



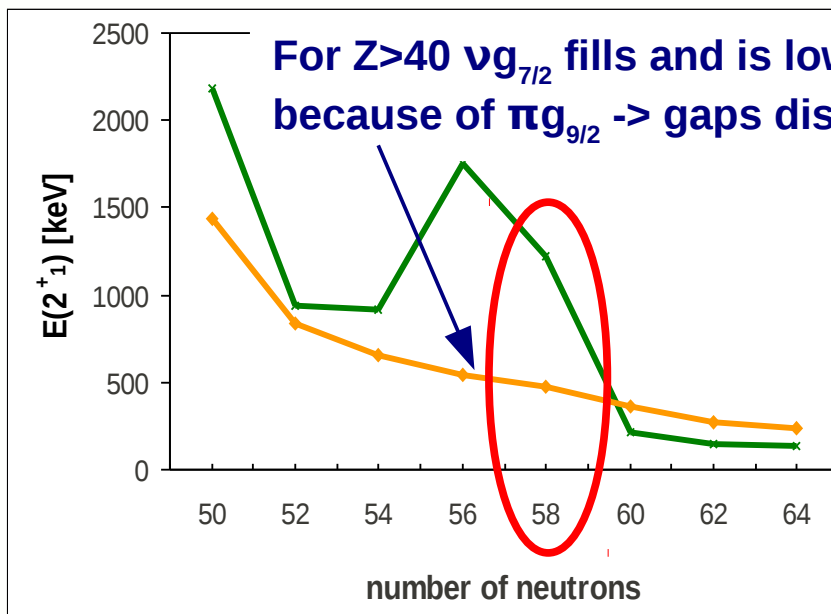
$E2$ Strengths in ^{98}Zr

Volker Werner, Yale University

Coulex of ^{98}Zr using GRETINA & CHICO2

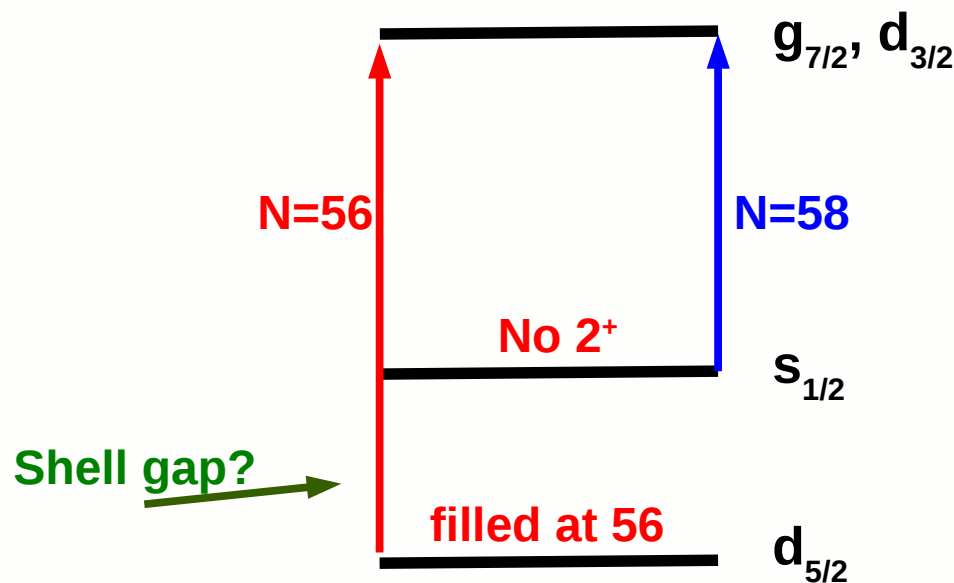
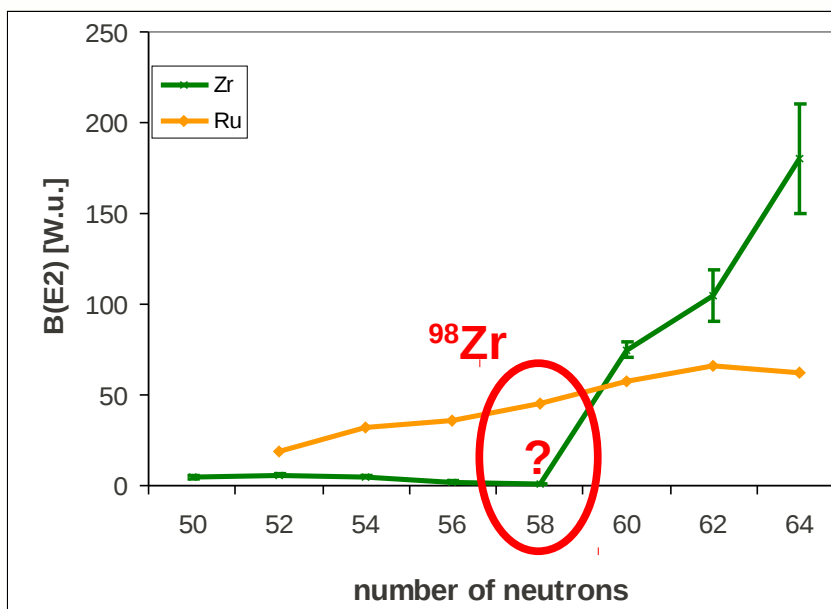
- At the brink of deformation past $Z=56$;
testing collectivity at $Z=58$ by measuring E2 to the 2_1^+
- Weak or strong coupling?
Is the mixed-symmetry one-phonon 2^+ state excited;
B(E2) excitation strength will give first hint on structure
- Collective (?) structure of ^{98}Zr already developed?
Look at B(E2)s among higher-lying states,
including low-lying 0^+ s

