



# Investigation of the mixed-symmetry states in $^{94}\text{Mo}$ by means of high-resolution electron and proton scattering\*

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# Content

- Motivation
- Experiments
- Results and microscopic interpretations
- Summary and outlook



## Identification of Mixed-Symmetry States: Interacting Boson Model - 2

- Pairing of nucleons to s-/ d-bosons
- F-Spin:      boson:  $F_0 = 1/2$        $\frac{|N - N|}{2} \leq F \leq F_{\max} = \frac{N + N}{2}$   
                  boson:  $F_0 = -1/2$   
 $F = F_{\max}$ : symmetric states  
 $F < F_{\max}$ : mixed-symmetry states (ms)
- Q-Phonon scheme:  $Q_s = Q_+ + Q_-$        $|2_1^+\rangle \propto Q_s |0_1^+\rangle$   
 $Q_{\text{ms}} = \frac{N}{2} \left( \frac{Q_+}{N} - \frac{Q_-}{N} \right)$        $|2_{\text{ms}}^+\rangle \propto Q_{\text{ms}} |0_1^+\rangle$



# Identification of Mixed-Symmetry States: Q-Phonon Scheme

$F = F_{\max}$   
(sym. states)

$F = F_{\max} - 1$   
(ms states)

$$0_{\text{ms}}^+, \dots, 4_{\text{ms}}^+ \quad \equiv \quad Q_s Q_{\text{ms}}$$

$$0_2^+, 2_2^+, 4_1^+ \equiv Q_s Q_s$$

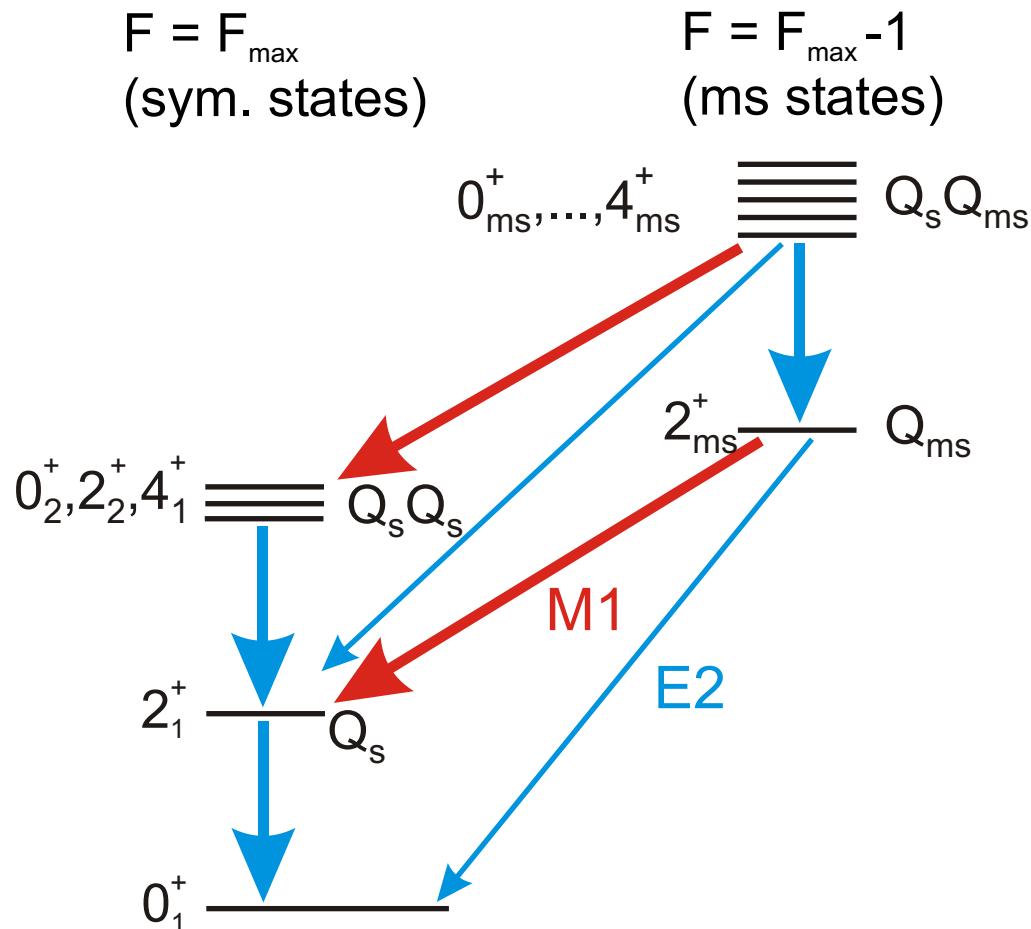
$$2_{\text{ms}}^+ \quad \equiv \quad Q_{\text{ms}}$$

$$2_1^+ \quad \equiv \quad Q_s$$

$$0_1^+ \quad \equiv \quad$$



# Identification of Mixed-Symmetry States: Q-Phonon Scheme



- Strong **E2** transitions for decay of sym. Q-phonon
- Weak **E2** transitions for decay of ms Q-phonon
- Strong **M1** transitions for decay of ms states to sym. states



## Why $^{94}\text{Mo}$ ?

- The low-energy spectrum of  $^{94}\text{Mo}$  is well studied and candidates for most one- and two-phonon states have been identified

N. Pietralla *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 83 (1999) 1303

N. Pietralla *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 84 (2000) 3775

C. Fransen *et al*, Phys. Lett. B 508 (2001) 219

C. Fransen *et al*, Phys. Rev. C 67 (2003) 024307



## Why $(e,e')$ and $(p,p')$ Experiments?

- Study of  $2^+$  states with  $(e,e')$  and  $(p,p')$ 
  - ⇒ sensitive to one-phonon components of the wave function
  - ⇒ test of fundamental phonon character
  - ⇒ isoscalar / isovector decomposition
  - ⇒ purity of two-phonon states

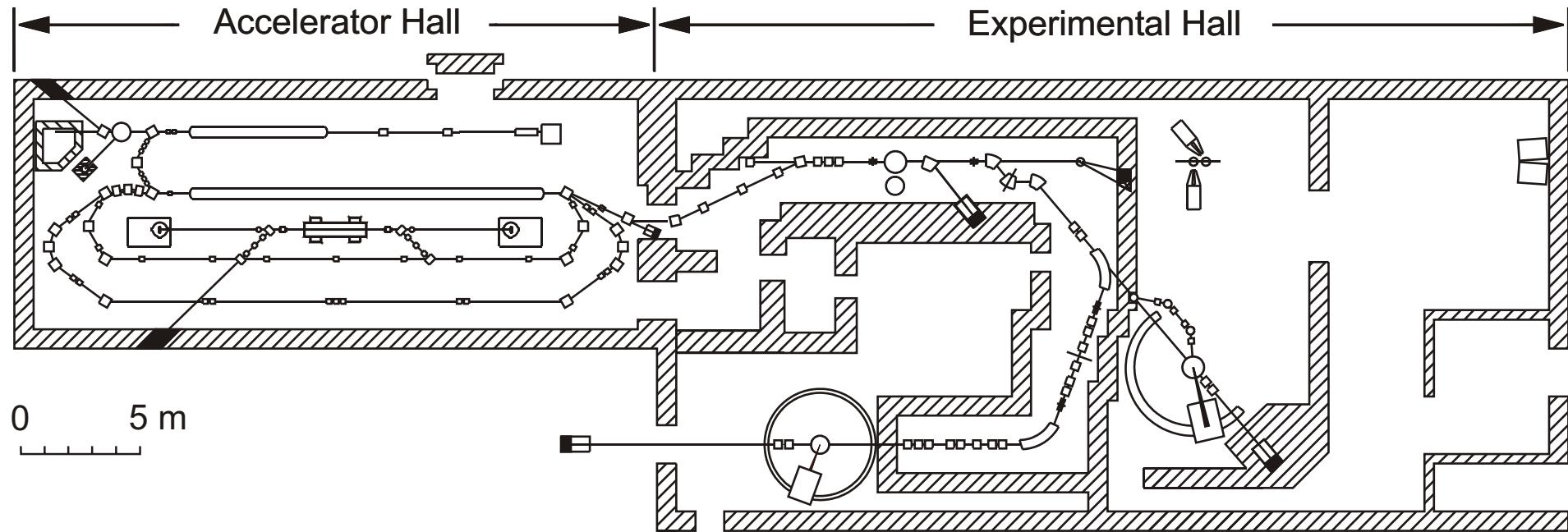


## Identification of Mixed-Symmetry States: Experiments

- High resolution required to resolve all  $2^+$  states below 4 MeV
- Lateral dispersion matching techniques
- $(e,e')$ :  
S-DALINAC, TU Darmstadt  
 $E_e = 70 \text{ MeV}$   
 $= 93^\circ - 165^\circ$   
 $E = 30 \text{ keV (FWHM)}$
- $(p,p')$ :  
SSC, iThemba LABS  
 $E_p = 200 \text{ MeV}$   
 $= 7^\circ - 26^\circ$   
 $E = 35 \text{ keV (FWHM)}$

