

# Octupole collectivity in $^{220}\text{Rn}$ and $^{224}\text{Ra}$

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**Liam P. Gaffney**

**Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, UK**

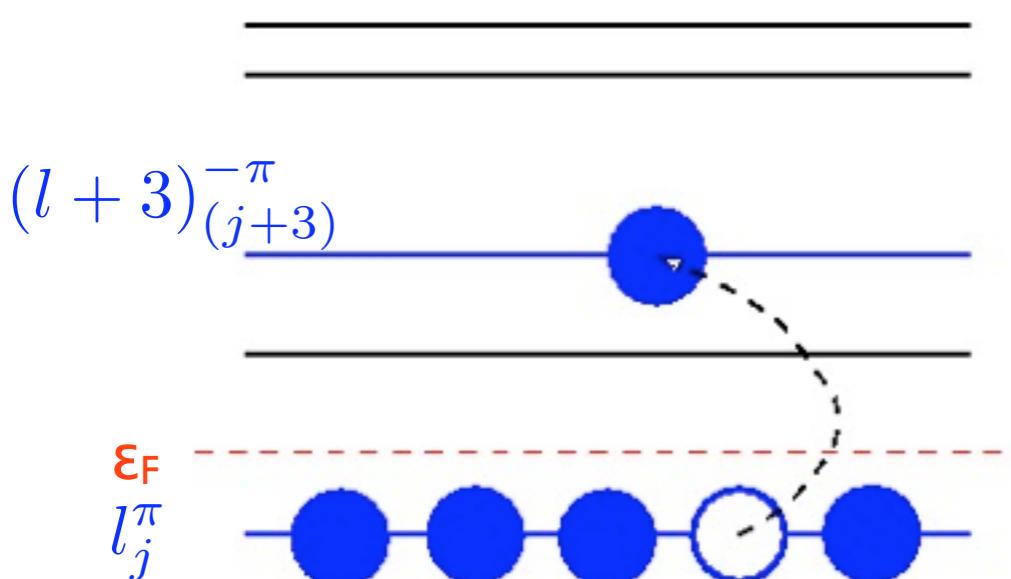


# Octupole Collectivity

Octupole correlations enhanced at the magic numbers: **34, 56, 88, 134**

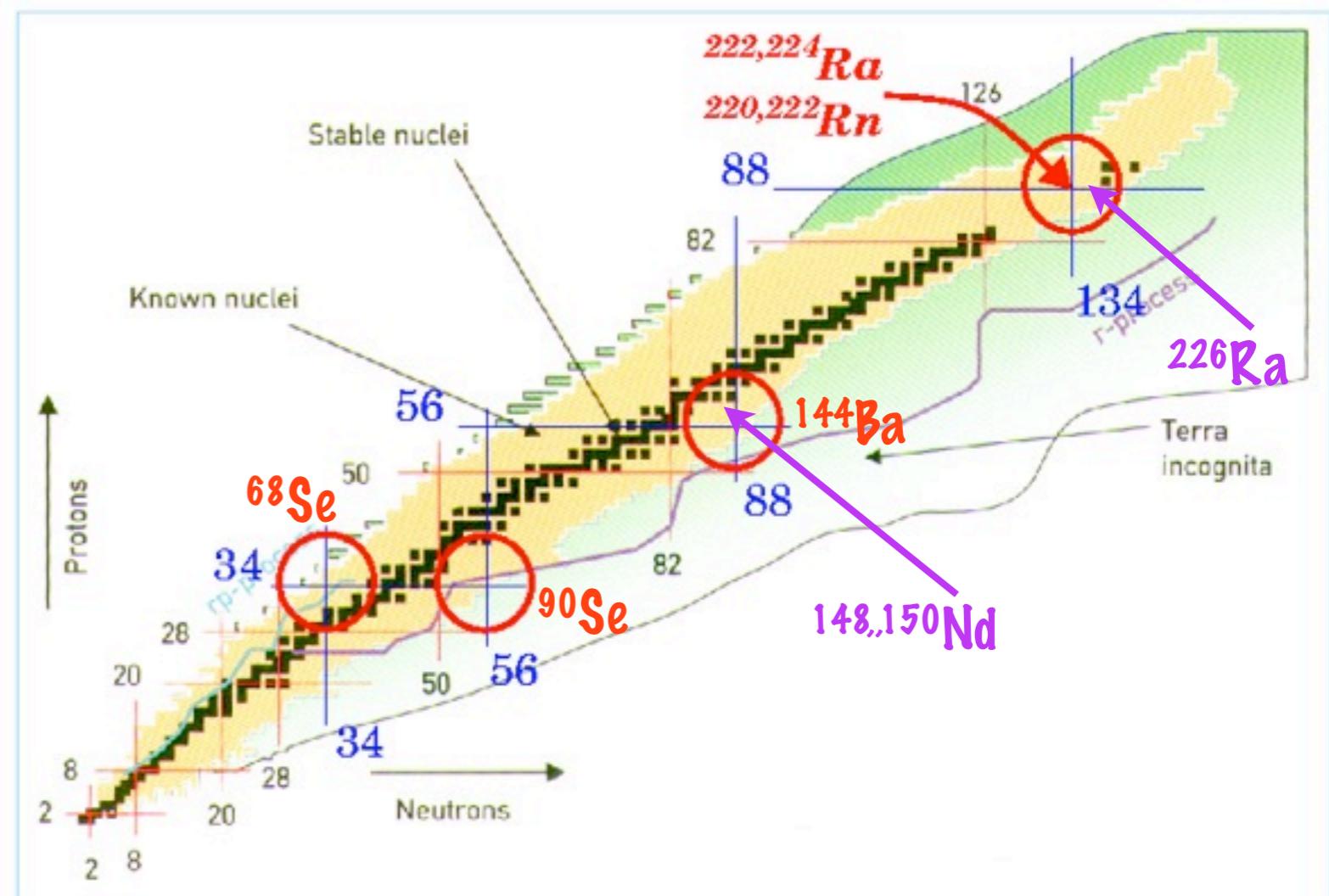
**Microscopically...**

Intruder orbitals of opposite parity and  $\Delta J, \Delta L = 3$  close to the Fermi level



$^{220,222}\text{Rn}$  and  $^{222,224}\text{Ra}$  lie near  $Z=88, N=134$

$$\pi (f_{7/2} \rightarrow i_{13/2}) \quad \nu (g_{9/2} \rightarrow j_{15/2})$$



# Octupole Collectivity

## Macroscopically...

Nuclei take on a “pear” shape

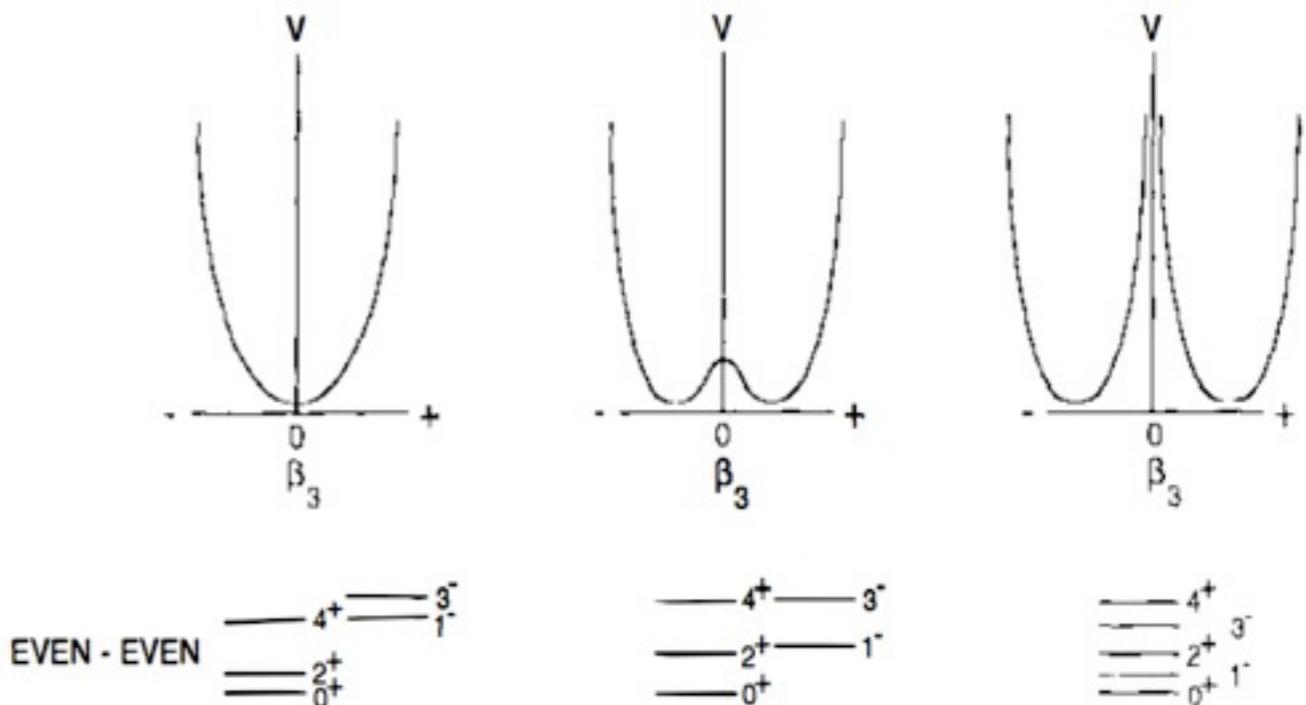
Reflection asymmetric

- $\beta_3$ -vibration
- Static  $\beta_3$ -deformation
- Rigid  $\beta_3$ -deformation...



## Signatures...

Odd-even staggering, negative parity



Parity doublets in odd-A nuclei

Enhanced EI transitions

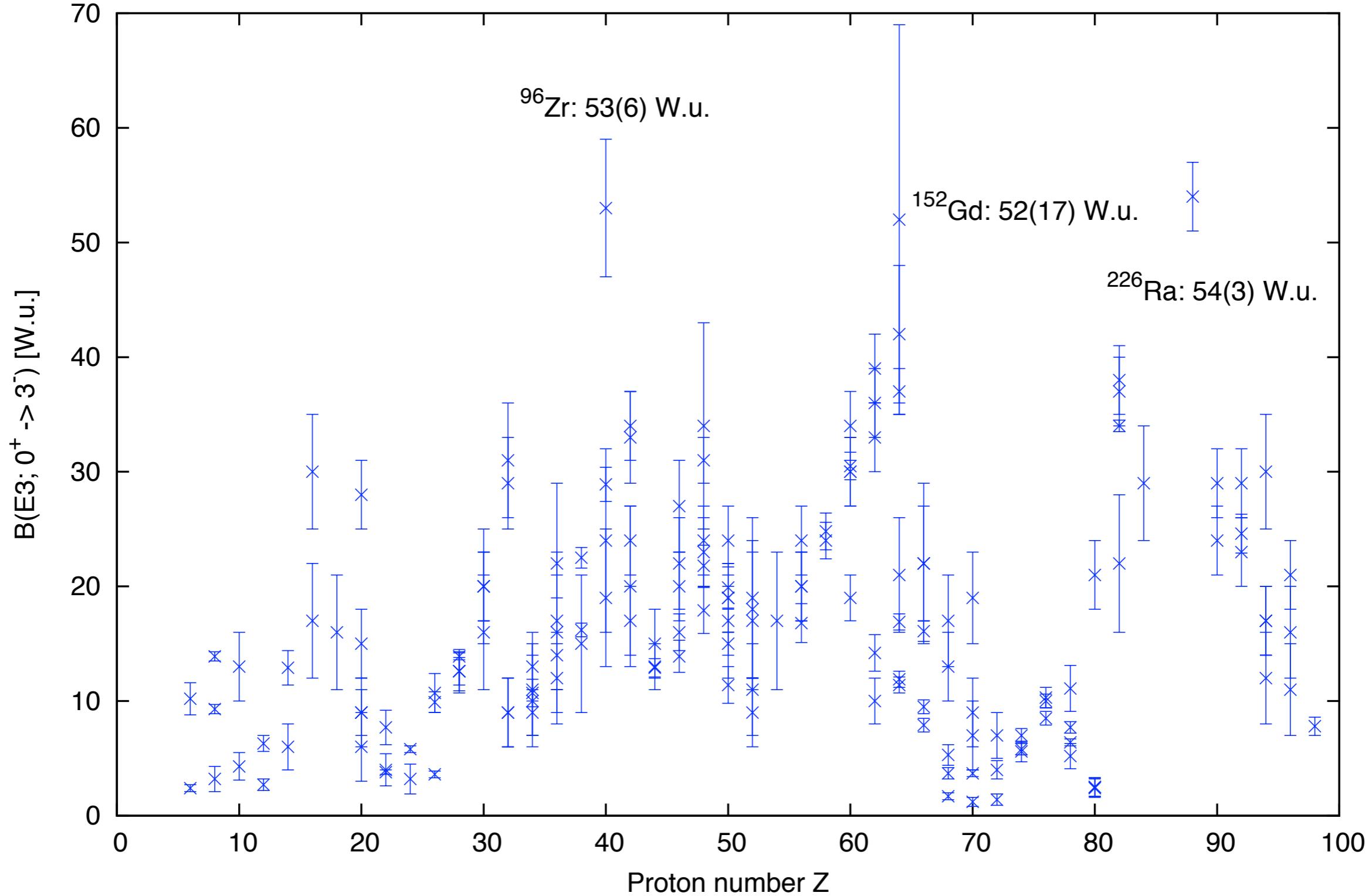
Image: I.Ahmed and P.A. Butler, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci (1993) 43

2<sup>L</sup> deformation --  $\beta_L$   
L=2: Quadrupole, oblate/prolate shapes  
L=3: Octupole, reflection asymmetry

