

Establishing the deformation characteristics of ^{66}Ge

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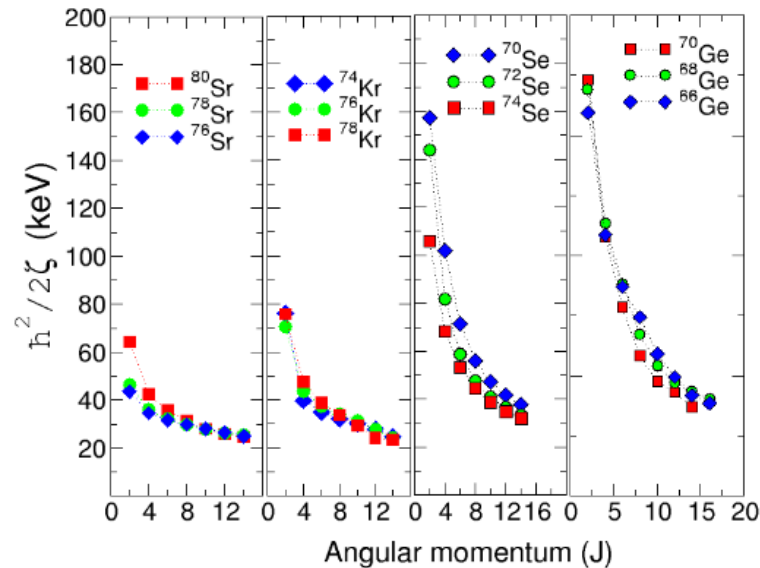
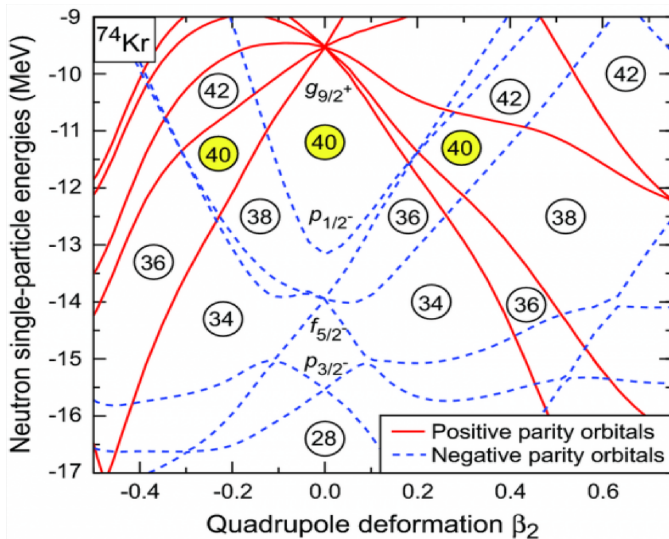
University of the Western Cape

