

RDDS lifetime measurements in $^{184,186}\text{Hg}$

Liam P. Gaffney
KU Leuven

Workshop on “Shape coexistence across the chart of nuclides” – York, April 2013



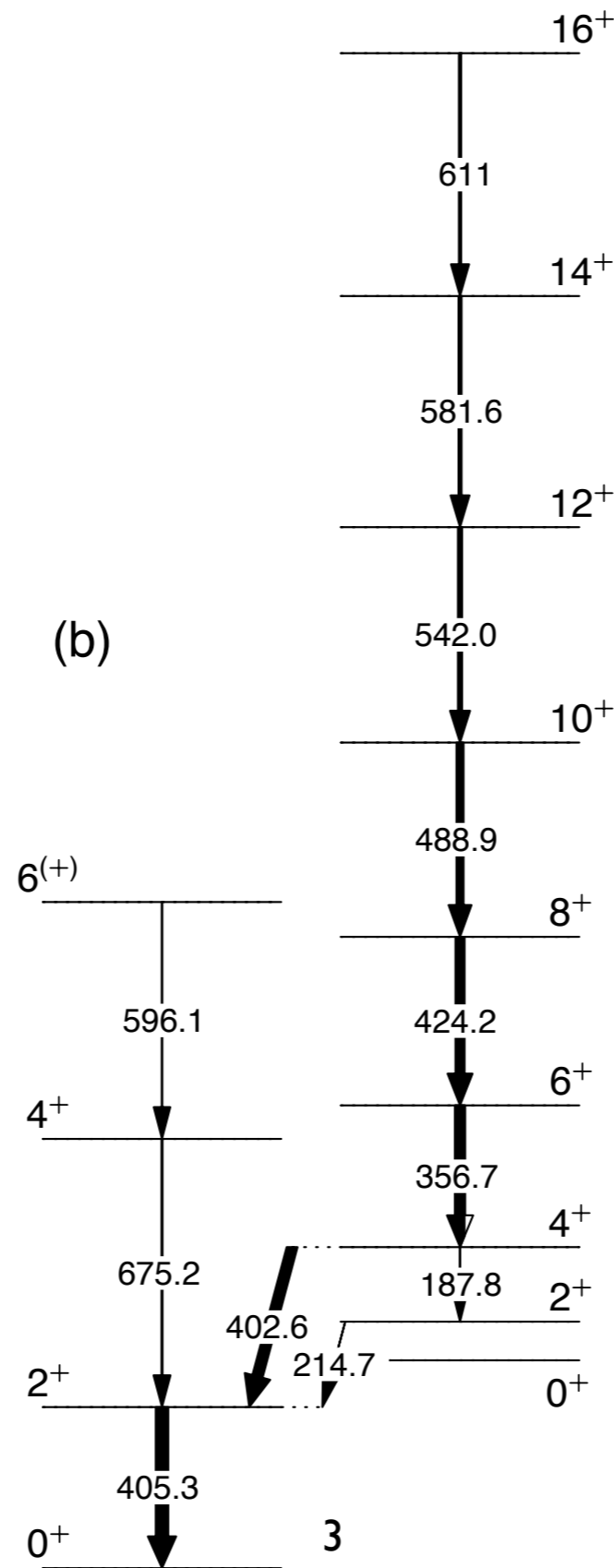
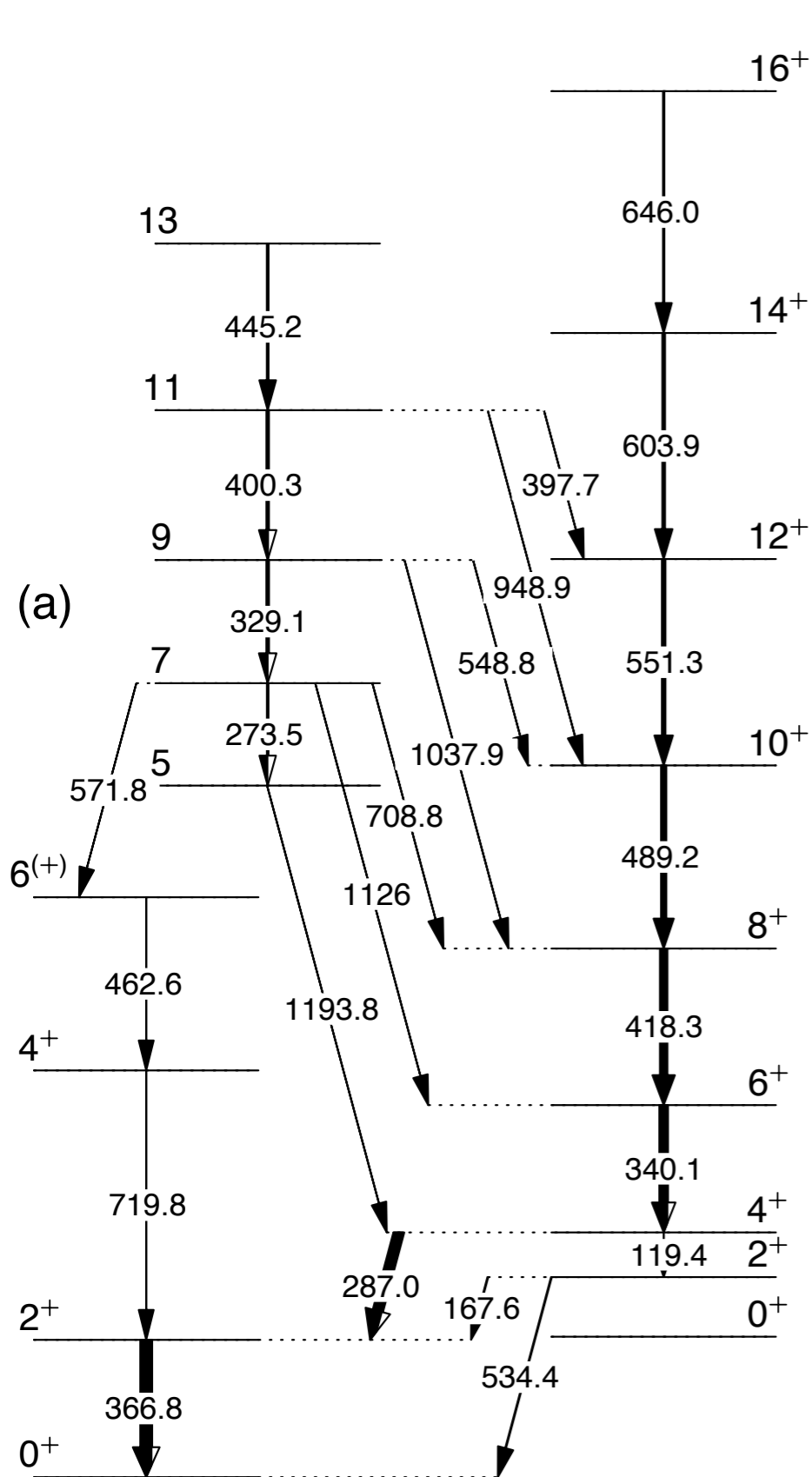
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LIVERPOOL

Shape coexistence in the Hg region...

(a) ^{184}Hg - (b) ^{186}Hg



- Yrast lifetimes measured, but with poor precision

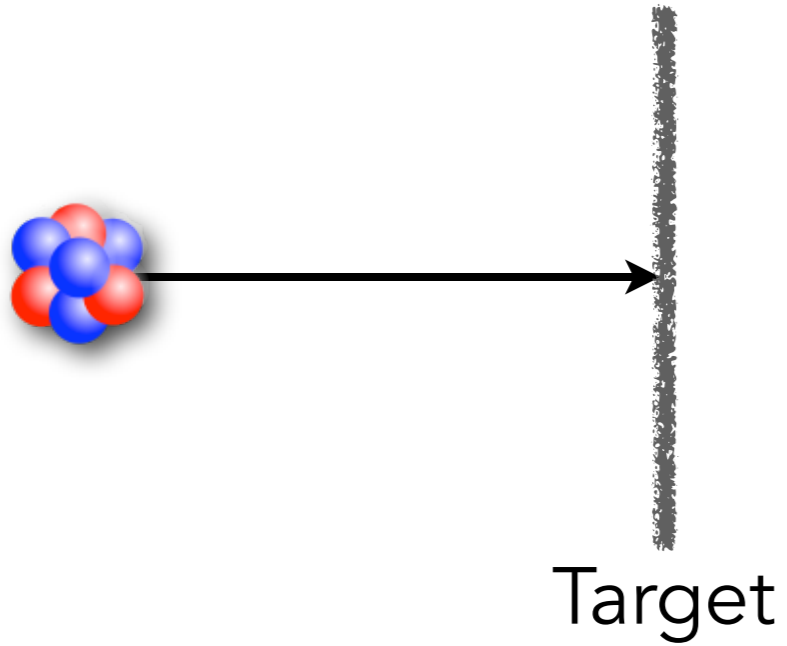
- Extraction of transitional matrix element useful to constrain Coulex analysis

... Kasia Wrzosek-Lipska

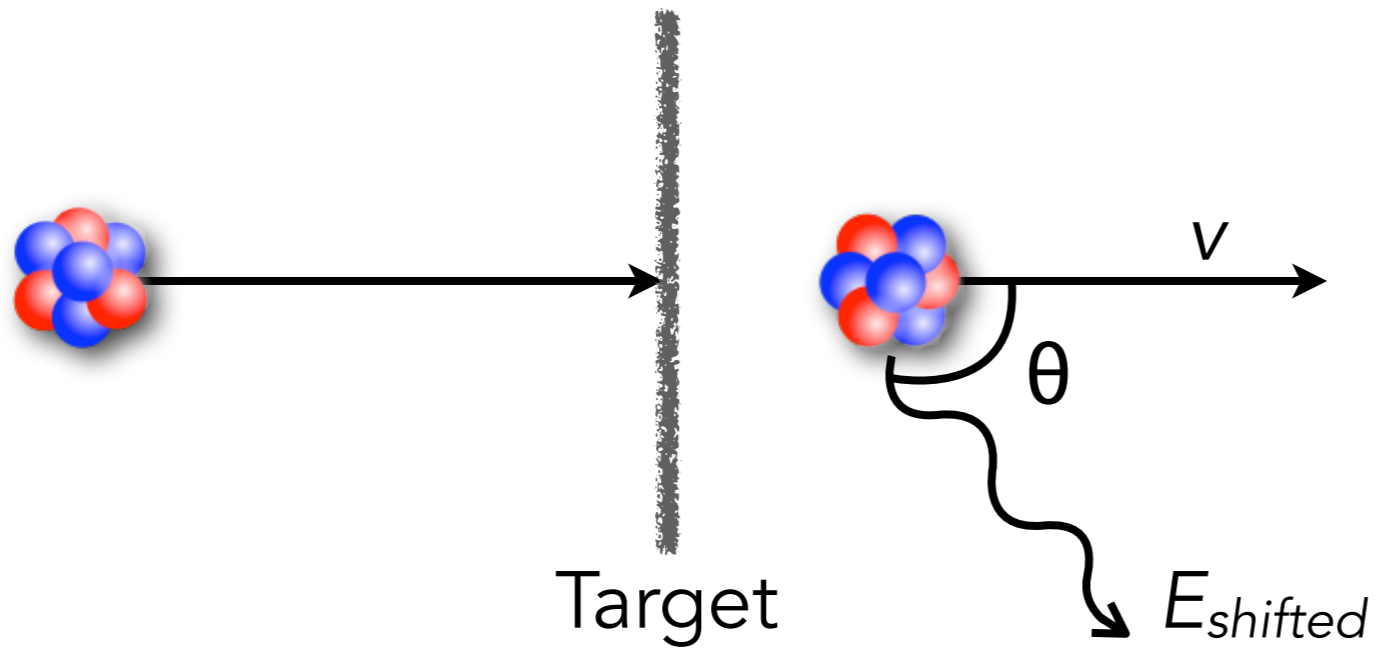
$$B(E2; I \rightarrow I') = \frac{1}{2I + 1} \langle I' || E2 || I \rangle^2$$

$$B(E2; I \rightarrow I') = \frac{0.08197 \cdot b'}{1 + \alpha_{IC}(E_\gamma)} \frac{E_\gamma^{-5}}{\tau}$$

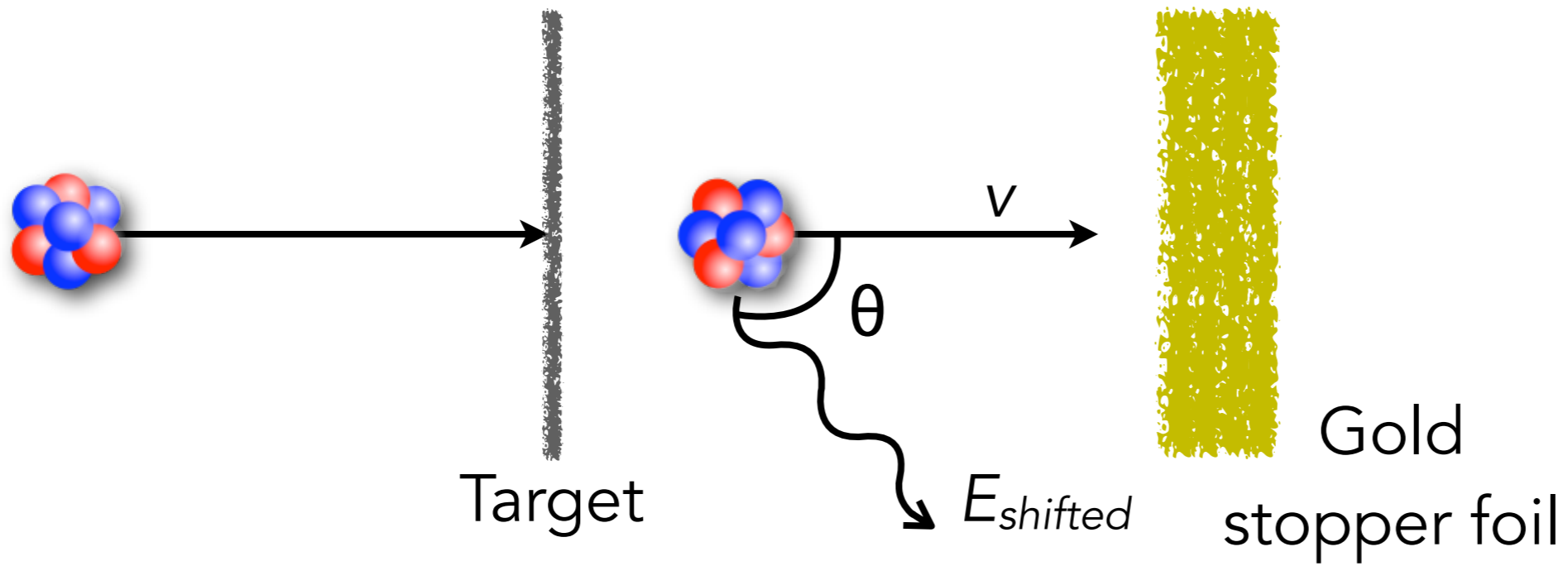
Recoil Distance Doppler Shift (RDDDS)



