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## New $\beta$ -decaying state in $^{214}$ Bi

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The structure of the odd-odd, neutron-rich bismuth isotopes provides an excellent testing ground for shell-model calculations. While the low-lying structure in <sup>210</sup>Bi (Z = 83, N = 127) is expected to be dominated by  $(\pi h_{9/2})(\nu g_{9/2})$  configurations, the gradual filling of the  $\nu g_{9/2}$  and higher-lying shells will alter this situation. For <sup>210,212,214</sup>Bi,  $I^{\pi} = 1^{-}$  ground states were suggested [1], while in contrast to this, high-spin [ $I^{\pi} = (6 - 8^{-})$ ] ground states were proposed for <sup>216,218</sup>Bi [2,3]. Low-lying high-spin [ $I^{\pi} = (8, 9^{-})$ ] isomers were observed in <sup>210,212</sup>Bi [1,4,5] and low-spin [ $I^{\pi} = (3^{-})$ ] isomer was suggested in <sup>216</sup>Bi [1]. Moreover,  $\beta$  decays of these isotopes allow for investigation of excited levels in polonium isotopes [1-4] and for testing seniority scheme in these nuclei.

In this contribution, an identification of a new  $\beta$ -decaying state in <sup>214</sup>Bi is discussed. The experiment was carried out at ISOLDE Decay Station (IDS) as a part of a campaign dedicated to decay- and laser-spectroscopy studies of bismuth isotopes performed by our collaboration at ISOLDE-CERN. We investigated  $\beta$  decays of <sup>214</sup>Bi and observed strong feeding to high-spin levels in <sup>214</sup>Po, more particularly, to the 8<sup>+</sup><sub>1</sub> level [6] and states above, which unambiguously proves the existence of a high-spin  $\beta$ -decaying state in <sup>214</sup>Bi. Half-life of this new state was determined and by using  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  coincidences the level scheme of <sup>214</sup>Po was extended. Based on the  $\beta$ -decay feeding pattern a spin and parity assignment of  $I^{\pi} = (8, 9^{-})$  is preferred for the new  $\beta$ -decaying state in <sup>214</sup>Bi.

The existence of two  $\beta$ -decaying states in <sup>214</sup>Bi completes the chain of low-lying isomers present in odd-odd bismuth isotopes from <sup>210</sup>Bi to <sup>216</sup>Bi. The results will be discussed in connection to systematics in neighboring nuclei and compared with shell-model calculations.

## References

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