Experimental Evidence of Type II Shell Evolution

and shape coexistence in the $g_{9/2}$ shell



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MOTIVATION: Type-II Shell evolution and the tensor force



MOTIVATION: Development of shape coexistence in Ni



MOTIVATION: Nature of the low-spin β -decaying isomer in Co

- □ Coupling of the $f_{7/2}$ proton-hole to the 1/2β-decaying isomer in Ni → (3⁺) [W.F. Mueller et al., PRC (2000)]
- Coupling of deformed shells: (1⁺), (2⁺), (2⁻)
 [Liddick et al., PRC (2012)]
 [F. Flavigny et al., PRC (2015)]



[D. Pauwels et al., PRC (2008)]



EXPERIMENTAL SETUP: BiGRIPS and EURICA

Radioactive Isotope Beam Factory (RIBF) @ RIKEN





(b) View from 120 degrees



DAQ for decay spectroscopy experiments







β -decay ⁷⁰Fe \rightarrow ⁷⁰Co

- Strong population of the states at
 - 274 keV: logft = 4.45(13)
 - 1696 keV: logft = 4.95(15)
- ► Gamow-Teller transition $\Rightarrow J^{\pi} = 1^+$

If spherical,

- Low-lying levels: πf_{7/2}⁻¹⊗vg_{9/2} ⇒ Negative parity
- I⁺ state: πf_{7/2}⁻¹⊗vf_{5/2}⁻¹
 ⇒ E_x ~ 1 MeV

If deformed,

- Proton: 1/2-[321]
- Neutron: 1/2-[301], 3/2+[431]
 - > Odd-odd ⇒ $K^{\pi} = 0^+, 1^+, 2^+$

Low-lying 1+ state at 274keV



Evidence for a deformed configuration



 β decay ⁷⁰Fe \rightarrow ⁷⁰Co



MCSM wave functions of the three 1⁺ states in ⁷⁰Co

- > $1_{1,2}^+$: almost identical, involving multiple p-h excitations across the Z = 28 and N = 40 gaps (**Type-II shell evolution**) \Rightarrow Largely prolate deformed shape
- ▶ 1_{3}^{+} : dominated by π $f_{7/2}^{-1}$ v $f_{5/2}^{-1}g_{9/2}^{+4}$ ⇒ Near spherical shape

🥒 Gamow-Teller



Despite very similar occupancies, there is a discrepancy in B(GT) (logft) between the 1^+_1 and 1^+_2 states

- Difference in the Gamow-Teller matrix elements M(GT)
 - > 1⁺₁: the main (positive) vp_{1/2}→πp_{1/2} component almost canceled out by the other components
 - ▶ 1_{2}^{+} : contribution of the vp_{1/2}→πp_{3/2} transition remains predominant

β decay ⁷⁰Co (low spin) \rightarrow ⁷⁰Ni



- MCSM \Rightarrow Much higher population of 2^{+}_{2} than 2^{+}_{1}
- Experiment \Rightarrow Slightly prefer to feed 2^+_2 than 2^+_1 , but almost comparable



MOTIVATION: Shell evolution in proton-rich A~70 nuclei



β decay ⁷⁰Br (T=0, J^{π} = 9⁺) \rightarrow ⁷⁰Se

- Two long-lived β-decaying states
- \Rightarrow T=1, J^{π} = 0⁺
- **\Box** Superallowed β decay
- \Rightarrow T=0, J^{π} = 9⁺
- Selective population of deformed structures





[G. Rainovski , JPGNPP (2002)]





- T=0, J^π = 9⁺ state in
 ⁷⁰Br is predicted to be
 prolate deformed by
 both calculations
- Yrast 8⁺ state also predicted to be *prolate* deformed by both calculations
- Logft to the yrast 8+ states (logft~4.6) consistent with the observed logft=4.40(4) to the (8⁺₂) level



J. Ljungvall, PRL (2008)

Selective population of shapes in A=70 isobars



- The β decay of exotic A=70 nuclei and g_{9/2} Ni isotopes has been exploited by the EURICA collaboration at RIBF (RIKEN) to investigate the nuclear properties of nuclei at both extremes of the chart of nuclides.
- On the neutron-rich side, evidence for the stabilization of prolate deformed structures in the ground states of ⁷⁰Mn, ⁷⁰Fe, and ⁷⁰Co has been found. Shape coexistence in ⁷⁰Co and ⁷⁰Ni has been described in terms of "**Type II**" shell evolution, showing an excellent agreement between experimental results and theoretical predictions.
- On the proton-rich side, shape coexistence and mixing result in a complex interpretation of the low-energy spectrum of ⁷⁰Se.
- First intruder deformed candidates have been presented for ⁷²Ni and ⁷⁴Ni, with 4 and 6 neutrons in the g9/2 shell. The disagreement with the powerful predictions of the MCSM calculations suggest that the real first yrare states have not been studied in our beta-decay study

NP1112-RIBF80 collaboration

Decay properties of 68,69,70 Mn: Probing collectivity up to N = 44 in Fe isotopic chain

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Type II shell evolution in A = 70 isobars from the $N \ge 40$ island of inversion

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NP1112-RIBF93 collaboration



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