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A. Heusler<sup>1</sup>, Th. Faestermann<sup>2</sup>, R. Hertenberger<sup>3</sup>, H.-F. Wirth<sup>2</sup>, P. von Brentano<sup>4</sup>

Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
<sup>2</sup> Physik Department E12, Technische Universität München, D-85748 Garching, Germany
<sup>3</sup> Department für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität München, D-85748 Garching, Germany
<sup>4</sup> Institut für Kernphysik, Universität zu Köln, D-50937 Köln, Germany

Contact email: A.Heusler@mpi-hd.mpg.de

The study of the doubly magic nucleus <sup>208</sup>Pb is of key interest as more and more doubly magic nuclei come into the reach of modern experiments. The schematic shell model without residual interaction (SSM [1]) predicts 70 particle-hole states with negative parity for  $E_x^{SSM} < 6361$  keV (Fig. 1, left panel). Recent experiments revealed new identifications, new spin and parity assignments for many states [1]. The main source of information comes from the study of the inelastic proton scattering on <sup>208</sup>Pb via isobaric analog resonances (IAR) in <sup>209</sup>Bi. Additional data is known [2], especially for the <sup>207</sup>Pb(d,p) reaction. The excitation of the states by these two reactions is highly selective; they excite only certain neutron particle-hole configurations in each state. In Fig. 1 neutron and proton configurations are marked by solid and dotted lines, respectively. Experiments on the <sup>208</sup>Pb(p,p') and <sup>207</sup>Pb(d,p) reactions have been performed with the Q3D magnetic spectrograph of the Maier-Leibnitz-Laboratorium at München at an energy resolution of 3 keV FWHM. The  $^{208}$ Pb(p,p') reaction via an IAR LJ in  $^{209}$ Bi is equivalent to the neutron pickup reaction on a target of  $^{209}$ Pb in an excited state LJ. In each state of  $^{208}$ Pb, It excites the components  $LJ^{+\nu} \otimes lj^{-\nu}$  with a neutron hole lj and a neutron particle LJ. The sum rules for 64 out of 70 particle-hole configurations with spins  $0^{-}$ - $8^{-}$  are thus found to be complete within 10%; the completeness of six not directly detectable configurations (built with the  $f_{5/2}^{+\pi}$  proton) is deduced. The presence of a large gap in the SSM space at  $6033 \le E_x^{SSM} < 6361$  keV together with the determination of the configuration mixing in all 70 states allows to deduce matrix elements of the residual interaction [3].

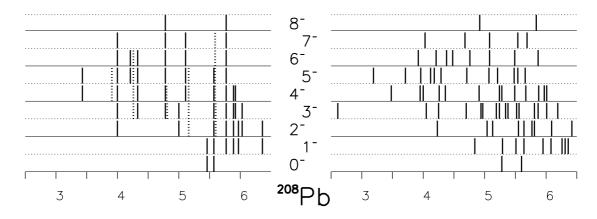


Figure 1: (left) SSM configurations, (right) identified states with spins  $0^{-}$ -  $8^{-}$  and  $2.5 < E_x \lesssim 6.5$  MeV.

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