

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory



Narrowing of the neutron *sd-pf* shell gap in ^{29}Na



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Overview

Motivation:

- Why measure ^{29}Na [$T_{1/2} = 44.9$ ms]?

Experimental highlights:

- TRIUMF/ISAC-II + TIGRESS/BAMBINO
- Coulomb excitation of ^{29}Na @ 70 MeV on ^{110}Pd

Results and interpretation:

- coincident γ -ray spectroscopy of ^{29}Na
- $M(E2; 3/2^+ \rightarrow 5/2^+)$ value for ^{29}Na
- structural implications for ^{29}Na

Summary and outlook



Physical problem: ^{29}Na

Motivation:

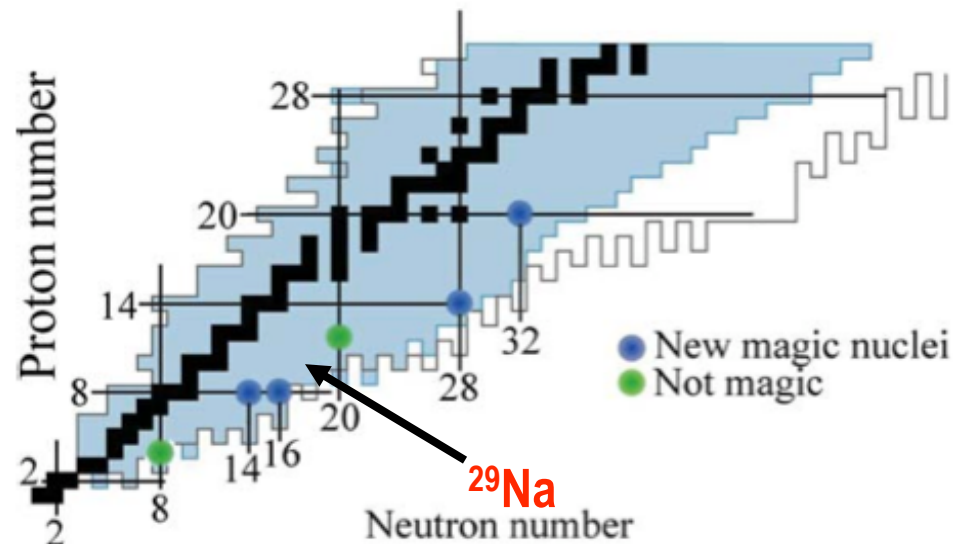
- Test predictive capability of *modern* nuclear theory
- ^{29}Na is at the transitional region for breakdown of *traditional* shell model
- Magic number $N = 20$ vanishes for exotic nuclei (extreme N/Z ratio)

Goal:

- Quantify the configuration mixing between the *sd* and *pf* major shells in ^{29}Na
- Measure transition $M(E2)$ to first excited state in ^{29}Na ; sensitive to strength of shell gap

