

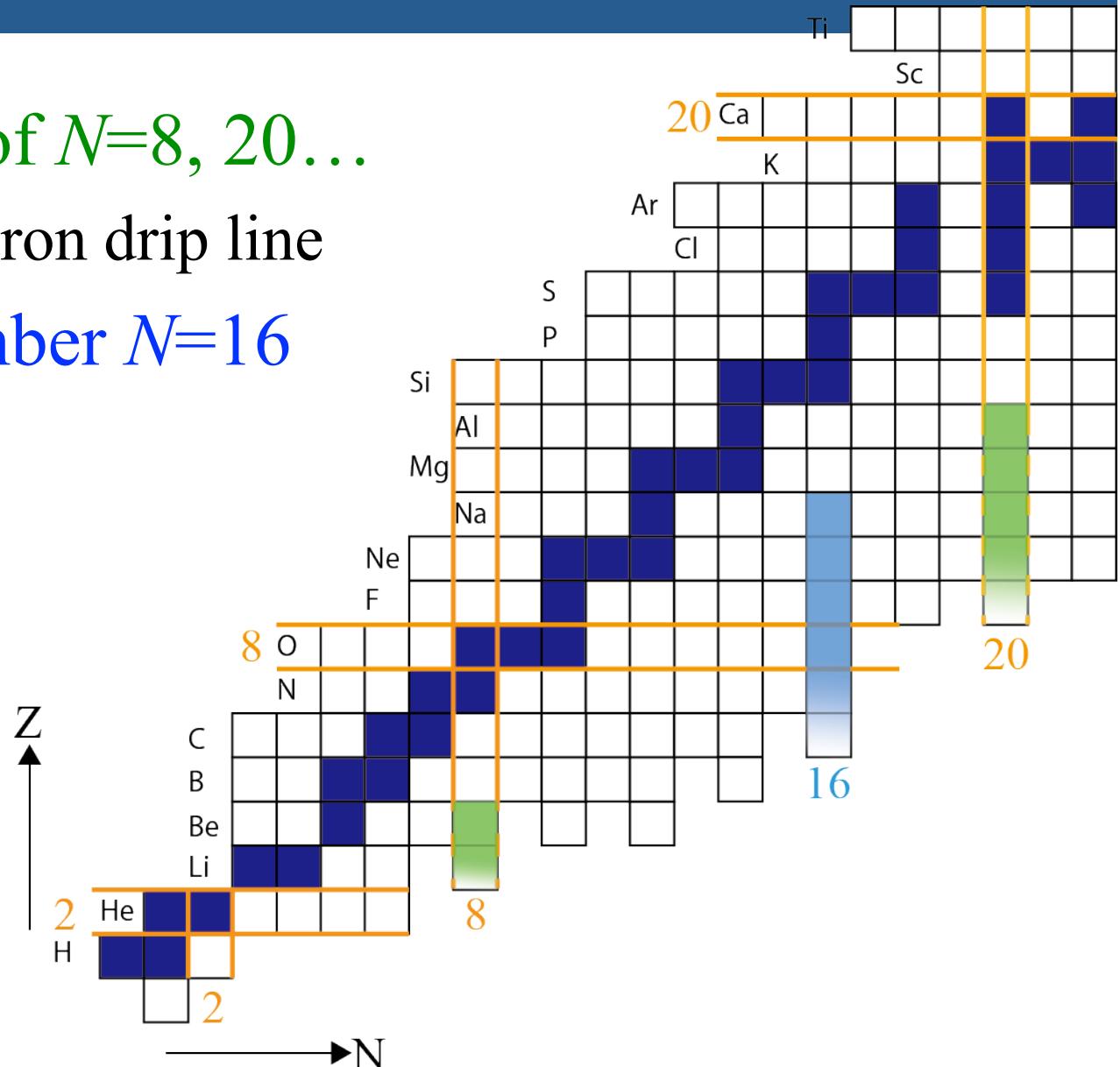
# Hindered proton collectivity in the proton-rich nucleus $^{28}\text{S}$ : Possible new magic number $Z=16$

