

The background of the slide is a solid red color. In the top left corner, the word "RUTGERS" is written in a large, white, serif font. Below it, in a smaller, white, sans-serif font, are the words "THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY". A large, faint, circular seal of Rutgers University is visible in the background, centered behind the text. The seal features a sunburst design and the words "RUTGERS UNIVERSITY" and "THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY" around its perimeter.

RUTGERS
THE STATE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW JERSEY

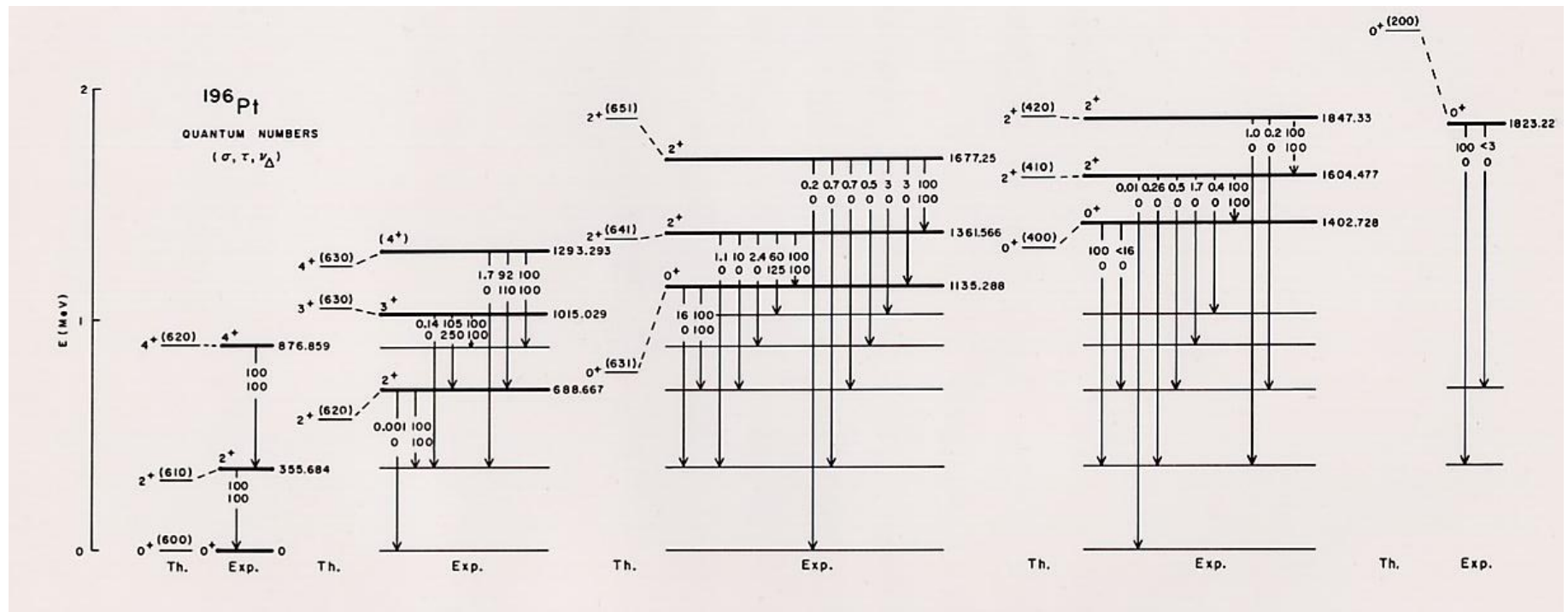
Single-neutron excitations near ^{132}Sn

Jolie A. Cizewski
Rutgers University

Beauty in Physics

Celebrating Franco Iachello

O(6) dynamical symmetry of IBA and ^{196}Pt



Level scheme of ^{196}Pt

A. Arima and F. Iachello, PRL **40**, 385 (1978)
 J.A.C., R.F. Casten et al. PRL **40**, 167 (1978)

Boson-fermion dynamical symmetry and supersymmetry in Os-Ir-Pt-Au-Hg Nuclei: Tests with transfer reactions

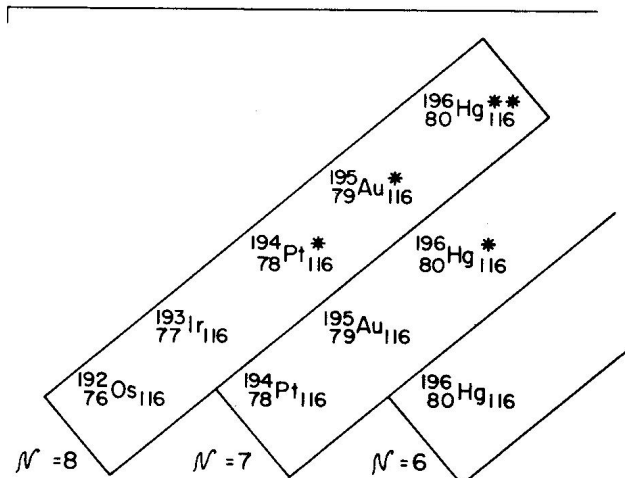


FIG. 9. Schematic diagram of the $n = N + M = 8$ supermultiplet of the $U(6/4)$ supersymmetry and the adjacent $n = 7$ and 6 supermultiplets.

$O(6) + j=3/2$ proton

$^{194}\text{Pt}(t,\alpha)$ reaction populates $3/2^+$ states in ^{193}Ir with Spin(6) symmetry ratios.

Theory: F. Iachello, PRL **44**, 772 (1981)

Experiment: J.A.C. et al., PRL **46**, 1264 (1981)

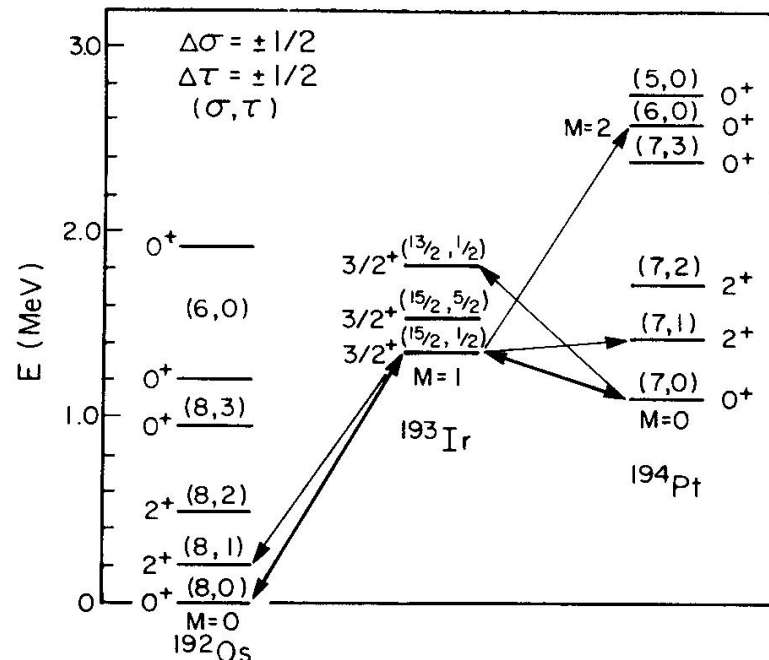
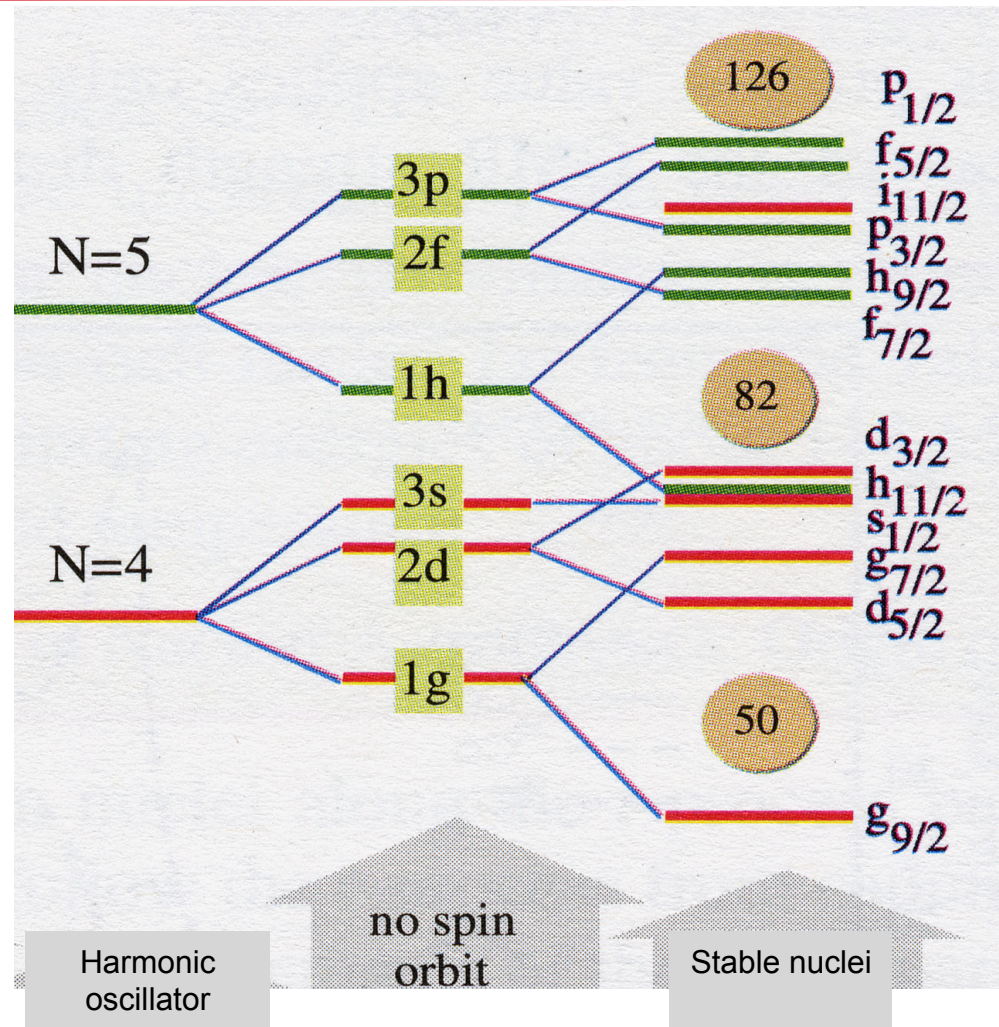


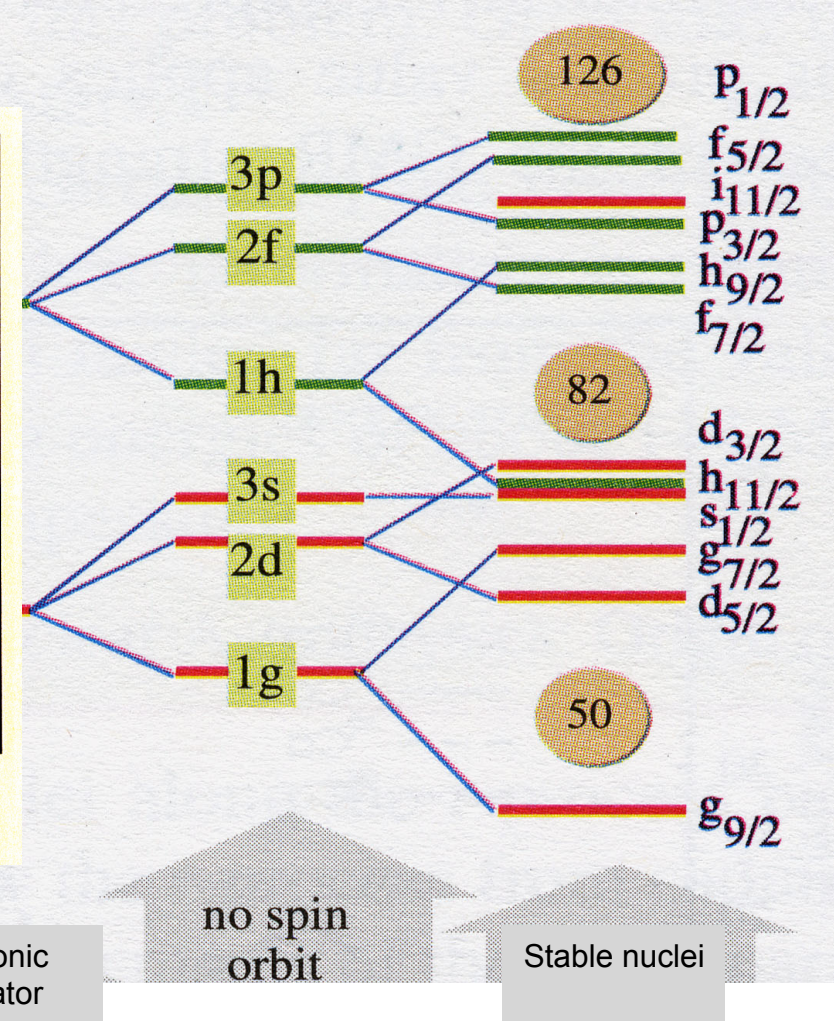
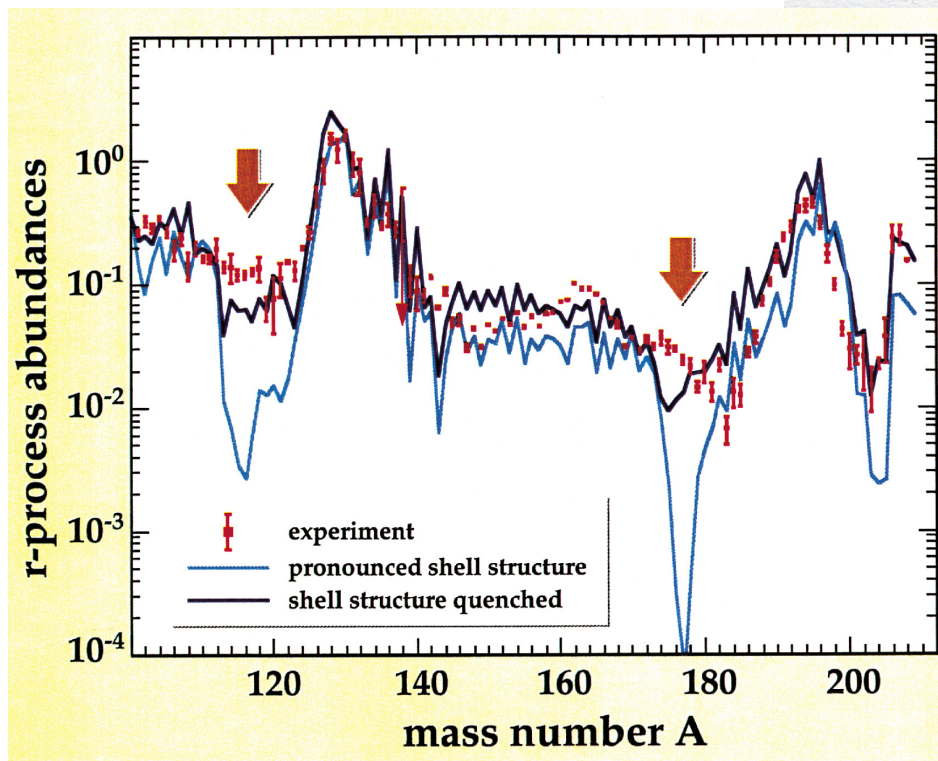
FIG. 8. Partial level diagrams of ^{192}Os , ^{193}Ir , and ^{194}Pt

^{196}Pt region: Protons $50 < Z < 82$; Neutrons $82 < N < 126$

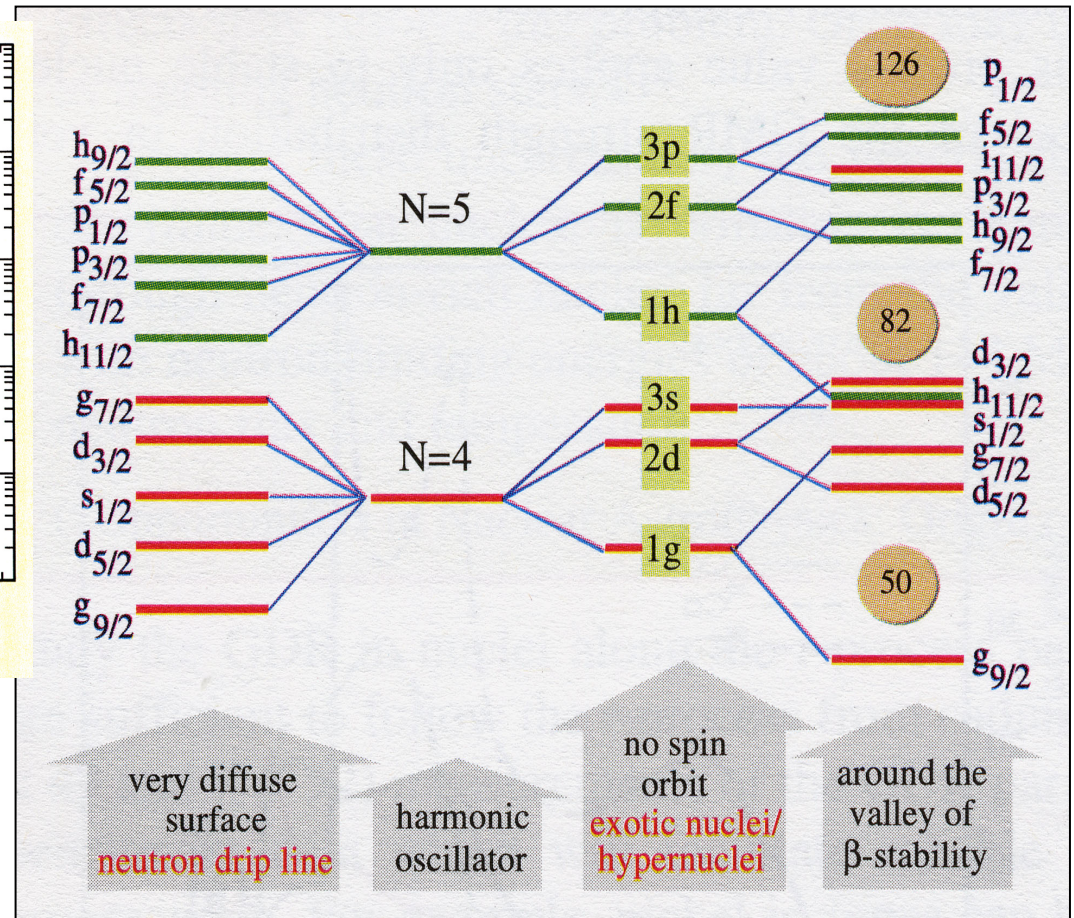
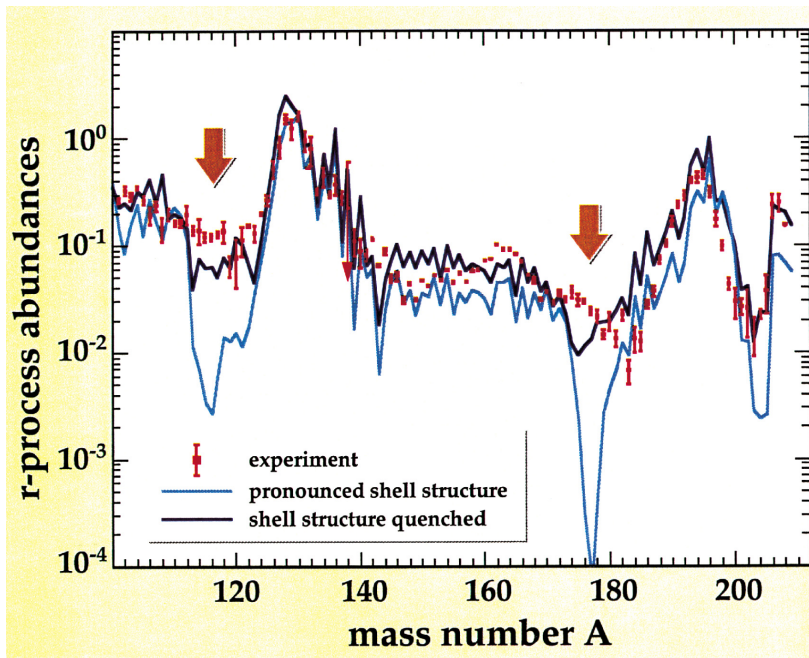
“Flat” harmonic oscillator potential with positive spin-orbit interaction



What happens to shell structure away from stability?

