

# Shape change in the A~100 region - new experimental data

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@ Eurogam, Gammasphere, Lohengrin, EXILL , FIPPS and JYFLTRAP

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# Shape change at A~100 (a long story ...)

discovery

Chiefetz, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 25, 38 (1970)

early interpretation – two minima

Sheline, et al., Phys. Lett. B 41, 115 (1972)

spin-orbit-partner (SOP) - strong attraction between  $\nu g_{7/2}$  and  $\pi g_{9/2}$

- II order shape transition, Federman and Pittel, Phys. Lett. B 69, 385 (1977)

two minima, promotion from  $\pi p_{1/2}$  to  $\pi g_{9/2}$ , (4-q.p, SOP + *self-reinforcement*)

Meyer, Henry, Mann and Heyde, Phys. Lett. B 177, 271 (1986)

Heyde, Van Isacker, Waroquier, Wood, Meyer, Phys. Rep. 102, 291 (1983)

Heyde, Jolie, et al., Phys. Rev. C 69, 054304 (2004)

population of deformation-driving  $\nu h_{11/2}$  Kumar and Guyne, Phys. Rev. V 32, 2116 (1985)

Skalski, Heenen, Bonche, Nucl. Phys. A 559, 221 (1993)

Z=40 and N=56 subshell closures

Werner, Dobaczewski, Guidry, Nazarewicz, Sheikh, Nucl. Phys. A 559, 221 (1993)

## Unanswered questions:

population of  $\nu h_{11/2}$  vs.  $\nu g_{7/2}$  - where is  $\nu h_{11/2}$  in  $^{95}\text{Sr}$ ,  $^{97}\text{Zr}$  ?

strongly deformed bands at N=59 based on  $\nu g_{7/2}$  and  $h_{11/2}$  - not present !

Lhersonneau, et al., Phys. Rev. C 49, 1379 (1994)

$^{92}\text{Sr}$ ,  $^{94}\text{Sr}$ ,  $^{96}\text{Sr}$  -  $\nu(h_{11/2} g_{7/2})_9^-$  T. Rzaca-Urban, et al., Phys. Rev. C 79, 024319 (2009)

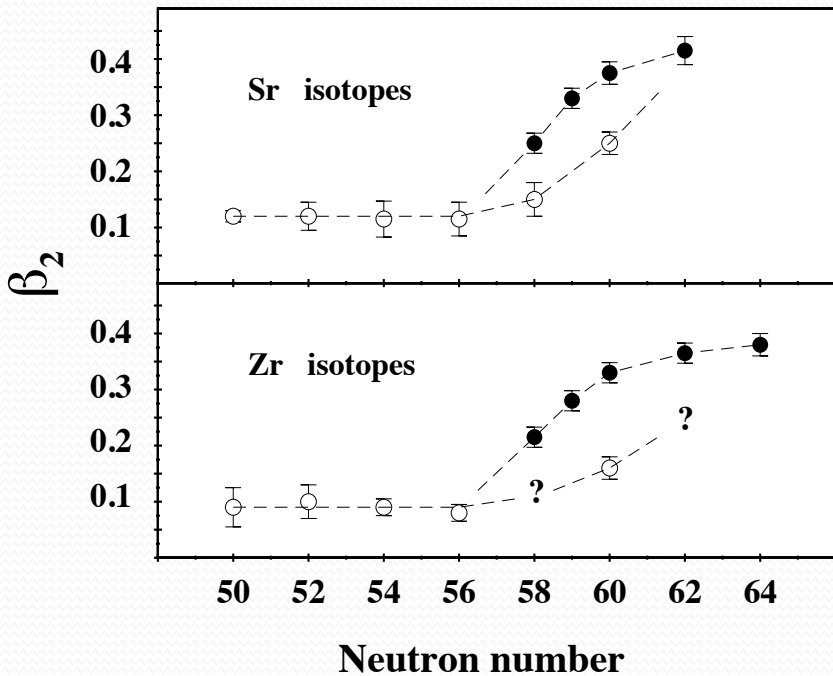
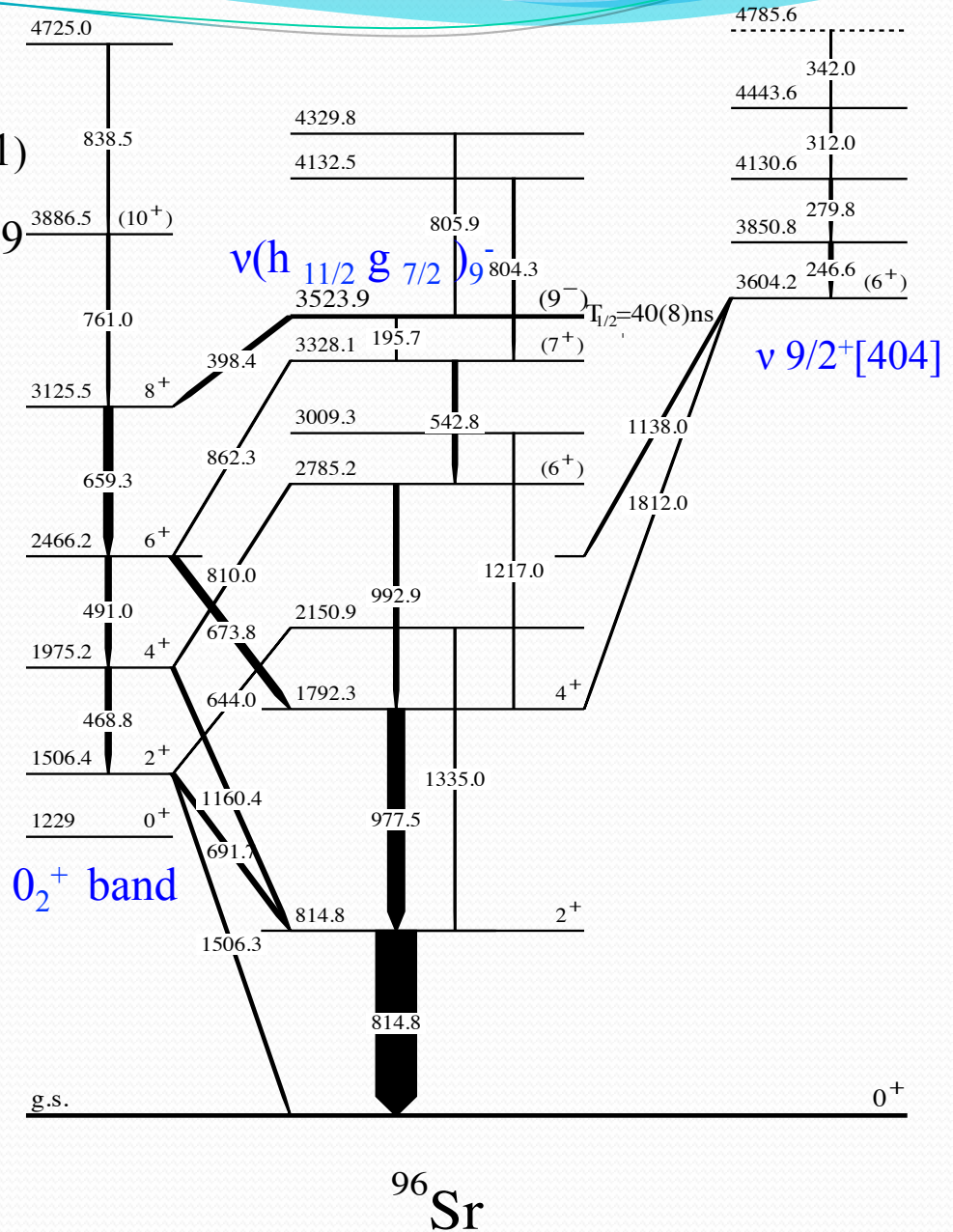
difference between the deformation onset in Sr and Ru isotopes