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Motivation

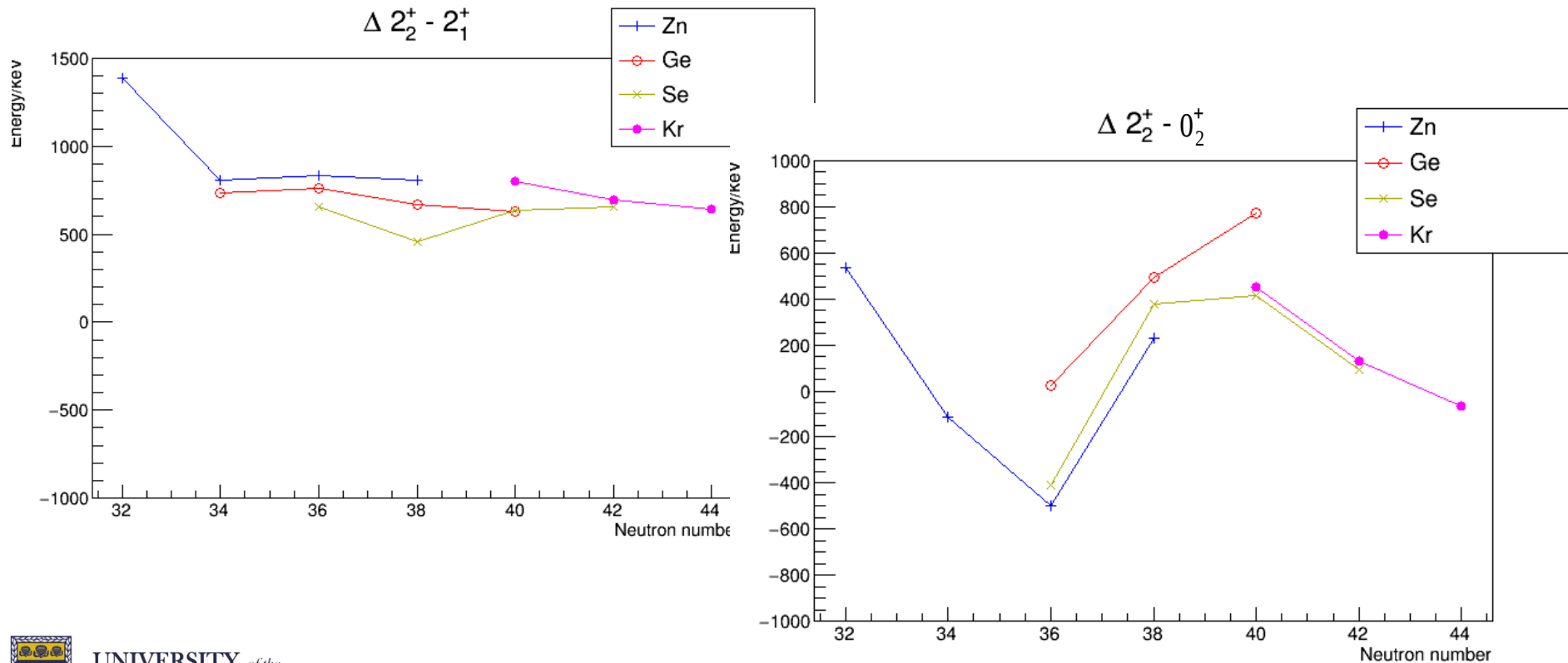
- ^{66}Ge expected to lie on boundary of Υ -soft and triaxial shapes [1]
- Valence particles in fp g shell challenge theoretical models
- Low-excitation structure not understood
- Post-accelerated beams only available at HIE-ISOLDE (July 2017)

[1] Kris Heyde and John L Wood, *Shape coexistence in atomic nuclei*, Rev. Mod. Phys. 83(4):1467, 2011