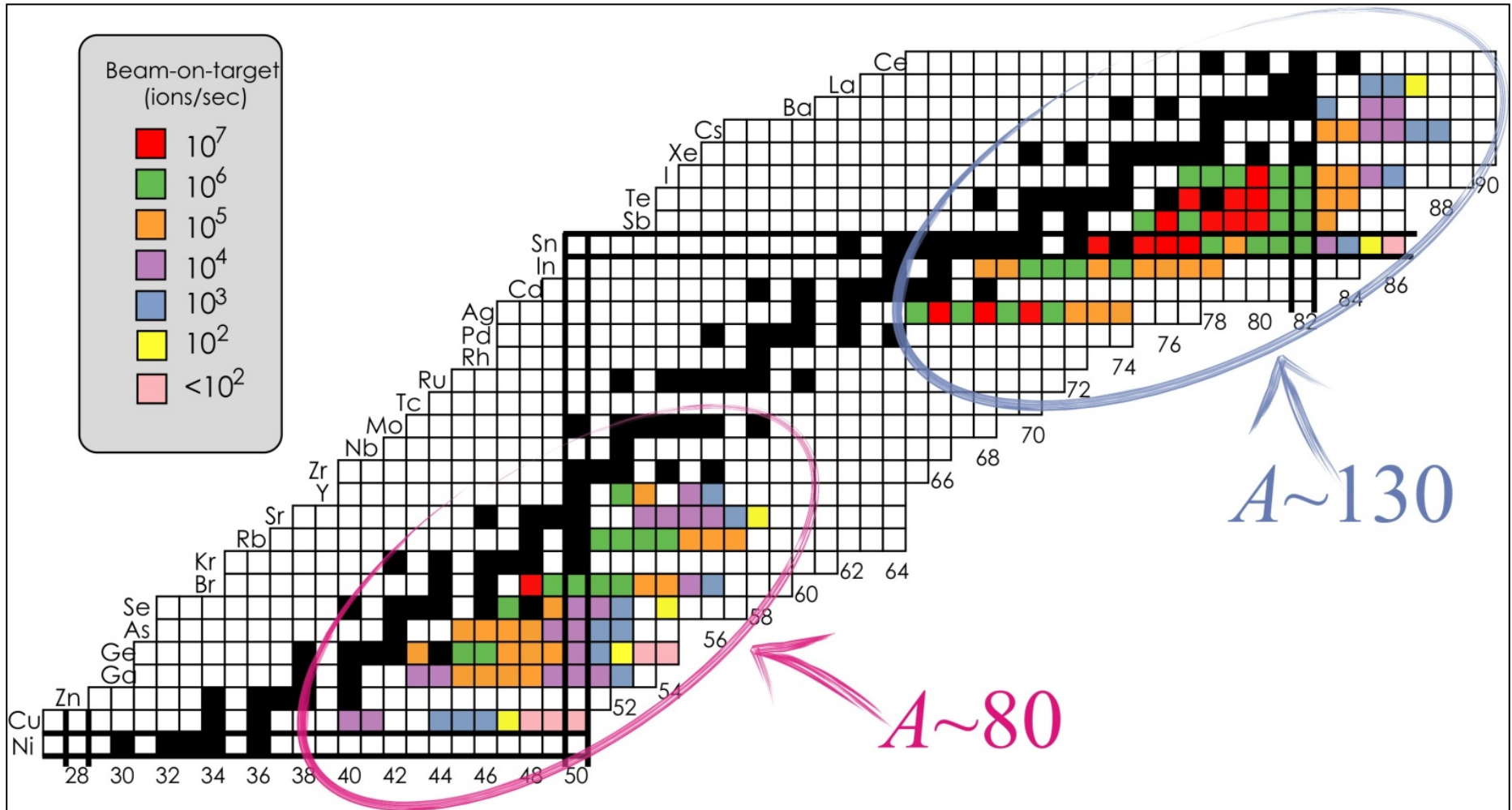


Evolution of nuclear shell structure

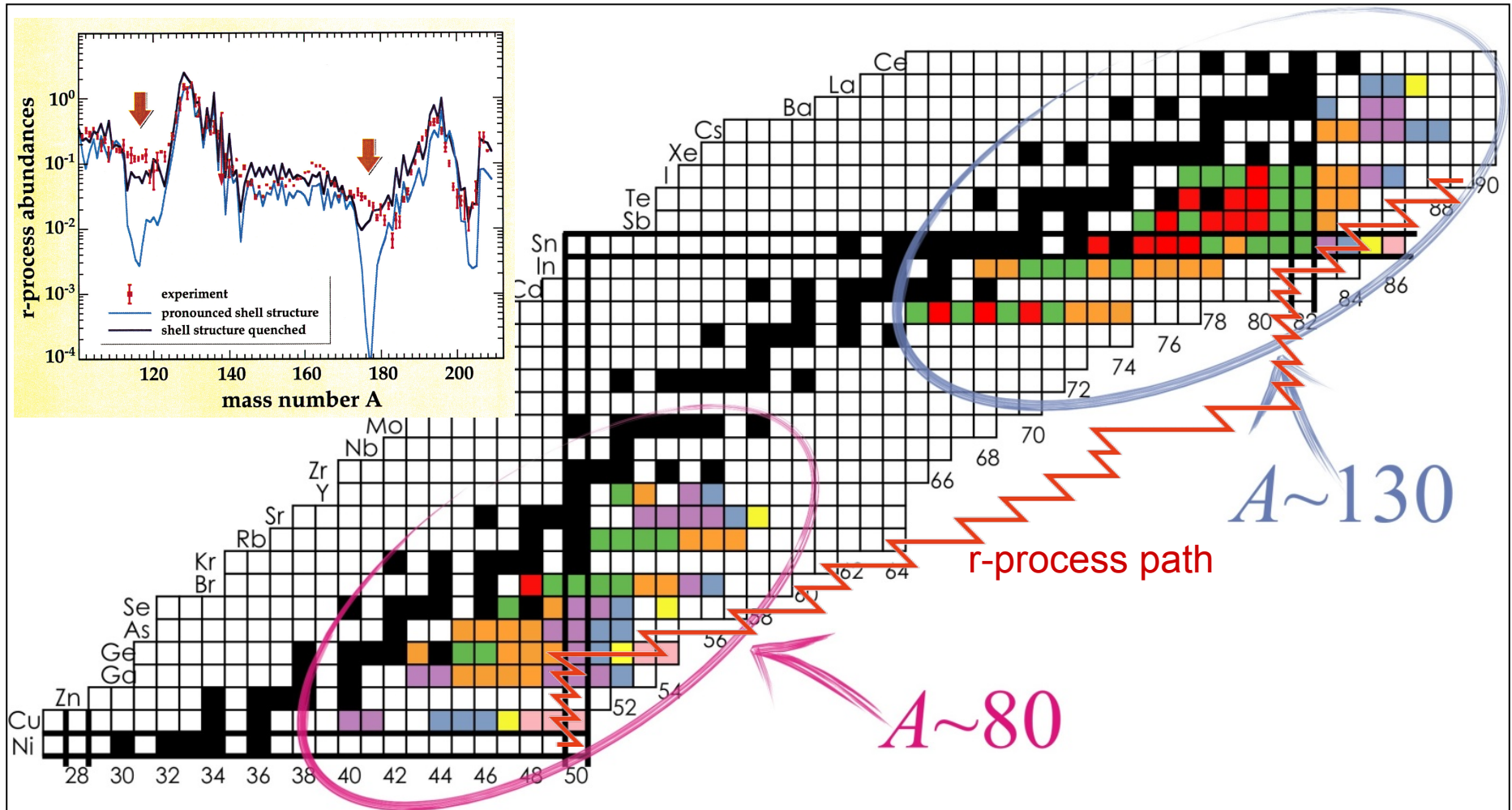


Probe neutron-rich nuclei
with beams of rare
isotopes

Spectroscopy of Neutron-rich Nuclei at HRIBF



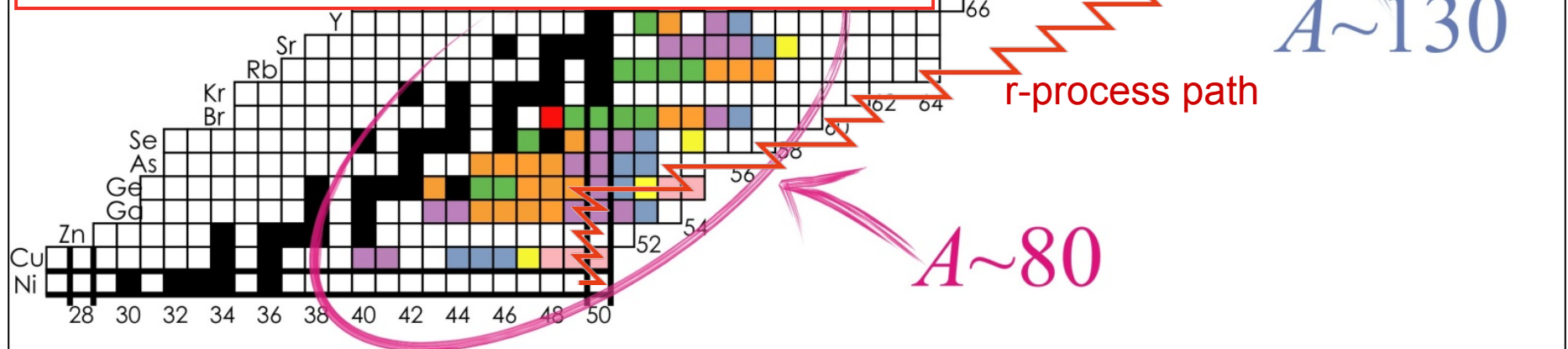
Spectroscopy of neutron-rich nuclei at HRIBF



Neutron transfer reactions with neutron-rich nuclei

Measure (d,p) and $(^9\text{Be}, ^8\text{Be}\gamma)$ reactions with neutron-rich beams

- Measure Q-values, single-neutron excitations + spectroscopic strengths with (d,p)
- Measure particle-gamma coincidences to improve energy resolution and populate more states
- Provide data to understand (n,γ) in explosive environments and inform applications



A \approx 130 (d,p) and (^9Be , $^8\text{Be}\gamma$) Collaboration

Rutgers University: J.A.C., [Brett Manning](#), R. Hatarik, M.E. Howard, P.D. O'Malley, A. Ratkiewicz

ORNL: J.M. Allmond, D.W. Bardayan, J.R. Beene, A. Galindo-Uribarri, J.F. Liang, C.D. Nesaraja, [Steve D. Pain](#), D.C. Radford, D. Shapira, M.S. Smith

Univ. Tennessee: S. Ahn, K.Y. Chae, R. Kapler, [Kate L. Jones](#), B.H. Moazen, S.T. Pittman, K.T. Schmitt

Tennessee Tech: [Ray L. Kozub](#)

Michigan State Univ: [Filomena Nunes](#) **ORAU:** W. A. Peters

Louisiana State University: J.C. Blackmon, M. Matos

University of Surrey: S. Hardy, T.P. Swan, J.S. Thomas, G.L. Wilson

Colorado School of Mines: K.A. Chipps, L. Erikson, R. Livesay

Ohio University: A.S. Adekola **UNAM:** E. Padilla-Rodal

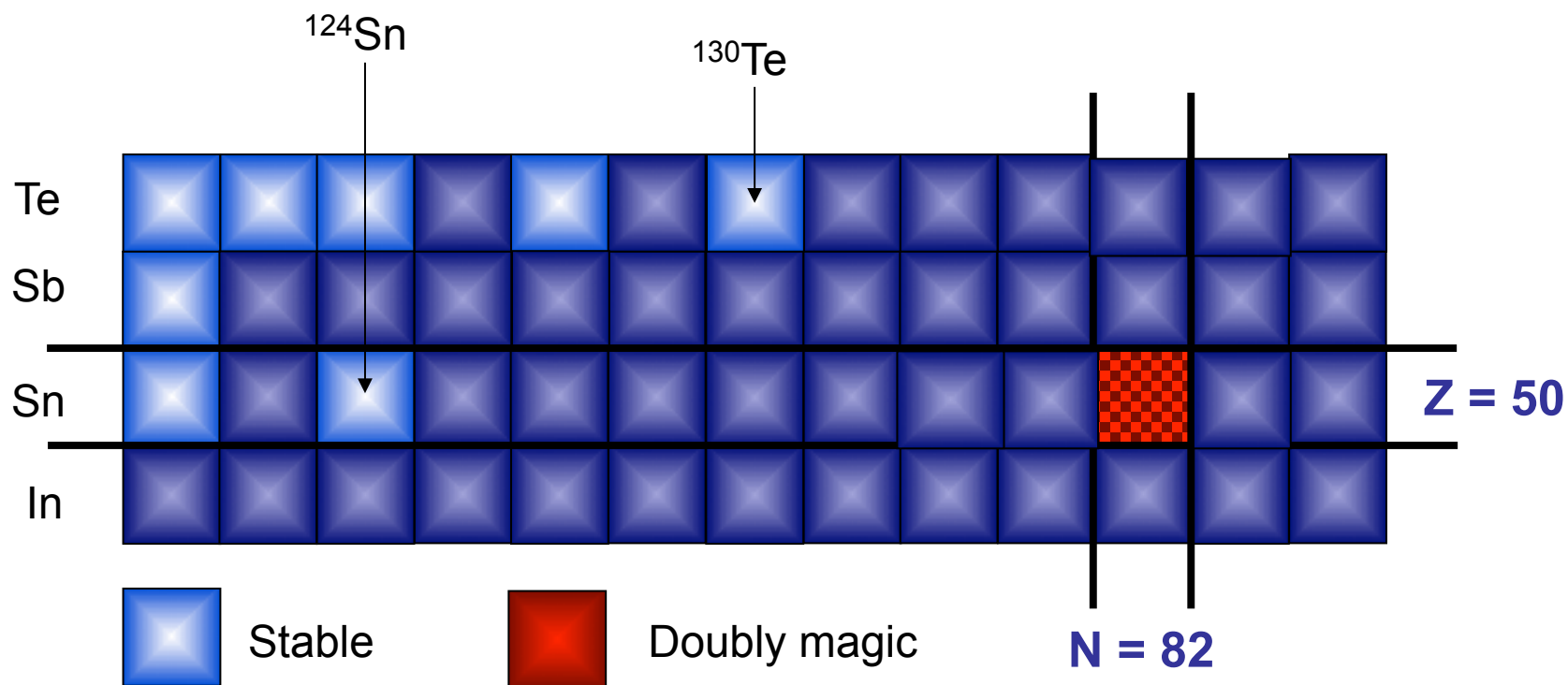
Funded in part by the

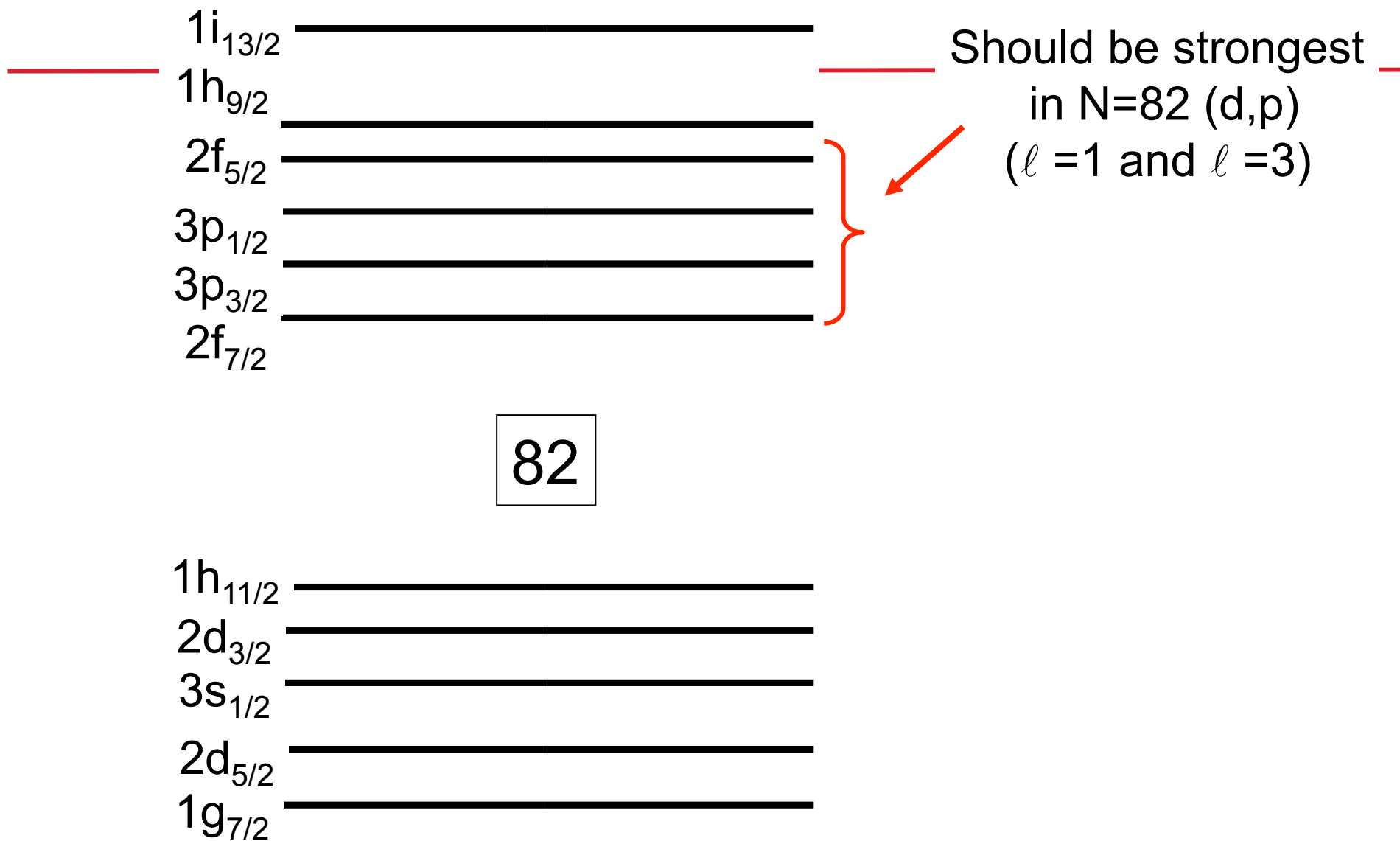
E U.S. DOE Office of Science & NNSA/SSAA & National Science Foundation