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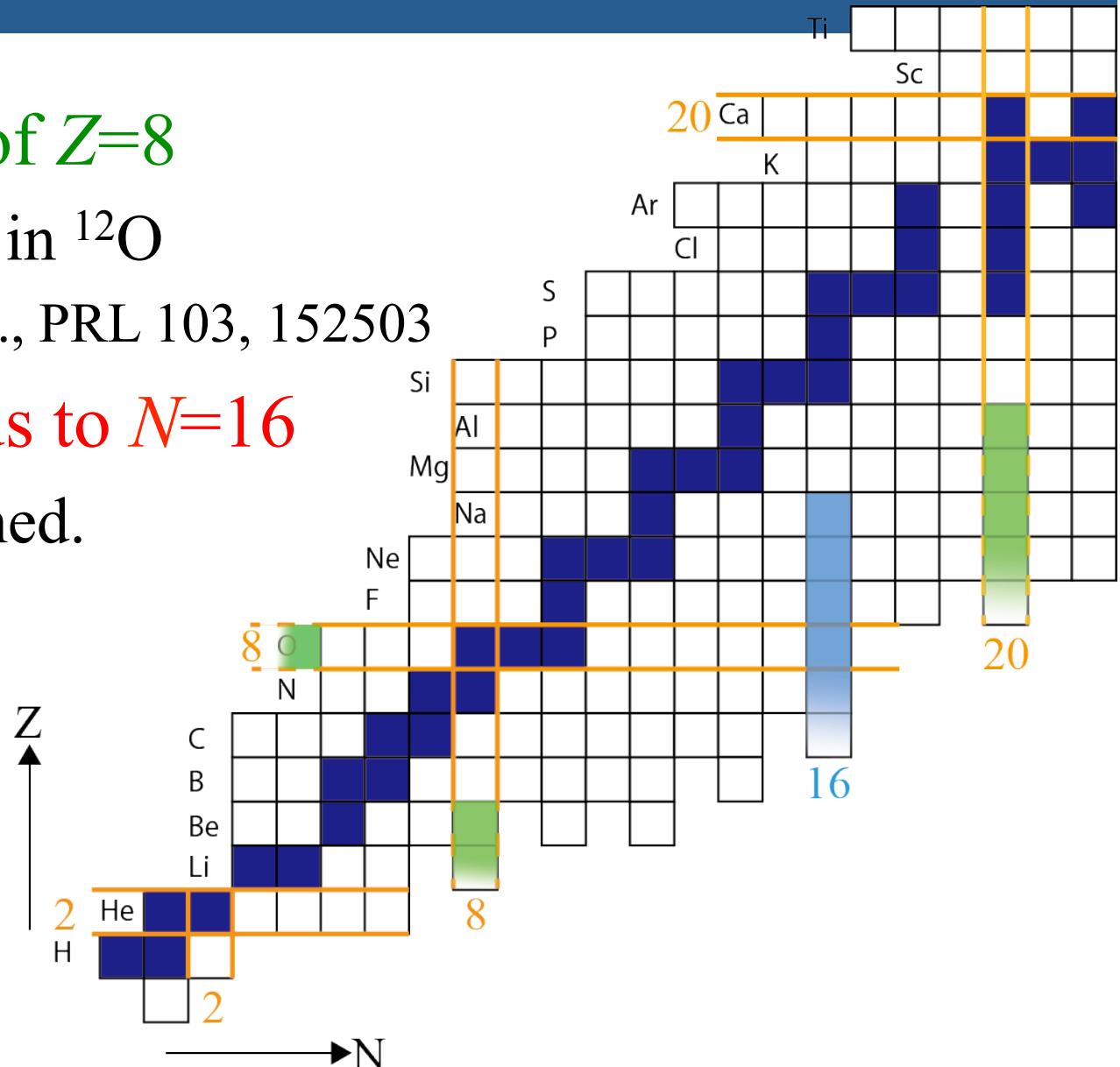
# Magic numbers at neutron-rich nuclei

- Disappearance of  $N=8, 20\dots$ 
  - Vicinity of neutron drip line
- New magic number  $N=16$ 
  - Around  $^{24}\text{O}$



# Magic numbers at proton-rich nuclei

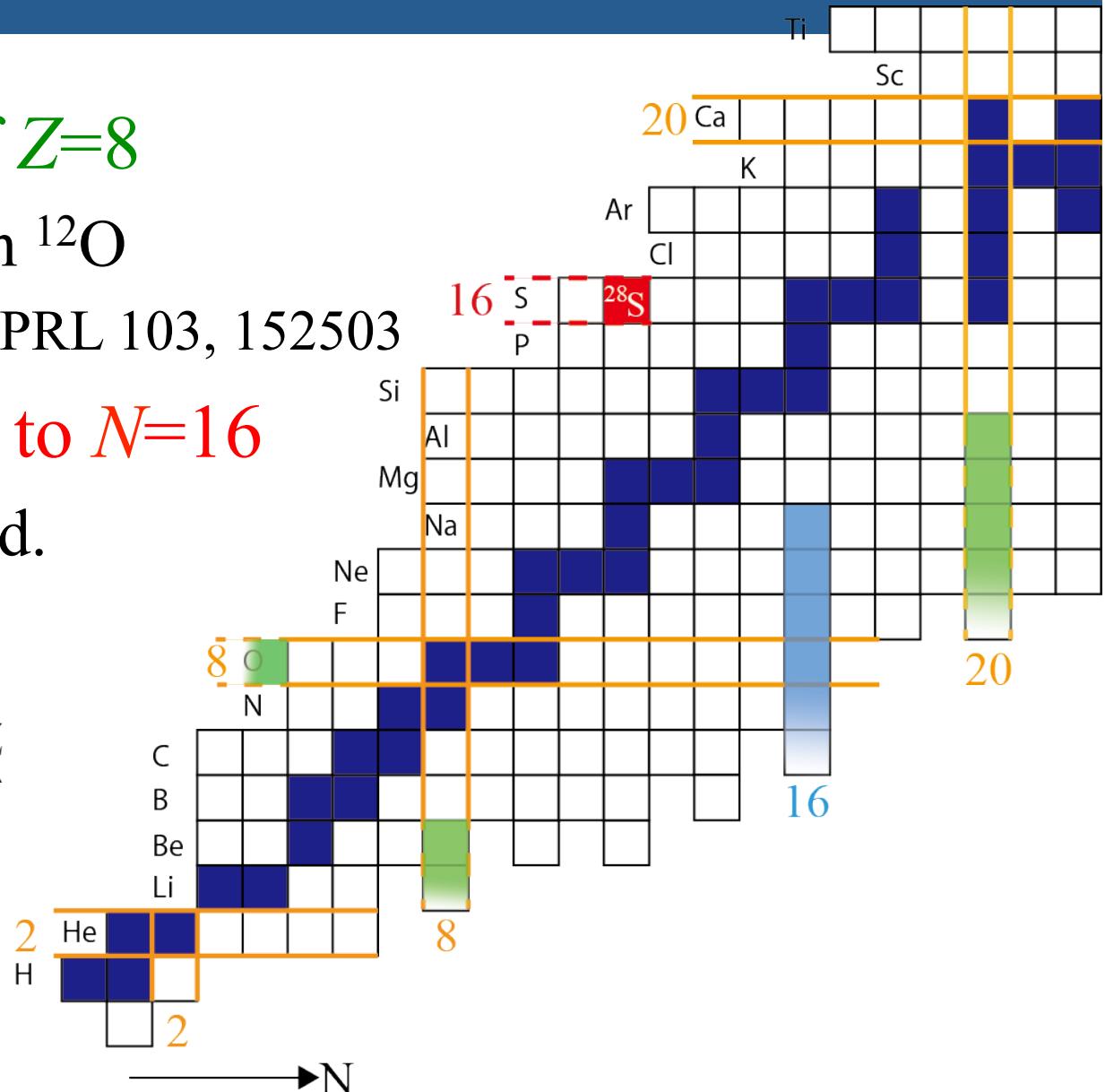
- Disappearance of  $Z=8$ 
  - 2+ state energy in  $^{12}\text{O}$ 
    - D. Suzuki et al., PRL 103, 152503
- $Z=16$ : Analogous to  $N=16$ 
  - Not yet confirmed.



# Magic numbers at proton-rich nuclei

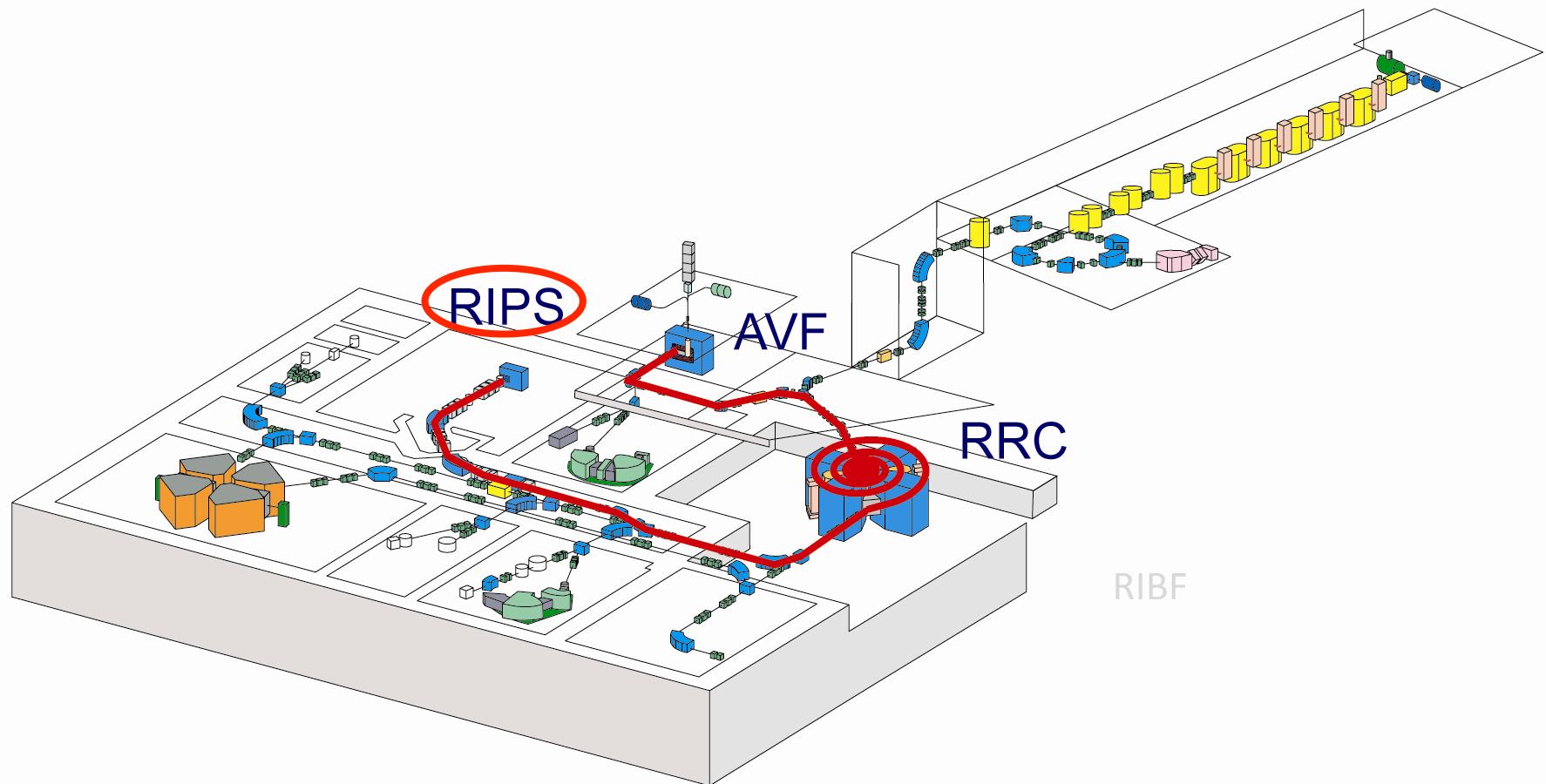
- Disappearance of  $Z=8$ 
  - $2^+$  state energy in  $^{12}\text{O}$ 
    - D. Suzuki et al., PRL 103, 152503
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Coulomb excitation  
of  $^{28}\text{S}$