# A~100 revisited experimentally (I)

Measured:  $^{96}\text{Sr}$ ,  $^{97}\text{Sr}$ ,  $^{98}\text{Zr}$ ,  $^{99}\text{Zr}$

WU, et al., Nucl. Phys. A 689, 605 (2001)

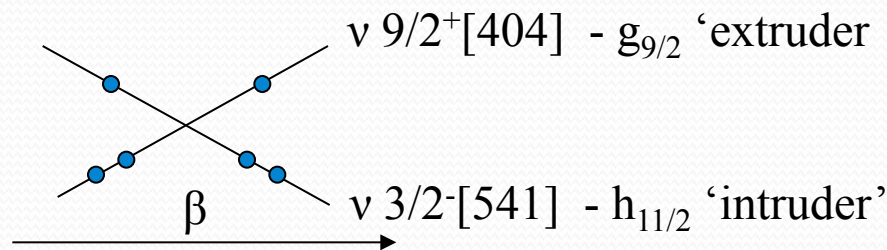
- no strongly deformed  $\nu h_{11/2}$  bands at  $N=59$
- weakly-deformed  $0_2^+$  bands at  $N=58$
- unusual 2-q.p. deformed bands at  $N=58$



# The $g_{9/2}$ neutron ‘extruder’ in the $A \sim 100$ region

- proposed in  $^{99}\text{Y}$ :  $(\pi 5/2^+[413] \nu 3/2^+[411] \nu 9/2^+[404])_{11/2^+, 17/2^+}$ , G-M doublet  
Meyer, et al., Nucl. Phys A 439, 510 (1985)
- observed directly in  $^{99}\text{Zr}$  and  $^{101}\text{Zr}$  - WU, et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 22, 241 (2004)

‘deformation-driving mechanism’:  
Kleinheinz et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 32, 68 (1977)  
 $A \sim 150$  region,  $\nu 11/2^- [505]$  -  $h_{11/2}$  ‘extruder’



