R. Lozeva,^{*1} A. Odahara,^{*2} C.-B. Moon,^{*3} S. Nishimura,^{*4} P. Doornenbal,^{*4} G. Lorusso,^{*4} P.A. Söderström,^{*4}
T. Sumikama,^{*5} H. Watanabe,^{*6} T. Isobe,^{*4} H. Baba,^{*4} H. Sakurai,^{*7,*4} F. Browne,^{*8,*4} R. Daido,^{*2} Y. Fang,^{*2}
Z. Patel,^{*9,*4} S. Rice,^{*9,*4} L. Sinclair,^{10*,4} J. Wu,^{*11,*4} Z.Y. Xu,^{*7*} A. Yagi,^{*2} R. Yokoyama,^{*12} T. Kubo,^{*4}
N. Inabe,^{*4} H. Suzuki,^{*4} N. Fukuda,^{*4} D. Kameda,^{*4} H. Takeda,^{*4} D.S. Ahn,^{*4} D. Murai,^{*13}

F.L. Bello Garrote,^{*14} J.-M. Daugas,^{*15} F. Didierjean,^{*1} E. Ideguchi,^{*16} T. Ishigaki,^{*2} H.S. Jung,^{*17}

T. Komatsubara,^{*18} Y.K. Kwon,^{*18} S. Morimoto,^{*2} M. Niikura,^{*7} H. Nishibata,^{*2} I. Nishizuka,^{*5} T. Shimoda^{*2}

and K. Tshoo^{*18}

An isomer and β -decay experiment was performed in the framework of the EURICA project at $RIBF^{1,2}$ aiming at detailed decay spectroscopy and systematical study of the nuclear shape in one of the most interesting, and yet unexplored regions of the nuclear chart, the one beyond the doubly-magic 132 Sn. For these nuclei, we may expect gradual change from spherical shape with predominantly single-particle-like structures, to a more deformed, prolate shape with collective-type of excitations, while with the increase of the neutron-number also octupole collectivity may develop. Furthermore, the perturbed shell structure of these nuclei by e.g. sub-shell gaps or intruder highj orbitals may also cause isomeric states, picturing in turn these exotic systems far off stability.

The experiment was performed using in-flight ²³⁸U fission at 345 MeV/u on Be target with a thickness of 2.9 mm. The beam intensity was between 1-5 pnA. The nuclei of interest were transported and selected by BigRIPS and implanted in the active stopper, WAS3ABi, consisting of five Si DSSD detectors¹). Twelve Ge Cluster detectors and eighteen $LaBr_3(Ce)$ detectors³⁾, constituting the EURICA 4π array surrounding the stopper, detected the isomeric- or β -delayed γ -rays. The experimentally obtained particle identification is shown in Fig. 1, where a line indicates the nuclei beyond which no half-lives are known according to $^{4)}$. Our preliminary data analysis of known half-lives for e.g. 138,139 Sb nuclei show a very good agreement with the ISOLDE measurement ⁵⁾, providing an important in-



- *2Department of Physics, Osaka University
- *3 Department of Physics, Hoseo University
- *4 **RIKEN** Nishina Center
- *5 Department of Physics, Tohoku University
- *6 Department of Physics, Beihang University
- *7Department of Physics, University of Tokyo
- *8 CEM, University of Brighton
- *9 Department of Physics, University of Surrey
- *10Department of Physics, University of York
- *11 Department of Physics, Peking University
- *12CNS, University of Tokyo
- $^{\ast 13}$ Department of Physics, Rikkyo University
- *14 Department of Physics, University of Oslo
- *15 CEA/DAM
- *¹⁶ RCNP, Osaka University
- $^{\ast 17}$ Department of Physics, University of Notre Dame
- *¹⁸ IBS



Fig. 1. Particle identification of the exotic nuclear cocktail.

put to the nucleosynthesis data around the A = 130solar-system r-process abundance peak.

Although the analysis is still in progress, our preliminary results show also several isomeric states before and after a β -decay in e.g. in Sb and I nuclei. Isomers are found also in the very neutron-rich Cs isotopes⁶). In addition, first excited states e.g. in the produced even-even nuclei with the neutron increase will provide new and vital information for the shell structure and the shape evolution in this region along with the detailed studies of the other exotic isotopes populated in the experiment.

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