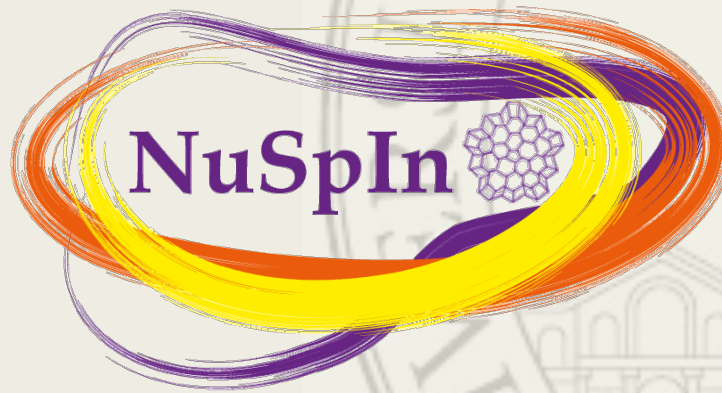


Interplay between collective and single particle excitations around neutron-rich doubly-magic nuclei

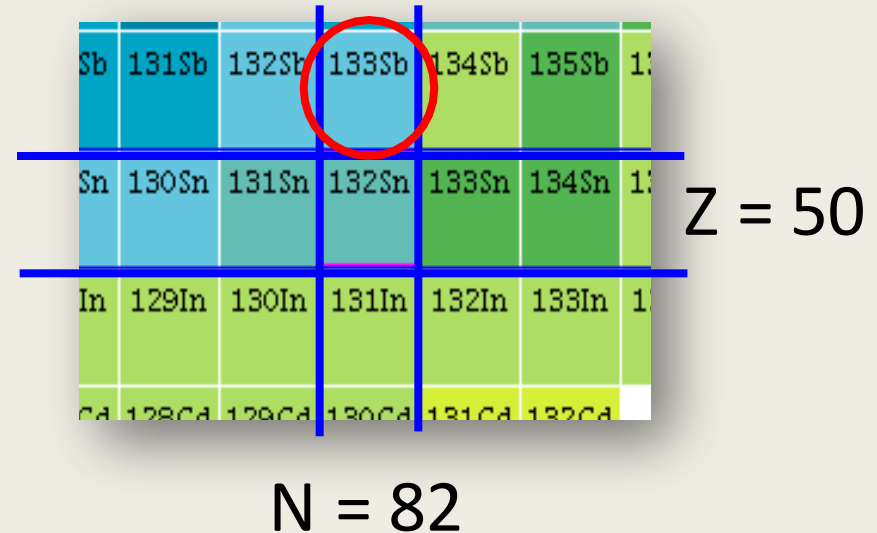


**NUSPIN 2016 Workshop on the Nuclear
Spectroscopy Instrumentation Network and
AGATA Physics Workshop**

Physics Motivation



One-valence-proton
nucleus



Physics Motivation



One-valence-proton
nucleus

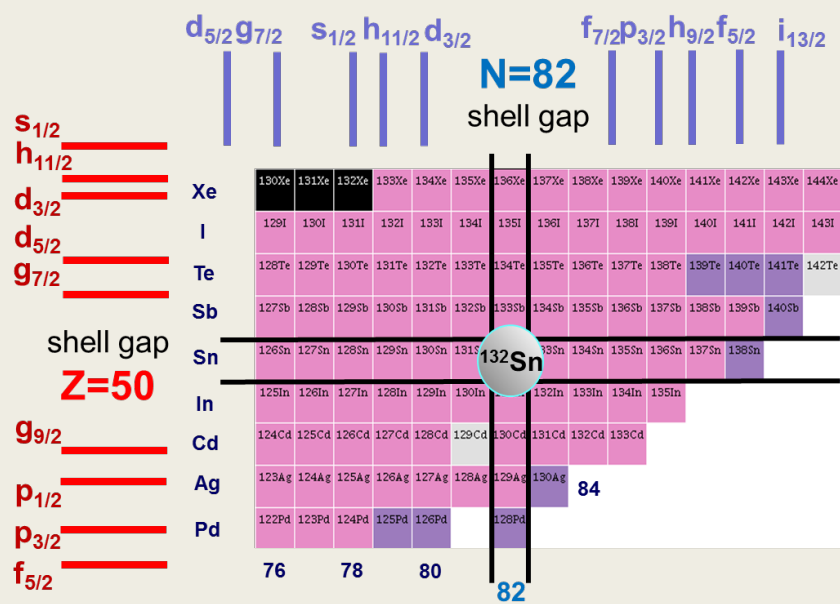
Sb	131Sb	132Sb	133Sb	134Sb	135Sb	136Sb
Sn	130Sn	131Sn	132Sn	133Sn	134Sn	136Sn
In	129In	130In	131In	132In	133In	135In
Cd	128Cd	129Cd	130Cd	131Cd	132Cd	134Cd

Z = 50

N = 82

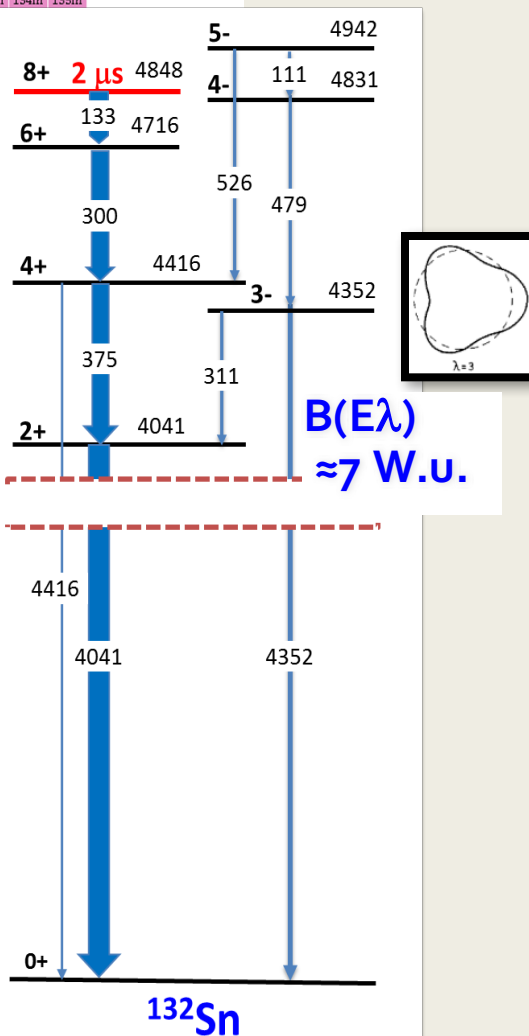
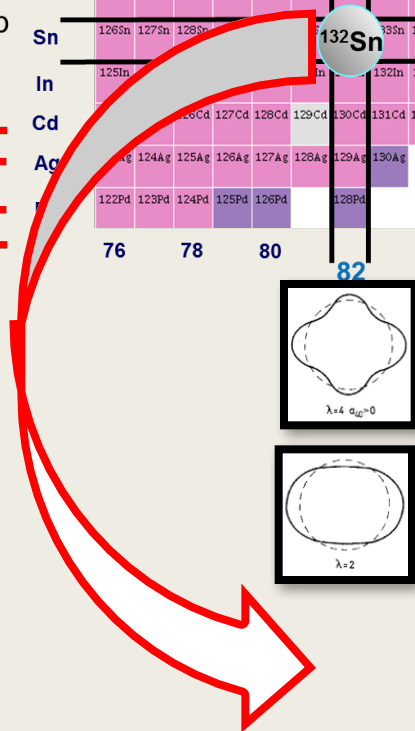
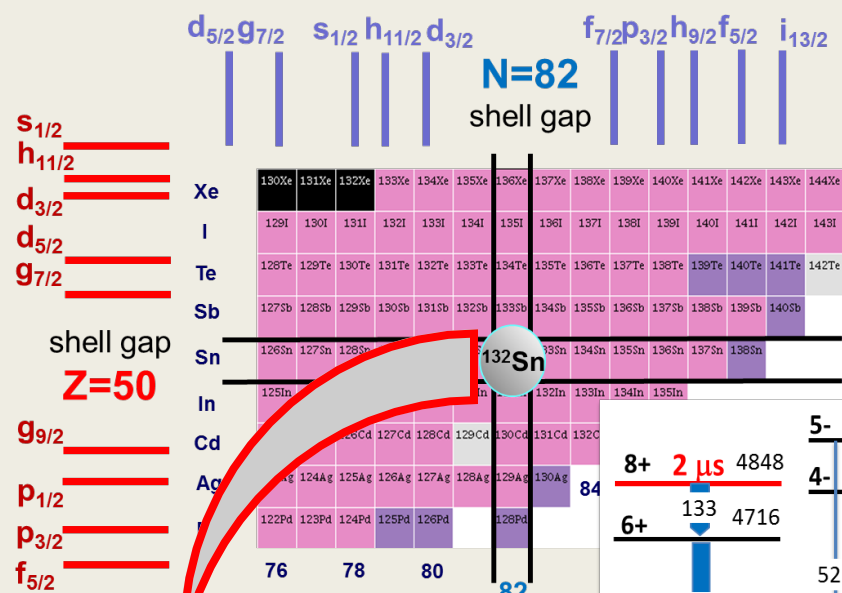
An ideal system to investigate both:

- Single particle excited states
- Coupling between valence particle and core excitations
collective (phonons) and **non-collective (pure 1p-1h)**



^{133}Sb

- *Single particle levels*
- *Couplings between particle and core excitations*

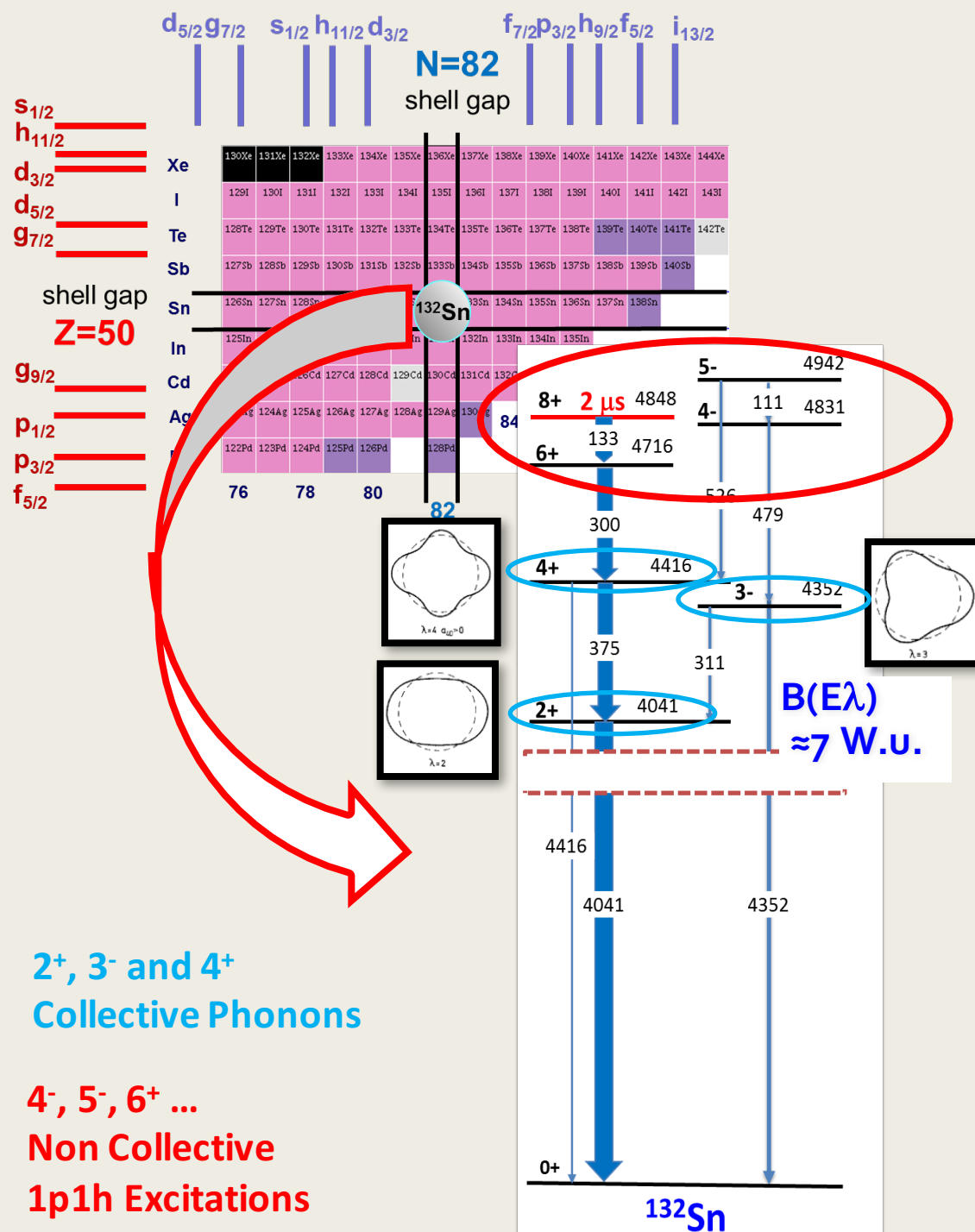


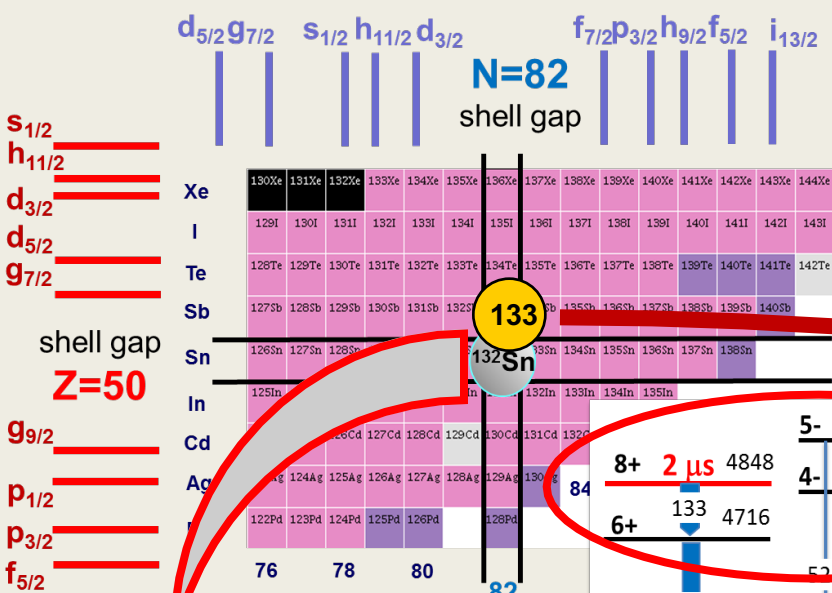
^{133}Sb

- Single particle levels
- Couplings between particle and core excitations

- *Single* particle levels
- *Couplings* between particle and core excitations

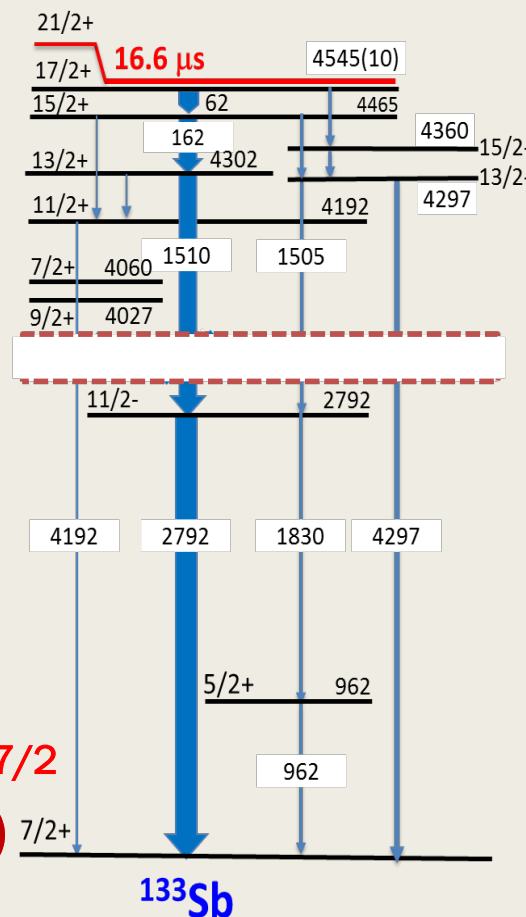
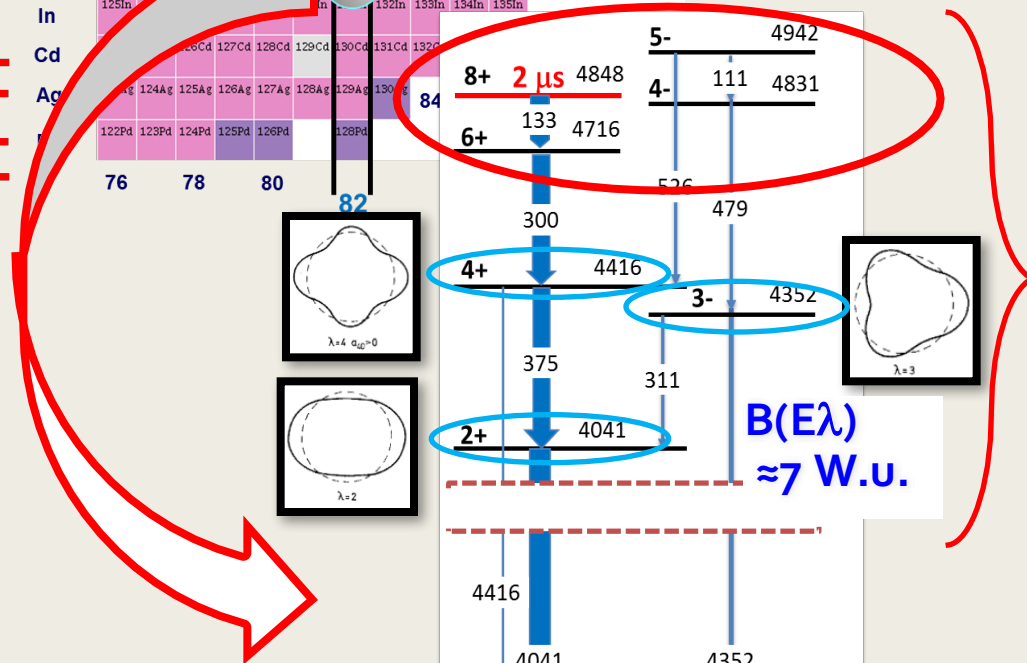






