

Precision Laser Spectroscopy of Exotic Helium Isotopes

P. Mueller^a, I. A. Sulai^{a,b}, A. C. C. Villari^c, J. A. Alcantara-Nunez^c, R. Alves-Conde^c, K. Bailey^{a,1}, G.W. F. Drake^d, M. Dubois^c, C. Eleon^c, G. Gaubert^c, R. J. Holt^a, R.V. F. Janssens^a, N. Lecesne^c, Z.-T. Lu^{a,b}, T. P. OConnor^a, M.-G. Saint-Laurent^c, J.-C. Thomas^c, and L.-B. Wang^e

^a *Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois 60439, USA*

^b *Department of Physics and Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA*

^c *GANIL (IN2P3/CNRS-DSM/CEA), B.P. 55027 F-14076 Caen Cedex 5, France*

^d *Physics Department, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, Canada N9B 3P4*

^e *Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545, USA*

We have succeeded in laser trapping and cooling of the exotic helium isotopes ${}^6\text{He}$ ($t_{1/2} = 0.8$ sec) and ${}^8\text{He}$ ($t_{1/2} = 0.1$ sec), and have performed precision laser spectroscopy on individual trapped atoms. Based on the atomic isotope shifts measured along the isotope chain ${}^3\text{He} - {}^4\text{He} - {}^6\text{He} - {}^8\text{He}$, and on the precise theory of the atomic structure of helium, the nuclear charge radii of ${}^6\text{He}$ and ${}^8\text{He}$ are determined for the first time in a method independent of nuclear models [1, 2]. The results are compared with the values predicted by a number of nuclear structure calculations and test their ability to characterize these neutron rich, loosely bound halo nuclei. The ${}^6\text{He}$ measurement was performed at ATLAS of Argonne, and the ${}^8\text{He}$ measurement at GANIL, France. This work was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Physics, under Contract No. DE-AC02-06CH11357.

[1] L.-B. Wang *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **93** (2004) 142501.

[2] P. Mueller *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **99** (2007) 252501.