

# Rapid evolution of collectivity at $N=Z$

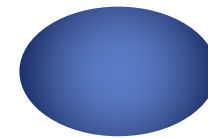
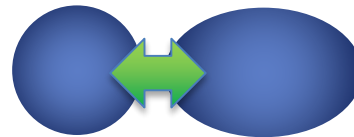
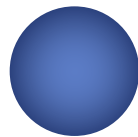
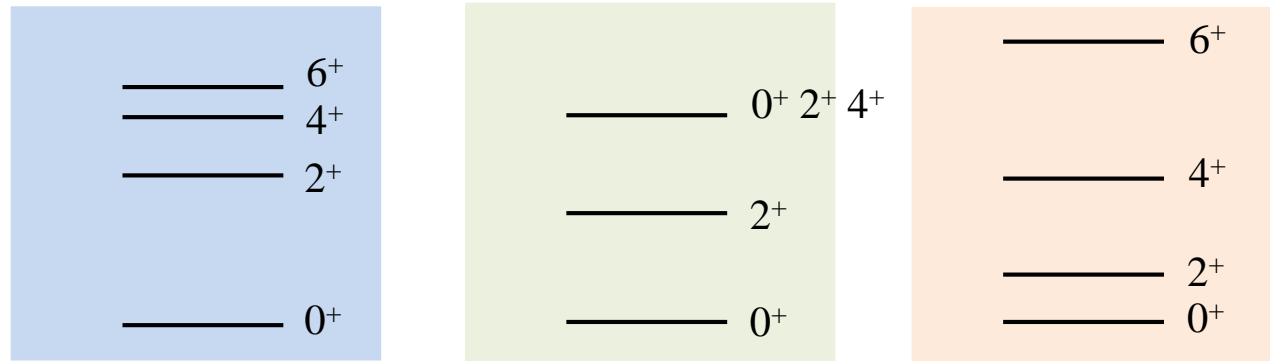
- recent results from level lifetime measurements  
with GRETINA

Hiro IWASAKI  
(NSCL/MSU)



# Collective modes in atomic nuclei

- characterized by the ground-state shape as a single basis



*collectivity* →

spherical

vibration

deformed

$$E(4+)/E(2+) = \approx 1.2$$

$$2$$

$$3.3$$

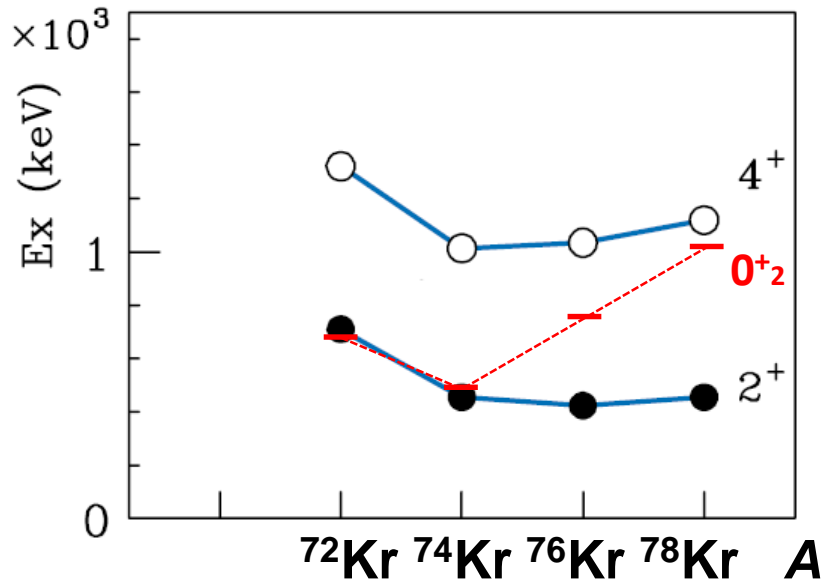
$$\frac{B(E2;4^+ \rightarrow 2^+)}{B(E2;2^+ \rightarrow 0^+)} = 1-10$$




$$2$$

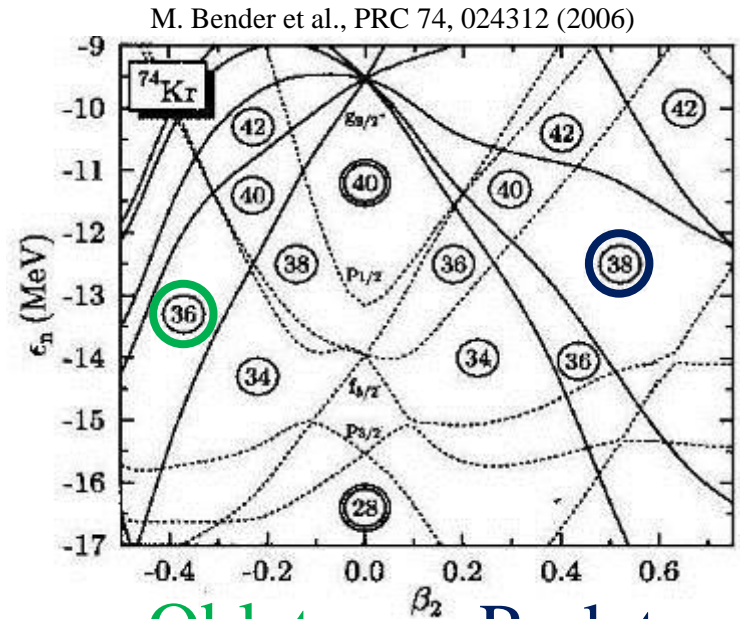
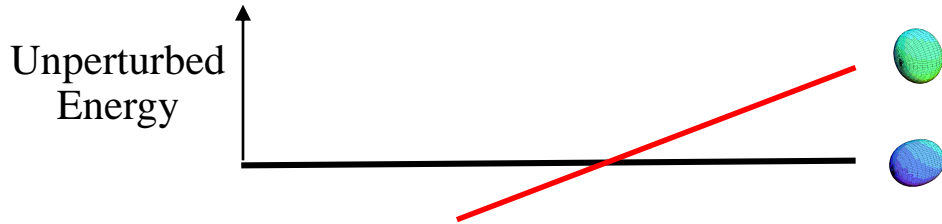
$$1.43$$