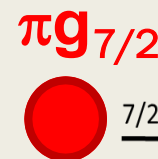
^{133}Sb

- *Single particle levels*
- *Couplings between particle and core excitations*

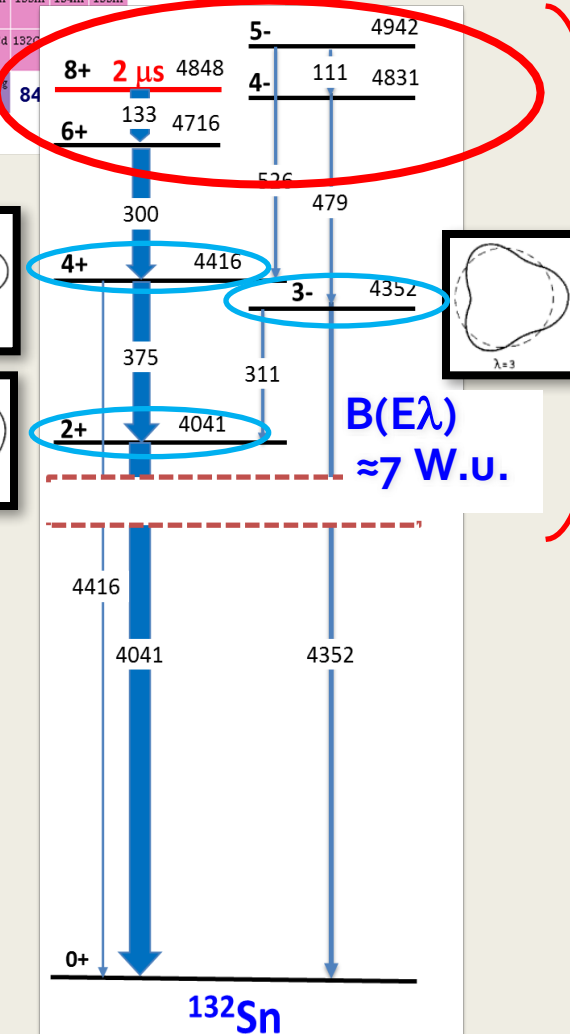
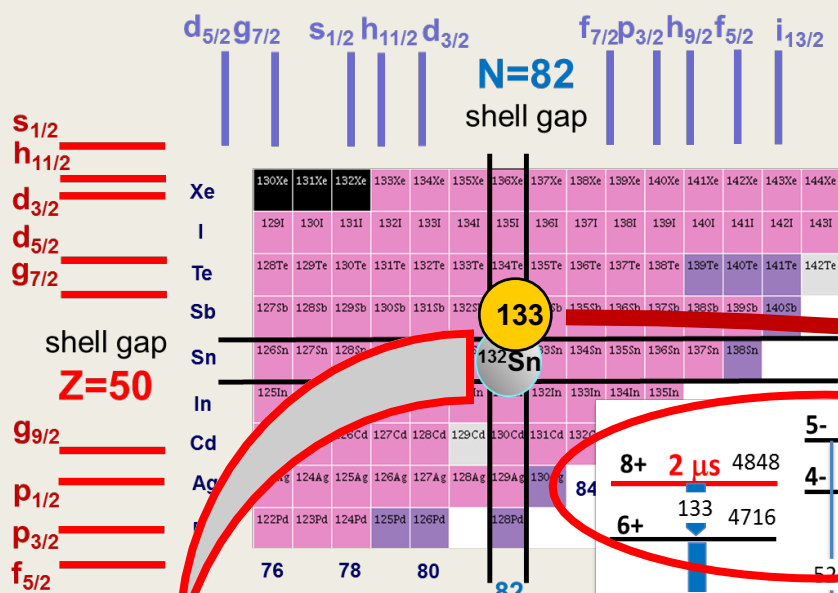


$2+$, $3-$ and $4+$
 Collective Phonons

$4-$, $5-$, $6+$...
 Non Collective
 1p1h Excitations

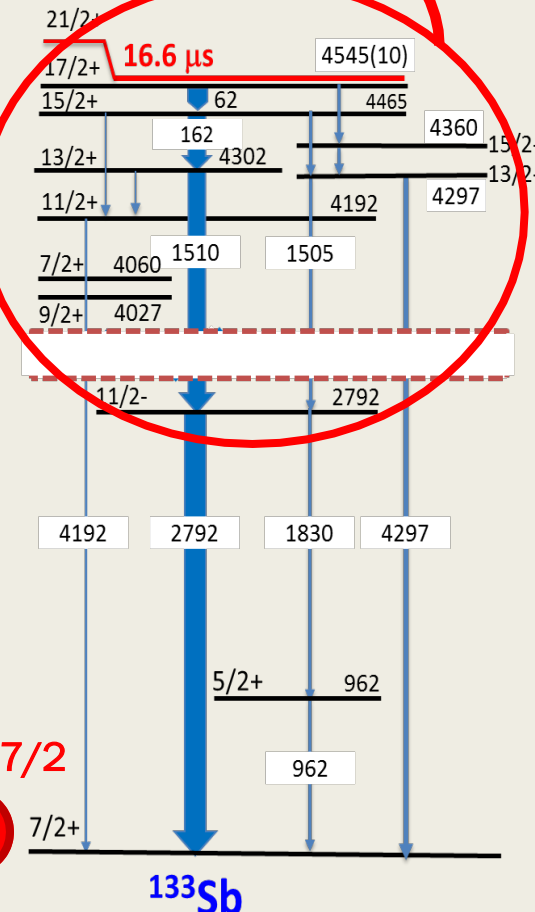


Examples of Coupling involving Particle-Phonons Excitations & 2p-1h Excitations



2⁺, 3⁻ and 4⁺
Collective Phonons

4⁻, 5⁻, 6⁺ ...
Non Collective
1p1h Excitations



$\pi g_{7/2}$

NEW experimental data on ^{133}Sb

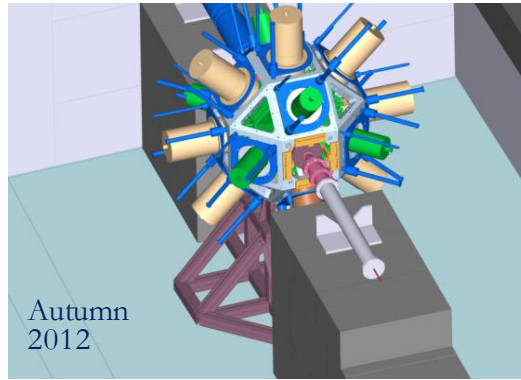
→ n-induced fission on ^{235}U and ^{241}Pu @ILL (Grenoble)

EXILL + FATIMA

SETUP 1

γ – spectroscopy

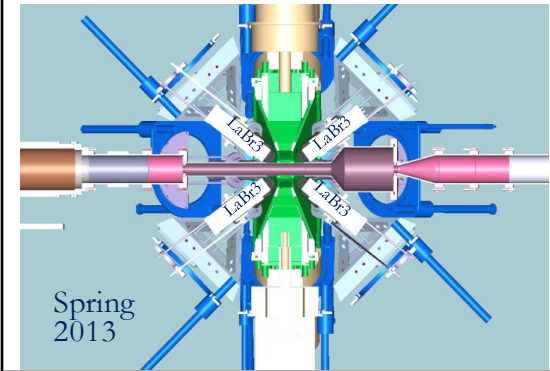
10 EXOGAM – Clovers + 6 Ge GASP
6% efficiency



SETUP 2

Lifetime Measurement

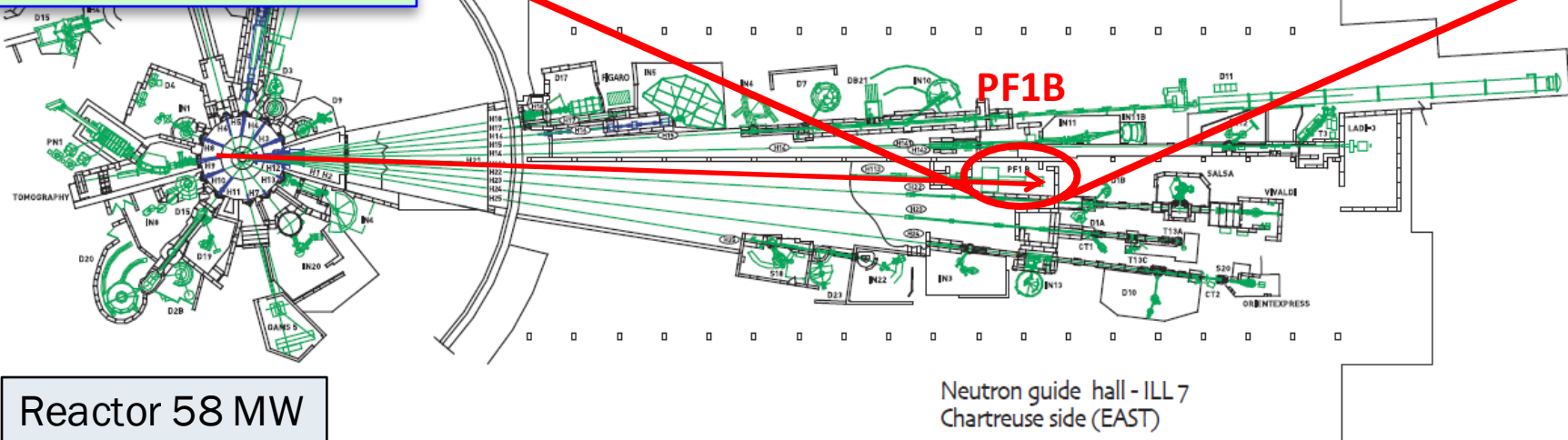
8 EXOGAM – Clovers + 16 LaBr3
Fast Timing



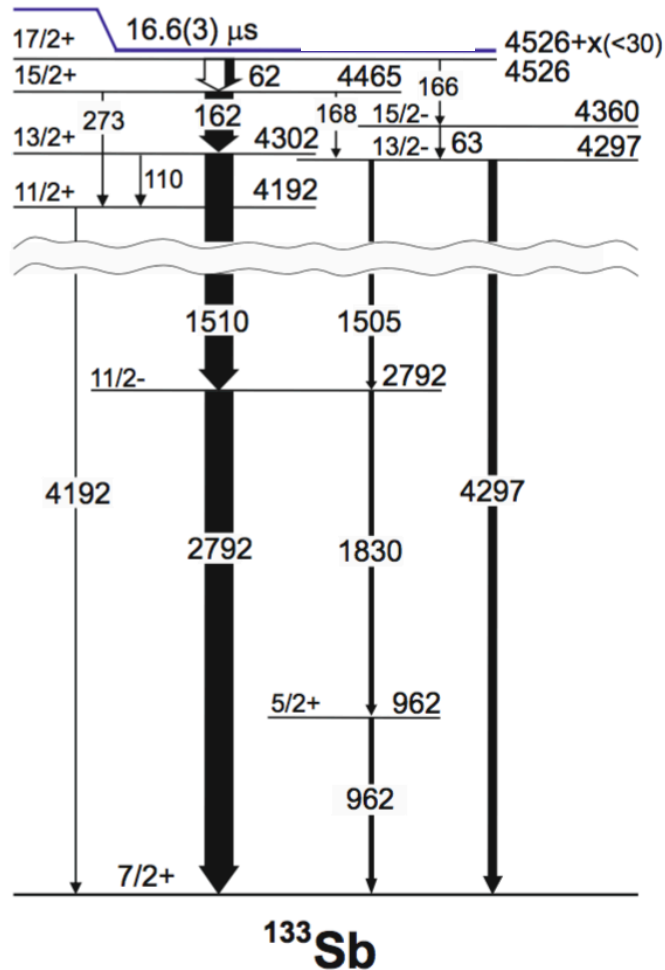
World Brightest
Continuum
neutron source

In pile

$$\Phi_n = 5 \times 10^{14} \text{ n cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

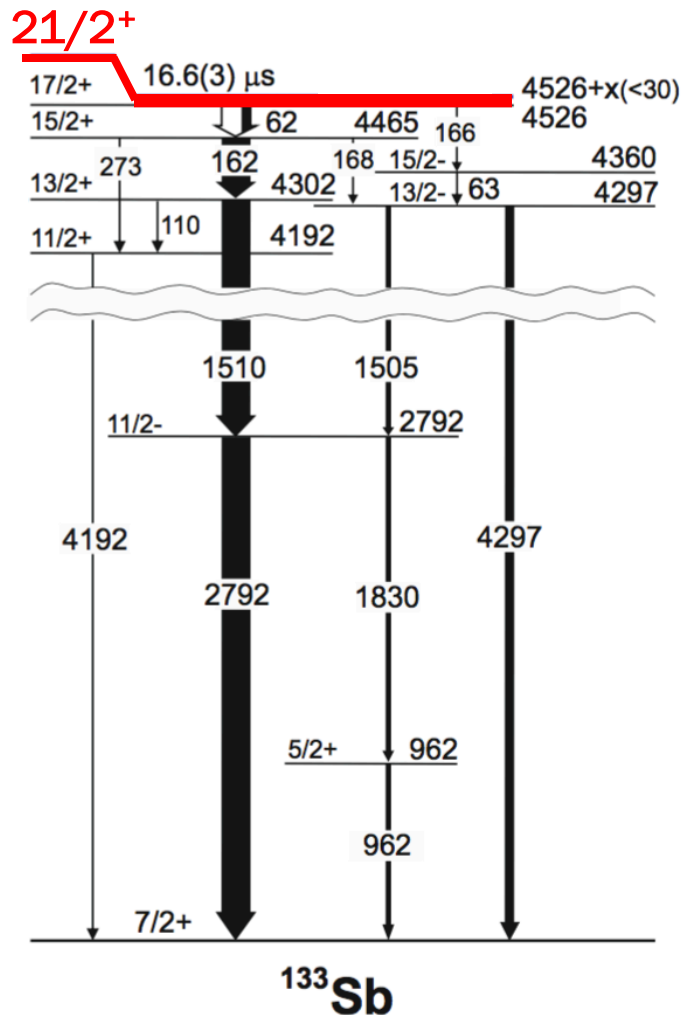


W. Urban et al., PRC79(2009)037304



**Isomer Decay Measured
at the focal plane of
LOHENGRIN separator (ILL)**

W. Urban et al., PRC79(2009)037304

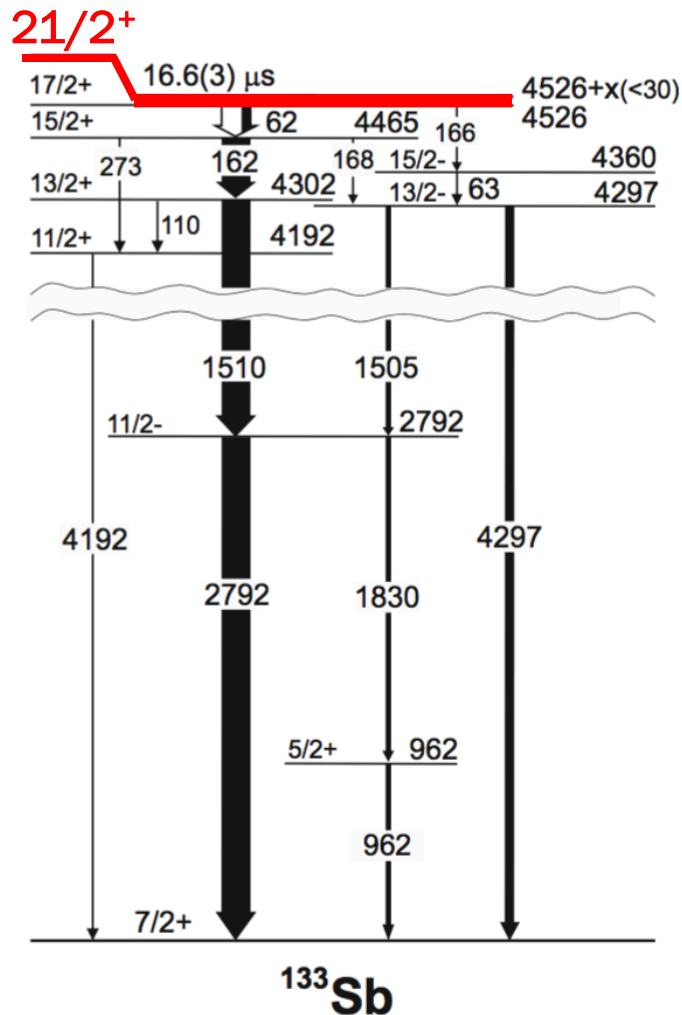


Isomer Decay Measured
at the focal plane of
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Starting Point

