

*Discovery  
of collective states  
in the heavy nucleus  $^{208}\text{Pb}$   
by complete spectroscopy*

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# Description of states in $^{208}\text{Pb}$

★ The nucleus  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  is studied since 120 years

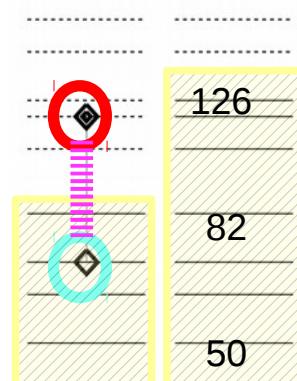
- 1899 energy estimate of lowest state [ now 2615 keV ]
- 1920s relative energy of next three lowest states [ now 5-(1) 4-(1) 5-(2) ]
- 1954 spin and parity of lowest state [ now 3-(1) ]
- 1965** discovery of IAR exciting neutron  **$1\text{p}1\text{h}$**  configurations
- 2015 lowest 150 states below  $\text{Ex}=6.2 \text{ MeV}$  (completely) identified
- 2019 most negative parity states below  $\text{Ex}=7.0 \text{ MeV}$  identified

★ Most states are  **$1\text{p}1\text{h}$**  states but some definitely not

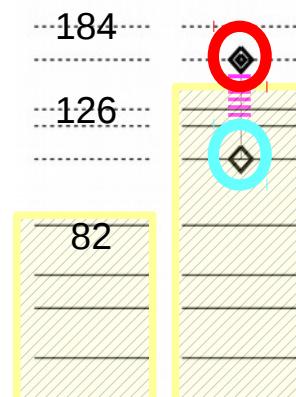
- 1970 (2015) neutron (proton) pairing vibration calculated and identified
- 2017 3- yrast state recognized as tetrahedral rotation and nine more states identified as tetrahedral rotations and vibrations
- 2019 coupling of 3- yrast state to  **$1\text{p}1\text{h}$**  states calculated and identified

★ ¿ How to find more non- **$1\text{p}1\text{h}$**  states ?

★ Compare structure of all states to shell model calculations !



*proton*  
 **$1\text{p}1\text{h}$**  states  
by  $(\text{d},3\text{He})$



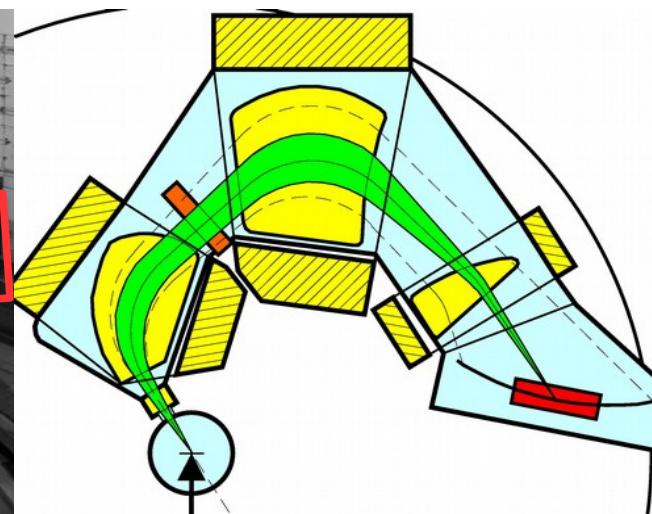
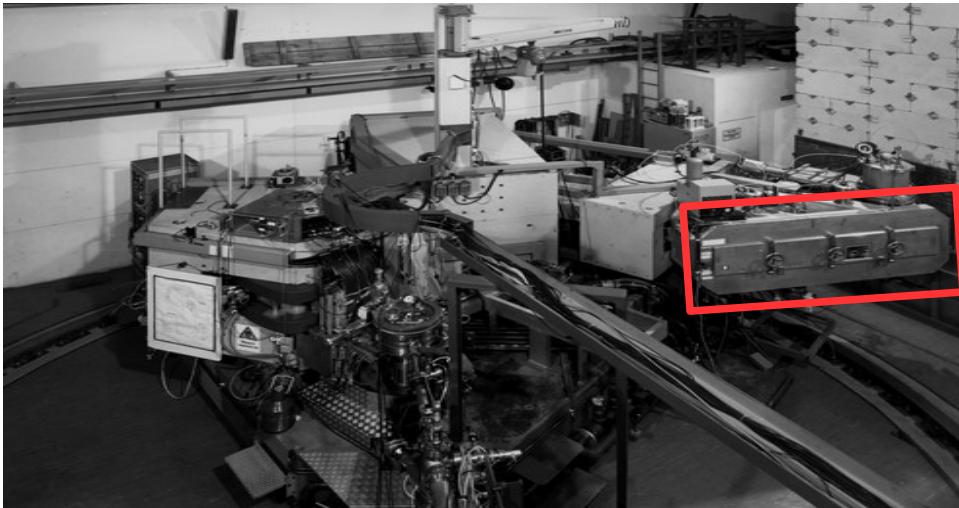
*neutron*  
 **$1\text{p}1\text{h}$**  states  
by  $(\text{p},\text{p}')$  via IAR  
and by  $(\text{d},\text{p})$

# Experimental tools

13 MV van de Graaff accelerator  
and  
Q3D magnetic spectrograph  
at the Maier-Leibnitz-Laboratory  
(Garching, Germany)

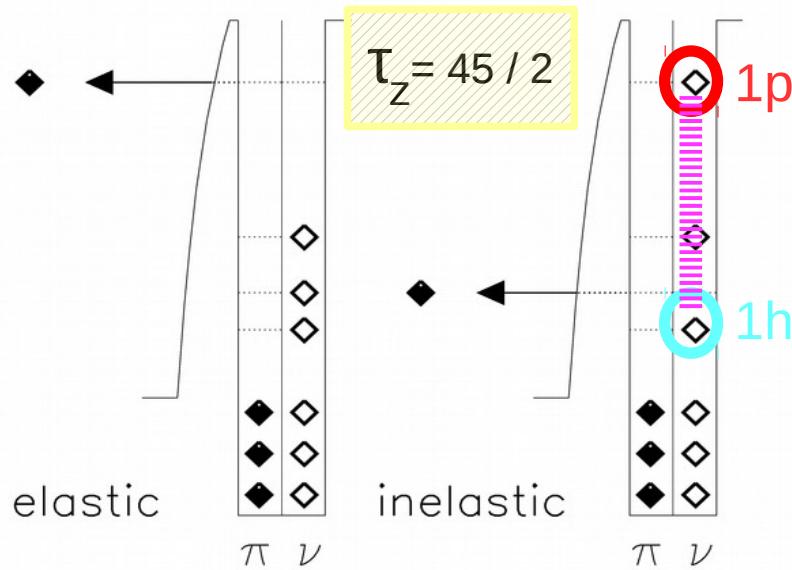
2003-2019

Q3D magnetic spectrograph yields **3 keV** resolution



length of  
spectrum  
 $\sim 1 \text{ MeV}$

# Experimental tools and theoretical reaction models



4 proton **1p1h** configurations in 208Pb excited by  
209Bi(d,3He)  
209Bi(t,αγ)

*inelastic* proton scattering via Isobaric Analog Resonances excites neutron **1p1h** states

*the particle is chosen by the proton energy*

**★** *the holes are determined from the angular distribution*

7 neutron **1p p1/2** configurations in 208Pb excited by  
207Pb(d,p)

