Coulomb excitation 2013Ba38

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Dataset based on unevaluated XUNDL file compiled by M.S. Basunia (LBNL) from 2013Ba38. 2013Ba38 used 140 Nd beam, and 48 Ti and 64 Zn targets.

In two subsequent runs, 2.85 MeV/nucleon 140 Nd beam from REX-ISOLDE facility at CERN, bombarded 48 Ti (thickness=1.4 mg/cm²) and 64 Zn (Thickness 1.55 mg/cm²) targets for Coulomb excitation. The ions of interest were produced in a primary target of tantalum and were extracted using highly selective laser ionization source RILIS. The beam was contaminated by Sm ions of same mass (\approx 50%). γ rays were detected using high-purity germanium cluster array MINIBALL covering about 2π of the solid angle. Target like recoil nuclei detected by double-sided silicon detector (DSSD) in coincidence with γ rays. Coulomb excitation cross section was measured relative to known cross sections of target (48 Ti, 64 Zn) excitations and corrected for contamination from 140 Sm. Compared experimental results to microscopic calculations, quasiparticle phonon model (QPM) and large-scale shell-model (LSSM).

The E2 transition is suppressed to some extent in 138 Ce and enhanced in 140 Nd, concluded in 2013Ba38 from comparisons of calculated and measured B(E2) strengths in connection to the systematics of N=80 isotones. Such an anomaly is ascribed to the filling of $\pi(g_{7/2})$ subshell for Z=58.

140Nd Levels

E(level) J^{π} $T_{1/2}$ Comments

0.0 0⁺

773.65 6 2⁺
1.40 ps 11 B(E2)↑=0.725 56
E(level), J^{π} : from Adopted Levels, Gammas dataset.
B(E2)↑: weighted average of BE2↑=0.74 8 and 0.71 8 with ⁴⁸Ti and ⁶⁴Zn targets, respectively.
2013Ba38 list BE2↑=0.72 5. $T_{1/2}$: deduced by evaluator from BE2↑=0.725 56.

γ (140Nd)

[†] Additional information 1.

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Level Scheme

Intensities: Relative photon branching from each level