- Isomeric state @ 4.5 MeV with a lifetime of 16.6 μs
- No information above $21/2^+$

W. Urban et al., PRC79(2009)037304



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at the focal plane of
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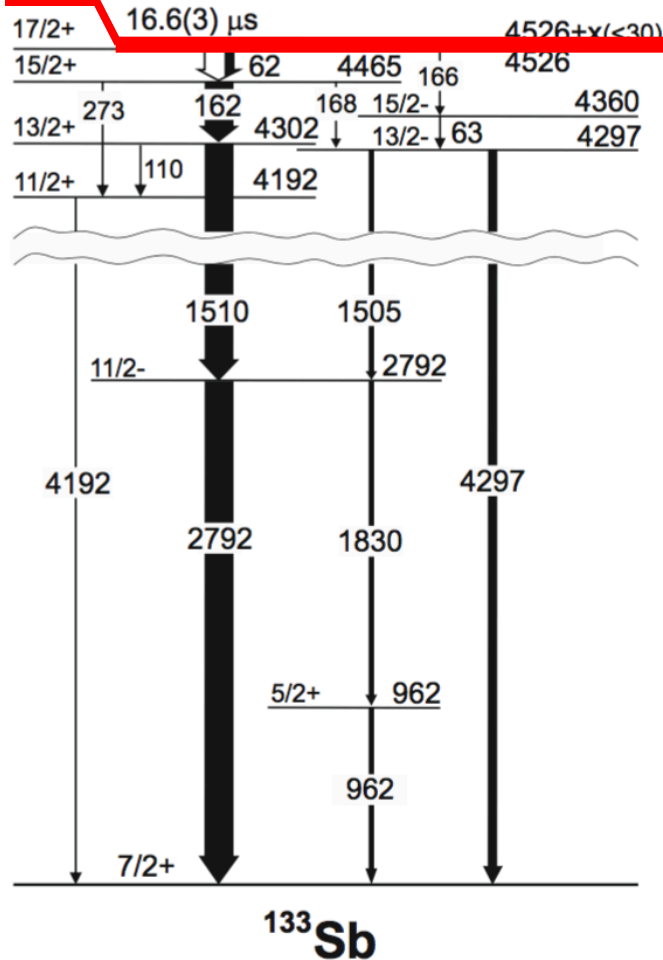
- Isomeric state @ 4.5 MeV with a lifetime of 16.6 μs
- No information above 21/2⁺

Goal

**New high spin yrast states
above the long-lived 16.6 μs
isomer**

W. Urban et al., PRC79(2009)037304

21/2⁺



Prompt

$$\Delta T_{\text{Prompt}} = 200 \text{ ns}$$

$$\gamma_{\text{mult}} > 3$$

Delayed

$$\Delta T_{\text{Delayed}} \leq 20 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$$

$$\gamma_{\text{mult}} \leq 3$$

Matrices

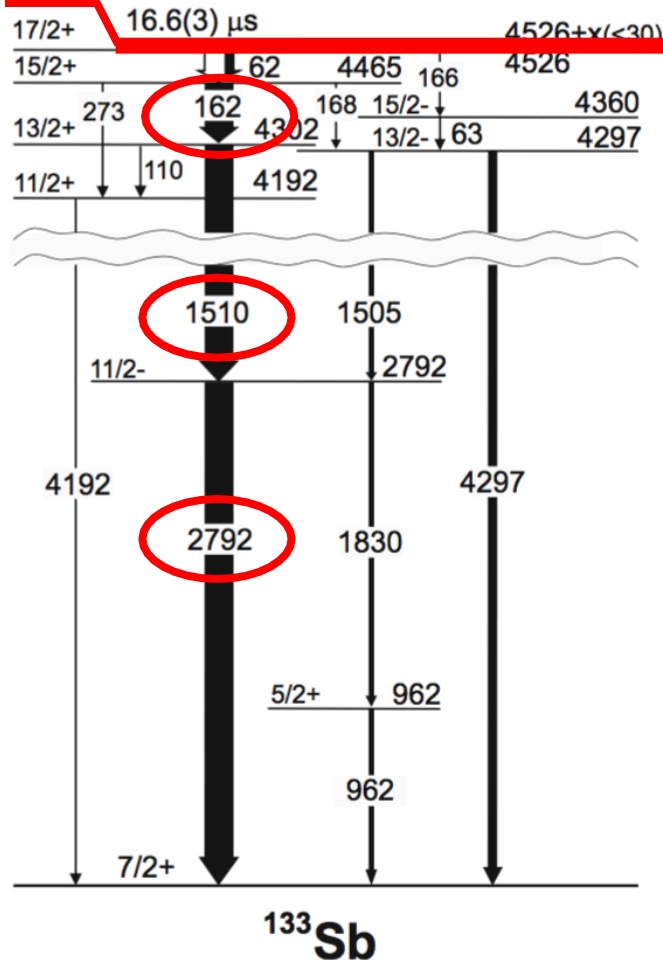
P – P – (D)

P – D – (D)

(D) = 2792, 1510 and 162 keV

W. Urban et al., PRC79(2009)037304

21/2⁺



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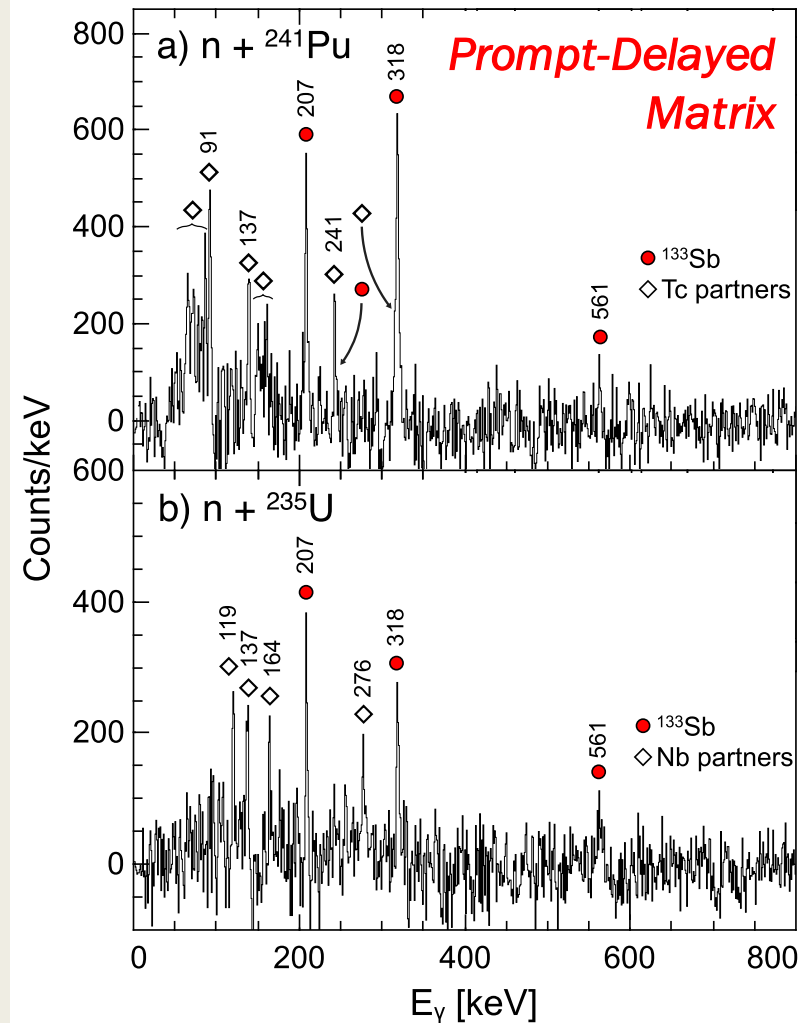
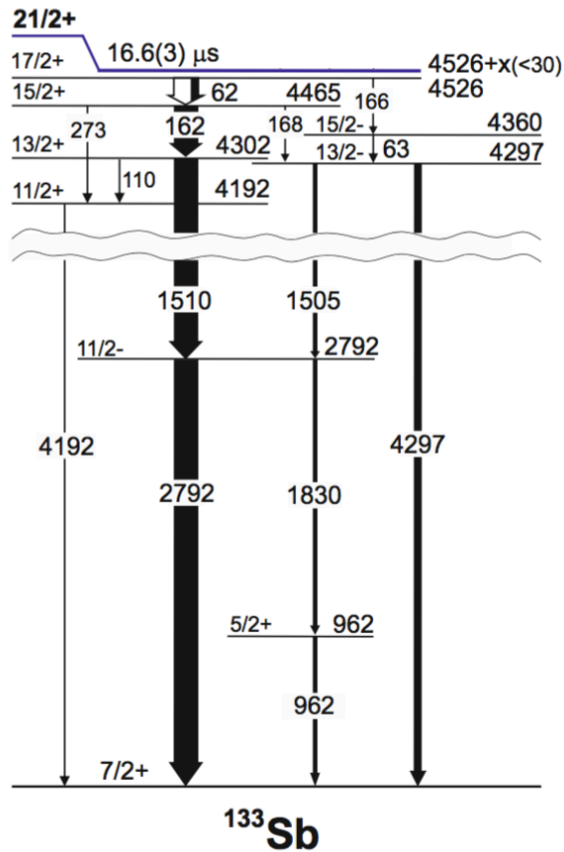
Matrices

P – P – (D)

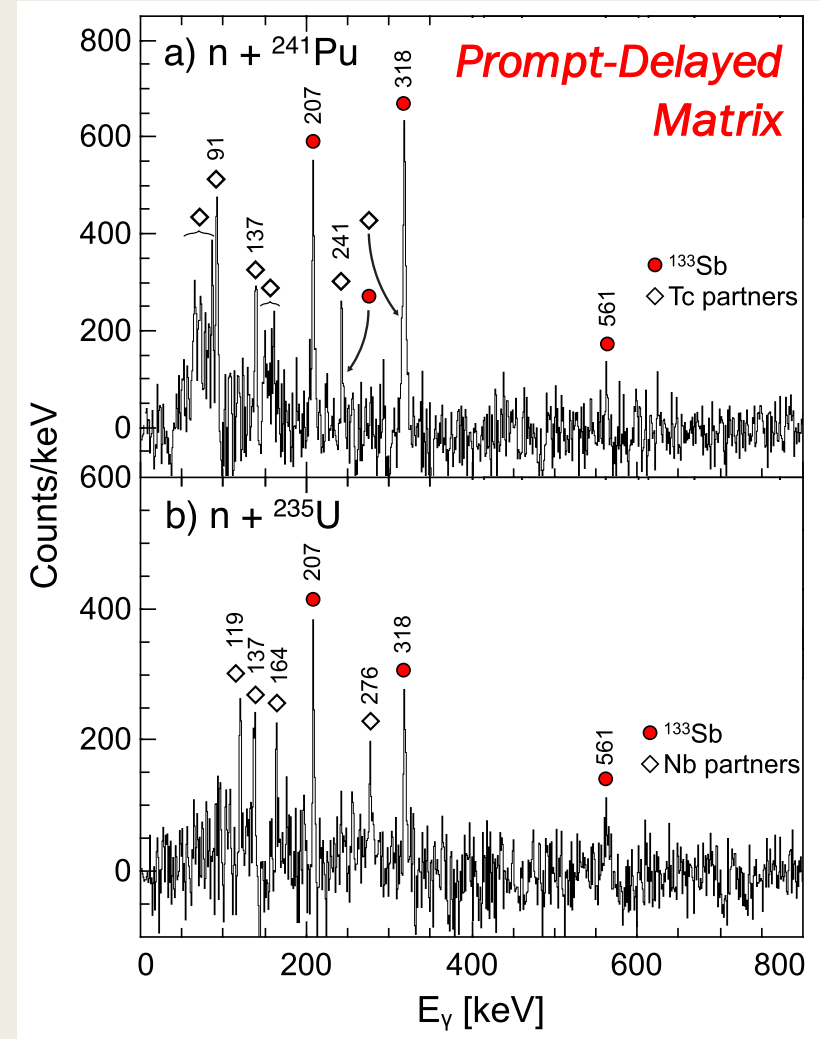
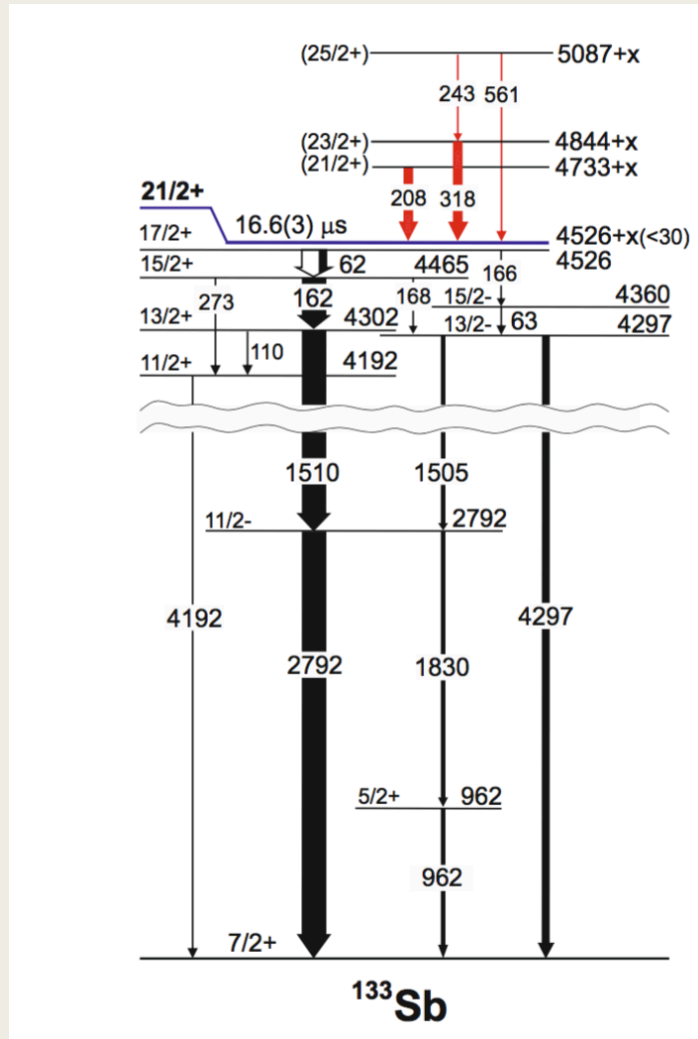
P – D – (D)

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Results



Results

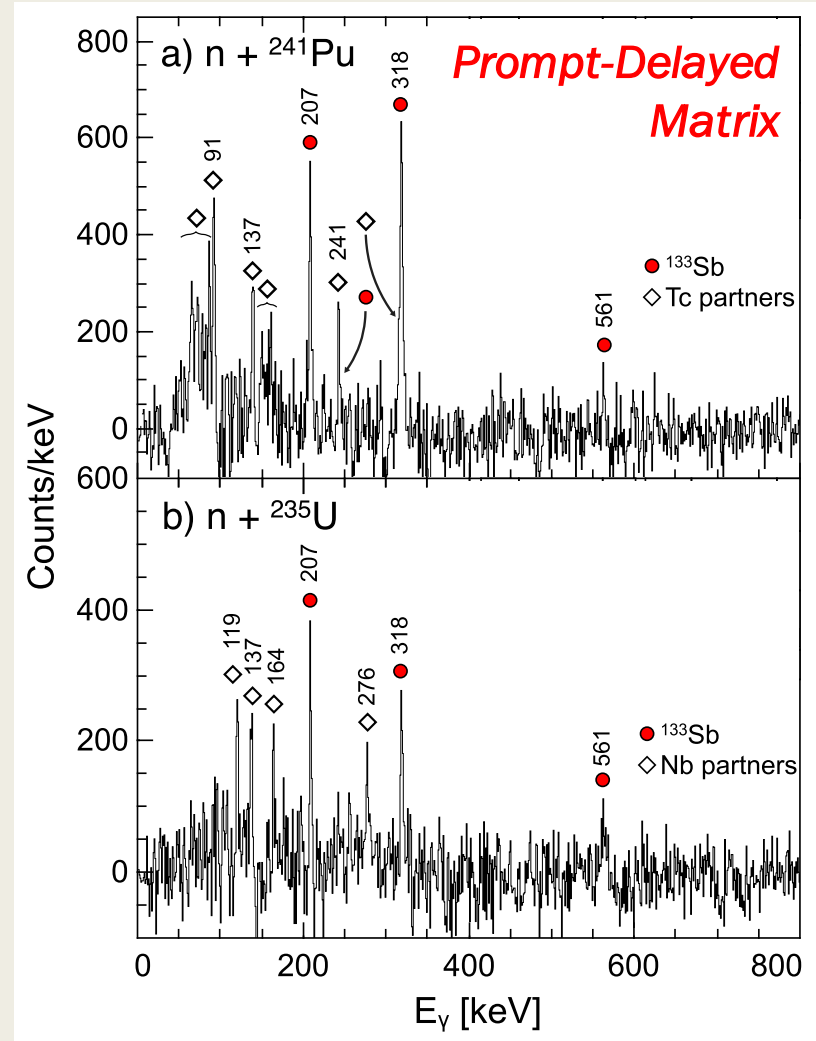
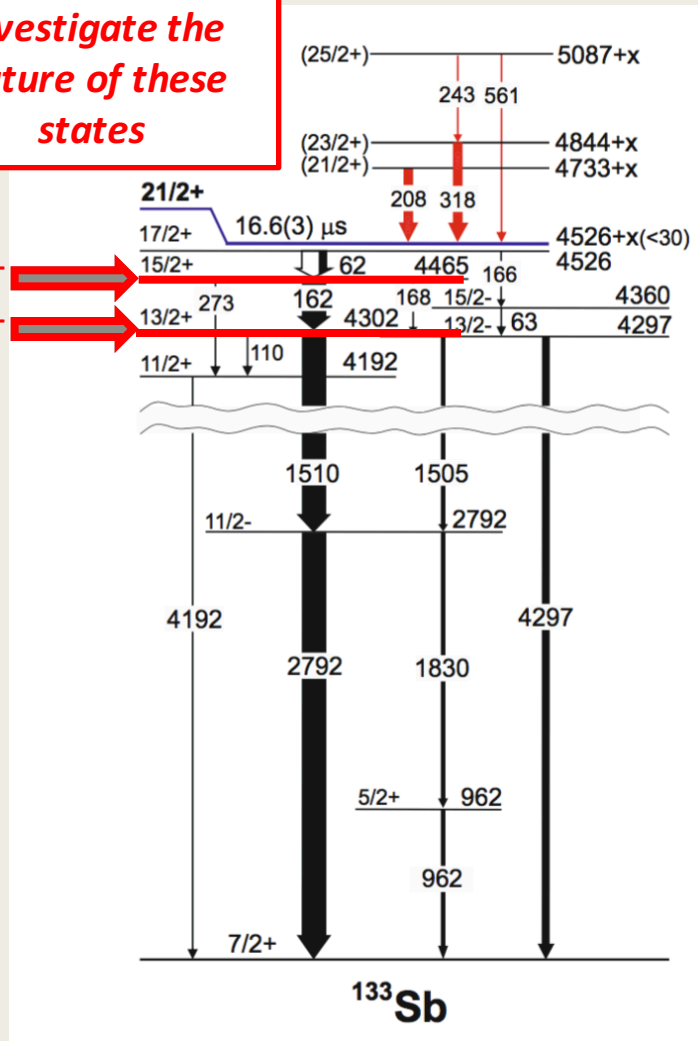


2 targets play a **crucial rule** in order to confirm new γ -transitions

Results

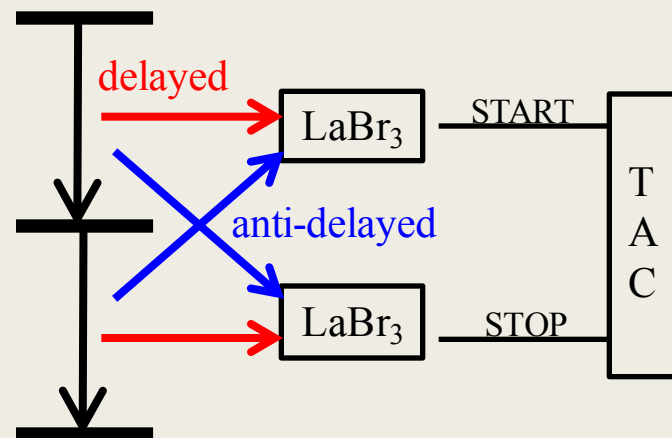
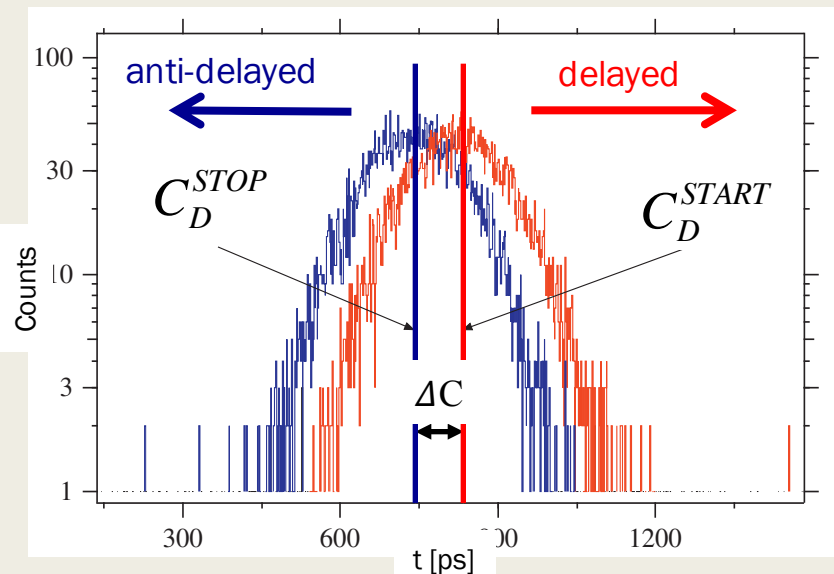
*Lifetime Analysis
via fast timing in
order to
investigate the
nature of these
states*

15/2⁺
13/2⁺



2 targets play a **crucial rule** in order to confirm new γ -transitions

Lifetime Analysis: Generalized Centroid Difference Method (GCD) with LaBr₃(Ce)



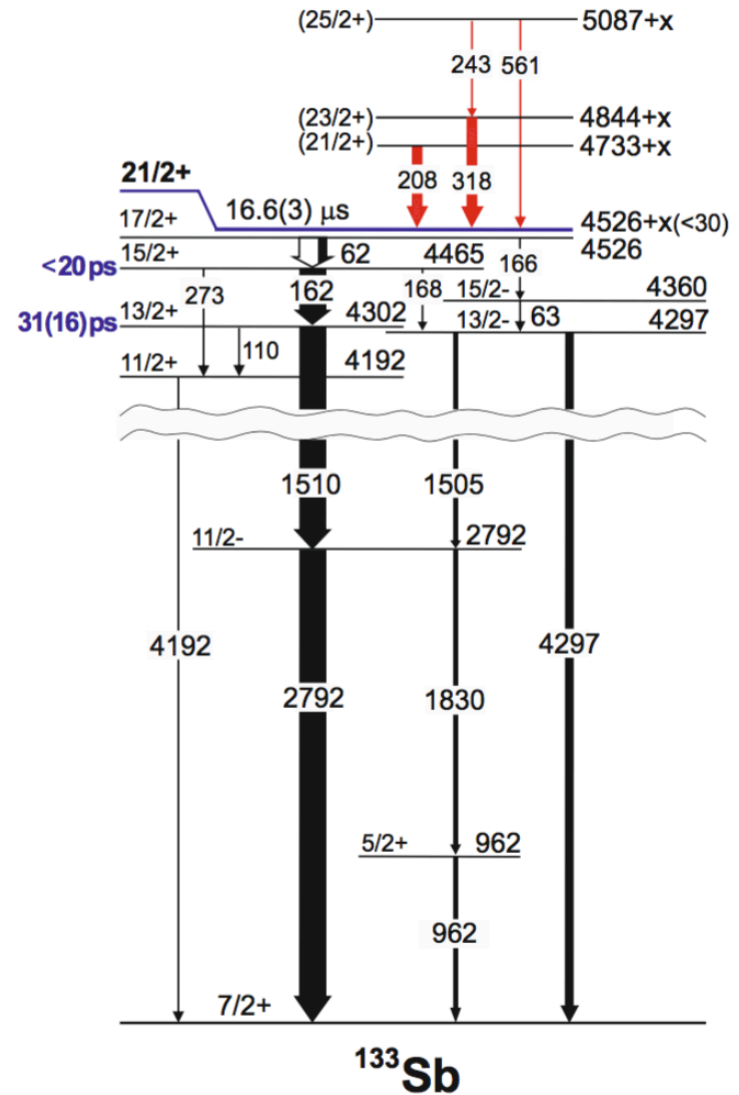
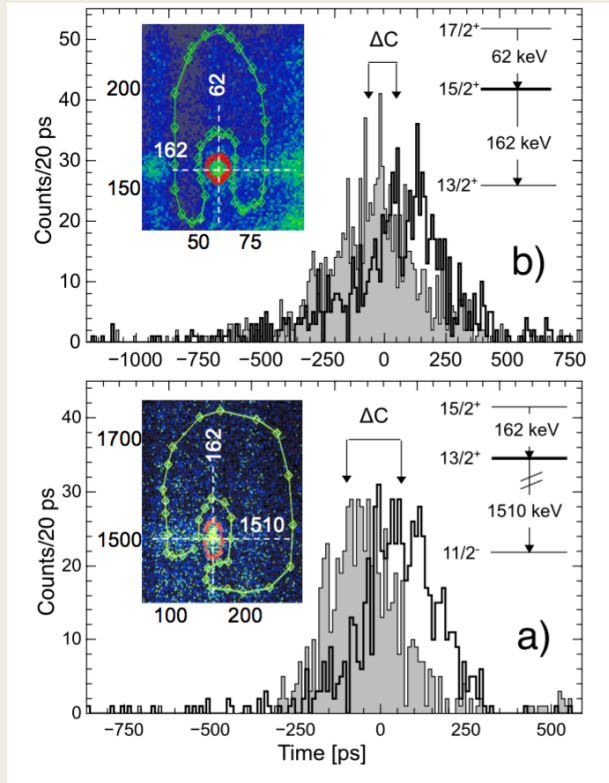
$$C_{start}^D = C_{start}^P - \tau$$

$$C_{stop}^D = C_{stop}^P + \tau$$

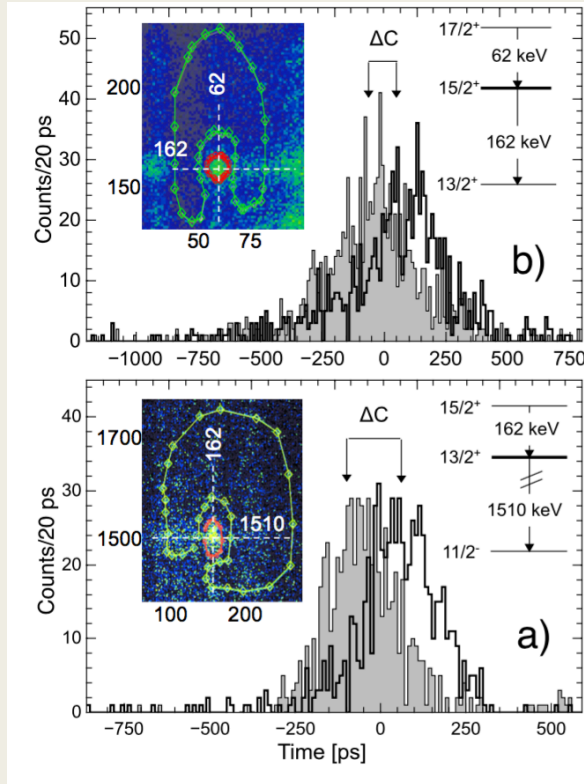
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta C &= C_{stop}^D - C_{start}^D = \\ &= C_{stop}^P - C_{start}^P + 2\tau \end{aligned}$$

$$2\tau = \Delta C - PRD$$

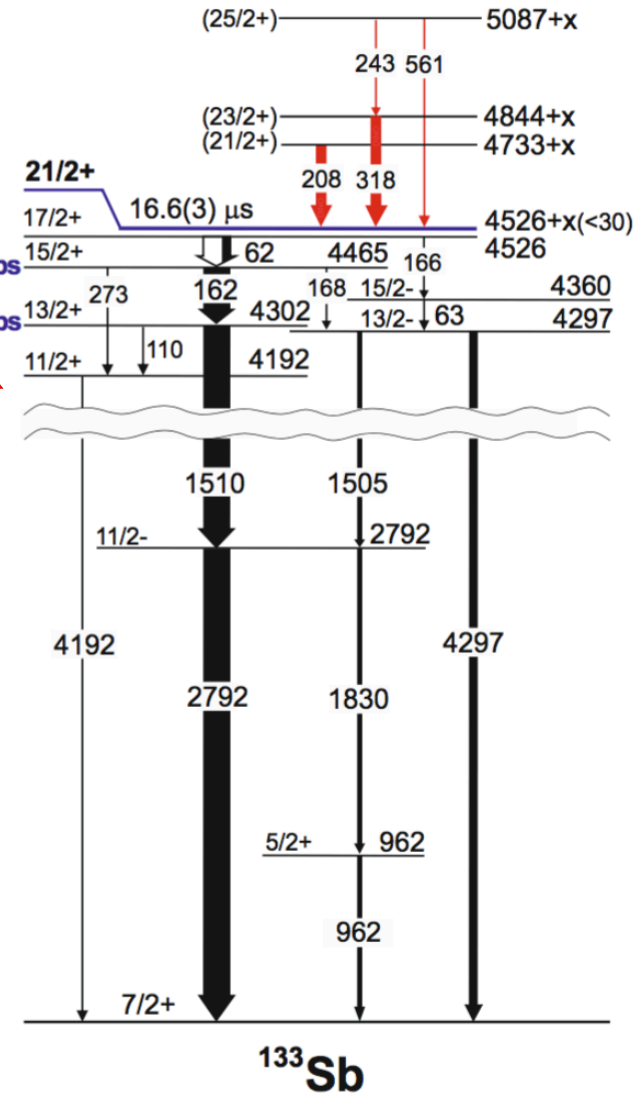
Lifetimes Analysis by FAST-TIMING: Nature of particle-CORE coupled states



Lifetimes Analysis by FAST-TIMING: Nature of particle-CORE coupled states

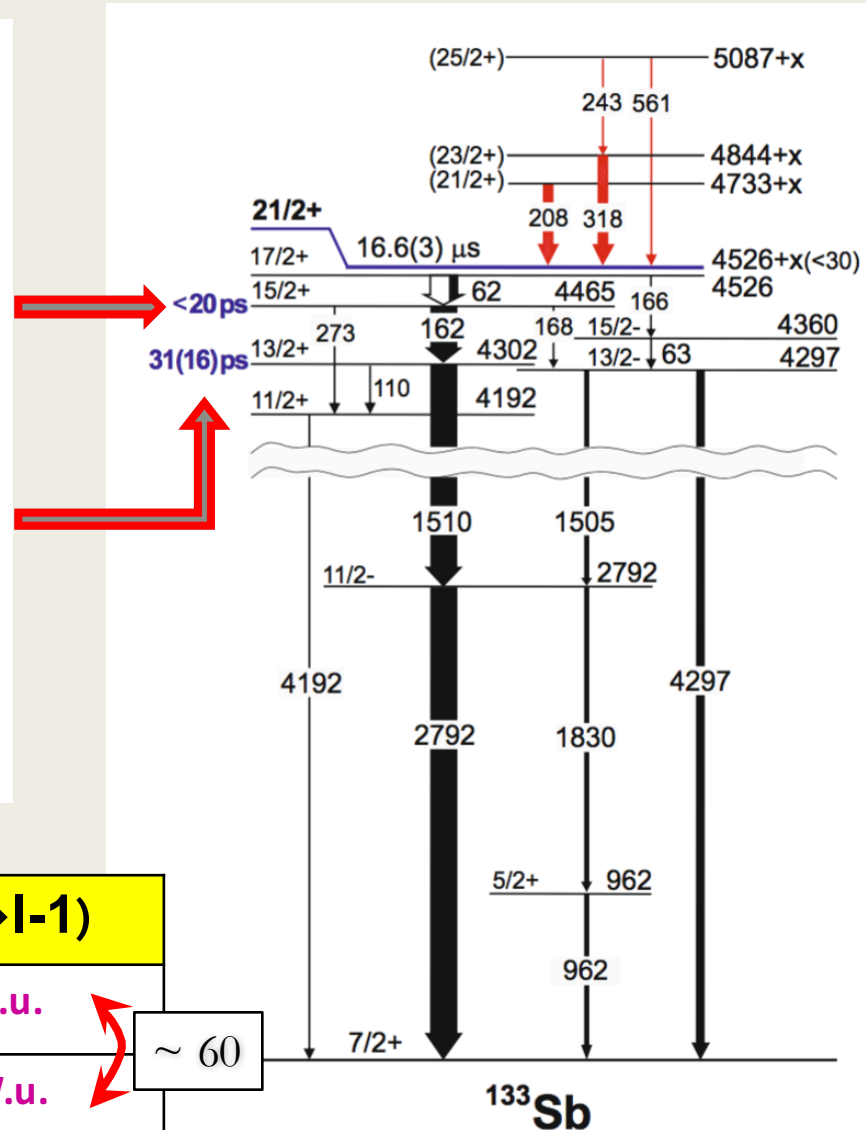
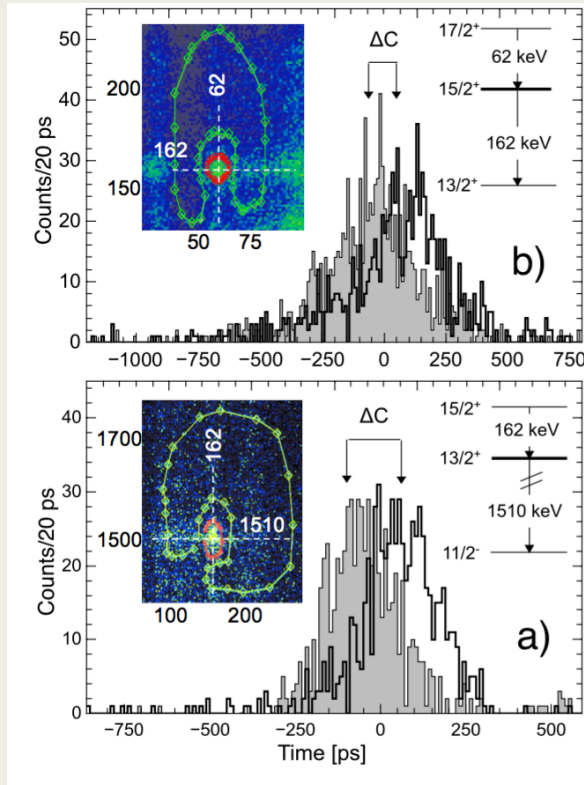


$< 20 \text{ ps}$
 $31(16) \text{ ps}$



	τ_{EXP}	$B(M1, I \rightarrow I-1)$
$15/2^+ \rightarrow 13/2^+$	$< 20 \text{ ps}$	0.24 W.u.
$13/2^+ \rightarrow 11/2^+$	31 ps	0.004 W.u.