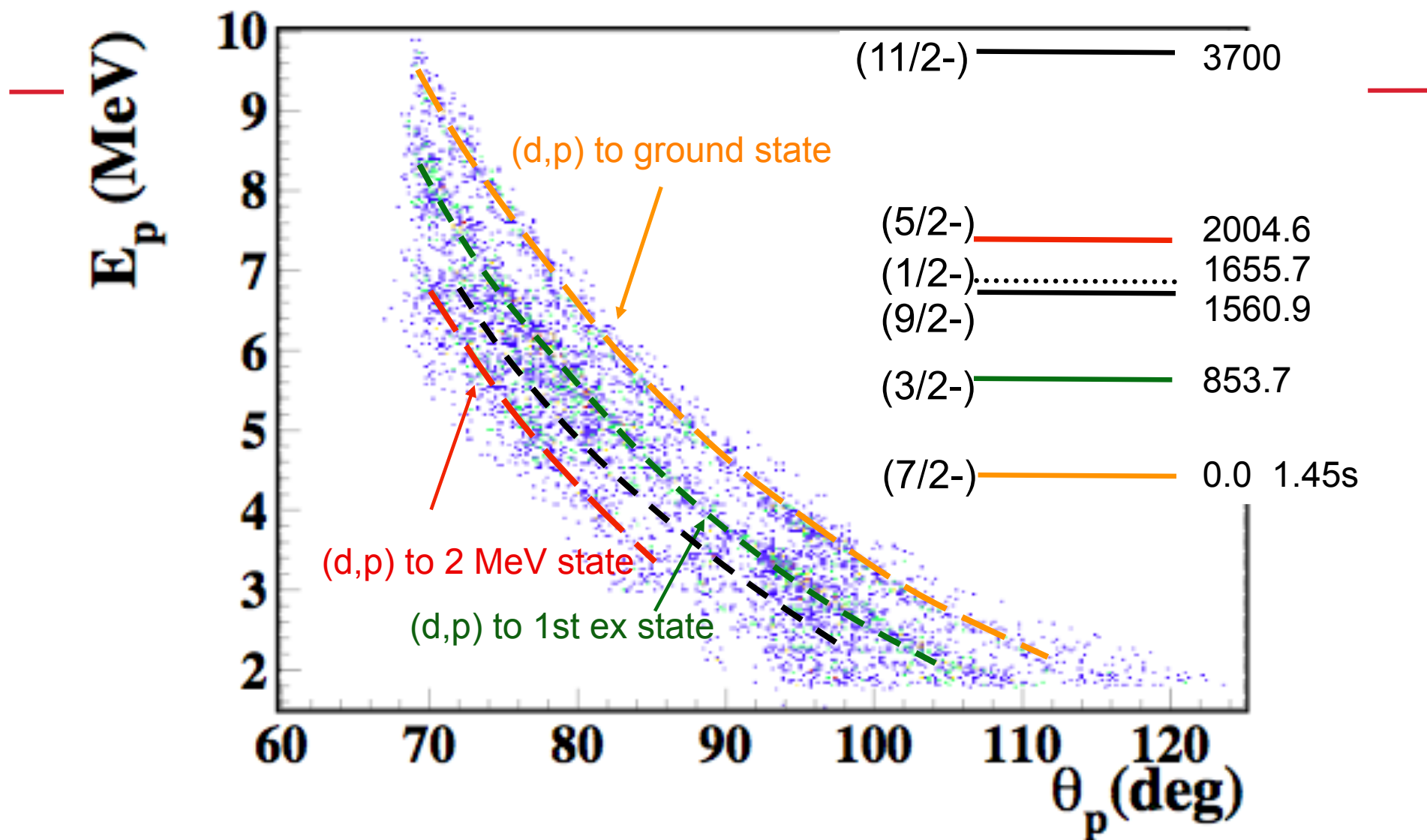
Nuclear reaction & structure studies

Beams of neutron-rich ^{132}Sn

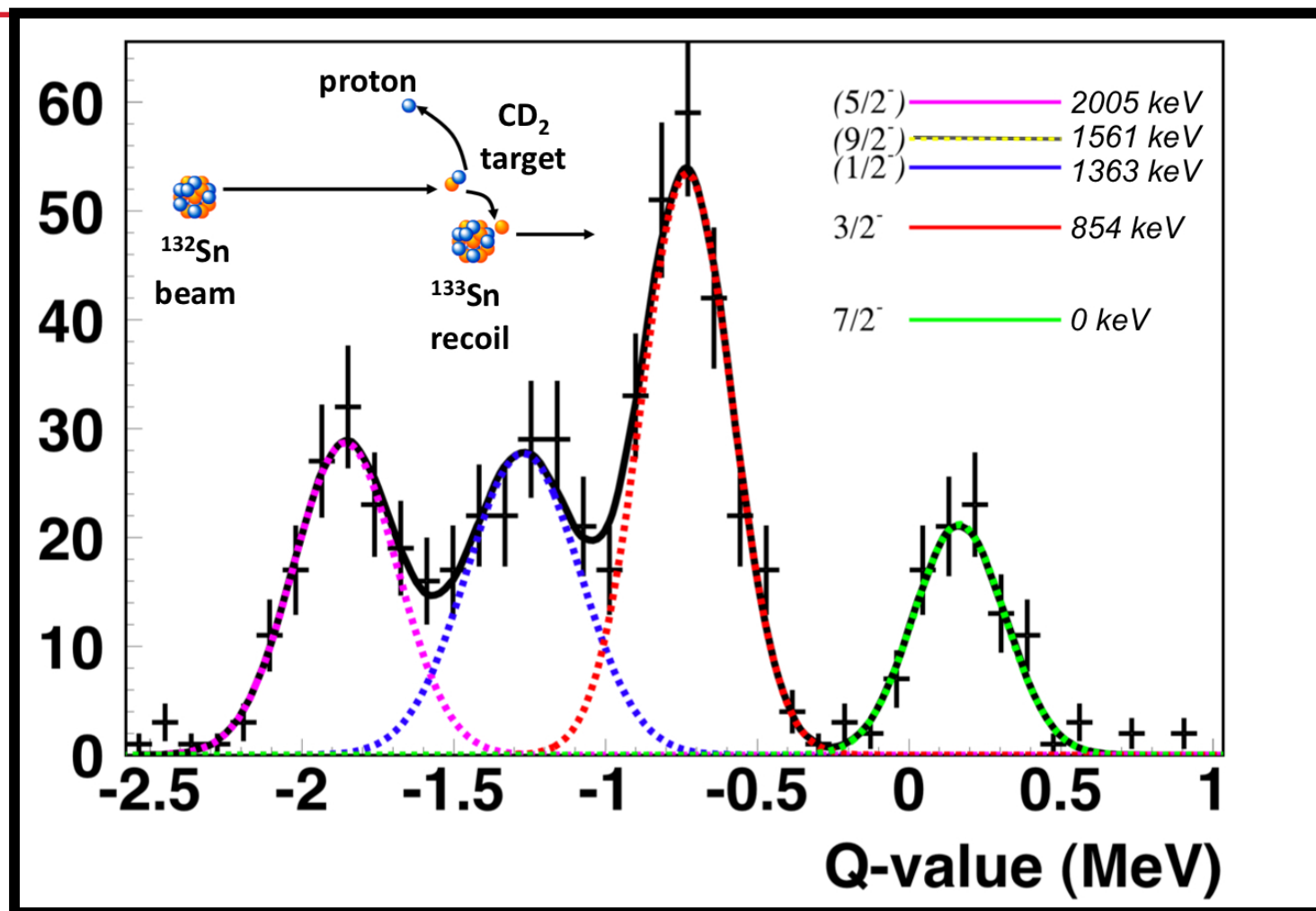
$t_{1/2}=40\text{s}$







K.L. Jones et al.



K.L. Jones et al.
Nature, **465**,454 (2010)

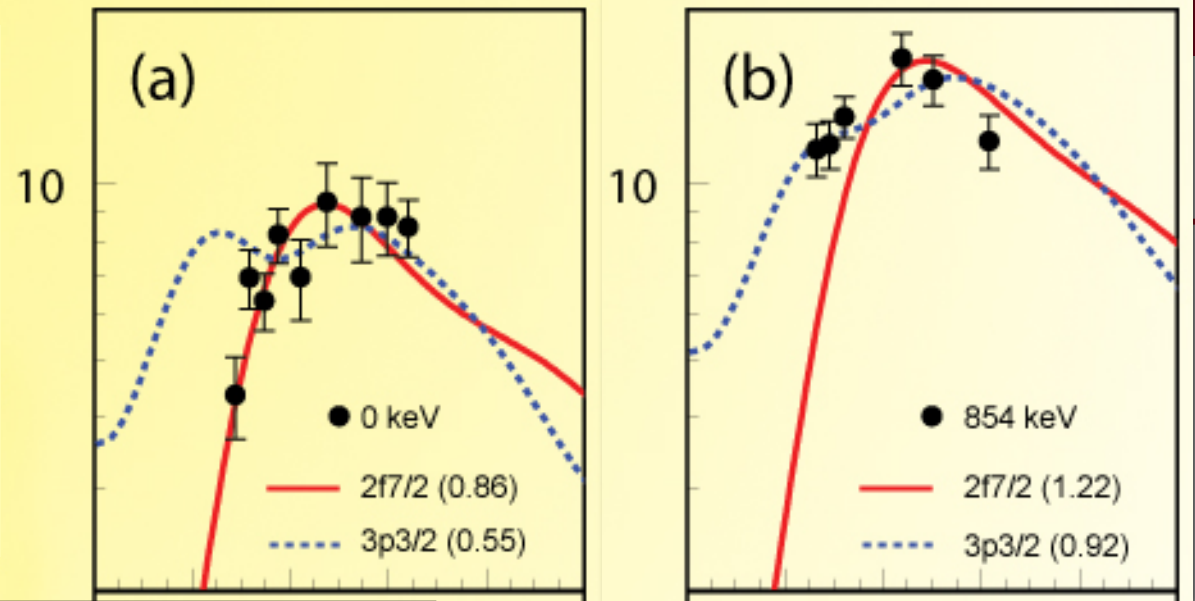
(d,p) exp cross sections & spectroscopic factors

- Absolute exp cross sections \Leftarrow normalization of data from elastic scattering of deuterons
- Input for theoretical cross sections DWBA
 - Potentials (optical model)
 - Incoming deuteron, outgoing proton, neutron bound state
 - Wave function of the deuteron
 - Wave function of transferred particle, e.g., $2f_{7/2}$ neutron
- Output from theoretical cross sections compared to exp
- (relative) $S \approx 1 \Rightarrow$ full spectroscopic strength

$$S = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)_{\text{exp}} / \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)_{DWBA}$$

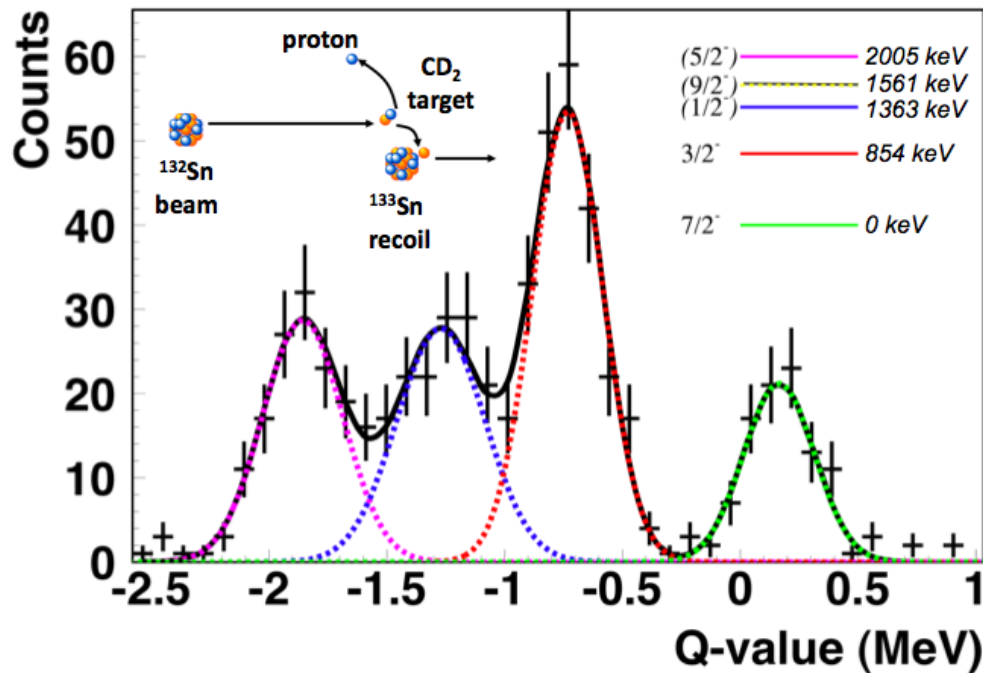
Angular Distributions

$d\sigma/d\Omega$ (mb/sr)



$\theta(\text{cm})$ degrees

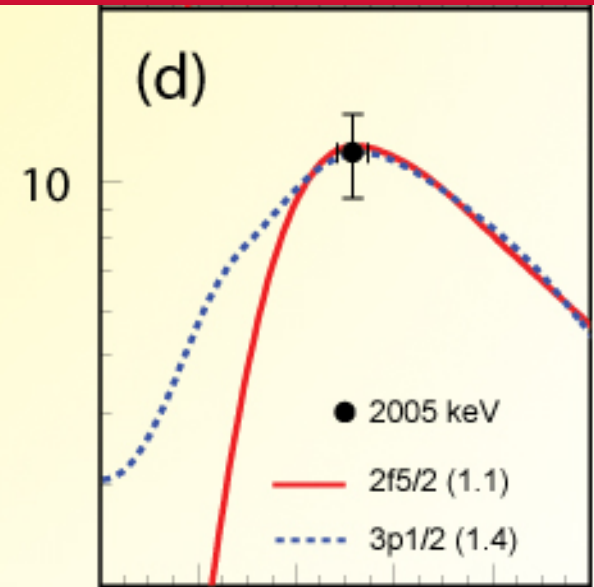
^{133}Sn
ground & 854 keV



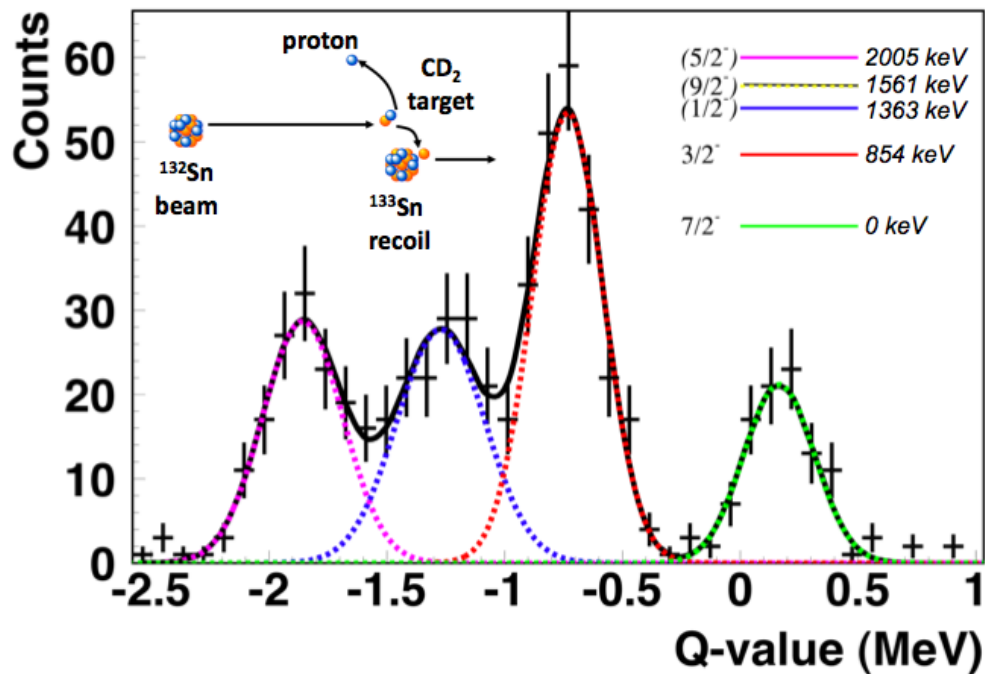
K.L. Jones et al.
Nature, **465**,454 (2010)

Angular Distributions

$d\sigma/d\Omega$ (mb/sr)



