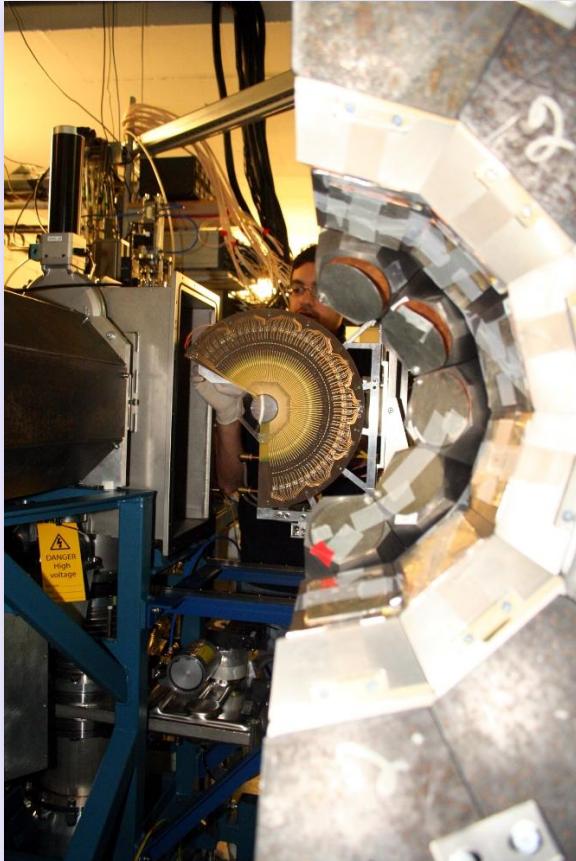


# Spectroscopy of heavy nuclei



R-D Herzberg

4<sup>th</sup> International Conference  
on the Chemistry and Physics  
of the Transactinide Elements

Sochi, Russia, 6-10 Sept 2011

R-D Herzberg



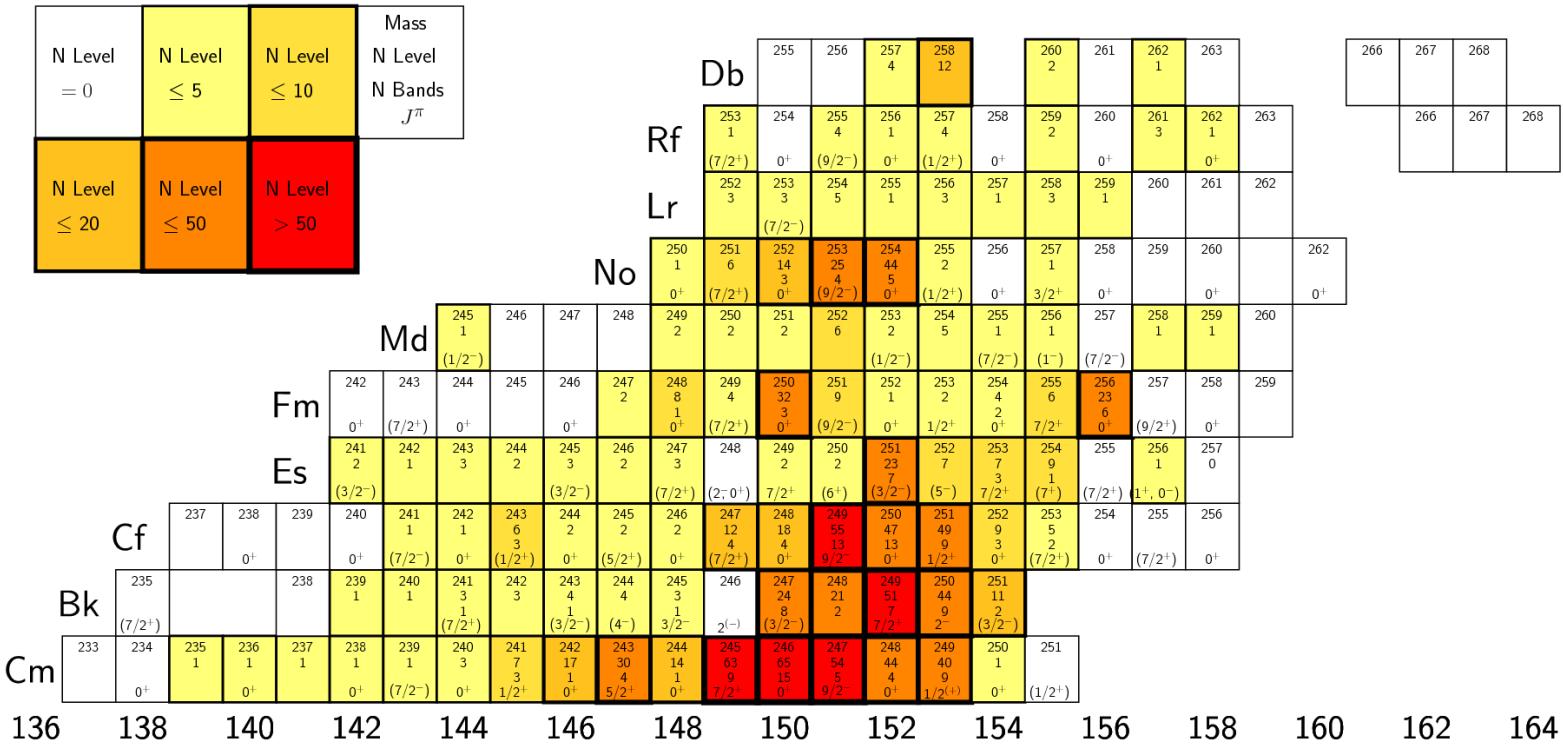
# Overview

- Introduction
- Isomer Spectroscopy
- Analysis Methods
- In-beam Spectroscopy
- Electron Spectroscopy: SAGE
- Summary



# Data known today

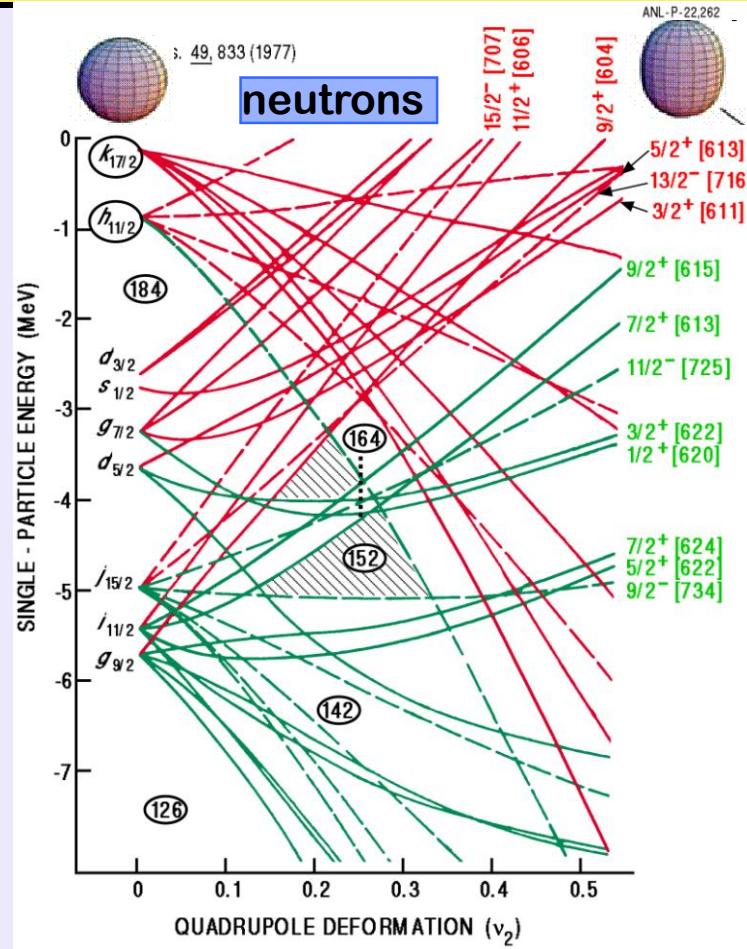
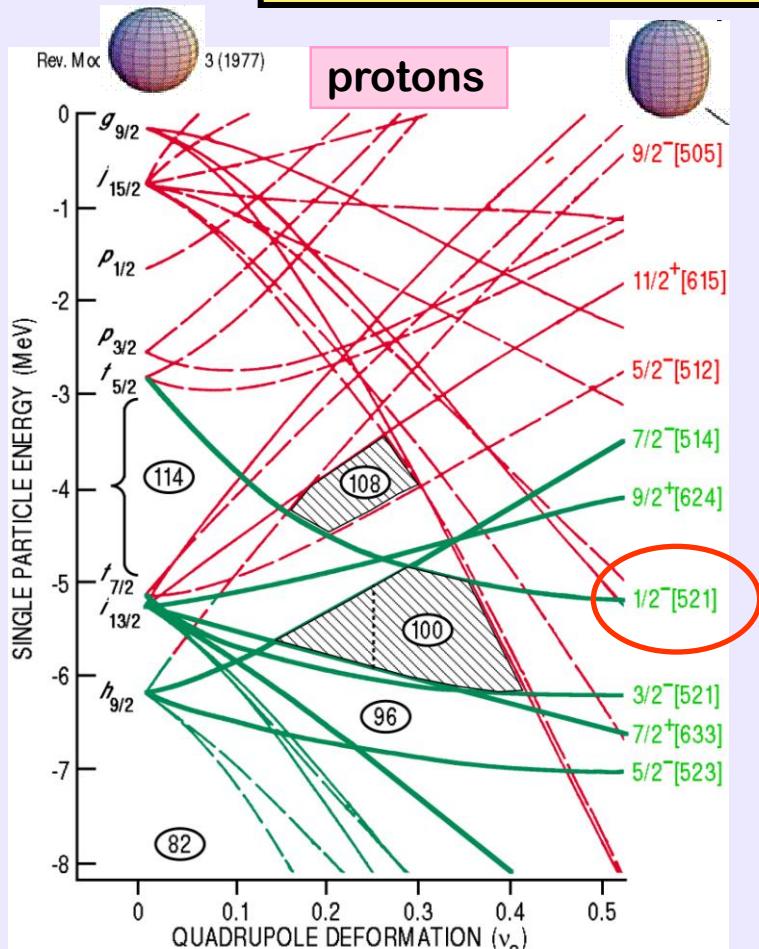
Proton Number





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# Deformed Single Particle Orbitals



R. Chasman et al., Rev Mod Phys. 49, 833 (1977)

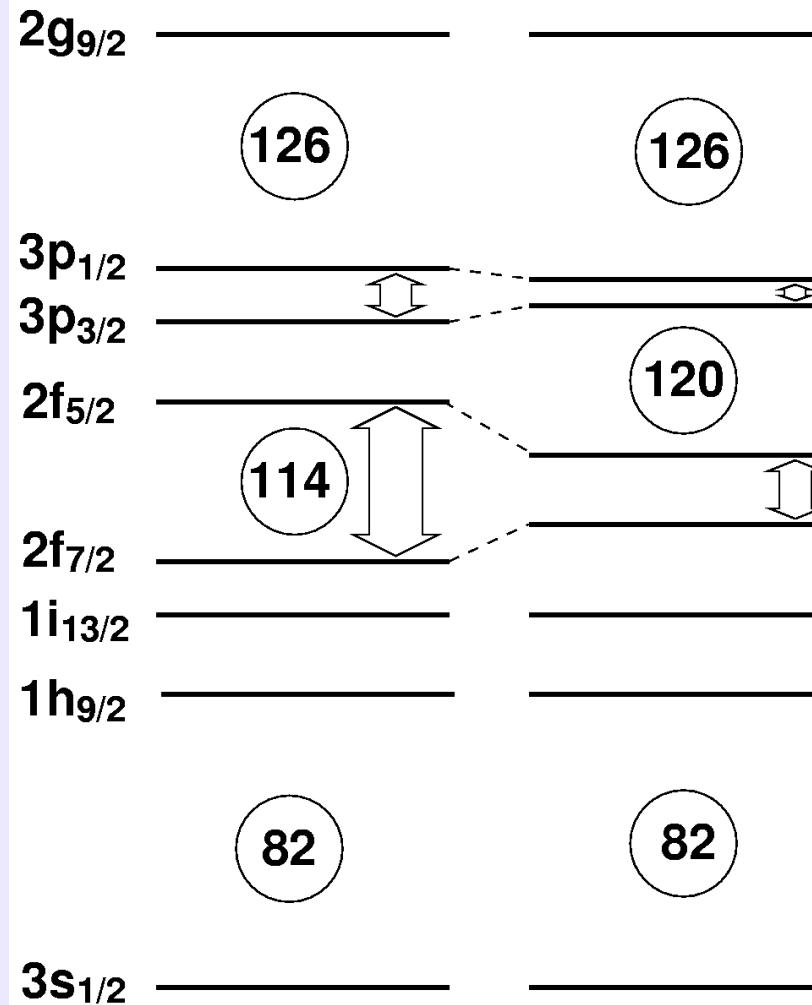


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# Spin-Orbit Interaction

Strong

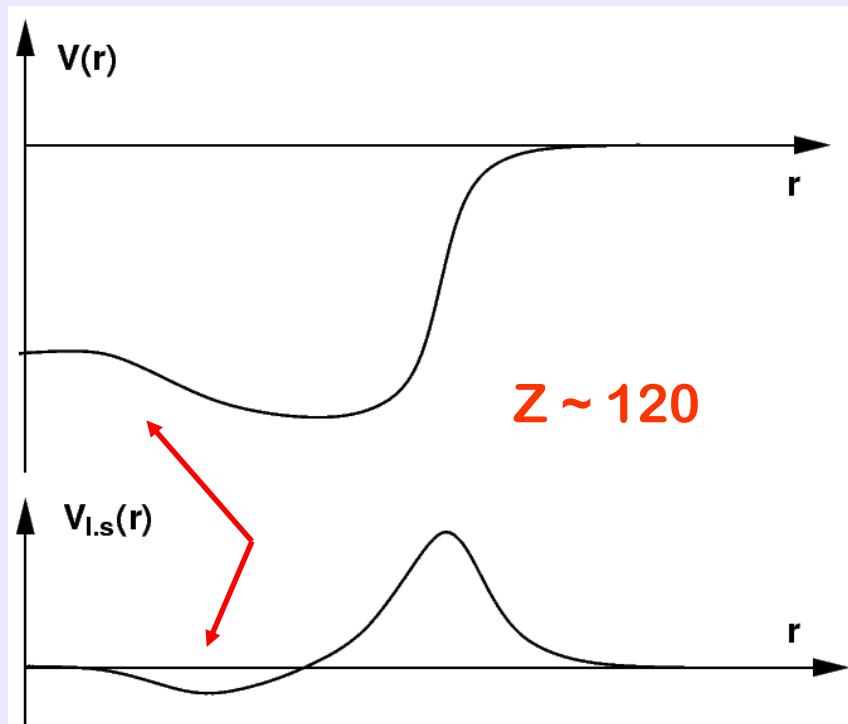
Weak



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# Spin-Orbit



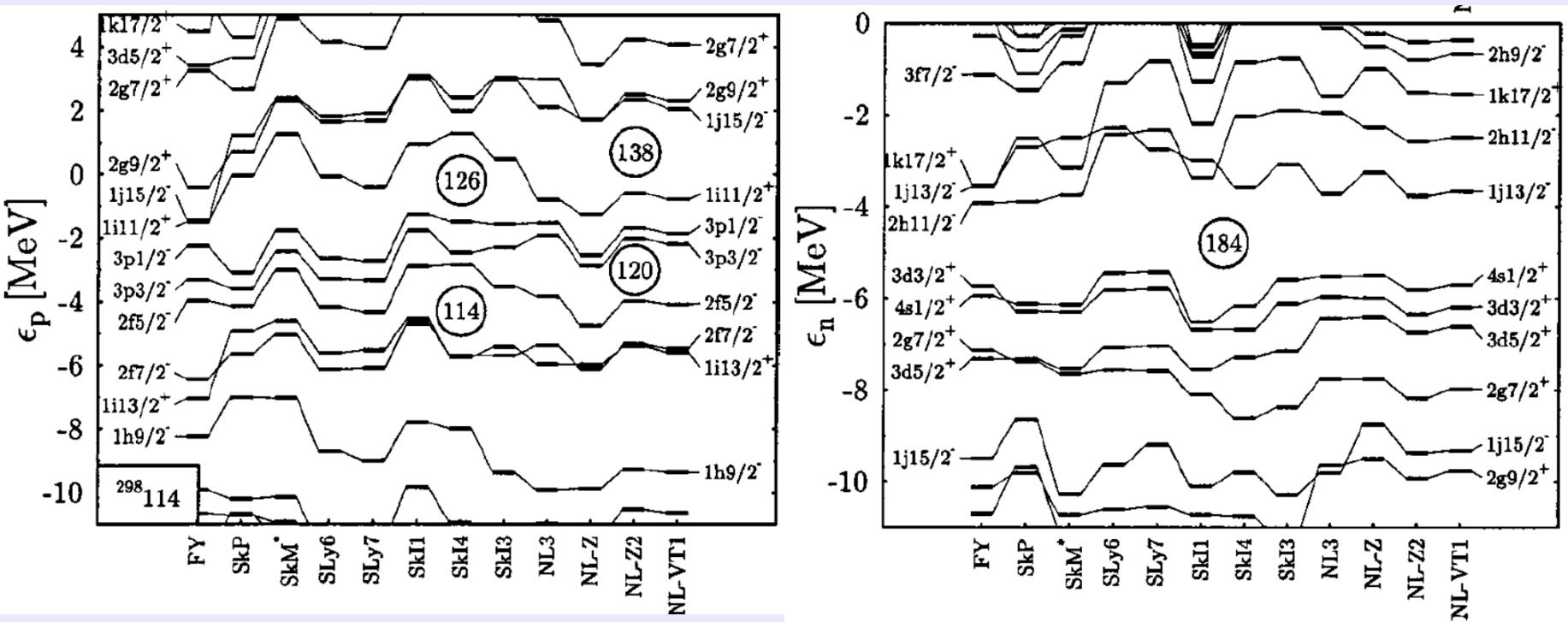
Phenomenological:

$$V_{ls}(r) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V(r)}{\partial r}$$

Regardless of details,  
 $V_{ls}$  is density dependent.