Lifetimes Analysis by FAST-TIMING: Nature of particle-CORE coupled states

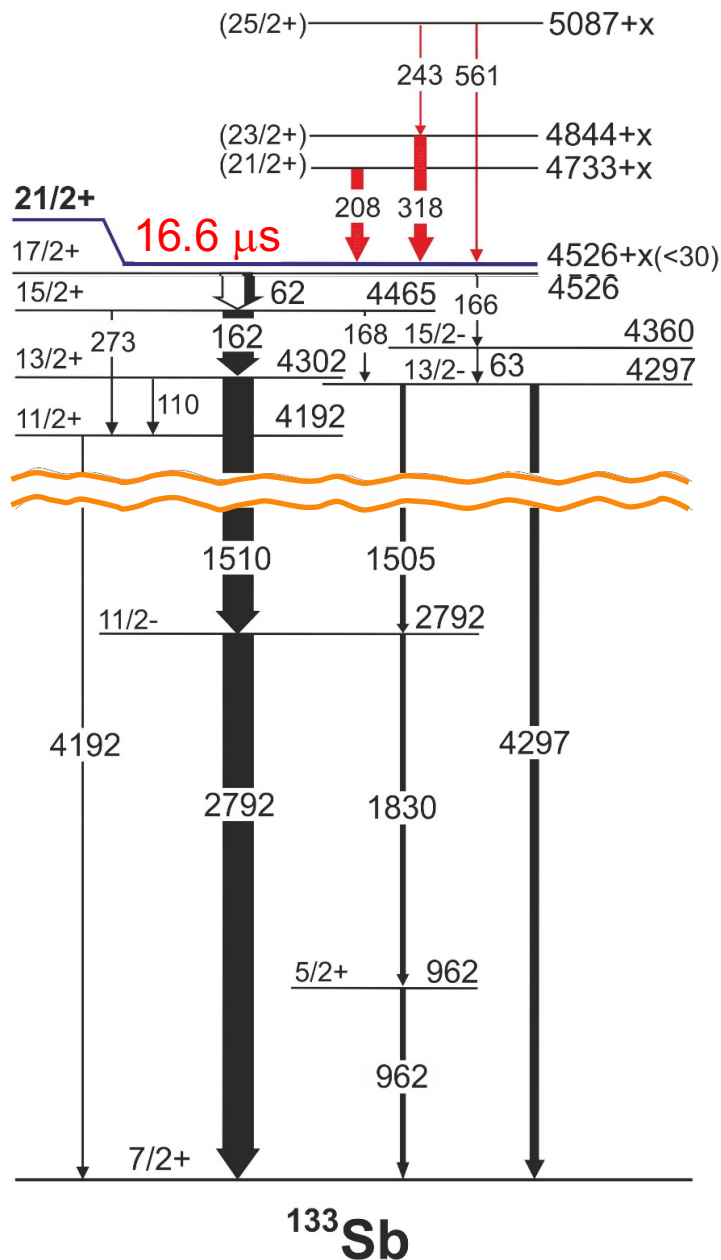


	τ_{EXP}	$B(M1, I \rightarrow I-1)$
$15/2^+ \rightarrow 13/2^+$	$< 20 \text{ ps}$	0.24 W.u.
$13/2^+ \rightarrow 11/2^+$	31 ps	0.004 W.u.

~ 60

Indication of Different Nature of Excitations!

Theoretical interpretation



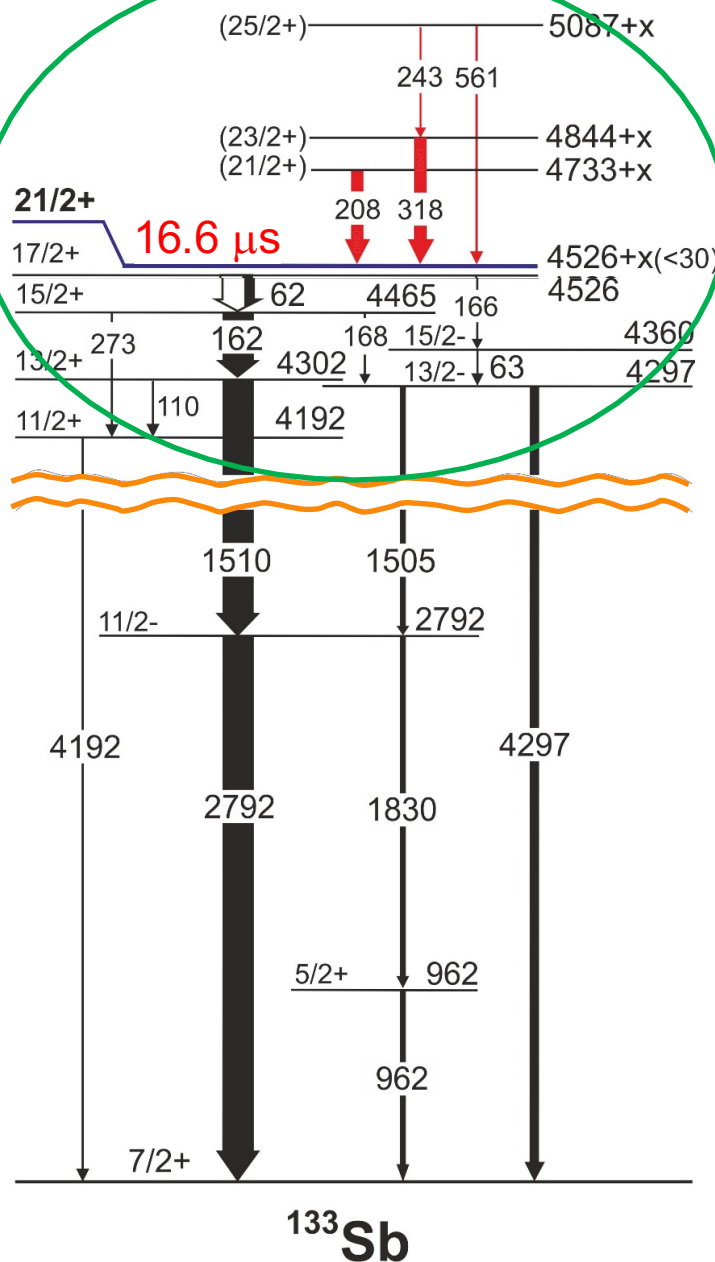
0.24

0.004

Theoretical interpretation

Restricted SHELL Model Calculations

considering only $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes f_{7/2} h^{-1}_{11/2}$
reproduce the energy sequence of states



0.24

0.004

Theoretical interpretation

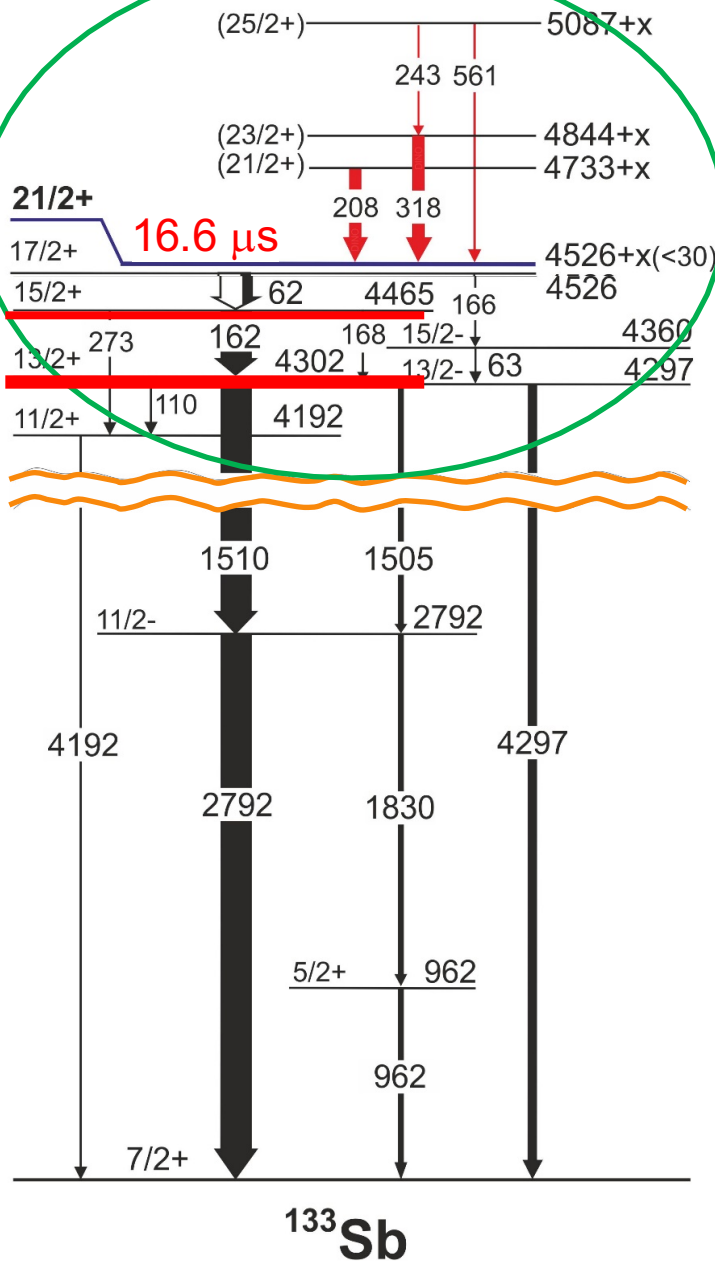
Restricted SHELL Model Calculations

considering only $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes f_{7/2} h^{-1}_{11/2}$
reproduce the energy sequence of states

Experiment: Breaking of the core

**LARGE SHELL Model Calculations
Involving complex CORE-excitations
are NOT possible !**

→ 3p – 3h excitations take weeks with 10^6 processors



Theoretical interpretation

Restricted SHELL Model Calculations

considering only $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes f_{7/2} h_{11/2}^{-1}$
reproduce the energy sequence of states

Experiment: Breaking of the core

LARGE SHELL Model Calculations
Involving complex **CORE-excitations**
are NOT possible !

→ 3p – 3h excitations take weeks with 10^6 processors

A new approach: HYBRID Model

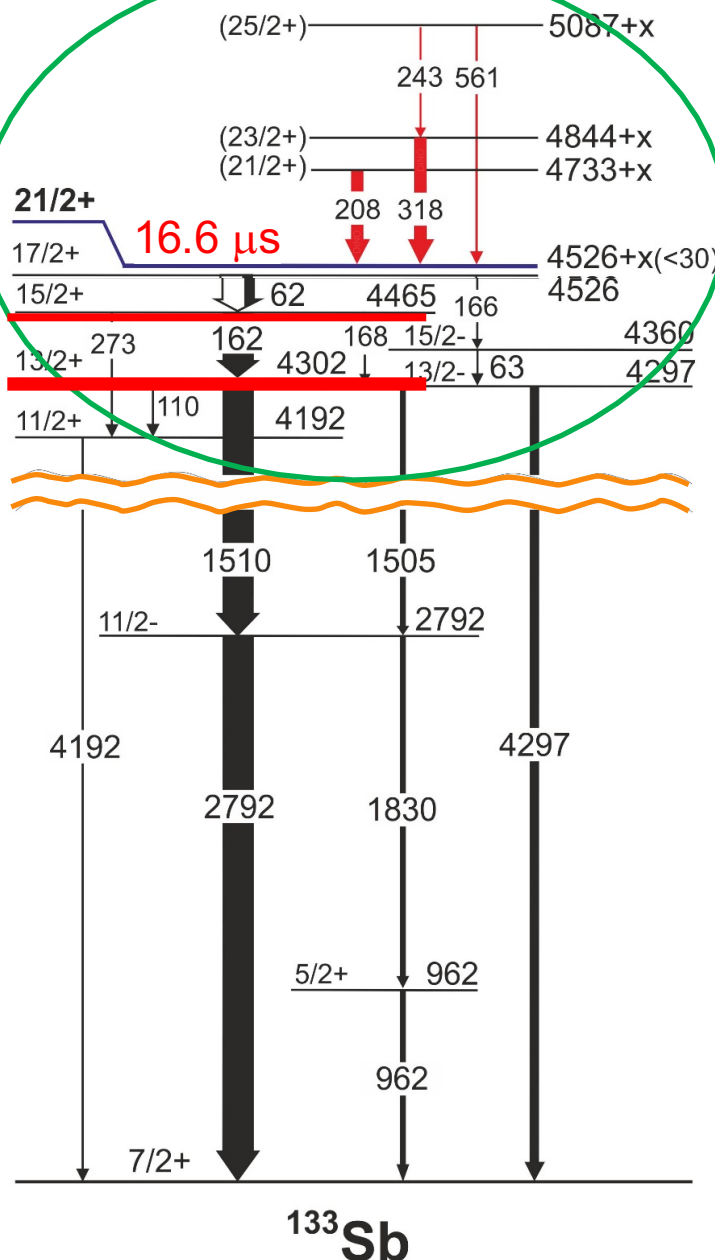
G. Colò, P.F. Bortignon (Milano)

Core excitations of ^{132}Sn (RPA)

&
Proton States (HF)

0.24

0.004



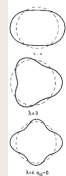
HYBRID Model – Main ingredients

^{132}Sn

CORE Excitations

$E^* < 5.5 \text{ MeV}$

$J^\pi < 11^{(+,-)}$



	Energy		Transition strength		Main components Theory (RPA)
	Exp.	Theory (RPA)	Exp.	Theory (RPA)	

Phonons

2 ⁺	4.041	3.87	7	4.75	$\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.56), $\pi g_{9/2}^{-1} d_{5/2}$ (0.19), $\pi g_{9/2}^{-1} g_{7/2}$ (0.14)
3 ⁻	4.352	5.02	> 7.1	9.91	$\nu s_{1/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.40), $\nu d_{3/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.12), $\pi p_{1/2}^{-1} g_{7/2}$ (0.12)
4 ⁺	4.416	4.46	7	5.10	$\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.63), $\pi g_{9/2}^{-1} g_{7/2}$ (0.21)

Other Excitations

Phonons

6 ⁺	4.716	4.73	1.65	$\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.86), $\pi g_{9/2}^{-1} g_{7/2}$ (0.11)
4 ⁻	4.831	5.68	0.16	$\nu s_{1/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.91)
8 ⁺	4.848	4.80	0.28	$\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.98)
5 ⁺	4.885	4.77	0.61	$\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.99)
7 ⁺	4.942	4.80	0.81	$\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.98)
5 ⁻	4.919	5.98	0.96	$\nu d_{3/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.96)
(9 ⁺)	5.280	4.99	0.16	$\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.99)
2 ⁻		5.44	1.77	$\nu d_{3/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.79)