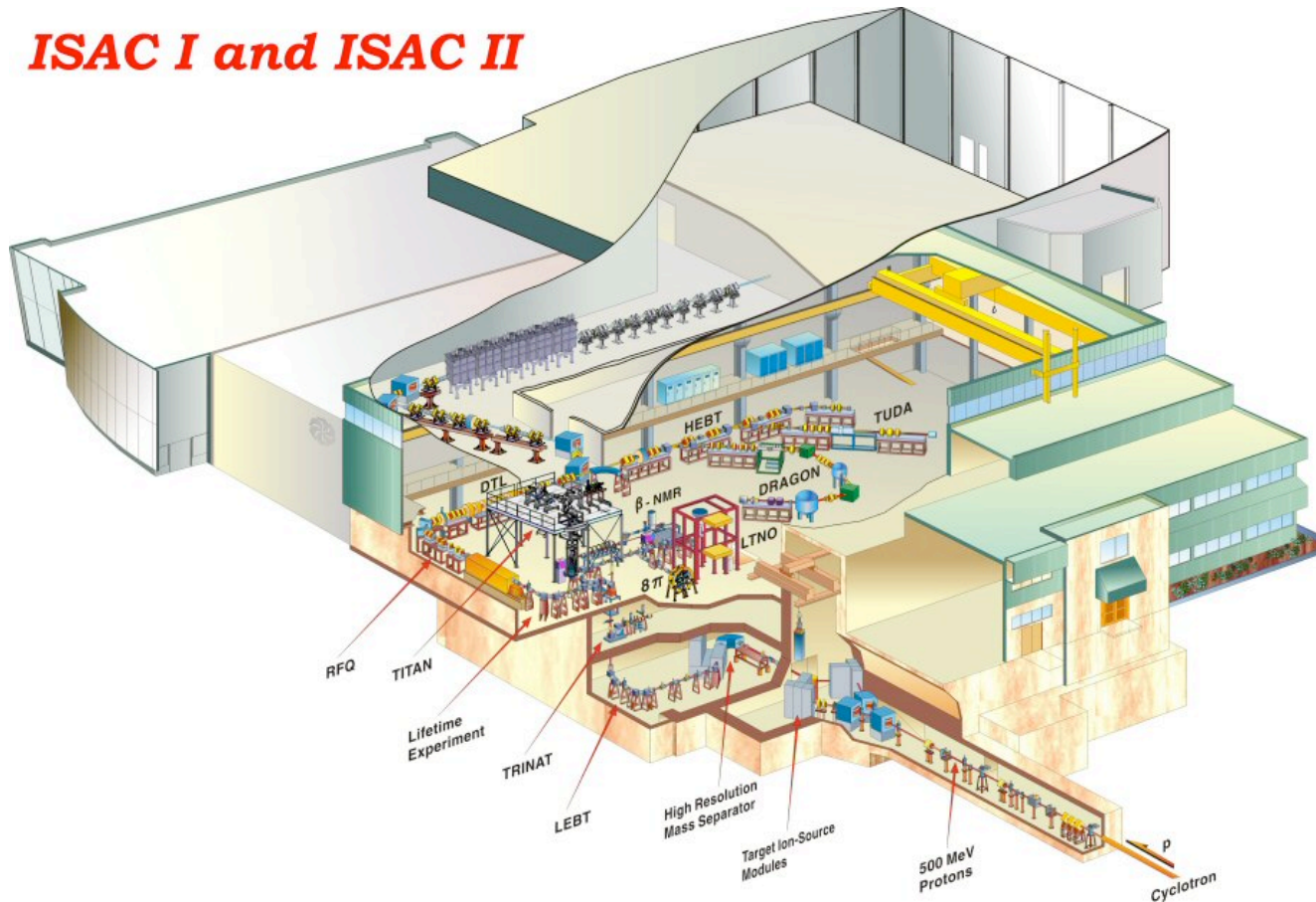
Methodology:

- Sub-barrier Coulomb excitation (Coulex)
- Post accelerated radioactive beam of neutron-rich ^{29}Na @ TRIUMF/ISAC-II