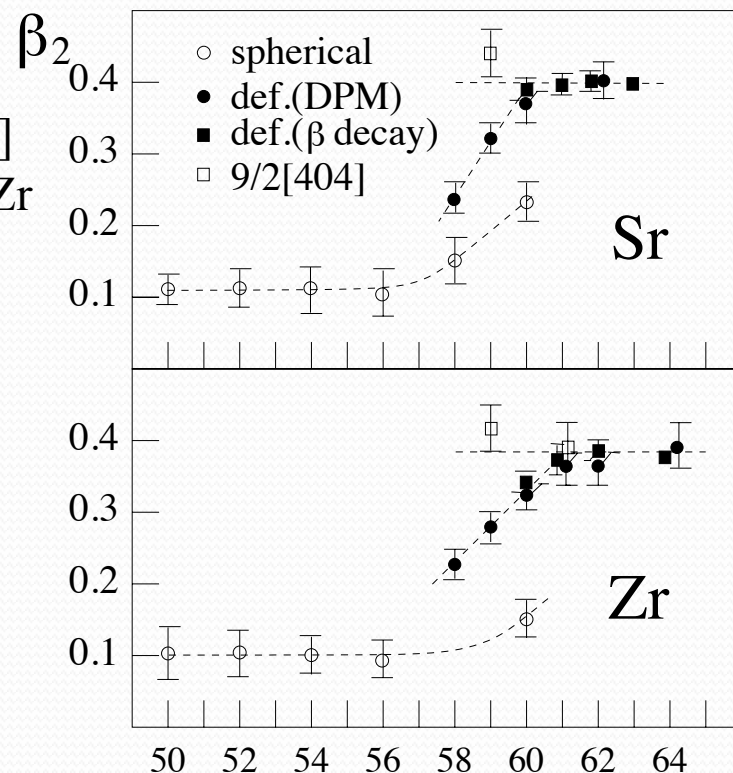
- spectroscopy of the  $\nu 9/2^+[404]$  orbital:  
odd-N nuclei:  $^{97}\text{Sr}$ ,  $^{99}\text{Zr}$ ,  $^{101}\text{Zr}$

even-even nuclei: 2 q.p. G-M doublets with  $\nu 9/2^+[404]$   
strongly deformed bands in  $^{96}\text{Sr}$ ,  $^{98}\text{Sr}$ ,  $^{98}\text{Zr}$ ,  $^{100}\text{Zr}$  and  $^{102}\text{Zr}$   
J.L. Durell et al., Eur. Phys. J A 20, 97 (2004)

odd-odd nuclei: in  $^{98}\text{Y}$   
 $(\pi 5/2^+[413] \nu 9/2^+[404])_{2^+, 7^+}$  G-M expected  
(1+), strongly-deformed band suggested  
strongly-deformed, 2s isomer - **mass and spin ?**

## New data on $^{98}\text{Y}$ and $^{98}\text{Zr}$

WU, et al., Phys. Rev. C 96, 044333 (2017)



deformed

2365.9

deformed

1. No strongly deformed,  $1^+$  band in  $^{98}\text{Y}$

2.  $(\pi 5/2^+[413] \nu 9/2^+[404])_{2+,7+}$ , G-M doublet in  $^{98}\text{Y}$ :

**new 180 ns isomer - structure ?**

Gammasphere,  $^{252}\text{Cf}$  fission

Eurogam 2,  $^{248}\text{Cm}$  fission

- excitation  $(564.0 + X)$  keV,  $X < 30$  keV

- weak in-band E2, strong deformation

- spin  $I = (3^-, 4^-)$

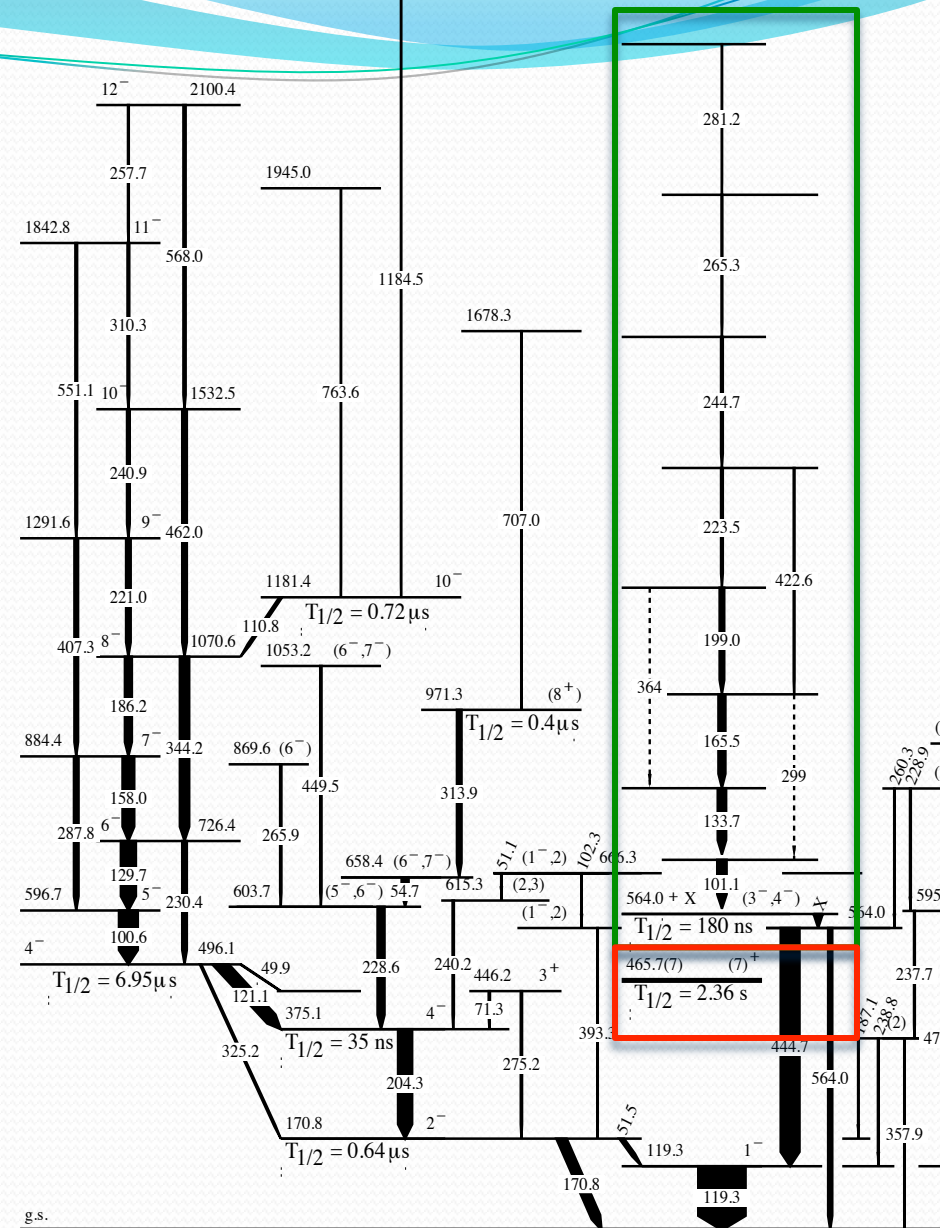
**2s isomer -  $(\pi 5/2^+[413] \nu 9/2^+[404])_{7+}$**