14 **1p1h** configurations in 208Pb **unobservable**

in total distribution of 132 configurations among nearly 200 **1p1h** states in 208Pb below  $Ex \sim 7.0$  MeV determined

44 excess neutrons

seven neutron particle orbits in 209Pb and six neutron hole orbits in 207Pb **y i e l d**

42 neutron **1p1h** configurations in 208Pb excited by 208Pb(p,p') via IAR in 209Bi

**★** *sign of amplitudes allow to investigate orthogonality, normalization, sum rules*

# Angular distribution from $^{208}\text{Pb}(p,p')$

Ex = 6389 keV

5-

on g7/2 IAR

mean c.s. = 0.07 mb/sr

$$c(g7/2 p3/2) < 0.05$$

$$c(g7/2 f5/2) = + 0.60$$

$$c(g7/2 f7/2) = + 0.20$$

$$c(g7/2 h9/2) = - 0.20$$

$$+ 0.20$$

$P_2(90^\circ)$        $P_2(180^\circ)$   
 $P_2(120^\circ)$        $P_2(140^\circ)$

Legendre  $P_2$  (scattering angle)

Ex = 6688 keV

5-

on g7/2 IAR

mean c.s. = 0.25 mb/sr

$$c(g7/2 p3/2) = + 0.65$$

$$c(g7/2 f5/2) = - 0.17$$

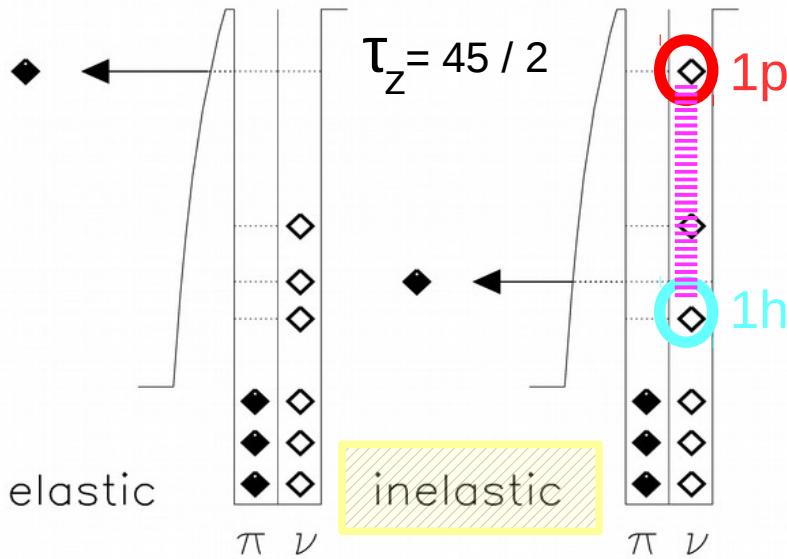
$$c(g7/2 f7/2) = + 0.13 \quad - 0.13$$

— pink — cyan

$P_2(90^\circ)$        $P_2(180^\circ)$   
 $P_2(120^\circ)$        $P_2(140^\circ)$

Legendre  $P_2$  (scattering angle)

# Experimental tools and theoretical reaction models

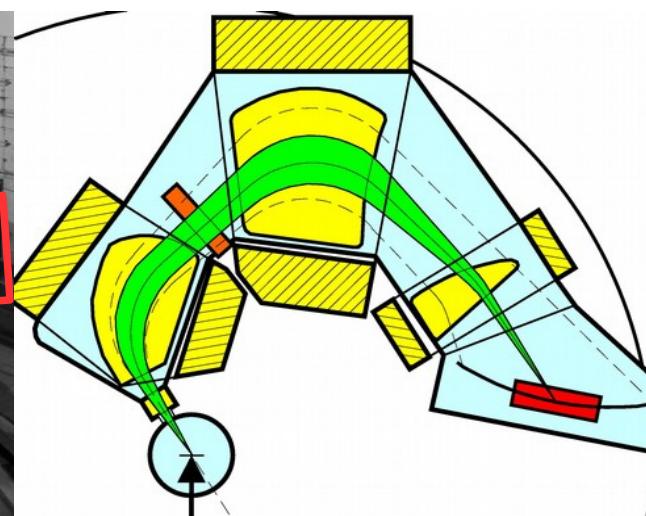
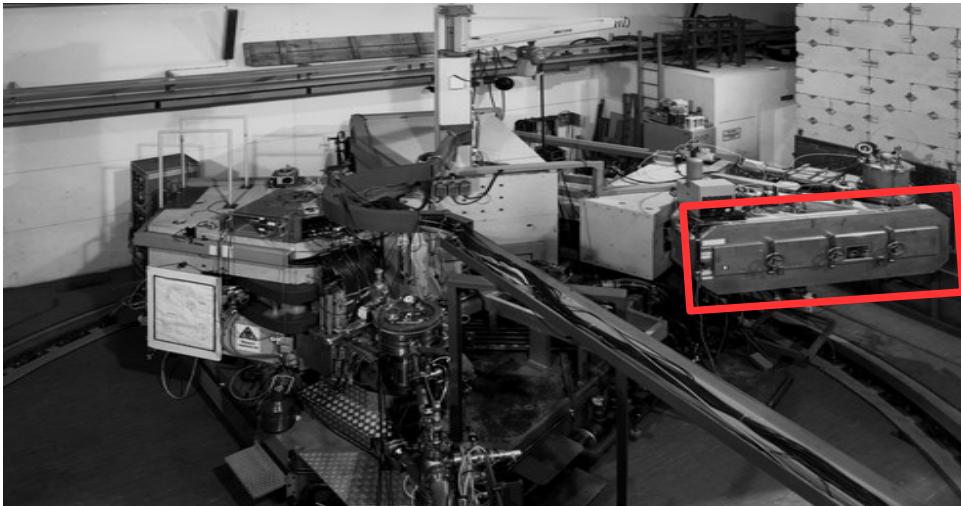


inelastic proton scattering via Isobaric Analog Resonances excites neutron **1p1h** states

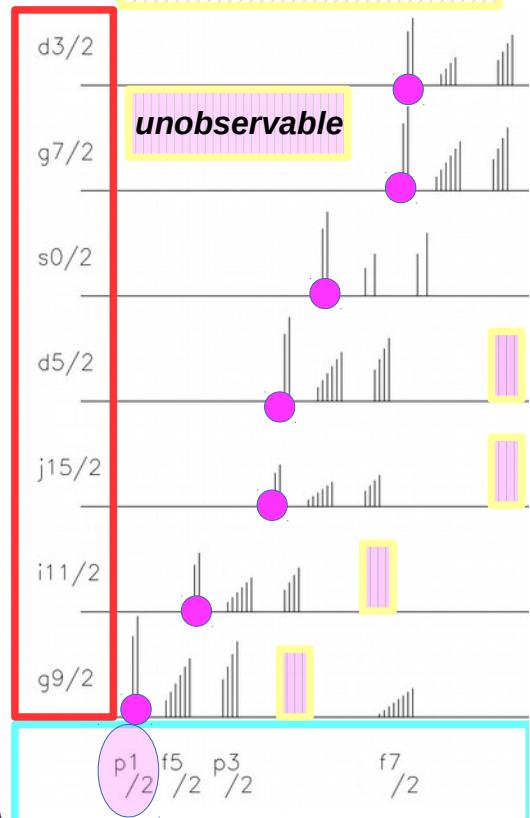
the **particle** is chosen by the proton energy,  
the **holes** are determined from the angular distribution

