

In-beam gamma-ray spectroscopy next to ^{78}Ni : the nuclei $^{77,79}\text{Cu}$ (Status report for data analysis of RIBF30 experiment)

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The question of the shell closure stability near the neutron drip-line has been in the forefront of the nuclear structure research for a long time. The next major neutron shell closure occurs at $N=50$, which is investigated in the vicinity of the possible doubly magic ^{78}Ni . The doubly magic nature of ^{78}Ni depends on the strength of the $N=50$ and $Z=28$ shell closures. The shell closures can be described by the shell gaps, determined by the energy differences between proton and neutron single particle states. The $Z=28$ shell gap can be deduced from single particle energies of heavy Cu isotopes.

Copper isotopes next to ^{78}Ni have been studied by use of in-beam γ -ray spectroscopy. The experiment was performed at RIKEN RI Beam Factory where a high-intensity ^{238}U primary beam with energy of 345 MeV/u impinged on a 925 mg/cm² primary beryllium target. The produced RI beams were separated and identified using the BigRIPS spectrometer by the ΔE -ToF-Bp method. As a next step the tagged fragments were collided with a 1900 mg/cm² secondary beryllium target for the nucleon-removal reactions. The reaction channel selection after the secondary reaction was carried out by the ZeroDegree spectrometer. The NaI(Tl)-array called DALI2 surrounding the secondary target detected the γ -rays emitted by the secondary fragments.

During the data analysis a strict time gated procedure has been applied on the DALI2 part of the events. Using this method several gamma-ray transitions could be assigned to $^{77,79}\text{Cu}$ from single proton removal reaction channels. Level schemes have been built and compared with the shell model calculations. Stability of the $Z=28$ shell gap and decrease of the $f_{5/2}$ - $f_{7/2}$ spin orbit splitting with increasing mass number has been observed. In the presentation the details of analysis will be discussed.

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