



Total absorption gamma-ray spectroscopy study of the β -decay of ^{186}Hg



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ABSTRACT

The Gamow-Teller strength distribution of the decay of ^{186}Hg into ^{186}Au has been determined for the first time using the total absorption gamma spectroscopy technique and has been compared with theoretical QRPA calculations using the SLy4 Skyrme force. The measured Gamow-Teller strength distribution and the half-life are described by mixing oblate and prolate configurations independently in the parent and daughter nuclei. In this theoretical framework the best description of the experimental beta strength is obtained with dominantly prolate components for both parent ^{186}Hg and daughter ^{186}Au . The approach also allowed us to determine an upper limit of the oblate component in the parent state. The complexity of the analysis required the development of a new approach in the analysis of the X-ray gated total absorption spectrum.

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1. Introduction

The existence of eigenstates characterized by different intrinsic shapes in a particular nucleus can be considered a unique type of behaviour in finite many-body quantum systems [1]. This phenomenon, called shape coexistence, is essentially a quantum mechanical effect that appears very clearly in specific regions of the nuclide chart [1–3]. The appearance of co-existent structures in nuclei has been interpreted as the consequence of the competition of two opposing trends: the stabilizing effect of closed shells or subshells, that drives the nuclear system to sphericity and the residual interactions between protons and neutrons that drives the

system to deformation. Theoretically it has been interpreted in the framework of the shell model or mean-field approaches. The coexisting structures can mix depending on their quantum mechanical properties, and the resulting states can be connected by transitions basically determined by their degree of mixing. The relevant states have been studied conventionally through electromagnetic probes, nuclear transfer reactions and α -decay, but its possible impact in β -decay has only been studied in a few cases (for the most recent reviews see [1,4,5] and references therein).

The region around the neutron-deficient Hg nuclei is considered to be a benchmark for studies related to shape transitions and shape effects. Its study has attracted significant attention in relation to measurements of the changes in mean-square charge radii ($\delta\langle r^2 \rangle$) [6]. The $\delta\langle r^2 \rangle$ measurements show a characteristic staggering for the Hg isotopic chain, that is not seen so clearly in any other isotopic chain in the nuclide chart [7]. The staggering was interpreted as a change in the ground state structure and consequently on the ground state shape around $A=186$ [8]. A recent

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work performed at CERN-ISOLDE [9] extended the study of $\delta\langle r^2 \rangle$ in the Hg nuclei down to $A=179$ and established firmly the limits of the staggering phenomenon. This study also confirmed the results of the earlier $\delta\langle r^2 \rangle$ measurements for $A < 185$.

In this context, β -decay studies can offer an insight into nuclear shapes and related phenomena in particular cases. The idea, first introduced by I. Hamamoto and coworkers [10] and later developed by P. Sarriguren et al. [11], is based on the dependence of the β strength of the decay on the nuclear shape assumed for the parent state. Information on the deformation of the ground state of the decaying nucleus can be obtained from the comparison between experiment and theory in cases where the pattern of the theoretical strength distributions shows a clear dependence on the shape [12–16]. For a proper determination of the experimental β strength, these studies require the application of the total absorption gamma spectroscopy (TAGS) technique, that provides β -decay data free from the Pandemonium systematic error [17].

These studies have relied mainly on quasiparticle random-phase approximation (QRPA) calculations, where the deformation of the parent state and the deformation of the populated states in the daughter nucleus remain the same. For that reason the method was originally thought to be applicable mainly to cases where mixing in the ground state of the parent nucleus was assumed to be small. Thus in the case of the β -decay of ^{74}Kr , where the theoretical description of the measured β strength was relatively poor compared to the ^{76}Sr case [12], this was interpreted as evidence of a strongly mixed, ground state configuration in the parent nucleus [13].

In this context, the β -decay of ^{186}Hg can be seen as a one-off. From the pattern observed in the differences in charge-radii, the ground states of even-even Hg isotopes around $A = 186$ are compatible with oblate shapes that are in general less common in the nuclide chart [18], while the odd- A isotopes below $A = 186$ are best described with prolate shapes [19]. Similarly, the jump in the charge-radii differences observed in Au isotopes between $A = 187$ and $A = 186$ is a signature of a shape transition between an oblate shape in ^{187}Au and a prolate shape in ^{186}Au [20]. Therefore, we face in this case an interesting problem, where a β -decay can connect partners with deformations that are assumed to be quite different, at least in their ground states. They are expected to be predominantly oblate in the parent ^{186}Hg and predominantly prolate in the daughter ^{186}Au . The decay in these cases is expected to be suppressed with respect to decays between partners with similar shapes.

Theoretical calculations [21,22] show that in the ^{186}Hg case there is a clear sensitivity of the β strength of the decay to the shape of the parent nucleus independently of the force employed in the calculations, which justifies such study. Even though the information that can be obtained from such a β -decay study is considered model dependent, it can be complementary to the results based on other techniques such as Coulomb excitation, and can provide independent information on the prolate or oblate character of the ground state of the parent nucleus, since it is based on a different probe. This is of particular interest since a direct measurement of the electric quadrupole moment of the ground state of ^{186}Hg is not possible. Furthermore, even in the most recent work by Bree et al. [23] it was not possible to obtain information on the sign of the deformation for the ^{186}Hg ground state.

This article summarizes the results of the first β -decay investigation of ^{186}Hg using the total absorption technique. The study was challenging both in terms of the analysis and the interpretation, and further details will be given elsewhere [24]. On one hand, the measured total absorption spectra for the decay are quite exceptional compared to our previous experience, since the most important features of the decay spectrum are concentrated at very low excitation energy in a “comb” like structure (see Fig. 1). The

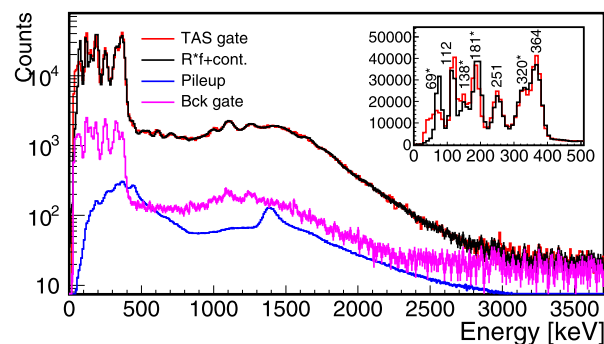


Fig. 1. Comparison of the analyzed TAGS X-ray gated spectrum (red) and reconstructed (black) spectrum after the analysis for the ^{186}Hg decay. The reconstructed spectrum is calculated with the β -intensities obtained in the analysis and the corresponding response function of the spectrometer. The contributions of the different contaminants (pileup and background) are also presented (blue and pink, respectively). In the inset, the energy range [0, 500] is expanded and the main peaks are labelled. Peaks marked with * represent regions affected by the penetration and (or) summing of X-rays, as for example the peaks around 181 and 320 keV that arise as the sum of X-rays and the 112.1 and 251.5 keV gamma lines respectively. Lines at 112 and 251 keV represent scape peaks, when the gamma cascade following the de-excitation of the level at 363.6 keV is not fully detected in the total absorption spectrometer. The peak at 69 keV marks the region of the X-rays and 138 is marking combinations of sums of low energy gamma rays and X-rays.

study of this decay required the development of a new approach in the analysis because of the sizable conversion electron coefficients of the gamma transitions that de-excite the strongly populated 1^+ state at 363.6 keV in ^{186}Au and to the penetration and summing of the X-rays in the total absorption spectrometer employed. On the other hand, the straightforward interpretation of the experimental data, based on the direct comparison of the deduced β strength with the theoretical calculations, seems at odds with assumed facts in the region and was further examined. In order to obtain a consistent picture, an additional assumption, that both parent and daughter states can be mixed in different degrees was adopted. The result from this study shows that it is possible to find a given degree of mixing of oblate and prolate configurations for both parent and daughter nuclei that is able to reproduce nicely the measured β strength. The theoretical analysis presented here for the first time in the framework of QRPA calculations should be considered as a first attempt to deal with complex cases where parent and daughter nuclei are expected to exhibit different degrees of mixing.

2. Experiment

The β -decay of ^{186}Hg was studied at CERN-ISOLDE. In this experiment Hg isotopes were produced by bombarding a molten lead target, equipped with a VADIS VD5 ion source [25], with a beam of 1.4 GeV protons delivered by the Proton Synchrotron Booster. A target yield of $\sim 4\text{E}7$ ions/ μC of ^{186}Hg was measured in the test performed before our experiment. During the production test no Tl contamination was identified. Hg ions were extracted from the ion source and separated in mass with the General Purpose Separator (GPS). Then, the mass-separated beam was transported to the total absorption spectrometer (TAS) *Lucrecia*, where it was implanted outside the spectrometer in the magnetic tape of a tape transport system. The tape was used to move the accumulated activity to the centre of the spectrometer in collection and measuring cycles of 2 min that were determined by the $T_{1/2}=1.38(6)$ min half-life of ^{186}Hg [26]. The measuring cycle was optimized in order to reduce the impact of the daughter activity in the measurements and in general to improve the signal/background ratio of the measurement.