● by  $^{207}\text{Pb}(d,p)$

Q3D magnetic spectrograph yields **3 keV** resolution



**all** neutron **1p1h** configurations in **each** state are excited



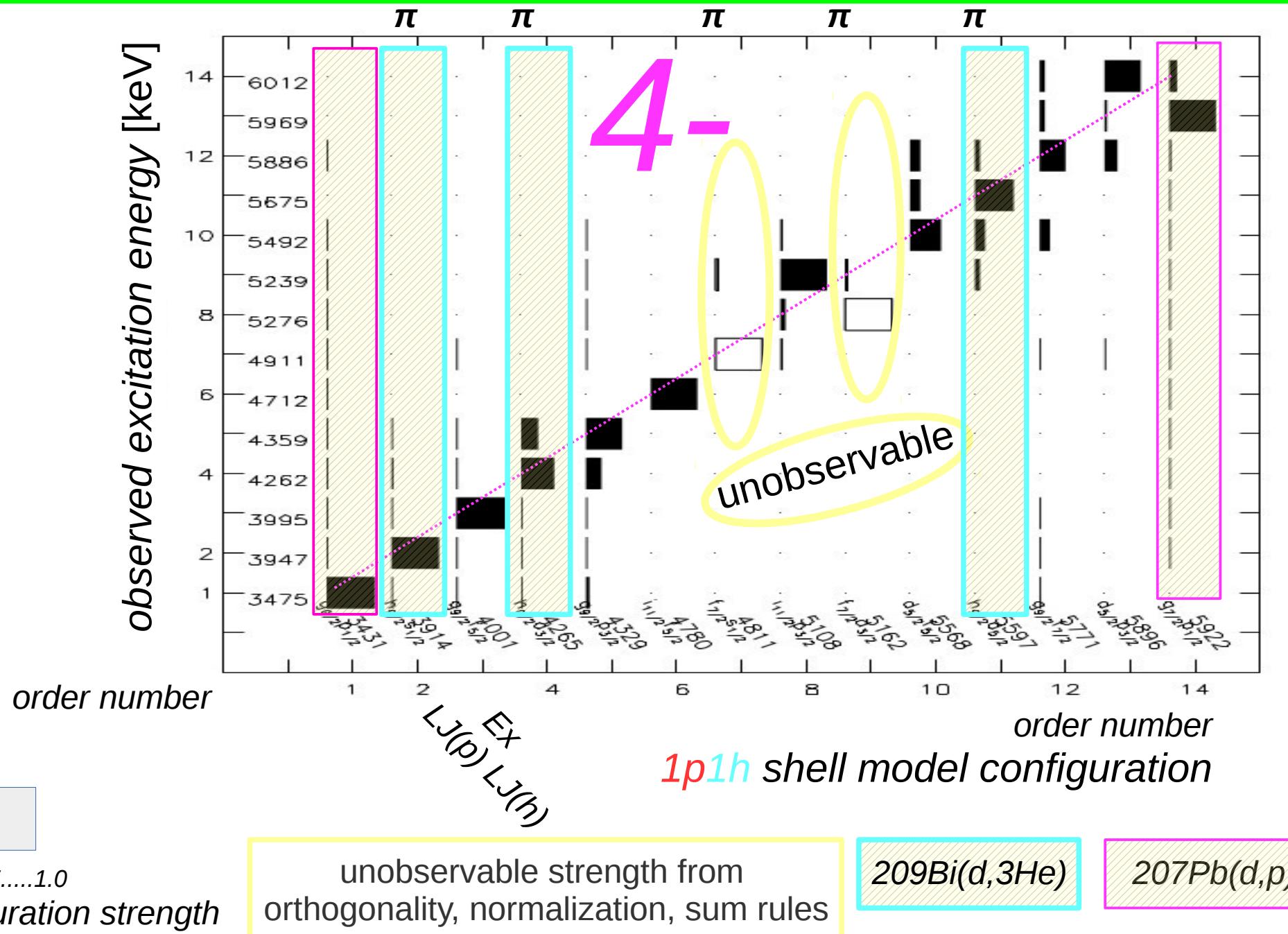
structure of ~200 **1p1h** states at  $\text{Ex} < 7.0 \text{ MeV}$  determined

# Experimental data and results

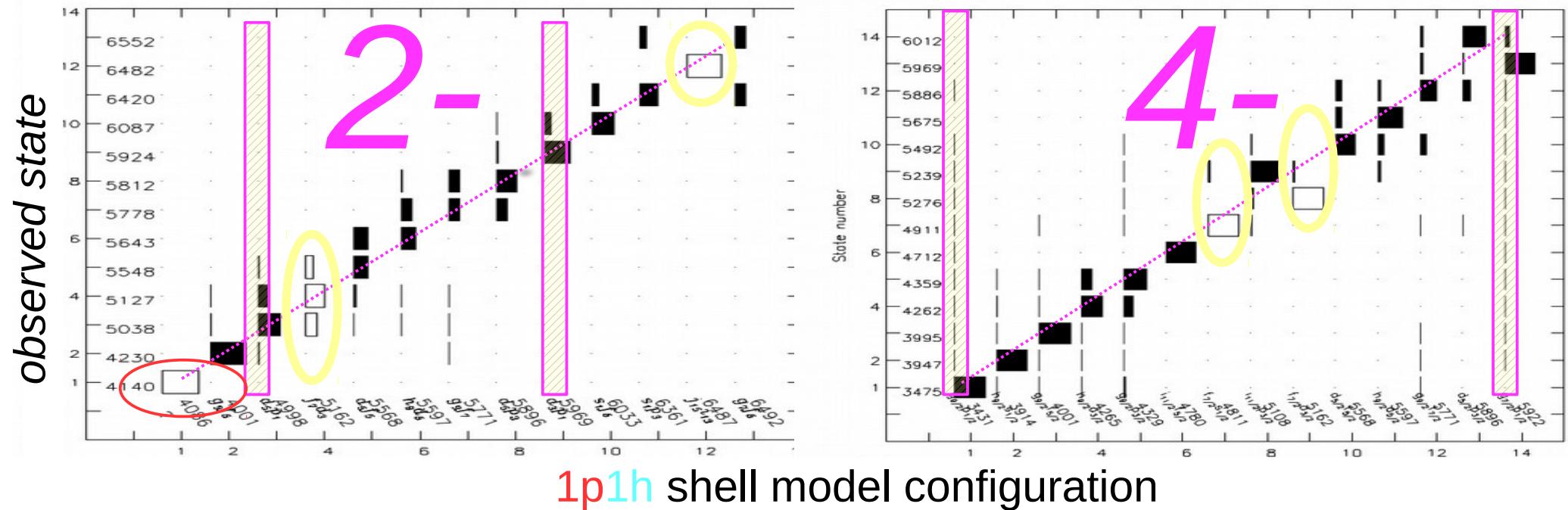
## Resolution [keV]

