

The structure of the low-lying  
excited states in  $^{182,184,186}\text{Hg}$   
studied through  $\beta^+$  /EC decay  
of  $^{182,184,186}\text{Tl}$  at IDS

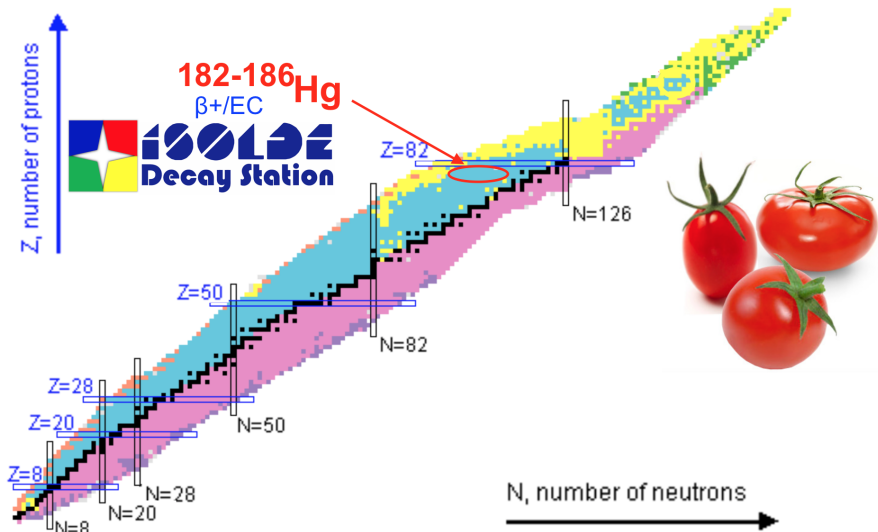


Kseniia Rezyunkina, KU Leuven

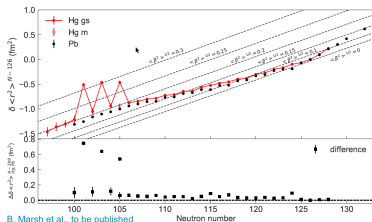
56th Meeting of the INTC

June 28, 2017

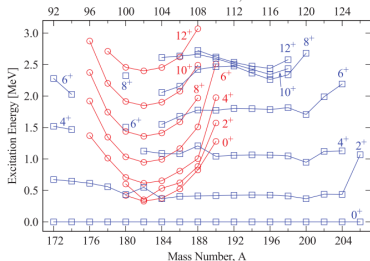
- 1 Shape coexistence in Hg isotopes
- 2 Goals
- 3 Experimental setup
- 4 Beam request



- “Shape-staggering” in  $^{181-185}\text{Hg}$



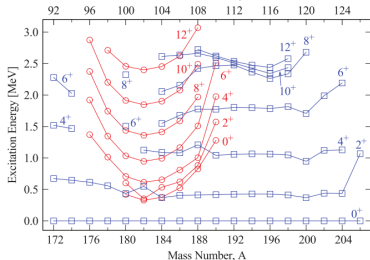
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  - ★ The  $2_1^+ \rightarrow 0_1^+$  and  $B(E2)$  often used to trace the evolution of nuclear structure
  - ★ However, **the energy and the  $B(E2)$  of the  $2^+$  remain surprisingly constant** between  $^{182}\text{Hg}$  and  $^{188}\text{Hg}$

(N. Bree et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 16 (2014), 162701)

- ★ Between  $^{182}\text{Hg}$  and  $^{184}\text{Hg}$ , the mixing with the prolate band varies drastically
- ★  $\Rightarrow$  **comparison to theory: BMF, IBM, GBH, first Monte-Carlo Shell model (T. Otsuka et al.)**

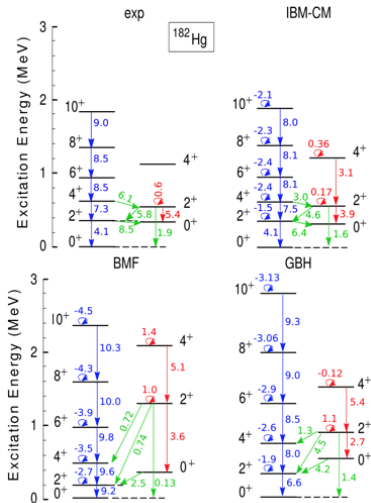


L.P. Gaffney et al., Phys. Rev. C 89, (2014) 024307

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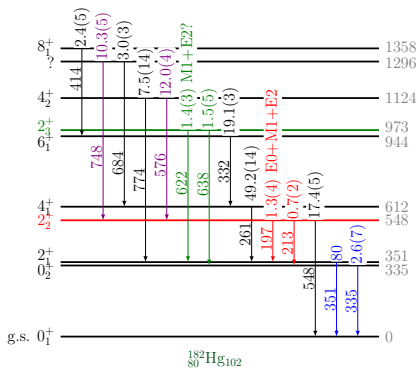


