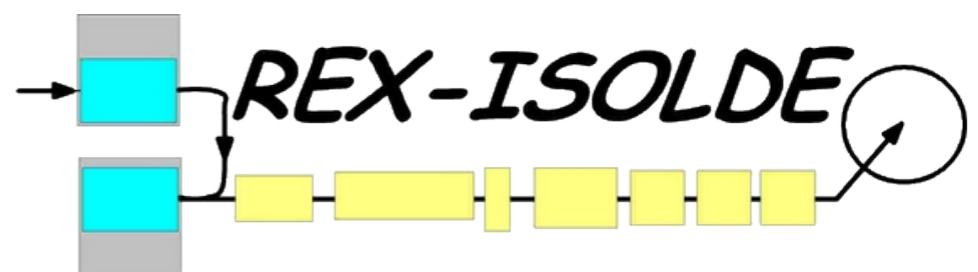


# Octupole collectivity: Coulomb excitation of $^{224}\text{Ra}$

Liam P. Gaffney

Peter A. Butler, Marcus Scheck

Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool

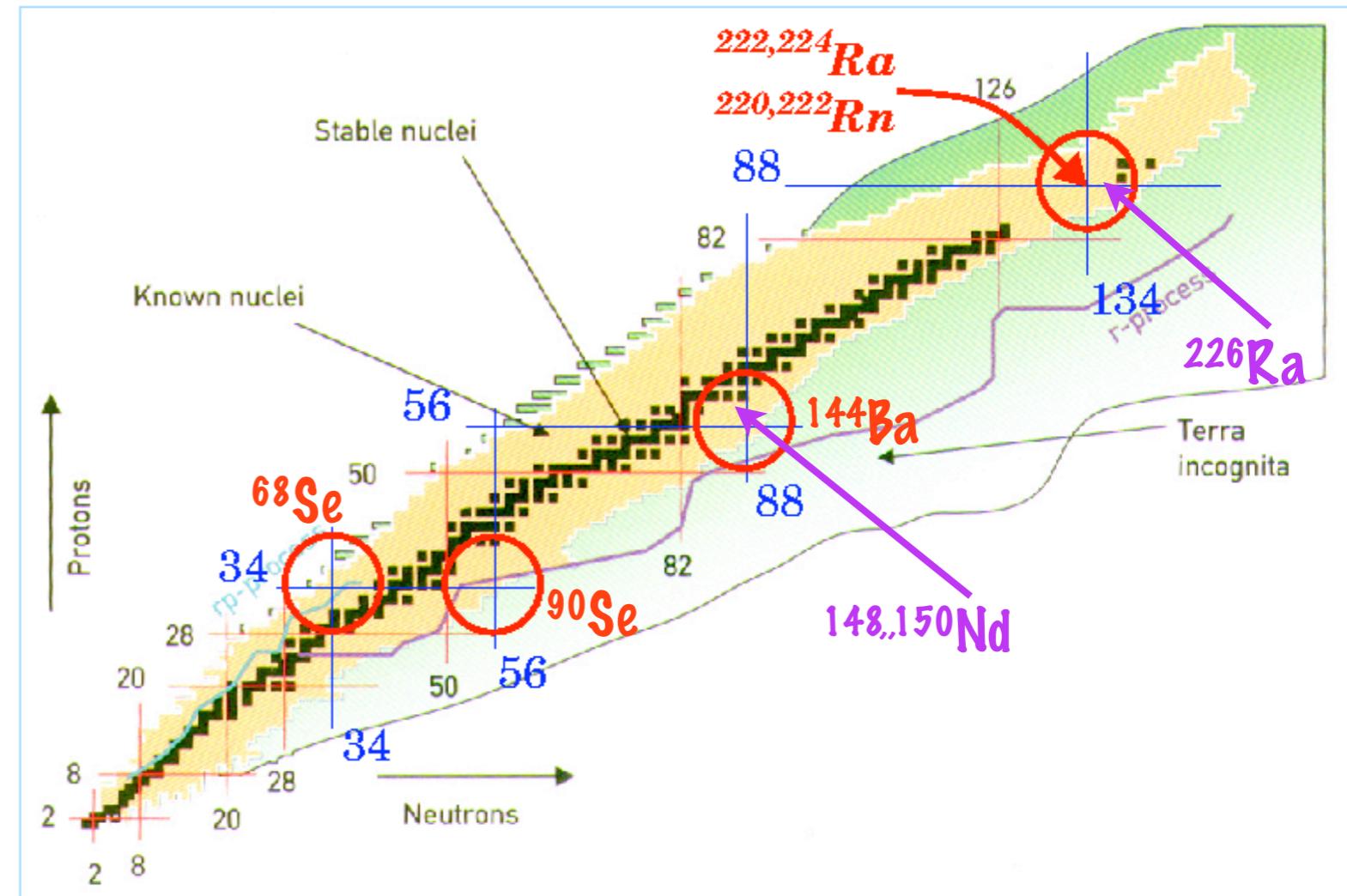
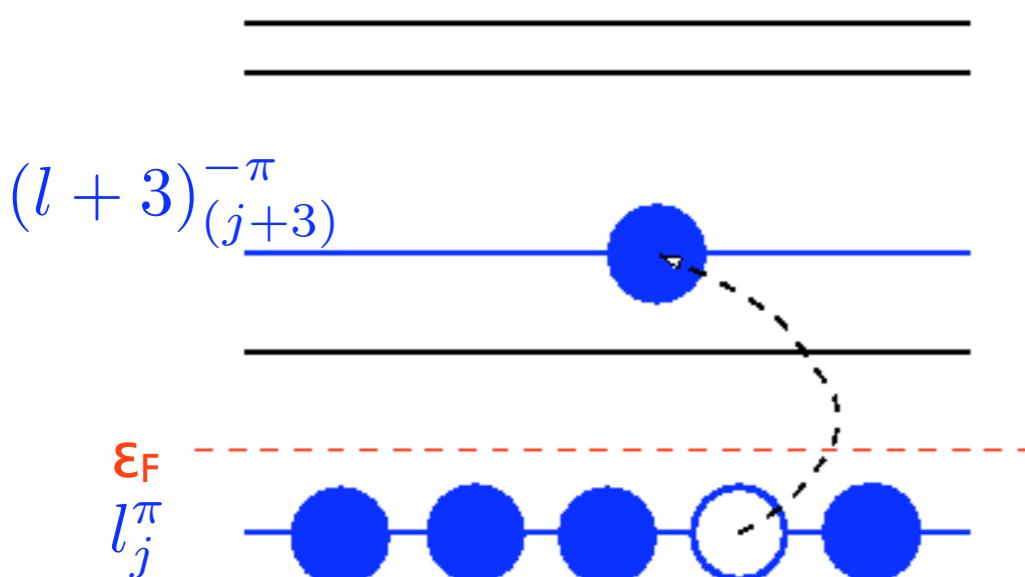


# Octupole Collectivity

Octupole correlations enhanced at the magic numbers: **34, 56, 88, 134**

**Microscopically...**

Intruder orbitals of opposite parity and  $\Delta J, \Delta L = 3$  close to the Fermi level



$^{220,222}\text{Rn}$  and  $^{222,224}\text{Ra}$  lie near  $Z=88, N=134$

$$\pi(f_{7/2} \rightarrow i_{13/2}) \quad \nu(g_{9/2} \rightarrow j_{15/2})$$

# Octupole Collectivity

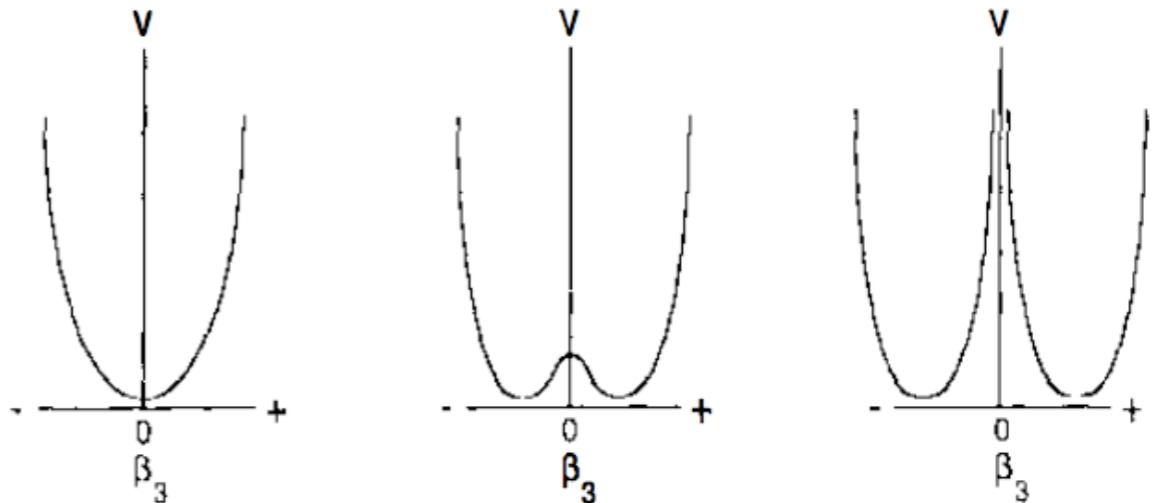
## Macroscopically...



Nuclei take on a “pear” shape

## Reflection asymmetric

- $\beta_3$ -vibration
- $\beta_2$ -deformation +  $\beta_3$ -softness
- Static  $\beta_3$ -deformation?



## Signatures...

Odd-even staggering, negative parity

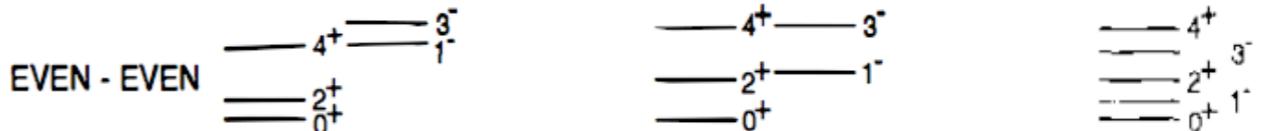


Image: I.Ahmed and P.A. Butler, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci (1993) 43

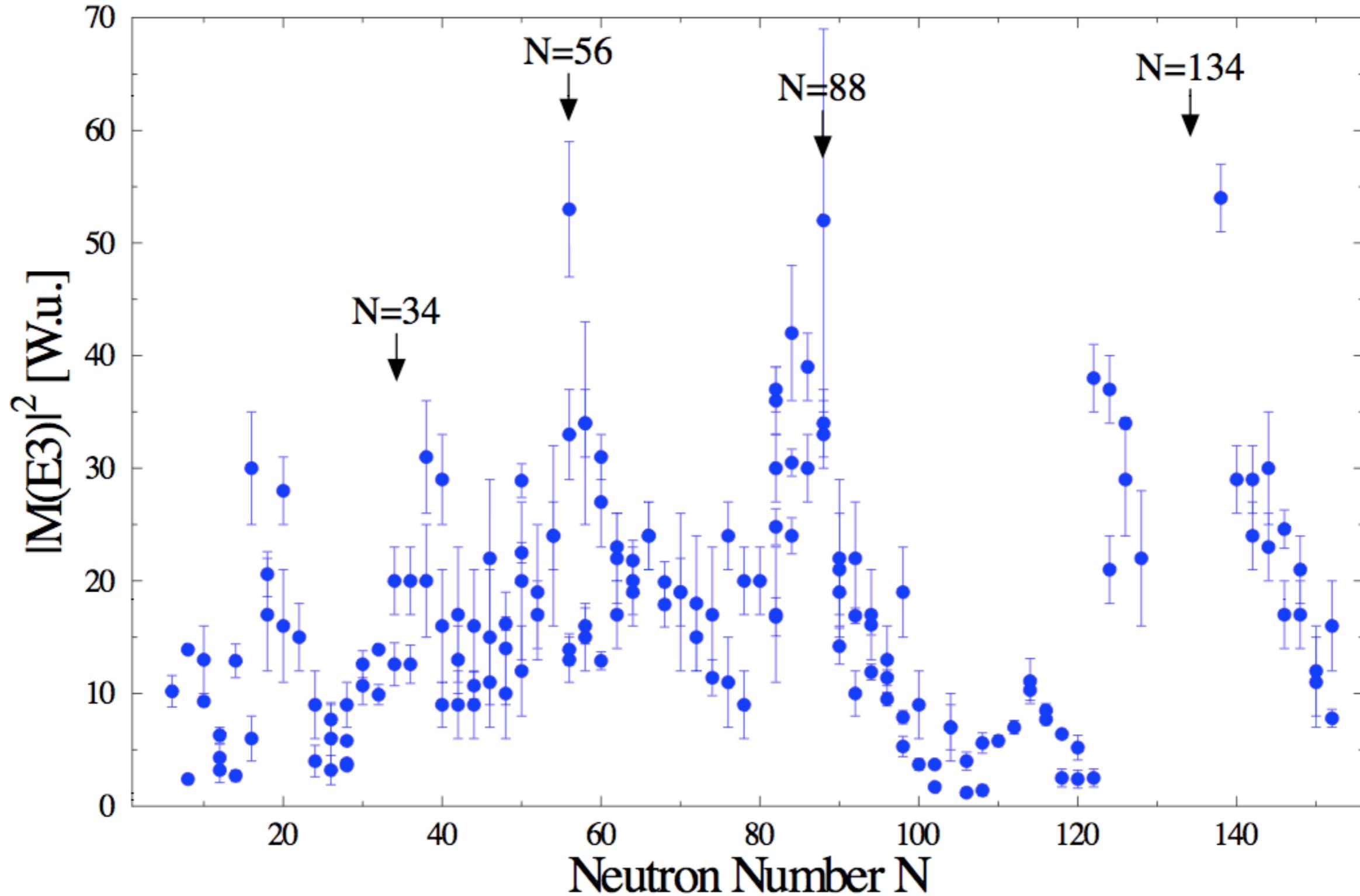
Parity doublets in odd-A nuclei

Enhanced EI transitions

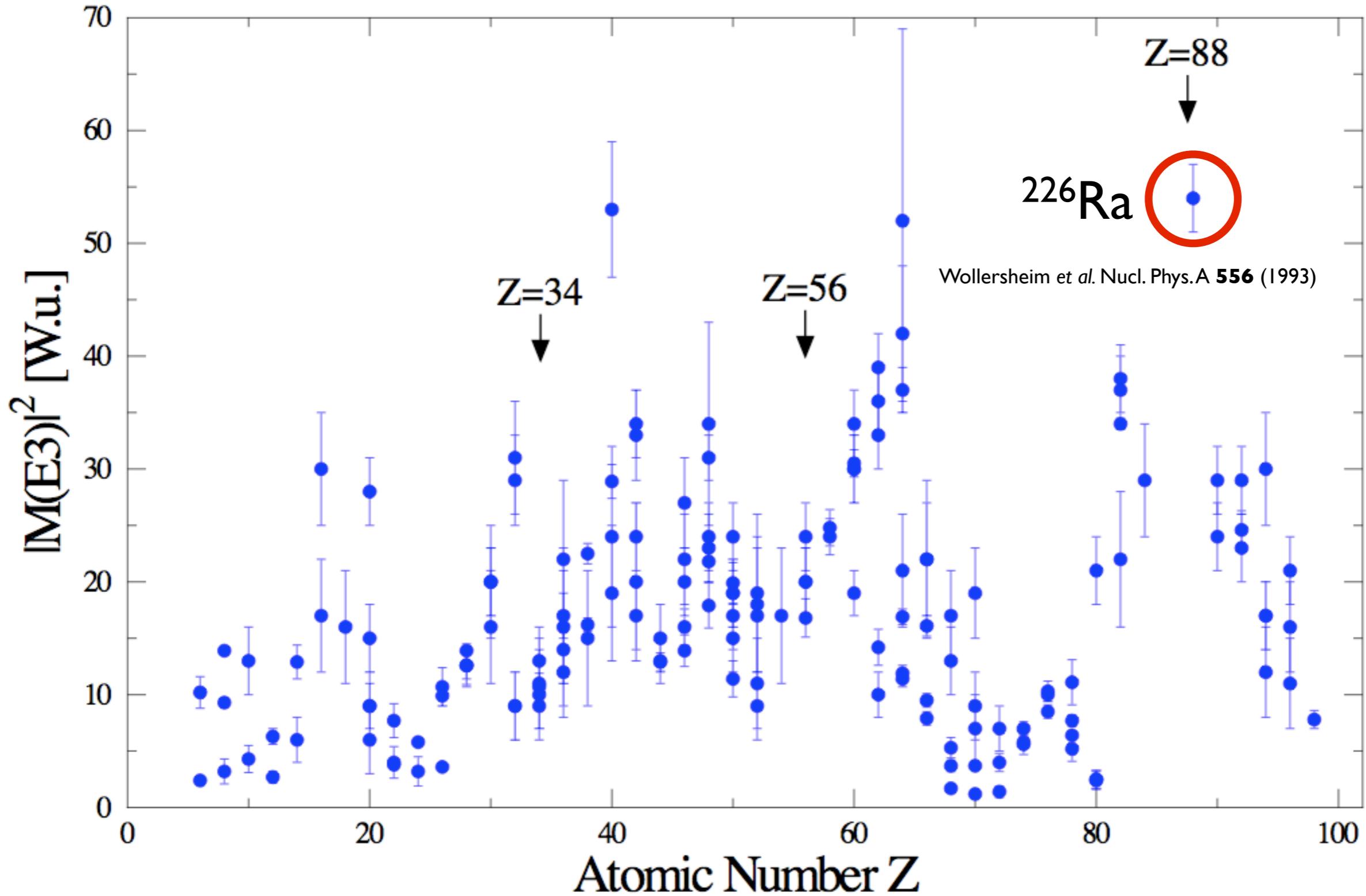
Large E3 strength  $\rightarrow B(E3; 0^+ \rightarrow 3^-) = \langle 0^+ | |E3| |3^- \rangle^2$

