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Quadrupole collectivity beyond N = 50 in neutron- rich Se and Kr isotopes BRANDON ELMAN, Michigan State Univ (MSU), National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory (NSCL), A. GADE, MSU, NSCL, D. BAROFSKY, Central Michigan University (CMU), P. C. BENDER, M. BOWRY, NSCL, M. HJORTH-JENSEN, NSCL, MSU, University of Oslo, K. W. KEMPER, Florida State University, S. LIPSCHUTZ, E. LUNDERBERG, MSU, NSCL, N. SACHMPAZIDI, N. TERPSTRA, CMU, W. B. WALTERS, University of Maryland, D. WEISSHAAR, NSCL, A. WESTERBERG, CMU, S. J. WILLIAMS, K. WIMMER, NSCL — We will present results on measuring the $B(E2; 0_1^+ \rightarrow 2_n^+)$ strength for the neutron-rich ^{88,90}Kr and ^{86}Se isotopes from intermediate-energy Coulomb excitation. The electric quadrupole transition strengths to the first 2+ state complete, with considerably improved uncertainties, the evolution of quadrupole collectivity in the Kr and Se isotopes approaching $N = 60$, for which ^{90}Kr and ^{86}Se had previously been the most uncertain. We also report significant excitation strength to several higher lying 2+ states in the krypton isotopes. The results confirm shell model calculations in the $\pi(fpg) - \nu(sdg)$ shell with only a minimally tuned shell model setup that is based on a nucleon-nucleon interaction derived from effective field theory with effective charges adjusted to ^{86}Kr.

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