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Shape coexistence and isomerism in neutron-deficient Hg isotopes

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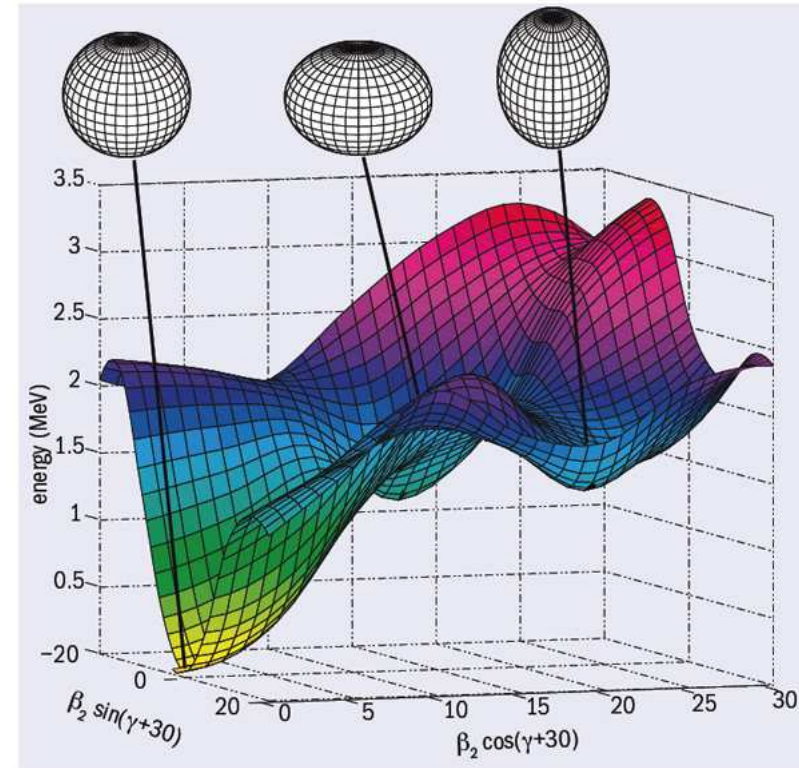
What is shape coexistence?

Competition between multiple shapes for the yrast sequence of a given nucleus

At different energies, particular shapes are preferred

Different shapes are driven by occupation of intruder orbitals or particle-hole excitations

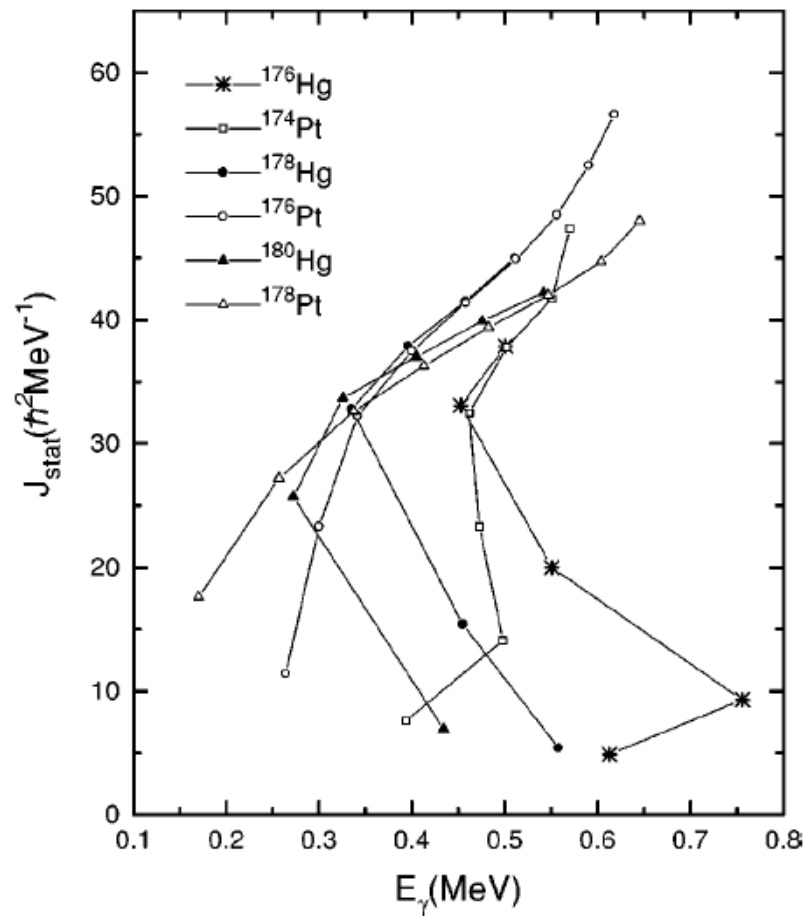
Tends to occur around spherical shell gaps and mid-shell regions



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Shape coexistence in neutron-deficient Hg isotopes



Static moment of inertia hints at deformation

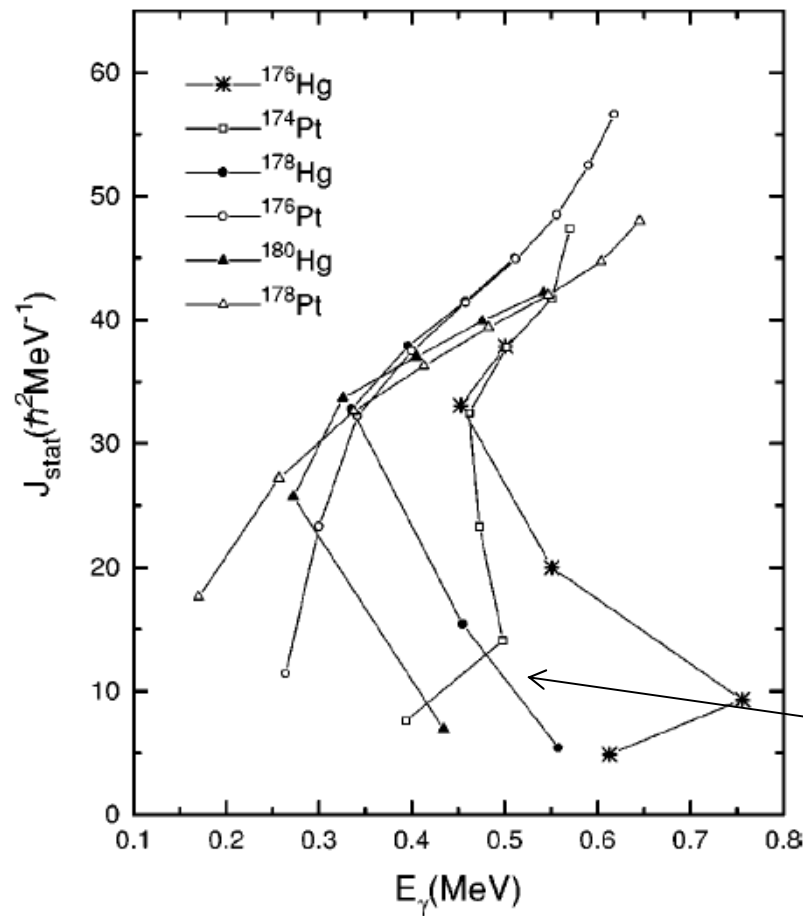
Muikku *et al.* PRC **58** 3033(R) (1998)