^{133}Sb

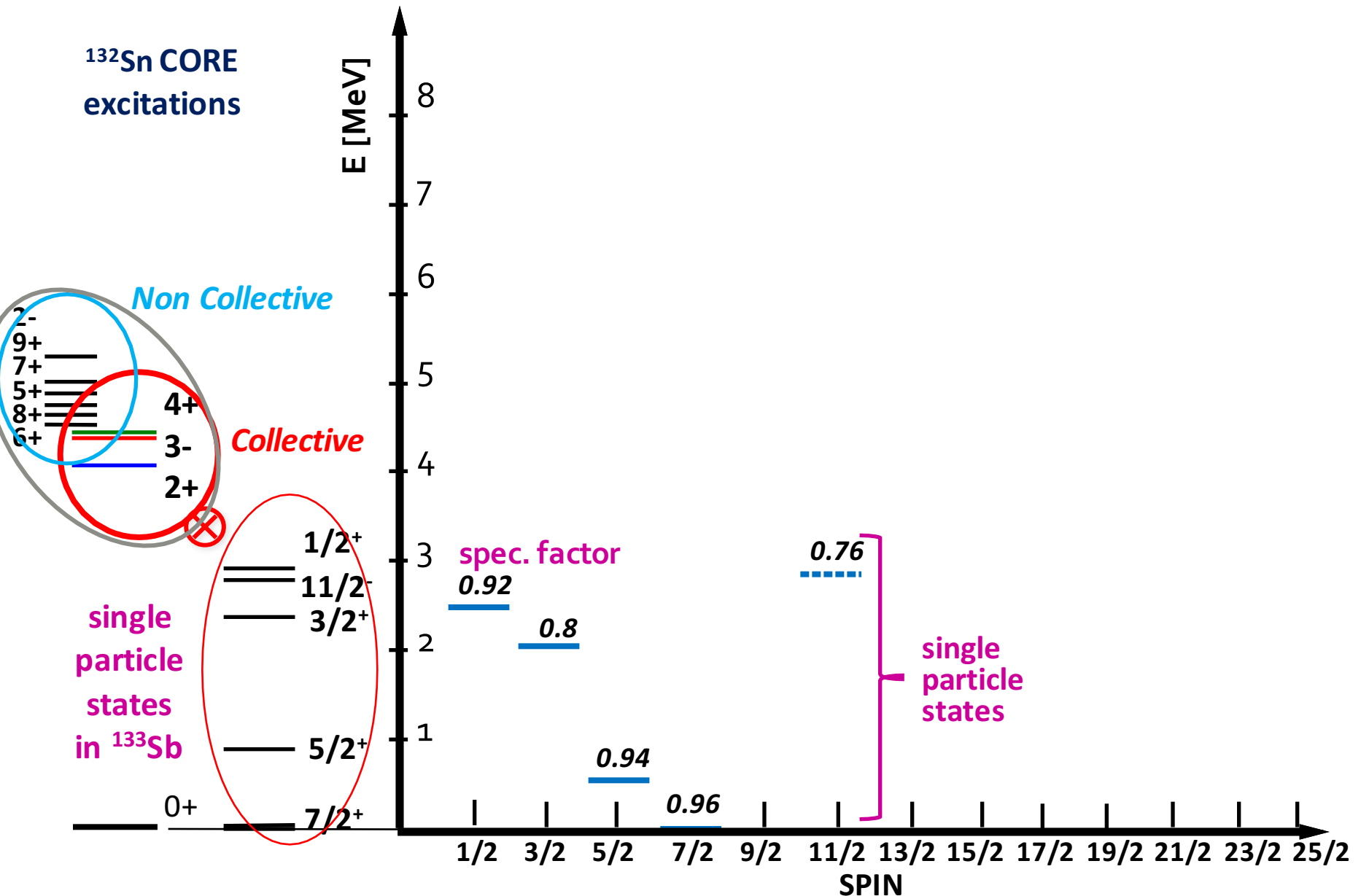
Single Particle states

g _{7/2}	d _{5/2}	d _{3/2}	h _{11/2}	s _{1/2}	
0	0.587	2.439	2.831	2.97	[MeV]

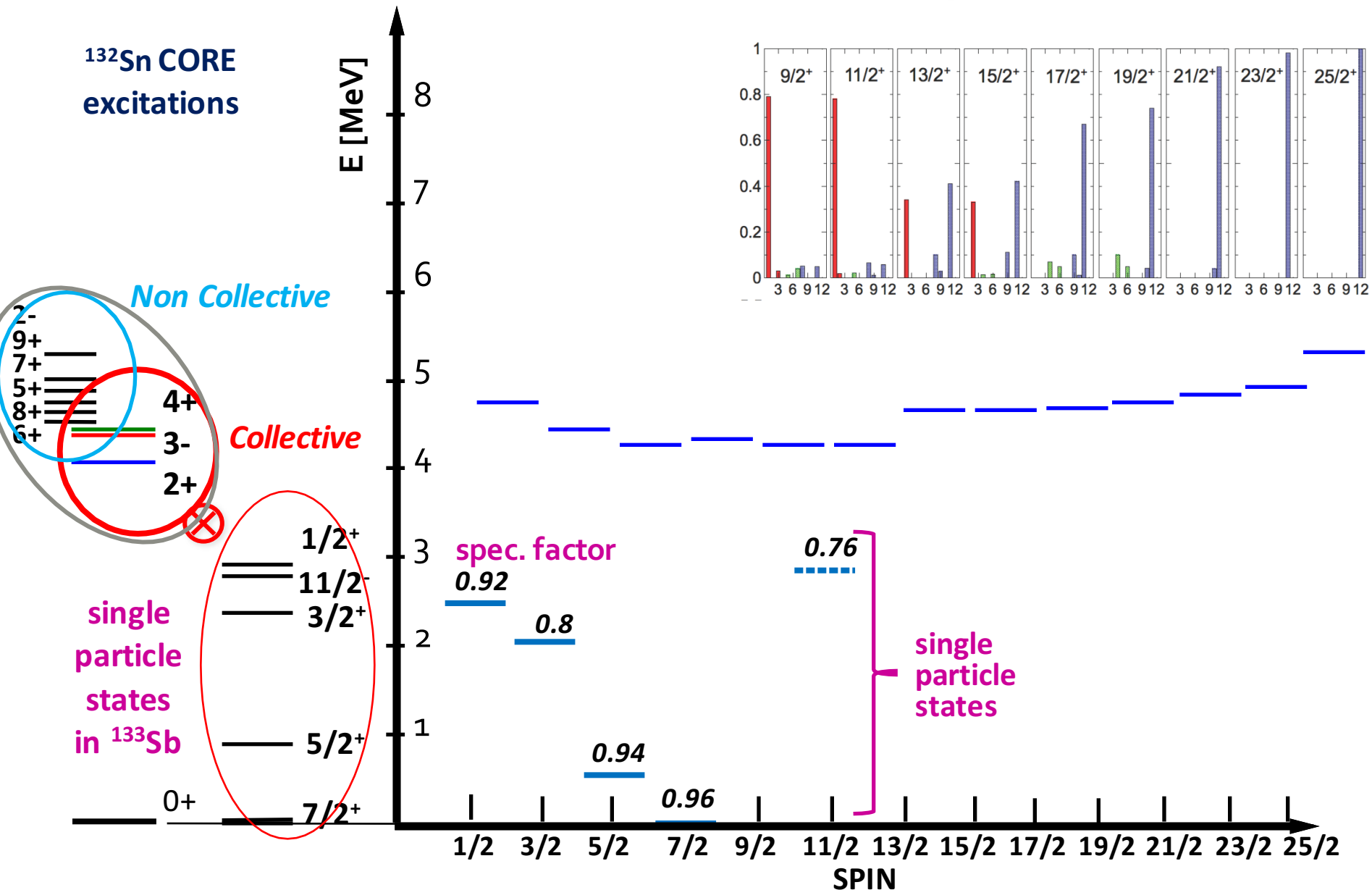
→ Coupling matrix elements between single particle and RPA states are consistently calculated with the **same SkX interaction**

[B. A. Brown, Phys. Rev. C 58, 220 (1998)]

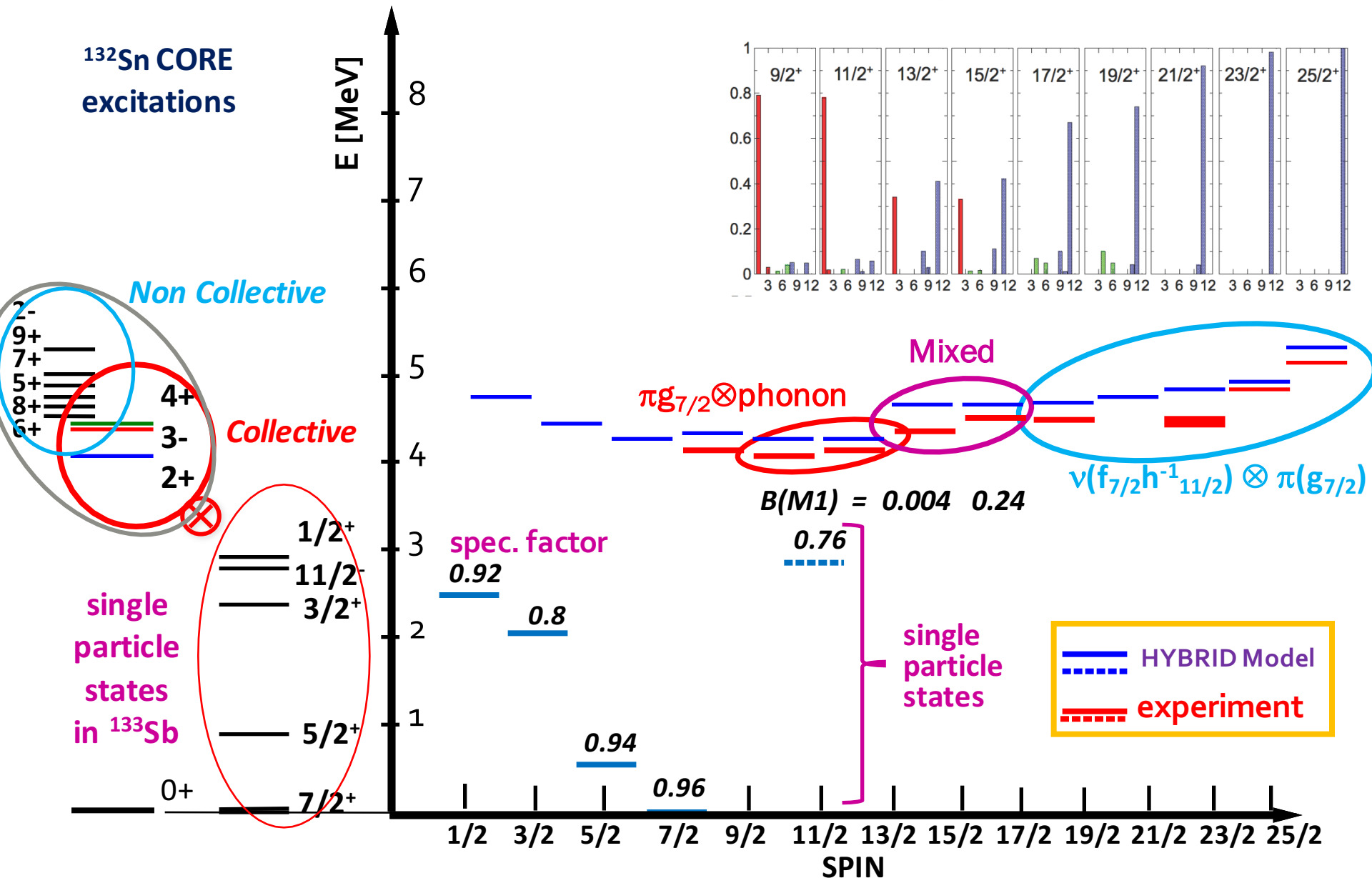
HYBRID Model – ^{133}Sb spectrum



HYBRID Model – ^{133}Sb spectrum



HYBRID Model – ^{133}Sb spectrum



Conclusion

1. **EXPERIMENT** provides evidence for **MIXED** configurations of **YRAST STATES**

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Conclusion

1. **EXPERIMENT** provides evidence for **MIXED** configurations of **YRAST STATES**
2. The **HYBRID Model (just developed)** describes this observation (for the **YRAST STATES**) **very satisfactorily** (in terms of the coupling of different types of **CORE** excitations (phonons or particle – hole excitations) to the valence particle.
3. This might be the way to describe systematically structures involving core excitations in nuclei around doubly magic cores.

...Thanks

II Generalized Centroid Difference method (GCD)

Time distribution:

Gaussian

*

Exponential

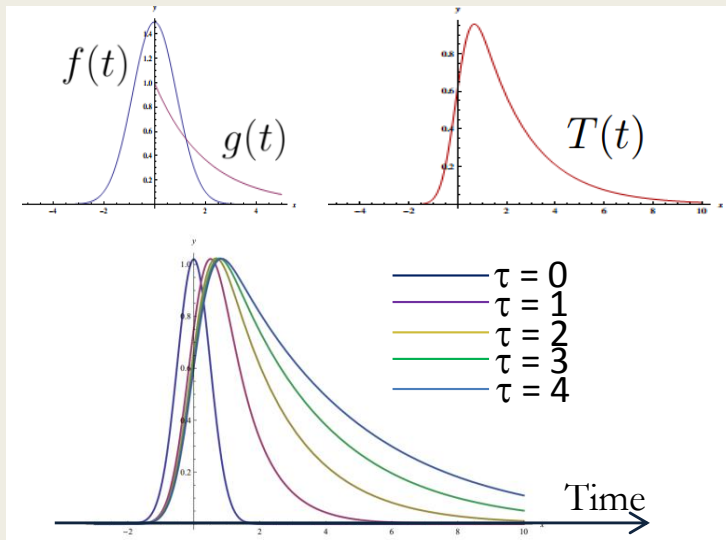


Experimental
Apparatus



$$e^{-t/\tau}$$

$\tau = \text{lifetime}$



$\tau \approx 0$ Prompt

C_P

$\tau > 0$ Delayed

C_D

$$C_D = C_P + \tau$$



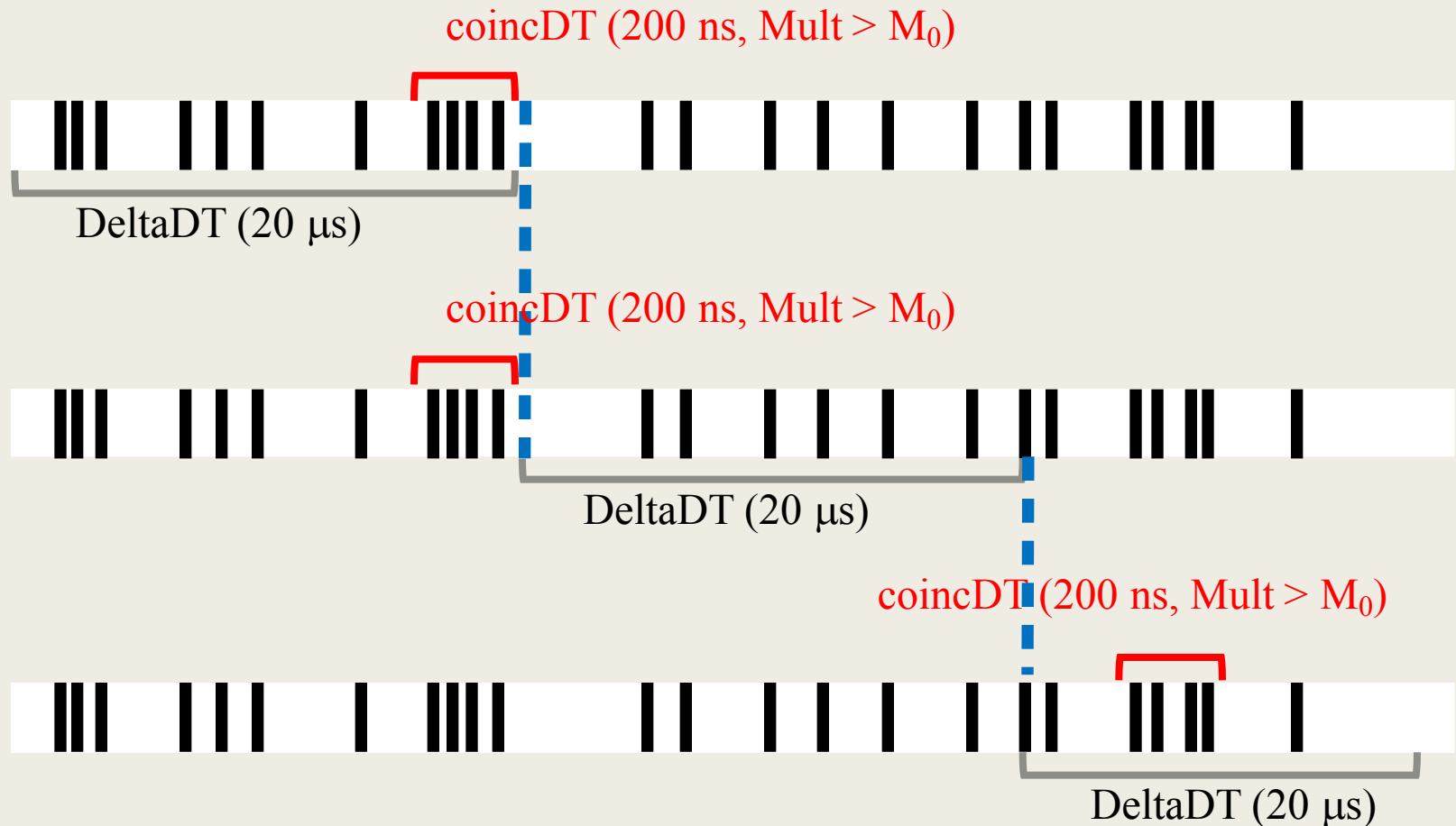
$$\tau = C_D - C_P$$

Event Building for μ s ISOMER studies

Need to define a “Fission” Trigger

Critical Parameter to identify FISSION: $M_0 = 3$

Determination of Prompt & Delayed events



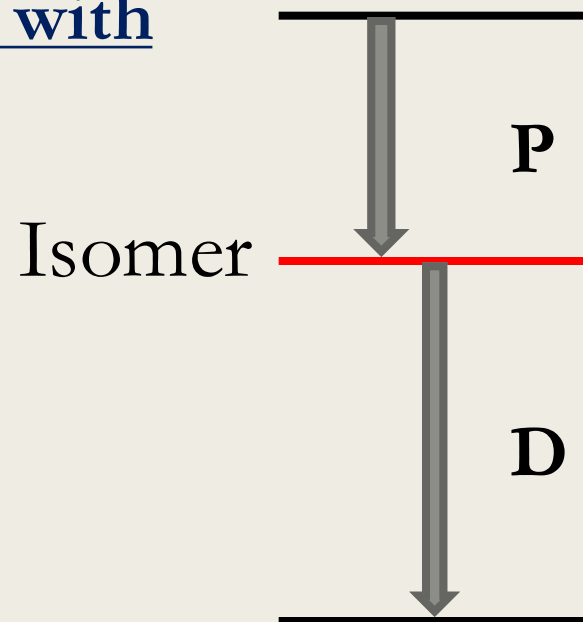
Event Building for μ s ISOMER studies



$\Delta T_{\text{Prompt}} = 200 \text{ ns}$ with $\gamma_{\text{mult}} > 3$
 $\Delta T_{\text{Delayed}} \leq 20 \mu\text{s}$ with $\gamma_{\text{mult}} \leq 3$

Possibility to create 3 matrices with a gate condition

- 1) P – P
- 2) P – D
- 3) D – D



Base

$$|jm\rangle = a_{jm}^\dagger |0\rangle,$$

$$|[j' \otimes NJ]_{jm}\rangle$$

S.P.

