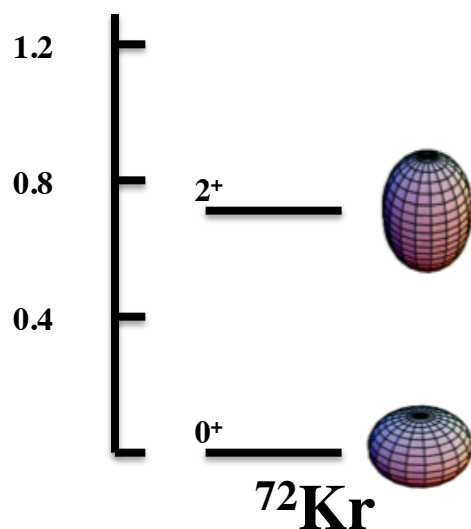


Low-energy Coulomb excitation study of ^{72}Kr at the MINIBALL set-up

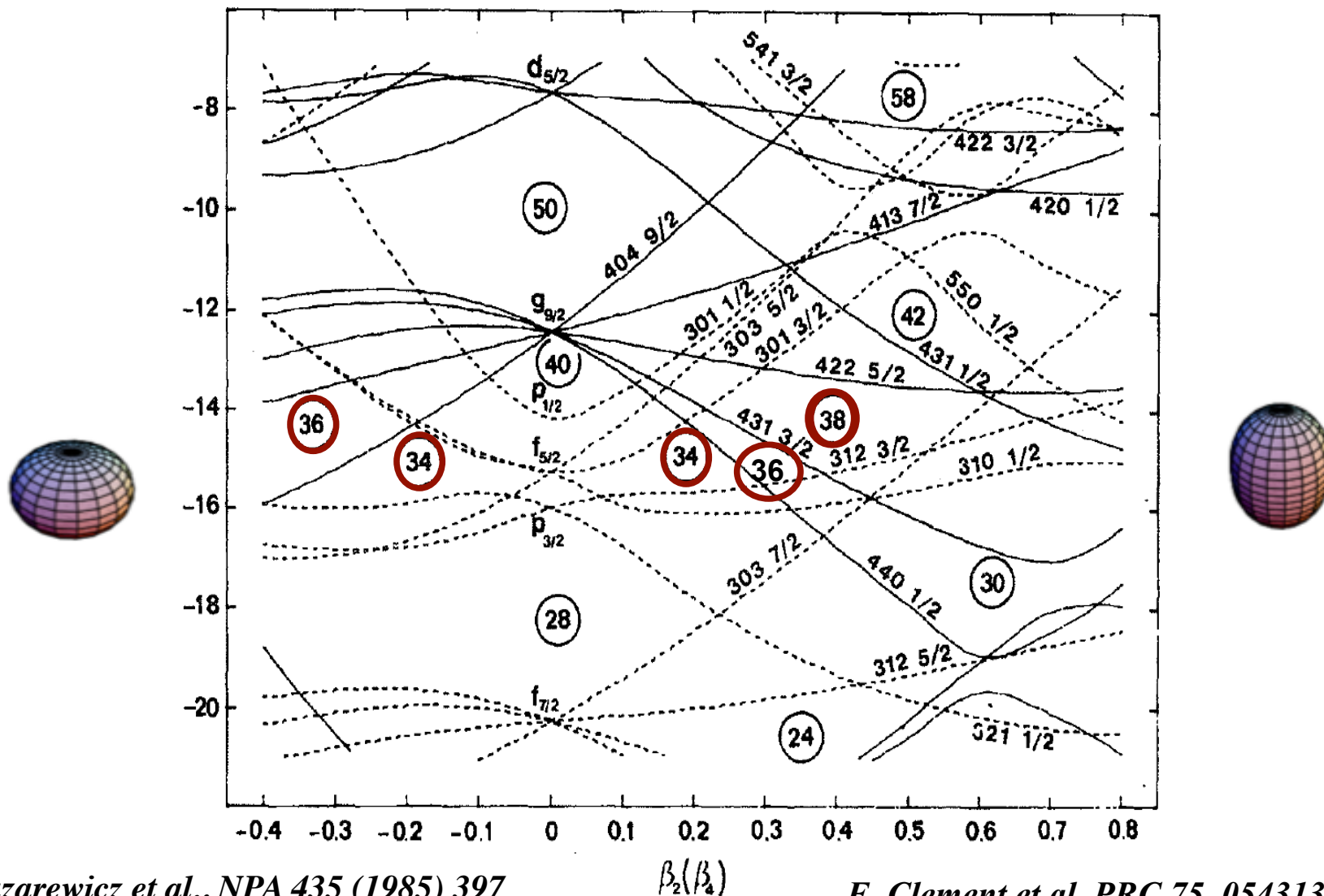


B.S. Nara Singh
University of York



Preliminary results indicate prolate configurations for the 2_1^+ state

Shape co-existence expected for Kr, Se isotopes

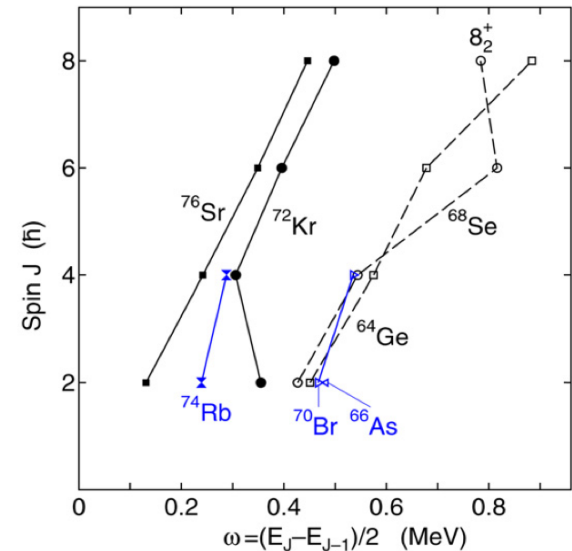
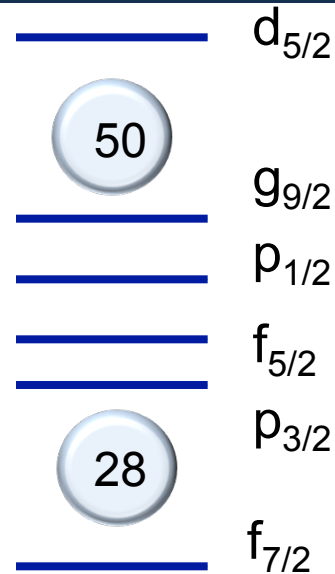
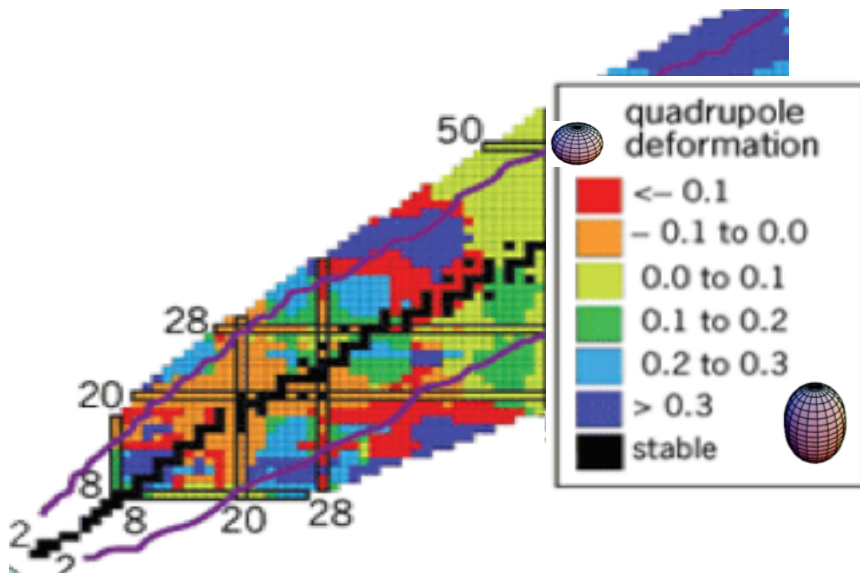


