

## First results from IS-510: Transfer reactions and Coulomb excitation with T-REX in the $^{68}\text{Ni}$ region

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The microscopic details concerning the assumed magicity of the  $^{68}\text{Ni}$  nucleus are not yet fully understood. Due to the parity change between fp orbitals and the  $g_{9/2}$  orbital, a small gap between these can lead to a high-lying first excited state in  $^{68}\text{Ni}$ . This underlying subshell structure seems also responsible for the unusual behavior of excited  $0^+$  states in neighboring even-even nuclei.

Our experiment IS-510 uses two complementary methods to explore these questions in detail: Transfer reactions and Coulomb excitation.

In 2011, the  $2n$  transfer towards  $^{74}\text{Zn}$  was used to search for the unknown excited  $0^+$  states beyond  $N=40$ . The Si-array T-REX together with MINIBALL were used to study excited states up to 5 MeV in  $^{74}\text{Zn}$ . At the same time, first data on Coulomb excitation of  $^{72}\text{Zn}$  were detected in forward direction.

In 2012, a new Si setup was used. This setup was specially designed to study the multiple Coulomb excitation and includes a movable forward Si-detector as well as the detection of scattered beam-particles in backward direction. This increases the sensitivity for the determination of quadrupole moments and mixing ratios. A high intense  $^{72}\text{Zn}$  beam of 100 pA was delivered to the MINIBALL target, allowing to observe multiple-step (off-Yrast) coulomb excitation events in this shell-model driven system.

We present first results of the IS-510 data.

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