

## Competing particle-hole excitations in $^{30}\text{Na}$ : constraining state-of-the-art effective interactions (Invited)

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Light neutron-rich nuclei around  $N=20$  show properties that are not in line with their expected magicity but rather imply a deformed shape. These nuclei lie in the so-called “Island of Inversion” where the deformation is due to neutron cross-shell excitations dominating their ground and low-lying states. Recently, there has been much interest in studying the transition towards this region to determine the evolution of the sd-pf shell gap around  $N=20$  and to provide a stringent test for nuclear models.

In this work the odd-odd nucleus  $^{30}\text{Na}$  is studied via  $1p$ ,  $1p1n$  and  $1n$  knockout reactions at the NSCL using  $^{31}\text{Mg}$ ,  $^{32}\text{Mg}$  and  $^{31}\text{Na}$  radioactive beams, respectively. Combining high-resolution  $\gamma$ -ray spectroscopy with the selectivity of the various reaction mechanisms we are able to distinguish multiple particle-hole configurations. Negative parity states in  $^{30}\text{Na}$  are observed for the first time, providing an important measure of the excitation of the  $1p1h$  configuration and hence the sd-pf shell gap. Extracted band structures and level energies are compared with state-of-the-art shell model calculations.

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