

Shape transition and coexistence in neutron-deficient rare earth nuclei: Coulomb excitation of ^{140}Sm

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The open-shell nuclei with $Z > 50$ and $N < 82$ are predicted to have the largest ground-state deformation in the entire nuclear chart. The shapes are predicted to be prolate except for a small region of nuclei with $Z > 60$ and $N \approx 78$, which are predicted to be oblate. Similar to the situation in Hg and Pb isotopes at neutron mid-shell, prolate and oblate shapes can be expected to lie close in energy for $N = 78$ isotones at proton mid-shell. Calculations beyond the mean-field approach with the generator coordinate method predict shape coexistence and a transition from prolate to oblate ground-state shapes between ^{140}Sm and ^{142}Gd . We have performed a Coulomb excitation measurement with a ^{140}Sm beam scattered on a ^{94}Mo target in order to measure spectroscopic quadrupole moments for excited states and transition strengths between them. The ISOLDE facility has provided a quasi-pure beam of ^{140}Sm with an average intensity of 2×10^5 particles per second in June/July 2012. At least three excited states in ^{140}Sm were populated during the experiment: the 2^+ and 4^+ states of the ground-state band and a state at an excitation energy of 990 keV which is tentatively assigned as a second 0^+ state. Such a low-lying excited 0^+ state would support the predicted scenario of shape coexistence. The statistics collected during the experiment will allow analyzing differential Coulomb excitation cross sections as a function of scattering angle. Experimental details and first results from the experiment will be discussed.

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