112}Sn 2 β^+	^{113}Sn β^+	^{114}Sn Stable	^{115}Sn Stable	^{116}Sn Stable	^{117}Sn Stable	^{118}Sn Stable	^{119}Sn Stable	^{120}Sn Stable	^{121}Sn β^-	^{122}Sn 2 β^-	^{123}Sn β^-	
																^{97}In β^+	^{98}In β^+	^{99}In β^+	^{100}In β^+	^{101}In β^+	^{102}In β^+	^{103}In β^+	^{104}In β^+	^{105}In β^+	^{106}In β^+	^{107}In β^+	^{108}In β^+	^{109}In β^+	^{110}In β^+	^{111}In e- capture	^{112}In β^+	^{113}In Stable	^{114}In β^-	^{115}In β^-	^{116}In β^-	^{117}In β^-	^{118}In β^-	^{119}In β^-	^{120}In β^-	^{121}In β^-	^{122}In β^-

^{108}Xe from ^{124}Xe fragmentation

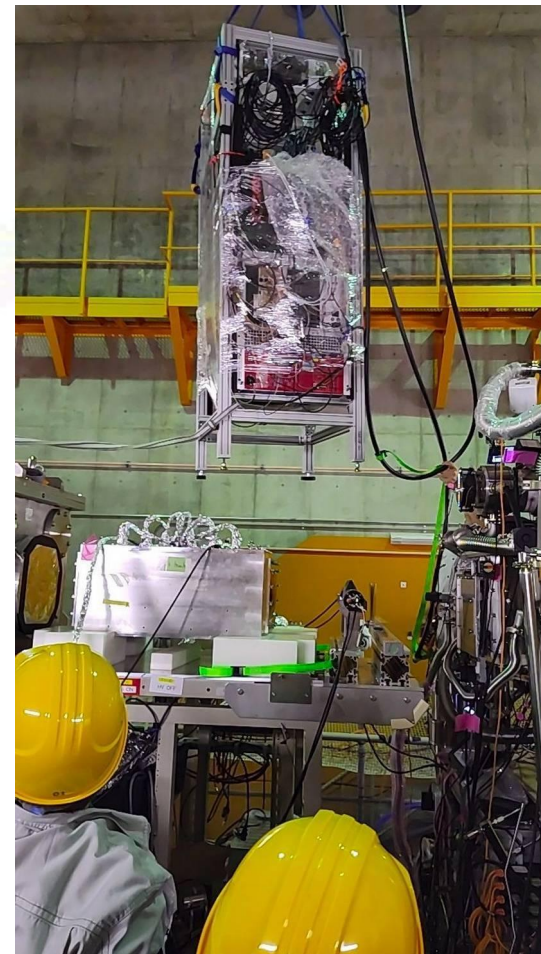
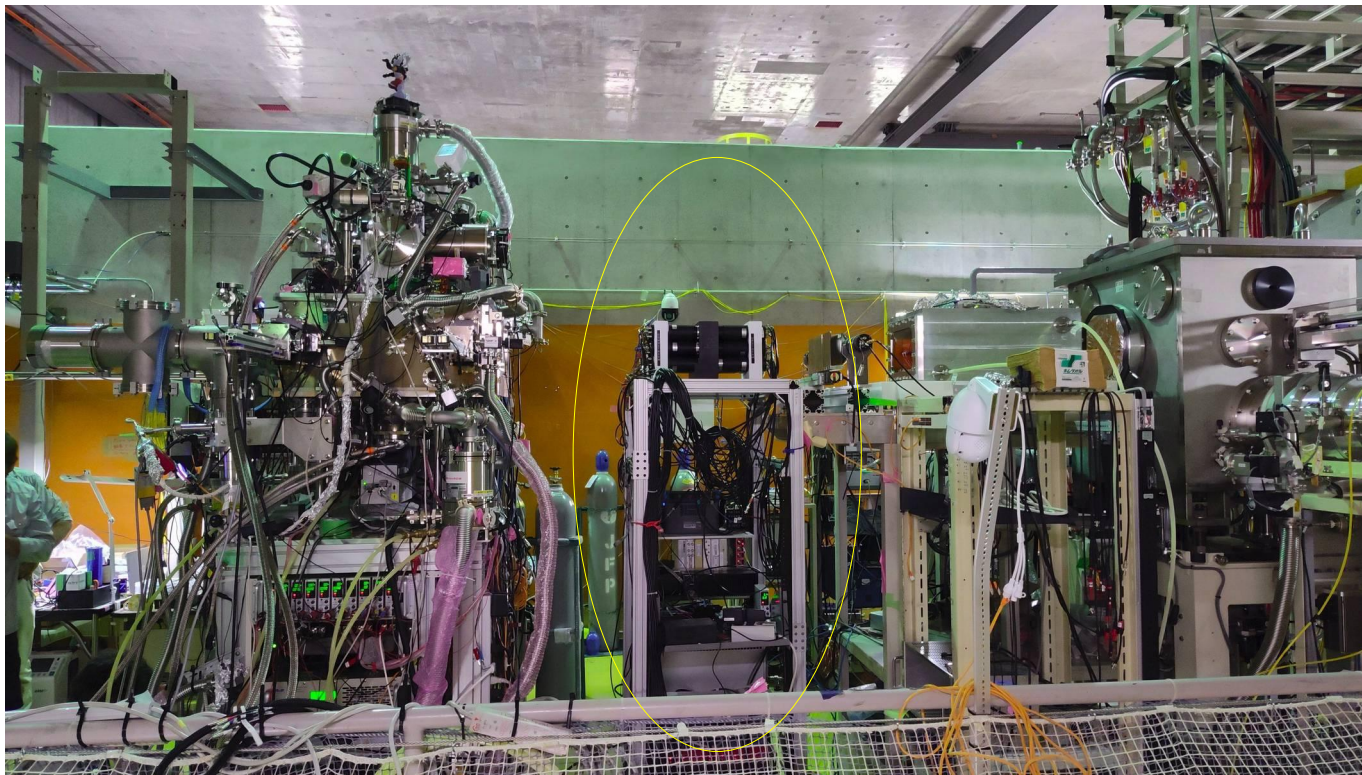
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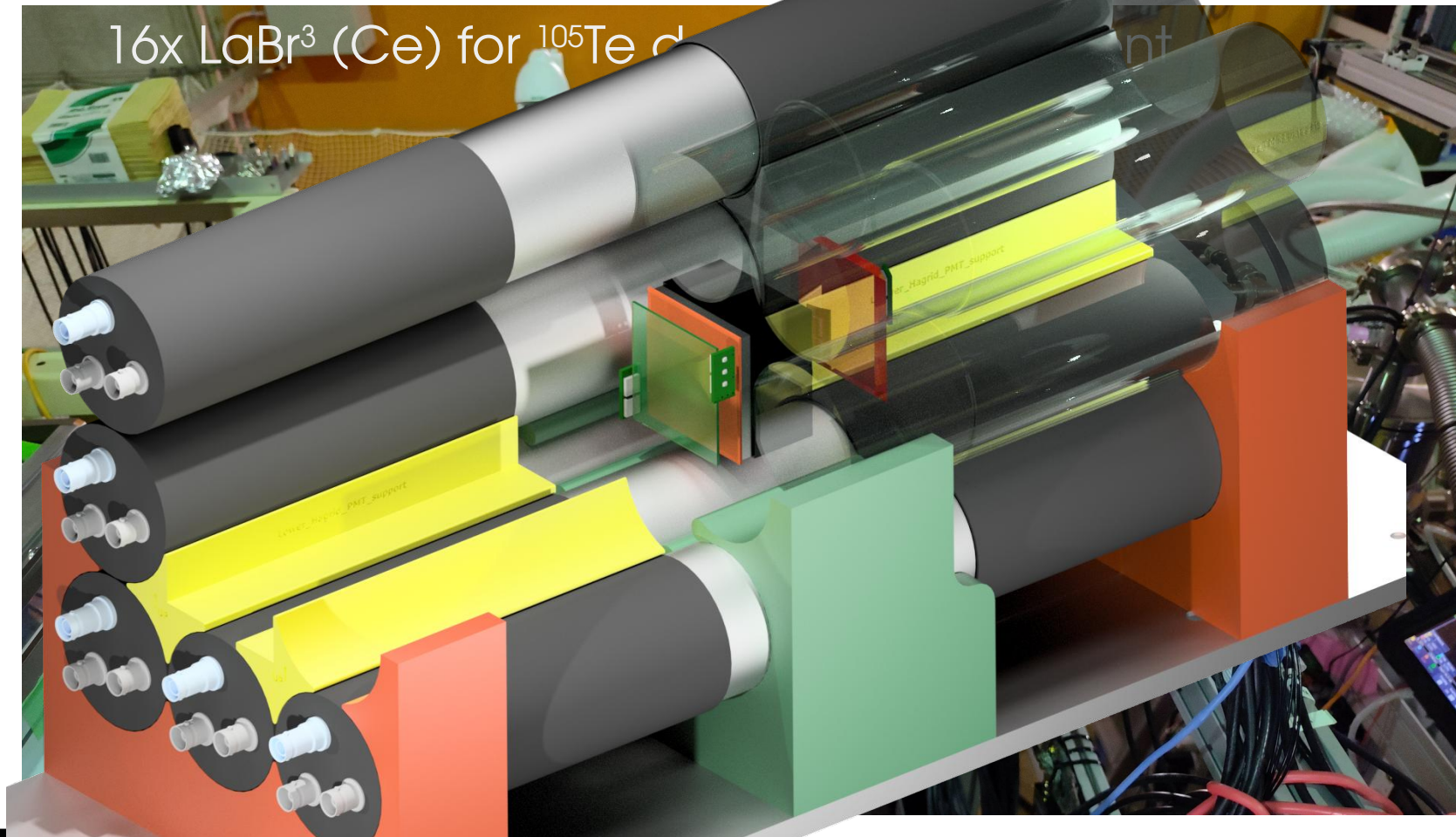
Experimental setup (RIBF June 2024)