2<sup>L</sup> deformation --  $\beta_L$   
L=2: Quadrupole, oblate/prolate shapes  
L=3: Octupole, reflection asymmetry

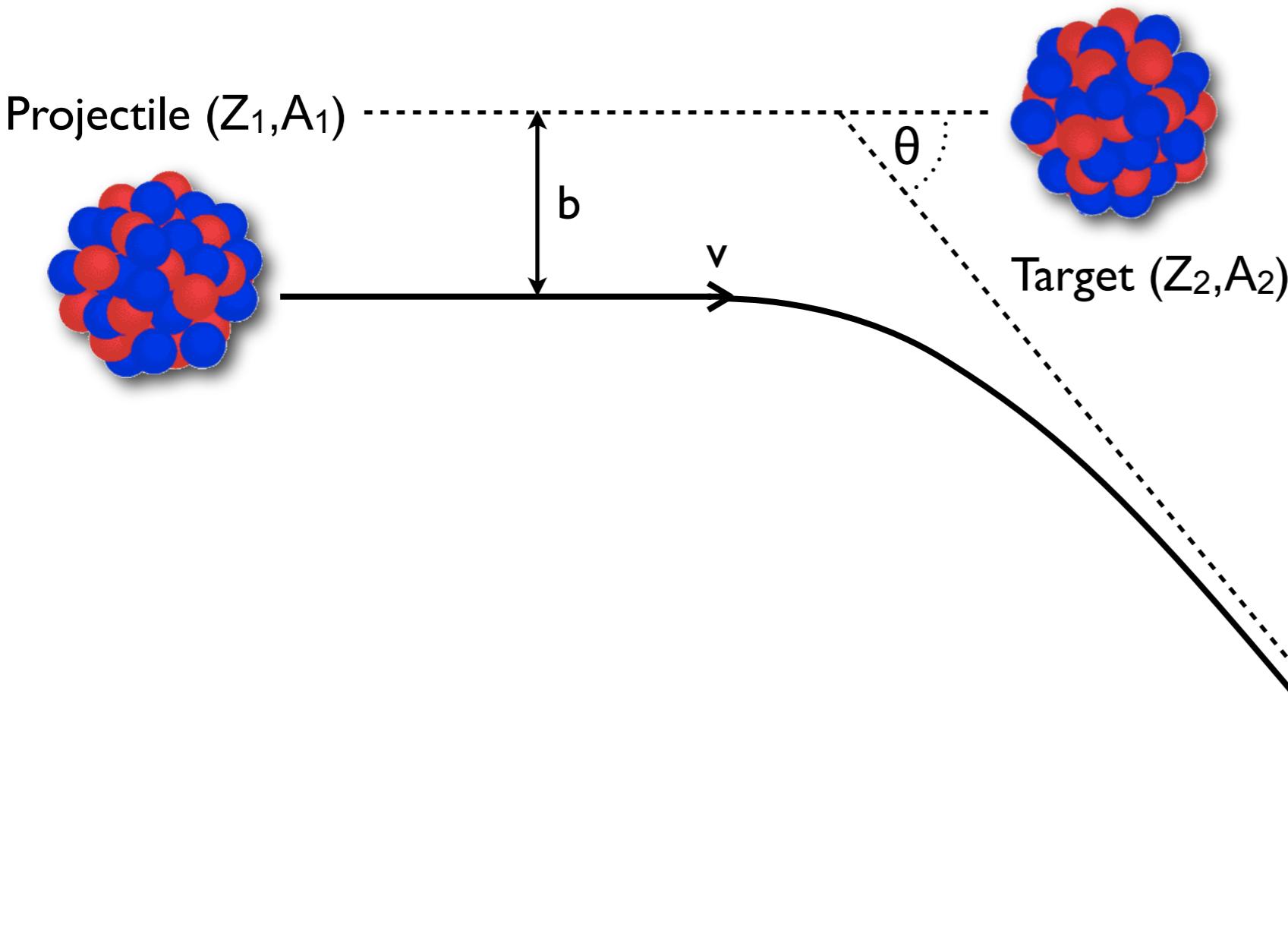
# Octupole Collectivity



# Octupole Collectivity



# Coulomb Excitation



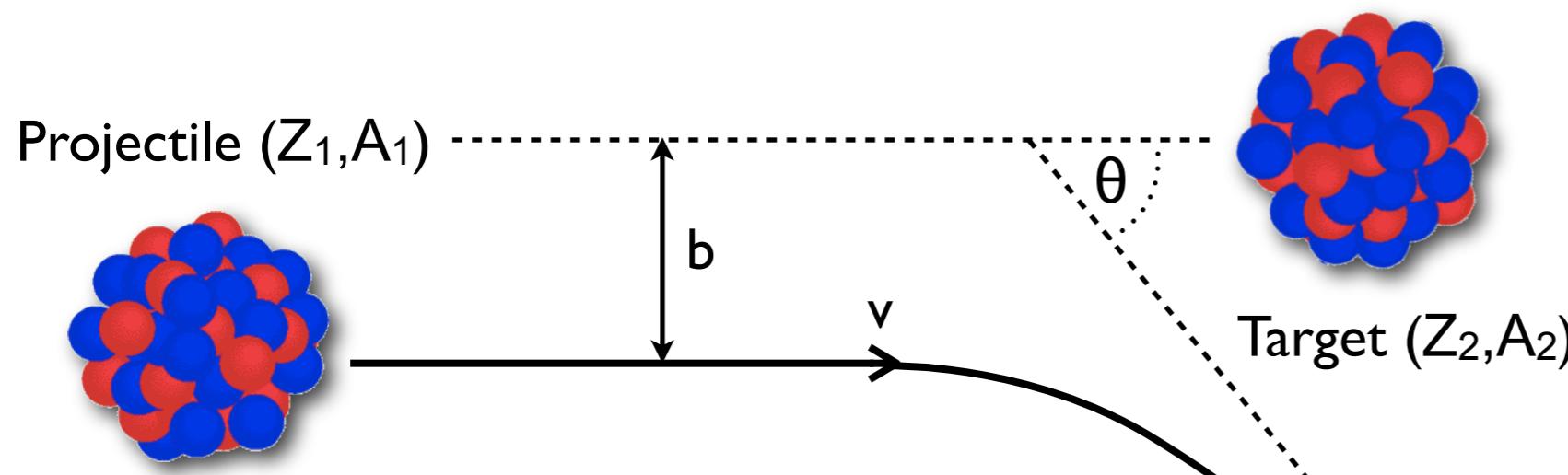
Sommerfeld parameter:

$$\eta = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{\hbar v}$$

“Safe” Coulex:

$$\eta \gg 1$$

# Coulomb Excitation

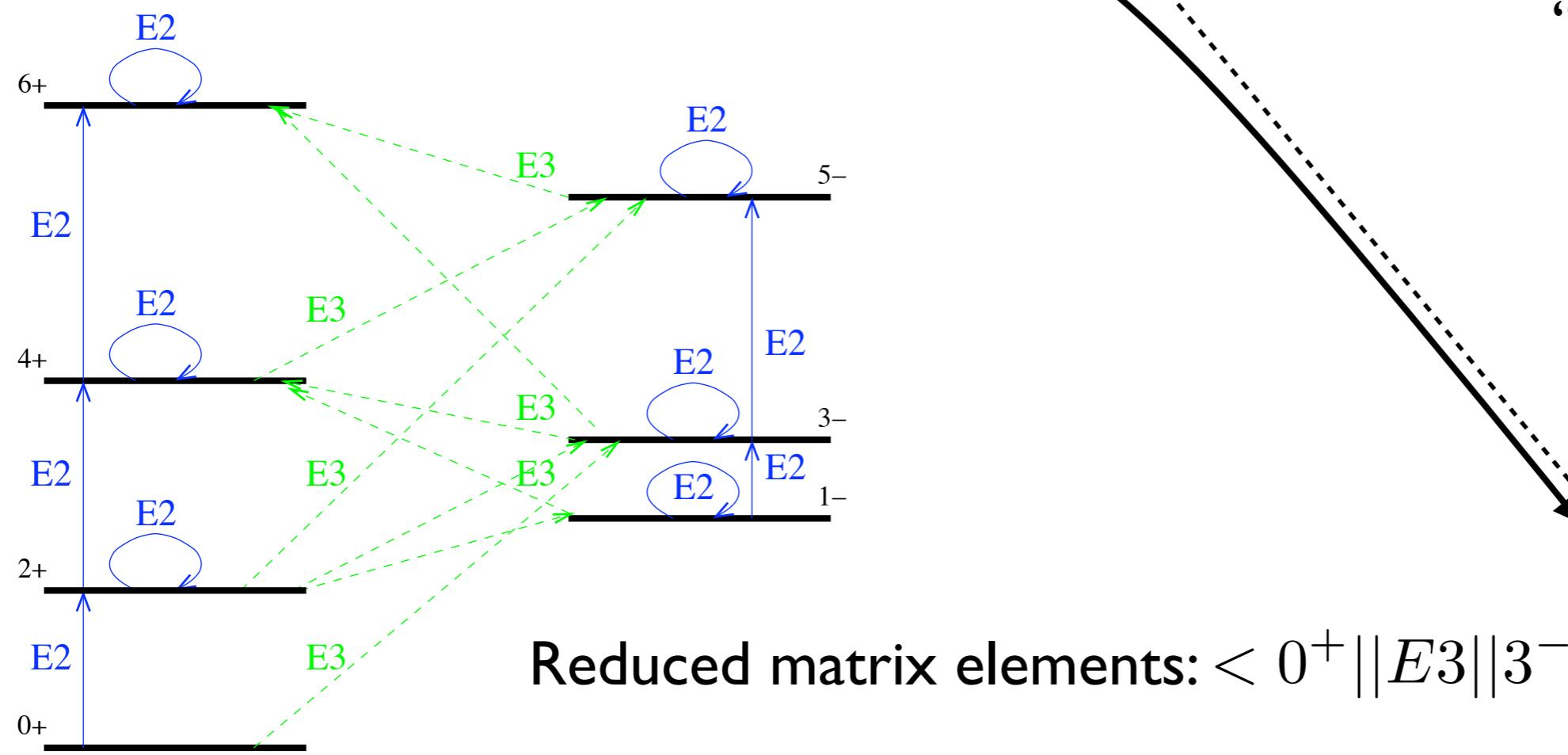


Sommerfeld parameter:

$$\eta = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{\hbar v}$$

“Safe” Coulex:

$$\eta \gg 1$$

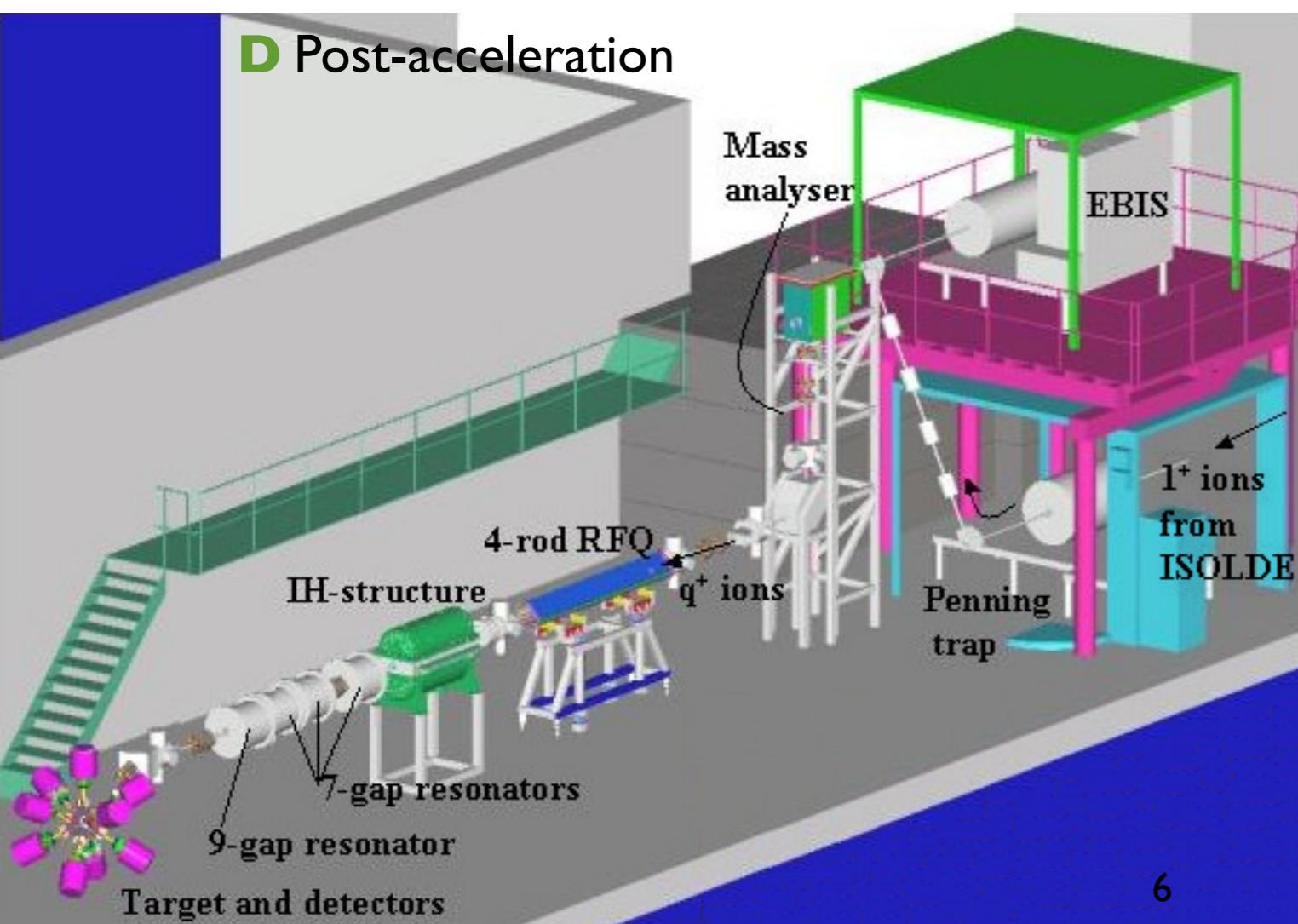


Reduced matrix elements:  $\langle 0^+ || E3 || 3^- \rangle$

**Isotope  
Separation  
On-  
Line  
D ..?  
E ..?**

**RIB  
E-  
Xperiment**

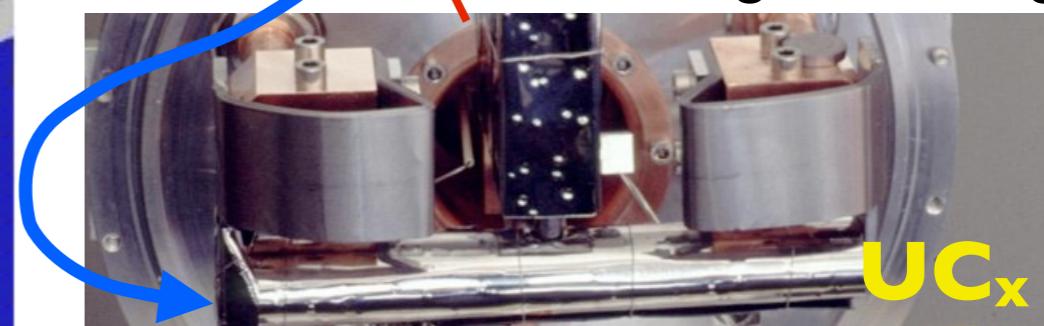
**Radioactive  
Ion  
Beam**



**A** 1.0 or 1.4GeV protons  
from PS Booster

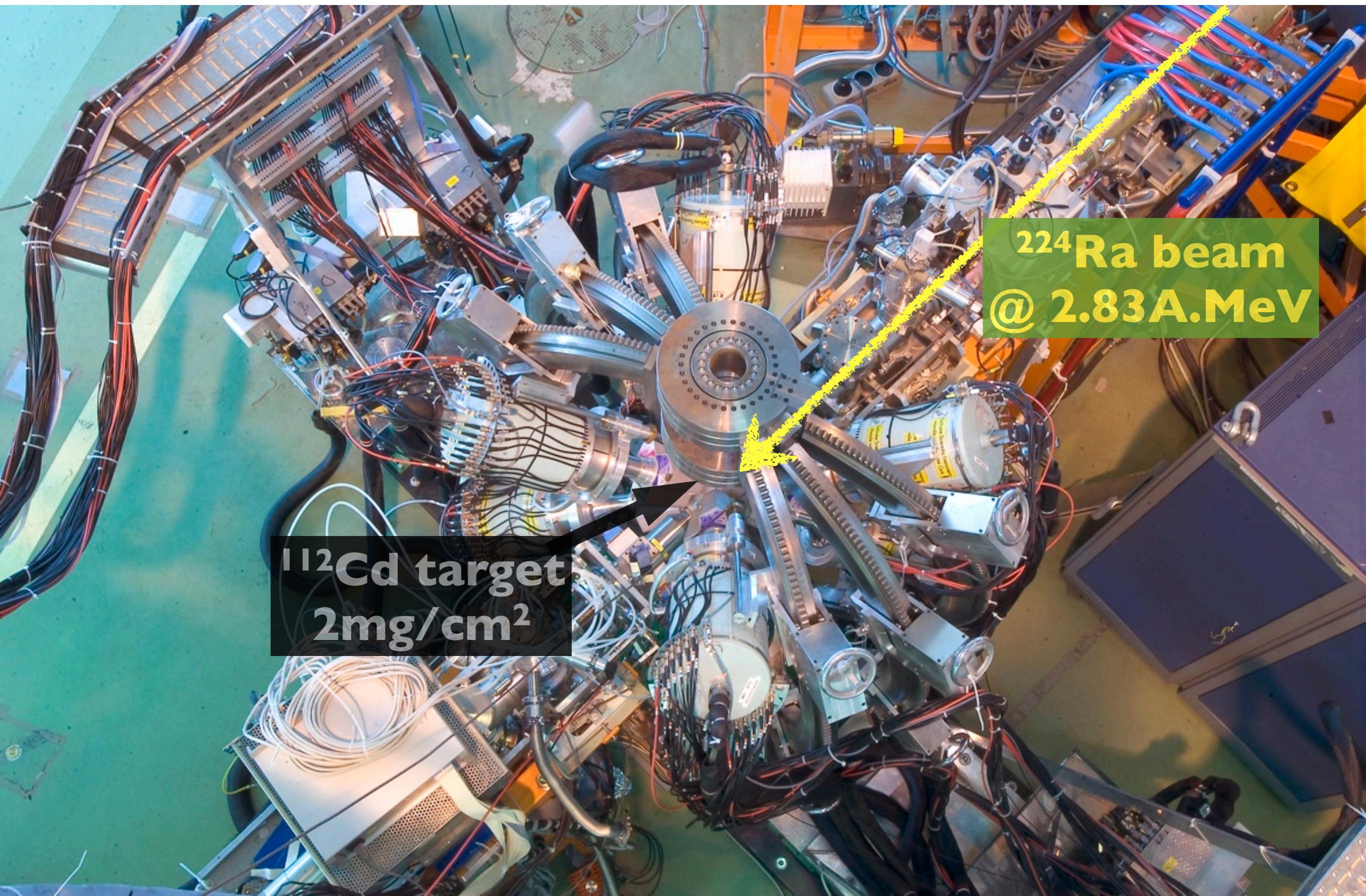
**C**  
Mass separation  
in HRS

**B** Heated tungsten line  
to ionise atoms  
diffusing out of target



**UC<sub>x</sub>**

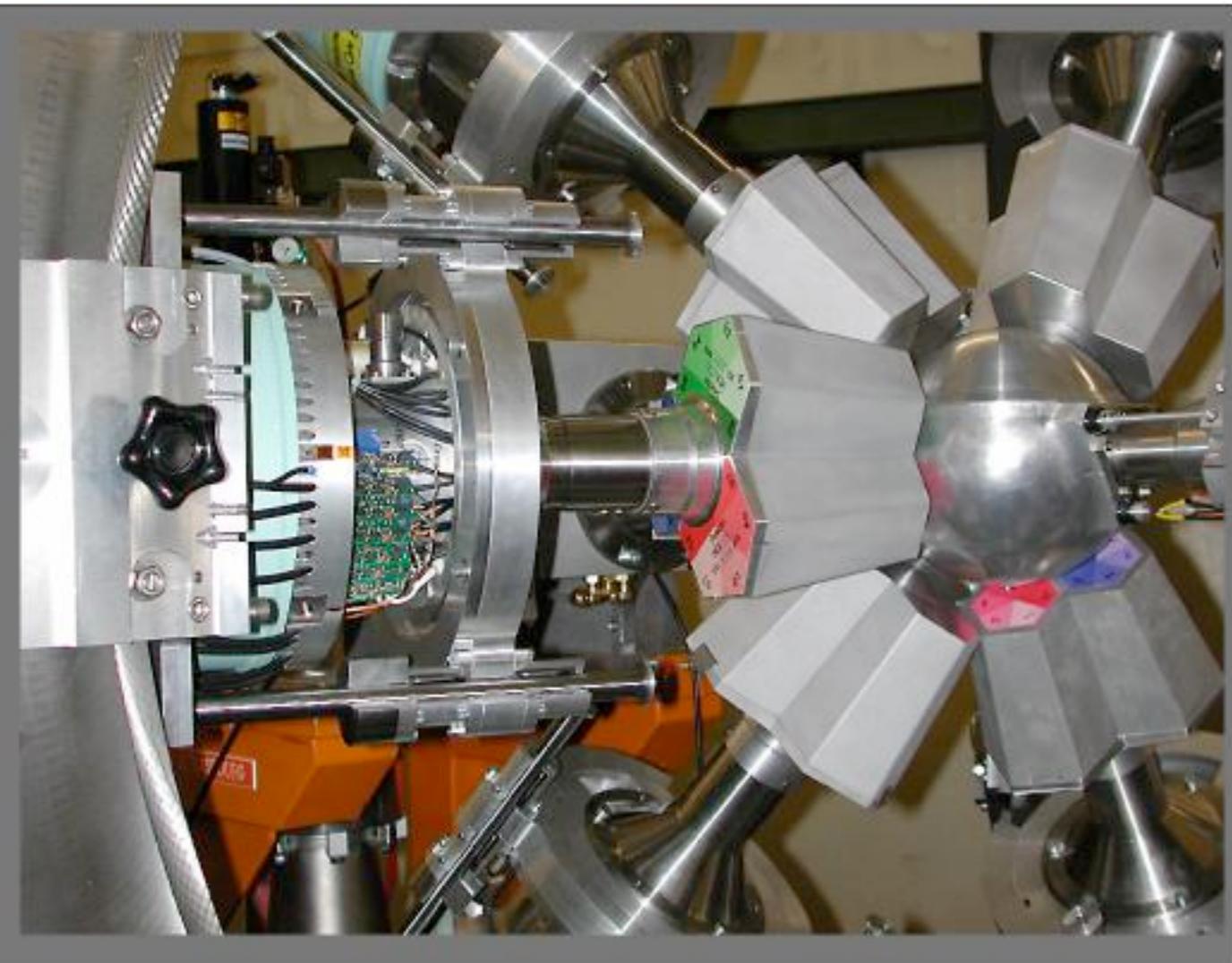
# MINIBALL



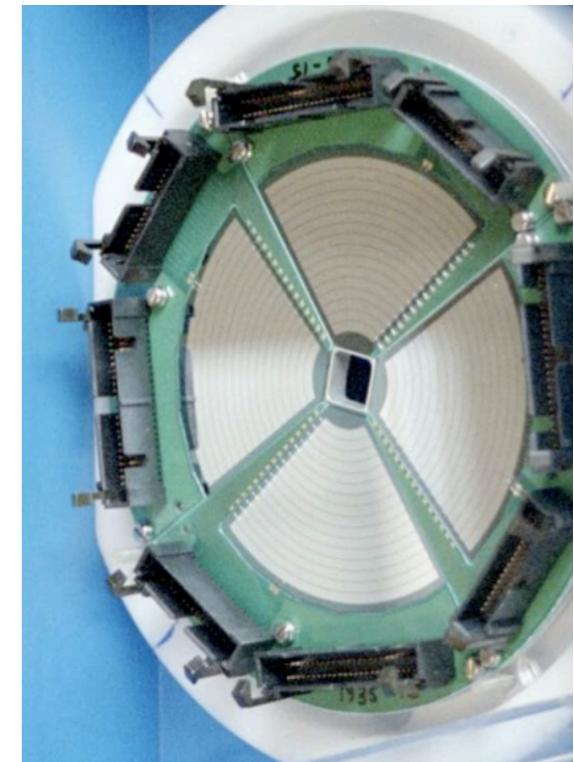
$^{112}\text{Cd}$  target  
 $2\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$

$^{224}\text{Ra}$  beam  
@ 2.83A.MeV

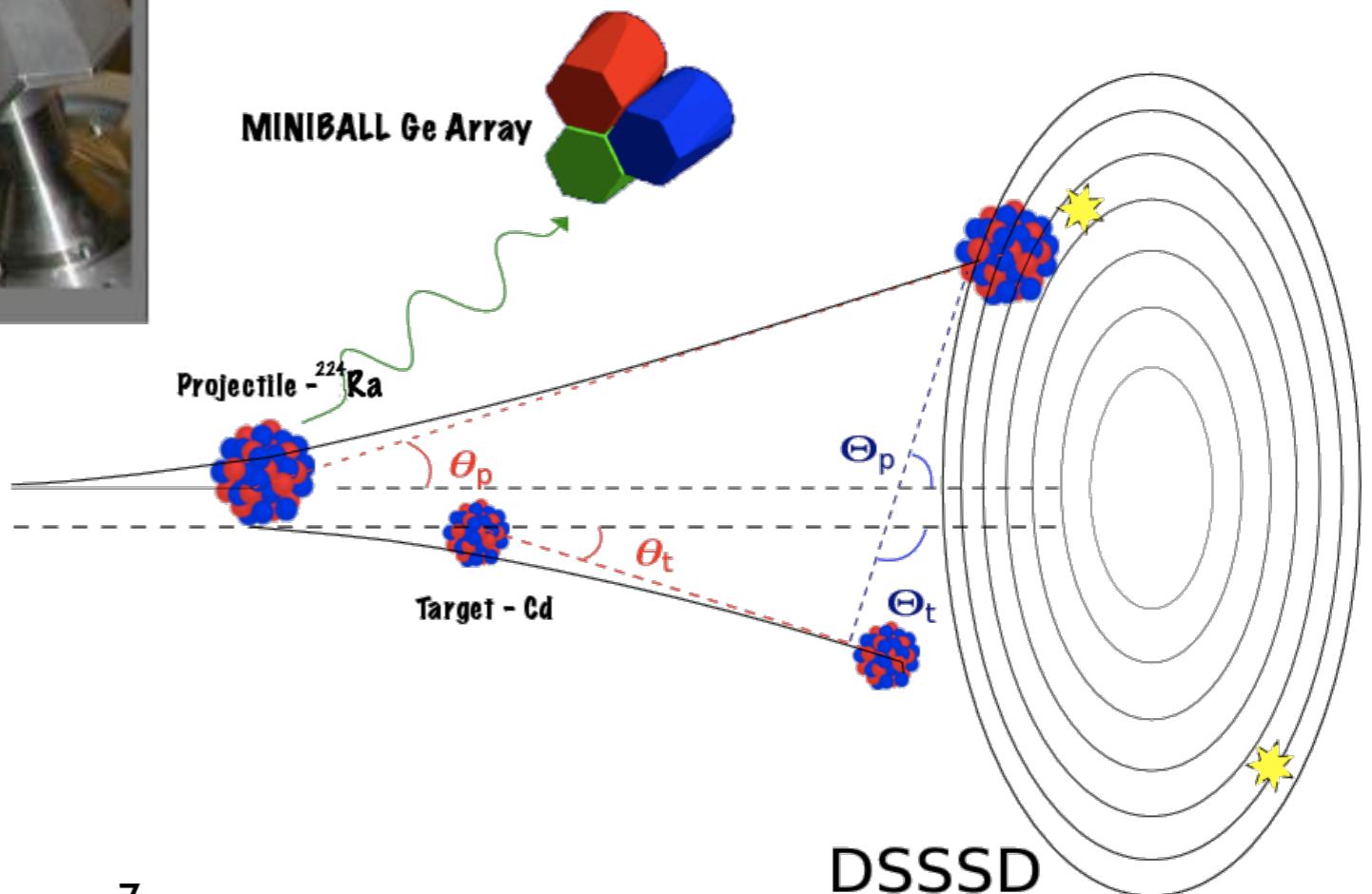
# MINIBALL



- Particle ID in a Double-Sided Si Strip Detector.
- Event by event Doppler correction.
- $17^\circ < \theta_{\text{lab}} < 54^\circ$



- Array of HPGe of 8 triple clusters
- 6-fold segmentation for positioning
- $\epsilon > 7\%$  for 1.3MeV  $\gamma$ -rays