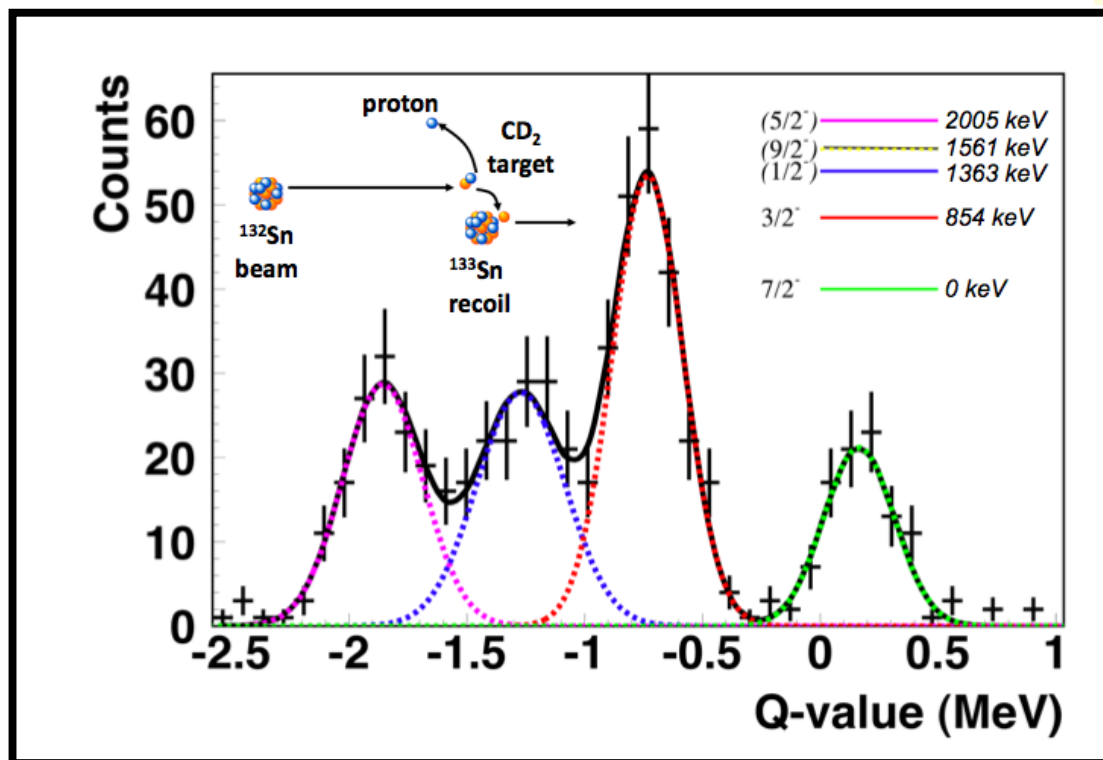
θ (cm) degrees



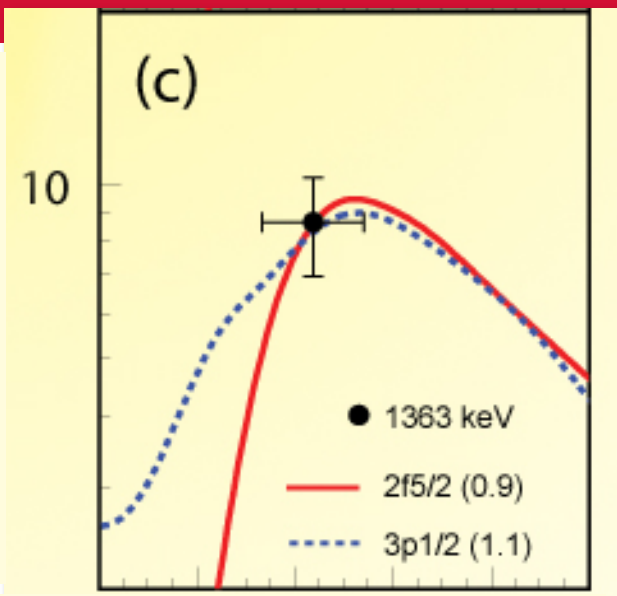
^{133}Sn
2005 keV

K.L. Jones et al.
Nature, **465**,454 (2010)

Angular Distributions



$d\sigma/d\Omega$ (mb/sr)



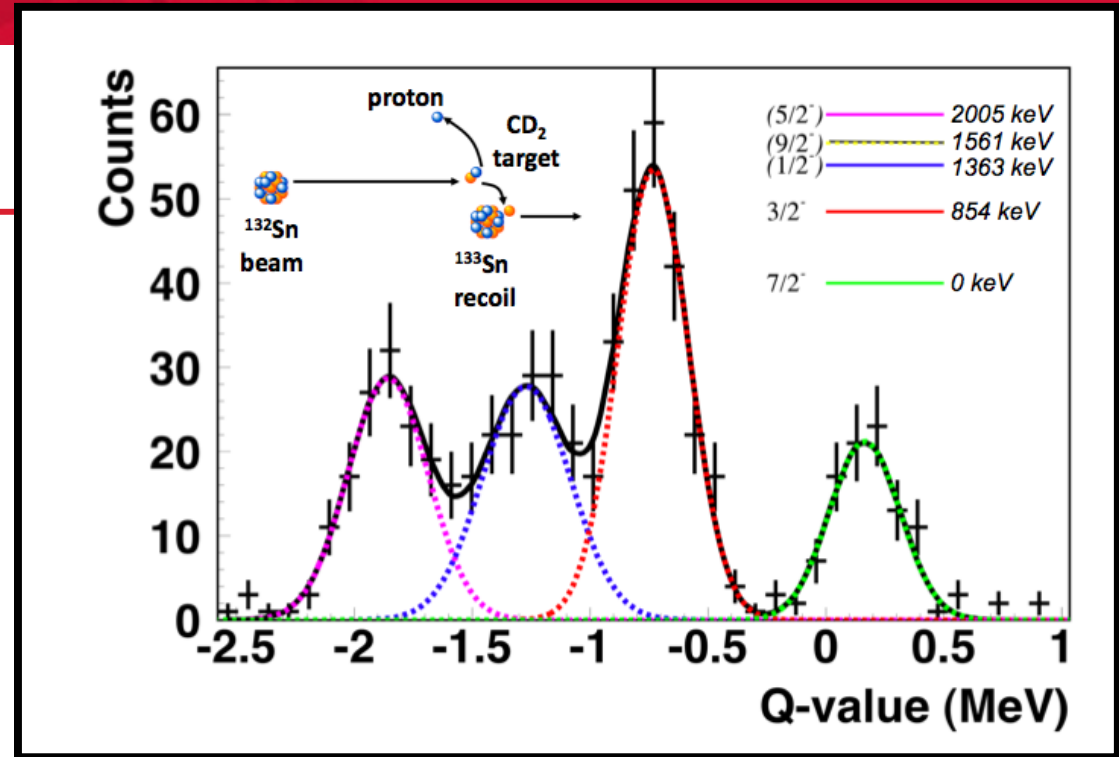
θ (cm) degrees

^{133}Sn
1363 keV

K.L. Jones et al.
Nature, **465**,454 (2010)

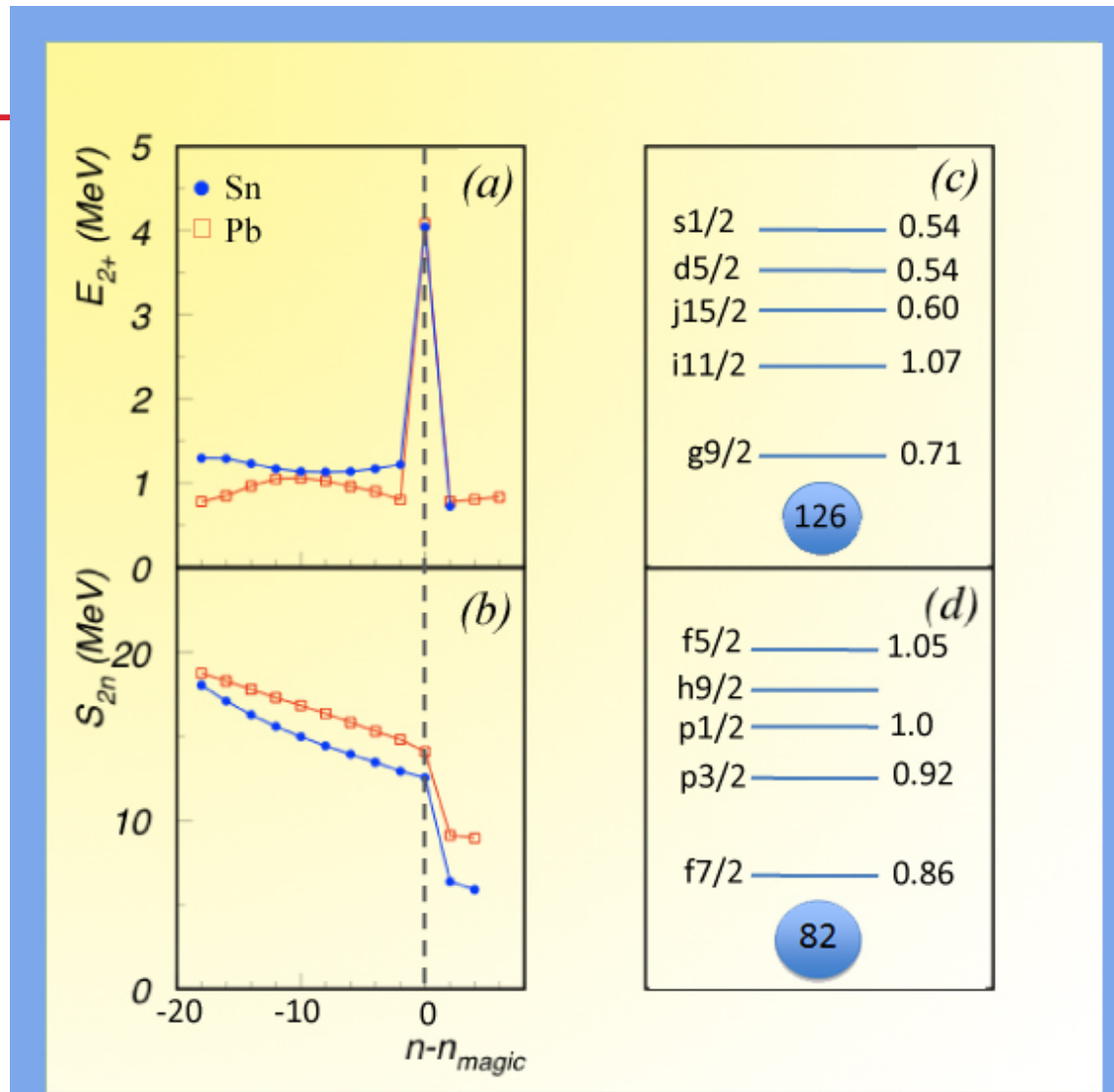
Identified $2f_{7/2}$,
 $3p_{3/2}$, $(3p_{1/2})$, $2f_{5/2}$
 neutron strength in
 ^{133}Sn

K.L. Jones et al.
 Nature, **465**,454 (2010)
 Phys. Rev. C **84**, 034601 (2011)

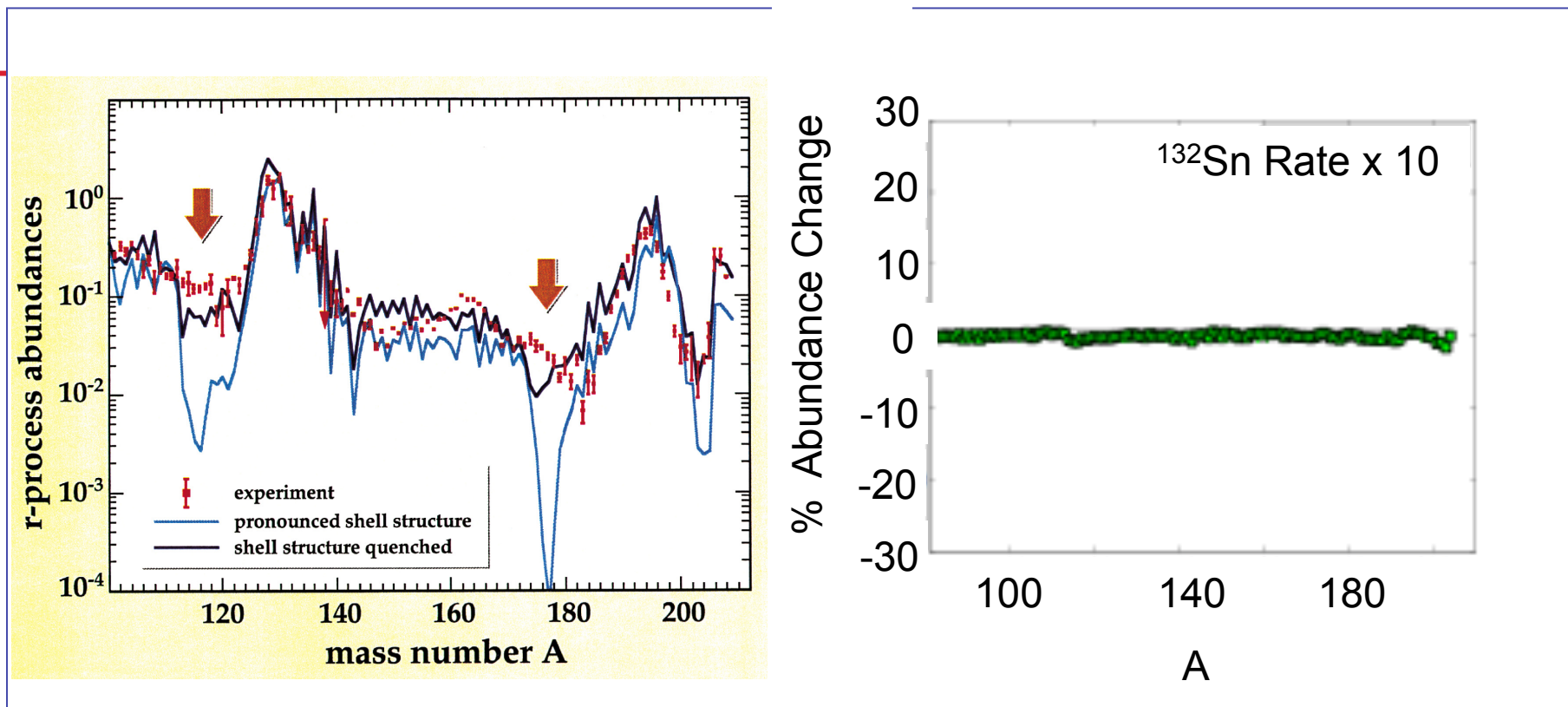


$E_x(\text{keV})$	J^π	Config	SF (DWBA)	SF (FR-ADWA)	C^2 (fm^{-1})
0	$7/2^-$	$2f_{7/2}$	0.86(14)	1.00(8)	0.64(10)
854	$3/2^-$	$3p_{3/2}$	0.92(14)	0.92(7)	5.6(9)
1363(31)	$(1/2^-)$	$3p_{1/2}$	1.1(3)	1.2(2)	2.6(4)
2005	$(5/2^-)$	$2f_{5/2}$	1.1(2)	1.2(3)	$9(2)\times 10^{-4}$