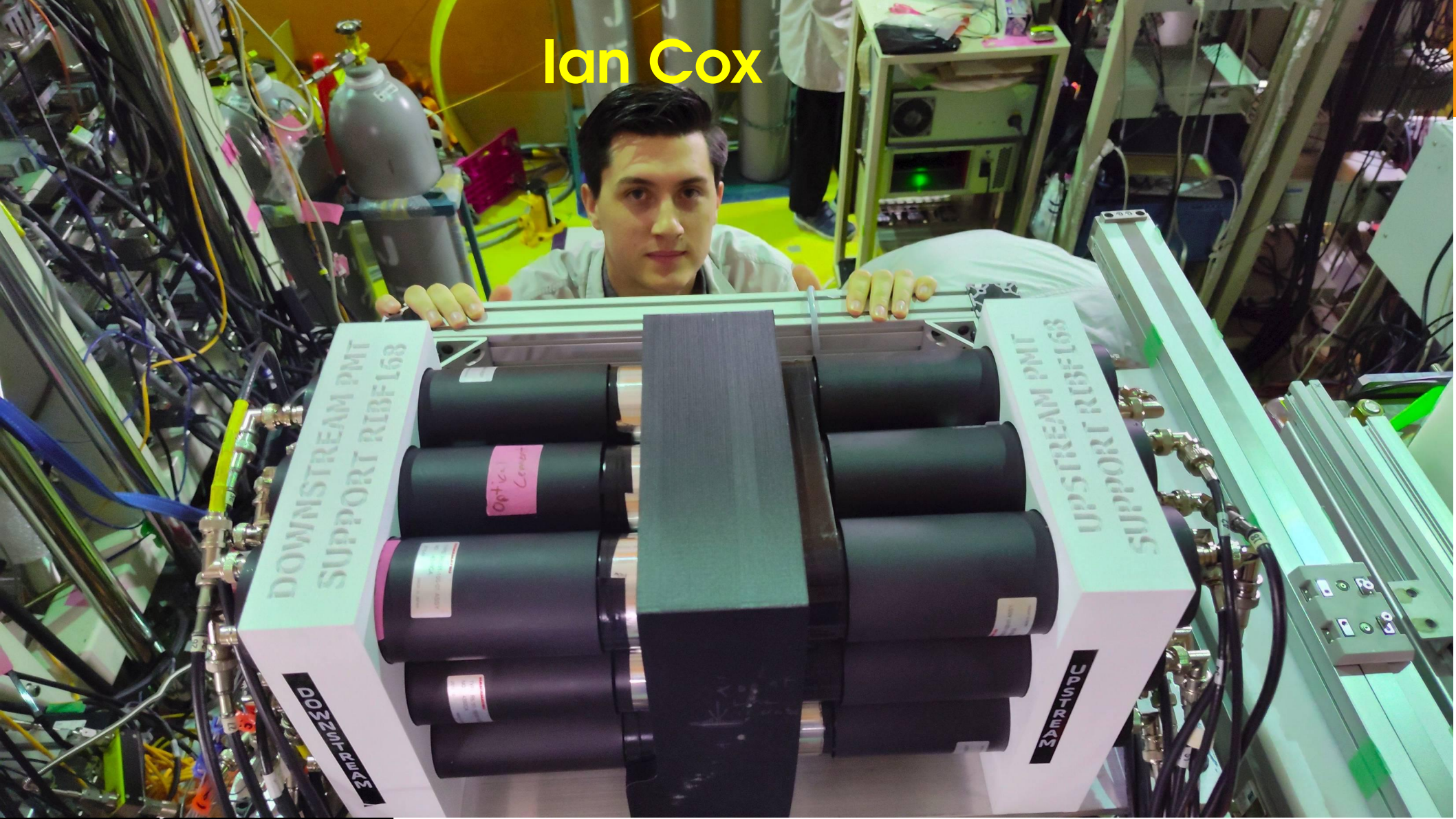
Experimental setup (RIBF June 2024)



Experimental setup (RIBF June 2024)



Ian Cox

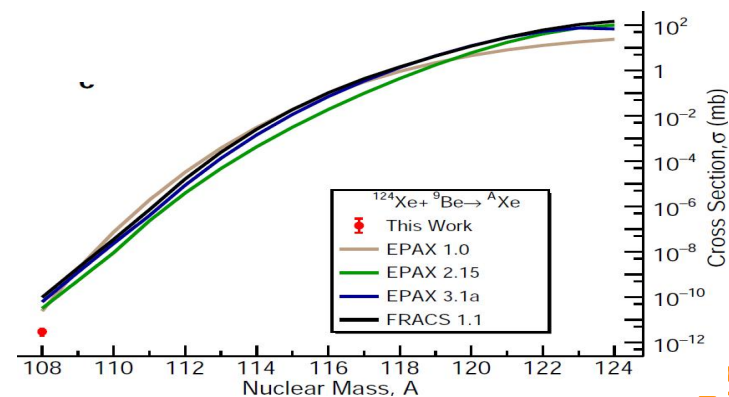
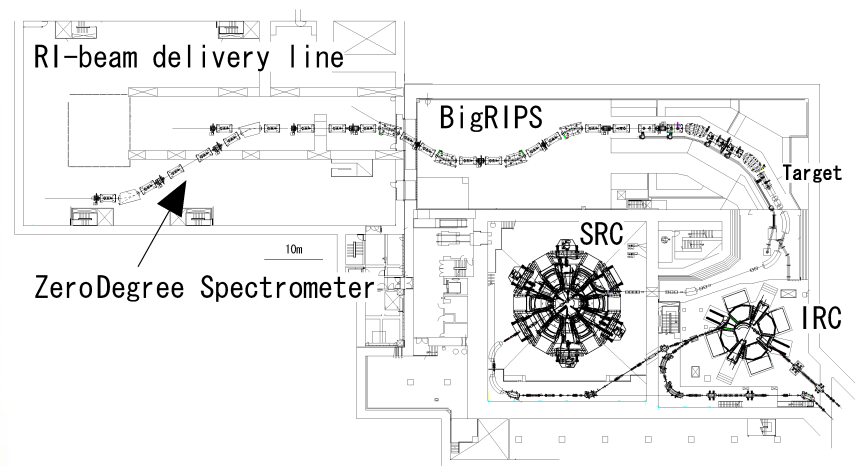
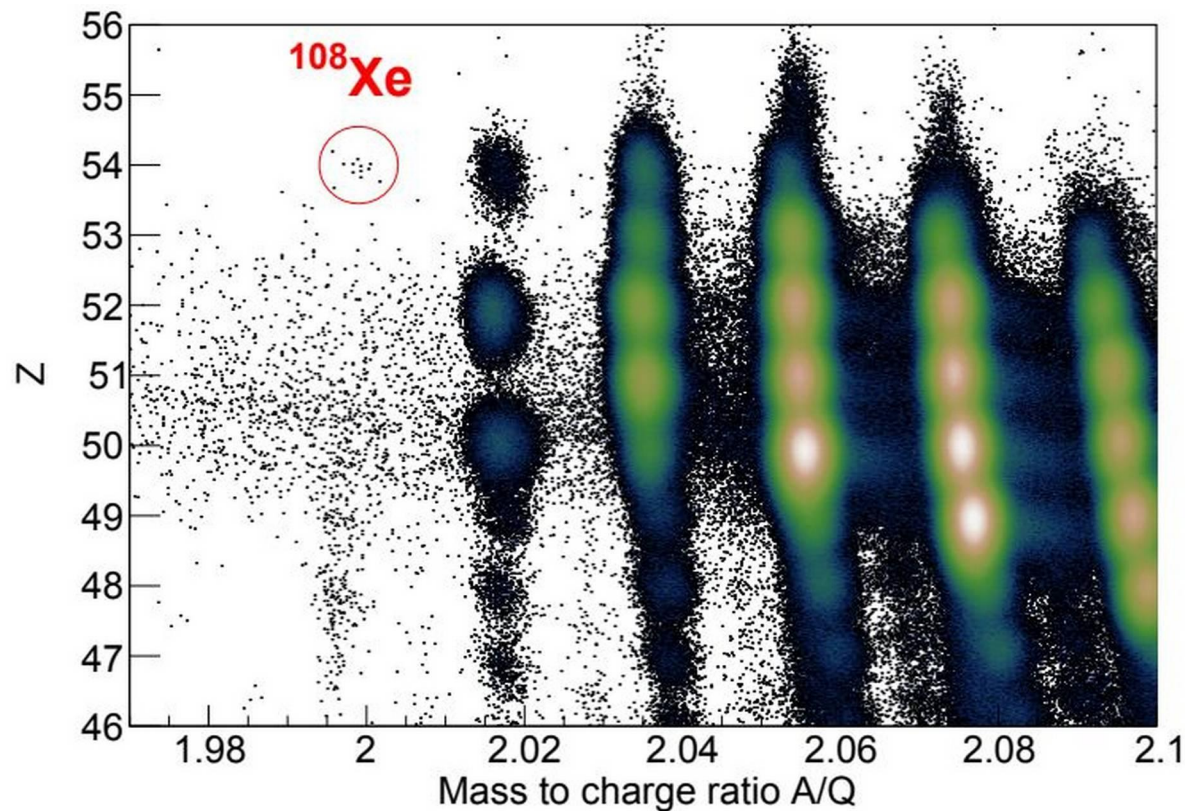