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Static moment of inertia hints at deformation

Muikku *et al.* PRC **58** 3033(R) (1998)

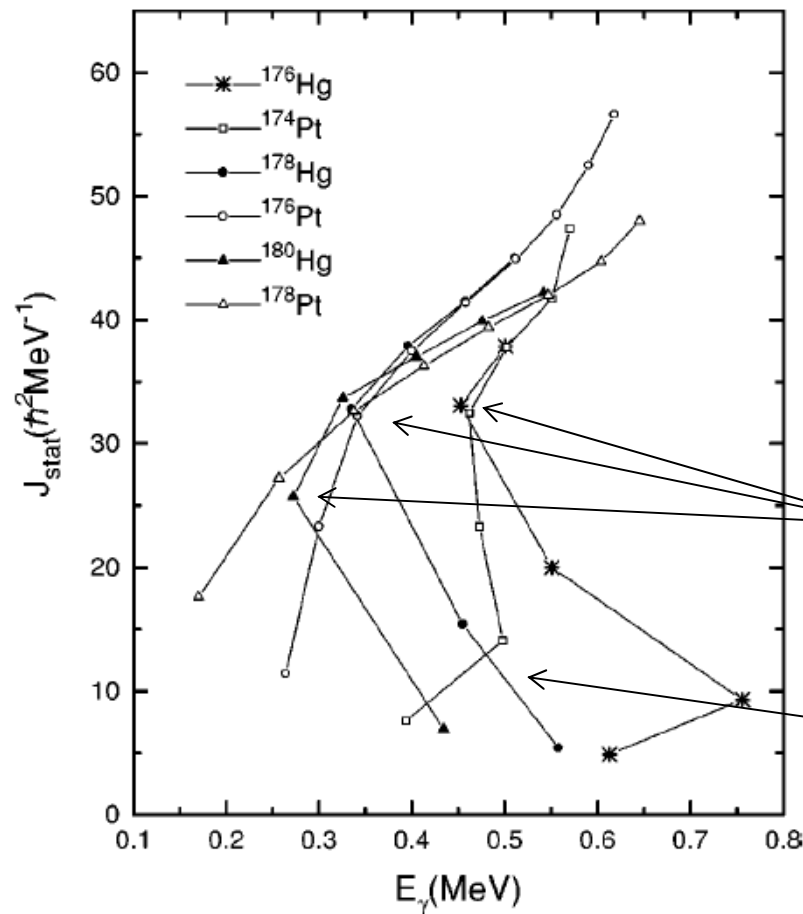
-ve gradient associated with oblate shape



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Static moment of inertia hints at deformation

Muikku *et al.* PRC **58** 3033(R) (1998)

Gradient changes –ve +ve
indicating oblate prolate

–ve gradient associated with oblate shape



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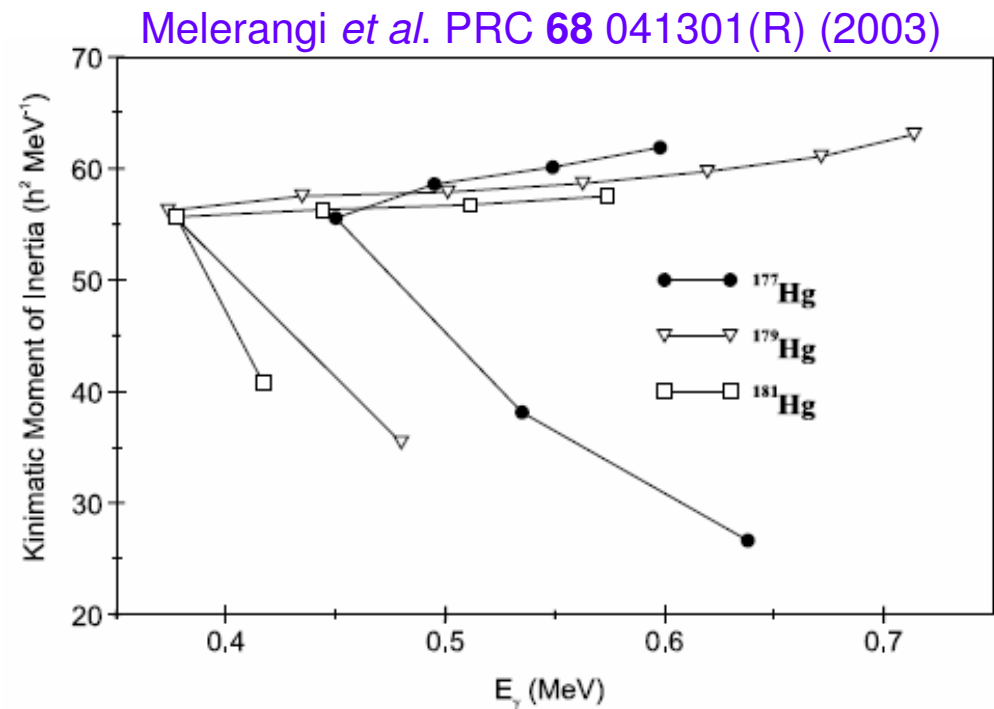
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Shape coexistence in neutron-deficient Hg isotopes

Odd-A Hg isotopes also show oblate-prolate transition

Prolate bandhead energy increasing with decreasing neutron number

Do these trends continue to ^{175}Hg ?