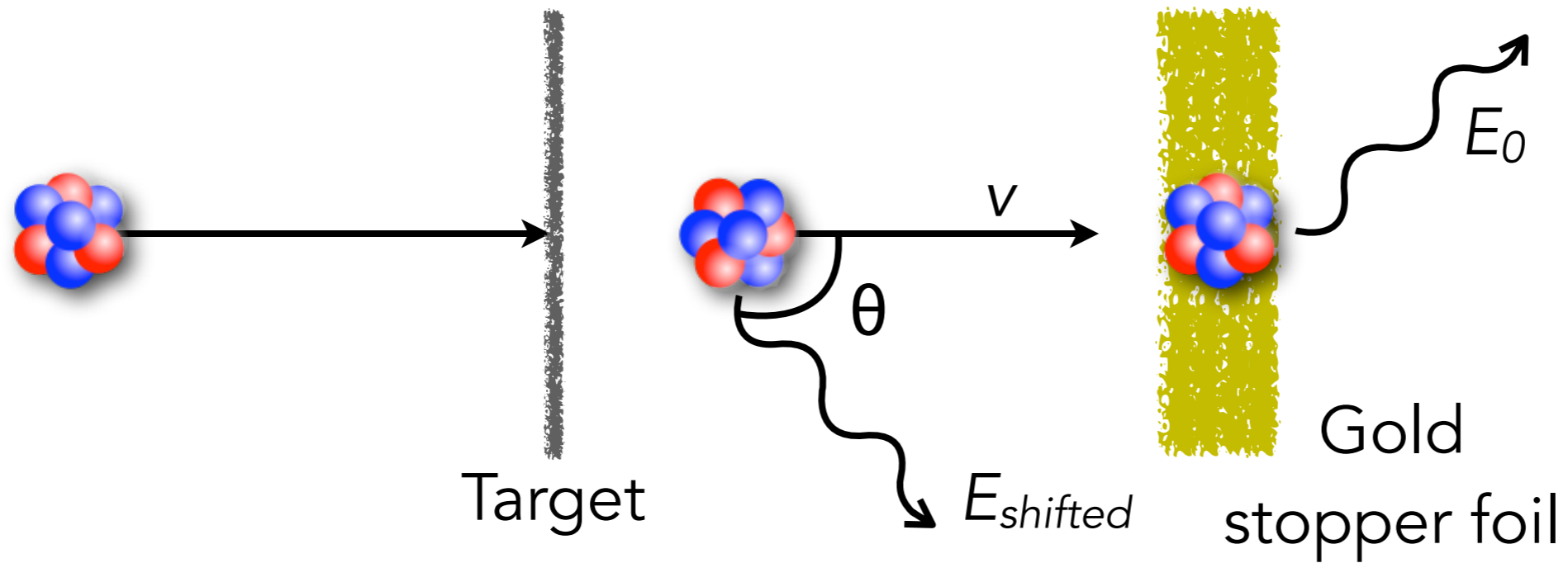
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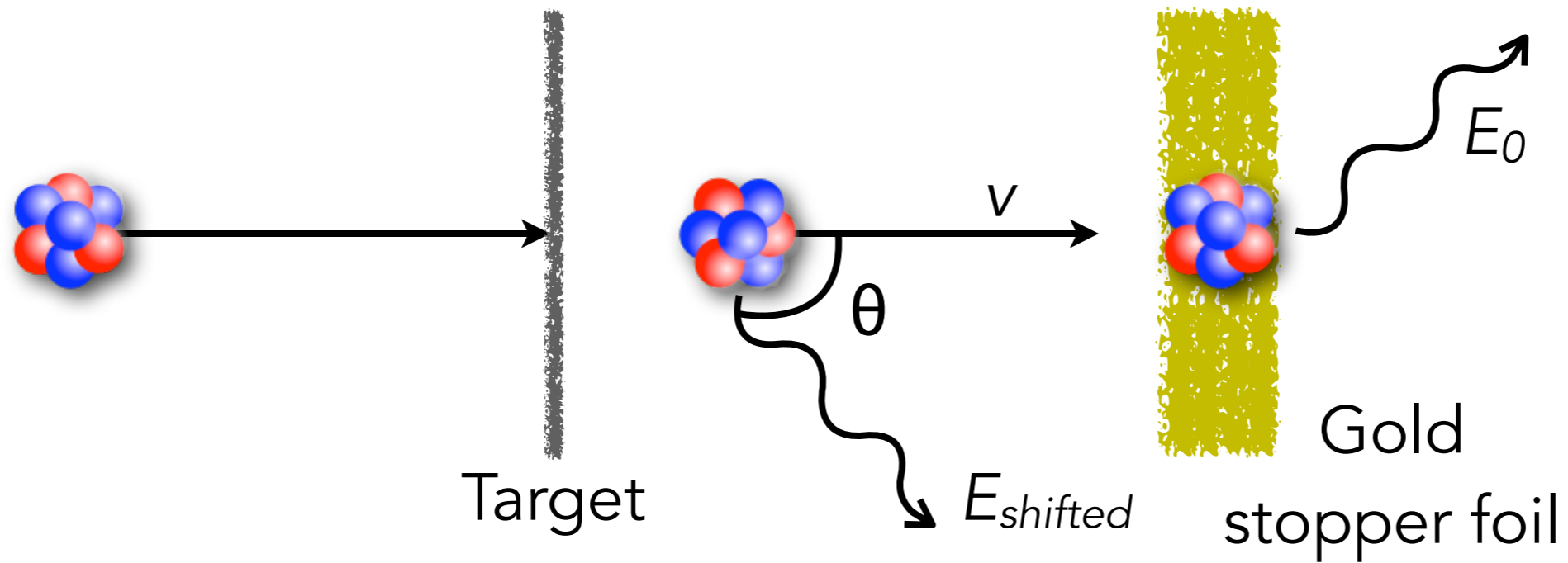
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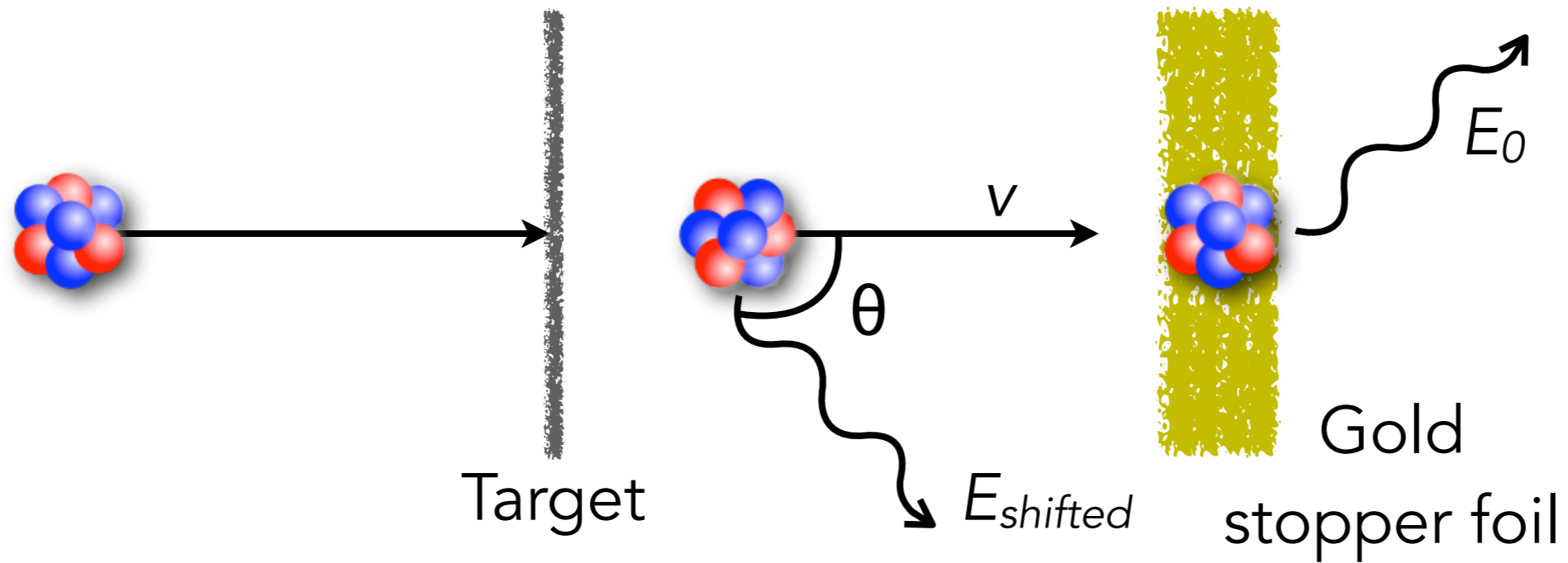


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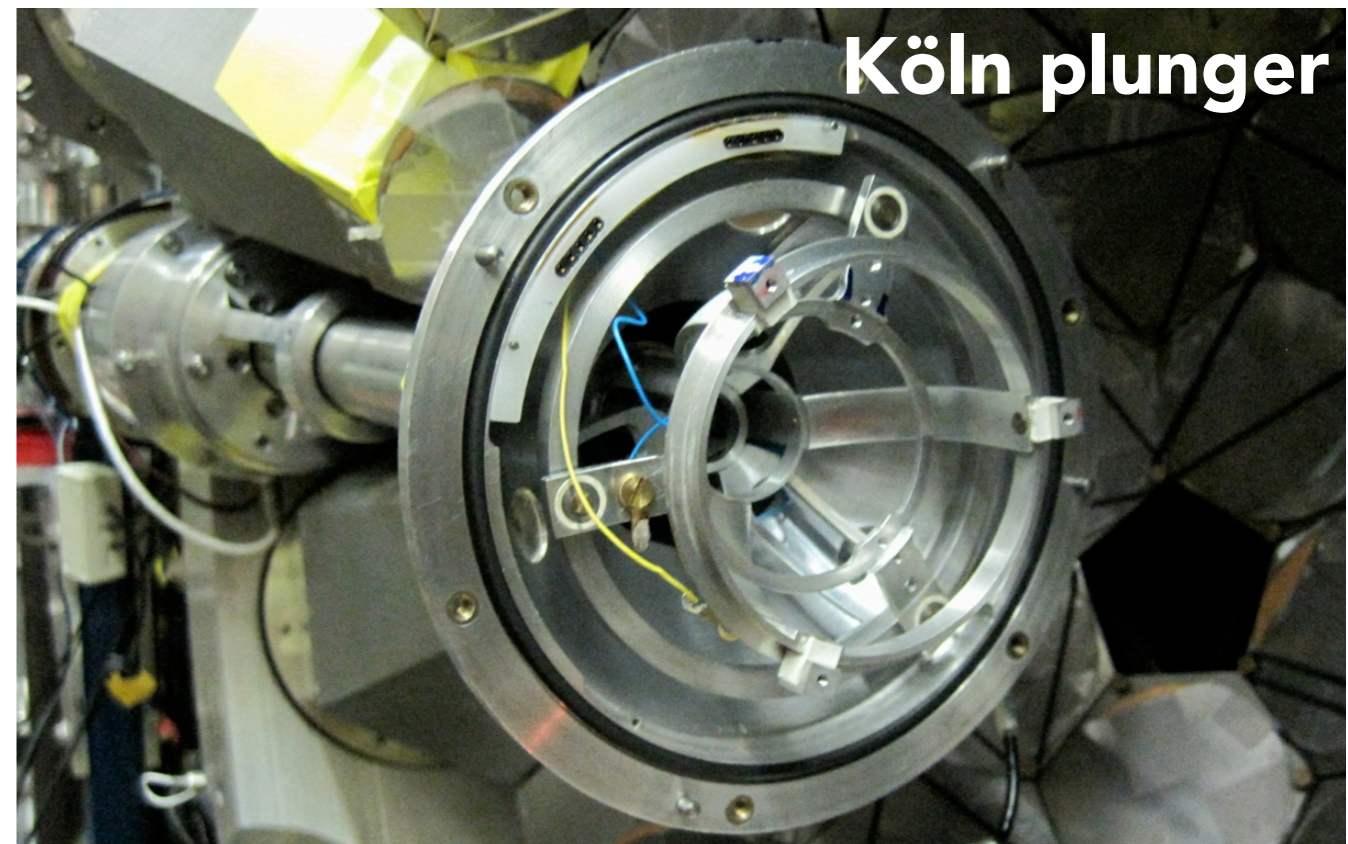


$$E_{shifted} = E_0 \cdot (1 + v/c \cos\theta)$$

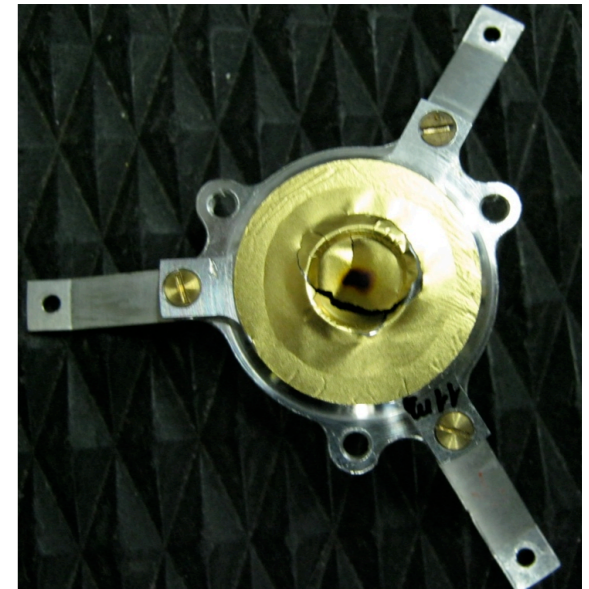
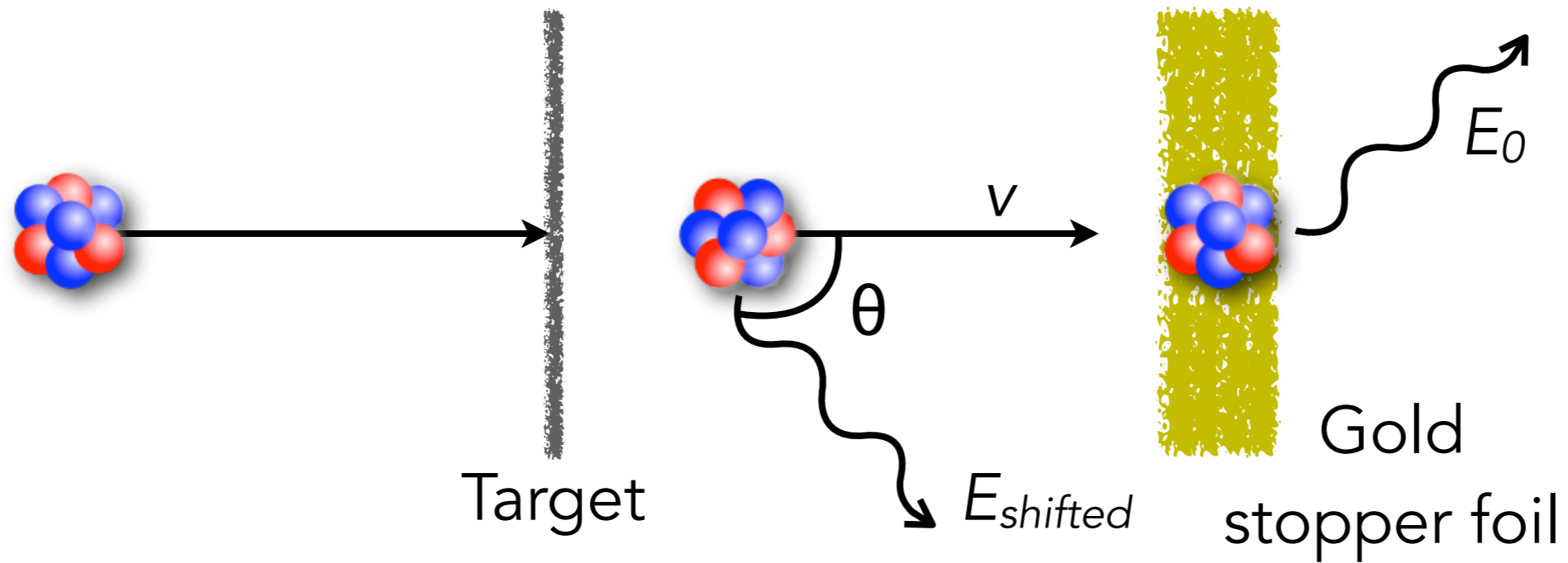
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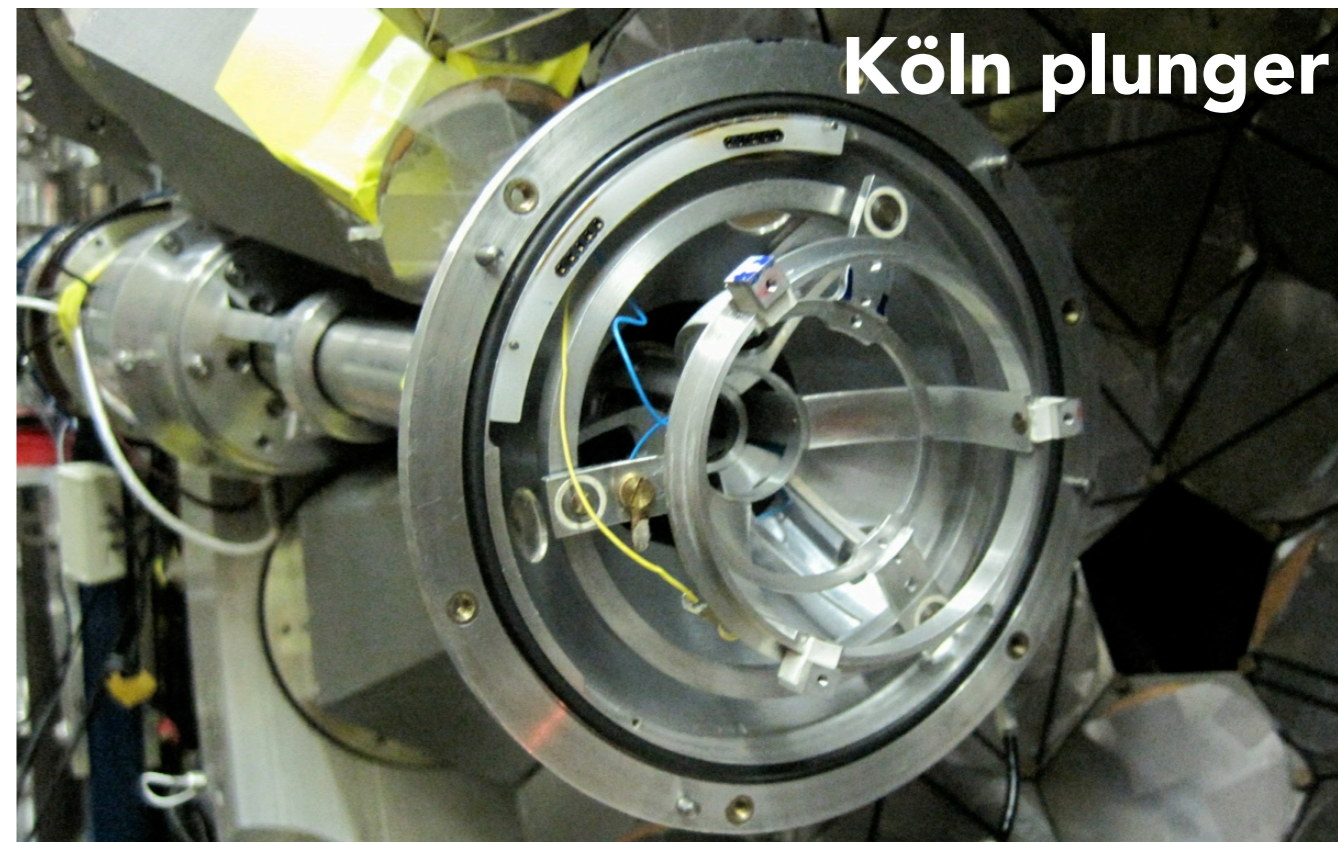
$$E_{shifted} = E_0 \cdot (1 + v/c \cos\theta)$$



Recoil Distance Doppler Shift (RDDDS)