ISOL @ TRIUMF

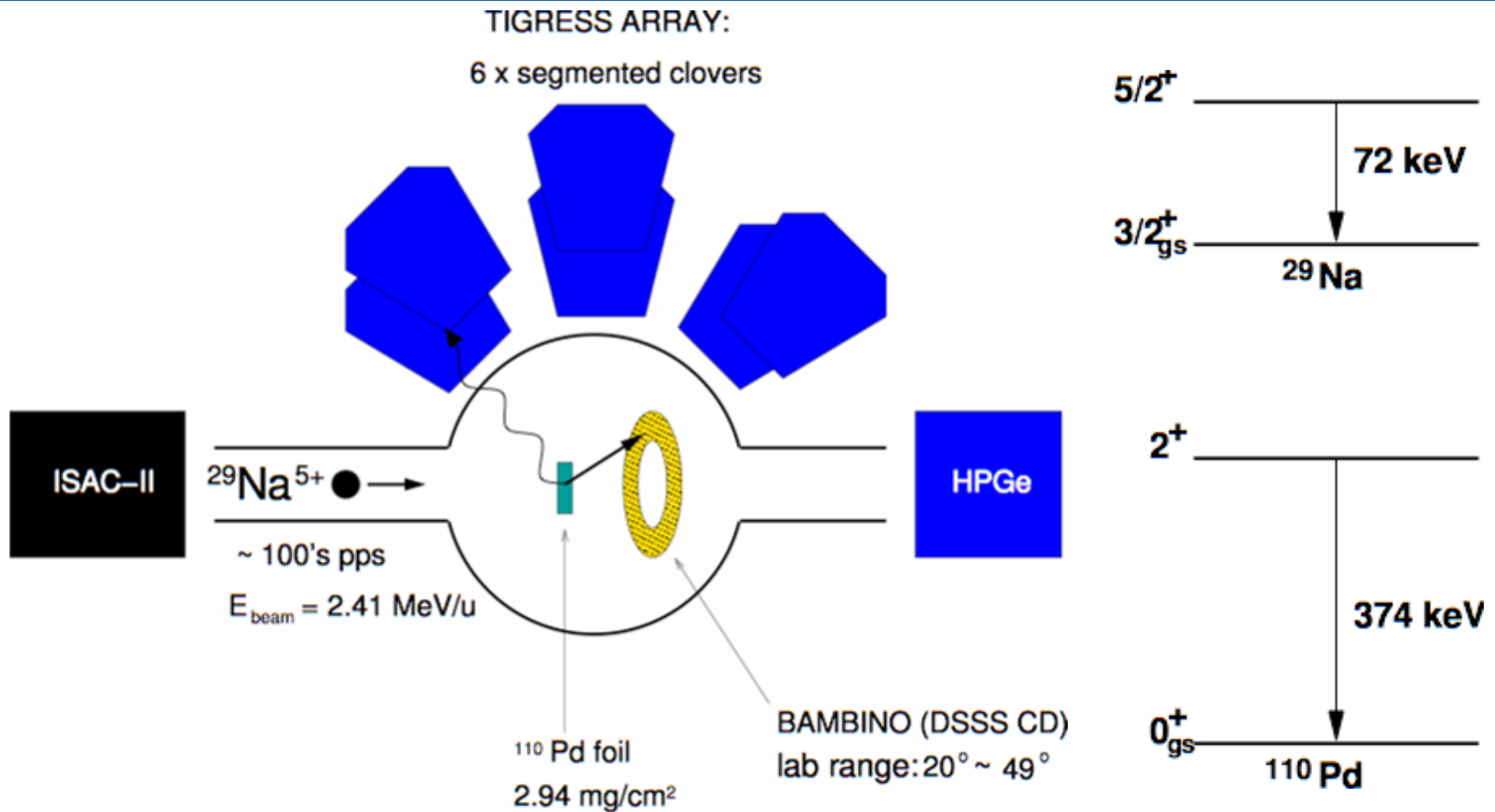
ISAC I and ISAC II



- 500 MeV, 70 μ A proton beam + ^{nat}Ta production target
- Produce ^{29}Na atoms
- ^{nat}Re surface-ion source
- Produce $^{29}\text{Na}^+$ ions
- Stripper foil
- Produce $^{29}\text{Na}^{5+}$ ions
- ISAC-II: $A/q = 5.8$