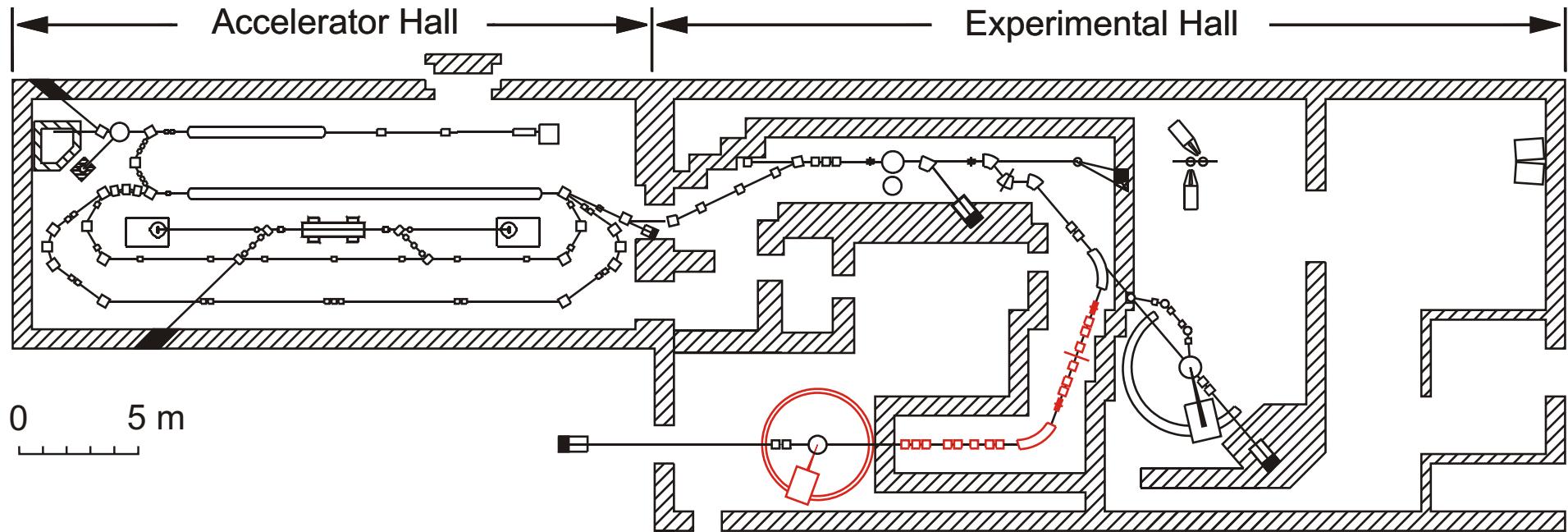


# S-DALINAC





# S-DALINAC



- High-resolution ( $e, e'$ ) experiments

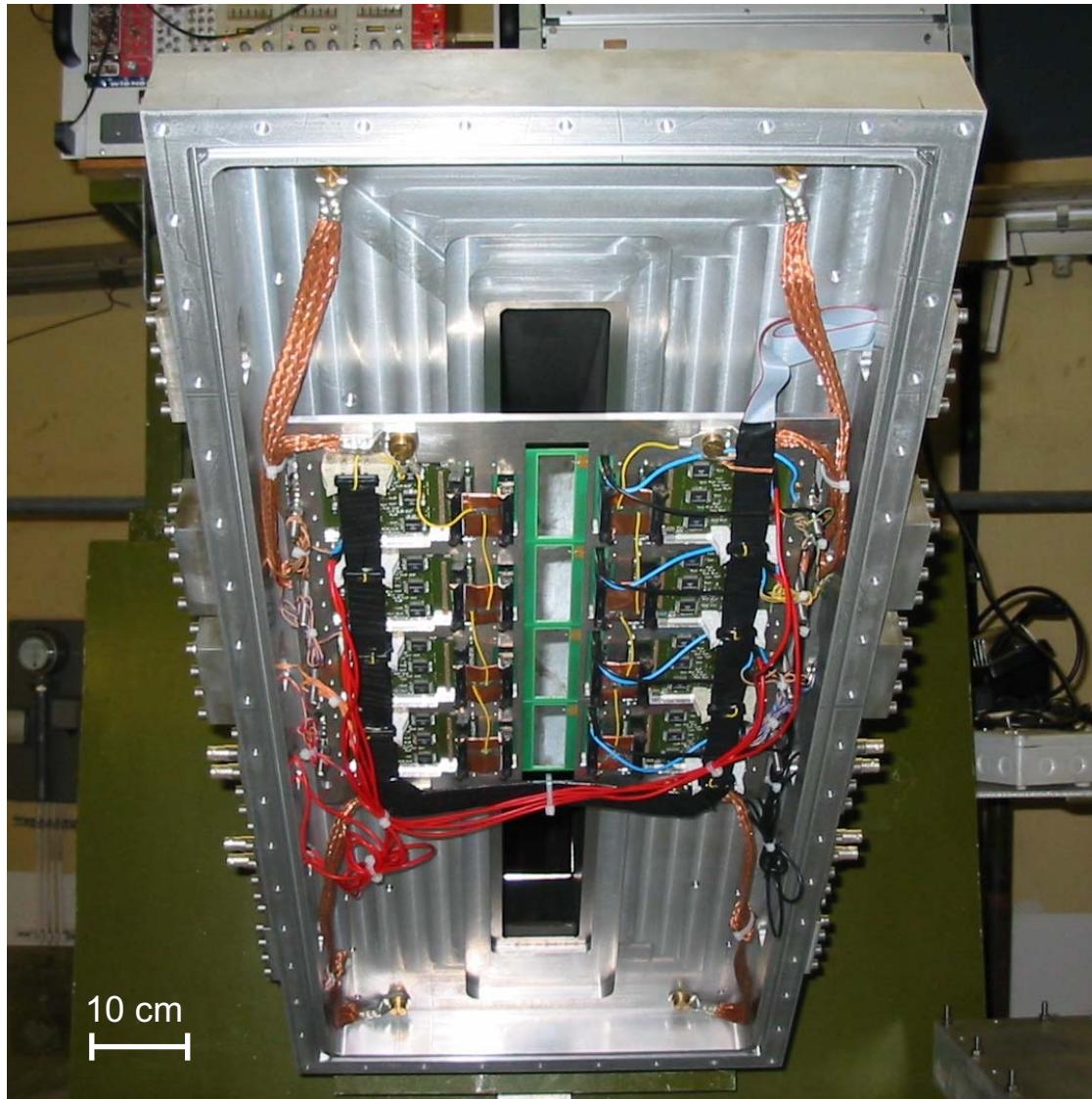