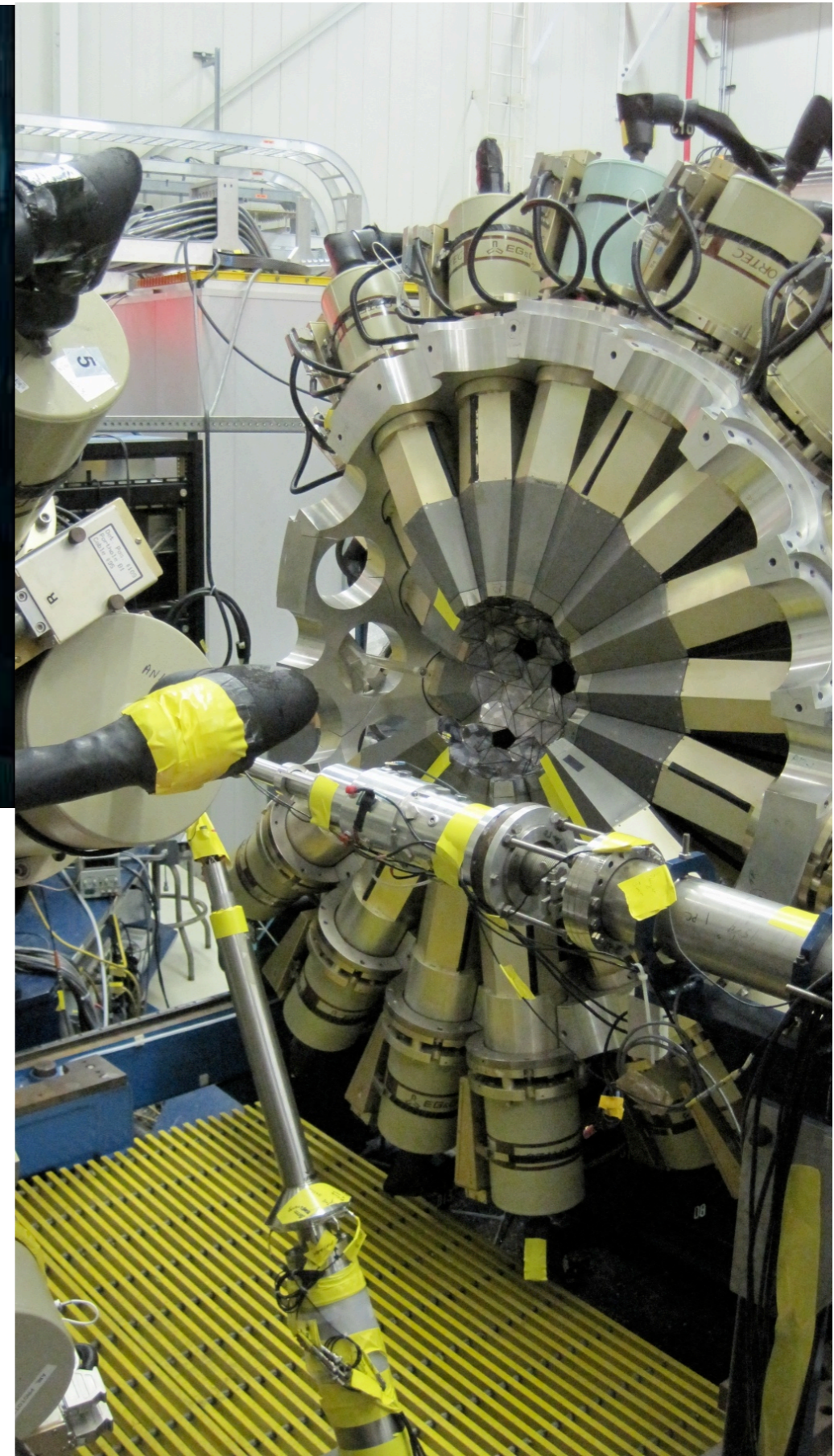
$$E_{shifted} = E_0 \cdot (1 + v/c \cos\theta)$$



GammaSphere @ ANL

$^{150}\text{Sm}(^{40}\text{Ar},4n)^{186}\text{Hg}$ @ 195MeV

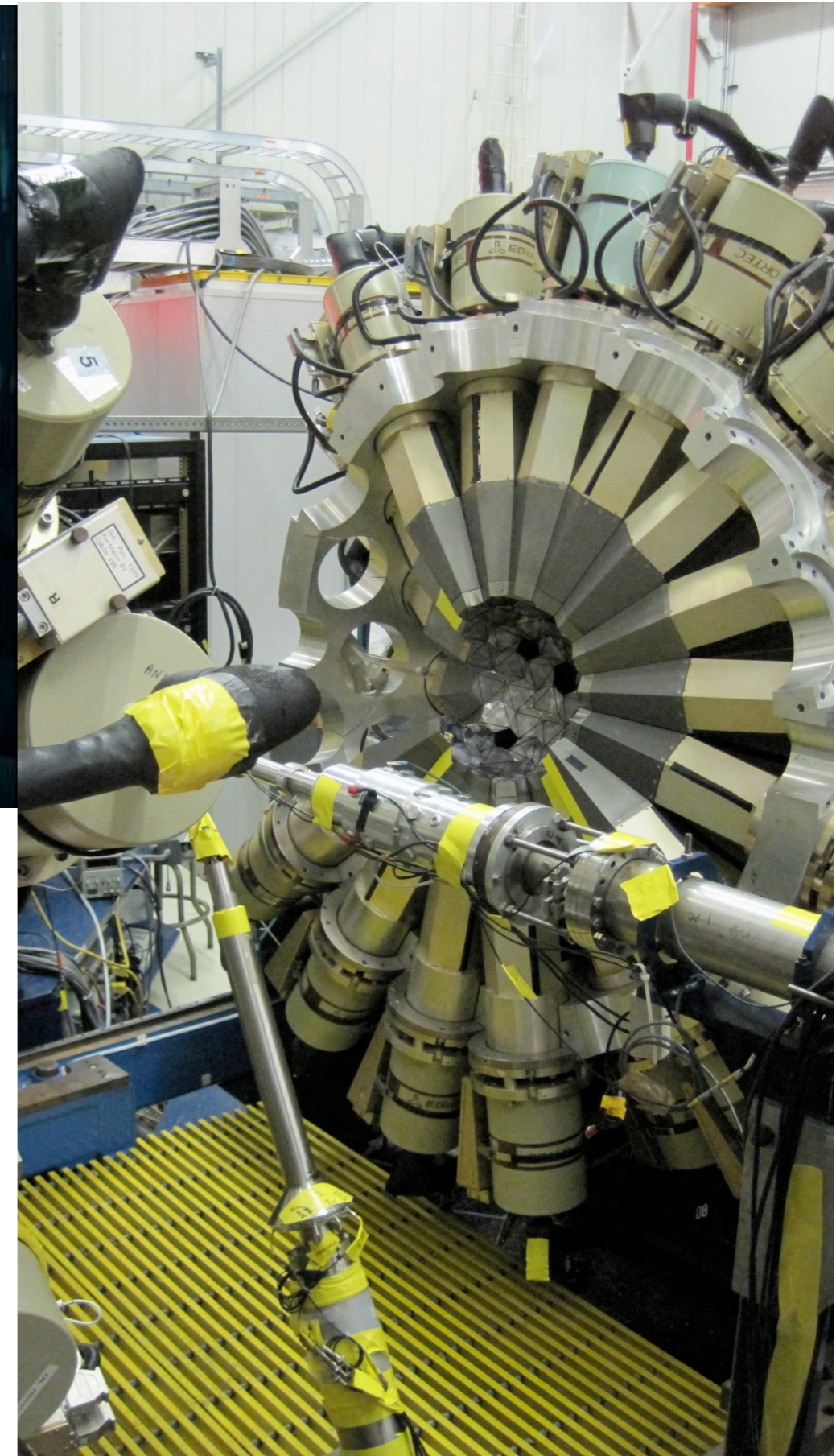
$^{148}\text{Sm}(^{40}\text{Ar},4n)^{184}\text{Hg}$ @ 200MeV



GammaSphere @ ANL

$^{150}\text{Sm}(^{40}\text{Ar},4n)^{186}\text{Hg}$ @ 195MeV

$^{148}\text{Sm}(^{40}\text{Ar},4n)^{184}\text{Hg}$ @ 200MeV

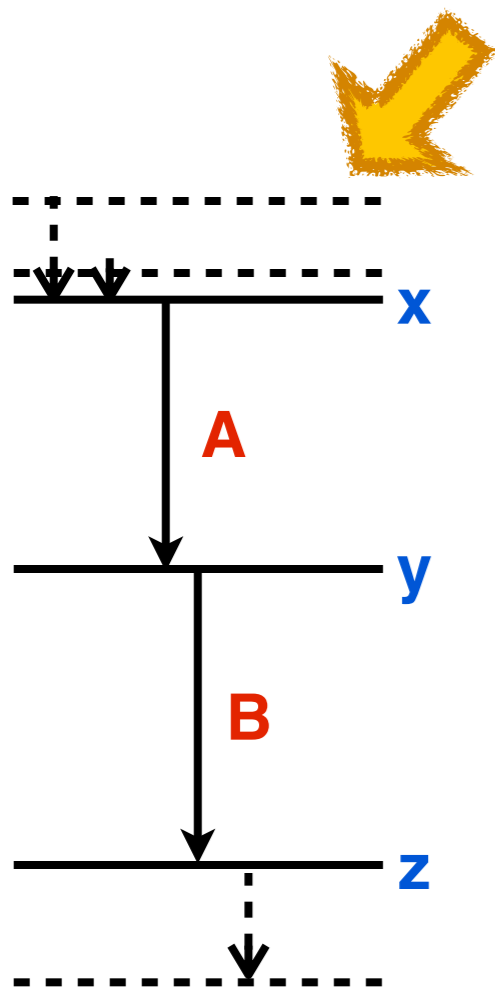


Ring	GS Angle		Ring	GS Angle	
0	17.27465	x0	9	99.29040	x5
1	31.71747	x5	10	100.81232	x5
2	37.37737	x5	11	110.17967	x10
3	50.06504	x10	12	121.71747	x5
4	58.28253	x5	13	129.93496	x10
5	69.82033	x10	14	142.62263	x5
6	79.18768	x5	15	148.28253	x5
7	80.70960	x5	16	162.72535	x5
8	90.00000	x10			



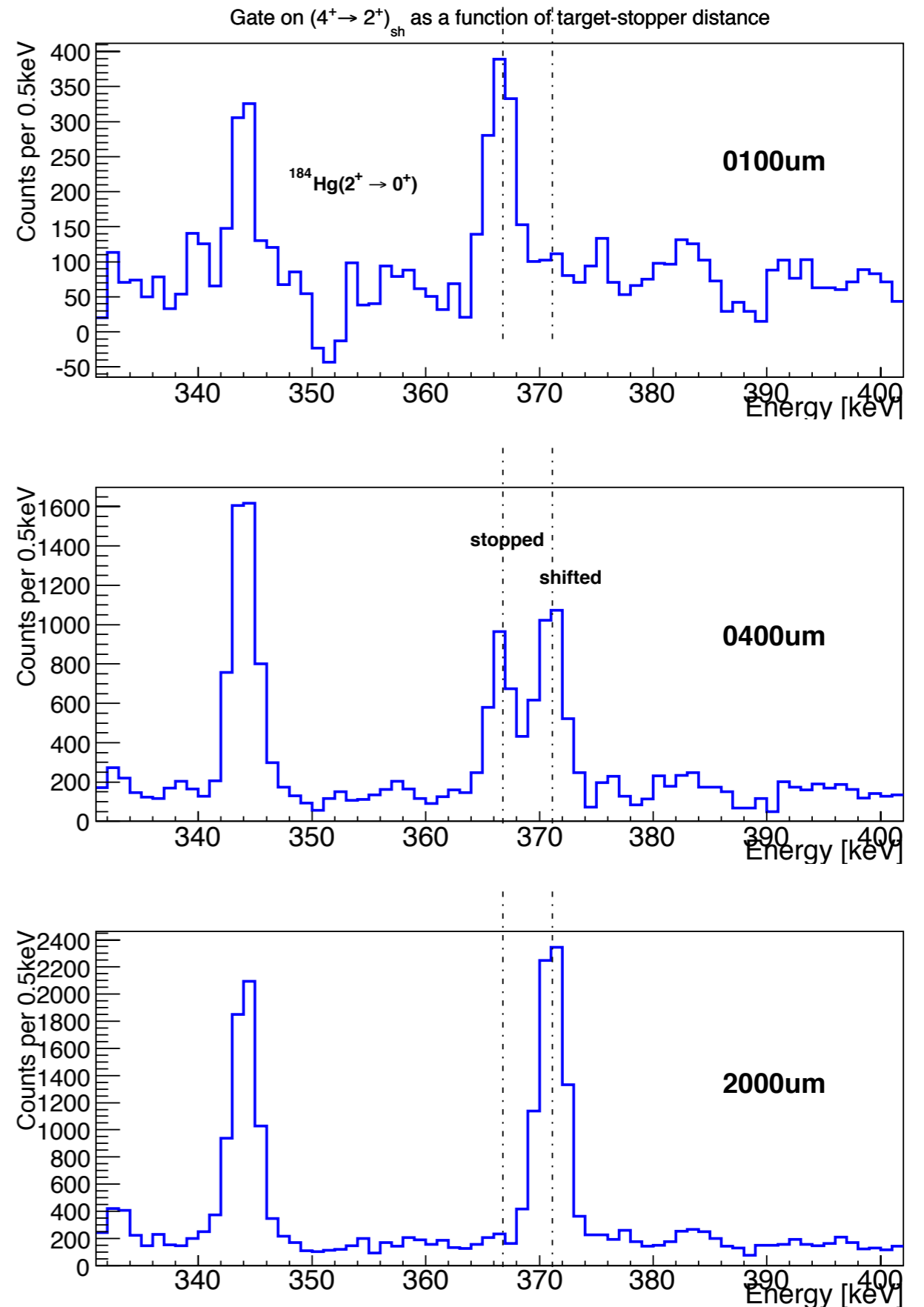
Ring	Ave Angle
A	34.54742
B	52.80420
C	69.82033
D	110.17967
E	127.19580
F	145.45258
G	162.72535

Coincidence method - **shifted**



States populated following fusion evaporation

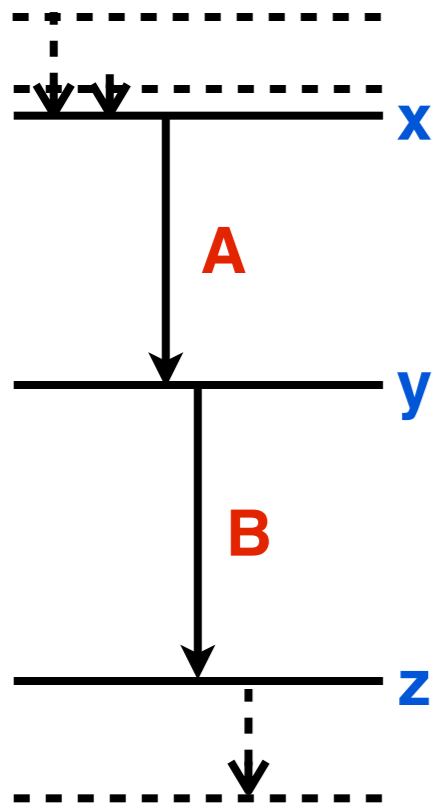
- Gate on shifted component of feeding transition, **A**
- Nucleus in flight *and* in state of interest, **y**
- Time(distance) behaviour of depopulating transition, **B**, describes lifetime of state **y**.