Are $N=50, 56$ and 58 „magic” (stabilized by $Z=40$)?



Weak coupling (p-n) was shown for $Z \sim 40, N < 56$ in prev. works

Assume it here $\rightarrow E(2_1^+)$ depends mainly on SPEs



$B(E2)$ will show how important correlations are!

Simple picture: p-n 2-configuration mixing

fully p-n symmetric state: $2_{fs}^+ = a_1 \cdot 2_n^+ + b_1 2_p^+$

p-n mixed-symmetric state: $2_{ms}^+ = a_2 \cdot 2_n^+ - b_2 2_p^+$

protons and neutrons contribute about equally: good F-spin

$$|a_i| \approx |b_i|$$

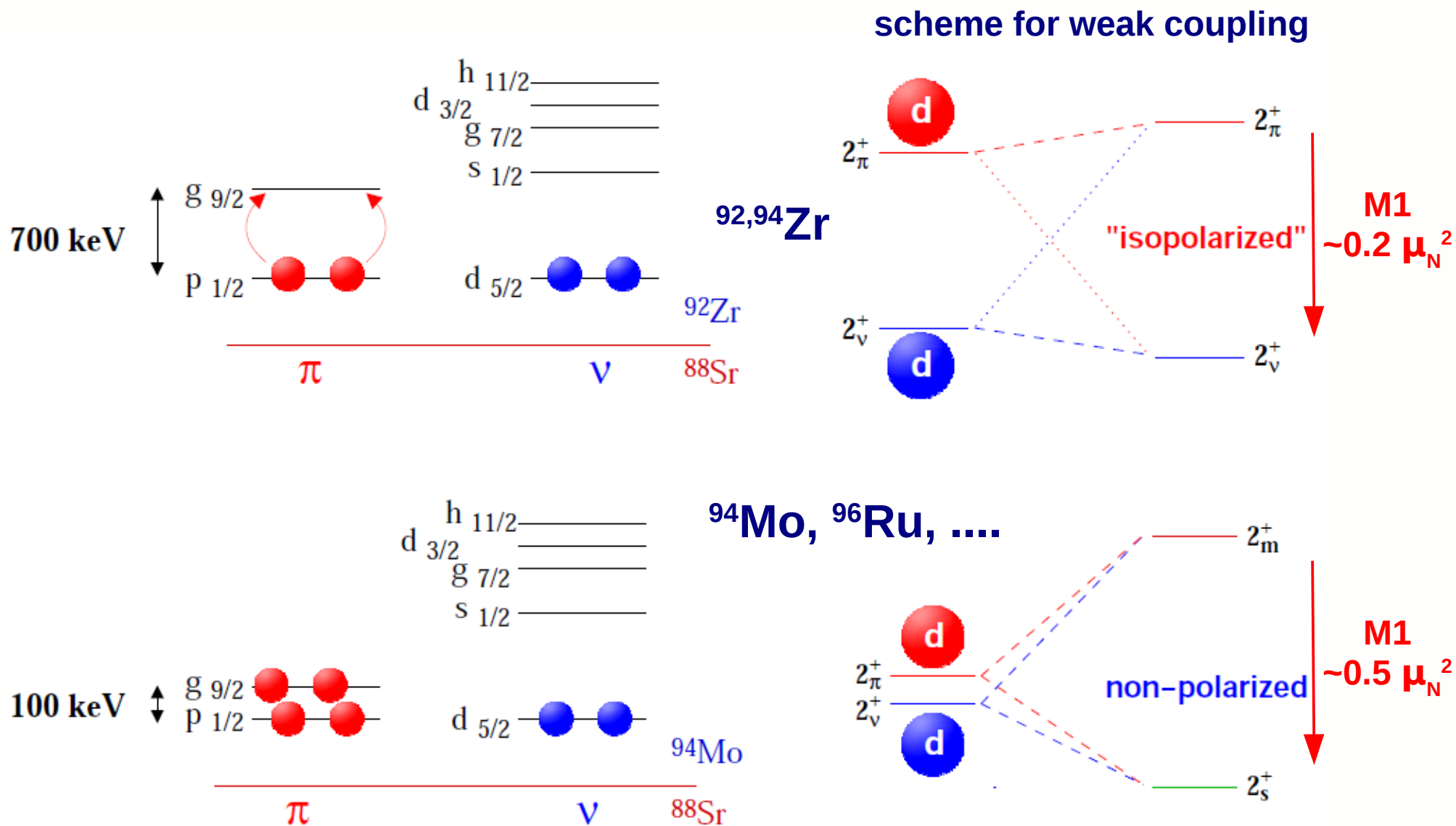
imbalance in proton and neutron contributions: broken F-spin

