

Beta-decay and neutron emission - a strained great relationship

Robert Grzywacz



Beta-decay and neutron emission – forming the current paradigm

1939: Discovered...

R. B. Roberts, R. C. Meyer, and P. Wang, Phys. Rev. 55, 510 (1939) in n-induced fission

...and explained (?).

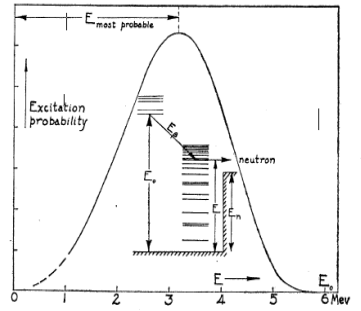
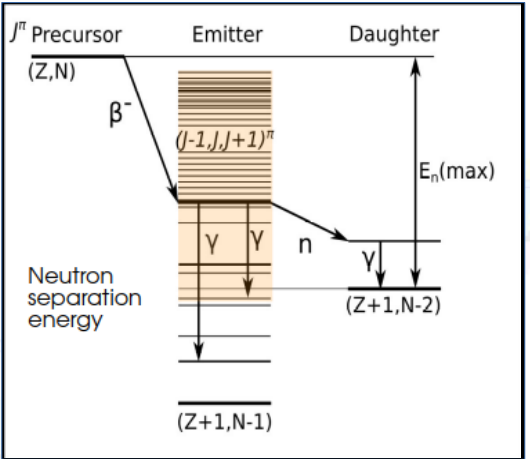


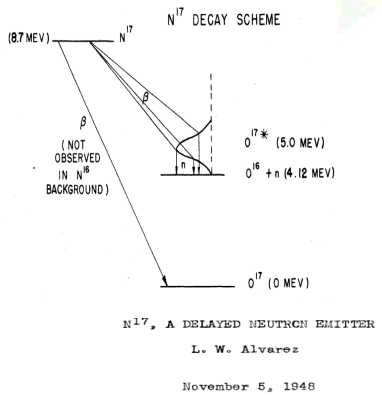
FIG. 9. The distribution in excitation of the product nuclei following beta-decay of fission fragments is estimated on the assumption of comparable matrix elements for the transformations to all excited levels. With sufficient available energy E_0 and a small enough neutron binding E_n it is seen that there will be an appreciable number of delayed neutrons. The quantity plotted is probability per unit range of excitation energy.

N. Bohr and J. A. Wheeler, Phys. Rev. 56, 426 (1939).

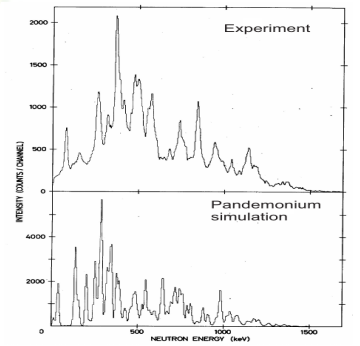


T. Kawano, P. Möller, and W. B. Wilson, Phys. Rev. C 78, 054601 (2008)

Observation of broad resonances



βn-precursors from fission, neutron Pandemonium



J. Hardy Nucl. Phys. A305, 15(1978)

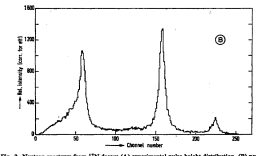


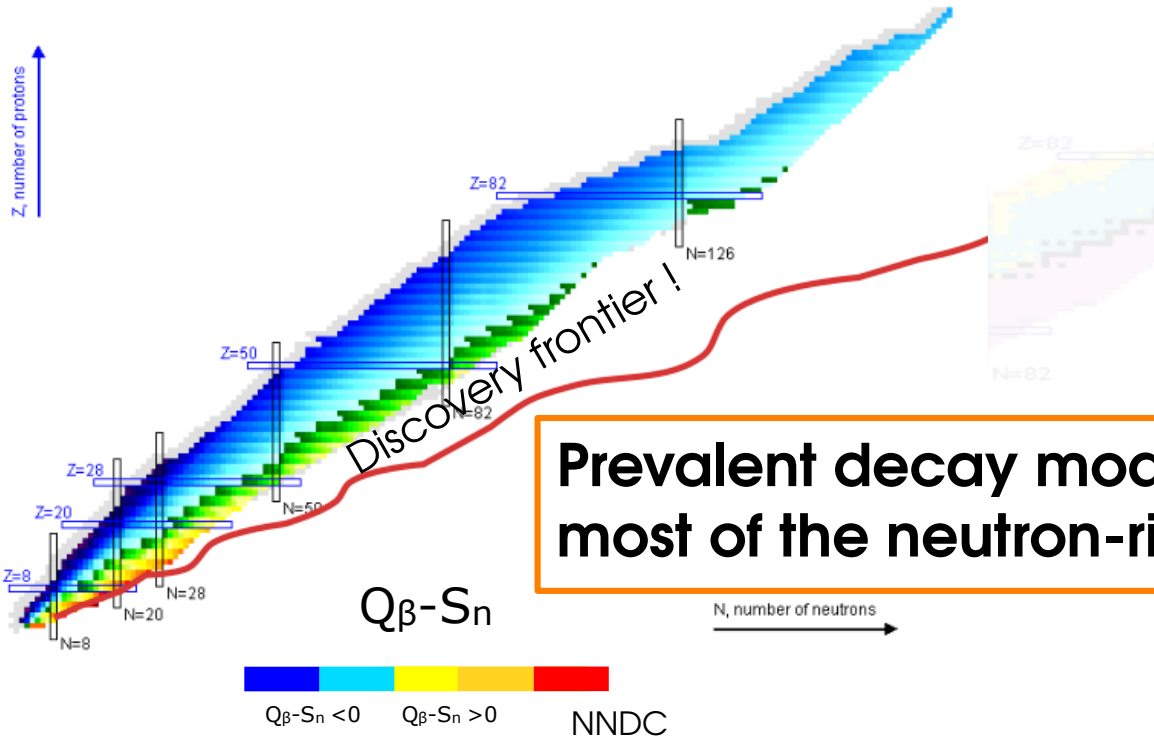
Fig. 2. Neutron spectrum from ¹⁷N decay (A) experimental pulse height distribution, (B) average spectrum after correction for detector efficiency and channel nonlinearity.

BETA-DELAYED PARTICLE EMISSION FROM NEUTRON-RICH NUCLES

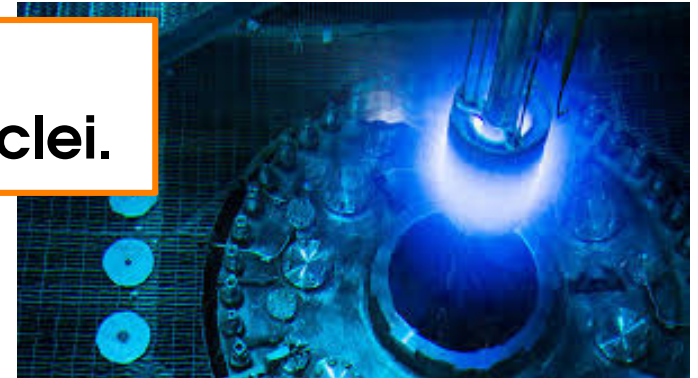
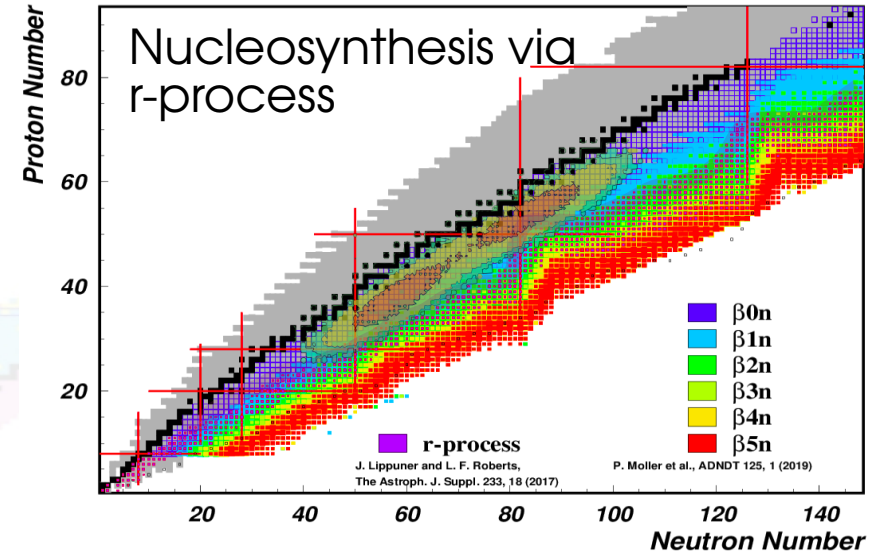
P.-G. Hansen¹
EP Division, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
and
B. Jonson
Department of Physics, Chalmers University of Technology, Göteborg, Sweden

Beta-delayed neutron emission becomes the dominant decay channel far from stability !