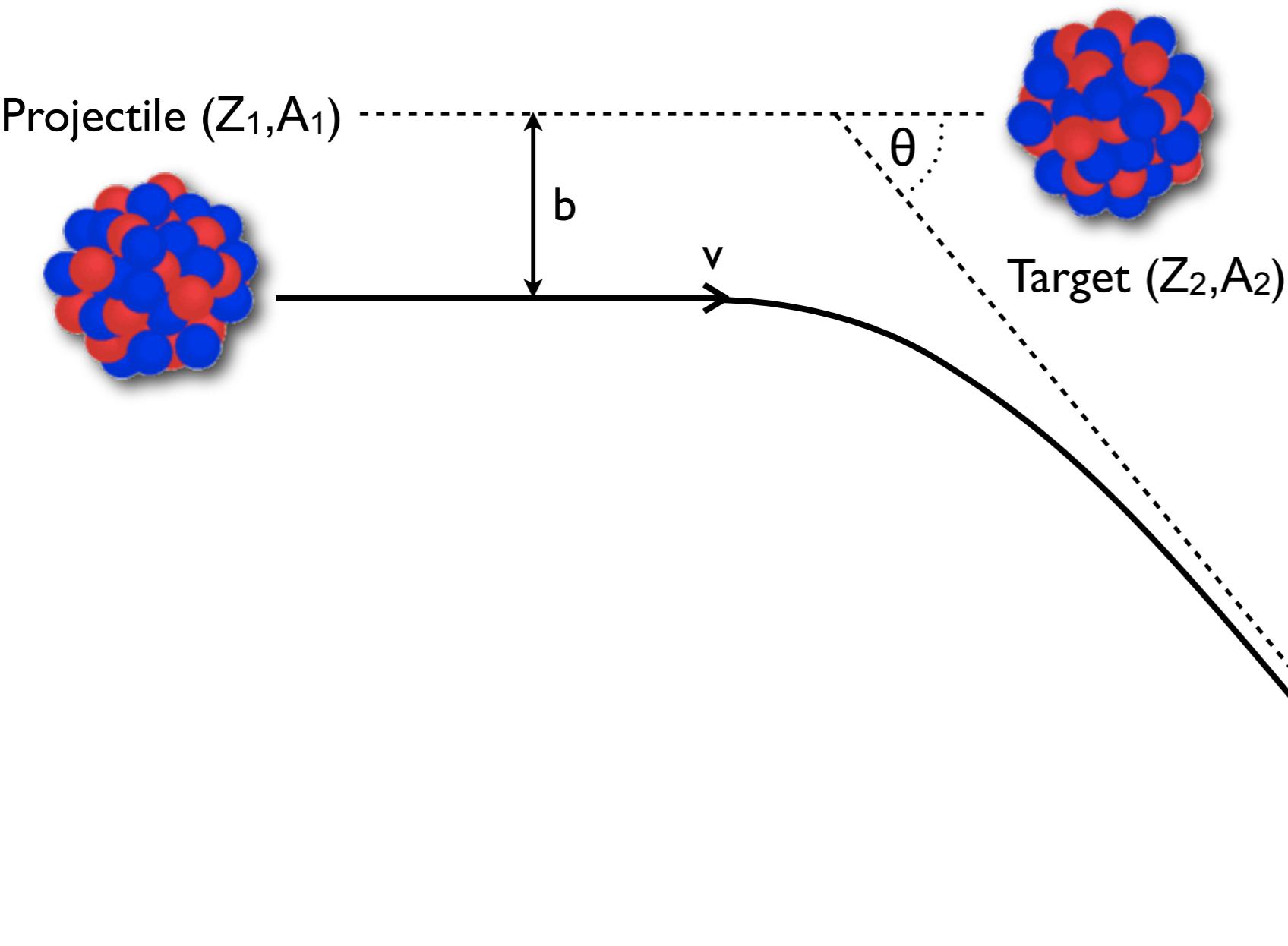
$$\text{Large E3 strength} \rightarrow B(E3; 0^+ \rightarrow 3^-) = \langle 0^+ | |E3| |3^- \rangle^2$$

# Octupole Collectivity

Measured  $B(E3)$  values as a function of  $Z$



# Coulomb Excitation



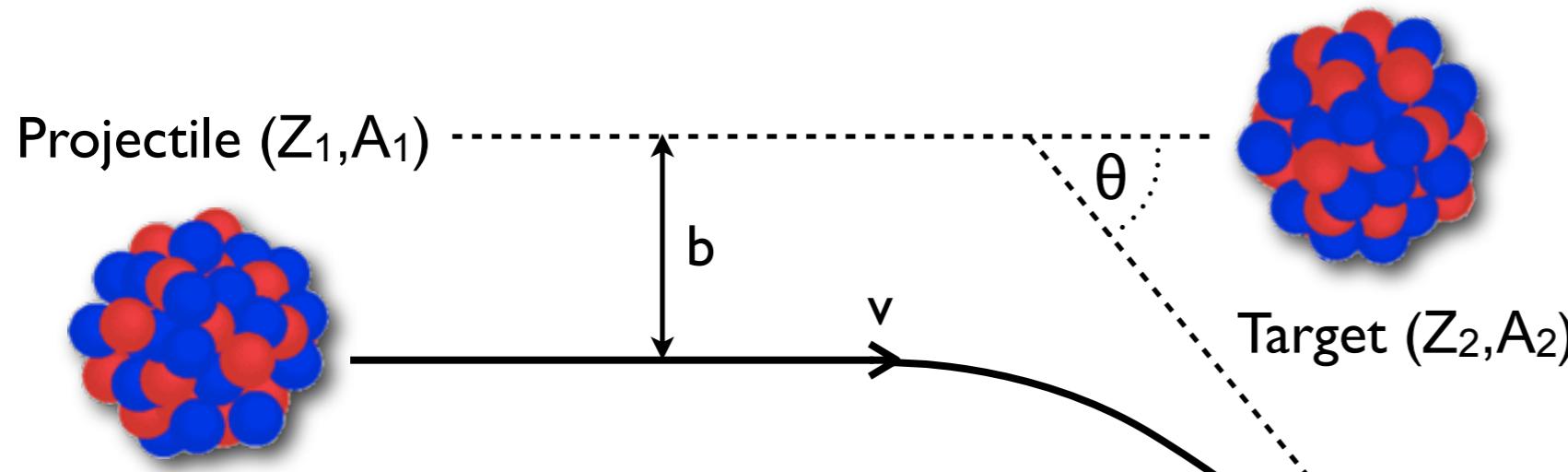
Sommerfeld parameter:

$$\eta = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{\hbar v}$$

“Safe” Coulex:

$$\eta \gg 1$$

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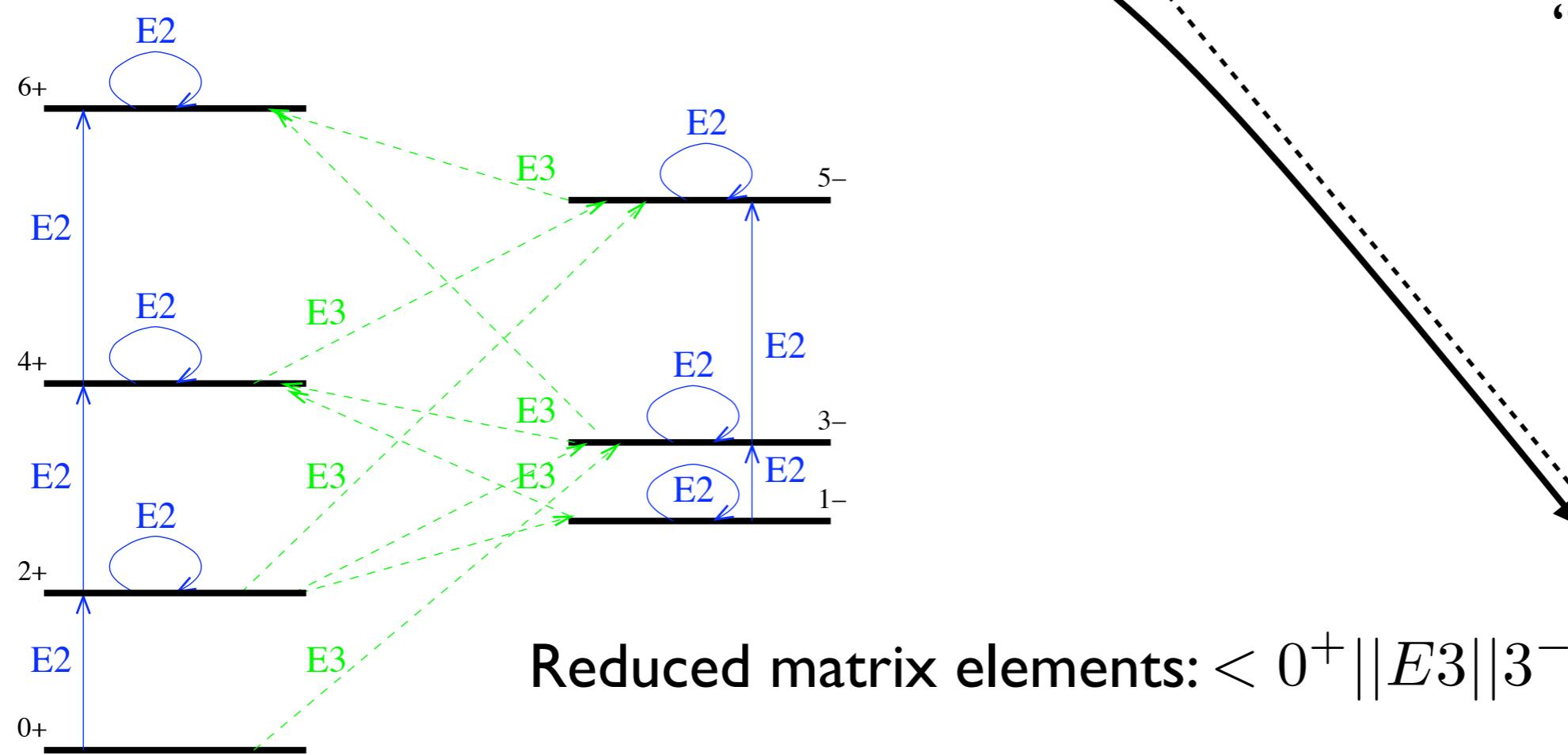


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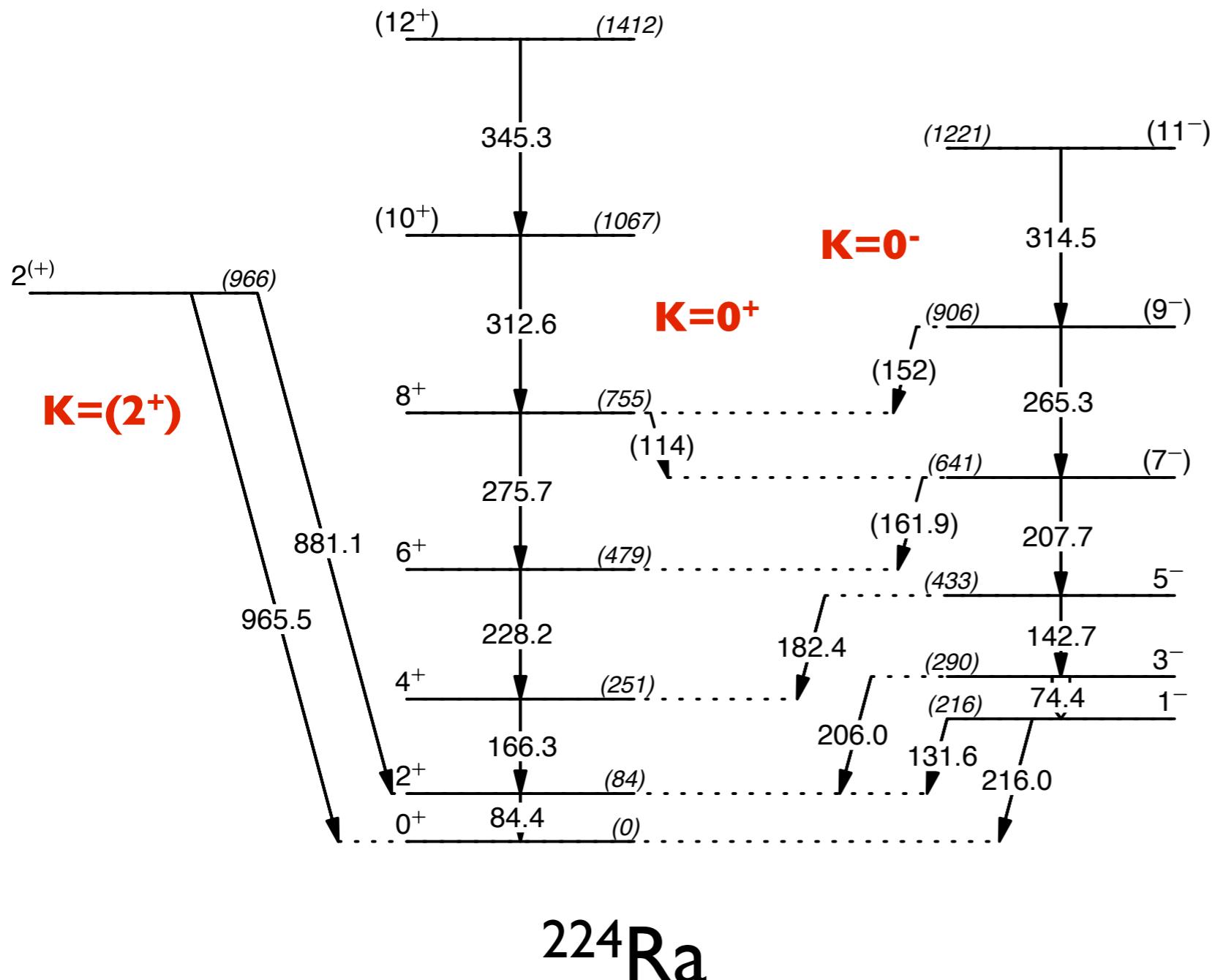
Reduced matrix elements:  $\langle 0^+ || E3 || 3^- \rangle$