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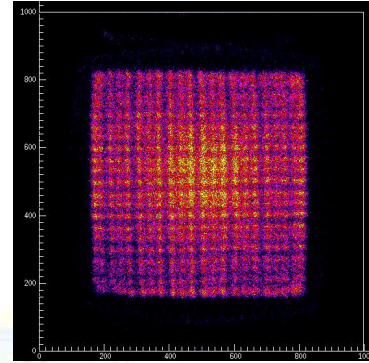
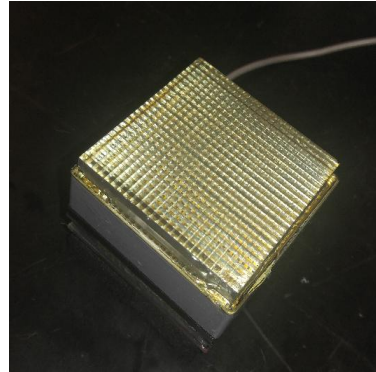


^{108}Xe from ^{124}Xe fragmentation

We observed 12 counts in ~120 hours (reduction factor ~30)
Estimated cross section ~2.1 fb

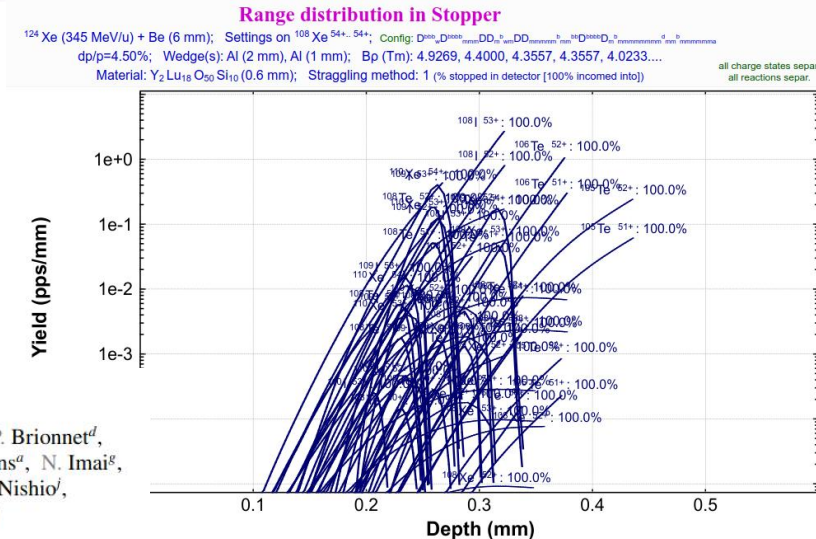


A photograph showing the internal components of a microwave oven. The magnetron is visible on the right, with its waveguide extending towards the center. Various electrical connections, including wires and metal components, are visible on the left side. The interior is dark, and the components are metallic.



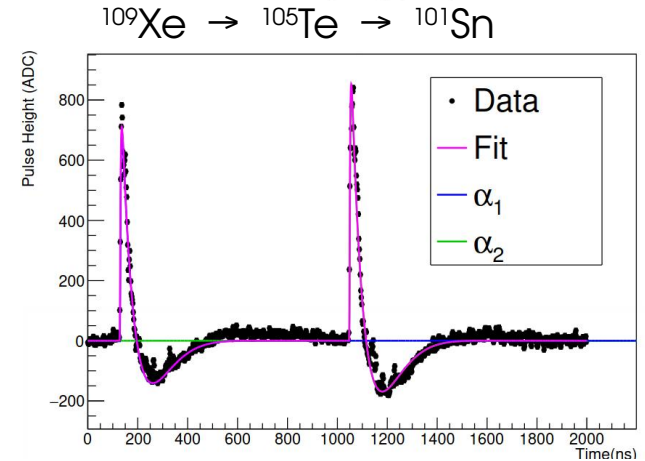
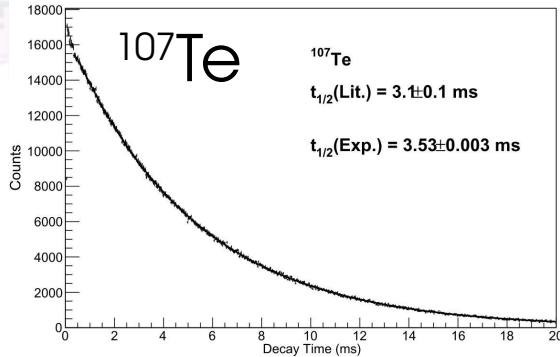
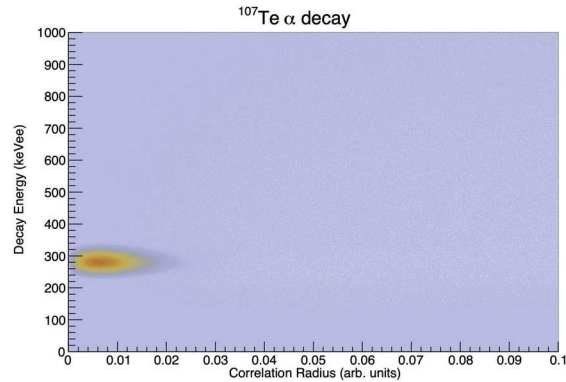
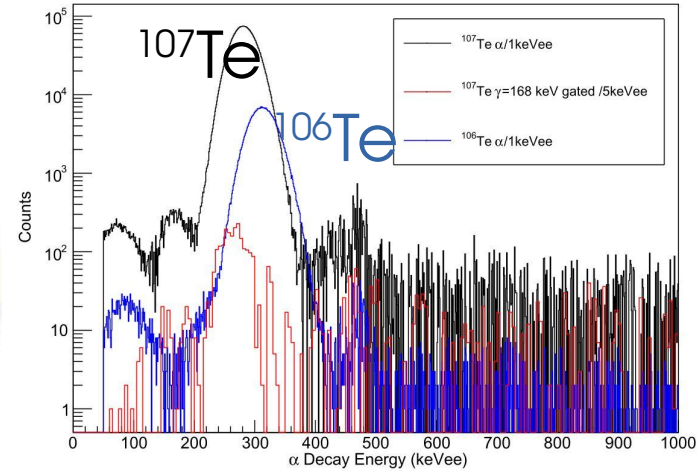
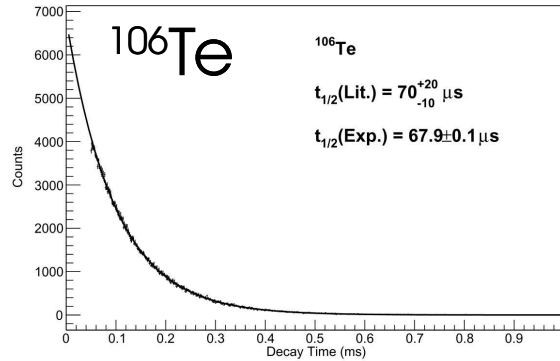
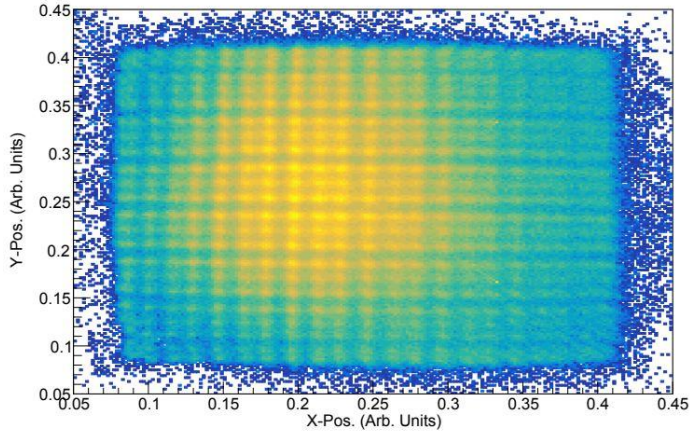
- B. Kreider et al. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2508.15513>