JYFL Penning trap - excitation 465.7(7) keV

Eurogam + Gammasphere

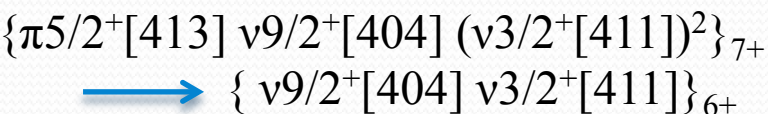
- no deformed band on top of 2s isomer !

- spin  $I = (6^+, 7^+)$  **Not (4,5)** reported previously



$\beta$ -decay of 2s isomer populates deformed 2-q.p. band based on  $6^+$  level.

$$\log ft = 4.9$$



B. Cheal et al. / Physics Letters B 645 (2007) 133

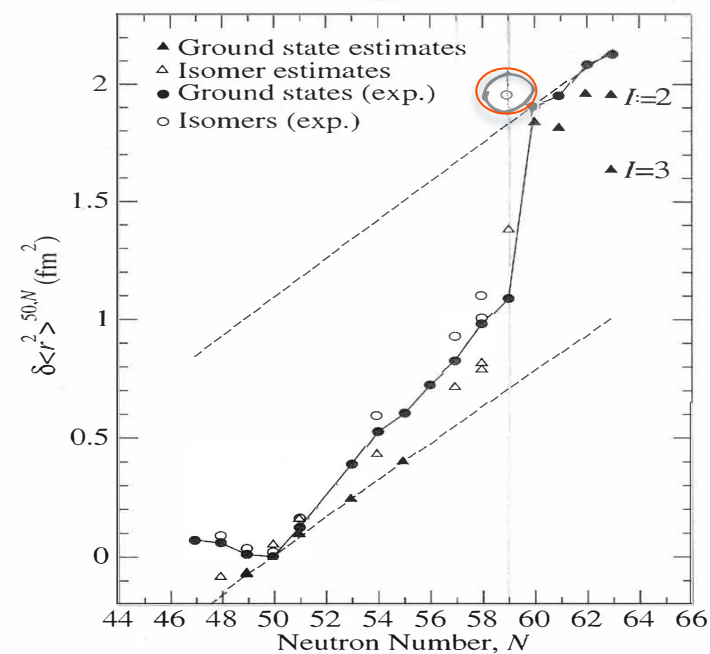
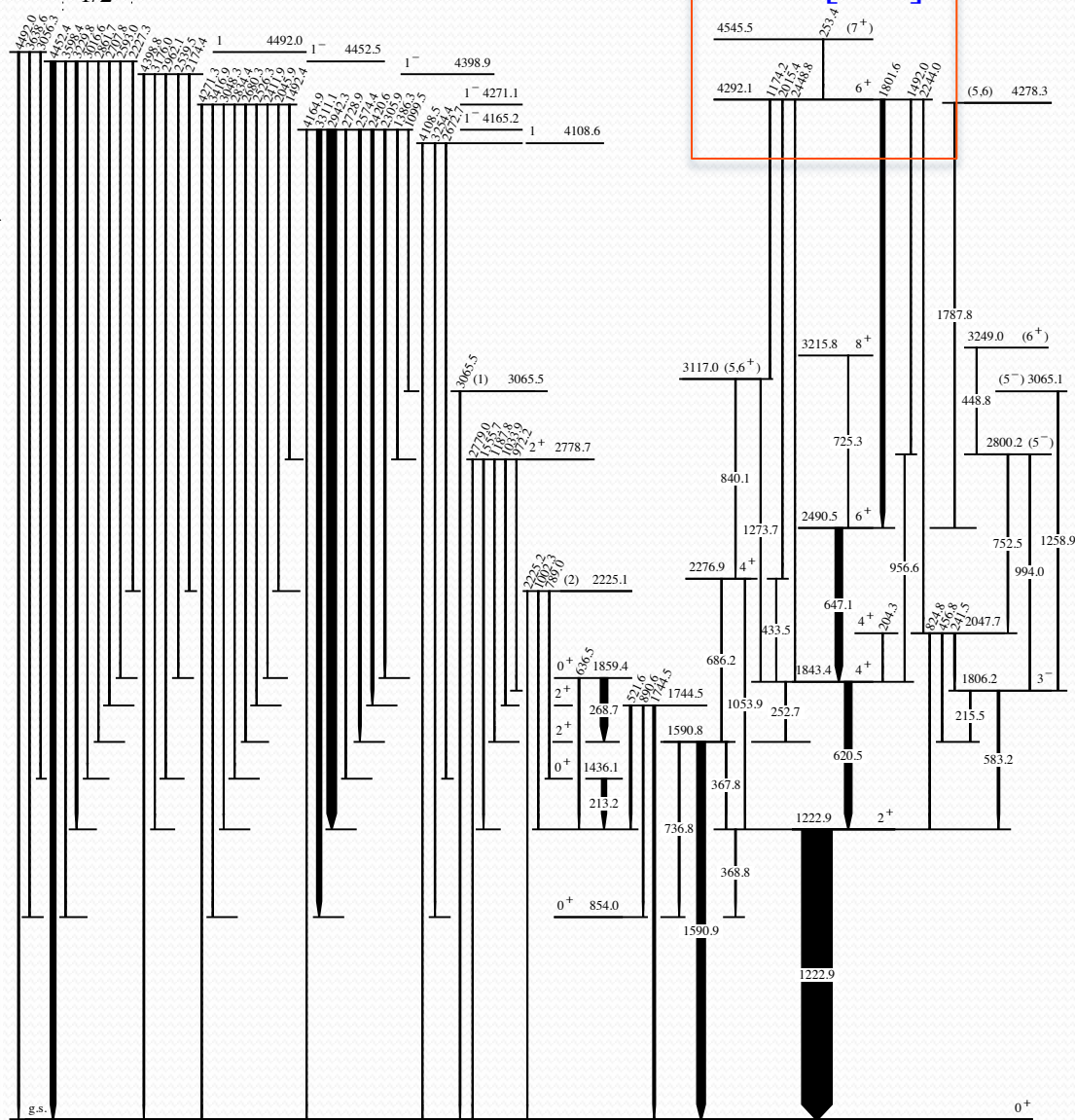


Fig. 3. Experimental charge radii compared to estimates with contributions from static  $\beta_2$  deformation and one.

$$\beta_{\text{rms}}^2 = \langle \beta_2 \rangle^2 + (\langle \beta_2^2 \rangle - \langle \beta_2 \rangle^2) = \beta_{\text{static}}^2 + \beta_{\text{dyn.}}^2$$

$^{98}\text{Y}$ , g.s.  $0^-$   
 AME2012:  $\beta^-$  decay  
 $Q = 8992 \text{ keV}$   
 $T_{1/2} = 0.548 \text{ s}$

