

Nuclear Physics at TU Darmstadt



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

Norbert Pietralla, TU Darmstadt



University Profile

Medium Size University of Technology: 25,000 students, 300 professors

50% Engineering, 35% Natural Sciences, 15% Humanities and Social Sciences

Profile Areas of Research Excellence at TU Darmstadt



Cyber Security

ENERGIESYSTEME
DER ZUKUNFT

Energy Systems of the Future



Future Internet



Matter and Radiation Science



Thermo-Fluids Interfaces

TEILCHENSTRAHLEN
UND MATERIE

From Materials to Product Innovation

VOM MATERIAL ZUR
PRODUKTINNOVATION



- Radiation Biophysics
- Nuclear Structure Physics
- Nuclear Astrophysics
- Dense Nuclear Matter
- Atomic and Plasmaphysics
- Nuclear Photonics
- Accelerator Physics
- Accelerator Electrical Engineering
- Radiation Material Science



TEILCHENSTRAHLEN
UND MATERIE

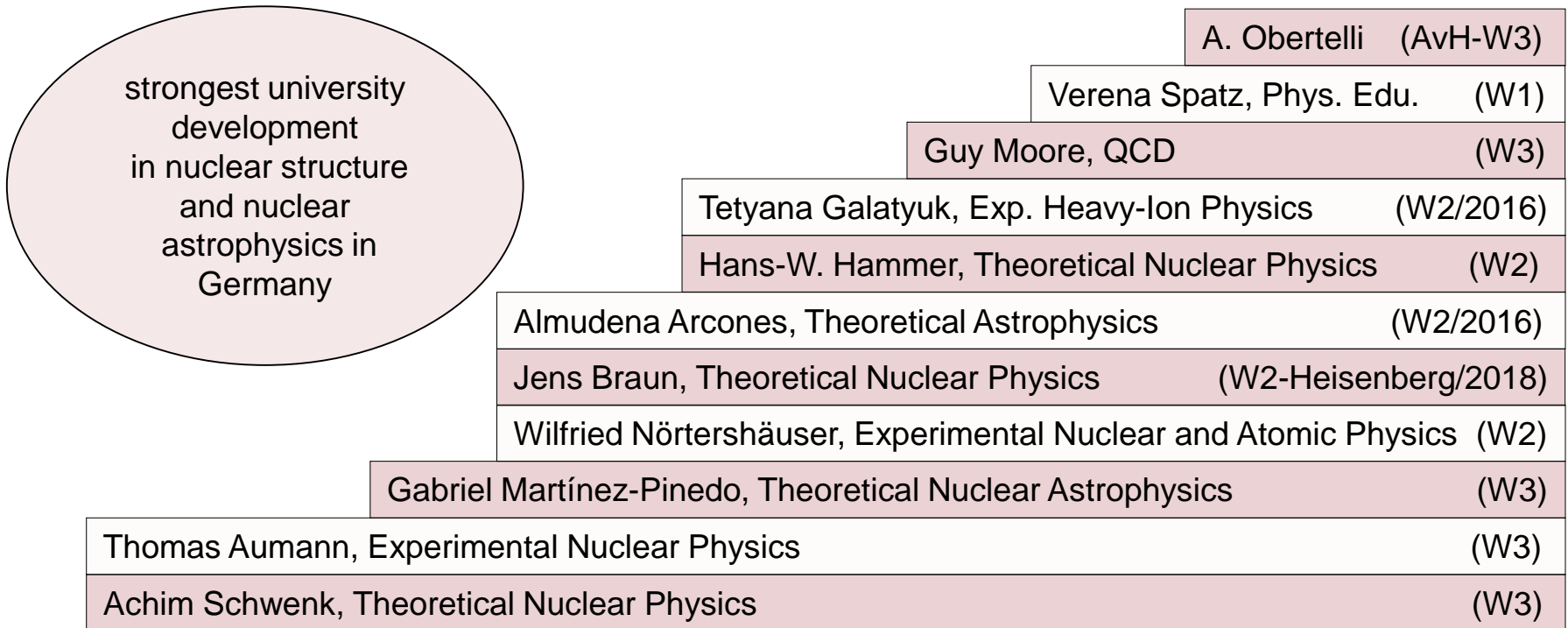
Institute for
Nuclear
Physics



Photo:
Magnets at the
S-DALINAC

Faculty – Strategic Appointments

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019



Institute for Nuclear Physics

250 Members

55 permanent

~135 third-party fundg

*55 students working
on graduation theses*

special profile:

Electron linear
accelerator



Superconducting Darmstadt Electron Linear Accelerator (S-DALINAC)

Since 1991:

First superconducting recirculating linear accelerator in Europa

Significant third-party funding (> 42 Mio.€)

(GRK 410, FOR 272, SFB 634, SFB 1245, GRK 2128)

Since 2017:

First Energy-recovery linac in Germany

Nuclear Physics News International

Volume 28, Issue 2
April–June 2018



FEATURING:

S-DALINAC • Total Absorption Spectroscopy
SCRIT • CBM • NEPOMUC

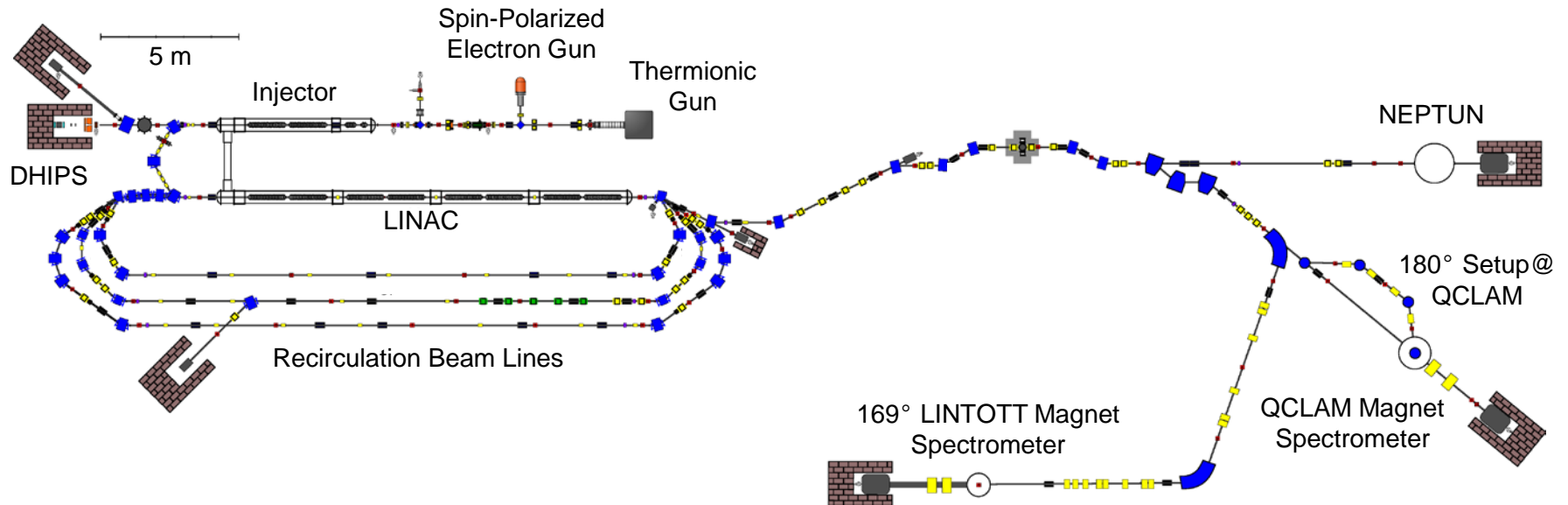


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N. Pietralla,
Nuclear Physics News
28 (2), 4 (2018).