## LINTOTT Spectrometer

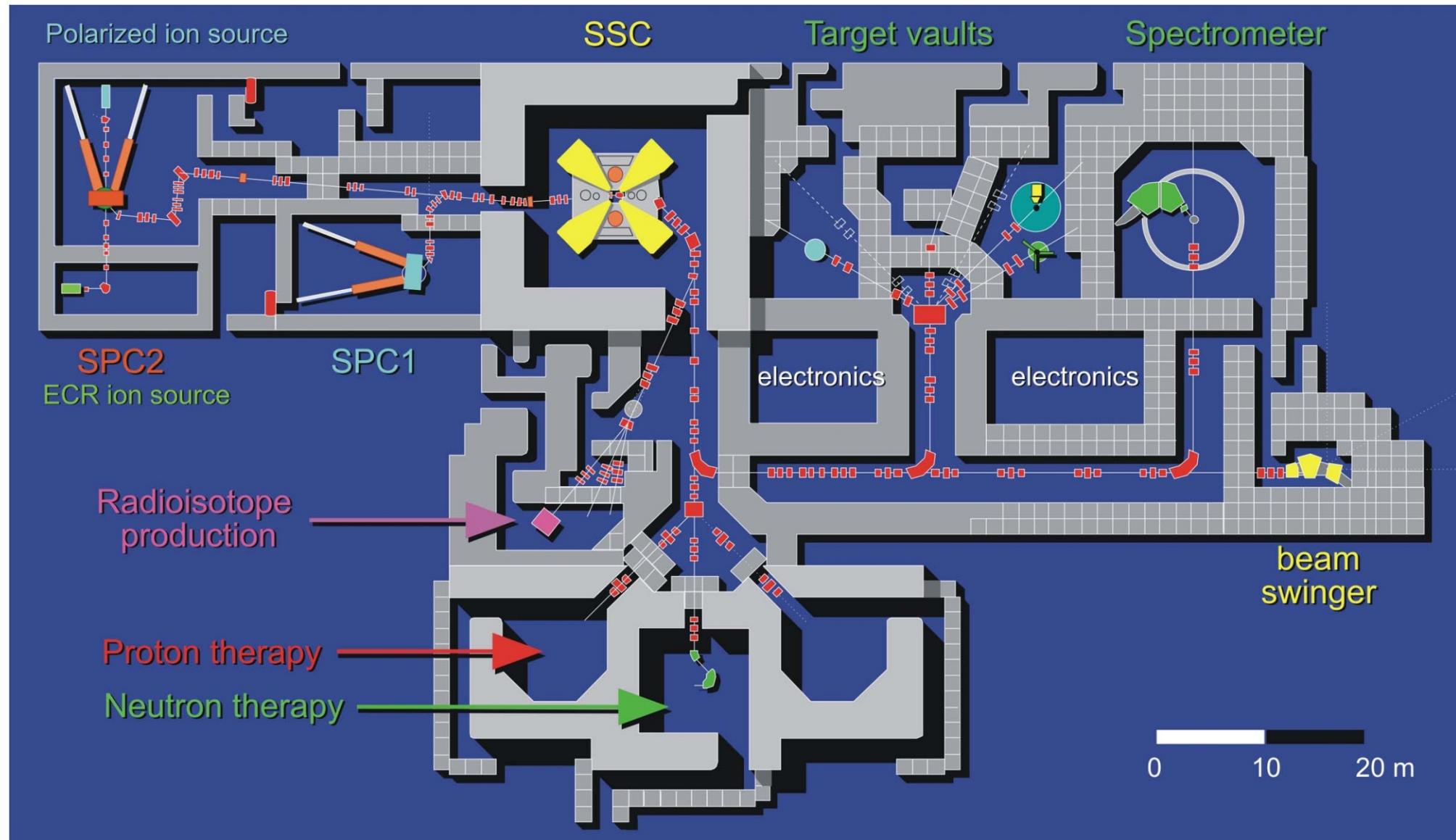




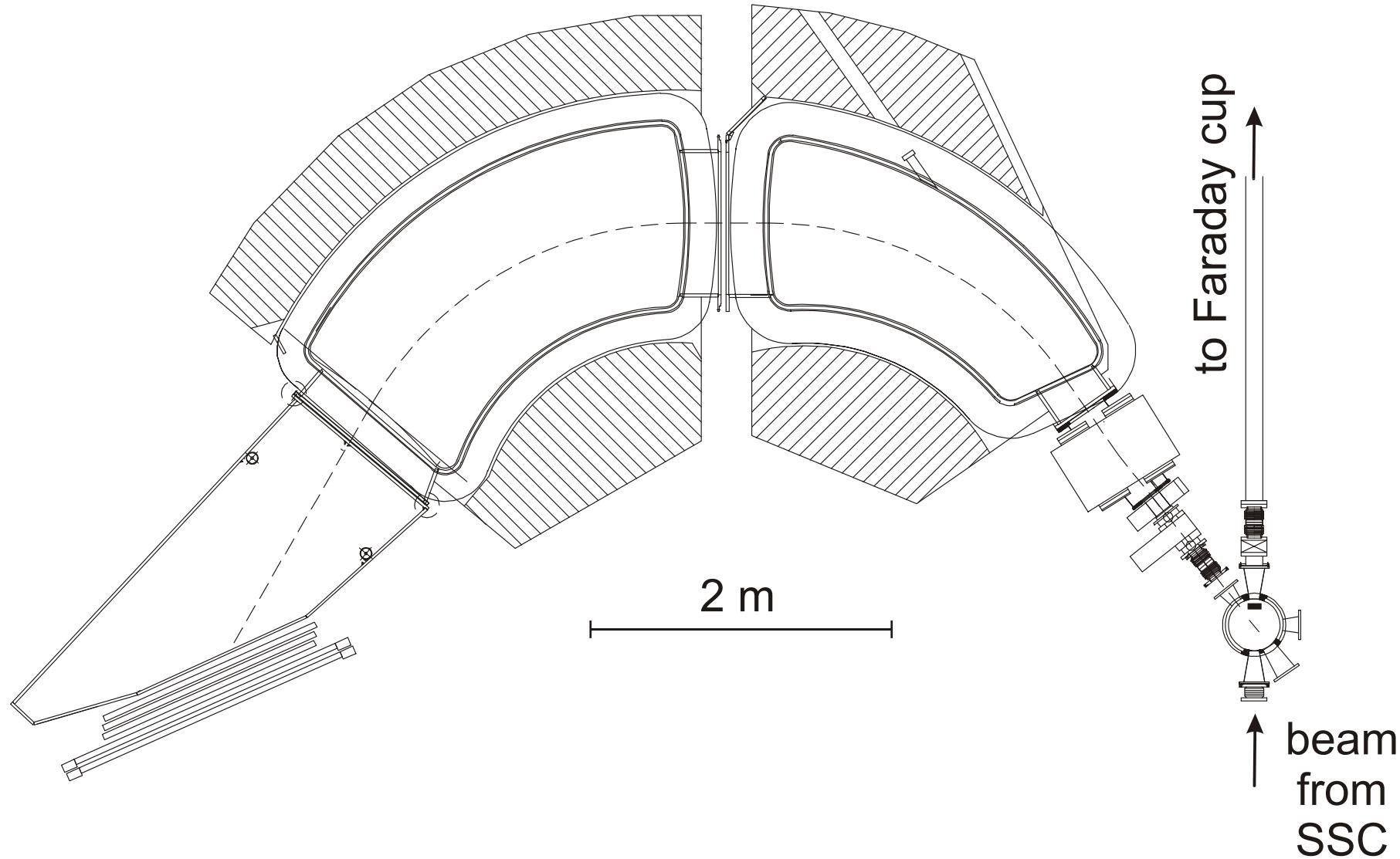
# Focal Plane Detector System: Si Microstrip Detectors