B. Kreider^a, I. Cox^a, R. Grzywacz^a, J. M. Allmond^b, A. Augustyn^c, N. Braukman^a, P. Brionnet^d, A. Esmaylzadeh^e, J. Fischer^e, N. Fukuda^d, G. Garcia De Lorenzo^f, S. Go^{d,g}, D. Hoskins^a, N. Imai^g, T. T. King^b, N. Kitamura^g, K. Kolos^h, A. Korgulⁱ, C. Mazzocchiⁱ, S. Nishimura^d, K. Nishio^j, V. Phong^d, T. Ruland^b, K. P. Rykaczewski^b, A. Skrchⁱ, Z. Y. Xu^a and R. Yokoyama^g

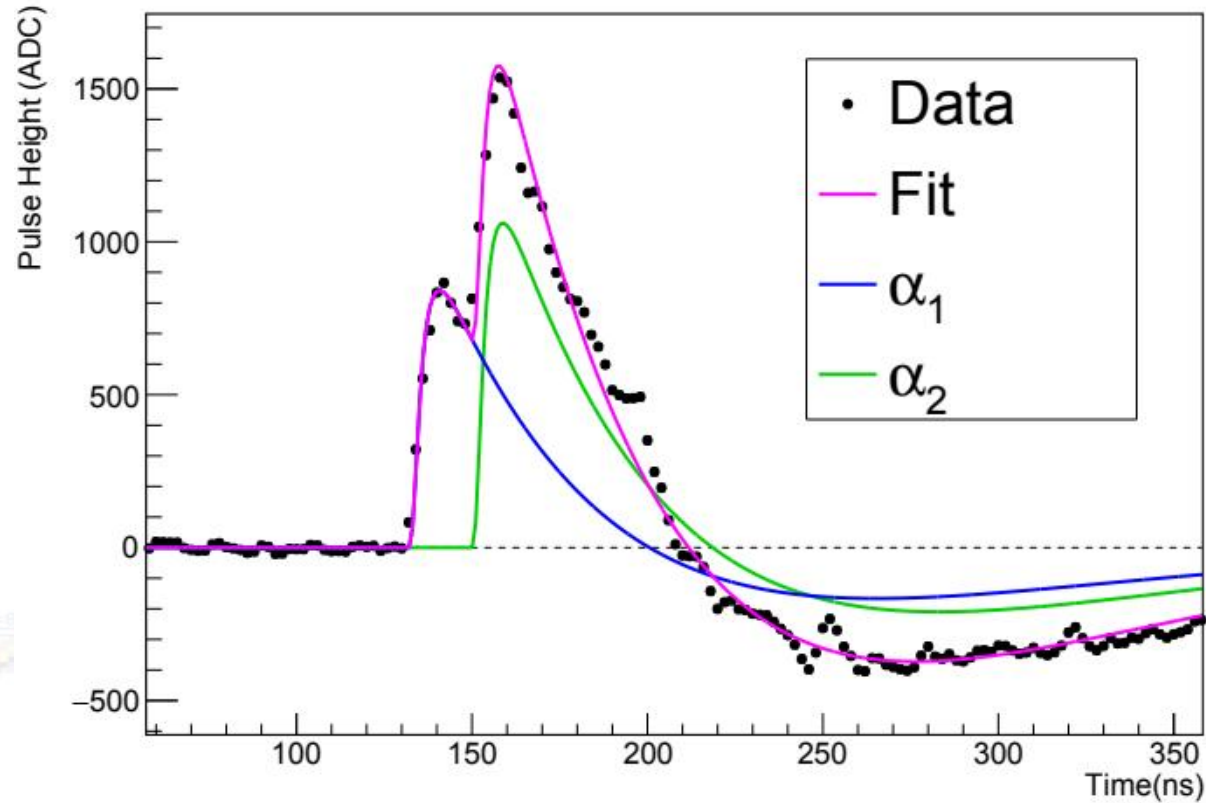


Detection of alpha particles

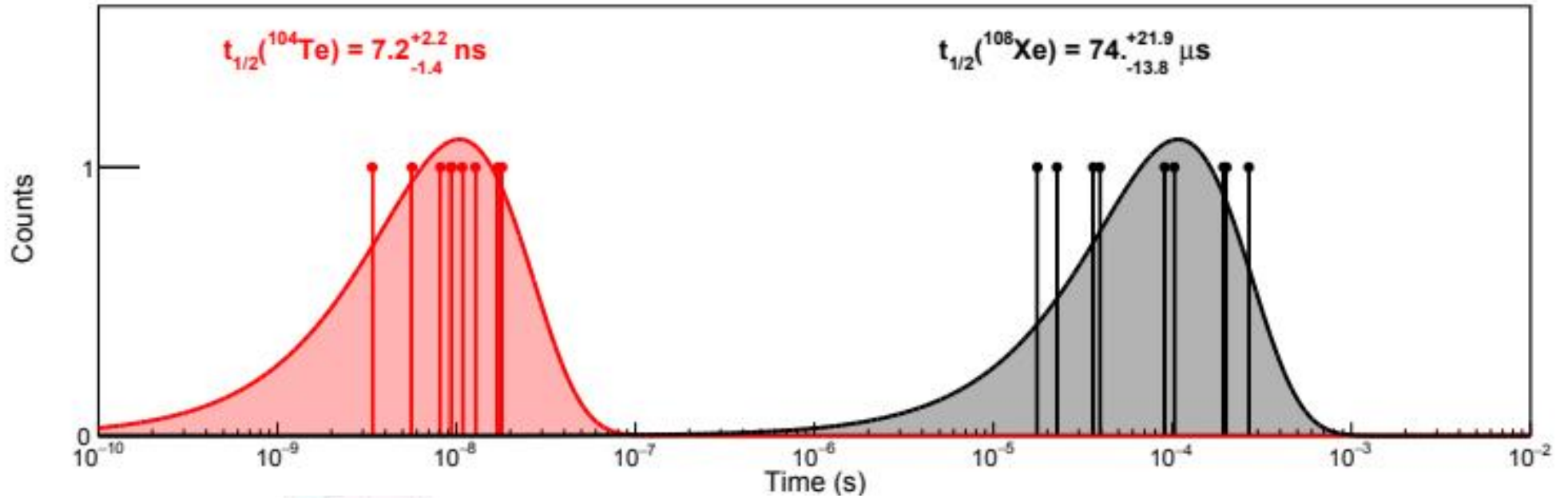
Decay Positions



Alpha-alpha pileup signals

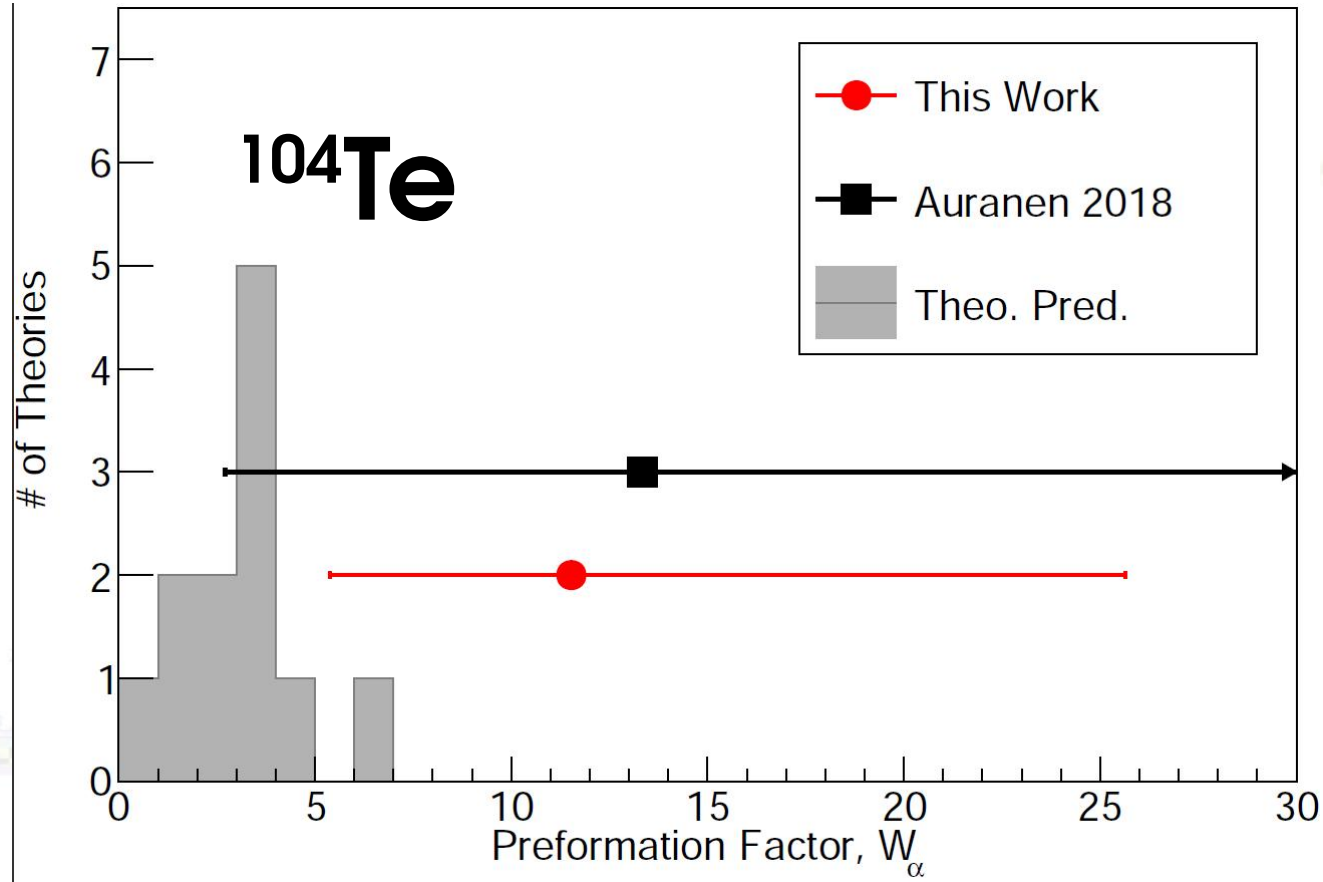


Half-life of ^{104}Te and ^{108}Xe



9 correlated events

Alpha particle pre-formation



The quartetting model and alpha particle pre-formation

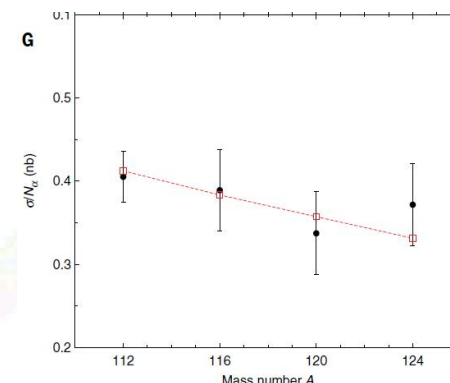