$$|a_i| \neq |b_i|$$

This is „Configurational Isospin Polarization”

Based on Heyde/Sau, PRC 33, 1050 (1986)

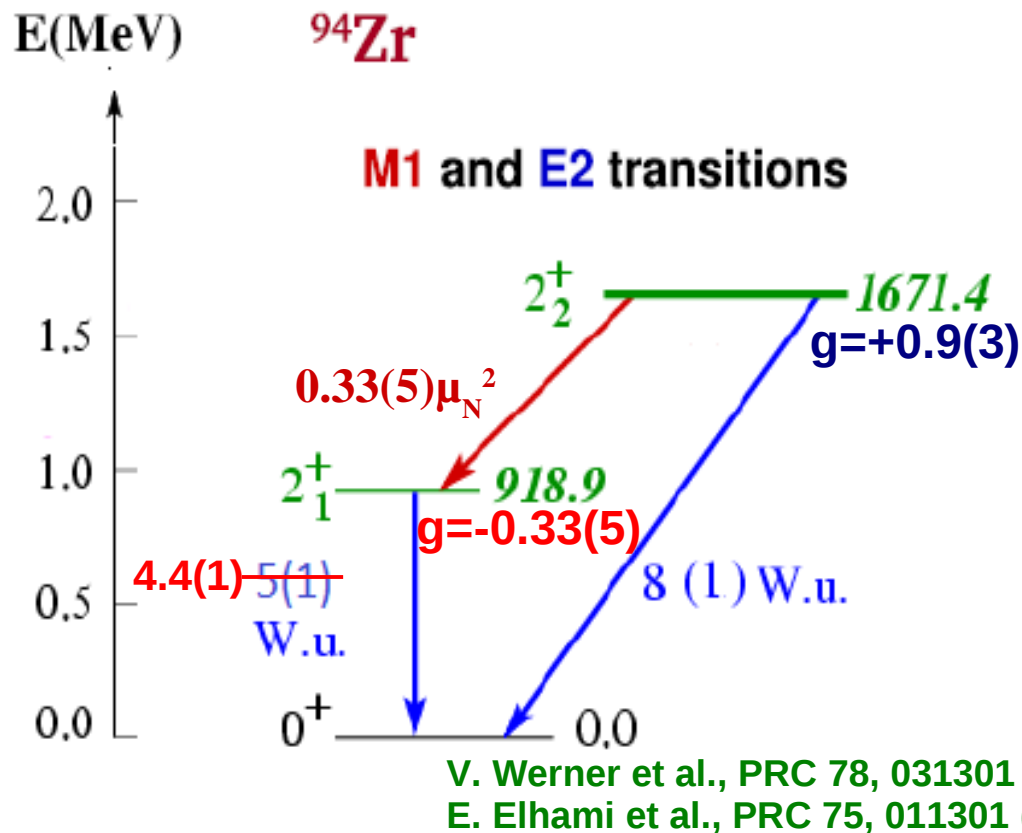
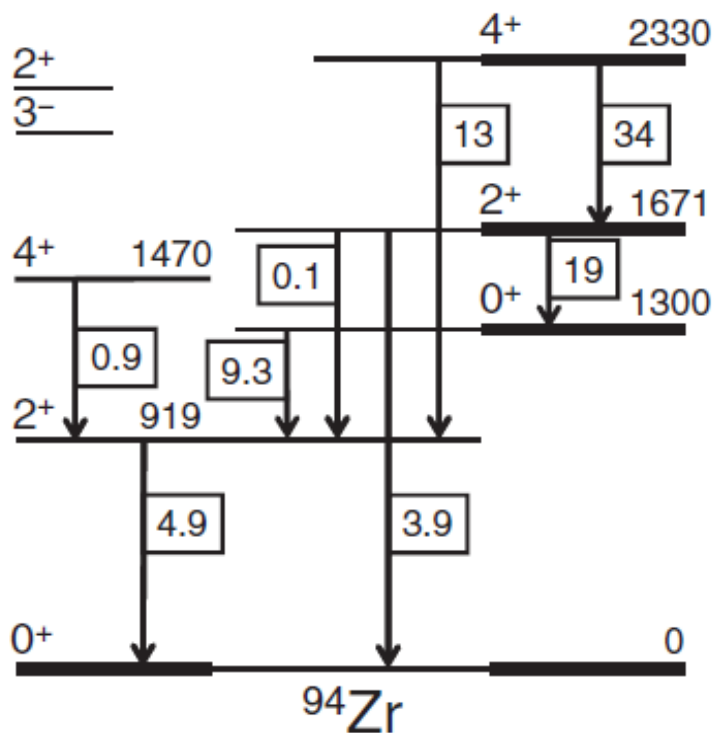
2) (Mixed?)-p-n-Symmetry?