1	$\beta$ -decay $^{208}\text{Pb}(\text{p},\text{p}')$	1899-1975: States at $\text{Ex} < 4.5 \text{ MeV}$ with spins from 3- to 6- since 1962: <b>experiments using accelerators</b>
8	– high proton energy	1965-2018: States at $\text{Ex} < 7.8 \text{ MeV}$
12	– via IAR in $^{209}\text{Bi}$ with semiconductor detectors	1965-1969: <b>1p1h</b> states with  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"><span>g9/2</span><span>d5/2</span><span>g7/2</span><span>d3/2</span></div> particles and  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"><span>p1/2</span><span>f5/2</span><span>p3/2</span></div> holes
3	– via IAR in $^{209}\text{Bi}$ with Q3D	2003-2019: <b>1p1h</b> states with  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"><span>g9/2</span><span>i11/2</span><span>j15/2</span><span>d5/2</span><span>s1/2</span><span>g7/2</span><span>d3/2</span></div> particles and  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"><span>p1/2</span><span>f5/2</span><span>p3/2</span><span>f7/2</span></div> holes
15	$^{208}\text{Bi}(\text{d},3\text{He})$ - $(\text{t},\alpha\gamma)$	1981-1985: proton <b>1p1h</b> states at $\text{Ex} < 5.8 \text{ MeV}$ 1995
3	$^{207}\text{Pb}(\text{d},\text{p})$ - $(\text{d},\text{py})$	1962-2013: States at $\text{Ex} < 7.8 \text{ MeV}$ 1995
2	$^{208}\text{Pb}(\text{n},\text{n}'\gamma)$	1990-2000: States at $\text{Ex} < 6.2 \text{ MeV}$
3	$^{208}\text{Pb}(\text{d},\text{d}')$	1971-2013: States at $\text{Ex} < 7.8 \text{ MeV}$

# Spectroscopy of negative parity states



# Spectroscopy of negative parity states



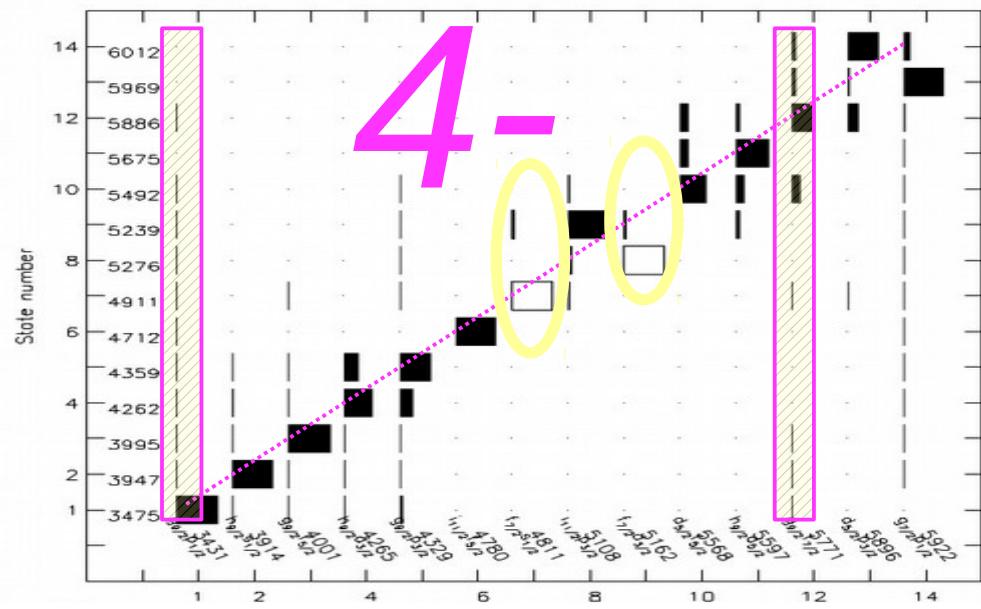
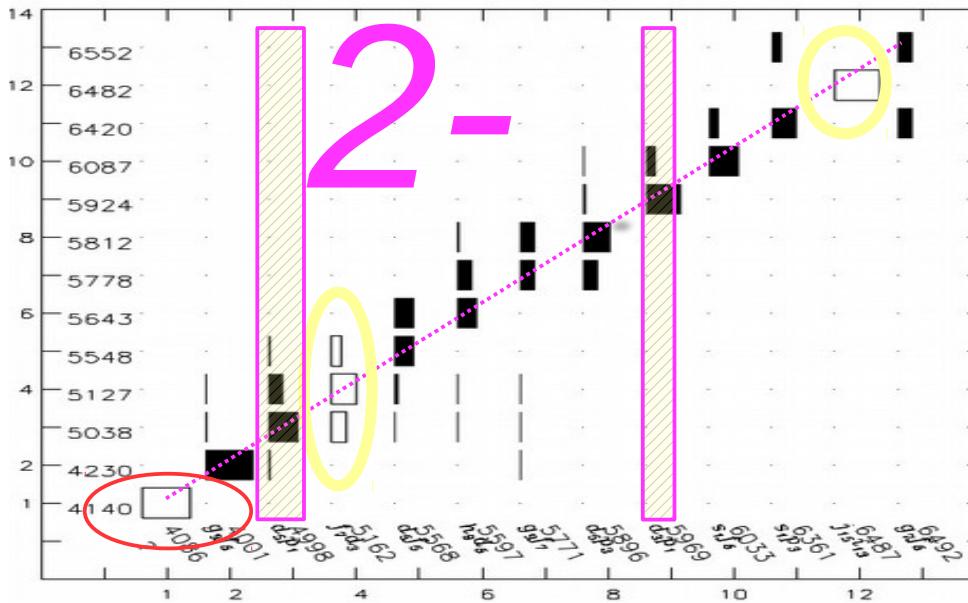
non-**1p1h**