# RIKEN Nishina Center

- Primary beam: 115 MeV/u  $^{36}\text{Ar}$ 
  - AVF-RRC → RIPS

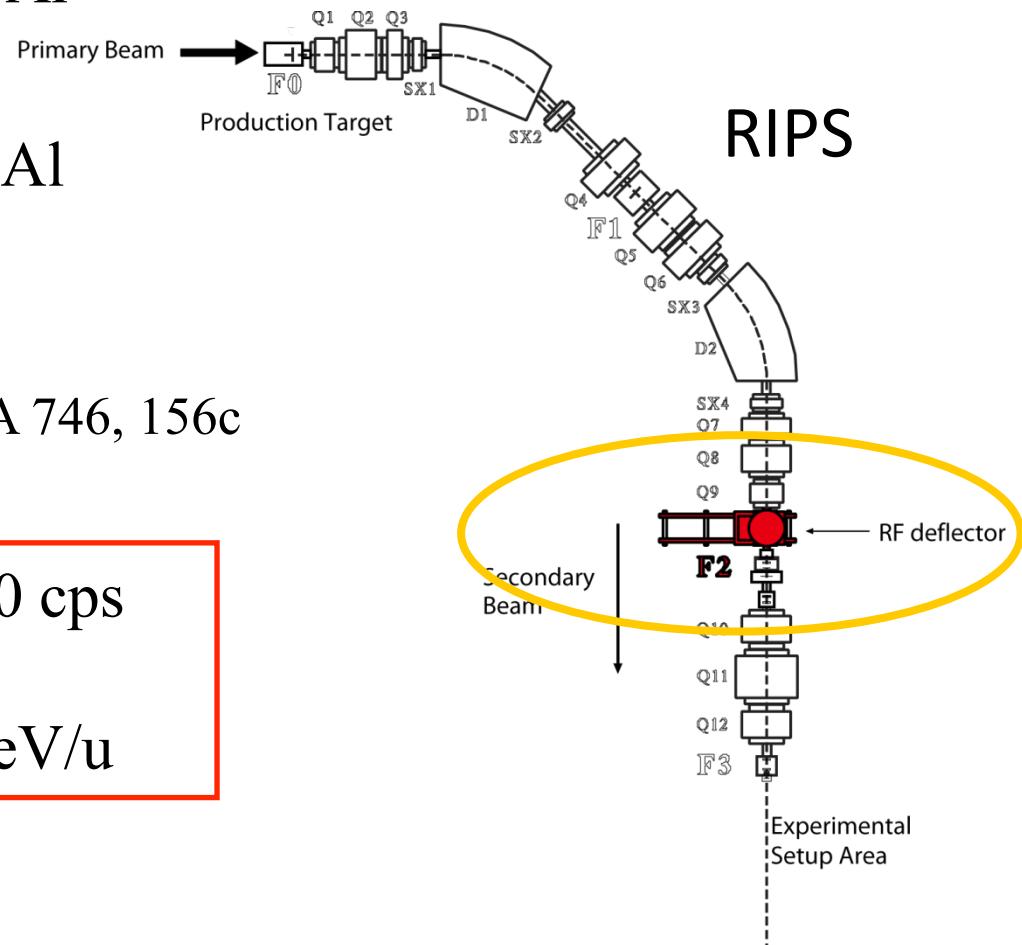


# RIPS + RF deflector

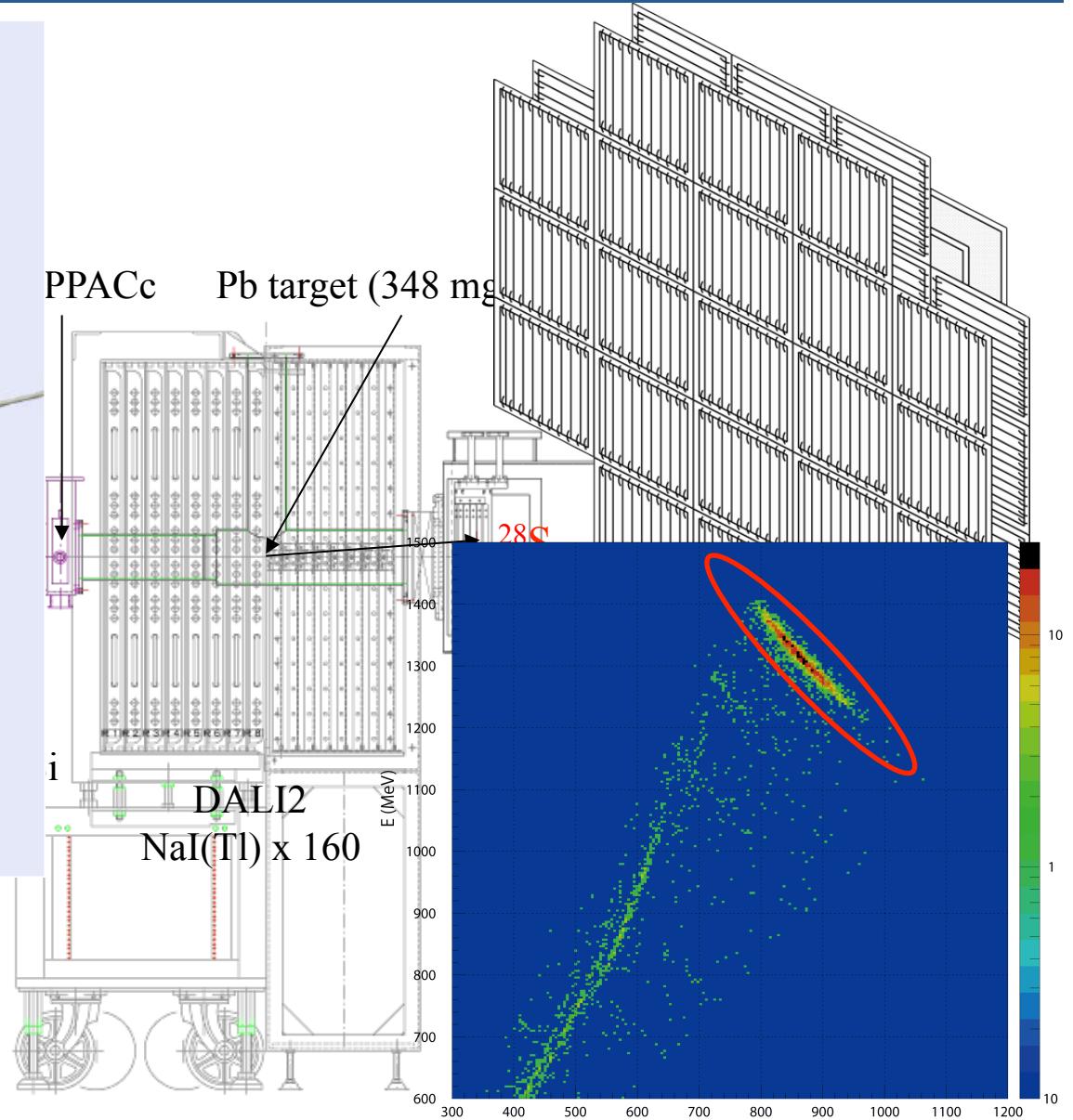
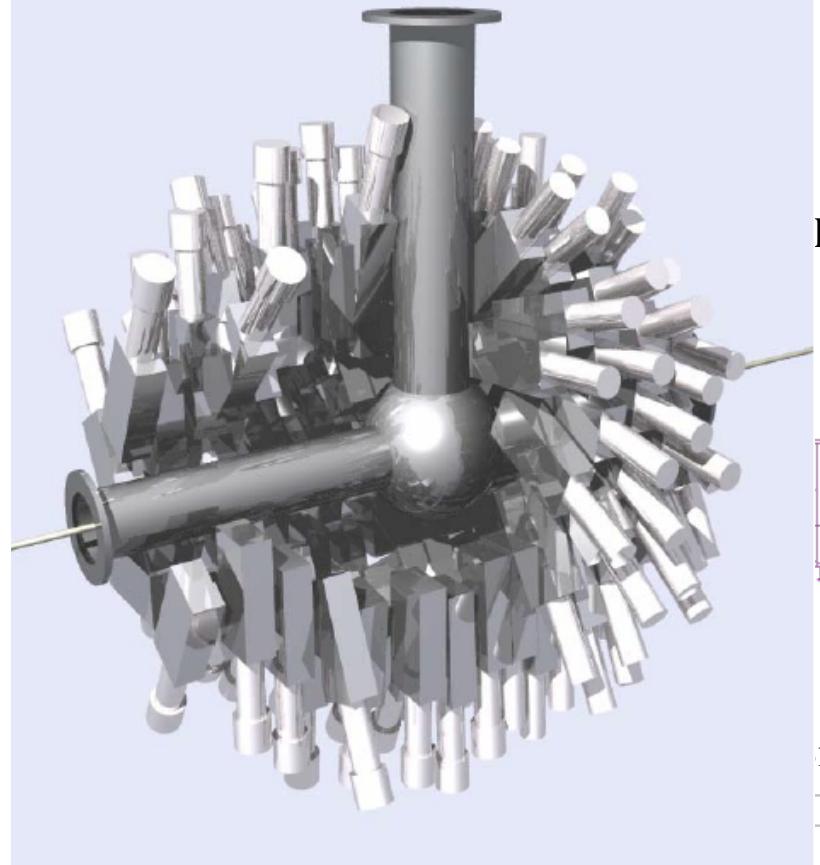
- Primary beam: 115 MeV/u  $^{36}\text{Ar}$
- Target: 531 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> Be