Quartetting wave function approach (QWFA)

G. Roepke and P. Schuck

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Inside the nucleus the α cluster dissolves and four nucleons are uncorrelated.

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Tanaka et al., Science 371, 260–264 (2021)

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 104, 034302 (2021)

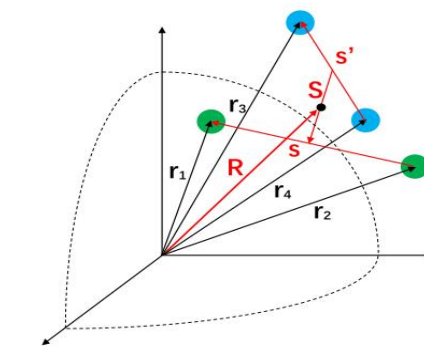
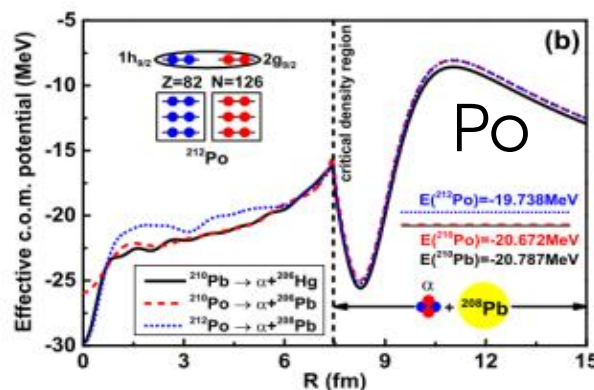
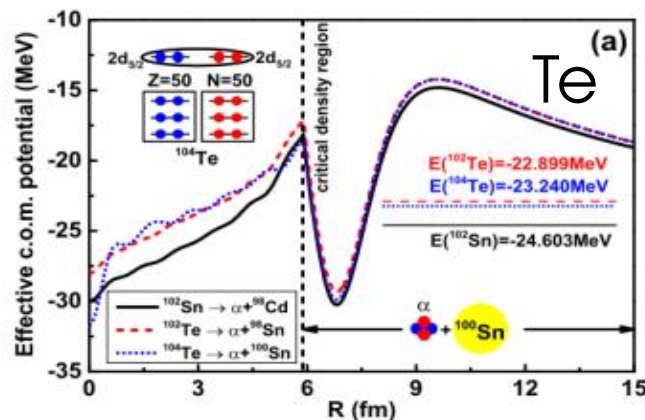
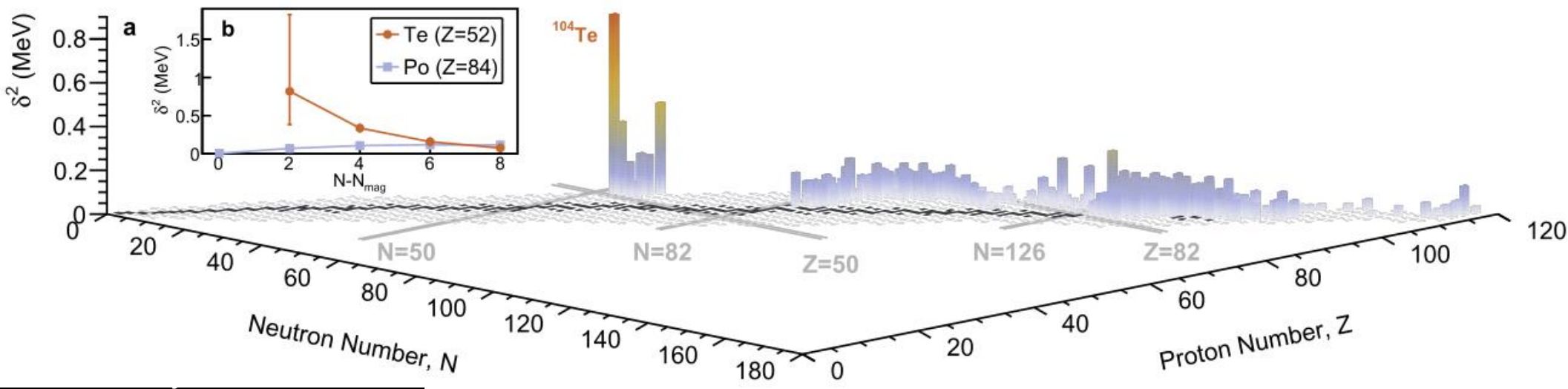
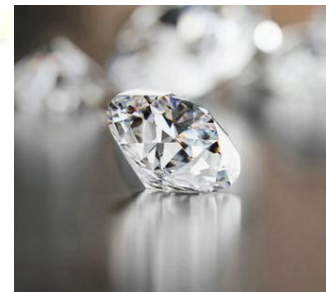


FIG. 1. A sketch of Jacobi-Moshinsky coordinates for the quartet with two protons at positions $r_1 \uparrow, r_2 \downarrow$ and two neutrons at positions $r_3 \uparrow, r_4 \downarrow$.

