



Contribution ID: 18

Type: Poster

γ -spectroscopy of low spin states of ^{232}Ac following the β - decay of ^{232}Ra

Wednesday, 5 December 2018 17:30 (2 hours)

The structure of the odd-odd ^{232}Ac nucleus, produced in the β -decay of ^{232}Ra , was investigated through γ -ray spectroscopy at the ISOLDE Decay Station at ISOLDE, CERN. A radioactive beam of ^{232}Fr was implanted in the IDS. The γ -rays originating from the β -decay chain $^{232}\text{Fr} - ^{232}\text{Ra} - ^{232}\text{Ac} - ^{232}\text{Th}$ were registered using a mixed array consisting of 4 HPGe Clover and 2 LaBr₃(Ce) detectors arranged in a close geometry.

Prior to our study, only very limited information was available for the $^{232}\text{Ra} - ^{232}\text{Ac}$ β -decay coming from a study in 1986. In that experiment, the multinucleon transfer reaction was used to produce the precursor ^{232}Ra . Due to low statistics and the absence of γ - γ coincidences, only a few γ -ray transitions were associated with ^{232}Ac . In this work, we report a revised and considerably extended level scheme for ^{232}Ac by ascribing 25 new γ -transitions that link 15 new excited states. An isomeric state at $E_x=97.7$ keV was identified and its lifetime was measured using the HPGe detectors. The experimental results will be discussed and compared with the available literature data for the neighbouring ^{230}Ra β -decay.

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Session Classification: Poster Session