- Degrader at F1: 221 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> Al
- RF-deflector
  - To purify the beam
  - K. Yamada et al., Nucl. Phys. A 746, 156c

$^{28}\text{S}$

Intensity: ~120 cps  
Purity: 1.9%  
Energy: 53 MeV/u

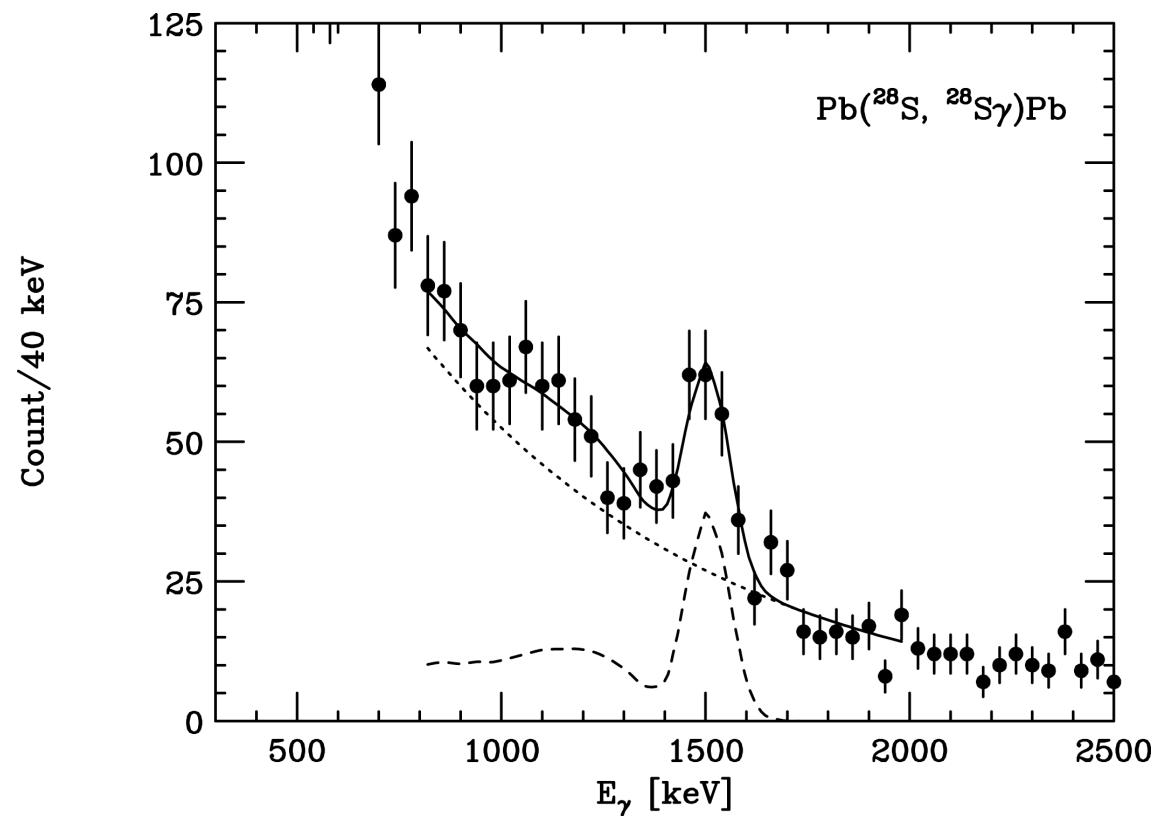
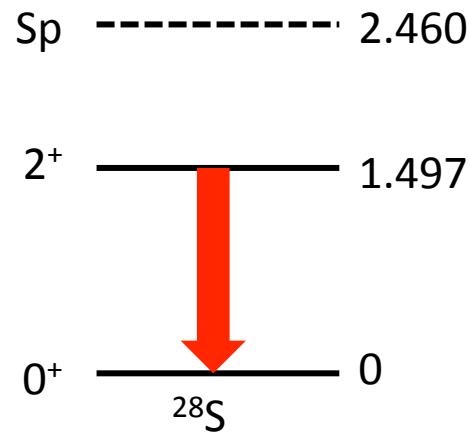