# Separated-Sector Cyclotron Facility

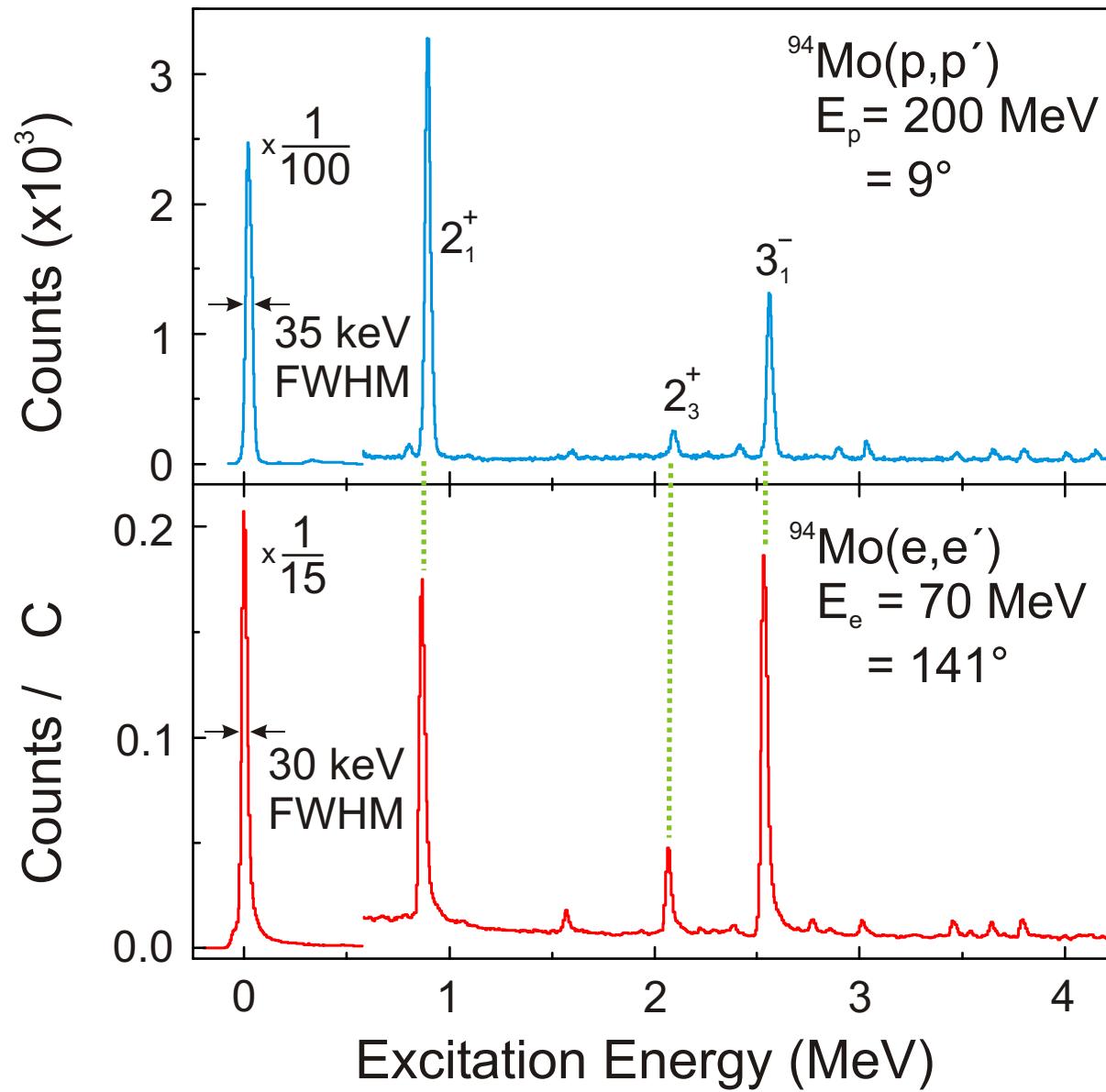


# K600 Magnetic Spectrometer at iThemba LABS



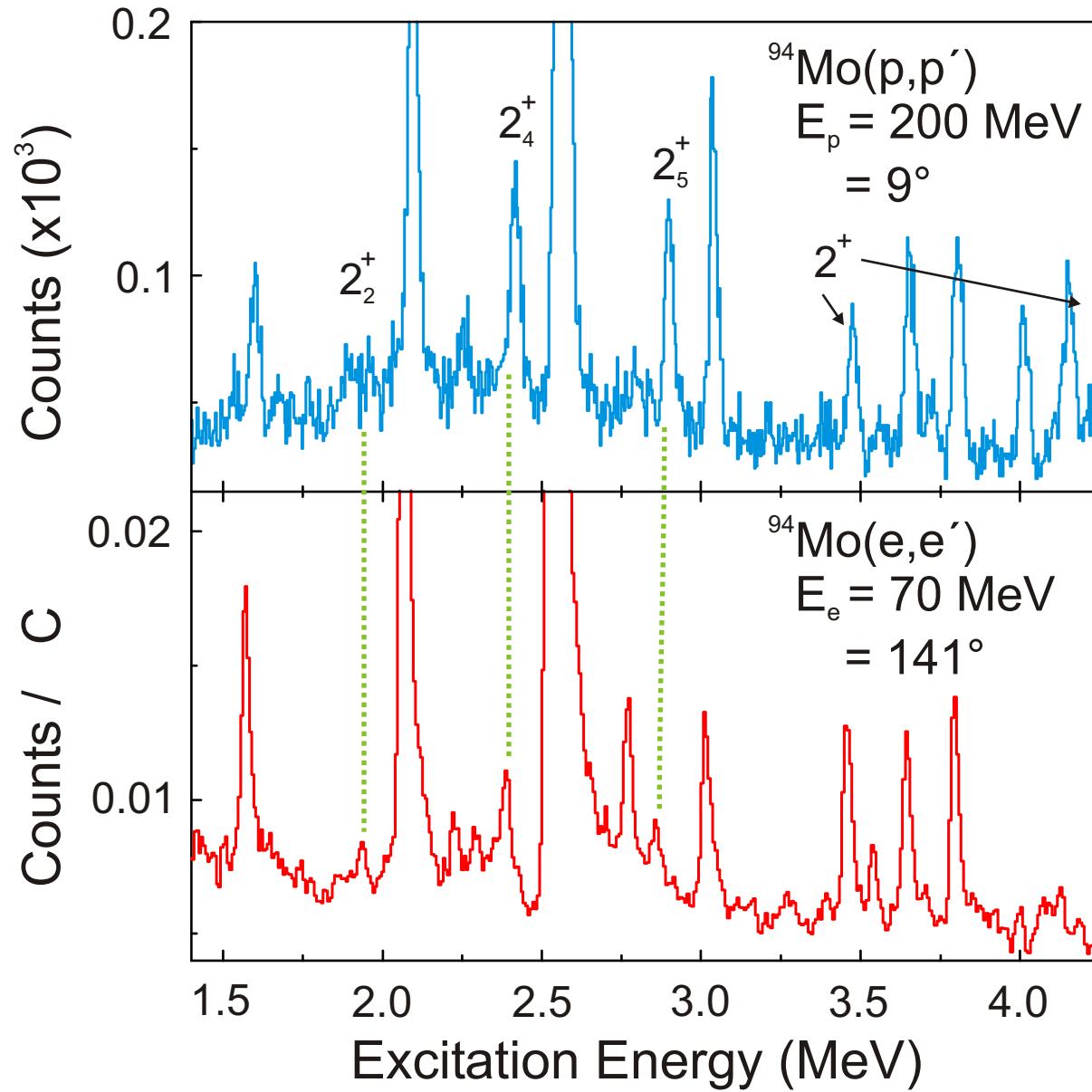


## Measured Spectra





## Measured Spectra





## Theoretical Calculation

- Quasi-Particle Phonon Model (QPM)
  - ⇒ full (up to 3 phonons)
  - ⇒ pure one- and two-phonon states
- Shell Model (SM)
  - ⇒  $^{88}\text{Sr}$  core
  - ⇒ Surface Delta Interaction (SDI)

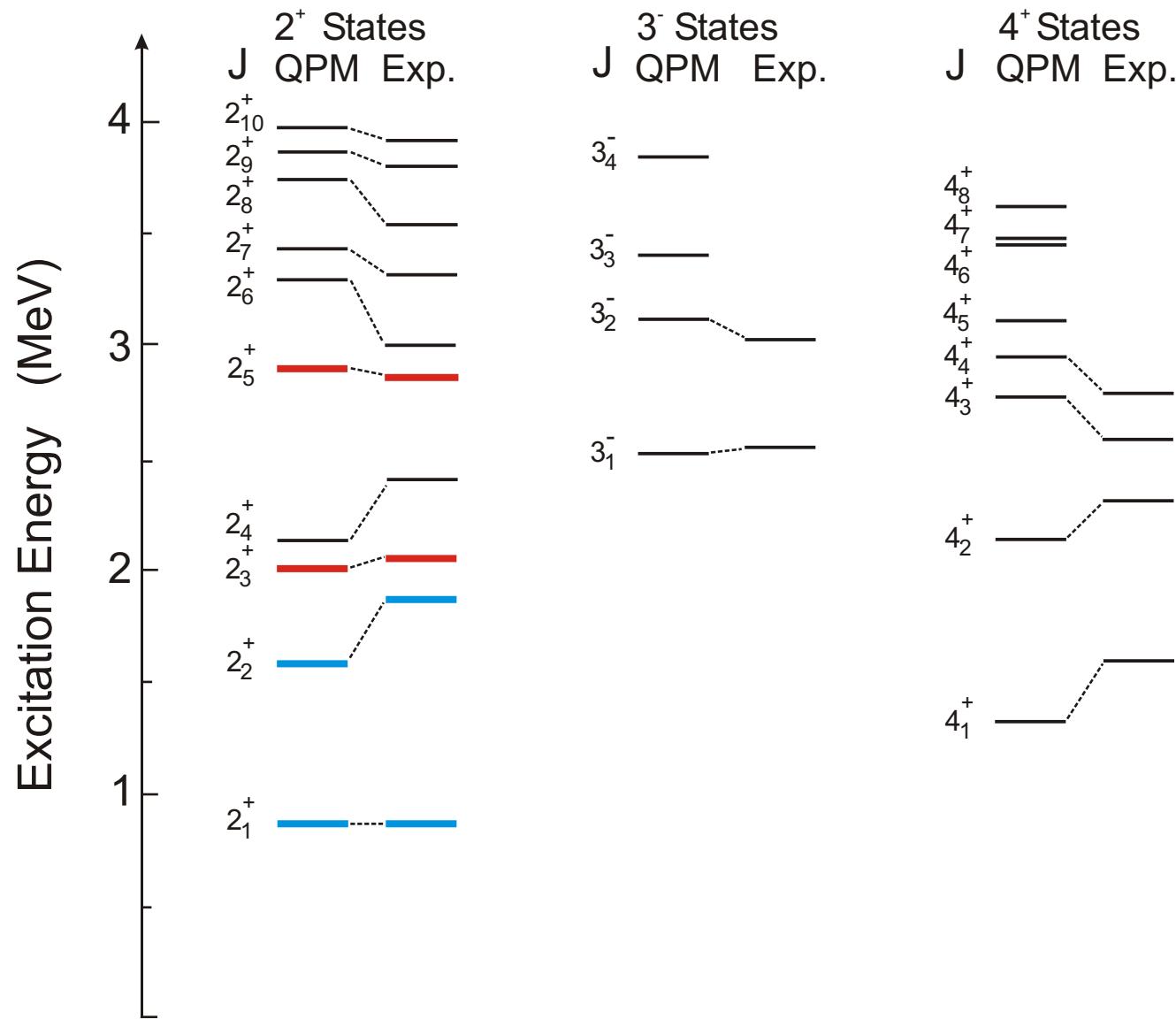


## Theoretical Calculation

- IBA-2 Model
  - ⇒ SM wave function for s and d boson pairs
  - ⇒ p and n separately
  - ⇒ transition densities:
$$= \sum_i^{IBA} \left( \frac{ws}{s.p.} + \frac{tassie}{col} \right)$$
- Cross Sections
  - ⇒ DWBA treatment
  - ⇒ effective nucleon-target interaction  
(Paris, Love-Franey)