W. Nazarewicz et al., NPA 435 (1985) 397

$\beta_2(\beta_4)$

E. Clement et al, PRC 75, 054313 (2007)

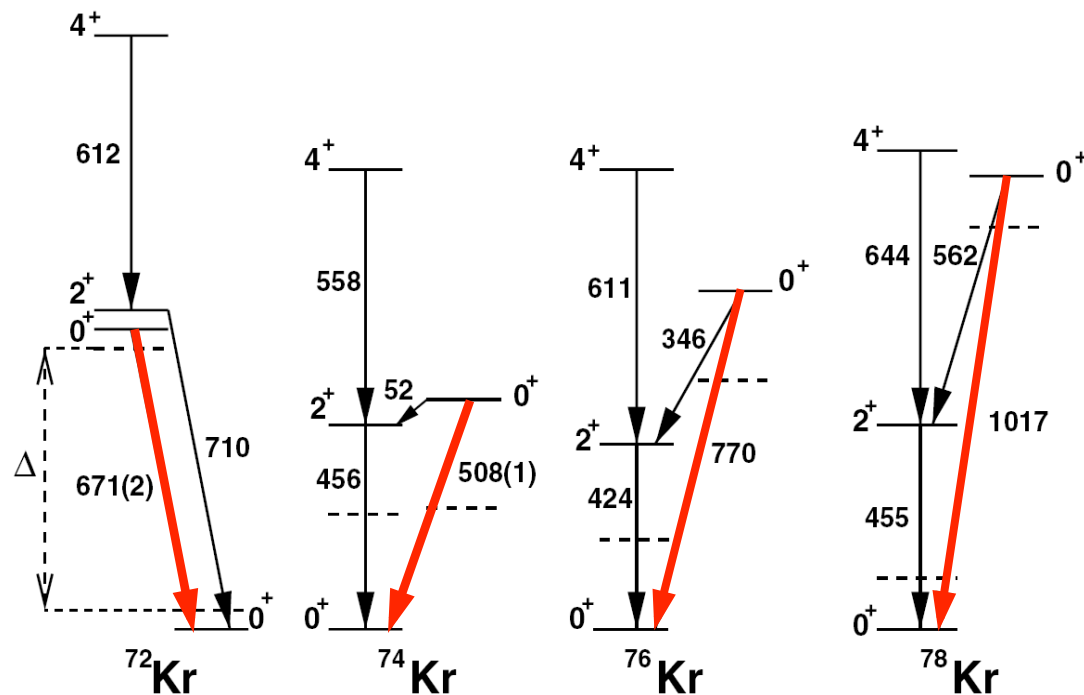
Physics case - ^{72}Kr



- Oblate shape is predicted for ^{72}Kr (gd. state) that is a rarity which gives a deeper understanding of effective nucleon-nucleon interaction, *P. Moller et al., At. Data Nucl. Data Tables (1995)*.
- A sudden jump of nucleons to $g_{9/2}d_{5/2}$ at $N=Z=36$, a decisive change in the mean-field – phase transition?, *M. Hasegawa et al., PLB 2007, A.J.Nichols et al. PLB 2014*.
- E0 Strengths are very sensitive to the $T=0$ matrix elements involving $f_{5/2}$, $f_{7/2}$ and $g_{9/2}$ orbitals and room for understanding the deformation driving role of proton-neutron interaction –larger overlap of the neutron and proton w.f, *E. Bouchez et al., PRL (2003), A. Petrovici et al. PPNP (1999)*.
- A waiting point nucleus in the rp process – 1p capture produces unbound ^{73}Rb nucleus resulting in a competition between two proton capture and beta decay.

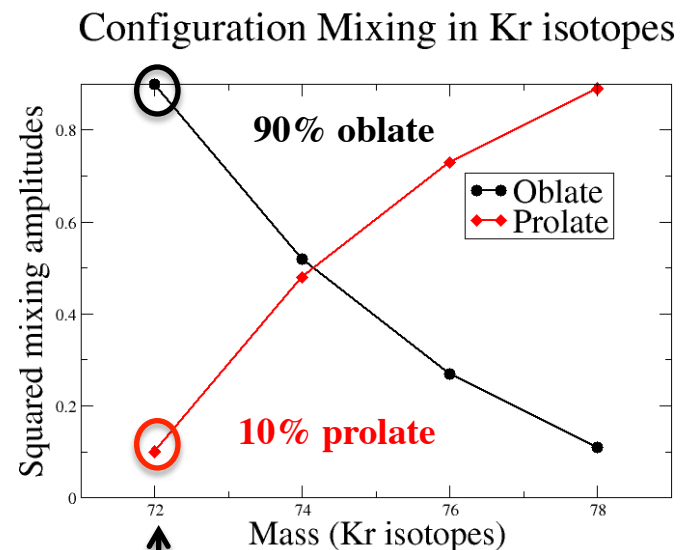
Experimental studies – ^{72}Kr

Level structures, EM, E0 strengths



Nuclide	^{78}Kr	^{76}Kr	^{74}Kr	^{72}Kr
$\tau(0_2^+)$	11(3) ps	61(9) ps	18.8(10) ns	38(3) ns
$\frac{T(E2)}{T(E0)}$	3360(150)	490(19)	1.2(5)	0
ρ_{exp}^2	0.047(13)	0.079(11)	0.085(19)	0.072(6)
ρ_{HFB}^2	~0.035	~0.063