^{132}Sn one of best examples of double-magic nucleus

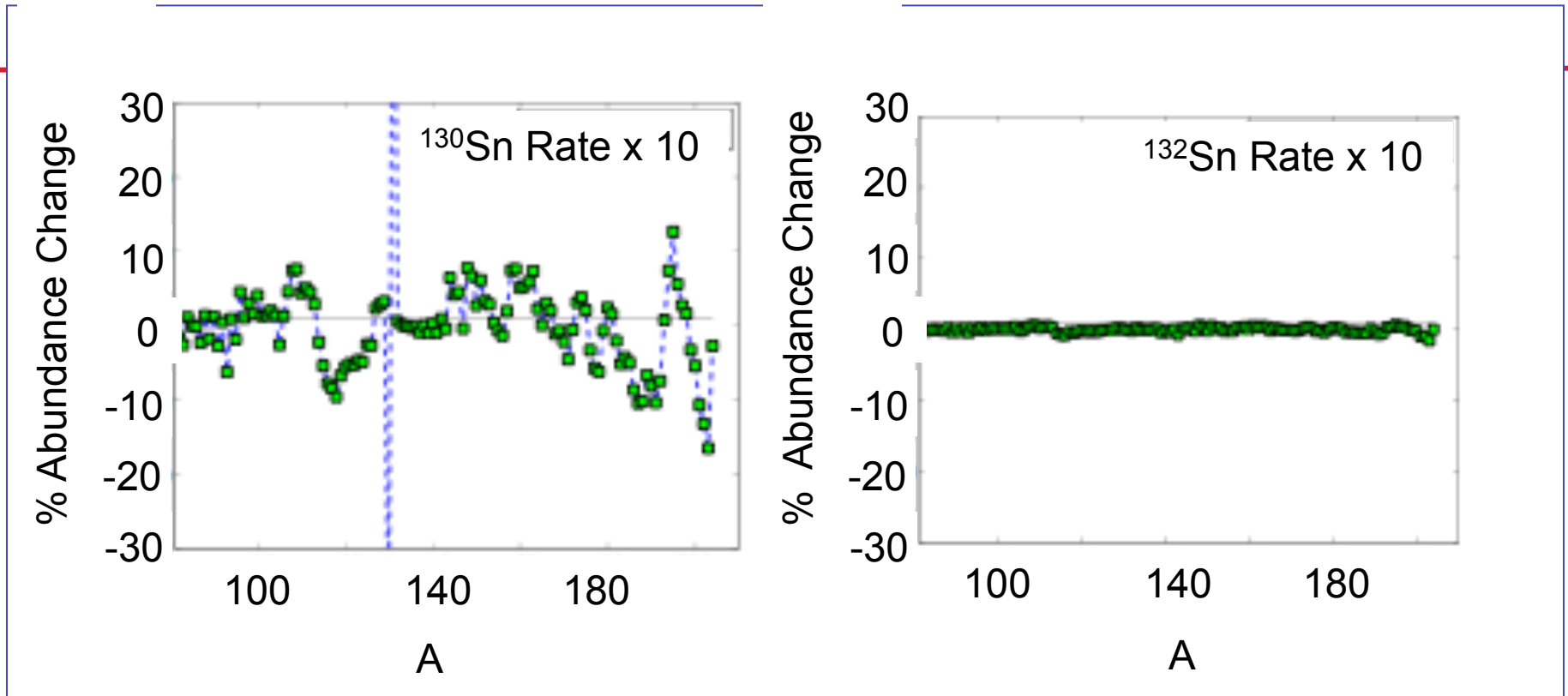


Modern analysis of SF from ^{132}Sn and $^{208}\text{Pb}(d,p)$



Simulations of the r-process probe **global** sensitivity to $^{132}\text{Sn}(n, \gamma)$ rate.

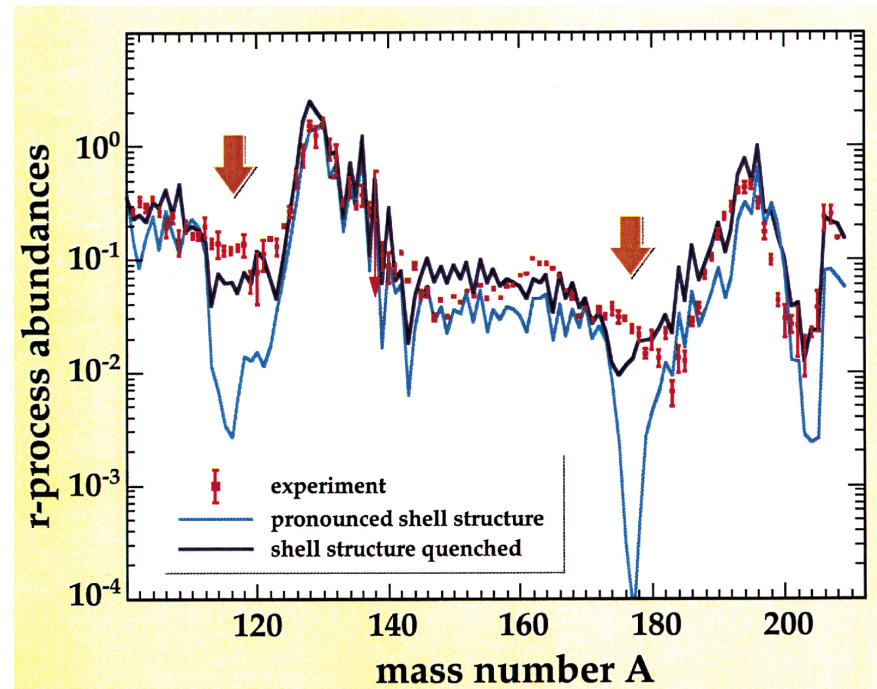
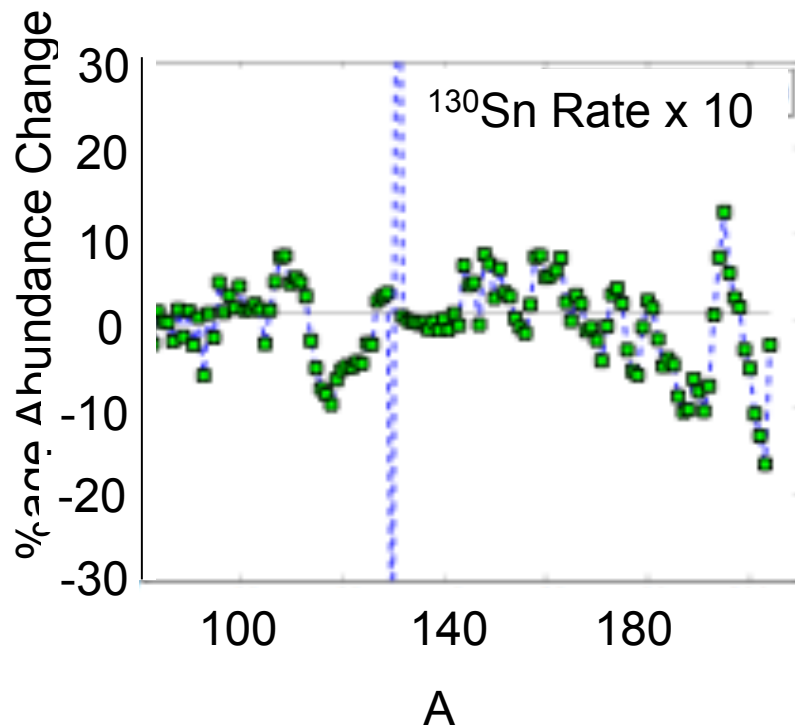
J. Beun, *et al.* J. Phys. G 36, 025201 (2009)



Simulations of the r-process show huge, **global** sensitivity to the $^{130}\text{Sn}(n,\gamma)$ rate, in contrast to the $^{132}\text{Sn}(n,\gamma)$ rate.

$$t_{1/2}(^{130}\text{Sn}) = 162\text{s}$$

J. Beun, et al. J. Phys. G 36, 025201 (2009)

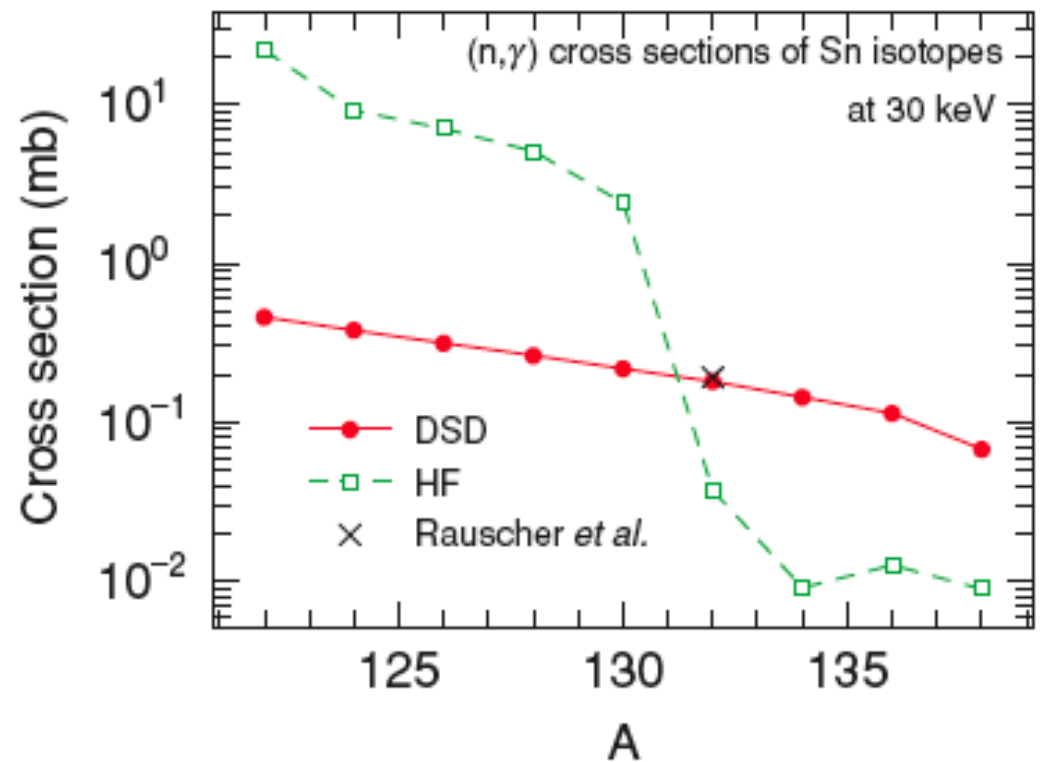
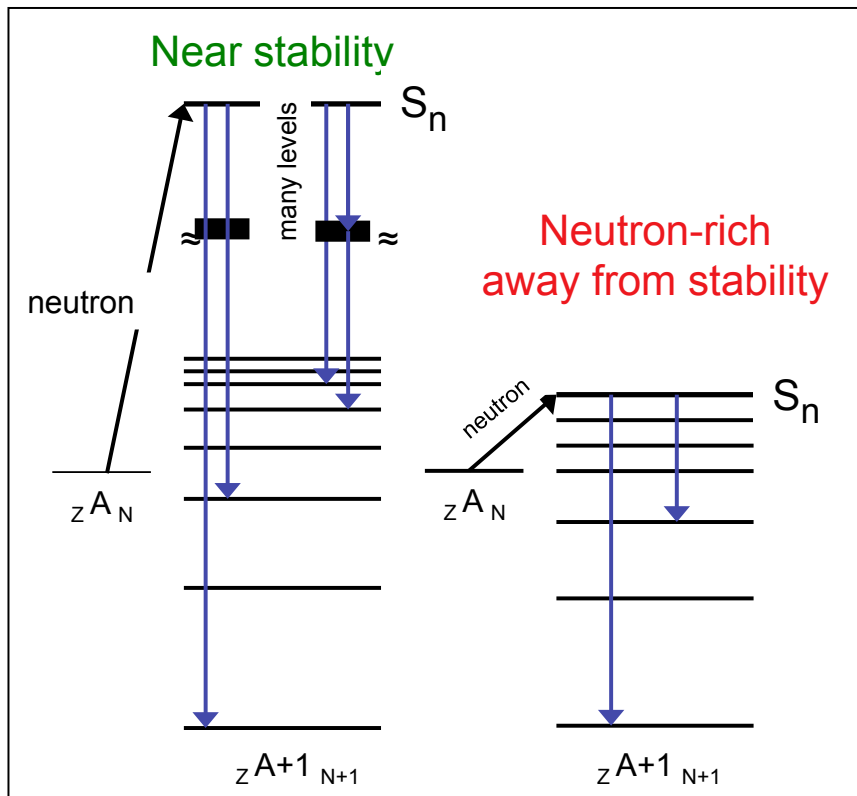


Simulations of the r-process show huge, **global** sensitivity to the $^{130}\text{Sn}(n,\gamma)$ rate, in contrast to the $^{132}\text{Sn}(n,\gamma)$ rate.