S-DALINAC

Superconducting-Darmstadt-LINear-ACcelerator



Thrice recirculating operation

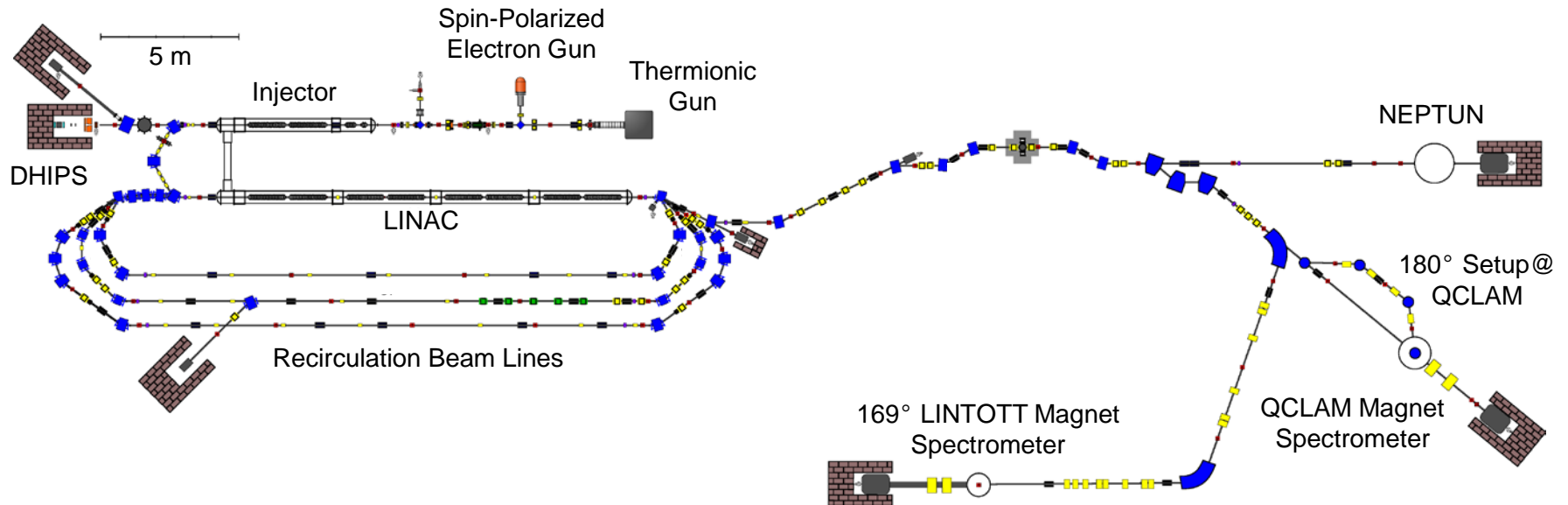
Energy gain injector: 7.6 MeV (10 MeV)

Energy gain LINAC: 30.4 MeV

Beam current: 20 μA (@130 MeV)

S-DALINAC

Superconducting-Darmstadt-LINear-ACcelerator



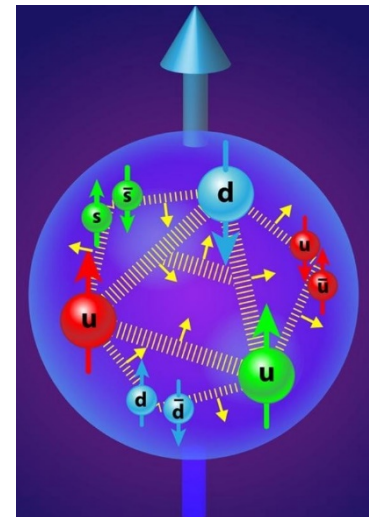
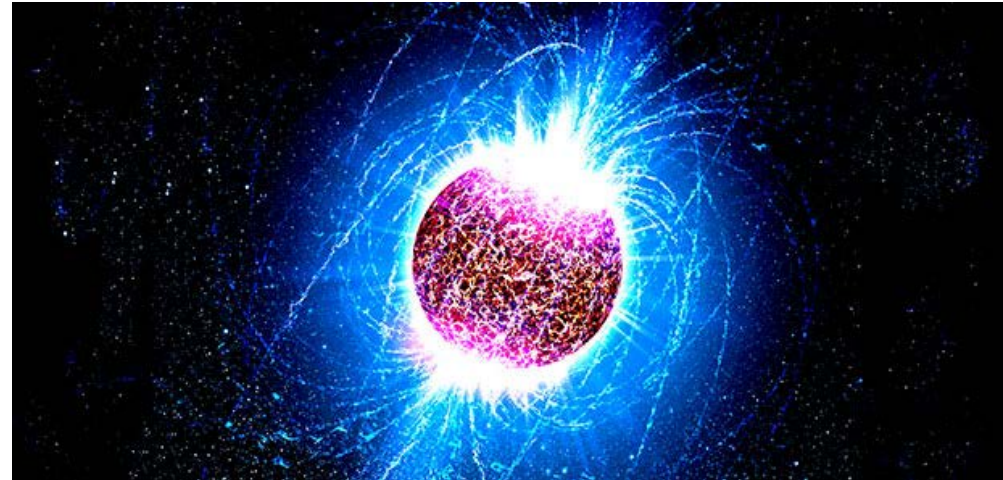
Fastest particle beams with highest fluence in Darmstadt

S-DALINAC:	99,999% c	Particle current: 10^{14} pro sec.
GSI / FAIR:	99,875% c	10^{12} pro sec.