$207Pb(d,p)$

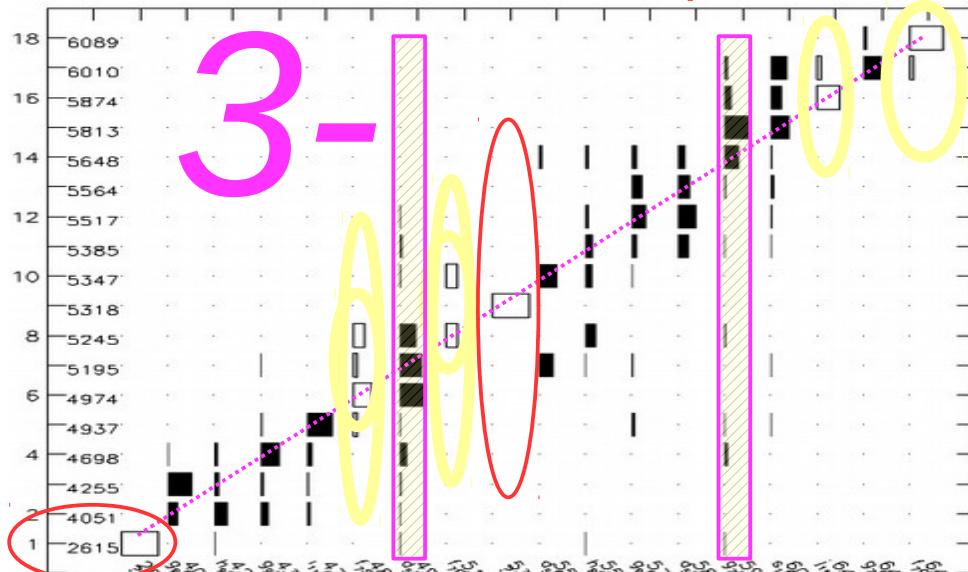
unobservable **1p1h**

# Spectroscopy of negative parity states

observed state

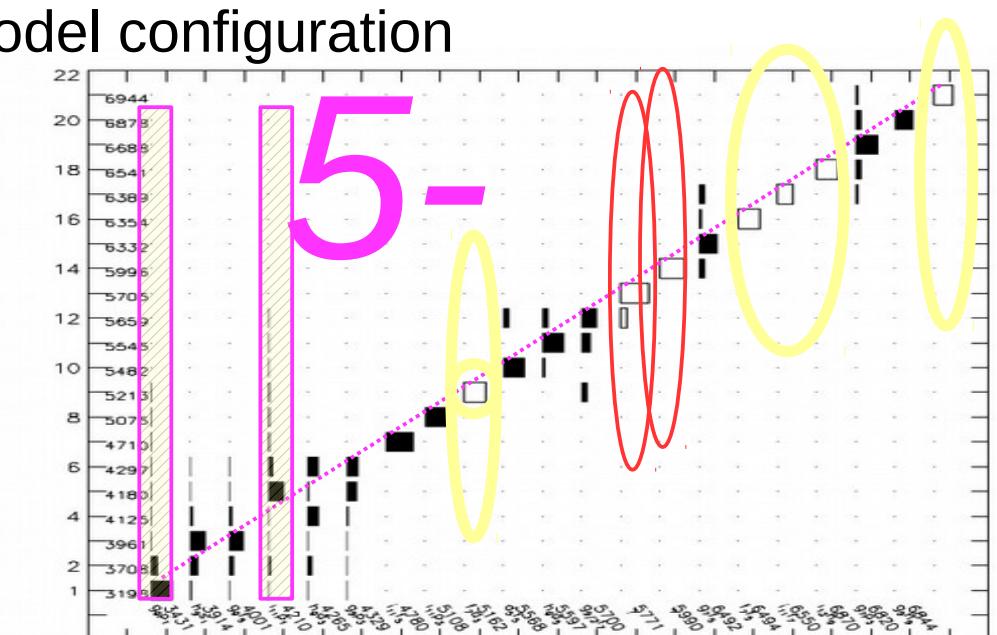


1p1h shell model configuration



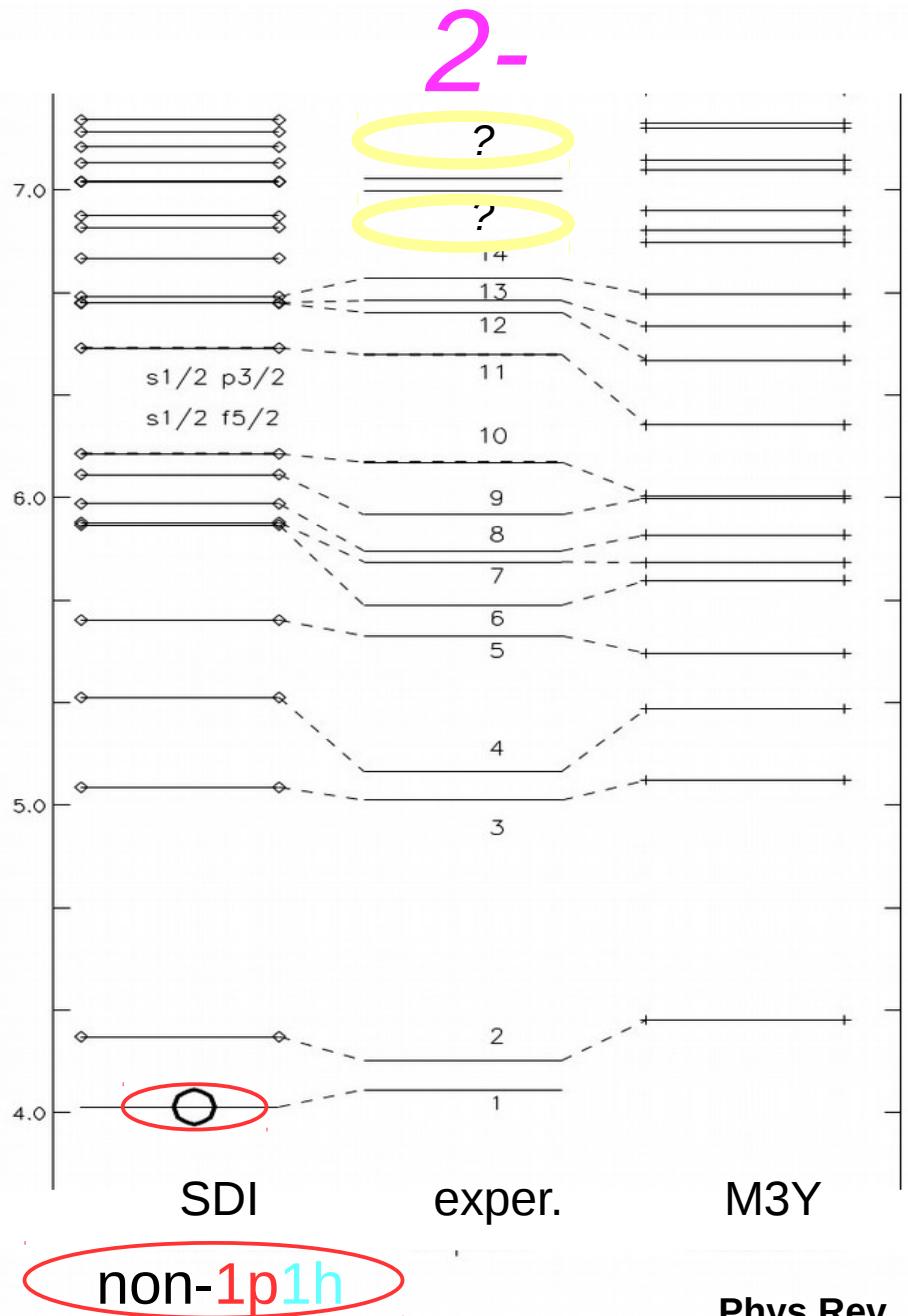
non-1p1h