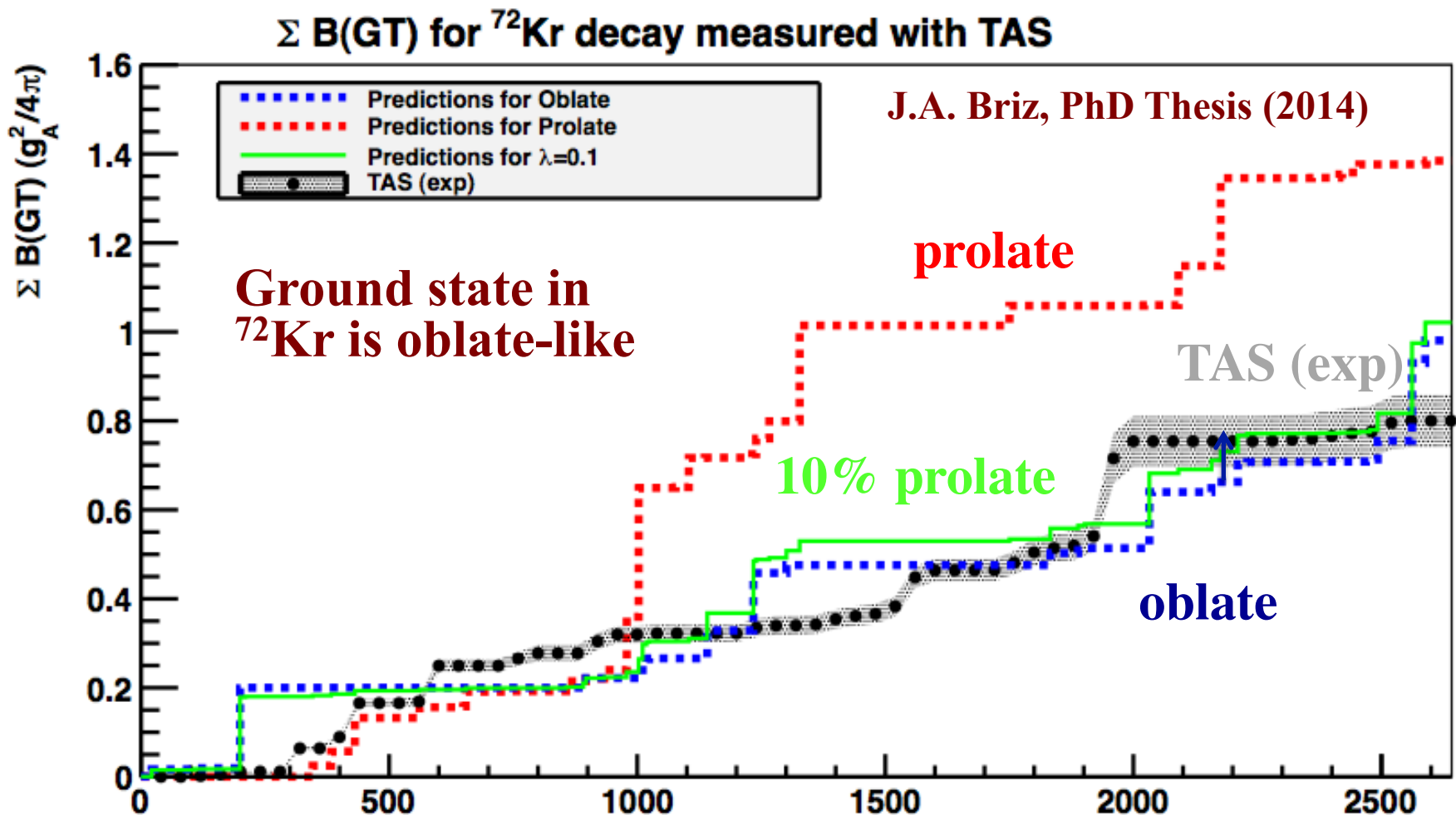
E. Bouchez et al., PRL 90 (2003)
G. de Angelis et al., PLB 415, 217 (1997)