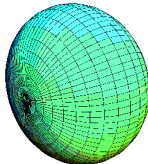
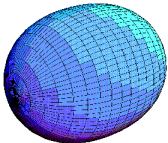
What will happen if two different shapes coexist ?

# Shape transition in the Kr ground states



oblate    prolate

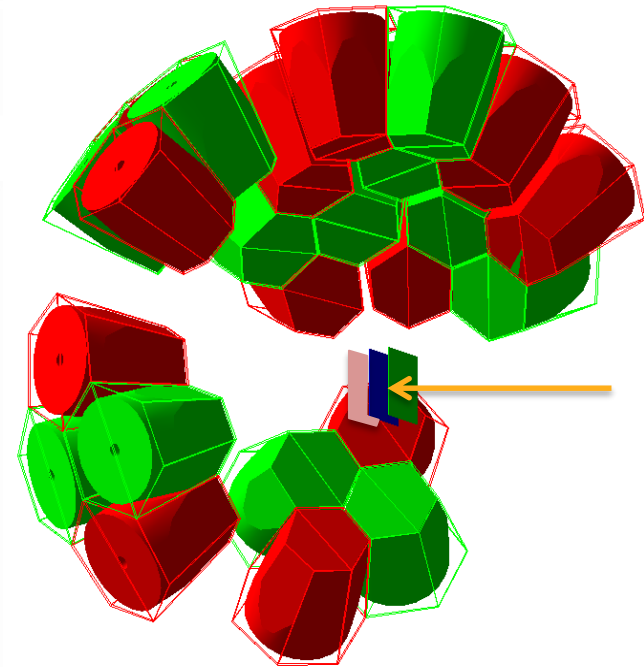


Oblate  Prolate 

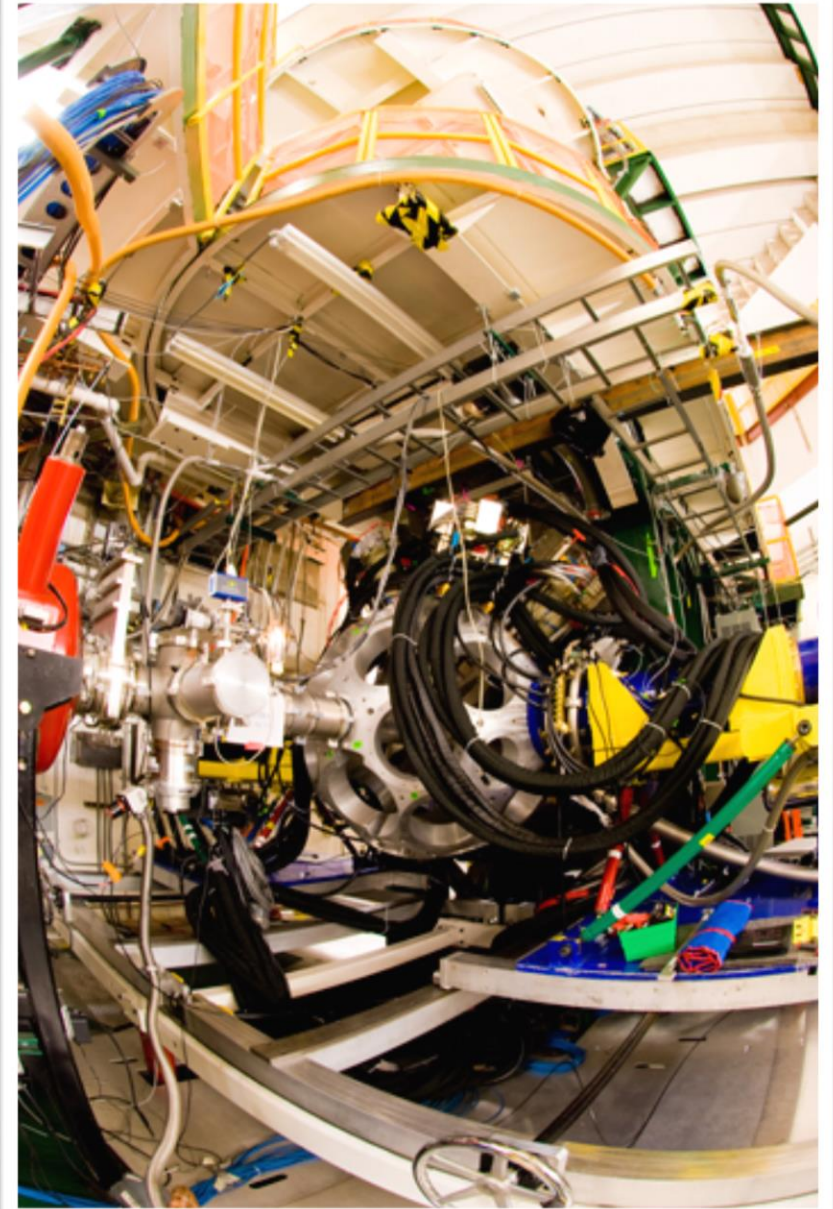
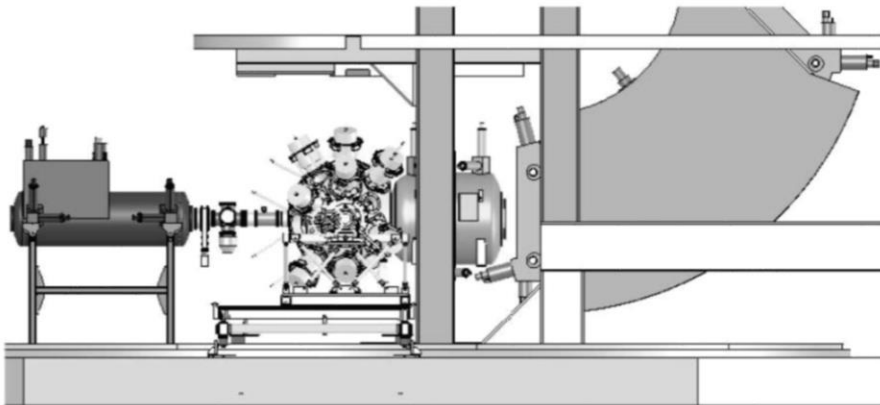
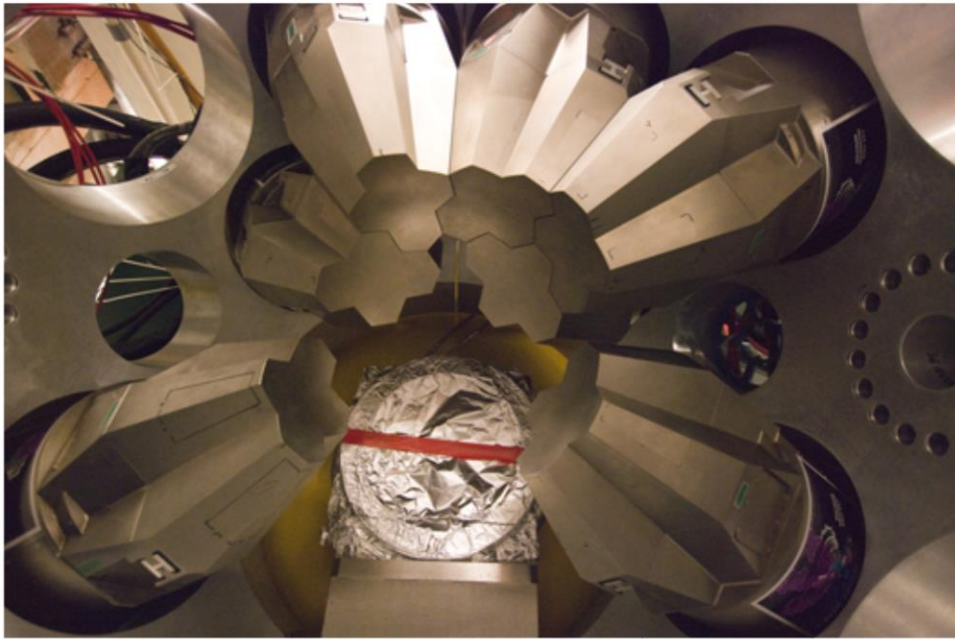
Nilsson orbitals for  $^{74}\text{Kr}$  ( $Z=36$ ,  $N=38$ )

How about excited states ( $2^+$  and  $4^+$ ) in  $^{72}\text{Kr}$ ?  $\rightarrow$  B(E2) measurement