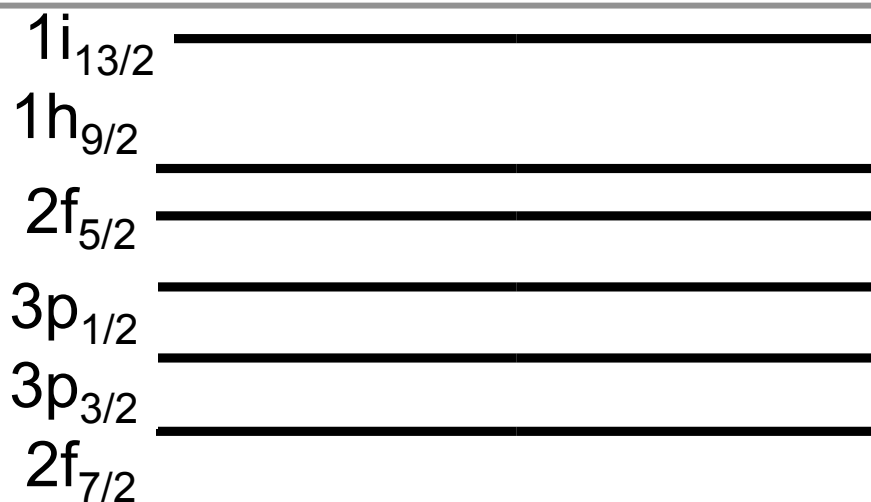
$$t_{1/2}(^{130}\text{Sn}) = 162\text{s}$$

J. Beun, et al. J. Phys. G 36, 025201 (2009)

$A \approx 130$ Sn $\sigma(n, \gamma)$ and sensitivities



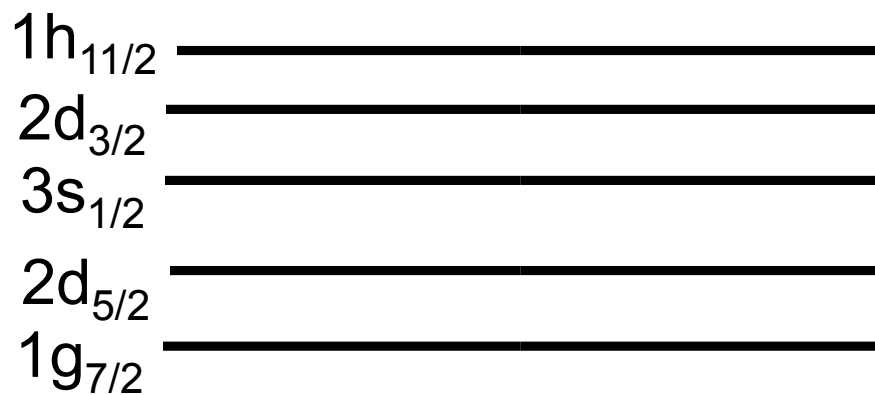
Sn(n, γ) vs A
Chiba, et al. PRC 77, 015809 (2008)



Should be strongest
across N=82 (d,p)
($l = 1$ and $l = 3$)
 $l = 1$

important in direct (n, γ)

