



Canadian Association
of Physicists

Association canadienne
des physiciens et physiciennes

Contribution ID: 2798 Type: Oral Competition (Graduate Student) / Compétition orale (Étudiant(e) du 2e ou 3e cycle)

Structure of ^{188}Hg From Gamma-ray Spectroscopy With GRIFFIN

Wednesday 5 June 2019 10:45 (15 minutes)

Neutron deficient nuclei near $Z=82$ exhibit one of the most extensive manifestations of shape coexistence across nuclear chart [1]. In the even-even mercury isotopes, $^{182-188}\text{Hg}$, Coulomb excitation experiments have provided a sensitive probe to determine the $E2$ matrix elements, giving information on the nature of the deformation for nuclear states [2]. Precise measurements of absolute and relative $B(E2)$ values for transitions between the shape-coexisting states also provide important information on their mixing [2,3].

For $\Delta J \neq 2$ transitions between states of the same parity, the determination of $B(E2; J_i \rightarrow J_f)$ values depends on the $E2/M1$ mixing ratios, δ . Precise measurements of these mixing ratios, however, are often challenging. One of the best methods to extract the mixing ratios is through $\gamma - \gamma$ angular correlation measurements following EC/β decay where a very high sensitivity can be achieved. We have recently adopted this technique for the GRIFFIN γ -ray spectrometer, located at the ISAC facility at TRIUMF, and have applied it to measurements of the EC/β decay of $^{188-200m}\text{Tl}$ to $^{188-200}\text{Hg}$. Also Included in this measurement was the PACES array, used for the detection of conversion electrons to determine $E0$ transition strengths.

Our first results, for ^{188}Hg indicate the dominance of the $E2$ components in the $J \rightarrow J$ transitions. In addition to enabling the determination of the $B(E2)$ values, knowledge of these mixing ratios are also critical for the extraction of $E0$ components which may be enhanced if there are significant mixings between the shape-coexisting configurations. Results on angular correlation measurements and $E0$ transition strengths for ^{188}Hg will be presented.

[1] K. Heyde, J. L. Wood, Rev. Mod. Phys. 83, 1467(2011).

[2] N. Bree et al. Phys. Rev. L 112, 162701(2014).

[3] L. Gaffney et al., Phys. Rev. C 89, 024307 (2014).

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Session Classification: W1-10 Nuclear Structure III (DNP) | Structure nucléaire III (DPN)

Track Classification: Nuclear Physics / Physique nucléaire (DNP-DPN)