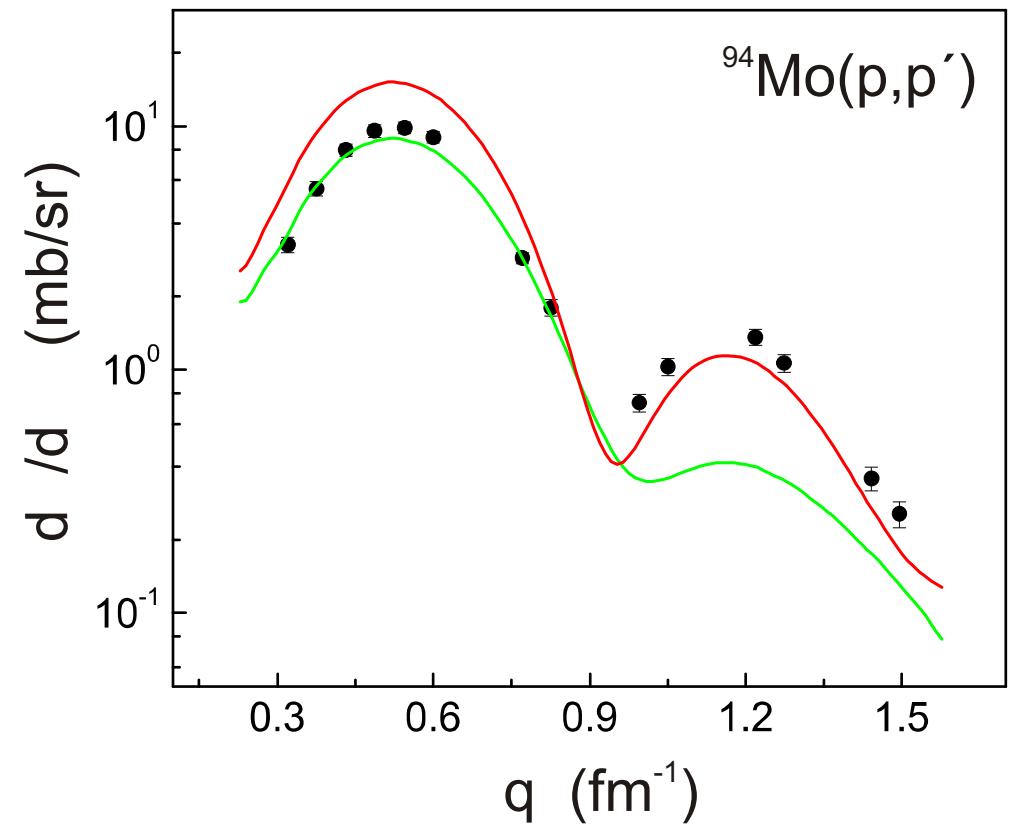
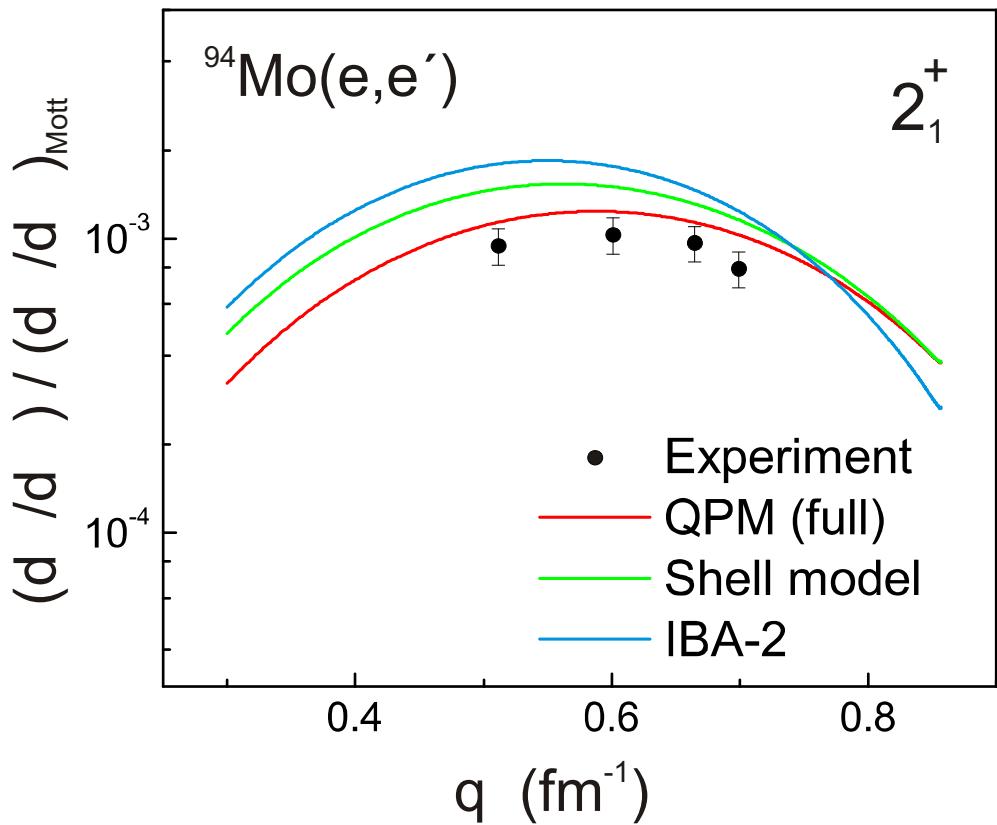


# Experiment vs. QPM Predictions



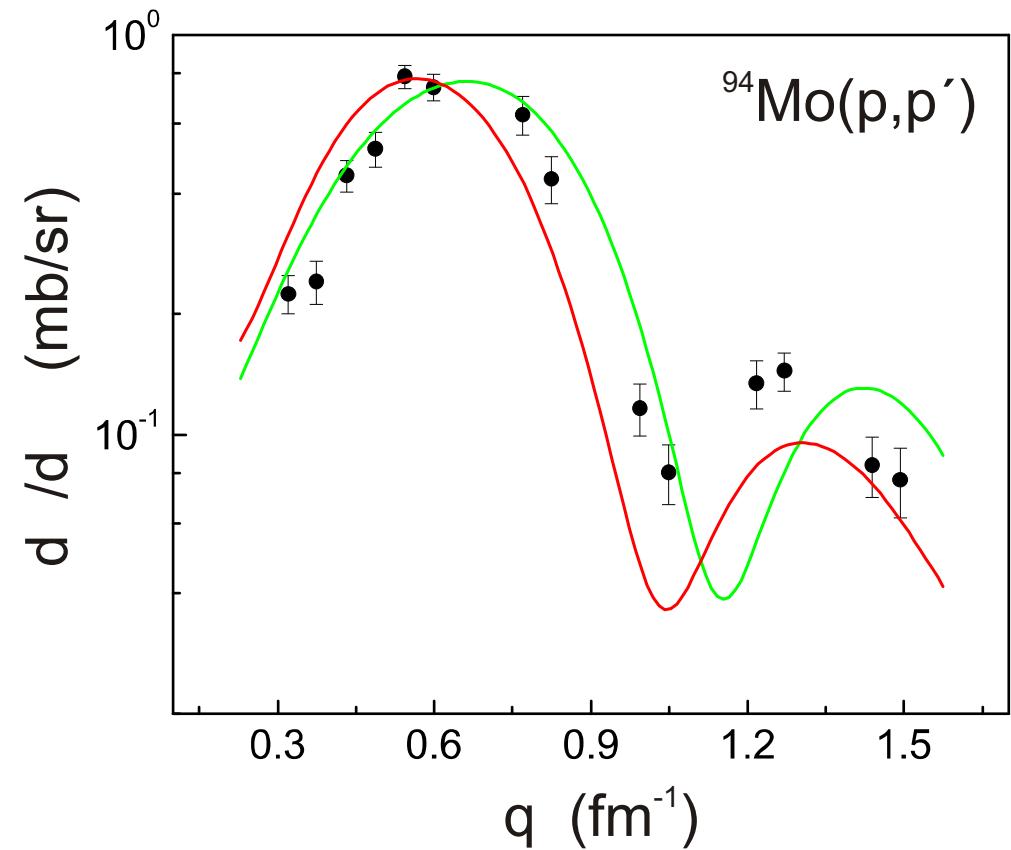
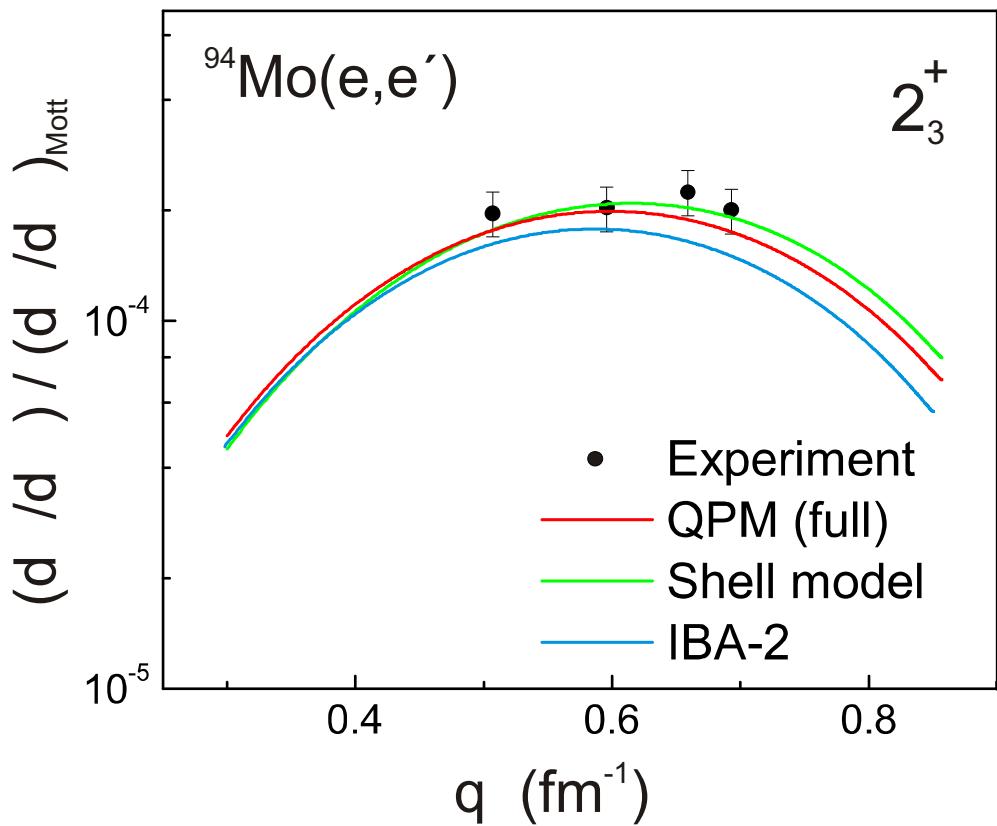