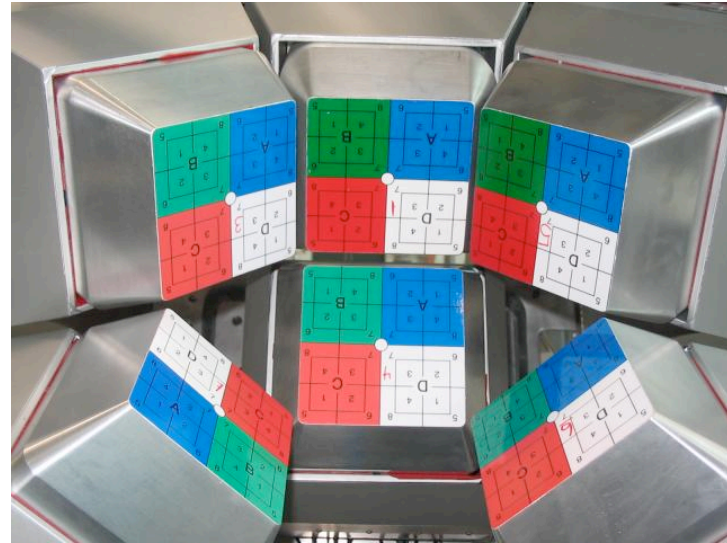
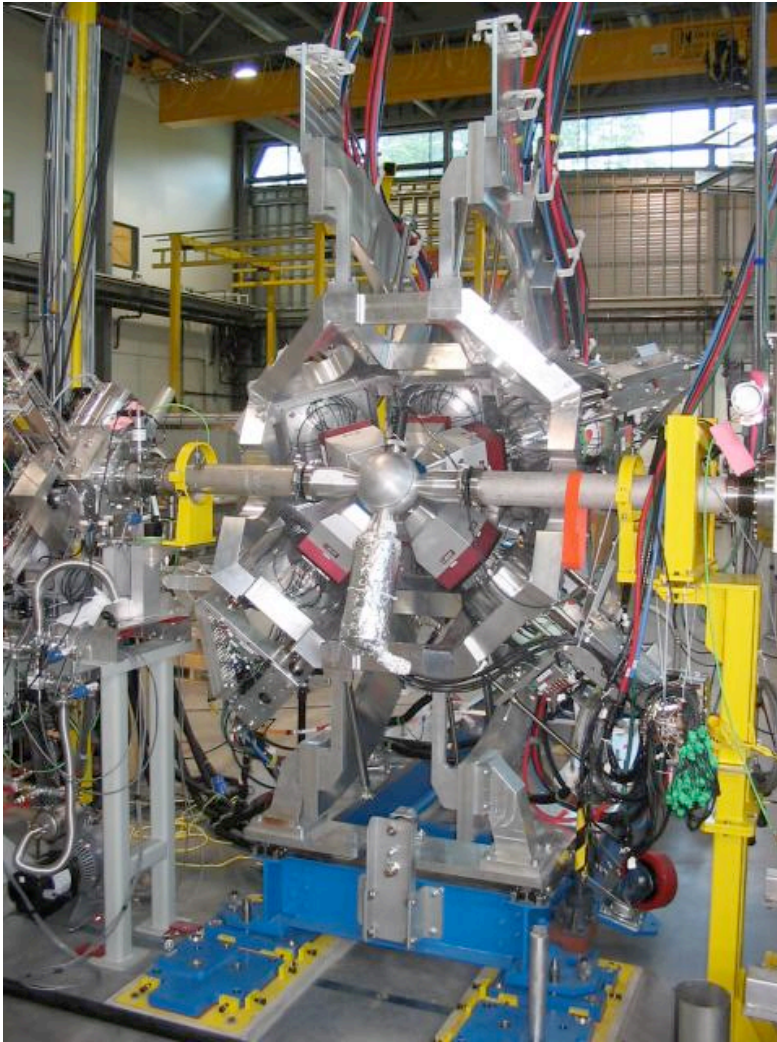
Experimental setup: $^{110}\text{Pd}(^{29}\text{Na},^{29}\text{Na}^*) @ 70 \text{ MeV}$



