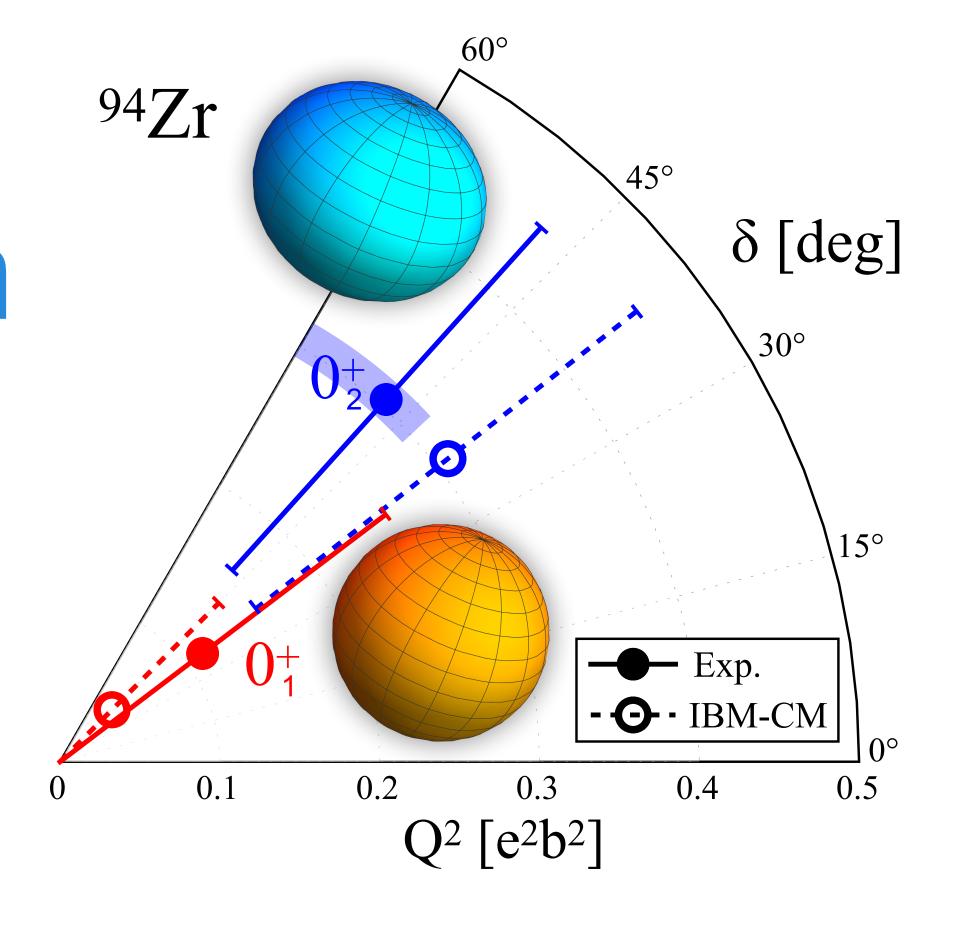


Marco Rocchini INFN - Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare FIRENZE DIVISION

Spherical-Oblate Shape Coexistence in 94Zr and the SPIDER Coulomb-Excitation Campaign at LNL



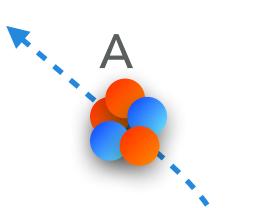
Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation (aka Coulex)

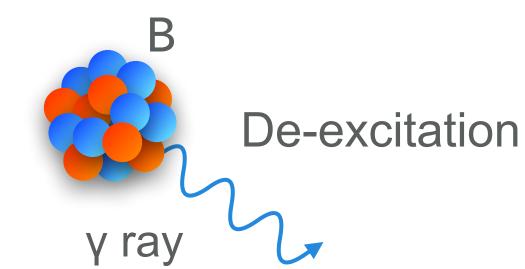
- Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation
- SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA
- Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei
- The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

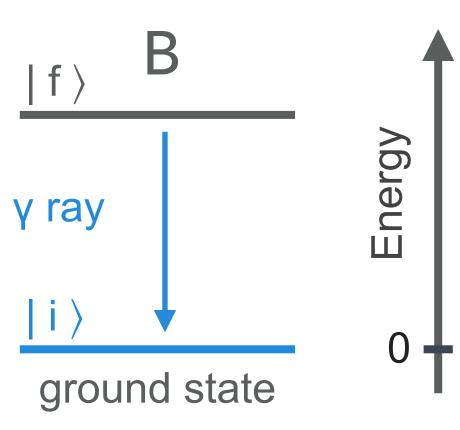
Coulex Experiment on 94Zr

Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in ⁹⁴Zr

- Inelastic scattering between two interacting nuclei, in the "purely" electromagnetic regime
- The time-dependent electromagnetic field between the two nuclei can induce excitations
- The nuclei then de-excite; in Coulex we are mostly interested in γ-ray emission







$$\frac{d\sigma_{clx}}{d\Omega} = \frac{d\sigma_{Ruth}}{d\Omega} \cdot P(i \longrightarrow f)$$

Example: first 2+ state in an even-even target nucleus

$$P\left(0_{1}^{+} \longrightarrow 2_{1}^{+}\right) = F\left(\theta, E_{P}\right) B(E2) \left[1 + 1.32 \frac{A_{P}}{Z_{T}} \frac{\Delta E}{\left(1 + \frac{A_{P}}{A_{T}}\right)} Q_{s}\left(2^{+}\right) K\left(\theta, E_{P}\right)\right]$$

Access to: transition probabilities, spectroscopic quadrupole moments

Quadrupole Sum Rules & Rotational Invariants

Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA

Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei

The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

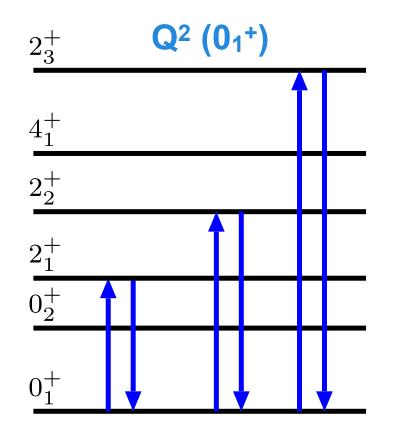
Coulex Experiment on ⁹⁴Zr

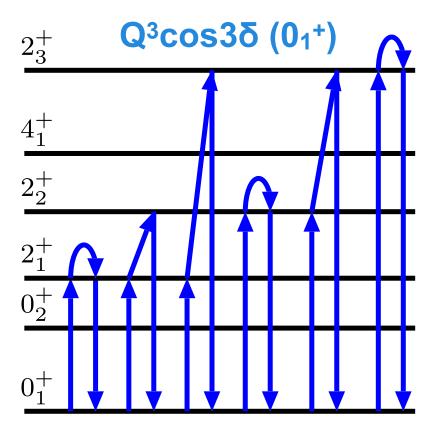
Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in 94Zr

- ▶ Unique feature of Coulex ⇒ Possible to get relative signs of transitional matrix elements, together with spectroscopic quadrupole moments of short-living excited states with their sign
- Quadrupole Sum Rules \Rightarrow (β, γ) deformation parameters for g.s. and excited states in a model-independent way

$$\langle i | Q^{2} | i \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2I_{i}+1}} \sum_{t} \langle i | | E2 | | t \rangle \langle t | | E2 | | i \rangle \begin{cases} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ I_{i} & I_{i} & I_{t} \end{cases}$$

$$\langle i | Q^{3} \cos(3\delta) | i \rangle = -\frac{\sqrt{35}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2I_{i}+1} \sum_{tu} \langle i | | E2 | | t \rangle \langle t | | E2 | | u \rangle \langle u | | E2 | | i \rangle \begin{cases} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ I_{i} & I_{t} & I_{u} \end{cases}$$









equivalent to



Hot topic not only in low-energy nuclear physics ⇒ New studies at high-energy physics facilities, highly complementary to Coulex

nvariants

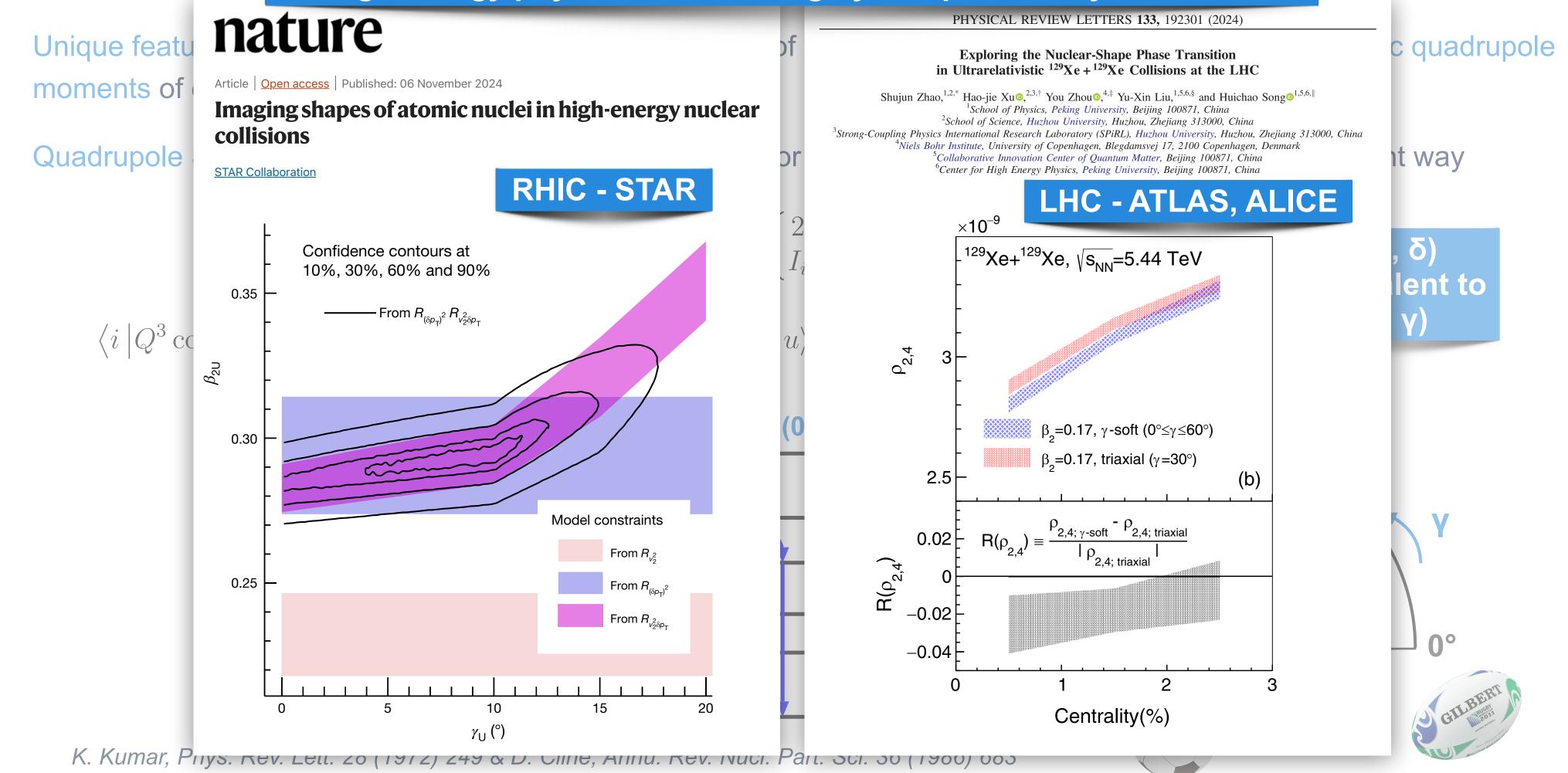
Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA

Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei

The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

Coulex Experiment on ⁹⁴Zr



INFN

Spherical-Oblate Shape Coexistence in 94Zr and the SPIDER Coulomb-Excitation Campaign at LNL

Experimental Requirements

Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA

Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei

The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

Coulex Experiment on ⁹⁴Zr

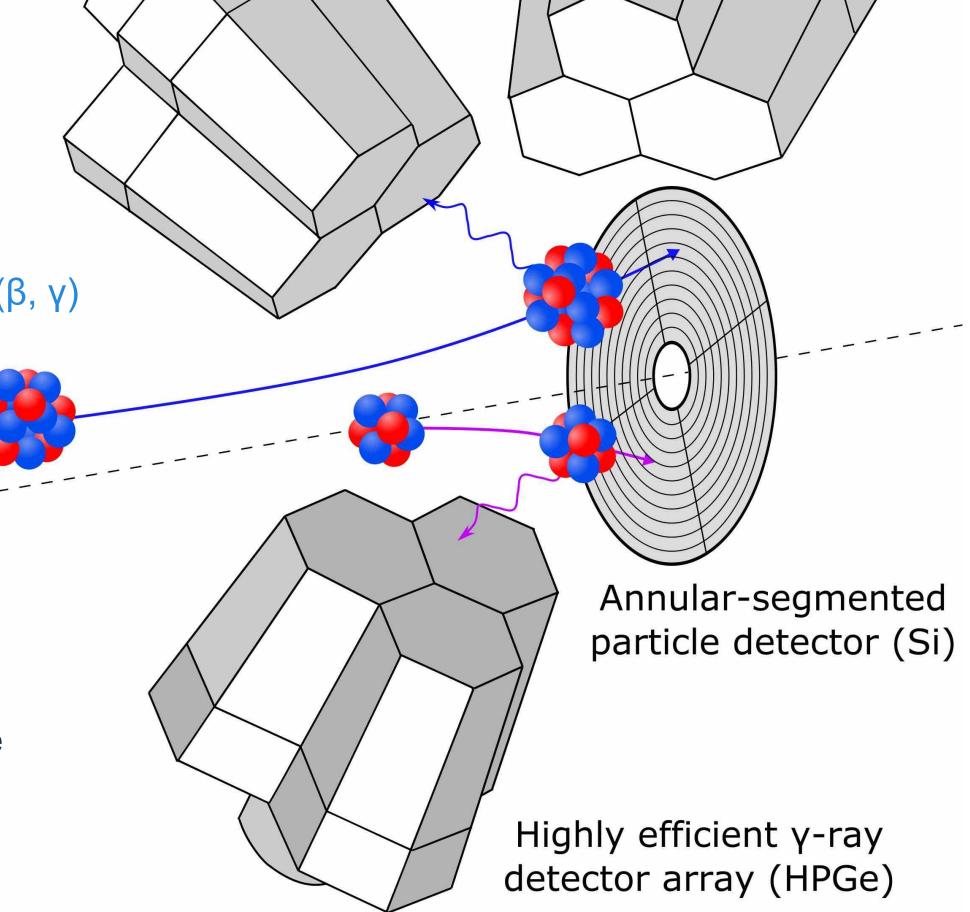
Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in ⁹⁴Zr