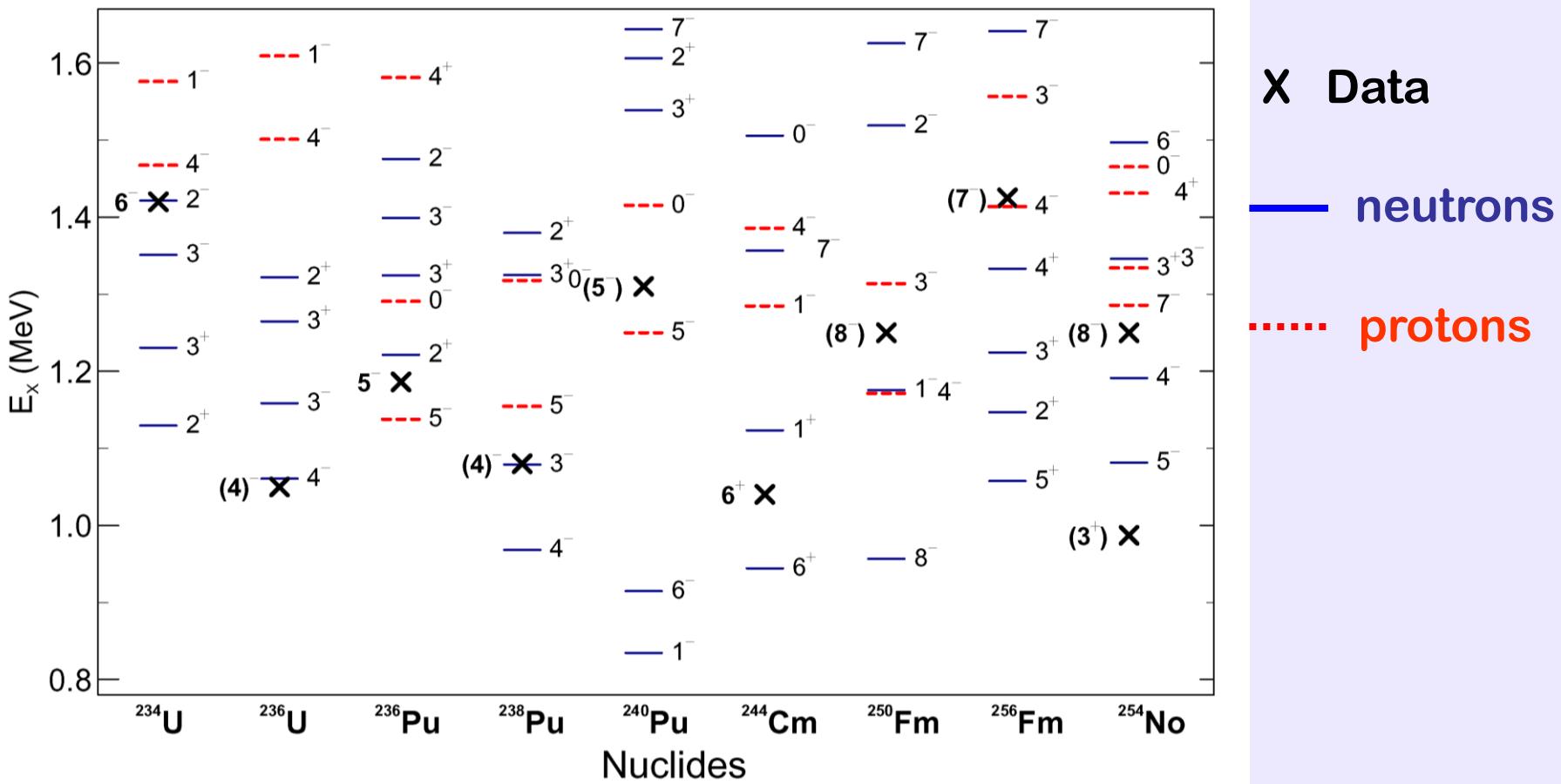
# Shell Positions for $^{298}\text{114}$



From M. Bender et al., PRC 60 (1999) 034304



# HFB Gogny Calculation



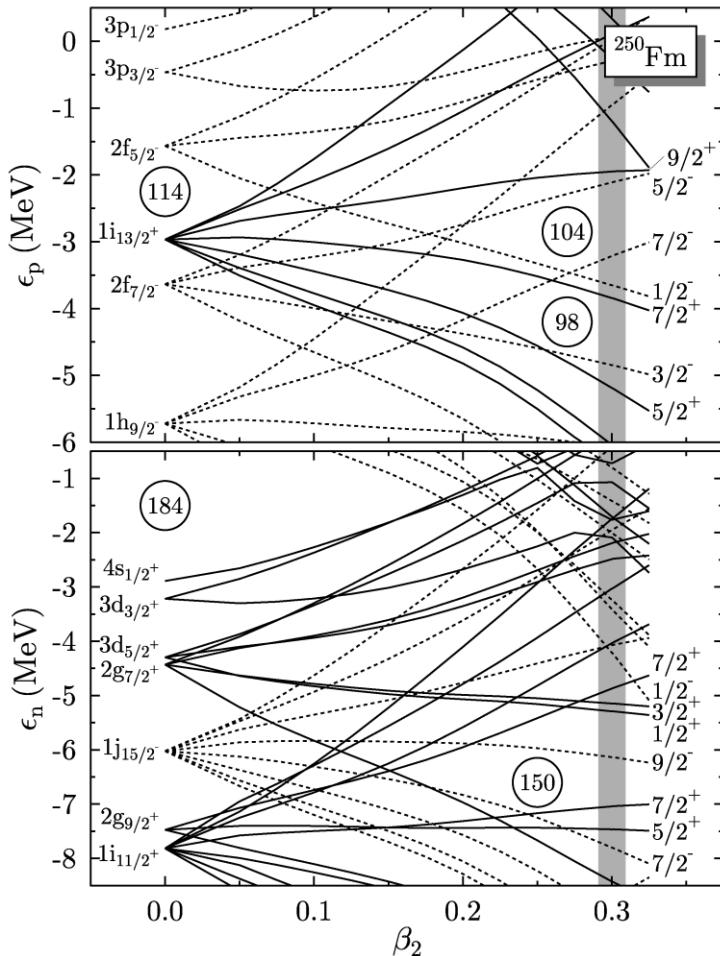
X Data

— neutrons

··· protons



# Deformed orbitals



Problems:

No gap at  $Z=100$  or  $102$   
No gap at  $N=152$

Trace to position of high-l  
Orbitals?

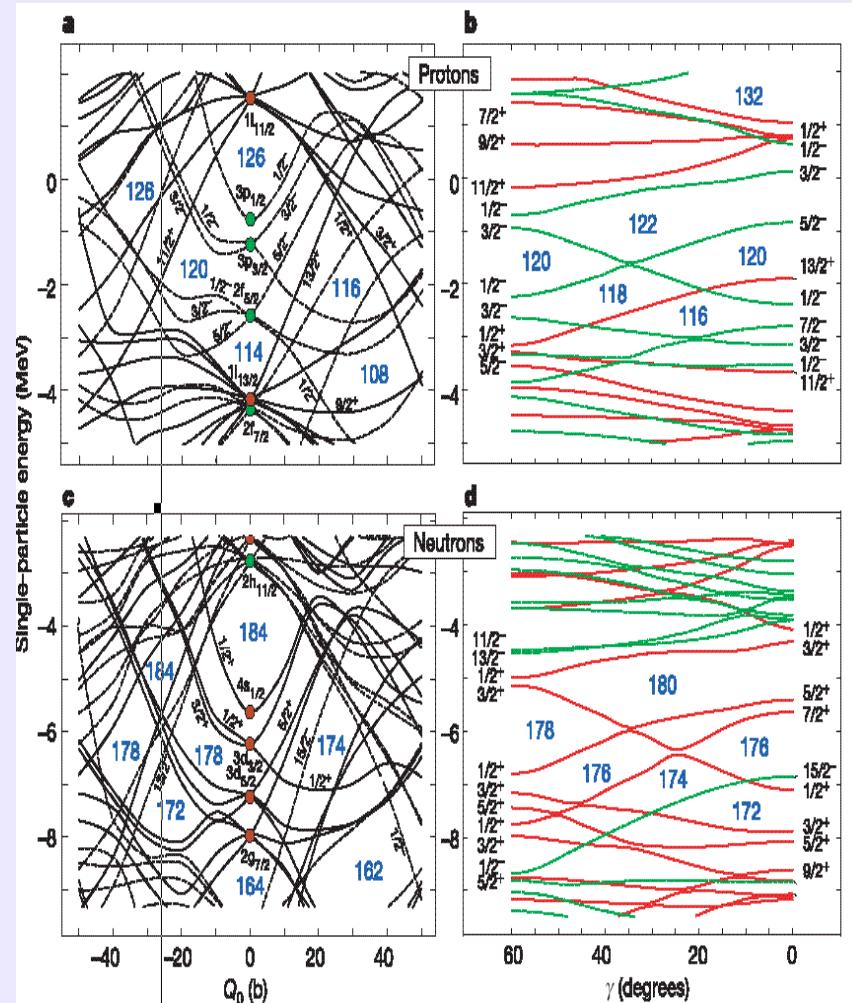
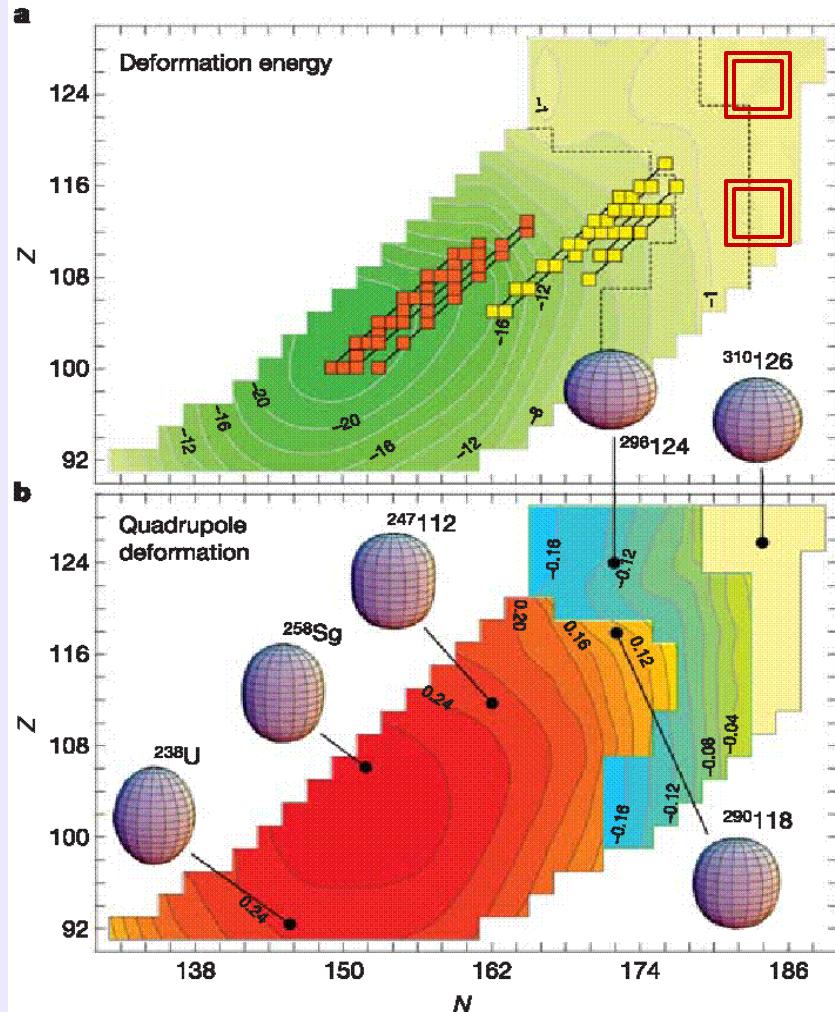
$p \ i_{13/2} \ n \ j_{15/2}$

M Bender, e.g. in  
A. Chatillon et al, EPJA30, 06, 397



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# Shape is important!



Cwiok, Heenen & Naczarewicz, Nature 433 (2005) 705  
R-D Herzberg

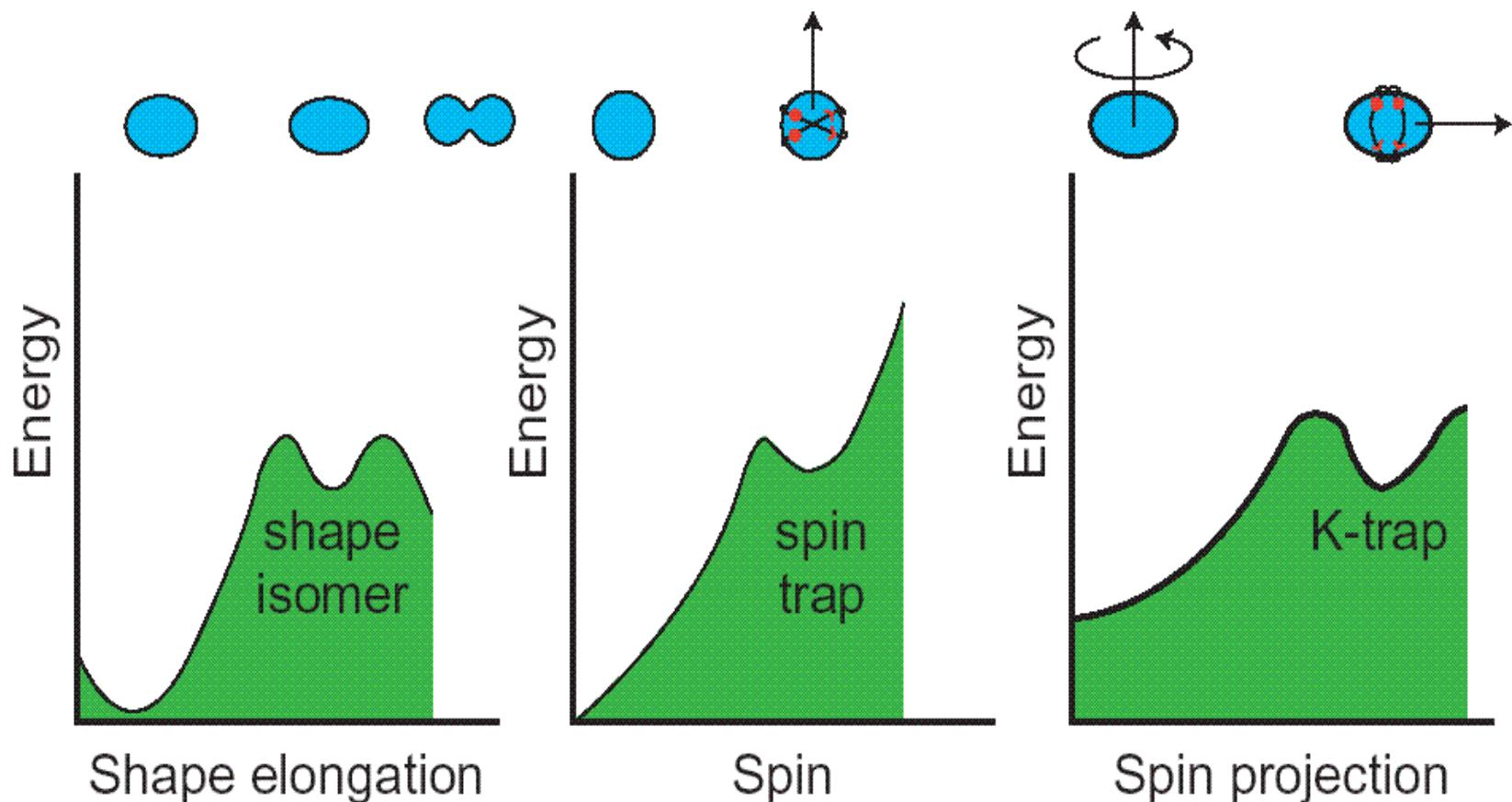


# Summary

- Structure is very important.
- Position of high-l orbitals is crucial
- Isomer spectroscopy is ideal to locate these positions experimentally
- Systematic approach needed

