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Beta-decay spectroscopy of proton-rich N=82 isotones.

The beta decay of the heaviest known N=82 nuclide ^{156}W was recently reported and found to exhibit a different decay pattern to ^{152}Yb and their lighter isotones [1]. This work investigates the beta decays of the intermediate isotone ^{154}Hf to learn about the evolution with increasing atomic number of the beta decays of even-even N=82 isotones. Although a microsecond isomer in ^{154}Hf has been identified [2,3] and its half-life has been indirectly determined as 2(1)s from the time differences between the alpha decays of ^{158}W and ^{154}Yb [4], the beta decay of the ground state remains unknown. The ground state of ^{154}Hf nuclei was populated via the alpha decay of the ground and isomeric states of ^{158}W . The ^{158}W nuclei were produced at the Jyväskylä Accelerator Laboratory in fusion-evaporation reaction by bombarding a ^{106}Cd target with ^{58}Ni ion beam. The ^{158}W nuclei were separated in-flight using the Mass Analysing Recoil Apparatus (MARA) and implanted into a double-sided silicon strip detector (DSSD) at its focal plane. The DSSD was surrounded by an array of germanium detectors, which were used to measure gamma rays in coincidence with beta particles emitted in the decay of ^{154}Hf . These measurements enabled the determination of a more precise half-life and a preliminary level scheme for ^{154}Hf to be constructed. The latest of results from the analysis will be presented along with prospects for future studies.

References

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