$207\text{Pb}(d,p)$



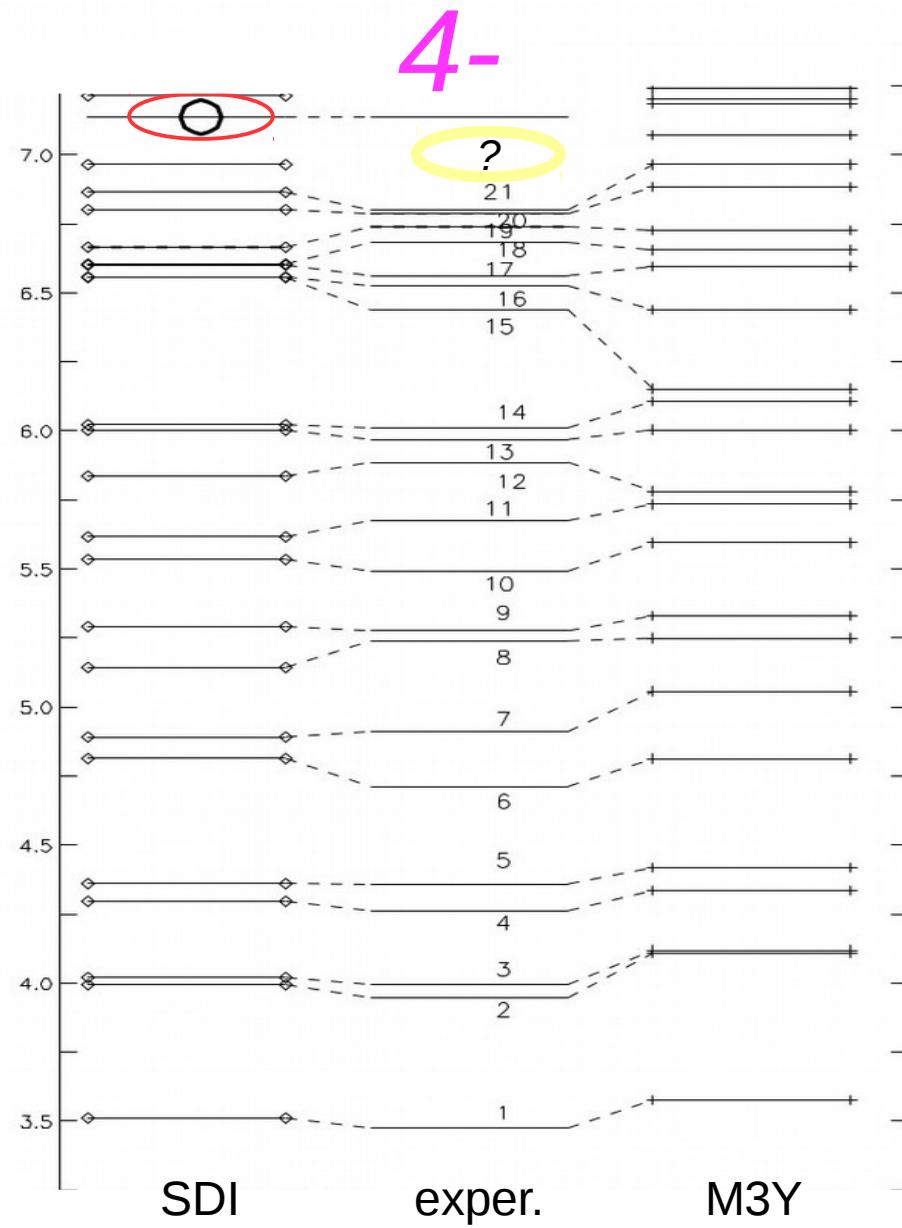
unobservable 1p1h

# Comparison to shell model for 2- and 4-



Phys.Rev.  
C 95(2017)063408

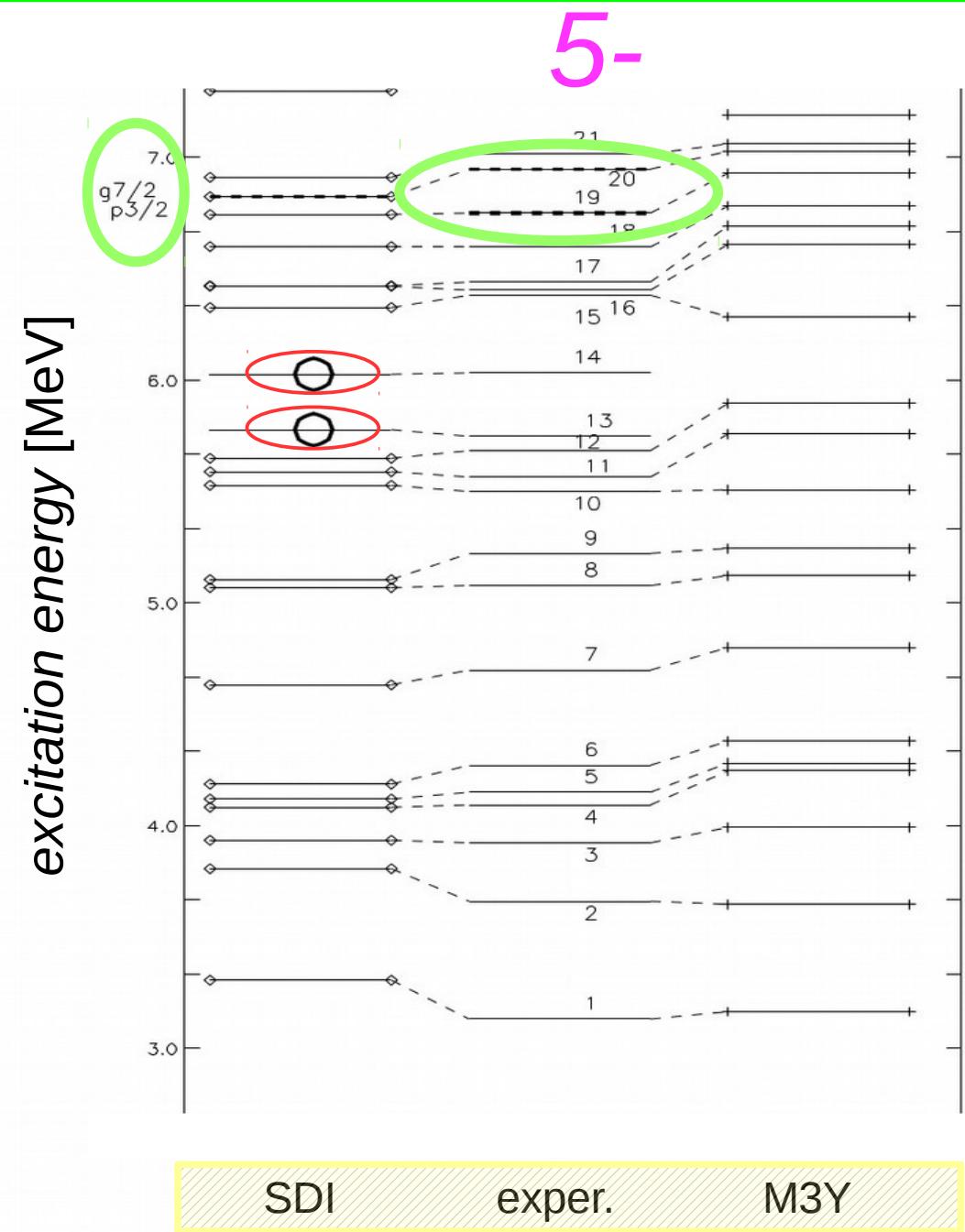
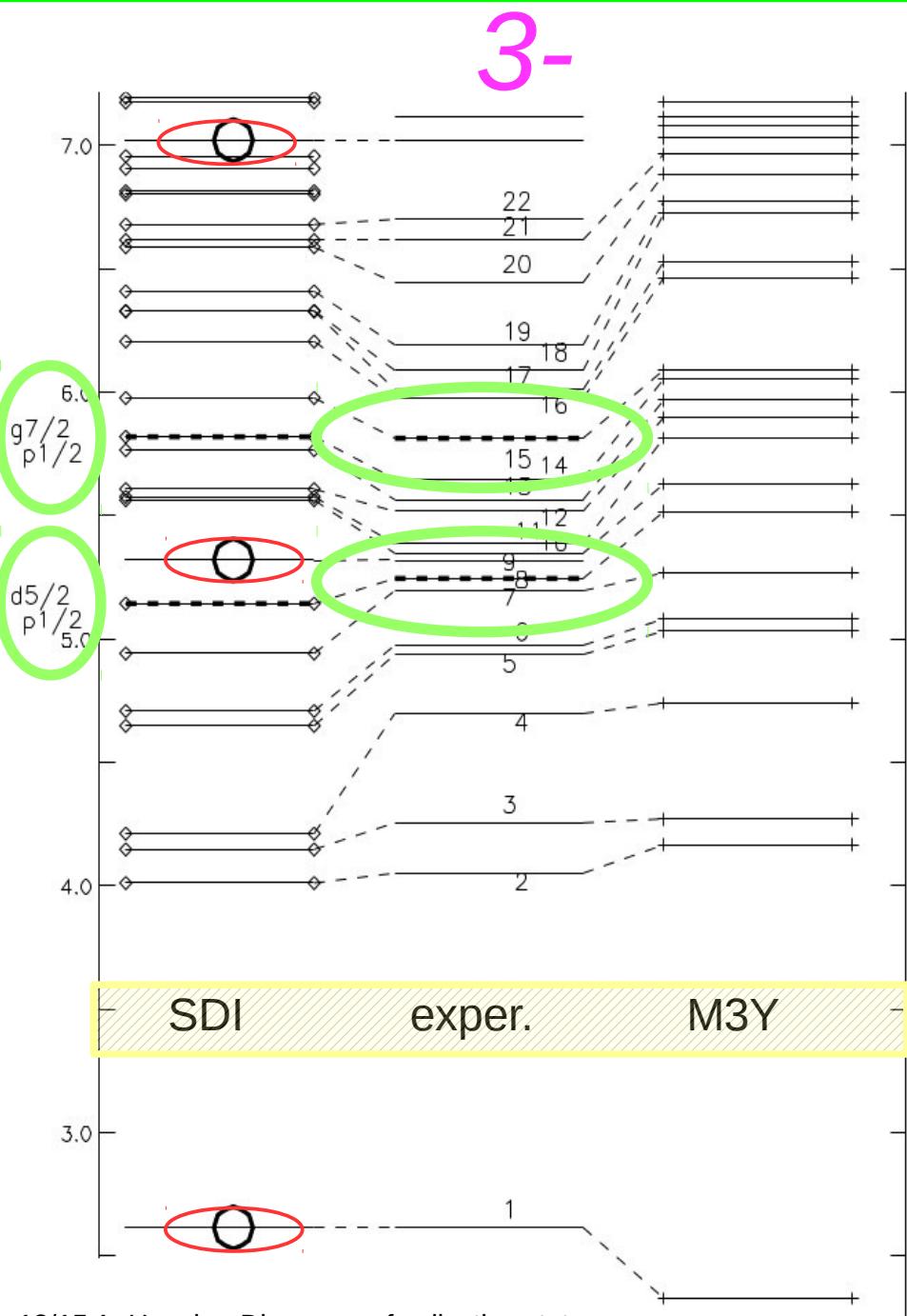
excitation energy [MeV]