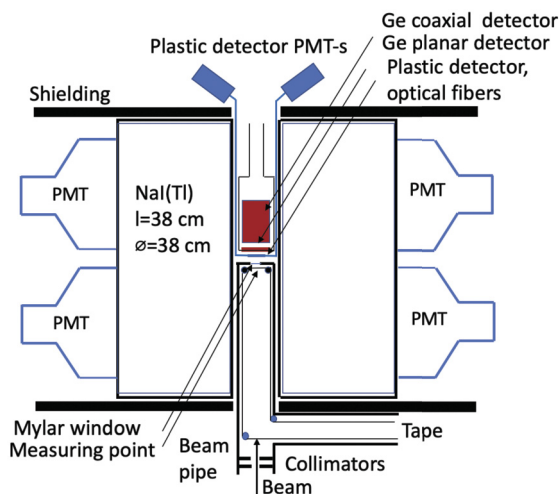


Fig. 2. Schematic layout of the Lucrecia setup at ISOLDE (CERN). From the picture it is possible to infer the dead materials that the emitted radiation can face in its way to the detector. The canning of the total absorption spectrometer in the centre consists of an aluminium tube 1 mm thick. Next, before reaching the crystal, there is a 2 mm thick layer of reflective material (MgO) with density similar to aluminium ($\sim 2.5 \text{ g/cm}^3$). The beam-pipe has also a wall thickness of 1.2 mm, but the end-cap has a region with a thinner mylar window (20 mm diameter) in front of the ancillary detectors. All these layers contribute to the absorption of the X-rays.

The TAS detector *Lucrecia*, is made of a cylindrically shaped NaI(Tl) mono-crystal with 38 cm diameter and 38 cm length. The total efficiency (any energy detected) of this setup has been estimated using Monte Carlo (MC) simulations to be 90% for mono-energetic gamma rays in the range of 300–3000 keV, which gives an approximately 99% efficiency for gamma cascades of more than one gamma ray. In this setup the beam pipe is inserted in a hole of $\phi = 7.5 \text{ cm}$ perpendicular to the symmetry axis of the detector to reach the optimal measurement position inside the spectrometer. A schematic figure of the setup can be seen in Fig. 2. Opposite to the beam pipe end cap, ancillary detectors are placed. As in earlier measurements of the β -decay of neutron deficient cases, two ancillary detectors were used: a germanium telescope, that is composed of a Ge planar and a Ge coaxial detector, together with a thin plastic beta detector. The ancillary detectors allow us to tag the electron capture (EC) or the β^+ component of the decay by requesting coincidences of the TAGS spectrum with the X-rays detected in the planar detector (EC component) or with the β -particles detected in the β detector (β^+ component). More details on the *Lucrecia* setup can be found in [14,15,27]. In this kind of study, the TAGS spectrum generated in coincidence with the X-rays emitted in the EC process is preferred for the analysis, since the coincidence is element selective and provides a very clean decay spectrum.

For the analysis of the total absorption spectrum, the $d_i = \sum_{j=0}^{j_{\max}} R_{ij}(B) f_j + c_i$ ($i = 1, \dots, i_{\max}$) matrix equation has to be solved. Here d_i represents the content of bin i in the TAGS spectrum, $R_{ij}(B)$ is the response matrix of the setup and represents the probability that a decay that feeds level j in the daughter nucleus gives a count in bin i of the TAGS spectrum (d_i), f_j is the β feeding to the level j , that has to be determined and c_i represents the contribution of possible contaminants to the contents of bin i . The TAGS spectrum d , used in the analysis, was generated by putting a condition on the X-rays of Au, specifically coincidences with the $K_{\alpha 1}$ and $K_{\beta 2}$ lines, see Fig. 3. The contributions of the X-ray background and pileup to the spectrum d were also taken into account. The calculation of the response function $R_{ij}(B)$ requires the knowledge of the branching ratio matrix B of the levels in the daughter nucleus. In our conventional analysis this matrix is first calculated

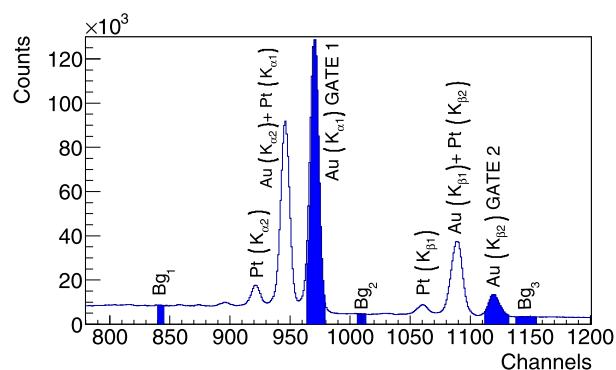


Fig. 3. X-ray spectrum that shows the position of the gate conditions used for generating the spectrum used in the analysis. Regions marked with Bg1,2,3 stand for background gates. The contribution of the background gates to the main gates used in the analysis is determined according to the width of the gates in channels.

using the information available from high-resolution studies up to a certain threshold energy, in this particular case up to 600 keV. Above that energy threshold and up to the decay Q value (3176(24) keV [28]) the statistical model is used to generate the gamma decay branches of the levels. The statistical model is based on a Back-Shifted Fermi Gas Model level density function [29] and gamma strength functions [30] of E1, M1, and E2 character. The level density function parameters were obtained from fits to the data available in [30–32]. Once the branching ratio matrix is defined, it is possible to calculate the R_{ij} using MC techniques and solve the equation using an appropriate algorithm [33,34].

