Exploring shape coexistence in neutron-rich nuclei near N=40 via lifetime measurements at NSCL

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### Neutron-rich nuclei near N = 40



- Originally, the N = 40 subshell gap looked like a strong shell closure based on initial properties observed for <sup>68</sup>Ni.
- Neighboring nuclei do not share similar features

2



#### Nuclear structure near N = 40: <sup>68</sup>Ni



Bernas, M. *et al.*, Physics Letters B **113**, 279 (1982). Sorlin, O. *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **88**, 092501 (2002).



Rother, W. *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **106**, 022502 (2011). Gade, A. *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **81**, 051304 (2010). Crawford, H. *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **110**, 242701 (2013).



3

### Nuclear structure near N = 40: <sup>68</sup>Ni



• The low-lying structure of these nuclei can be strongly influenced by deformation-driving proton and neutron excitations across their respective shell gaps

Bernas, M. *et al.*, Physics Letters B **113**, 279 (1982). Sorlin, O. *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **88**, 092501 (2002).



Rother, W. *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **106**, 022502 (2011). Gade, A. *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **81**, 051304 (2010). Crawford, H. *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **110**, 242701 (2013).

4



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#### Nuclear structure near N = 40: odd-A Co isotopes



• How do these proton and neutron excitations affect the structure of <sup>68</sup>Co?

• We can look to the odd-A Co isotopes for some insight...



A. Gade and S. N. Liddick, J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 43 (2016) 024001

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5

# Systematics of deformed intruder states



A. Gade and S. N. Liddick, J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 43 (2016) 024001.

- The decrease in energy of the deformed intruder state is consistent across all three isotopic chains.
- Systematics point to the coexistence of spherical and deformed configurations for many nuclei near N = 40, including <sup>68</sup>Co.
- Need to go beyond systematics to measuring transition strengths and comparing with large-scale theoretical calculations.

6



# Nuclear Shape Coexistence

- Multiple states with different coexisting configurations at similar excitation energy
  - Hallmark of shape coexistence in even-even nuclei is multiple low-lying 0<sup>+</sup> states



A. N. Andreyev et al., Nature 405, 430 (2000).

S. Suchyta *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **89**, 021301(R) (2014).

7



# Ni Shape Coexistence I

Advanced shell model calculations using the full  $fpg_{9/2}d_{5/2}$  model space for both protons and neutrons predict triple shape coexistence



S. Suchyta et al., Phys. Rev. C 89, 021301(R) (2014).

Y. Tsunoda *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **89**, 031301 (2014). S. M. Lenzi *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **82**, 054301 (2010).



8

### Ni Shape Coexistence II



S. Suchyta et al., Phys. Rev. C 89, 021301(R) (2014).

Y. Tsunoda et al., Phys. Rev. C 89, 031301 (2014).

9



## Ni Shape Coexistence III



S. Suchyta et al., Phys. Rev. C 89, 021301(R) (2014).

Y. Tsunoda et al., Phys. Rev. C 89, 031301 (2014).



## Predicted Shape Coexistence in <sup>70</sup>Ni

- MCSM calculations also predict shape coexistence in <sup>70</sup>Ni
  - Deepening of the prolate potential well





#### National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory



Fragmentation of a fast-moving, heavy, stable beam on a thin stable target

- <sup>76</sup>Ge beam at ~130 MeV/A
- 282 µg/cm<sup>2</sup> <sup>9</sup>Be target



12

Cocktail beam A~68 delivered to

experimental end-station



## NSCL Experiment: Detection Systems

- Use beta decay to populate excited states of exotic nuclei near A = 68
- Combine detection systems to simultaneously achieve fast timing information and high-resolution energy measurements
- Central Implantation Detectors: Implanted ions from beam and beta decays



M. Alshudifat *et al.,* Physics Procedia **66**, 445 (2015).



N. Larson *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A **727**, 59 (2013) C. J. Prokop, *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A **741**, 163 (2014)



Some characteristic time later a decay is detected. Position and time of decay recorded.

<u>Ion Beam</u>



- Decays are correlated to ions using spatial and temporal information
- Time scales: Beta decay: ~10<sup>-3</sup> s, Gamma decay: ~10<sup>-15</sup> to 10<sup>-9</sup> s

13







Central Implantation Detectors: Implanted ions from beam and beta decays



M. Alshudifat *et al.*, Physics Procedia **66**, 445 (2015).

**Gamma-ray Detectors** 

LaBr<sub>3</sub>(Ce) array

Half of 16 HPGe SeGA array



N. Larson *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A **727**, 59 (2013) C. J. Prokop, *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A **741**, 163 (2014)

W. Mueller et al., Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A 466, 492 (2001)

14



C.J. Prokop, B.P. Crider, S.N. Liddick *et al.*, (in prep.)



B. P. Crider et al., Phys. Lett. B 763, 108 (2016).



Lifetime Results













B. P. Crider et al., Phys. Lett. B 763, 108 (2016).



# Putting it all together for 68,70Ni.



B. P. Crider et al., Phys. Lett. B 763, 108 (2016).

Y. Tsunoda et al., Phys. Rev. C 89, 031301 (2014).

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# Putting it all together for <sup>68,70</sup>Ni...





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# Conclusions

- Evidence for shape coexistence is apparent in Ni nuclei in the neutron-rich N = 40 region. As for <sup>68</sup>Co...?
- A recent experiment at NSCL coupling fast-timing and highresolution detection systems has enabled an expansion of the information in <sup>68,70</sup>Ni and <sup>68</sup>Co.
- LaBr<sub>3</sub> detectors enable clear determination of half-lives in the region >  $\sim 10^{-13}$  s.
- If branching ratios are also known, one can compare transition strength results with large-scale theoretical predictions.



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