Shuo Yang et al., PHYSICAL REVIEW C 101, 024316 (2020)

Superaligned Alpha Decay of ^{104}Te

- ^{108}Xe produced in fragmentation of ^{124}Xe with ~ 1 fb cross section (12 events)
- First unambiguous observation of $^{108}\text{Xe} \rightarrow ^{104}\text{Te}$ decay chain
- Fast response scintillator system can measure fast pileups.
- First measurement of the ^{104}Te decay half-life $7.2^{+2.2}_{-1.4}$ ns
- The Q_α value higher than expected, consistent with ANL result.
- High observed preformation (~ 10) compatible with QWFA predictions.



La Double Vie De Robert Janssens ?

Robert Janssens

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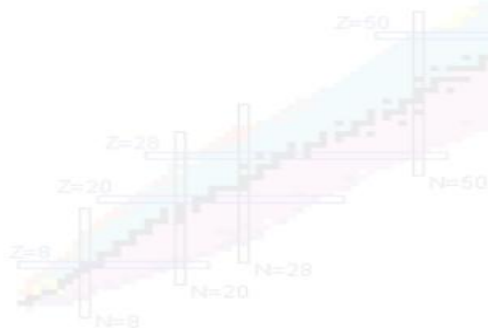
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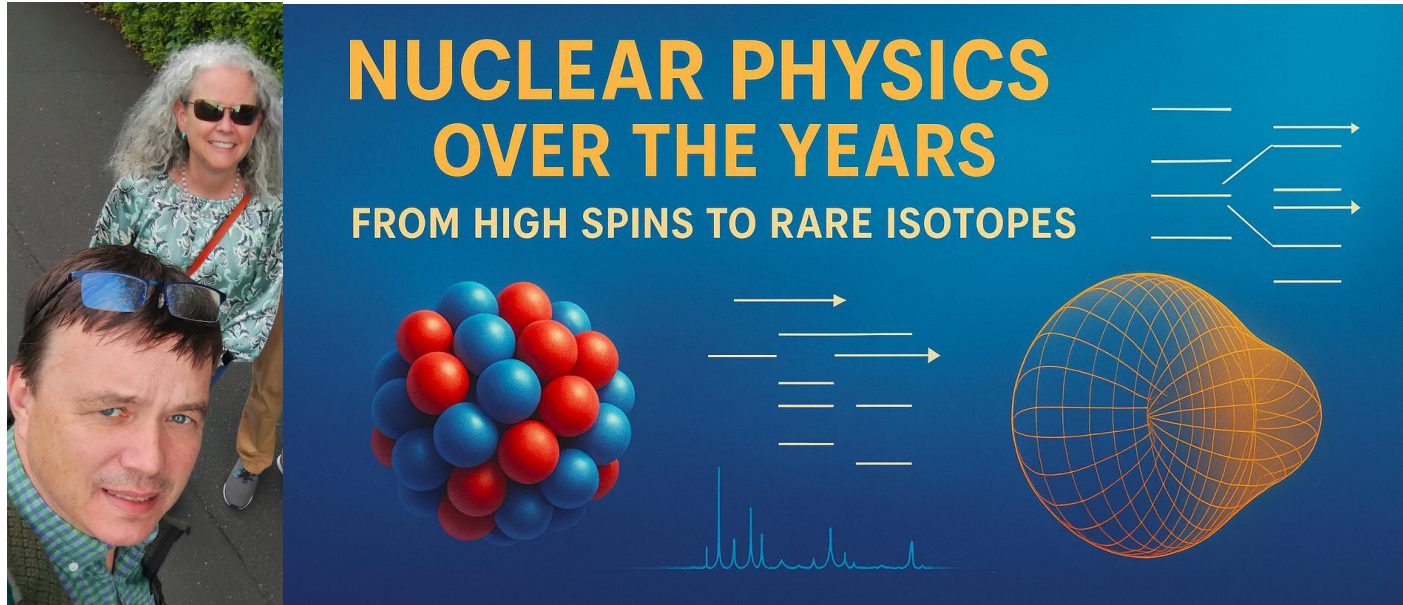
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La Double Vie De Robert Janssens ?



Happy retirement Robert !



from Kate and myself

Collaboration:

I. Cox¹, R. Grzywacz¹, T. T. King², K. P. Rykaczewski², N. Fukuda³, S. Nishimura³, N. Kitamura⁴, R. Yokoyama⁴, S. Go³, C. Mazzocchi⁵, J. M. Allmond², A. Augustyn⁶, N. Braukman¹, P. Brionnet³, A. Esmaylzadeh⁷, J. Fischer⁷, G. García De Lorenzo⁸, S. Hanai⁴, D. Hoskins¹, N. Imai⁴, K. Kolos⁹, A. Korgul⁵, B. Kreider¹, K. Nishio¹⁰, V. Phong³, T. Ruland², A. Skruch⁵, Z. Y. Xu¹

¹Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996, USA

²Physics Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, USA

³RIKEN Nishina Center, 2-1 Hirosawa, Wako, Saitama 351-0106, Japan

⁴Center for Nuclear Study, University of Tokyo, 2-1 Hirosawa, Wako, Saitama 351-0198, Japan

⁵Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw PL-02-093, Poland

⁶National Centre for Nuclear Research, Warsaw PL-02-093, Poland

⁷Institut für Kernphysik, Universität zu Köln, 50937 Köln, Germany

⁸Facultad de Ciencias Físicas, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, E-28040 Madrid, Spain

⁹Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California 94550, USA

¹⁰Advanced Science Research Center, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, Tokai, Ibaraki 319-1195, Japan