# *Challenges with GRETINA*



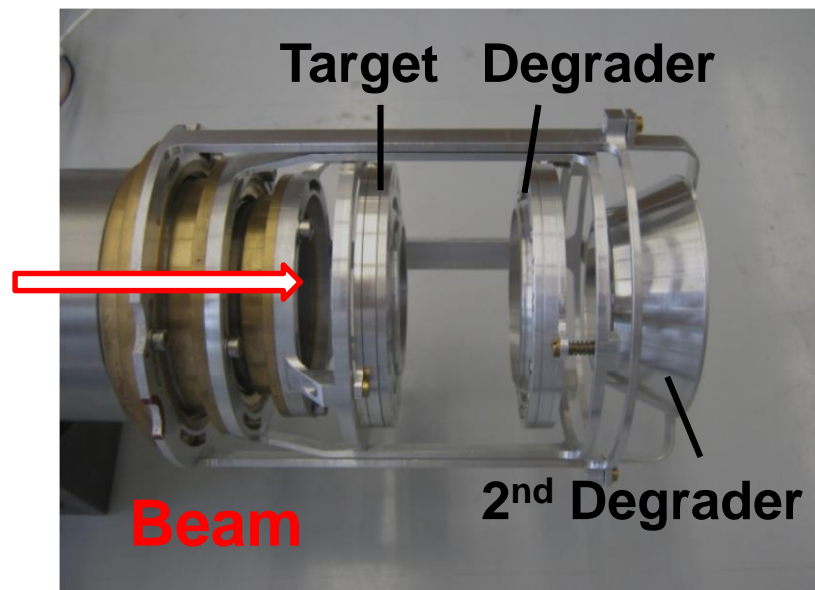
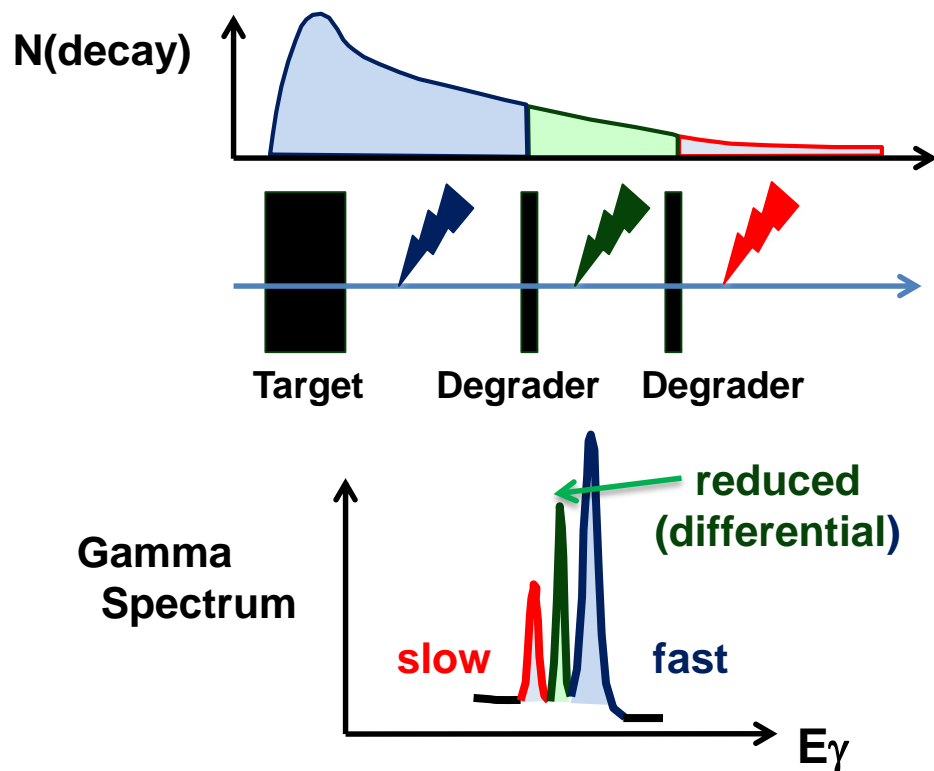
# GRETINA at NSCL



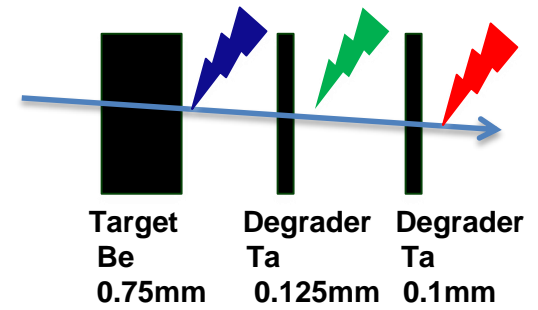
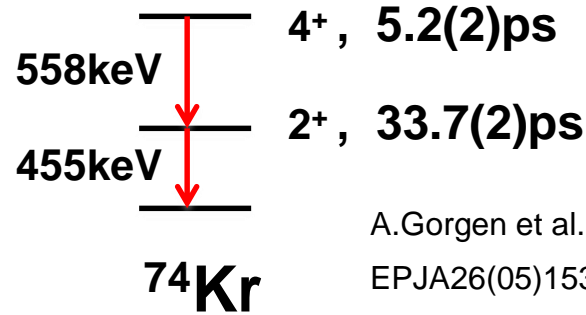
# TRIPLEX

(**TRI**ple **PLUN**GER for **EXOTIC** BEAMS)