# The experiment - $^{224}\text{Ra}$

12+ 1413.7

1220.7 11-

10+ 1067.4

906.2 9-

8+ 754.8

640.9 7-

6+ 479.2

433.1 5-

4+ 250.8

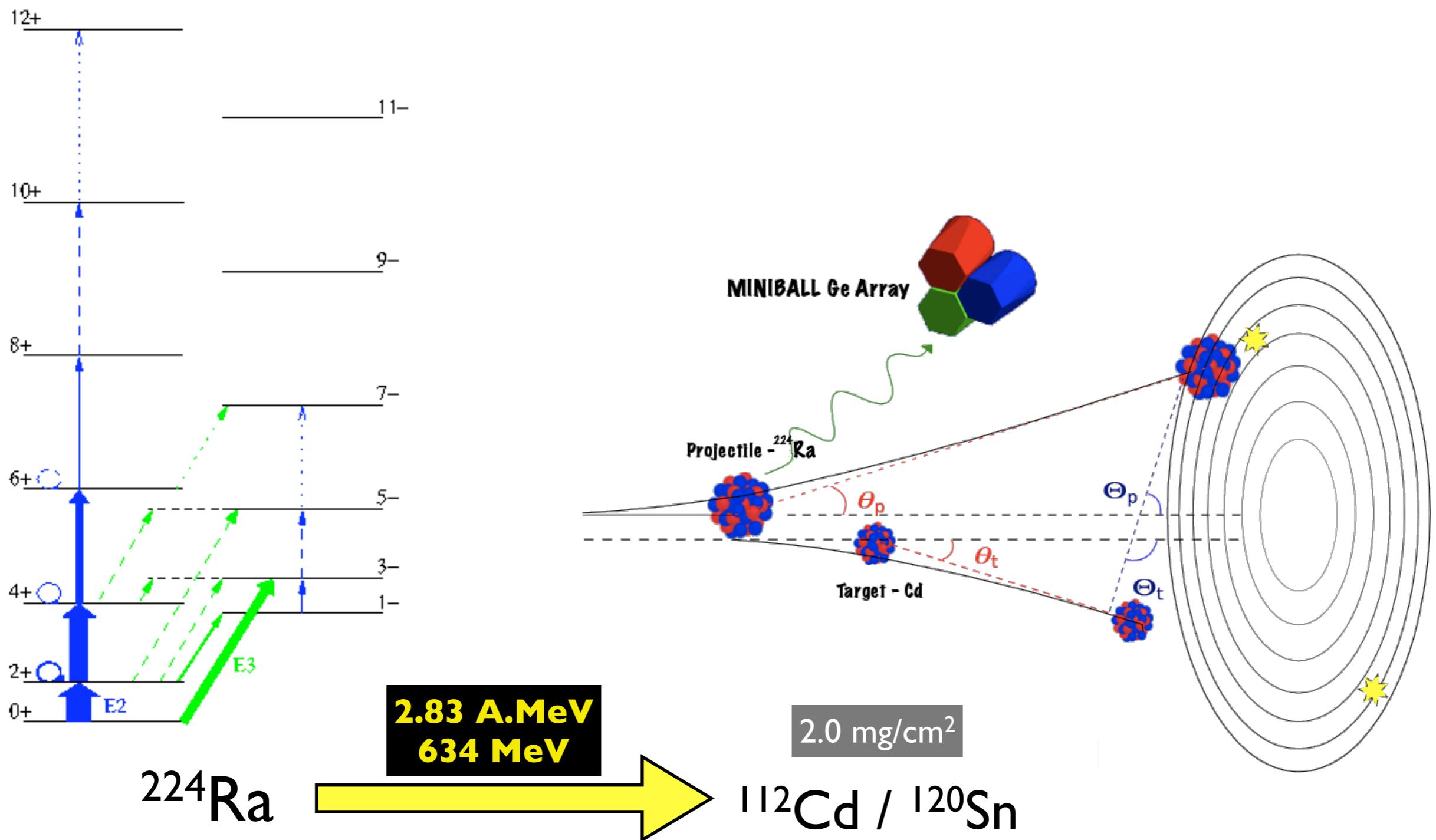
290.4 3-  
216.0 1-

2+ 84.4

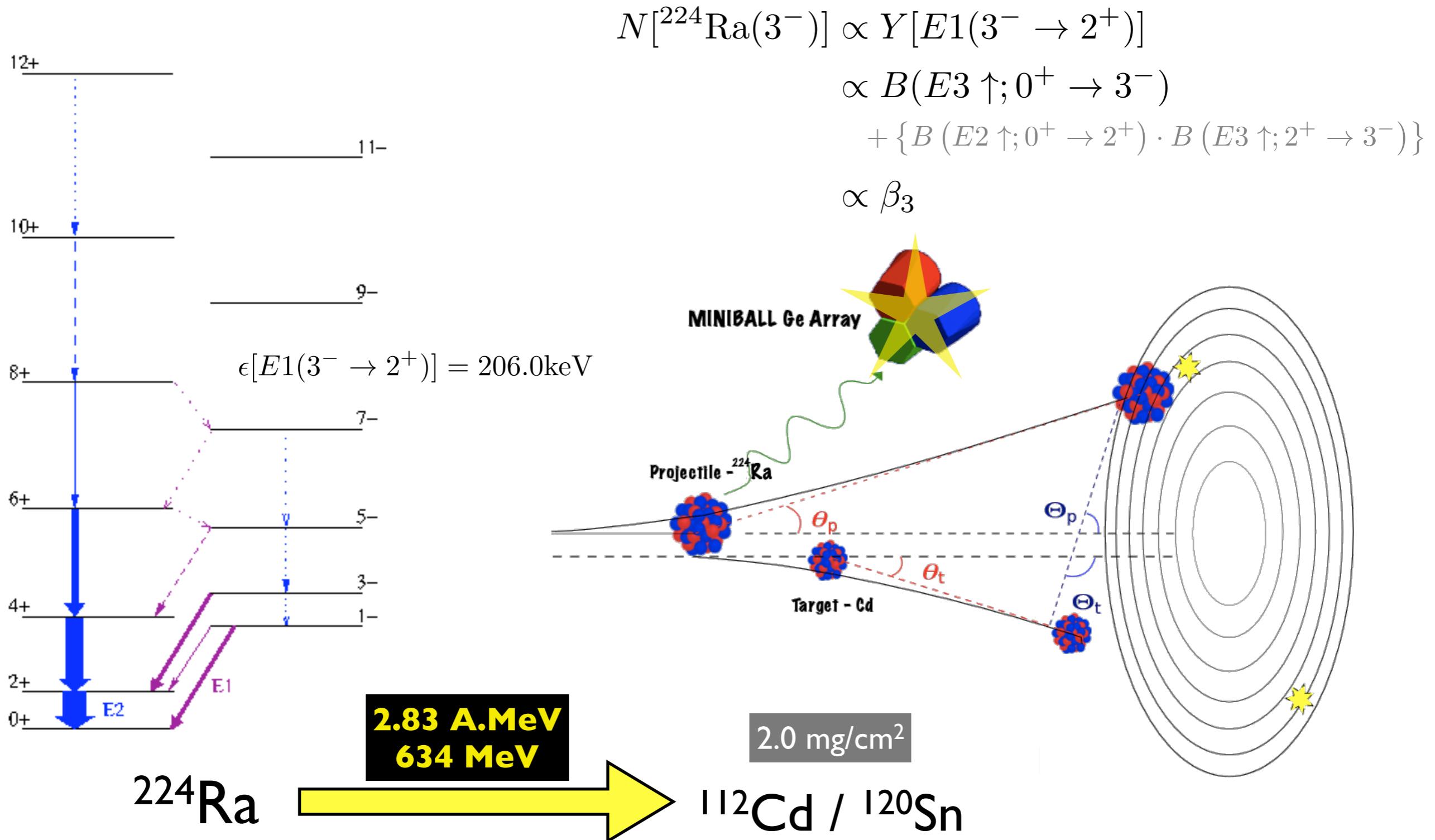
0+ 0.0

$^{224}\text{Ra}$

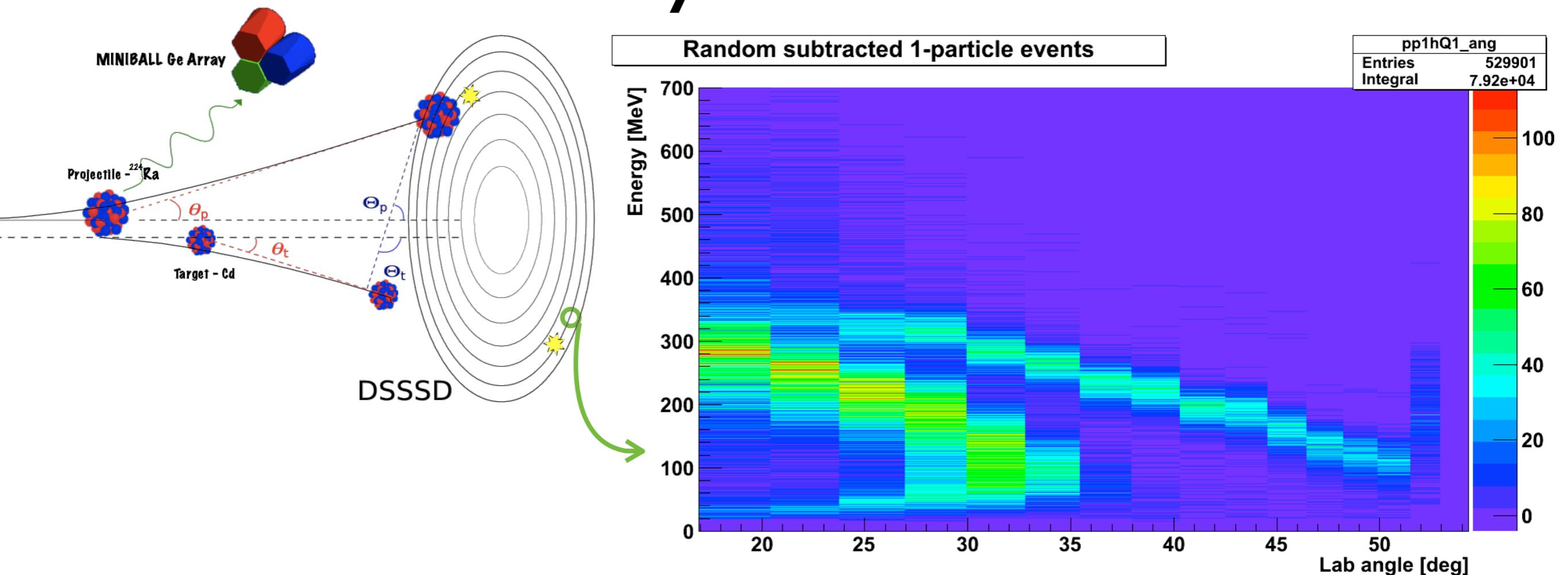
# The experiment - $^{224}\text{Ra}$



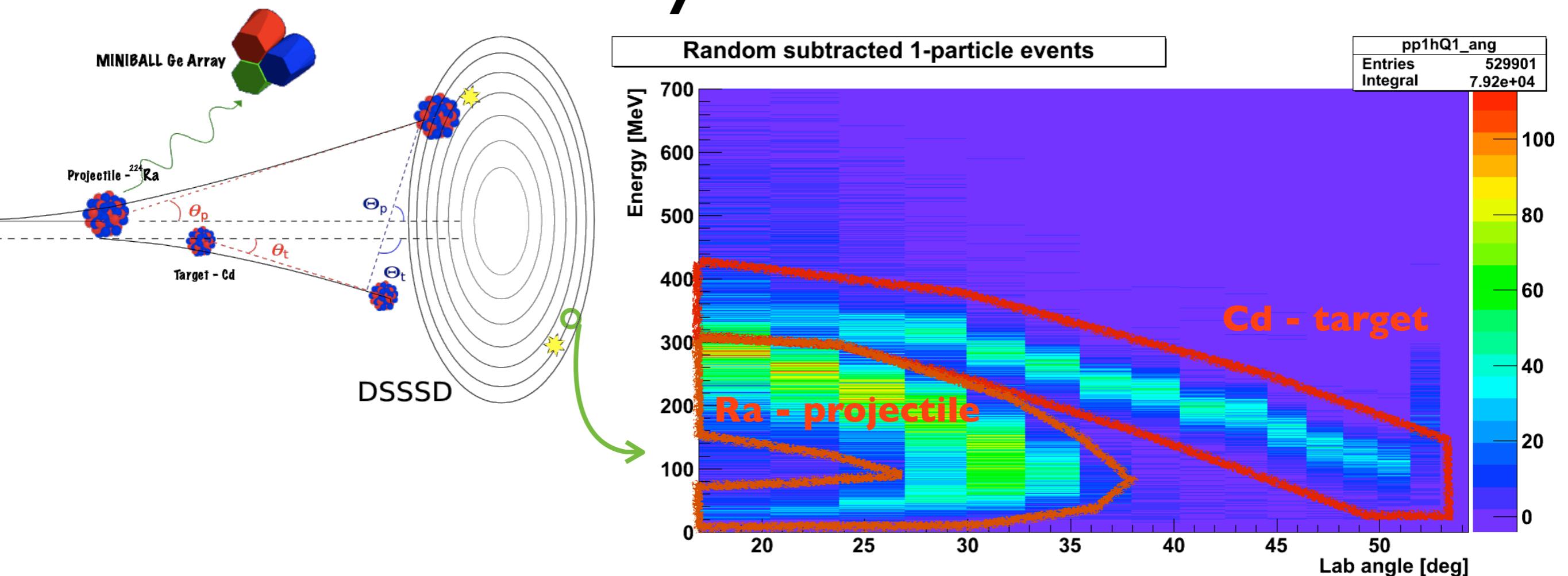
# The experiment - $^{224}\text{Ra}$



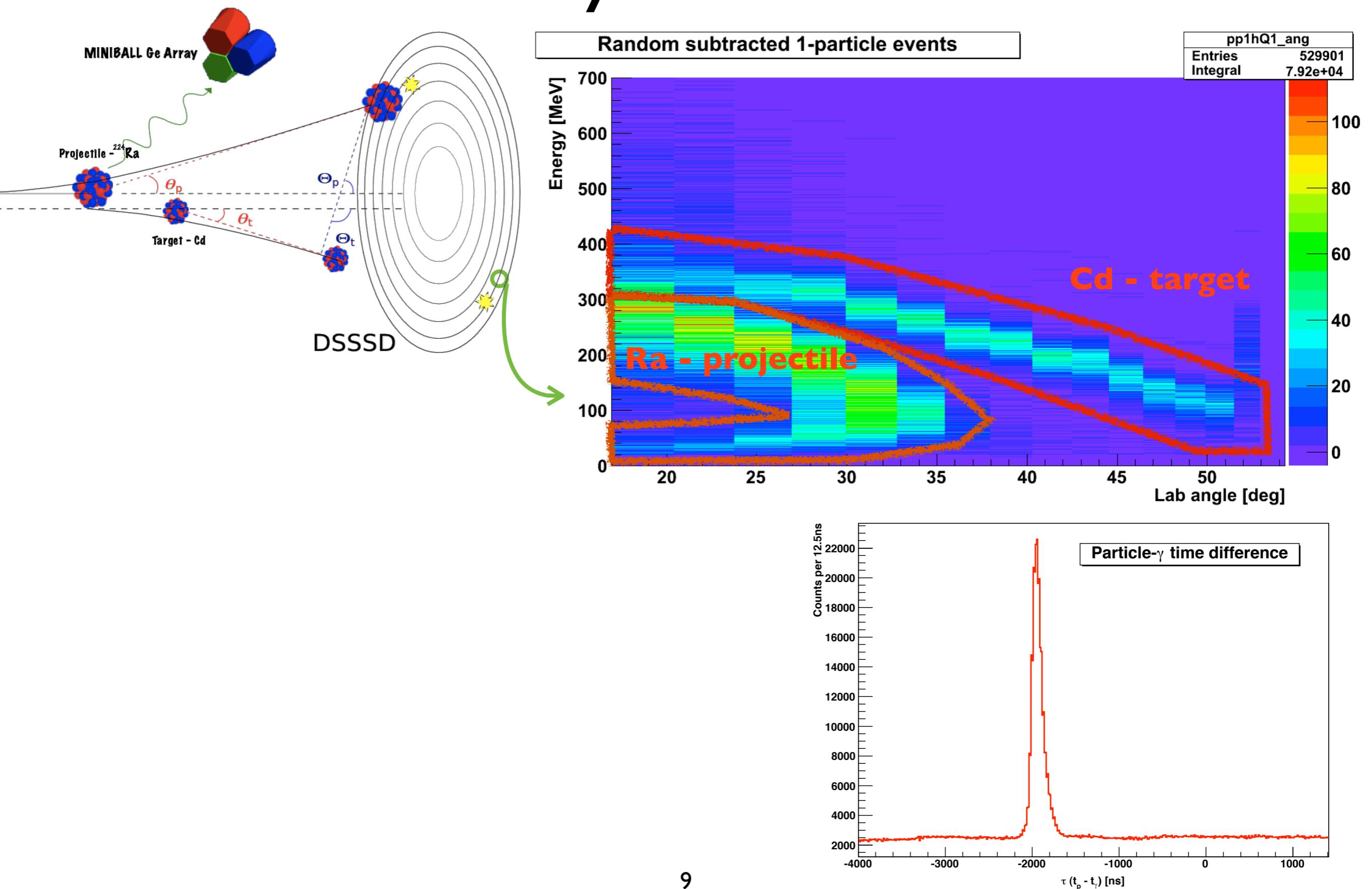
# Analysis - $^{224}\text{Ra}$



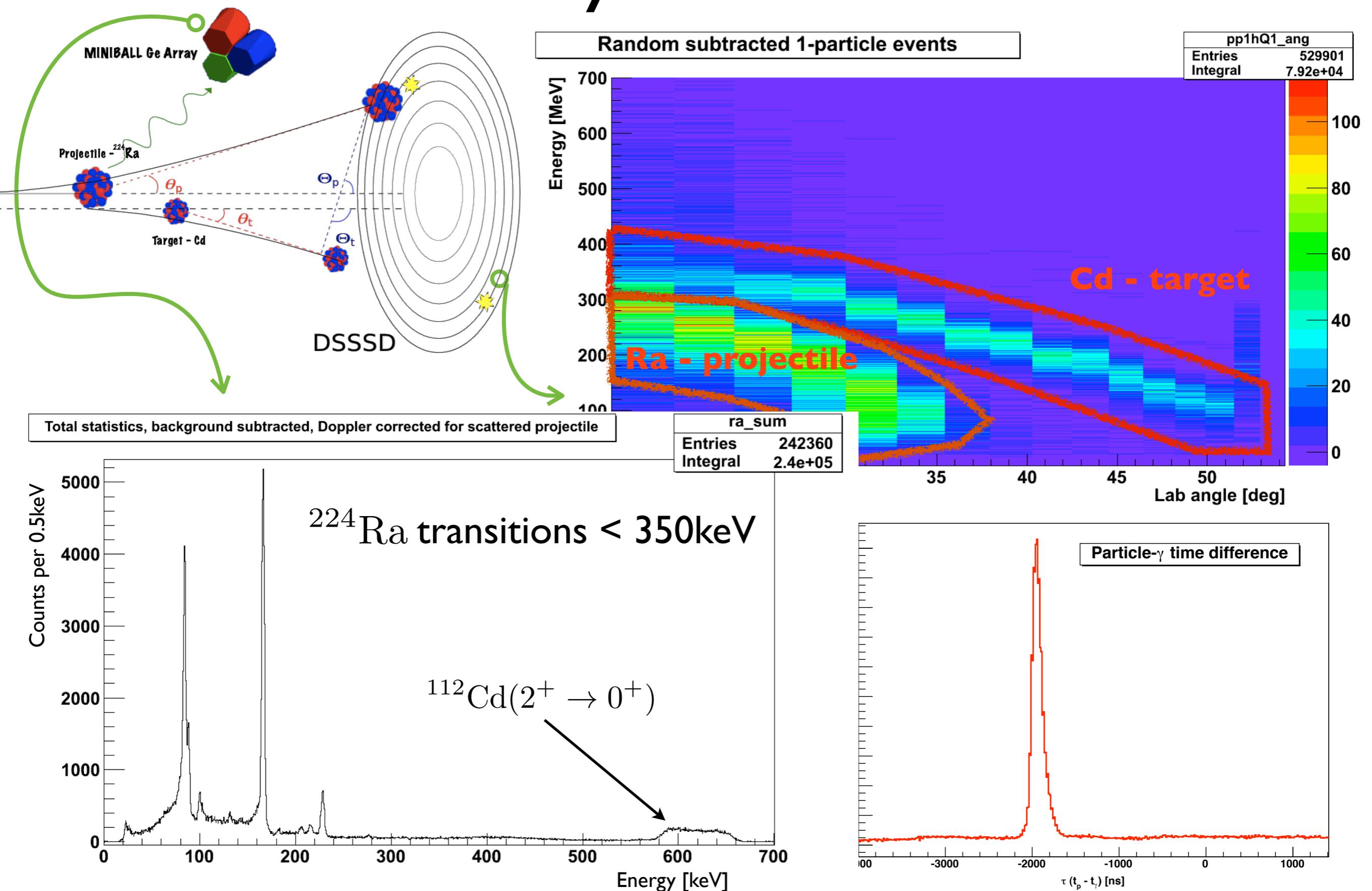
