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Study of octupole deformation in n-rich Ba isotopes populated via β decay

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Barium isotopes are located in a region of the Segré chart characterized by a variety of shape phenomena, including shape coexistence and presence of static octupole deformations. In this isotopic chain alternating-parity bands, with large and constant $B(E1)$ transition moments, have been found in $^{140-144}\text{Ba}$; the neighboring nucleus, ^{146}Ba , shows instead slower $E1$ transition rates than ^{144}Ba . The same effect is expected to be present in the heavier even-even isotopes, which are the object of this study.

In this contribution results from an experiment aiming at studying the β decay of Cs isotopes up to $A=152$ will be presented.

The measurement of gross quantities such as decay half-lives and β -delayed emission probabilities P_n , are of great relevance for the understanding of the rapid neutron-capture process (r -process) around the second abundance peak. Apparent beta-feedings and tentative $\log ft$ values of yrast and non-yrast low-energy levels populated in the daughter $^{148-152}\text{Ba}$ can be measured, providing a first access to the nuclear structure of these very neutron-rich Ba isotopes. The measurement of the lifetime of specific states gives an additional in-sight in the structure of the populated nuclei.

The experiment was performed in Dec. 2014 at the ISOLDE Decay Station (IDS) set-up using the fast tape station of K.U.-Leuven, equipped with 4 Clover detectors, 3 fast plastic scintillators and 3 $\text{LaBr}_3(\text{Ce})$ detectors, for fast-timing measurements.

The radioactive beam species were produced in proton-induced fission reactions using a UCx target equipped with a standard surface ionizer.

Owing to rates lower than expected the decay of $^{148-150}\text{Cs}$ could only be accessed. First experimental information extracted from the data will be presented.

`\begin{thebibliography}{}`

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