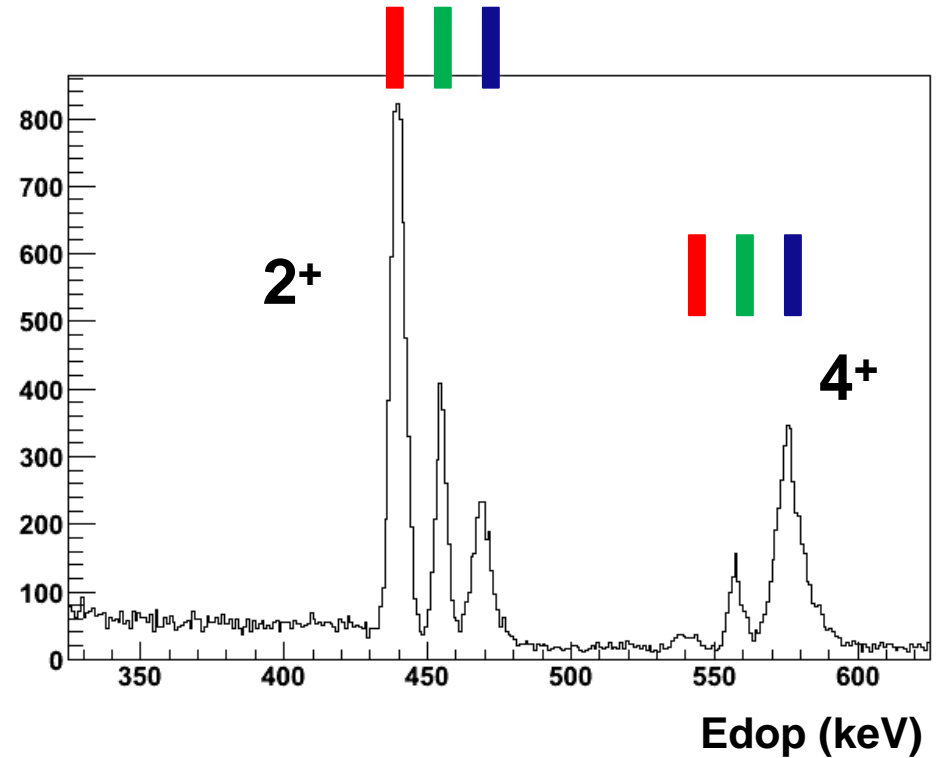
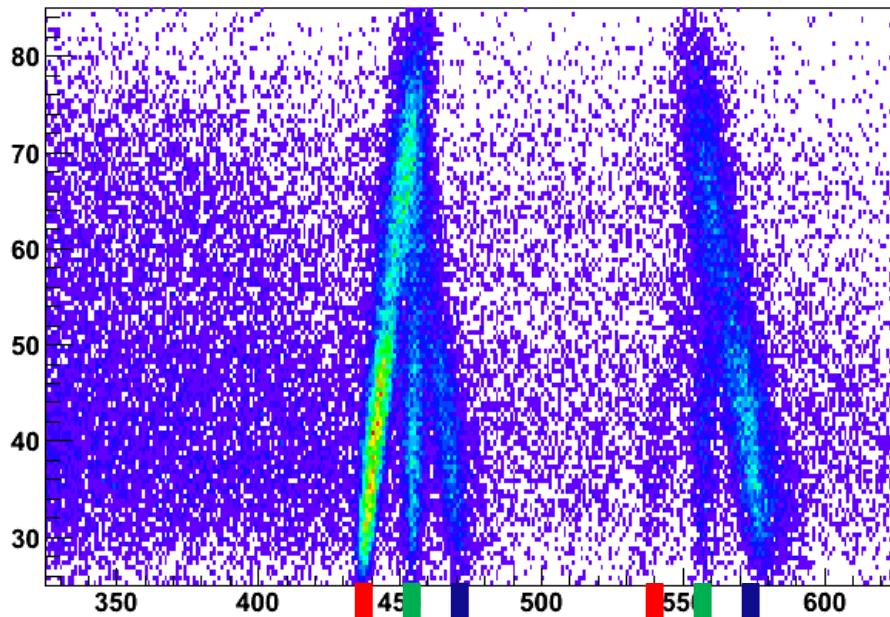
## New approaches in lifetime studies with **TRIPLEX** and **GRETINA**



# Simulated spectra

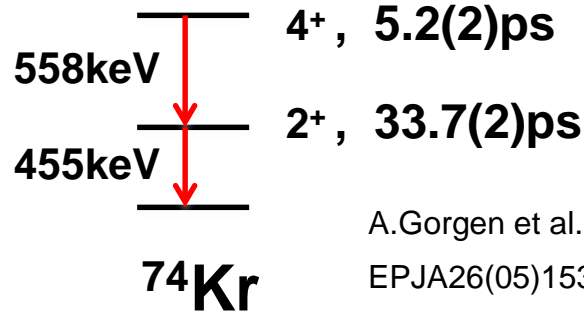


90 deg

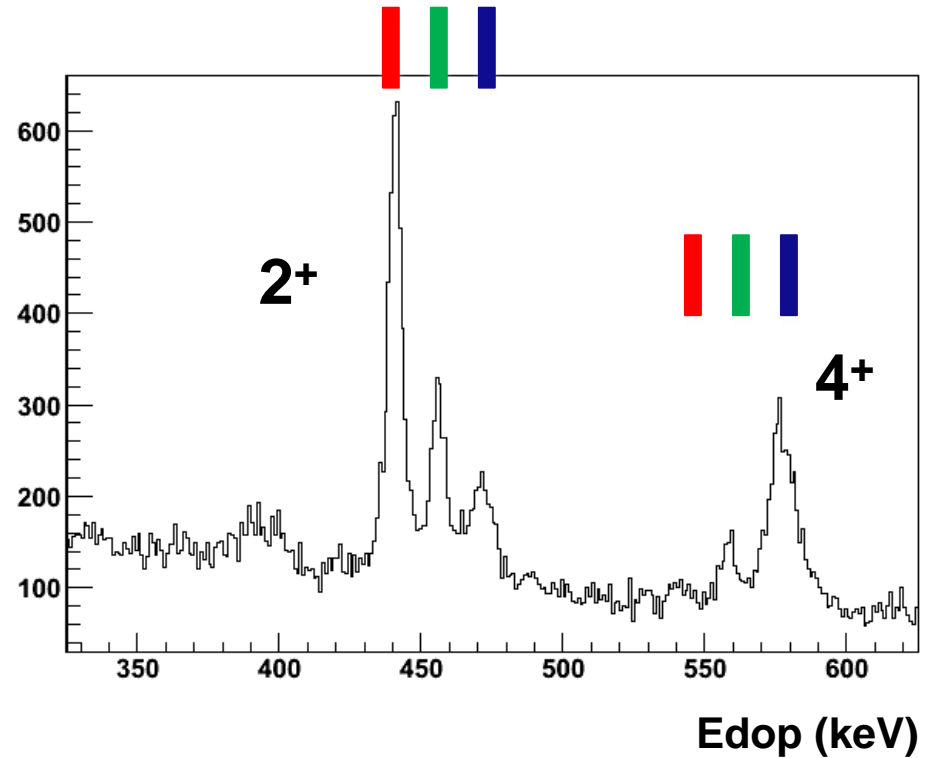
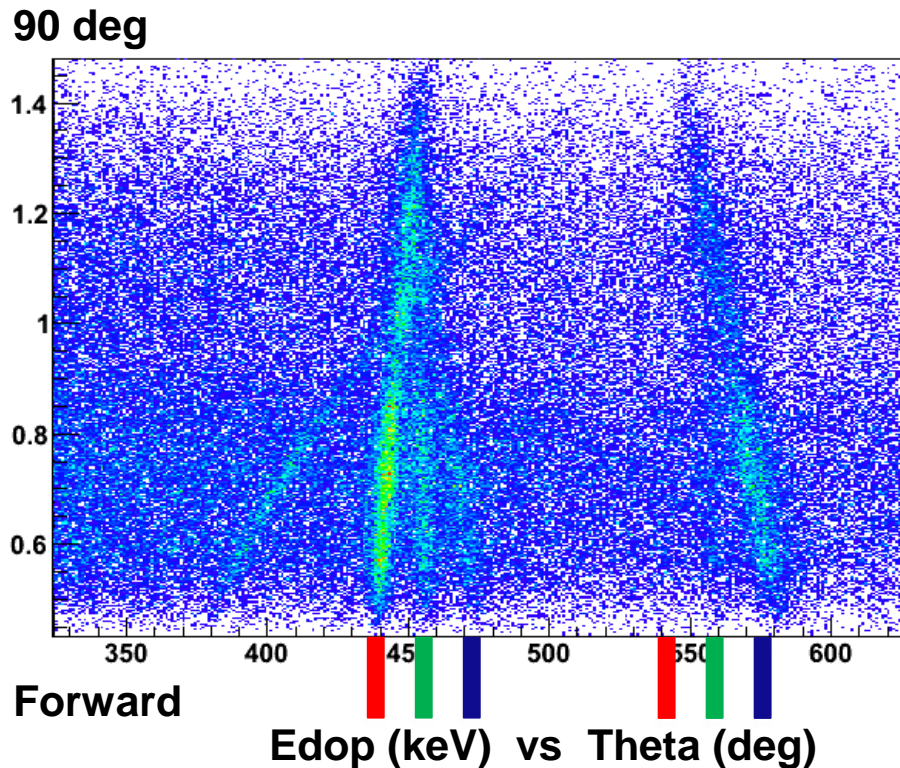
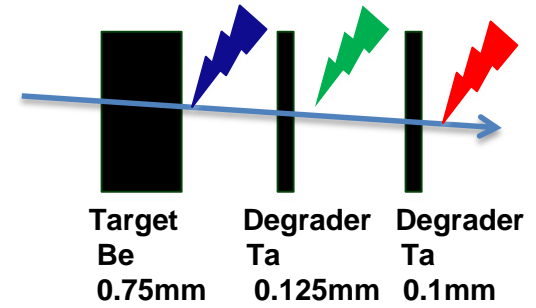


Forward

# Measured spectra

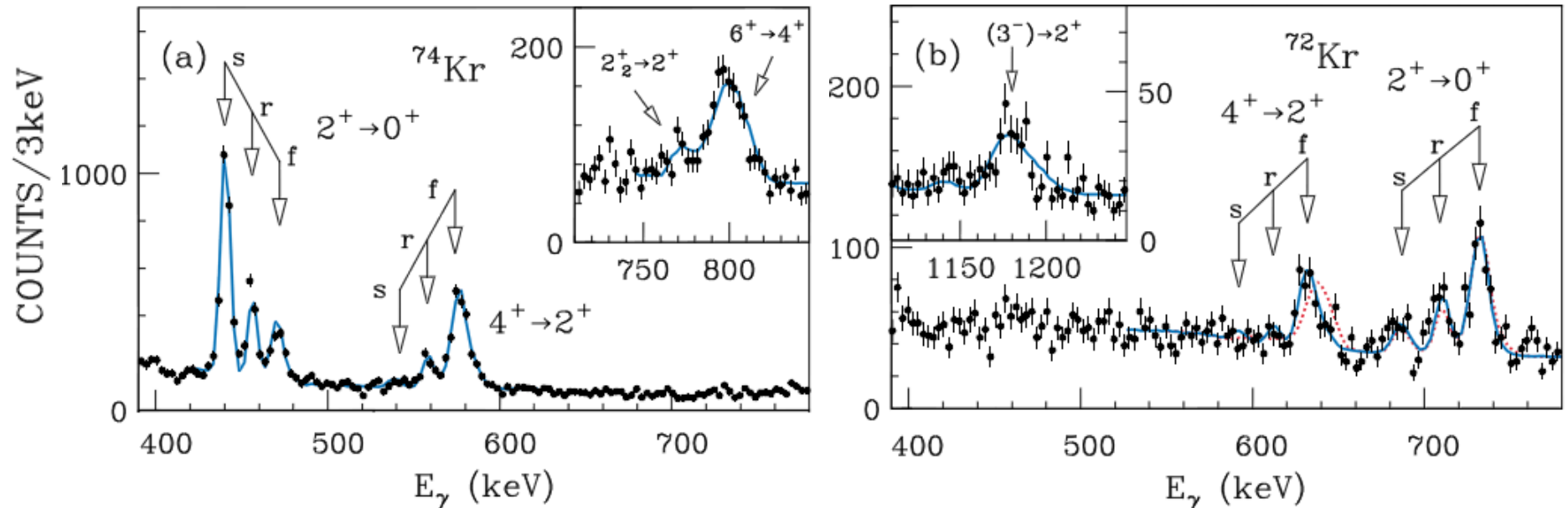


A.Gorgen et al.  
EPJA26(05)153





# Results for $^{74}\text{Kr}$ and $^{72}\text{Kr}$ **Model independent $B(E2)$ determination**



A	Transition	$E_\gamma$ (keV)	$\tau_{\text{exp}}$ (ps)	$B(E2)$ present	$B(E2)$ previous
$^{74}\text{Kr}$	$2^+ \rightarrow 0^+$	455.6	32.2(22)	1290(90)	1223(22) [1]
	$4^+ \rightarrow 2^+$	557.7	5.9(6)	2560(260)	2895(111) [1]
$^{72}\text{Kr}$	$2^+ \rightarrow 0^+$	709.7	5.6(10)	810(150)	999(129) [2]
	$4^+ \rightarrow 2^+$	611.7	3.5(7)	2720(550)	...