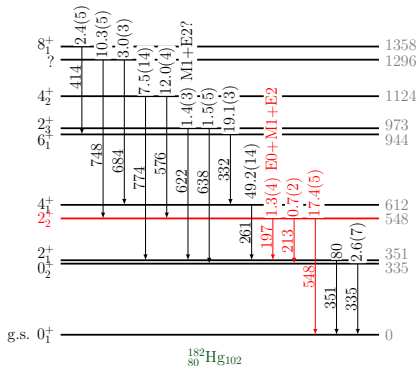
K. Wrzosek-Lipska et al., to be published

- **coulex** data (REX-ISOLDE: IS452, HIE-ISOLDE: IS563)  $\Rightarrow$  **transitional matrix elements, quadrupole moments** and their signs
- **Crucially need accurate BR, ICC,  $\delta$**  to extract the ME  
the non-yrast levels will be populated in the HIE-ISOLDE experiment
- **this experiment + coulex**  $\Rightarrow$  precise monopole transition strengths ( $2^+ \rightarrow 2^+$ ) and quadrupole moments that can be compared to theory

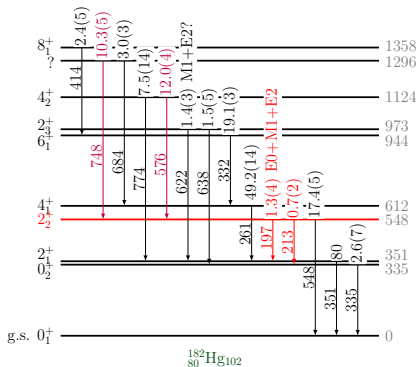
Isotope		$ Q_t [\text{eb}] / Q_s [\text{eb}]$			
		Experiment	IBM	BMF	GBH
$^{182}\text{Hg}$	$2_1^+ \rightarrow 0_1^+$	$4.09^{+0.13}_{-0.09}$	4.11	9.18	6.63
	$4_1^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+$	7.34 (12)	7.51	9.58	7.96
	$6_1^+ \rightarrow 4_1^+$	8.5 (3) <sup>a</sup>	8.13	9.77	8.55
	$8_1^+ \rightarrow 6_1^+$	8.4 (5) <sup>a</sup>	8.13	9.99	8.97
	$10_1^+ \rightarrow 8_1^+$	9 (1) <sup>a</sup>	8.04	10.27	9.34
	$2_2^+ \rightarrow 0_1^+$	1.93 (5)	1.64	0.13	1.37
	$0_2^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+$	$8.5^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$	6.39	2.46	4.21
	$2_2^+ \rightarrow 0_2^+$	5.4 (6)	3.87	3.65	2.73
	$2_2^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+$	5.84 (106)	4.59	0.74	4.54
	$4_1^+ \rightarrow 2_2^+$	6.1 (6)	2.96	0.72	1.31
	$2_1^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+$	$-0.03^{+0.98}_{-1.06}$	-1.53	-2.71	-1.89
	$2_2^+ \rightarrow 2_2^+$	$0.6^{+0.8}_{-0.6}$	0.17	1.0	1.1



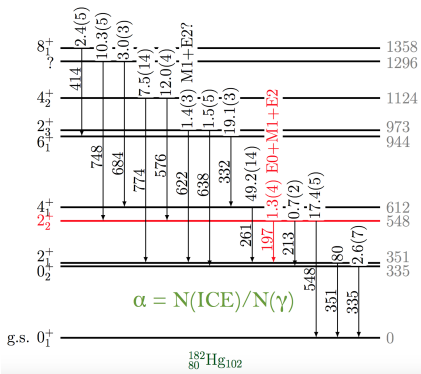




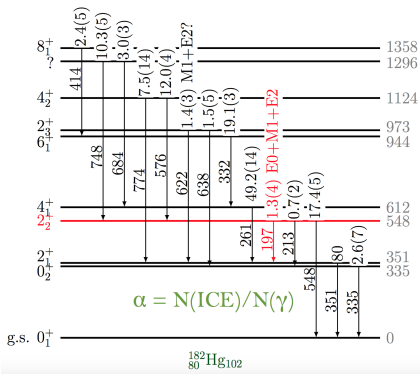
- BR uncertainties for the  $2_2^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+$  &  $2_2^+ \rightarrow 0_2^+$  of  $\sim 30\%$