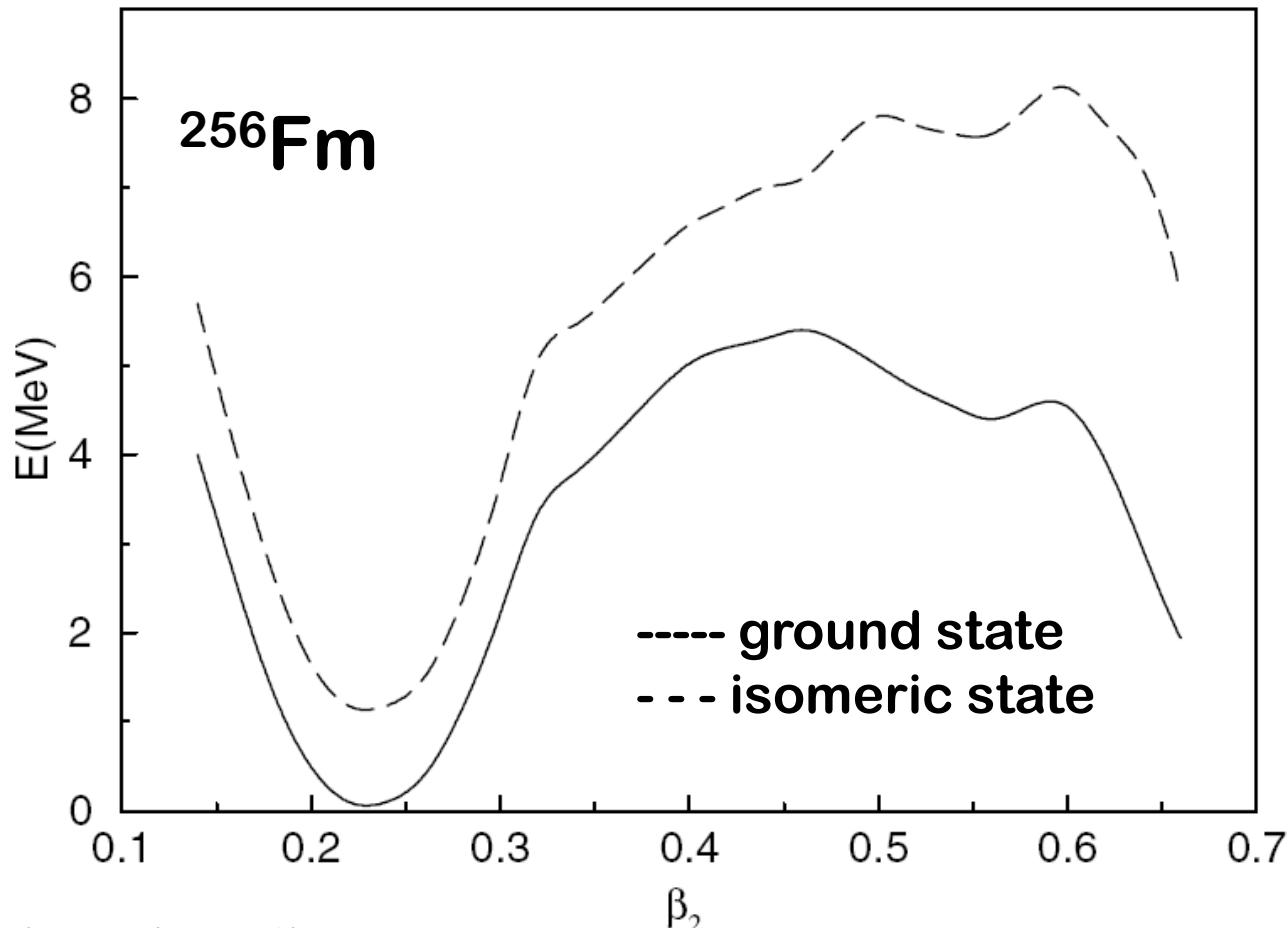


# Isomers





# Fission Barrier



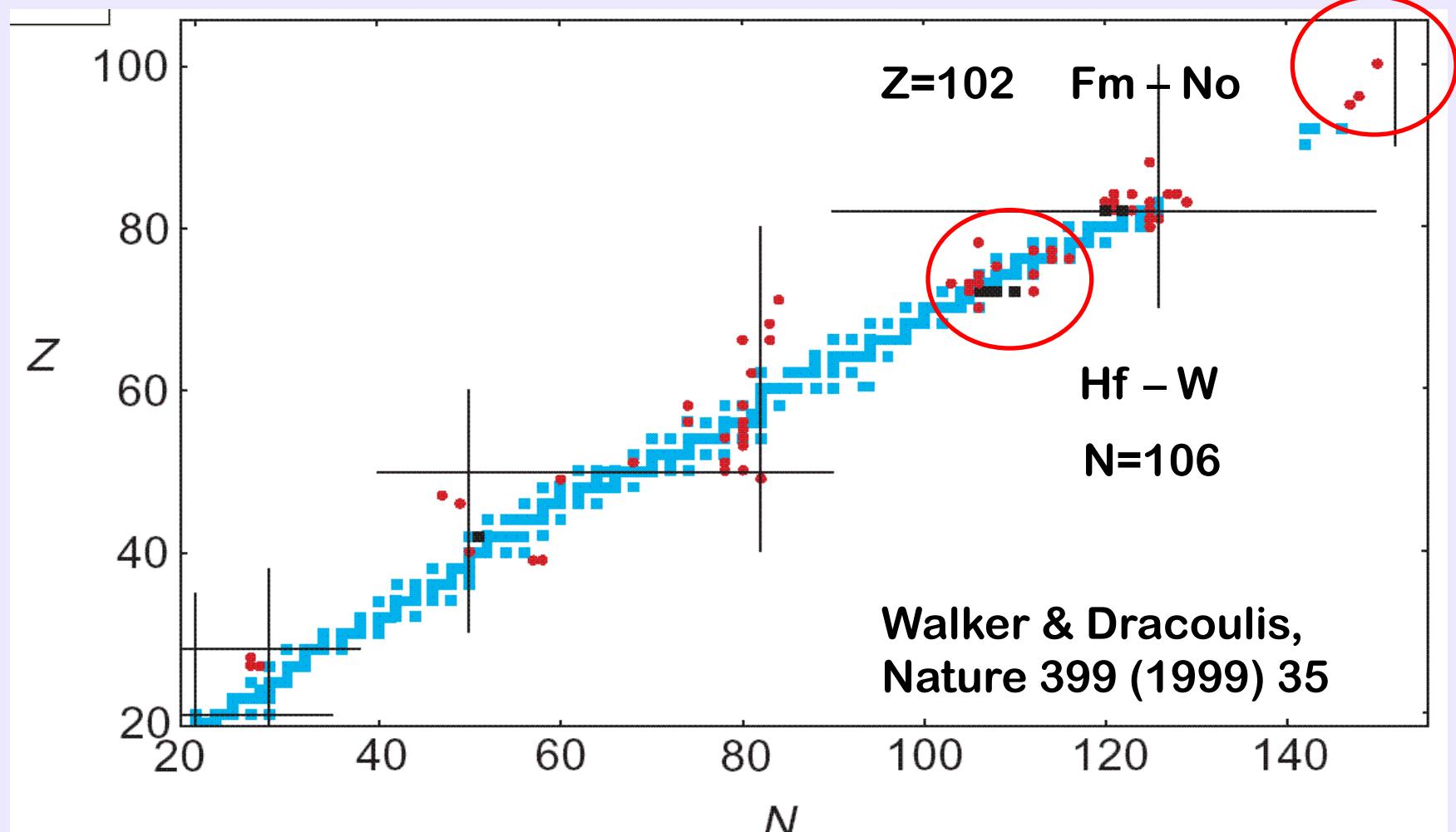
Xu et al, PRL 92 (2004) 252501

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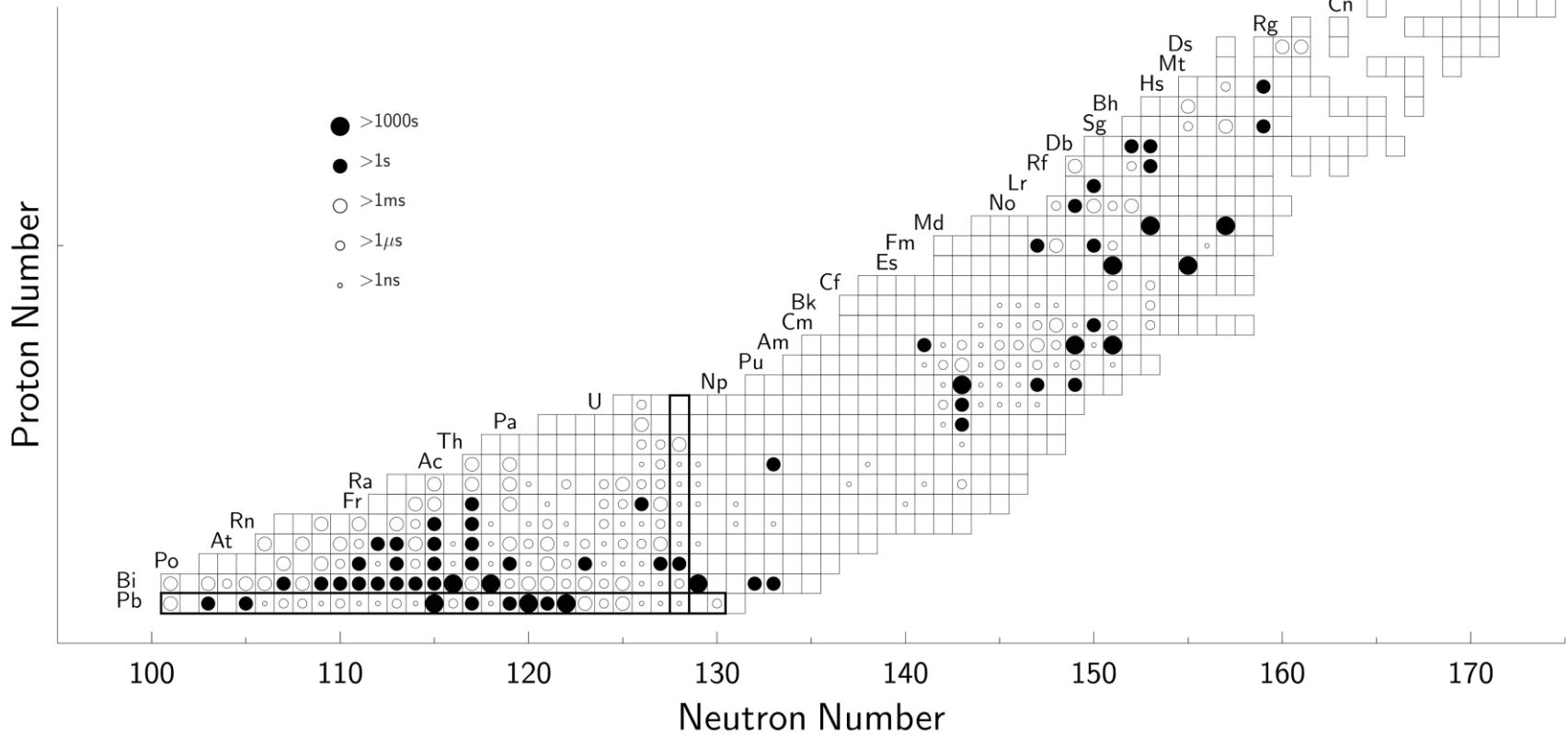
# Isomer Hunting Grounds





# Isomers

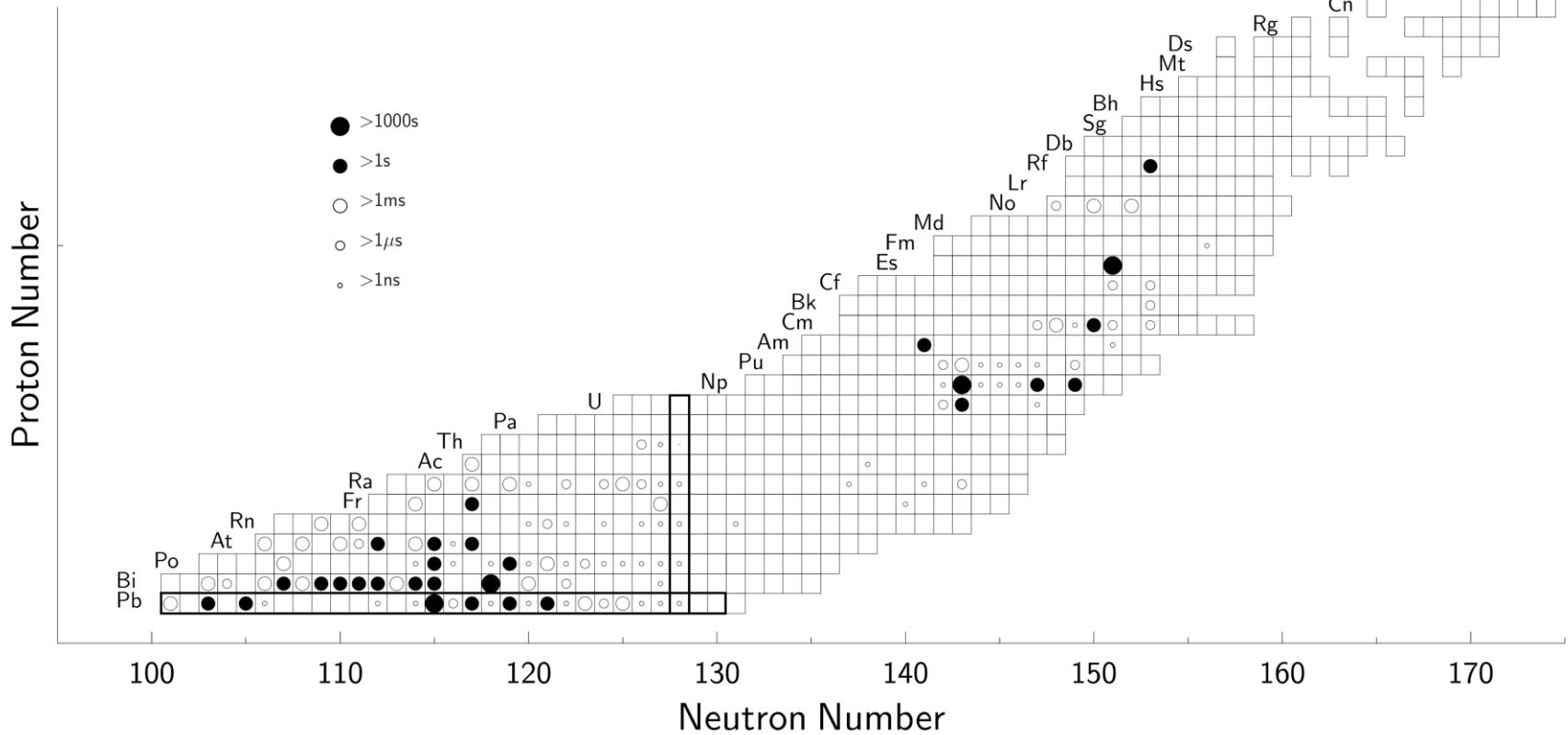
Longest lived isomeric state





# Isomers $J \leq 8$

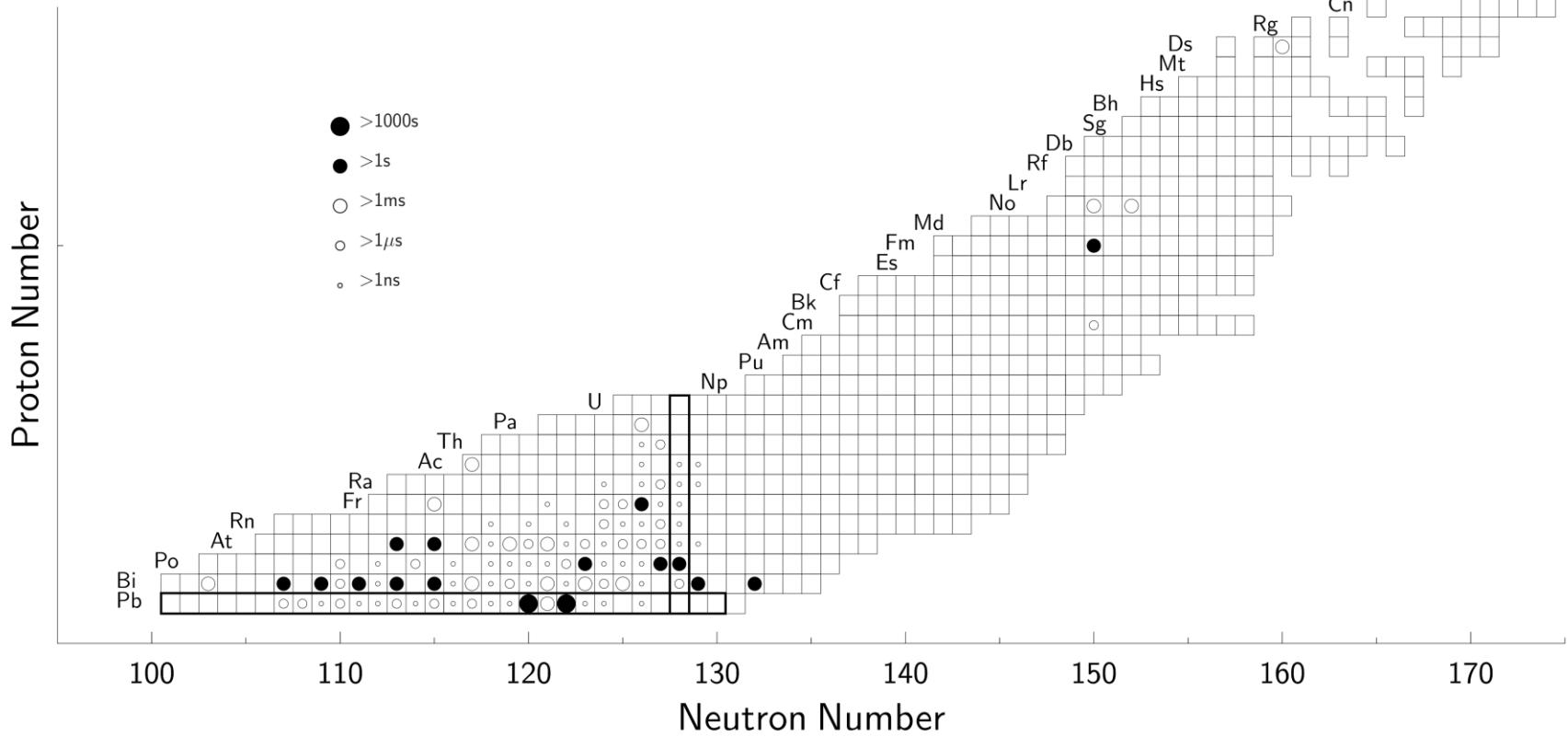
Longest lived isomeric state spin  $\leq 8$





# Isomers J>8

Longest lived isomeric state spin  $\geq 17/2$

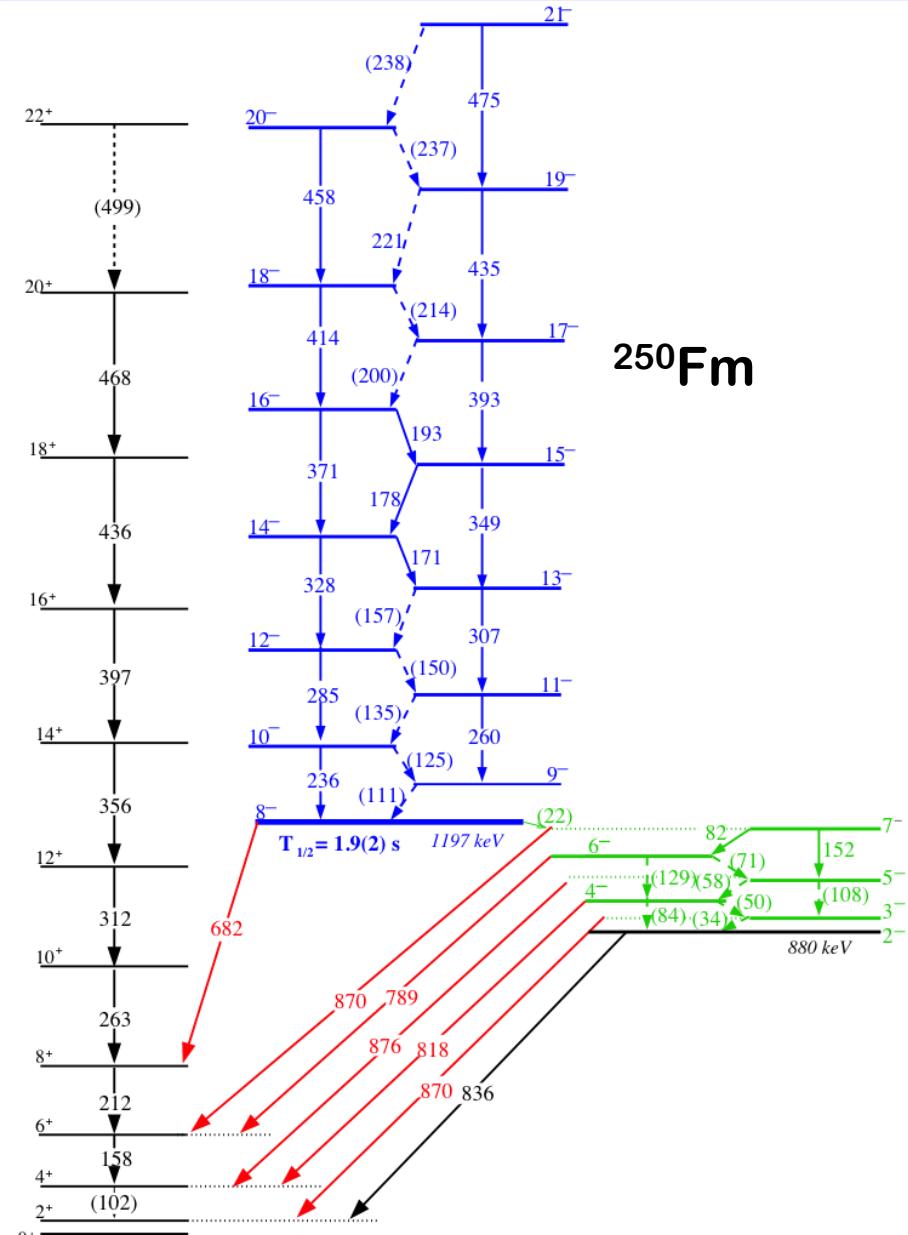




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# 250Fm

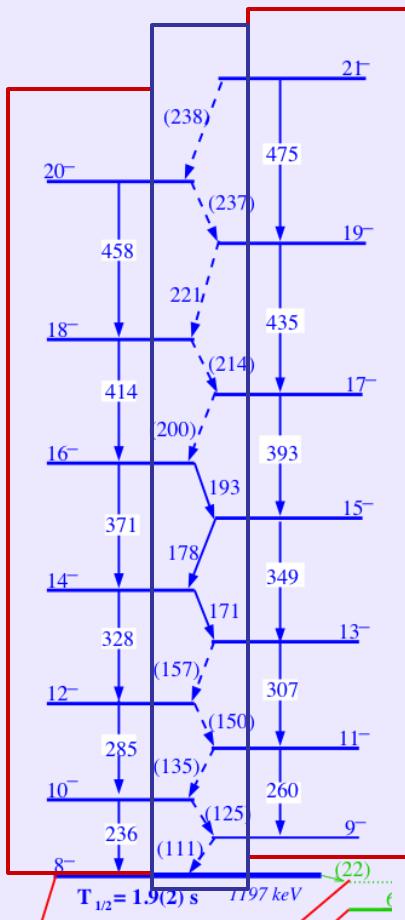
- Greenlees et al,  
PRC78 (08) 021303R
- Delayed gamma rays  
leading to energies of K=2  
and K=8 bands
- Half life of isomeric K=8  
band head



R-D Herzberg



# Branching Ratios



$$E2 \sim Q_o^2$$

$$M1 \sim (g_k - g_R)^2$$

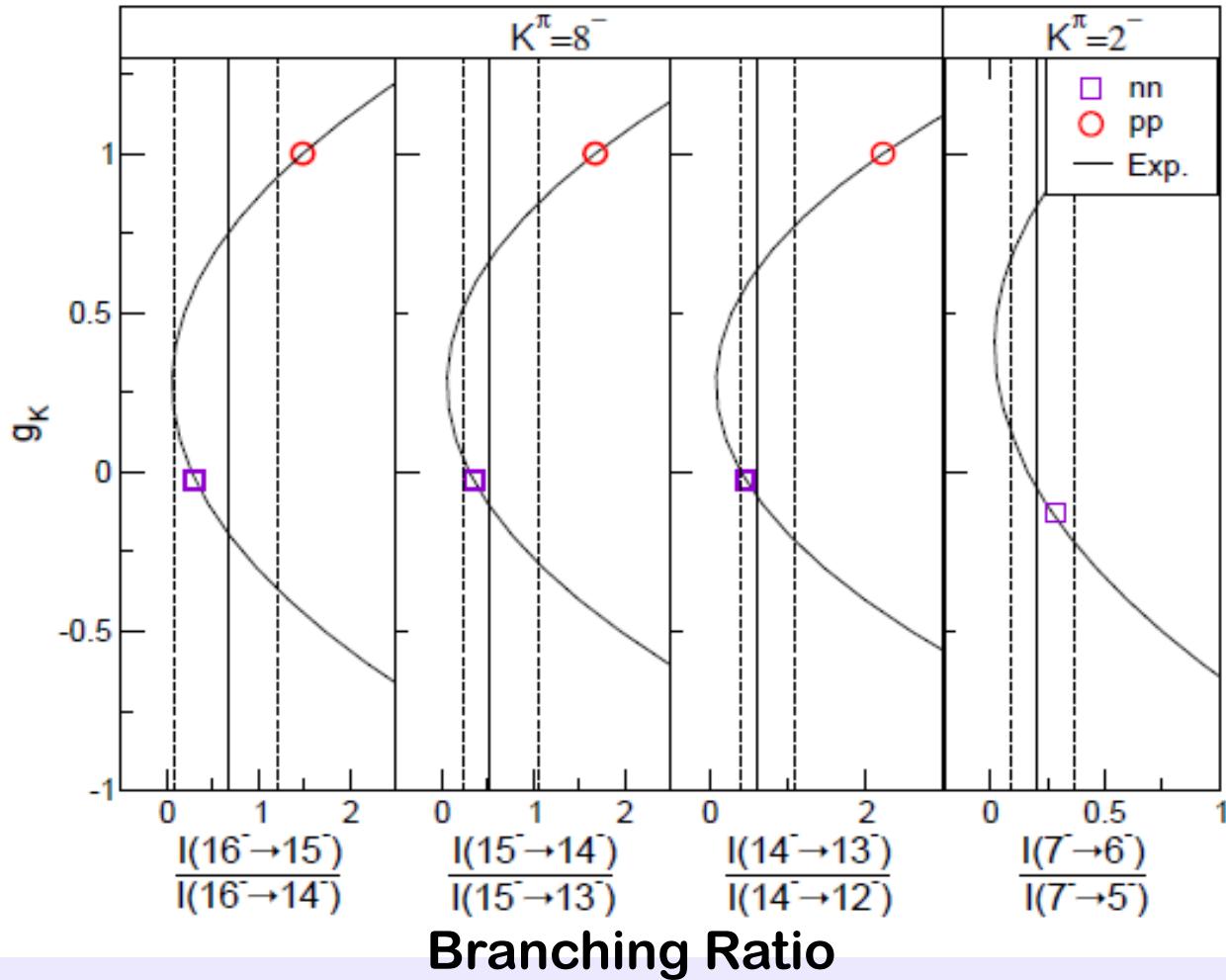
Stretched: E2 only

Interband: mixed E2 + M1

Branching ratios sensitive to  $[(g_k - g_R)/Q_o]^2$



# g-factors in $^{250}\text{Fm}$



Test:

pp:

$$8\cdot\{9/2^+[624]\times7/2^-[514]\}$$

$$g_K = 1.001$$

nn:

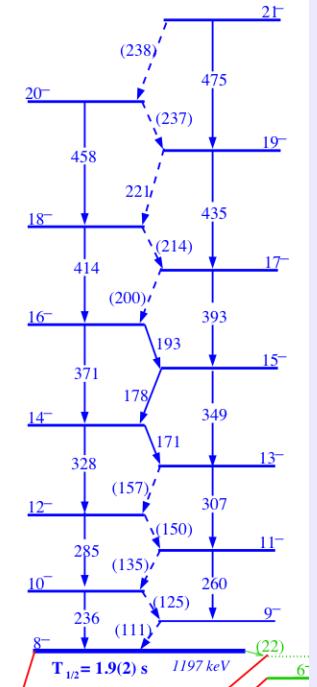
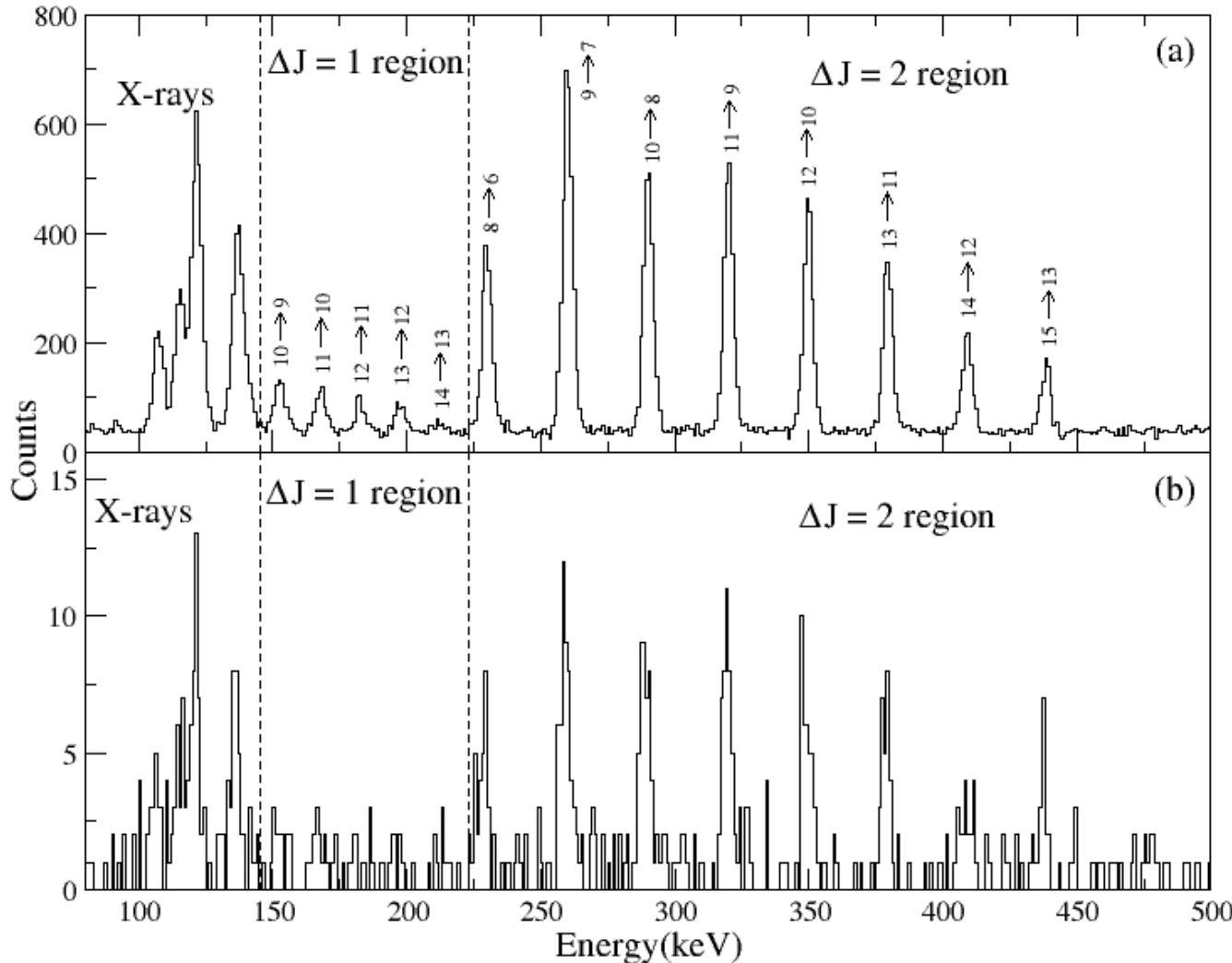
$$8\cdot\{7/2^+[624]\times9/2^-[734]\}$$

$$g_K = -0.0225$$

D. Rostron



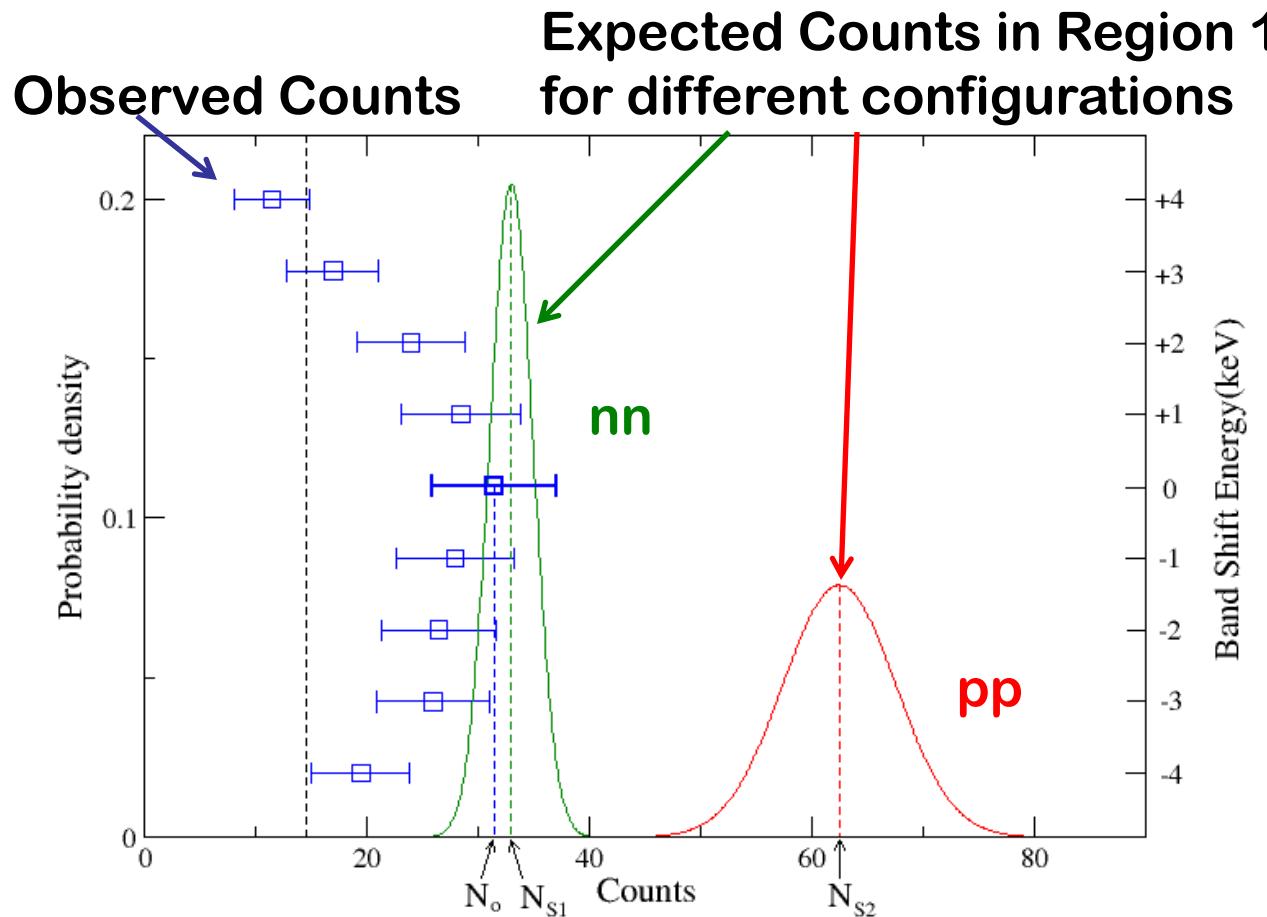
# If statistics is low:



Use Region 2  
to predict  
counts in  
region 1



# In Practice : $^{250}\text{Fm}$

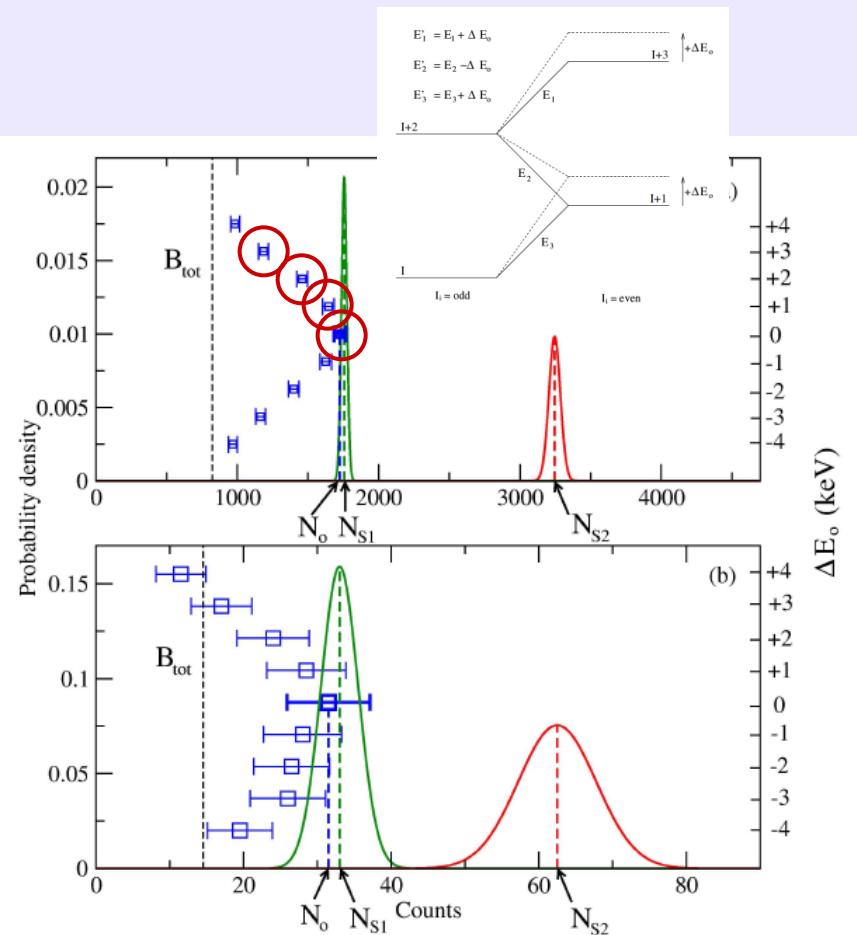
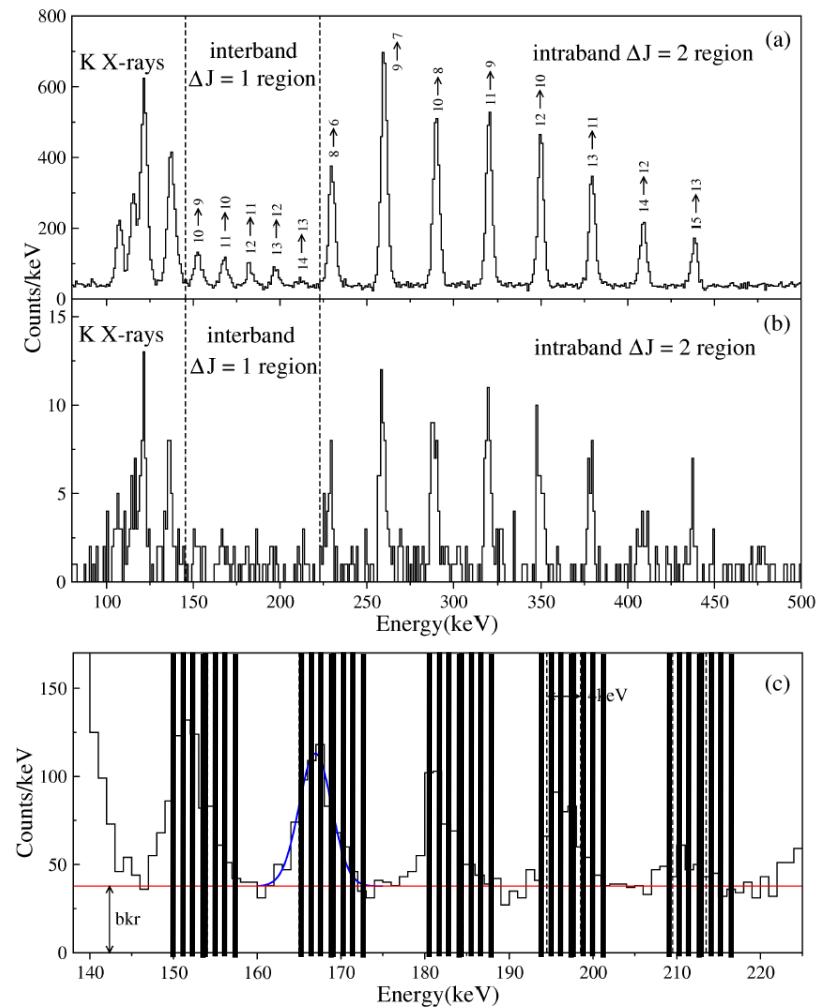


E. Parr thesis  
& in prep.



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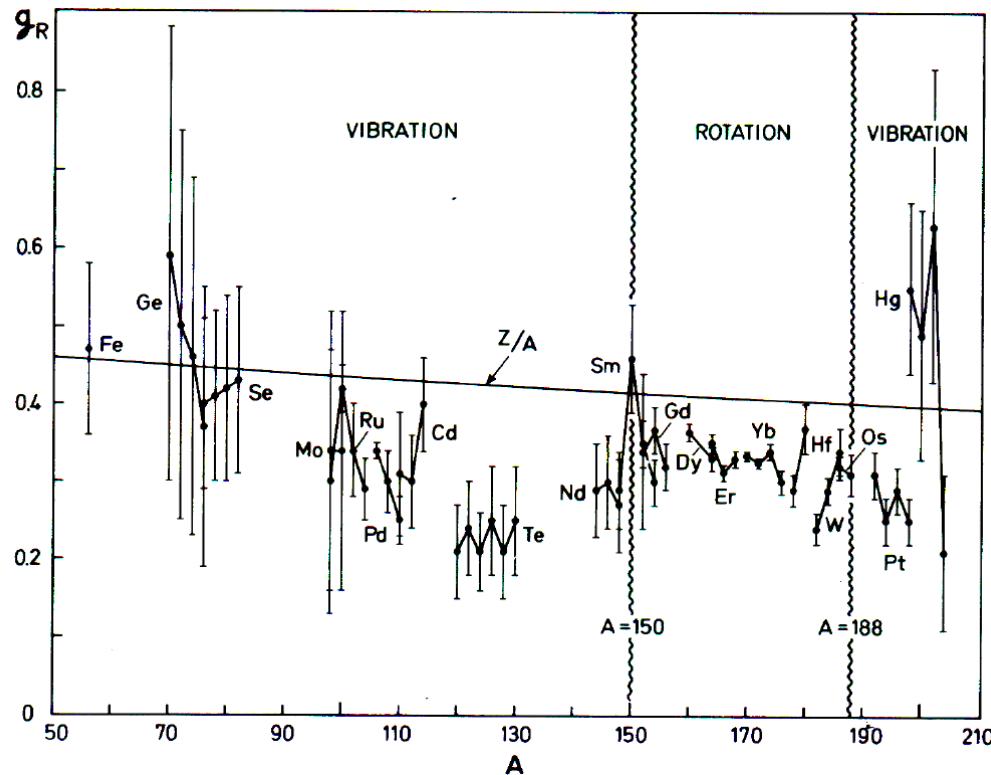
# A test case



E.Parr, in preparation



# Quenching



**Figure 4-6**  $g$  factors for first excited  $2^+$  states in even-even nuclei. The figure is based on the experimental data given by G. M. Heestand, R. R. Borchers, B. Herskind, L. Grodzins, R. Kalish, and D. E. Murnick, *Nuclear Phys.* A133, 310 (1969) and on the review by Grodzins (1968). We are indebted to L. Grodzins, B. Herskind, and S. Ogaza for help in the preparation of the figure.