The first analysis attempts, that followed the conventional procedure of analysis, were not able to reproduce the X-ray gated TAGS spectrum of the decay of ^{186}Hg . Additional peaks appear in the X-ray gated experimental TAGS spectrum, that are not accounted for in our conventional response function. The reason lays in the way of calculating the response function where no X-rays were generated and not included in the gamma-ray response. This is commonly considered unnecessary, because of the low energy of the X-rays involved in most of the β -decay cases studied and their absorption by the layers of dead material in the total absorption detectors and materials around the sources (see Fig. 2). According to the high-resolution study of Porquet et al. [35], the state that receives most of the feeding in the β -decay of ^{186}Hg is the 1^+ state at 363.6 keV excitation energy in ^{186}Au . The total absorption peak associated with this state is a clearly dominant feature in the TAGS spectrum (see Fig. 1). The 363.6 keV state de-excites by a gamma cascade of two gamma rays, 112.1 keV (E1) and 251.5 keV (M1), as can be seen in Fig. 4. Both gamma rays have sizable internal conversion coefficients ($\alpha_{\text{tot}}=0.315$ for the 112.1 keV and $\alpha_{\text{tot}}=0.558$ for 251.5 keV transitions respectively) [26], which implies that X-rays are generated when electron conversion occurs, independently of whether the 363.6 keV state was populated in the β -decay by EC (with the consequent generation of X-rays) or by β^+ transitions.

These additional X-rays, and their large energies ($K_{\alpha 1}(\text{Au})=68.8 \text{ keV}$) caused the difficulties in the conventional analysis. Assuming a pure EC decay to the 363.6 keV state for simplicity, in the case of electron conversion of any gamma transition in the cascade, the resulting X-ray from internal conversion can be summed with the unconverted gamma transition of the cascade, thus generating additional peaks in the TAGS spectrum. Thus for example we will have peaks at 112.1 keV plus an X-ray from conversion of the 251.5 keV transition, and 251.5 keV plus an X-ray from conversion of the 112.1 keV transition (see Fig. 1). In addition, X-rays generated by internal conversion can lead to a β^+ contamination in the EC spectrum (defined experimentally by the X-ray coincidence, since the 363.6 keV state can be populated also via β^+

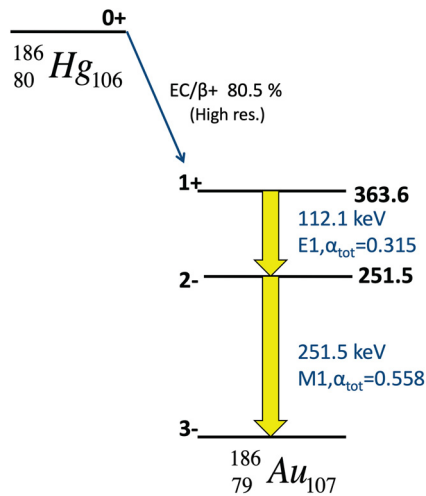


Fig. 4. Partial level scheme of the decay of ^{186}Hg showing the strongly populated 363.6 keV level in ^{186}Au and the de-excitation gamma cascade that follows the decay. The feeding information is taken from Porquet et al. [35].

decay and we can detect one of the X-rays generated from the electron conversion of any of the gamma lines de-exciting the level in the planar detector). To address the complexity of the problem (generation of X-rays because of the EC/β^+ competition depending on the excitation of the level, the generation of X-rays because of conversion and the summing of gamma transitions with X-rays) a new way of calculating the response function was developed. The method will be described in full detail in forthcoming publications [24,36], but essentially what is done is to exploit fully the tools provided by the radioactive decay package of the GEANT4 code [37]. The response function for each level in the daughter nucleus is obtained by simulating a β -decay ($\text{EC} + \beta^+$) using an artificially generated “ β -decay level scheme” that assigns β -feeding to the level for which the response is calculated only, and considering that the level (populated in the β -decay) de-excites with a branching ratio matrix B calculated by us. The branching ratio matrix of the level in the daughter is determined according to our conventional method, by combining the known branching ratio matrix from high-resolution studies for the low-lying levels with the added part at higher excitation energy from the statistical model in bins of 40 keV. The response to the level is obtained finally by collecting the obtained TAGS spectrum in the GEANT4 simulation in coincidence with the X-rays detected in the planar detector, in exactly the same conditions as in the experiment. By using this method we employ the tools provided by GEANT4 for the generation of X-rays in all the processes and the calculation of the EC/β^+ ratio for each level. The final response ($R_{ij}(B)$) matrix is obtained by combining the different responses obtained for each possible level populated in the decay up to the Q value.

The analysis employing the new calculation method of the response function, provided a nice reproduction of the X-ray gated TAGS spectrum (see Fig. 1). From the feeding distribution obtained the β strength of the decay is deduced, which is compared later with QRPA calculations. The uncertainty bands of the experimental strength distribution are determined by the possible solutions of the TAGS inverse problem that reproduce reasonably well the experimental spectrum and by the errors of the Q value and the $T_{1/2}$ of the decay used in the calculation of the strength ($Q_{\text{EC}}=3176(24)$ keV [28], $T_{1/2}=1.38(6)$ min [26]). The experimental β strength is presented in the 120–3100 keV range using bins of 40 keV. The lower limit is determined by the first state that could be populated. The upper limit is determined by the statistics of the last channels of the measured spectrum.

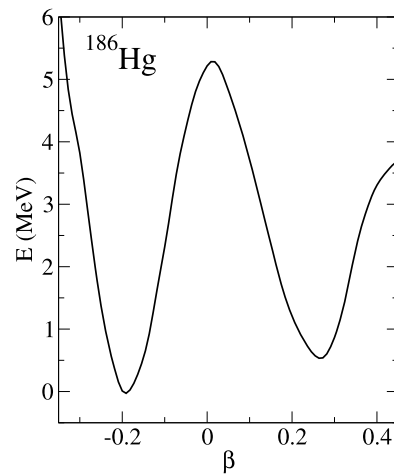


Fig. 5. Energy-deformation curve obtained with the interaction Sly4 for ^{186}Hg that shows the prolate and oblate minima.

3. Discussion and interpretation

The experimental strength distribution is interpreted in terms of a QRPA approach based on self-consistent Hartree-Fock calculations with Skyrme forces (Sly4) and pairing correlations for axially deformed nuclei. Energy-deformation curves are first calculated with constrained calculations. The results can be seen in Fig. 5, where two minima of energy are found for oblate and prolate shapes with quadrupole deformations $\beta=-0.18$ and $\beta=0.26$, respectively, which lie close in excitation energy. Assuming that the parent nucleus ^{186}Hg can be described by any of these shapes, we perform QRPA calculations to get the GT strength distributions corresponding to either oblate or prolate shapes. In the calculations we assume that the parent nucleus with a given deformation essentially decays into a daughter nucleus having a similar deformation. The basis for this assumption relies on the pure spin-isospin character of the allowed GT operator without any radial dependence, which prevents connections between different radial structures in parent and daughter nuclei. In addition, core polarization effects caused by the odd nucleons are in general very small, as can be seen from the similar energy-deformation curves of β -decay partners [38]. Consequently, given the small polarization effects and the suppression of the overlaps with different deformations, only GT transitions between parent and daughter partners with like deformations are considered relevant.

Fig. 6 shows the comparison of the measured GT strength distribution with the calculated results from pure oblate and prolate shapes. This comparison favours a prolate shape (red line) for the ground state of ^{186}Hg . In particular, it should be emphasized that the experimental β -strength pattern, dominated by the state at 363.6 keV in ^{186}Au , only shows similarity to the QRPA prolate results that predicts a comparable state at around 400 keV. Calculations with oblate shapes fail to reproduce the experimental pattern. The prolate state predicted at approximately 400 keV (see p1 in Fig. 7) mainly corresponds to a transition from the orbital $\pi[514]9/2^-$ to $\nu[514]7/2^-$ on the prolate side, arising from the deformed $\pi h_{11/2}$ and $\nu h_{9/2}$ spherical shells. For completeness, we also point out the nature of other 1^+ states populated in ^{186}Au , according to the present calculations. Using the notation shown in the GT spectra in Fig. 7, it is found that in the prolate case the various states labelled ‘pi’ correspond to a transition between the following orbitals

- ‘p2’ from $\pi[514]9/2^-(h_{11/2})$ to $\nu[503]7/2^-(f_{7/2})$;
- ‘p3’ from $\pi[523]7/2^-(h_{11/2})$ to $\nu[514]7/2^-(h_{9/2})$;
- ‘p4’ from $\pi[514]9/2^-(h_{11/2})$ to $\nu[505]9/2^-(h_{9/2})$; and

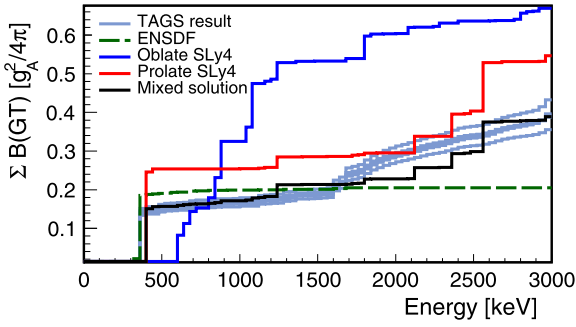


Fig. 6. Accumulated β strength deduced from the analysis as a function of the level energy compared with the theoretical calculations using SLy4 force [22] for the decay of ^{186}Hg . The mixed solution corresponds to $(\lambda, \alpha)=(0.46, 0.46)$. For more details see the text. The accumulated strength calculated from the high-resolution data available in ENSDF [26] is also provided for comparison. This data shows clearly that the high-resolution data was suffering from the Pandemonium effect (larger feeding, which implies a larger beta strength at low excitation, and no feeding and consequently no beta strength for levels above 1700 keV).