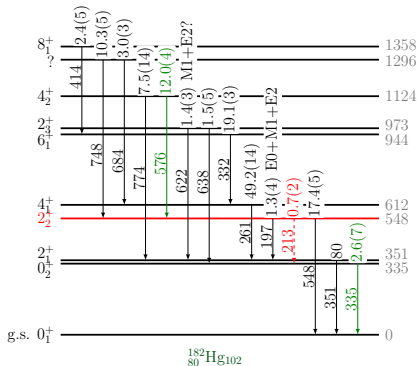
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- ICE spectra to measure the ICC for the 197 keV transition

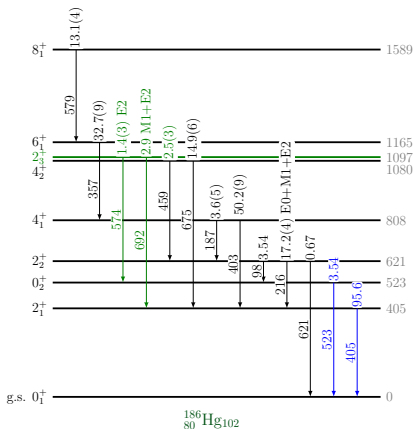


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- ICE spectra to measure the ICC for the 197 keV transition
- ICC through the K-X-rays for cross-check
- 213 keV transition was not observed directly

- Built on prolate-deformed states, enhanced B(E2)  $\Rightarrow$  **measure of deformation**
- This excited states will be populated with HIE-ISOLDE
- Decay pattern observed in <sup>182</sup>Hg, <sup>184</sup>Hg, <sup>186</sup>Hg:
 
$$2_3^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+ \text{ \& \ } 2_3^+ \rightarrow 0_2^+$$
- In <sup>186</sup>Hg the  $2_3^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+$  is **mixed**  
 $\delta(M1/E2) = 3.4^{+6.1}_{-1.8}$ <sup>a</sup>
- no  $\delta$  was measured for <sup>182</sup>Hg and <sup>184</sup>Hg**
- we will put stringent limits on the BR to the 2<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> and the g.s.



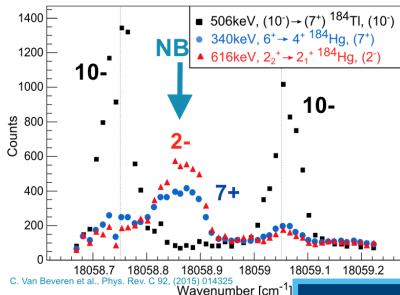
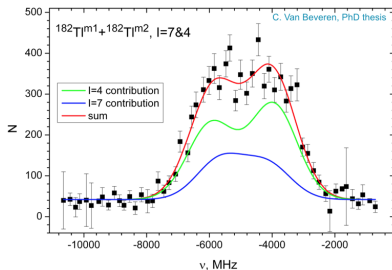
<sup>a</sup>J.P.Delaroche et al., Phys. Rev. C 50 (1994) 5

- $^{182}\text{Tl}$ : broad band laser mode;
- $^{184}\text{Tl}$ : narrow-band laser ionisation to **enhance** the relative production of ( $2^-$ ) level by reducing the ( $10^-$ ) production;
- $^{186}\text{Tl}$ : same as  $^{184}\text{Tl}$

$$SI : x_s(2^-) + y_s(7^+) + z_s(10^- \rightarrow 7^+)$$

$$BB : x_b(2^-) + y_b(7^+) + z_b(10^- \rightarrow 7^+)$$

$$NB : x_n(2^-) + y_n(7^+) + z_n(10^- \rightarrow 7^+)$$



C. Van Beveren et al., Phys. Rev. C 92, (2015) 014325

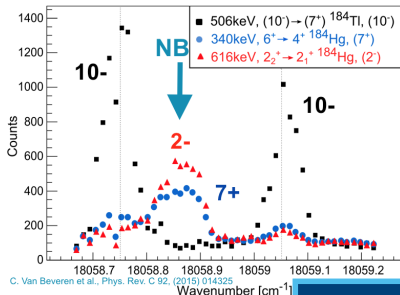
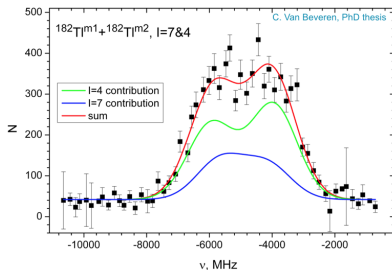