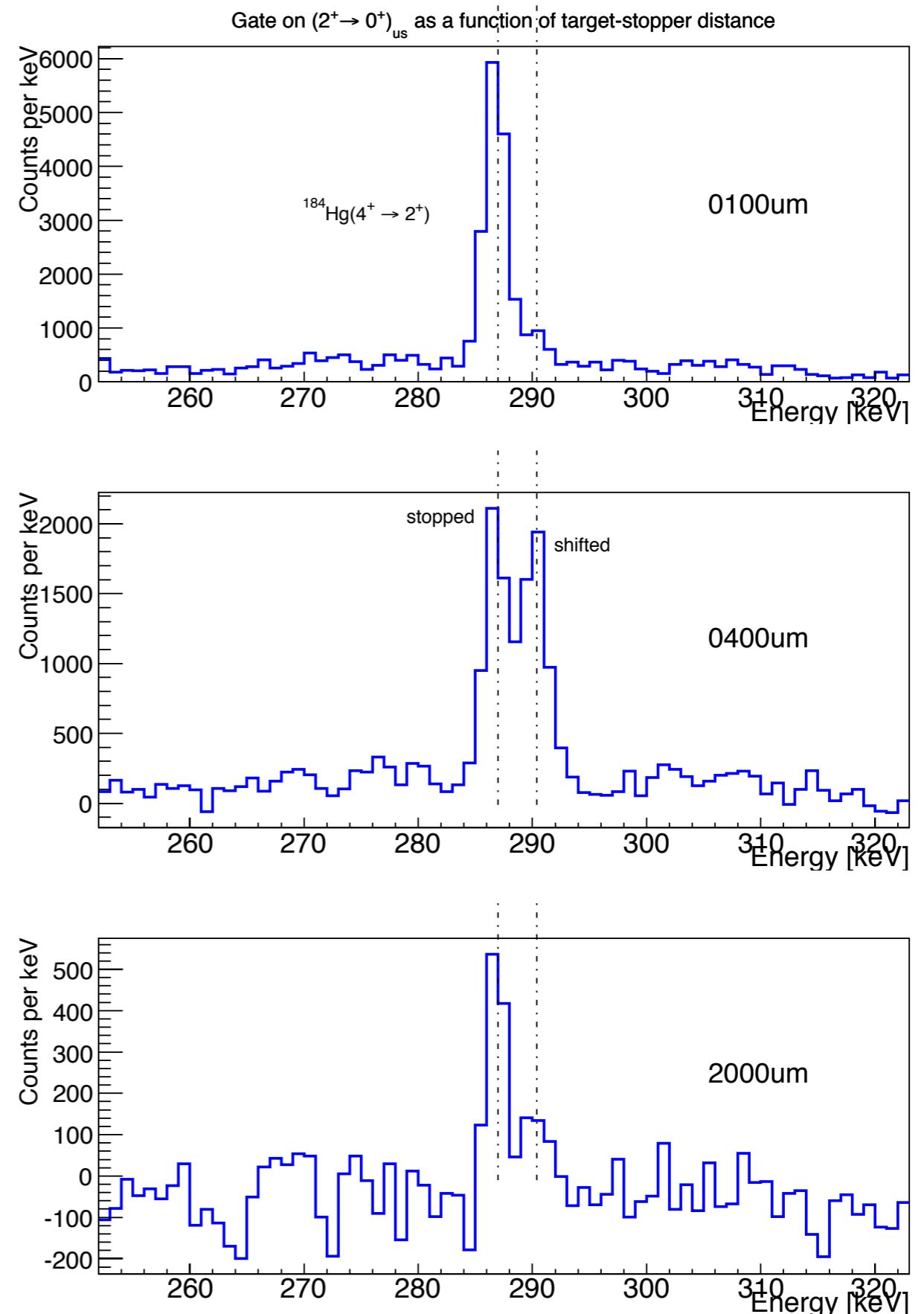
Coincidence Method - **stopped**



States populated following fusion evaporation



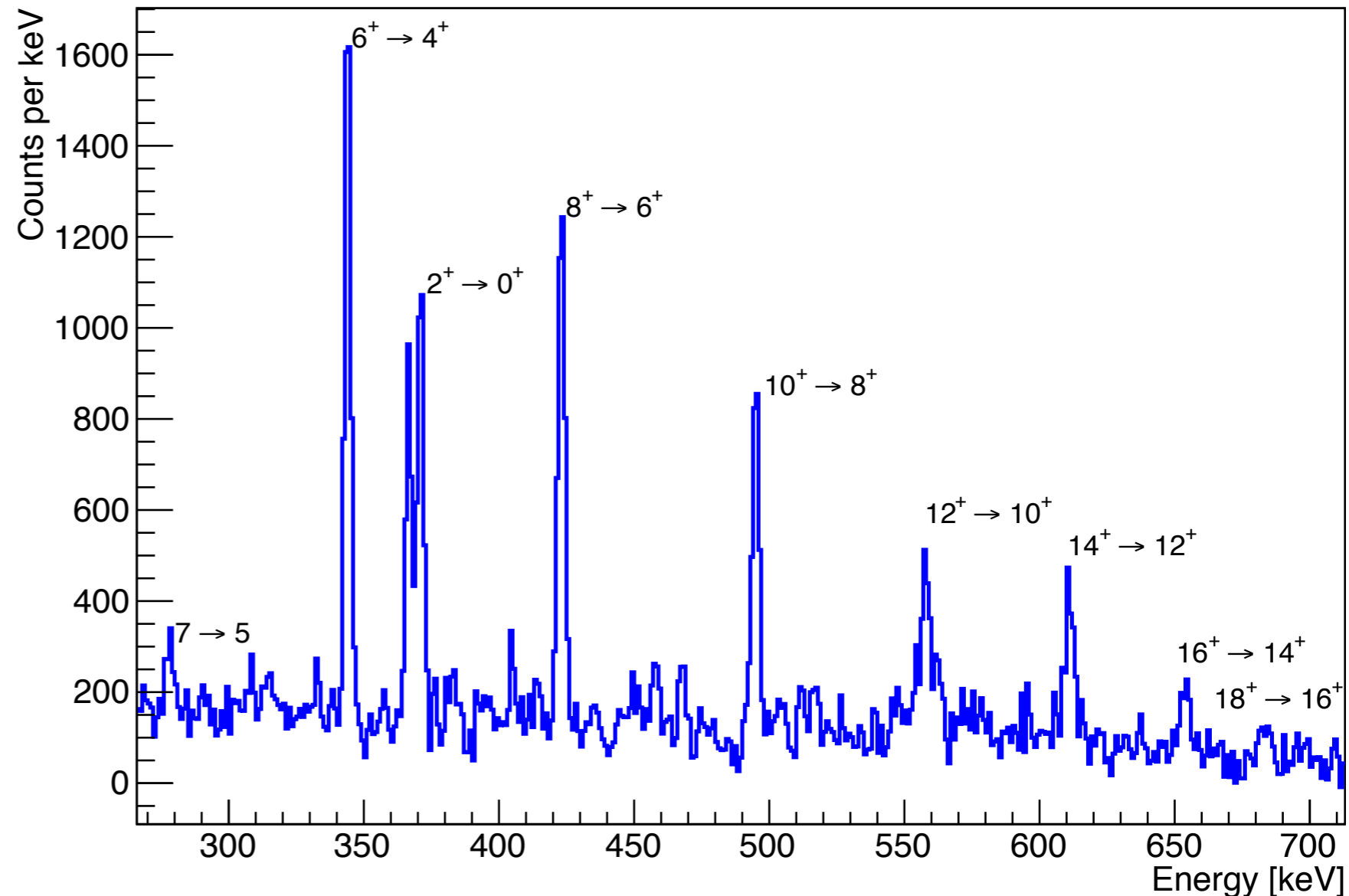
- Gate on stopped component of depopulating transition, **B**
- Nucleus stopped when **y** decays
- Time(distance) behaviour of feeding transition, **A**, describes lifetime of state **y** but susceptible to side-feeding



^{184}Hg - Analysis

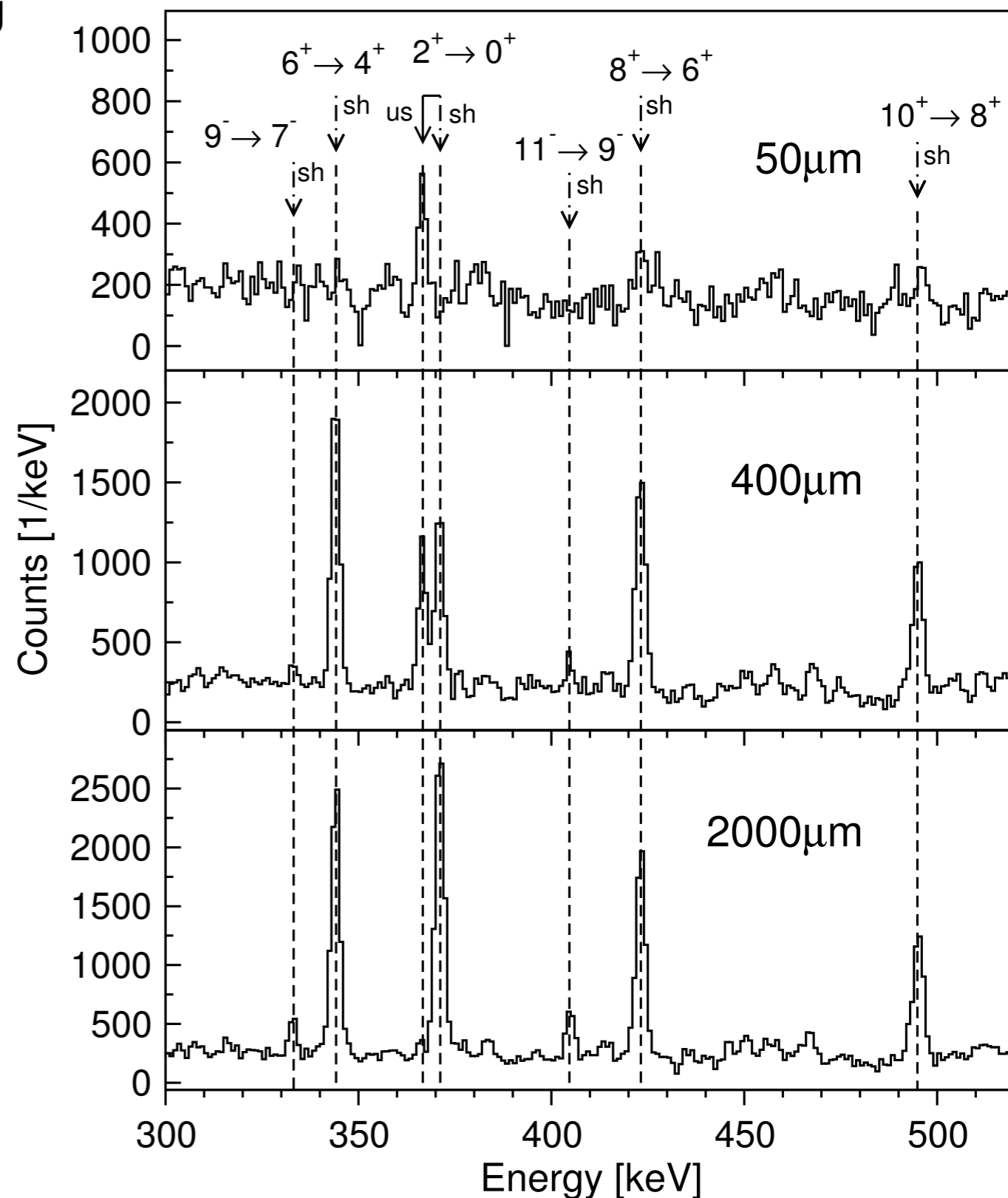
- Simplest and cleanest way of determining the lifetime with coincidence method
- Feeding history not important
- Good statistics, clean gates
- τ possible up to 8^+
- $12^+ \rightarrow 10^+$ not clean

Gate on shifted component of $4^+ \rightarrow 2^+$ transition in ^{184}Hg



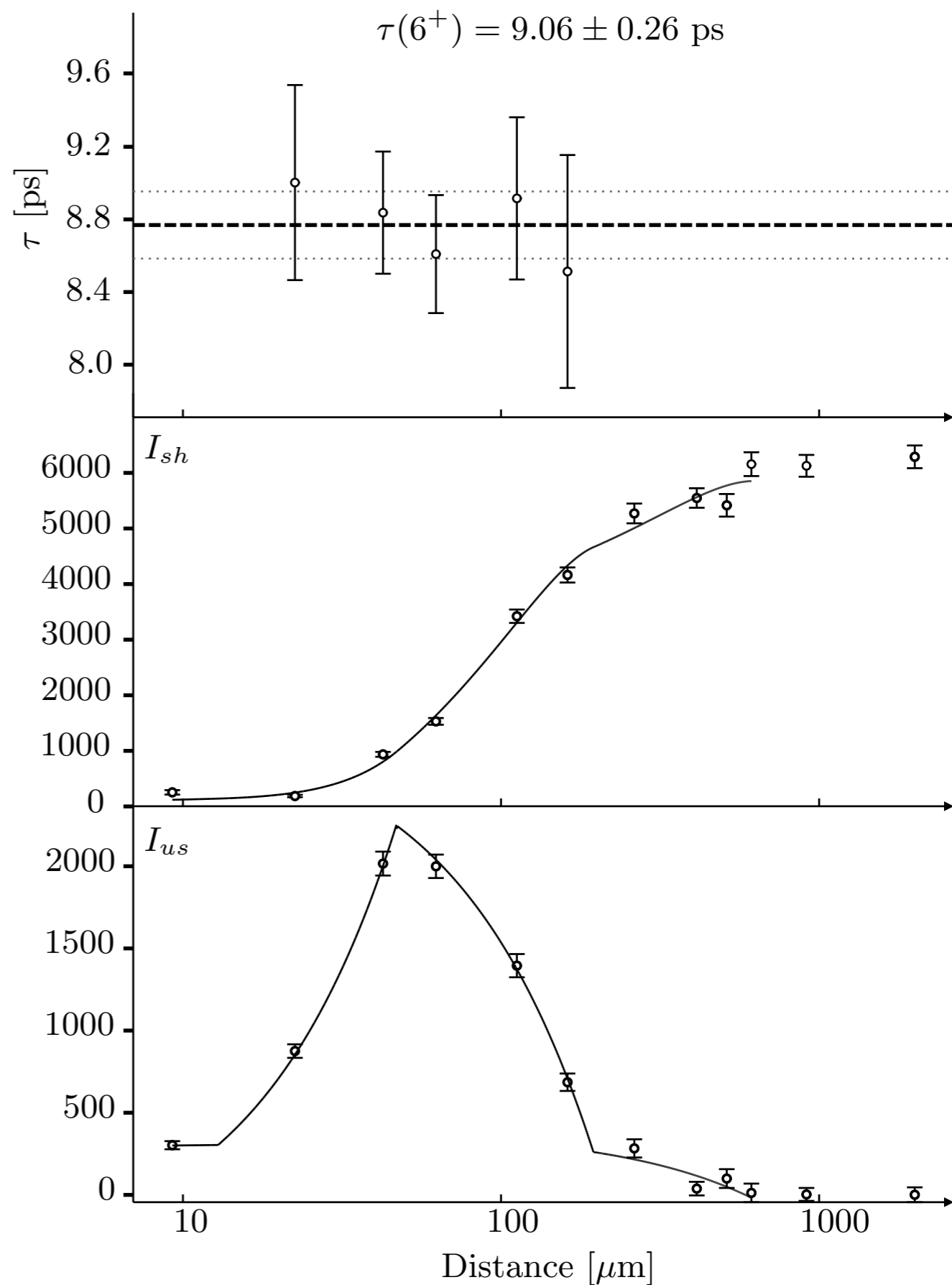
^{184}Hg - Analysis

- Simplest and cleanest way of determining the lifetime with coincidence method
- Feeding history not important
- Good statistics, clean gates
- τ possible up to 8^+
- $12^+ \rightarrow 10^+$ not clean
- 9^- state also measured



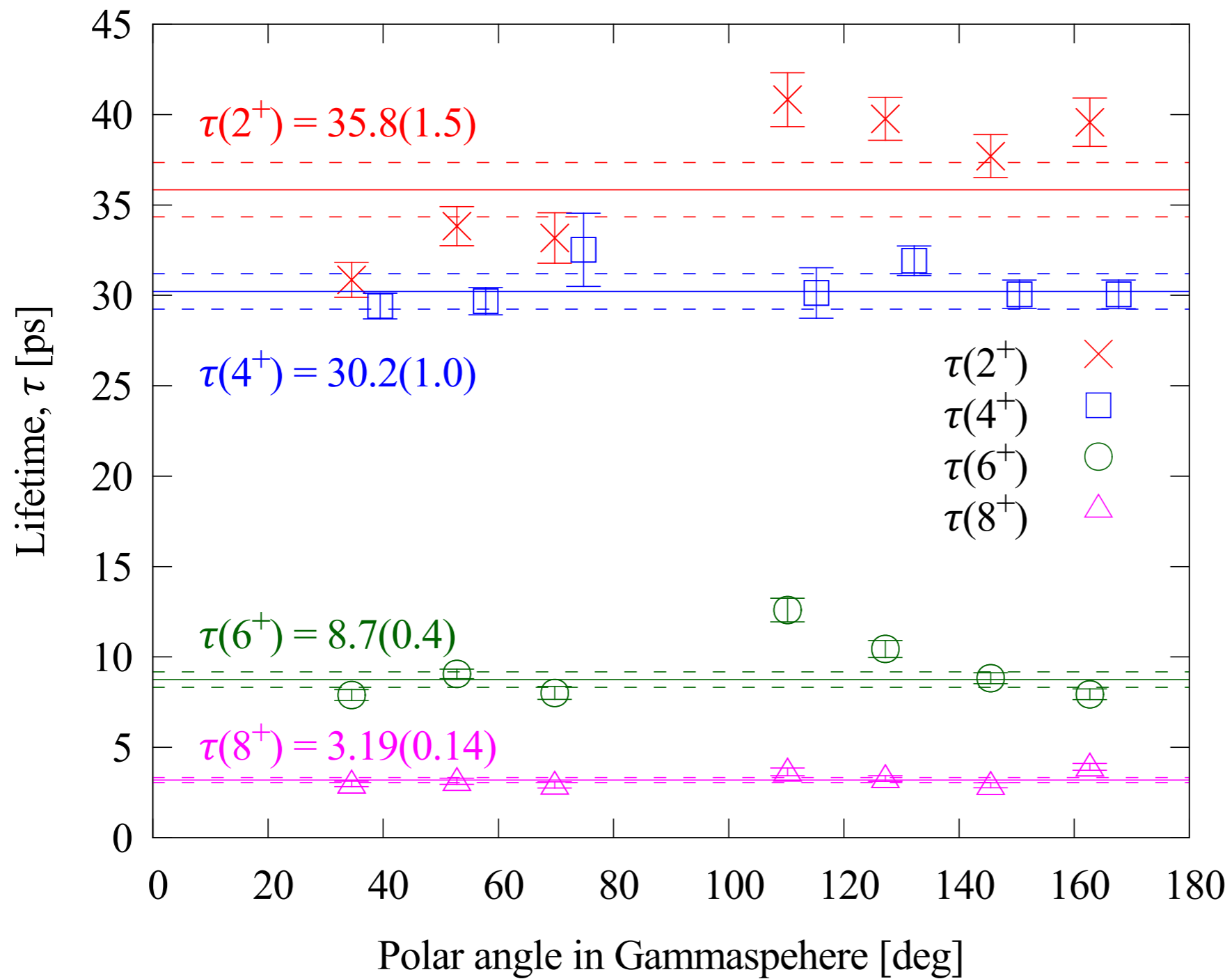
^{184}Hg - Lifetimes

- Differential Decay Curve Method (DDCM) [1]
- Can be done for each 'ring' independently
- 7 measurements for each state.