H.Iwasaki et al., PRL112 (2014) 142502

[1] A.Gorgen et al., EPJ A 26 (2005) 153

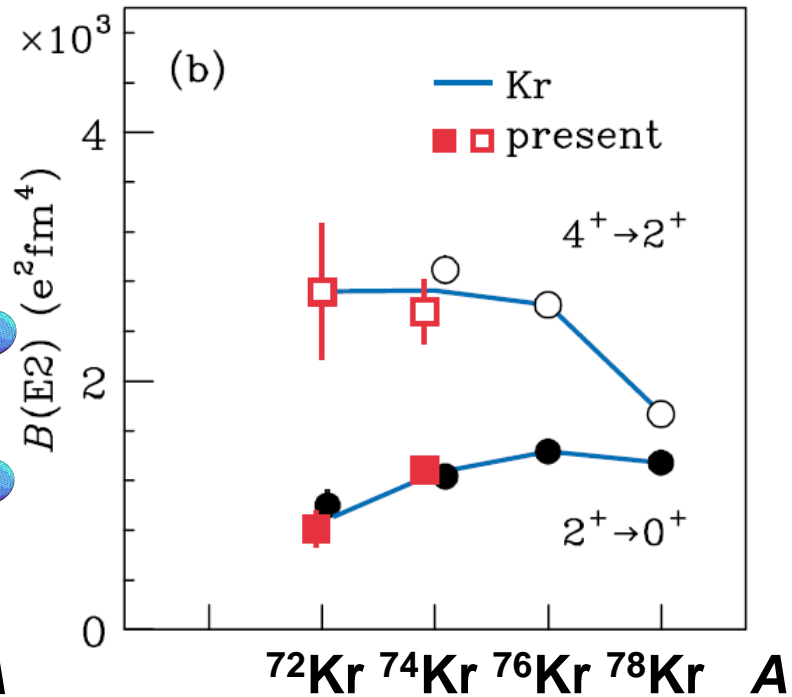
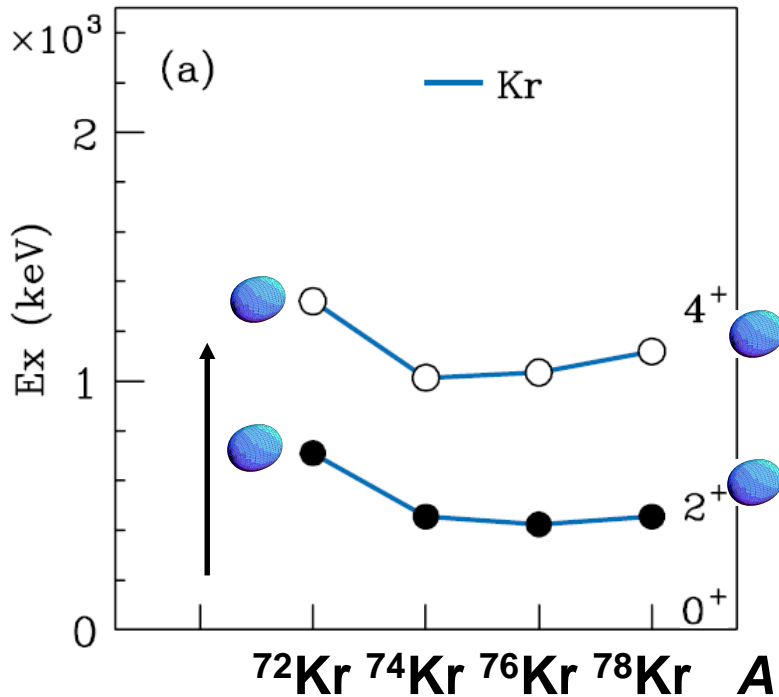
[2] A.Gade et al., PRL95 (2005) 022502




