

## Nuclear Magnetic Moment of $^{207}\text{Tl}$

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The magnetic moment  $1.876(5)\mu_N$  of 4.77-min  $^{207}\text{Tl}$ , the only heavy nucleus with a doubly magic core plus a single  $s_{1/2}$  particle or hole, was measured from the hfs by collinear fast-beam laser spectroscopy at ISOLDE (isotope separator at the CERN synchrotron). The result is of theoretical importance as a test case for core polarization since the nuclear structure is relatively simple and the orbital part of the magnetic moment, including strong pion-exchange contribution, is expected to be zero.

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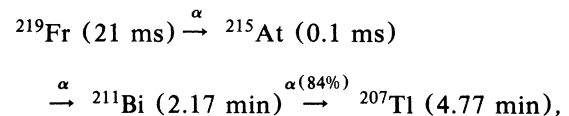
Magnetic moments, along with  $M1$  transition probabilities, of nuclei with closed shells of protons and neutrons  $\pm$  one nucleon provide relatively clean tests for theories of nuclear magnetism. For these nuclei, the effective operator can be written as<sup>1</sup>

$$\mu_{\text{eff}} = (g_s + \delta g_s)\mathbf{s} + (g_l + \delta g_l)\mathbf{l} + g_p[\mathbf{s} \times \mathbf{Y}^2]^{(1)}. \quad (1)$$

The spin and orbital gyromagnetic ratios  $g_s$  and  $g_l$  are the free-nucleon values;  $\delta g_s$  and  $\delta g_l$  are caused by both core polarization and meson exchange. The last term, arising from the dipole-dipole interaction, is a rank-one tensor product of the spherical harmonic of order two,  $Y^2$ , and the spin operator. The influence of core polarization has been studied beginning with the work of Blin-Stoyle, Arima, and Horie,<sup>2</sup> and that of meson exchange with the work of Miyazawa.<sup>3</sup> The latter has been discussed extensively more recently.<sup>4</sup> The extreme cases of doubly magic nuclei plus a single particle or hole that has either a large or a zero orbital angular momentum can distinguish the separate contributions  $\delta g_l$  and  $\delta g_s$ . This was brought to light in the case of  $l=5$  for  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  (single proton in  $h_{9/2}$  orbit), where the pion-exchange contribution with  $\delta g_l \approx 0.1$  largely explained the experimental magnetic moment  $4.11\mu_N$ , the Schmidt limit contributing  $2.62\mu_N$ , and core polarization<sup>5</sup> (first-order configuration mixing),  $0.79\mu_N$ , accounting for most of  $\delta g_s$ . For  $l=0$ , it is seen from (1) that the orbital-moment contribution vanishes. The tensor term is also zero.<sup>4</sup> For this case Arima<sup>1</sup> emphasized the necessity of measuring the magnetic moment of  $^{207}\text{Tl}$ , the only known isotope, except  $^3\text{H}$  and  $^3\text{He}$ , which is doubly magic with the one particle or hole in an  $s$  ground state. Its moment has been deduced indirectly from the  $(\pi 3s_{1/2}^{-1})$

$\nu 3p_{1/2}^{-1} 1^- \rightarrow 0^-$  transition rate<sup>6</sup> in  $^{206}\text{Tl}$ , and from a decomposition<sup>7</sup> of the  $g$  value of the  $5^-$  level in  $^{206}\text{Hg}$  which is predominantly  $\pi(3s_{1/2}^{-1} 1h_{11/2}^{-1})$ . Here we report a direct measurement from the atomic hfs spectrum.

The major experimental problem for an atomic hfs measurement is production of a sufficient quantity of this 4.77-min radioisotope and preparation of a sample of free atoms suitable for spectroscopy. While this might be done "off-line"<sup>8</sup> from a decay chain starting at  $^{227}\text{Ac}$ , a more effective way was sought by "on-line" work at ISOLDE (isotope separator at the CERN synchrocyclotron). The direct spallation yield of thallium isotopes from uranium or thorium targets is low<sup>9</sup> and has its maximum of about  $10^6$  atoms/s around mass number 190. On the other hand,  $^{207}\text{Tl}$  might be accessible via the decay chain



provided that the mother products remained within the target during their half-lives. With an estimated  $^{219}\text{Fr}$  production of  $10^9$  atoms/s in the 2- $\mu\text{A}$  600-MeV proton bombardment of a 55-g/cm<sup>2</sup> ThC<sub>2</sub> target, we obtained a  $^{207}\text{Tl}$  flux of about  $10^8$  atoms/s, which is largely sufficient for measurements with the use of collinear laser fast-beam spectroscopy.<sup>10</sup>

We measured the hyperfine spectrum of  $^{207}\text{Tl}$  and of the stable isotopes,  $^{203}\text{Tl}$  and  $^{205}\text{Tl}$  (and incidentally<sup>11</sup> observed  $^{193}\text{Tl}$ ,  $^{195}\text{Tl}$ ,  $^{199}\text{Tl}$ ), in the  $6p \ ^2P_{3/2} \rightarrow 7s \ ^2S_{1/2}$  535.0-nm transition (Fig. 1). We used a Coherent model 599 laser in which the rhodamine-110 dye was

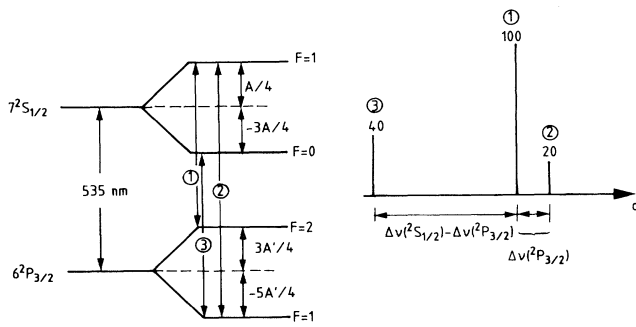


FIG. 1. Atomic levels and hfs in the thallium 535.0-nm line for isotopes with  $I = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $F$  is the total angular momentum quantum number.  $A$  and  $A'$  denote the magnetic dipole hfs interaction constants in the  $^2S_{1/2}$  and  $^2P_{3/2}$  states. The hfs splittings are  $\Delta\nu = A$  and  $\Delta\nu' = 2A'$ . Relative intensities of the components are indicated. The dashed lines represent the centers of gravity of the levels.

pumped by the green rays of an argon-ion laser. The 60-keV thallium-ion beam, which originates in the surface ionization process on hot tungsten in the ion source, is neutralized in a sodium charge-exchange cell, leaving most of the atoms in the metastable  $^2P_{3/2}$  state. Following resonant interaction with the laser radiation, exciting the metastable atoms to the  $^2S_{1/2}$  state, the 377.6-nm  $7s\ ^2S_{1/2} - 6p\ ^2P_{1/2}$  fluorescence is detected. Appropriate filters reject the 535.0-nm laser excitation light. Light pipes to the photomultipliers, incorporated in prior experiments,<sup>12</sup> but not usable in the near uv, were removed without substantial loss of collection efficiency. A trace obtained of the hfs of  $^{207}\text{Tl}$  is shown in Fig. 2. From the measurements we obtain the hfs intervals and isotope shifts given in Tables I and II. The uncertainties quoted include 1 standard deviation of the statistical errors and a sys-

TABLE I. hfs intervals,  $\Delta\nu$ , in the 535.0-nm transition. Values are in megahertz. Old spectroscopic results are converted by  $0.001\text{ cm}^{-1} = 29.9709\text{ MHz}$  for air at  $20^\circ\text{C}$  and 1 atm.

Isotope	$\Delta\nu(^2S_{1/2})$	$\Delta\nu(^2P_{3/2})$
203	12 172(6) <sup>a</sup>	524.5(1.5) <sup>a</sup>
	12 222(42) <sup>b</sup>	524.0601(2) <sup>d</sup>
	12 180( ~ 15) <sup>c</sup>	
205	12 284(6) <sup>a</sup>	529.9(1.5) <sup>a</sup>
	12 315(36) <sup>b</sup>	530.0766(2) <sup>d</sup>
	12 288( ~ 15) <sup>c</sup>	
207	14 070(7) <sup>a</sup>	607.5(3.7) <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Laser spectroscopy (present experiment).

<sup>b</sup>Diffraction grating and Fabry-Perot (see Ref. 13).

<sup>c</sup>Fabry-Perot (see Ref. 14).

<sup>d</sup>Atomic-beam magnetic resonance (see Ref. 15).

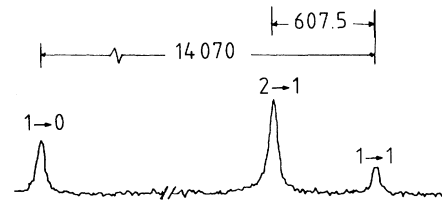


FIG. 2. Recording of the 535.0-nm line in  $^{207}\text{Tl}$ . The  $F$  values corresponding to the ones in Fig. 1 for absorption from the  $P$  to  $S$  states are indicated. hfs separations are in megahertz.

tematic error or  $\approx 10^{-4}$  in the voltage calibrations entering into the Doppler shifts. The data also provide a direct confirmation of the nuclear spin  $I = \frac{1}{2}$  for  $^{207}\text{Tl}$ .

The magnetic moment,  $\mu$ , of  $^{207}\text{Tl}$  is obtained by reference to the stable-isotope moment and hfs. The differential isotopic effect of the distribution of nuclear magnetization<sup>17</sup> and charge<sup>18</sup> on the hfs (hfs anomaly), given by

$$\Delta_{1,2} = A_1 g_2 / A_2 g_1 - 1,$$

( $A$  is the hfs interaction constant,  $g = \mu / I \mu_N$ , and 1 and 2 indicate the two isotopes), should be small for isotopes with their respective unpaired protons in the same shell-model orbit. For the stable thallium isotopes, we find  $\Delta_{205,203} = -0.06(4) \times 10^{-2}$  in the  $^2S_{1/2}$  state (note that our systematic error cancels in the  $A$ -factor ratio), and from the literature<sup>15,19</sup>  $\Delta_{205,203} = 0.1626 \times 10^{-2}$  in the  $^2P_{3/2}$  state. The relatively large anomaly of the  $^2P_{3/2}$  state has been ascribed to the admixture of  $6s6p7s$  into the  $6s^26p^2P_{3/2}$  configuration.

Using our measured ratio  $A(^{207})/A(^{205}) = \Delta\nu(^{207})/\Delta\nu(^{205}) = 1.1454$  for the  $^2S_{1/2}$  state and  $\mu(^{205}) = 1.638\ 2134 \mu_N$ , we obtain the magnetic moment  $\mu(^{207}) = 1.876(2) \mu_N$ . The uncertainty represents the errors in the measurement and allows for an expected hfs anomaly of the order  $\leq 10^{-3}$ . However, as the magnetic moment of  $^{207}\text{Tl}$  deviates significantly

TABLE II. Isotope shifts in the 535.0-nm transition. Values are in megahertz. The larger masses lie at the higher wave numbers.

Mass number	Isotope shifts	
	205	203
207	1783(3) <sup>a</sup>	3538(3) <sup>a</sup>
205	0	...
203	-1757(2) <sup>a</sup>	0
	-1770(120) <sup>b</sup>	

<sup>a</sup>This experiment.

<sup>b</sup>See Ref. 16.

from those of the lighter  $I = \frac{1}{2}$  isotopes, we have chosen a more conservative estimate of the hfs anomaly effects which is based on the experimental data: The measured ratios between the  $A$  factors of the  ${}^2S_{1/2}$  and  ${}^2P_{3/2}$  states are summarized in Table III. For  ${}^{203}\text{Tl}$  and  ${}^{205}\text{Tl}$  these ratios differ by  $2.3 \times 10^{-3}$  because of the hfs anomalies which are opposite in sign for the two states. For  ${}^{207}\text{Tl}$ , the ratio is nearly the same as for  ${}^{205}\text{Tl}$ , but uncertain within  $6 \times 10^{-3}$ , corresponding to the error in the  ${}^2P_{3/2}$  splitting. From the known hfs anomalies for the stable isotopes, about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of this uncertainty has to be attributed to the anomaly between  ${}^{205}\text{Tl}$  and  ${}^{207}\text{Tl}$  in the  ${}^2S_{1/2}$  state. Hence we obtain the final result  $\mu(207) = 1.876(5)\mu_N$ . We note the excellent agreement of the values  $1.83(18)\mu_N$ , deduced<sup>6</sup> from the  $1^- \rightarrow 0^-$   $M1$  transition rate in  ${}^{206}\text{Tl}$ , and  $1.80(15)\mu_N$  for the proton in the  $3s$  orbital, obtained<sup>7</sup> from perturbed angular distribution measurements in  ${}^{206}\text{Hg}$ .

We compare first the magnetic moment of  ${}^{207}\text{Tl}$  with those of the odd-neutron isotopes  ${}^{195-205}\text{Tl}$ . They all have  $I = \frac{1}{2}$ , and their moments increase slowly with neutron number<sup>20</sup> from  $1.58\mu_N$  to  $1.64\mu_N$ . The Schmidt-limit value is  $2.793\mu_N$ . As meson effects are not expected<sup>1</sup> to modify  $g_s$  substantially, the jump in the  ${}^{207}\text{Tl}$  magnetic moment may reflect a significant change in the contribution of configuration mixing:

(i) The first-order contribution of core polarization from the  $\nu(p_{3/2}^{-1}p_{1/2})$   $1^+$  excitation mode vanishes for  ${}^{207}\text{Tl}$  because of the filling of the  $\nu p_{1/2}$  orbital between  ${}^{205}\text{Tl}$  and  ${}^{207}\text{Tl}$ .

(ii) The collective admixtures described, e.g., by the coupling of single-hole components to the first excited  $2^+$  core states, as seen in the neighboring even lead isotopes, may cause appreciable second-order effects: The main contribution is expected by admixing  $(2^+ \otimes \pi d_{3/2}^{-1})\frac{1}{2}^+$  to the  $(0^+ \otimes \pi s_{1/2}^{-1})\frac{1}{2}^+$  principal component. This should be about the same for  ${}^{195-205}\text{Tl}$ , but considerably smaller for  ${}^{207}\text{Tl}$  because of the jump of the lowest  $2^+$  state in  ${}^{208}\text{Pb}$  to 4.1 MeV from the nearly constant  $\approx 0.9$  MeV for the lighter even- $N$  lead isotopes.

With the rough parameters of Arima and Horie,<sup>2</sup> we calculate  $\mu(207) \approx 1.54\mu_N$ . A more realistic configuration-mixing calculation with nearly vanishing

TABLE III. Ratios  $A({}^2S_{1/2})/A({}^2P_{3/2})$ . Isotopic variations give an indication of hfs anomalies.

Isotope	$A({}^2S_{1/2})/A({}^2P_{3/2})$
203	46.453(23) <sup>a</sup>
205	46.348(23) <sup>a</sup>
207	46.32(28)

<sup>a</sup>Using Ref. 15 for the  ${}^2P_{3/2}$  hyperfine structure.

correction for one-pion exchange and coupling with vibrational states<sup>5</sup> gives  $2.03\mu_N$ . It is pointed out that the remaining second-order corrections from configuration mixing and meson exchange cannot be calculated with great accuracy. However, they largely cancel each other and are neglected. Nevertheless, including an estimation of these corrections<sup>5,21</sup> gives  $1.80\mu_N$ , in better agreement with the experimental result. An independent approach, based on the theory of finite Fermi systems and an effective magnetic-moment operator,<sup>22</sup> gives  $1.935\mu_N$ .

The good agreement between our direct moment measurement and the one deduced<sup>7</sup> from the  $g$  factor of the  $5^-$  state in  ${}^{206}\text{Hg}$  adds weight to the value of the  $h_{11/2}$  proton moment obtained<sup>23</sup> from decoupling of the moment in  ${}^{205m}\text{Tl}$ . The combinations of the  $h_{11/2}$  and  $h_{9/2}$  (from  ${}^{209}\text{Bi}$ ) proton moments isolates<sup>23,24</sup> the  $\delta g_l$  contribution. Bergström, Kerek, and Ekström<sup>24</sup> proposed to measure the  ${}^{207m}\text{Tl}$   $h_{11/2}$  isomer by atomic-beam magnetic resonance. Our experiment has indicated a possible yield of  $10^5$  isomeric nuclei per second from ISOLDE, which would be above the limit of still possible experiments with the laser spectroscopy.

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