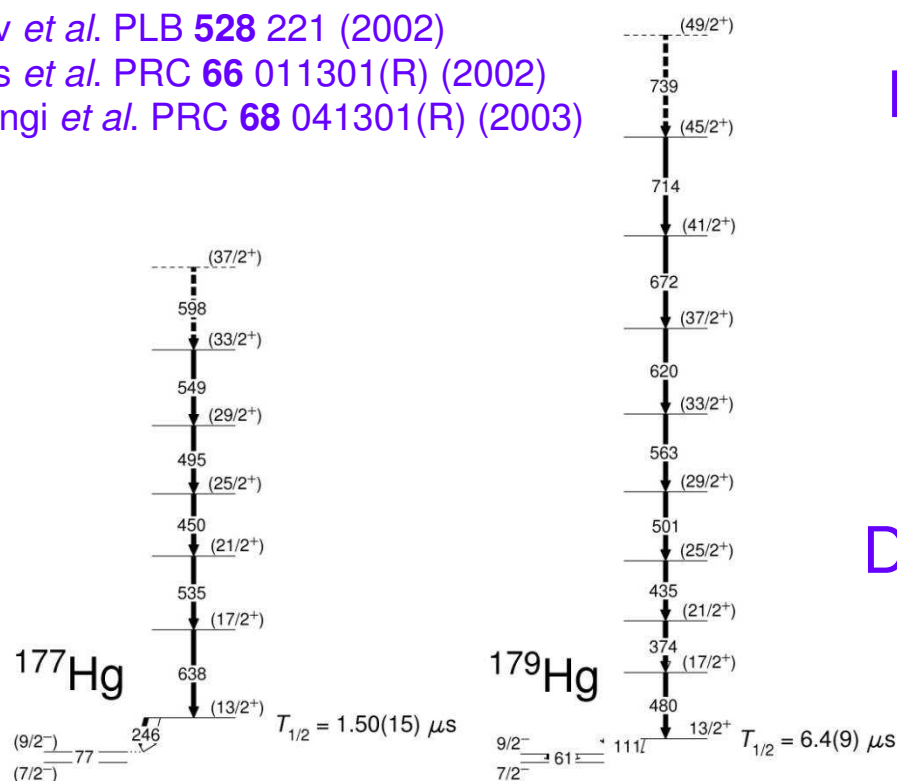


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Shape coexistence and isomerism in odd-A Hg isotopes

Kondev *et al.* PLB **528** 221 (2002)
 Jenkins *et al.* PRC **66** 011301(R) (2002)
 Melerangi *et al.* PRC **68** 041301(R) (2003)



Near-spherical ground states

$13/2^+$ isomers $\nu 13/2$
 coupled to oblate core

Prolate band becomes yrast

Do these phenomena continue
 to lower neutron numbers?



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^{175}Hg : experimental details



Recoil-decay tagging experiment
performed at JYFL in Jyvaskyla,
Finland

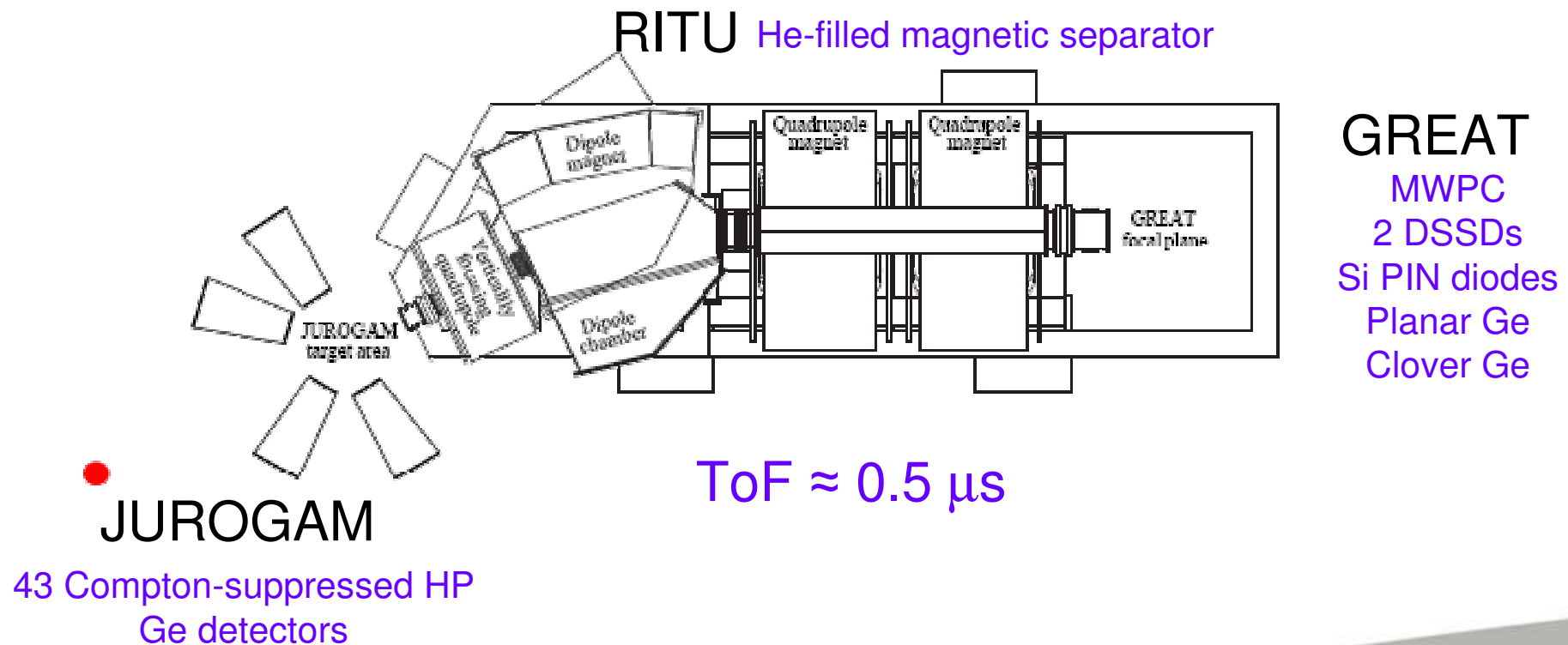
JUROGAM-RITU-GREAT apparatus



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RDT@JYFL: experimental apparatus