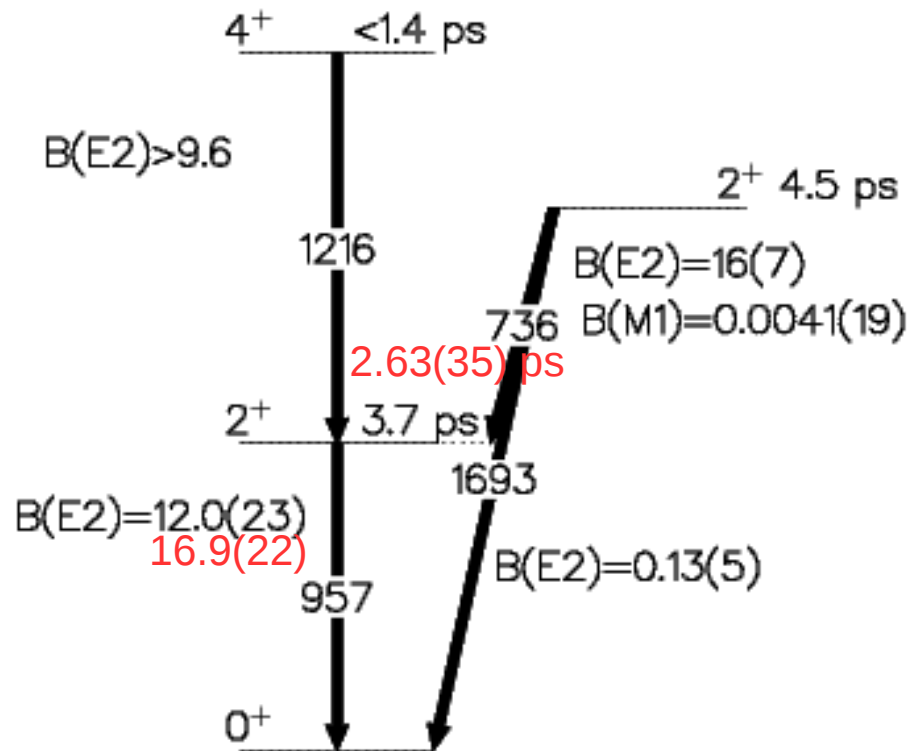
Motivation

- $\Delta(2_2^+ - 2_1^+)$ relatively constant
- $\Delta(2_2^+ - 0_2^+)$ decreasing in energy
- Implies intruder orbital into the γ band
- Few measurements of 0_2^+ near $N=Z$ with unstable nuclei



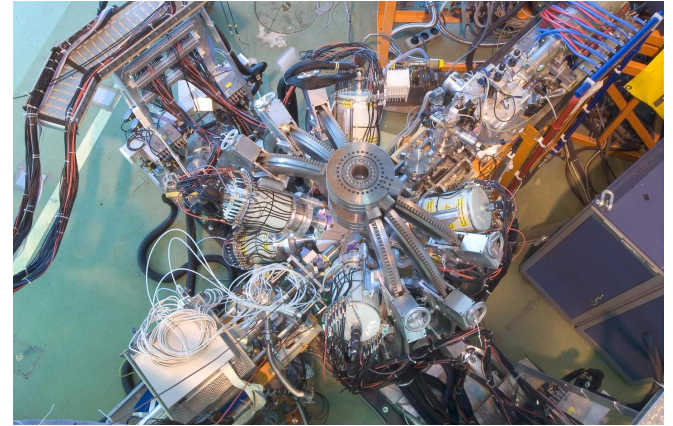
Current Situation

- Level scheme well known
- Shapes are not
- Effect of mid-shell effects outside valley of stability between N, Z=28-50 unclear

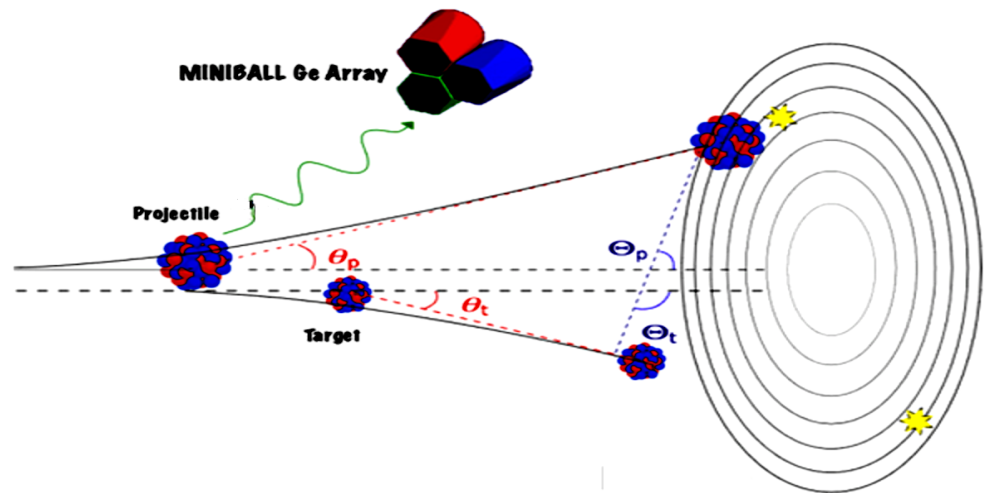
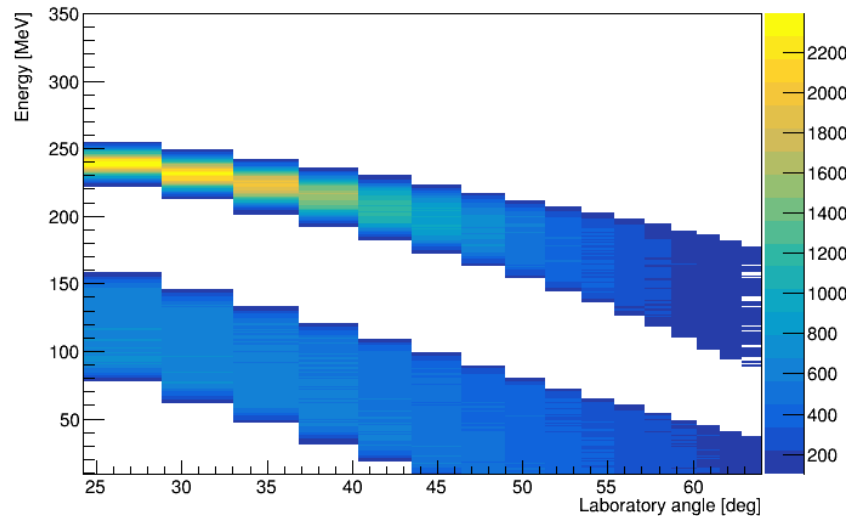