Ground state in ^{72}Kr is oblate-like

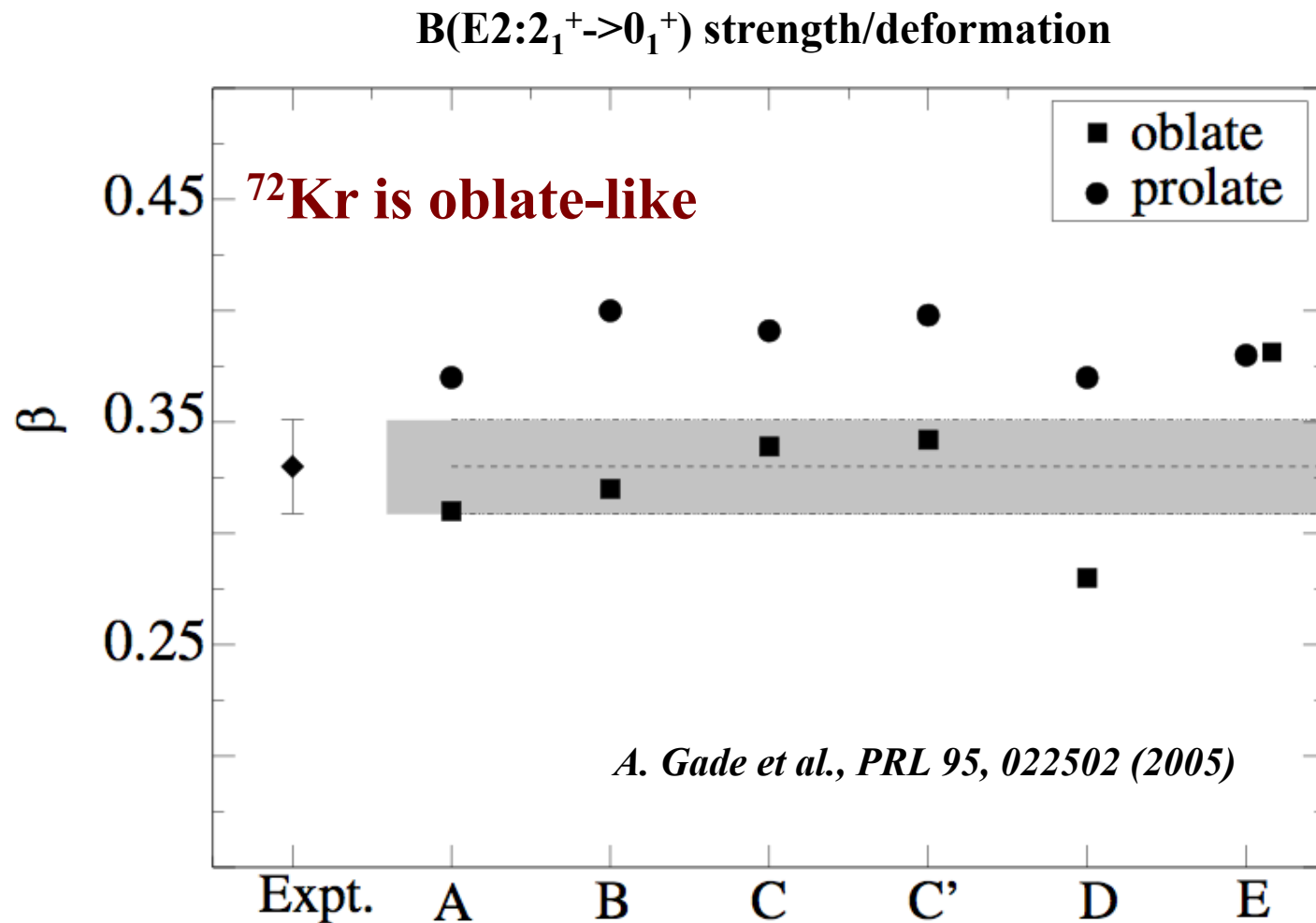
Experimental studies – ^{72}Kr β -decay

A comparison between the calculated and the experimental $B(\text{GT})$ indicate oblate dominated ground state however, a prolate mixture higher than 10% cannot be excluded.