82



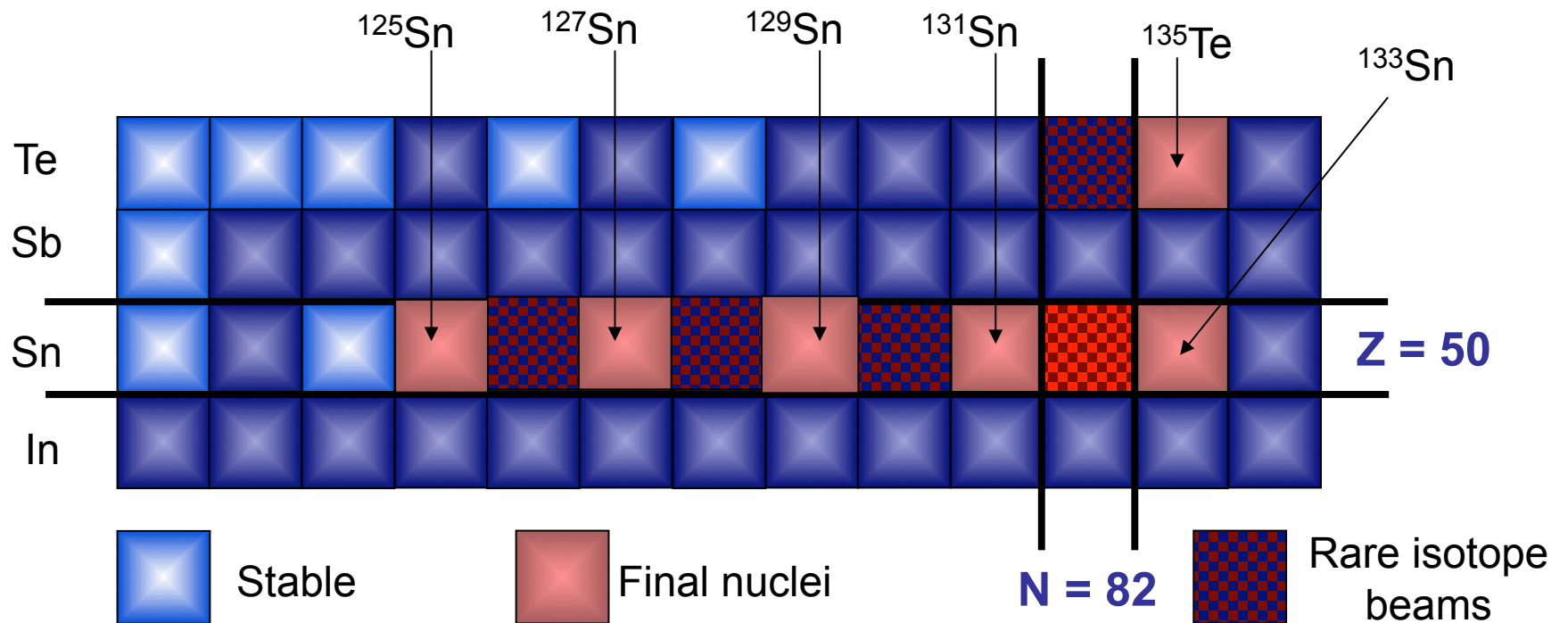
N<82 neutron holes

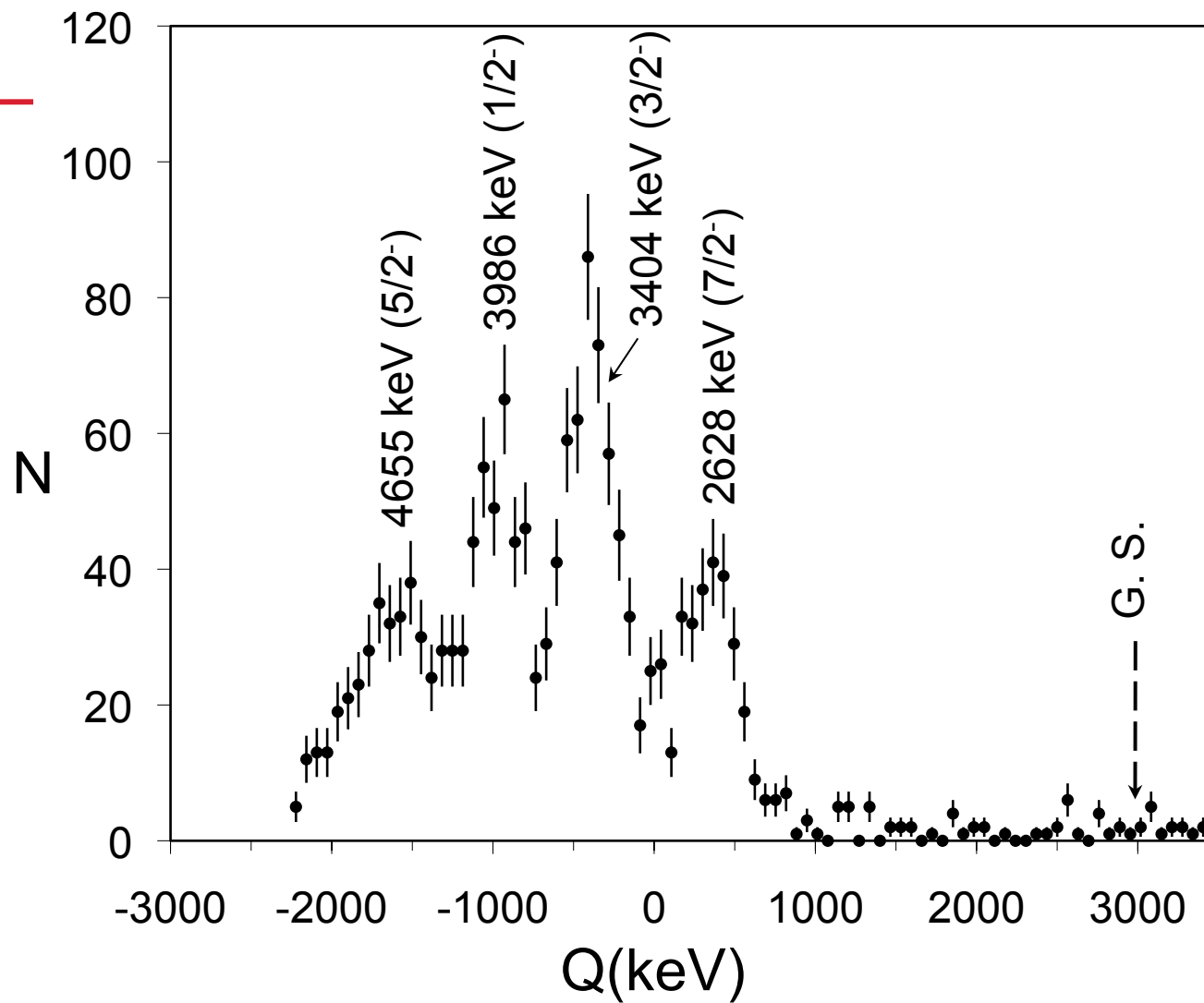
Nuclear reaction & structure studies

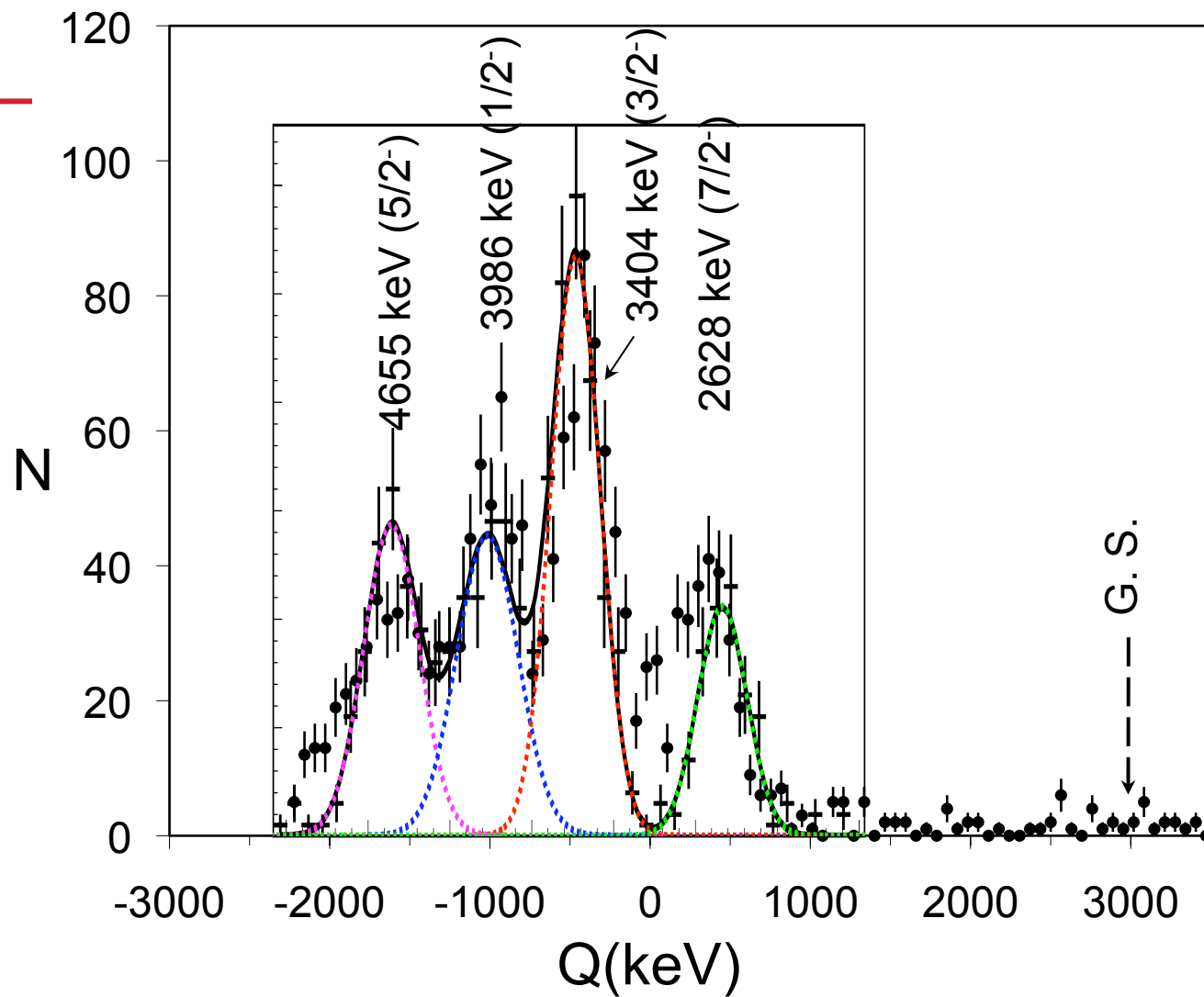
Neutron transfer $A(d,p)A+1$ reactions

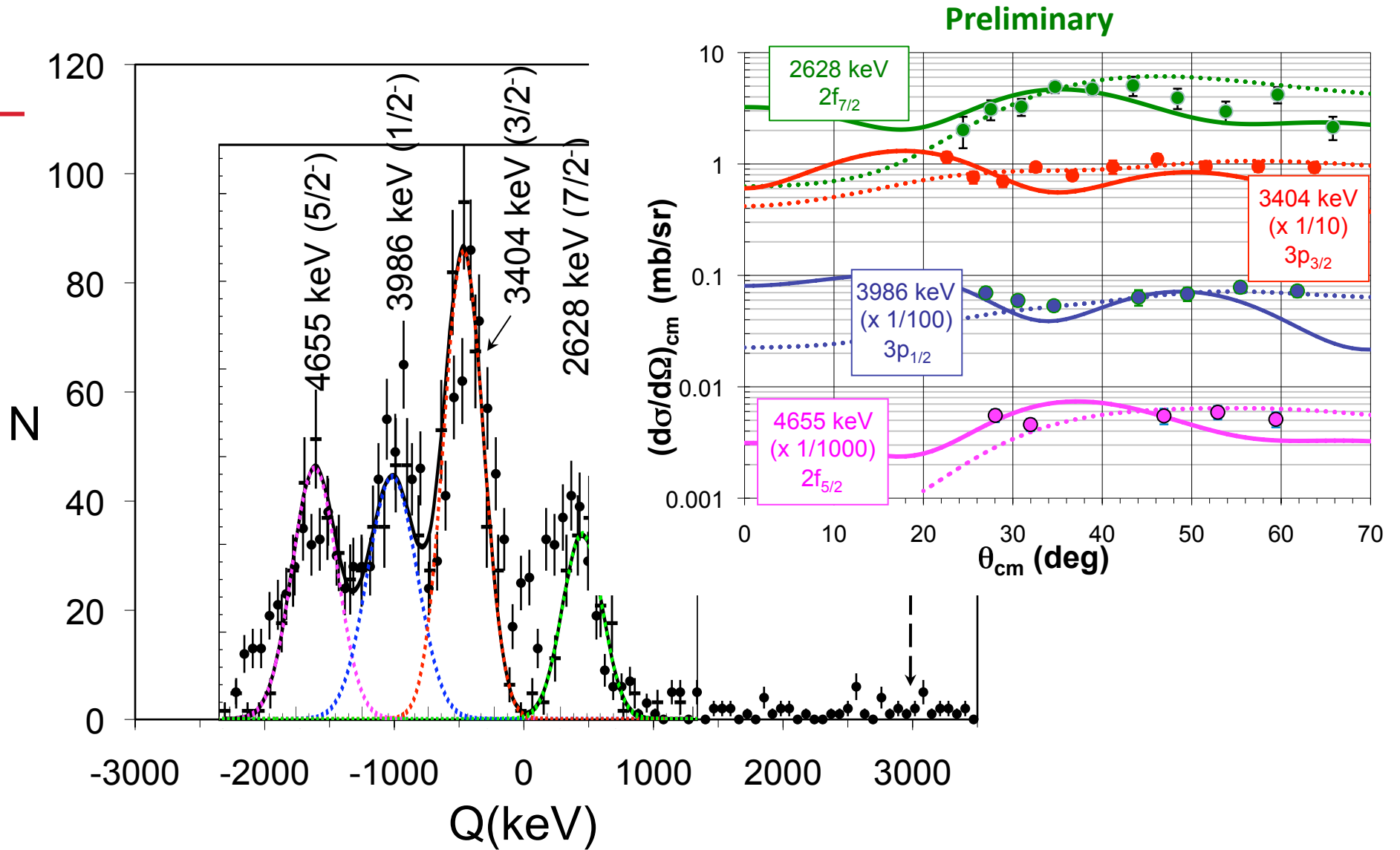
Neutron transfer $A(d,t)A-1$

Neutron transfer + gamma $A(^9\text{Be}, ^8\text{Be}\gamma)A-1$

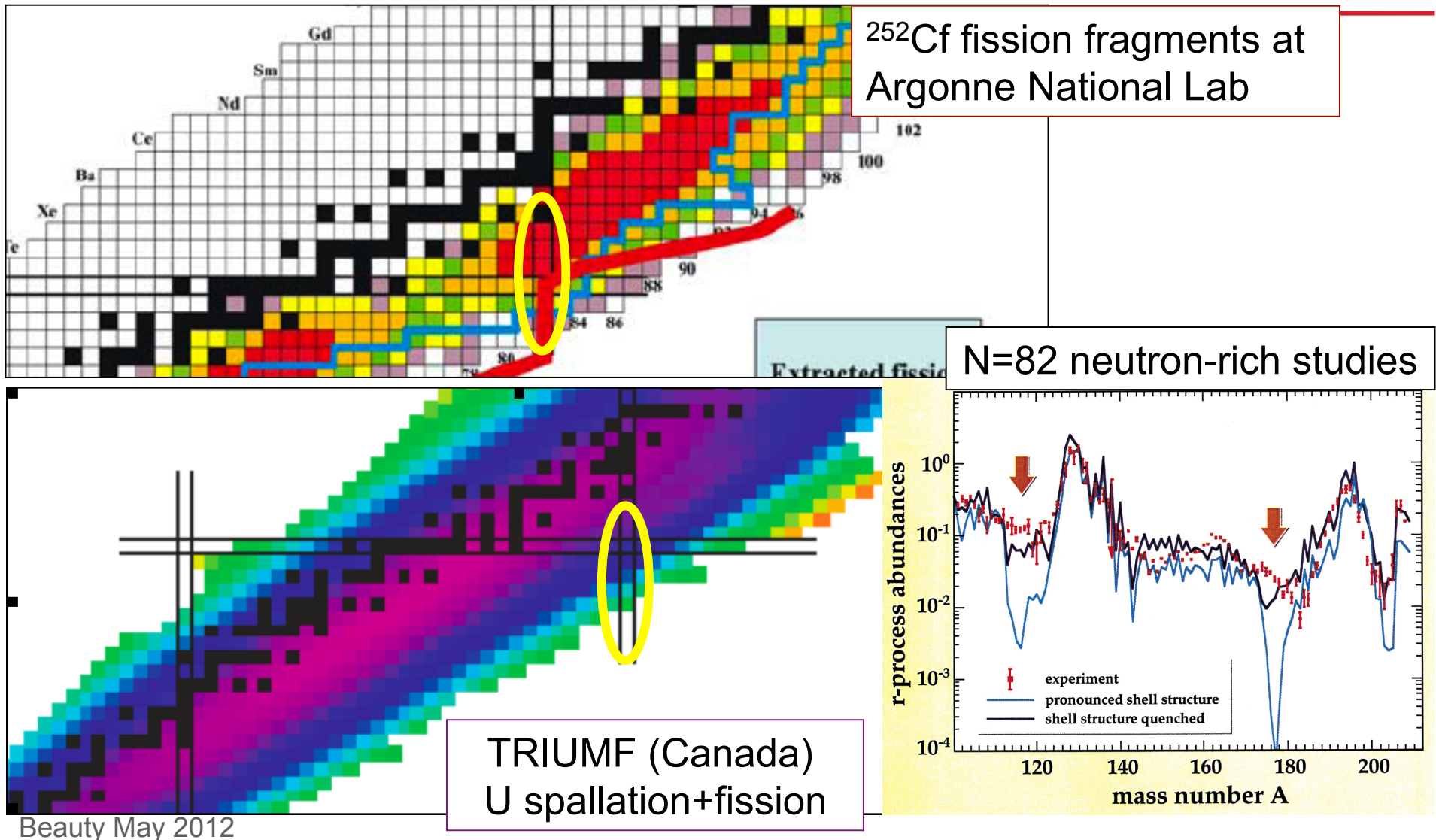






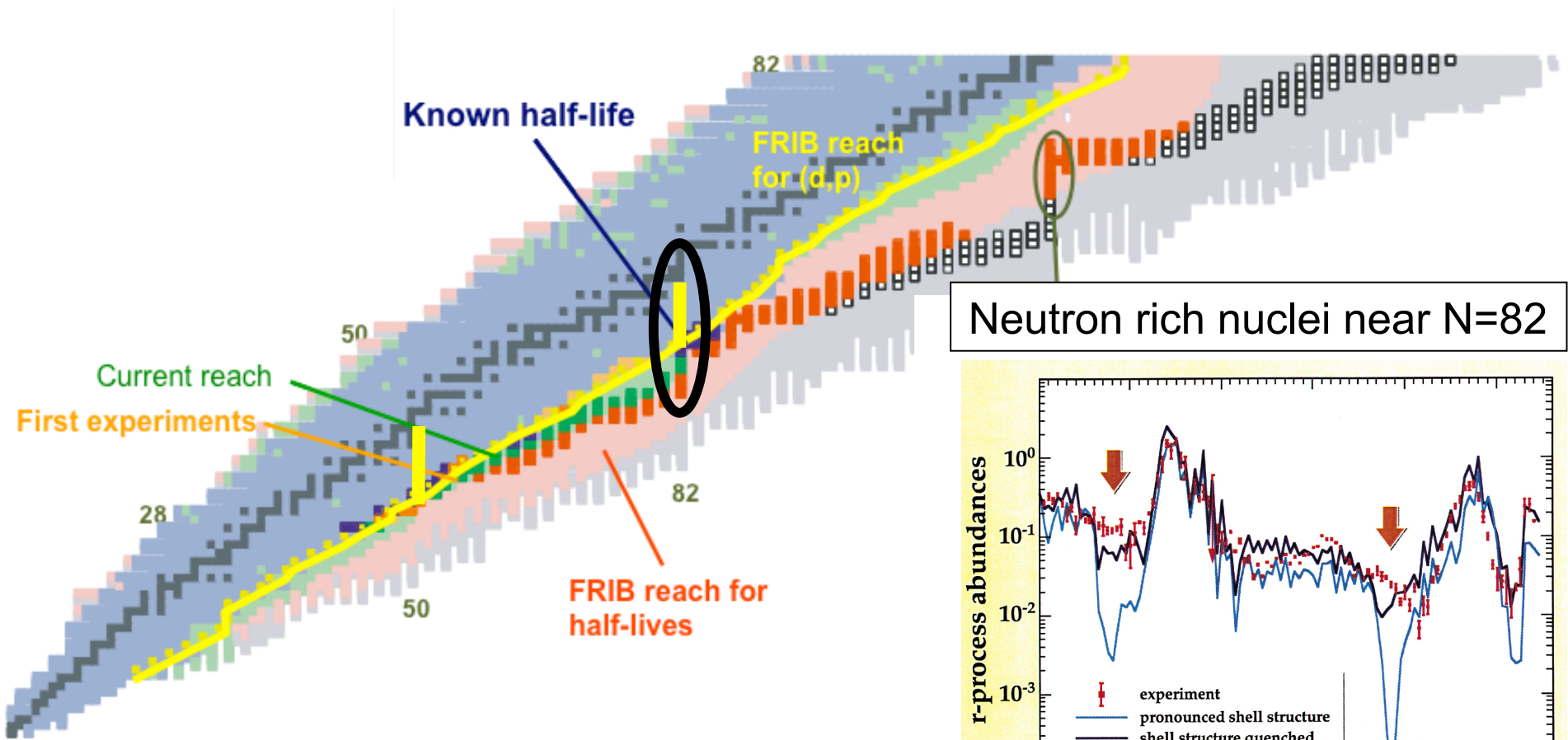


Many more nuclei can be studied in next few years

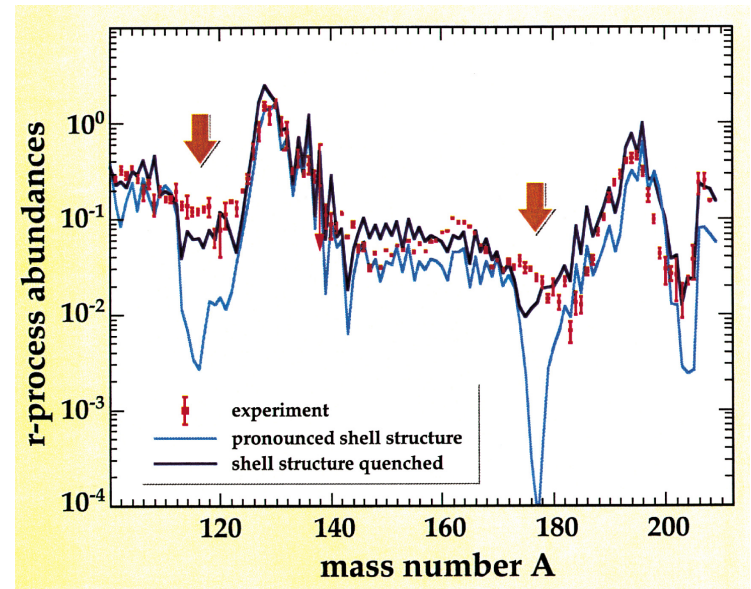


Long term prospects for probing neutron-rich nuclei near $N=82$ are bright

Facility for Rare Isotope Beams (FRIB) under construction at MSU



Neutron rich nuclei near $N=82$



Beauty May 2012

Reference: B. Sherrill

- Measured single-neutron excitations in ^{133}Sn
 - Expected $2f_{7/2}$, $3p_{3/2}$, $3p_{1/2}$, $2f_{5/2}$ states identified with $S \approx 1$
 - ^{132}Sn is one of best examples of doubly magic nucleus
- Preliminary analysis of $^{130}\text{Sn}(d,p)$
 - Sizeable, concentrated $\ell = 1$ strength at high excitation energies
 - Impact: direct neutron capture strength
- Recent measurements of $^{124,126,128,130,132}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ and $(^9\text{Be}, ^8\text{Be}\gamma)$
 - Gamma-rays to reduce uncertainties in E_x , populate other states, support J^π values
 - Similar concentration of (tentative) $\ell = 1$ strength at high excitation energies
- Near term: studies with n-rich beams and particle-gamma coincidences

Future prospects are bright:

New opportunities for neutron-rich studies in US and abroad

THANK YOU

Single-neutron excitations near ^{132}Sn

Supported by U.S. Department of Energy NNSA and Office of Nuclear Physics
and National Science Foundation

Happy Birthday Franco!