S.P x PHONON

Hamiltonian

$$H = H_0 + V,$$

$$H_0 = \sum_{jm} \epsilon_j a_{jm}^\dagger a_{jm} + \sum_{NJM} \hbar\omega_{NJ} \Gamma_{NJM}^\dagger \Gamma_{NJM},$$

$$V = \sum_{jm} \sum_{j'm' NJM} h(jm; j'm', NJM) a_{jm} [a_{j'}^\dagger \otimes \Gamma_{NJ}^\dagger]_{jm'},$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{n_1 l j} & 0 & \frac{\langle n_1 l j || V || n_1' l_1' j_1' N_1 J_1 \rangle}{\hat{j}} & \frac{\langle n_1 l j || V || n_2' l_2' j_2' N_2 J_2 \rangle}{\hat{j}} \\ 0 & \epsilon_{n_2 l j} & \frac{\langle n_2 l j || V || n_1' l_1' j_1' N_1 J_1 \rangle}{\hat{j}} & \frac{\langle n_2 l j || V || n_2' l_2' j_2' N_2 J_2 \rangle}{\hat{j}} \\ \frac{\langle n_1 l j || V || n_1' l_1' j_1' N_1 J_1 \rangle}{\hat{j}} & \frac{\langle n_2 l j || V || n_1' l_1' j_1' N_1 J_1 \rangle}{\hat{j}} & \epsilon_{n_1' l_1' j_1'} + \hbar\omega_{N_1 J_1} & 0 \\ \frac{\langle n_1 l j || V || n_2' l_2' j_2' N_2 J_2 \rangle}{\hat{j}} & \frac{\langle n_2 l j || V || n_2' l_2' j_2' N_2 J_2 \rangle}{\hat{j}} & 0 & \epsilon_{n_2' l_2' j_2'} + \hbar\omega_{N_2 J_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

HYBRID Model – Main ingredients

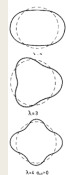
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RPA (Skyrme X)



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6 ⁺	4.716	4.73	1.65	$\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.86), $\pi g_{9/2}^{-1} g_{7/2}$ (0.11)
4 ⁻	4.831	5.68	0.16	$\nu s_{1/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.91)
8 ⁺	4.848	4.80	0.28	$\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.98)
5 ⁺	4.885	4.77	0.61	$\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.99)
7 ⁺	4.942	4.80	0.81	$\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.98)
5 ⁻	4.919	5.98	0.96	$\nu d_{3/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.96)
(9 ⁺)	5.280	4.99	0.16	$\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.99)
2 ⁻		5.44	1.77	$\nu d_{3/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}$ (0.79)

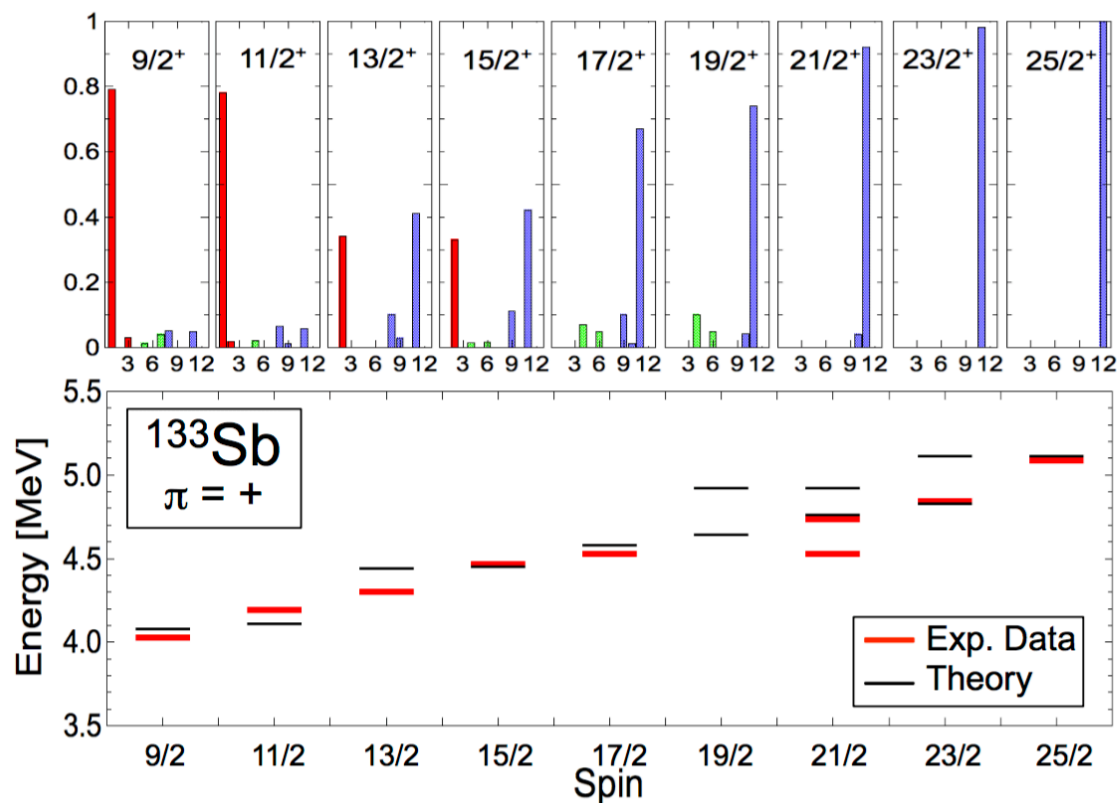
^{133}Sb

Single Particle states

Hartree-Fock (Skyrme X)

$g_{7/2}$	$d_{5/2}$	$d_{3/2}$	$h_{11/2}$	$s_{1/2}$	
0	0.587	2.439	2.831	2.97	[MeV]

→ Coupling matrix elements between single particle and RPA states are consistently calculated with the same SkX interaction



1: $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes 2_1^+$

2: $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes 4_1^+$

3: $\pi d_{5/2} \otimes 2_1^+$

4: $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes [\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}, \pi g_{9/2}^{-1} g_{7/2}]_6^+$

5: $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes [\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}, \pi g_{9/2}^{-1} g_{7/2}]_2^+$

6: $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes [\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}, \pi g_{9/2}^{-1} g_{7/2}]_6^+$

7: $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes [\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} h_{9/2}, \pi g_{9/2}^{-1} g_{7/2}]_1^+$

8: $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes [\pi g_{9/2}^{-1} g_{7/2}]_3^+$

9: $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes [\pi g_{9/2}^{-1} g_{7/2}]_5^+$

10: $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes [\pi g_{9/2}^{-1} g_{7/2}]_7^+$

11: $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes [\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}]_8^+$

12: $\pi g_{7/2} \otimes [\nu h_{11/2}^{-1} f_{7/2}]_9^+$

Reduced Transition Probabilities

$$B(X\lambda) \equiv \frac{1}{2j_f + 1} |\langle \alpha_f j_f \| \hat{O}(X\lambda) \| \alpha_i j_i \rangle|^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha_f j_f \| \hat{O}(X\lambda) \| \alpha_i j_i \rangle &= \sum_{if} X_i^{\alpha_i} X_f^{\alpha_f} \langle j_f \| \hat{O}(X\lambda) \| j_i \rangle \\ &= \sum_{if} X_i^{\alpha_i} X_f^{\alpha_f} \langle j_f \| \hat{O}(X\lambda) \| j_i \rangle + \\ &+ \sum_{if} X_i^{\alpha_i} X_f^{\alpha_f} \langle [j'_f \otimes J'_f]_{j_f} \| \hat{O}(X\lambda) \| j_i \rangle + \\ &+ \sum_{if} X_i^{\alpha_i} X_f^{\alpha_f} \langle j_f \| \hat{O}(X\lambda) \| [j'_i \otimes J_i]_{j_i} \rangle + \\ &+ \sum_{if} X_i^{\alpha_i} X_f^{\alpha_f} \langle [j'_f \otimes J'_f]_{j_f} \| \hat{O}(X\lambda) \| [j'_i \otimes J_i]_{j_i} \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha_f j_f \| \hat{O}(X\lambda) \| \alpha_i j_i \rangle &= \sum_{if} \xi_i^{\alpha_i} \xi_f^{\alpha_f} \langle j_f \| \hat{O}(X\lambda) \| j_i \rangle + \\ &+ \sum_{if} \xi_i^{\alpha_i} \xi_f^{\alpha_f} \delta(J'_f, \lambda) \delta(j'_f, j_i) \frac{\hat{j}_f}{\lambda} \langle J'_f \| \hat{O}_{ph} \| 0 \rangle + \\ &+ \sum_{if} \xi_i^{\alpha_i} \xi_f^{\alpha_f} \delta(J'_i, \lambda) \delta(j'_i, j_f) \frac{\hat{j}_i}{\lambda} \langle J'_i \| \hat{O}_{ph} \| 0 \rangle (-)^{j_i - j_f + \lambda + \binom{+1}{+0}} + \\ &+ \sum_{if} \xi_i^{\alpha_i} \xi_f^{\alpha_f} \hat{j}_f \hat{j}_i \left\{ (-)^{j_f + J'_i + \lambda + j'_i} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j_i & j_f & \lambda \\ J'_f & J'_i & j'_f \end{matrix} \right\} \delta(j'_f, j'_i) \times \right. \\ &\times \sum_{ph, p', h'} \left[X_{ph}^f X_{p'h'}^i + (-)^{J'_f - J'_i + \lambda} Y_{ph}^f Y_{p'h'}^i \right] \times \\ &\times \left(\delta(h, h') \hat{j}_f \hat{j}_i (-)^{j_h + j_p + J'_i + \lambda} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j_h & J'_i & j_{p'} \\ \lambda & j_p & J'_f \end{matrix} \right\} \langle j_p \| \hat{O}_{sp} \| j_{p'} \rangle + \right. \\ &- \delta(p, p') \hat{j}_f \hat{j}_i (-)^{j_h + j_p + J'_f} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j_p & J'_i & j_{h'} \\ \lambda & j_h & J'_f \end{matrix} \right\} \langle j_{h'} \| \hat{O}_{sp} \| j_h \rangle \Big) + \\ &+ (-)^{j_i + j'_f + \lambda + J'_f} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j_f & j_i & \lambda \\ j'_i & j'_f & J'_f \end{matrix} \right\} \delta(J'_f, J'_i) \langle j'_f \| \hat{O}_{sp} \| j'_i \rangle \Big\}. \end{aligned}$$

Reduced Transition Probabilities

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle j_2 \| i^\lambda \mathcal{M}(E\lambda) \| j_1 \rangle \\ &= e(-1)^{j_1-j_2+\lambda} i^{l_1-l_2+\lambda} \left(\frac{(2\lambda+1)(2j_1+1)}{4\pi} \right)^{1/2} \langle j_2 \| r^\lambda \| j_1 \rangle \langle j_1 \frac{1}{2} \lambda 0 | j_2 \frac{1}{2} \rangle \quad (l_1 + \lambda - l_2 \text{ even}) \end{aligned} \quad (3C-33)$$

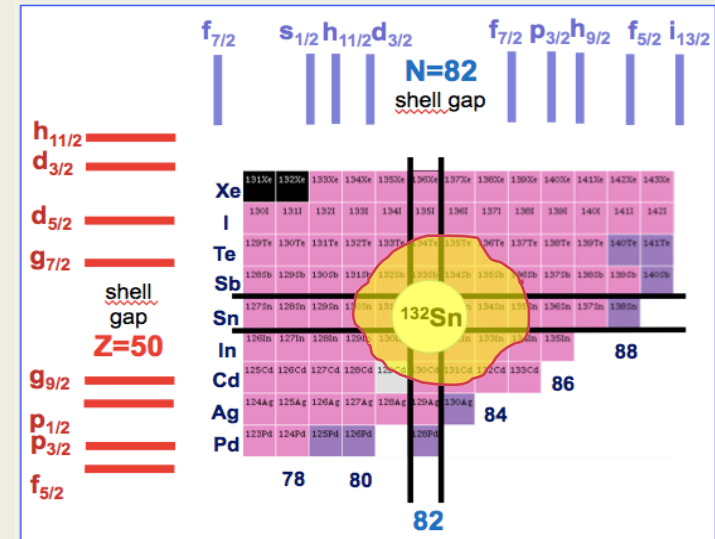
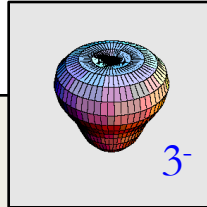
$$\begin{aligned} & \langle j_2 \| i^{\lambda-1} \mathcal{M}(M\lambda) \| j_1 \rangle \\ &= \frac{e\hbar}{2Mc} (-1)^{j_1-j_2+\lambda-1} i^{l_1-l_2+\lambda-1} \left(\frac{(2j_1+1)(2\lambda+1)}{4\pi} \right)^{1/2} \langle j_2 \| r^{\lambda-1} \| j_1 \rangle \\ & \times \left\{ \left(g_s - \frac{2}{\lambda+1} g_l \right) \frac{\lambda}{2} \langle j_1 \frac{1}{2} \lambda 0 | j_2 \frac{1}{2} \rangle \left[1 + \frac{1}{\lambda} (-1)^{l_1+1/2-j_1} \{ (j_1 + \frac{1}{2}) + (-1)^{j_1+j_2-\lambda} (j_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \} \right] \right. \\ & \left. + (-1)^{j_1+j_2+\lambda} \frac{2g_l}{\lambda+1} (\lambda(2\lambda-1)(2\lambda+1)j_1(j_1+1)(2j_1+1))^{1/2} \langle j_1 \frac{1}{2} \lambda - 1 0 | j_2 \frac{1}{2} \rangle \right. \\ & \left. \times \begin{Bmatrix} j_1 & 1 & j_1 \\ \lambda-1 & j_2 & \lambda \end{Bmatrix} \right\} \quad (3C-36) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle n'_1 j'_1 n'_2 j'_2 j' m' | \{ \hat{P}_a(1) \otimes \hat{Q}_b(2) \}_{c\gamma} | n_1 j_1 n_2 j_2 j m \rangle \\ &= (-1)^{2c} \prod_{cj} C_{jmc\gamma}^{j'm'} \begin{Bmatrix} a & b & c \\ j'_1 & j'_2 & j' \\ j_1 & j_2 & j \end{Bmatrix} \langle n'_1 j'_1 | \hat{P}_a(1) | n_1 j_1 \rangle \langle n'_2 j'_2 | \hat{Q}_b(2) | n_2 j_2 \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

Physics Motivation

Low lying excited states in **DOUBLY MAGIC** Nuclei are dominated by complex, collective excitations

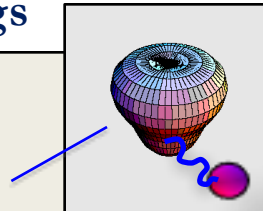
$2^+, 3^-, 4^+, \dots$ **PHONONS**



The Structure of Nuclei with **one** or **two valence particles** is influenced by

Particle-Phonon couplings

*excited core
(phonon)*



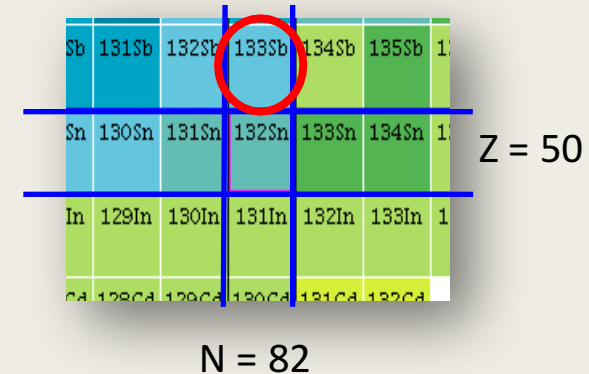
Key Ingredient for:

- Quenching of Spectroscopic Factors,
- Anharmonicity of vibrational spectra
- Damping of Giant Resonances, ...