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Results: α -decay

Approximately 25,000
recoil- $\alpha(^{175}\text{Hg})$ events

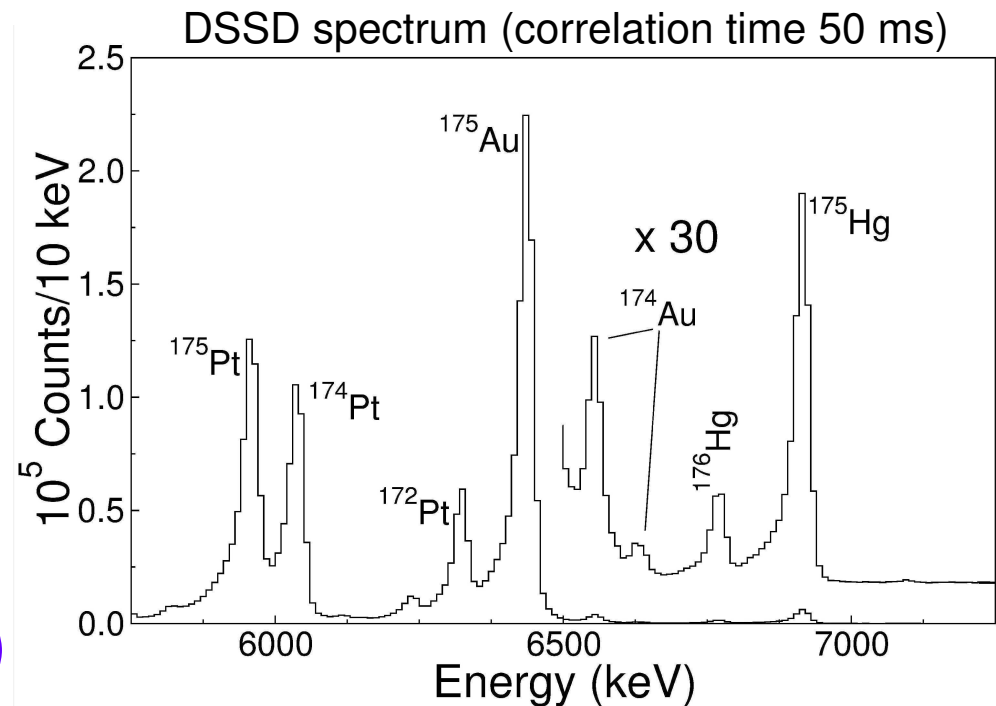
$$\sigma(^{175}\text{Hg}) \approx 1.5 \mu\text{b}$$

$$E_{\alpha} = 6913(5) \text{ keV}$$

$$T_{1/2} = 10(1) \text{ ms}$$

$$\delta^2 = 54(5) \text{ keV (assuming} \\ \text{B.R.} = 100\% \text{ and } \Delta I = 0)$$

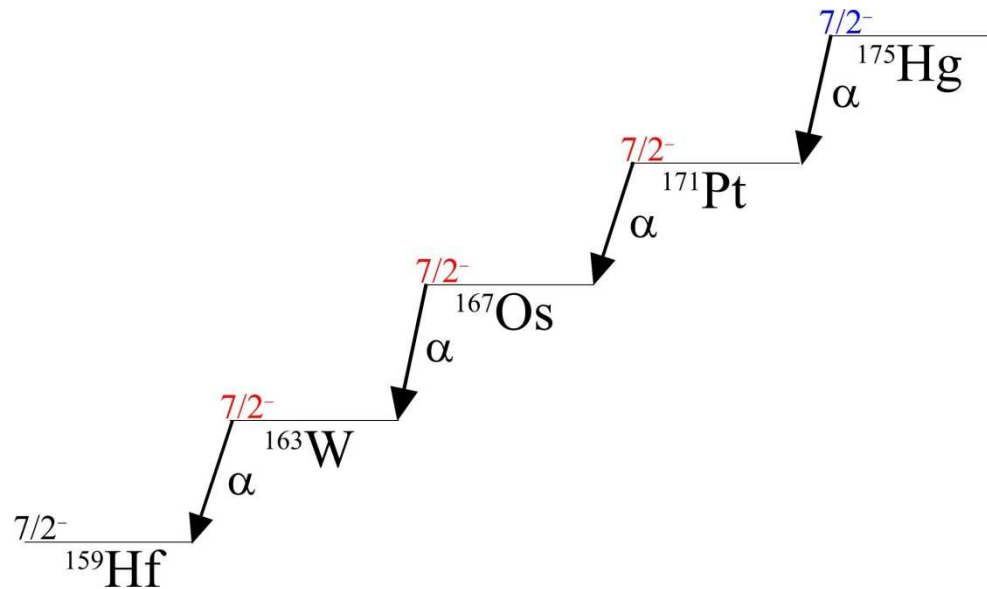
J.O. Rasmussen, Phys. Rev. **113** 1593 (1959)



