

Intermediate-energy Coulomb excitation of $N = 52$ isotones towards ^{100}Sn

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The Sn isotopes, containing the longest chain of isotopes between two doubly-magic nuclei, offer a fundamental testing ground for nuclear theories. Between the $N = 50$ and $N = 82$ shell closures, the 2_1^+ energies of all Sn isotopes are well established and show an almost constant value, as expected in the generalized seniority scheme. Within the same framework, the $B(E2)$ values should resemble an inverted parabola peaking at mid-shell. However, measurements in the most proton-rich Sn isotopes have shown a clear deviation from the expected behavior, with an enhancement of the transition probabilities towards ^{100}Sn .

An experiment to measure for the first time the $B(E2)$ in the $N = 52$ isotones towards ^{100}Sn , was performed at the Radioactive Isotope Beam Factory in Japan using the high-efficiency DALI2+ γ -detector array, composed of 226 NaI(Tl) detectors.

Preliminary results on the Coulomb excitation cross sections and transition probabilities for ^{98}Pd , ^{100}Cd and ^{102}Sn will be presented, and their comparison with shell model and ab-initio calculations will be discussed.

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