# E(2<sup>+</sup>), E(4<sup>+</sup>) and B(E2) systematics

Shape evolution between  **oblate** and  **prolate**

Rapid evolution of collectivity in <sup>72</sup>Kr

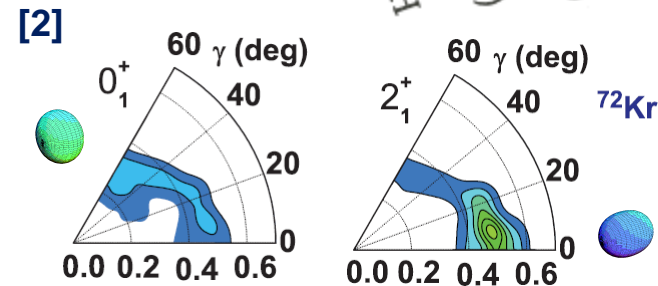
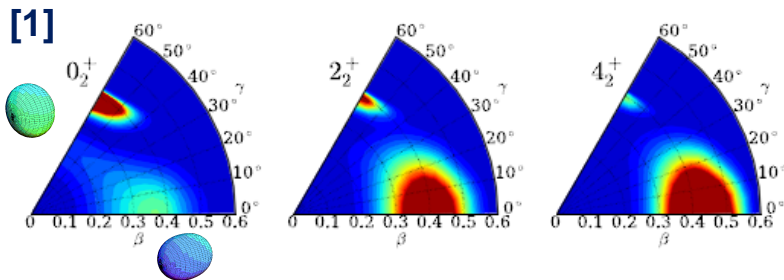
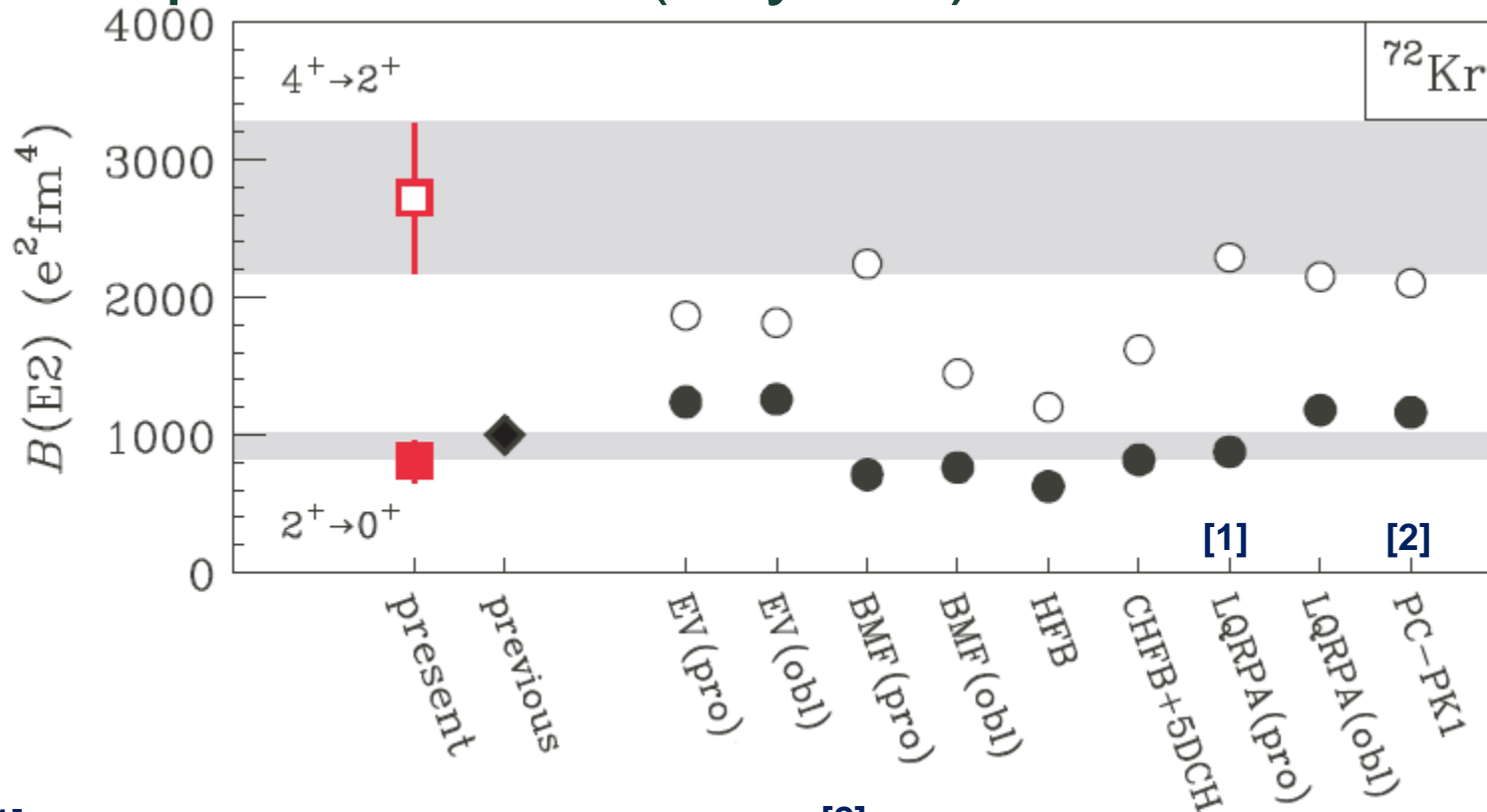
with  $E(4^+)/E(2^+) = 1.86$  and  $B(E2; 4^+ \rightarrow 2^+)/B(E2; 2^+ \rightarrow 0^+) = 3.4$



**oblate**    **prolate**

\*) e.g. <sup>72</sup>Kr : H.Dejbakhsh et al., PLB249(1987)463, <sup>74,76</sup>Kr : E.Clement et al., PRC 75 (07) 054313

# Comparison with (beyond) mean-field theory



# Summary

- Lifetime measurement of the yrast  $2^+$  and  $4^+$  states in  $^{72}\text{Kr}$  at  $N=Z$  has been performed at NSCL using the advanced gamma-ray array GRETINA.
- A new plunger system (TRIPLEX) was developed, which extends the sensitive range of lifetime that can be covered with a single setup and thus enables us to study several states simultaneously.
- System and methodology have been established for future GRETINA campaigns with fast rare isotope beams.
- A rapid shape transition in low-spin yrast states in the self-conjugate nucleus  $^{72}\text{Kr}$  have been discussed based on the measured rapid evolution of collectivity.

# Collaborators

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**GANIL** : A.Lemasson



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**TU Darmstadt** : C.Walz

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Thank you