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Results: α -decay



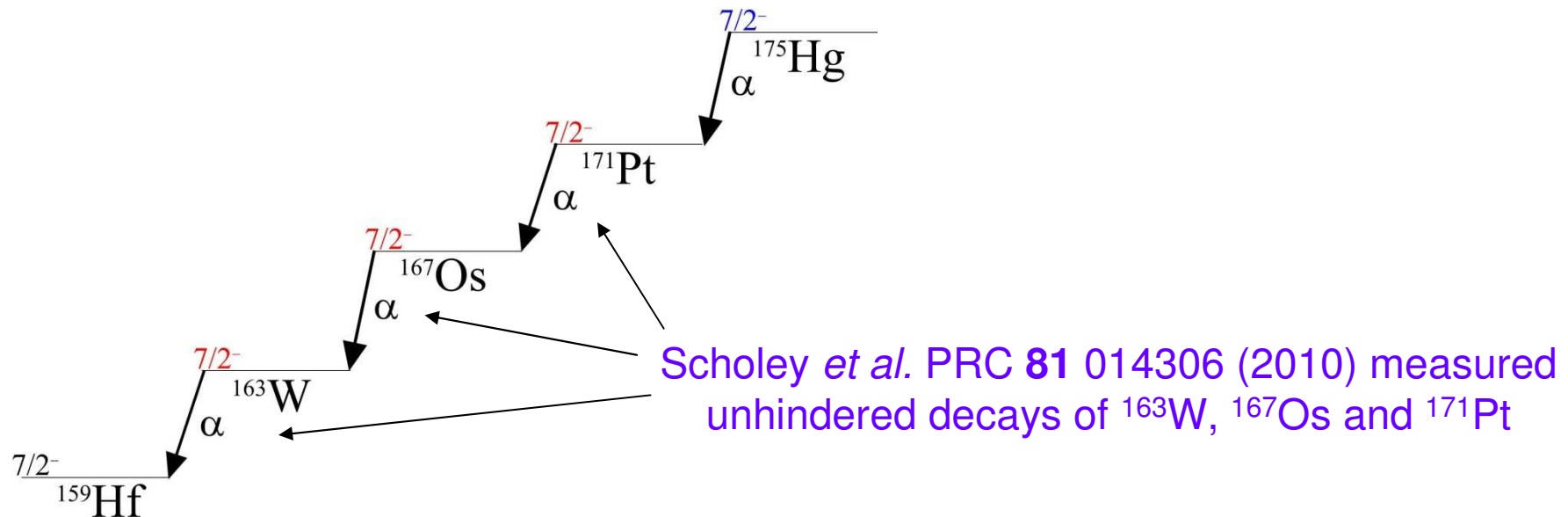
^{159}Hf spin & parity determined Ding *et al.* PRC **62** 034316 (2000)



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Results: α -decay



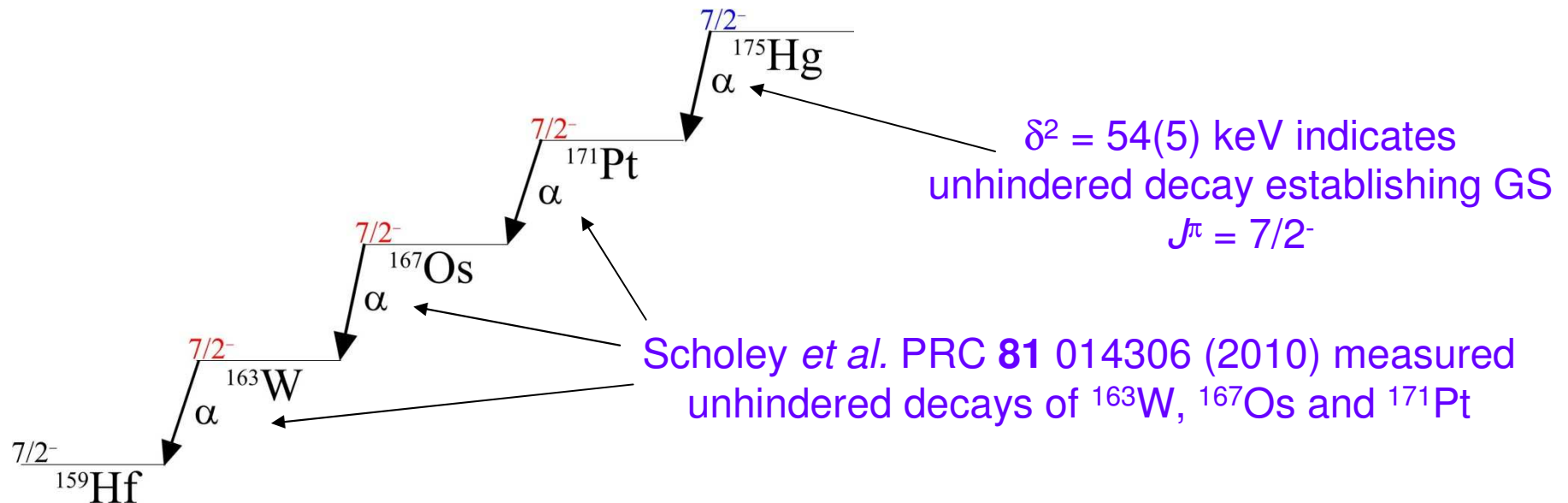
^{159}Hf spin/parity determined Ding *et al.* PRC **62** 034316 (2000)



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Results: α -decay



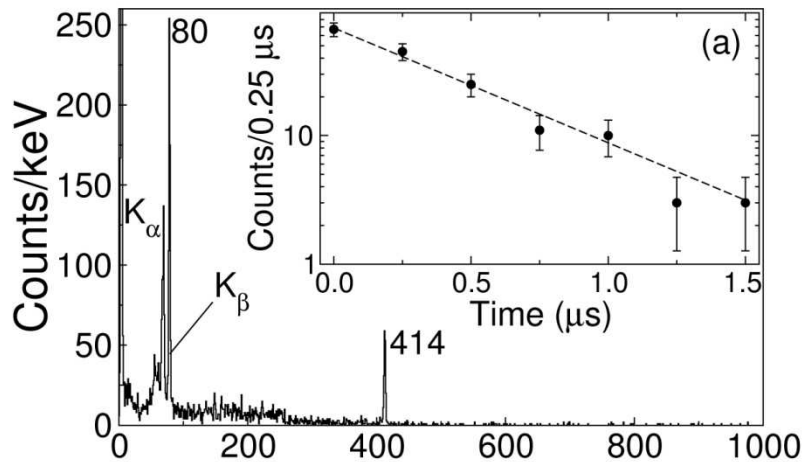
^{159}Hf spin/parity determined Ding *et al.* PRC **62** 034316 (2000)



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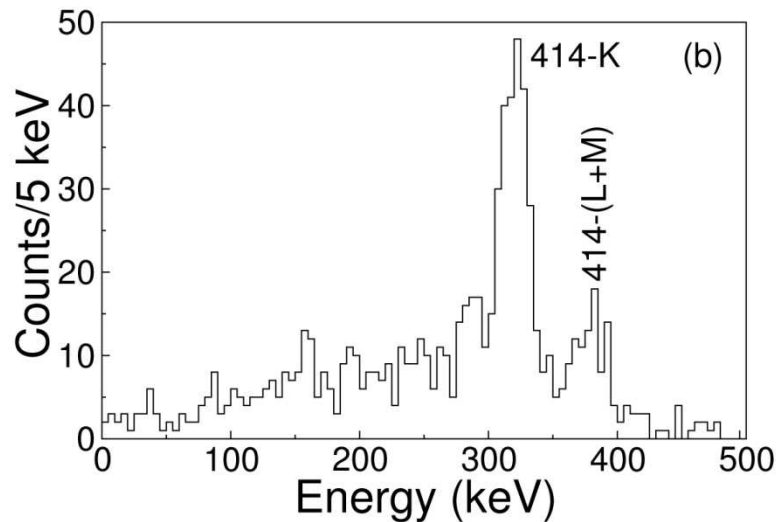
Results: delayed transitions



Recoil- $\alpha(^{175}\text{Hg})$ tagged planar
Ge and clover spectrum

$$T_{1/2}(414 \text{ keV}) = 0.34(3) \mu\text{s}$$

$$I_\gamma(414 \text{ keV})/I_\gamma(80 \text{ keV}) \sim 3$$



Recoil- $\alpha(^{175}\text{Hg})$ tagged Si
PIN-diode spectrum

$$\alpha_K = 0.36(11); \alpha_{(L+M)} = 0.10(3)$$



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Evidence of shape coexistence?

Measured half-life indicates M2 transition

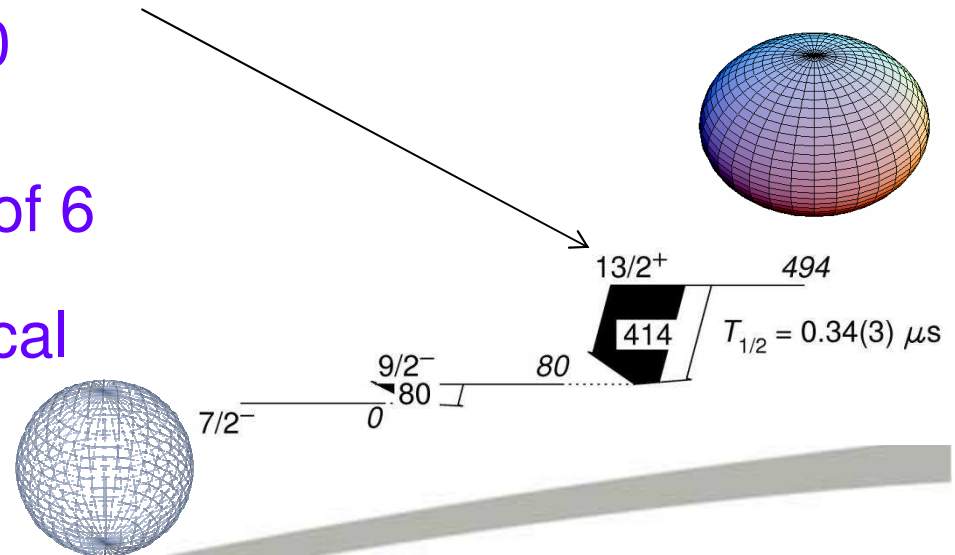
Supported by internal conversion
coefficient measurements c.f.

$\alpha_K = 0.36(11)$; $\alpha_{(L+M)} = 0.10(3)$ and
BrIcc values 0.38 and 0.10

T. Kibedi *et al.* NIM A **589**, 202 (2008)

$B(M2) = 0.16(1)$ hindrance of 6

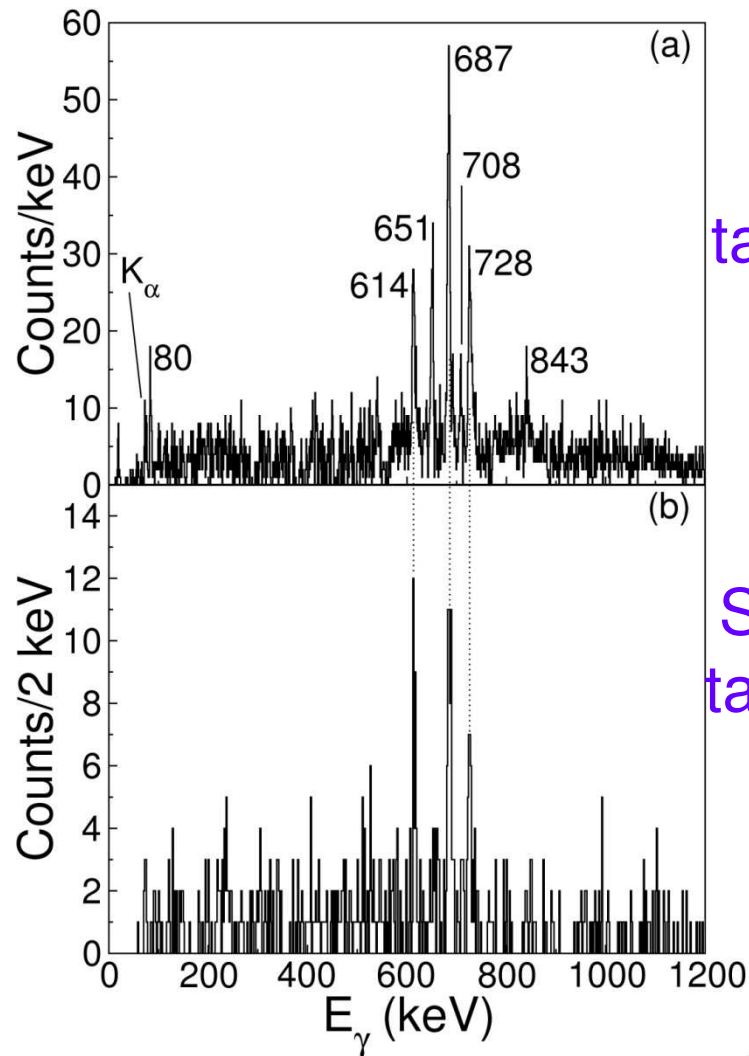
^{179}Hg : oblate to near-spherical
hindrance ~ 5



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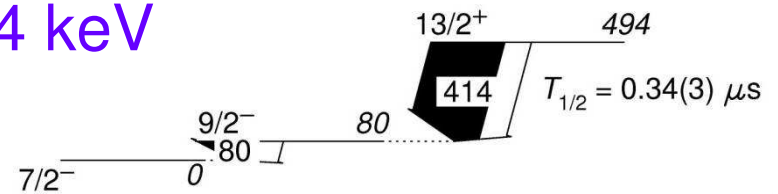
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Results: prompt transitions