Nuclear Physics at TU Darmstadt

A few examples from

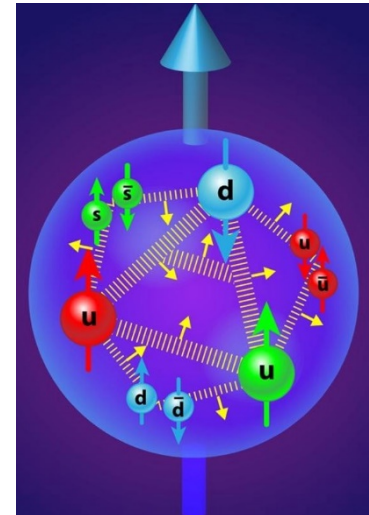
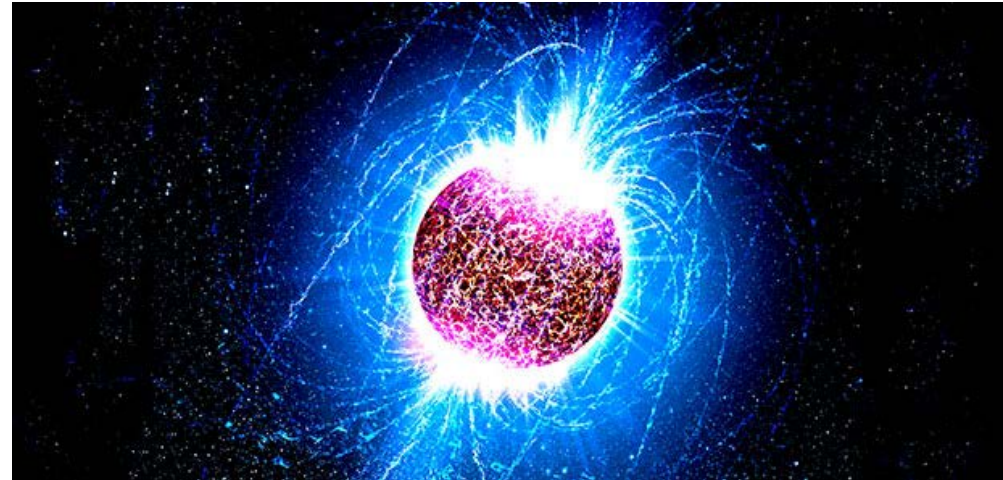
- Accelerator Physics
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- Nuclear Structure Physics
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- Dense QCD Matter
- Nuclear Photonics



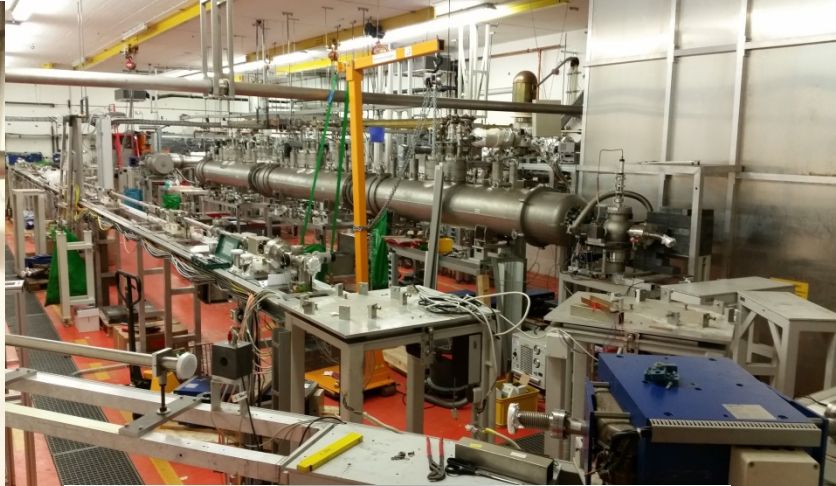
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S-DALINAC's third recirculation 2015/16

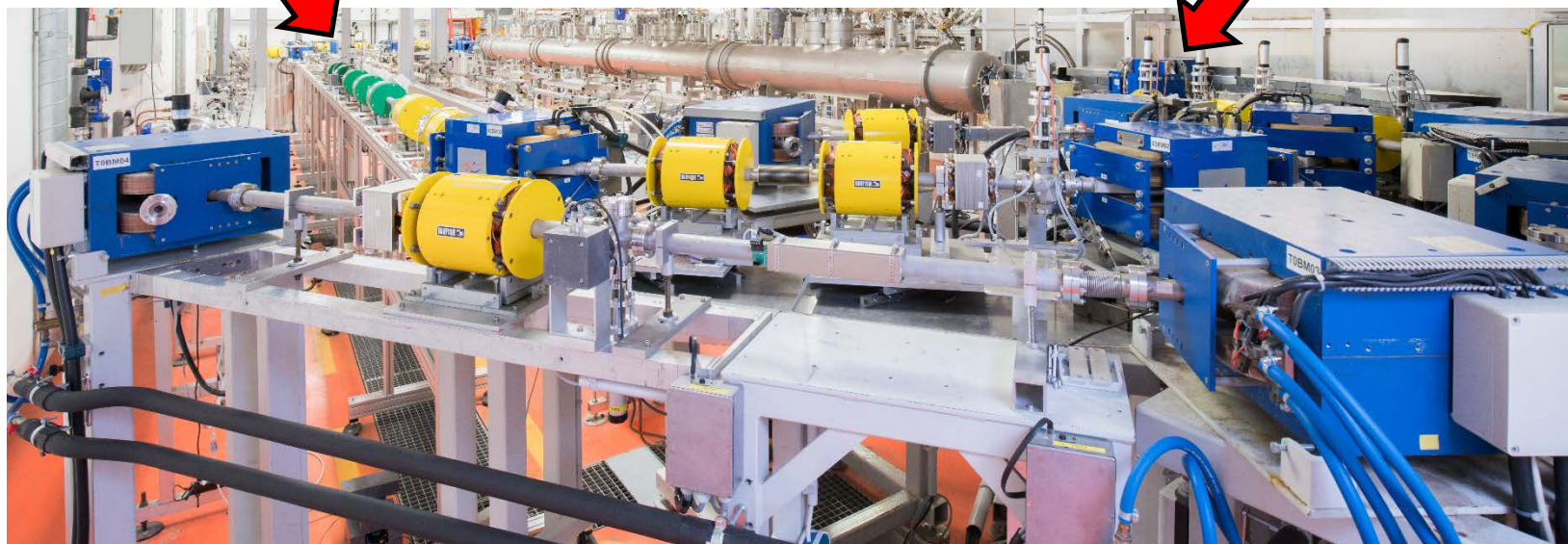


2016: Completion and fit for ERL

New beam line
including 360° path length
adjustment system

New separation
dipole

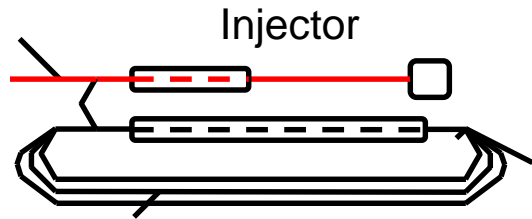
↔
330 mm



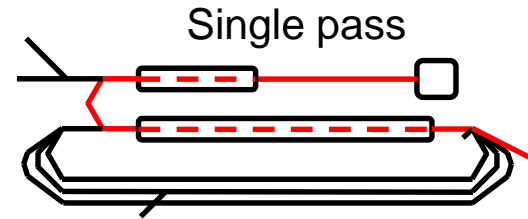
Overview Operation Modes / Commissioning