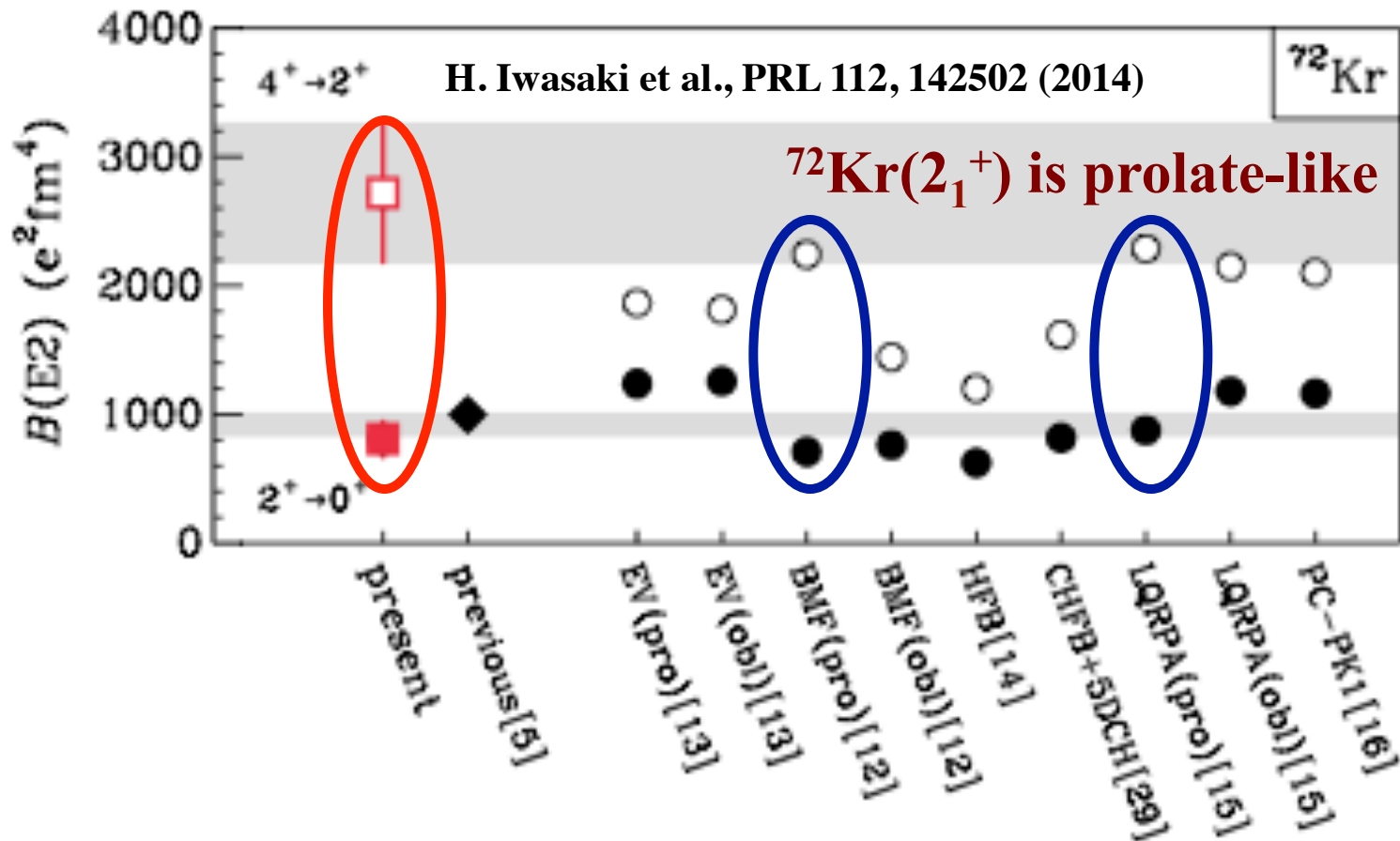
Experimental studies – ^{72}Kr

Intermediate Coulomb excitation



Experimental studies – ^{72}Kr

New life-time measurements

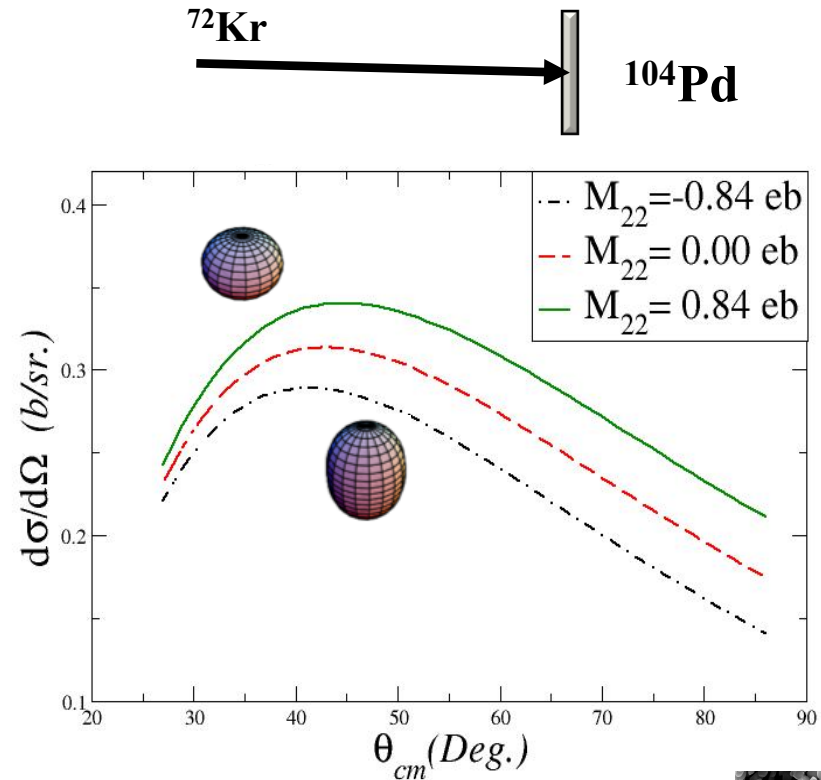
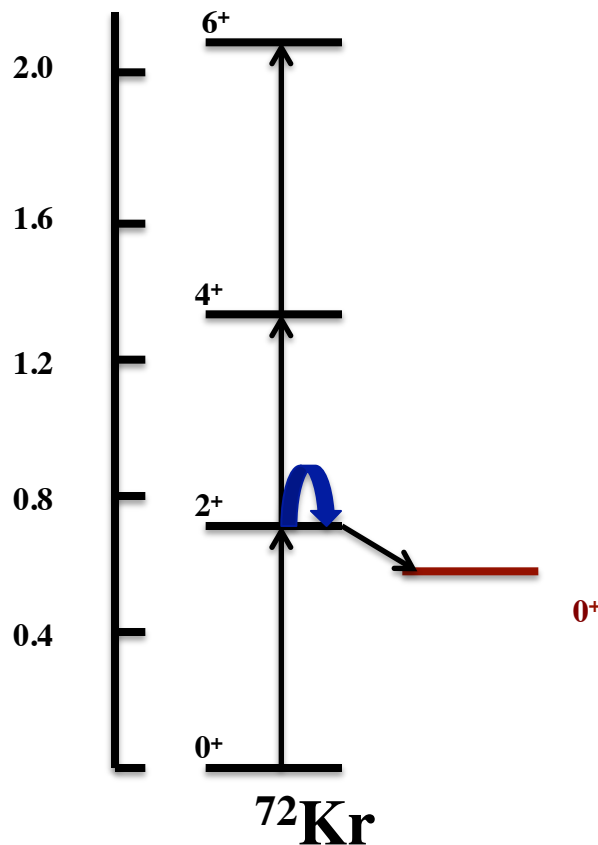


$B(E2:4_1^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+)/B(E2:2_1^+ \rightarrow 0_1^+) = 3.36$, away both from rotor (1.43) and vibrational (2) limits, also indicate weak coupling between 2_1^+ and 0_1^+ compared to that for 4_1^+ and 2_1^+

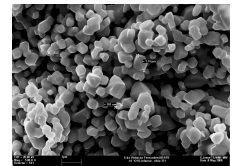
This is based on the prolate nature for the 4^+ state, but no direct information

The Coulomb excitation technique

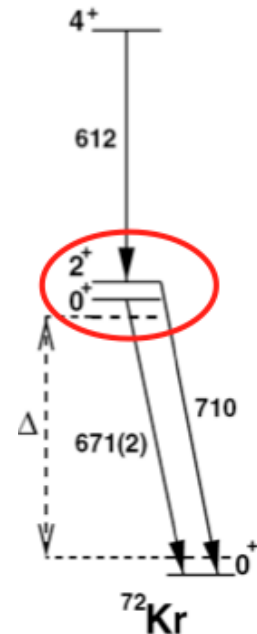
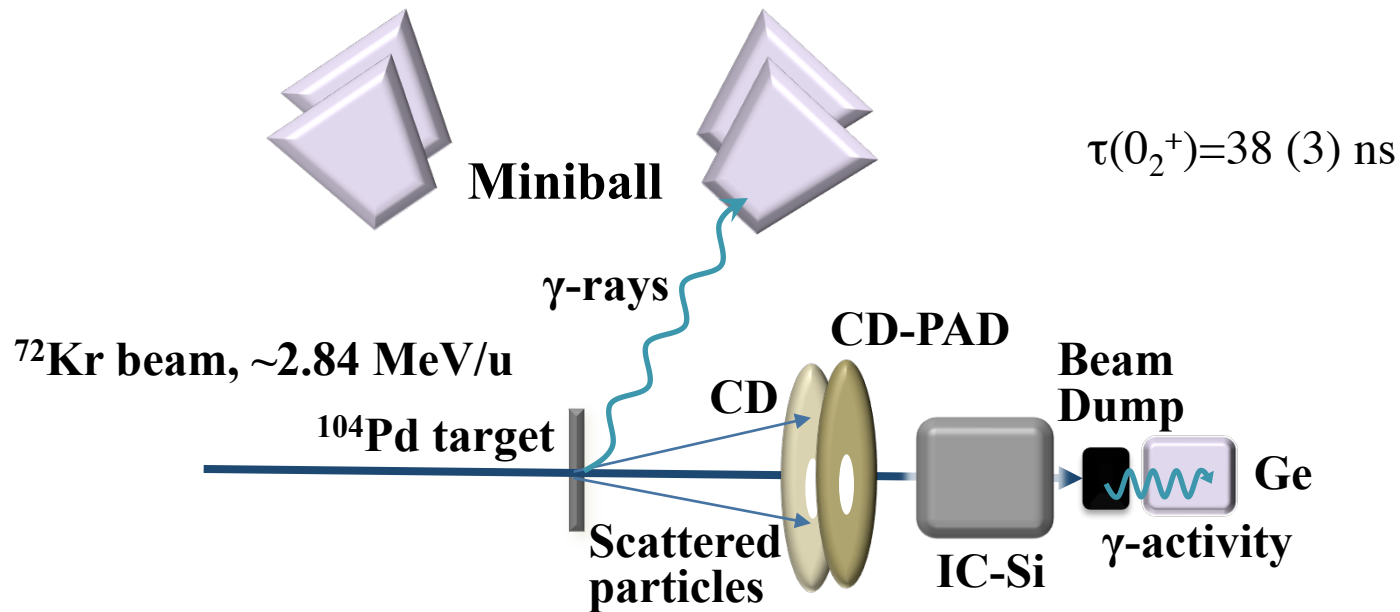
Coulomb excitation cross section to the 2^+ state depends on its shape, whether prolate or oblate