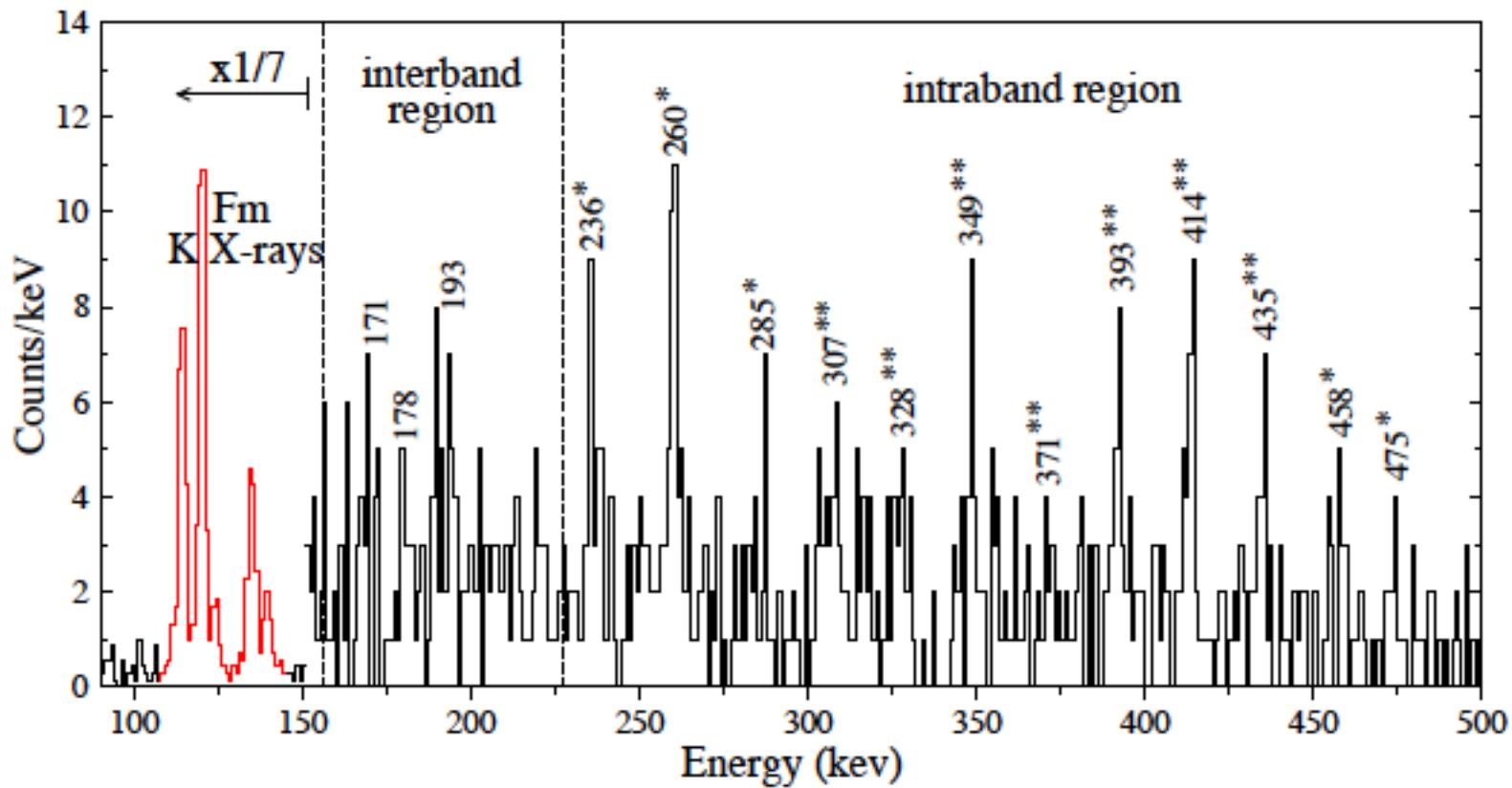
$$g_R = q Z/A$$

Typically used:  
 $q \sim 0.7$

We always test  
 $q = 1$  and  $q = 0.7$



# $^{250}\text{Fm}$ 8<sup>-</sup> isomer





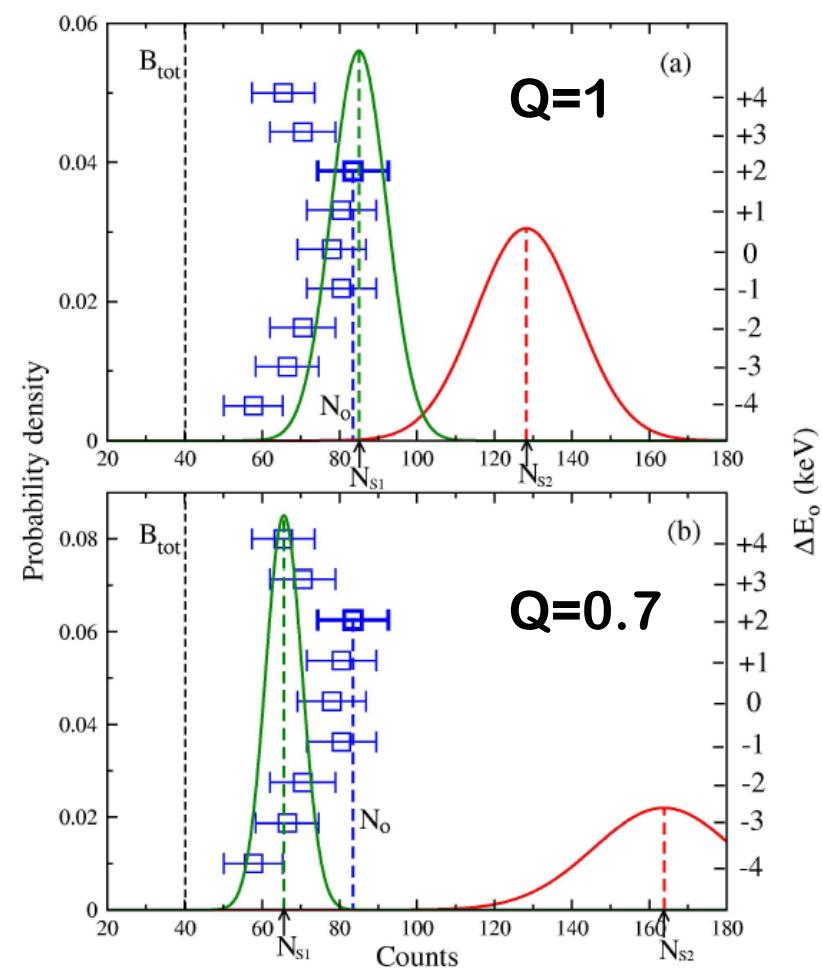
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# $^{250}\text{Fm}$ 8<sup>-</sup> isomer

7/2+[624]  $\times$  9/2-[734] nn

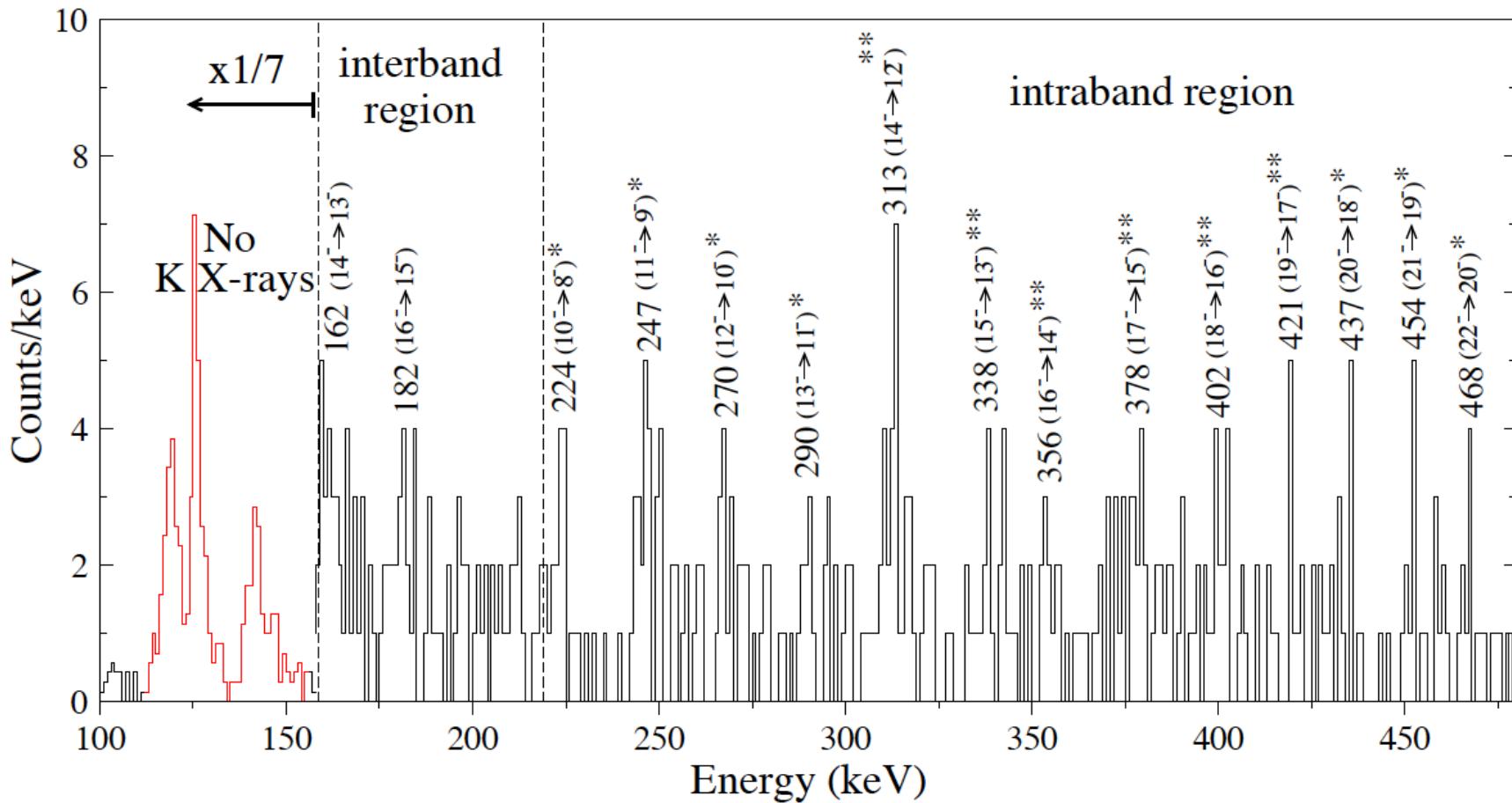
7/2-[514]  $\times$  9/2+[624] pp

Clearly a two-neutron state





# $^{252}\text{No}$ 8<sup>-</sup> isomer





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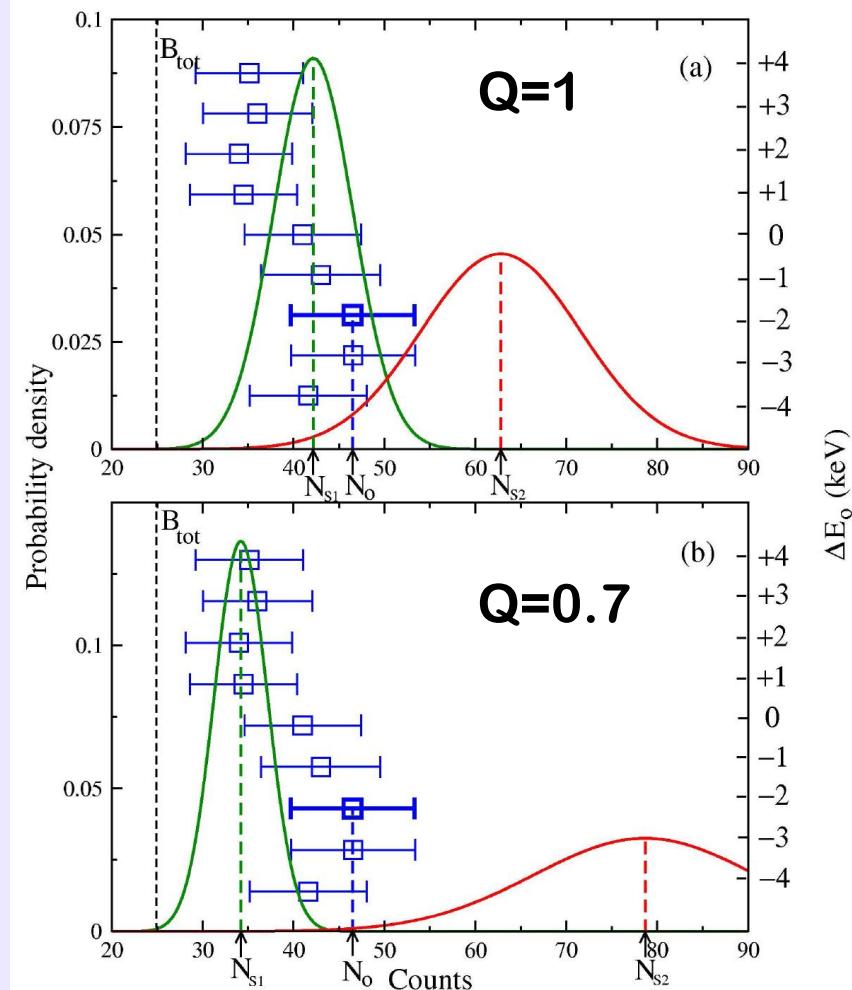
# $^{252}\text{No}$ 8- isomer

$7/2+ [624] \times 9/2- [734]$  nn

$7/2- [514] \times 9/2+ [624]$  pp

Clearly a two-neutron state

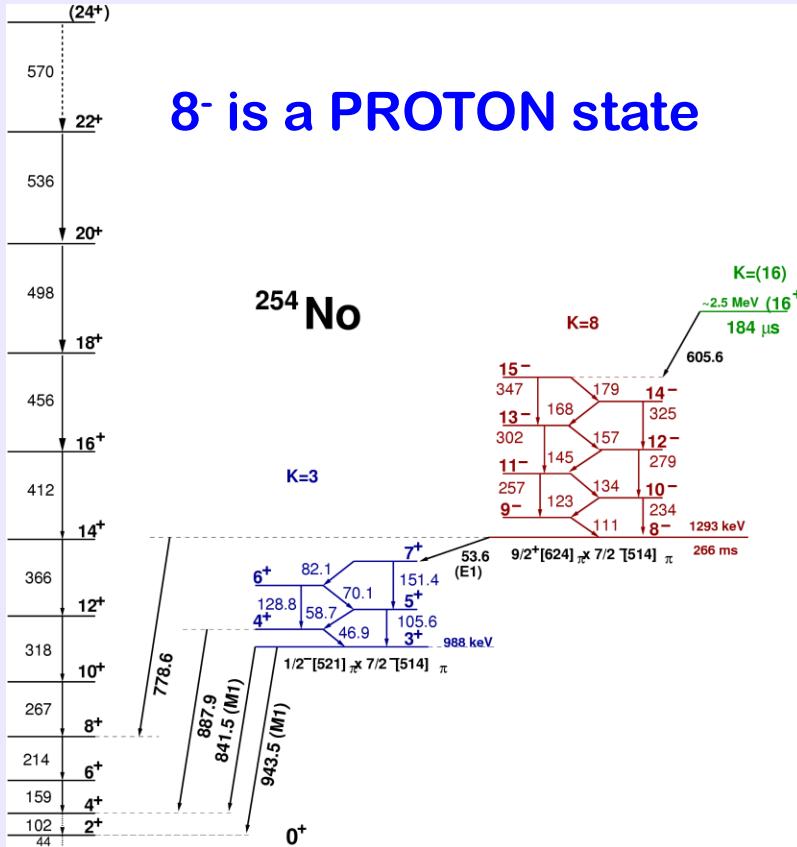
B Sulinano, E Parr, in preparation



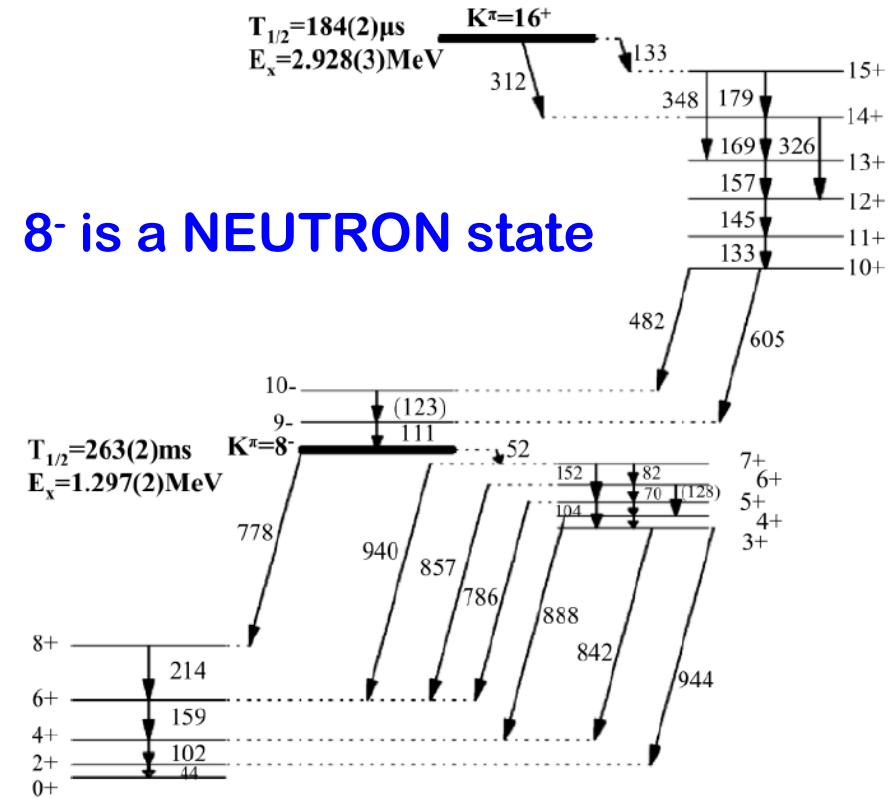


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# $^{254}\text{No}$ 8<sup>-</sup> isomer



8<sup>-</sup> is a PROTON state



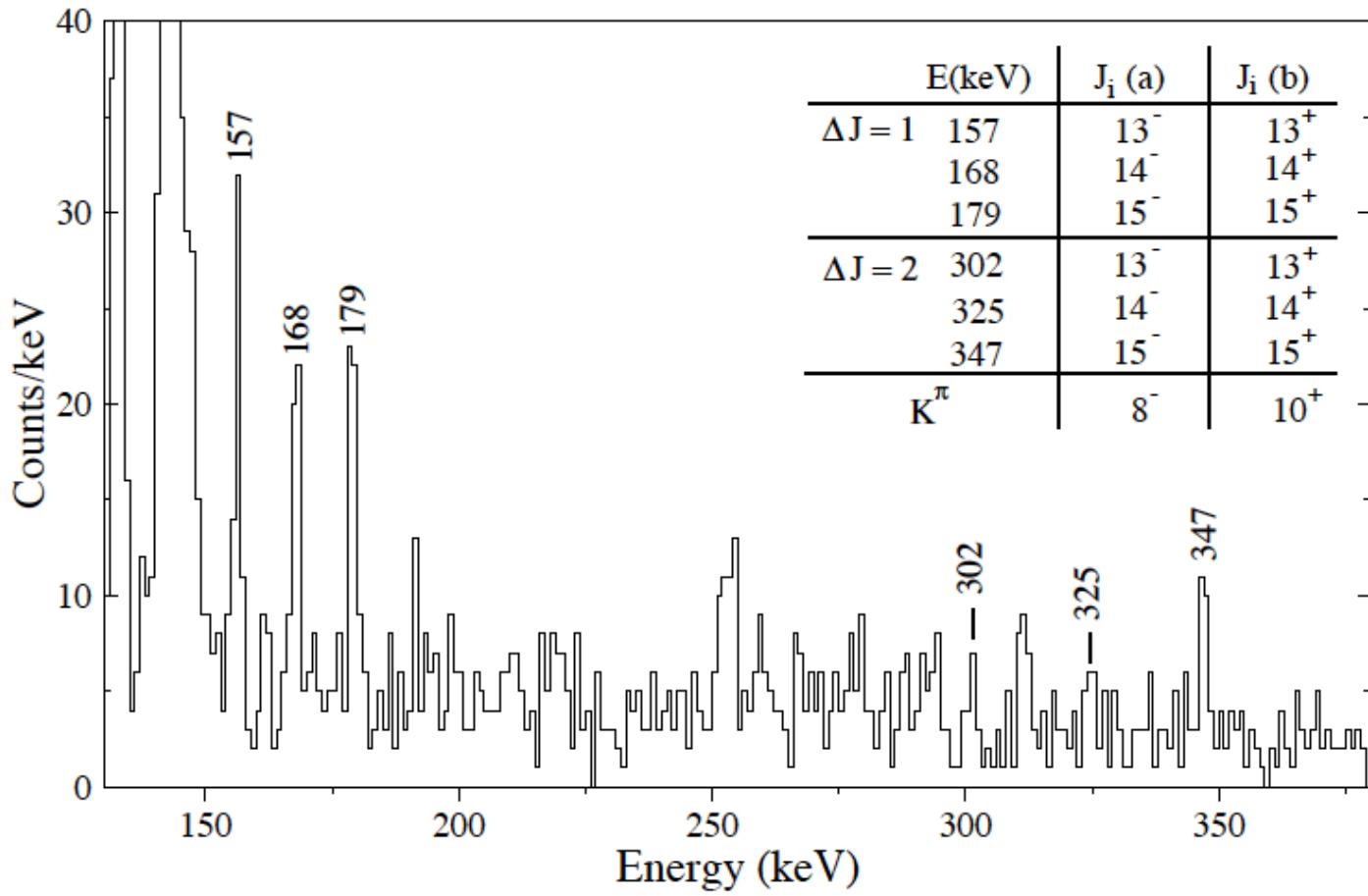
8<sup>-</sup> is a NEUTRON state

New Data:  
F.P. Hessberger, EPJ43, 55 (10)  
C Gray-Jones, thesis

R.M. Clark et al., PLB690, 610 (09)



# $^{254}\text{No}$ 8<sup>-</sup> isomer



Data:

F.P. Hessberger, EPJ43, 55 (10)

C Gray-Jones, thesis



# $^{254}\text{No}$ 8- isomer

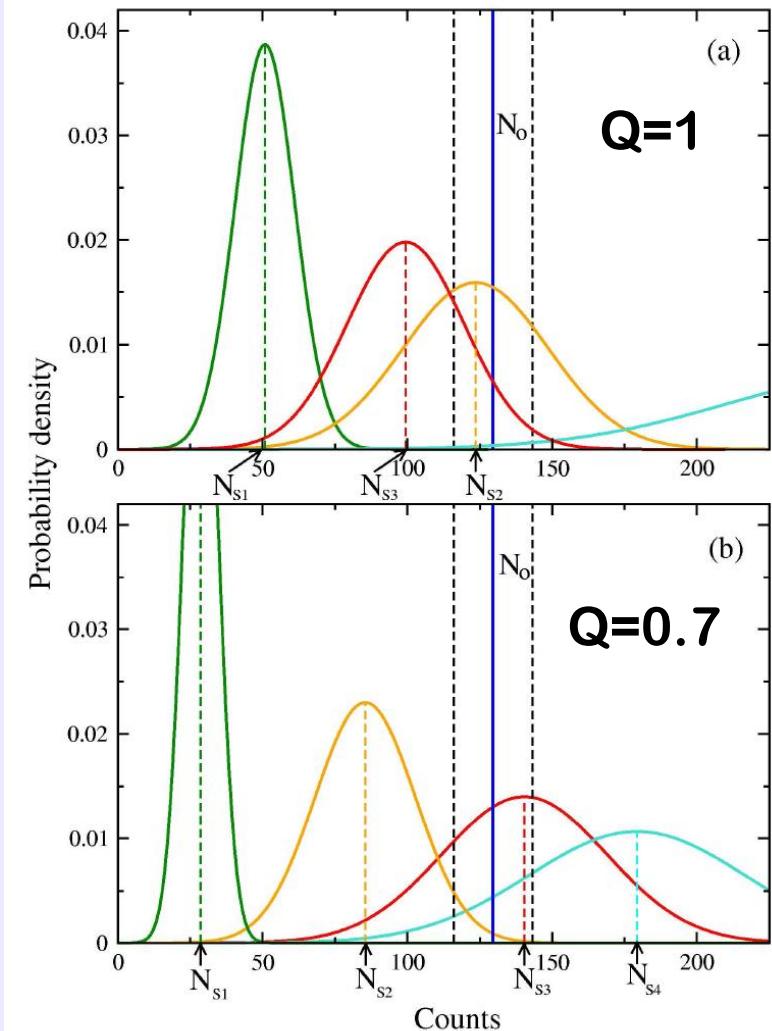
$7/2+[624] \times 9/2-[734]$  nn

$7/2+[613] \times 9/2-[734]$  nn

$7/2-[514] \times 9/2+[624]$  pp

$11/2-[725] \times 9/2-[734]$  nn

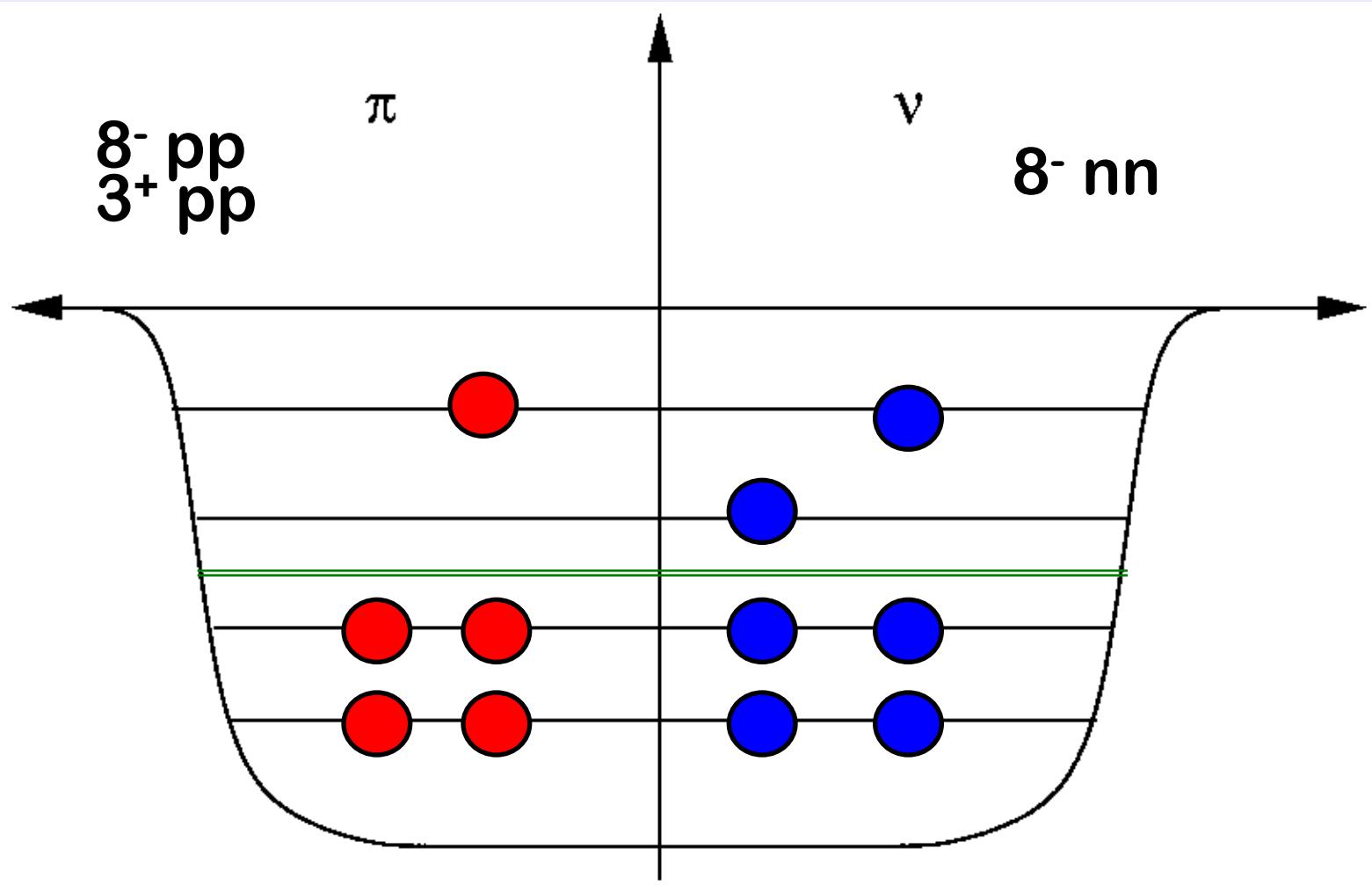
Depending on quenching, either configuration is possible.





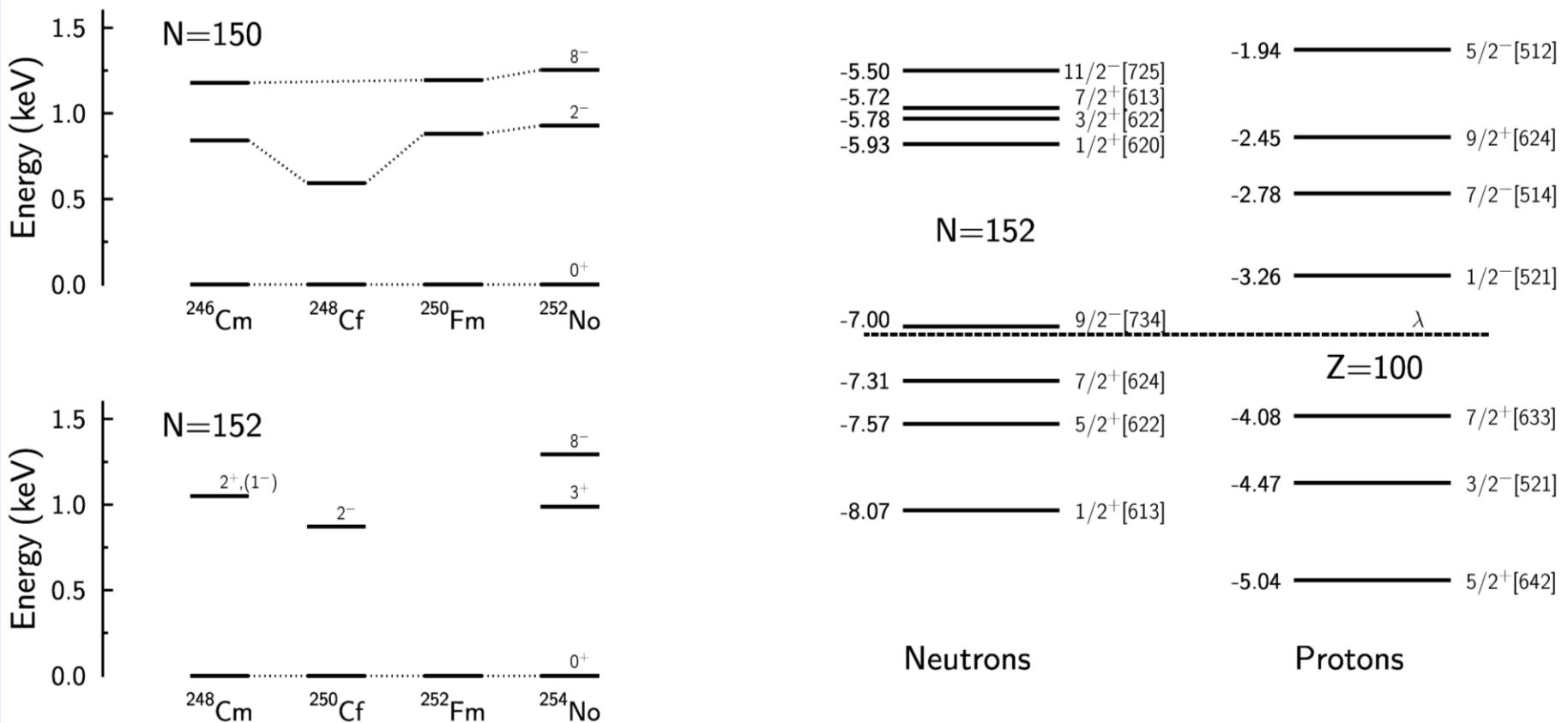
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# Transitions





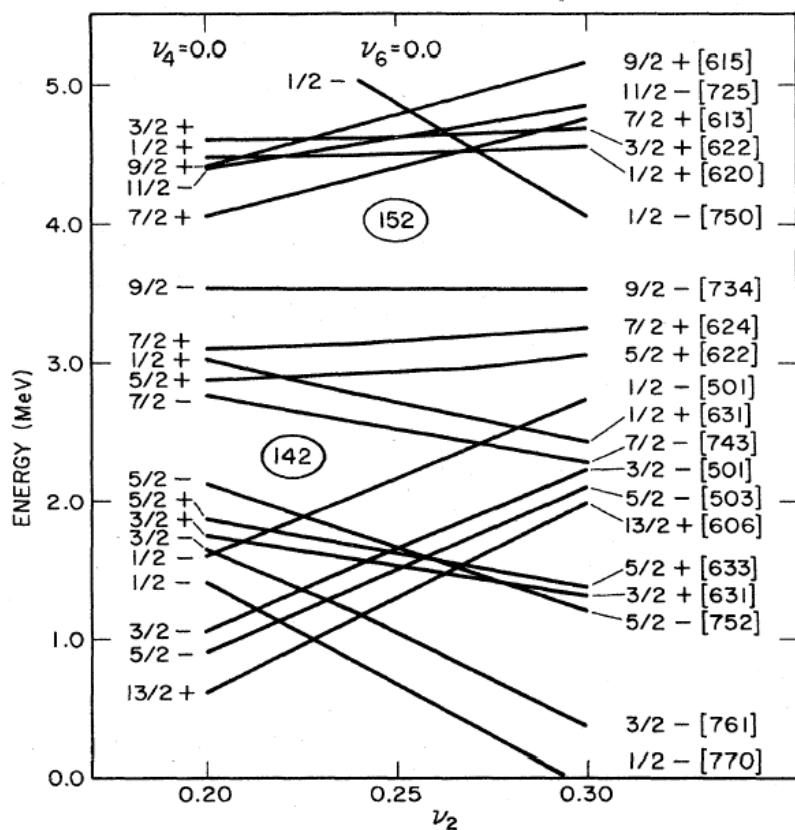
# Systematics





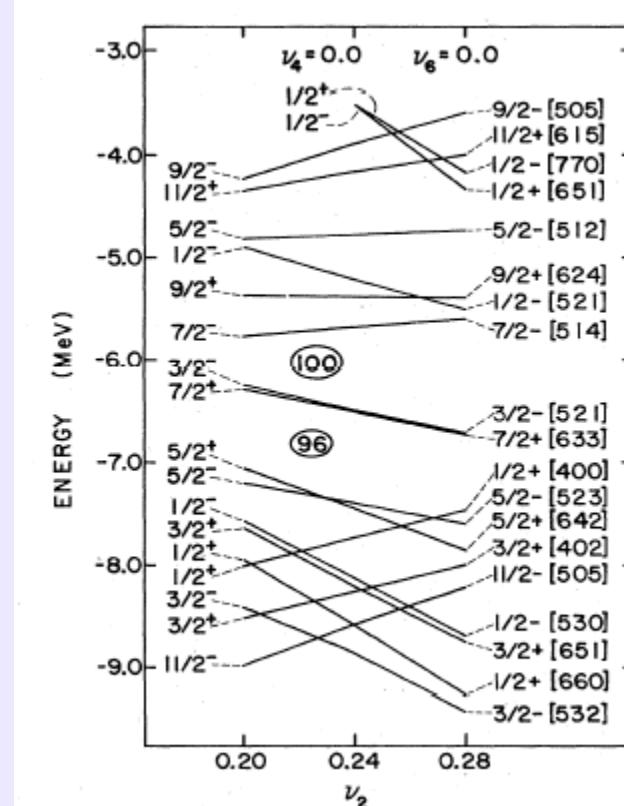
# Deformed gaps

R. Chasman et al, Rev Mod Phys 49 (1977) 833.



Gap at N=152

R-D Herzberg



Gap at Z=100



# Conclusions

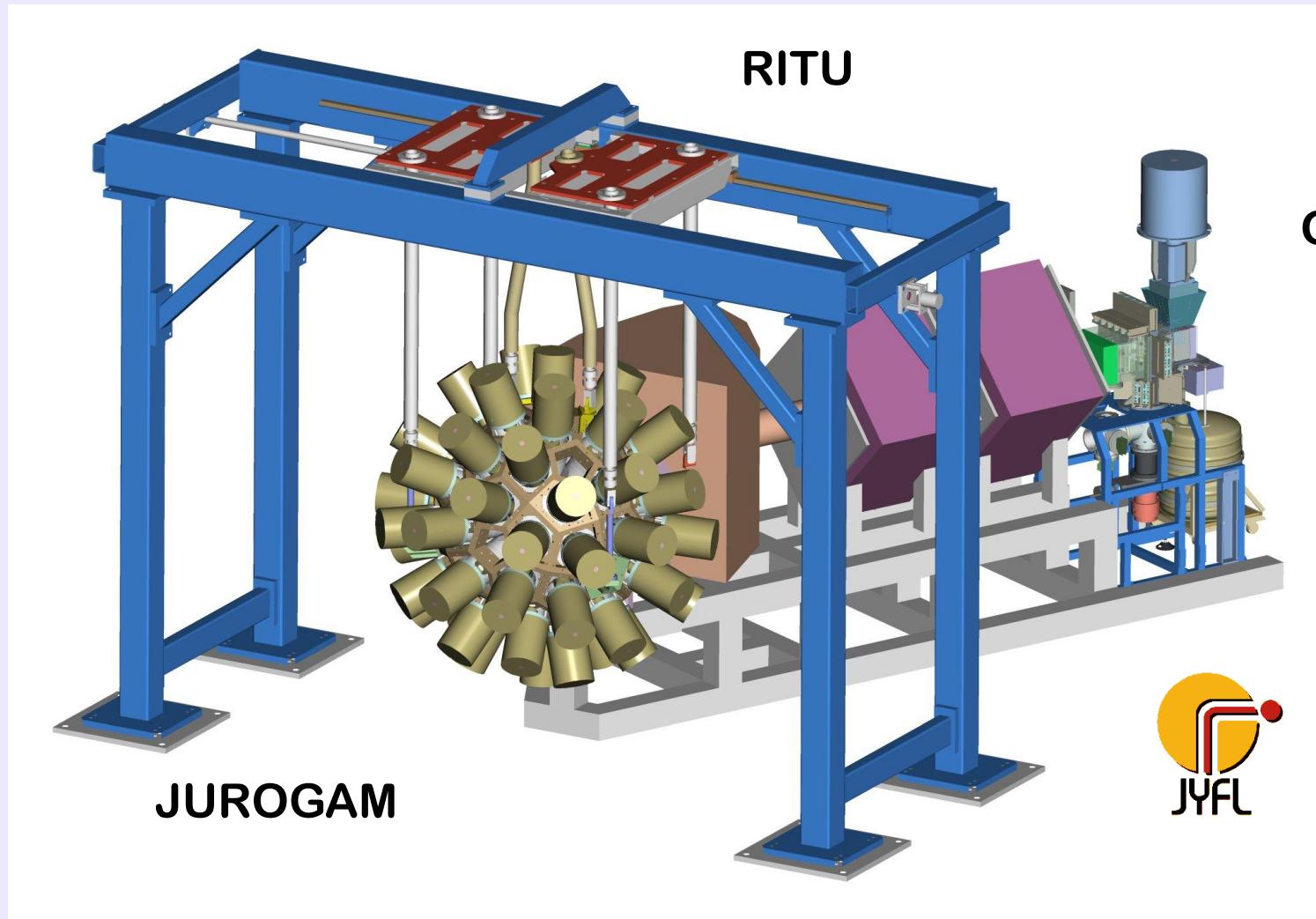
- 8<sup>-</sup> isomers in  $^{252}\text{No}$  and  $^{250}\text{Fm}$  are neutron states
- 3<sup>+</sup> state in  $^{254}\text{No}$  is a proton state
- 8<sup>-</sup> isomer in  $^{254}\text{No}$  needs more study
- What quenching is appropriate in this region?

We see many isomers – do we really understand their structure?



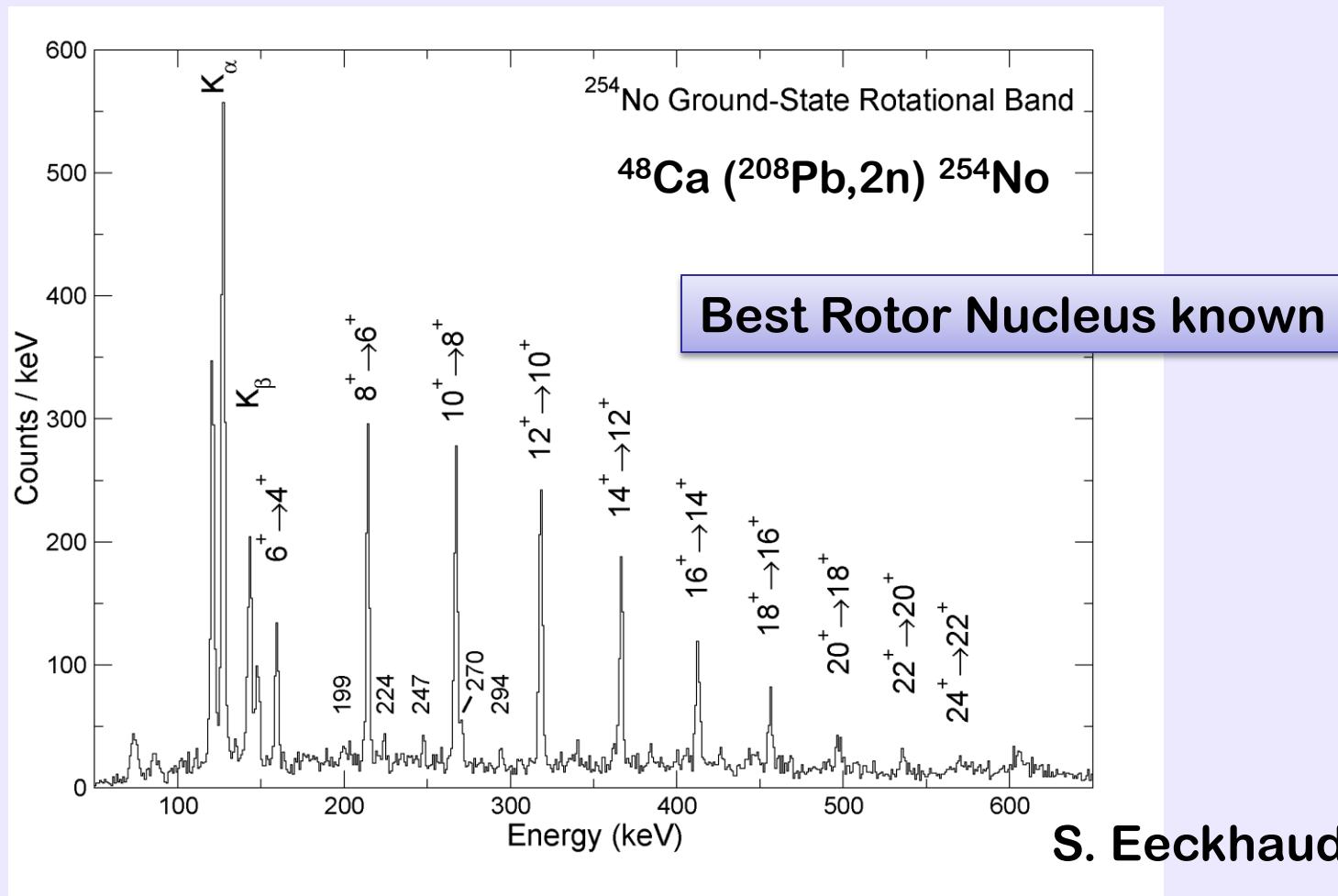
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# In-beam Spectroscopy



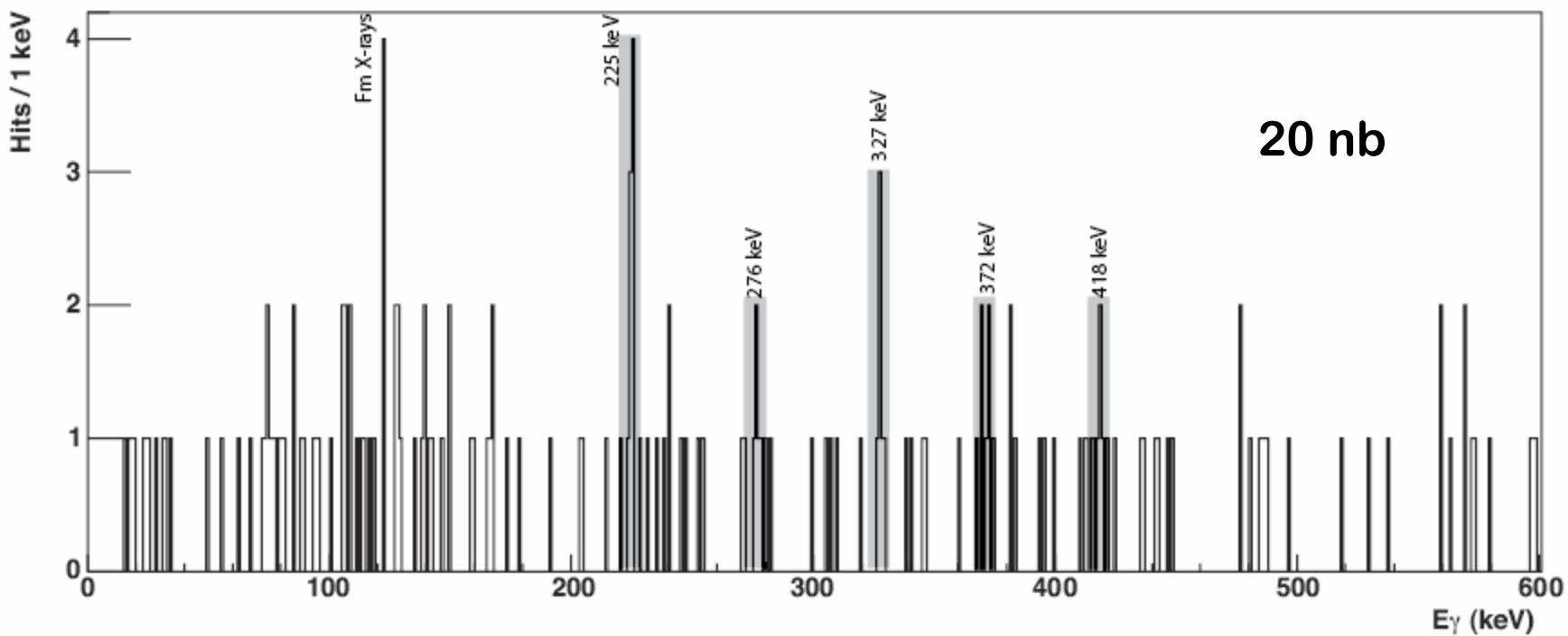


# In-beam Spectroscopy





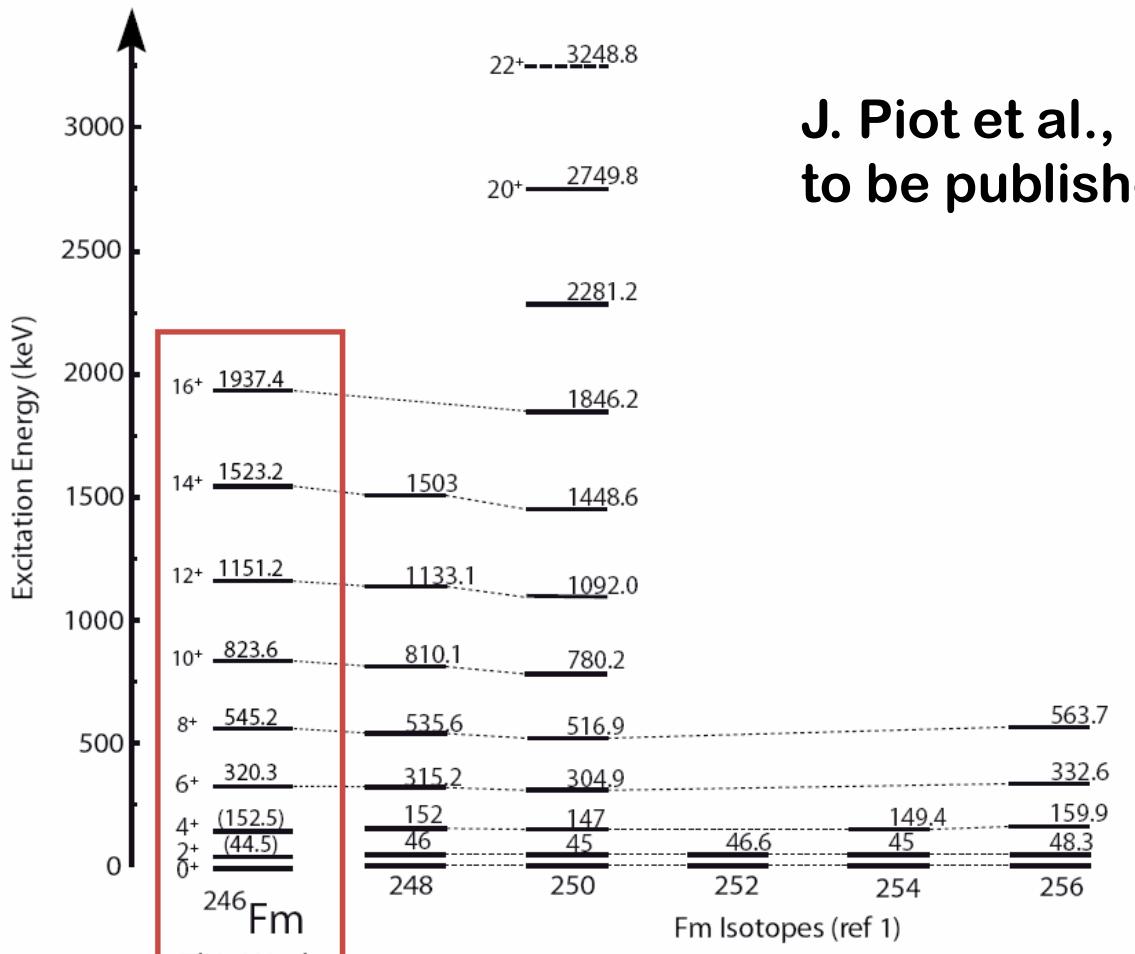
# New record: $^{246}\text{Fm}$



J. Piot et al., to be published

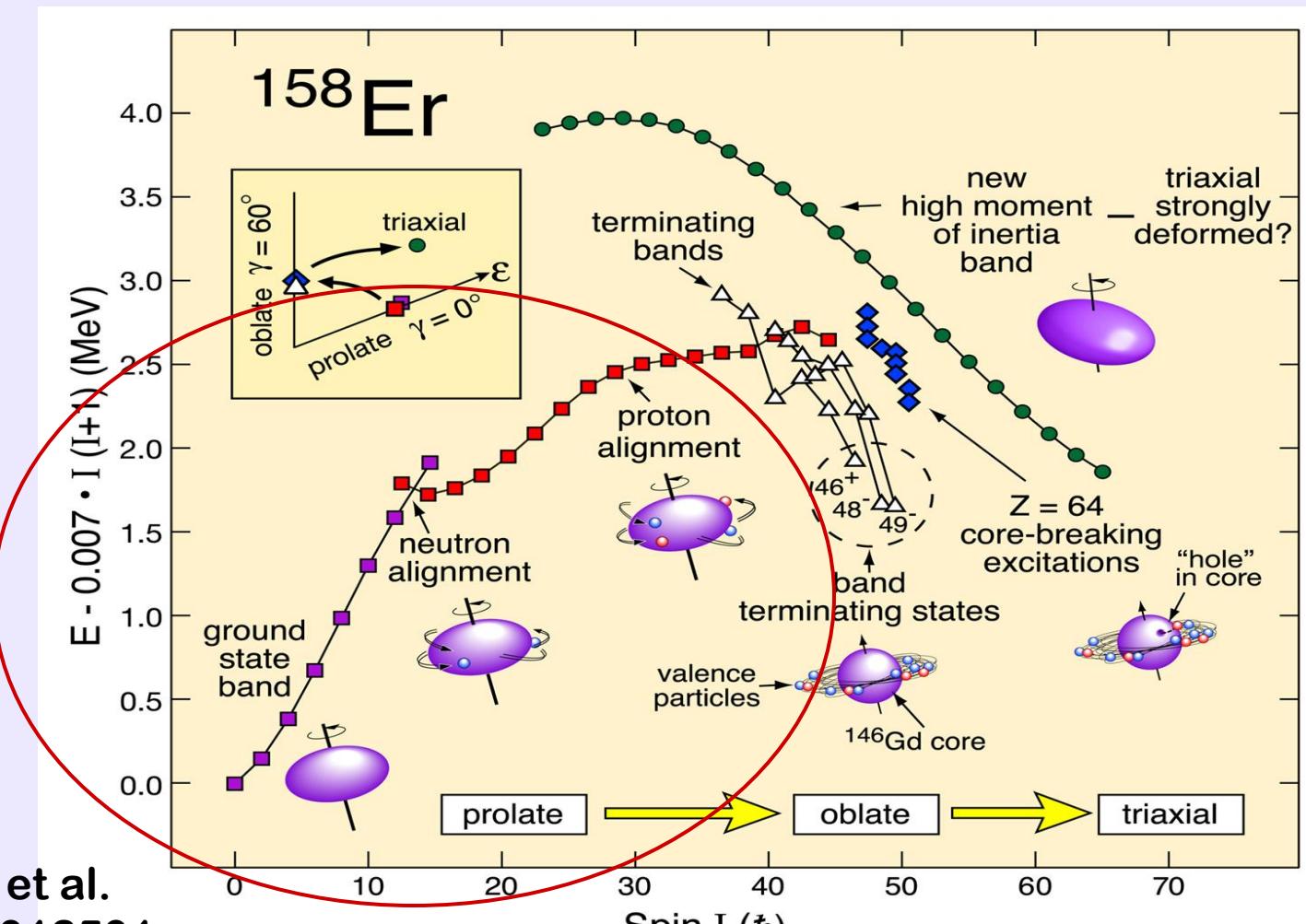


# Fm rotational bands





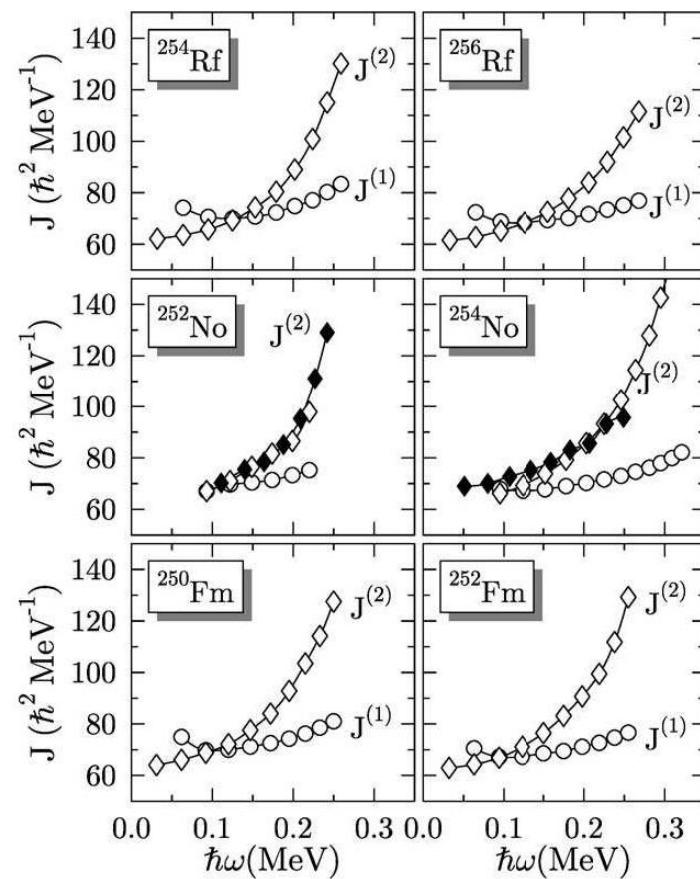
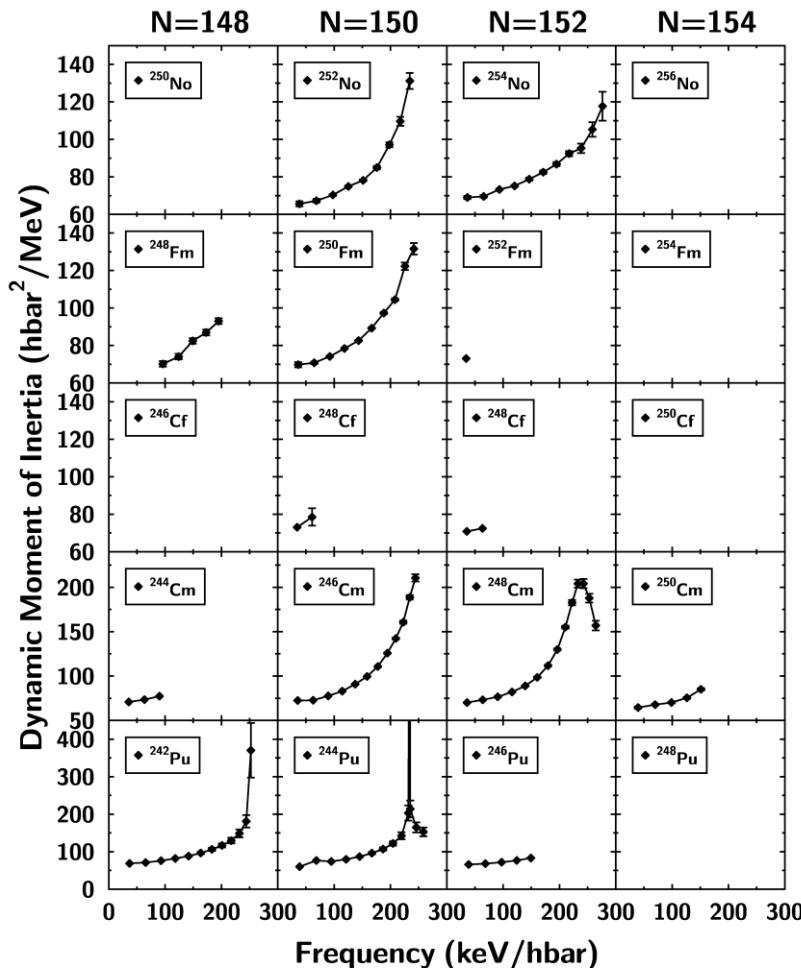
# Alignment