# One-Phonon Symmetric State



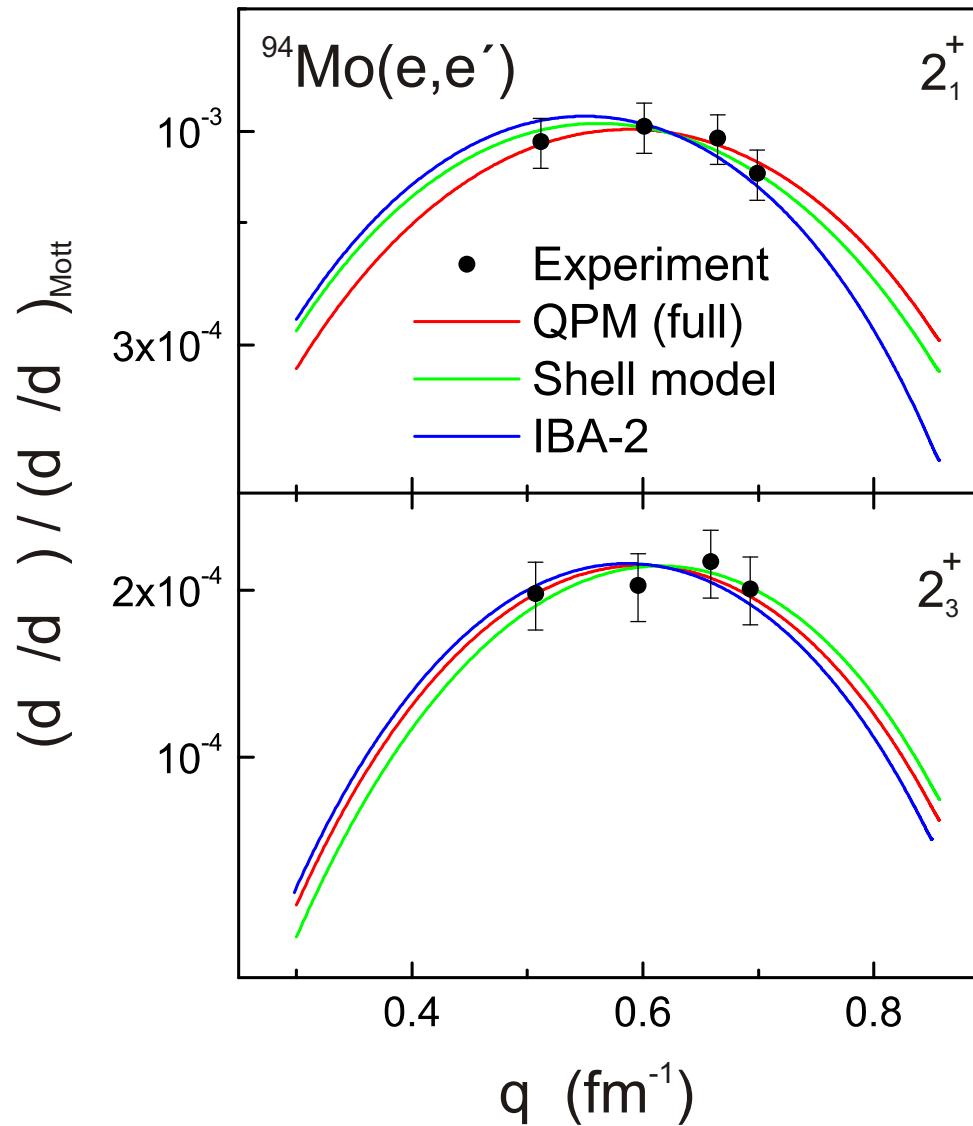


## One-Phonon MS State





# One-Phonon Symmetric and MS States: Momentum Transfer dependence



Model	$2_1^+$
QPM	0.33
SM	0.48
IBA-2	1.56

Model	$2_3^+$
QPM	0.65
SM	0.53
IBA-2	1.05



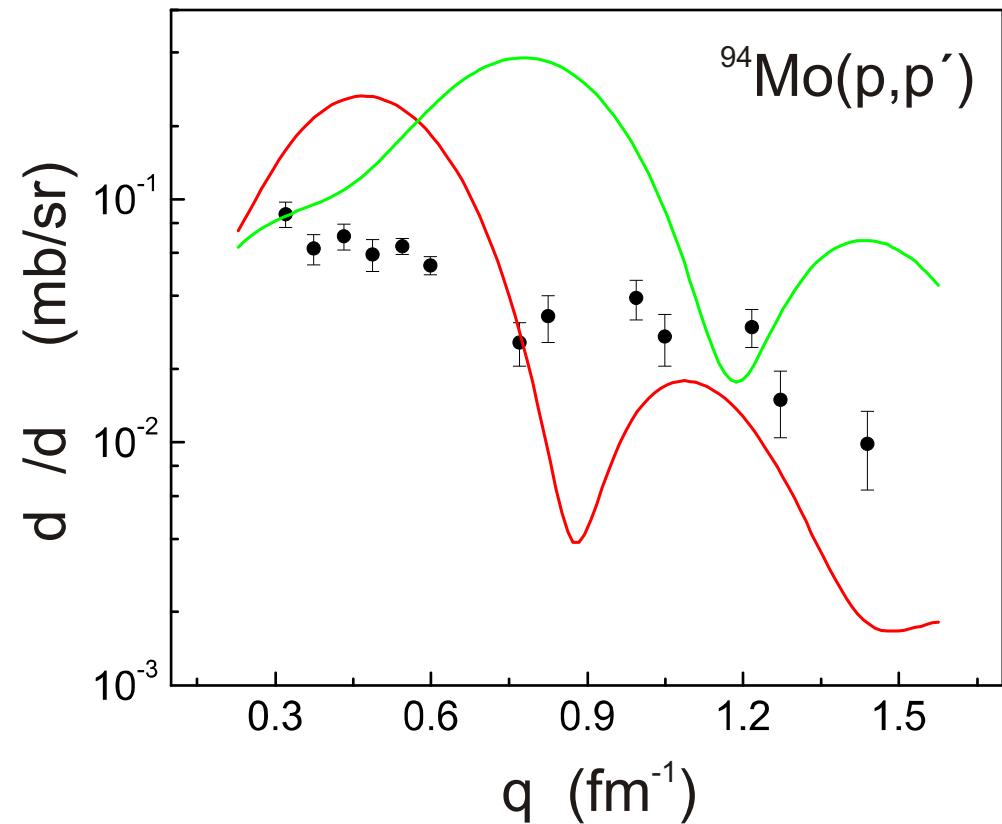
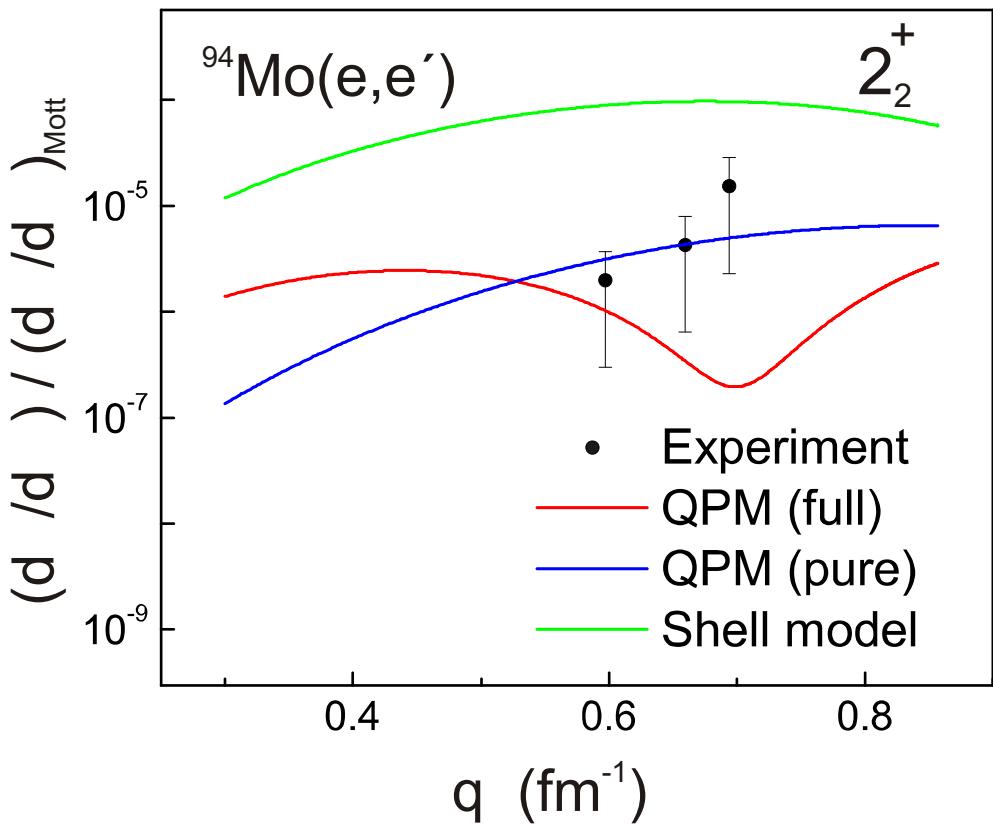
# QPM Predictions: Wave Functions of One-Phonon Symmetric and MS States