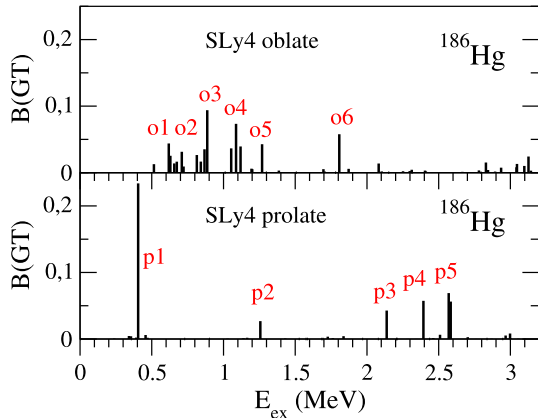


Fig. 7. Theoretical GT strength distributions obtained from QRPA calculations for oblate and prolate shapes. Labels (o1-o6) and (p1-p5) are used to identify the allowed transitions to excited 1^+ states discussed in the text.

'p5' from $\pi[505]11/2^-(h_{11/2})$ to $\nu[505]9/2^-(h_{9/2})$. Similarly, in the oblate case we find

- 'o1' from $\pi[505]1/2^-(h_{11/2})$ to $\nu[530]1/2^-(h_{9/2})$;
- 'o2' from $\pi[541]3/2^-(h_{11/2})$ to $\nu[501]3/2^-(p_{3/2})$;
- 'o3' from $\pi[541]3/2^-(h_{11/2})$ to $\nu[521]3/2^-(h_{9/2})$;
- 'o4' from $\pi[532]5/2^-(h_{11/2})$ to $\nu[503]5/2^-(f_{5/2})$;
- 'o5' from $\pi[532]5/2^-(h_{11/2})$ to $\nu[521]3/2^-(h_{9/2})$;
- 'o6' from $\pi[523]7/2^-(h_{11/2})$ to $\nu[503]5/2^-(f_{5/2})$.

However, the prolate dominance that can be inferred from Fig. 6 is at variance with the interpretation of the trend of $\delta\langle r^2 \rangle$ measurements around ^{186}Hg , which has been explained as a rapid shape change from an oblate system (^{186}Hg) to a more deformed odd-A system in ^{185}Hg . It also contradicts the oblate character assigned by Porquet et al. [35] to the state at 363.6 keV. Nevertheless, these assignments are not firm. Firstly, no firm conclusion on the oblate or prolate nature of the ground and excited states in ^{186}Hg could be established in the most recent study [23], contrary to the generally assumed oblate character. In addition, the oblate shape of the 363.6 keV state in ^{186}Au in Ref. [35] is based on a qualitative analysis of the systematics of the neighbouring odd-A nuclei in the region, but it is not supported by nuclear structure calculations that may include transition probabilities between the relevant states. Taking into account the transitional aspects that characterize this region, and its experimental complexity, this assignment cannot be taken as a firm evidence.

In view of this intrinsic difficulty, the straightforward interpretation based on the direct comparison of the experiment with

the results obtained from pure shapes has been revised, allowing for more complex deformation scenarios. A simple scenario where parent and daughter have the same degree of mixing was also discarded, since the variation of $\delta\langle r^2 \rangle$ around ^{186}Au was interpreted as a sign of ^{186}Au being a dominantly prolate nucleus [20] in its ground state.

Therefore, a more complex mixing scenario has to be necessarily considered in which the parent and daughter nuclei may both exhibit different degrees of mixing of the oblate and prolate components that correspond to the prolate ($\beta=0.26$) and oblate ($\beta=-0.18$) minima used in the QRPA calculations. This is carried out by the simple model given by Eqs. (1), where parent ($|\psi\rangle_p$) and daughter ($|\phi\rangle_d$) states are described by the mixing of two shapes, oblate and prolate, with weights characterized by λ and α , respectively. The idea is to explore whether we can find independent combinations of prolate and oblate components, for both parent and daughter wavefunctions, that are able to reproduce optimally the experimental GT strength.

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle_p &= \lambda |\text{Oblate}\rangle_p + \sqrt{1-\lambda^2} |\text{Prolate}\rangle_p \\ |\phi\rangle_d &= \alpha |\text{Oblate}\rangle_d + \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} |\text{Prolate}\rangle_d \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$GT_{mix} = \lambda^2 \alpha^2 GT_{obl.} + (1-\lambda^2)(1-\alpha^2) GT_{prol.} + C.T.$$

It is worth emphasizing here what is meant by $GT_{obl.}$ and $GT_{prol.}$ in the formula. $GT_{obl.}$ stands for the strength corresponding to the GT transition of the pure oblate ground state wave function of ^{186}Hg to the oblate states in ^{186}Au and similarly for $GT_{prol.}$ in the prolate case. The consideration of the mixing scenario makes sense in this particular case since the predicted oblate and prolate energy minima for both ^{186}Hg and ^{186}Au are very similar. This is not only true for the calculations presented here, but also for the results from Hartree-Fock-Bogoliubov model calculations based on the Gogny force [38]. In Eqs. (1), C.T. stands for small cross terms that involve phases of the different components.¹ GT_{mix} is the GT obtained from the assumed mixing of parent and daughter states.

As a first step we fitted the experimental GT_{exp} (experimental GT strength) with the GT_{mix} function defined in Eqs. (1) to find the (λ, α) parameters that best reproduce the data. The best fit of the experimental accumulated strength was obtained with $\lambda=\alpha=0.46$, with both the parent and daughter nuclei having a dominantly prolate component in their ground states, as well as in the excited states of ^{186}Au . The obtained GT_{mix} is presented in Fig. 6 with a black line.

To get a deeper insight into possible additional mixing scenarios, a mesh of α and λ values was used to look for minima in the surfaces of the absolute value of the differences between GT_{mix} and GT_{exp} depending on the (α, λ) coordinates.

The GT-strength difference surface for the SLy4 force shows clearly two well defined minima at $(\lambda, \alpha) = (0.46, 0.46)$ and $(0.8, 0.8)$ (see Fig. 8). The two minima are positioned in the diagonal of the (λ, α) plane, defining two valleys of quadrant shape. The shape of the valleys is a consequence of the symmetrical dependence of the GT_{mix} function on the λ and α parameters. The deepest minimum at $(0.46, 0.46)$ corresponds to the values already obtained from the simple function fit and describes very nicely the pattern of the accumulated strength as seen in Fig. 6. The second minimum at $(0.8, 0.8)$ describes well the accumulated value of the strength at $E_{exc}=3.0$ MeV and the pattern of the accumulated strength in the excitation energy interval of 2.0-3.0 MeV, but fails to describe well the pattern in the 0.4-1.8 MeV excitation energy interval in the daughter (see red line in Fig. 9).

¹ In the studied case the C.T. amounts to maximum 5% of the accumulated strength.

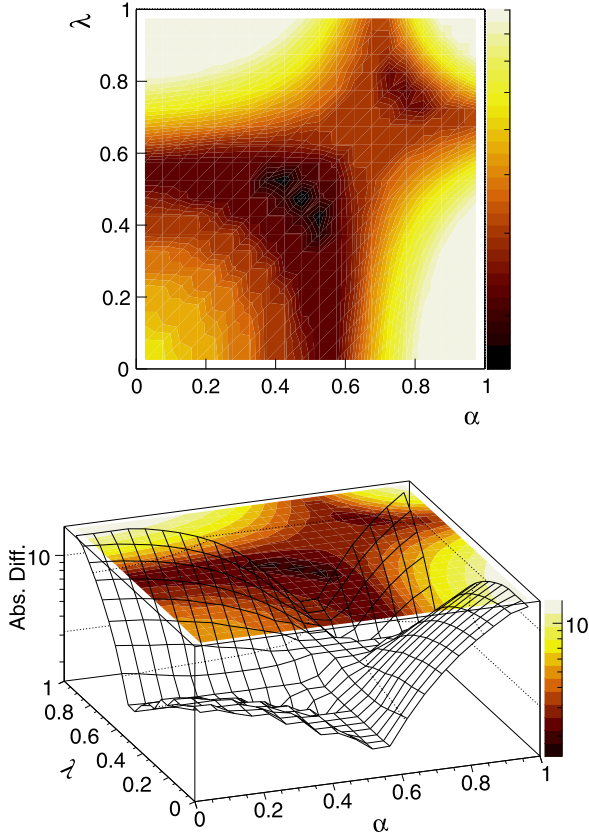


Fig. 8. Lower panel: contour plot of the absolute value of the $GT_{exp} - GT_{mix}$ differences in the λ, α surface for the Sly4 force. Upper panel: Top view of the surface.

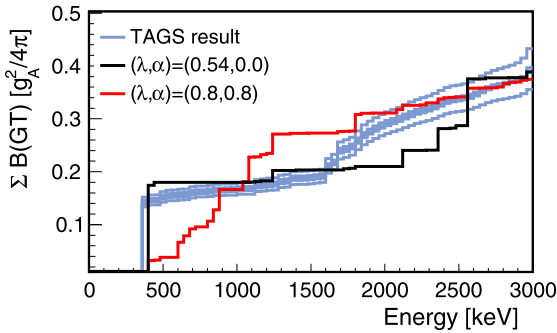


Fig. 9. Accumulated β strength deduced from the analysis as a function of the level energy compared with GT_{mix} with $(\lambda, \alpha) = (0.54, 0.0)$ (black line) and $(0.8, 0.8)$ (red line).