- Modification lattice 2015/2016
- Refurbishment cryoplant 2018

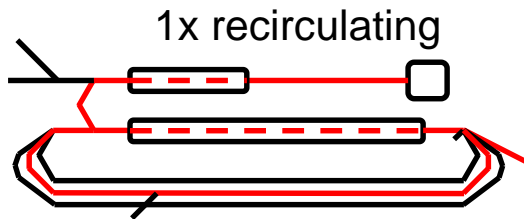
- Commissioning of modes following beam time schedule



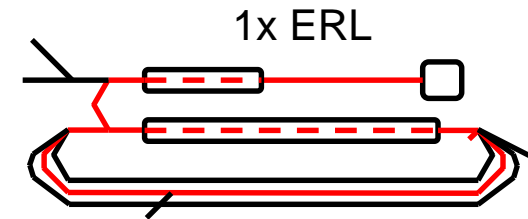
December
2016



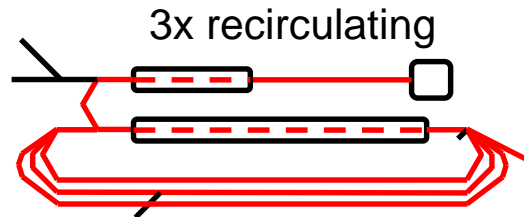
December
2016



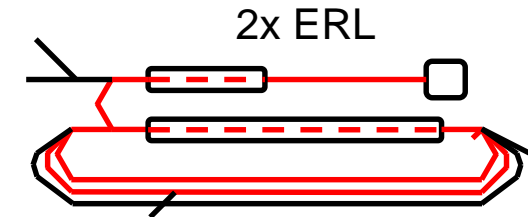
May
2017



August 2017



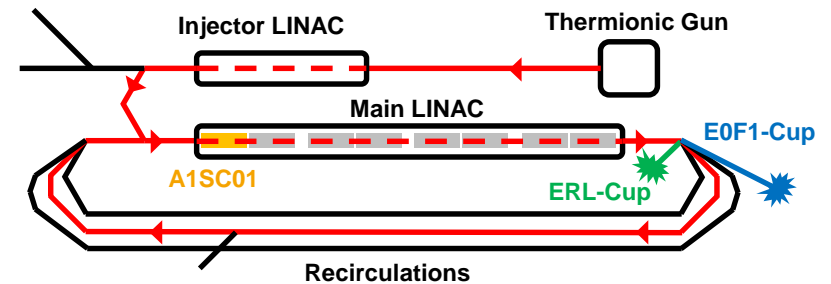
November
2018



in preparation

2017: First ERL in Germany

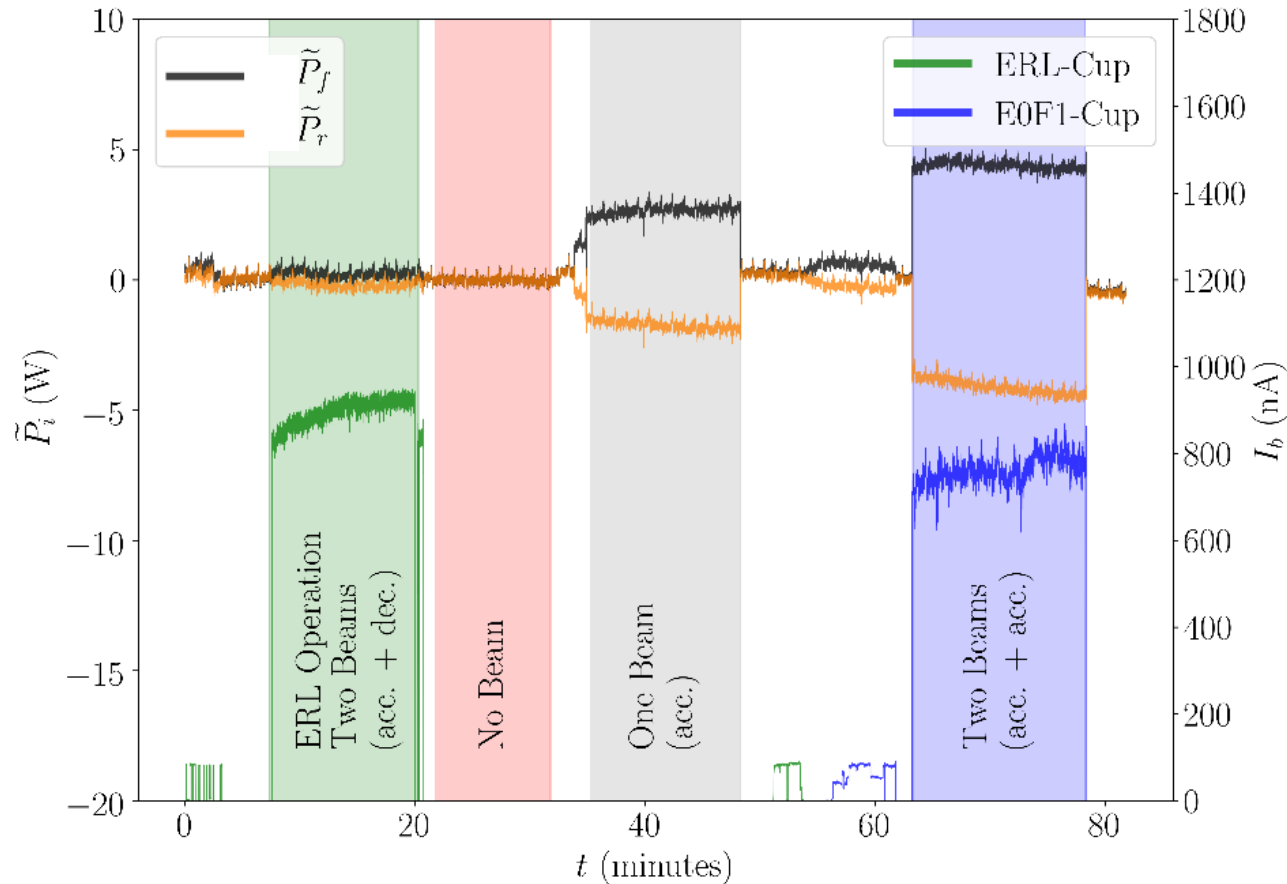
- Energy gain injector: 2.5 MeV
- Energy gain LINAC: 20.0 MeV
- Current (I_{in}): 1.2 μ A



Data taken in four phases:

- Phase 1 (ERL Operation): one accelerated and one decelerated beam
- Phase 2 (no beam): RF operation of cavity without beam
- Phase 3 (1x acc.): one accelerated beam
- Phase 4 (2x acc.): two accelerated beams

Once-Recirculating ERL Operation



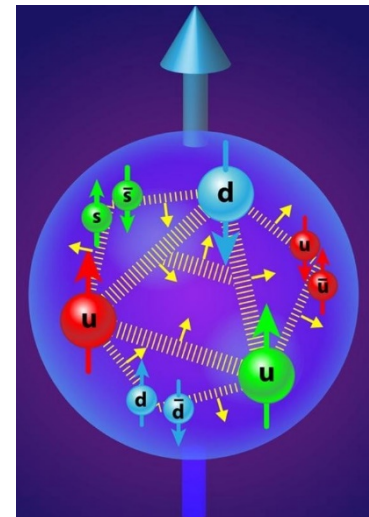
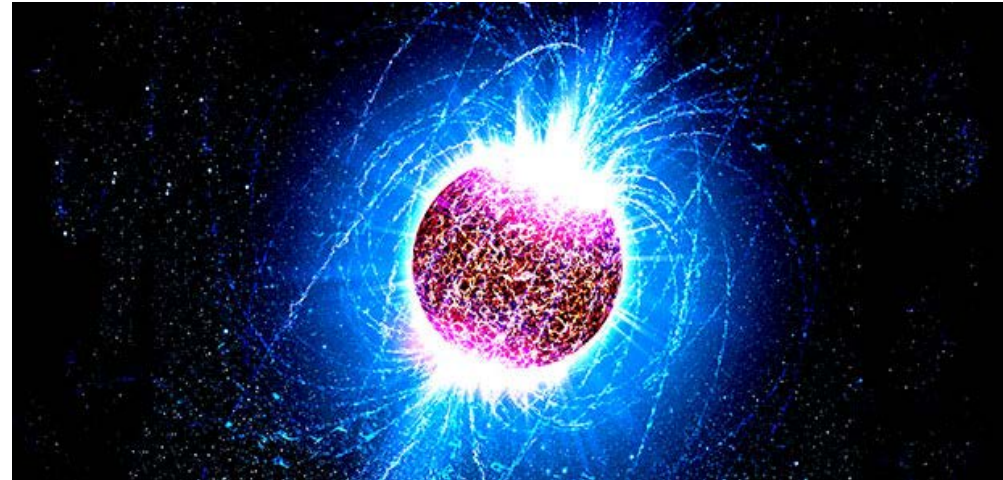
K. Sonnabend, Physik Journal 10, 7 (2017).

M. Arnold et al., First Operation of the S-DALINAC as an Energy Recovery Linac, Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams, submitted (Sept. 2019).

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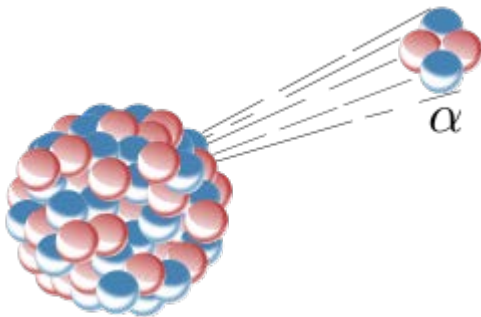
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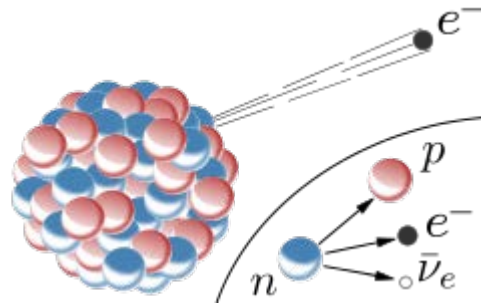


First Order Radioactive Decay Processes

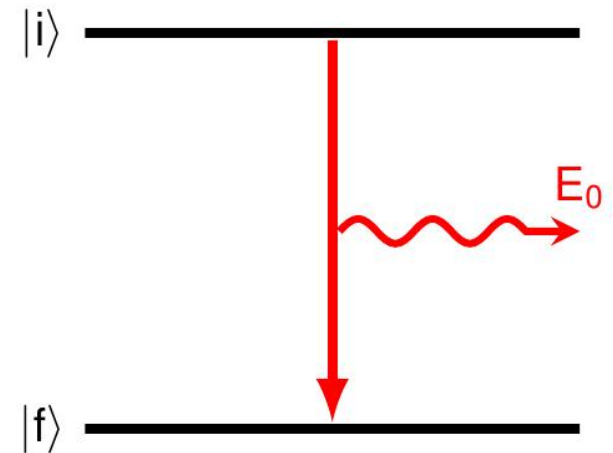
α -decay



β -decay



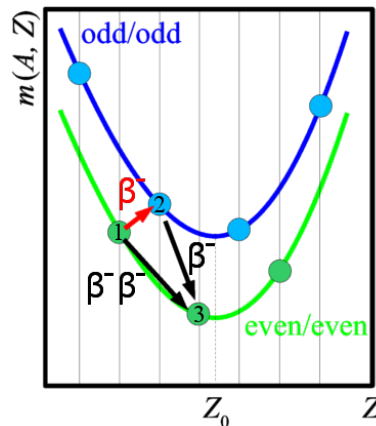
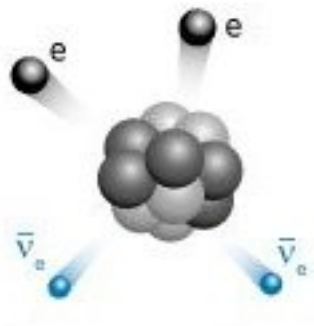
γ -decay



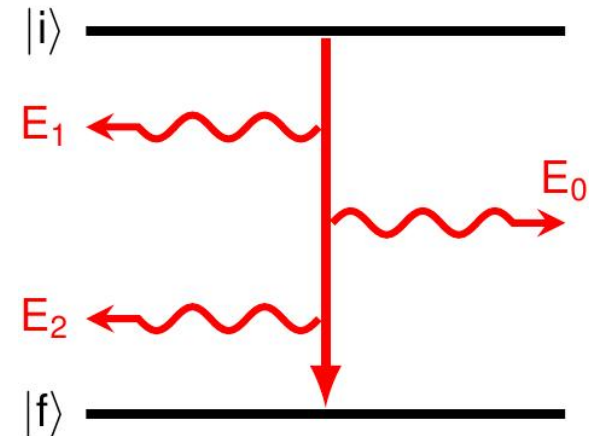
~ 1900: Henri Becquerel, Marie Curie,
Ernest Rutherford, Paul U. Villard, ...

Radioactive decay: Second order

double β -decay $2\nu\beta\beta$ ($0\nu\beta\beta$)



competitive double γ -decay “ $\gamma\gamma/\gamma$ ”



first evidence in the laboratory:
S. Elliot, A. Hahn, and M. Moe,
PRL **59**, 2020 (1987)

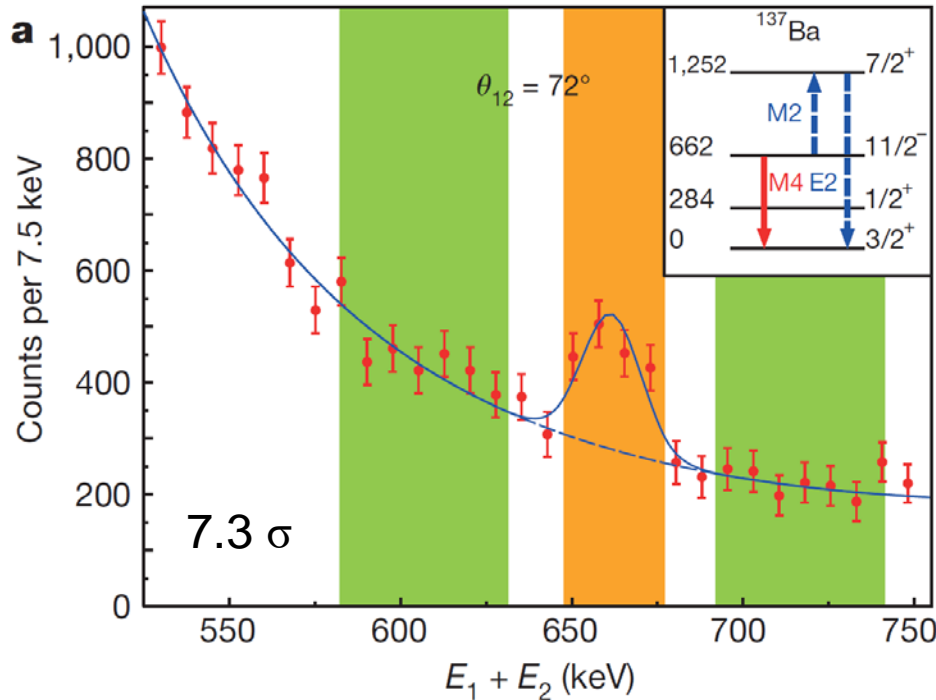
Nobel-prize
Physics 1963



First discussed by Maria Göppert-Mayer
in her doctoral thesis (with Max Born)

“*Über Elementarakte mit zwei
Quantensprüngen*” (1930)

Discovery of the Competitive Double- γ Nuclear Decay



Dr. Christopher Walz

The two-photon decay of the $11/2^-$ isomer of ^{137}Ba and mixed-symmetry states of $^{92,94}\text{Zr}$ and ^{94}Mo

(Dissertation, TU Darmstadt, 2014)

Dissertation Award 2014, TU Darmstadt
Dissertation Award 2014, EPS - NPJ

LETTER

nature
International weekly journal of science

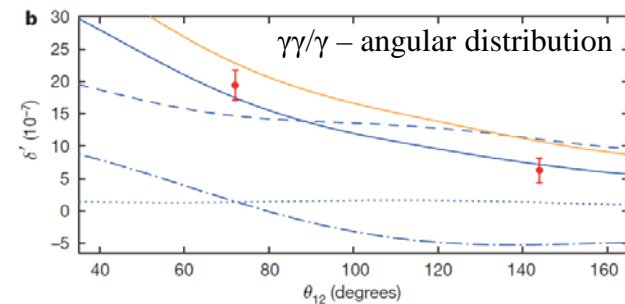
doi:10.1038/nature15543

Observation of the competitive double-gamma nuclear decay

C. Walz¹, H. Scheit¹, N. Pietralla¹, T. Aumann¹, R. Lefol^{1,2} & V. Yu. Ponomarev¹

$$A_{2\gamma}(72^\circ) = 693(95) \text{ counts}$$

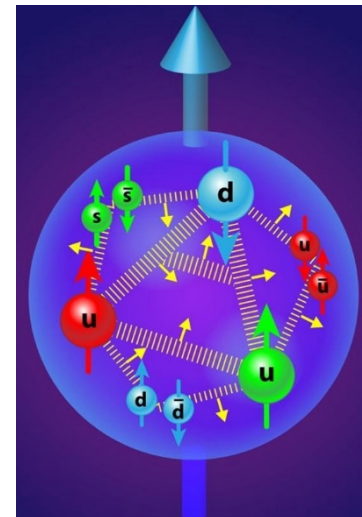
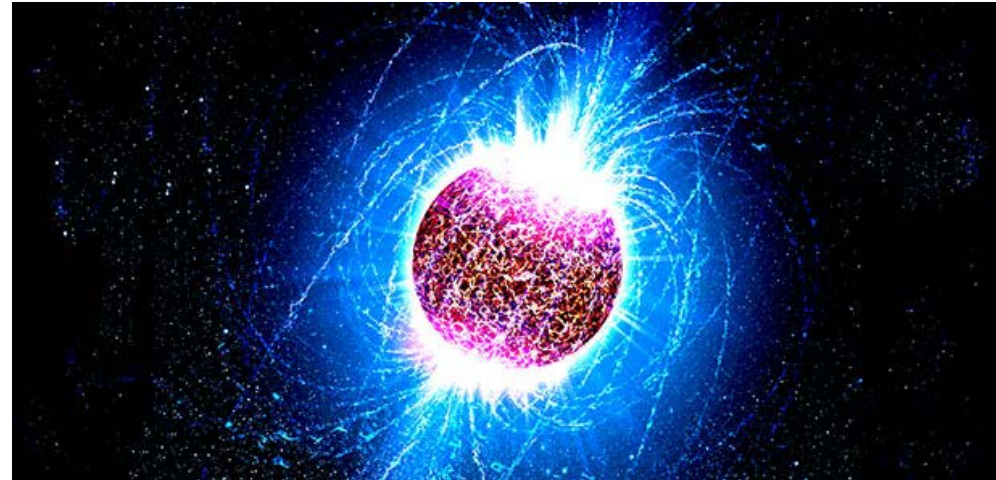
$$\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}/\Gamma_{\gamma}(72^\circ) = 1.56(23) \cdot 10^{-6}$$