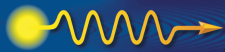
Measure particle- γ coincidences



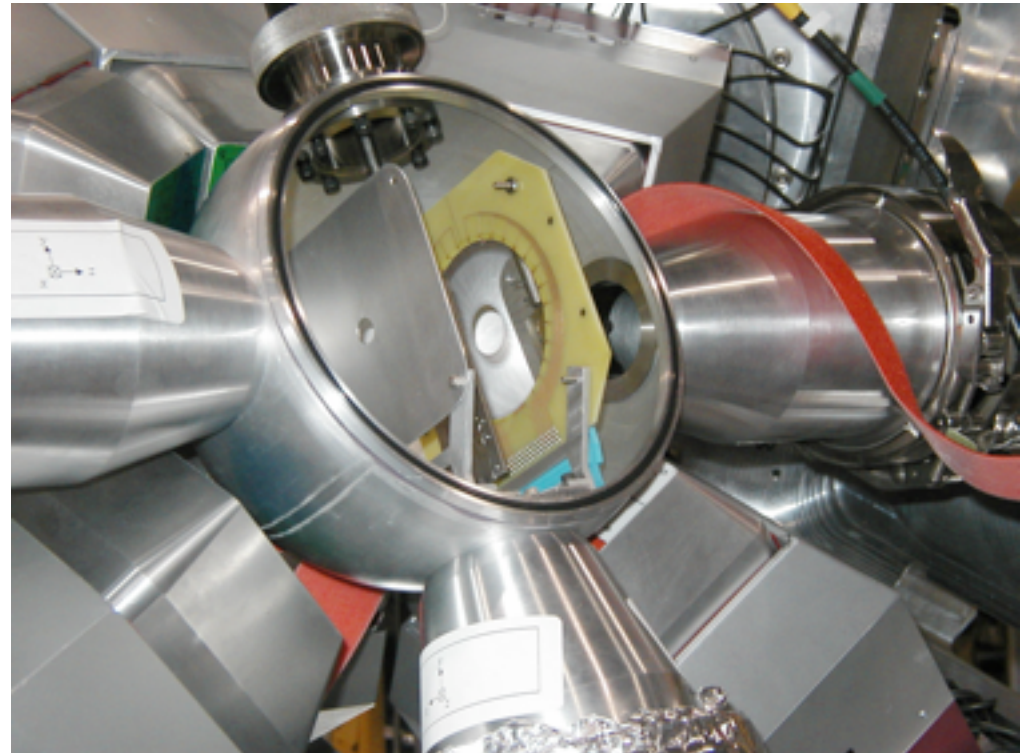
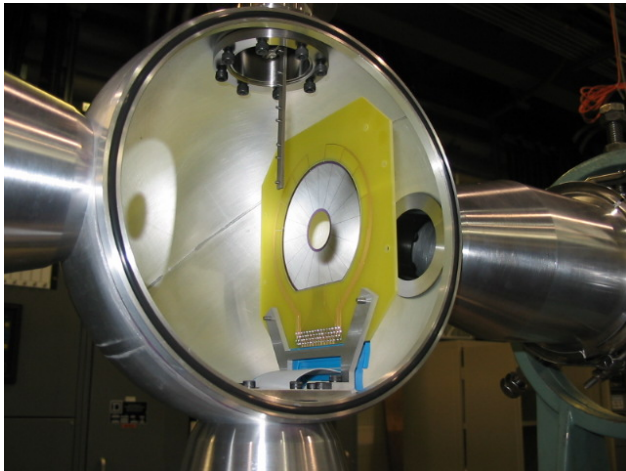
TIGRESS γ -ray spectrometer



- 6 x 32-fold clover detectors
- Each clover mounted with segmented suppression scintillators (BGO and CsI)
- Close geometry around target chamber
- $\sim 36\%$ of 4π



BAMBINO auxiliary particle detector

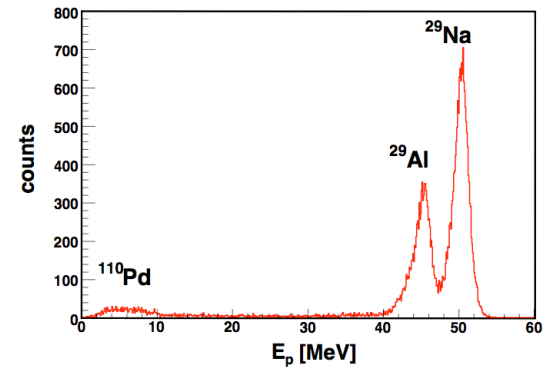
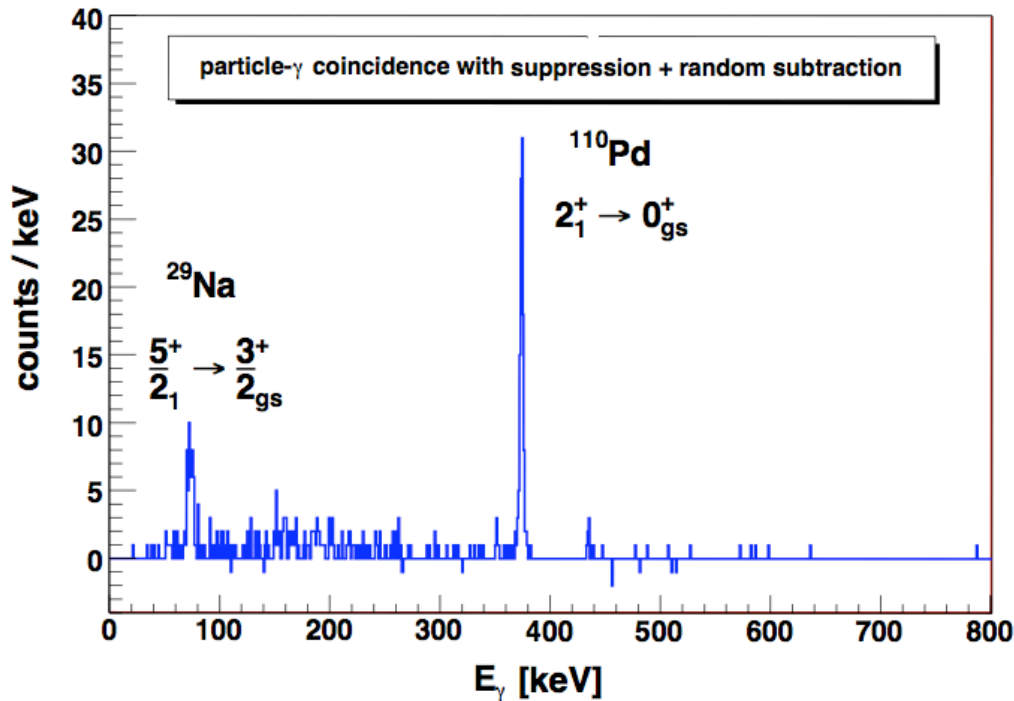