The quadrant valley of solutions that contain the deepest minimum and consequently describes better the pattern of the energy dependence of the accumulated strength can be used to determine the maximum oblate content of the ground state of ^{186}Hg that describes properly the experimental β -strength pattern. From the surface this value is obtained when $\alpha \sim 0.0$, and corresponds to a $\lambda = 0.54$. This value is equivalent to an oblate content of the parent wave function of 29% and correspondingly a 71% prolate content. This solution provides a description of the pattern of the strength comparable in quality in terms of the χ^2 with the one associated with the lowest minimum $(0.46, 0.46)$, and provides the best description of the half-life (see Table 1 and Fig. 9). It is worth mentioning that the description provided by the dominant oblate-oblate $(0.8, 0.8)$ solution has a very poor χ^2 ($\chi^2/NDF = 25.6$), compared to both $(0.46, 0.46)$ ($\chi^2/NDF = 3.0$) and $(0.54, 0.0)$ ($\chi^2/NDF = 5.8$) and fails to describe the decay to the predom-

Table 1

Comparison of the experimental value of the $T_{1/2}$ with the results of the calculations assuming different shape scenarios. The corresponding (λ, α) coordinates are provided in the last column. Note that the best description of the ground state half-life is provided by the $(0.54, 0.0)$ mixed scenario, which maximizes the oblate content of the parent ground state (see the text for details).

	Shape	$T_{1/2}$ [s]	(λ, α)
QRPA-SLy4 model	prolate	60.0	(0.0, 0.0)
	oblate	47.9	(1.0, 1.0)
	mixed	89.1	(0.46, 0.46)
	mixed	84.5	(0.54, 0.0)
	mixed	93.4	(0.80, 0.80)
Experiment		82.3(36)	

inant state at 363.6 keV in ^{186}Au . The solution that maximizes the oblate content in ^{186}Hg $(0.54, 0.0)$ also predicts a pure prolate daughter ^{186}Au , which is compatible with the interpretation of the charge radii evolution for Au isotopes [20]. But the symmetry of GT_{mix} in λ and α in Eqs. (1), also allows a pure prolate ^{186}Hg and a mixed ^{186}Au shape, corresponding to the $(0.0, 0.54)$ solution.

4. Conclusions

Summarizing, in this article we have presented for the first time the measurement of the β -decay of ^{186}Hg using the total absorption technique. The complexity of the case required the development of a new approach in the analysis to handle the penetration and summing of the X-rays in the total absorption spectrometer that can also be of particular interest for cases where the β^+ component of the β -decay can contaminate the X-ray gated spectra.

The interpretation of the results is also a complex problem and a challenge for theory. Both partners involved in the β -decay process are immersed in transitional regions, where shapes are changing between neighbours and are mixed in each nucleus. The straightforward interpretation of the deduced β strength based on a direct comparison with the theory using pure shapes leads to a result that is not consistent with the interpretation of the trends of the $\delta(r^2)$ around both ^{186}Hg and ^{186}Au . A double mixing scenario has been considered for the first time to interpret the results in the framework of QRPA calculations in order to overcome the limitations of the model for this special situation, where mixing or different parent and daughter deformations can be expected. From the analysis of the accumulated GT strength assuming a double mixing scenario, clearly the best description of the pattern of the strength is obtained with both parent and daughter nucleus having a dominantly prolate content ($1 - \lambda^2 = 0.78$, at $(\lambda, \alpha) = (0.46, 0.46)$) and a mixed character. The study of the minimum valleys of the (λ, α) surface allowed us to determine the maximum possible oblate component of ^{186}Hg in its ground state, that also reproduces nicely the pattern of the accumulated GT-strength and provides the best description of the half-life of the decay (see Table 1) in this framework. This corresponds to the $(\lambda, \alpha) = (0.54, 0.0)$ values and to an oblate content of $\lambda^2 = 0.29$. These solutions $((\lambda, \alpha) = (0.46, 0.46)$ and $(\lambda, \alpha) = (0.54, 0.0))$ further emphasize that ^{186}Hg is located in a transitional region where the shape in the Hg isotopes is changing and the beta transition strengths might be dictated by a fraction of the wave function that determines the overlap of parent and daughter wave functions in the case of different parent and daughter shapes. Although model dependent, the results presented here represent an alternative confirmation of the possible mixed character of the ground state of ^{186}Hg . More elaborate theoretical studies with an independent treatment of deformation for parent and daughter both in the ground and excited states, as well as a more general configuration mixing in the spirit of the generator

coordinate method that allows for quantum fluctuations of the nuclear shapes including triaxiality should be explored. The present theoretical approach is a first attempt in that direction.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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