

**E360**

## PROPOSAL FOR EXPERIMENT AT RCNP

12 June 2010

**TITLE:**

Production of polarized  $^{58}\text{Cu}$  for the development of transient field technique

**SPOKESPERSON:**

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**EXPERIMENTAL GROUP:**

Full Name	Institution	Title or Position
Kensaku Matsuta	Department of Physics, Osaka University	(AP)
Mitsunori Fukuda	Department of Physics, Osaka University	(AP)
Daiki Nishimura	Department of Physics, Osaka University	(D3)
Akira Ozawa	Department of Physics, University of Tsukuba	(AP)
Sadao Momota	Kochi Institute of Technology	(AP)
Takuji Izumikawa	Radioisotope Center, Niigata University	(AP)
Takashi Ohtsubo	Department of Physics, Niigata University	(AP)
Takashi Nagatomo	International Christian University	(RA)
Tadanori Minamisono	Fukui University of Technology	(P)

**RUNNING TIME:** Installation time without beam 7 days(for each beam time)  
 Beam tuning 1 days  
 Data runs 5 days  
 Total 6 days

**BEAM LINE:**

Ring : EN course

**BEAM REQUIREMENTS:** Type of particle  $^{58}\text{Ni}$   
 Beam energy 60A MeV  
 Beam intensity  $\geq 100$  pA  
 Any other requirements nothing special

**BUDGET:**

Travel expenses	500,000 yen
$\beta$ -NMR chamber	500,000 yen
Total	1000,000 yen

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**SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL**

We propose an experiment to produce a spin polarized unstable nucleus  $^{58}\text{Cu}$  by means of the transient field method. Polarized unstable nuclei are extremely useful for studying the nuclear electromagnetic moments. While a method to produce intense radioactive nuclear beams (RNB) has been developed in recent years, a polarization technique that is universally available for any elemental species of the RNB has been strongly desired in order to extend the study of the nuclear moments of far unstable and heavier nuclei in *sd*- and *pf*-shell region.

The transient field method is expected to be one of the most promising methods to generate spin polarization of unstable nuclei principally independent of elemental species. As a first step, we therefore try to develop the transient field method by using a short-lived nucleus  $^{58}\text{Cu}$  for which recently the first  $\beta$ -NMR signal was successfully detected.