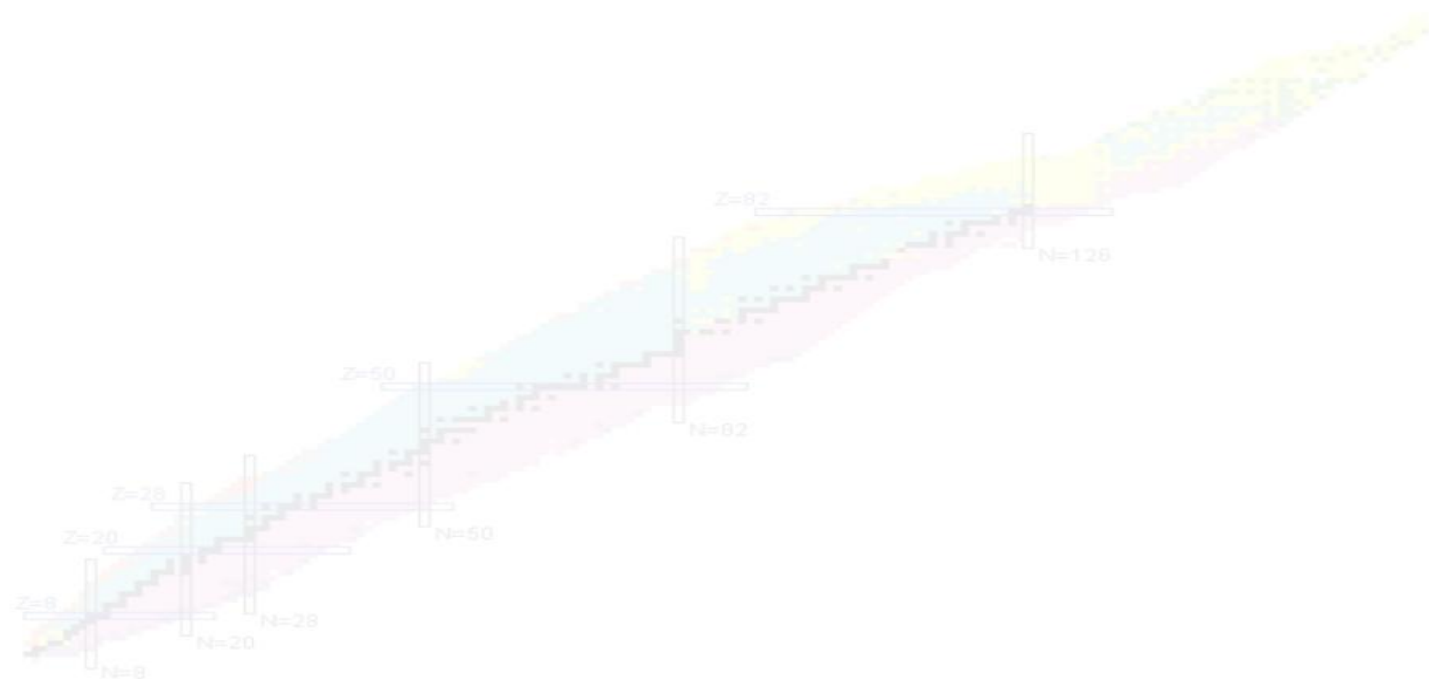


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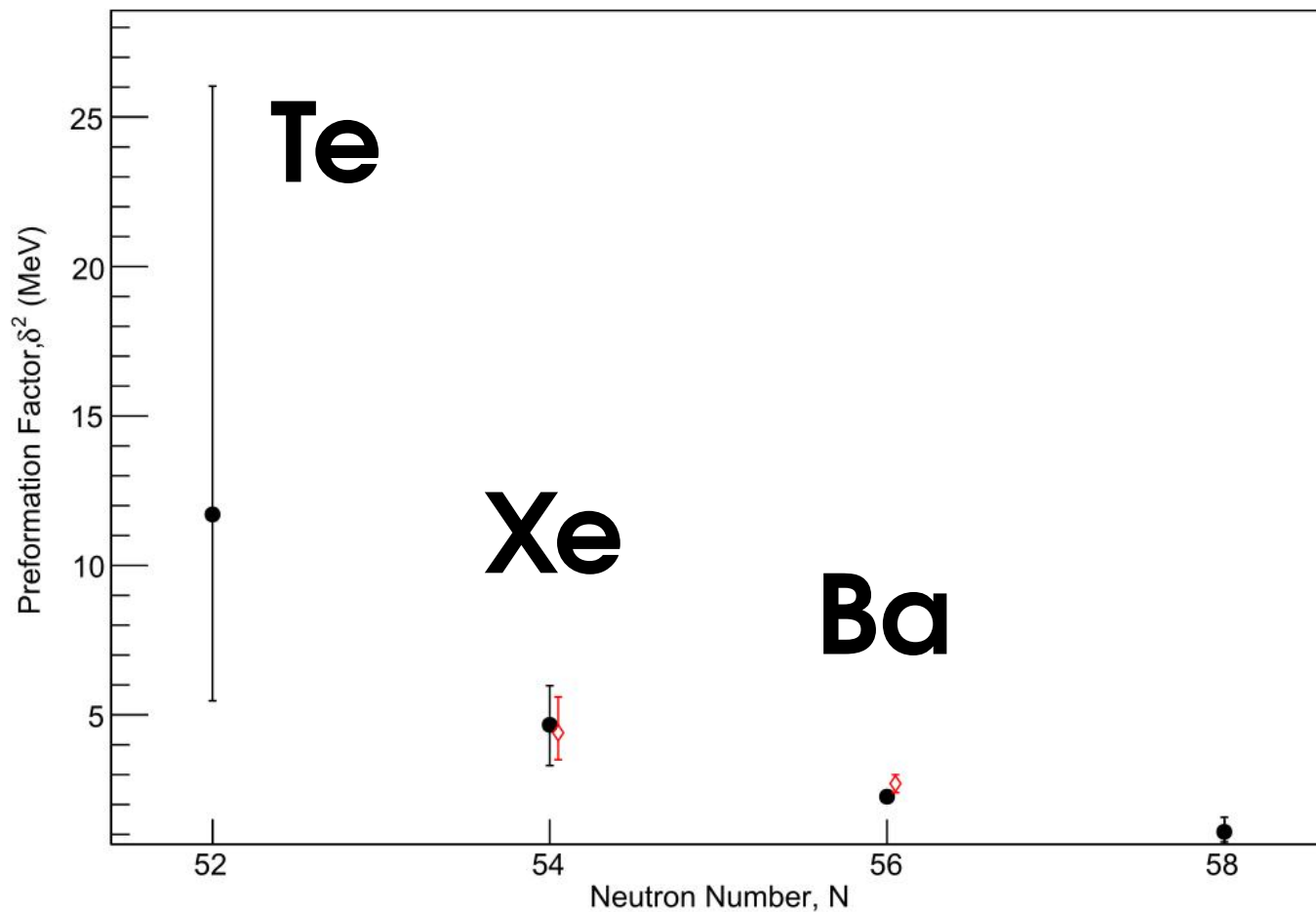
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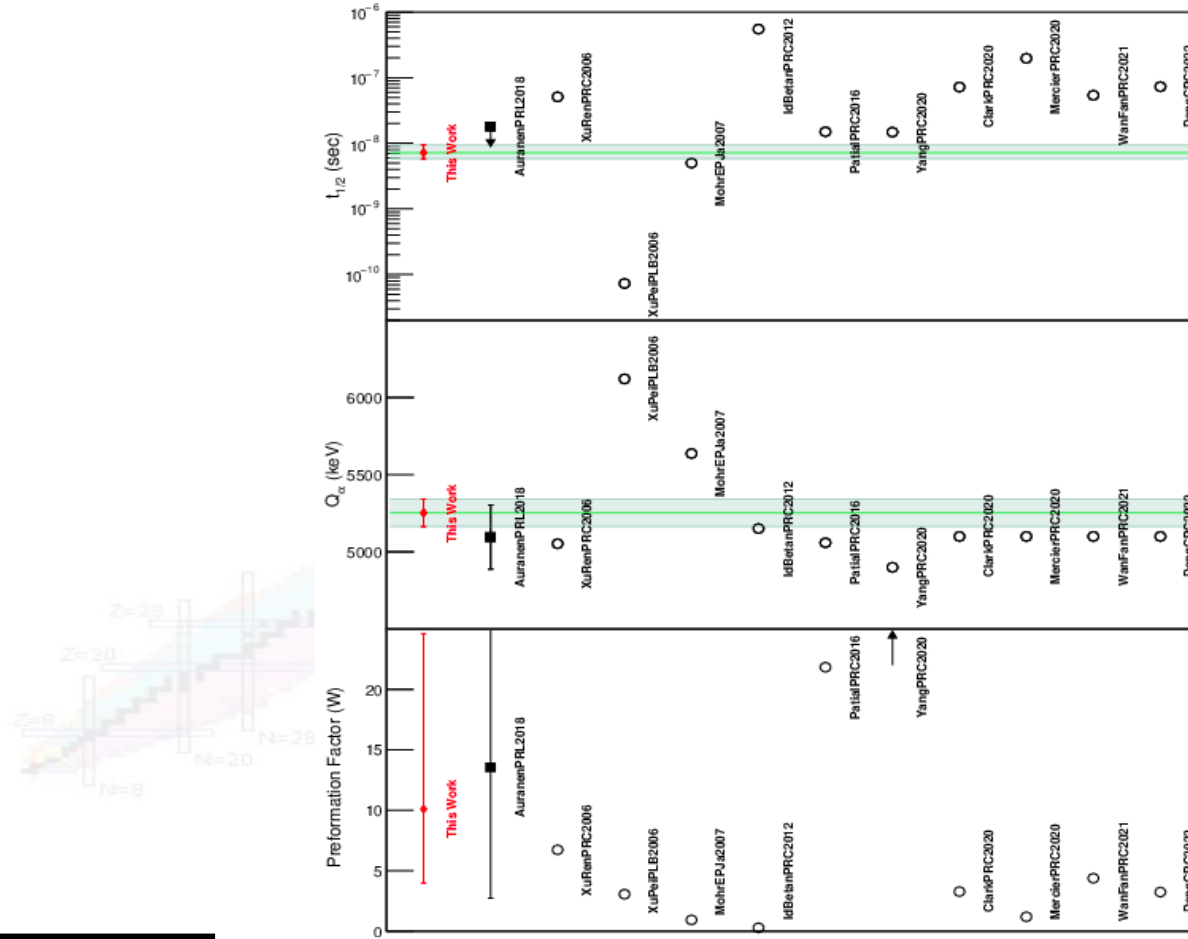
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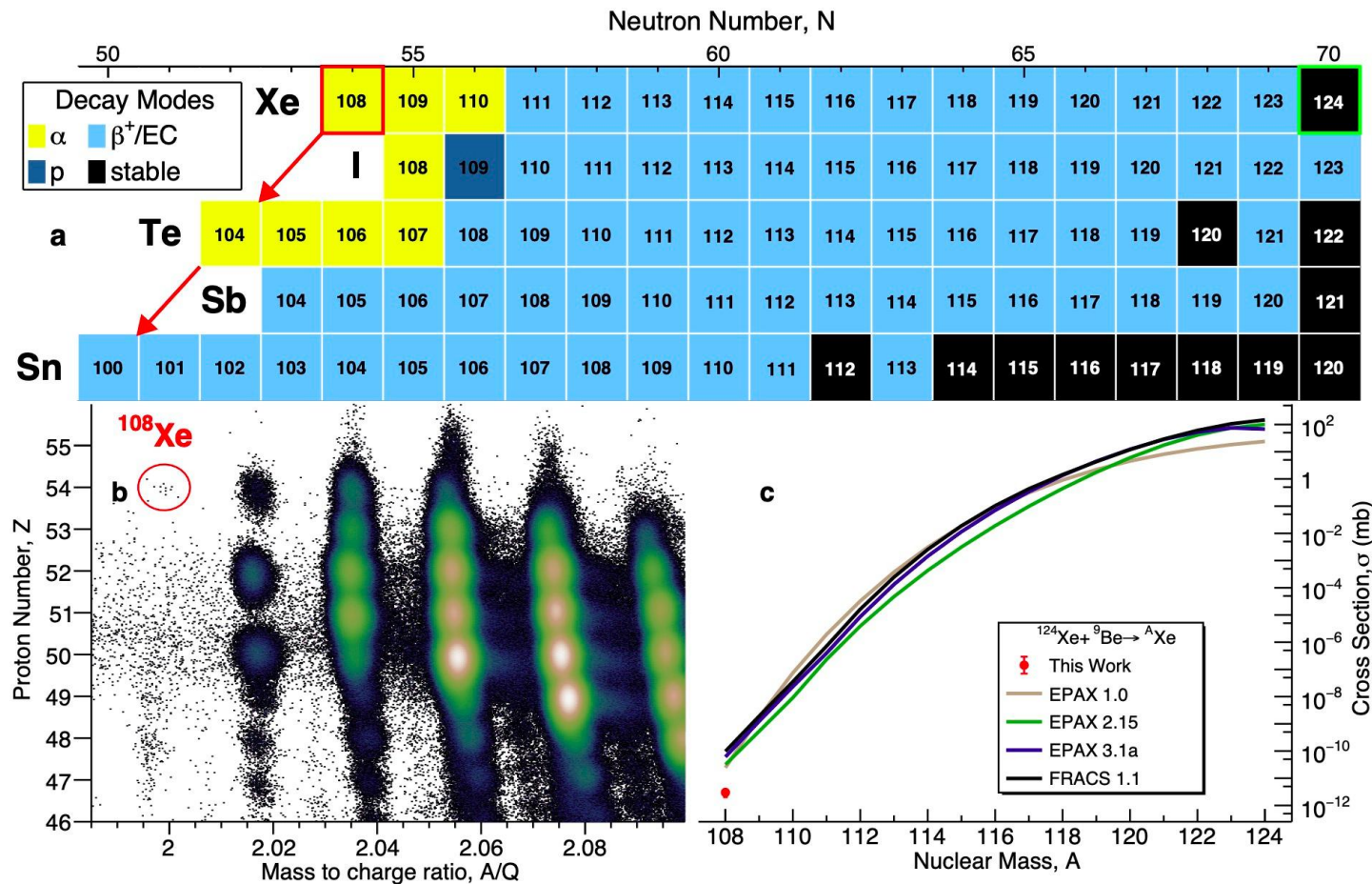
Alpha particle pre-formation



