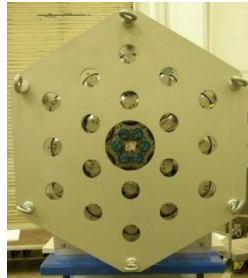
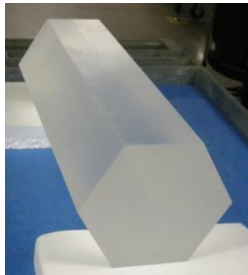


# ***Beta-strength and anti-neutrino spectra from Total Absorption Spectroscopy of the decay chain $^{142}\text{Cs} \rightarrow ^{142}\text{Ba} \rightarrow ^{142}\text{La}^*$***

*Marzena Wolińska-Cichocka*

*B.C.Rasco, K.P.Rykaczewski, N.T.Brewer,  
D.Stracener, R.Grzywacz, C.J.Gross, A.Fijałkowska, K.C.Goetz,  
M.Karny, T.King, S.Go, E.A.McCutchan, C.Nesaraja, A.A.Sonzogni,  
E.Wang, J.A.Winger, Y.Xiao, C.J.Zachary, E.F.Zganjar*



*Nuclear fuel cycle:*

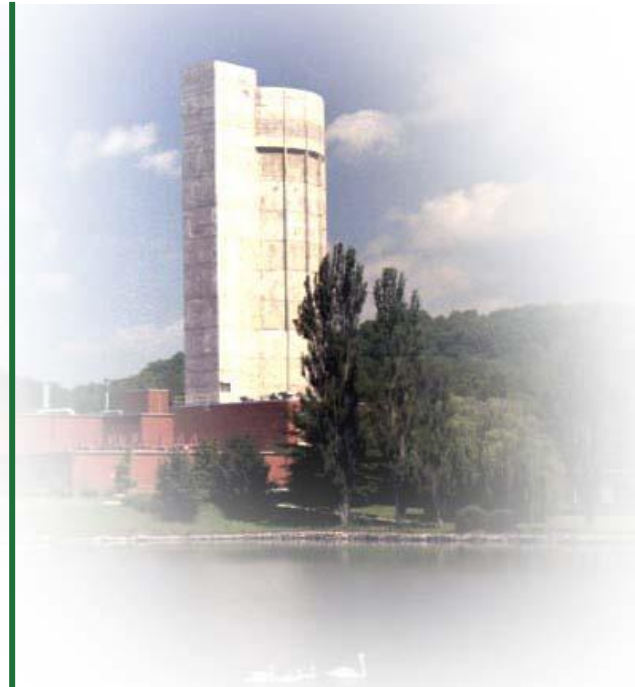
*energy release ( $\gamma$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $n$ ) from fission products  
during nuclear fuel cycle*

*Nuclear structure:*

*true  $\beta$ -decay intensities and their nuclear structure  
origin*

*Reactor anti-neutrino physics:*

*understanding of reactor  $\bar{\nu}$  energy spectra*



**HRIBF**

**OAK  
RIDGE**  
National Laboratory

ND2016  
Bruges Belgium,  
11-16 September 2016

# Why total absorption spectroscopy ?

*N-RICH PARENT ( $Z, N$ )*

## ***Pandemonium problem in $\beta$ -decay (complex $\beta$ -decay)***

- \* many  $\beta$ -transitions (mostly Gamow-Teller) are feeding highly excited states,*
- \* these many, weak  $\beta$ -transitions are followed by the cascades of  $\gamma$ -transitions in the daughter nucleus,*
- \* these weak  $\gamma$ -transitions are very difficult to detect with low efficiency detectors*

*We used array with a very high efficiency  
(81%-71% at 300keV-6MeV)*

## ***Modular Total Absorption Spectrometer (MTAS)***

*J.Hardy et al., Physics Letters 71 B, 307, 1977 ('Pandemonium')*

*A.Algora et al., PRL 105, 202501, 2010*

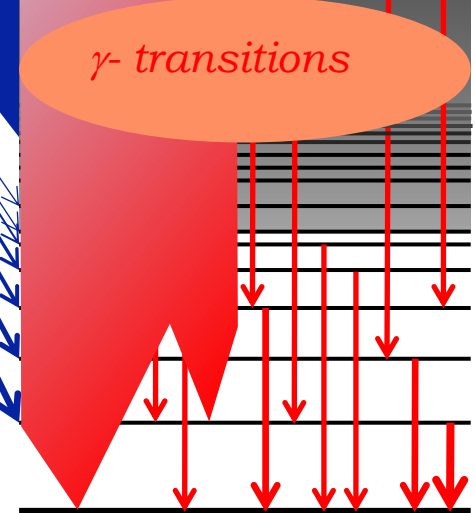
*K.P.Rykaczewski, Viewpoint in Physics 3, 94, 2010*

*$\beta$  - transitions*

*$\gamma$  - transitions*

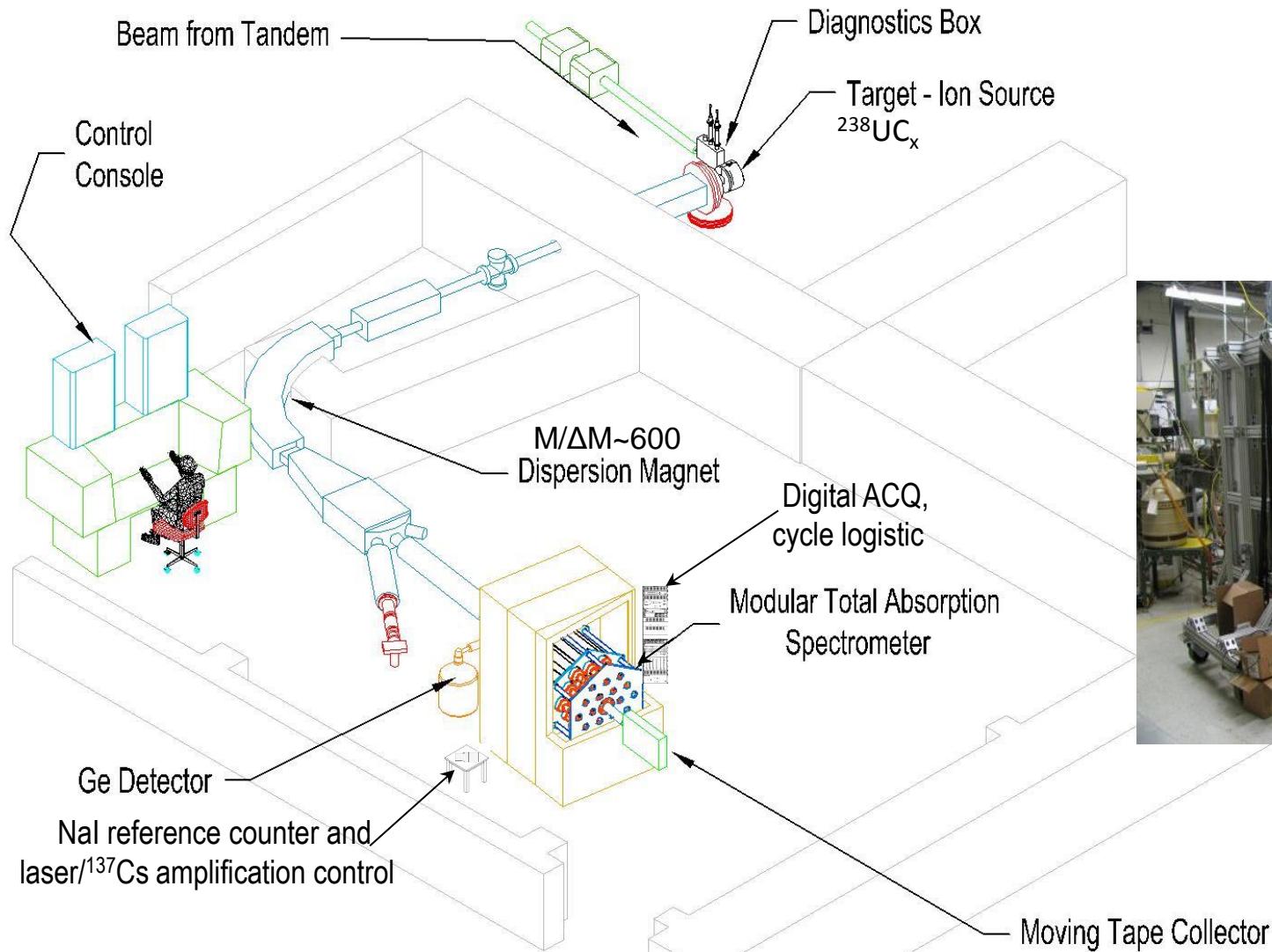
*DAUGHTER ( $Z+1, N-1$ )*

*The true picture of the neutron-rich parent nucleus ( $Z, N$ ), with many weak  $\beta$ -transitions and following low intensity  $\gamma$ -transitions.*



# ORNL's Tandem, on-line mass separator and MTAS.

~ 40-60 nA protons, ~ 40 MeV

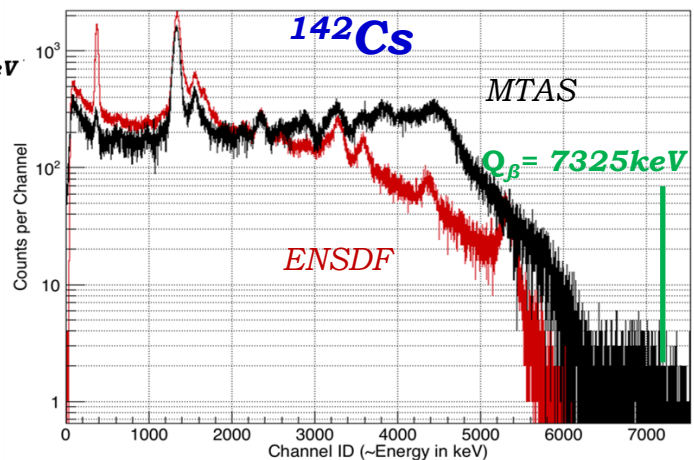
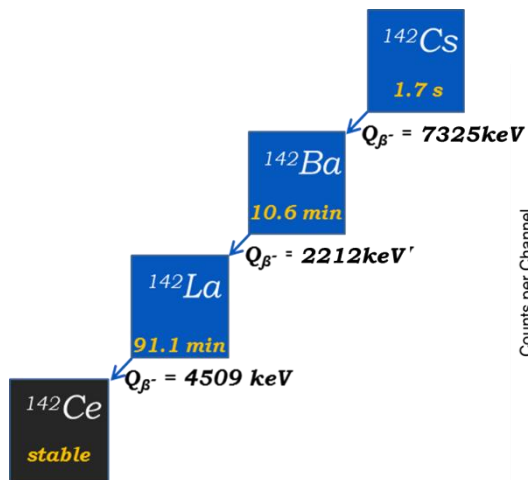


*measurement cycle sequence:*

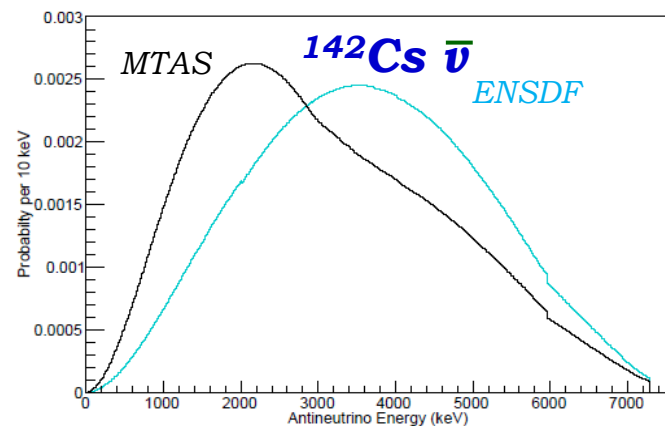
*ions implantation – beam off and tape movement #1 into MTAS – **counting***

*– tape movement #2 out of MTAS*

# Part of MTAS results for $^{142}\text{Cs} \rightarrow ^{142}\text{Ba} \rightarrow ^{142}\text{La}$ chain



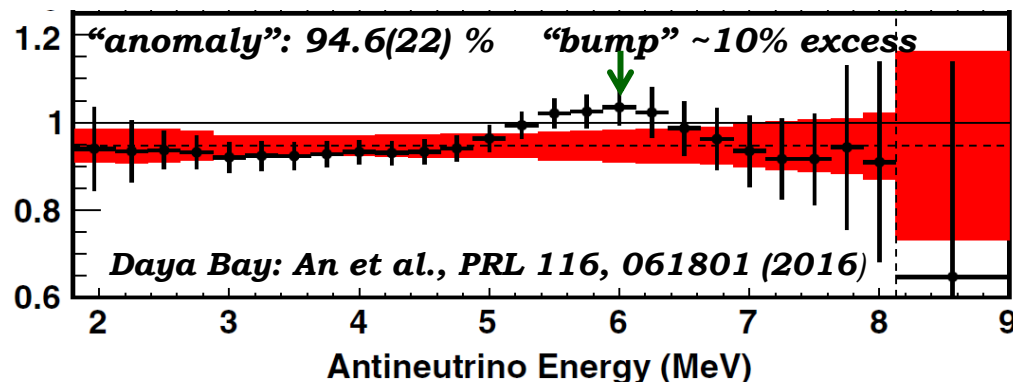
Background subtracted  $^{142}\text{Cs}$  MTAS data compared to the simulated MTAS response  $^{142}\text{Cs}$  decay based on the ENSDF data.



Calculated  $^{142}\text{Cs} \bar{\nu}$  energy spectrum from MTAS data compared to the expected  $\bar{\nu}$  energy spectrum deduced from the latest ENSDF data.

## Among our conclusions ( $^{142}\text{Cs}$ decay only):

- detected vs predicted (Mueller-Huber) reactor anti-neutrino anomaly:  
 $94.6(22)\% \rightarrow 95.7(22)\%$   
 (2  $\sigma$  not 3  $\sigma$  difference from 100%)  
 The anomaly is reduced.
- High-energy “shoulder (bump)” grows  
 (~10% excess  $\rightarrow$  ~12% excess)



More details - see poster P133 and B.C.Rasco et al., PRL 117, 092501 (2016)