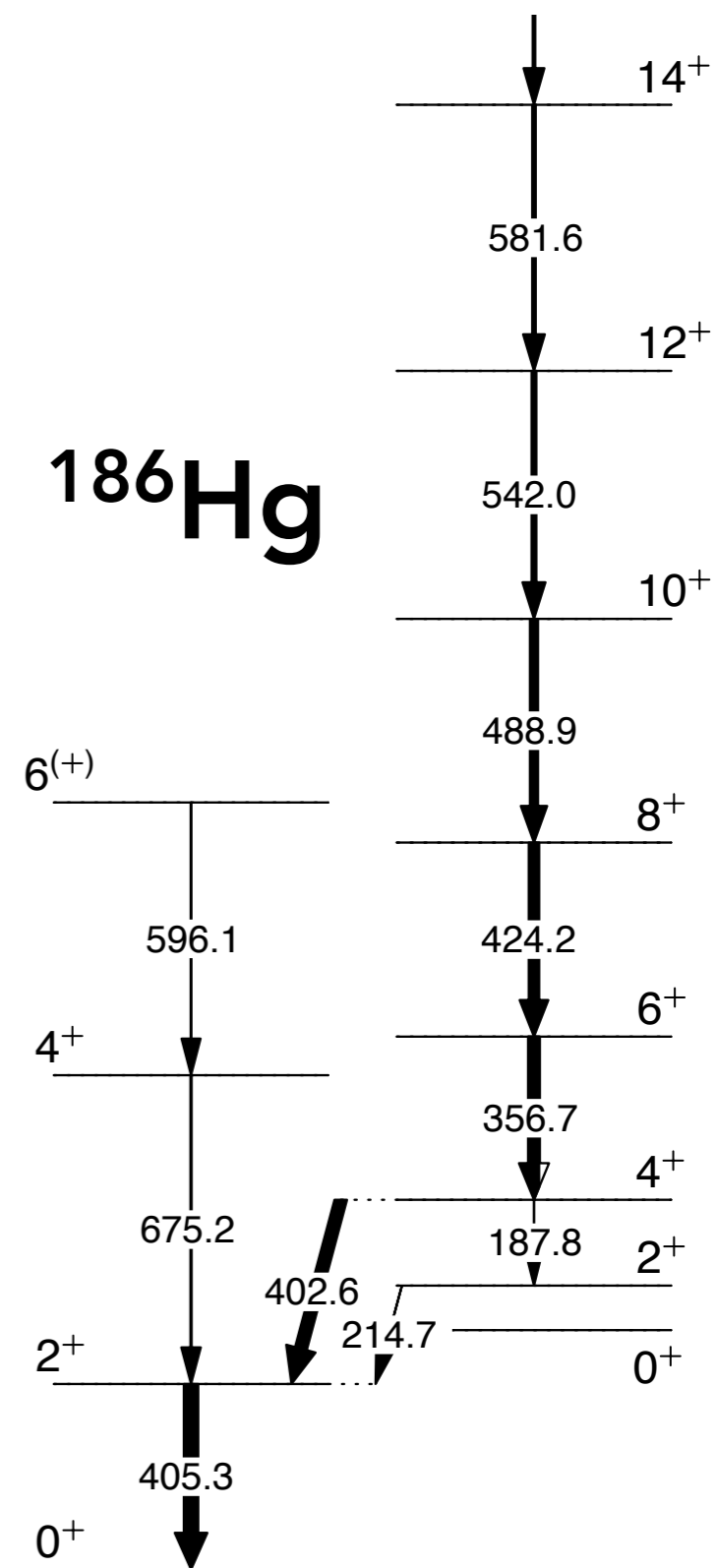
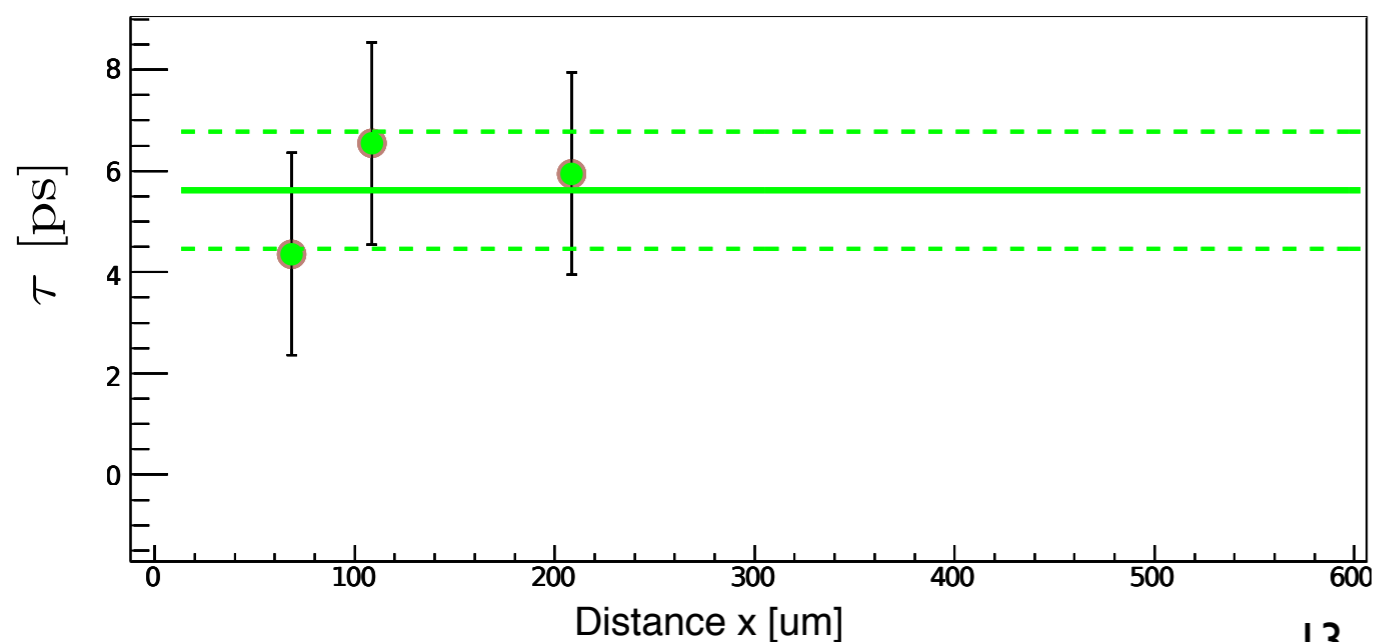
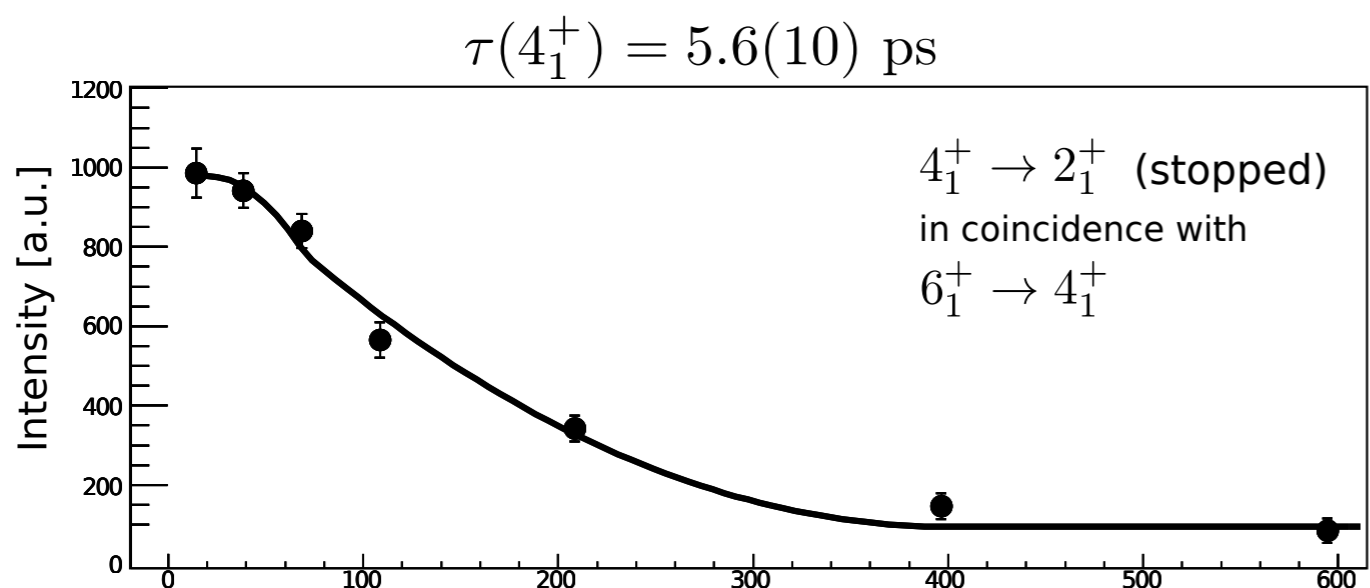
[1] Dewald, A., Möller, O., & Petkov, P. (2012).
Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys., **67**(3), 786–839.
doi:10.1016/j.pnpnp.2012.03.003

^{184}Hg - Lifetimes



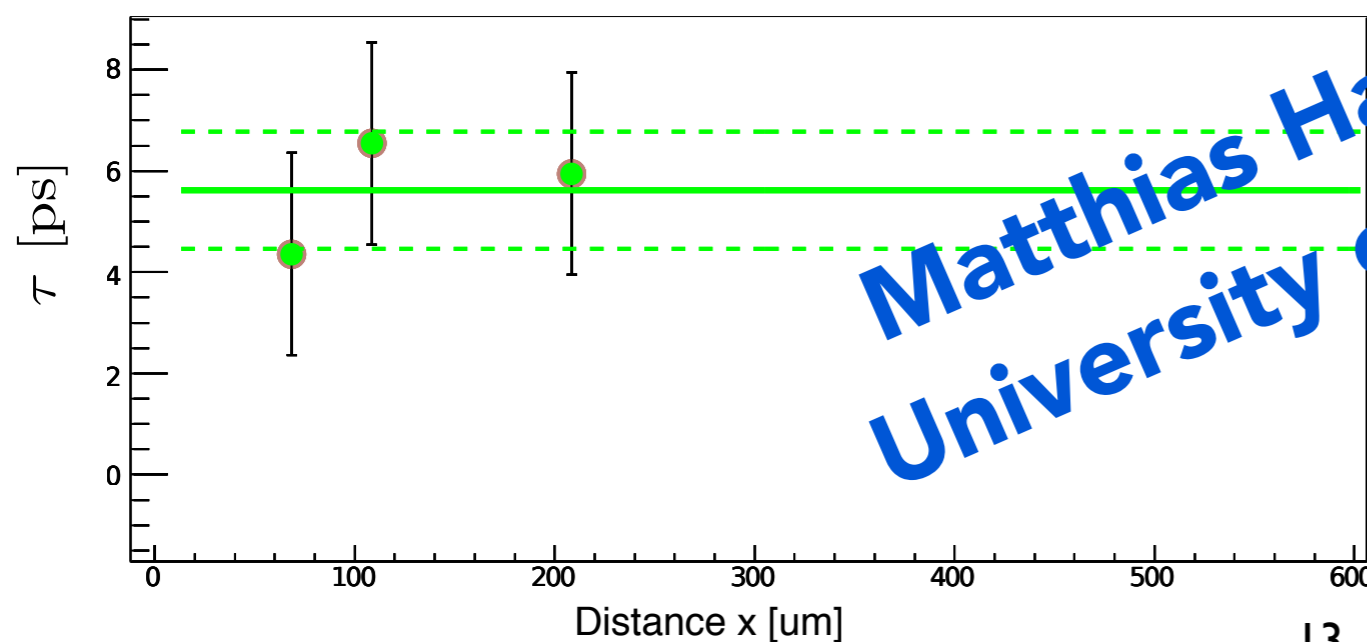
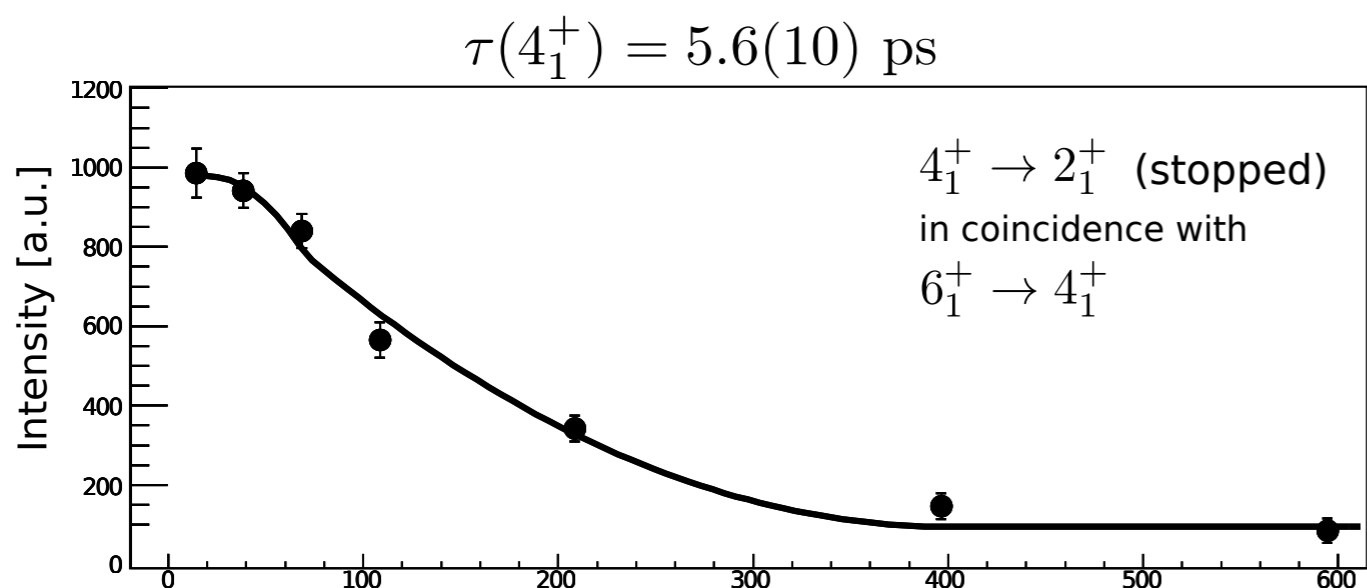
^{186}Hg - Analysis

- "Gate from above" up to yrast 10^+
- Weighted average of intensities in each ring used, leading to 1 decay curve for each state.