Thanks to the beam development team – T. Stora et al. NIMB 2013



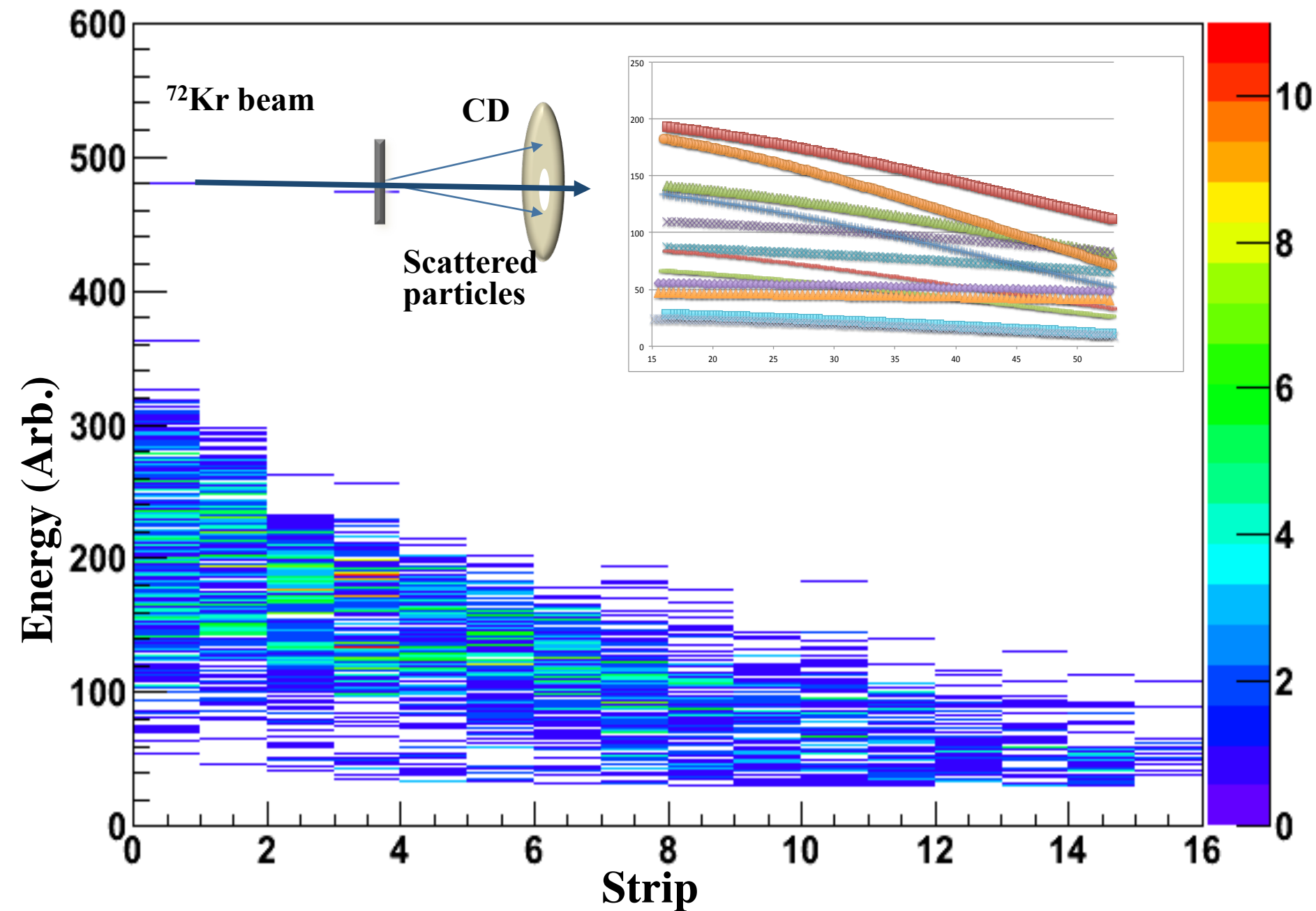
IS478 with Miniball + CD + PAD Setup



Electron detection from the decay of second 0^+ state in ^{72}Kr using a CD-PAD detector – **No electron events detected**

pp1h

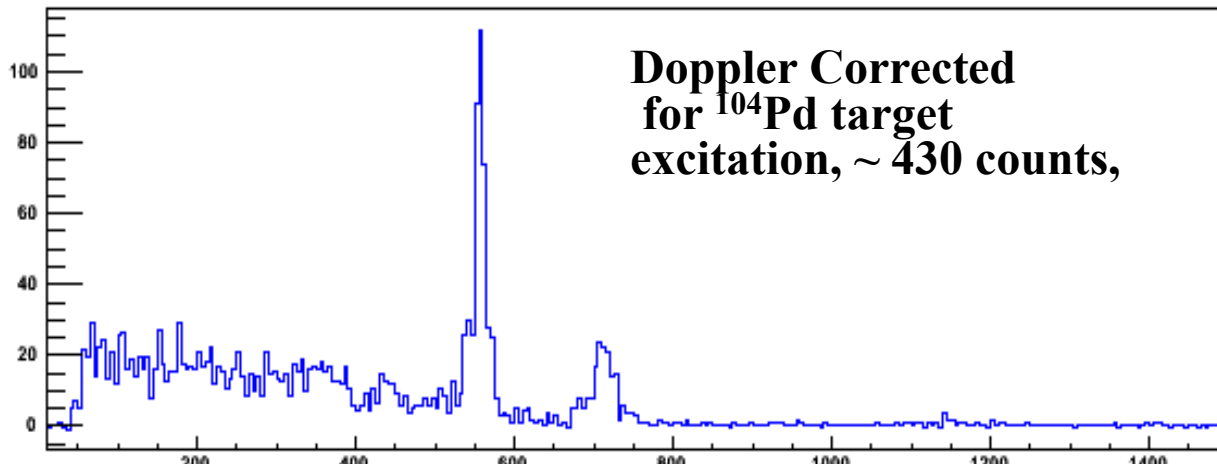
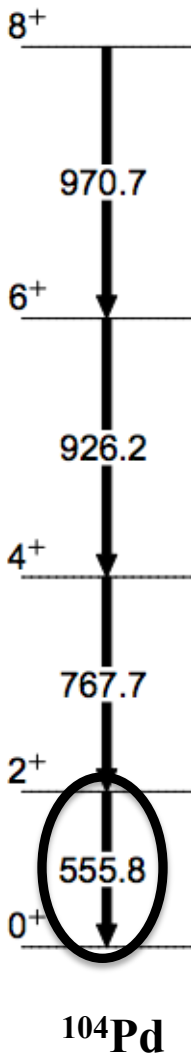
Energy vs CD Strip No.



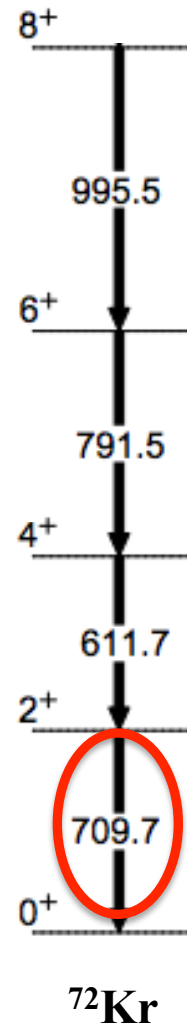
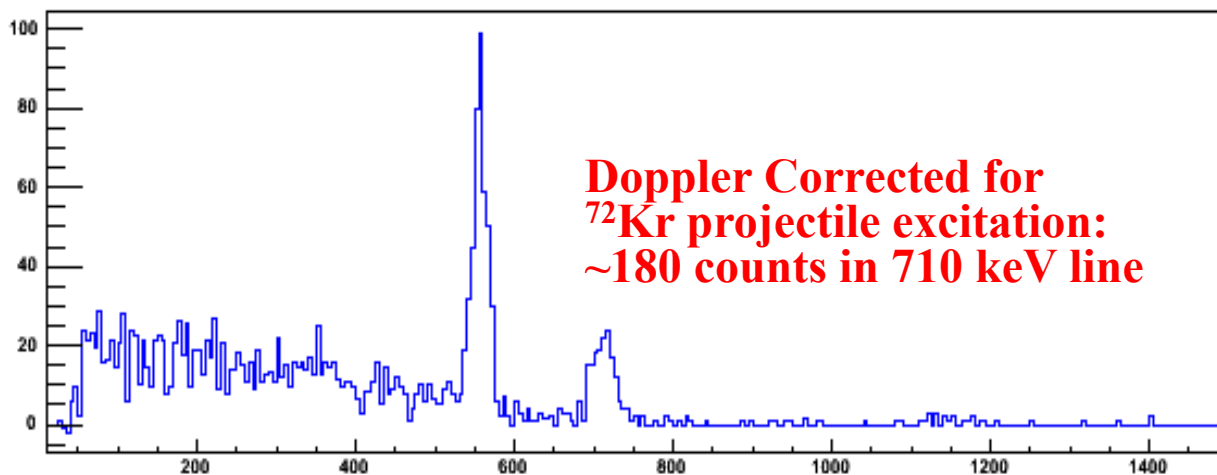
CD gated gamma spectra

Doppler corrected, background subtracted, gate on target recoil

Integral 2036

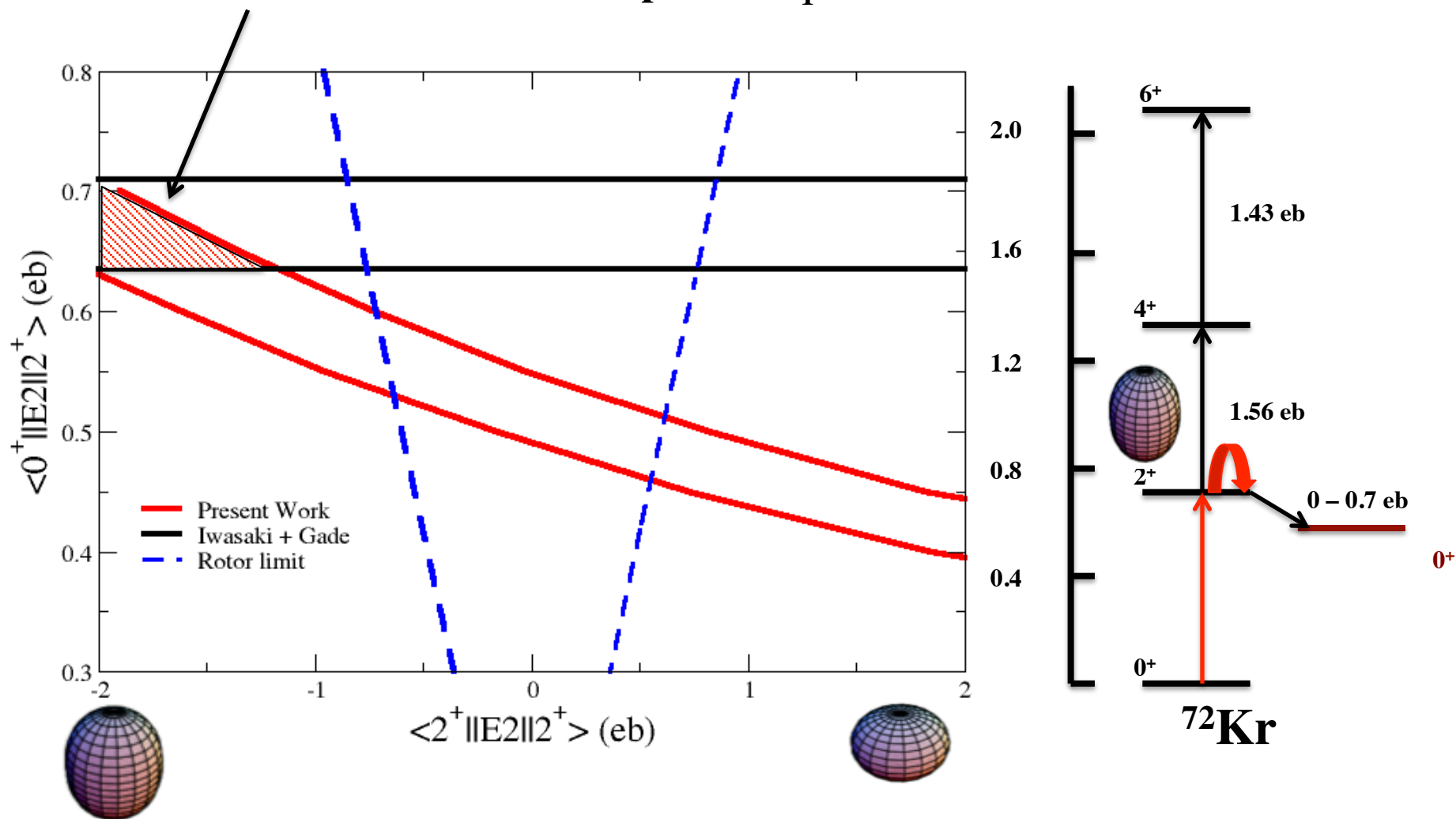


Corrected for excitations due to Contaminations using Ion Chamber, beta decay and Y555/Y709 evolution during the run