# Analysis - $^{224}\text{Ra}$



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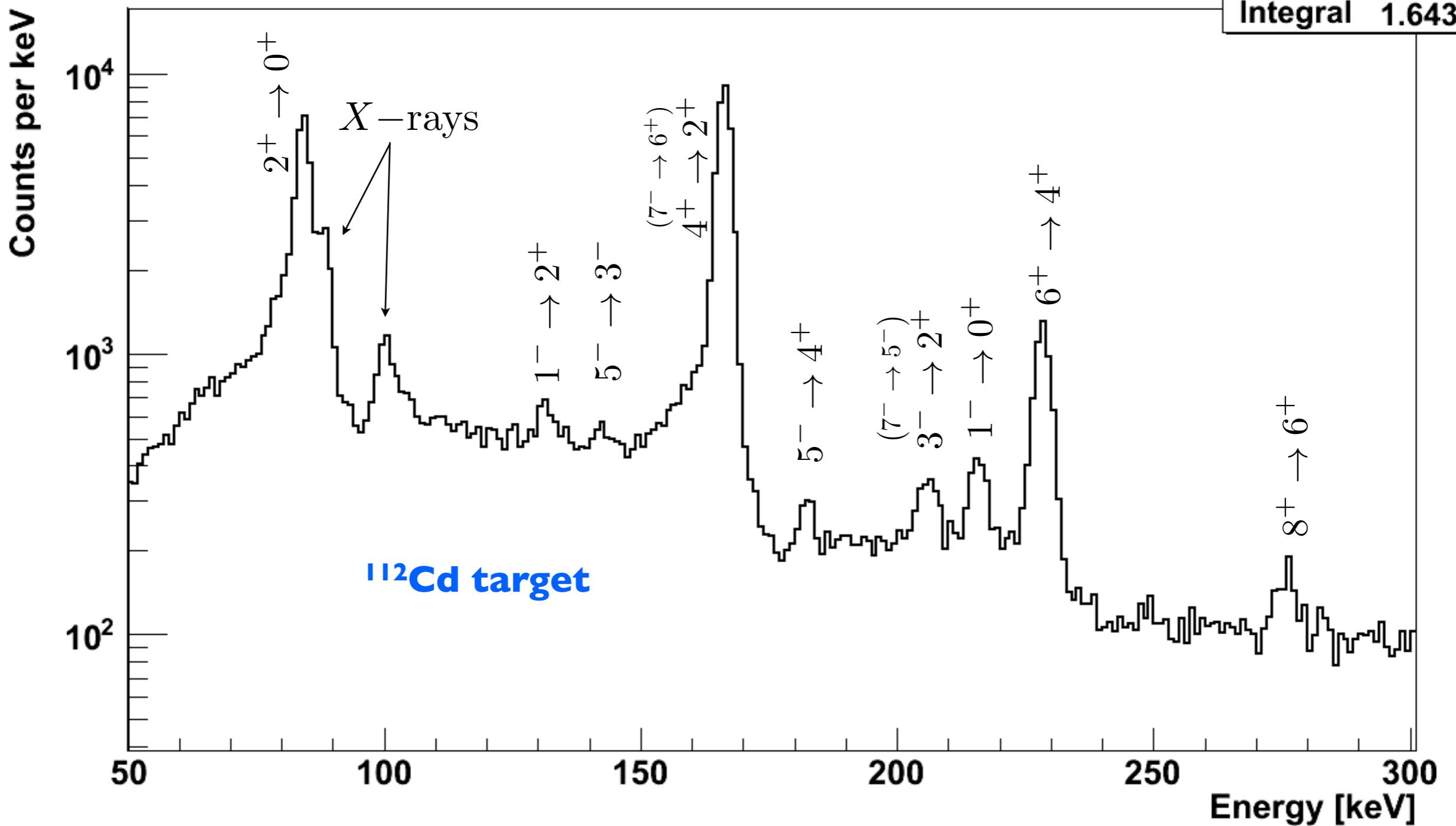
# Analysis - $^{224}\text{Ra}$



# Analysis - $^{224}\text{Ra}$

Total statistics, background subtracted, Doppler corrected for scattered projectile

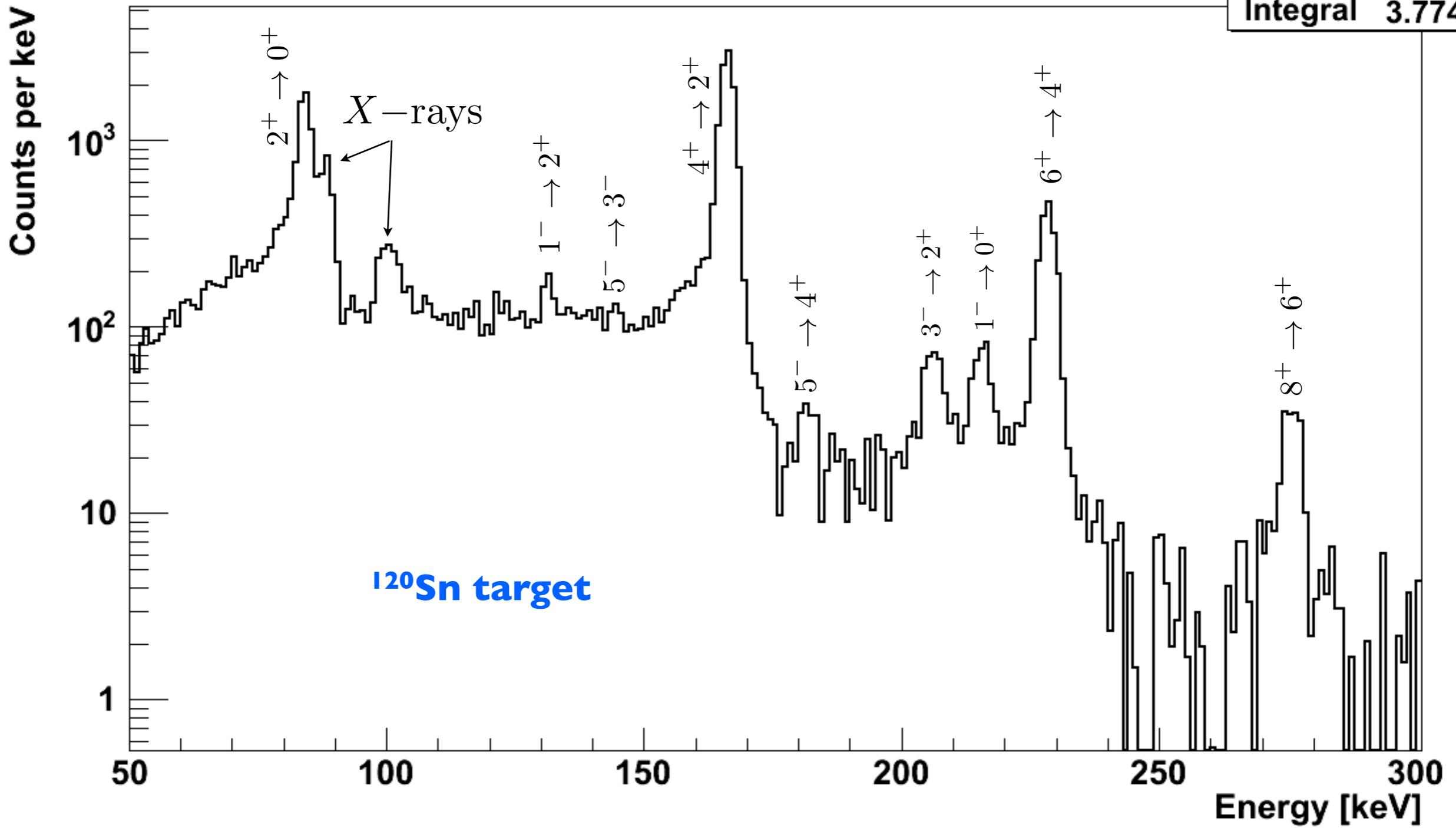
ra_sum
Entries 216132
Integral 1.643e+05



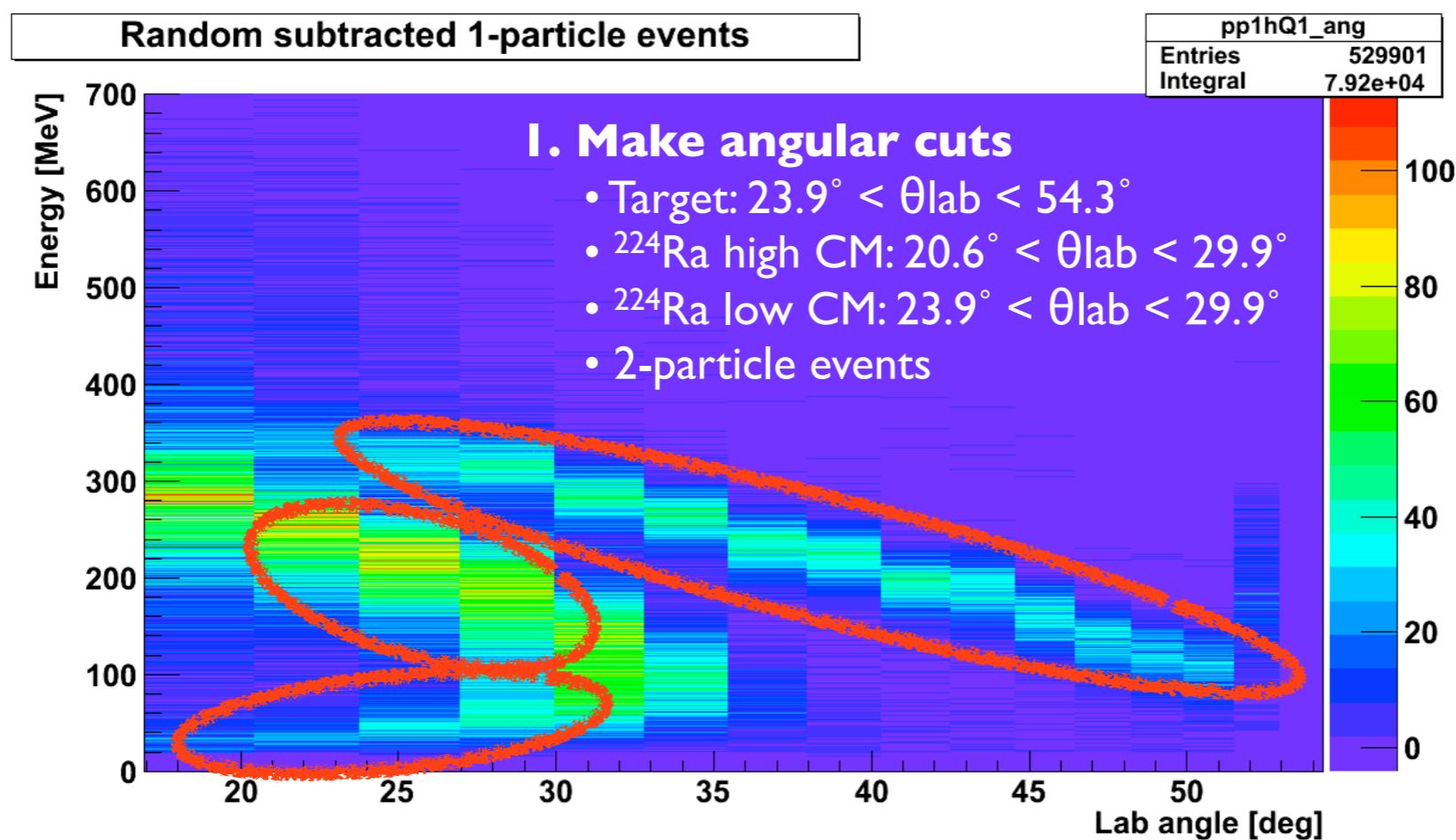
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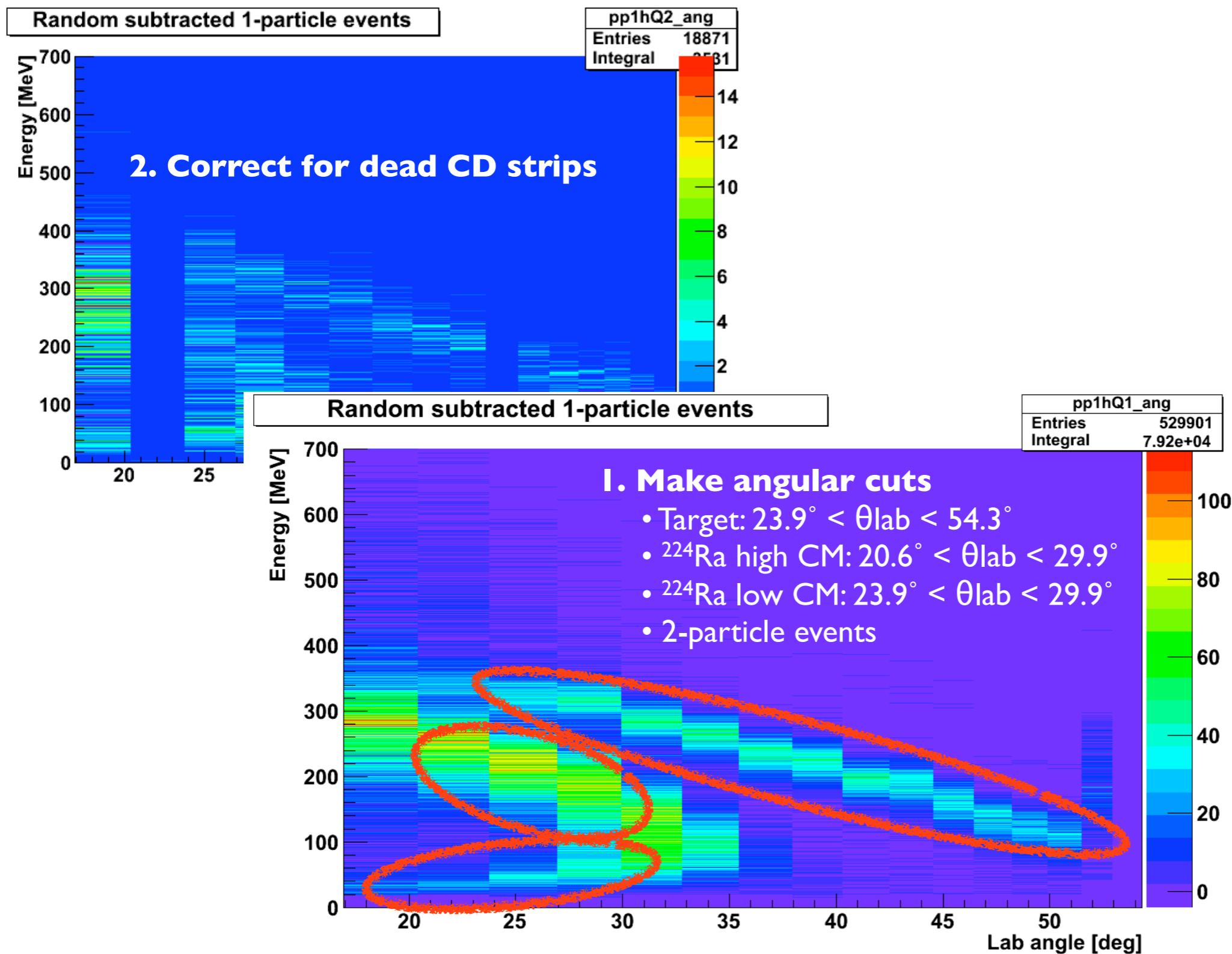
ra_sum
Entries 40717
Integral 3.774e+04



