QUADRUPOLE COLLECTIVITY MEASUREMENTS IN EVEN-EVEN, NEUTRON-RICH SILICON AND SULFUR ISOTOPES APPROACHING N=28

By

Christopher M. Campbell

A DISSERTATION

Submitted to Michigan State University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Physics and Astronomy

2007

UMI Number: 3264149

INFORMATION TO USERS

The quality of this reproduction is dependent upon the quality of the copy submitted. Broken or indistinct print, colored or poor quality illustrations and photographs, print bleed-through, substandard margins, and improper alignment can adversely affect reproduction.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if unauthorized copyright material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.



UMI Microform 3264149

Copyright 2007 by ProQuest Information and Learning Company.

All rights reserved. This microform edition is protected against unauthorized copying under Title 17, United States Code.

ProQuest Information and Learning Company 300 North Zeeb Road P.O. Box 1346 Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346

ABSTRACT

QUADRUPOLE COLLECTIVITY MEASUREMENTS IN EVEN-EVEN, NEUTRON-RICH SILICON AND SULFUR ISOTOPES APPROACHING ${\cal N}=28$

By

Christopher M. Campbell

An inelastic proton scattering experiment was performed at the National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory to study quadrupole collectivity in the even-even silicon and sulfur isotopes near N=28. Experiments on neutron-rich sulfur isotopes have found significant collectivity and have been interpreted as pointing to the collapse of the N=28 shell gap. Narrowing of a proton subshell gap in the sulfur isotopes may, however, be responsible for the increased collectivity. This experiment gives a quantitative measurement of the decrease in collectivity between 42 S and 44 S showing that the N=28 shell gap does not vanish at Z=16. In the silicon isotopes, the large, stable Z=14 subshell gap directly ties collective trends to the strength of the N=28 shell closure. Quadrupole collectivity and 2_1^+ excitation energies in the isotopes 36,38,40 Si give clear evidence for the narrowing of the N=28 shell gap in the absence of strong proton collectivity. to my wife Bethany

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This thesis has benefited from the hard work of dozens of people to whom I am most grateful. I will start by thanking my advisor Thomas Glasmacher for introducing me to the field of rare isotopes when I was in the Research Experience for Undergraduates program. I thank Thomas for being a supportive and challenging mentor. I am grateful to Michigan State University and the National Science Foundation for financial support during my graduate education.

I thank the members of the Gamma group for their insights, support, and friendship. I thank Katie Yurkewicz for her help during my REU. I thank Heather Zwahlen
for helping a new student get up to speed and for all the fun we had with the filling
system. I will always remember installing the SeGA detectors for your experiment. I
thank Dan-Cristian Dinca for working with me on the SeGA pulse-shape acquisition
and analysis. I thank Russ Terry and Alexandra Gade for our discussions of nuclear
structure and Doppler correction of γ -rays.

I am very grateful to my Japanese collaborators who provided, constructed, and maintained the RIKEN-Kyushu-Rikkyo liquid hydrogen target used in my thesis experiment. I especially thank Nori Aoi and Shoko Kanno for their helpful discussions. I thank Ken Yoneda and Nori Aoi for their assistance in understanding γ -ray angular distribution calculations based on ECIS outputs.

I thank the many outside collaborators with whom I have had the pleasure of working. In particular, I thank Lew Riley for many helpful discussion on proton scattering, probe sensitivity, and ECIS. I also owe a debt of gratitude to my collaborators from Florida State University, especially Kirby Kemper and Paul Cottle for focusing attention on the question of changing proton collectivity in the neutron-rich sulfur isotopes. I thank Mihai Horoi for shell model calculations and Hiroyuki Sagawa for his help with effective charges.

This work was made possible by the NSCL staff, and I am grateful for all their

help. I thank Len Morris for all his help in designing detector stands, beam line components, and experimental setups for the liquid hydrogen target campaign. I thank the operations and A1900 groups for good beams. I thank Daniel Bazin and John Yurkon for helping me understand the S800 and the focal plane detectors—and for rebuilding the focal plane detectors after a minor disaster during the start of my experiment.

For their support and thoughtful questions, I thank my committee members: Simon Billinge, Wayne Repko, Krzysztof Starosta, Vladimir Zelevinsky, and Thomas Glasmacher. I also thank Alex Brown — who served on my committee until his sabbatical — for his insights, his shell model calculations, and our many discussions on nuclear structure.

Thank you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables								
Li	st of	Figures	ix					
1	Intr	oduction	1					
	1.1	The nucleus	1					
	1.2	Nuclear structure	2					
		1.2.1 The nuclear shell model	4					
		1.2.2 Collective models of the nucleus	7					
	1.3	Exploring new territory	9					
2	Exp	erimental Method	14					
	2.1	Proton scattering	15					
		2.1.1 Scattering theory	15					
		2.1.2 Deformation extraction	17					
		2.1.3 Sensitivity of (p, p') to neutrons and protons	18					
		2.1.4 Additional reaction channels	21					
	2.2	Exotic beam production	26					
		2.2.1 Projectile fragmentation	26					
		2.2.2 Fragment separation and delivery	27					
	2.3	Reaction target and detectors	28					
		2.3.1 Thick-target, γ -ray tagging method for (p, p')	28					
		2.3.2 Liquid hydrogen target	30					
		2.3.3 The S800 spectrograph	34					
		2.3.4 The Segmented Germanium Array (SeGA)	38					
	2.4	Systematic corrections and uncertainties	44					
3	Ana	lysis	49					
	3.1	Particle and reaction channel identification	49					
		3.1.1 Event selection	50					
	3.2	Analysis of γ -ray spectra	57					
		3.2.1 ³⁶ Si	59					
		3.2.2 ³⁸ Si	64					
		3.2.3 ⁴⁰ Si	72					
		3.2.4 ⁴⁰ S	74					
		3.2.5 ⁴² S	79					
		3.2.6 ⁴⁴ S	81					

4	Results and Discussion									85	
	4.1 Spectroscopy of ⁴⁰ Si										85
	4.2	Quadi	rupole collectivity				*			90	
		4.2.1	Collectivity in silicon isotopes							93	
			Collectivity in sulfur isotopes								
5	Cor	nclusio	on							103	
B	iblio	graphy	y							105	