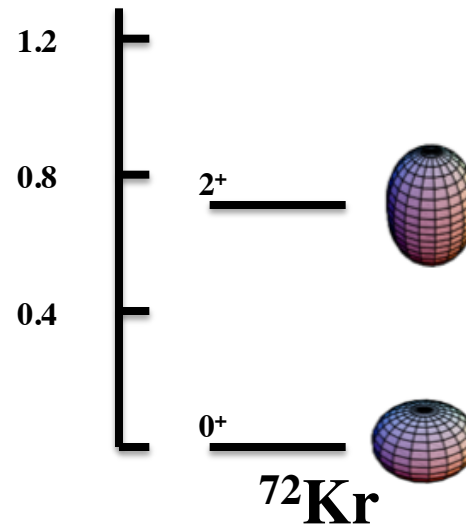


Matrix Elements (GOSIA)– Preliminary

First Direct Evidence for the prolate 2_1^+ state

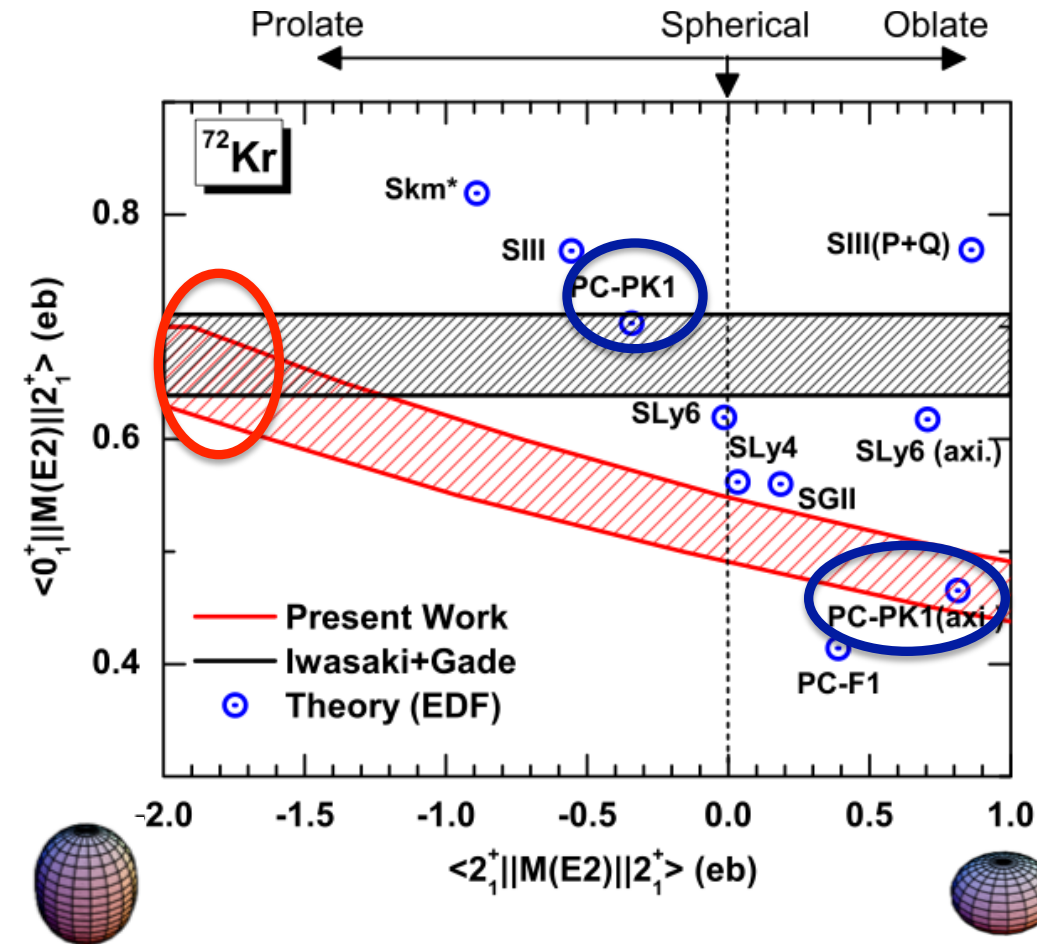


Rapid change in the shape from 0^+ to 2^+



B.S. Nara Singh et al., to be submitted.

Comparison with calculations – Preliminary



Calculations by J.M. Yao:

State-of-the-art 5DCH calculations based on several popularly used non-relativistic and relativistic EDF. Role of triaxiality can be seen for the calculations using the relativistic Lagrangian PC-PK1 and the Skyrme force SLy6

Conclusion: Theoretical calculations are non conclusive, possibly far from having predictability and the experiments such as this and those to look for the second 2^+ state will play crucial roles.

IS478 Collaboration

Spokesperson: B.S. Nara Singh

*Considerable efforts over 5 years
– beam development and several attempts*

A.Andreyev, C. J. Barton, M. Bentley, D. Bloor, T. Brock, J. Buttersworth, J. Henderson, A. Nicholos,

D. G. Jenkins, M. Taylor, M.Vermeulen, **R. Wadsworth** , N. Yavuzkanat, Univ. of York, UK

E. Rapisarda, J. Cederkall, E. Clément, P. Delahaye, L. M. Fraile , J. Lettry, F. Wenander, ISOLDE

P. Van Duppen, N. Kesteloot, K. Wrzosek-Lipska K.U. Leuven, Belgium

N. Pietralla, C. Bauer, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany

A. Görgen, W. Korten, M. Zielinska, CEA-SACLAY, DSM/DAPNIA/SPhN, France

P.A. Butler, L. Gaffney, M.Scheck, University of Liverpool, UK

K. Heyde, S. de Baerdemacker, V. Hellemans, Ghent University, Belgium

P.-H. Heenen, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

J.A. Briz, CSIC, Madrid, Spain

D.R. Napoli, LNL-INFN

P. Ruotsalainen, J. Pakarinen, JYFL

M. Seidlitz, N. Warr, Koln

Thank You!

and the Miniball collaboration and the REX-ISOLDE collaboration