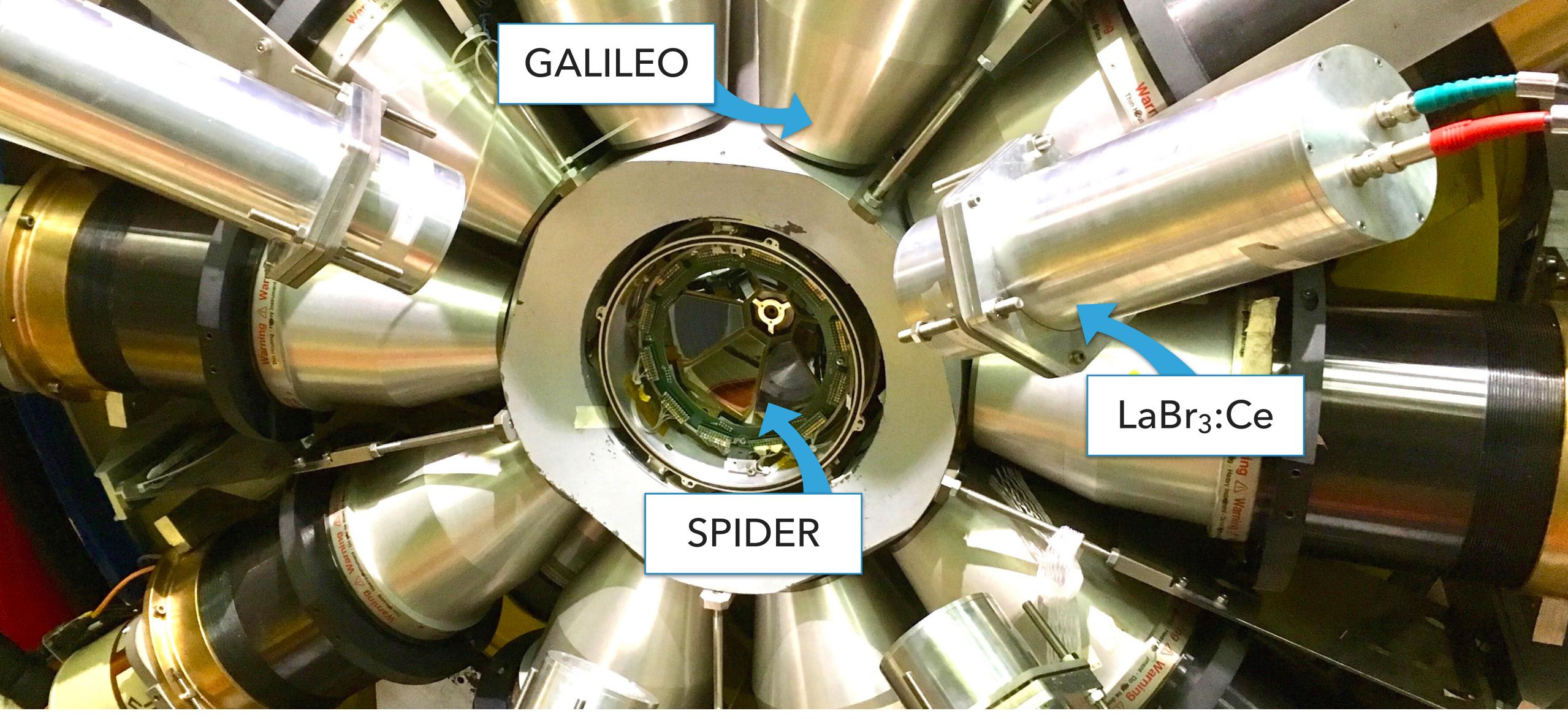
What can we get?

- Reduced transition probabilities for transitions between low-lying states, mainly E2 and E3 multipolarities
- Spectroscopic quadrupole moments for excited states
- Rotational invariants (Q, δ) \Rightarrow Direct access to the nuclear shape (β, γ)

What do we need?

- Beam energies around 3-6 MeV/A
- ▶ Good technique for weak-intensity beams ⇒ Large cross sections
- Gamma-ray array and heavy ion detector with as good as possible efficiency, energy or time resolutions, and segmentations



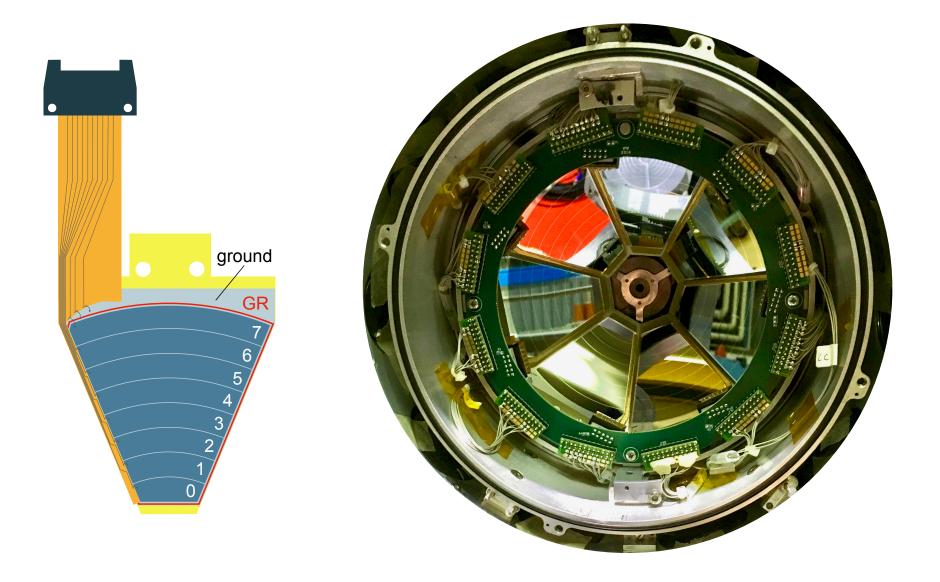


GALILEO with SPIDER (2016 - 2019)

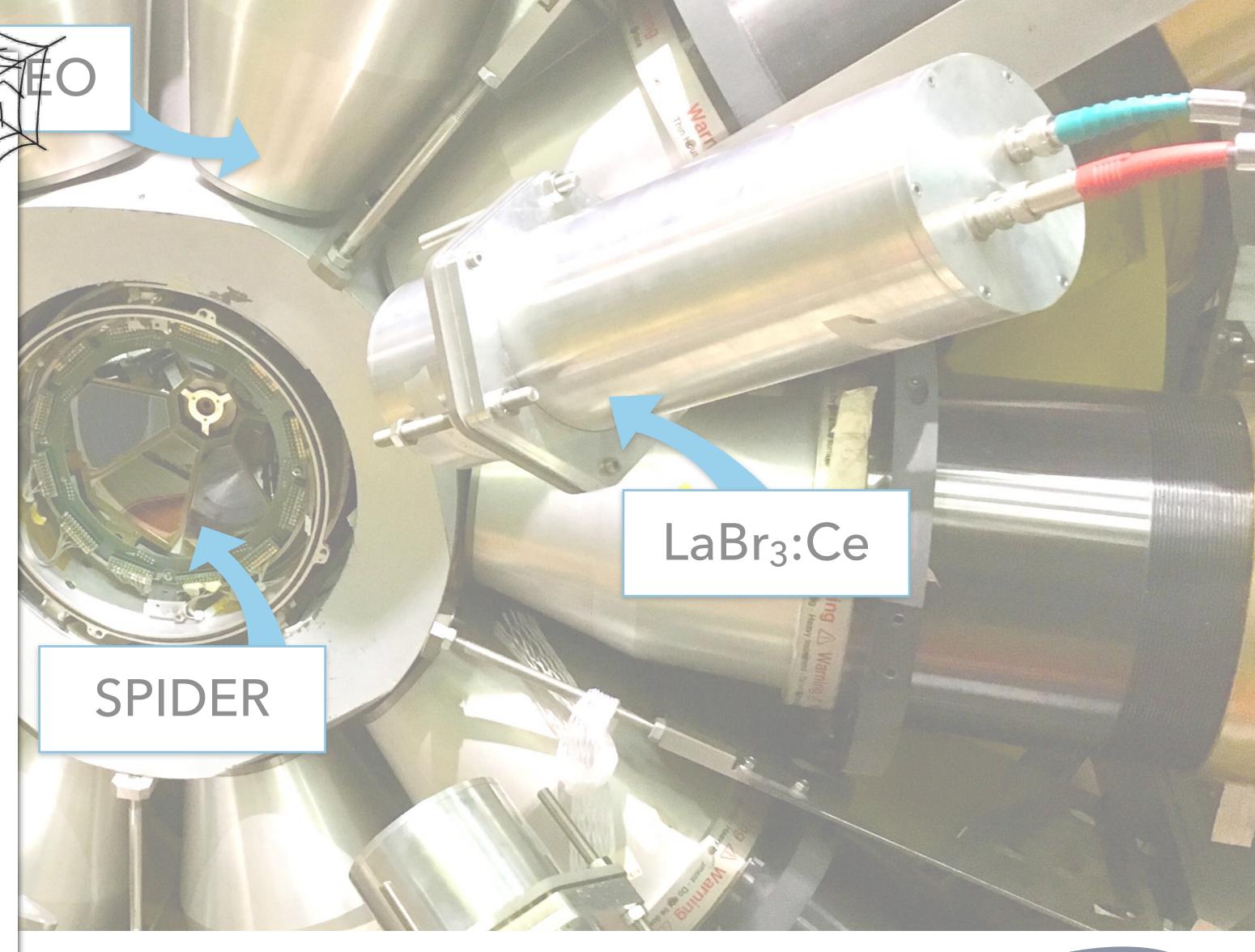


SPIDER: the Silicon Ple DEtectoR

- ▶ Modular segmented silicon detector, designed for low-energy Coulomb-excitation measurements
- Independent sectors, 8 strips + guard ring
- Detector thickness ~ 300 μm, dead layers ~ 50 nm in the junction (front) side and ~ 350 nm in the ohmic (rear) side
- Cone configuration (7 sectors) at backward angles: 8.5 cm from the target $\Rightarrow \Delta \Theta = 37.4^{\circ}$, $\Omega/4\pi = 17.3\%$



M. Rocchini, K. Hadyńska-Klęk, A. Nannini et al., Nuclear Inst. and Methods in Physics Research A 971 (2020) 164030



PIDER (2016 - 2019)

Marco Rocchini

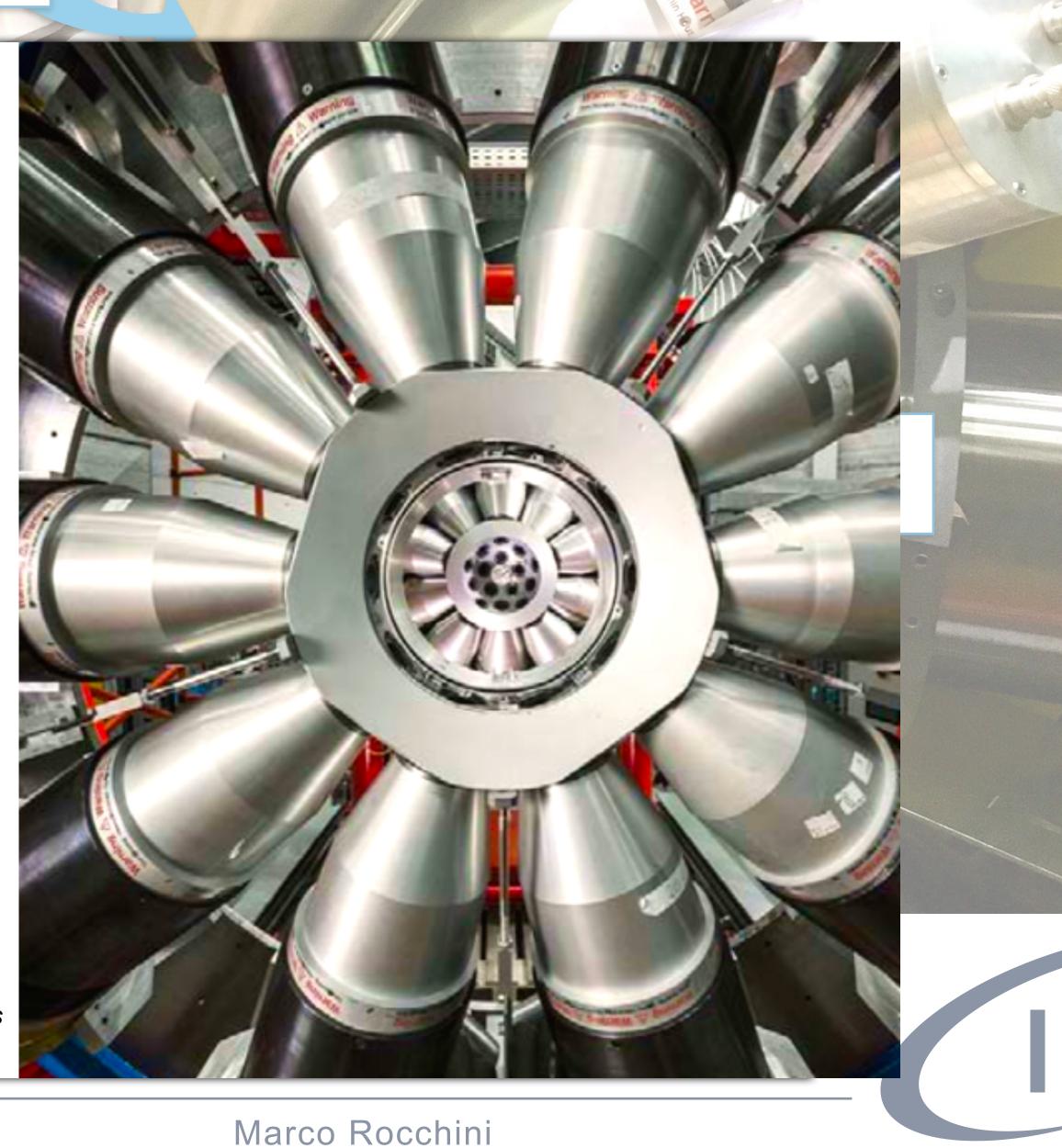


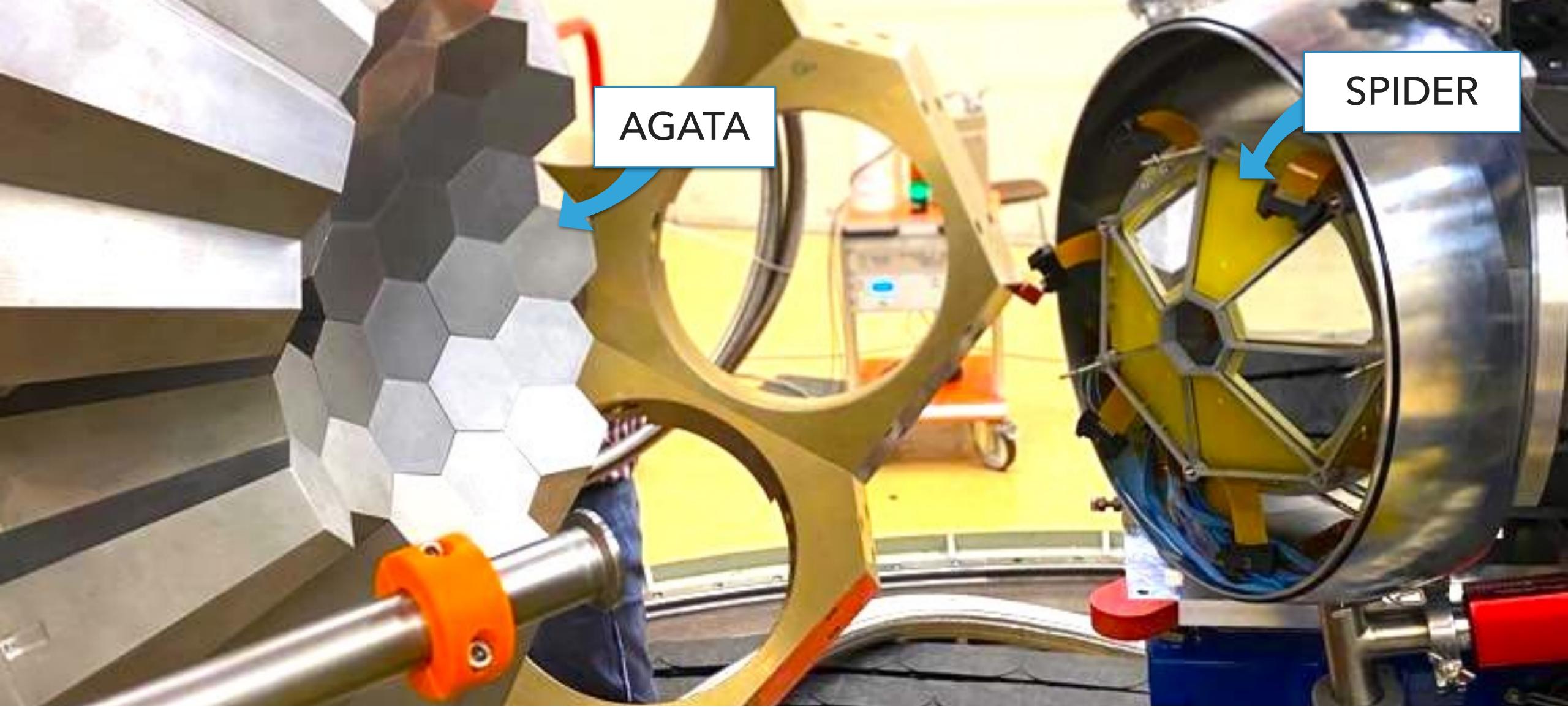
GALILEO

GALILEO: the LNL Resident γ-Ray Spectrometer

- 25 HPGe Compton-suppressed detectors (GASP type)
- FWHM (@1332.5 keV) < 2.4 keV</p>
- Efficiency (@1332.5 keV) = 2.1%
- Full digital electronics (takes advantage of the developments made for AGATA)
- Triggerless DAQ

A. Goasduff, D. Mengoni, F. Recchia, J.J. Valiente-Dobón et al., Nuclear Inst. and Methods in Physics Research A 1015 (2021) 165753





AGATA with SPIDER (2022 - ongoing)









Excited 0+ States in Mid-Mass Nuclei

Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

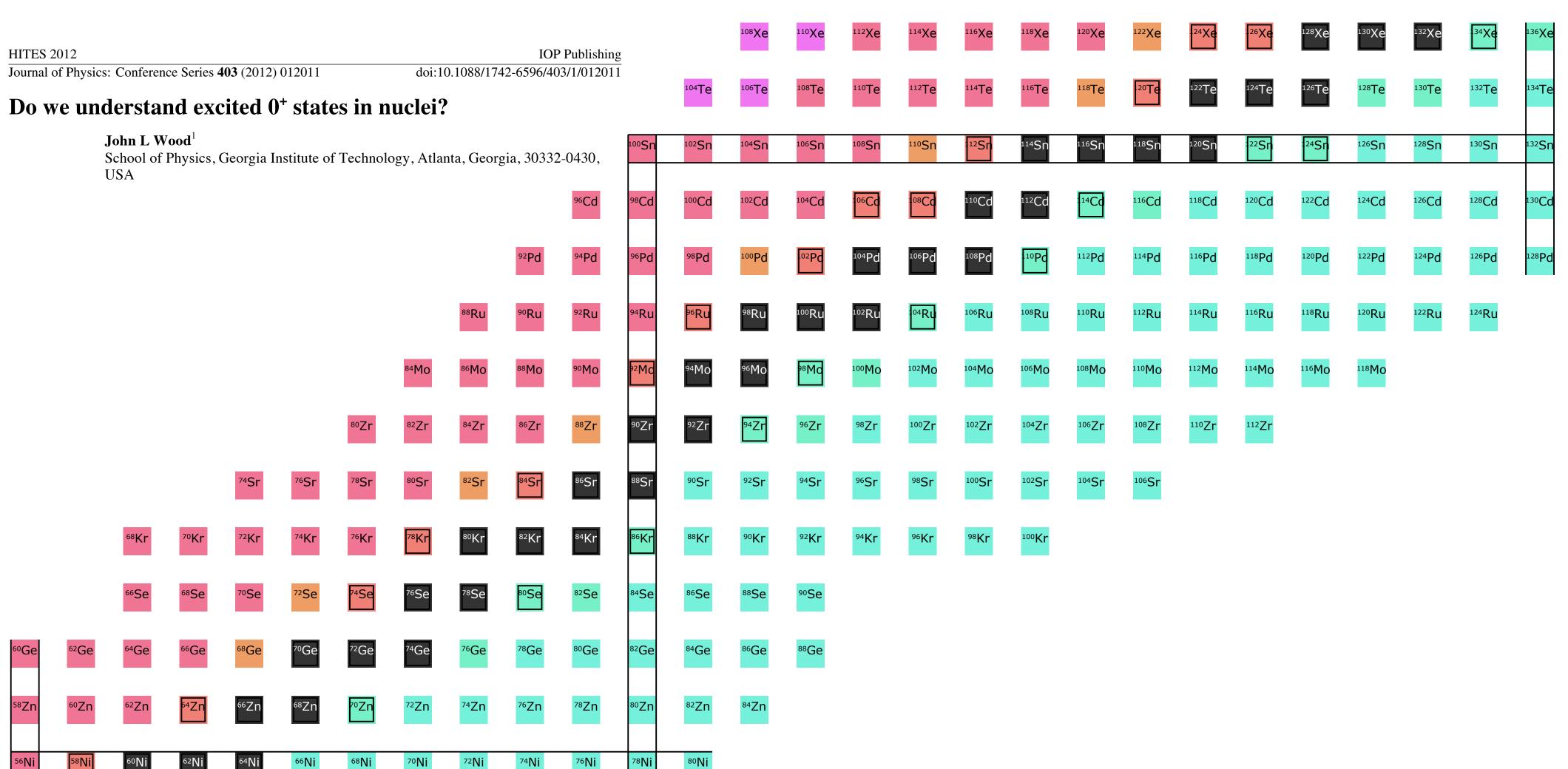
SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA

Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei

The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

Coulex Experiment on ⁹⁴Zr

Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in ⁹⁴Zr





Excited 0+ States in Mid-Mass Nuclei

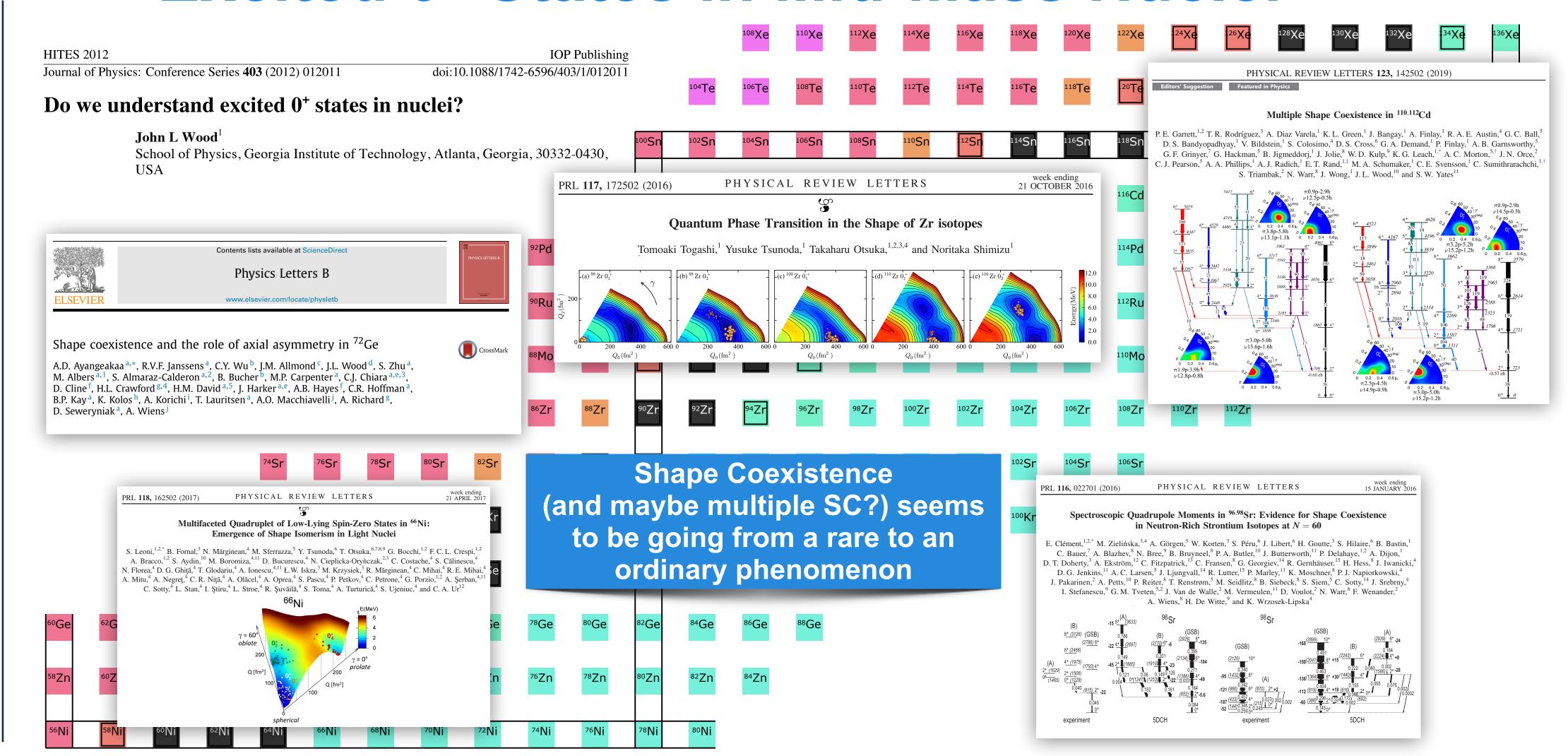
Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

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Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei

The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

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Spherical-Oblate Shape Coexistence in 94Zr and the SPIDER Coulomb-Excitation Campaign at LNL

Zirconium Isotopes

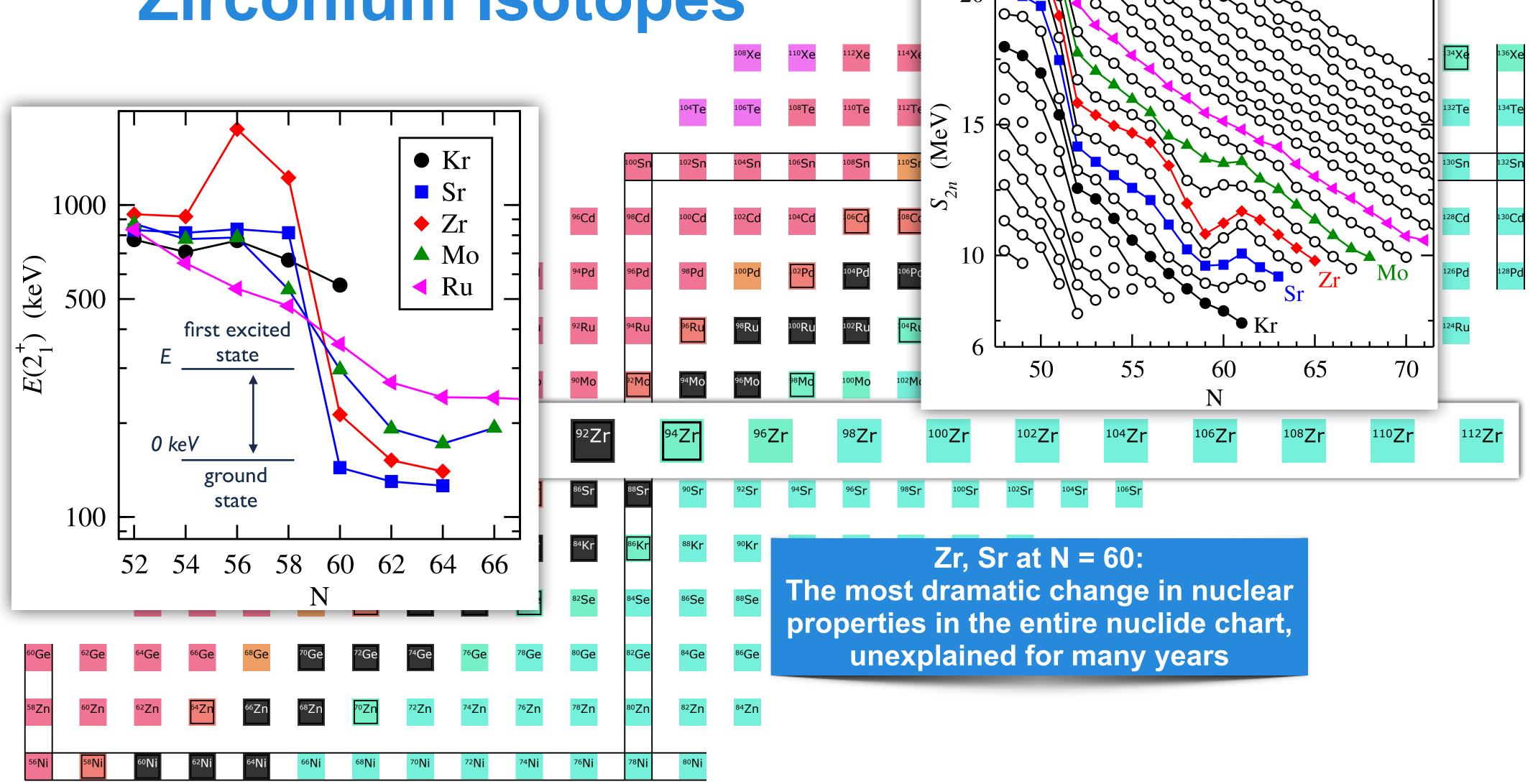
Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

SPIDER with **GALILEO** and **AGATA**

Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei

The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

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Quantum Phase Transition

Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA

Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei

The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

Coulex Experiment on 94Zr

Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in 94Zr ► Monte Carlo Shell Model (MCSM) ⇒ Excellent reproduction of experimental data, also around N = 60

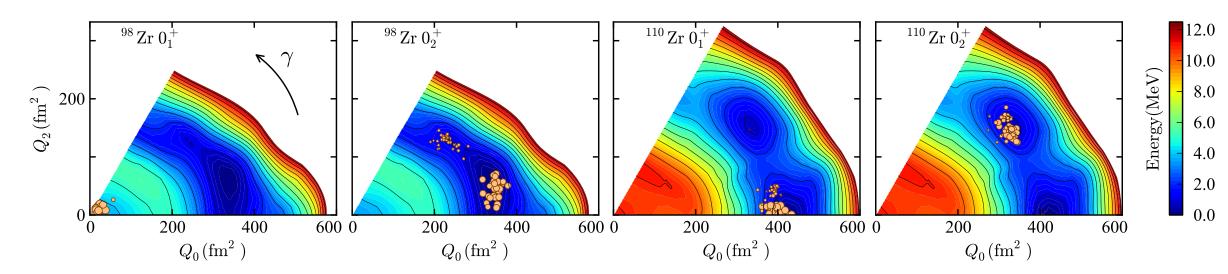
PRL 117, 172502 (2016)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

Quantum Phase Transition in the Shape of Zr isotopes

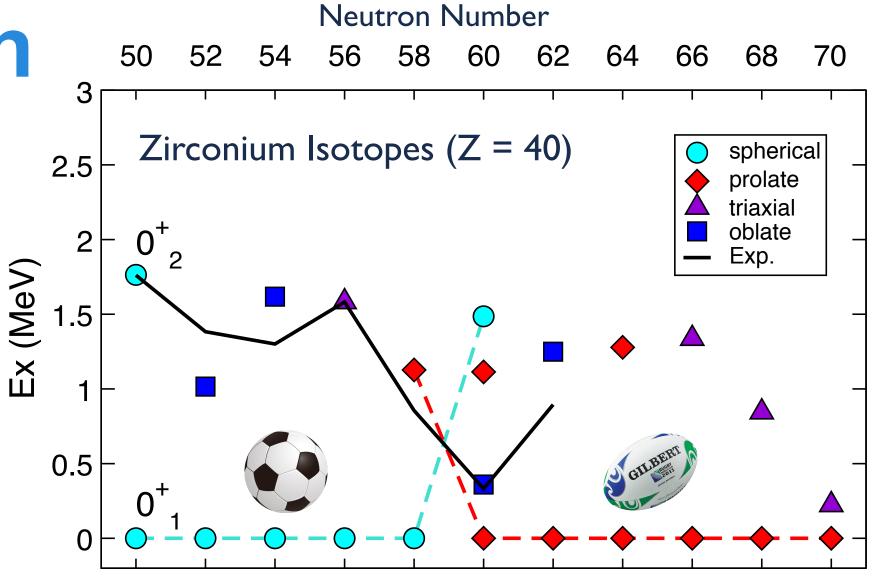
Tomoaki Togashi, ¹ Yusuke Tsunoda, ¹ Takaharu Otsuka, ^{1,2,3,4} and Noritaka Shimizu ¹

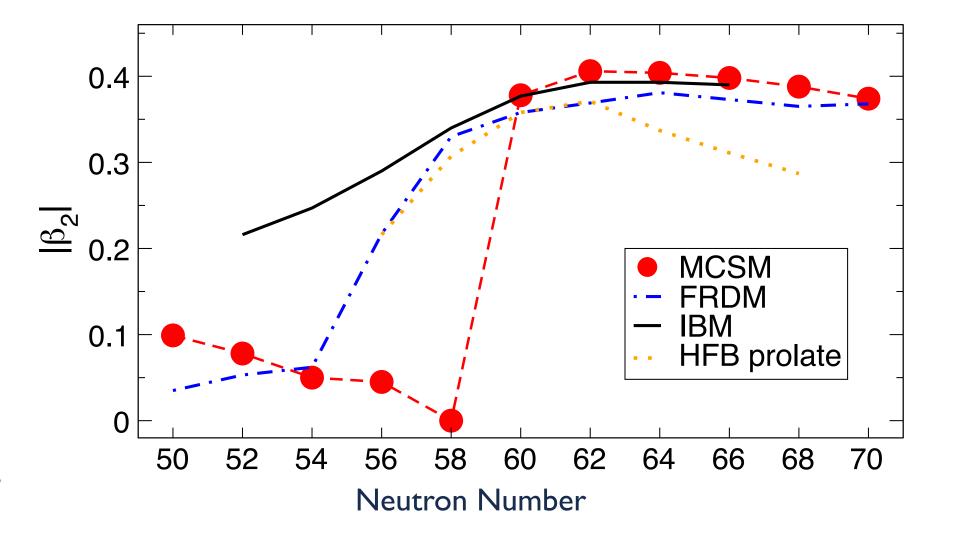
Use of T-Plots for a direct calculation of the nuclear shape:



- Quantum Phase Transition (QPT):
 - ▶ Control Parameter ⇒ Neutron number
 - ► "Macroscopic" Quantity ⇒ Shape







Intertwined Quantum Phase Transitions

Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA

Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei

The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

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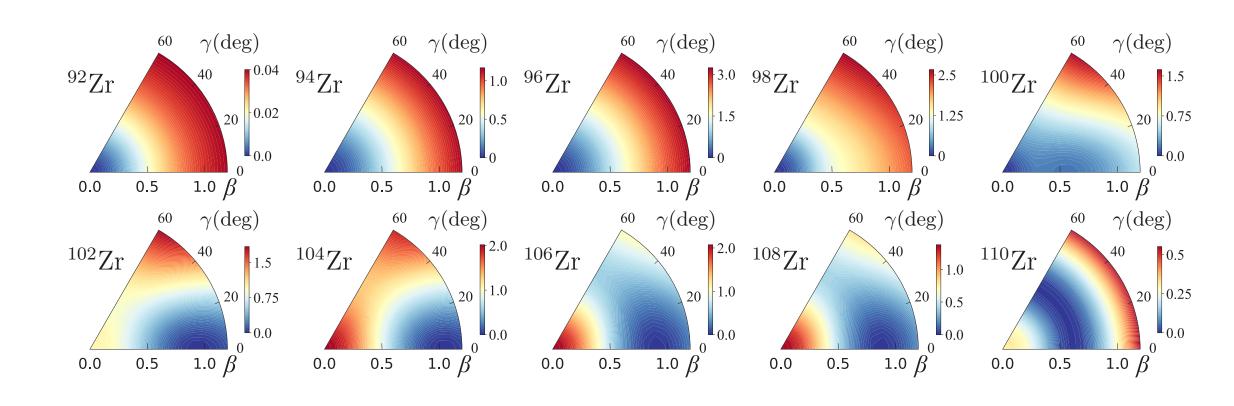
Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in 94Zr Interacting Boson Model with Configuration Mixing (IBM-CM) ⇒ Excellent reproduction of experimental data, also around N = 60

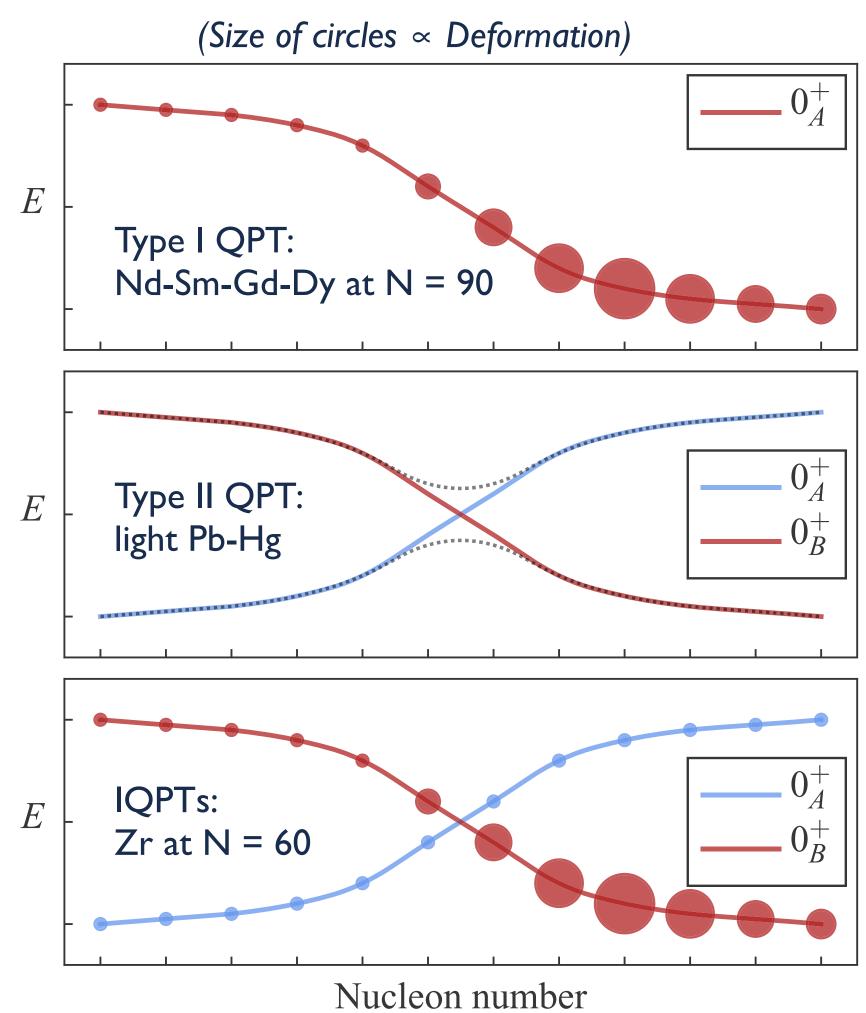
PHYSICAL REVIEW C 105, 014305 (2022)

Zr isotopes as a region of intertwined quantum phase transitions

N. Gavrielov, ^{1,2,*} A. Leviatan, ^{1,†} and F. Iachello, ^{2,‡} ¹Racah Institute of Physics, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem 91904, Israel ²Center for Theoretical Physics, Sloane Physics Laboratory, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520-8120, USA

- Two Intertwined Quantum Phase Transitions (IQPTs) exist in the Zr isotopic chain, appearing in the first two 0+ states:
 - As in MCSM, the mixing between the coexisting 0+ states is weak
 - At variance with MCSM, the ground state for N < 60 (0₂+ state for N > 60) is always U(5)-like (i.e., weakly deformed)







Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

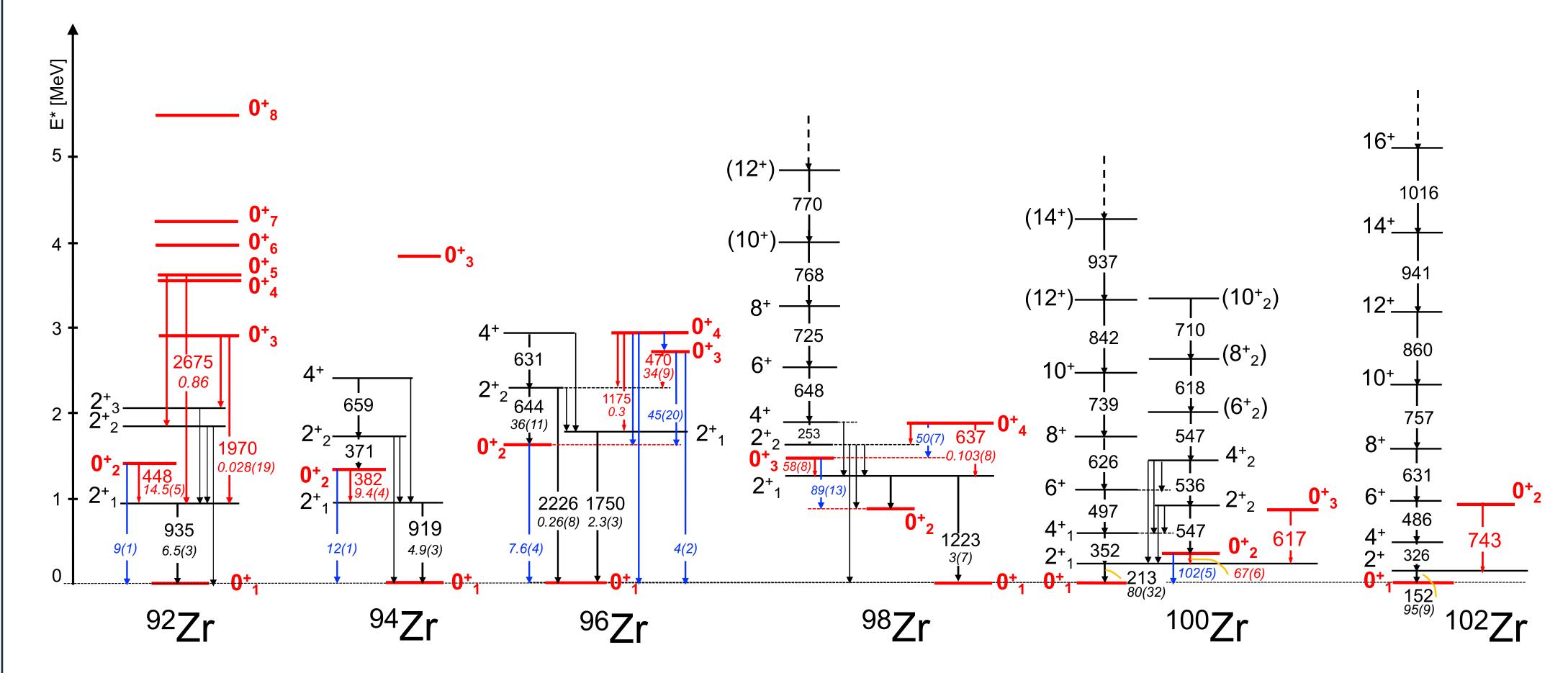
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Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in 94Zr



S. Leoni et al. Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 139 (2024) 104119



Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

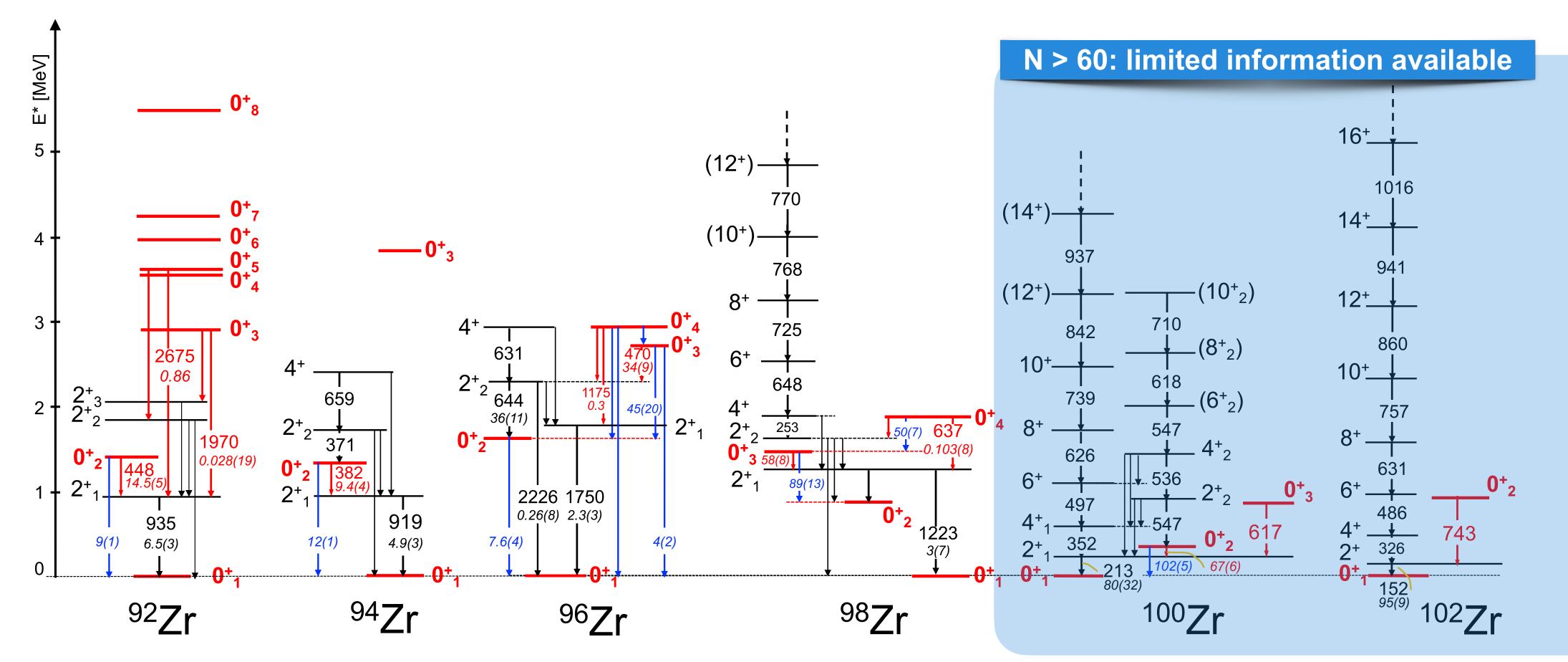
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S. Leoni et al. Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 139 (2024) 104119



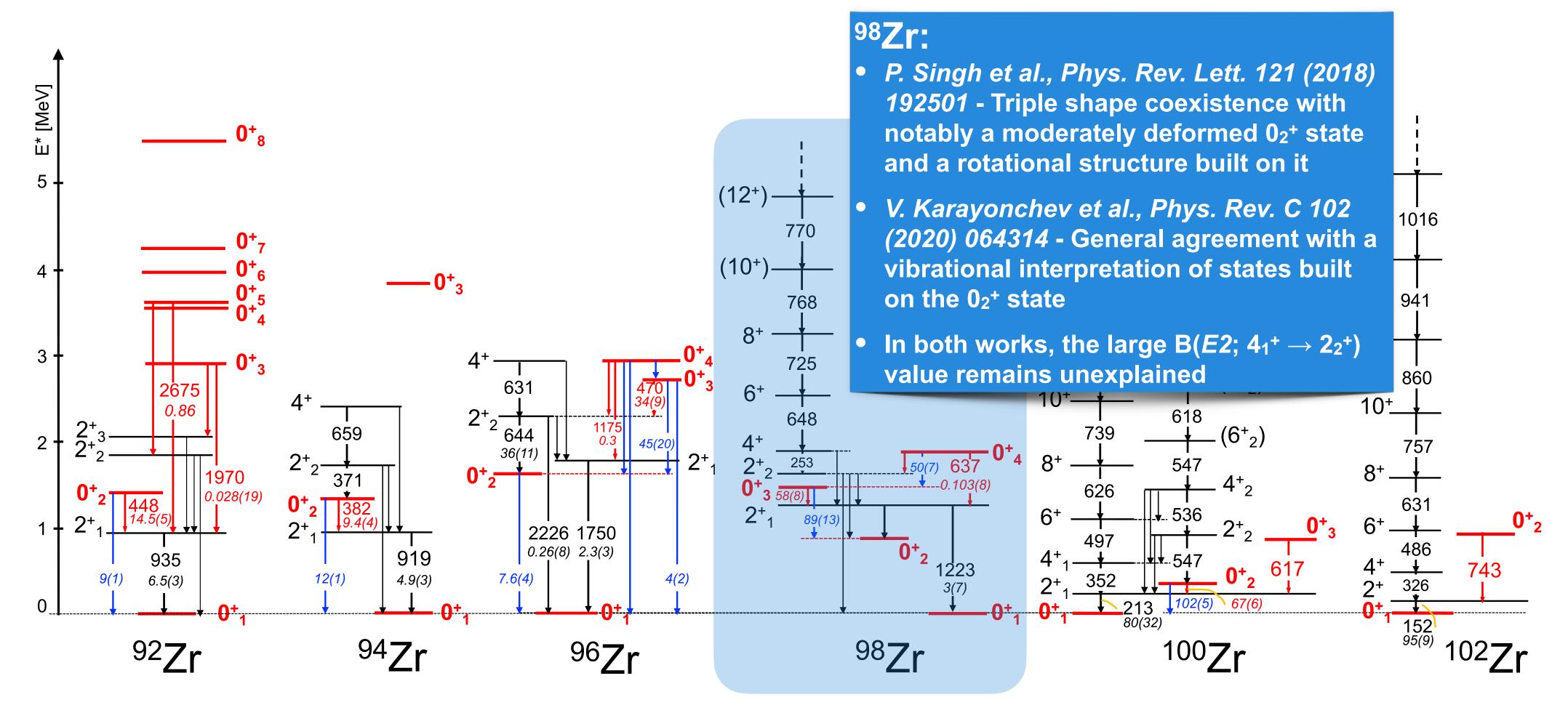
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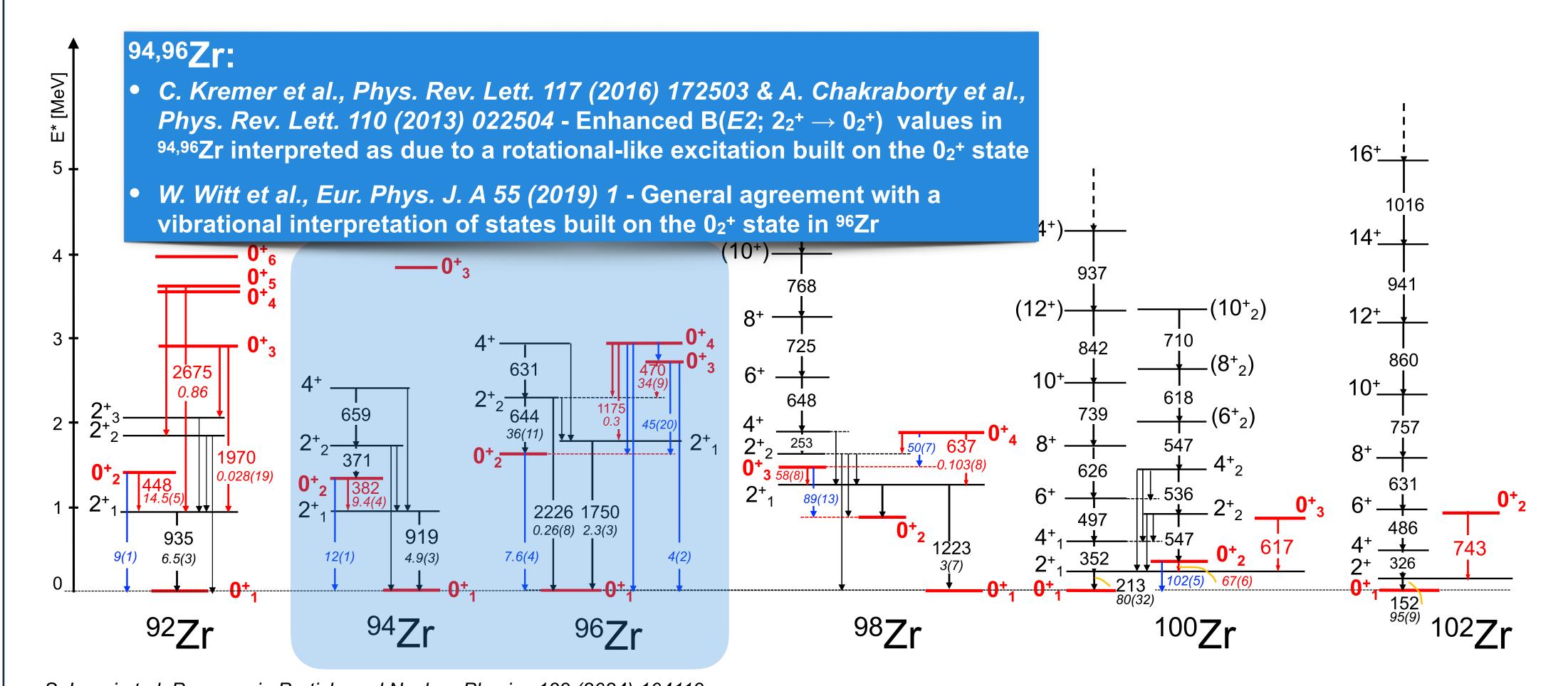
Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

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Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

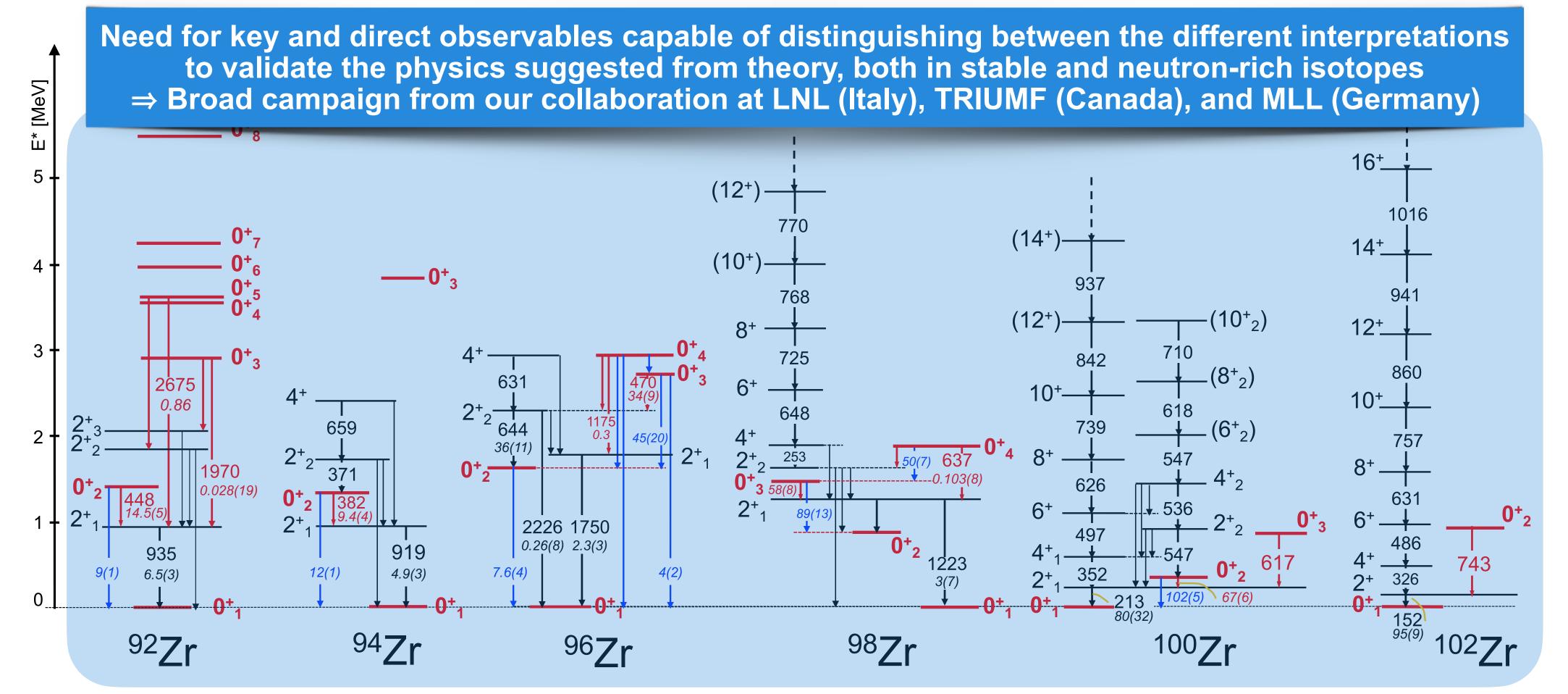
SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA

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The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

Coulex Experiment on 94Zr

Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in 94Zr



S. Leoni et al. Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 139 (2024) 104119



Coulomb Excitation of 94Zr

Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

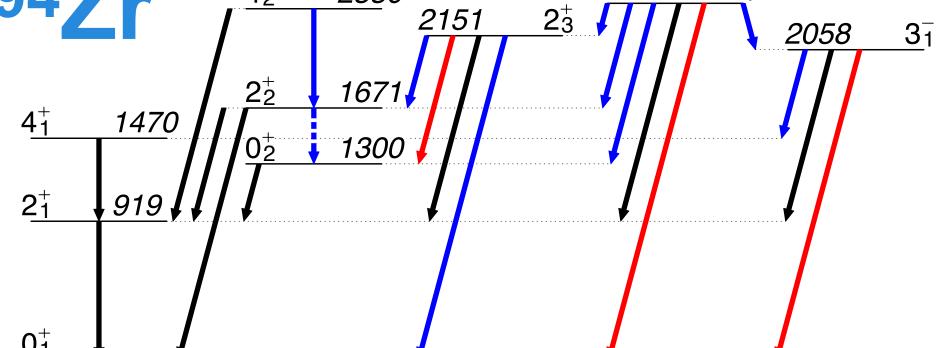
SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA

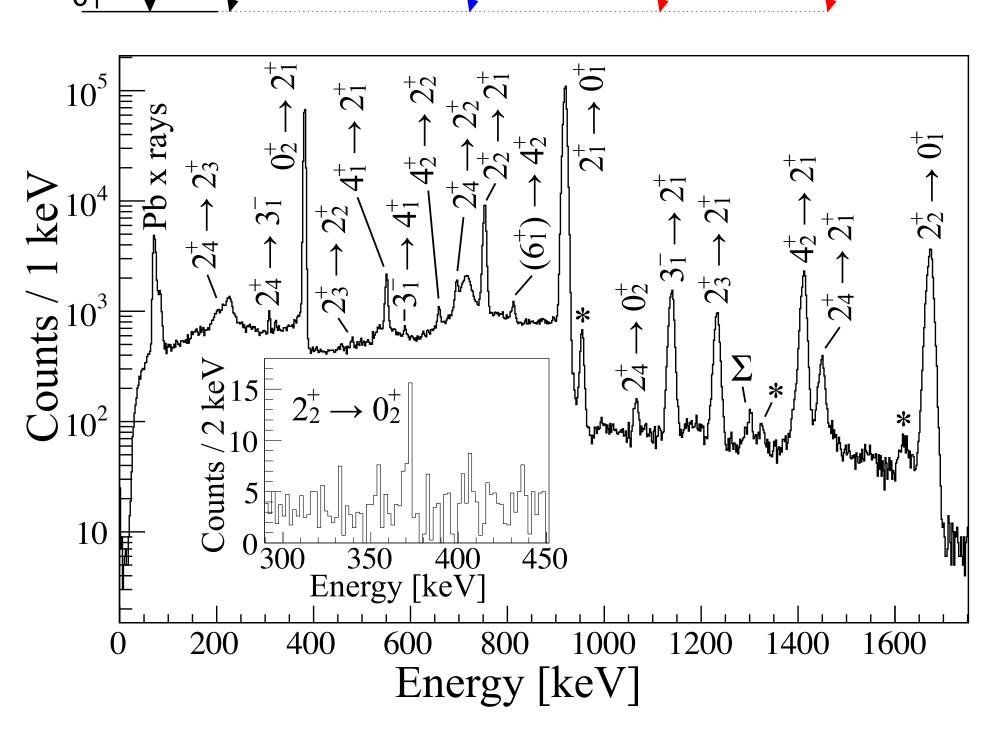
Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei

The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

Coulex Experiment on 94Zr

- Experiment performed with GALILEO and SPIDER:
 - 94Zr beam @370 MeV (0.1 pnA) on a self-supporting 208Pb target with 1 mg/cm² thickness
 - ▶ GALILEO with 25 HPGe Compton-suppressed detectors
 - SPIDER at backward angles (126° 162°)
 - 6 LaBr₃:Ce detectors to increase the efficiency in γ-γ coinc.
 - Spokespersons: D.T. Doherty (University of Surrey, UK), M. Rocchini, M. Zielinska (CEA Saclay, France)
 - Analysis by: N. Marchini (INFN Firenze), M. Rocchini
- ▶ 18 gamma-ray transitions observed, 8 states populated
- Known spectroscopic data added in the analysis:
 - ▶ 13 branching ratios, 10 lifetimes, 7 mixing ratios





N. Marchini, M. Rocchini, M. Zielinska et al. submitted to Phys. Lett. B



Results

Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA

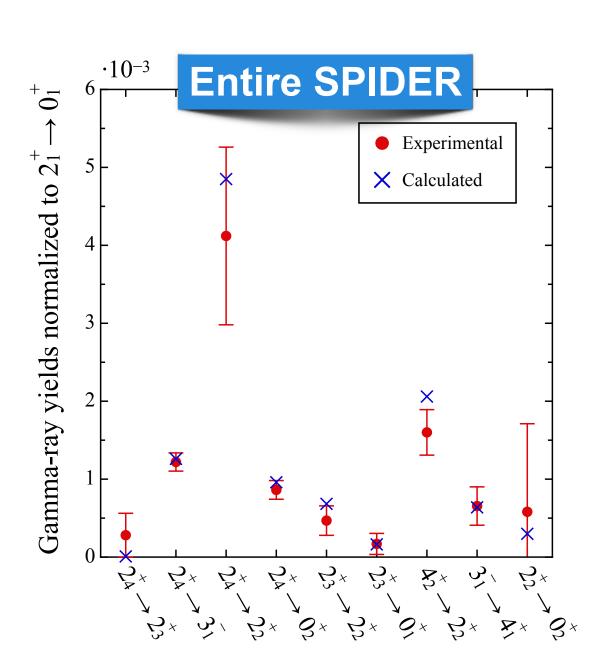
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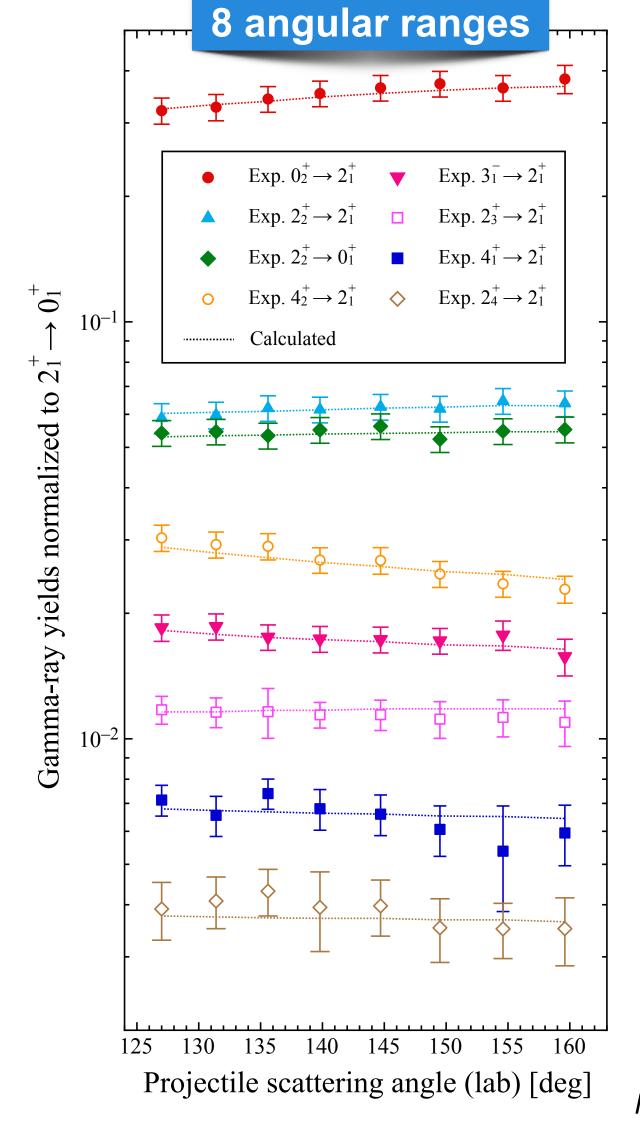
The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

Coulex Experiment on ⁹⁴Zr

Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in ⁹⁴Zr

- 8 transitions analysed by dividing the statistics into 8 angular ranges, 9 transitions considering the entire SPIDER
- GOSIA analysis: excellent reproduction of experimental yields





17 reduced transition probabilities extracted + new IBM-CM calculations

$J_i o J_f$	$\langle J_f E2 J_i \rangle [eb]$	$B(E2; J_i \rightarrow$	$J_f)$ [W.u.]
	Exp.	Exp.	IBM-CM
$2_1^+ \longrightarrow 0_1^+$	$+0.250(7)^{ab}$	4.8(2) ^b	2.7
$0_2^+ \longrightarrow 2_1^+$	$+0.155(4)^{a}$	9.5(5)	9.3
$4_1^+ \longrightarrow 2_1^+$	$+0.141(4)^{a}$	0.87(5)	c
$2_2^+ \longrightarrow 0_2^+$	$+0.484(12)^{a}$	18.5(9)	20.2
$2_2^+ \longrightarrow 2_1^+$	+0.03(3)	< 0.3	1.49
$2_2^+ \longrightarrow 0_1^+$	+0.221(6)	3.9(2)	0.82
$4_2^+ \longrightarrow 2_2^+$	$+0.96(3)^{a}$	40(3)	26.6
$4_2^+ \longrightarrow 2_1^+$	+0.607(16)	16.1(9)	2.1
$2_3^+ \longrightarrow 2_2^+$	$+0.249^{+0.019}_{-0.040}$	$4.9_{-1.6}^{+0.7}$	17.3
$2_3^+ \longrightarrow 0_2^+$	$< 0.13^{\rm d}$	< 1.3	0.07
$2_3^+ \longrightarrow 2_1^+$	$+0.290^{+0.014}_{-0.012}$	$6.6^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$	1.2
$2_3^+ \longrightarrow 0_1^+$	$-0.0182^{+0.0016}_{-0.0020}$	$0.026^{+0.005}_{-0.006}$	0.001
$2_4^+ \longrightarrow 2_3^+$	$-0.02^{+0.06}_{-0.03}$	< 0.2	2.44
$2_4^+ \longrightarrow 2_2^+$	$\pm 0.073^{+0.030}_{-0.018}$	$0.4^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$	0.1
$2_4^+ \longrightarrow 0_2^+$	$\pm 0.177^{+0.010}_{-0.005}$	$2.47^{+0.30}_{-0.14}$	0.06
$2_4^+ \longrightarrow 2_1^+$	$+0.092^{+0.006\mathrm{a}}_{-0.004}$	$0.67^{+0.09}_{-0.06}$	0.001
$2_4^+ \longrightarrow 0_1^+$	$-0.001^{+0.003}_{-0.006}$	$<4\cdot10^{-3}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$

^a Sign imposed in the analysis (see text for details).

^b Determined from literature data.

^c Outside IBM-CM model space (see Ref. [24] for details).

^d Positive sign determined.



Shapes of the 0_{1,2}+ States

First determination of spectroscopic quadrupole moments

Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

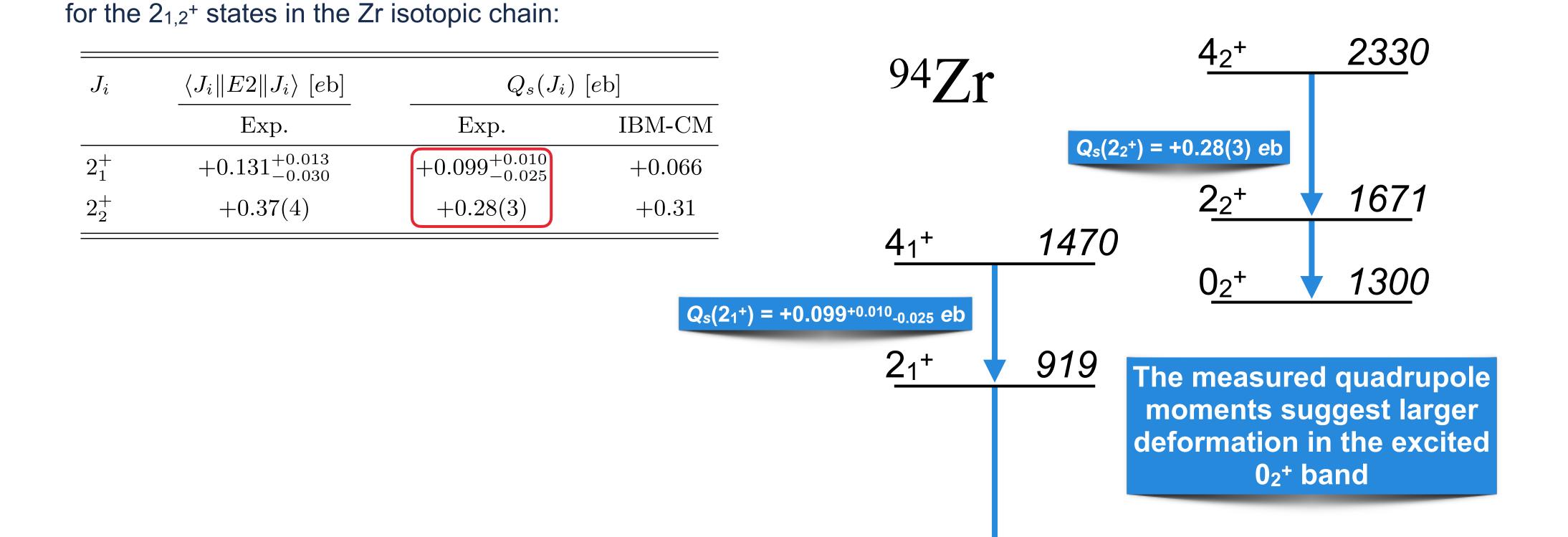
SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA

Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei

The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

Coulex Experiment on ⁹⁴Zr

Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in 94Zr



 0_{1}^{+}



Shapes of the 0_{1,2}+ States

Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

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The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

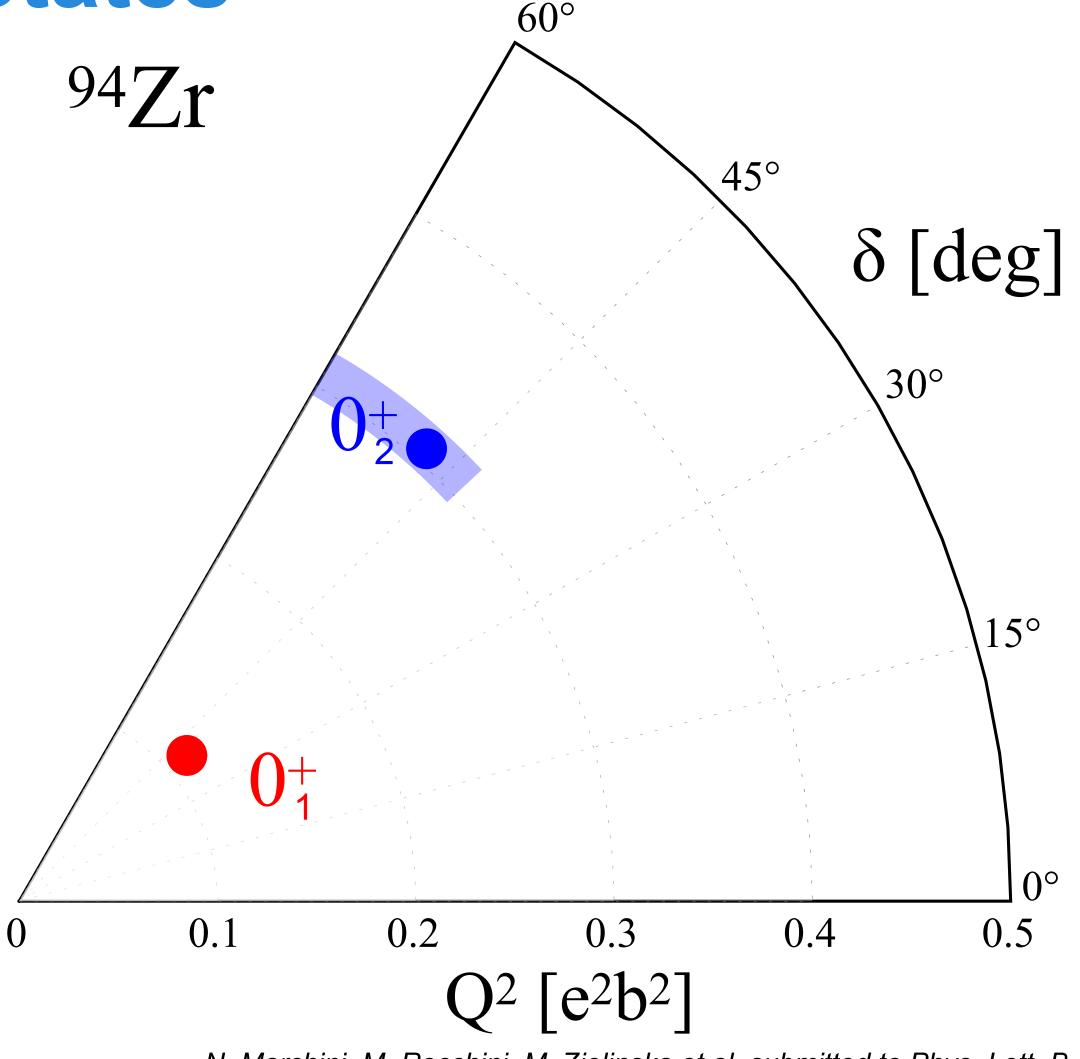
Coulex Experiment on 94Zr

Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in 94Zr First determination of spectroscopic quadrupole moments for the 2_{1,2}+ states in the Zr isotopic chain:

$\overline{J_i}$	$\langle J_i E2 J_i \rangle \ [eb]$	$Q_s(J_i)$ [eb]		
	Exp .	Exp.	IBM-CM	
2_1^+	$+0.131^{+0.013}_{-0.030}$	$+0.099^{+0.010}_{-0.025}$	+0.066	
2_{2}^{+}	+0.37(4)	+0.28(3)	+0.31	

First experimental application of quadrupole sum rules to the $0_{1,2}^+$ states in the Zr isotopic chain, and one of the few determinations of $\sigma(Q^2) = (\langle Q^4 \rangle - (\langle Q^2 \rangle)^2)^{1/2}$ in the entire nuclide chart:

$\overline{J_i}$	$\langle Q^2 \rangle [e^2 b^2]$		$\sigma(Q^2) \ [e^2 b^2]$		$\langle \cos(3\delta) \rangle$	
	Exp.	Th.	Exp.	Th.	Exp.	Th.
0_1^+	0_1^+ $0.112(4)$ $0.305(12)$				-0.37(7) $-0.8(2)$	
0_{2}^{+}	0.305(12)				-0.8(2)	





94**Z**r

Shapes of the 0_{1,2}+ States

Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA

Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei

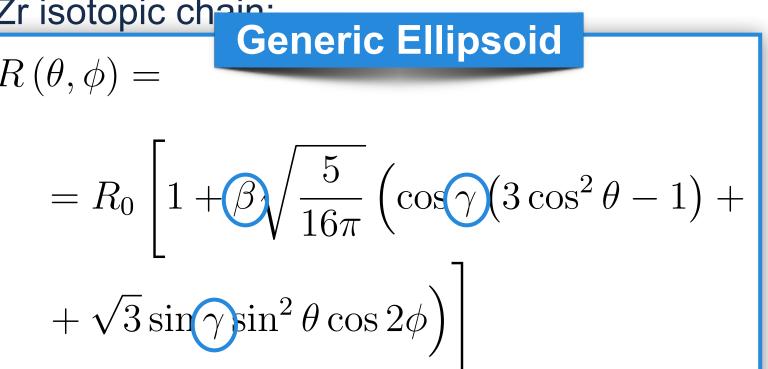
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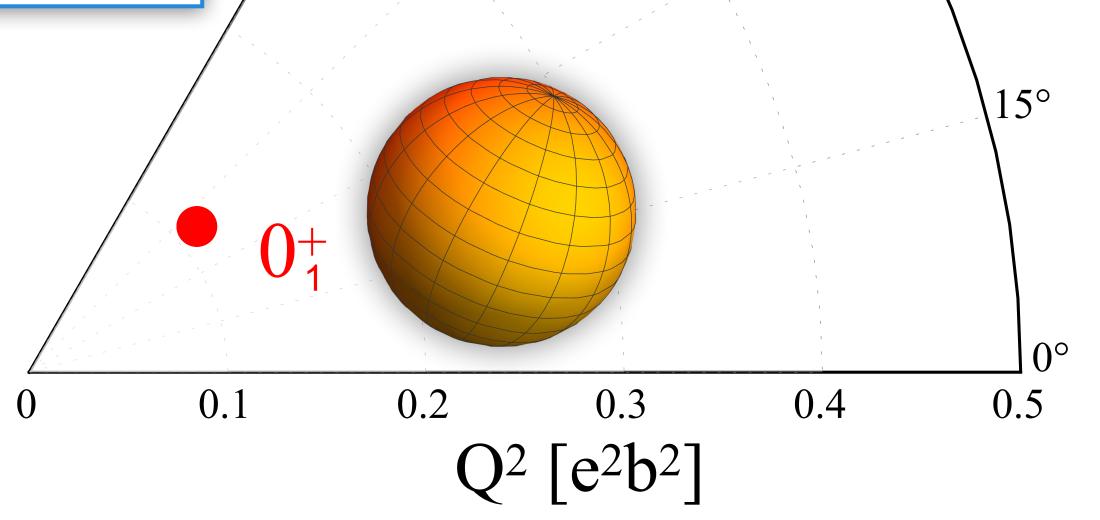
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Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in 94Zr First determination of spectroscopic quadrupole moments for the 2_{1,2}+ states in the Zr isotopic chain:

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$\overline{J_i}$	$\langle Q^2 \rangle [e^2 b^2]$		$\sigma(Q^2) \ [e^2 b^2]$		$\langle \cos(3\delta) \rangle$	
	Exp.	Th.	Exp.	Th.	Exp.	Th.
$0_1^+ \\ 0_2^+$	0.112(4) 0.305(12)				-0.37(7) $-0.8(2)$	





60°

45°

δ [deg]

30°



Shapes of the 0_{1,2}+ States

Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA

Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei

The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

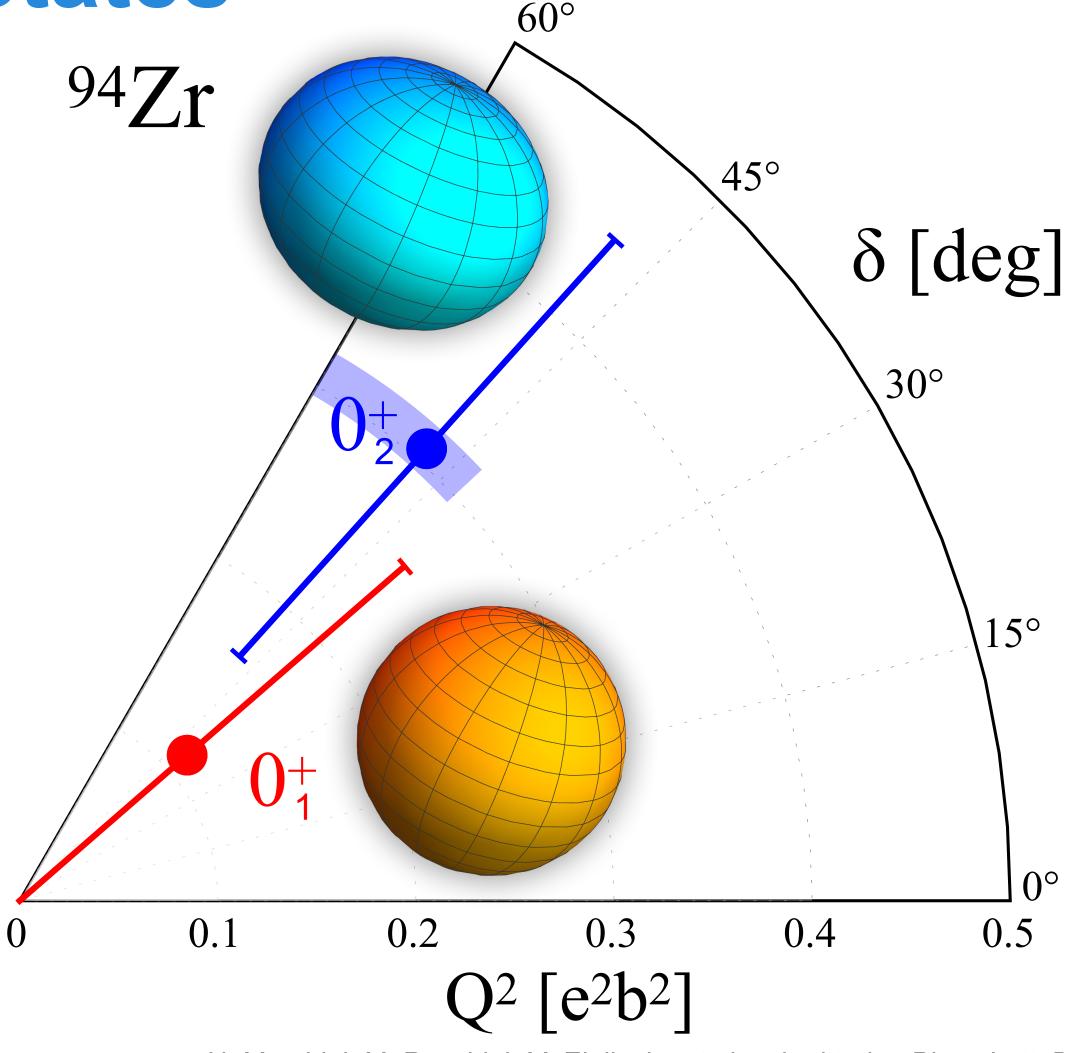
Coulex Experiment on 94Zr

Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in 94Zr First determination of spectroscopic quadrupole moments for the 2_{1,2}+ states in the Zr isotopic chain:

$\overline{J_i}$	$\langle J_i E2 J_i \rangle [eb]$	$Q_s(J_i)$ [eb]		
	Exp.	Exp.	IBM-CM	
2_1^+	$+0.131^{+0.013}_{-0.030}$	$+0.099^{+0.010}_{-0.025}$	+0.066	
2_2^+	+0.37(4)	+0.28(3)	+0.31	

First experimental application of quadrupole sum rules to the $0_{1,2}^+$ states in the Zr isotopic chain, and one of the few determinations of $\sigma(Q^2) = (\langle Q^4 \rangle - (\langle Q^2 \rangle)^2)^{1/2}$ in the entire nuclide chart:

$\overline{J_i}$	$\langle Q^2 \rangle [e^2 b^2]$		$\sigma(Q^2) \ [e^2 b^2]$		$\langle \cos(3\delta) \rangle$	
	Exp.	Th.	Exp.	Th.	Exp.	Th.
0_1^+	0.112(4)		0.143(4)		-0.37(7)	
0_2^+	0.305(12)		0.14(3)	-0.8(2)		



N. Marchini, M. Rocchini, M. Zielinska et al. submitted to Phys. Lett. B



Shapes of the 0_{1,2}+ States

Low-Energy Coulomb Excitation

SPIDER with GALILEO and AGATA

Excited 0+ States in Even-Even Mid-Mass Nuclei

The Zr Isotopic Chain and QPTs

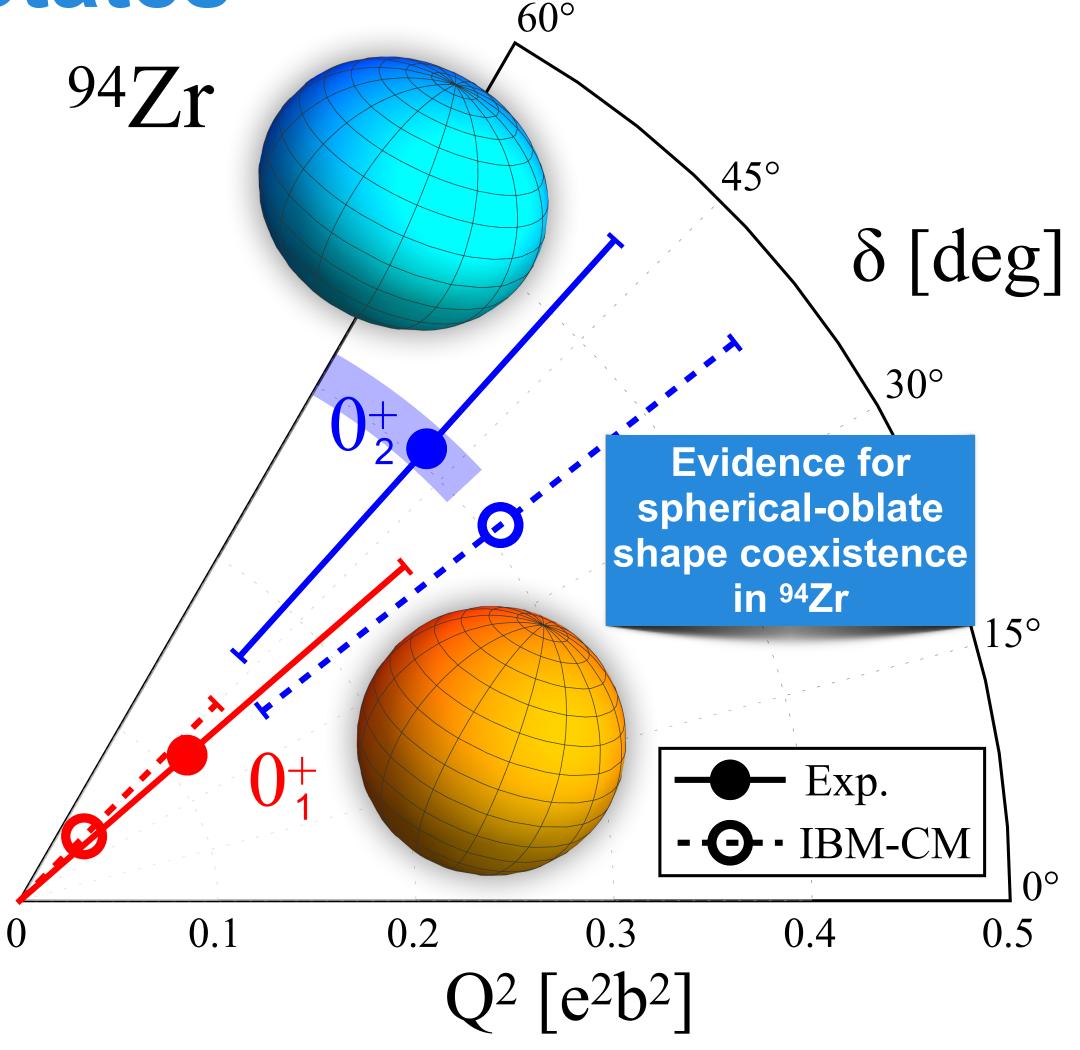
Coulex Experiment on ⁹⁴Zr

Model-Independent Determination of Shapes in 94Zr First determination of spectroscopic quadrupole moments for the 2_{1,2}+ states in the Zr isotopic chain:

J_i	$\langle J_i E2 J_i \rangle [eb]$	$Q_s(J_i)$ [eb]		
	Exp .	Exp.	IBM-CM	
2_1^+	$+0.131^{+0.013}_{-0.030}$	$+0.099^{+0.010}_{-0.025}$	+0.066	
2_{2}^{+}	+0.37(4)	+0.28(3)	+0.31	

First experimental application of quadrupole sum rules to the $0_{1,2}^+$ states in the Zr isotopic chain, and one of the few determinations of $\sigma(Q^2) = (\langle Q^4 \rangle - (\langle Q^2 \rangle)^2)^{1/2}$ in the entire nuclide chart:

$\overline{J_i}$	$\langle Q^2 \rangle [e^2 b^2]$		$\sigma(Q^2) \ [e^2 b^2]$		$\langle \cos(3\delta) \rangle$	
	Exp.	Th.	Exp.	Th.	Exp.	Th.
0_1^+	0.112(4)	0.046	0.143(4)	0.094	-0.37(7)	-0.72
0_2^+	0.112(4) $0.305(12)$	0.308	0.14(3)	0.153	-0.8(2)	-0.4



N. Marchini, M. Rocchini, M. Zielinska et al. submitted to Phys. Lett. B

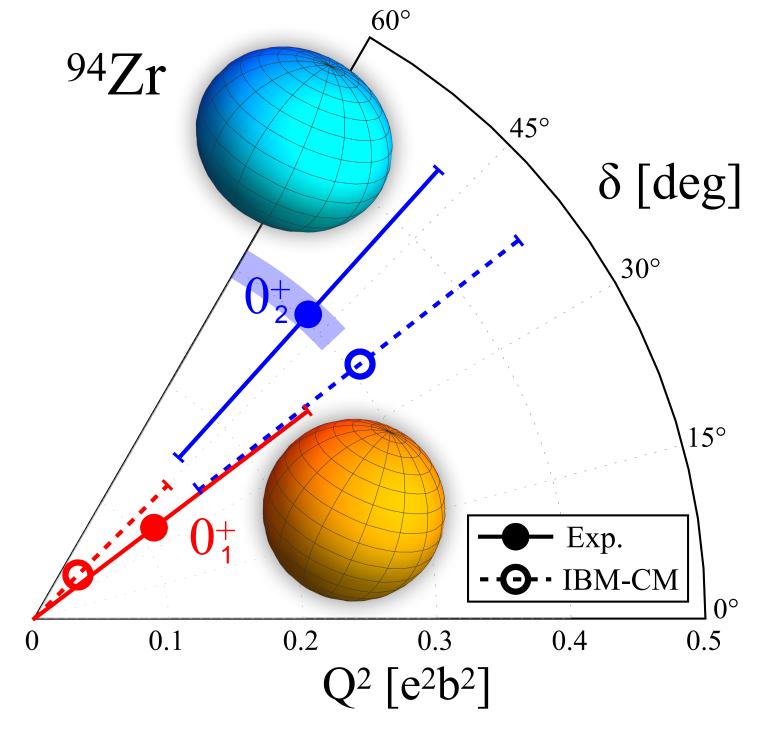


Summary

Low-energy Coulomb excitation at LNL

- Well-established activity which involves many users and institutions
- Currently exploiting AGATA and SPIDER with stable beams
- New possibilities will be offered soon by SPES





Coulex of ⁹⁴Zr

- A high-statistics Coulomb-excitation experiment was performed at LNL
- 17 transitional matrix elements with relative signs and 2 diagonal matrix elements with absolute signs extracted
- Model-independent determination of spherical-oblate shape coexistence from the obtained quadrupole moments and rotational invariants



Marco Rocchini INFN - Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare FIRENZE DIVISION

THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION



