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## Intermediate-energy Coulomb excitation of $^{72}\text{Ni}$

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Transition strengths in the Ni isotopes between  $N=40$  and  $N=50$  have been recently subject of extensive experimental and theoretical investigations, aiming to understand whether the tensor forces act to reduce the  $Z=28$  shell closure as the neutron  $g_{9/2}$  orbit is filled towards  $^{78}\text{Ni}$ .

The effect of the  $Z=28$  shell gap quenching and its evolution from  $^{68}\text{Ni}$  towards  $^{78}\text{Ni}$  would be reflected as an enhancement in the quadrupole transition strengths, compared with the seniority scheme predictions for the neutron  $g_{9/2}$  subshell. In  $^{70}\text{Ni}$ , the large  $B(E2)$  value for the first  $2^+$  excited state obtained by Coulomb excitation was interpreted as an evidence of a large neutron-induced polarization of the proton core. This interpretation was reinforced with a later inelastic proton scattering experiment on  $^{74}\text{Ni}$ , in which a large deformation parameter was found, pointing to an enhanced quadrupole collectivity.

In the last year however, a much lower  $B(E2)$  value was deduced for  $^{74}\text{Ni}$  in a Coulomb excitation experiment. In that work, both experimental and shell-model calculations using the residual LNPS interaction, restores the normal core polarization picture in the neutron rich Ni isotopic chain and suggests that the  $B(E2)$  strength predominantly corresponds to neutron excitation.

The known experimental transition strengths by Coulomb excitation are constrained to  $^{70}\text{Ni}$  and  $^{74}\text{Ni}$  so far. We report on preliminary results from the Coulomb excitation of  $^{72}\text{Ni}$  performed at the Radioactive Isotope Beam Factory at RIKEN, Japan. The BigRIPS fragment separator was used to select and purify a secondary beam of  $^{72}\text{Ni}$  at 183 MeV/u. Coulomb excitation of  $^{72}\text{Ni}$  was produced by impinging the beam on a 950 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> Au target. In order to identify the reaction products after the target, the ZeroDegree spectrometer was used, while the gamma-rays were detected with the 186 NaI(Tl) detector array DALI2.

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