Main config.	$2^+_1, \text{sym}$		$2^+_3, \text{ms}$	
	QPM	SM	QPM	SM
$(1g_{9/2} \ 1g_{9/2})$	0.66	0.54	0.64	0.43
$(2d_{5/2} \ 2d_{5/2})$	0.72	0.36	-0.71	-0.25

- symmetric state - isoscalar
- ms state - isovector



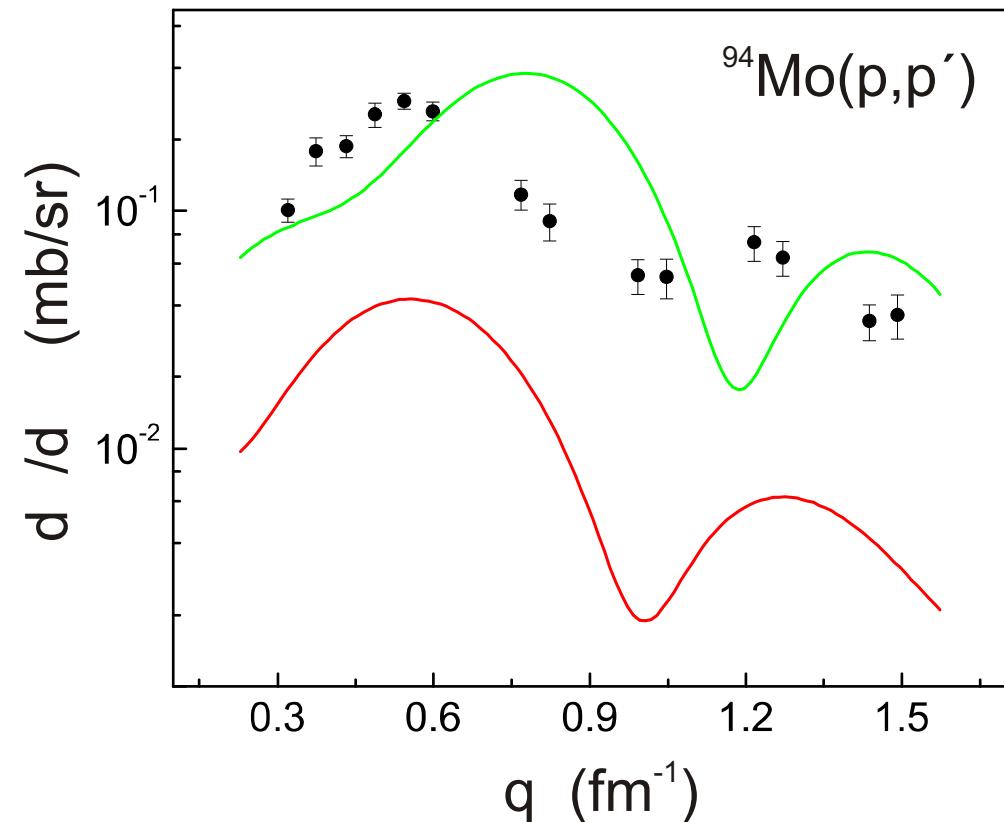
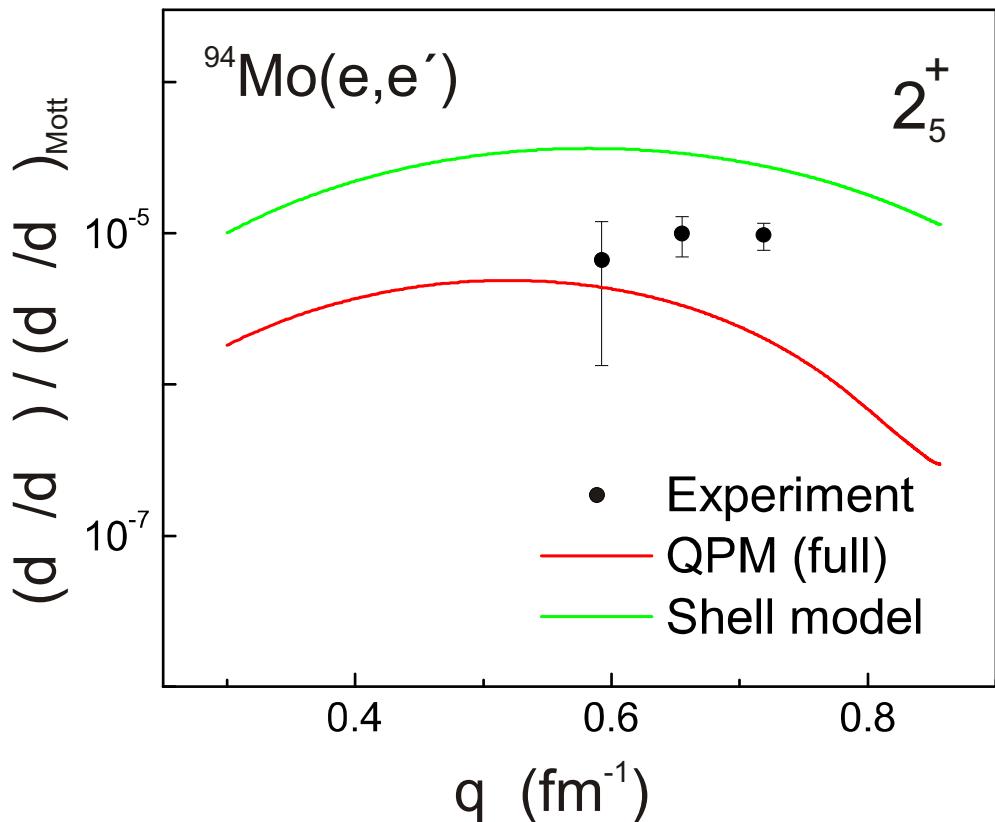
## Two-Phonon Symmetric State



- pure two-phonon state



## Two-Phonon MS State



- 7-10% one-phonon admixture

- two-step contributions?