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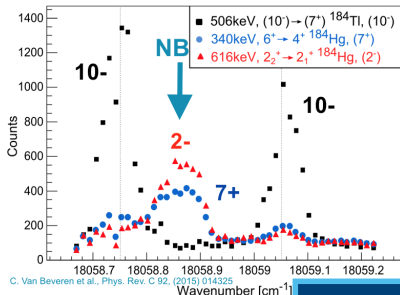
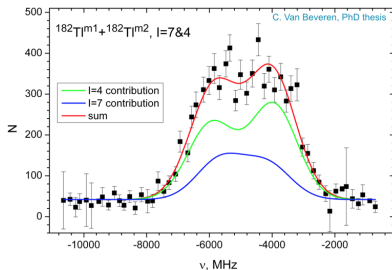


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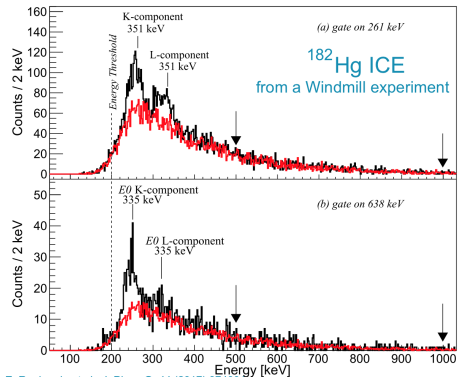
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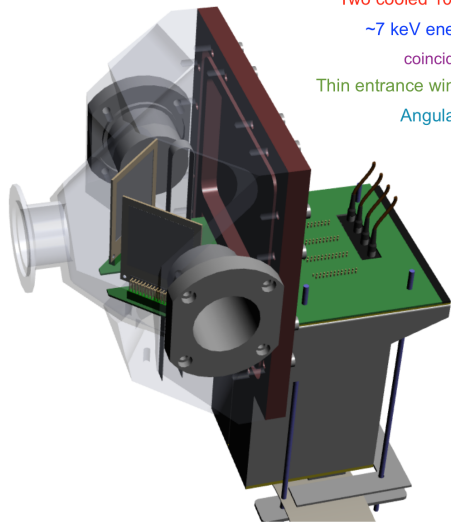
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- $\beta$  background under the lines of interest;
- low energy resolution;
- high energy thresholds;
- $\gamma$ -ray summing:
  - efficiency reduced;
  - systematic uncertainties on the intensity determination



E. Rapisarda et al., J. Phys. G, 44 (2017) 074001



Two cooled 1000  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, 5x5 cm, 16x16 strips DSSDs to detect the ICE

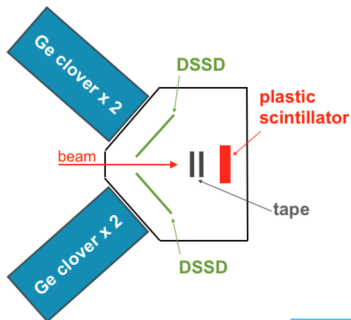
$\sim 7$  keV energy resolutions to distinguish between the ICE lines

coincidence with the plastic to reduce the  $\beta$  background

Thin entrance windows for the Ge detectors: high efficiency at low energy

Angular coverage:  $\sim 10\%$  for DSSDs,  $\sim 30\%$  for plastic

Ge efficiency: 7.5% @ 1 MeV



Isotope	Yield, ions/ $\mu\text{C}$	$\text{BR}_{\beta^+/\text{EC}}$	Rate at IDS, ions/s
$^{182}\text{Tl}$	$3.2 \cdot 10^4$	99.51%	$2.8 \cdot 10^4$
$^{184}\text{Tl}$	$1.7 \cdot 10^6$	98.78%	$1.5 \cdot 10^6$
$^{186}\text{Tl}$	$3.3 \cdot 10^7$	99.4%	$2.9 \cdot 10^6^*$

In total we request **5 shifts**:

**2.5** shifts for  $^{182}\text{Tl}$

**1** shift  $^{184}\text{Tl}$

**0.5** shift  $^{186}\text{Tl}$

**1** shift for the beam tuning

$\text{UC}_x$  target, RILIS ion source

Latest IDS experiment (IS608):

**transmission 30-70%**

$\Rightarrow$  we take **50%** as a safe estimate

Thank you!