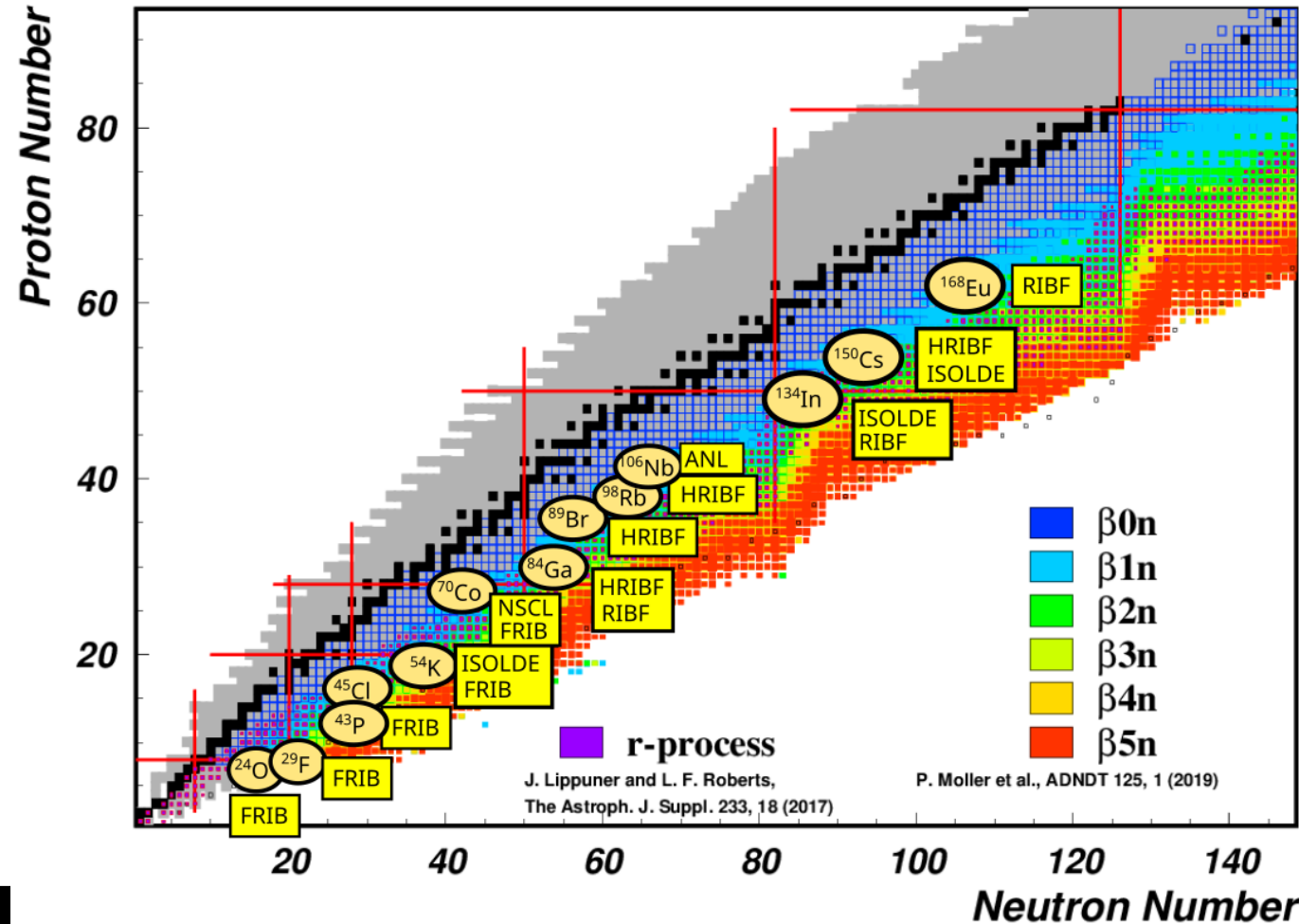
- **Access** to isotopes with large P_{xn}
- Increasing Q_{β} and decreasing S_n .



Prevalent decay mode for most of the neutron-rich nuclei.



Neutron spectroscopy with VANDLE/INDIE/3He α /BRIKEN/NEXT



Publications:

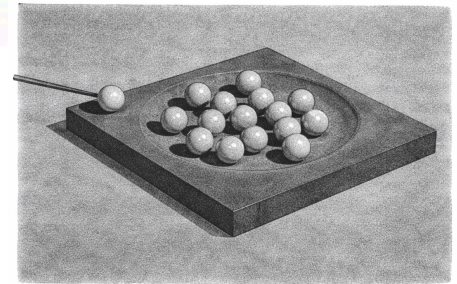
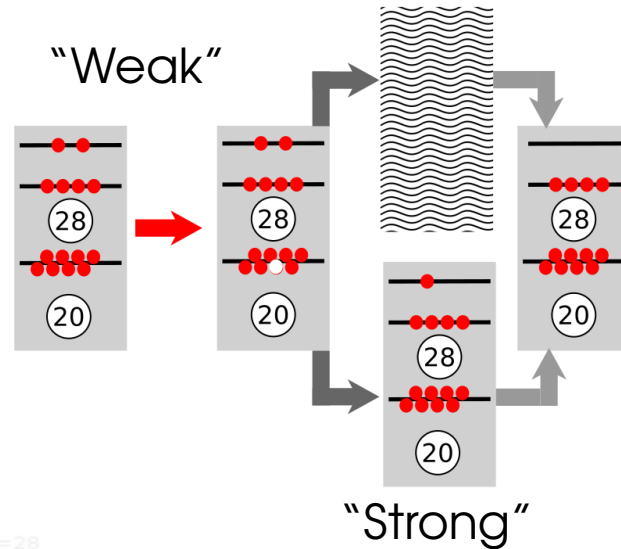
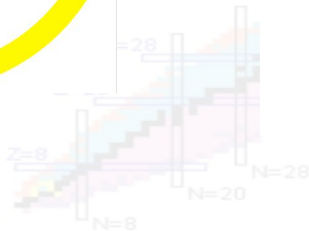
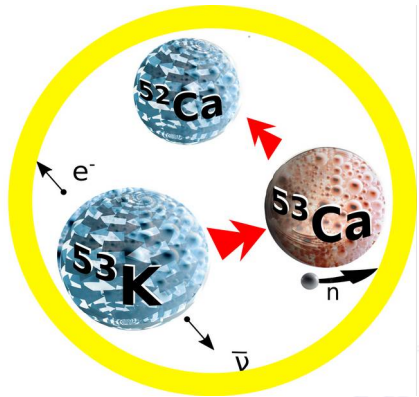
Phys.Rev.Lett. 111, 132502 (2013)
 Phys.Rev.Lett. 117, 092502 (2016)
 Acta Phys.Pol. B49, 417 (2018)
 NIM A946, 1 162528 (2019)
 NIM A1020, (2021), 165881
 Phys.Rev. C 100, 031302(R) (2019)
 Phys.Rev. C 102, 044331 (2020)
 Nucl.Data Sheets 173, 144 (2021)
 Phys.Lett. B 816, 136266 (2021)
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 Phys.Rev. C 106, 044320 (2022)
 Phys.Rev.Lett. 129, 172701 (2022)
 Phys. Rev. C 106, 044320 (2022)
 Astrophys.J. 936, 107 (2022)
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 Phys.Rev. C 108, 014314 (2023)
 Phys.Rev. C 108, 064307 (2023)
 Phys.Rev.Lett. 133, 042501 (2024)
 Phys.Rev. C 109, 064309 (2024)
 Phys.Rev. C 110, 034323 (2024)
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 Nucl. Inst. Meth. .2025.170239
 Phys. Lett. B 866 (2025) 139576
 Nucl. Inst. Meth. (2025) 170239
 Phys. Rev. Lett. 134 (2025)172701
 Phys.Rev.Lett. 135, 152501 (2025)
 arXiv:2412.04333 (nucl-ex)
 (accepted to Phys. Rev. Lett)
 Phys. Rev. Lett. 136, 092502(2026)

Beta-decay and neutron emission - a strained relationship

Phase space factor
 B(GT) -shell structure
 GT- selection rules.



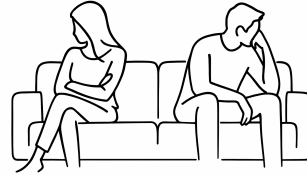
Angular momentum conservation
 Transmission coefficients
 Reaction mechanism
 (direct or compound)



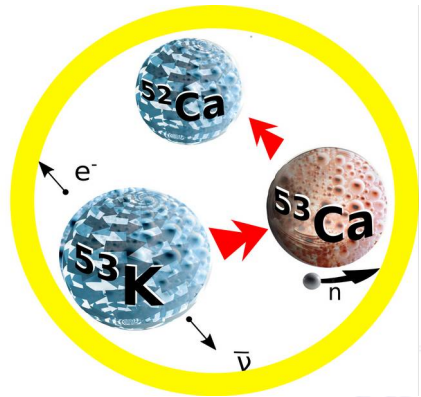
Bohr's model of a neutron-nucleus collision, Nature 137, 351 (1936).

Does neutron emission proceed via intermediate “compound nucleus” stage ?

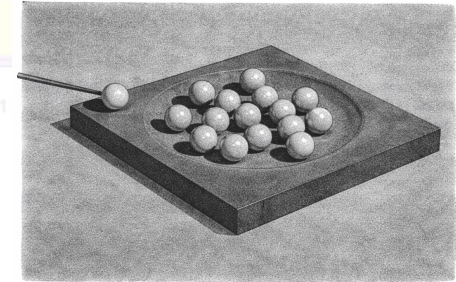
Selective Gamow-Teller transformations populate highly excited states in daughter nucleus.



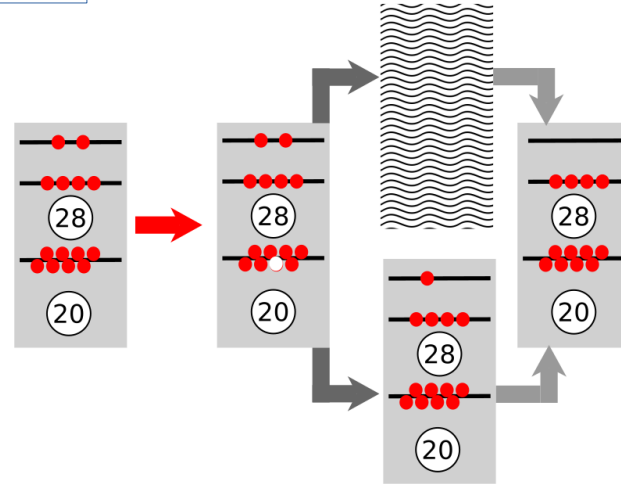
Particle emission from C.N. modeled with Hauser-Feshbach formalism, depends only on spins, parities and E^* ...



T. Kawano, P. Möller, and W. B. Wilson, Phys. Rev. C 78, 054601 (2008)



Bohr's model of a neutron-nucleus collision, Nature 137, 351 (1936).



... direct neutron emission, may depend also on details of nuclear structure.

Can beta-delayed neutron emission be used as surrogate reaction ?

“Evidence of nonstatistical neutron emission following β -decay near doubly magic ^{132}Sn ”
 J. Heideman et al. (IDS Collaboration) Phys. Rev. C 108, 024311(2023)
 Z. Y. Xu et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 133, 042501 (2024)
 P. Dyszel et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. (2025)

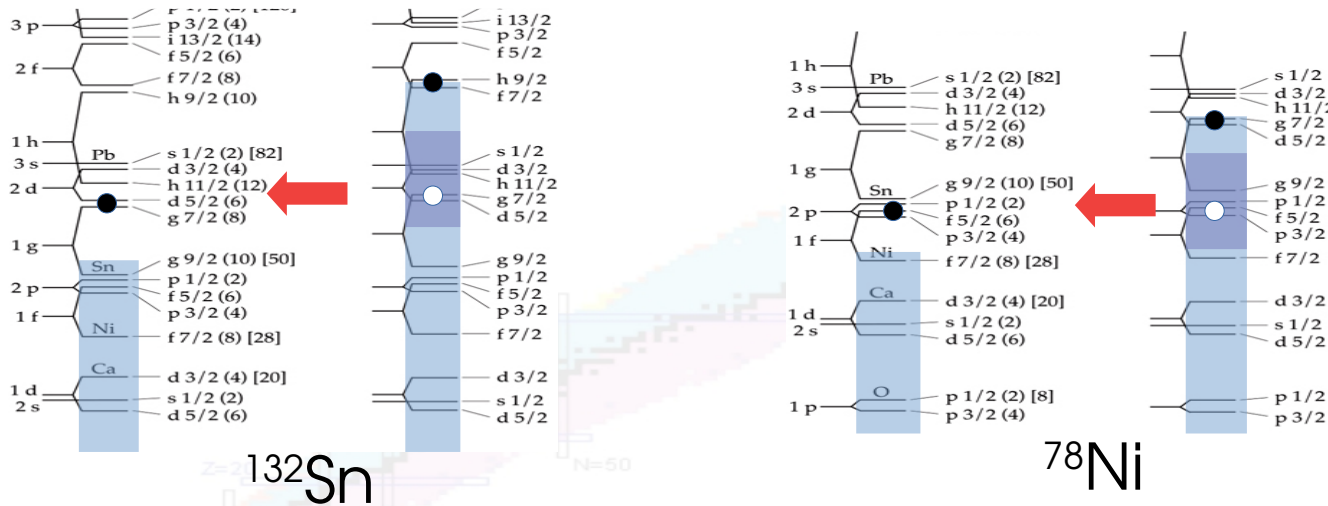
Gamow-Teller decays and shell structure far from stability

ν occupied $\rightarrow \pi$ empty

Heavy and medium mass nuclei:

Beta decay populates highly-excited, neutron unbound, **particle-hole** states,

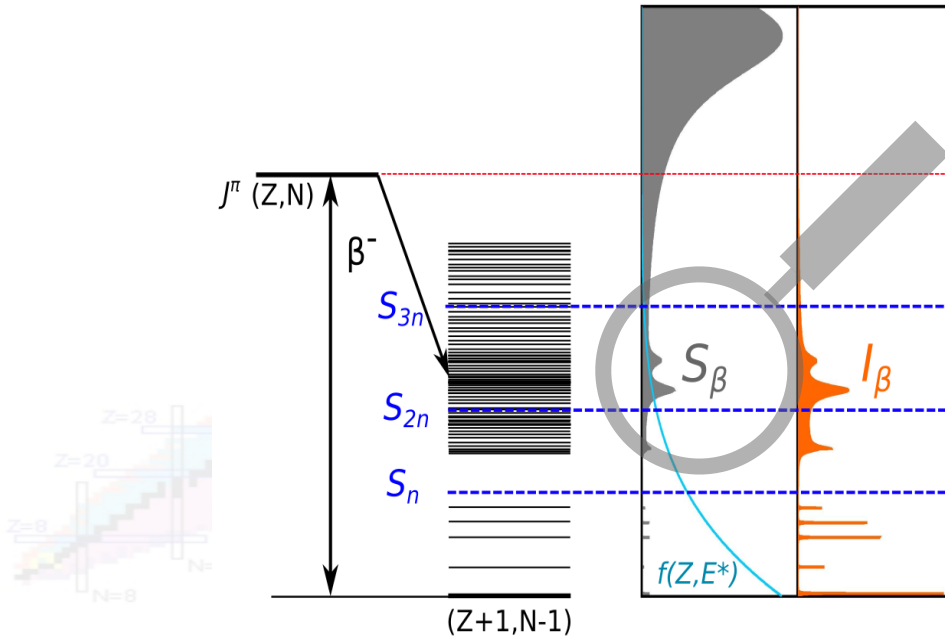
GT: spin-orbit partners only



GT - transitions generate **highly excited states** in neutron-rich nuclei !

Beta-delayed neutron emission

$$\frac{1}{T_{1/2}} = \sum_{E_i \geq 0}^{E_i \leq Q_\beta} S_\beta(E_i) \times f(Z, Q_\beta - E_i) \quad S_\beta(E_i) = \langle \psi_f | \hat{O}_\beta | \psi_{mother} \rangle$$



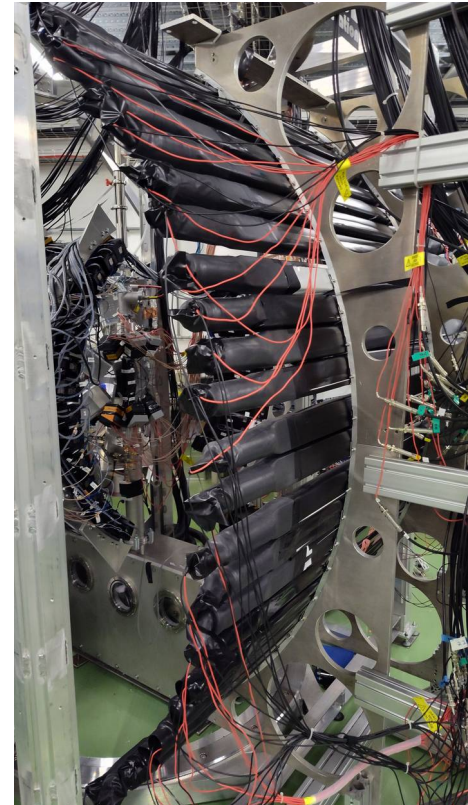
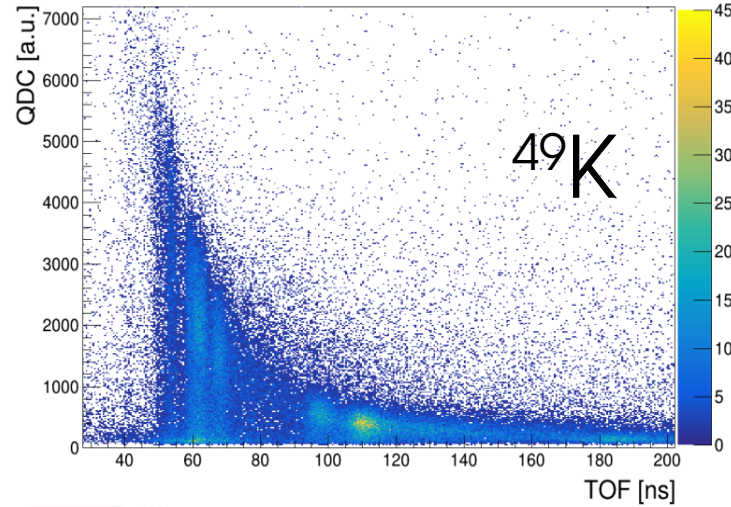
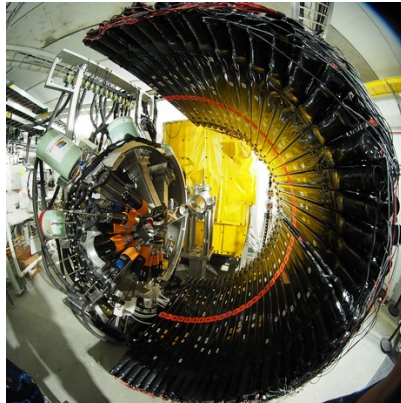
Traditionally used to study β -strength distribution.

(electrons and neutrinos are lousy observables)

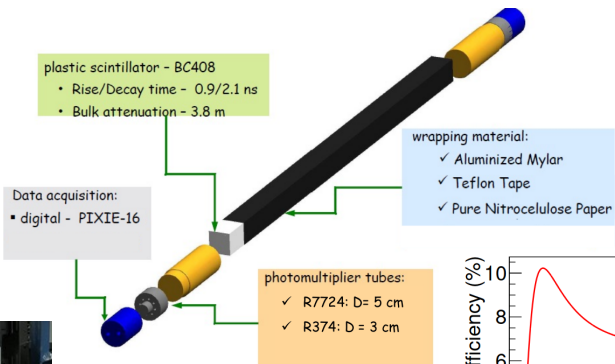
Large P_{xn} requires significant amount of strength S_β above S_{xn} !

TOF-based (digital) neutron detectors: energy measurements (<5 MeV)

$$TOF \sim \frac{L}{\sqrt{(E)}}$$



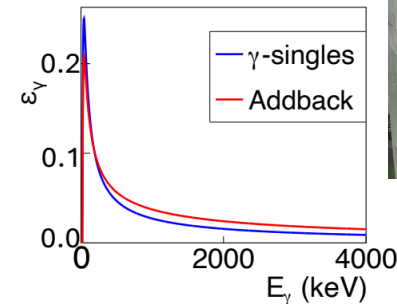
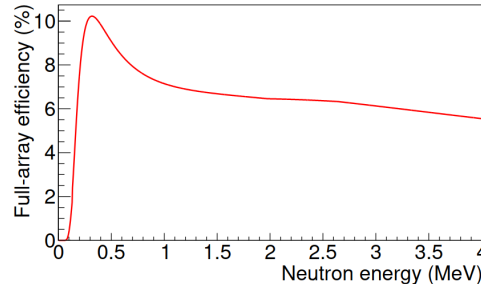
Segmented scintillator for ion implantation

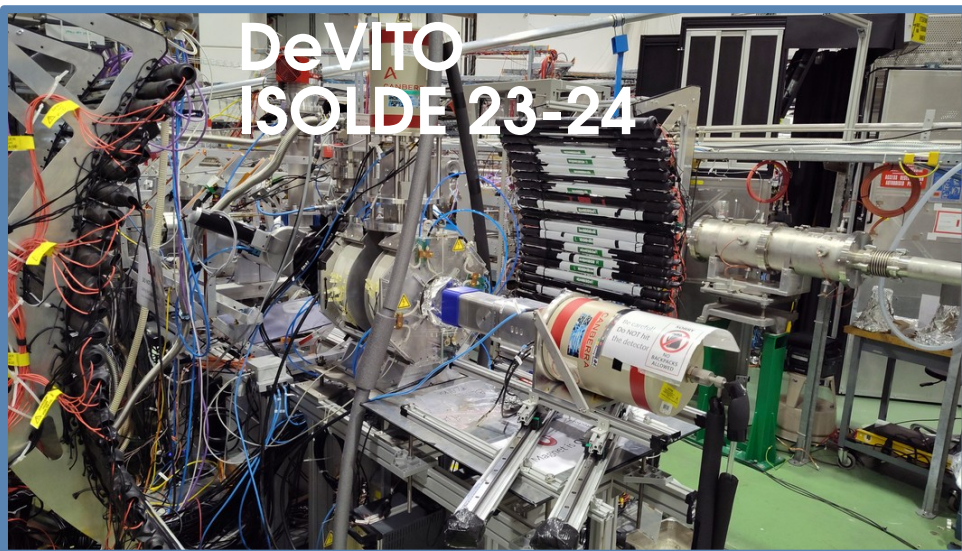
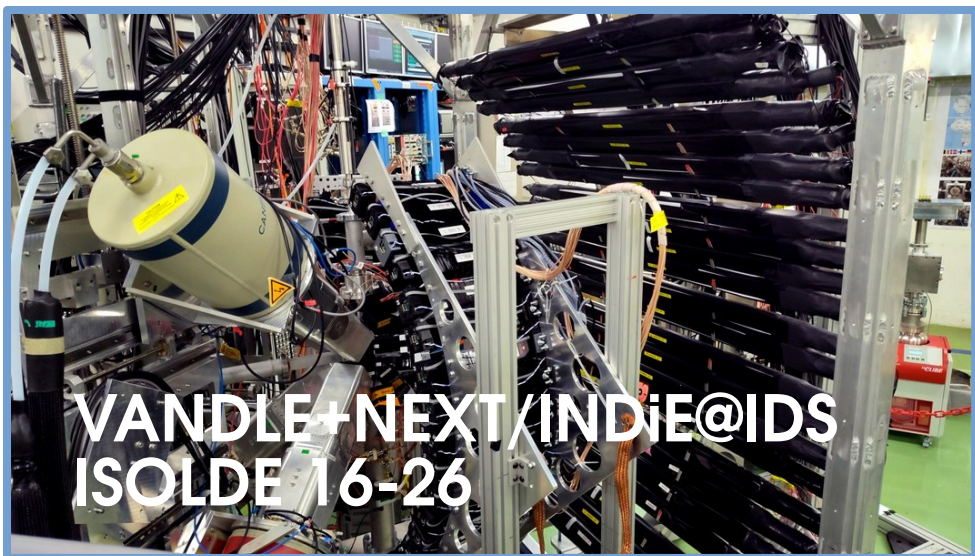
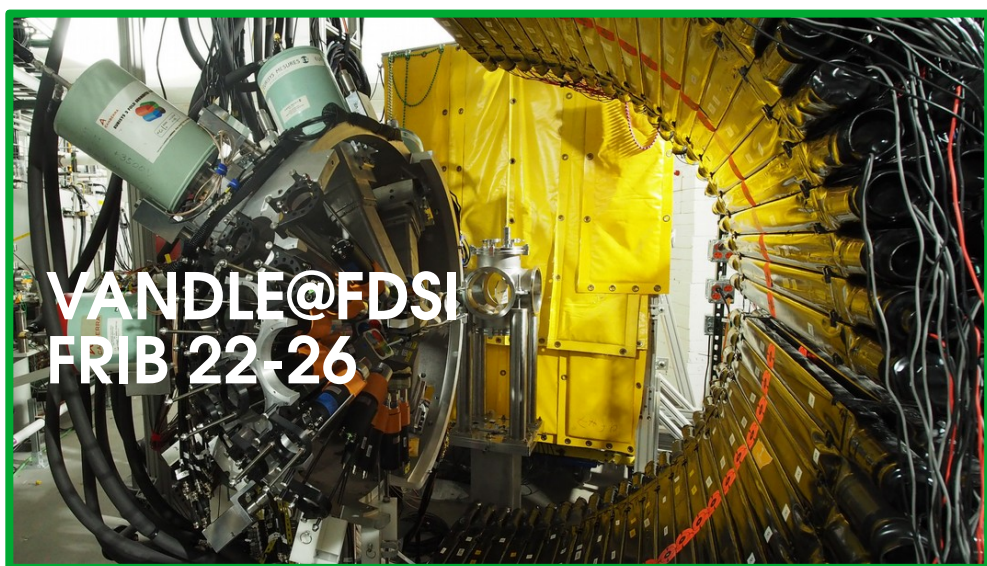


INDIE ~ 100cm TOF

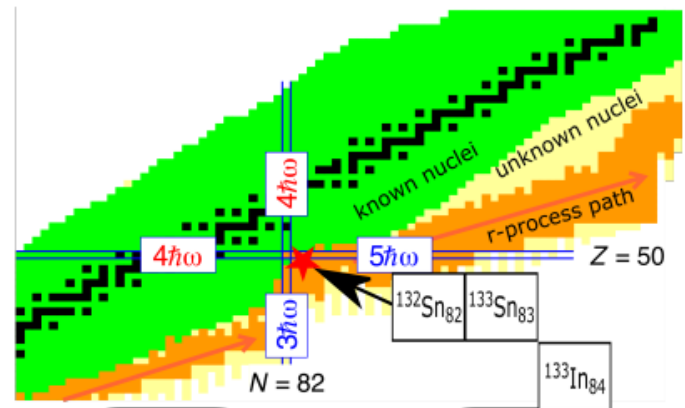


W.A.Peters et al.
NIM A836 (2016) 122–133

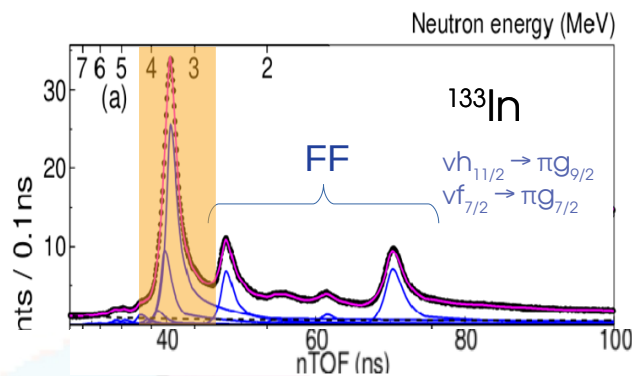




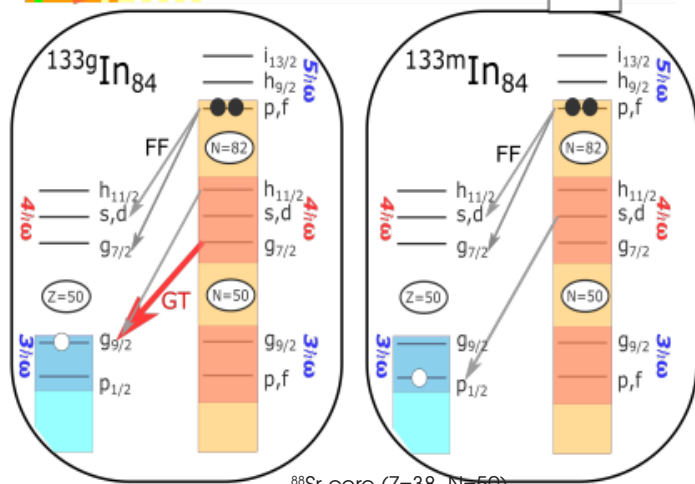
The decay of ^{133}In at Isolde Decay Station N=82 shell-gap, forbidden and allowed transitions



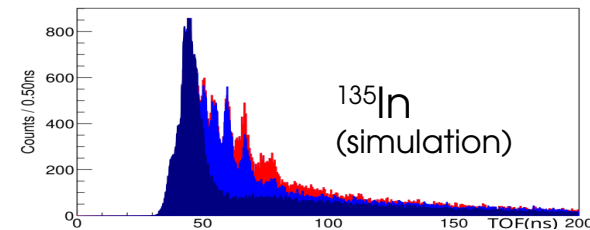
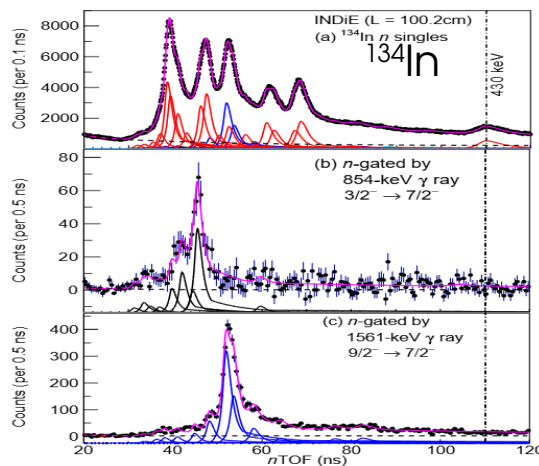
$\text{Ng}_{7/2} \rightarrow \pi\text{g}_{9/2}$



^{133}Te -5.3 MeV	^{134}Te -4.75 MeV	^{135}Te -1.76 MeV	^{136}Te 1.28 MeV	^{137}Te 2.17 MeV	^{138}Te 2.59 MeV	^{139}Te 3.7 MeV
^{132}Sb -2.5 MeV	^{133}Sb -1.81 MeV	^{134}Sb 0.85 MeV	^{135}Sb 4.77 MeV	^{136}Sb 5.15 MeV	^{137}Sb 6.29 MeV	^{138}Sb 6.58 MeV
^{131}Sn -3.05 MeV	^{132}Sn -2.84 MeV	^{133}Sn 0.69 MeV	^{134}Sn 4.42 MeV	^{135}Sn 5.32 MeV	^{136}Sn 5.45 MeV	^{137}Sn 6.29 MeV
^{130}In 2.61 MeV	^{131}In 4.04 MeV	^{132}In 6.78 MeV	^{133}In 10.79 MeV	^{134}In 8.83 MeV	^{135}In 11.25 MeV	^{136}In 11.59 MeV
^{129}Cd 3 MeV	^{130}Cd 3.65 MeV	^{131}Cd 6.62 MeV	^{132}Cd 9.49 MeV	^{133}Cd 10.2 MeV	^{134}Cd 10.16 MeV	^{135}Cd 11.08 MeV
^{128}Ag 5.96 MeV	^{129}Ag 7.3 MeV	^{130}Ag 9.15 MeV	^{131}Ag 12.3 MeV	^{132}Ag 12.74 MeV	^{133}Ag 13.31 MeV	

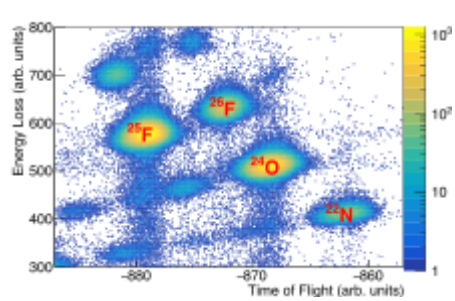


^{88}Sr core ($Z=38, N=50$),
neutrons $0g_{7/2}, 1d_{5/2}, 1d_{3/2}, 2s_{1/2}, 0h_{11/2}, 1f_{7/2}$
protons $1p_{1/2}, 0g_{9/2}, 0g_{7/2}, 1d_{5/2}, 1d_{3/2}, 2s_{1/2}$

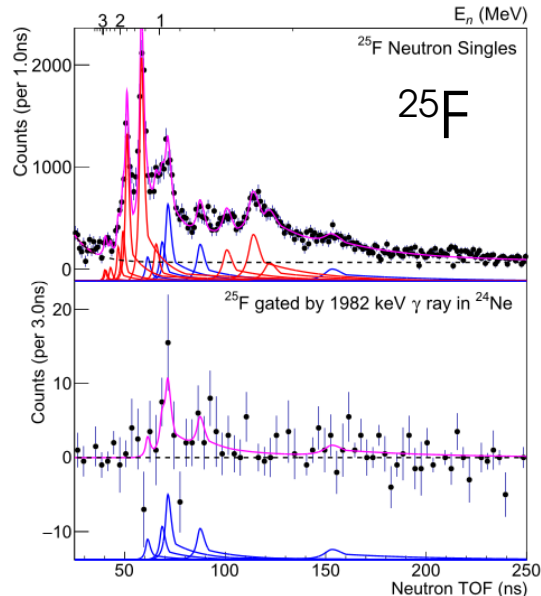
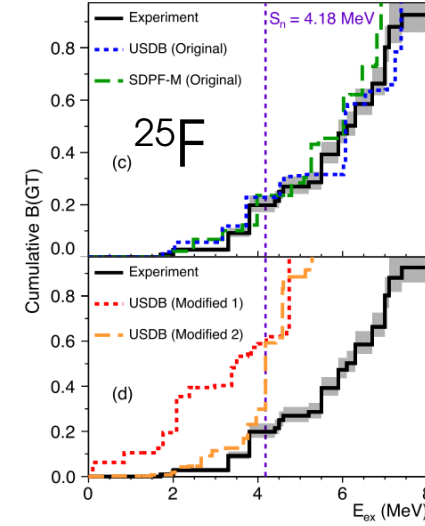
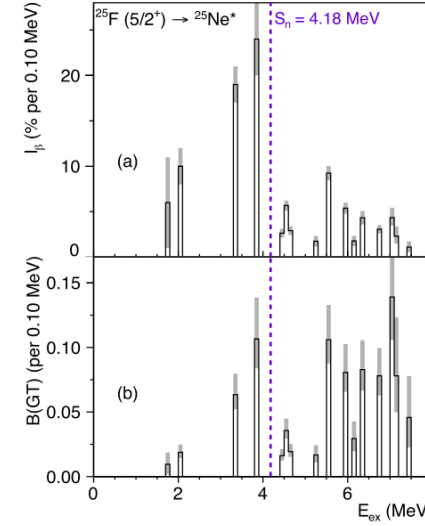
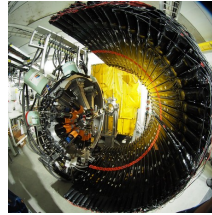


Z. Y. Xu et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 022501 (2023)
Z. Y. Xu et al. Phys. Rev. C 108, 014314 (2023)
P. Dyszel et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 135, 152501 (2025)

The evidence of $N = 16$ shell closure and β -delayed neutron decay of ^{25}F



236a 67.44 s β^- 100%	240a 3.28 ms β^- 100%	238a 602 ns β^- 100%	240a 136 ns β^- 100%	238a 50.7 ns β^- 100%	236a 14.7 ns β^- 100%
22F 4.23 s β^- 100%	23F 2.23 s β^- 100%	24F 384 ns β^- 100%	25F 81 ns β^- 100%	26F 6.6 ns β^- 100%	27F 5.3 ns β^- 100%
230 3.42 s β^- 100%	230 2.19 s β^- 100%	230 56 ns β^- 100%	240 72 ns β^- 100%	240 88 keV β^- 100%	240 0.00 ns β^- 100%
20W 136 ms β^- 100%	21W 85.3 ms β^- 100%	22W 29.9 ms β^- 100%	23W 16.2 ms β^- 100%	24W 52 ms β^- 100%	25W n ?
19C 46.3 ms β^- 100%	20C 16 ms β^- 100%	21C 250 ns β^- 100%	22C 4.1 ms β^- 100%	23C n ?	24C n ?



No evidence for disappearance of the $N=16$ shell closure for ^{24}O , ^{25}F and ^{25}Ne

$N=16$ shell quenching suggested by:
T. L. Tang, et al.
How Different is the Core of ^{25}F from ^{24}O g.s. ?,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 124 (2020) 212502.

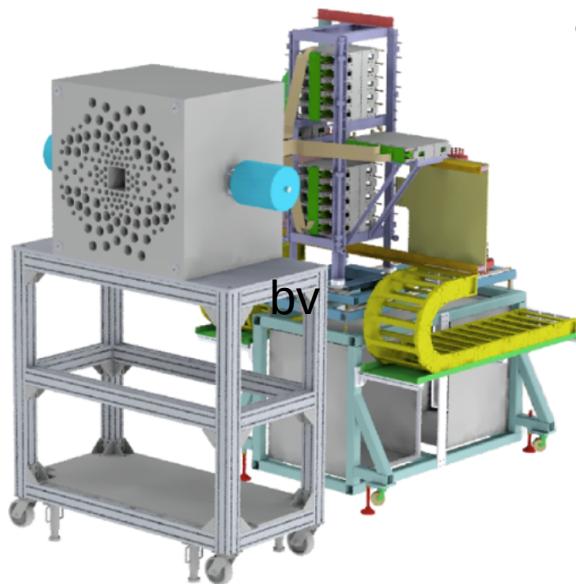
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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/physletb

Letter
The evidence of $N = 16$ shell closure and β -delayed neutron emission from ^{25}F

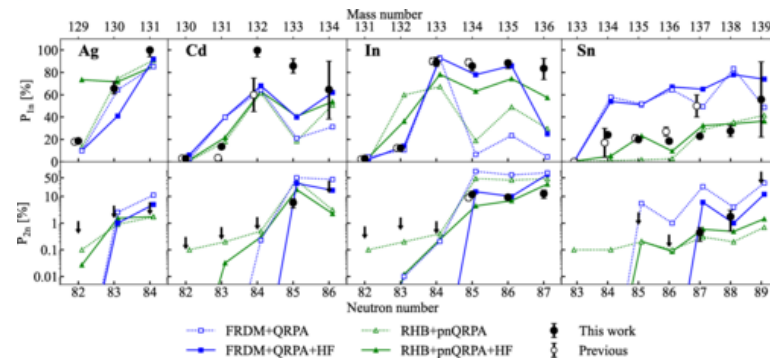
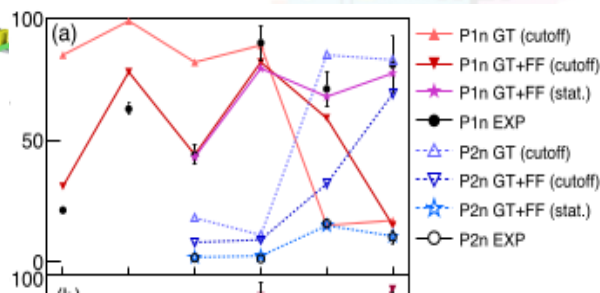
J.F. Peltier^a, Z.Y. Xu^a, I. Cox^a, R. Grzywacz^{a,b}, R.S. Lubna^c, N. Kitamura^d, S. Neupane^e, J.M. Allmond^f, J. Christie^g, A.A. Doetsch^{h,i}, P. Dyszel^j, T. Gaballah^{k,l}, T.T. King^m, K. Kolosⁿ, S.N. Liddick^o, M. Madurga^p, T.H. Ogunbaku^q, B.M. Sherrill^r, K. Siegl^s

BRIKEN

Very efficient multi-neutron detection
 Insensitive to gamma-rays
 and n-scattering effects.



$$P_{1n} > P_{2n}$$

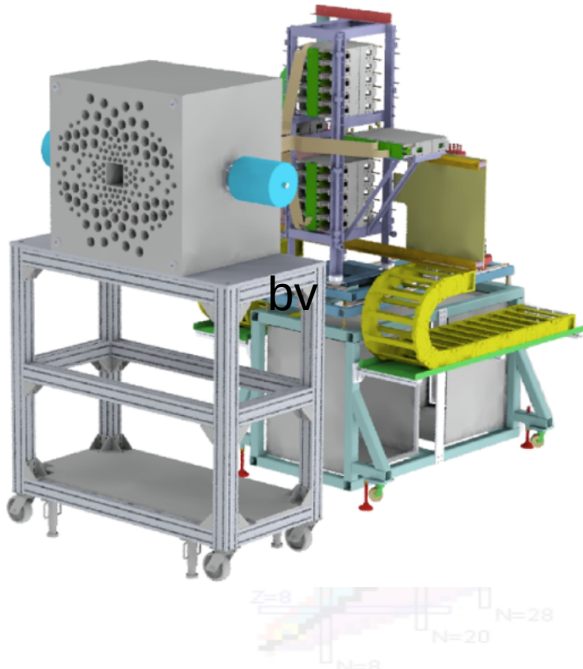


A. Tarifeno-Saldivia et al. *J. Instrum.* 12 P04006 (2017),
 A. Tolosa-Delgado et al. *NIM A* 925, 133(2018),
 B. C. Rasco et al. *NIM A* 911 79 (2018)

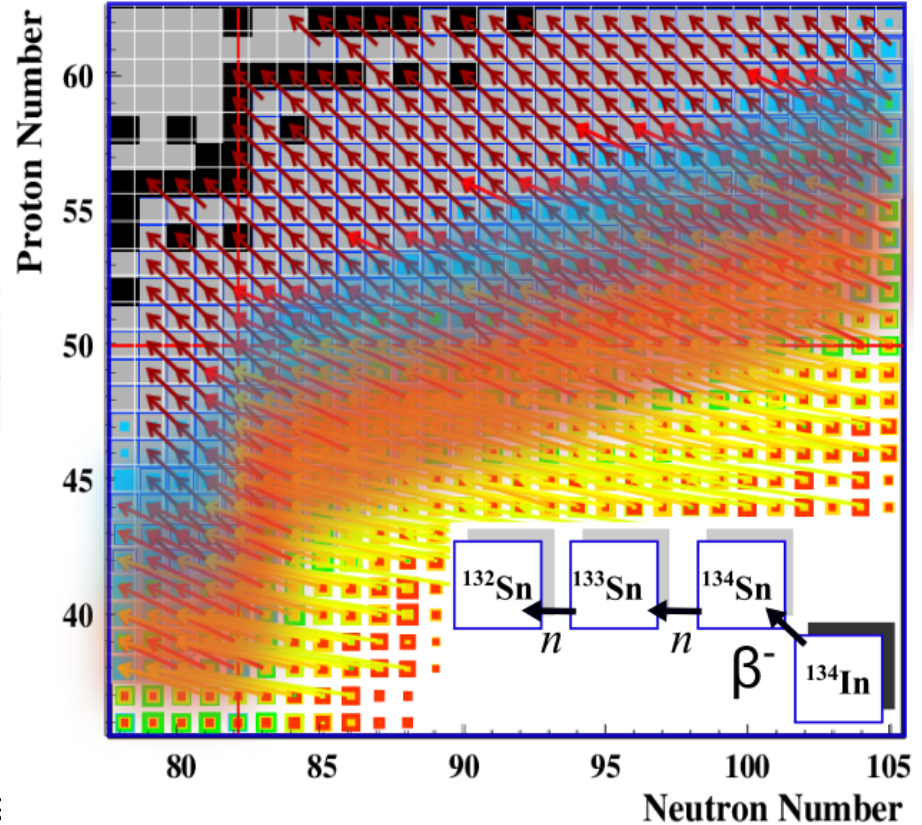
R. Yokoyama et al. *Phys. Rev. C* 100, 031302(R) (2019).
 R. Yokoyama et al. *PRC* 108, 064307 (2023)
 V. H. Phong et al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 129, 172701

P_{2n}/P_{1n} measurements with neutron counters

BRIKEN



$$P_{1n} > P_{2n}$$

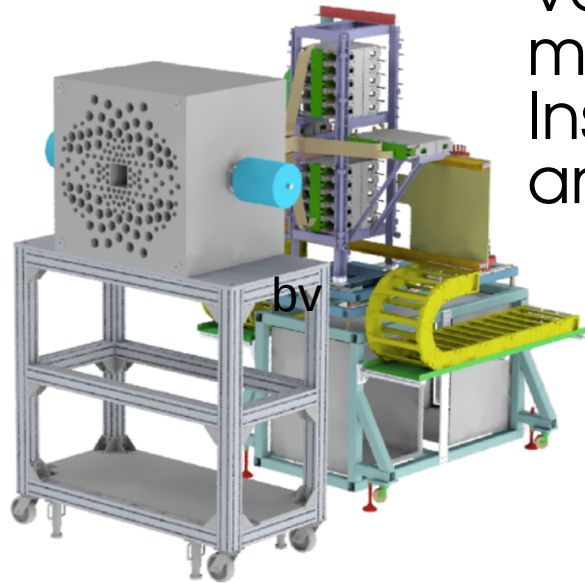


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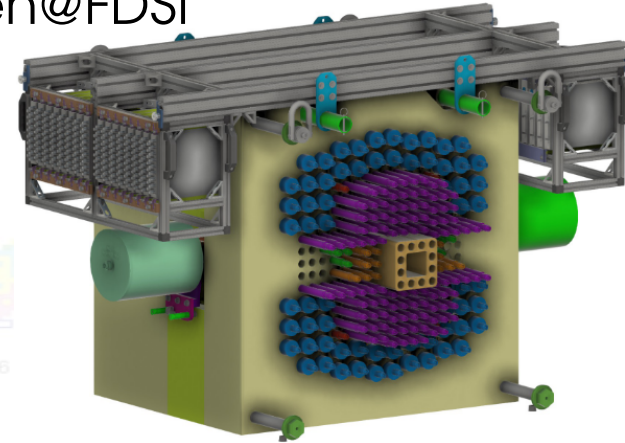
P_{2n}/P_{1n} measurements with neutron counters

BRIKEN

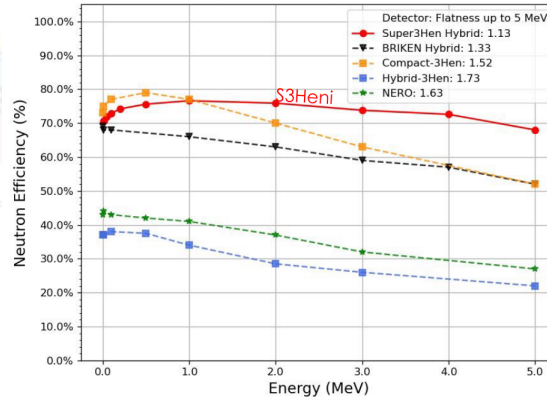


by

Super-3Hen@FDSi



Very efficient
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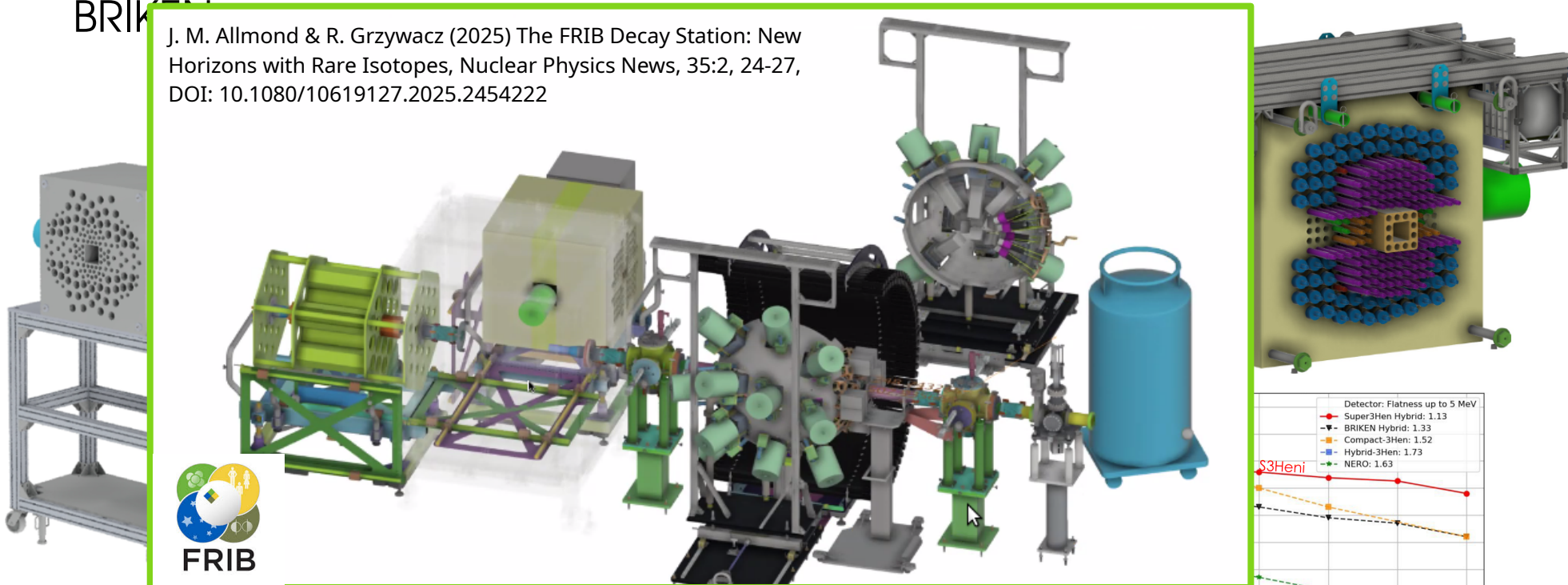
MCNP - James Huffman (MSU)
GEANT4 - Charlie Rasco (ORNL)

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P_{2n}/P_{1n} measurements with neutron counters

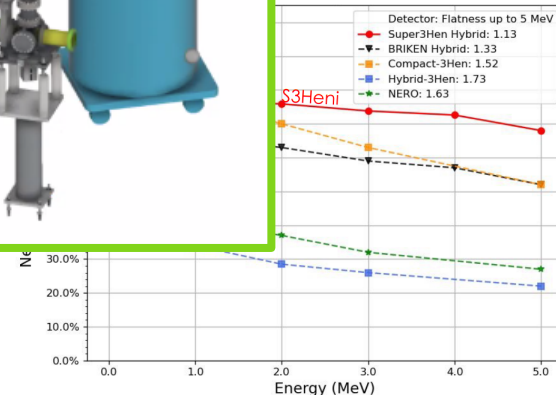
BRIKEN

J. M. Allmond & R. Grzywacz (2025) The FRIB Decay Station: New Horizons with Rare Isotopes, Nuclear Physics News, 35:2, 24-27, DOI: 10.1080/10619127.2025.2454222



Neutron number

- FRDM+QRPA
- FRDM+QRPA+HF
- RHB+pnQRPA
- RHB+pnQRPA+HF
- ⚡ This work
- ⚡ Previous



A. Tarifeno-Saldivia et al. *J. Instrum.* 12 P04006 (2017),
 A. Tolosa-Delgado et al. *NIM A* 925, 133(2018),
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MCNP - James Huffman (MSU)
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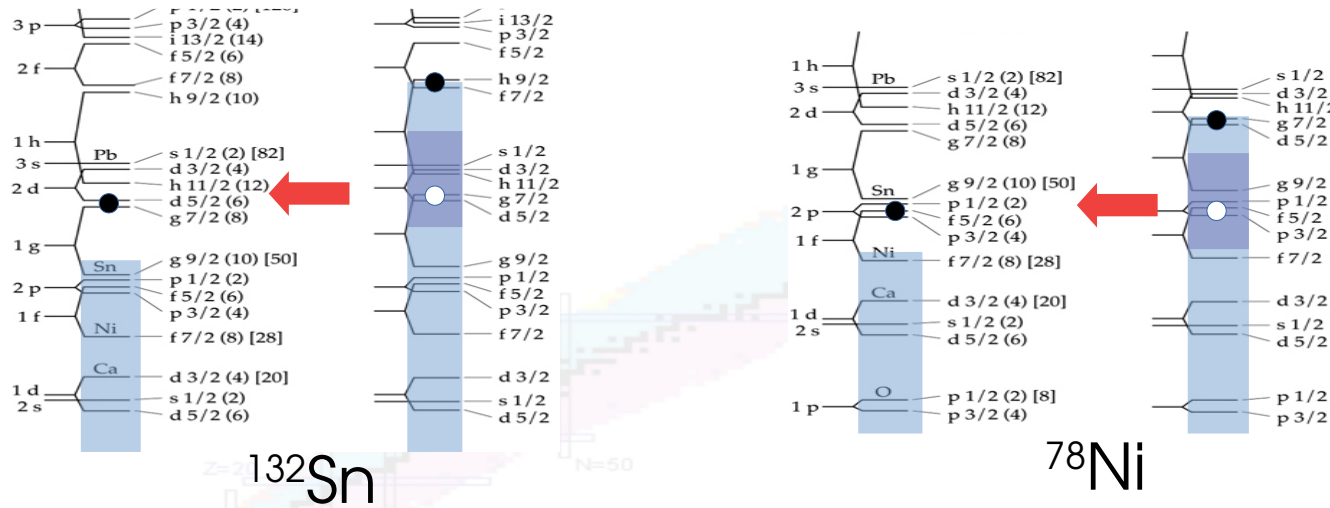
Gamow-Teller decays and shell structure far from stability

ν occupied $\rightarrow \pi$ empty

Heavy and medium mass nuclei:

Beta decay populates highly-excited, neutron unbound, **particle-hole** states,

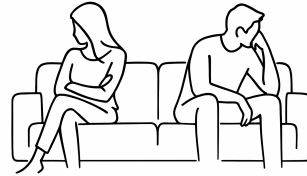
GT: spin-orbit partners only



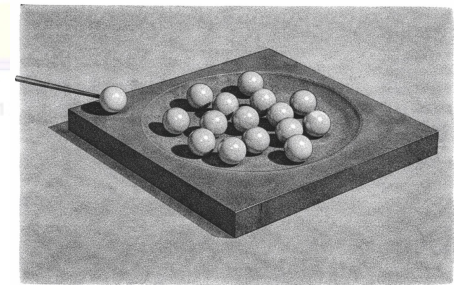
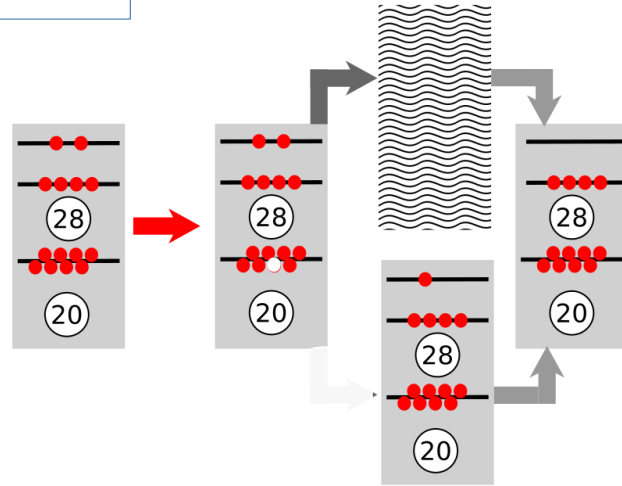
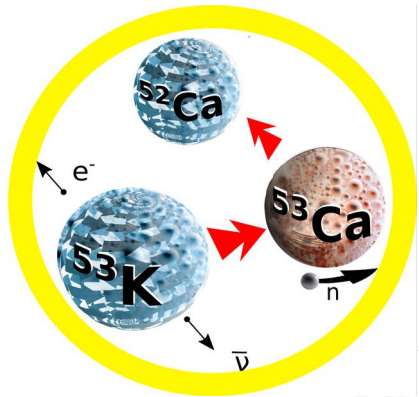
Neutron emitting states are very narrow (“long” lived) due to **small wavefunction overlap** between emitter and daughter

Does neutron emission proceed via intermediate “compound nucleus” stage ?

Selective Gamow-Teller transformations populate highly excited states in daughter nucleus.



Particle emission from C.N. modeled with Hauser-Feshbach formalism, depends only on spins, parities and E^* ...

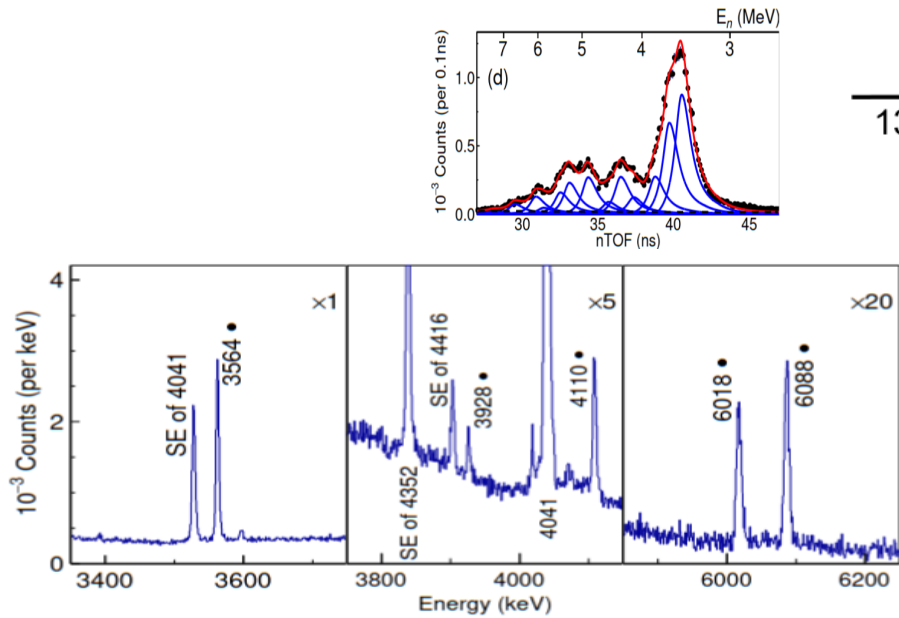


Bohr's model of a neutron-nucleus collision, Nature 137, 351 (1936).

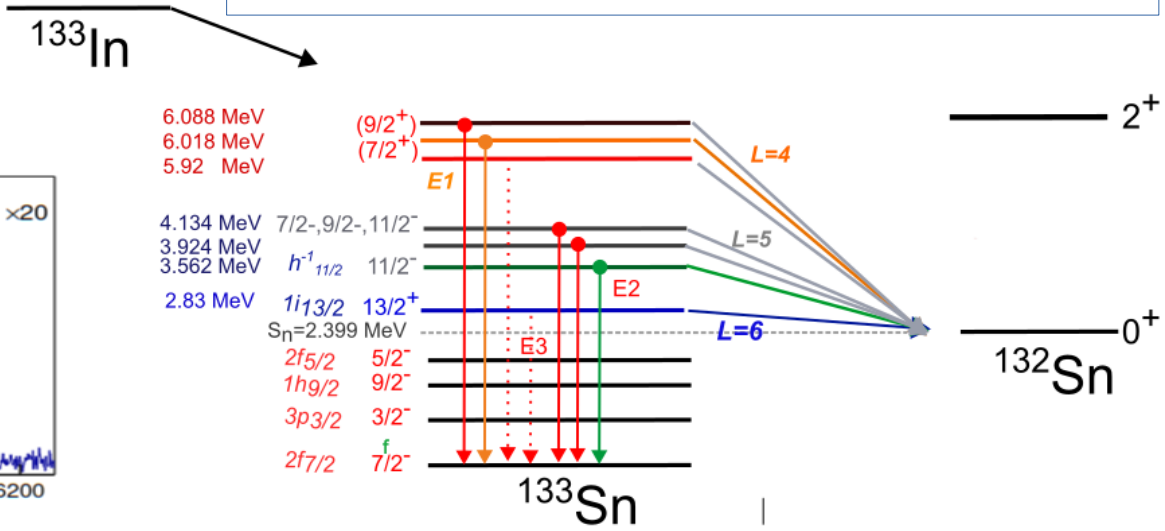
... direct neutron emission, may depend also on details of nuclear structure.

