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# COMEX 5 OUTLOOK

KNOW

PAN

KRA

krikow.ol



and coorganized by UJ Kraków, AGH Kraków, UW Warszawa and Foundation for AGH IEI PAN Kraków

The main topics of COMEX5 conference are:

- •Giant resonances in cold and hot nuclei,
- Collective and new excitation modes in nuclei,
- •Spin and isospin modes,

•Multi-phonon excitations, clustering and pairing effects in excitations,

- •Studies of the decay of highly excited states,
- •Applications in astrophysics,
- Physics of Collective Modes under Extreme Conditions



Huge added value of <u>High resolution</u> and <u>Polarized beams</u> A.Tamii et al (RCNP Osaka) PRL (2011)107,062502

E1 Response of <sup>208</sup>Pb and  $\alpha_D$ 



![](_page_4_Figure_0.jpeg)

# Hot Topic :Pygmy resonances Anwers and many more questions We need different probes ! Isoscalar or isovector?

Comparison : <sup>17</sup>O, alpha and Gamma scattering

The splitting of the PDR region becomes even more evident with integratation of the strength into two regions, 5–7 and 7–9 MeV

IS nature of the PDR due to outermost nucleons , neutron skin. The  $r_{np}$  is correlated with J and L. Interesting to study the properties of the neutron skin

More experimental information's on Transitions densities Decay pattern , branching ratio with NRF Transition region from bound to unbound ELI-NP !!

![](_page_5_Figure_5.jpeg)

### Future

CAGRA+GR Campaign Exp. in 2016

- Study on PDRs by  $(p, p'\gamma)$  and  $(\alpha, \alpha'\gamma)^{*1}$  isospin/surface property, transition density ang. dep.
- (<sup>6</sup>Li, <sup>6</sup>Li' $\gamma$ ) for IV spin-flip inelastic ex.<sup>\*2</sup>

![](_page_6_Figure_4.jpeg)

CAGRA(Clover Ge Array) for γ-coincidence measurements

also plans for LaBr<sub>3</sub> detectors

![](_page_6_Picture_7.jpeg)

LAS at 61 deg

\*1 A. Bracco, F. Crespi, V. Derya, M.N. Harakeh, T. Hashimoto, C. Iwamoto, P. von Neumann-Cosel, N. Pietralla, D. Savran, A. Tamii, and A. Zilges *et al.*\*2 S. Noji, R.G.T. Zegers *et al.*,

![](_page_7_Figure_0.jpeg)

Low momentum collective modes: hadronic scattering Experiments in storage rings and with active targets -

Experimental storage ring at GSI Luminosity:  $10^{26} - 10^{27}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>

#### INVERSE Kinematics Stable and unstable beams

![](_page_8_Figure_3.jpeg)

ESR ring and EXL

### Innovative experimental methods and tools

![](_page_9_Figure_1.jpeg)

Monopole mode in <sup>58</sup>Ni and <sup>56</sup>Ni: ring vs. active target

![](_page_9_Figure_3.jpeg)

## Isovector charge-exchange modes

**Gamow-Teller Giant Resonance** 

![](_page_10_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_0.jpeg)

#### Theory from evolution to revolution

![](_page_14_Figure_1.jpeg)

The position of GR described form first principles for the first time

V. Nazarewicz, S. Bacca

#### Nuclear Theory from evolution to revolution

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Fully microscopic calculations beyond mean field studies are now available –No free parameters!!

#### Skyrme RPA+PVC

Y. Niu *et al.*, PRL 114, 142501 (2015).
Y. Niu *et al.*, PRC 90, 054328 (2014).
Skyrme TBA
N. Lyutorovich et al., PLB 749, 292 (2015)

Covariant TBA

E. Litvinova et al.

![](_page_16_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_6.jpeg)

Fig. 1. Total dipole photoabsorption cross section in stable medium-mass nuclei

![](_page_16_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_9.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_10.jpeg)

### The origin of elements

![](_page_17_Figure_1.jpeg)

Possible sites for the r-process

### Nuclear reactions and astrophysics

Source	Percentage Error
Diffusion coefficient of SSM	2.7%
Nuclear rates [mainly <sup>7</sup> Be(p,γ) <sup>8</sup> B and <sup>14</sup> N(p,γ) <sup>15</sup> O]	9.9%
Neutrinos and weak interaction (mainly $\theta_{12}$ )	3.2%
Other SSM input parameters	0.6%

![](_page_18_Figure_2.jpeg)

# Constraining (n, y) reaction cross sections for astrophysical applications

#### A. Spyrou, MSU

- New technique for constraining  $(n,\gamma)$  reaction rates on unstable nuclei.
- Current neutron-capture rate uncertainty in many cases is more than a factor of 100.
- Technique uses β decay to populate the same nucleus as an (n,γ) reaction and determine its level density and γ-strength function. (n,γ) cross section is calculated using these measured quantities.
- Uncertainty of extracted (n,γ) reaction rates is ~ factor of 2-3. Makes measurements on relevant short-lived nuclei possible.