Magnetic Moments of both states should be sensitive to proton-neutron contents

A. Chakraborty et al., PRL 110, 032503 (2012)

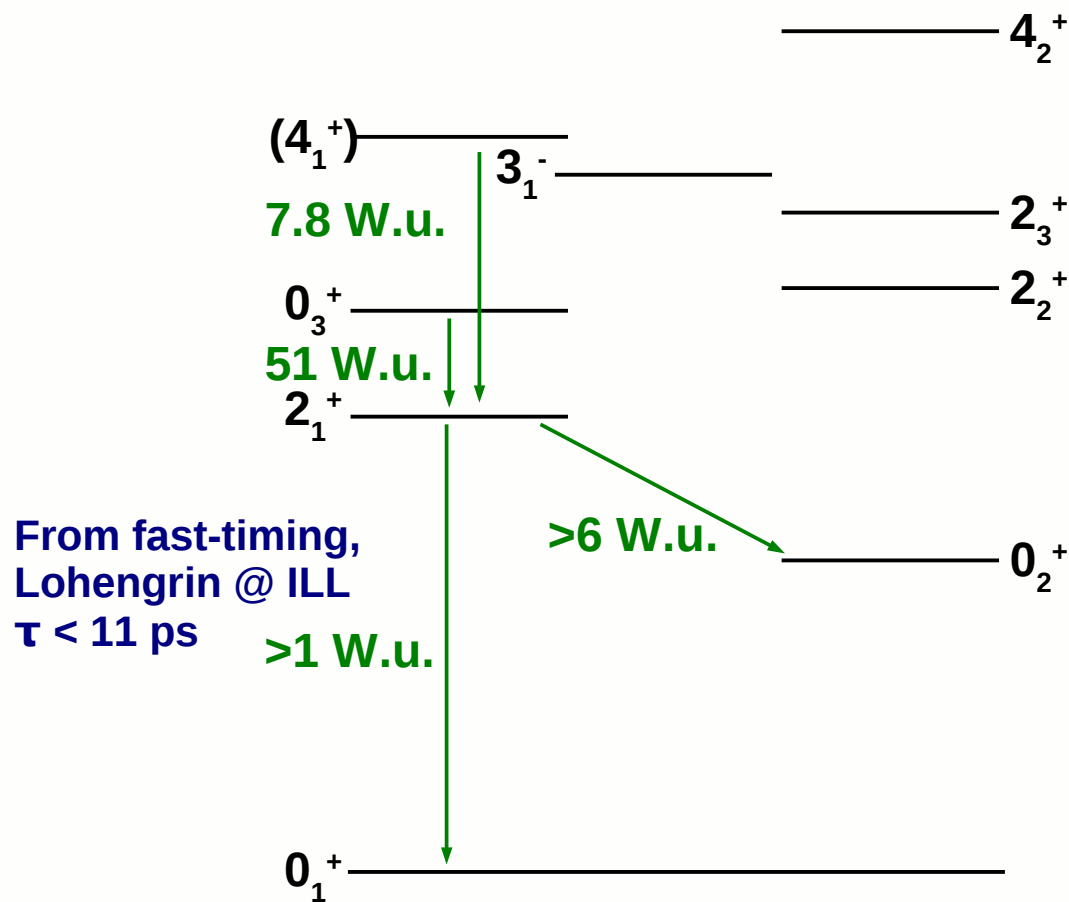
„excited collective structure”
(or just proton-dominated structure)