Recoil- $\alpha(^{175}\text{Hg})$
tagged prompt γ -ray
spectrum

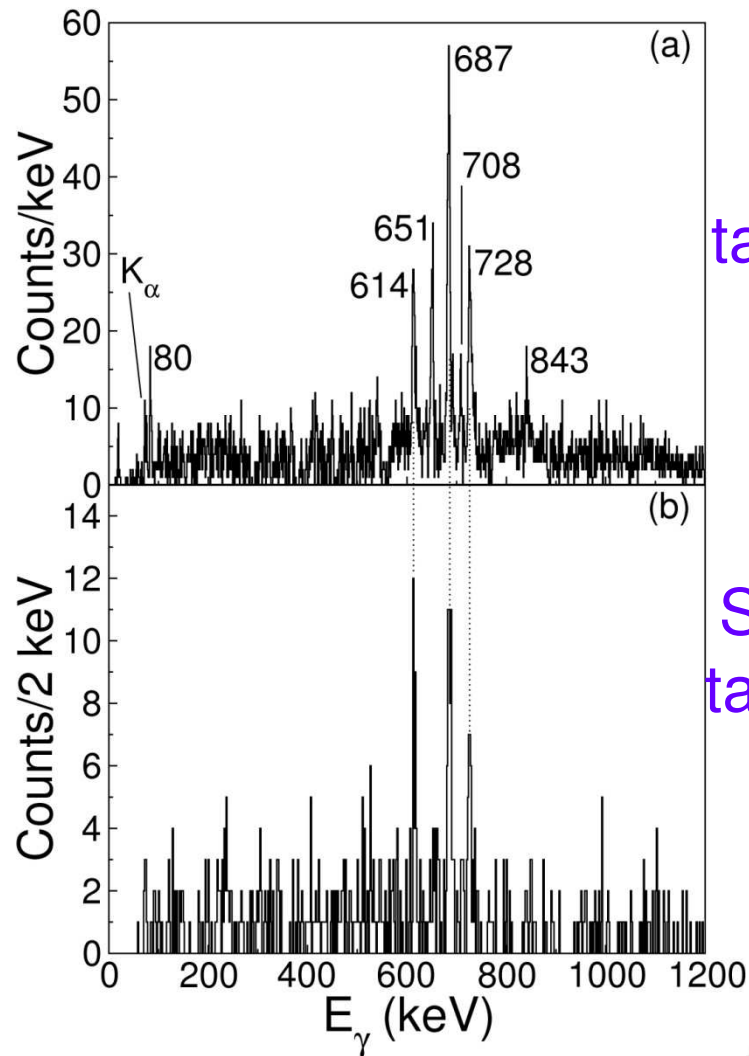
Same as above but
tagged with 414 keV
transition



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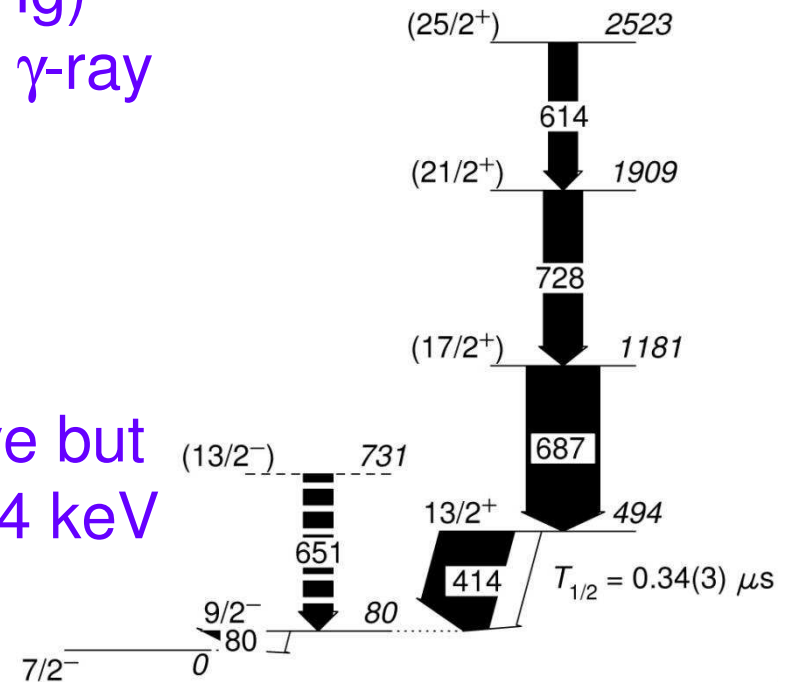
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Results: prompt transitions



Recoil- $\alpha(^{175}\text{Hg})$
tagged prompt γ -ray
spectrum

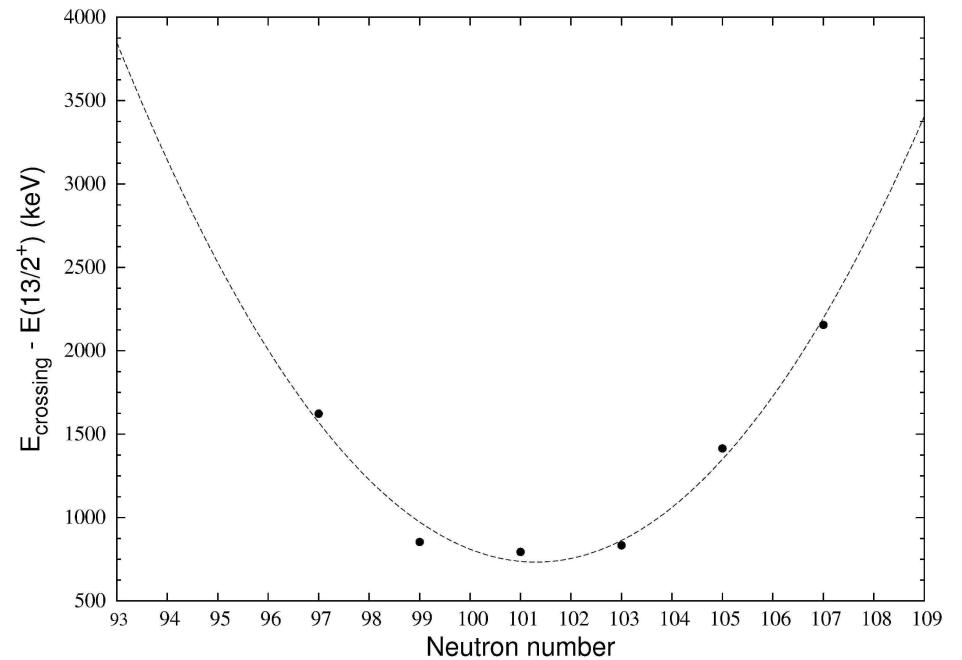
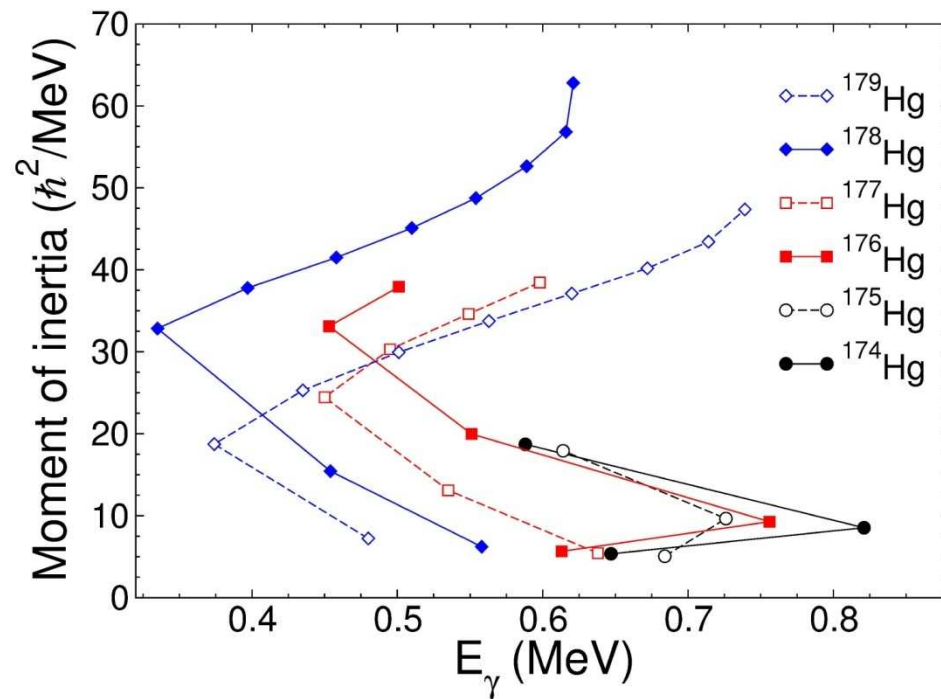
Same as above but
tagged with 414 keV
transition



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Conclusions



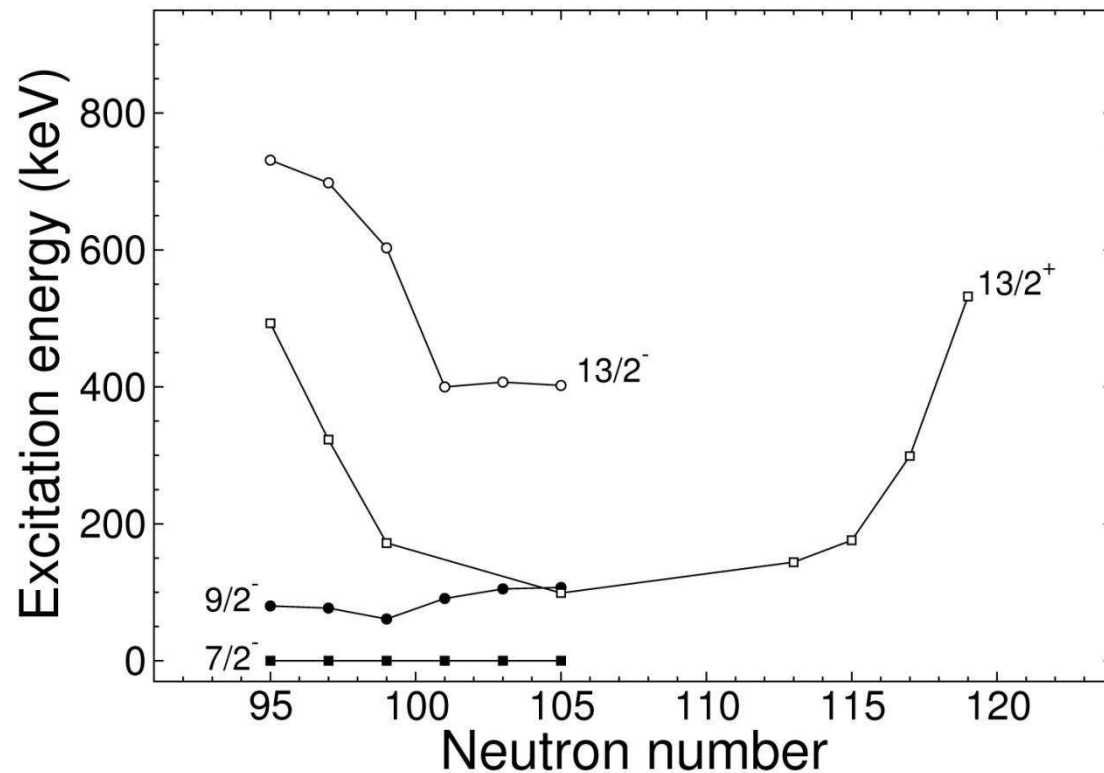
For ^{175}Hg , prolate crossing at ~ 2.5 MeV above isomer



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What next?



Plans to study ^{173}Hg
($N = 93$)

May not observe
isomeric decay:
 $E(13/2^+) \sim 800 \text{ keV}$

Single-particle
 $T_{1/2}(\text{M2}) = 6 \text{ ns}$



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Collaborators

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J. Sorri, J. Uusitalo

KTH, Stockholm – T. Back, M. Sandzelius

O'Donnell *et al.* PRC **79** 051304(R) (2009)