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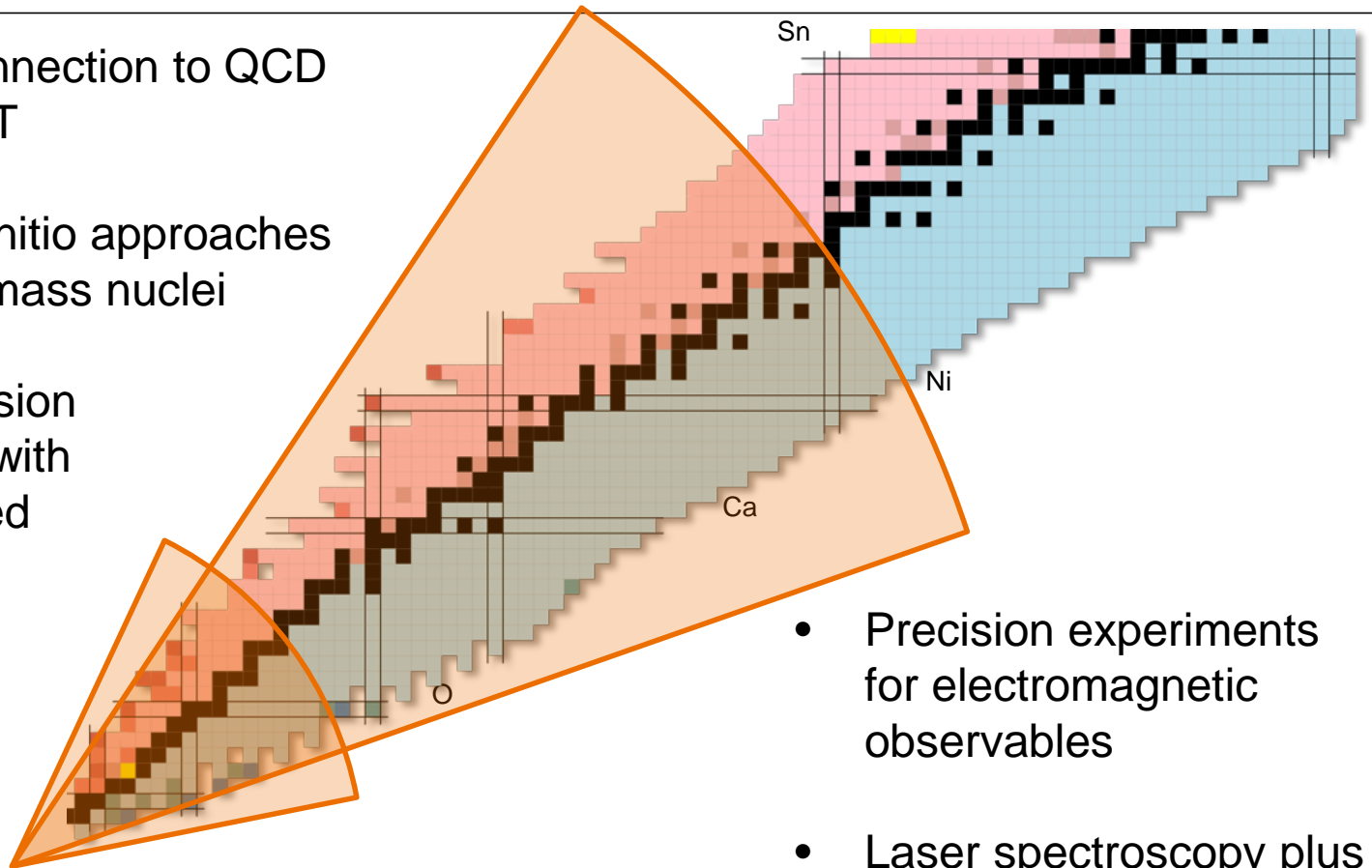


Structure of light and medium-mass nuclei

- Establish connection to QCD via chiral EFT
- Develop ab initio approaches for medium-mass nuclei
- Enable precision calculations with fully quantified uncertainties

Theory

**Strong
experiment–theory
synergies**



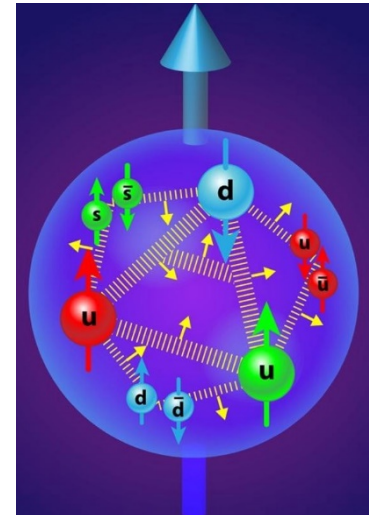
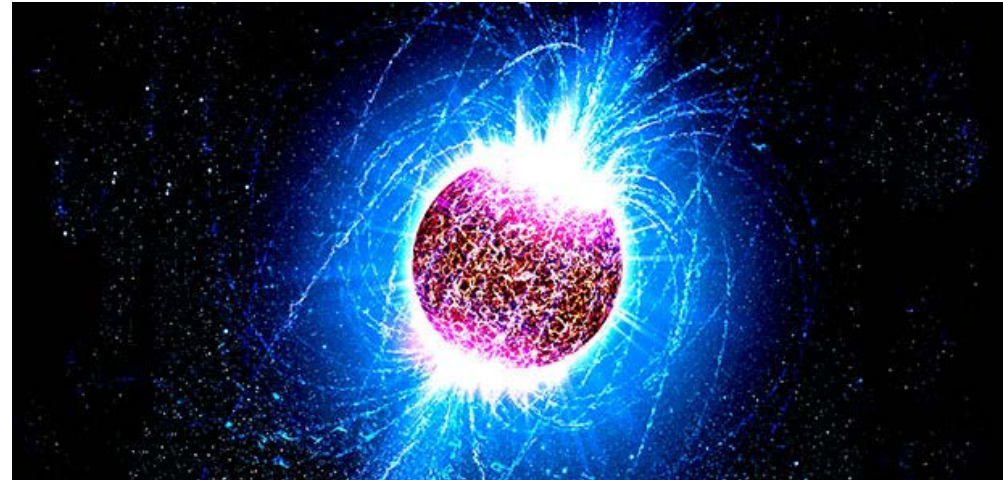
Experiment

- Precision experiments for electromagnetic observables
- Laser spectroscopy plus precision atomic theory for charge radii

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A few examples from

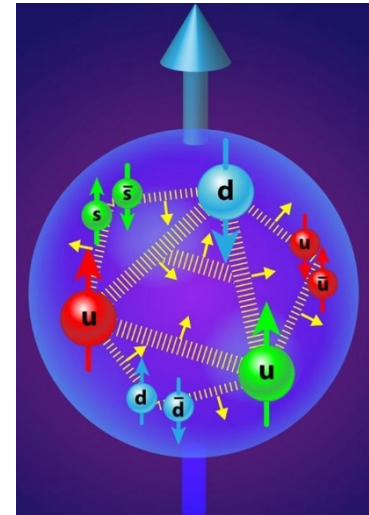
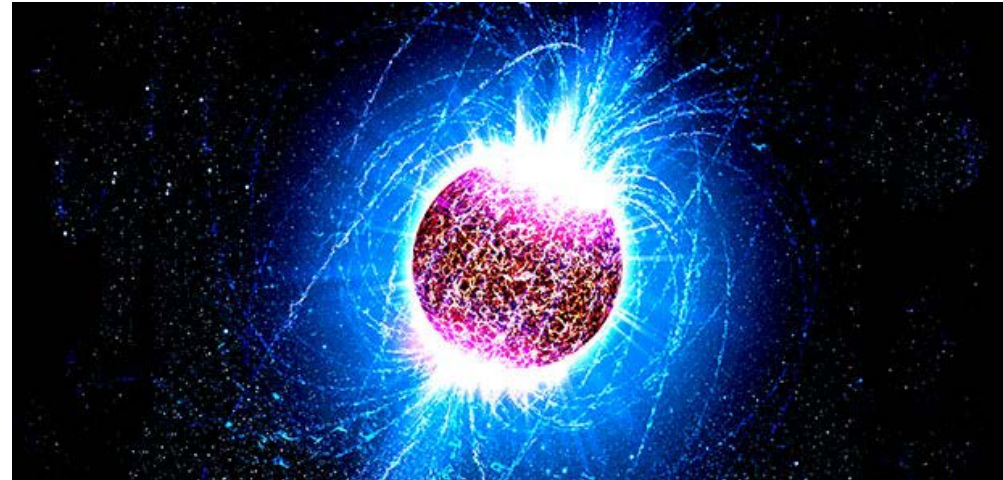
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Hot and Dense QCD Matter

