

Onset of deformation in trans-lead nuclei around $A = 190$

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The nuclei near $A \sim 190$ in the Pb ($Z = 82$) region are known for rich variety of structural phenomena and interesting shape properties. Clear experimental evidence of coexistence of three different shapes spherical, oblate and prolate, observed in ^{186}Pb has opened up a renewed research interest, both theoretically and experimentally, in this region. There were several spectroscopic investigation to study the shapes and single particle level structures in the nuclei below $Z = 82$ shell closer. However, there were only a few above it. The spectroscopy of trans-lead region is interesting in several ways. The Bismuth nuclei ($Z=83$) are of particular interest as they show a variety of structures from spherical to superdeformed shapes as one goes down in neutron number from $N=126$ shell closer to midshell (around $N = 110$). The ground state of all odd- A Bi nuclei are $9/2^-$, depicting the spherical $h_{9/2}$ orbital above the shell closer. The Nilsson diagram in this region shows that both the $[505]9/2^-$ and intruder $[606]13/2^+$ orbitals have strong shape driving effect towards oblate shape. However, the intruder $[660]1/2^+$ proton orbital has a strong shape driving effect towards prolate shape. The competing nature of these orbitals are reflected in the calculated total routhian surfaces (TRS) which shows minima at different parts in the β - γ plane indicating different shapes for different isotopes and at different rotational frequencies. These calculations indicate that an onset of deformed shape at neutron number $N = 112$ for Bi isotopes with a profound minimum in the TRS at oblate deformation. However, the experimental evidence of onset of deformation observed only at neutron number $N = 110$. Our new result on ^{195}Bi showed the evidence of deformation sets in at $N = 112$ in conformity with the calculations. The results of the calculations and the experiment will be discussed.