## Coupled-Channel Analysis

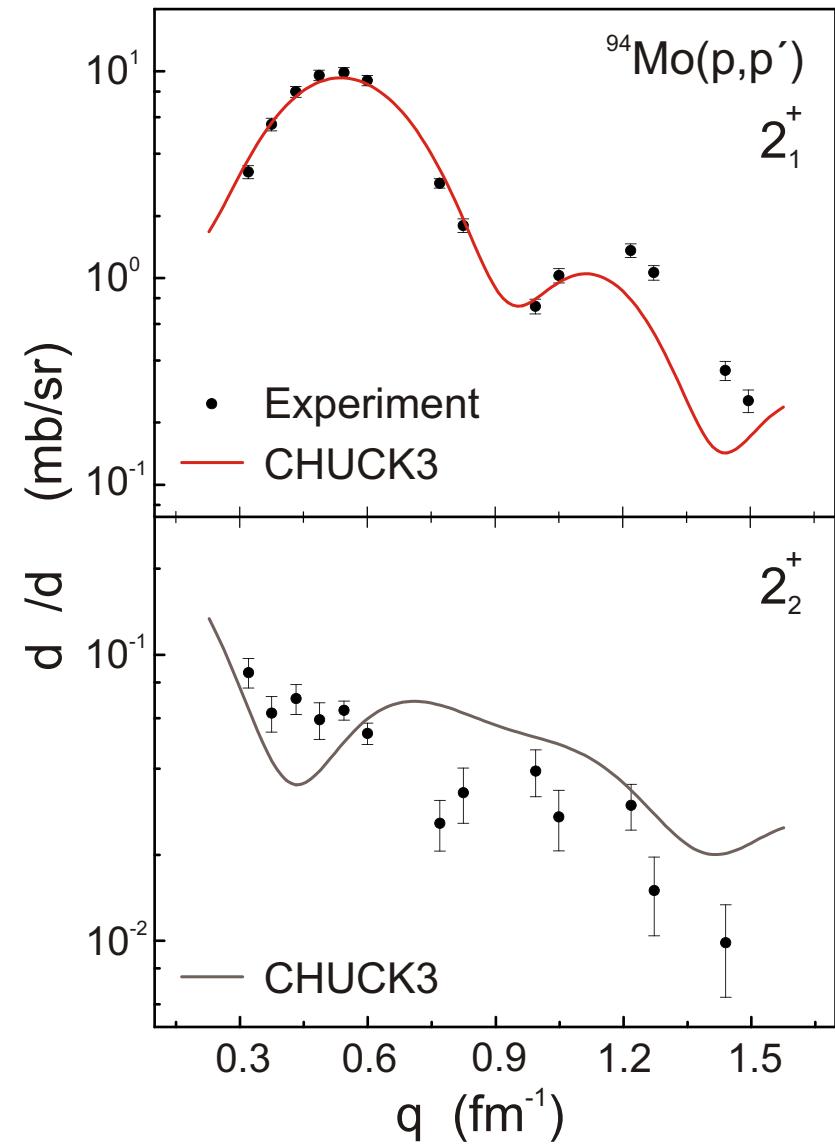
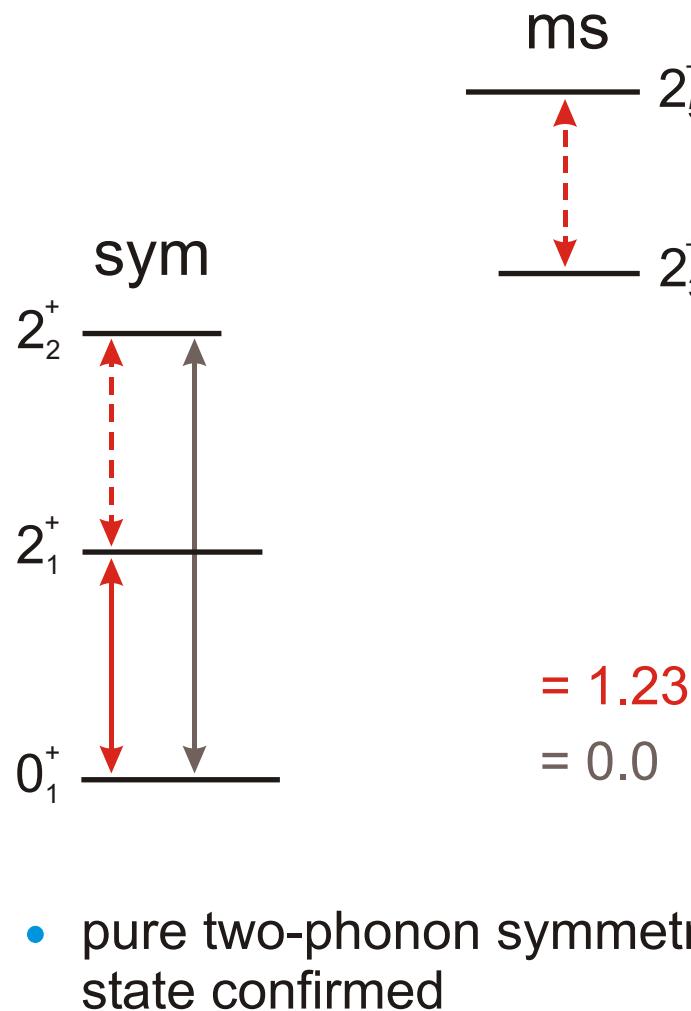
- Collective model

$$\Rightarrow U_{fi}(r) = - \frac{\textcolor{green}{L} R_0}{2L+1} \frac{d}{dr} U(r), \quad L \geq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\textcolor{green}{2}}{L} = \left( \frac{d}{d} \right)_L^{\text{exp}} \Bigg/ \left( \frac{d}{d} \right)_L^{\text{DWBA}}$$

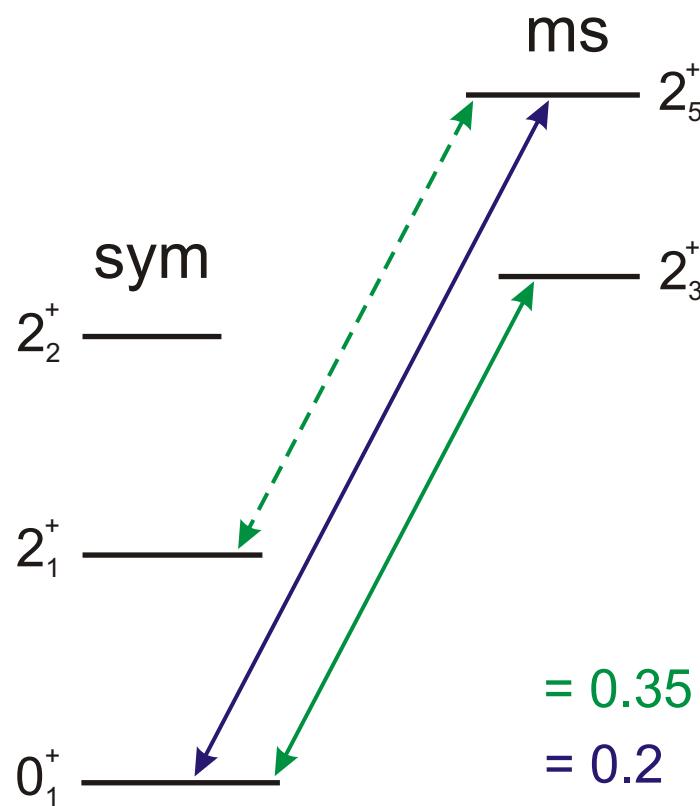


# Coupled-Channel Analysis: One and Two-Phonon Symmetric States

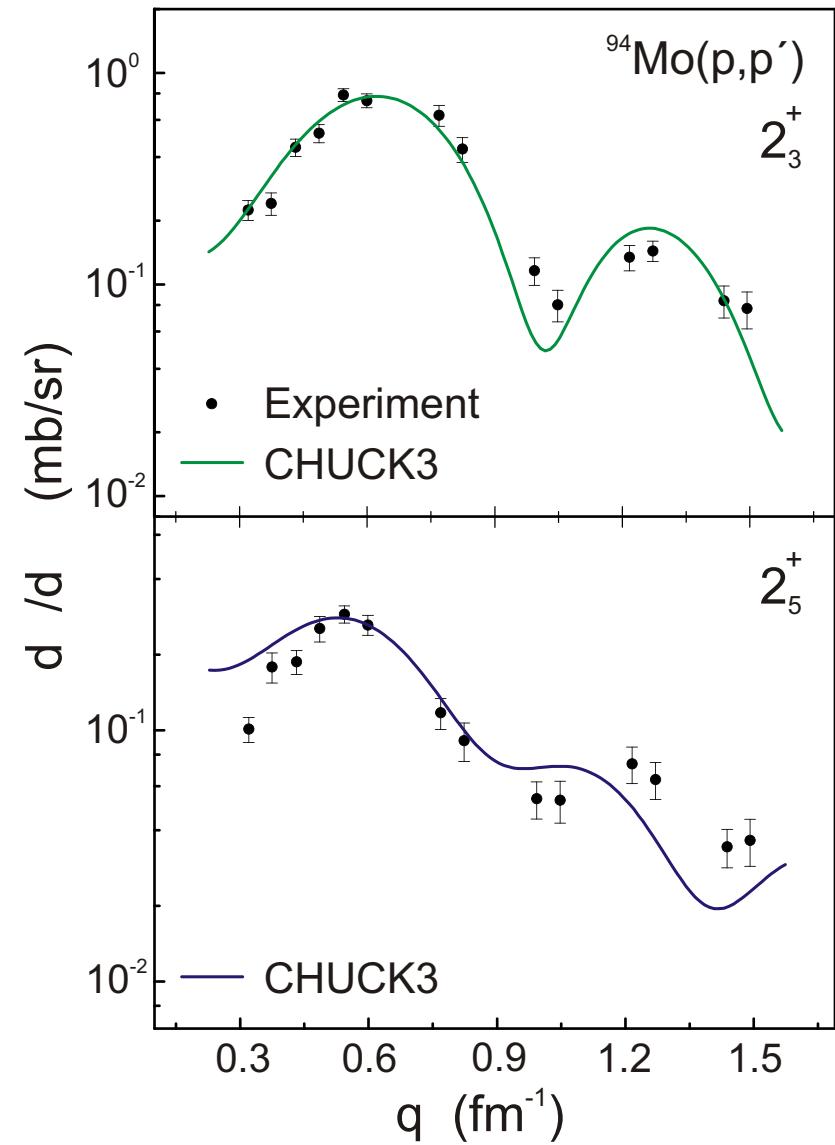




# Coupled-Channel Analysis: One and Two-Phonon MS States



- admixture to two-phonon ms state confirmed





## Summary

- Study of one- and two-phonon  $2^+$  states in  $^{94}\text{Mo}$  with high-resolution  $(e,e')$  and  $(p,p')$  experiments
- Combined analysis reveals:
  - symmetric and ms character of one-phonon states
  - two-phonon symmetric state extremely pure
  - about 25% admixtures in the two-phonon ms wave function (mostly 3-phonon)
  - quantitatively consistent results after inclusion of two-step processes in  $(p,p')$



## Outlook

- Systematic study around N=50 shell closure
- Case of  $^{92}\text{Zr}$ :
  - ⇒ Mixed-symmetry concept seems to fail:  
C.Fransen *et al*, Phys. Rev. C 71 (2005) 054304
  - ⇒ Experiments:
    - ( $p,p'$ ) at iThemba LABS
    - ( $e,e'$ ) at S-DALINAC
- Other shell closures?