# MINIBALL

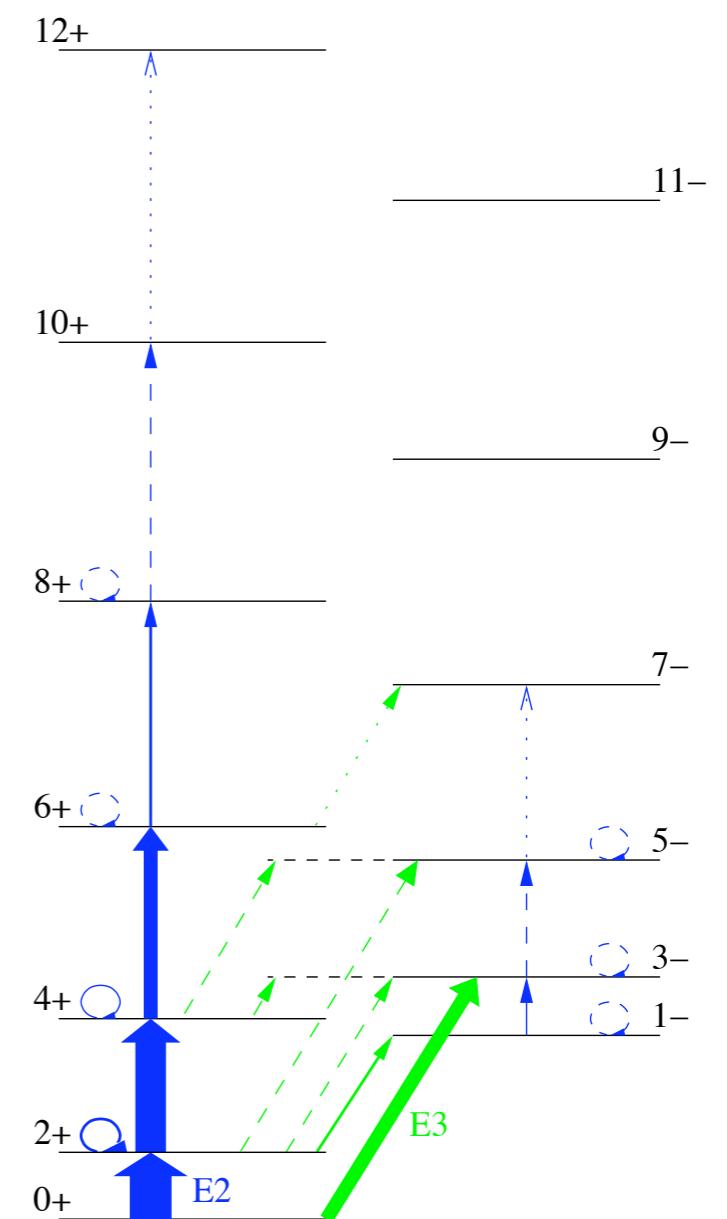
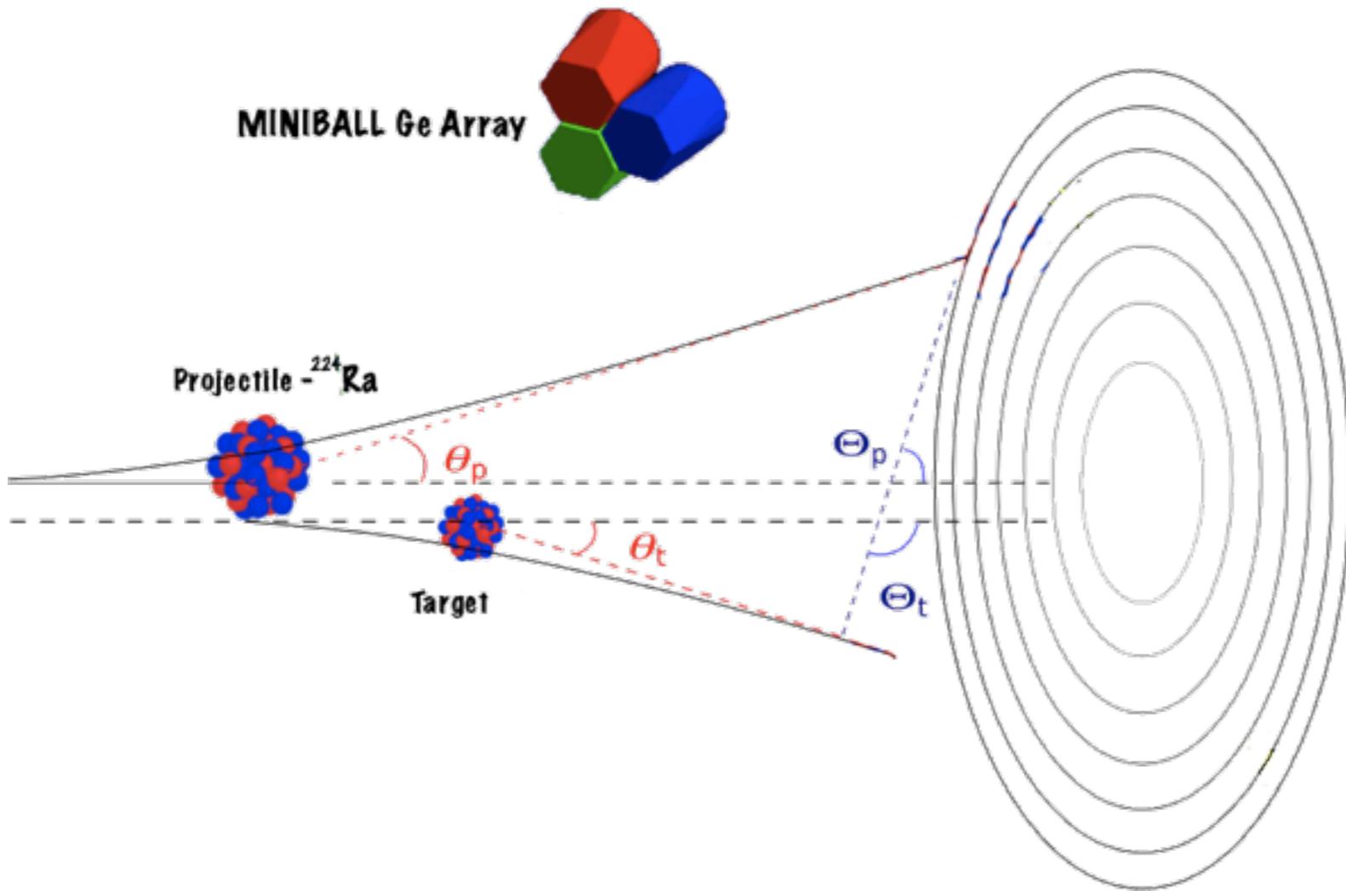
**$^{220}\text{Rn}/^{224}\text{Ra}$  beam  
@  $\sim 2.83\text{A.MeV}$**

**Coulex target**  
 $\sim 2\text{mg/cm}^2$

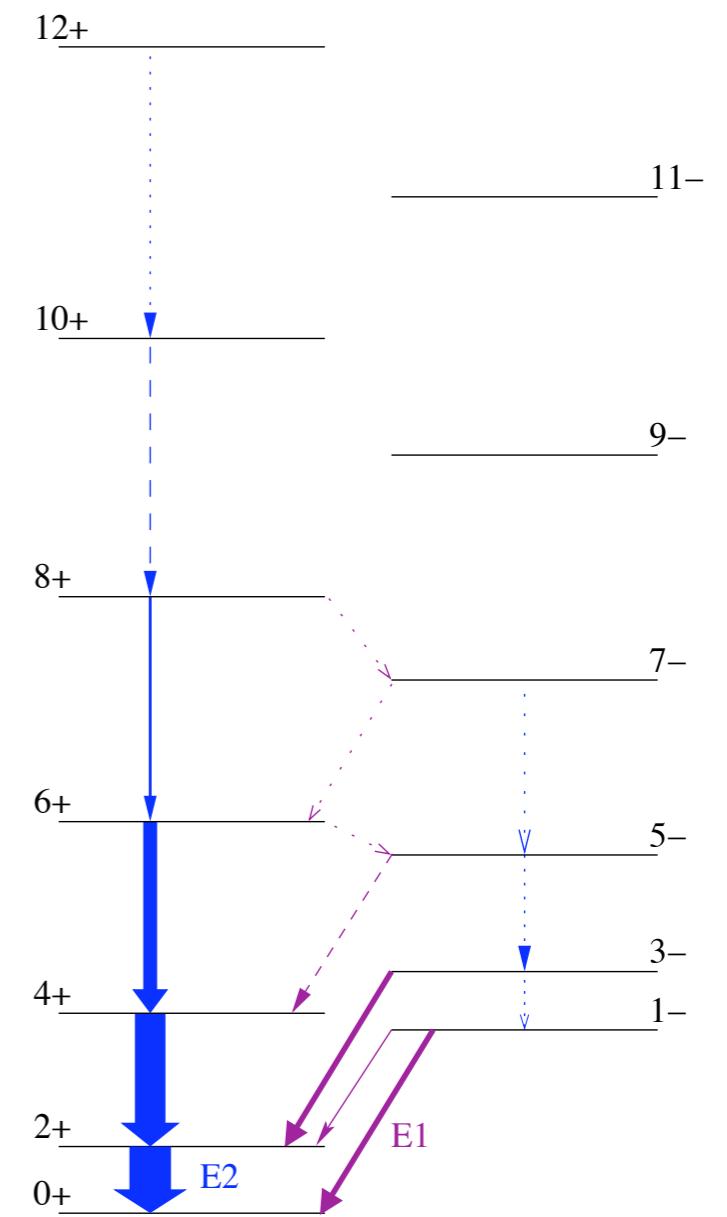
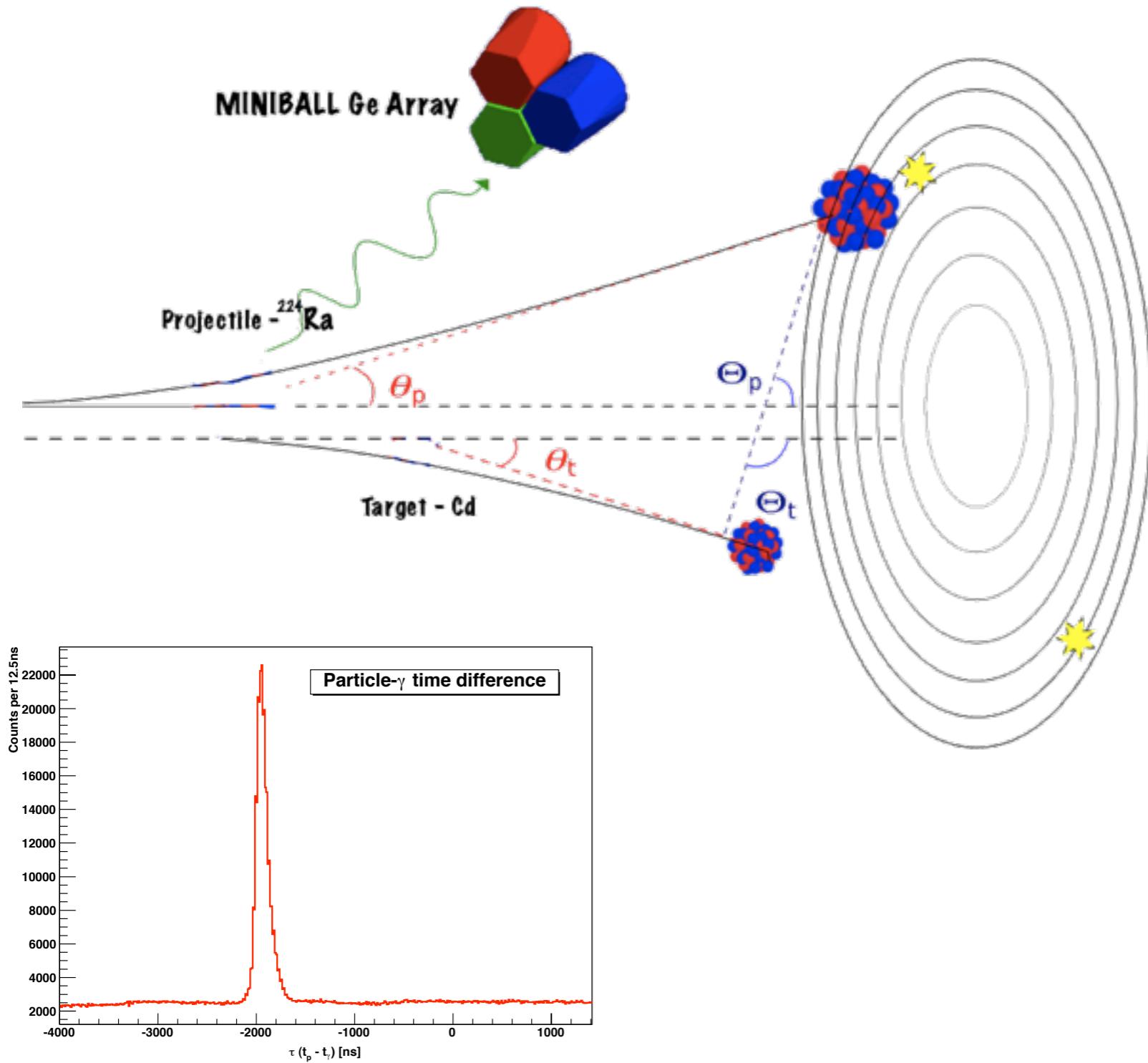
# The experiment - $^{224}\text{Ra}$



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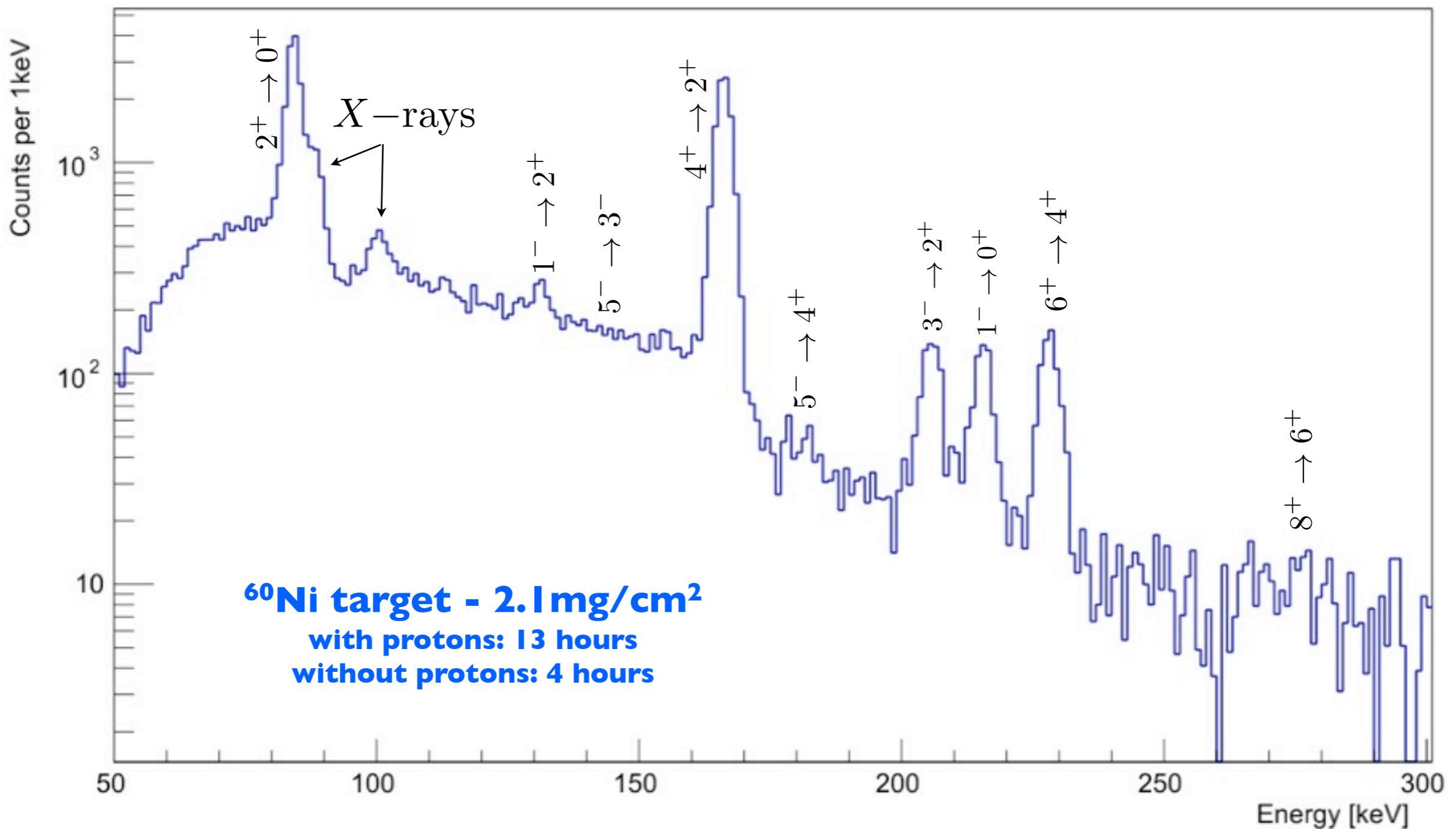


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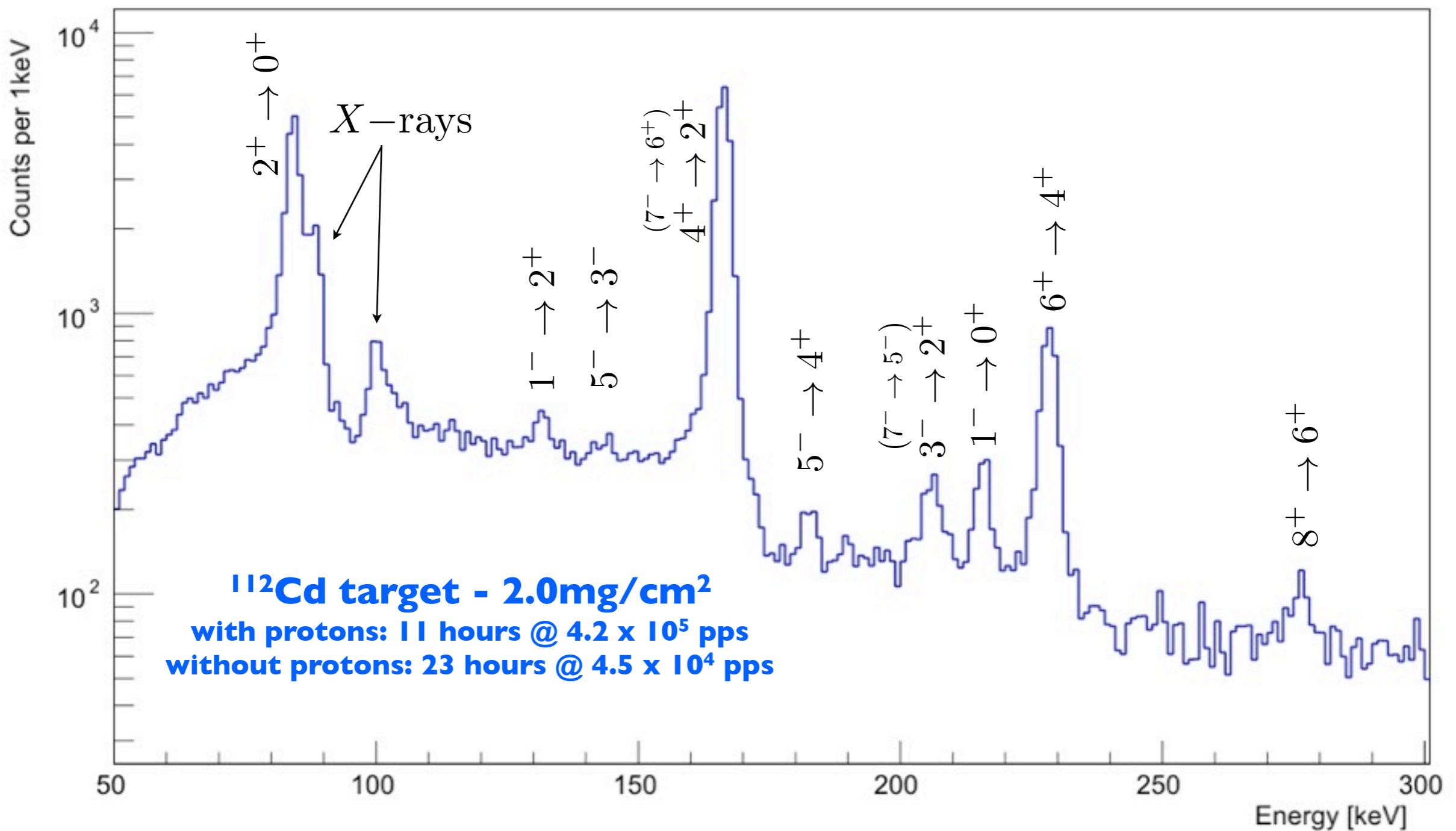
# Analysis - $^{224}\text{Ra}$

Total statistics, background subtracted, Doppler corrected for scattered projectile



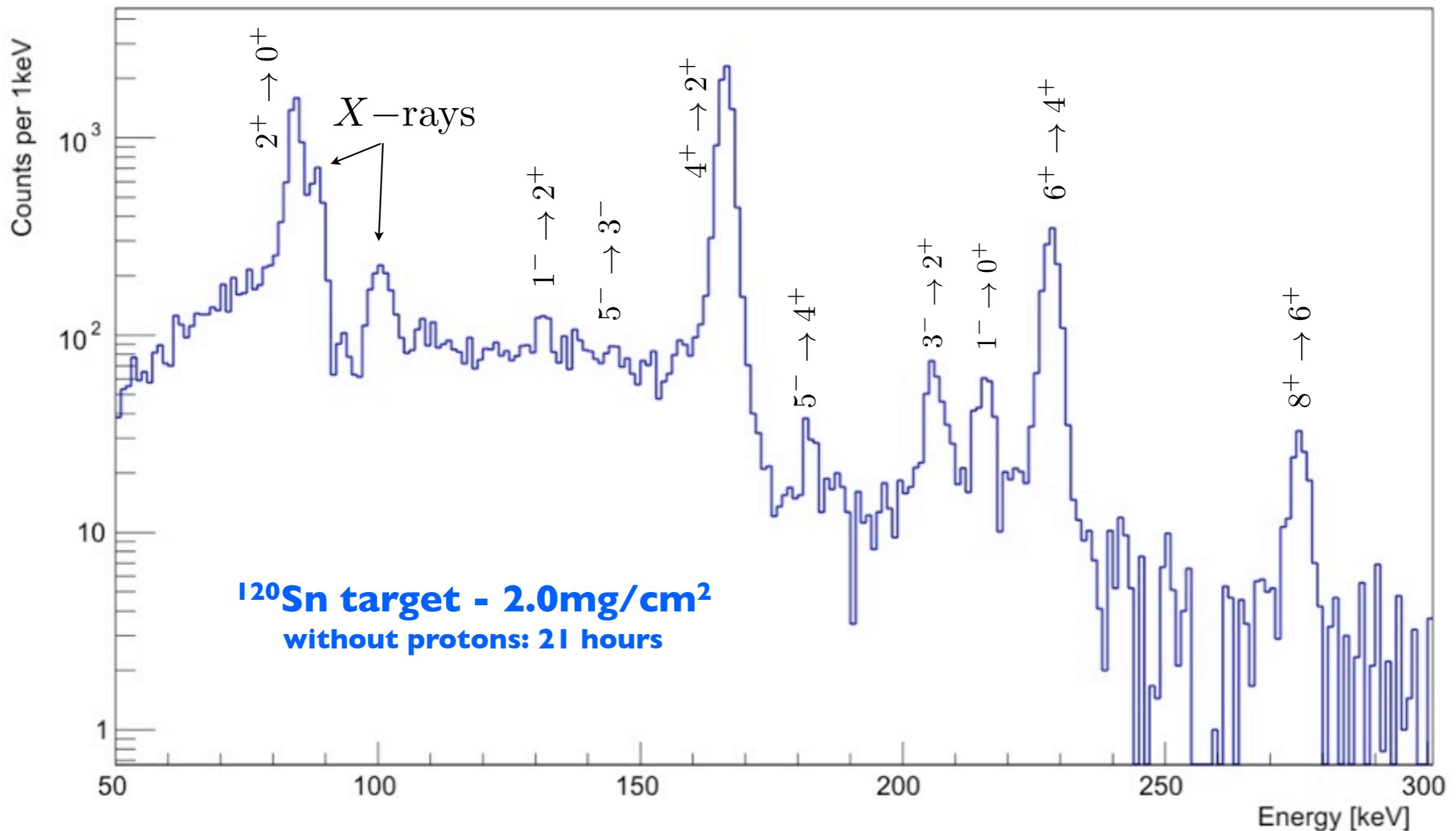
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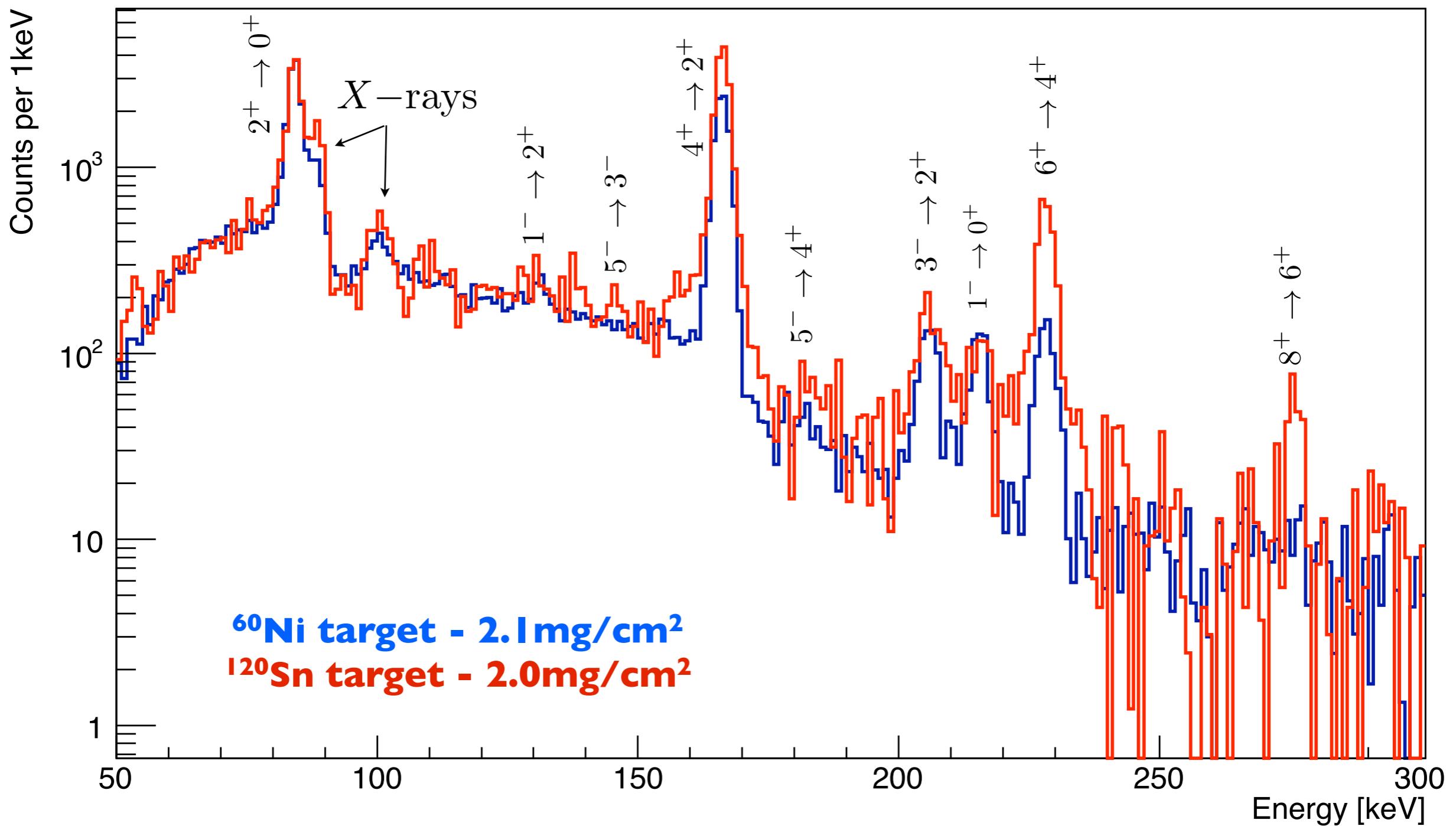
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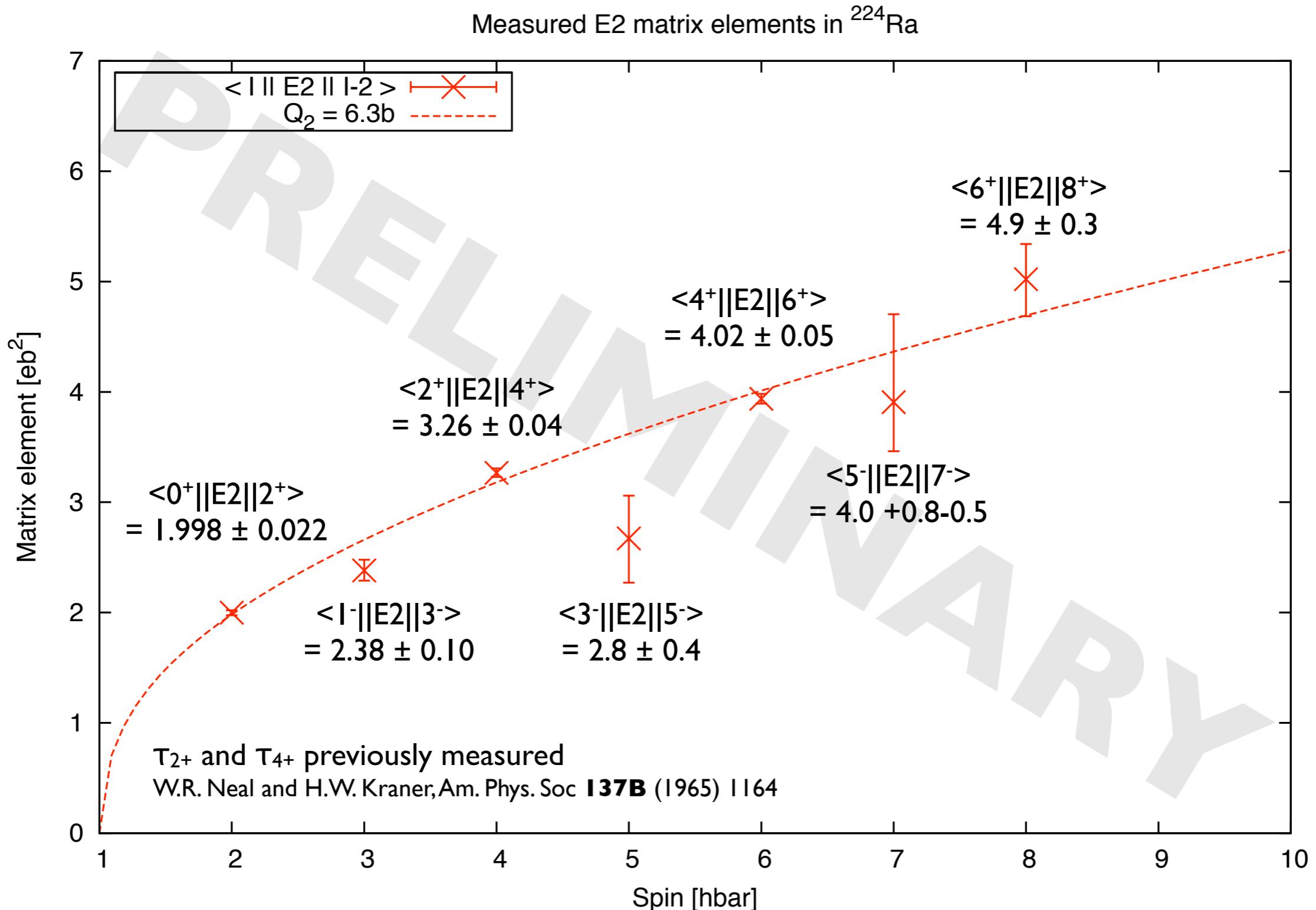


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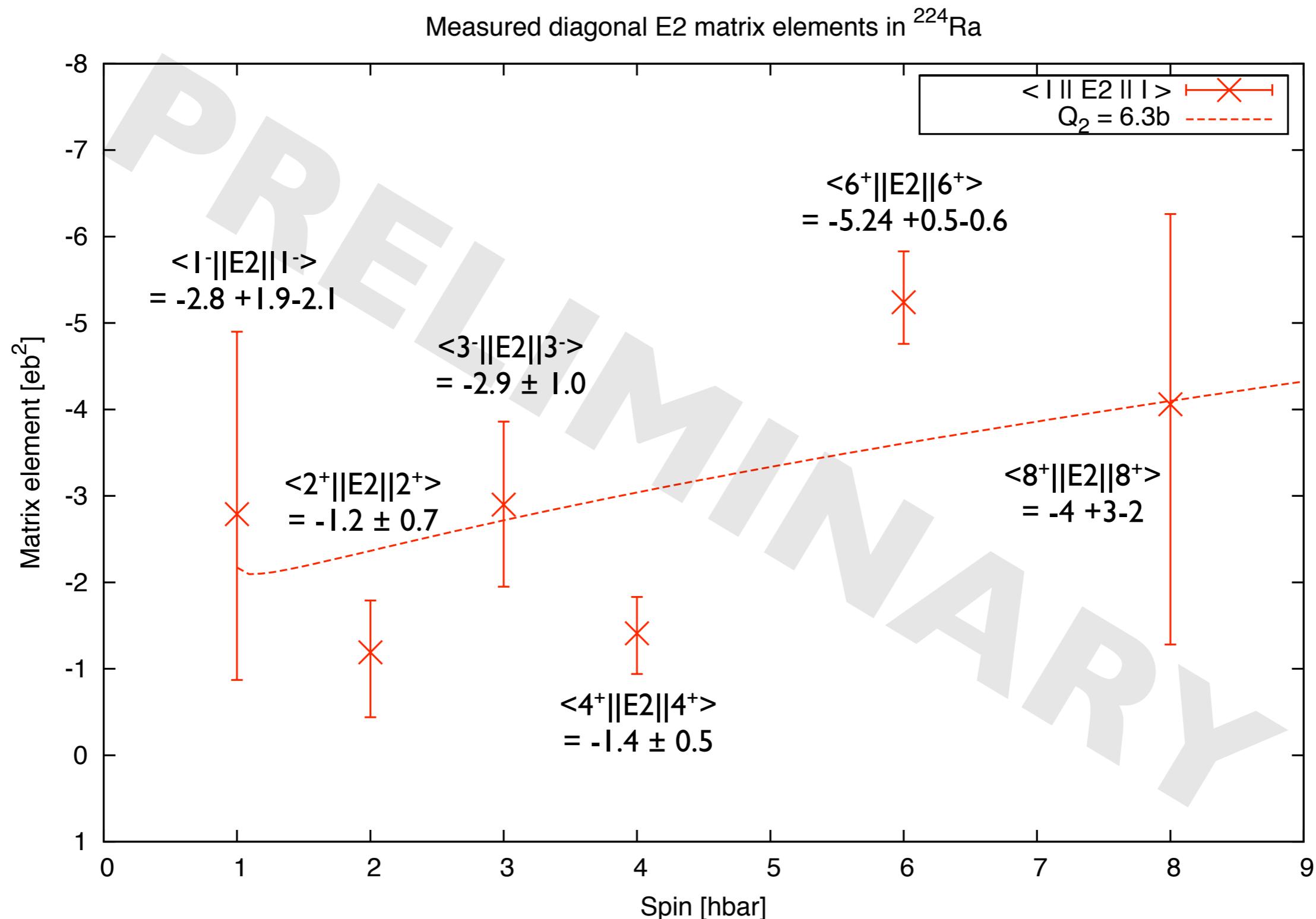
New  $^{60}\text{Ni}$  data (blue) compared to  $^{120}\text{Sn}$  data (red) from 2010 normalised to the  $2^+ \rightarrow 0^+$  transition



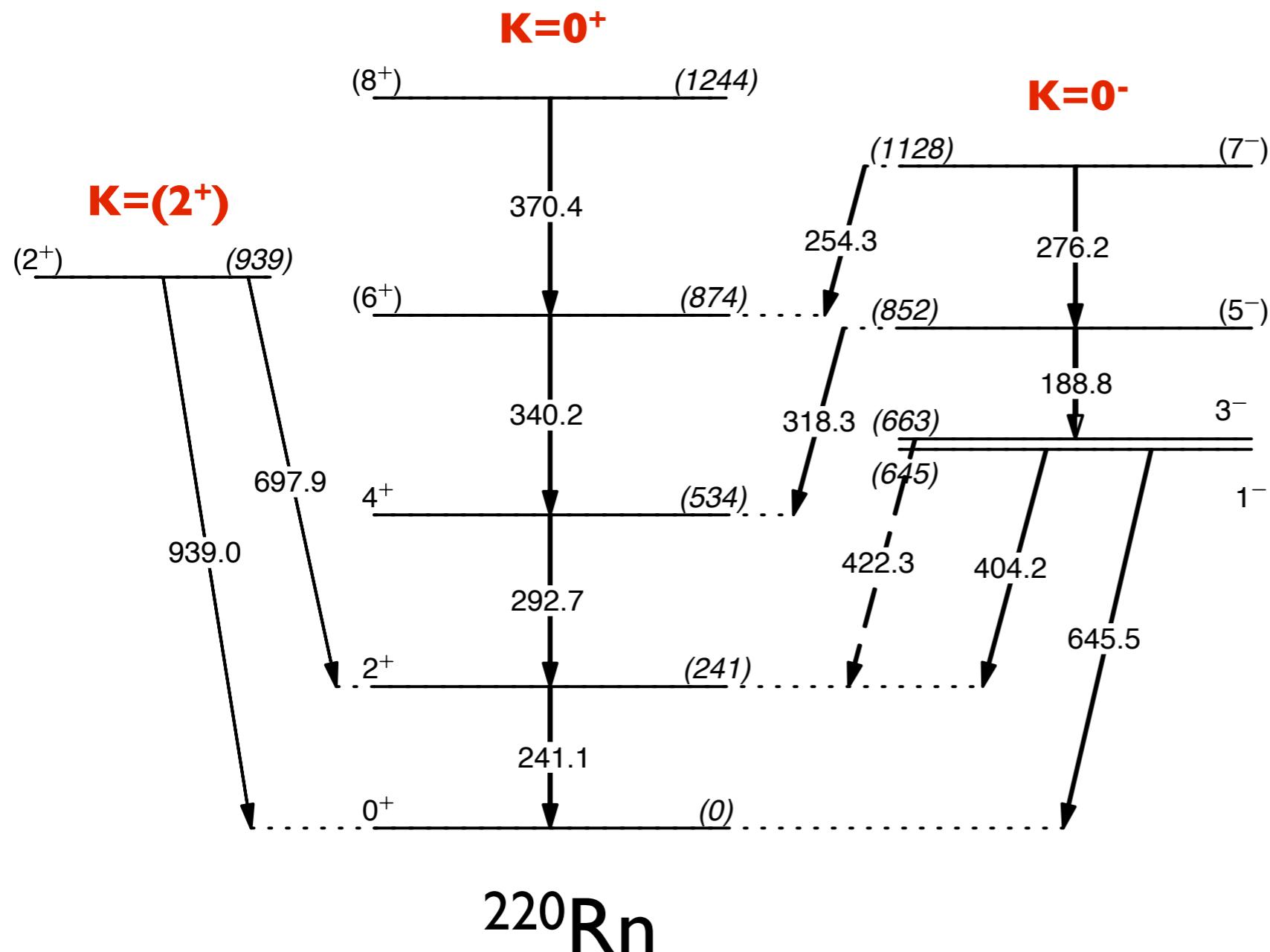
# Results ( $^{224}\text{Ra}$ ) - E2 matrix elements



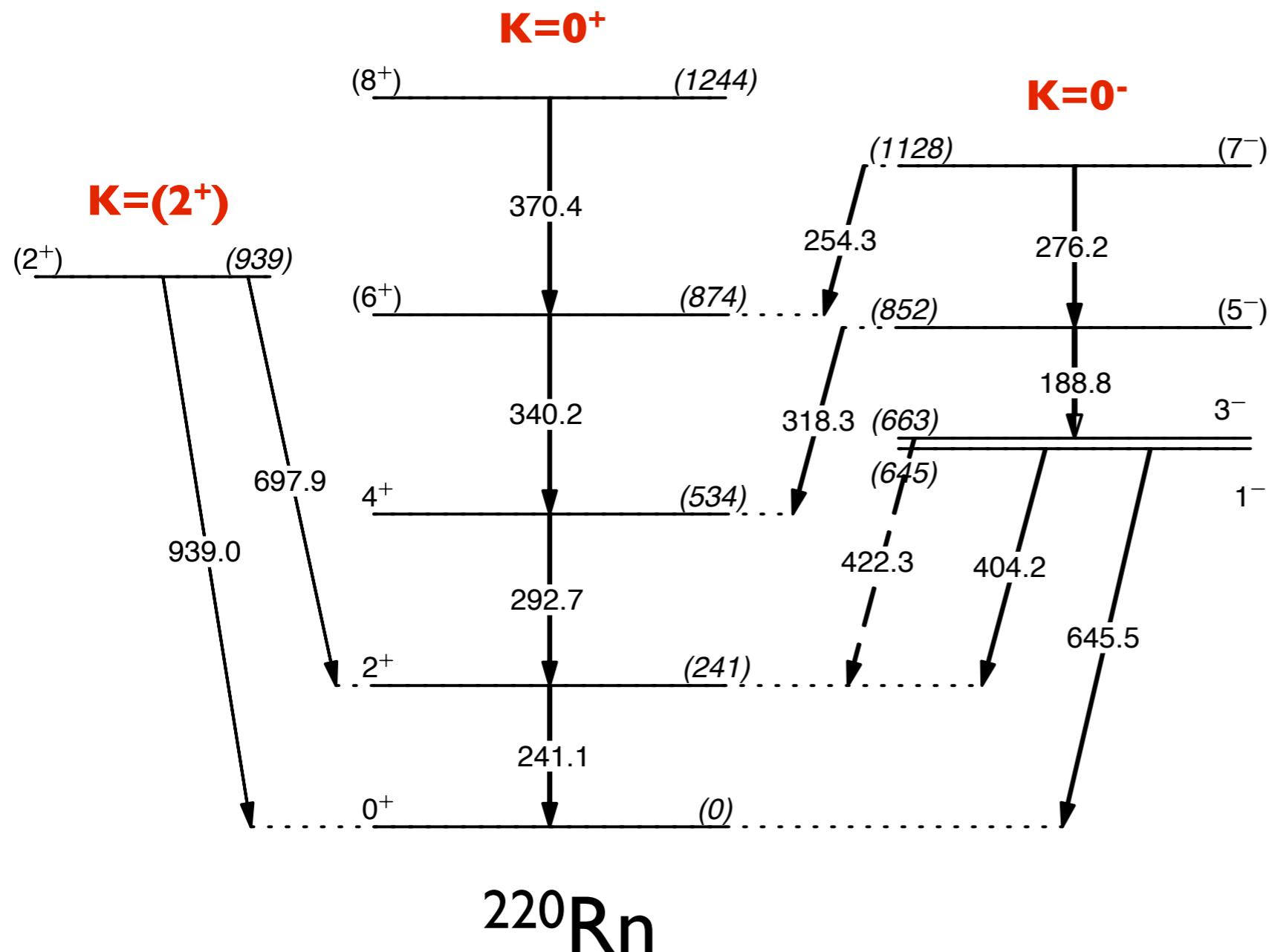
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# The experiment - $^{220}\text{Rn}$



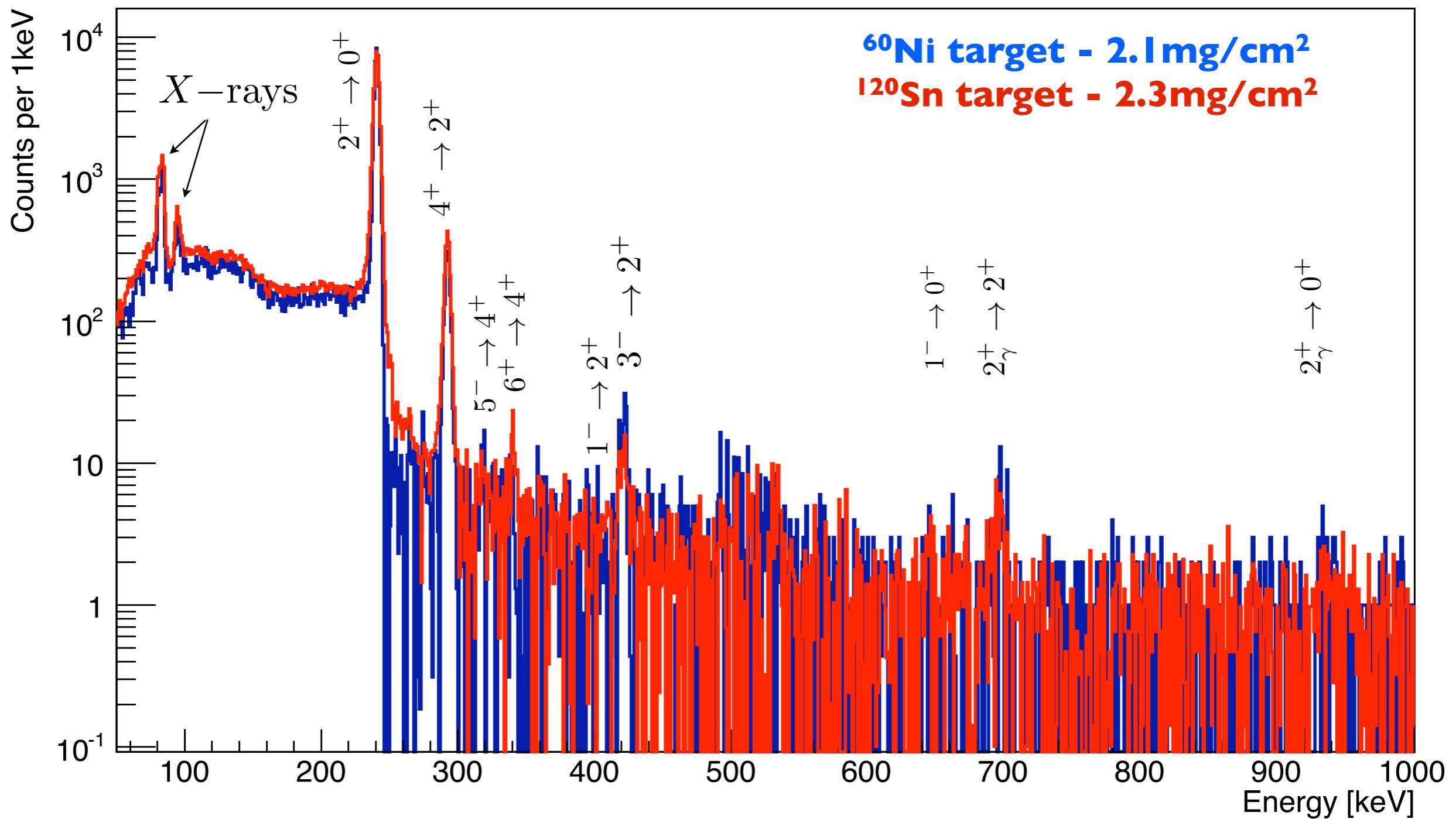
# The experiment - $^{220}\text{Rn}$



- Observed new state at 939keV
- Assigned to 2+ from decay and excitation paths
- Gamma-band from population strength and comparison to 224Ra