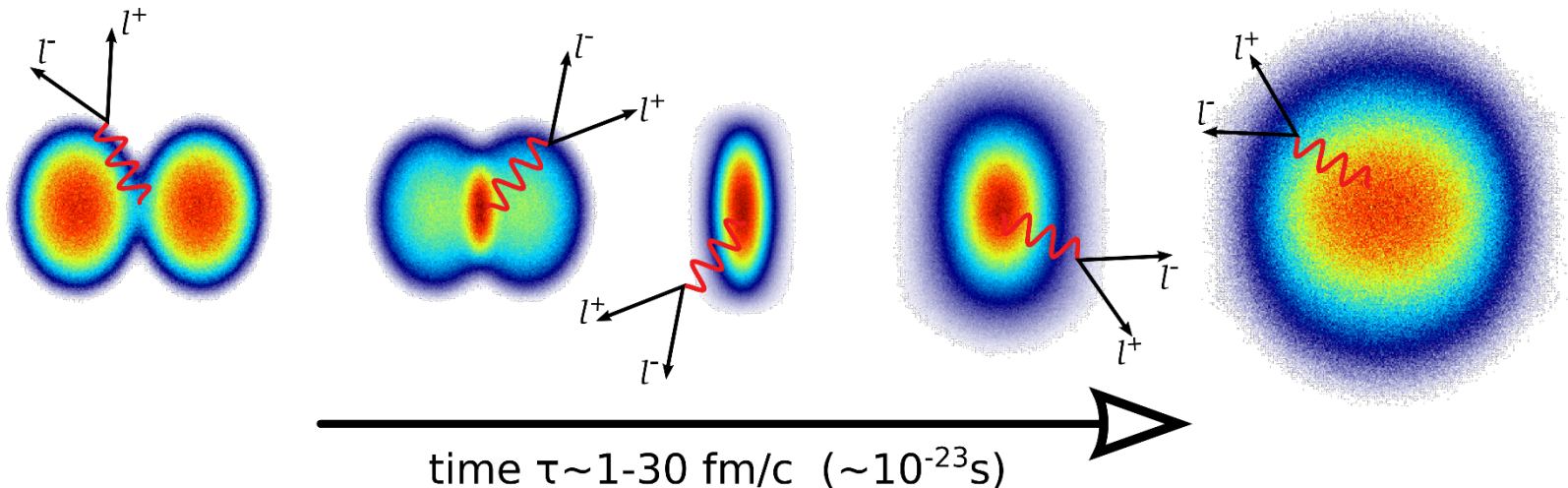
Galatyuk group, Moore group

QCD phase diagram

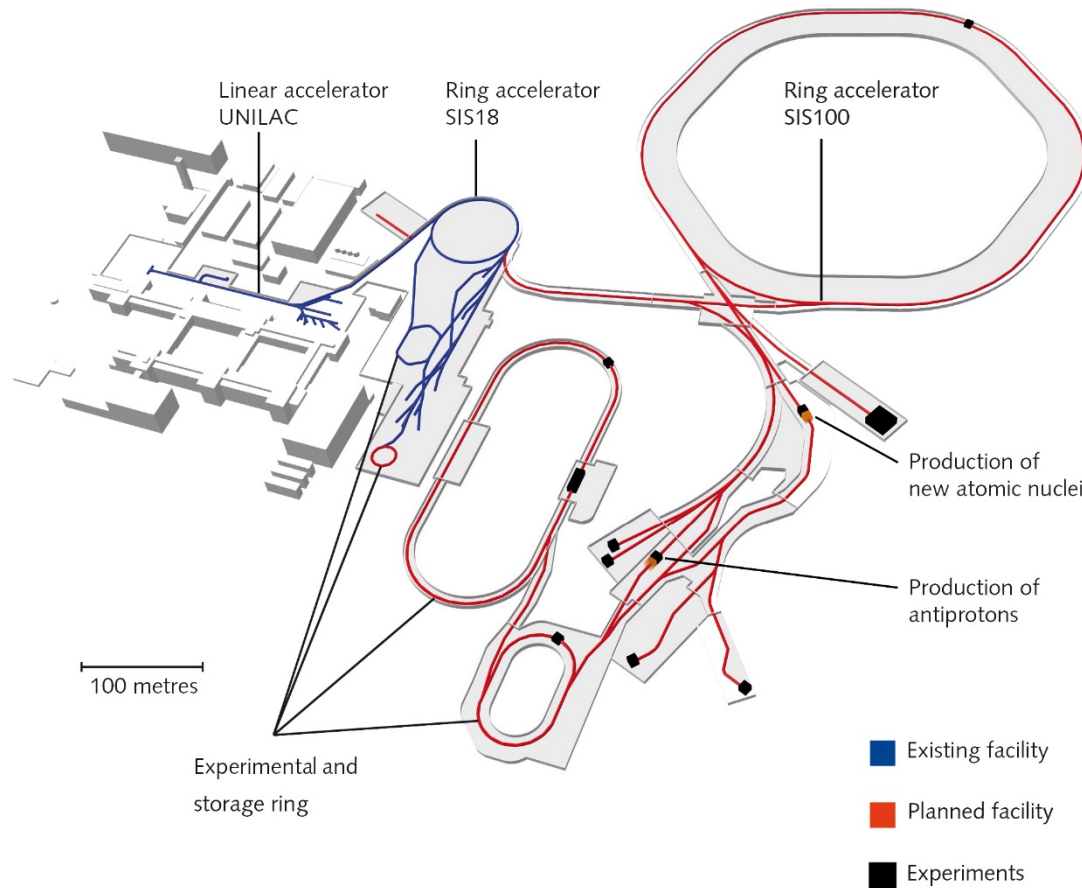
Electromagnetic probes of the stages of HICs

Complete excitation function of dilepton production

HADES, CBM @ GSI, FAIR



Nuclear Physics @ Darmstadt: FAIR



Profile Area: Matter and Radiation Science – Research Environment



Heavy Ion Research
(State Funds)



RTG 2128 AccelencE



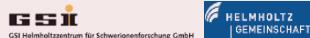
Humboldt Professorship



LOEWE Focus Area
(State Funds)



- EUROPIUM
- PUMA
- GreatMoves (GSI)



Strategic Cooperation
with GSI



Heisenberg Professorship



NUSTAR.de
Coordination of German
Nuclear Structure Community



CRC/TRR 211 Strong-interaction
under extreme conditions



Max Planck Fellowship