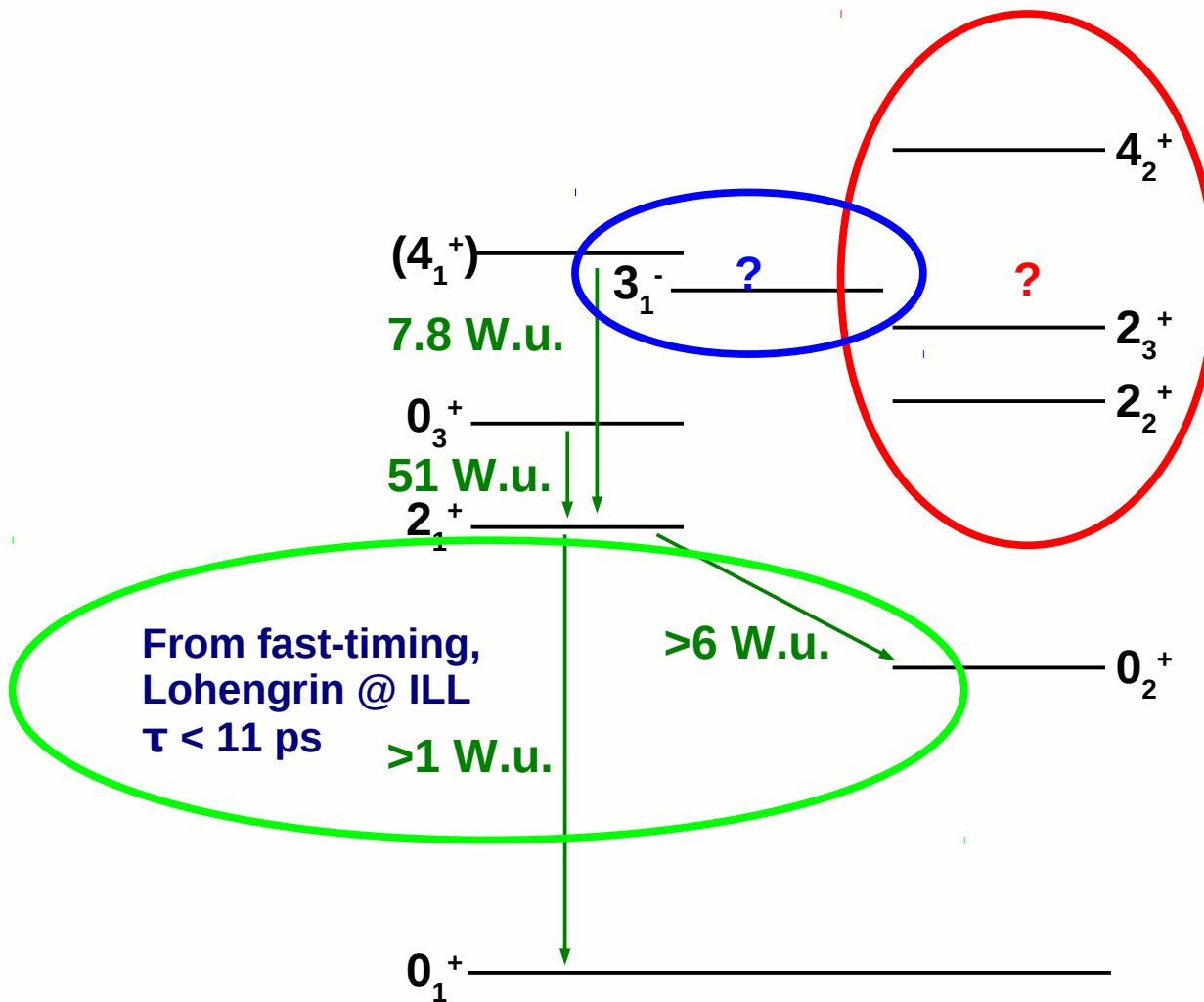
V. Werner et al., PRC 78, 031301 (2008)
E. Elhami et al., PRC 75, 011301 (2007)

In $N > 56$: Does deformation develop from a coexisting structure ?
Is there a MS $2+$ state below 2 MeV ?

