

Fast-timing spectroscopy in the $^{128}\text{Cd}\rightarrow^{128}\text{In}\rightarrow^{128}\text{Sn}$ β -decay chain

M. Llanos-Exposito¹, L.M. Fraile¹, J. Benito^{2,1}, J.R. Murias³, A. Illana^{1,10}, J.A. Briz^{1,5}, N. Bernier¹¹, A. Blazhev¹⁷, T.D. Bucher¹¹, M.J.G. Borge⁵, T.E. Cocolios⁷, U. Datta¹⁹, H. De Witte⁸, F. Dunkel¹⁷, A. Esmaylzadeh¹⁷, A. Fijalkowska⁴, A. Gargano⁶, G. Georgiev¹⁶, G. Haefner¹⁷, Z. Janas⁴, P. Jones¹³, J. Jolie¹⁷, A. Jungclaus⁴, M. Karny⁴, A. Korgul⁴, Th. Kroll¹⁸, T. Kurtukian¹², R. Lica⁸, N. Marginean⁹, C. Mazzocchi⁴, K. Miernik⁴, C. Mihai⁹, A.I. Morales¹⁴, E. Nácher¹⁴, A. Negret⁹, B. Olaizola⁸, N. Orce¹¹, S. Pascu⁹, M. Piersa⁴, N. Pietralla¹⁸, J. M. Régis¹⁷, V. Sánchez-Tembleque¹, C. Sotty¹⁰, M. Stryjczyk⁷, J.M. Uidas¹, P. Van Duppen⁷, and V. Werner¹⁸

¹*Grupo de Física Nuclear & IPARCOS, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain*
²*Dipartimento di Física and INFN, Sezione di Padova, Padova, Italy*
³*TRIUMF, 4004 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, BC, V6T 2A3, Canada*
⁴*Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland*
⁵*Instituto de Estructura de la Materia, CSIC, Madrid, Spain*
⁶*Instituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Napoli, Italy*
⁷*Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium*
⁸*CERN, Geneva, Switzerland*
⁹*IFIN-HH, Bucharest, Romania*
¹⁰*Department of Physics, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland*
¹¹*University of the Western Cape, South Africa*
¹²*CNBS, Bordeaux*
¹³*iThemba Labs, South Africa*
¹⁴*Instituto de Física Corpuscular, CSIC-Universitat de Valencia, Valencia, Spain*
¹⁵*ILL Grenoble, France*
¹⁶*IJC Lab/IN2P3/CNRS, Orsay, France*
¹⁷*Institut für Kernphysik, Köln, Germany*
¹⁸*Institut für Kernphysik, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany and*
¹⁹*Saha Institute Of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India*

The isotopic chains close to the magic proton number $Z=50$ have motivated an extensive experimental and theoretical effort during the last decades. Their simple structure provides an excellent ground to study shell-evolution along the chain, as well as, to understand the interplay between single particles and collective degrees of freedom. The systematic study of their excited structure, and in particular, the measurement of lifetimes, provides key observables to get a deeper insight on the structure of these nuclei. Through lifetime measurements, it is possible to extract the electromagnetic strengths, $B(XL)$, providing valuable information that can be used to test the validity of shell-model calculations.

The result obtained during the experimental campaign performed at ISOLDE Decay Station (IDS). High purity Cd ($Z=48$) beams were produced after the fission of a thick UC_x target, selectively ionized by the ISOLDE Resonance Ionization Laser Ion Source (RILIS) and separated in mass using the General Purpose Separator (GPS) ISOLDE mass separator.

High resolution gamma spectroscopy using 6 highly efficient clover-type HPGe detectors for build a new level-scheme. The Advanced Time-Delayed $\beta\gamma\gamma(t)$ [1,2] method is employed in order to access lifetimes down to the 10 ps range. This technique makes use of a compact fast-timing setup with 2 γ -LaBr₃(Ce) detectors and 3 fast β -detectors. This method is the most suited to measure lifetimes in the sub-nanosecond range and dealing with the large amount of low-lying isomers that are common in this region.

In this work, we have revisited the excited structure of the β -decay chain $^{128}\text{Cd}\rightarrow^{128}\text{In}\rightarrow^{128}\text{Sn}$ [3-5]. This analysis has allowed us to expand the known level-schemes, and moreover, lifetimes in the sub-nanosecond range have been directly measured for the first time in ^{128}In and ^{128}Sn . We will report on the experimental results derived from this analysis, and provide a discussion of the deduced $B(XL)$ in comparison with theoretical calculations.

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