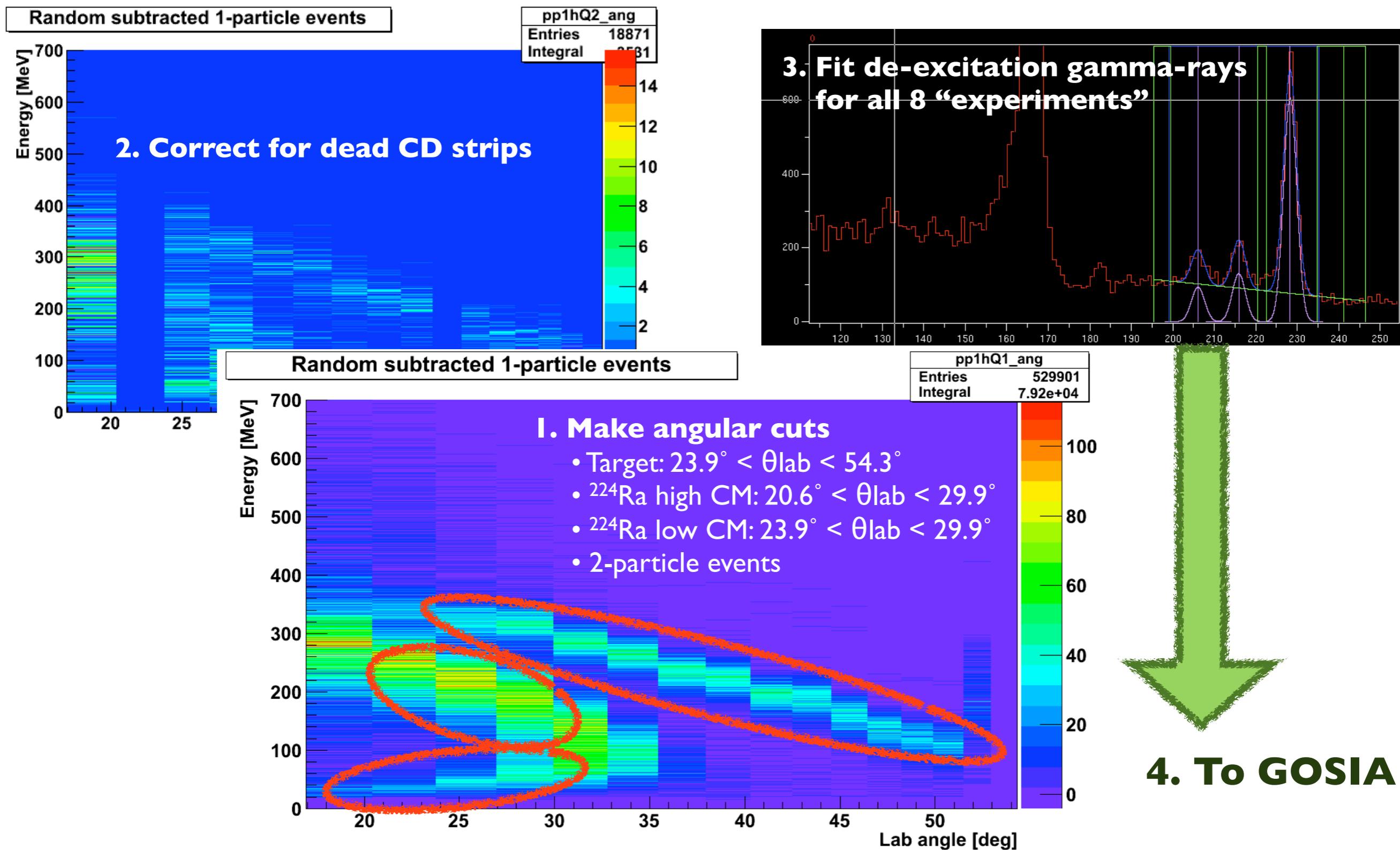
# Analysis - $^{224}\text{Ra}$



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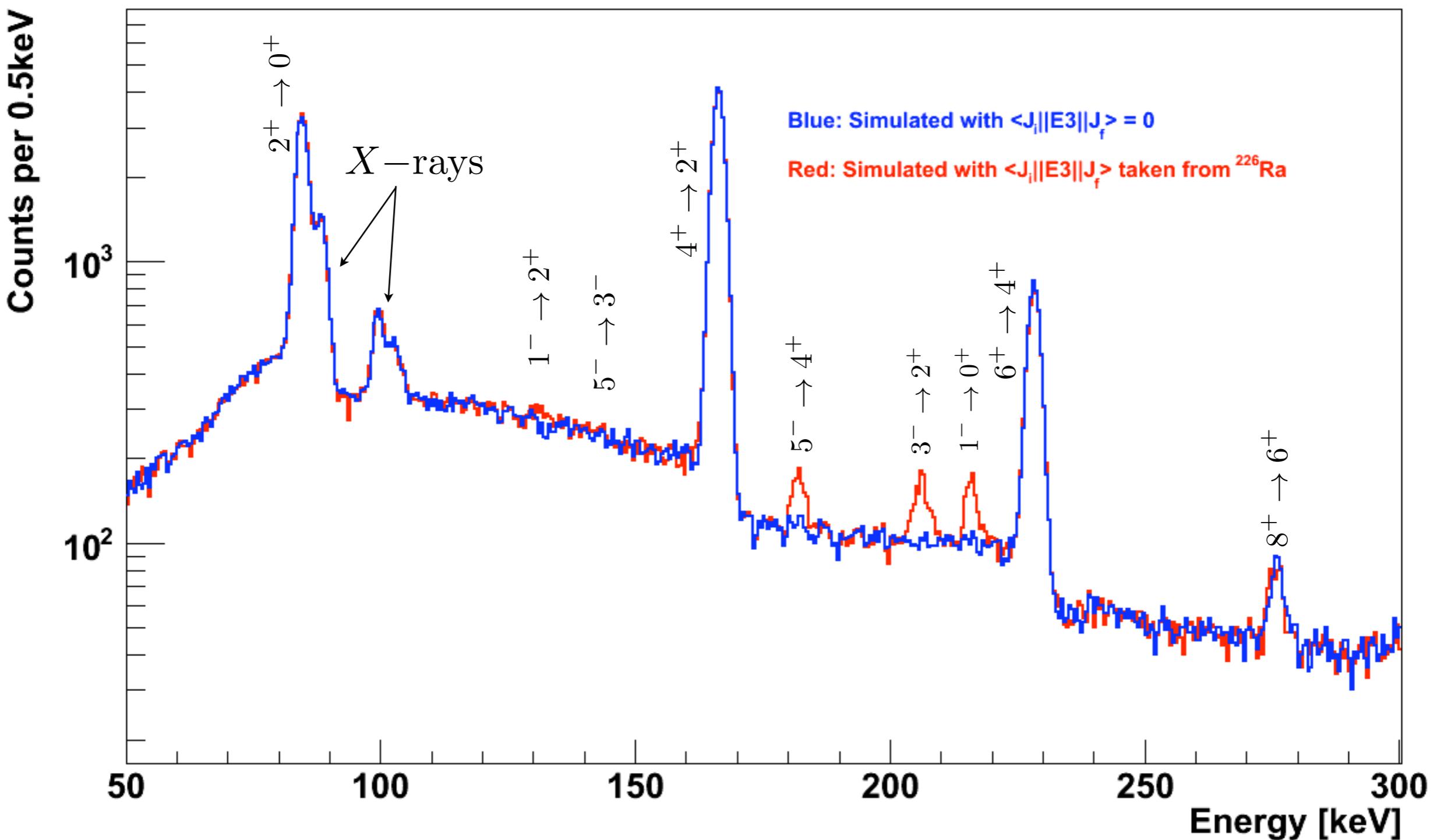


# Analysis - $^{224}\text{Ra}$



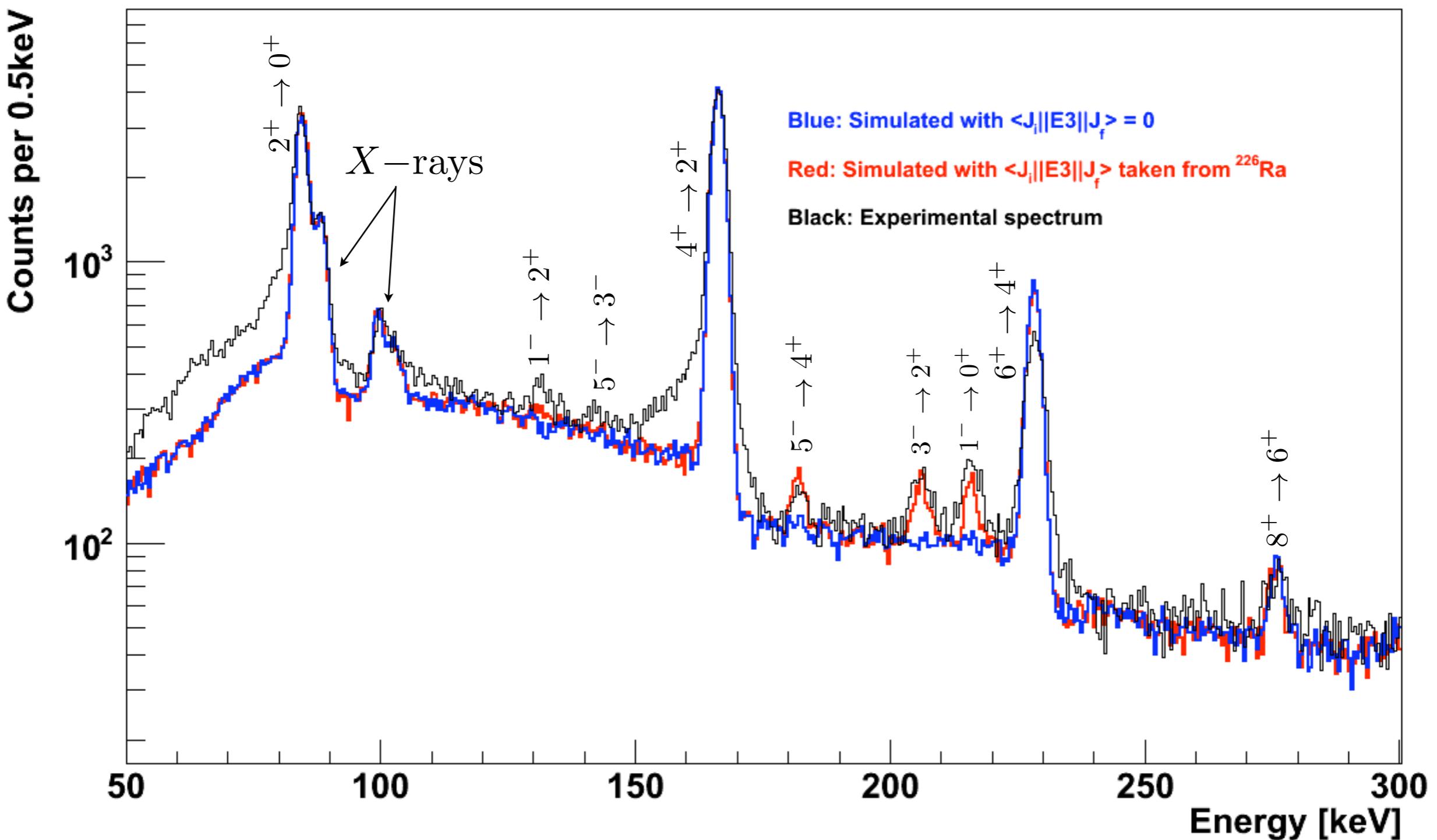
# GOSIA Simulation - $^{224}\text{Ra}$

## $^{224}\text{Ra}$ on $^{112}\text{Cd}$ Simulated Yields with background



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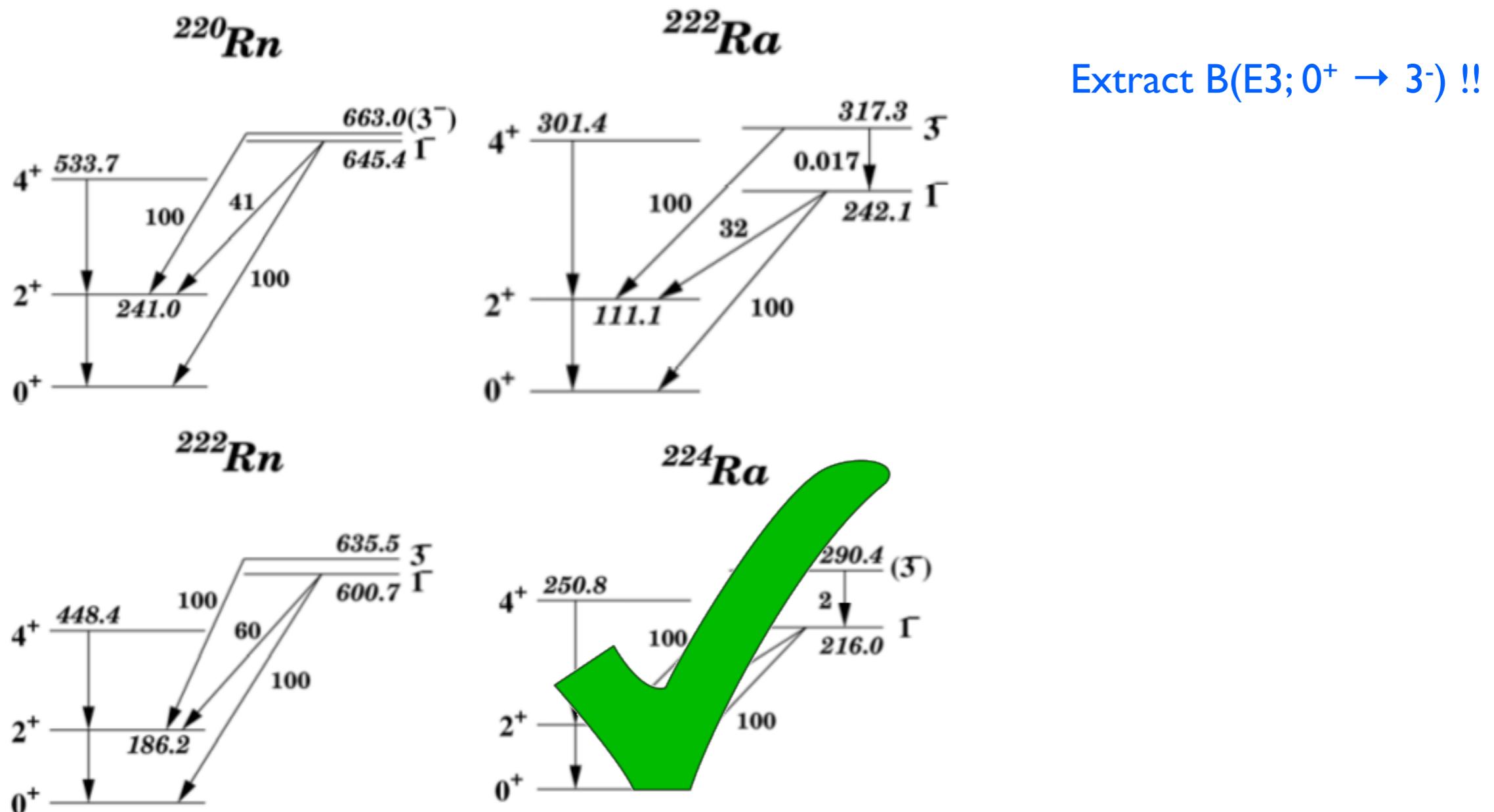


# Outlook and “to do’s

Extract  $B(E3; 0^+ \rightarrow 3^-) !!$

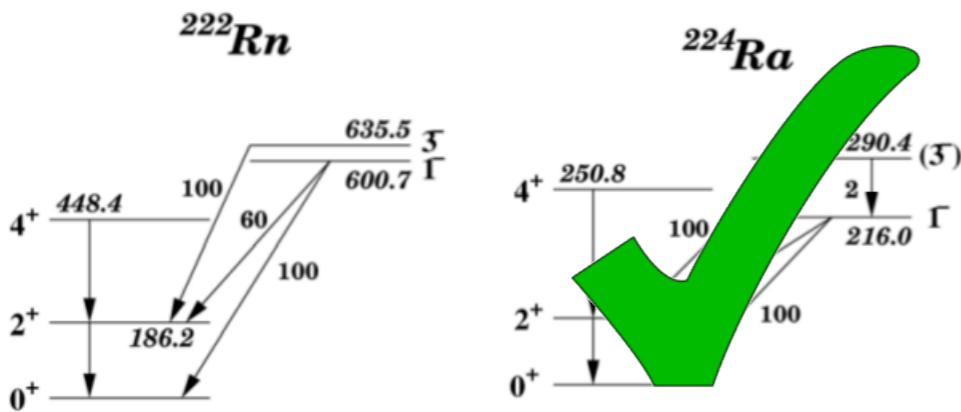
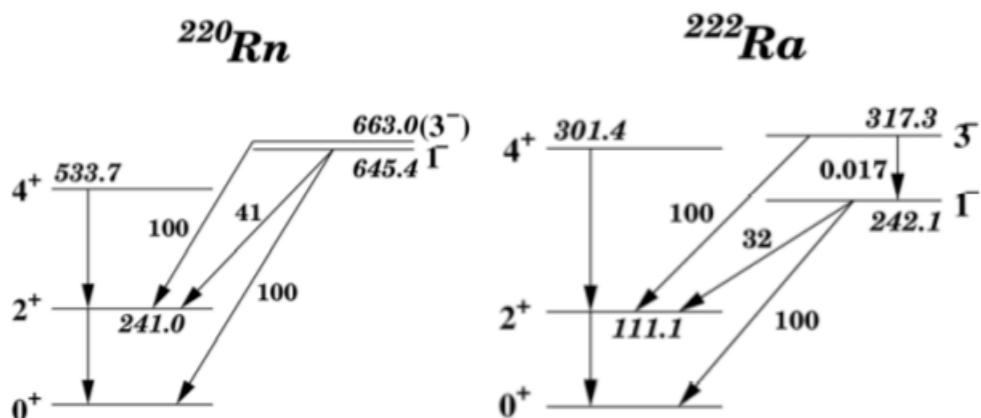
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Proposal included  $^{220,222}\text{Rn}$  and  $^{222}\text{Ra}$



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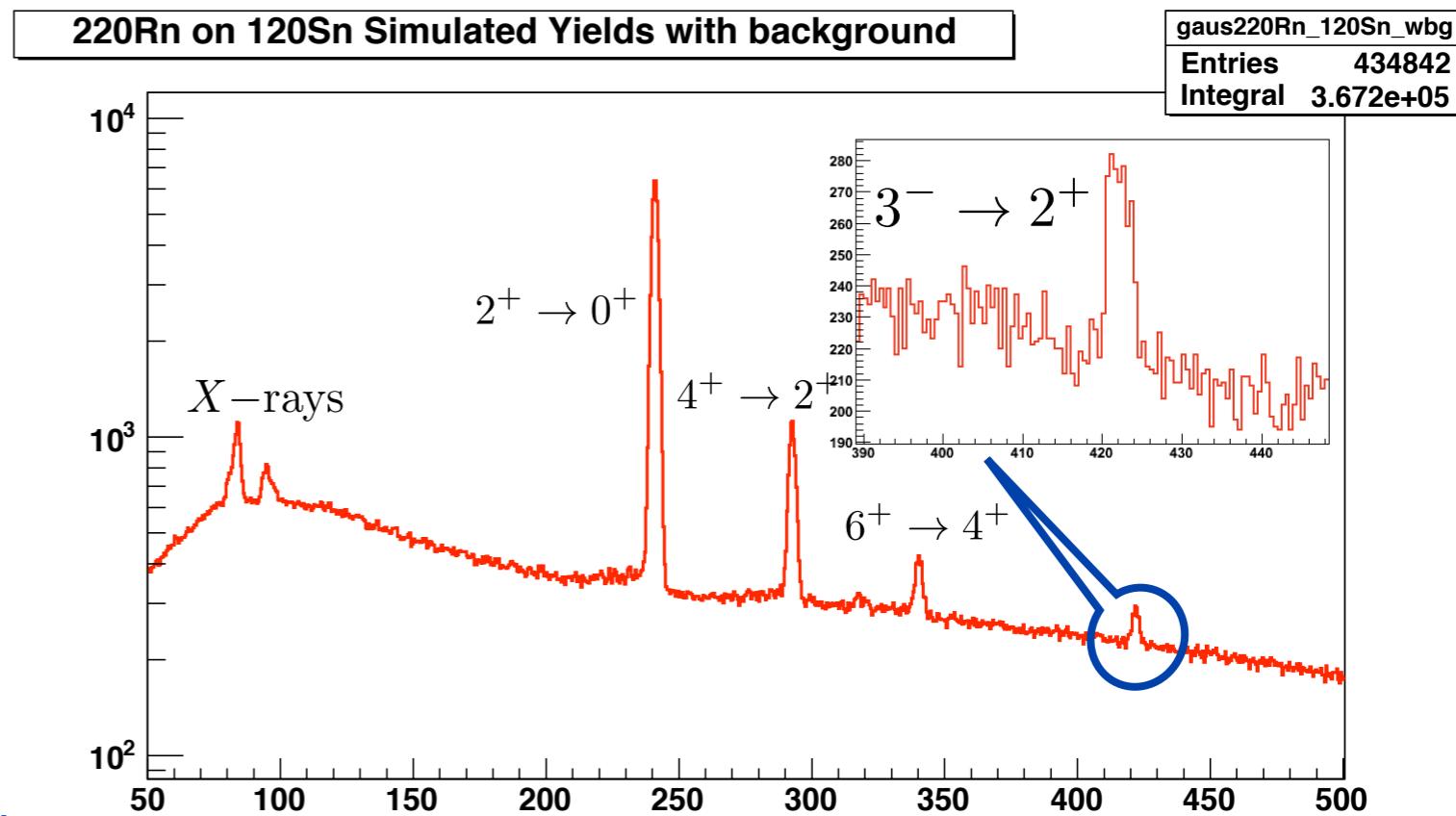


Note on Rn nuclei:

3<sup>-</sup> higher in energy,  $\sigma$  is smaller  
More time (events) needed

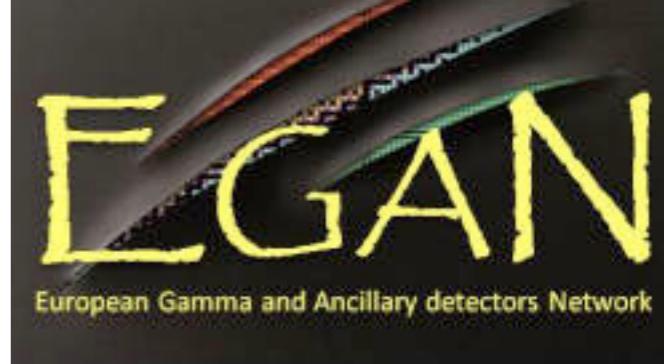
Extract  $B(E3; 0^+ \rightarrow 3^-) !!$

$^{220}\text{Rn}$  to be studied in July 2011



To be continued...

# Collaborators



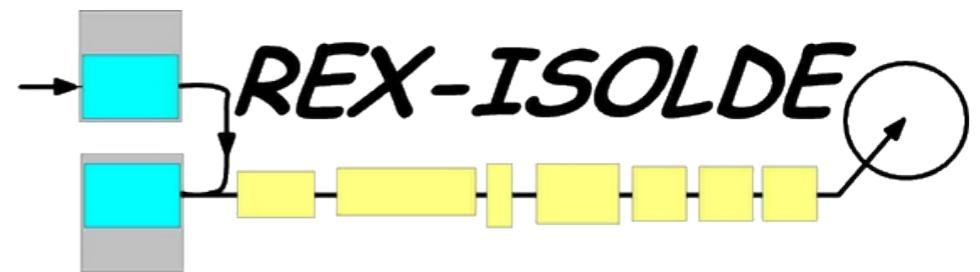
**L. P. Gaffney, P.A. Butler, M. Scheck  
University of Liverpool, UK**

D. Cline  
E. Kwan, C.Y.Wu  
T.E. Cocolios, J. Pakarinen, D.Voulot, F.Wernander  
A. Blazhev, M. Seidlitz, N. Warr  
N. Bree, J. Diriken  
T. Grahn  
M. Zielinska

**University of Rochester, US**  
**Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, US**  
**CERN-ISOLDE, Switzerland**  
**University of Köln, Germany**  
**KU Leuven, Belgium**  
**University of Jyväskylä, Finland**  
**HIL University of Warsaw, Poland**

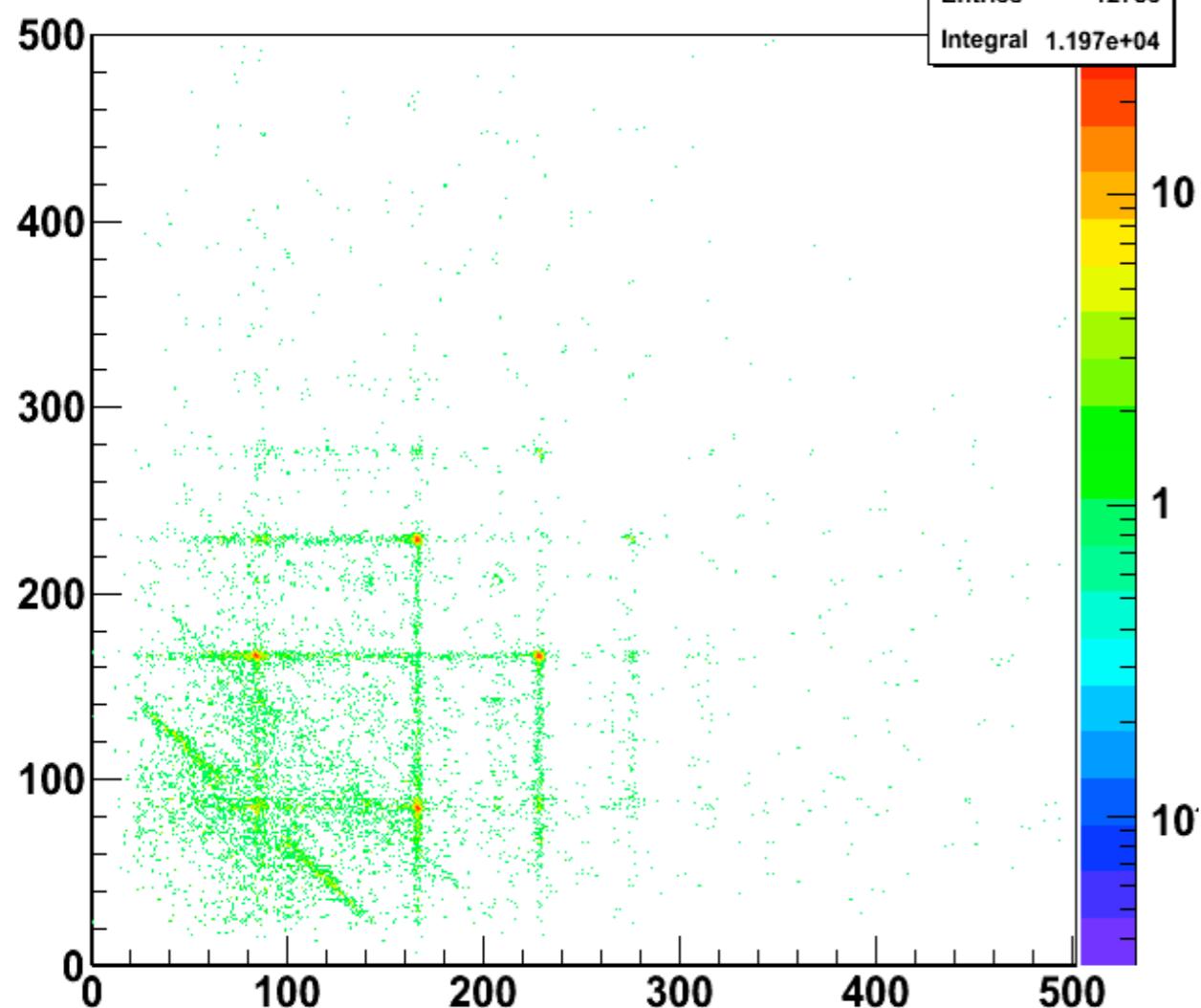
**and the ISOLDE and MINIBALL collaborations**