# Experimental Setup



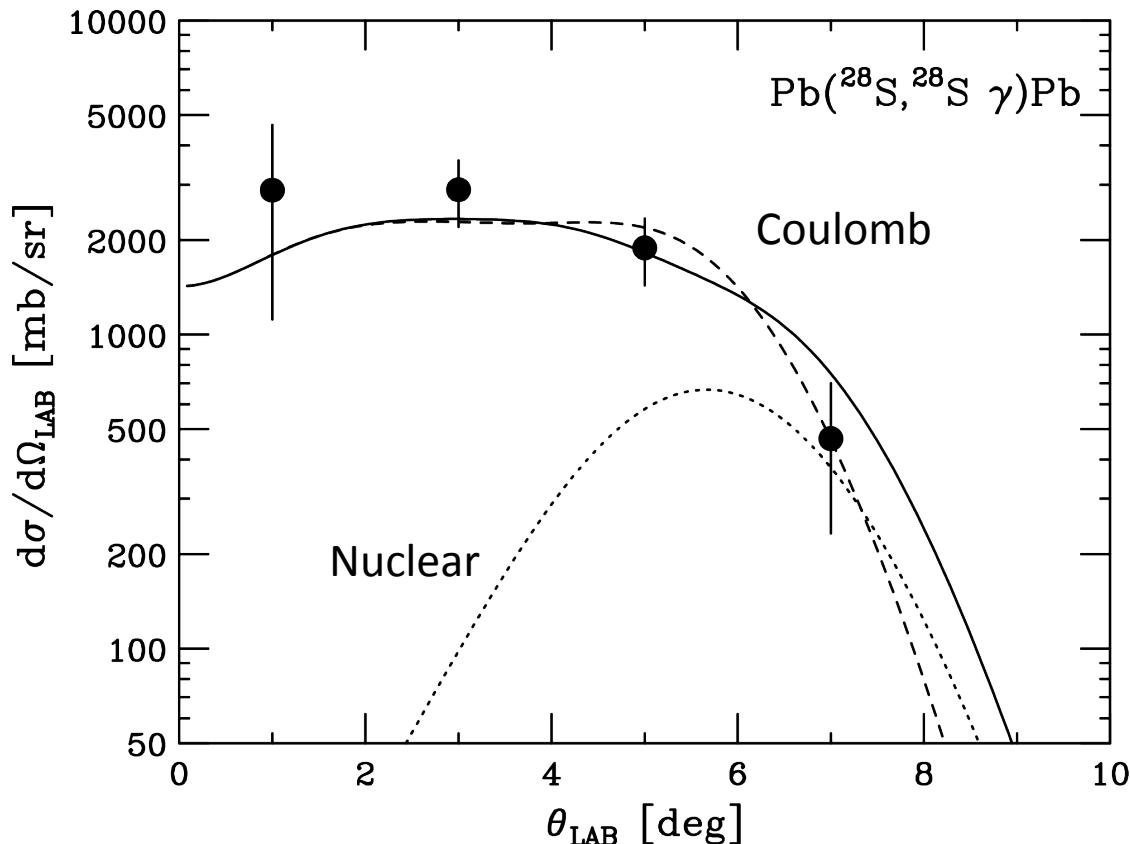
# Gamma-ray energy spectrum

- $E_x = 1.497(11)$  MeV
  - Consistent with previous result: 1.512(8) MeV
    - 2 neutron-knockout from  $^{30}\text{S}$  (K. Yoneda et al. PRC 74, 021303)



# Angular distribution of $^{28}\text{S}^*$

- Angle integrated cross section:  $99(16)$  mb.
- DWBA analysis
  - Optical potential parameters:  $^{17}\text{O} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$  at 97 MeV/u



Coupling potential:  
E2 Coulomb +  
derivative of opt. pot.