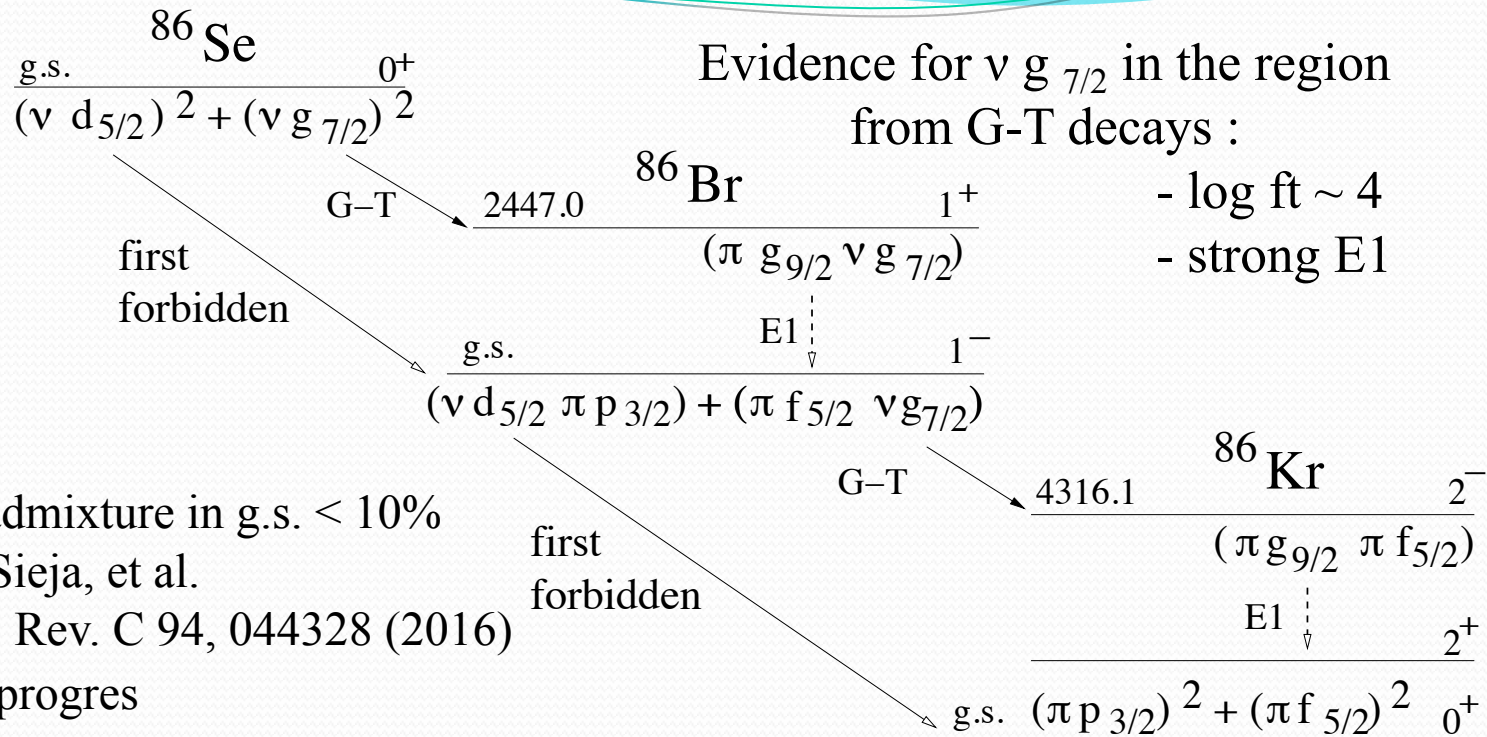
$^{98}\text{Y}$ , 465.7 (6,7) $^+$   
 $\beta^-$  decay  $T_{1/2} = 2.36 \text{ s}$



$^{98}\text{Zr}$  Phys. Rev. C 96, 044333 (2017)

# Summary and perspectives

## 1. $\nu g_{7/2}$



A= 86 -  $(\nu g_{7/2})^2$  admixture in g.s. < 10%  
WU , K. Sieja, et al.  
Phys. Rev. C 94, 044328 (2016)

A= 88 - work in progres

similar conclusions for N=51

F. Didierjean, et al. Phys Rev. C 96, 044320 (2017)

- ## 2. $\nu h_{11/2}$ at N=57
- spin of the 2264 keV level in  $^{97}\text{Zr}$  is not 11/2 ?
  - structure of the 142ms, high-spin isomer in  $^{97}\text{Y}$  ?
  - work in progres

### 3. Shell model and the collectivity in the region.

- collectivity at N=53

*j-1 anomaly*

T. Rząca-Urban, K. Sieja, WU, et al.,  
Phys. Rev. C 88, 034302 (2013)

M. Czerwiński, T. Rząca-Urban, WU et al.,  
Phys. Rev. C 92, 014328 (2015)

- the effect reproduced well by SM

→ B(E2) up to 30 W.u.