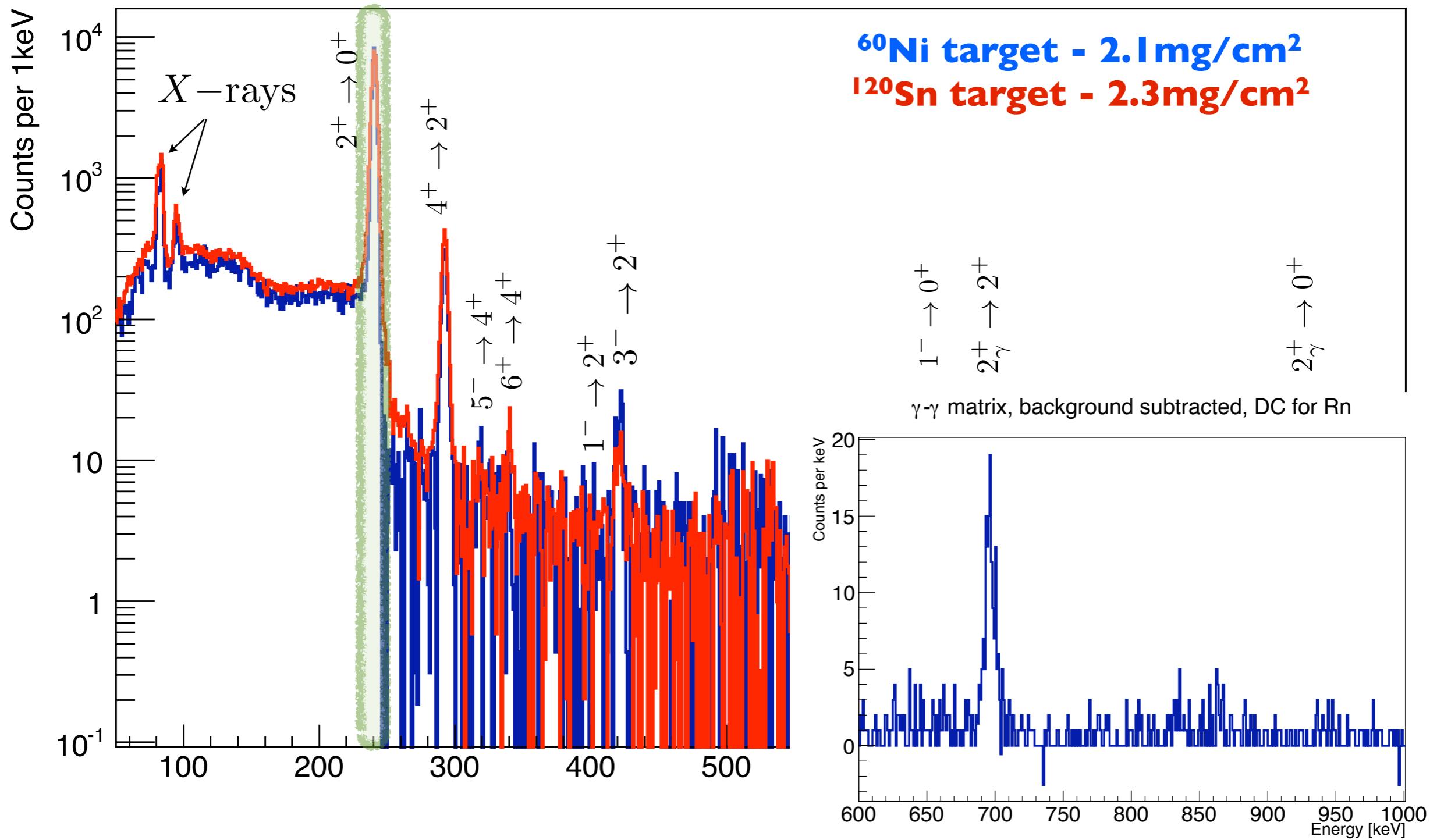
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 $Q_3(3^-) = 2.81(14)$  eb $^{3/2}$      $\rightarrow \beta_2 = 0.165, \beta_3 = 0.104, \beta_4 = 0.123$

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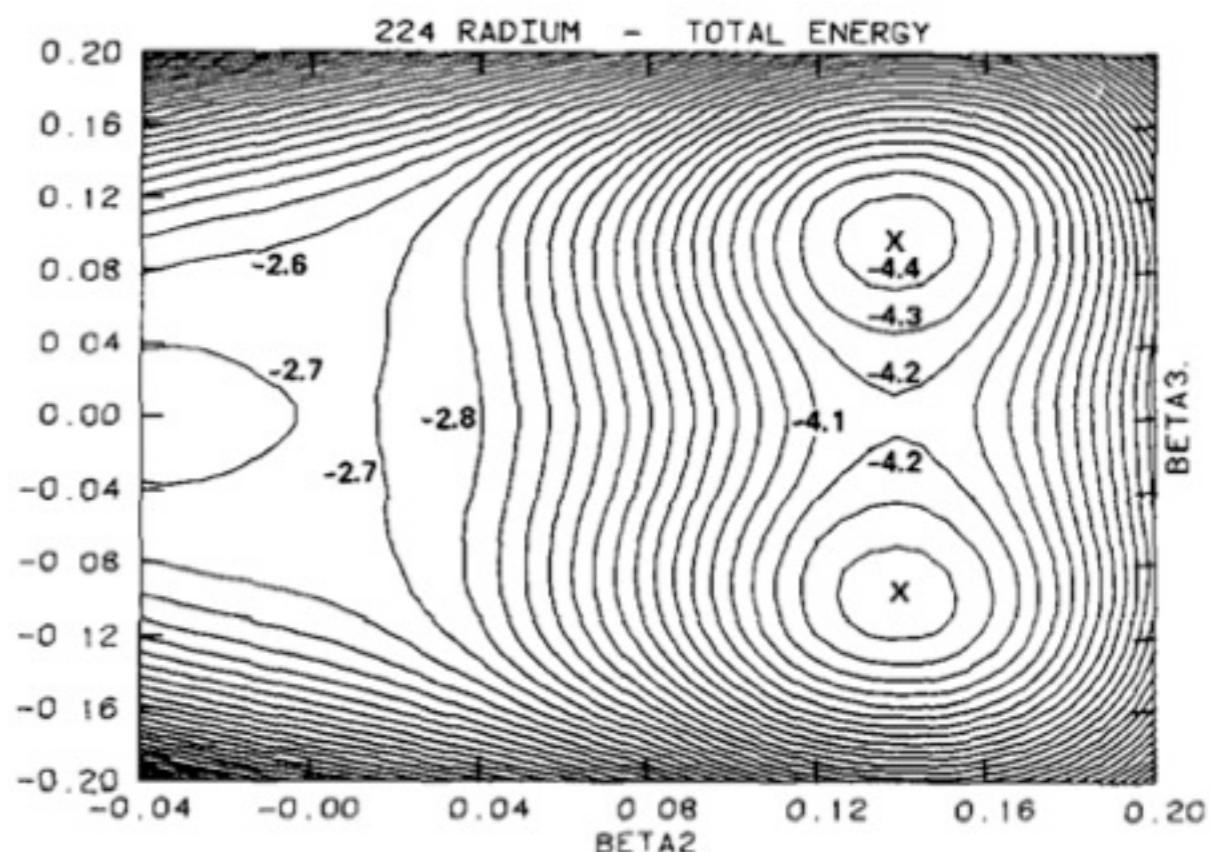
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- Mean field theory reproduces small  $D_0$  and predicts  $\beta_2 = 0.128, \beta_3 = 0.105, \beta_4 = 0.075$ <sup>[2,3]</sup>
- Static quadrupole-octupole coupling only way to reproduce these values...
- Recent cluster model predicts  $Q_3(3^-) = 2.89 \text{ eb}^{3/2}$  but cannot reproduce small  $D_0$ <sup>[4]</sup>

[1] H.J.Wollersheim et al., Nucl. Phys. A **556** (1993) 261

[2] P.A. Butler and W. Nazarewicz, Nucl. Phys. A **533** (1991) 249

[3] W. Nazarewicz et al., Nucl. Phys. A **429** (1984) 269

[4] T.M. Shneidman et al., Phys Rev C **67** (2003) 014313



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- **First B(E3) measured with a radioactive beam?**
- **Heaviest (A=224) post-accelerated, radioactive beam?**



# Collaborators

T.E. Cocolios, J. Pakarinen, J.Cederkall, D.Voulot, F.Wernander  
Th. Kröll, S. Bönig, C. Bauer, M. von Schmid  
B. Bastin  
T. Grahn, A. Herzan  
A. Blazhev, M. Seidlitz, N. Warr, M. Albers, M. Pfeiffer, D. Radeck  
M. Rudigier, P.Thôle  
P. van Duppen, N. Bree, J. Diriken, N. Kesteloot  
S. Sambi, K. Reynders  
L. P. Gaffney, P.A. Butler, M. Scheck, D.T. Joss, S.V. Rigby  
E. Kwan  
T. Chupp  
D. Cline, C.Y.Wu  
M. Zielinska, P. Napiorkowski, M. Kowalczyk  
D.G. Jenkins

**CERN-ISOLDE, Switzerland**

**TU Darmstadt, Germany**

**Ganil, France**

**University of Jyväskylä, Finland**

**University of Köln, Germany**

**KU Leuven, Belgium**

**University of Liverpool, UK**

**Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, US**

**University of Michigan, US**

**University of Rochester, US**

**HIL University of Warsaw, Poland**

**University of York, UK**

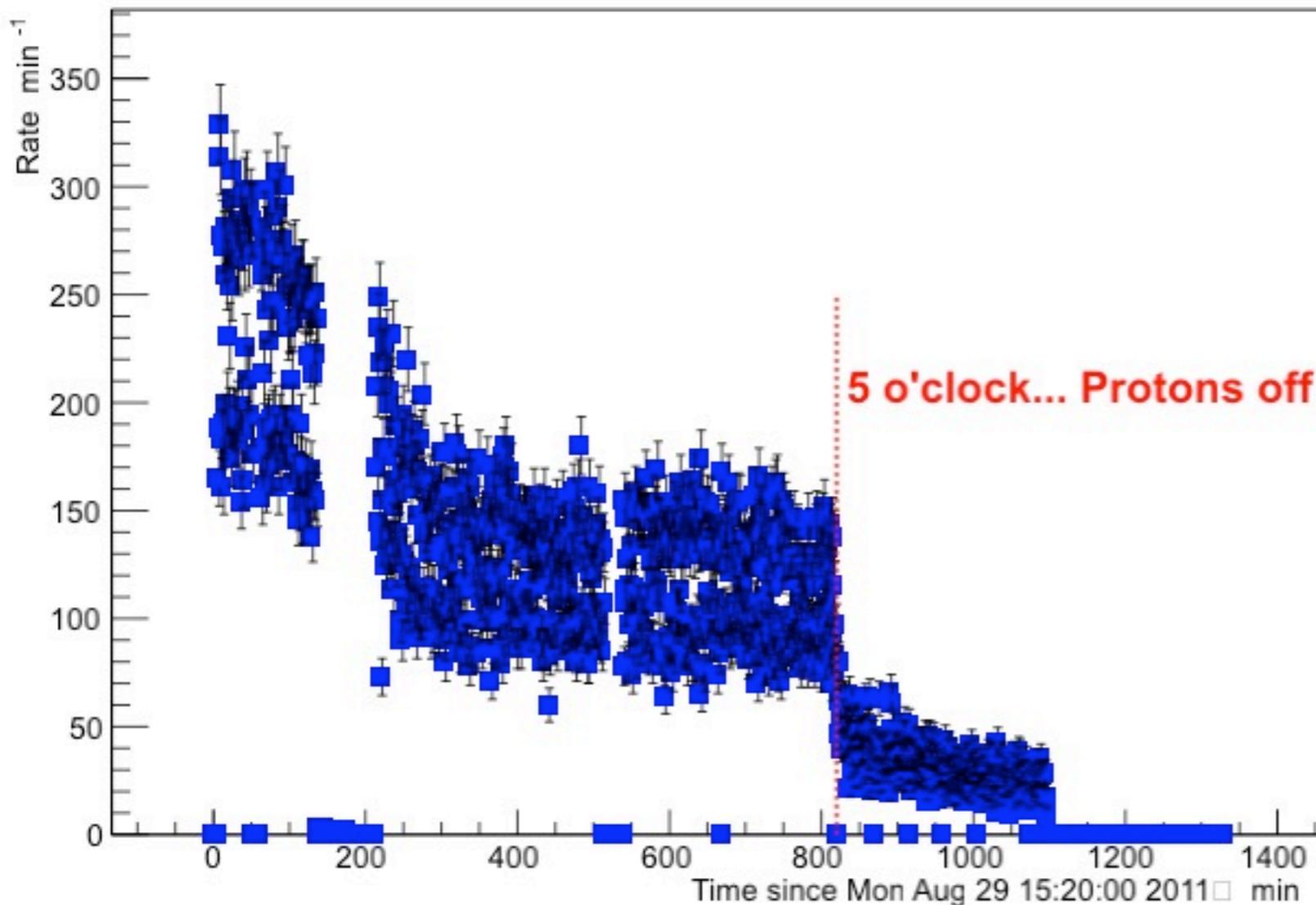
**and the REX-ISOLDE and MINIBALL collaborations**

# Thank you!



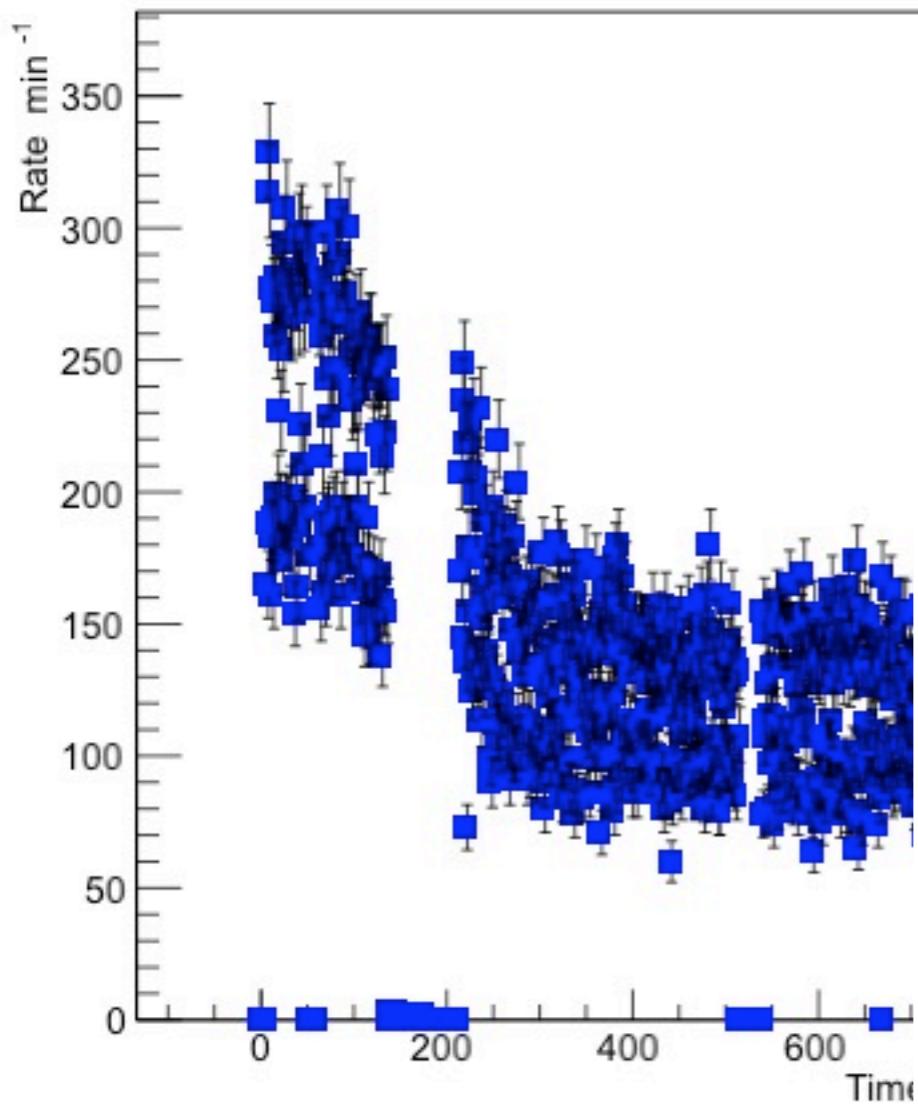
# Aside - Protons off...!

Rate of scattered particles during  $^{224}\text{Ra}$  run, August 2011



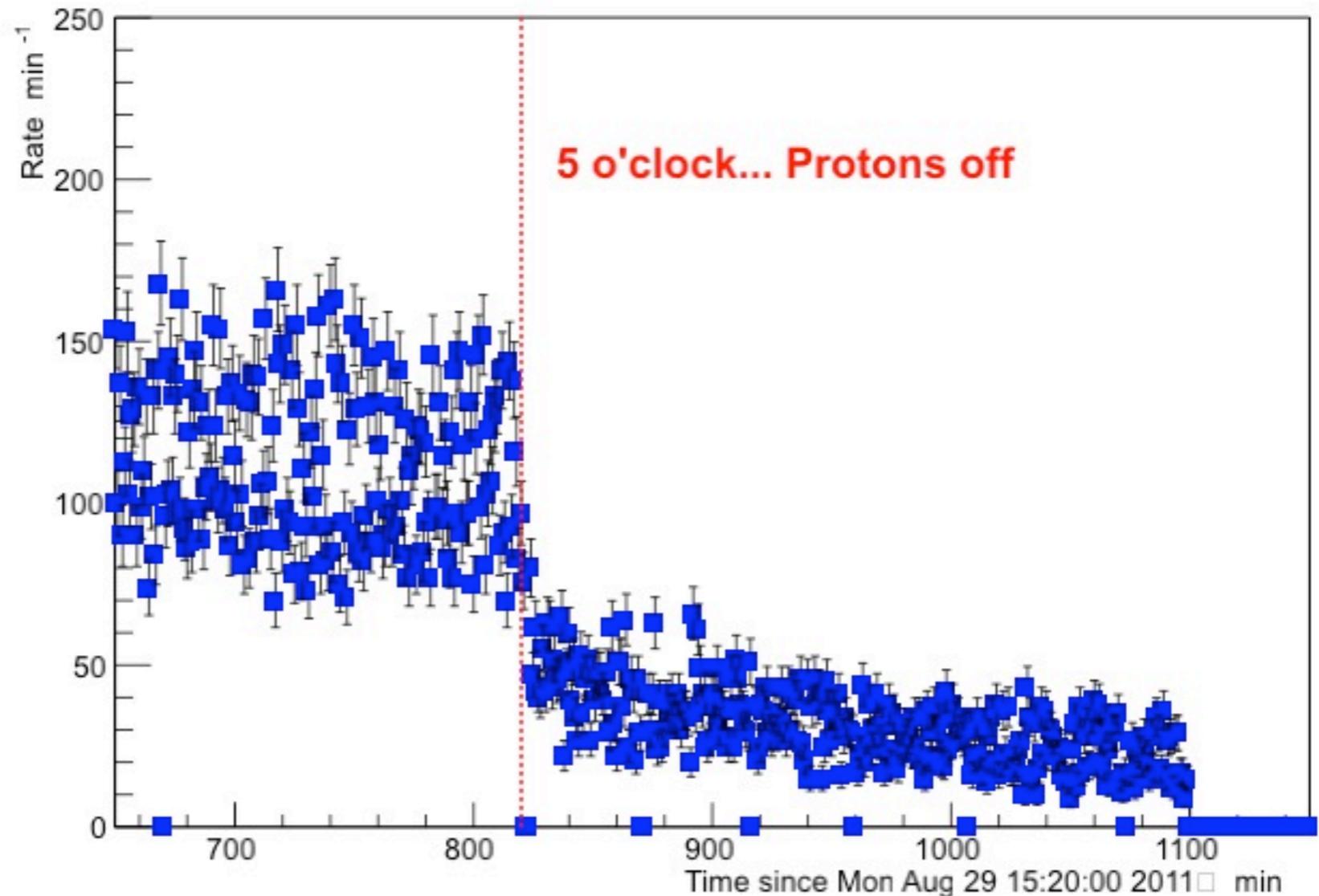
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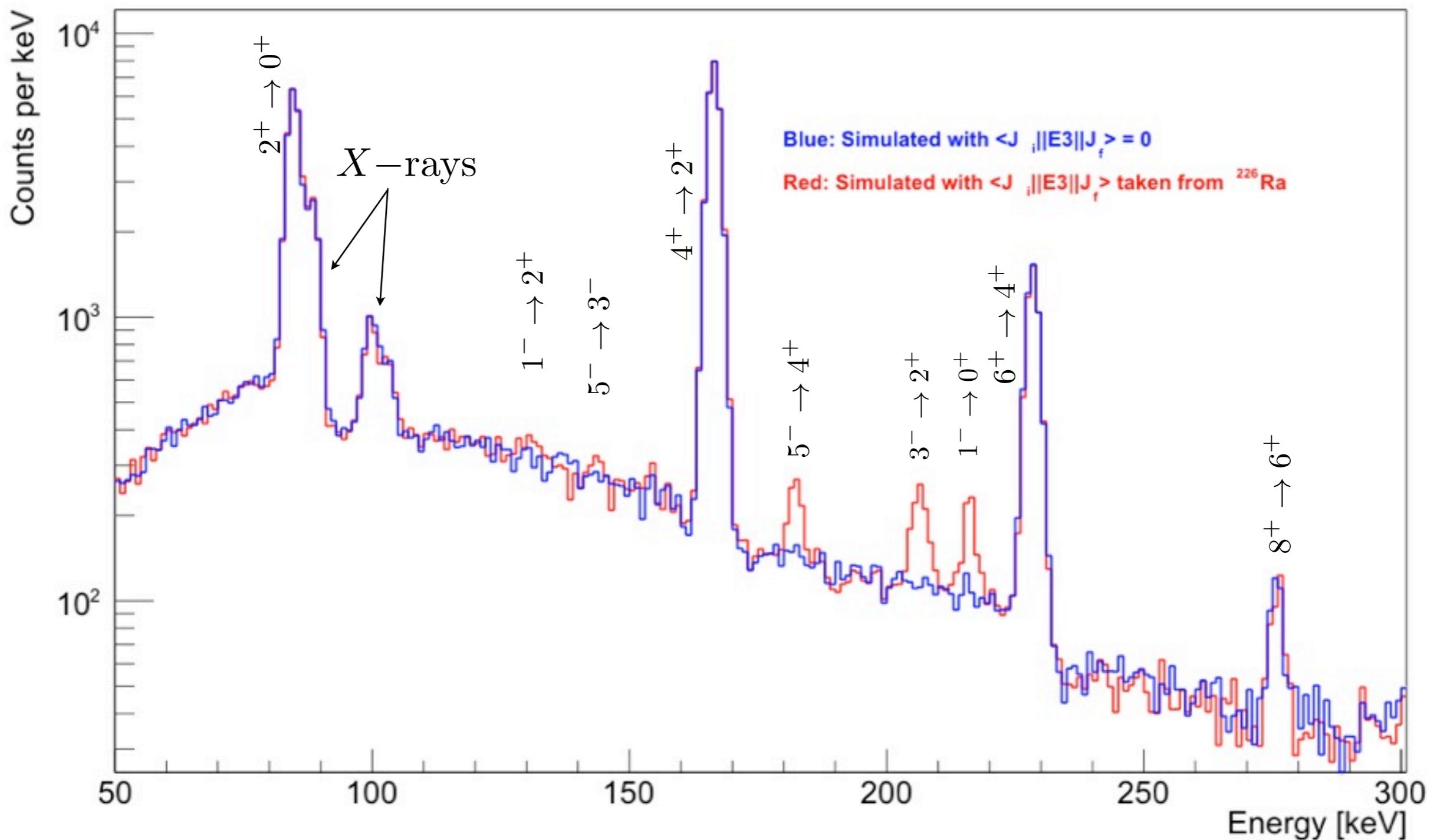
- Evidence of rapid exponential decay in beam rate after protons cease
- Comparison of direct production vs. alpha decay of parent ( $T_{1/2} = 3.66$  days)

Rate of scattered particles during  $^{224}\text{Ra}$  run, August 2011



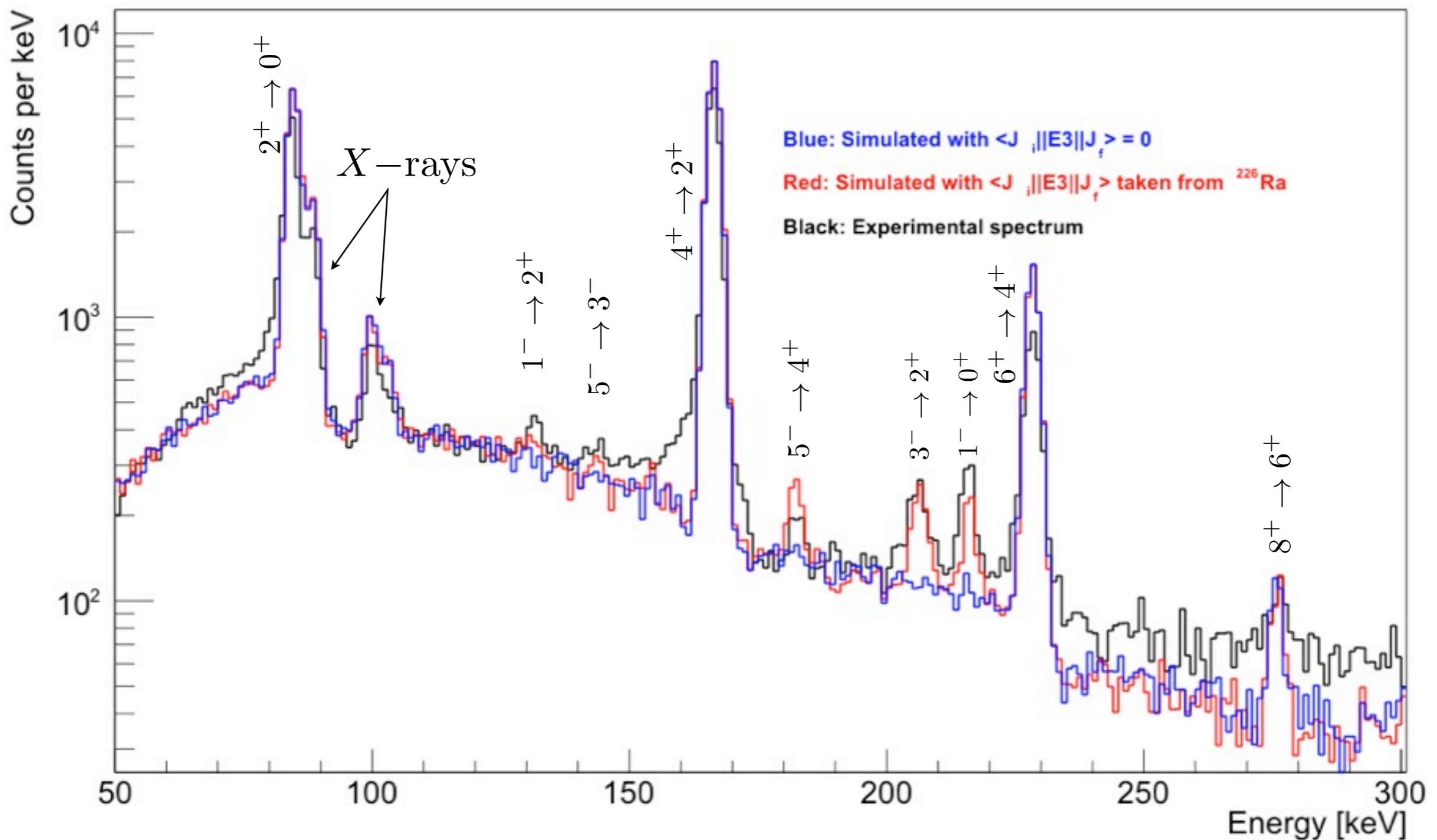
# Simulation - $^{224}\text{Ra}$

$^{224}\text{Ra}$  on  $^{112}\text{Cd}$  Simulated Yields with and without E3 moment



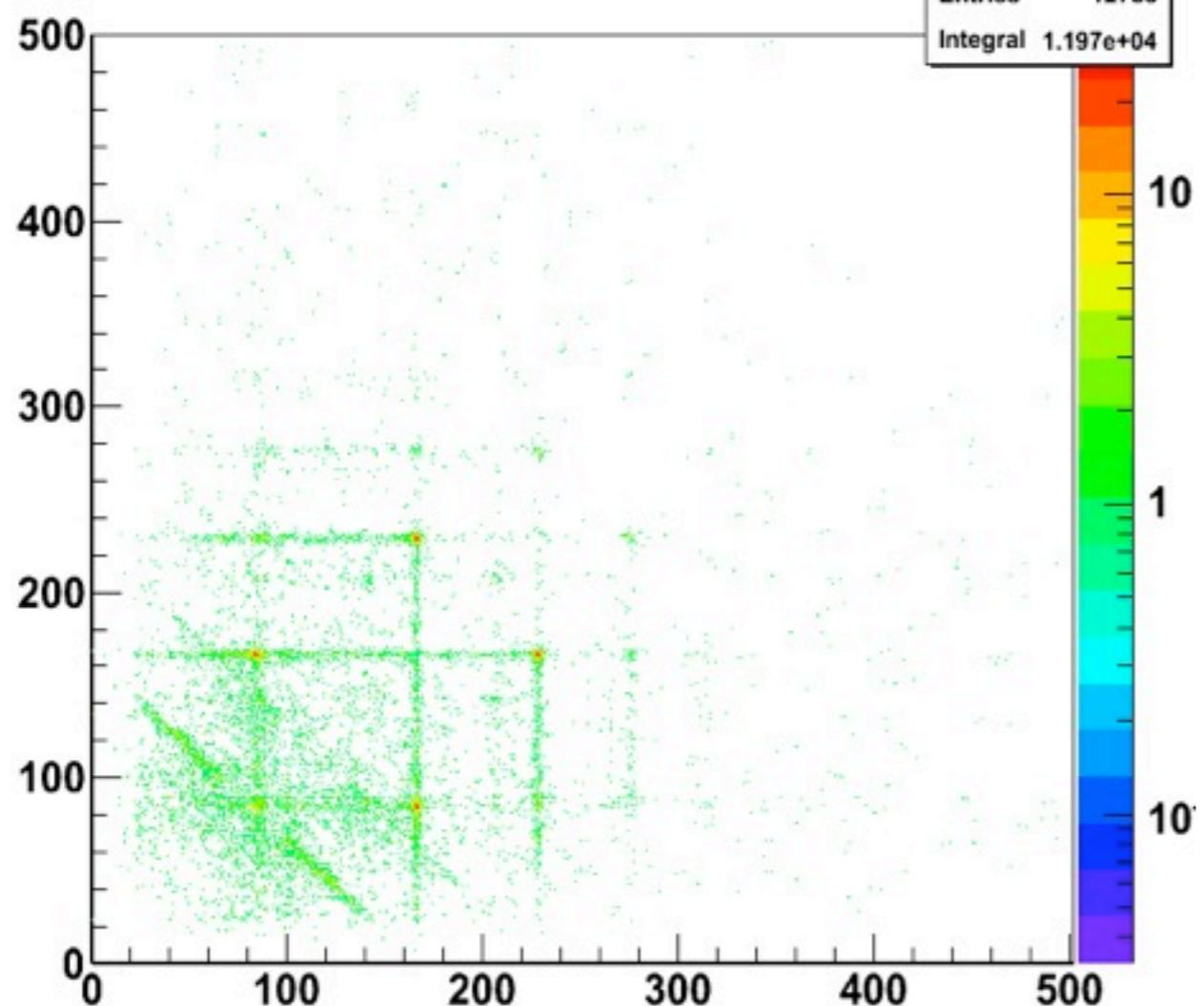
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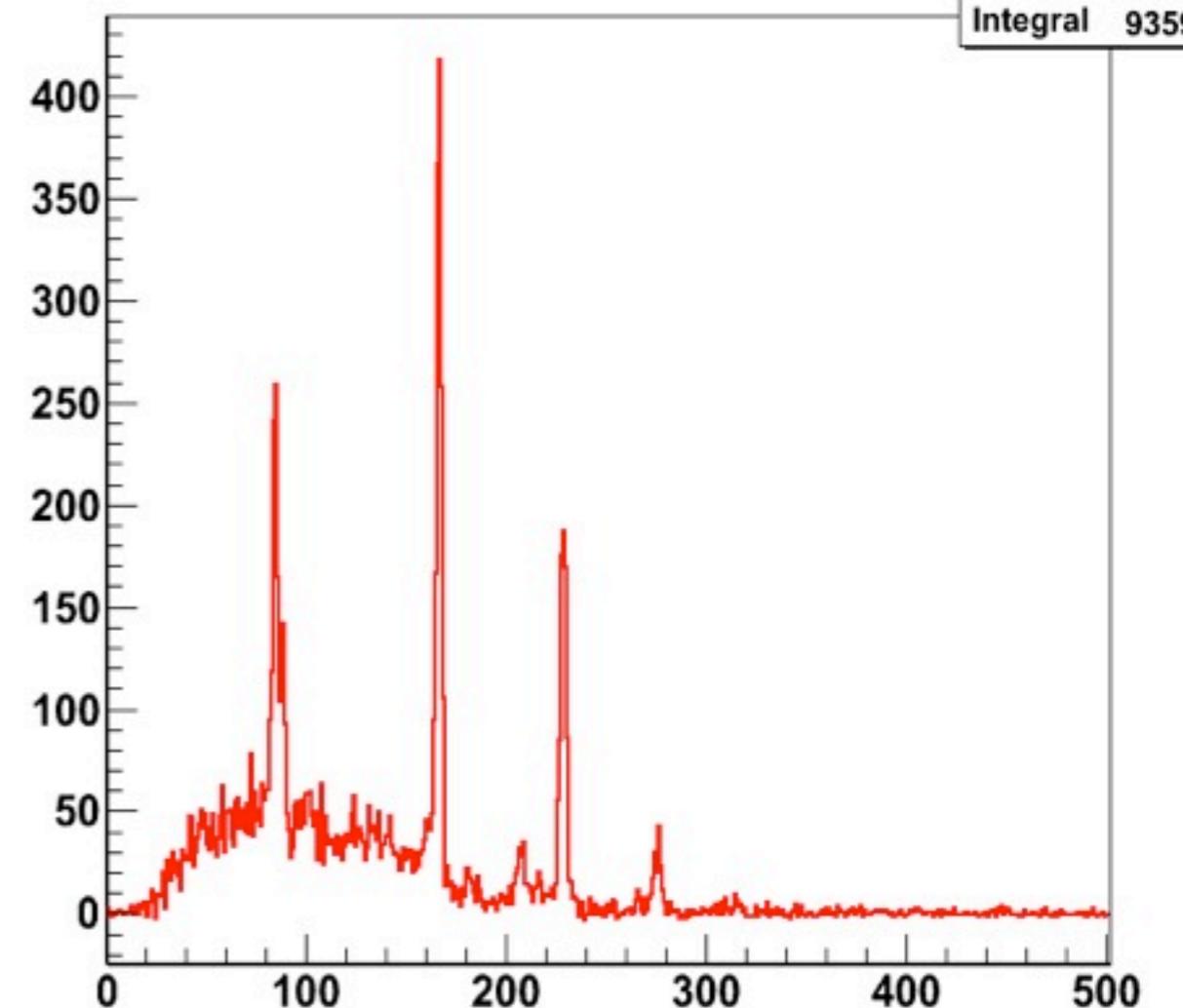


# Gamma-Gamma Matrix - $^{224}\text{Ra}$

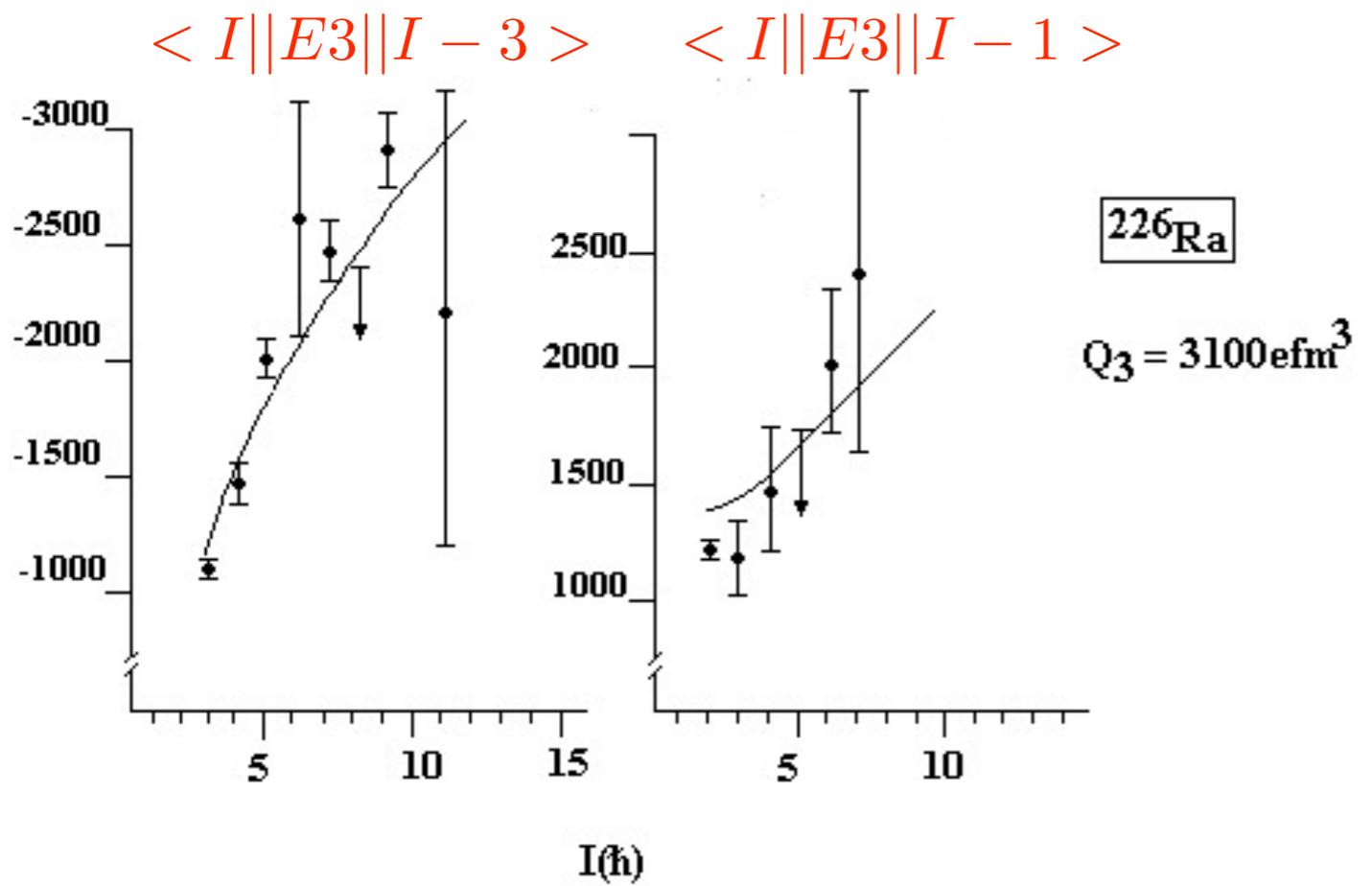
$\gamma\text{-}\gamma$  matrix, DC for Ra



$\gamma\text{-}\gamma$  matrix, background subtracted, DC for Ra



# Gosia Analysis

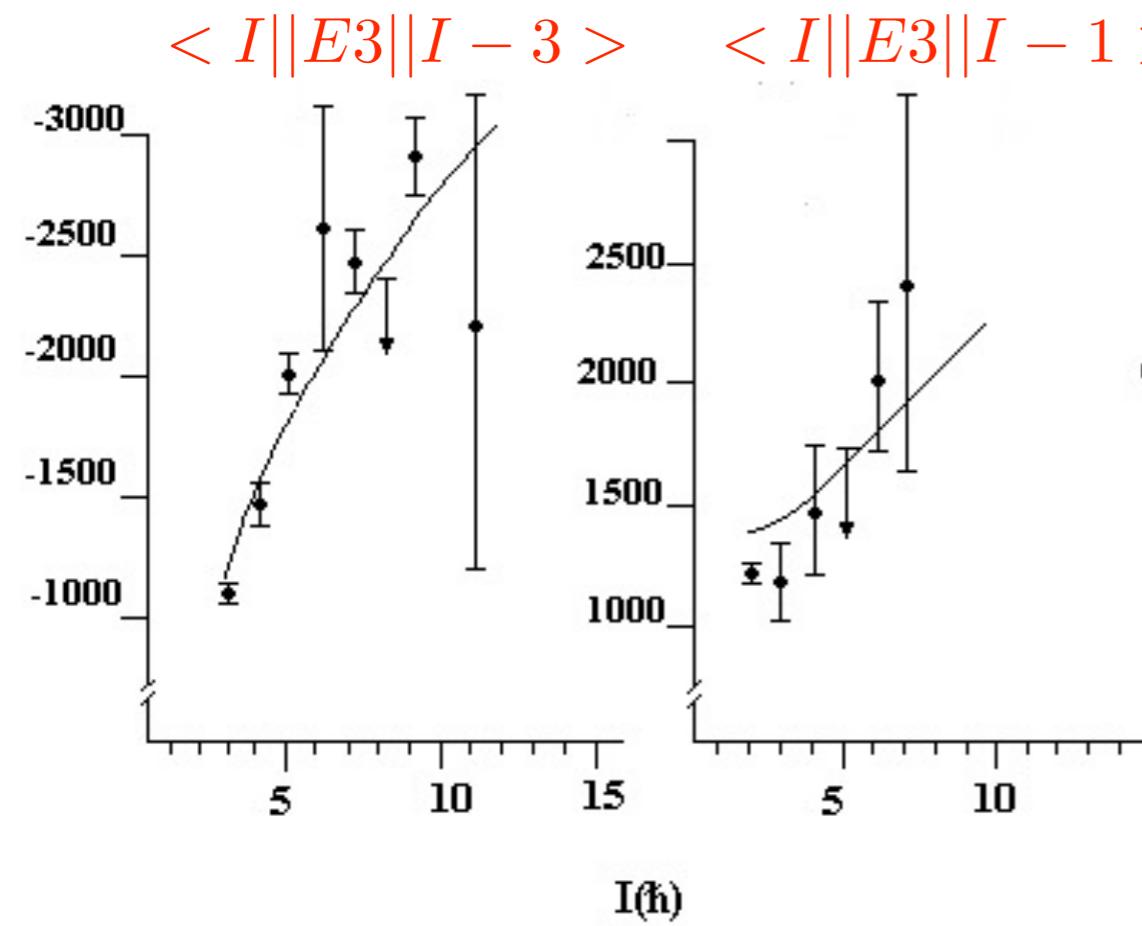


Measured E3 matrix elements [ $e \cdot fm^3$ ]

Stretched:  $\langle I || E3 || I - 3 \rangle$

Un-stretched:  $\langle I || E3 || I - 1 \rangle$

# Gosia Analysis



Measured E3 matrix elements [e·fm³]

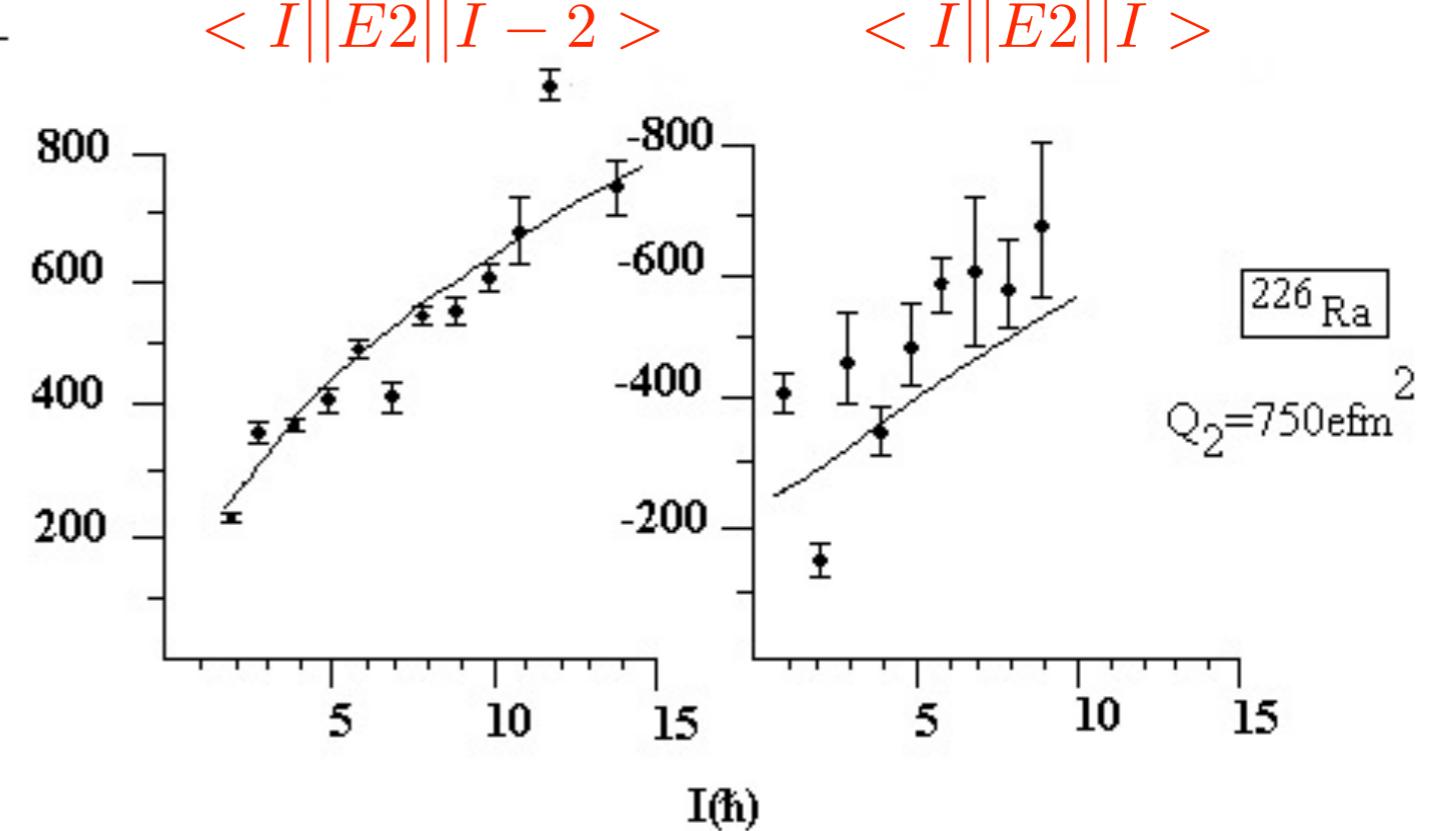
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Un-stretched:  $\langle I||E3||I - 1 \rangle$

Measured E2 matrix elements [e·fm²]

Transitional:  $\langle I||E2||I - 2 \rangle$

Diagonal:  $\langle I||E2||I \rangle$



# Gosia Analysis