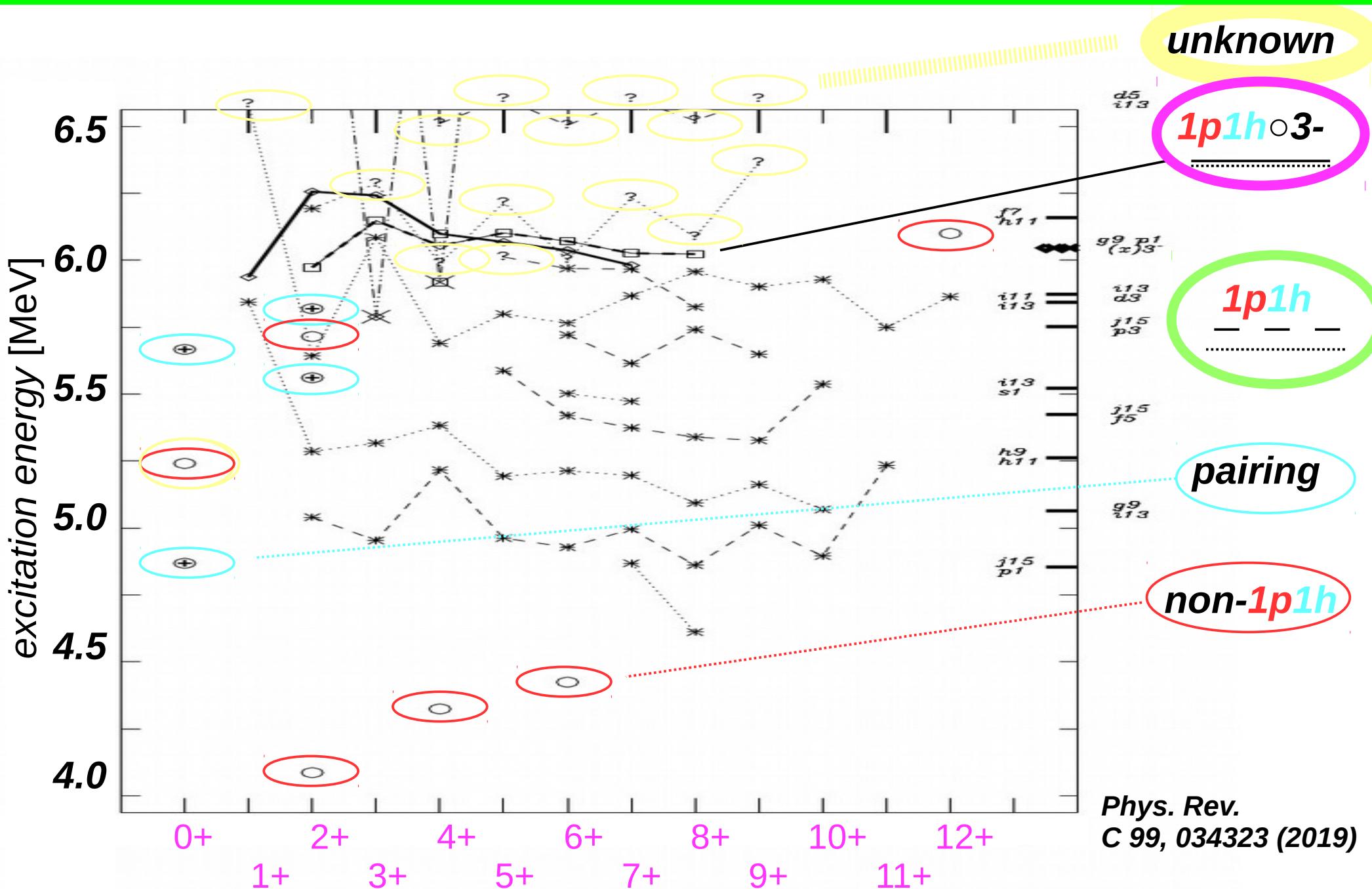
Yad.Fiz.  
76(2013)860

? unknown

# Comparison to SM for 3- and 5-

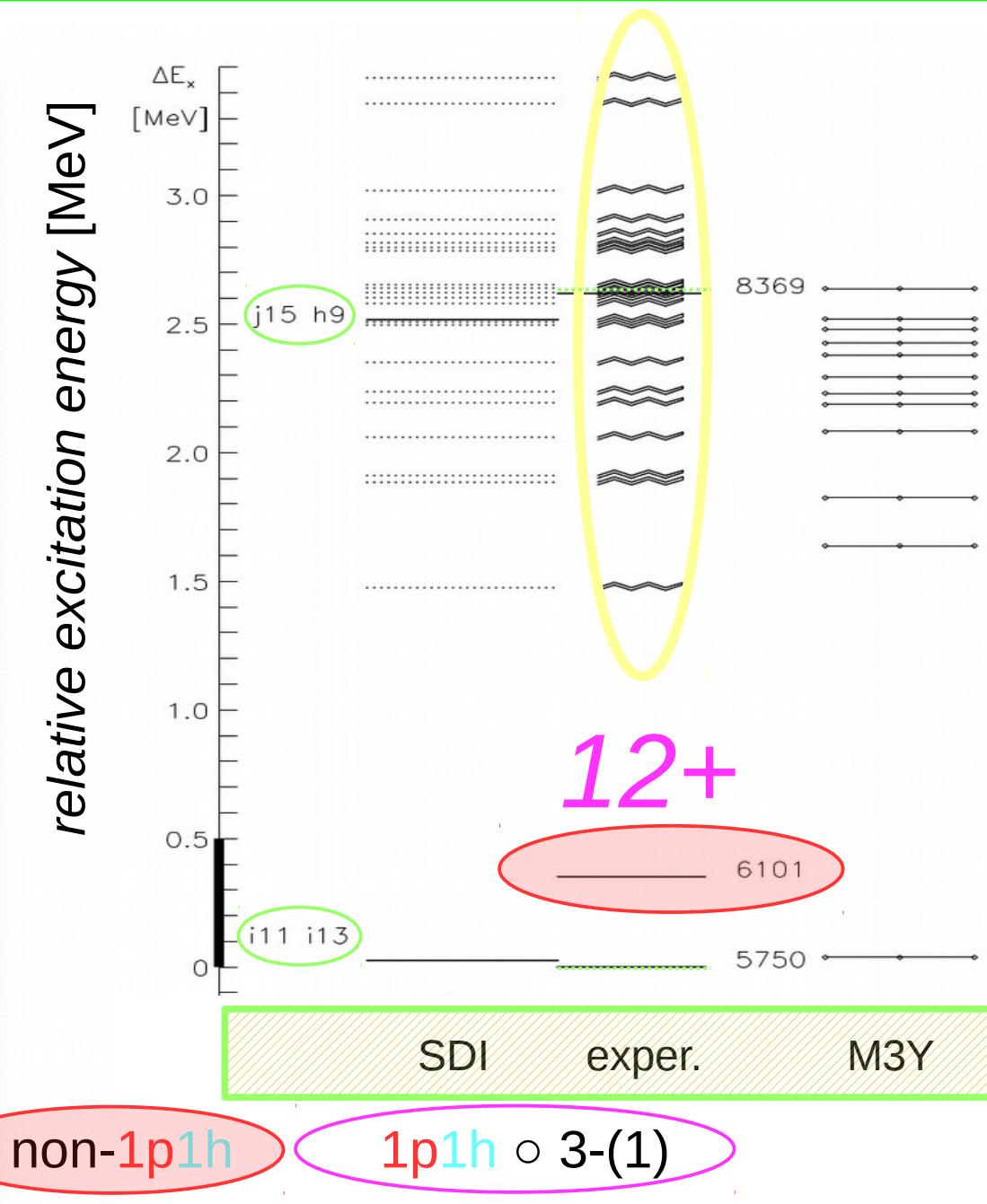
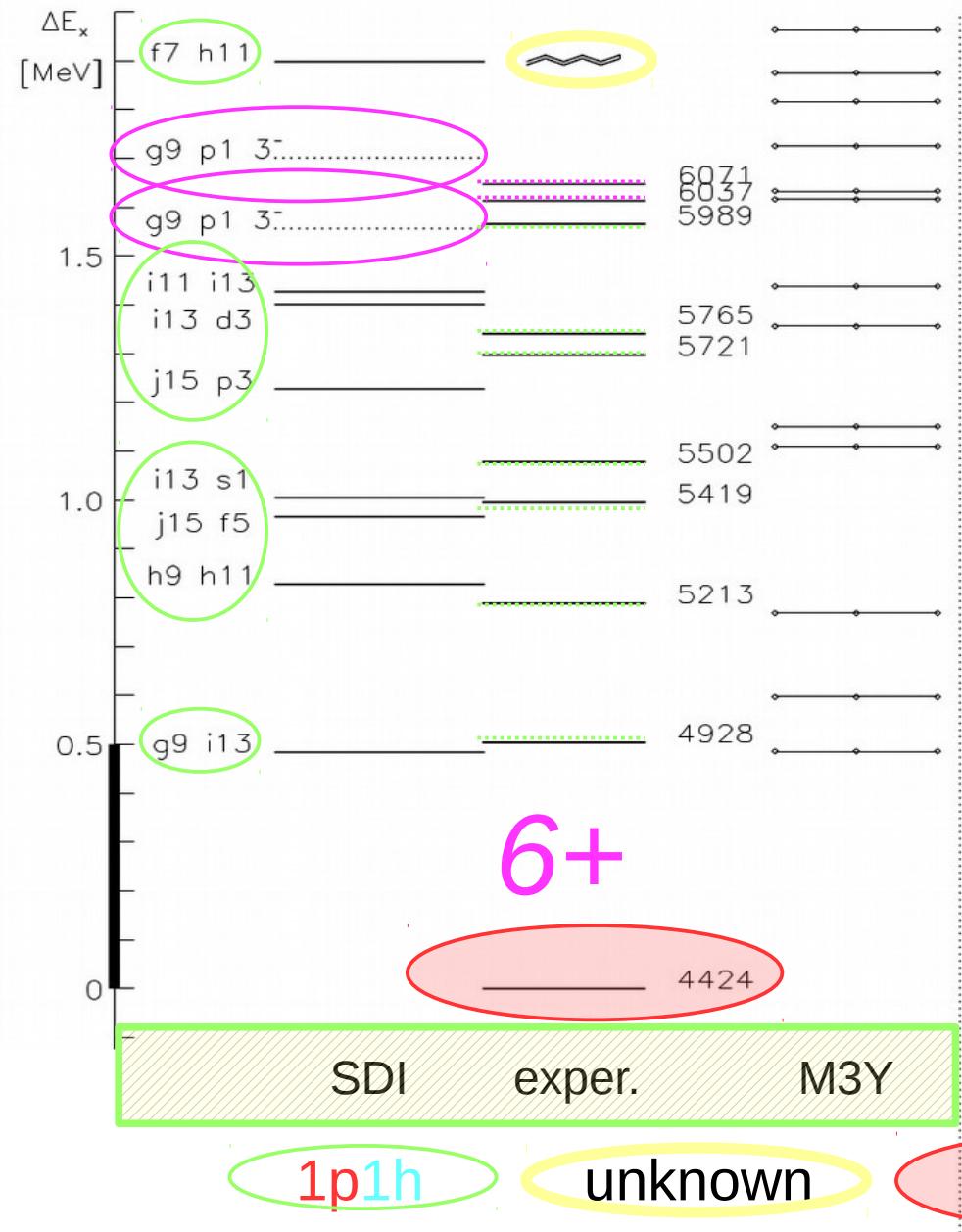


# Comparison to SM for positive parity



Phys. Rev.  
C 99, 034323 (2019)

# Comparison to SM for 6+ and 12+



# Summary



## Different classes of excitations

- **1p1h** configurations calculations since 1960
- **1p1h** configurations coupled to 3- yrast state calculations 2019
- pairing vibrations calculations 1970 / 2015
- tetrahedral rotation and vibrations calculations 1937 / 2017
- configurations related to the 6+ yrast state
- configurations related to the 12+ yrare state
- configurations related to the additional 3- state
- configurations related to the additional 5- states
- **unknown** type
- **unknown** type
- **unknown** type
- **unknown** type



## Open questions

- identify more positive parity states above  $Ex=6.2$  MeV !
- where are the missing **1p1h** states with spins 3+, 4+ and 5+ predicted near  $Ex = 6.0$  MeV ?
- where are the tetrahedral overtones with spins 0+ and 0- predicted at  $Ex= 5.5$  MeV ?
- exists the 2+ state with composition  $[j15/2\ i13/2]1^- \circ$  3- yrast predicted near  $Ex = 0$  MeV ?

# Outlook

- ★ Need theory of dodekahedral configurations similar to tetrahedral model (ACM)
- ★ Need new experiments
  - especially gamma-spectroscopy (neutron capture on  $^{207}\text{Pb}$ )

*thank you for your attention*