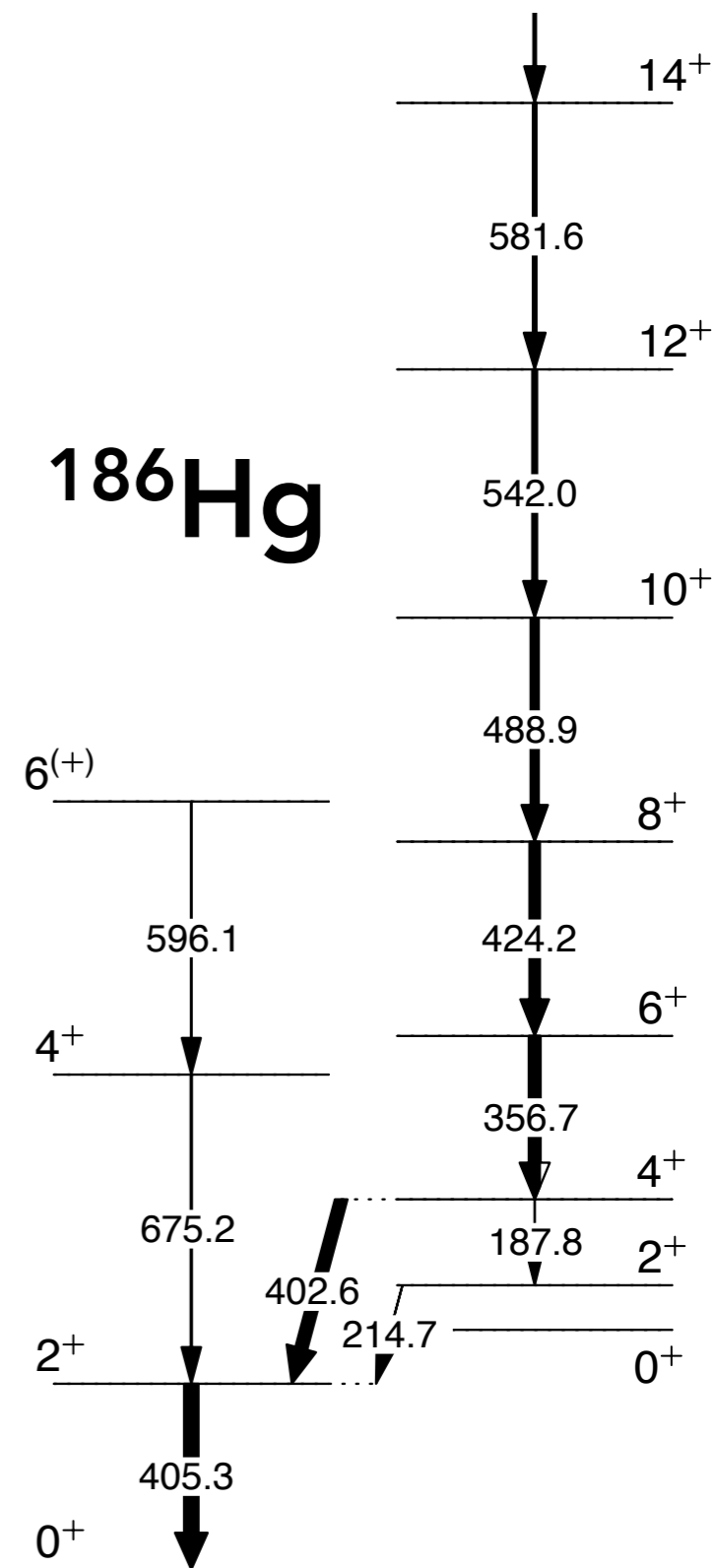


^{186}Hg - Analysis

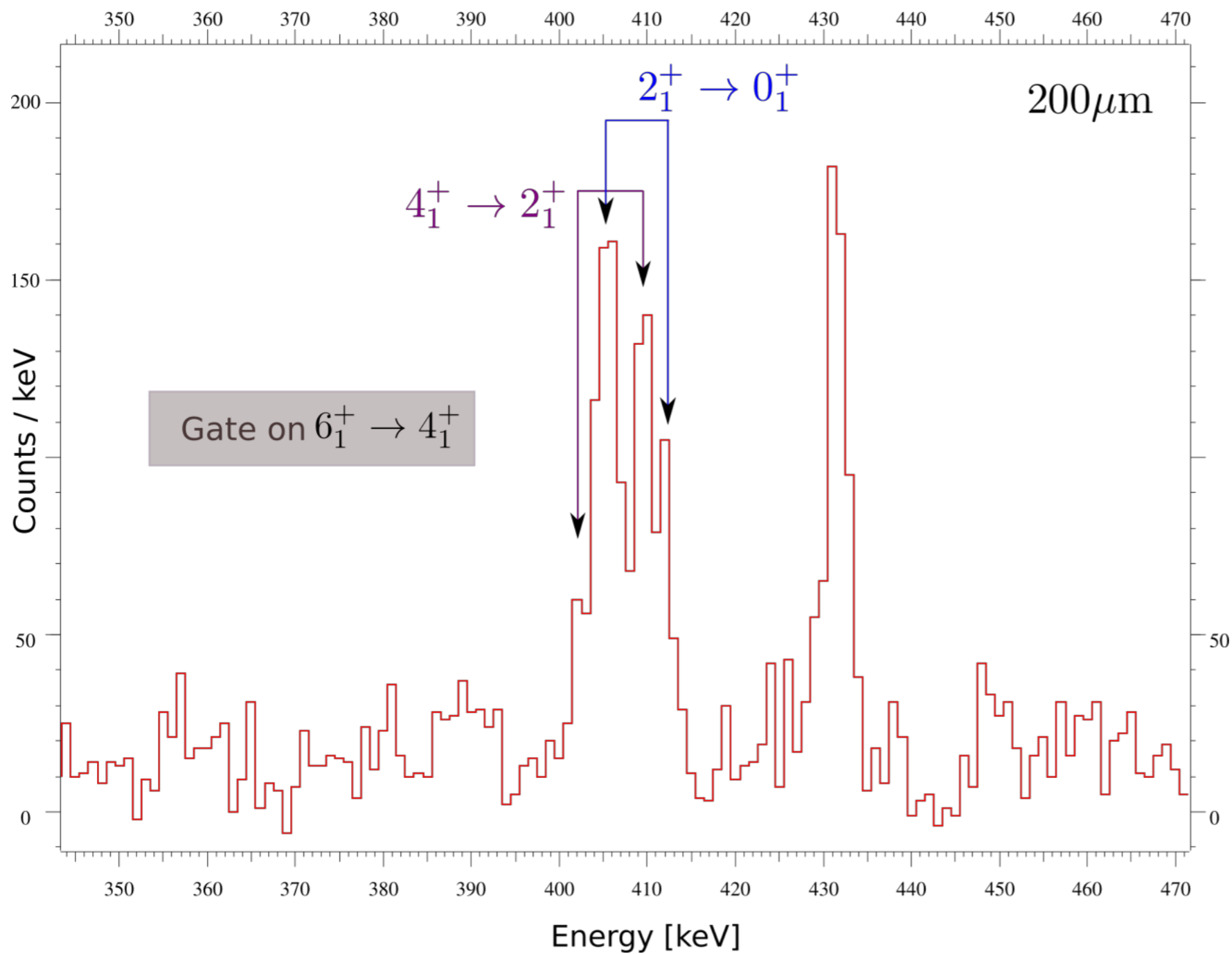
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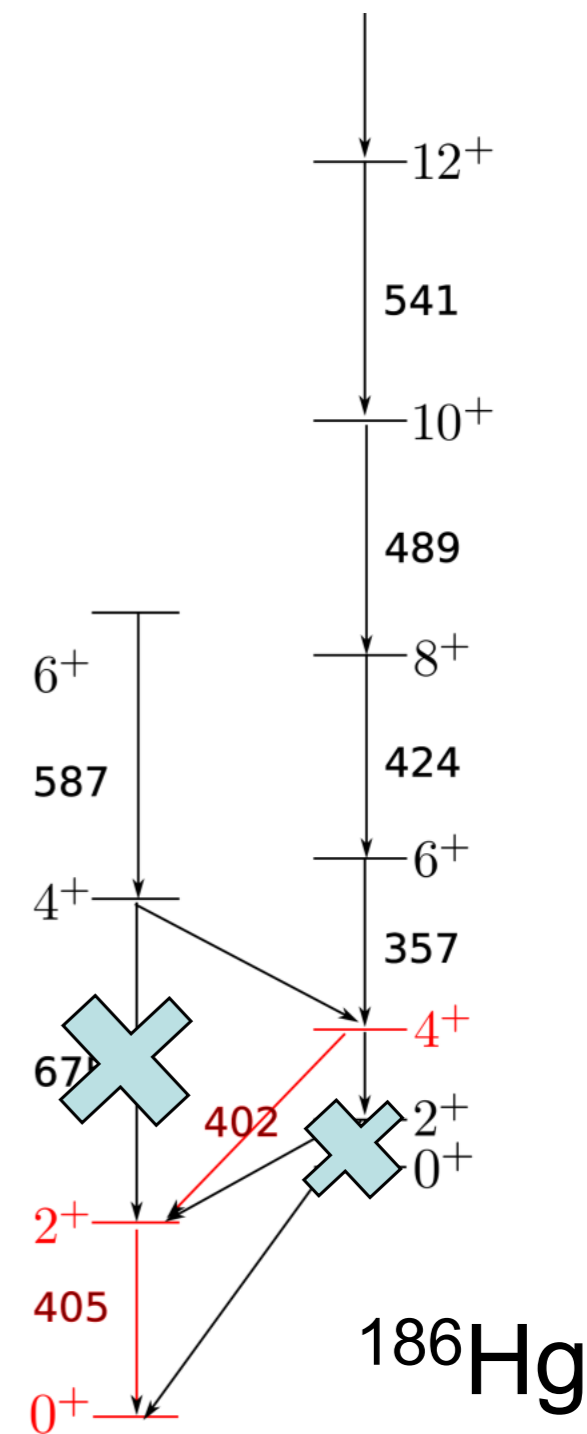
Matthias Hackstein,
University of Cologne



^{186}Hg - Doublet

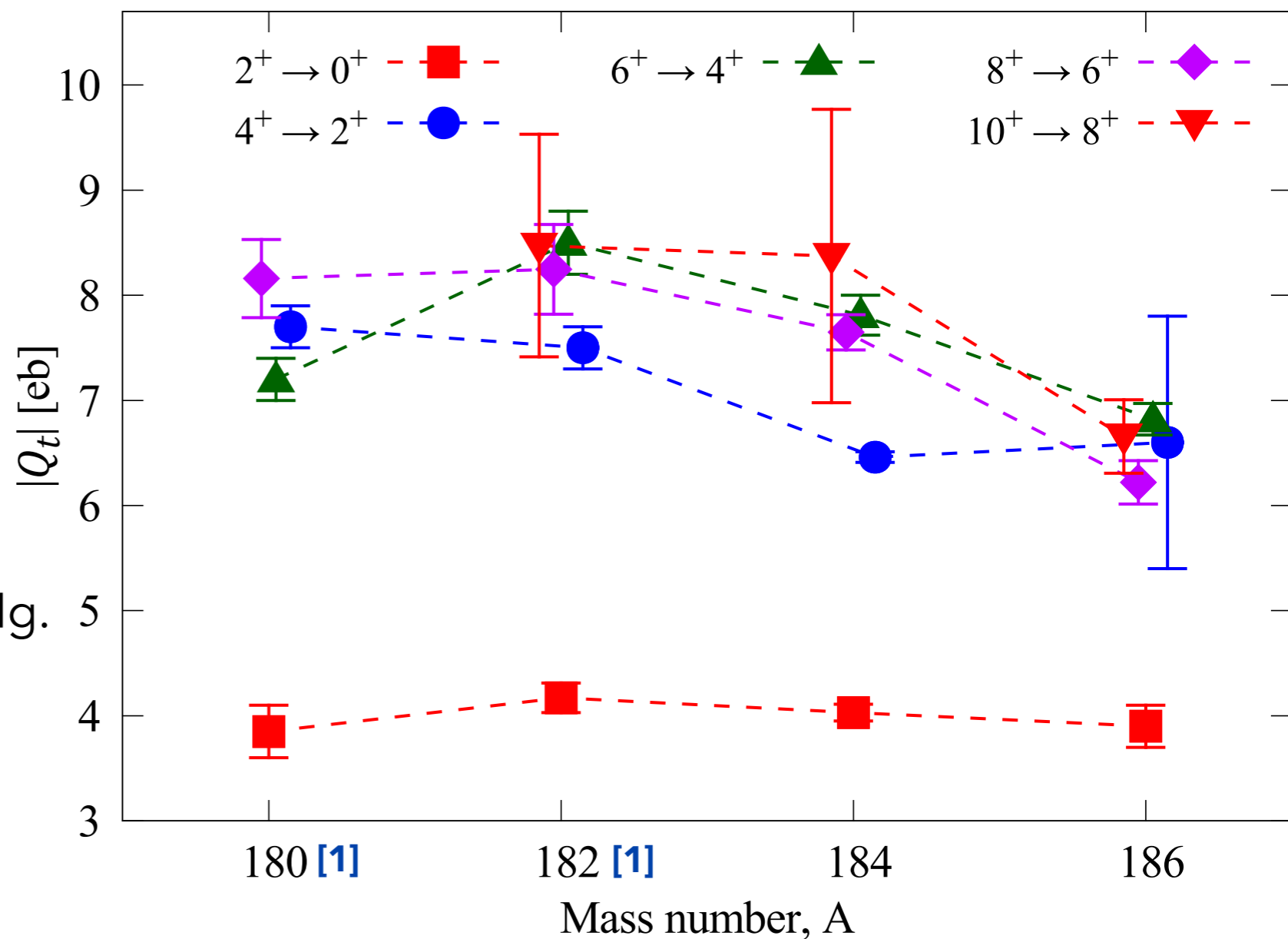


**Matthias Hackstein,
University of Cologne**



Results and discussion

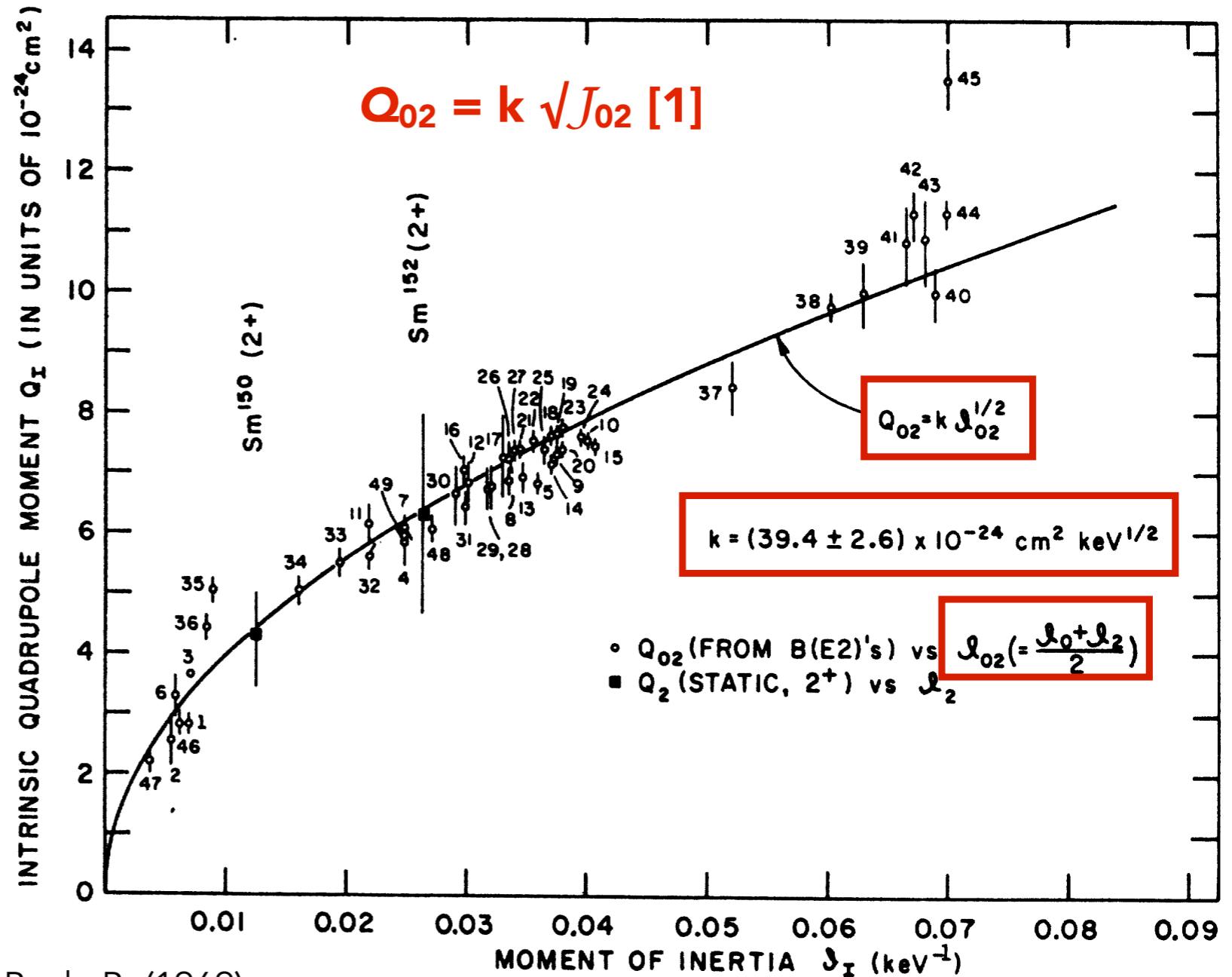
- Transitional quadrupole moments, Q_t , compared.
- Strikingly similar $2+$ across mass range measured.
- Reduction of collectivity at ^{186}Hg .



[1] Grahn, T., et al. (2009). *Phys. Rev. C*, **80**(1), 14324. doi:10.1103/PhysRevC.80.014324

Results and discussion

- Mixing calculations from Robert Page... To be discussed.



[1] Mariscotti, M. A. J., Scharff-Goldhaber, G., & Buck, B. (1969).

Phys. Rev., **178**(4), 1864–1886.