From E.S. Paul et al.  
PRL 98 (2007) 012501



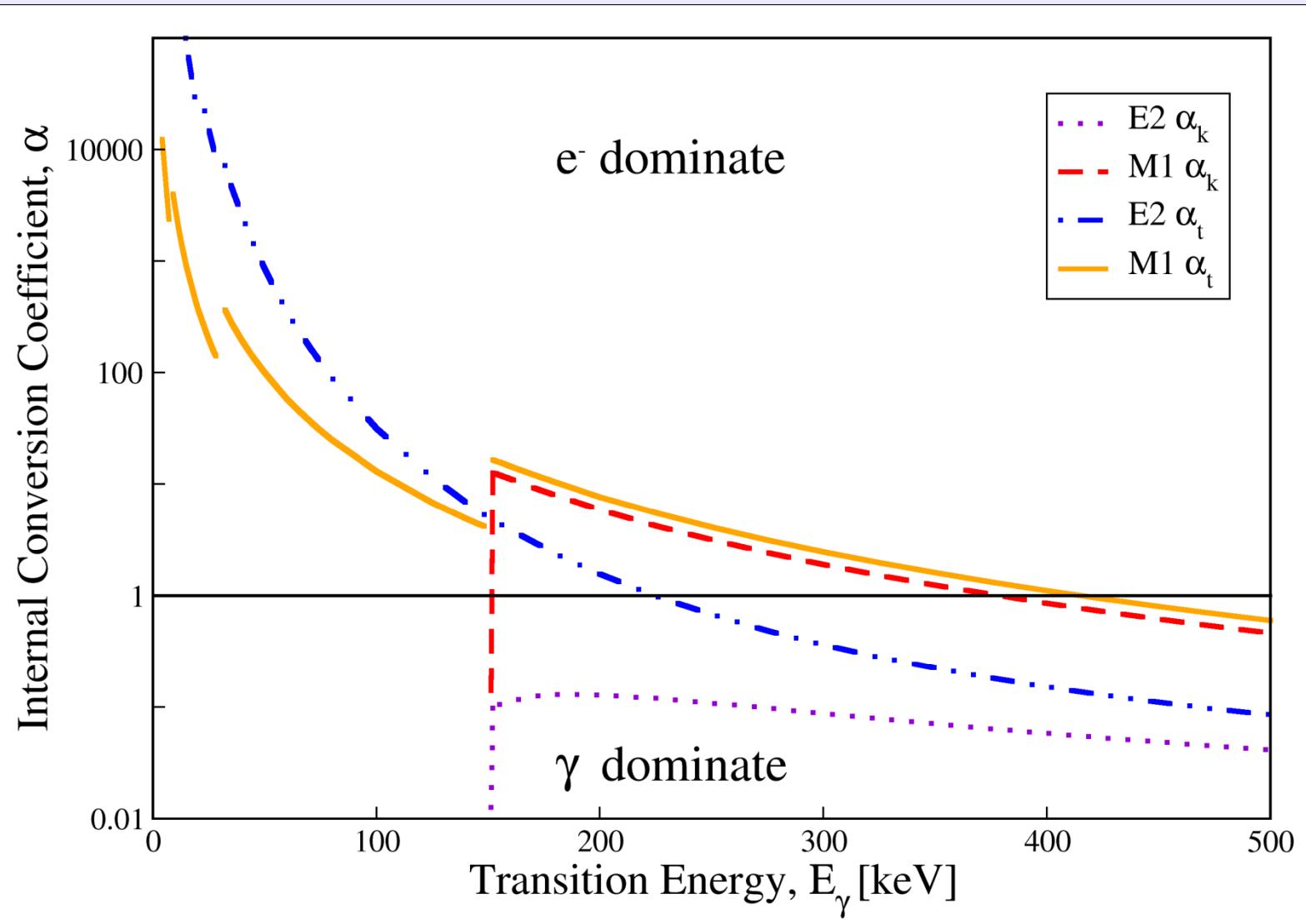
# Systematics



Bender et al, NPA723 (03) 354



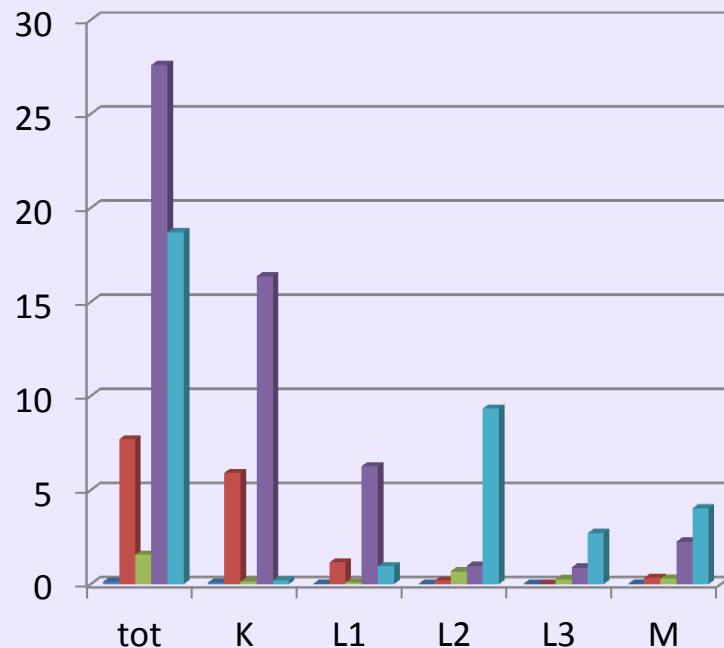
# Internal Conversion



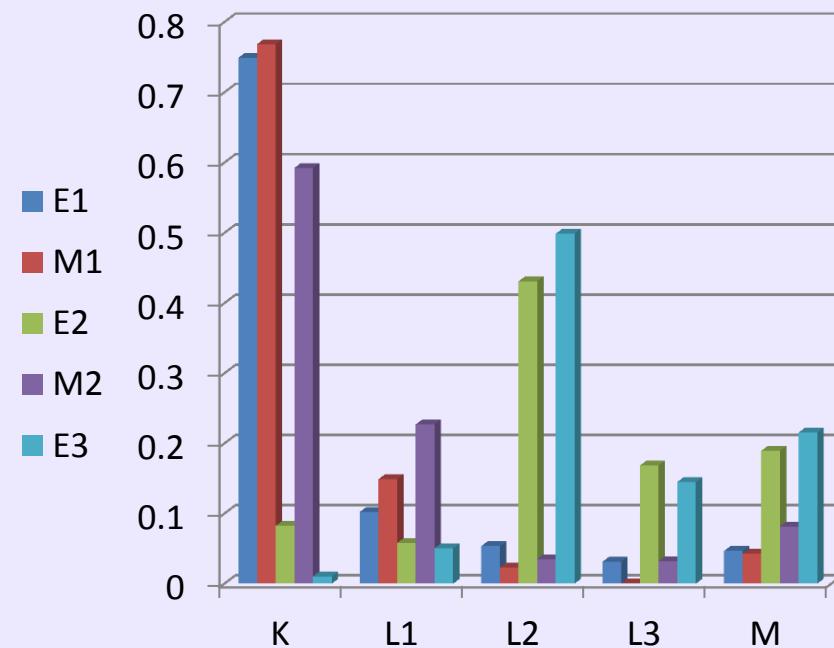


# Conversion Coefficients

Absolute



Normalised



$E = 200 \text{ keV}$     $Z = 102$    BrICC   (T. Kibédi et al., NIMA 589 (2008) 202)



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# SAGE

## S(ilicon) A(nd) GE(rmanium) spectrometer

JUROGAM II

RITU

GREAT

Phase I

Beam

Clovers

Si detector

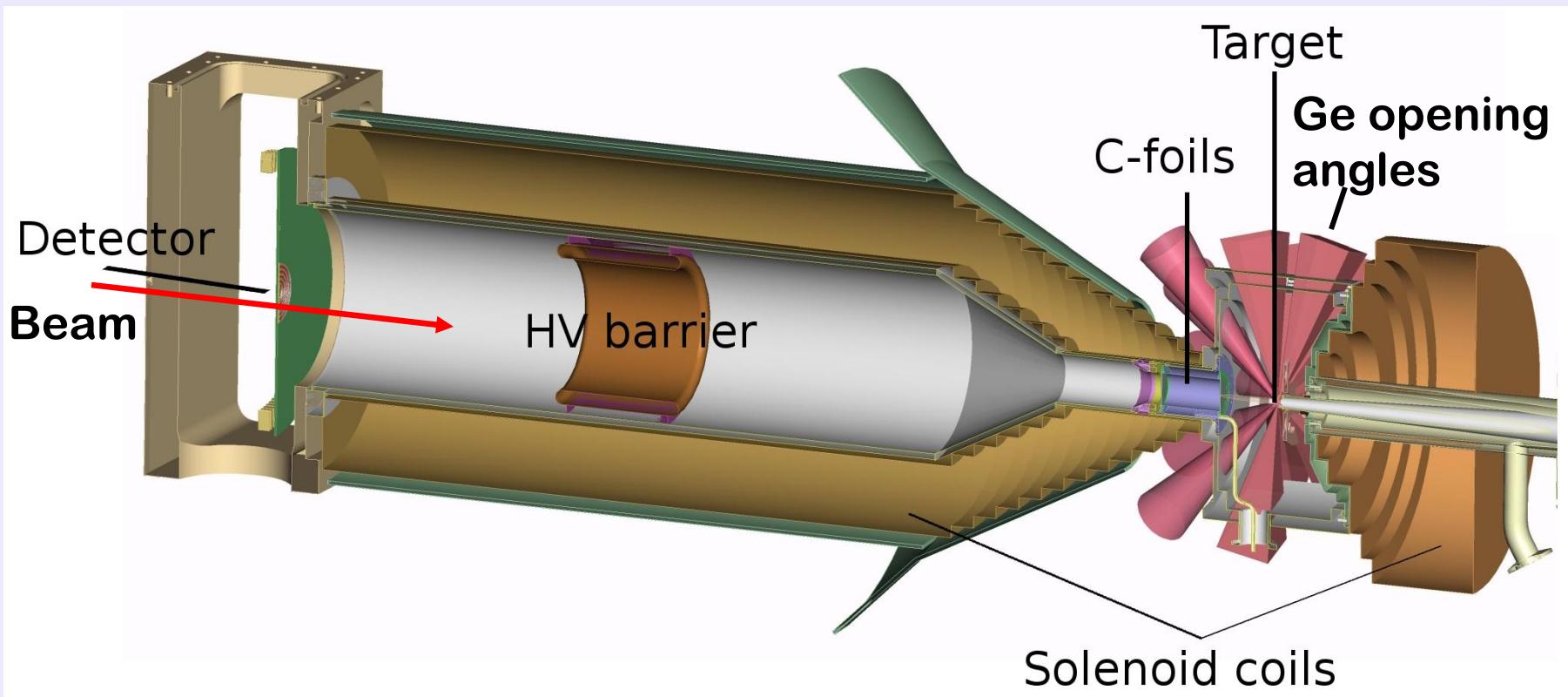
Fully instrumented with digital electronics

R-D Herzberg



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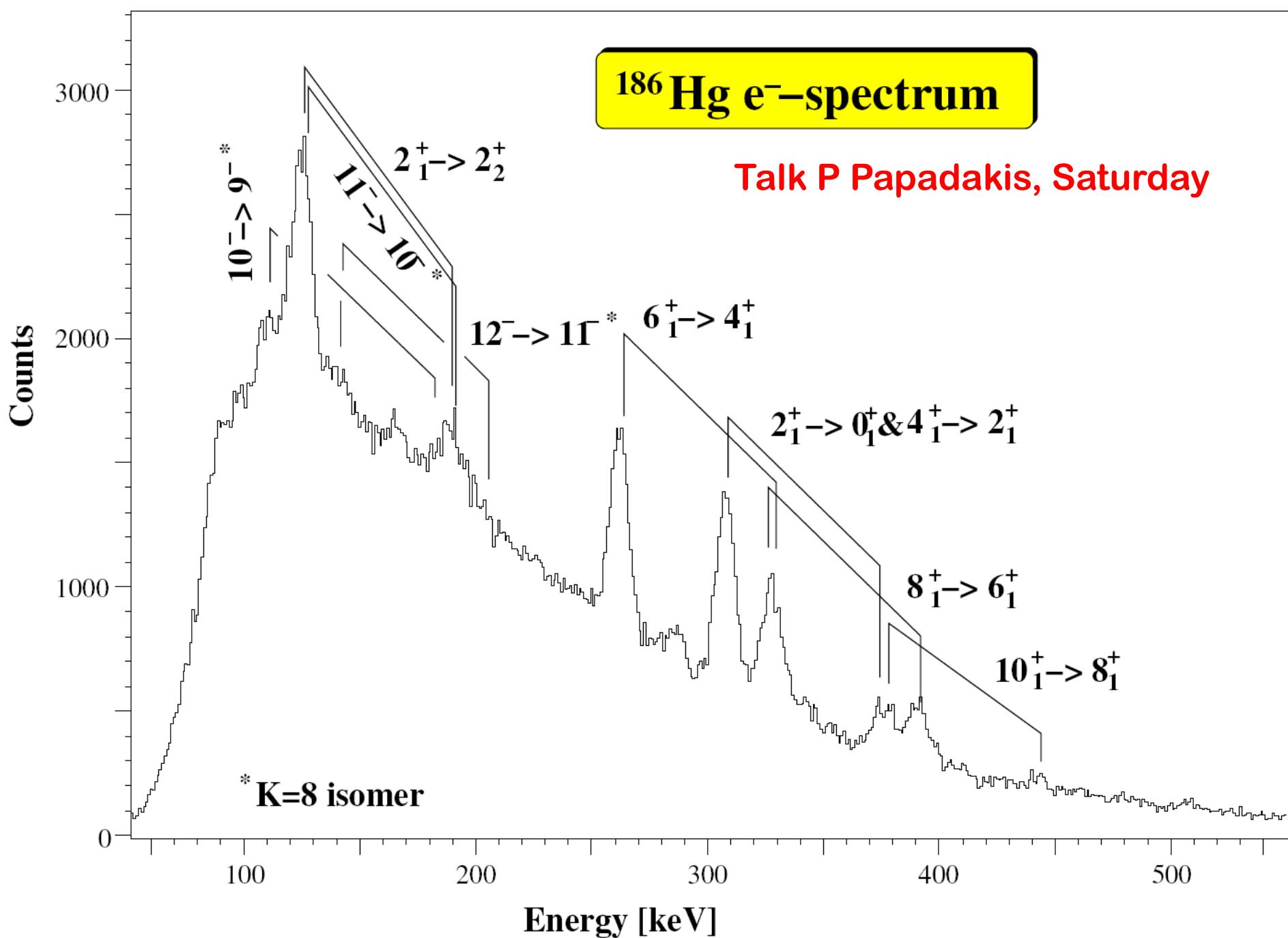
# SAGE



R-D Herzberg

# $^{186}\text{Hg}$ e<sup>-</sup>-spectrum

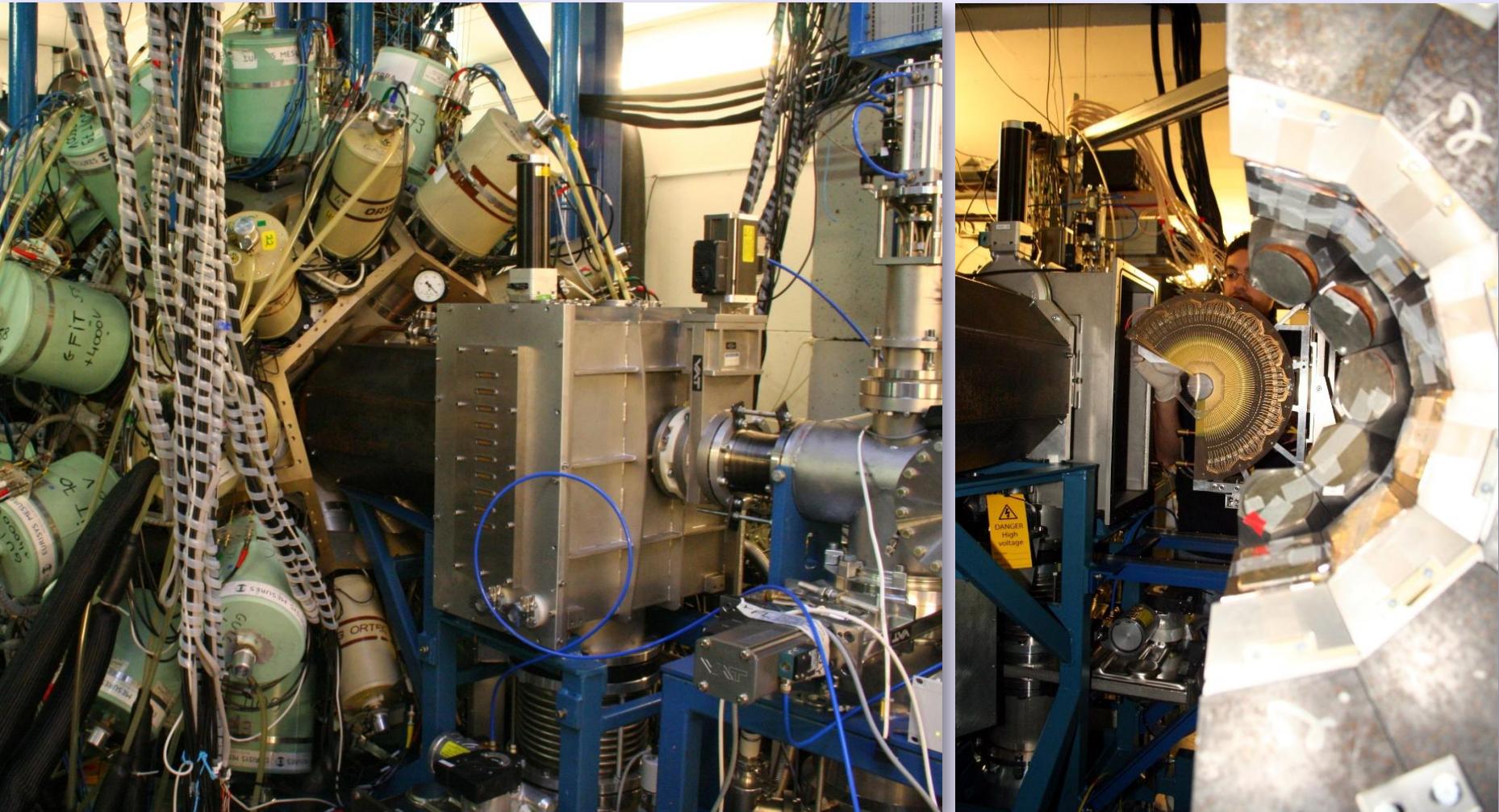
Talk P Papadakis, Saturday





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# SAGE



R-D Herzberg



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# SAGE Collaboration

## University of Liverpool, UK

P. Papadakis, R.-D. Herzberg, J. Pakarinen,  
P.A. Butler, R.D. Page, J.R. Cresswell,  
D.A. Seddon, J. Thornhill, D. Wells



## University of Jyväskylä, Finland

P.T. Greenlees, P. Jones, R. Julin,  
P. Rahkila, J. Sorri



## STFC Daresbury Laboratory, UK

J. Simpson, P.J. Coleman-Smith,  
I.H. Lazarus, S.C. Letts, V.F.E. Pucknell





R-D Herzberg



# Summary

- A variety of experimental probes is available for structure investigations in heavy nuclei
- Study high-l orbitals, which pose a challenge to theory
- Isomers are great
- Need to reach more neutron rich systems
- Systematic studies under way in many places
- Combined Gamma and conversion electron spectroscopy is the next step



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# Collaboration



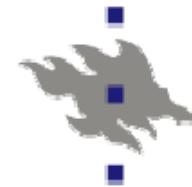
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 ARGONNE  
NATIONAL LABORATORY



HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO



  
ireS  
Institut de  
Recherches Subatomiques  
STRASBOURG