deduced  $\beta_2 \sim 0.2$

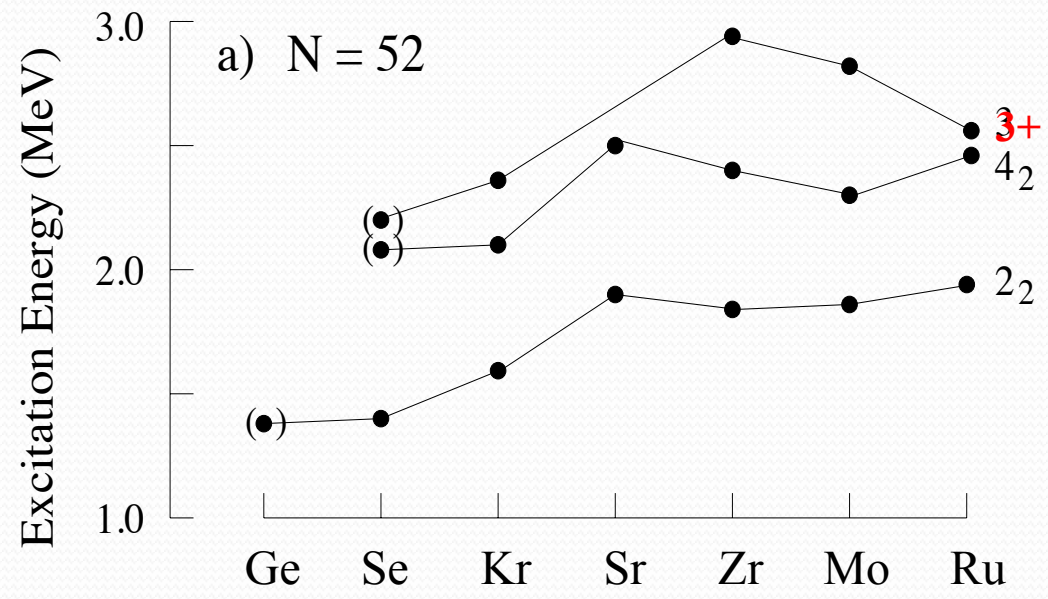
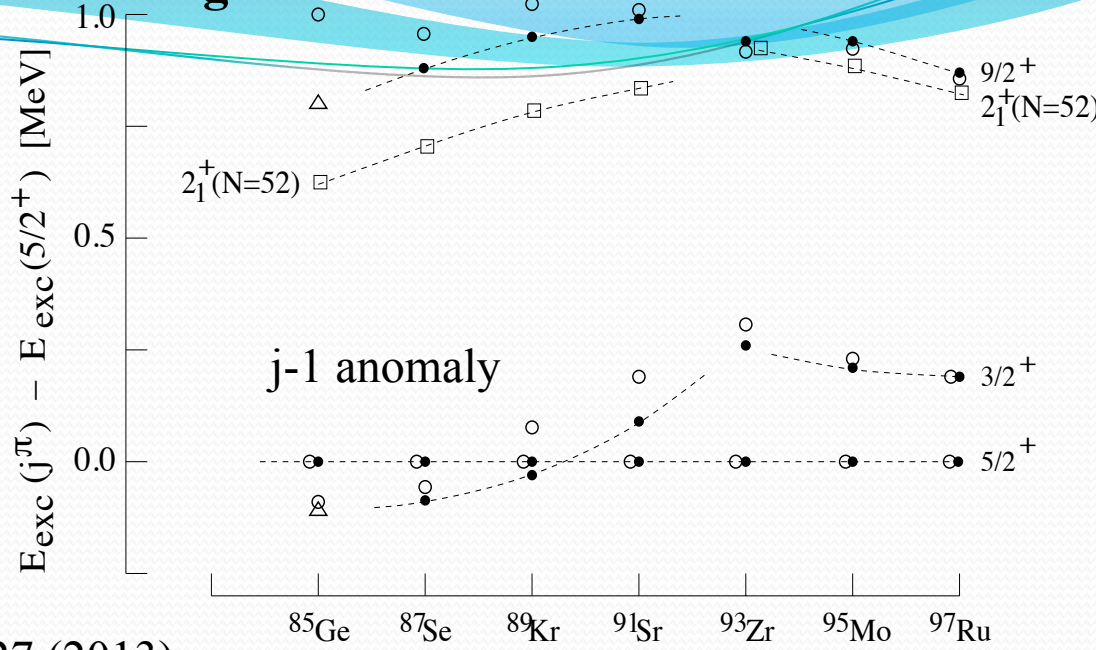
K. Sieja, et al., Phys. Rev. C 88, 034327 (2013)

-  $\gamma$  collectivity - present in the  
 $28 < Z < 50$  range

T. Materna, WU, K. Sieja, et al.,  
Phys. Rev. C 92, 034305 (2015)