$T_{1/2}$, Q_α and W_α of ^{104}Te – experiment and theory



^{108}Xe from ^{124}Xe fragmentation





^{104}Te

^{108}Xe

^{105}Te
 ^{109}Xe

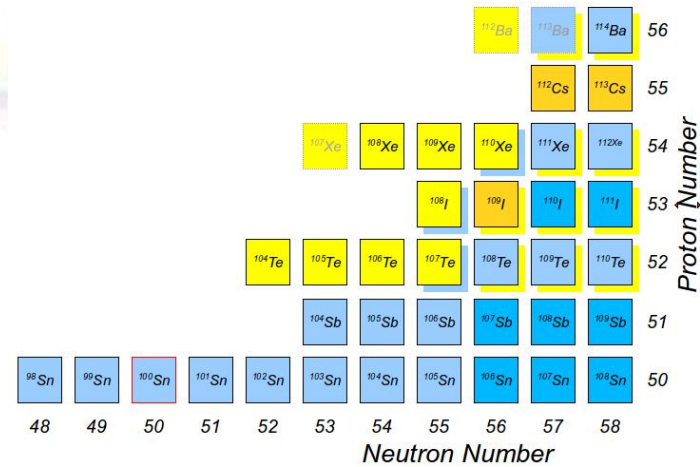
^{106}Te
 ^{110}Xe

^{107}Te
 ^{111}Xe

^{112}Xe
 ^{108}Te

^{109}Te

^{110}Te



The quartetting model and alpha particle pre-formation

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PHYSICAL REVIEW C 104, 034302 (2021)

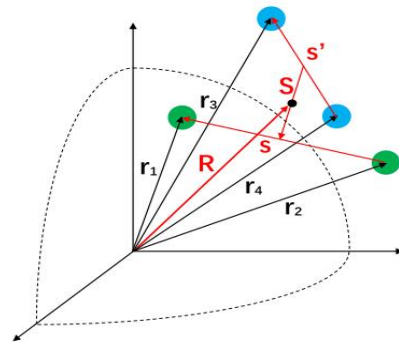
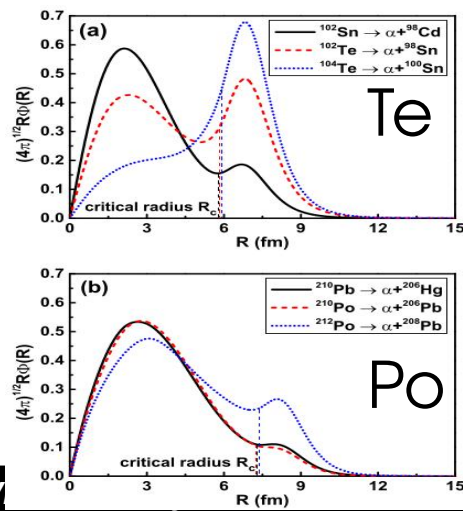
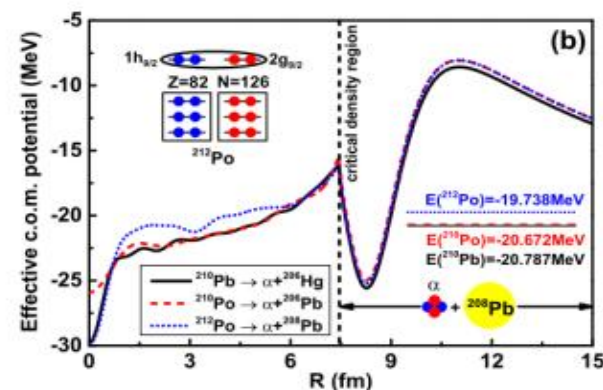
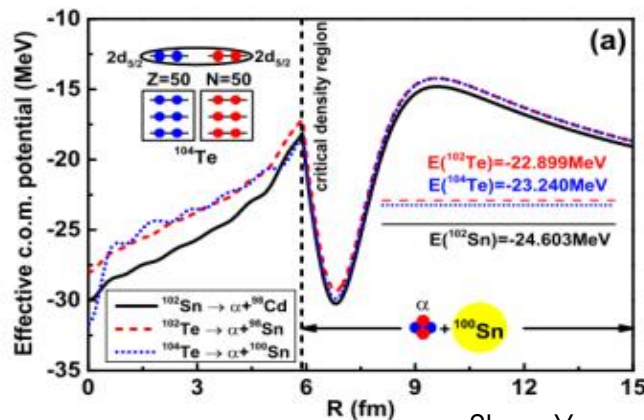


FIG. 1. A sketch of Jacobi-Moshinsky coordinates for the quartet with two protons at positions $r_1 \uparrow, r_2 \downarrow$ and two neutrons at positions $r_3 \uparrow, r_4 \downarrow$.



Tanaka et al., Science 371, 260–264 (2021)



Shuo Yang et al., PHYSICAL REVIEW C 101, 024316 (2020)





