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Shape Coexistence in the $N \simeq 60$ isotopes in the Sr-Ru region

Content

The evolution of ground-state shapes usually proceeds smoothly, however for Sr and Zr nuclei at $N = 60$ there is an abrupt shape transition, and very low-lying 0_2^+ states are observed [1,2]. The dramatic onset of deformation in ^{100}Zr was recently well reproduced in state-of-the-art Monte Carlo Shell Model calculations [3,4], which also predict that the same deformed configuration may coexist at higher excitation energies in the lighter Zr isotopes. In the Mo isotopes, shape coexistence has been firmly established in $^{96,98,100}\text{Mo}$ through detailed Coulomb excitation studies [5-7], and low-lying 0_2^+ states exist here as well, but the evolution of the ground state shape is smoother than for Zr and Sr. Proceeding to higher Z , the structure of states in the Ru isotopes evolves more smoothly than those of Mo. This change in evolution of the structures in this region, with drastically different shapes in the Sr and Zr isotopes that appear to generally mix weakly, vs. the Mo and Ru isotopes where they are more similar and appear to mix strongly, presents an ideal topic of study to understand the development of collectivity.

In an effort to elucidate the nature of excited states in the Sr-Ru isotopes near $N = 60$, we have performed an extensive series of measurements which include β decay, neutron capture, Coulomb excitation, and transfer reactions. As some examples of our results, from our β -decay studies populating the $N = 60$ nuclei $^{98}\text{Sr/Zr}$ and ^{100}Zr , we have clarified the collectivity in the $^{98}\text{Zr } 0_3^+$ band, identified the 0_3^+ band in ^{98}Sr , and provided a measure of the collectivity in the 0_2^+ band of ^{100}Zr . Combining β -decay and the (p, t) transfer reaction, the structures of excited states of ^{98}Ru were reinterpreted into rotational bands [8]. Our study of the $^{99}\text{Ru}(n_{th}, \gamma)$ reaction leads to a dramatic revision of the collectivity of the 0_3^+ band, while the Coulomb excitation of ^{102}Ru has established the collectivity of the 0_2^+ band for the first time [9]. These highlights will be outlined and placed into the context of the emerging systematics of collectivity in the region.

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