- Provided by LLNL
- Segmented DSSSD for heavy-ion detection: scattered beam and recoiling target particles
- Front face: 32 x sector strips
- Back face: 24 x annular rings



Coulomb excitation of $^{29}\text{Na} + ^{110}\text{Pd}$ @ 70 MeV

Any particle- γ coincidence: projectile + recoil



BAMBINO: enables $^{29}\text{Na}/^{29}\text{Al}$ isobar separation

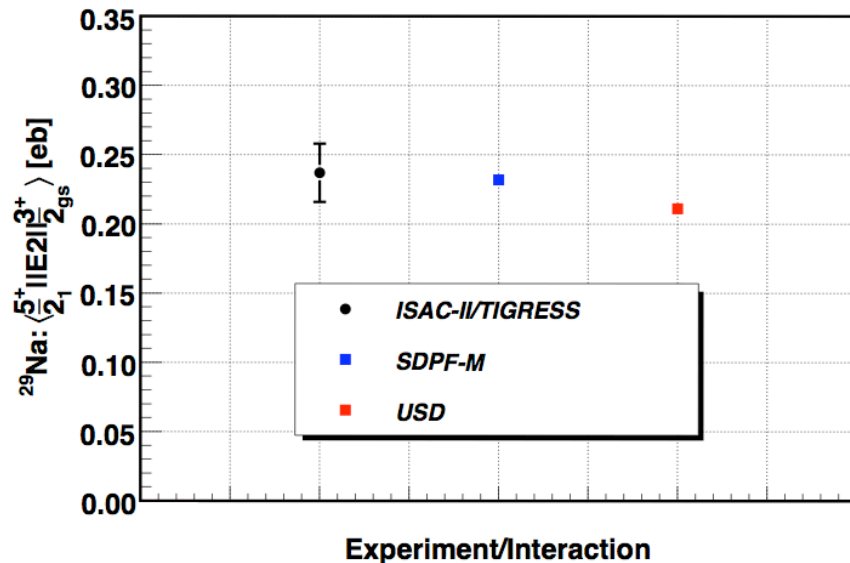
Beam on target ~ 70 h

Intensity ~ 600 pps

$$\sigma_{\text{CE}}(^{29}\text{Na}) = \frac{N_{\gamma}(^{29}\text{Na})}{N_{\gamma}(^{110}\text{Pd})} \cdot \frac{\epsilon_{\gamma}(^{110}\text{Pd})}{\epsilon_{\gamma}(^{29}\text{Na})} \cdot \frac{W_{\gamma}(^{110}\text{Pd})}{W_{\gamma}(^{29}\text{Na})} \cdot \sigma_{\text{CE}}(^{110}\text{Pd})$$