PHENOMENOLOGICAL (Bohr-Mottelson)
MICROSCOPIC (Colò, Bortignon, Sagawa,
Dabaczewski, Vretenar, ...)

**→ VERY limited EXPERIMENTAL Information on
Particle-PHONON Couplings around DOUBLY MAGIC NUCLEI**

Outline



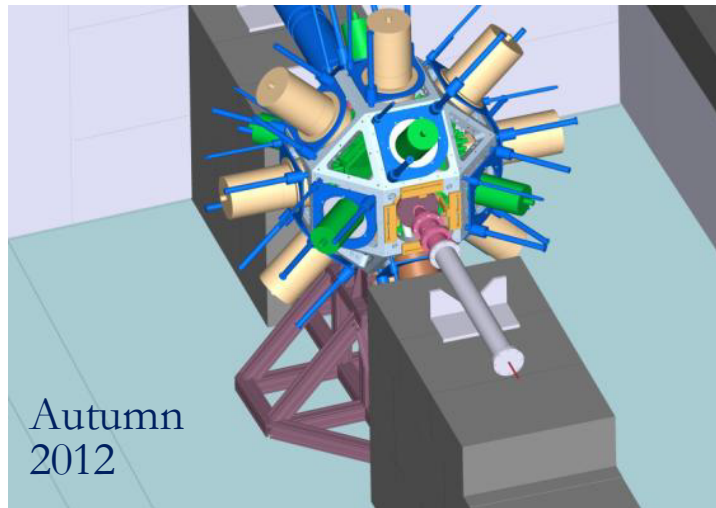
- Physics Motivation:
- EXILL e FATIMA Campaign
- Experimental Setup
- Analysis
- Theory

First time a large HPGe array (52 Ge crystals)
installed around a highly collimated cold-neutron beam

SETUP 1

γ – spectroscopy

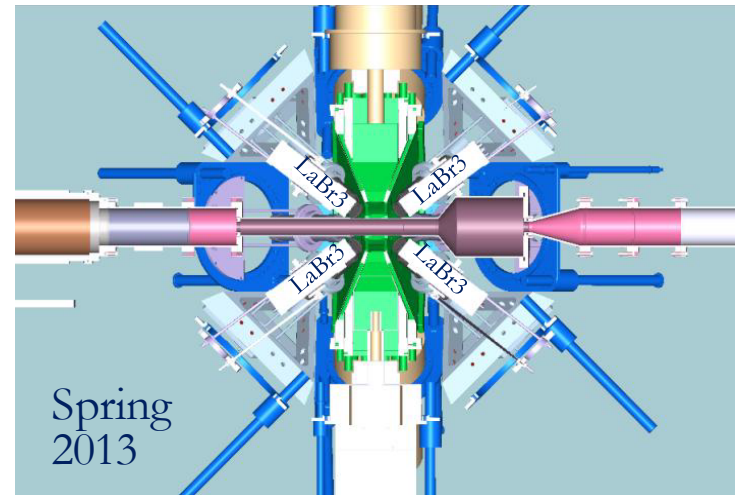
10 EXOGAM – Clovers + 6 Ge GASP
6% efficiency



SETUP 2

Lifetime Measurement

8 EXOGAM – Clovers + 16 LaBr3
Fast Timing



The ACQUISITION SYSTEM

A Fully Digital Approach, TRIGGERLESS

>10 kHz/crystal, >600 kHz total, 10 ns clock

Unique opportunity for g-coincidences over several ms time window

→ n-induced fission on ^{235}U and ^{241}Pu and (n, γ) on several targets
2 target play a **crucial rule** in order to identify partners!!!

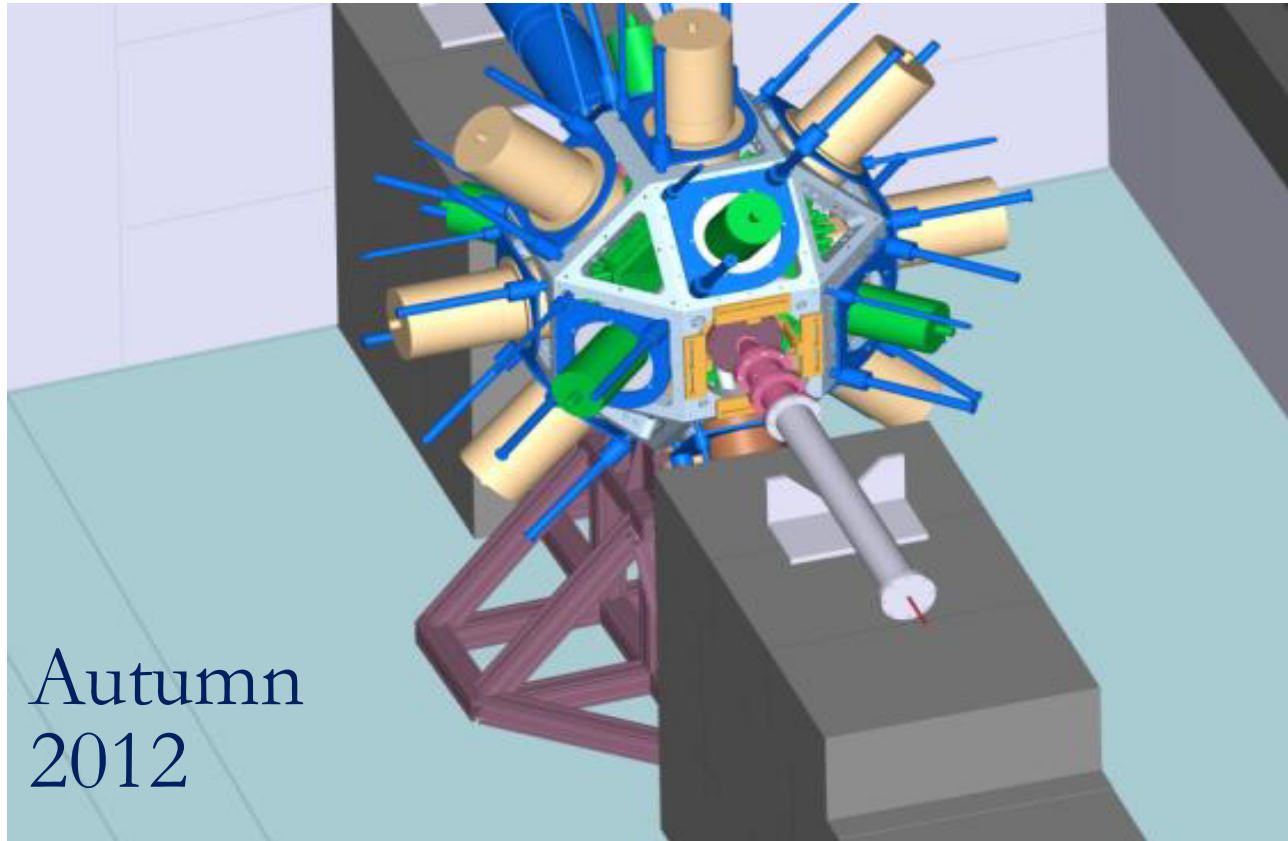
EXILL

(EXOgam @ ILL)

SETUP 1

γ – spectroscopy

8 EXOGAM – Clovers + 6 Ge GASP + 2 Lohengrin
6% efficiency



Autumn
2012

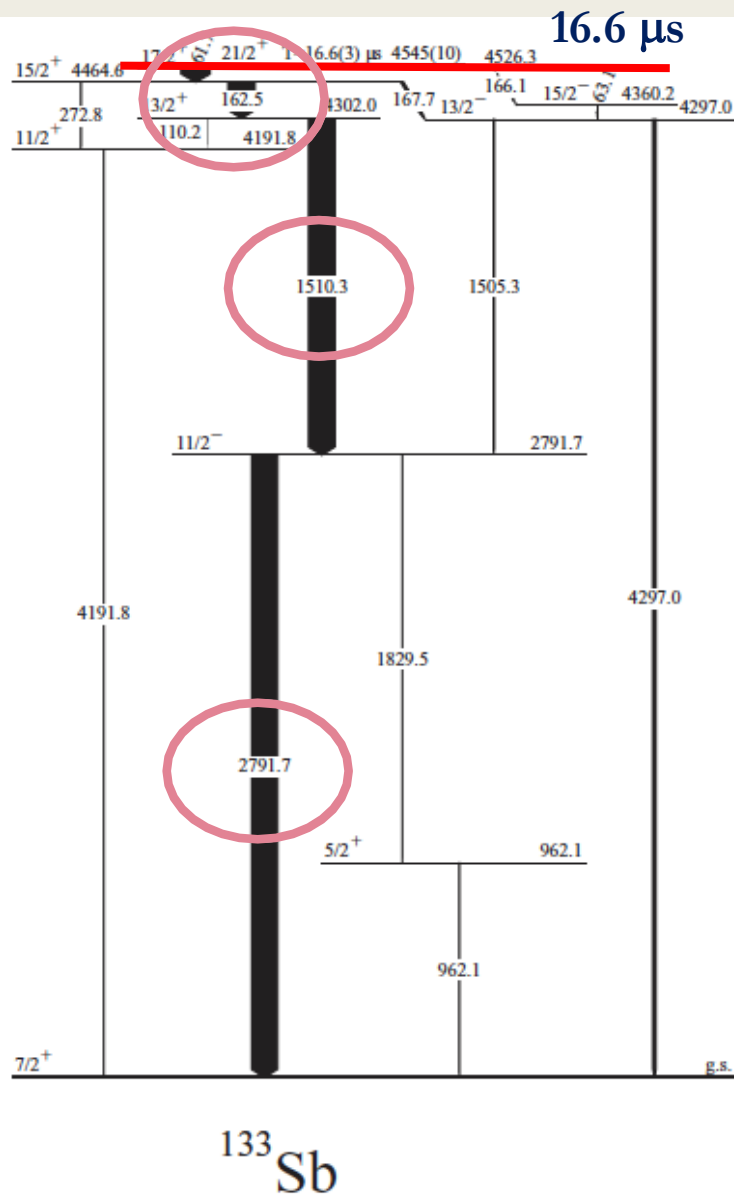


FIG. 5. Partial level scheme of ^{133}Sb as obtained in the present work. Excited levels and γ transitions are labeled with energies given in keV.

Isomer Decay Measured at the focal plane of LOHENGRIN separator (ILL)

W. Urban et al., PRC79(2009)037304

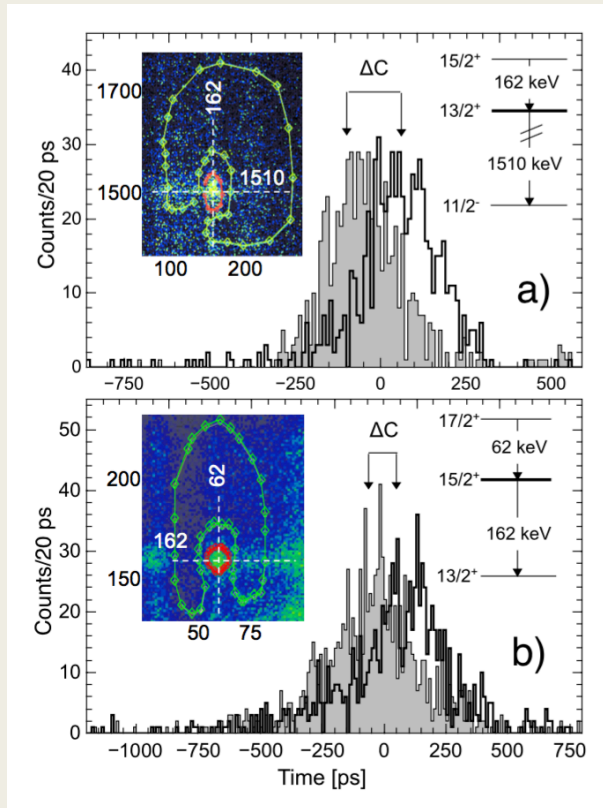
Matrices

P – P – (D)

P – D – (D)

(D) = 2792, 1510 and 162 keV

Lifetimes Analysis by FAST-TIMING: Nature of particle-CORE coupled states



13/2⁺ @ 4302 keV

$$T_{1/2} = 31(16) \text{ ps}$$

15/2⁺ @ 4464 keV

$$T_{1/2} < 20 \text{ ps}$$

INTERPRETATION

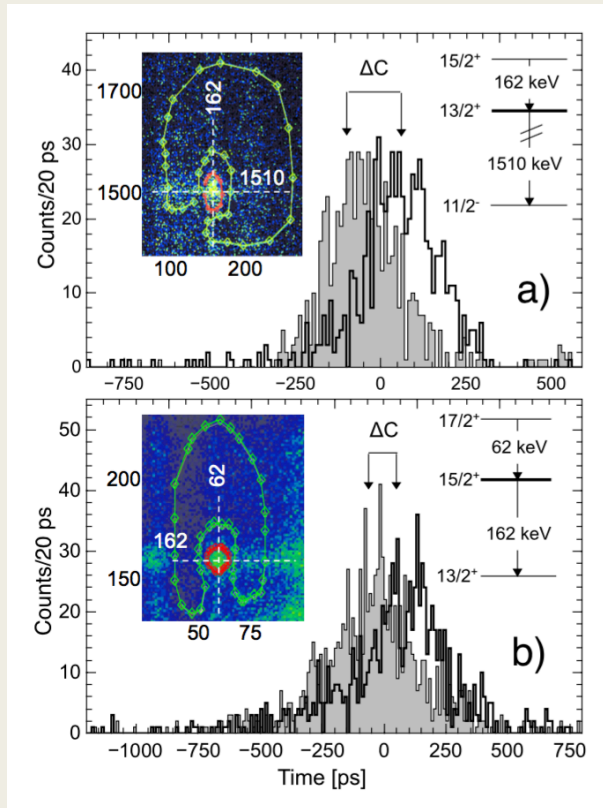
Multiplet of states
11/2⁺, 13/2⁺, ... 25/2⁺

Lifetimes Analysis with Scintillators

	τ_{EXP}	$B(M1, I \rightarrow I-1)$	> 100
$15/2^+ \rightarrow 13/2^+$	$\approx 10 \text{ ps}$	0.7 W.u.	
$13/2^+ \rightarrow 11/2^+$	$\approx 40 \text{ ps}$	0.005 W.u.	

Not Simple
Configurations !

Lifetimes Analysis by FAST-TIMING: Nature of particle-CORE coupled states



13/2⁺ @ 4302 keV

$$T_{1/2} = 31(16) \text{ ps}$$

15/2⁺ @ 4464 keV

$$T_{1/2} < 20 \text{ ps}$$

INTERPRETATION

Multiplet of states
11/2⁺, 13/2⁺, ... 25/2⁺

Lifetimes Analysis
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	τ_{EXP}	$B(M1, I \rightarrow I-1)$	> 100
15/2 ⁺ → 13/2 ⁺	≈ 10 ps	0.7 W.u.	
13/2 ⁺ → 11/2 ⁺	≈ 40 ps	0.005 W.u.	

Not Same
Configurations !

Hybrid Configuration Mixing

(G. Colò & P.F. Bortignon)

We start from a **basis** made up with **particles** (or holes) around a core, and with **excitations** of the same core (RPA “phonons”).

$$|jm\rangle = a_{jm}^\dagger |0\rangle,$$

$$|[j' \otimes NJ]_{jm}\rangle$$

Hamiltonian

$$\begin{aligned} H &= H_0 + V, \\ H_0 &= \sum_{jm} \varepsilon_j a_{jm}^\dagger a_{jm} + \sum_{NJM} \hbar\omega_{NJ} \Gamma_{NJM}^\dagger \Gamma_{NJM}, \\ V &= \sum_{jm} \sum_{j'm' NJM} h(jm; j'm', NJM) a_{jm} [a_{j'}^\dagger \otimes \Gamma_{NJ}^\dagger]_{jm}, \end{aligned}$$