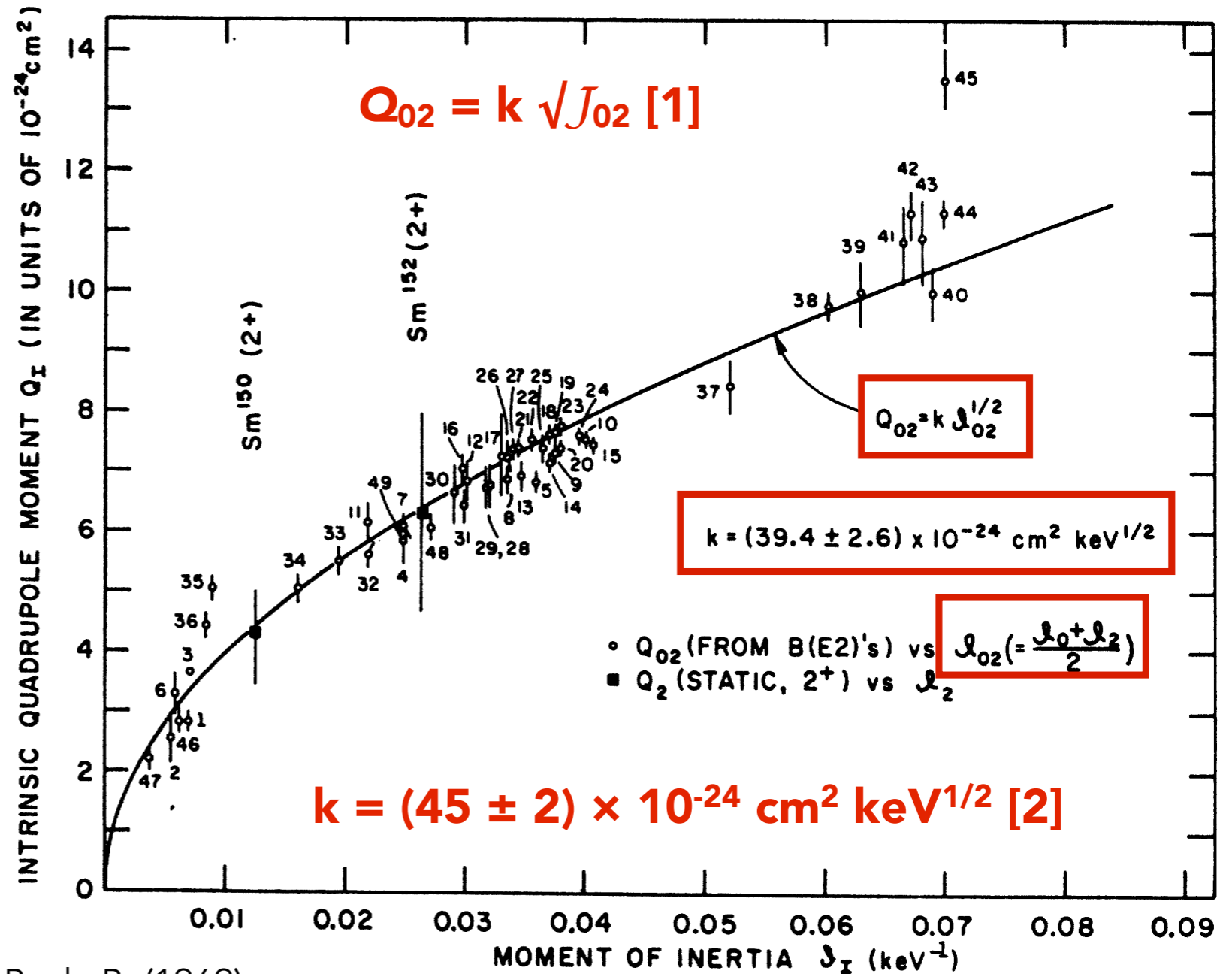
doi:10.1103/PhysRev.178.1864

[2] G.D. Dracoulis et al. (1988), *Nucl. Phys. A* **486**(2), 414-428

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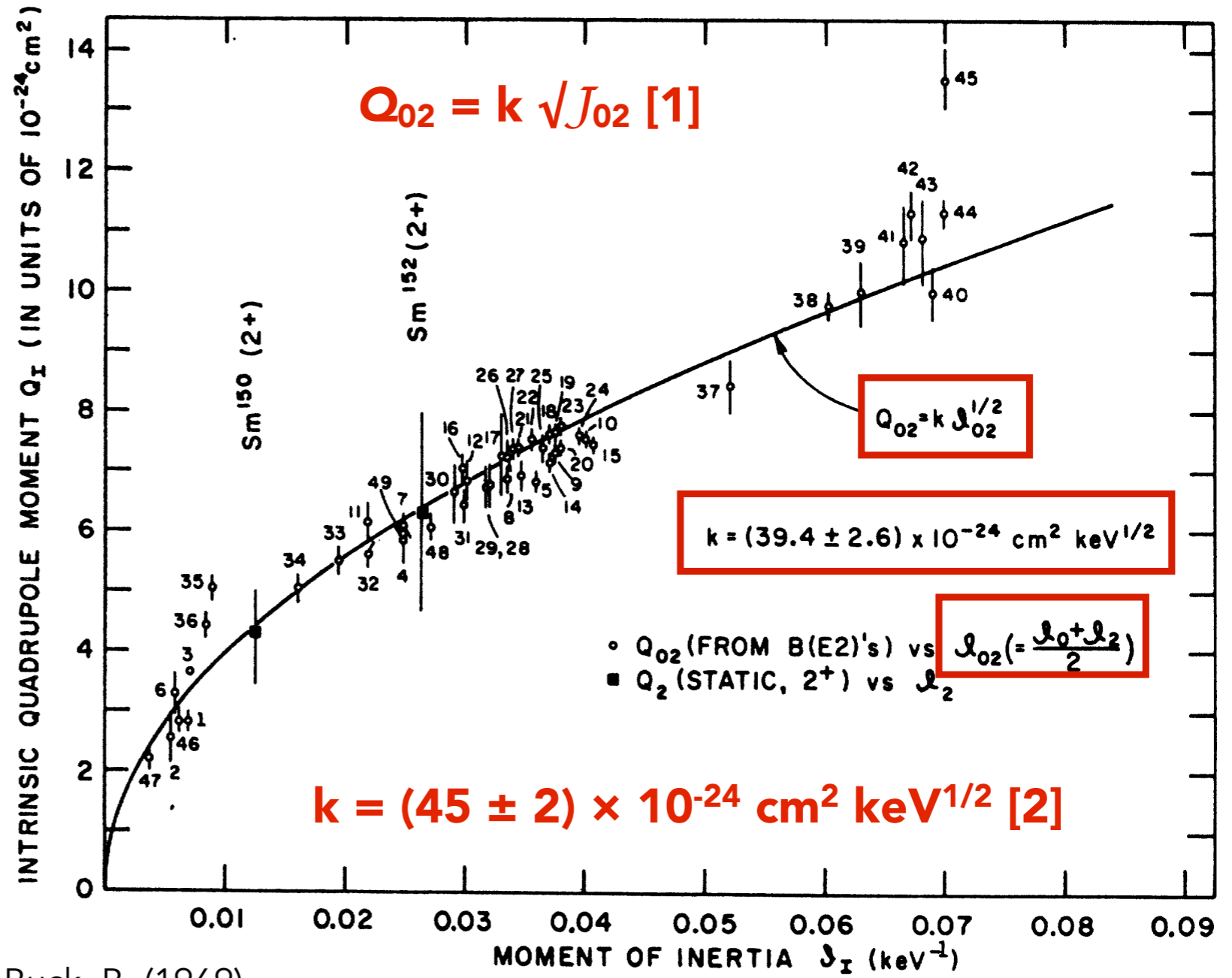
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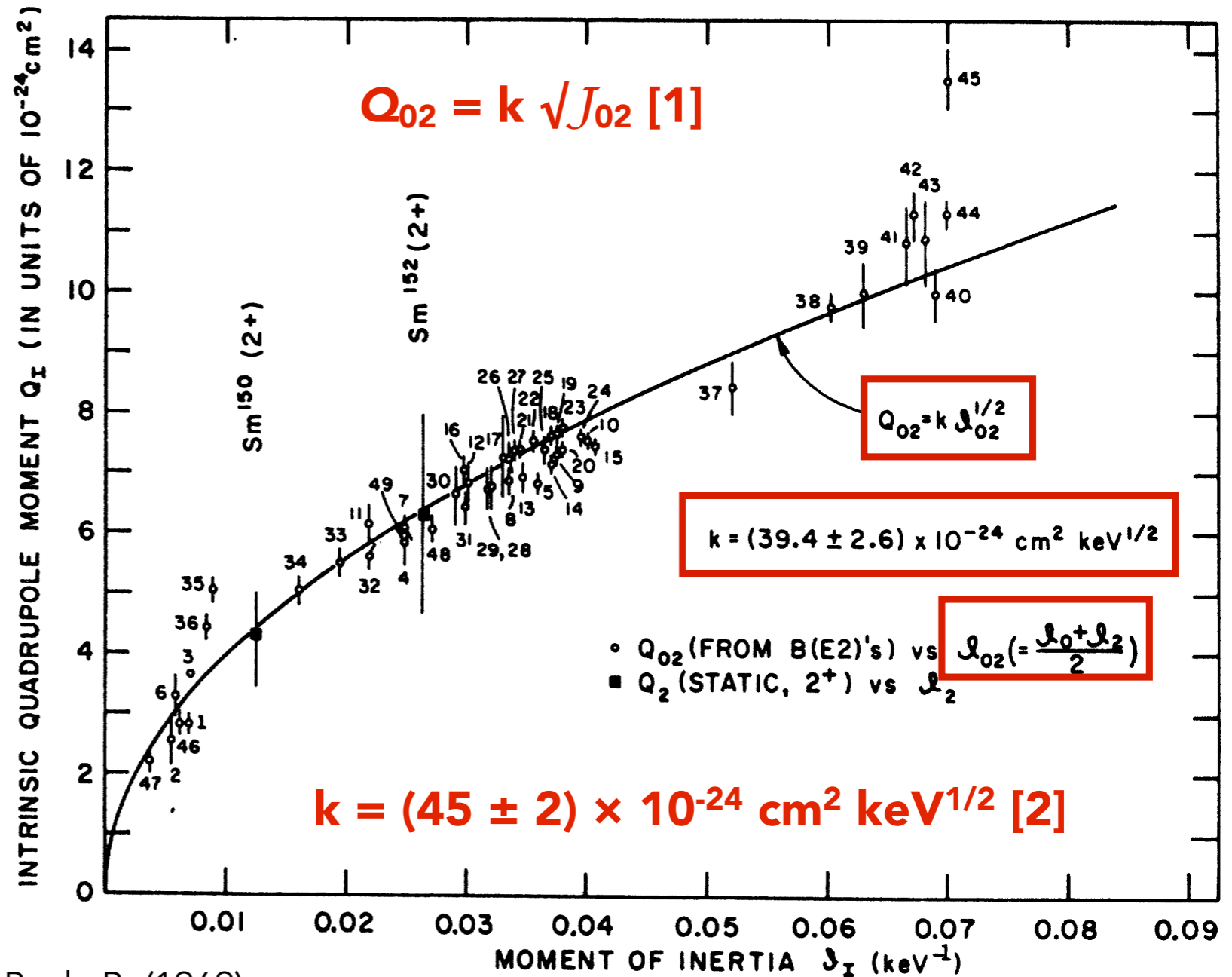


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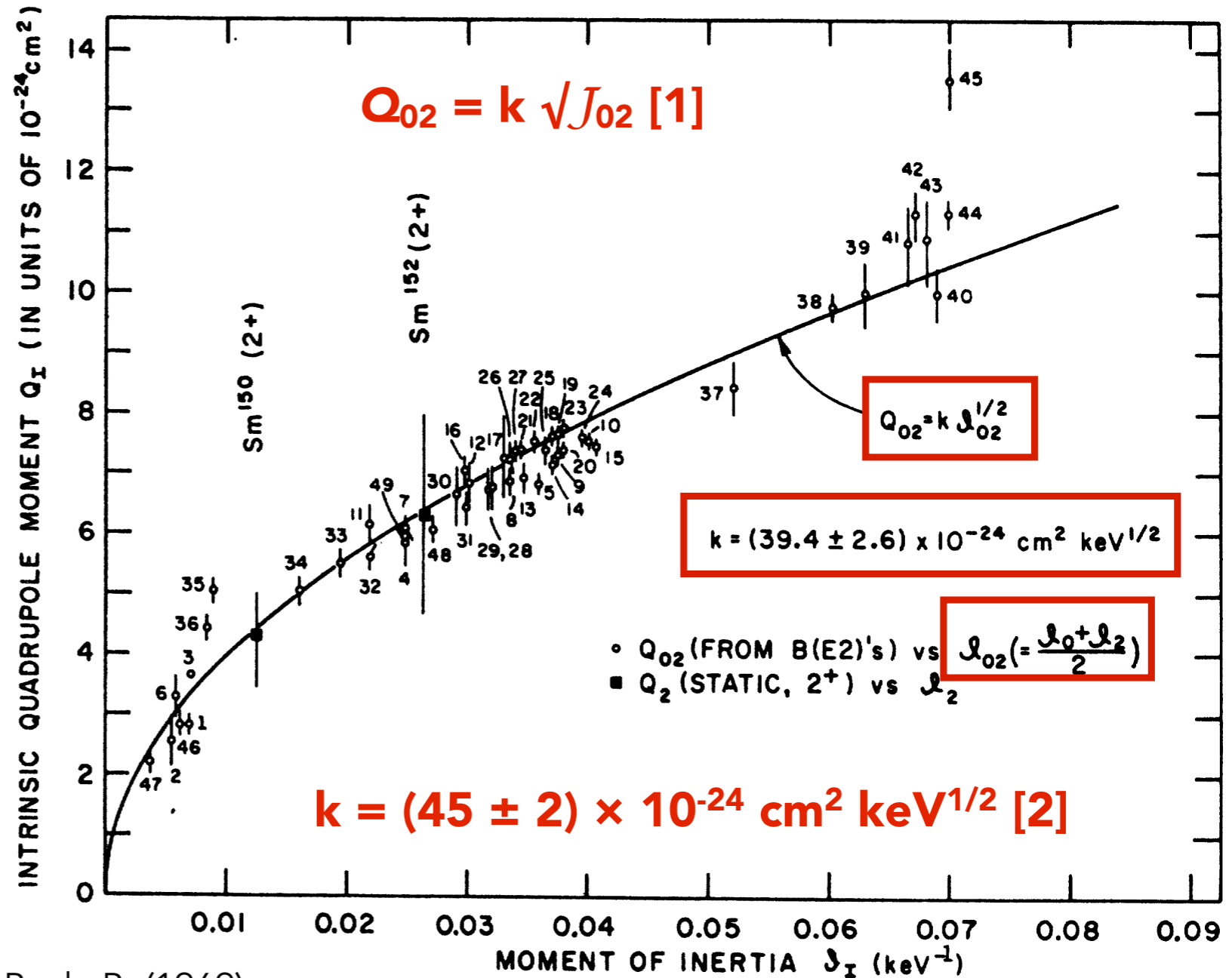
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Results and discussion

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- Gives pure matrix elements.
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- Experimental B(E2)s



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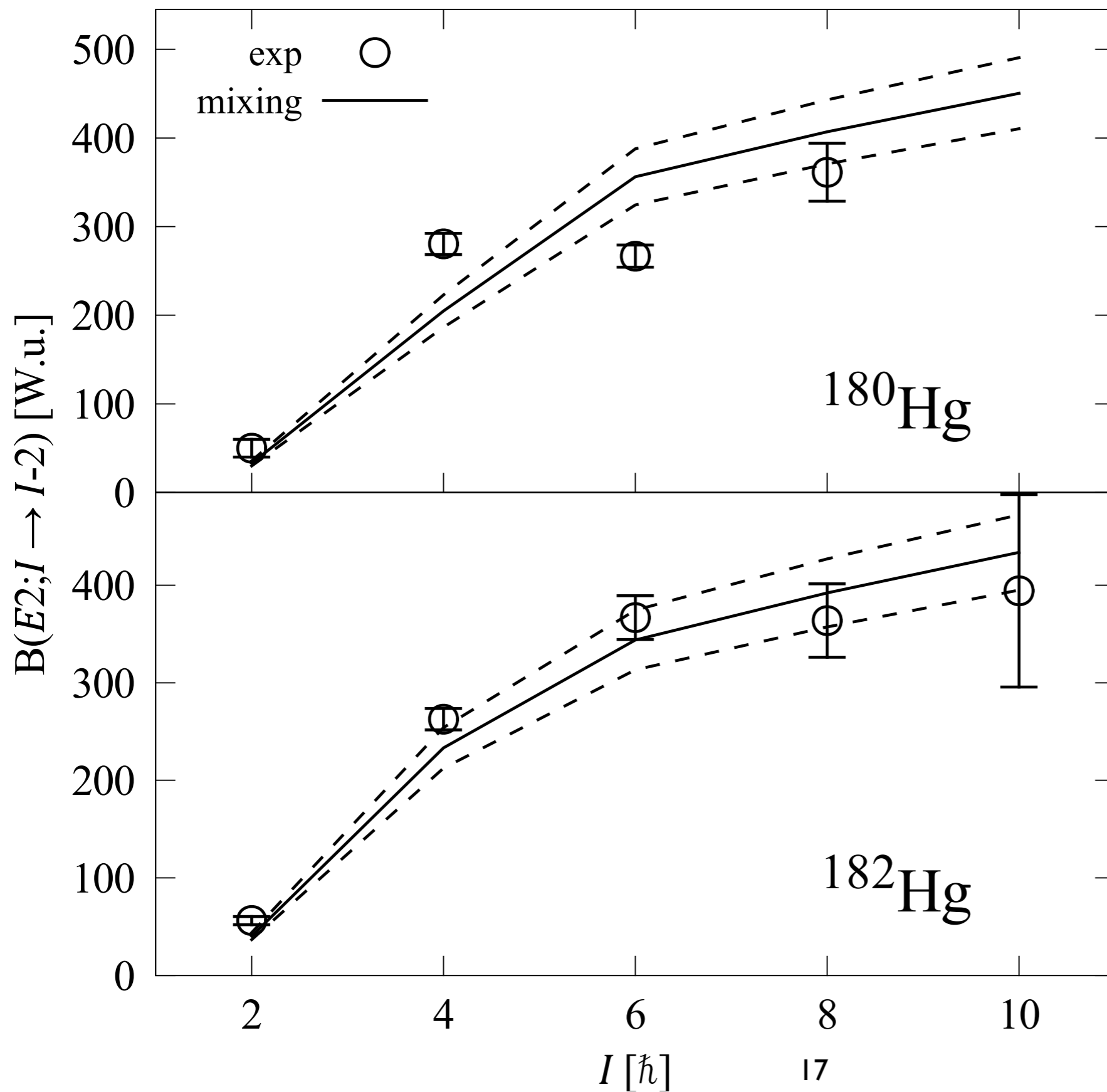
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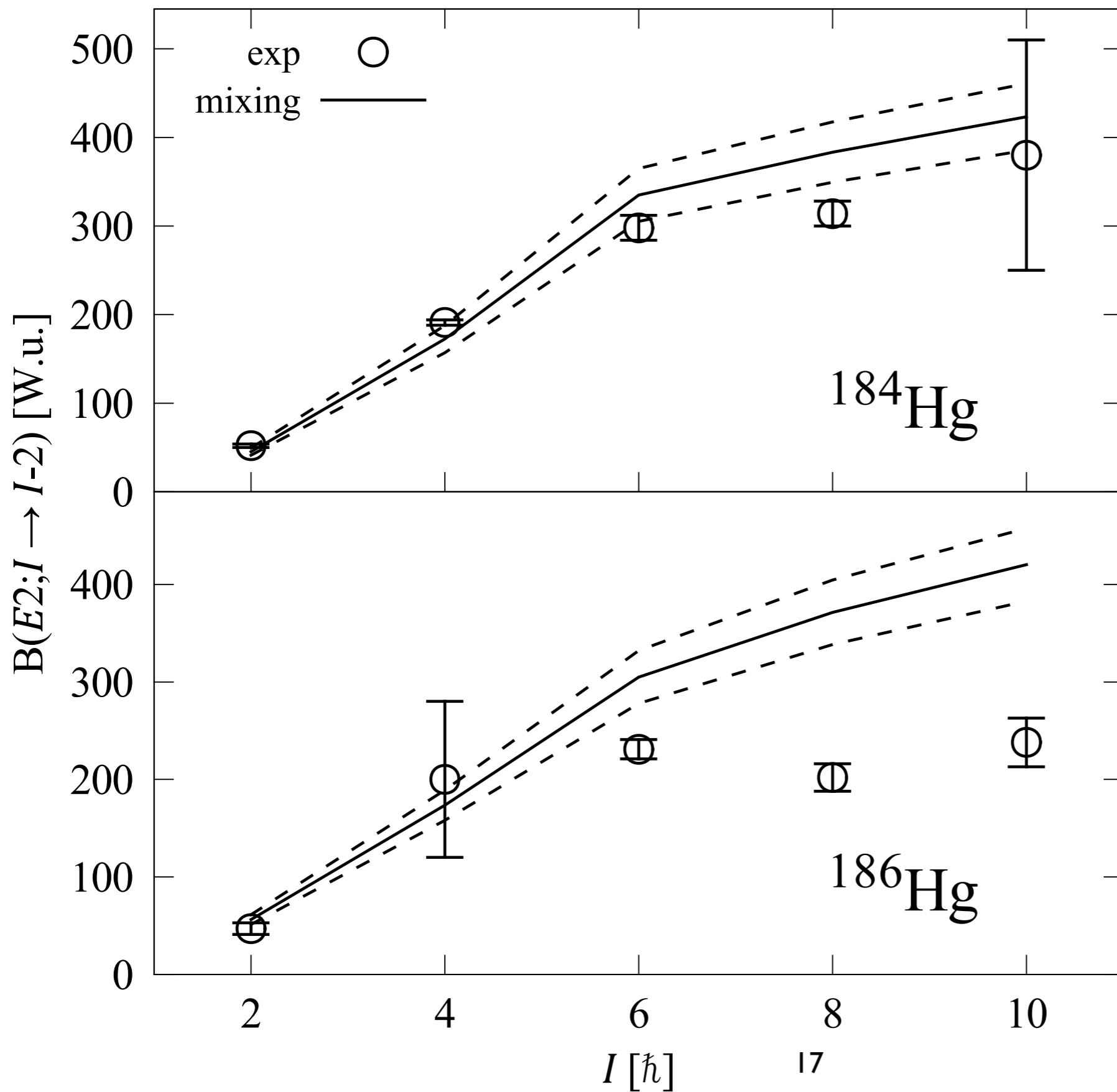
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Results and discussion



Results and discussion



Collaboration

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CERN, Switzerland

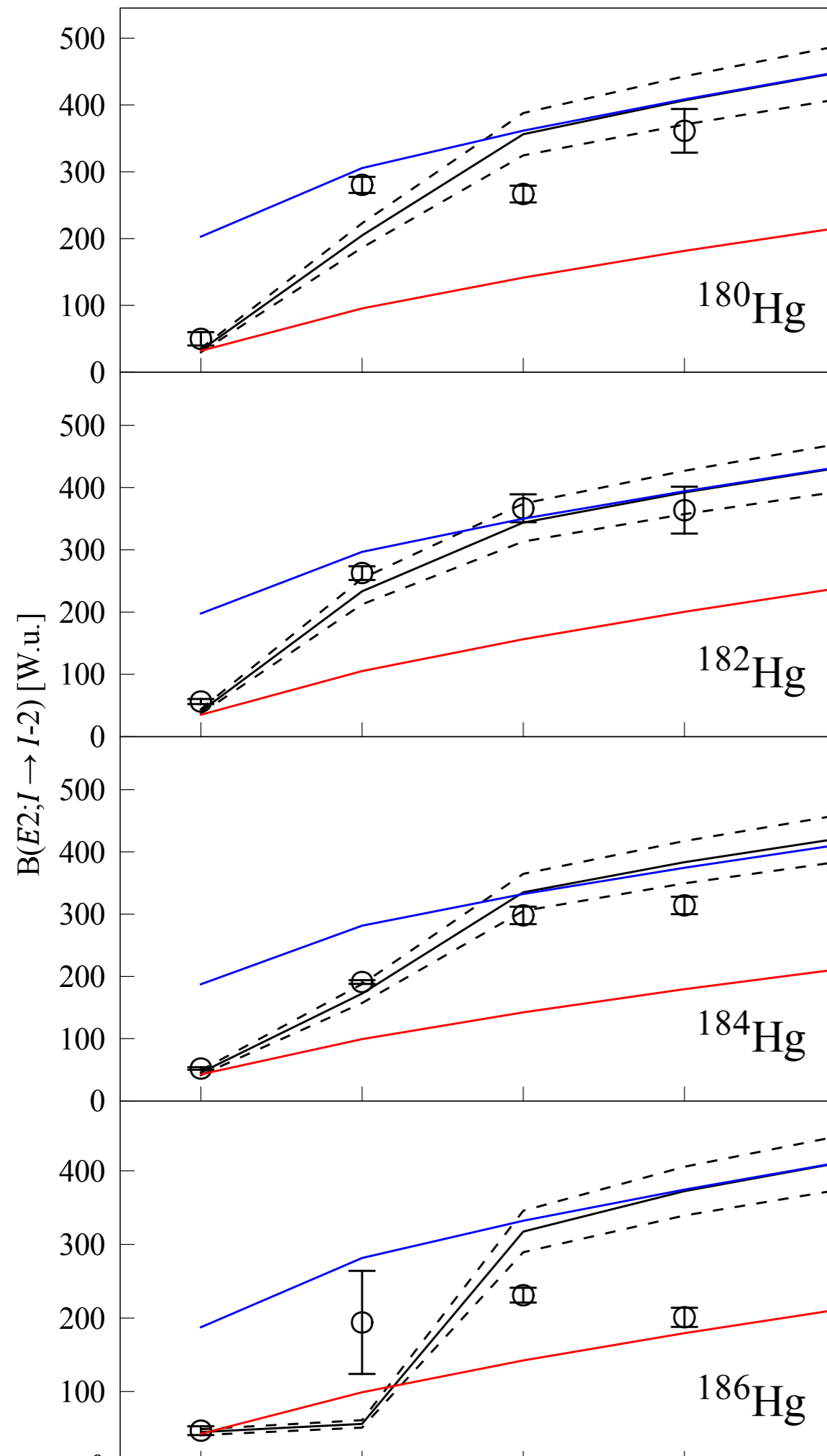
J. Pakarinen



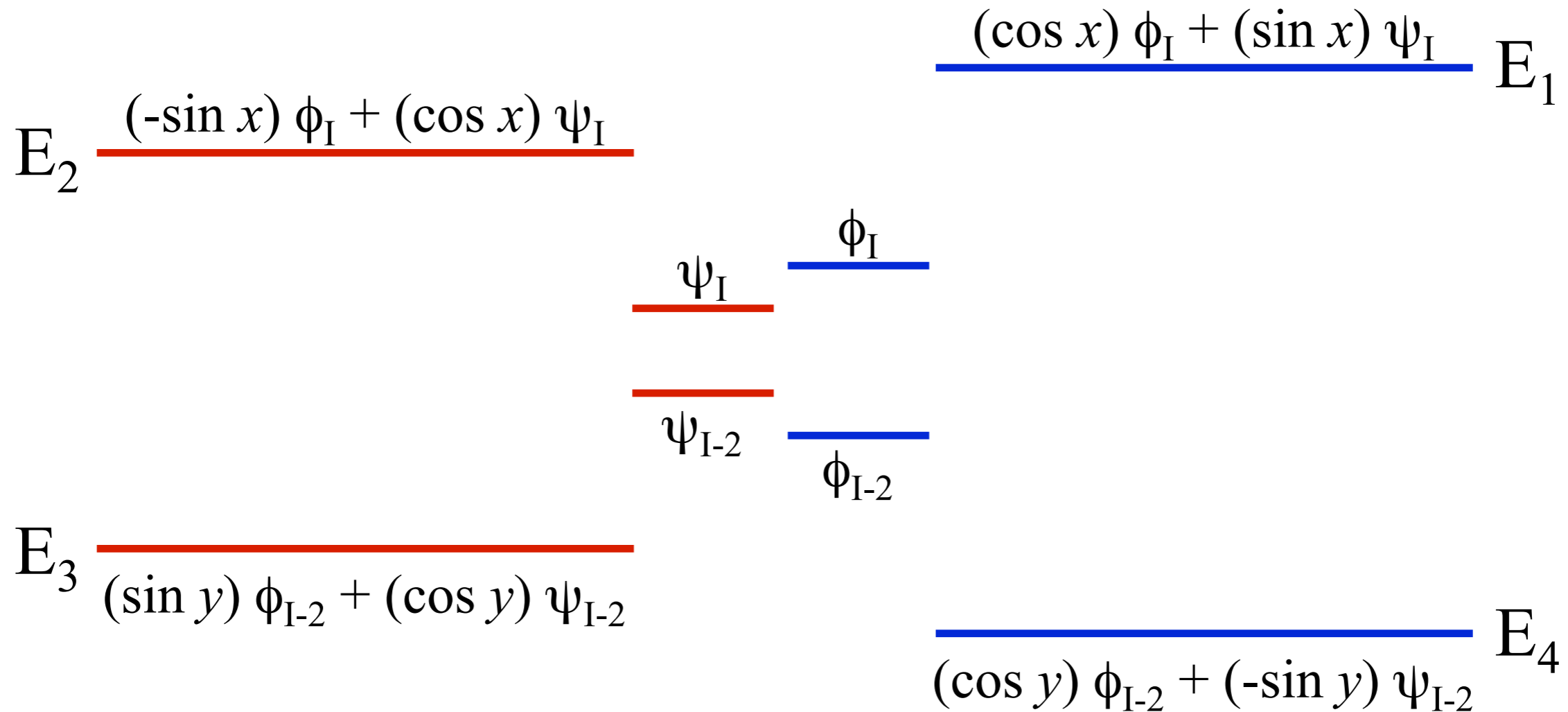
Lifetimes

	E_γ (keV)	I^π	τ_{ave} (ps)	τ_{prev} (ps)	$B(E2)$ (W.u)	$ Q_t $
^{184}Hg	366.7	2_1^+	35.8(15)	30(7)	52(2)	4.03(8)
	287.0	4_1^+	30.2(10)	32.8(34)	191(6)	6.46(10)
	340.1	6_1^+	8.7(4)	8.1(31)	307(15)	7.81(19)
	418.3	8_1^+	3.19(14)	$2.9_{-1.6}^{+1.1}$	309(13)	7.65(17)
	329.1	$9_3^{(-)}$	12.2(8)	—	160(30)	5.5(5)
^{186}Hg	405.3	2_1^+	24(3)	26(4)	47(6)	3.9(2)
	402.6	4_1^+	5.6(20)	13(4)	200(70)	6.6(12)
	356.7	6_1^+	9.1(4)	7(3)	231(10)	6.82(15)
	424.2	8_1^+	4.5(3)	≈ 4	202(14)	6.2(2)
	488.9	10_1^+	1.9(2)	—	238(25)	6.7(4)

Mixing results



B(E2) ↓ values



$$B(E2; 1 \rightarrow 3) = \frac{5}{16\pi} e^2 \left[\cos x \sin y \langle IK_\phi 20 | I - 2K_\phi \rangle Q_\phi + \sin x \cos y \langle IK_\psi 20 | I - 2K_\psi \rangle Q_\psi \right]^2$$

$$B(E2; 1 \rightarrow 4) = \frac{5}{16\pi} e^2 \left[\cos x \cos y \langle IK_\phi 20 | I - 2K_\phi \rangle Q_\phi - \sin x \sin y \langle IK_\psi 20 | I - 2K_\psi \rangle Q_\psi \right]^2$$

$$\langle \phi | \hat{O}(E2) | \psi \rangle = 0$$

A matrix of matrices

AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG
	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG
		CC	CD	CE	CF	CG
			DD	DE	DF	DG
				EE	EF	EG
					FF	FG
xy						GG

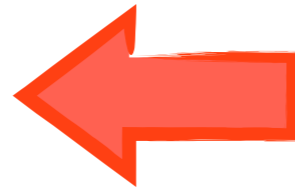
- Unpacked events into γ - γ -matrices
- Each ring against every other = 28
- Gate lists for each ring (θ) and each transition

A matrix of matrices

AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG
	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG
		CC	CD	CE	CF	CG
			DD	DE	DF	DG
				EE	EF	EG
					FF	FG
<i>xy</i>						GG

A matrix of matrices

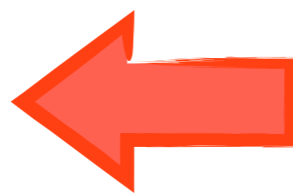
gate on y-, project to x-axis
sum 7 spectra → Ring A



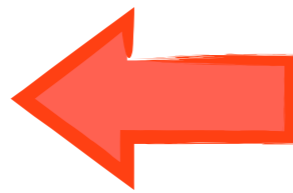
AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG
	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG
		CC	CD	CE	CF	CG
			DD	DE	DF	DG
				EE	EF	EG
					FF	FG
xy						GG

A matrix of matrices

gate on y-, project to x-axis
sum 7 spectra → Ring A



gate on y-, project to x-axis
only 4 spectra for Ring D



AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG
	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG
		CC	CD	CE	CF	CG
			DD	DE	DF	DG
				EE	EF	EG
					FF	FG
xy						GG

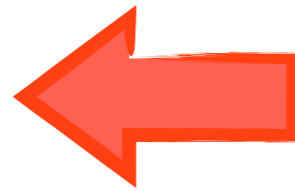
A matrix of matrices

gate on y-, project to x-axis
sum 7 spectra → Ring A



AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG
	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG
		CC	CD	CE	CF	CG
			DD	DE	DF	DG
				EE	EF	EG
					FF	FG
xy						GG

gate on y-, project to x-axis
only 4 spectra for Ring D



gate on x-, project to y-axis
sum 7 spectra → Ring D



^{184}Hg

Level scheme from:

Deng *et al.* Phys. Rev. C **52** (1995) 595

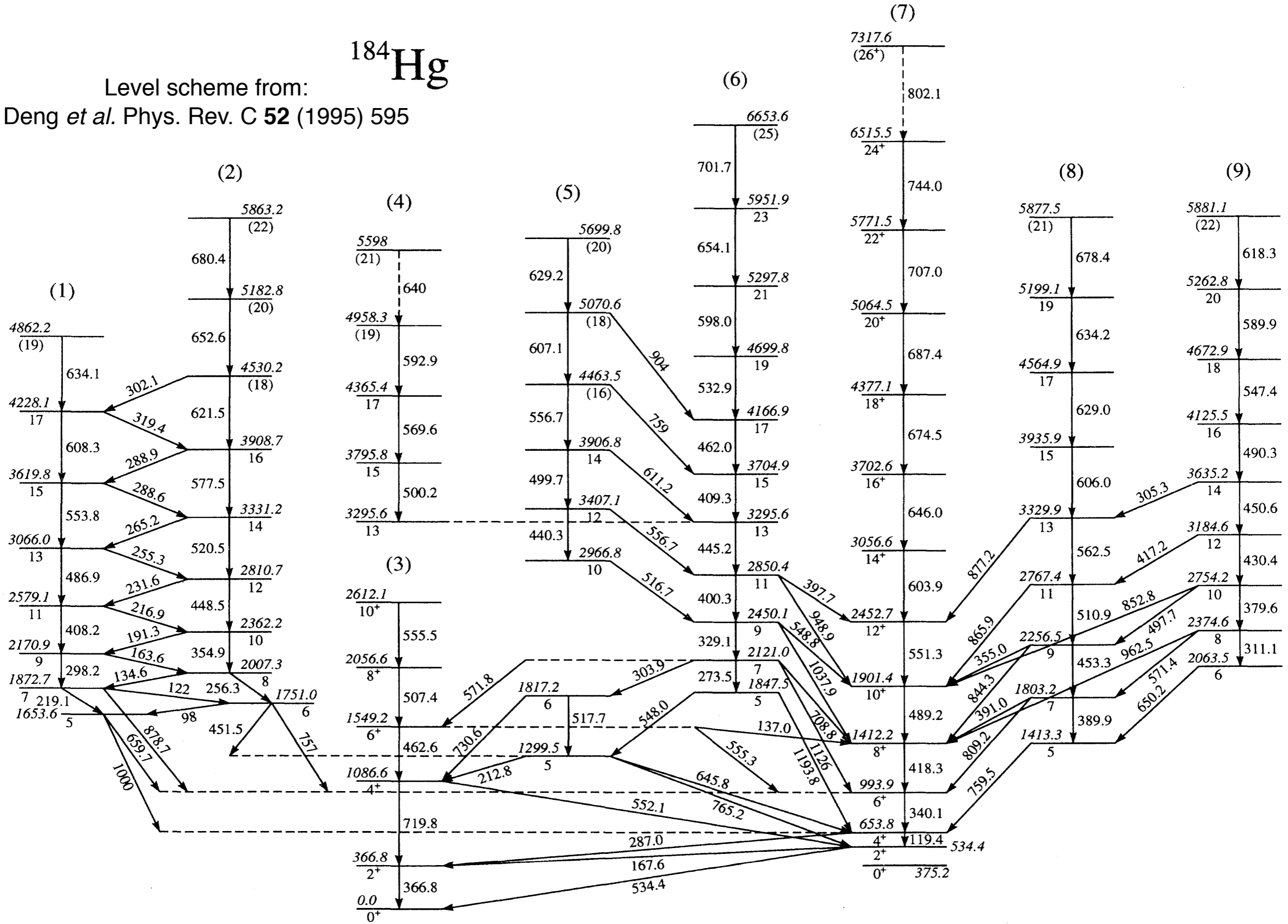
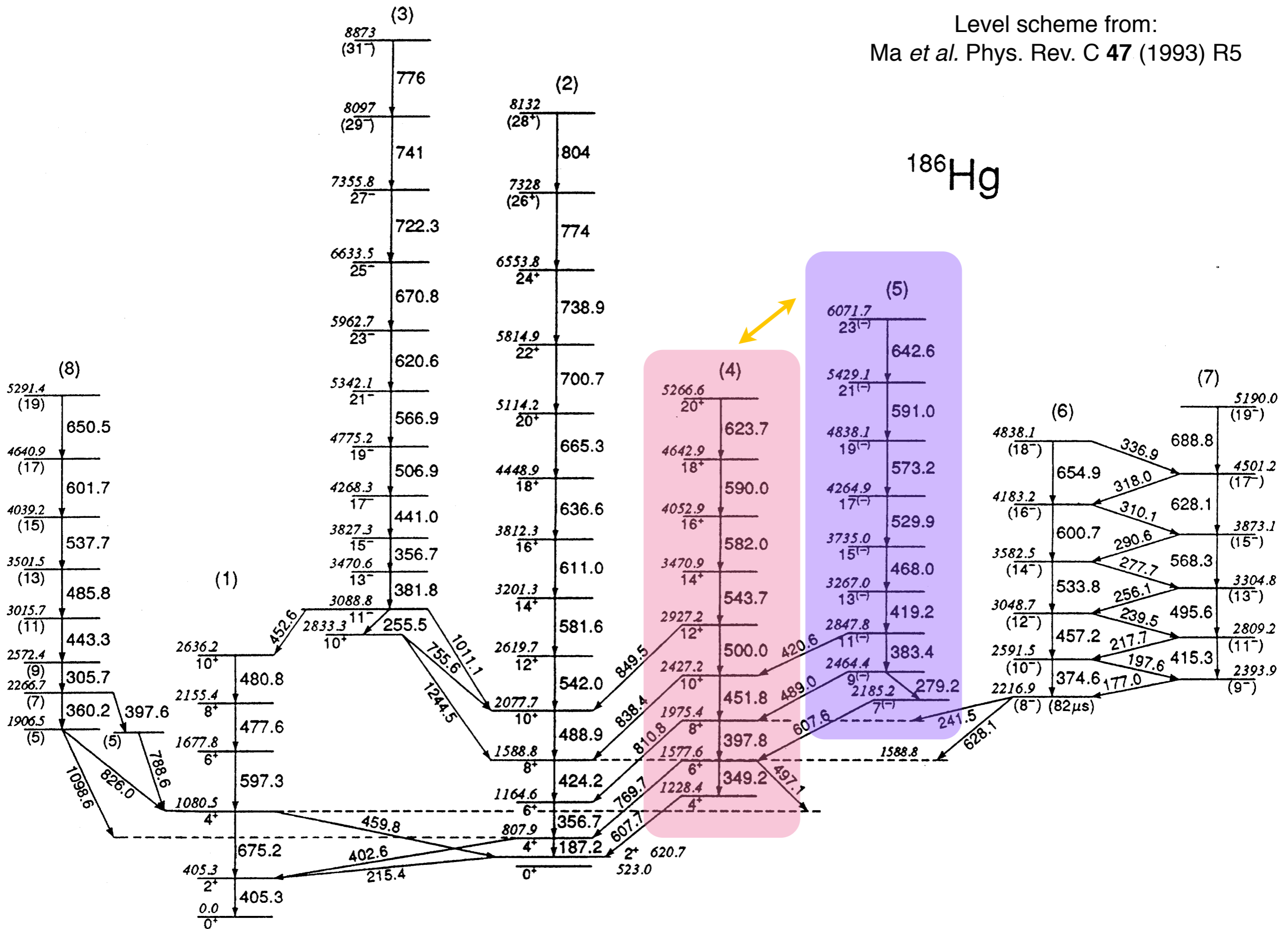


FIG. 1. Proposed level scheme for ^{184}Hg .

^{186}Hg



Level scheme from:
 F. Hannaci *et al.* Nucl. Phys. A **481** (1988) 135

