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Precision Mass Measurements of Neutron-rich Chromium Isotopes into the $N=40$ "Island of Inversion": From a New "ISOL" Beam to ab-initio Shell Model Calculations.

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As first hinted at in the mid-seventies by pioneering on-line mass measurements of neutron-rich Na isotopes, the spherical shell, or sub-shell, gaps described within the shell model of the atomic nucleus are prone to rapid evolution with proton and neutron number. Far from being isolated, the region of shell erosion around $N=20$ is actually part of a larger "archipelago of islands of inversion". One such island, around $N=40$, is thought to exhibit maximum quadrupole deformation for ^{64}Cr . However, the mass surface in the chromium chain, approaching $N=40$, remains too imprecisely known. Over the last thirty-years, on-line Penning-trap mass spectrometry associated with the "ISOL" production technique has proven to be a particularly successful tandem for the precise determination of the mass of exotic species. Although chromium was not considered to be a traditional thick-target "ISOL" element, successful laser-ionization developments^[1] combined with highly sensitive mass spectrometry techniques enabled the mass measurements of $^{52-63}\text{Cr}$, during two recent experimental campaigns at the ISOLDE facility, using the Penning-trap mass spectrometer ISOLTRAP^[2]. The mass values obtained are of greatly refined precision thus shining new light on the development of ground-state collectivity towards $N=40$ in the chromium chain. Very recently, an ab-initio method, rooted in the IM-SRG framework, has been developed enabling the derivation of shell-model Hamiltonians from first principles thus extending the reach of ab-initio calculations to mid-shell nuclei^[3]. A comparison of these state-of-the-art shell model calculations with our results will be presented.

References:

- [1] Goodacre et al., Spect. Chimica Acta B, In Press (2017).
- [2] Mukherjee et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 35, 1-29 (2008).
- [3] Stroberg et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 032502 (2017).

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