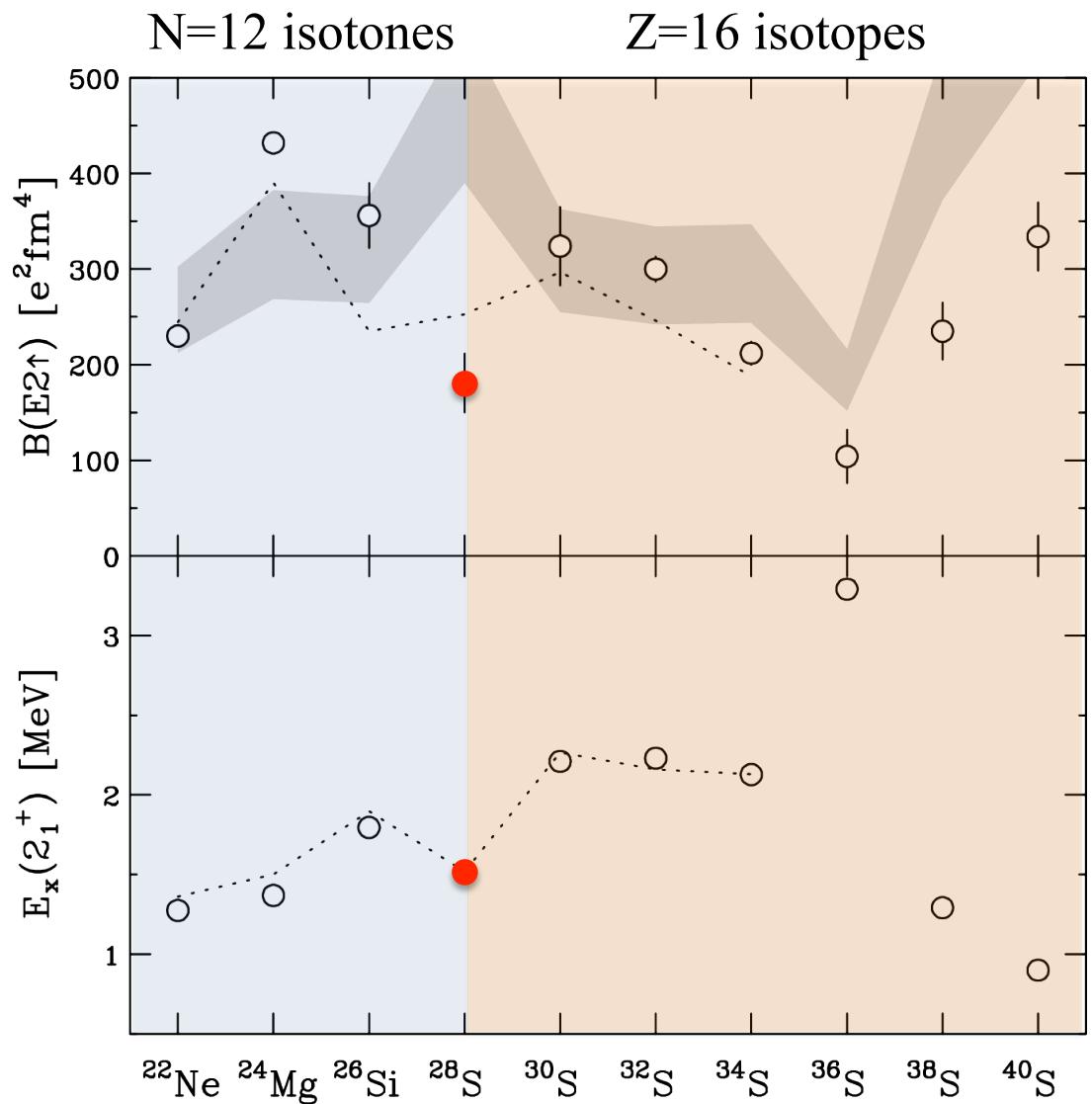
$$B(E2; 0_{\text{gs}}^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+) = 181(31) e^2 \text{fm}^4$$

# $B(E2)$ values and $\text{Ex}(2^+_1)$

- $B(E2)$  systematics
  - $B(E2) \propto 1/\text{Ex}(2^+)$ 
    - S. Raman et al.
    - At. Data. Nucl. Data. Tables 78, 1
- USDB shell model
- $^{28}\text{S}$ 
  - Smaller  $B(E2)$
  - Smaller  $\text{Ex}(2^+)$



n-dominant excitation?  
cf.  $^{16}\text{C}$



# Double ratio $|M_n/M_p|/(N/Z)$

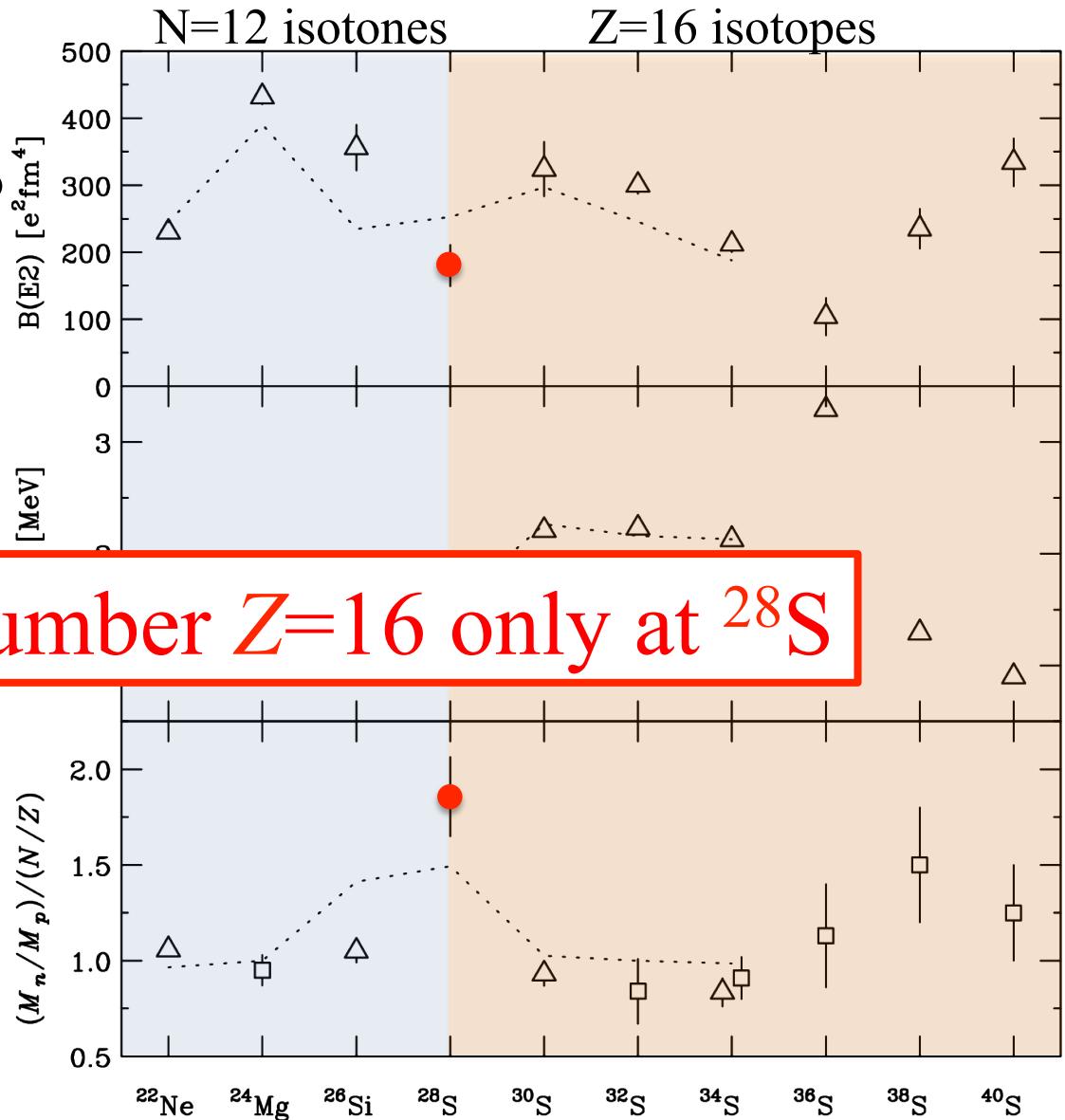
- $M_{n(p)}$ : neutron (proton) transition matrix amplitude
- $|M_n/M_p|/(N/Z)$ 
  - Relative contribution of p/n to a transition
  - $> 1.0$ : Neutron dominance  $\leftarrow$  Singly *p* magic nuclei
    - cf.  $^{18,20}\text{O}$ , Sn isotopes (A. M. Bernstein, PLB 103, 255)
- $|M_p| = \sqrt{B(E2)/e}$
- $|M_n|$ :  $M_p$  of the mirror partner  $\leftarrow B(E2)$  of  $^{28}\text{Mg}$

$$|M_n/M_p|/(N/Z) = 1.9(2)$$

$^{28}\text{S}$ : Singly *p* magic nucleus  $\leftarrow Z=16$

# Double ratio $|M_n/M_p|/(N/Z)$

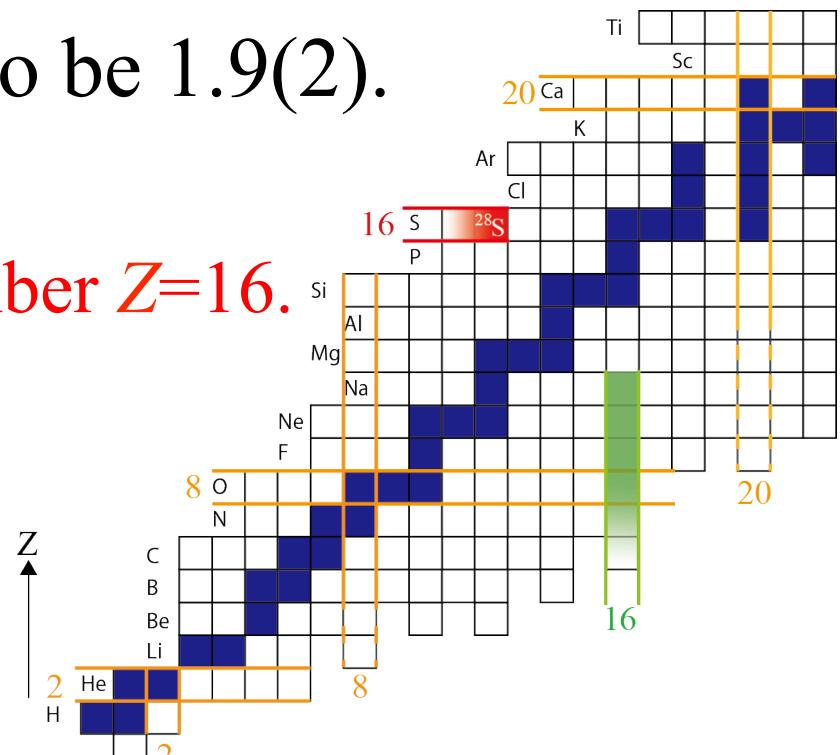
- $N=12$  isotones,  $^{30-36}\text{S}$ 
  - Double ratio  $\sim 1$
- $^{38,40}\text{S}$ 
  - Neutron skin effect
- $^{28}\text{S}$ 
  - Sudden increase



# Summary

- $B(E2;0^+_1 \rightarrow 2^+_1)$  of  $^{28}\text{S}$  was obtained experimentally to be  $181(31) e^2\text{fm}^4$  using Coulomb excitation at 53 MeV/nucleon.
  - Smaller  $B(\text{E2})$  than neighboring isotopes/isotones.
- $|\mathbf{M}_n/\mathbf{M}_p|/(N/Z)$  was obtained to be 1.9(2).
  - Neutron dominant excitation.
  - Emergence of new magic number  $Z=16$ .

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# Collaborators

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