Coulomb excitation of $^{107}\text{In}$

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The radioactive isotope $^{107}\text{In}$ was studied using sub-barrier Coulomb excitation at the REX-ISOLDE facility at CERN. Two $\gamma$ rays were observed during the experiment, corresponding to the low-lying $1^+\text {d}_{5/2}$ and $3/2^−\text {g}_{7/2}$ states. The reduced transition probability of the $1^+\text {d}_{5/2}$ state was determined with the semiclassical Coulomb excitation code GOSIA2. The result is discussed in comparison to large-scale shell-model calculations, previous unified-model calculations, and earlier Coulomb excitation measurements in the odd-mass In isotopes.

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The odd-mass In isotopes are one proton hole away from the closed $Z = 50$ shell. These isotopes provide important information on the neutron-proton interaction near $^{100}\text{Sn}$, particularly in light of the recently observed enhanced strength of the $1^+\text {d}_{5/2}$ state and a $1^+\text {g}_{9/2}$ state, originating mainly from the low-lying $1^+\text {d}_{5/2}$ and $3/2^−\text {g}_{7/2}$ states. The reduced transition probability of the $1^+\text {d}_{5/2}$ state was determined with the semiclassical Coulomb excitation code GOSIA2. The result is discussed in comparison to large-scale shell-model calculations, previous unified-model calculations, and earlier Coulomb excitation measurements in the odd-mass In isotopes.

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and a deformed band, originally interpreted as being based on the 1/2+[431] Nilsson orbital [9,11,12,14–16], which arise in a natural way from the unified-model approach.

The Coulomb excitation experiment of 107In was carried out at REX-ISOLDE at CERN together with two other Coulomb excitation experiments on the nuclei 107,109Sn. The results of those measurements have been published elsewhere [17,18] and provide additional details of the experimental conditions for the measurement presented here. The 107In nuclei were produced in parallel with the 107Sn nuclei during the bombardment of a 27 g/cm² LaC₃ primary target with a 1.4 GeV proton beam from the PS booster. Both the 107Sn and 107In atoms diffused out of the target into a transfer cavity. During this stage, the In atoms were singly ionized by the surface walls of the cavity and were extracted for electromagnetic separation, according to A = 107, in the general purpose separator at the facility. The extraction of the 107Sn isotopes was controlled by using a resonant laser ionization scheme [19], which could be switched on and off at different times over the course of the experiment. After cooling and bunching in REX-TRAP [20] and charge breeding in the electron beam ion source (EBIS) [21], the isobaric beam was accelerated to an energy of 2.87 MeV/nucleon and incident on a 1.95 mg/cm² 58Ni target, isotopically enriched to 99.93%. Following Coulomb excitation of the target and projectile nuclei, the de-excitation γ rays were detected with the MINIBALL Ge detector array [22]. The raw γ-ray spectra were Doppler corrected using the angles of the emitted γ rays and the detected particles, based on the data collected in a double-sided-silicon-strip detector (DSSSD) placed behind the secondary target location.

The γ-ray spectra, after applying the Doppler correction for either Ni or In particles, are shown in Fig. 1. The spectra represent the total statistics over all laser on and off runs from the experiment. The 107Sn peak disappears when limiting the data to only laser off runs, as shown in Ref. [23]. The peak at 1001 keV corresponds to a previously observed 11/2⁺ level in 107In [24]. The γ ray at 429 keV depopulates the 3/2− state at 1107 keV [24] and feeds the isomeric 1/2− state, which has a half-life of 50.4(6) s [25]. The yield of the 58Ni peak was used for normalization in the analysis presented below, with $B(E2; 0^+ \rightarrow 2^+) = 0.0704(15) e^2b^2$ [26]. The peak areas and intensities from the experiment are given in Table I.