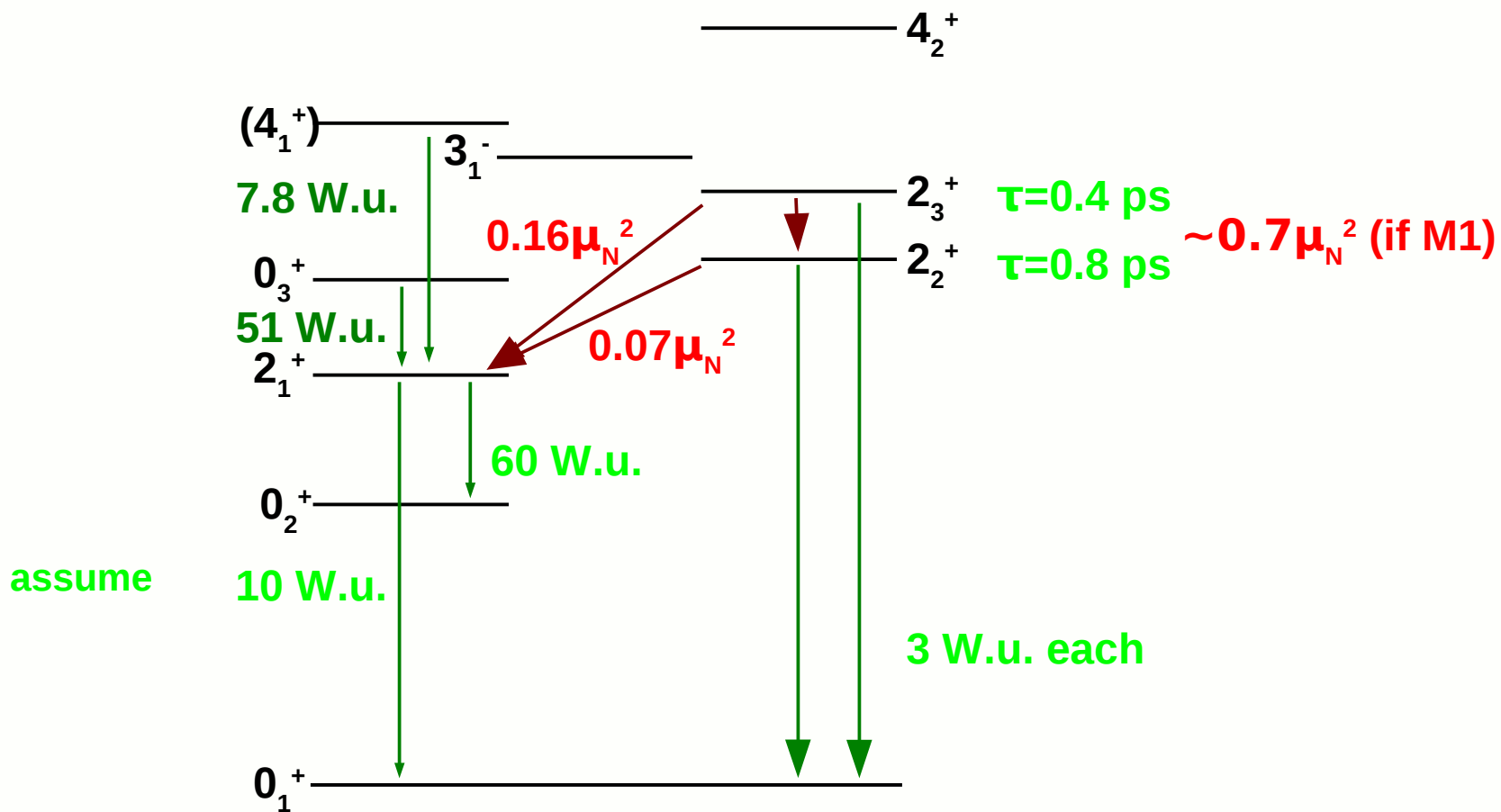
Known absolute strengths:



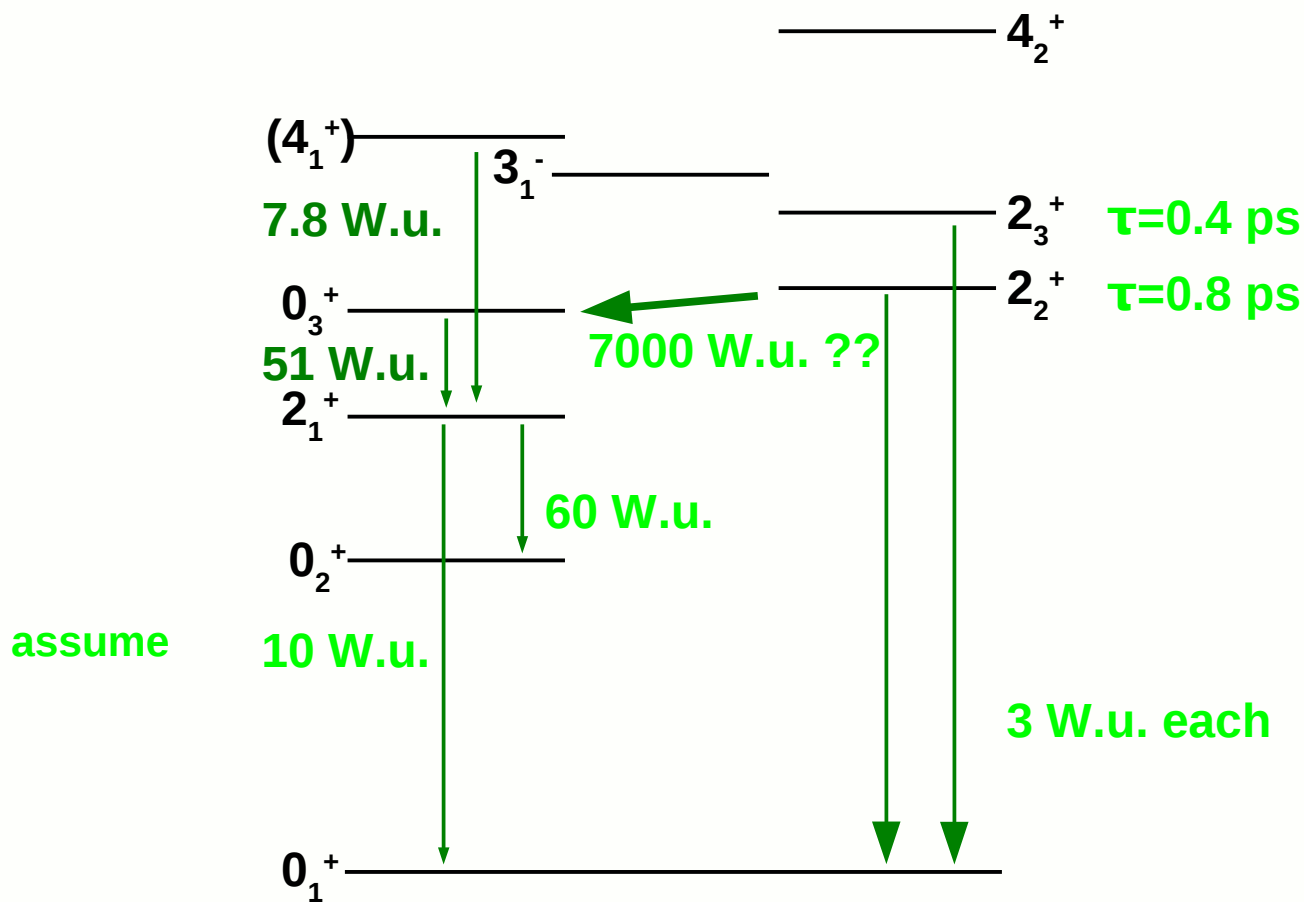
Known absolute strengths:



Assuming limits for the 2^+ states, branchings are known:

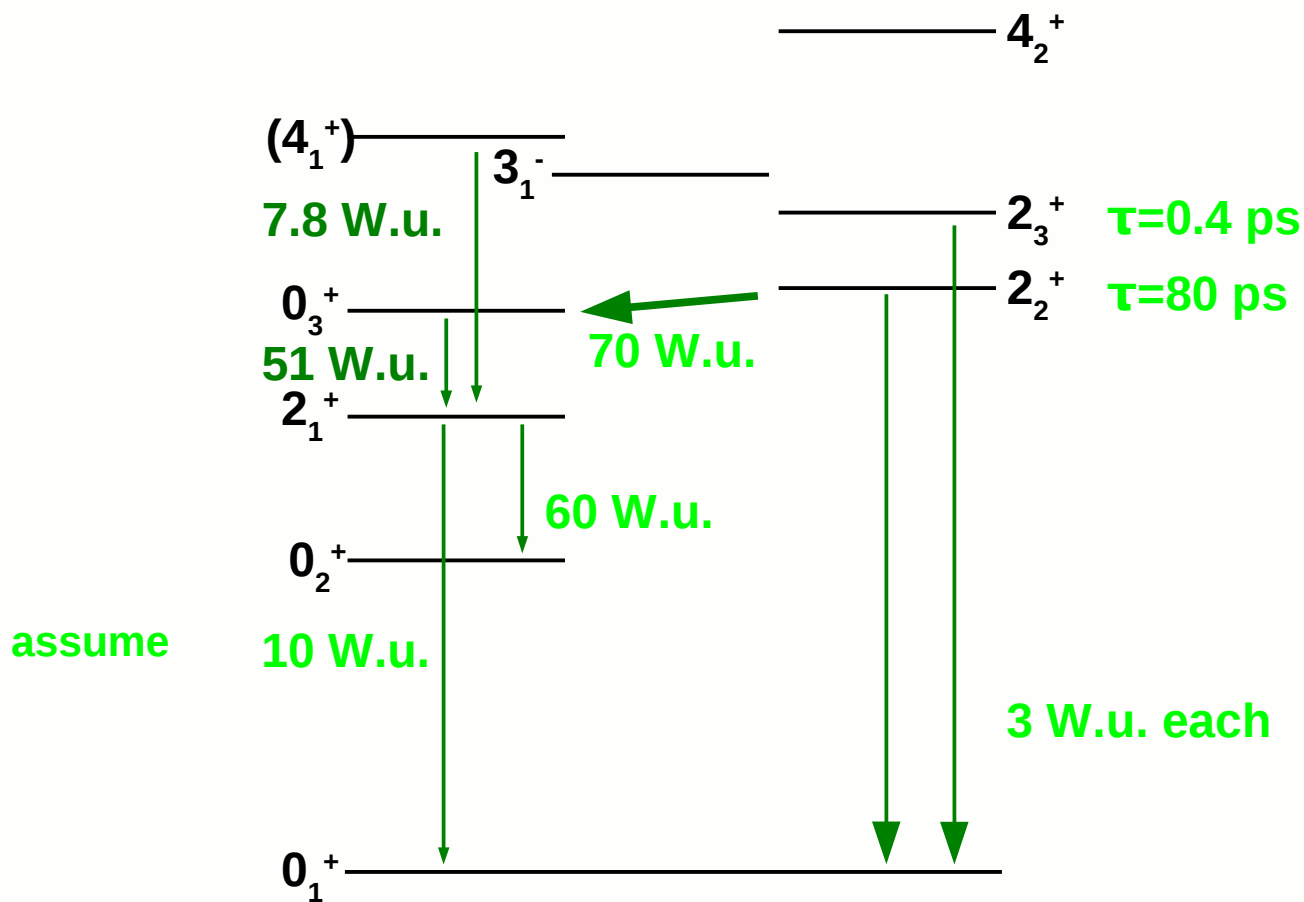


Branch of 2_2^+ states correct? Would give way too large 157 keV transition:



Different assumption could make it rotational state on top of 0_3^+

3^- is known to be very strong in ^{96}Zr , here?