T. Rząca-Urban, K. Sieja, WU, et al.,  
Phys. Rev. C 95, 064302 (2017)

*The role of  $\gamma$  collectivity ?*





# 4. Shell model vs. deformed potential

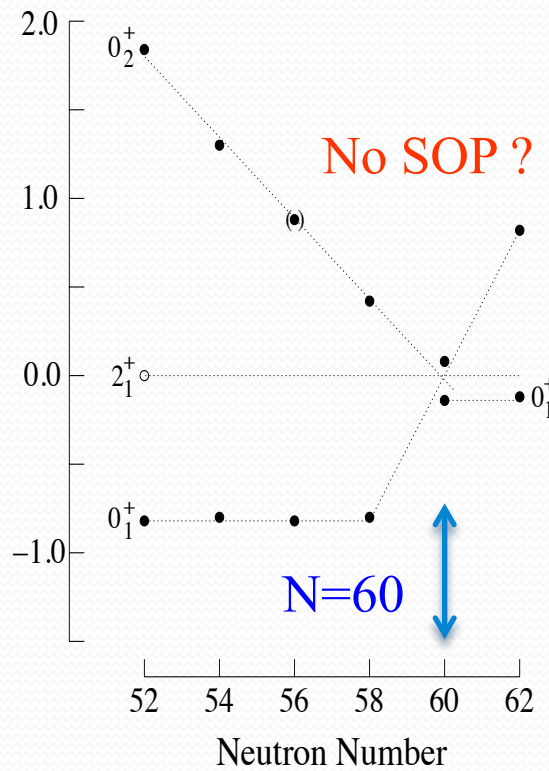
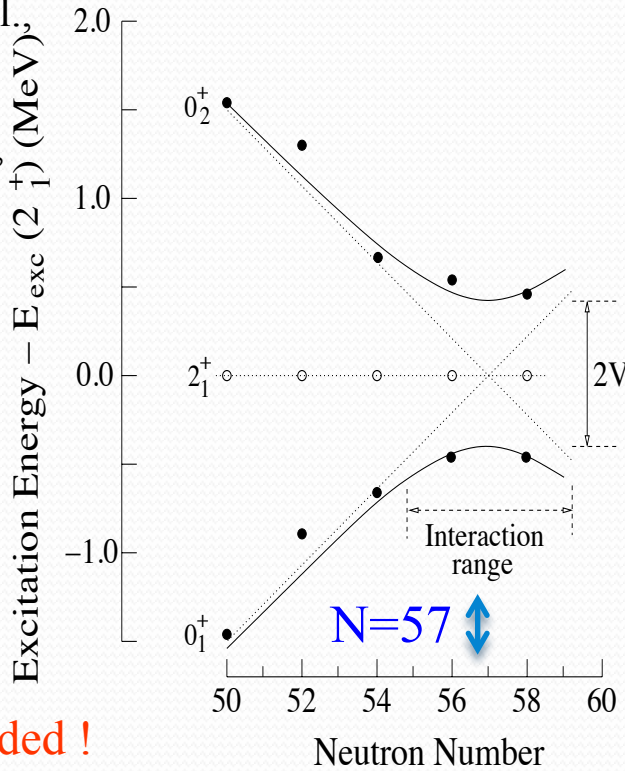
## MCSM description of shape change in Zr isotopes

T.Togashi, Y.Tsunoda, T.Otsuka, and N.Shimizu, Phys. Rev. Lett. 117, 172502 (2016)

- high population of  $\pi g_{9/2}$ , **type-II shell evolution** (self-reinforcing effect)
- II order (quantum) phase transition - B(E2) increase from 5 W.u. at N=58 to 100 W.u. N=60
- $\nu g_{9/2}$  **not present** (deep in the core) - how to get  $\nu 9/2[404]$  to the Fermi surface ?

# 5. Evolution of deformation: Ru vs. Sr

- in Ru  $V \sim 400$  keV (constant)  
W.U., M. Jentschel, R.F. Casten, et al.,  
Phys. Rev. C 031304(R), (2013)
- in Sr  $V \sim 80$  keV ? [H.T. Fortune,  
Nucl. Phys. A 957, 184 (2017)]
- SOP in Ru but not in Sr ?
- what mechanism in Sr ?
- N=56 gap:  $\nu 9/2[404]$   
between  $\nu d_{5/2}$  and  $\nu g_{7/2}$  ?
- $\nu 9/2[404]$  in even-even nuclei  
**work in progress**



**Theoretical help on  $\nu 9/2[404]$  needed !**

# 6. Experimental progress - spins and parities of nuclear levels (EXILL, FIPPS)

Example: 2926.3 keV level in  $^{86}\text{Kr}$

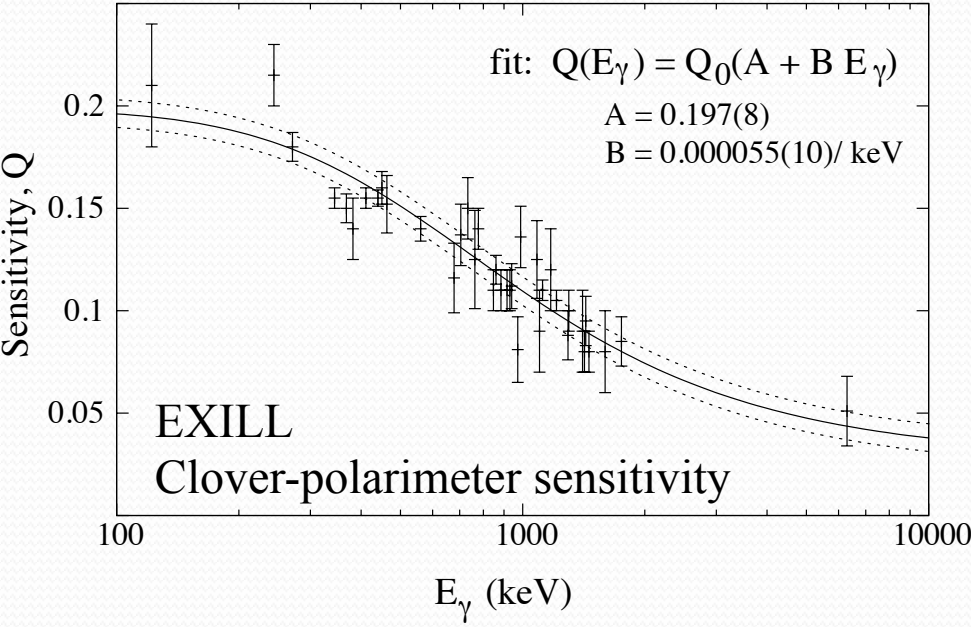
- previous assignment  $I^\pi = 2^+$
- new assignment  $I^\pi = 1^+$

Linear polarization – parities

$P_{\text{exp}} = -0.58(15)$

$I^\pi = 1^+ : P_{\text{th}} = -0.48(5)$

$I^\pi = 3^+ : P_{\text{th}} = -0.99(8)$



## Angular correlations - spins