![](_page_19_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Nuclear Resonance Fluorescence (NRF) C.A.Ur (ELI-NP) A.Zilges (Univ of Cologne)

Special properties of ELI-NP photon beam for NRF:

- very high intensity
- (10<sup>4</sup> photons/(s·eV))
- narrow bandwidth
- (down to 0.5%)
- high degree of
- polarization (> 99%)
- small beam diameter
- (mm range)
- low duty factor (100 Hz)

![](_page_20_Figure_12.jpeg)

Availability frontier (access to rare isotopes)

Sensitivity frontier (weak channels)

![](_page_20_Figure_15.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_16.jpeg)

**Precision frontier** (high statistics)

![](_page_20_Figure_18.jpeg)

#### Electromagnetic Dipole Response in Nuclei

S

(7,7)

 $(\gamma, \mathbf{n})$ 

(y,abs)

y.2n)

(y,Xn)

![](_page_21_Picture_0.jpeg)

### **Nuclear Structure and Astrophysics @ ELI-NP**

# Physics case:

- Nuclear structure clustering in light nuclei: <sup>12</sup>C, <sup>16</sup>O;
- Nuclear astrophysics:  ${}^{16}O(\gamma, \alpha){}^{12}C$ ,  ${}^{22}Ne(\gamma, \alpha){}^{18}O$ ,  ${}^{19}F(\gamma, p){}^{18}O$ ,  ${}^{24}Mg(\gamma, \alpha){}^{20}Ne$ , the *p*-process (with the high energy  $\gamma$  beam in E8 experimental hall);
- International collaboration: Italy (INFN-LNS), Poland (Univ. Warsaw),USA (U. Chicago, U. Yale, U.Conn), Romania

![](_page_21_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_8.jpeg)

### **Amazing Development of innovative instruments!!**

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Figure_0.jpeg)

### The ISOLDE facility

**KVI** 

entsUsers INTCLISCC Science&EventsPro

+HE –ISOLDE is starting

**GSI** 

## **TNA EU Facilities**

attal 4

INSTITUT DE PHYSIQUE NUCLÉAIRE ORSAY

-ORGENDAGWRITAGE

**INFN LNS & LNL** 

and SPES RIB

**ALTO** 

Jyvaskyla

**Facilities** 

GANIL

**GANIL-SP1** 

# + ESFRI Facilities

**Sec.** National Laboratory of Cyclotrons ٩ in Poland

Heavy Ion Laboratory **University of Warsaw** 

**Cyclotron Center Bronowice** at the Institute of Nuclear **Physics** 

![](_page_24_Picture_6.jpeg)

Isochronous cyclotron K=160

**Cyclotron PROTEUS** C-235

![](_page_24_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_11.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_13.jpeg)

The frontiers of nuclear science today require new tools, technologies, and accelerators. The quest is to understand the origin, evolution, and structure of the visible matter in the universe. Photons ,Stable and Radioactive Ion Beams are central to this quest worldwide.

(associated to impressive innovation in instrumentation )

Backed by a strong development in nuclear theory

The 5th international conference on "COLLECTIVE MOTION IN NUCLEI UNDER EXTREME CONDITIONS"

![](_page_26_Picture_1.jpeg)

Crakow September 13-18,2015

Thanks to all contributors to this outlook talk

A.Bracco, B. Balantekin, K. Boretsky, R. Casten, G.Colo, J.Dobaczweski, B.Fornal, D.Freekers, M.Itkis, M.N. Harakeh, V. Nazarewicz, E.Khan, N.Kalantar, A. Krasznahorkay, Ch.Mazzocchi, M. Sasano, D. Savran, N. Shimizu, A, Spyrou, A.Tamii, M.Tataki, C.A. Ur, M.Vandebrouck, R.Zegers, A.Zilges+ .....

# Dziękujemy za cierpliwość

# See you in 2018 at COMEX6 -Capetown

Sydney Gales ,Comex5, Sept 14-18 ,Krakow

# END

Sydney Gales ,Comex5, Sept 13-18 ,Krakow