Results: extracted $\langle 5/2^+_1 || E2 || 3/2^+_{gs} \rangle$ for ^{29}Na

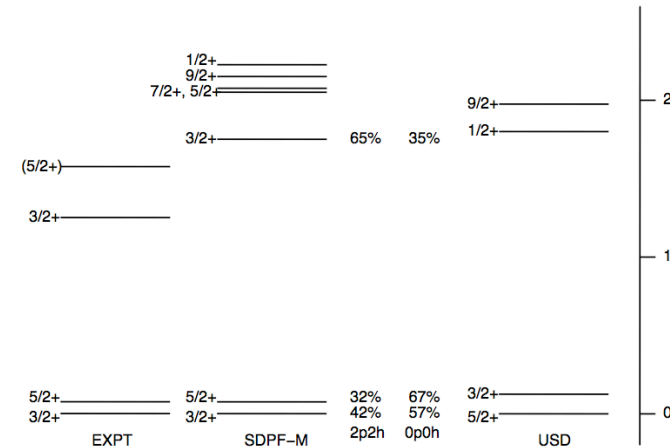


EXPT [eb]	SDPF-M [eb]	USD [eb]
0.237(21)	0.232	0.211

SDPF-M: $sd, p_{3/2}f_{7/2}$ shell-model spaces + cross-shell mixing

USD: constrained sd shell-model space (universal sd)

Calculations: Y. Utsuno *et al.*, PRC 70, 044307 (2004)



Coulomb-excitation measurement:

- Consistent with SDPF-M calculation
- Aligned with previous work, e.g. $I_{gs} = 3/2^+_{gs}$, spectroscopic Q , consistent with SDPF-M prediction
- Neutron excitations across sd - pf shell gap: 30 ~ 40% $2p$ - $2h$ admixture in $\psi(5/2^+_1)$
- Consistent with narrow sd - pf neutron shell gap of ~ 3 MeV (c.f. ~ 6 MeV along line of β -stability)

Strong evidence for sd - pf shell mixing in $3/2^+_{gs}$ and $5/2^+_1$ in ^{29}Na



Phenomenological Interpretation

Rotational model analysis:

- Reduced matrix elements
- Intrinsic quadrupole moment
- Spectroscopic quadrupole moment

$$\langle I_f || E2 || I_i \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{2I_i + 1} \cdot \langle I_i K 2 0 | I_f K \rangle \cdot Q_t$$
$$Q = \frac{3K^2 - I(I+1)}{(I+1)(2I+3)} \cdot Q_0$$

Experimental measurements:

- $B(E2) \approx 18$ W.u., large overlap of ground and first excited states: enhanced transition probability
- Similar underlying single-particle configurations for $3/2_{gs}^+$ and $5/2_1^+$ states
- Rotational model: intrinsic quadrupole moment derived according to measurements of:
 - (1) transition matrix element: $Q_t = 0.524(46)$ eb **[this work!]**
c.f. SDPF-M calculation: $Q_t = 0.513$ eb
 - (2) static quadrupole moment: $Q_0 = 0.430(15)$ eb
c.f. SDPF-M calculation: $Q_0 = 0.455$ eb



Summary and outlook

- We have performed a successful Coulomb excitation measurement with a very low-flux radioactive-ion beam with only a few hundred pps - beyond the expectations of the community.
- First-ever measurement of transition probability between ground and first-excited state in ^{29}Na .
- Most neutron-rich Na isotope where this measurement has been made using the ISOL technique.
- ^{29}Na is the most striking example where such large degrees of mixing between normal (*sd*) and intruder (*pf*) configurations have been observed at the boundary to the island of inversion.
- TRIUMF/ISAC-II experiments are in the production phase providing new and exciting data that challenge current shell-model theories.
- ^{29}Na results have been submitted for publication.

Meaningful test of theoretical predications requires measurements in a region, not just a solitary nucleus

- Extend our measurements to ^{30}Na and ^{31}Mg after 2010 - working with TIGRESS collaboration at TRIUMF with accompanying theoretical support from LLNL.
- Opens the door to the ever-more exotic nuclei with a few tens of pps when the next generation of γ -ray detector arrays (AGATA and GRETA) come online



TIGRESS Collaboration

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