# Thank you!

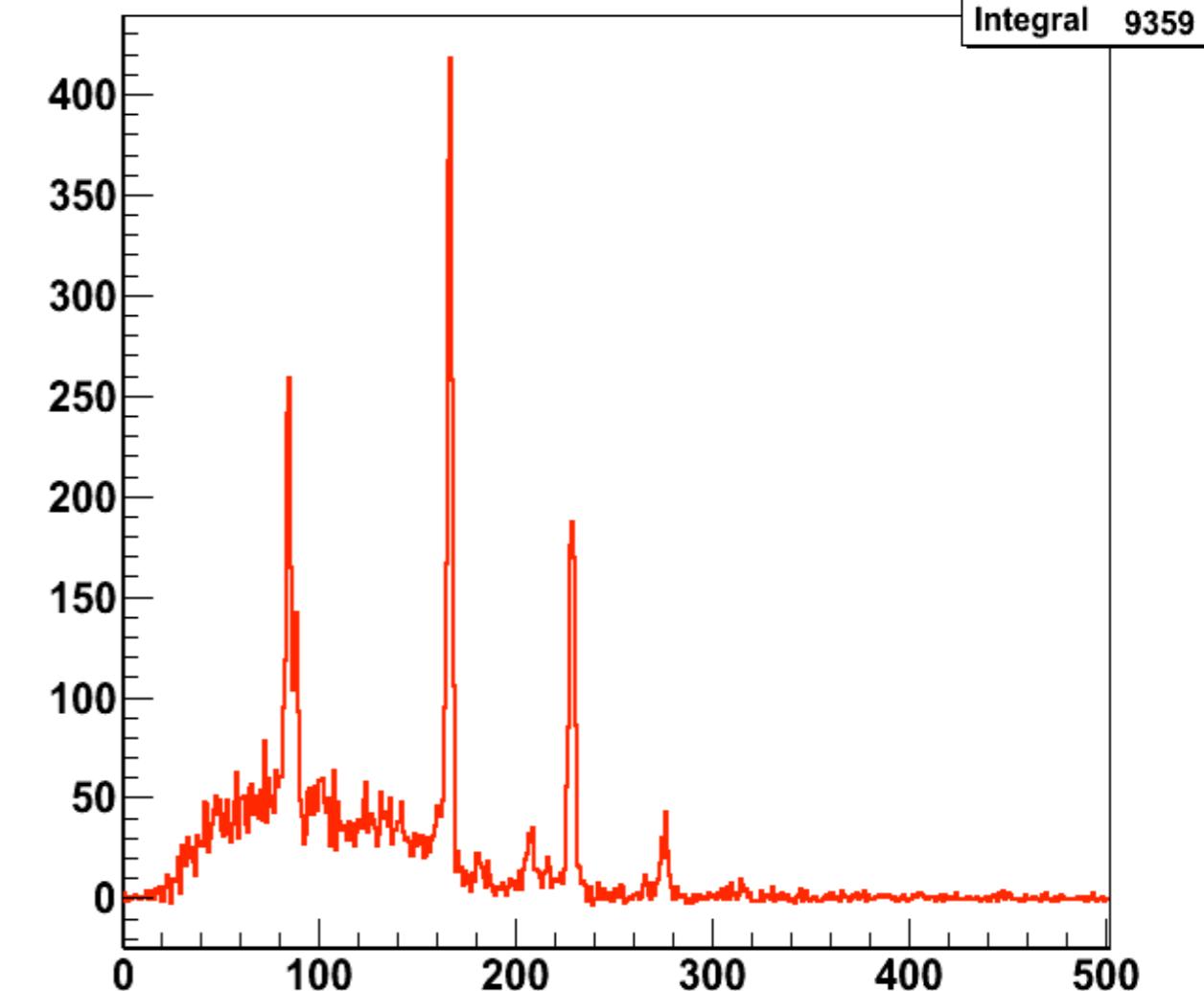


# Gamma-Gamma Matrix - $^{224}\text{Ra}$

$\gamma\text{-}\gamma$  matrix, DC for Ra



$\gamma\text{-}\gamma$  matrix, background subtracted, DC for Ra



# Gosia Analysis

75 Matrix elements -- 74 experimental data points

“Experiment”	Number and type of data
Multi-nucleon transfer <sup>[1,2]</sup> $^{226}\text{Ra}(\text{Ni}^{58}, \text{Ni}^{60})^{224}\text{Ra}$ $^{232}\text{Th}(\text{Xe}^{136}, \text{Te}^{128})^{224}\text{Ra}$	Branching ratios (1-, 3-, 5-, 7-) -- <b>4</b> (+3 limits)
Alpha, alpha-prime <sup>[3]</sup> $^{226}\text{Ra}(\alpha, \alpha' 2n)^{224}\text{Ra}$	
Alpha-decay <sup>[4]</sup> $^{228}\text{Th} \rightarrow \alpha$	
Delayed-coincidence <sup>[5,6]</sup>	Lifetimes (2+, 4+) -- <b>2</b>
Cd(/Sn) only detection $23.9^\circ < \theta_{\text{lab}} < 54.3^\circ$	$\gamma$ -ray yield -- <b>9 + 8</b>
Ra, high CoM branch $20.6^\circ < \theta_{\text{lab}} < 29.9^\circ$	$\gamma$ -ray yield -- <b>9 + 7</b>
Ra, low CoM branch $23.9^\circ < \theta_{\text{lab}} < 29.9^\circ$	$\gamma$ -ray yield -- <b>9 + 9</b>
2-particle events $17.1^\circ < \theta_{\text{lab}} < 54.3^\circ$	$\gamma$ -ray yield -- <b>9 + 8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>

Huge parameter space - Reduce number of matrix elements by using rigid rotor

$$\langle I || E\lambda || I' \rangle = (2I + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (I_0 \lambda_0 | I'_0) Q_\lambda a_\lambda$$

[1] Poynter et al., Phys. Lett. B **232**, 447 (1989)

[2] J.F.C. Cocks et al., Nucl. Phys. A **645**, 61 (1999)

[3] Marten-Tölle et al., Z. Phys. A **336**, 27 (1990)

[4] W. Kurcewicz, et al., Nucl. Phys. A **289** (1977)

[5] W.R. Neal and H.W. Kraner, Phys. Rev. **I37**, B1164 (1965)

[6] H.Ton et al., Nucl. Phys. A **155**, 235 (1970)

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Huge parameter space - Reduce number of matrix elements by using rigid rotor

- $$\langle I || E\lambda || I' \rangle = (2I + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (I0\lambda0|I'0) Q_\lambda a_\lambda$$
- $Q_1$  coupled for states  $I_i > 6\hbar$  — **-6 MEs**
  - $Q_2$  coupled for states  $I_i > 6\hbar$  — **-10 MEs**
  - $Q_3$  coupled for states  $I_i > 5\hbar$  — **-15 MEs**
  - All E4 matrix elements fixed — **-19 MEs**
  - Free: 25 matrix elements + 6 normalisation constants = **31** free parameters in fit

[1] Poynter et al., Phys. Lett. B **232**, 447 (1989)

[2] J.F.C. Cocks et al., Nucl. Phys. A **645**, 61 (1999)

[3] Marten-Tölle et al., Z. Phys. A **336**, 27 (1990)

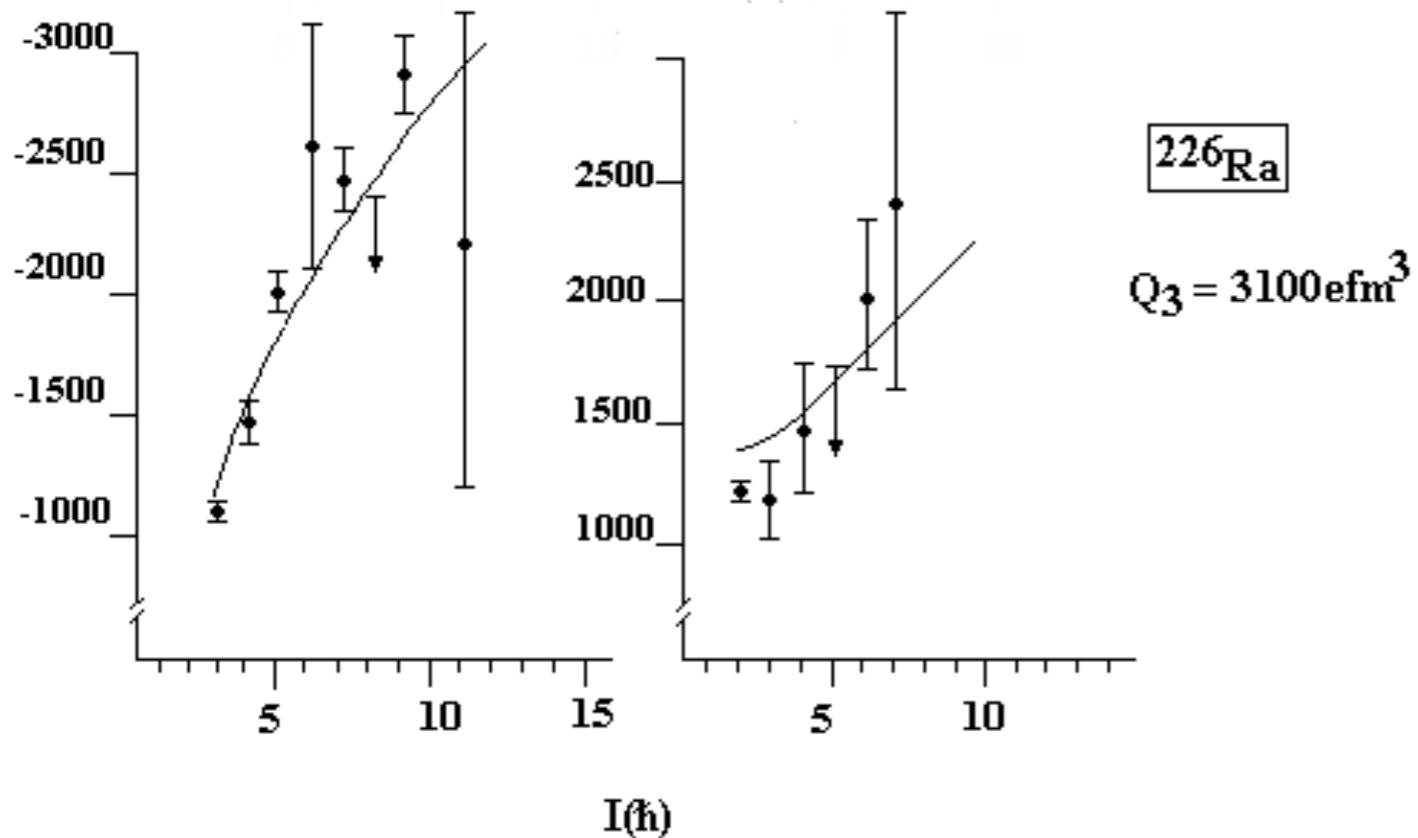
[4] W. Kurcewicz, et al., Nucl. Phys. A **289** (1977)

[5] W.R. Neal and H.W. Kraner, Phys. Rev. **137**, B1164 (1965)

[6] H.Ton et al., Nucl. Phys. A **155**, 235 (1970)

# Gosia Analysis

$$\langle I||E3||I-3 \rangle \quad \langle I||E3||I-1 \rangle$$



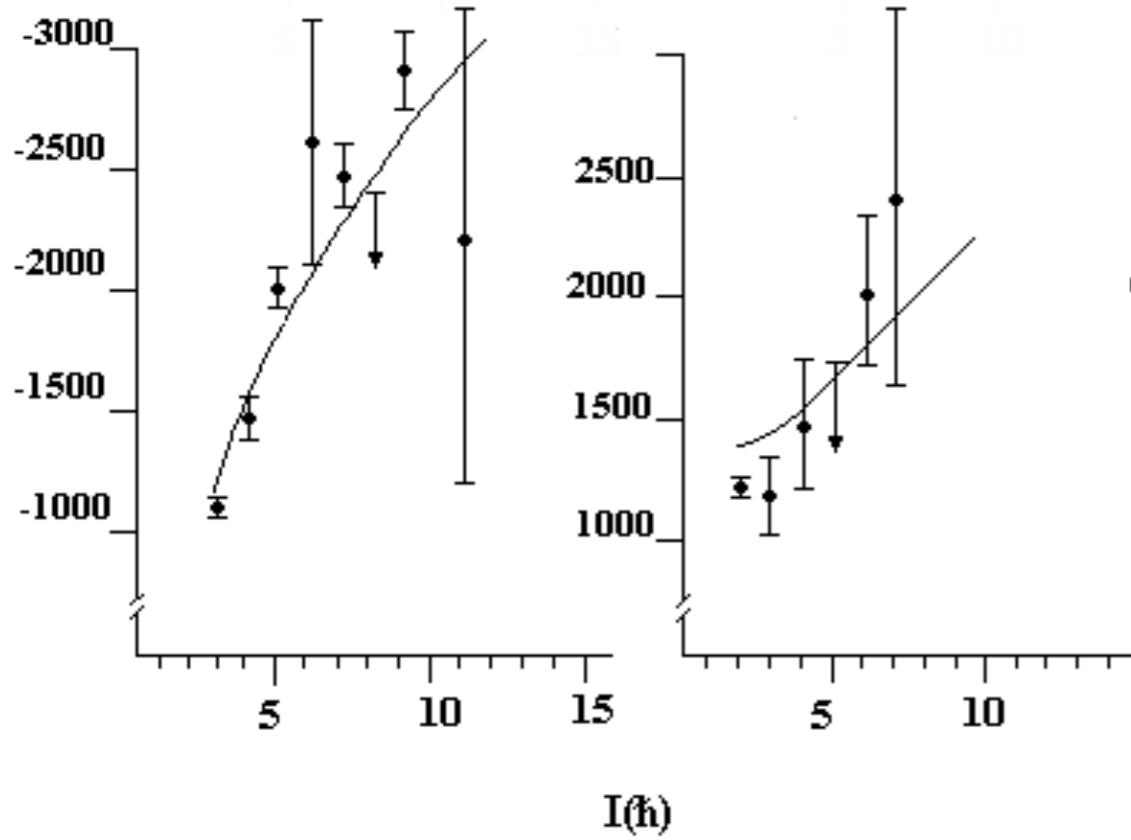
Measured E3 matrix elements [ $e\cdot\text{fm}^3$ ]

Stretched:  $\langle I||E3||I-3 \rangle$

Un-stretched:  $\langle I||E3||I-1 \rangle$

# Gosia Analysis

$\langle I||E3||I - 3 \rangle$      $\langle I||E3||I - 1 \rangle$



Measured E3 matrix elements [e·fm<sup>3</sup>]

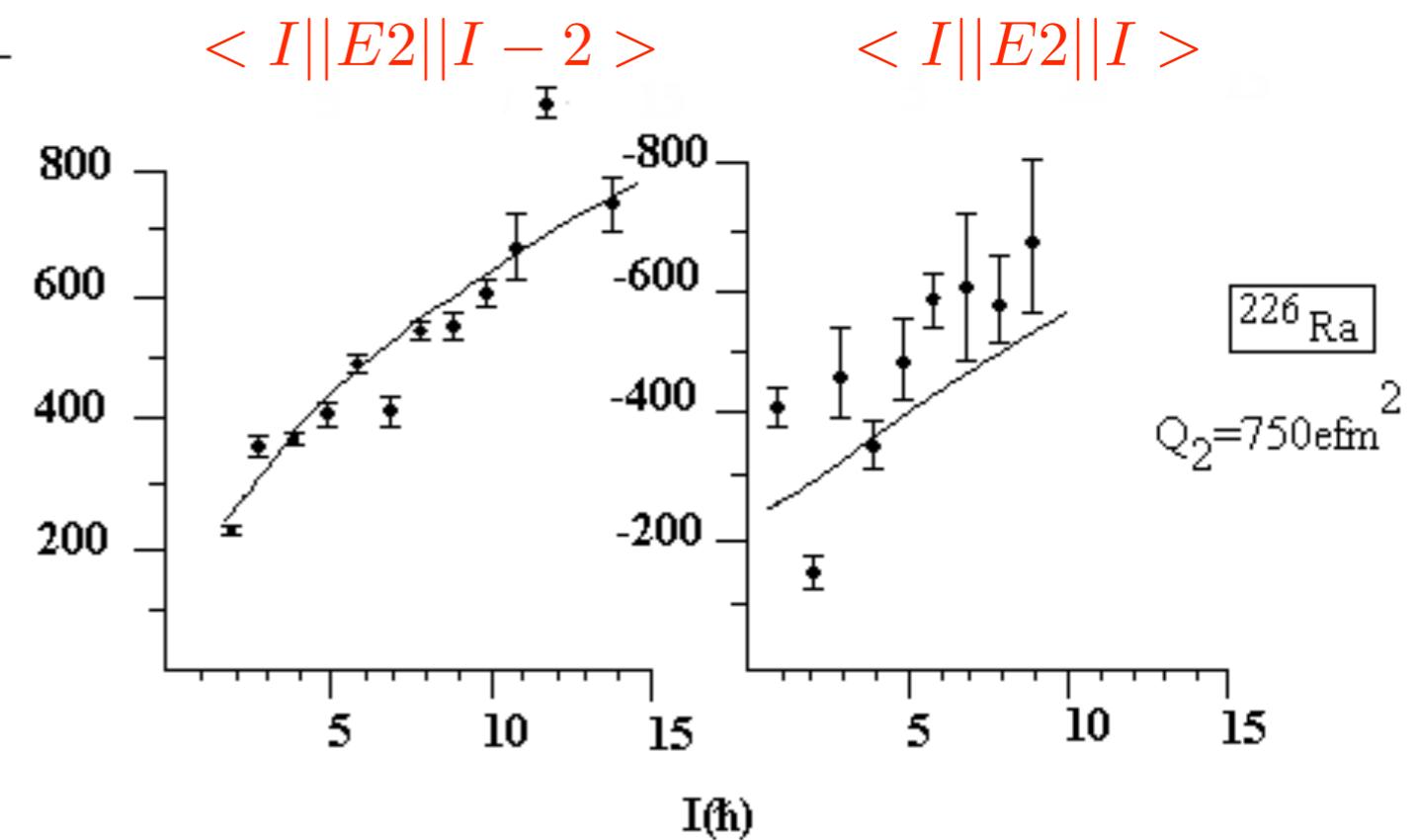
Stretched:  $\langle I||E3||I - 3 \rangle$

Un-stretched:  $\langle I||E3||I - 1 \rangle$

Measured E2 matrix elements [e·fm<sup>2</sup>]

Transitional:  $\langle I||E2||I - 2 \rangle$

Diagonal:  $\langle I||E2||I \rangle$



[226] Ra

$Q_2 = 750 \text{ e}\cdot\text{fm}^2$