Only possible with GRETINA and CHICO2 for proper Doppler correction
=> reasonable peak-to-background !

Some rate estimates for above assumptions, 2400 pps ^{98}Zr @ 464 MeV,
 ^{196}Pt target (*relative measurement*), CHICO2 forward shell for safe Coulex,

$2_1^+ \rightarrow 0_1^+ : 10 \text{ W.u.} \quad \sim 300 \text{ counts/day}$

$2_2^+ \rightarrow 0_1^+ : 3 \text{ W.u.} \quad \sim 30 \text{ counts/day}$

$2_3^+ \rightarrow 0_1^+ : 3 \text{ W.u.} \quad \sim 10 \text{ counts/day}$

$2_3^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+ : 0.16 \mu_N^2 \quad \sim 11 \text{ counts/day}$

$4_1^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+ : 11 \text{ W.u.} \quad \sim 5 \text{ counts/day}$

$0_3^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+ : 51 \text{ W.u.} \quad \sim 40 \text{ counts/day}$

*(indirect M1: if E2 it could be
18000 W.u. otherwise...)*

Assuming 50 W.u. Excitation strength for the 3:

$3_1^- \rightarrow 2_1^+ : \quad \sim 16 \text{ counts/day}$

Primary goal: measure E2 strength of 2_1^+

few days

Test the nature of the $2_{2,3}^+$ states

$\sim 1 \text{ week for } 50\text{-}100 \text{ counts}$

Shape coexistence around ^{100}Zr

- until today: $\tau(2^+_{1})$ in ^{98}Zr is unknown (<11 ps)
- models (shell model, IBM) predict 1 – 5 ps
(Bettermann et al., PHYSICAL REVIEW C 82, 044310 (2010))

- possible experiment:

- ^{98}Zr beam provided by CARIBU (340mCi)
 - I=2400 pps
 - E=464 MeV (~88% of Coul. barrier)
 - ^{196}Pt (2mg/cm²)

- Using CHICO2 (forward shell)

- Using GRETINA for measurement of γ rays

- estimated yield of target excitation (^{196}Pt):
3500 cpd in $2^+_{1} \rightarrow 0^+_{1}$ transition

- estimated lifetimes:

- 2^+_{2} : 0.8ps
- 2^+_{3} : 0.4ps

to normalize to GS transitions of ~3 W.u.

- include multipole mixing ratio of $2^+_{3} \rightarrow 2^+_{1}$ transition of 0.2(1)

Transition	E_{γ}	Estimated B(EL)	w/o funny transitions	w/ funny Trans.	
					in ^{98}Zr
$2^+_{1} \rightarrow 0^+_{1}$	1223	E2	(10)	311	197
$4^+_{1} \rightarrow 2^+_{1}$	621	E2	11(5)	5.1	4.6
$0^+_{3} \rightarrow 2^+_{1}$	213	E2	51(5)	41	25.8
$2^+_{2} \rightarrow 0^+_{1}$	1591	E2	(3)	28	44
$2^+_{2} \rightarrow 0^+_{3}$	155	E2	(7k)		0.9
$2^+_{2} \rightarrow 2^+_{1}$	368	M1	(0.04)	8.8	13.7
$2^+_{2} \rightarrow 0^+_{2}$	737	E2	(16)	3.2	5
$2^+_{3} \rightarrow 0^+_{1}$	1744	E2	(3)	9.1	9.8
$2^+_{3} \rightarrow 2^+_{2}$	153	E2	(18k)		0.3
$2^+_{3} \rightarrow 2^+_{1}$	522	M1/ E2	(0.09)	11.4	12.3
$2^+_{3} \rightarrow 0^+_{2}$	890	E2	(19)	3.0	3.2
$3^-_{1} \rightarrow 2^+_{1}$	580	E3	(50)	16.0	15.7
^{196}Pt $2^+_{1} \rightarrow 0^+_{1}$	356	E2	40.6(2)	3500	
^{196}Pt $2^+_{2} \rightarrow 2^+_{1}$	333	E2	57.7(8.8)	292	
^{196}Pt $4^+_{1} \rightarrow 2^+_{1}$	521	E2	60.0(9)	401	

Assuming limits for the 2^+ states, branchings are known:

