

Evolution of nuclear shell structure with neutron excess in the fp-shell

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The evolution of properties of atomic nuclei with respect to increase in neutron richness is one of the crucial issues in the modern nuclear structure studies. In particular, neutron-rich nuclei above the doubly magic ^{48}Ca have recently attracted a lot of interest due to an $N=32$ subshell closure that was evidenced in ^{52}Ca , ^{54}Ti and ^{56}Cr . This phenomenon was attributed to the strong proton $f_{7/2}$ - neutron $f_{5/2}$ monopole interaction, which causes an increase in energy of the $f_{5/2}$ single particle orbital with respect to the $p_{3/2}$ and $p_{1/2}$ levels as protons are subtracted from the $f_{7/2}$ shell. However, the magnitude of this increase, particularly in Ca isotopes, is difficult to detect as the states involving the neutron $f_{5/2}$ orbital in such nuclei like $^{51-53}\text{Ca}$ are very hard to reach. In our recent experiments we studied neutron-rich species close to $Z=20$ using deep inelastic processes occurring in heavy ion collisions of a ^{48}Ca beam on a ^{238}U target. In one measurement, a thick target technique was applied and the gamma coincidence data were collected with GAMMASPHERE at Argonne NL. In the second experiment, the same reaction was studied employing the PRISMA+CLARA detection system at LNL in Legnaro. With A and Z reaction fragment identifications obtained from PRISMA, we were able to assign the observed (with CLARA) gamma transitions to a given product. These transitions were subsequently used as "starting points" in the analysis of thick target gamma coincidence data. Among many findings, yrast structures in the $N=31$ isotones, ^{52}Sc and ^{51}Ca were located - these structures include excitations involving $f_{5/2}$ neutrons. The presentation will discuss new results in light of shell model calculations and theoretical predictions for the $f_{7/2}$ - $f_{5/2}$ monopole interaction strength arising from the tensor component of the nucleon-nucleon interaction.

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