The peak area presented in Table I for 58Ni has been corrected using the determined 107Sn to 107In ratio. The 107Sn component was calculated based on the number of particles detected in the DSSSD in combination with the number of counts in the 107In peak at 1001 keV. The 107In component contains both 107In in the ground state and also in the isomeric state, indicated as 107In⁺. Consequently, the 429 keV γ ray could be emitted following the Coulomb excitation of 107In⁺ or potentially by direct E3 excitation of the ground state; see for example previous odd-mass In Coulomb excitation experiments [27,28]. The 107In⁺ fraction was estimated based on previous electron capture decay data [24]. The relevant data for the analysis are indicated in Fig. 2. The 1/2− state has only one de-excitation path leading directly to the 9/2⁺ ground state, resulting in the emission of a 679 keV γ ray. Thus, the 107In⁺ fraction was estimated by comparing the measured intensity of the 1129 keV decay line with the intensity of the 679 keV decay line and by using the previously known intensities indicated in Fig. 2. This resulted in a fraction of 0.045, of the total data set, for the 107In⁺ component and 0.77(8), of the total data set, for the 107In ground-state component. As the decay lines arise from activity distributed on the beam pipes, scattering chamber, and beam dump, it was also necessary to have the relative efficiency of the MINIBALL detectors for detecting γ rays originating from these locations. Efficiency curves for this purpose have been presented in a previous publication [29] and were used in the above analysis.

The semiclassical Coulomb excitation code GOSIA2 [30] was used in combination with the measured yields, given in Table I, to extract the reduced transition probability for the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>$E_γ$(keV)</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Rel. int.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In 11/2⁺→9/2⁺</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>658(31)</td>
<td>2.6(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 3/2−→1/2−</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>&lt;315</td>
<td>&lt;0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni 2⁺→0⁺</td>
<td>1454</td>
<td>196(28)</td>
<td>1.00(15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIG. 1. The γ-ray spectra from the experiment, using either (a) Ni or (b) In particles for Doppler correction. The structure around 500 keV results from the 511 keV line, which collapses during the Doppler correction.
11/2 state. The code searches for a best set of reduced matrix elements, which reproduces the experimentally determined γ -ray yields and uses a standard χ 2 minimization procedure. In the analysis, two additional levels were included above the 11/2 state. All the possible E2 and M1 reduced matrix elements for these levels were defined in the input, with the starting values taken from shell-model calculations. During the minimization process, only the 9/2 → 11/2 E2 reduced matrix element was allowed to vary while all other reduced matrix elements were fixed to their starting values. The resulting B(E2) value is given in Table II. The statistical errors were determined by taking into account the correlations between the 107 In and 58 Ni reduced matrix elements. The 9/2 → 11/2 reduced matrix element was fixed at points around the determined χ 2 minimum, while the 58 Ni reduced matrix elements were allowed to vary within their previously reported 1σ deviations. The minimization was again carried out and the procedure was repeated until the χ 2 + 1 limits were determined. These limits represent the statistical error bars given in Table II. The effect of the correlations between the 9/2 → 11/2 reduced matrix element and the fixed 107 In reduced matrix elements was investigated by repeating the minimization with fixed reduced matrix elements set to ±50% of their original values. This procedure had no significant impact on the determined reduced transition probability. In addition, we investigated the influence of the isomeric content on the B(E2) value. In the maximum and minimum scenarios, corresponding to an isomeric content at the 1σ limit of the fraction presented above and no isomeric content, the influence was calculated to be on the order of ±0.01 e 2b 2. Lastly, the effect of possible E3 excitation to the 3/2 level was investigated by including this state in the analysis. The reduced matrix element was taken from 115 In [28] and the minimization was repeated. An additional test was carried out by increasing the E3 reduced matrix element by a factor of 100. Neither case resulted in deviations from the reduced transition probability reported here.

In the following, the experimentally determined B(E2) value is compared to large-scale shell-model calculations based on a realistic nucleon-nucleon interaction and previous unified-model calculations. The shell-model calculations were carried out for the light odd-mass In isotopes using a 88 Sr core with the single-proton energies set to p1/2 = 0.00 MeV and g9/2 = 0.90 MeV and the single-neutron energies set to d5/2 = 0.00 MeV, s1/2 = 1.26 MeV, d3/2 = 2.23 MeV, g7/2 = 2.63 MeV, and h11/2 = 3.50 MeV, taken from Ref. [31]. In the calculations, a maximum of three particles were allowed in the h11/2 neutron orbital. The effective interaction used is based on a G-matrix renormalized CD-Bonn potential [32]. Here, it can be mentioned that this interaction was previously employed in a Coulomb excitation study of the 106,108 In isotopes [33]. The effective charges used in the current analysis, e π = 1.1e and e σ = 1.7e, were taken from Refs. [5,6].

The shell-model calculated B(E2) values for the 11/2 + state are shown in Table II, compared to the result presented in this paper. The calculation using the effective charges of e π = 1.1e and e σ = 1.7e (SM A) underestimates the present measurement. Increasing the neutron effective charge to e π = 1.3e (SM B) yields better agreement.

Considering the unified-model approach, the B(E2; 9/2 → 11/2) value results from a coherent superposition of both the collective 0 → 2 E2 contribution (related to the Sn core) and the (1g9/2/21g9/2) single-particle E2 contribution. The effective charge for the collective part of the E2 operator has been taken from the 116 Sn B(E2; 0 → 2 + ) value and a proton effective charge of e σ = 1.5e has been used for the In nuclei [9,11], resulting in a value of B(E2; 9/2 → 11/2) = 0.08 e 2b 2 for 115 In. This value is expected to be rather stable for the neutron-deficient odd-mass In nuclei, considering the nearly constant, around midshell values, of the reduced transition probabilities in the even-even neutron-deficient Sn isotopes [1-4]. The proton effective charge is slightly smaller than the value used in the large-scale shell-model calculations, which most probably comes from the fact that in the unified-model calculations, both single-hole and collective E2 matrix elements contribute.

The experimentally determined B(E2) value for 107 In is also compared to previous Coulomb excitation measurements in the nuclei 113,115 In in Table II. The data support a constant or possibly increasing trend in the light In isotopes with decreasing neutron number, reminiscent of the B(E2) values in the neutron-deficient Sn isotopes. In the light Sn isotopes,
the lowest $2^+$ states are thought to be based primarily on configurations including neutrons in the five orbits above the $N = 50$ shell gap. However, large-scale shell-model calculations in this model space have not been able to reproduce the observed behavior of the $B(E2)$ values, suggesting missing degrees of freedom. Interestingly, the trend is also observed in the In isotopes, which have one proton hole relative to the $Z = 50$ shell. The current result suggests that the proton degree of freedom may be important for reproducing the behavior observed in the neutron-deficient Sn isotopes.

In summary, we have reported on the first Coulomb excitation measurement of $^{107}$In, which is the lightest odd mass In nucleus studied using this method. By using the semiclassical Coulomb excitation code GOSIA2, it was possible to extract the $B(E2)$ value of the first $11/2^+$ excited state. The result was interpreted under the framework of large-scale shell-model calculations employing a realistic nucleon-nucleon interaction. It was found that renormalization of the effective charge, increased by $\sim 20\%$, yielded good agreement with the measurement. In addition, the result was compared with previous unified-model calculations, including one-hole and two-hole one-particle proton configurations coupled to underlying excitations of the core. These calculations make it possible to obtain interesting physics insight through the constructive interference between collective and single-hole contributions. The current study compliments a number of recent Coulomb excitation measurements near $^{100}$Sn and provides additional input on the neutron-proton interaction in nuclei in this mass region. The result suggests that the proton degree of freedom may be partly responsible for explaining the trend of $B(E2)$ values in the neutron-deficient Sn isotopes.

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