Method

- Safe Coulomb excitation (4.9 MeV/u)
- De-excitations detected using MINIBALL
- Reorientation effect employed
- ^{196}Pt (4.0 mg/cm²) target for normalisation
 - No γ rays in regions of interest
 - Well-measured B(E2) values
- CD placed 26 mm downstream (any MINIBALL chamber)



Kinematics in the lab frame for ^{66}Ge on ^{196}Pt at 4.9 MeV/u



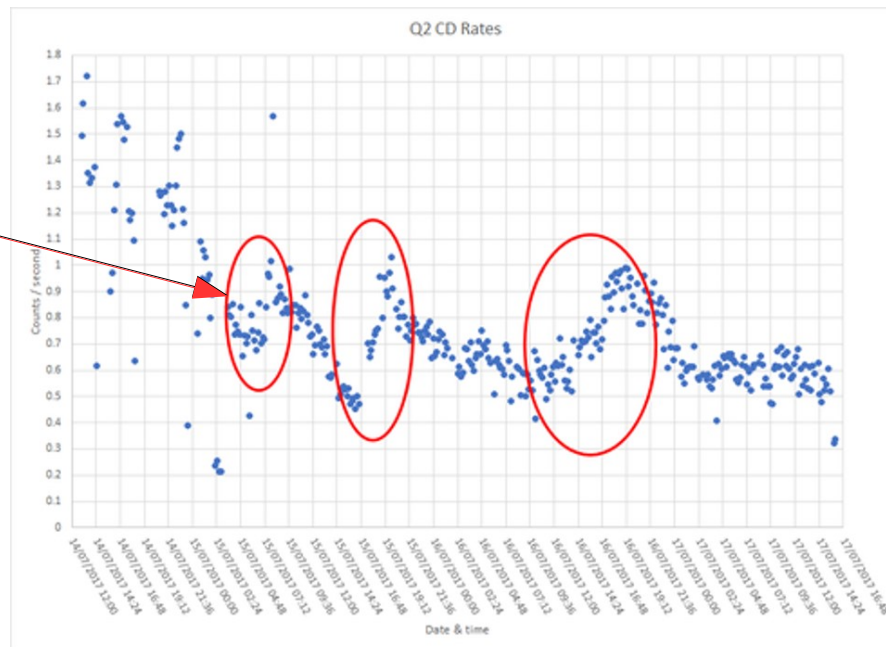
Beam Production

- ^{66}GeS can be enhanced with direct sulphur injection [1]
- Relatively clean beams with high yields extracted as molecule [2]
- Broken apart in EBIS
- ^{34}S enriched preferred to reduce possible $^{70}\text{SeCO}$

[1] Ulli Koester et al., *Progress in ISOL target-ion source systems*, NIM B 266(20):4229, 2008

[2] Ulli Koester, Private Communication

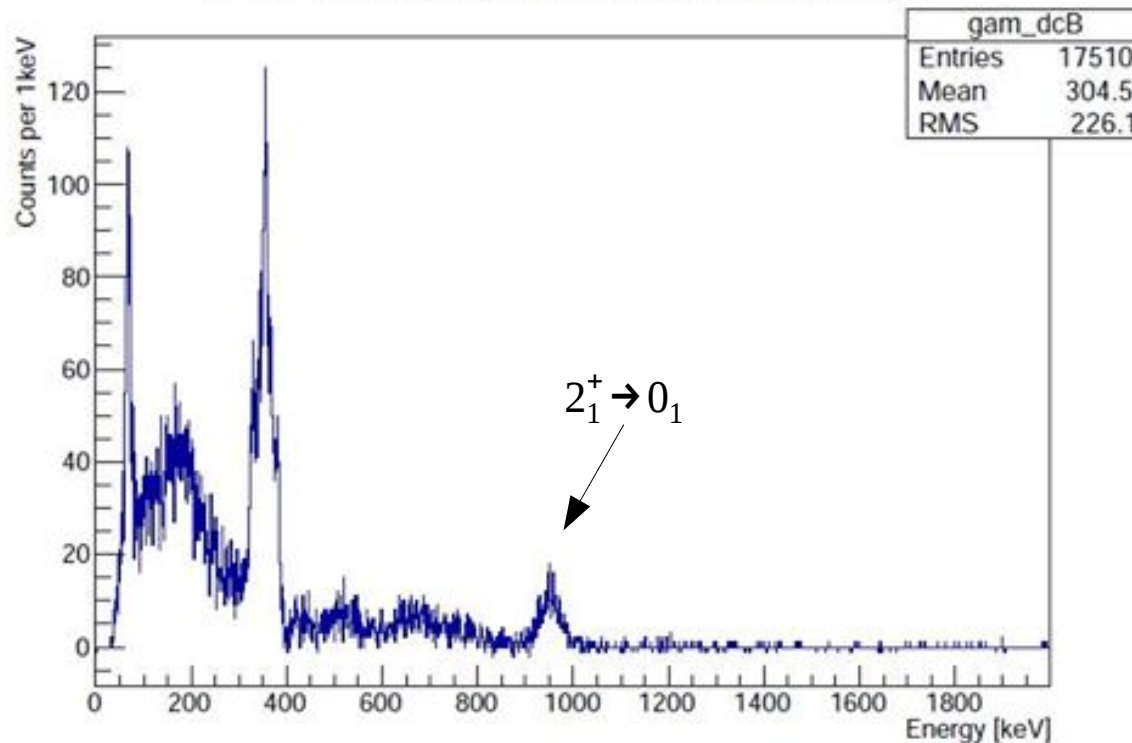
Target heating



Previous Experiment

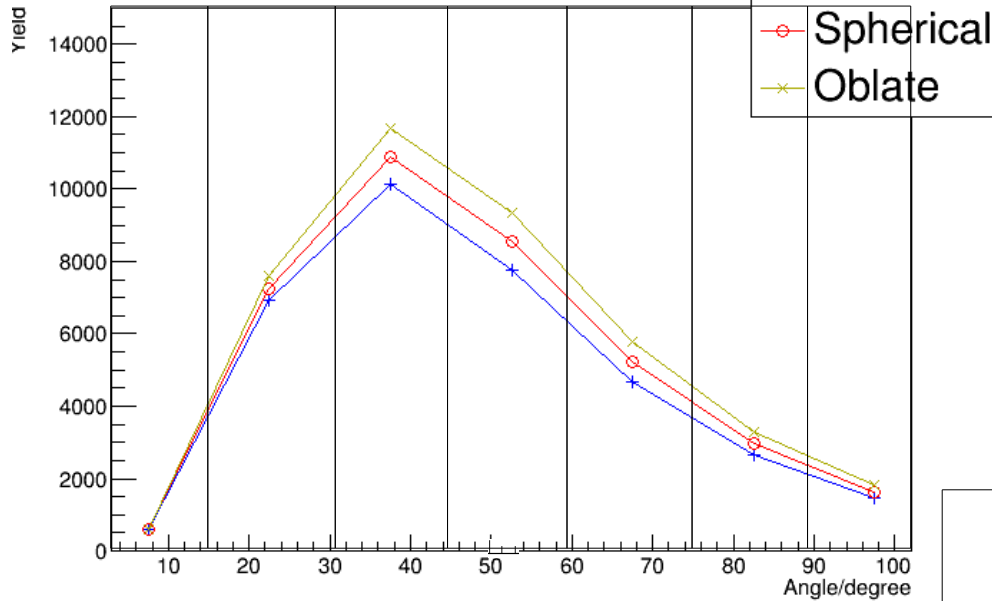
- ^{66}Ge (4.395 MeV/u) data taken over 60 hours in summer 2017
- First time post-accelerated
- Intention was to perform ^{70}Se study (IS569); little yield obtained
- Yields of ^{66}Ge on the order of 10^3 pps
- Decays from first 2^+ state observed

Total statistics for gamma rays, background subtracted, Doppler corrected for scattered projectile



GOSIA Calculations

$2_1^+ \rightarrow 0_1^+$



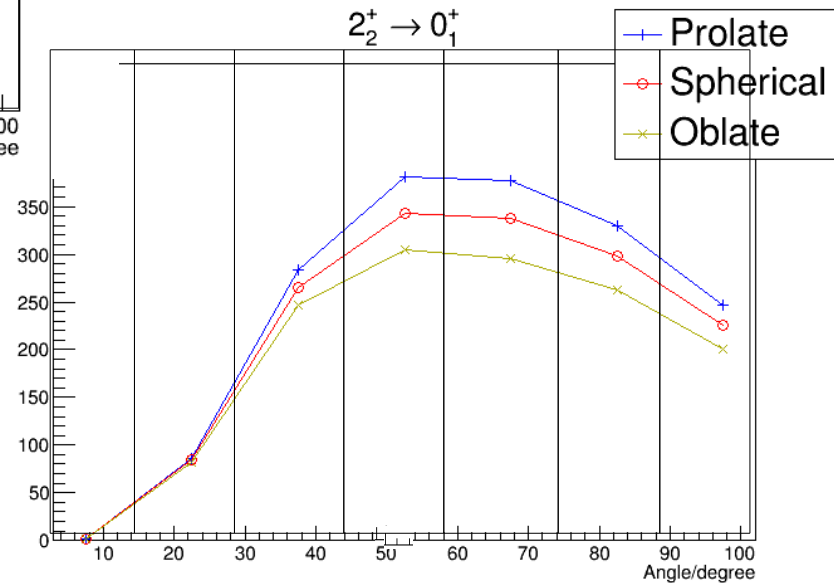
- Per shift:
- $2_1^+ \rightarrow 0_1^+ = 2460$
- $2_2^+ \rightarrow 0_1^+ = 106$
- $2_2^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+ = 19$
- $4_1^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+ = 186$

- Oblate = +10%
- Prolate = -10%

$2_2^+ \rightarrow 0_1^+ \geq 200$ counts in each angular range to get $Q_s(2_2^+)$

Shifts requested: 15

$2_2^+ \rightarrow 0_1^+$



Experiment Outline

- Mid-shell effects and underlying shape of ^{66}Ge unknown
- Measurement only possible at ISOLDE
- Yields can be greatly enhanced compared to July 2017
- Production enhanced with sulphur contained within primary target
- Broken apart in EBIS
- Determination of sign & magnitude of quadrupole moment for 1^{st} , 2^{nd} 2^+
- Matrix element for 1^{st} 4^+
- Search for 2^{nd} 0^+

[1] J. Ballof, Private Communication

Production material	ZrO ₂
Primary target yields	5.4×10^5 ions/ μC [1]
Beam energy	4.9 MeV/u (323.4 MeV)
Charge state	16+
MINIBALL rate	6300 pps/ μC
Shifts	15

Collaboration

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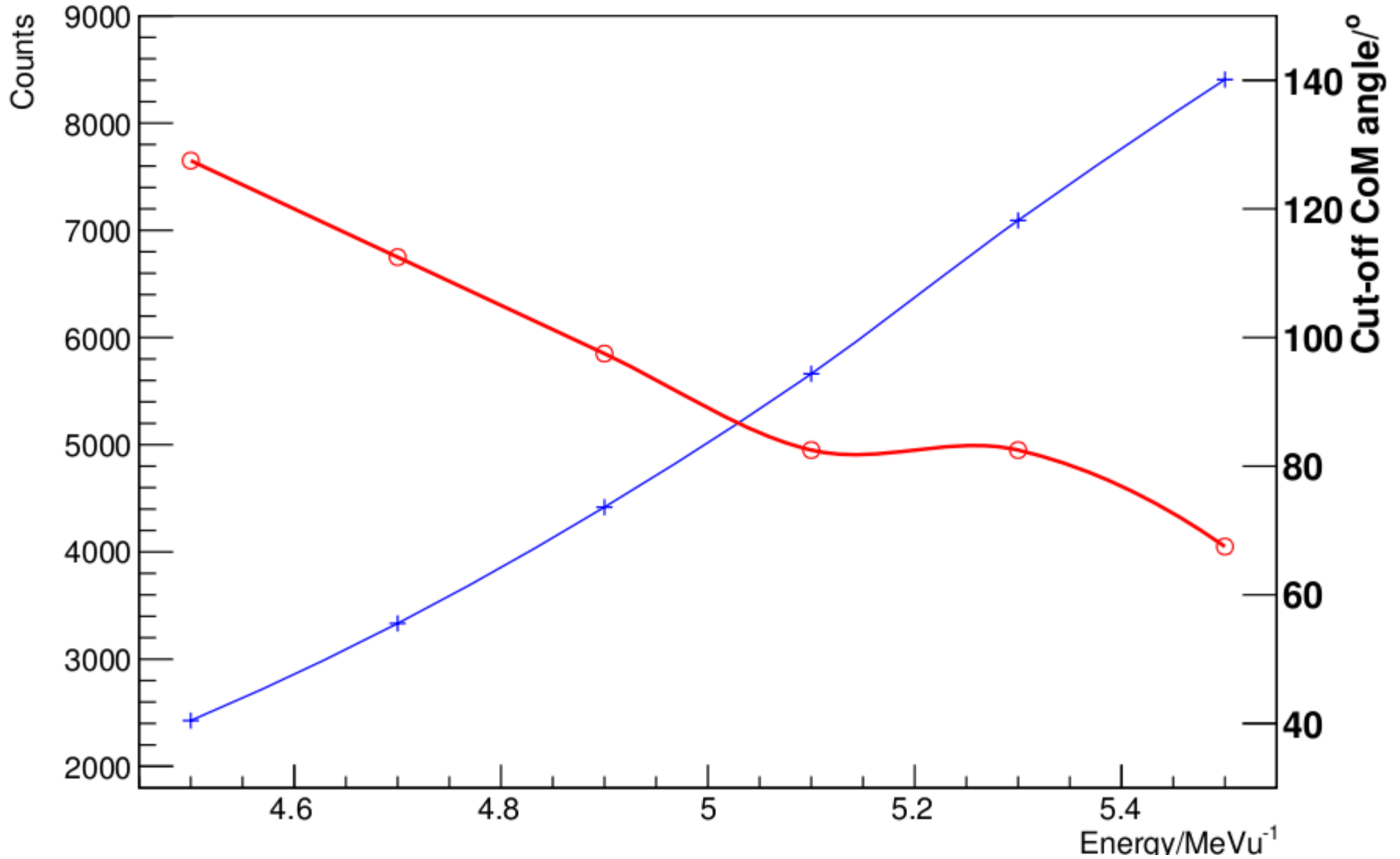
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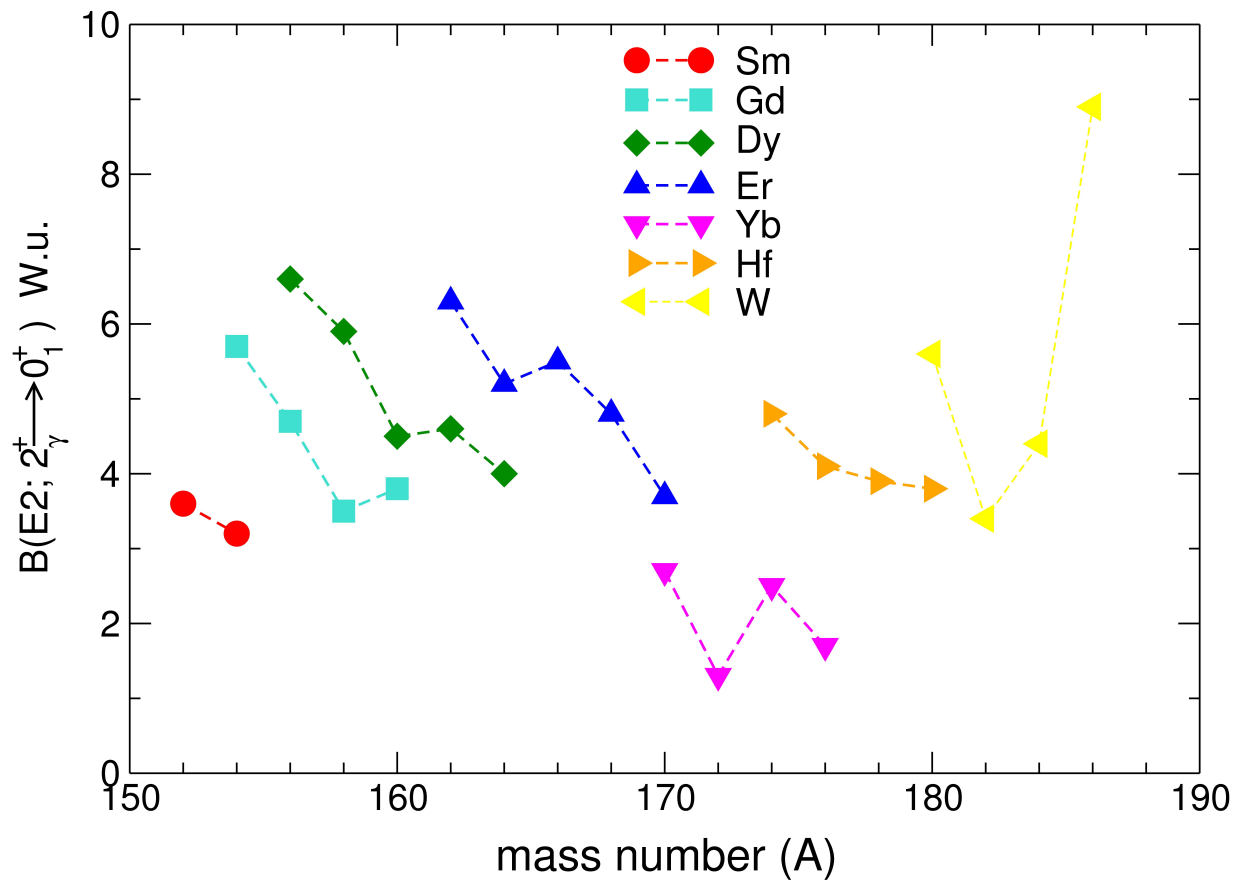
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Yield as a function of energy



Coulomb Excitation Parameters

- Most target particles available
- CoM angle safe until 96°
- Sommerfeld parameter $\eta = 177$ (GOSIA valid)
- Adiabacity parameter $\xi = 0.315$ (2+) (3 MeV excitations)



Kinematics

- Detection of forward-focused particles includes most target particles
- High-energy projectile particles detected
- Further detection of ^{66}Ge possible by detection of target