“Evidence of nonstatistical neutron emission following β -decay near doubly magic ^{132}Sn ”
 J. Heideman et al. (IDS Collaboration) Phys. Rev. C 108, 024311(2023)
 Z. Y. Xu et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 133, 042501 (2024)

γ -ray emission from neutron unbound states



$$\Gamma_\gamma \sim \Gamma_n < 1 \text{ keV} \ll 0.1\text{-}0.5 \text{ MeV}$$



Z. Y. Xu et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 133, 042501 (2024)

Neutron emitting states are **indeed** very narrow (“long” lived) due to **small wavefunction overlap** between emitter and daughter.

e.g. F.M. Nuh et al. Nuclear Physics A293(1977) 410, M. Piersa et al. Phys. Rev. C 99,(2019) 024304

Neutron and gamma-ray emission near S_n with MTAS

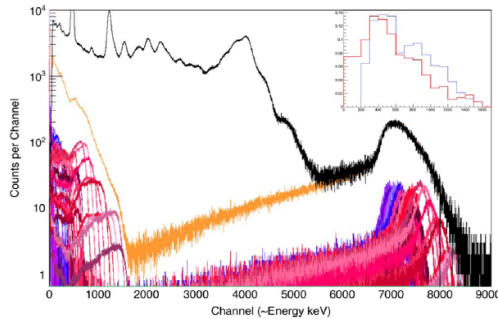
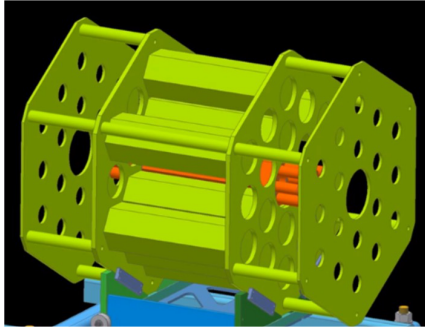
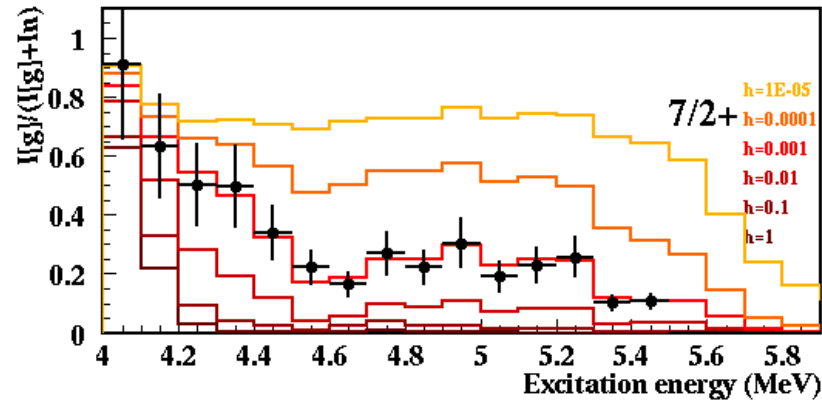
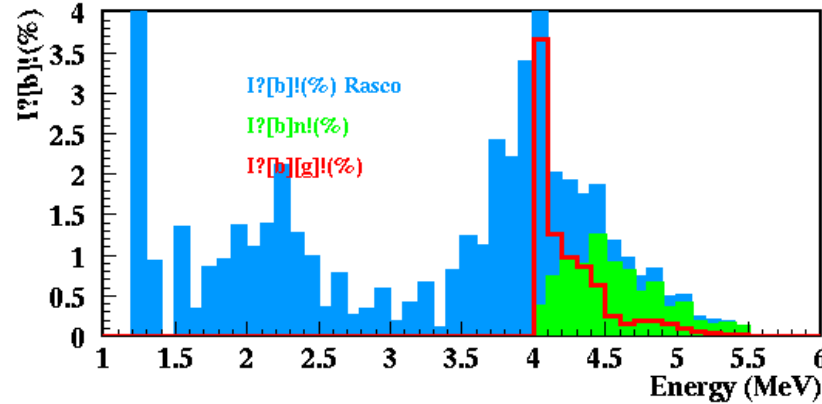


Fig. 12. The MTAS spectrum of ^{137}I decay (black) with the simulated response function of MTAS to the β -delayed neutrons (yellow—all βn neutrons, other colours—mono energetic neutrons). Inset shows the resulting neutron intensity per 100 keV vs. neutron energy (red) in comparison to the literature data based on [20] (blue). (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure caption, the reader is referred to the web version of this paper.)



Neutron emission
~1000 hindered
vs.
“natural width”

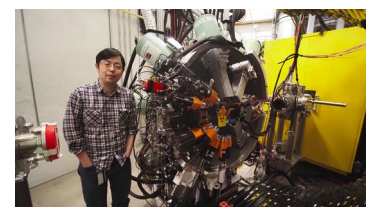
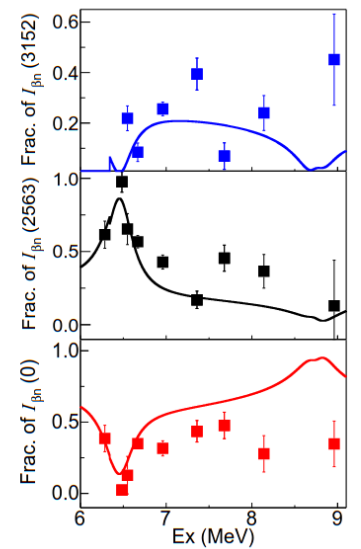
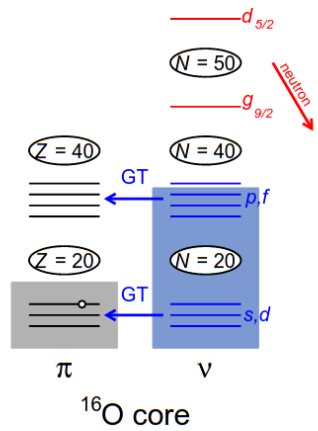
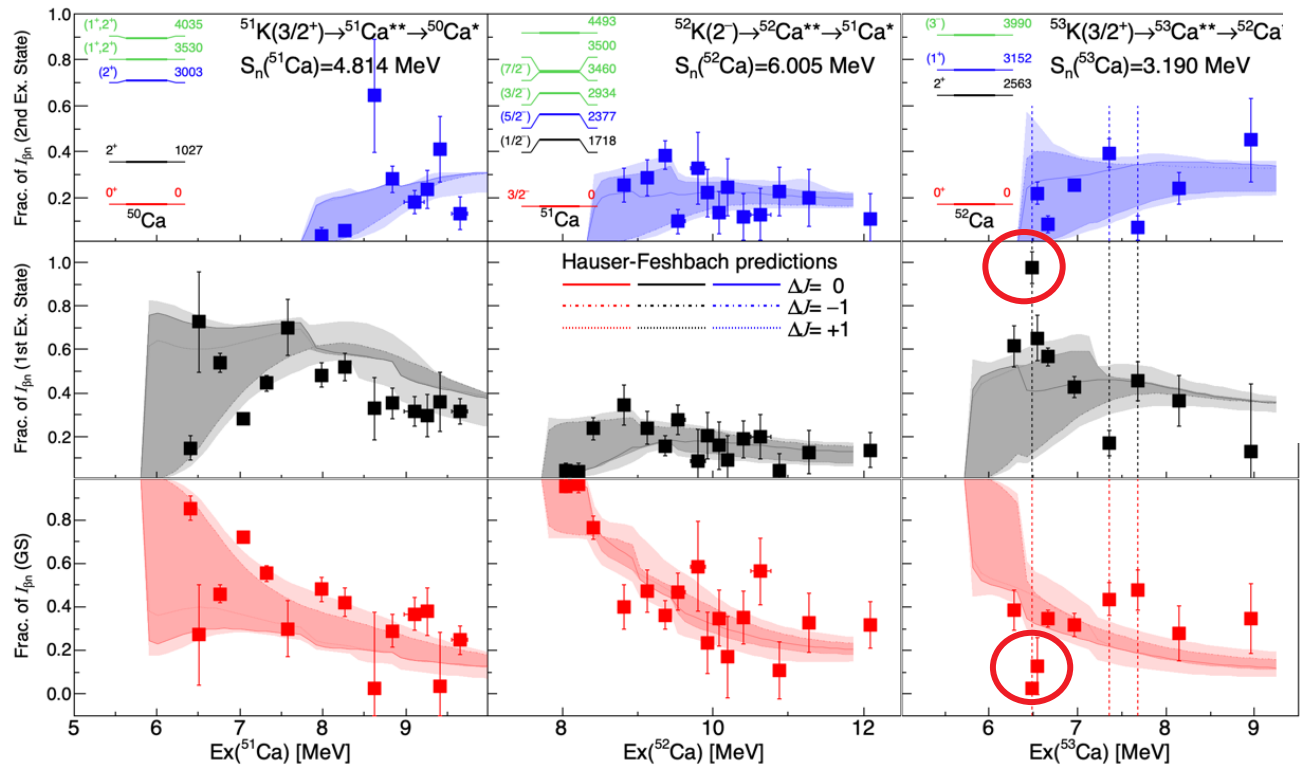
“Slow” emission
due to orbital angular
momentum cannot explain
the data !

M. Karny et al. NIM A 836, , 83, (2016)

B. Rasco et al. Phys. Rev. C 95, 054328 (2017)

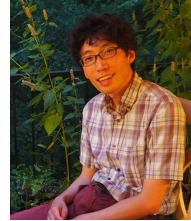
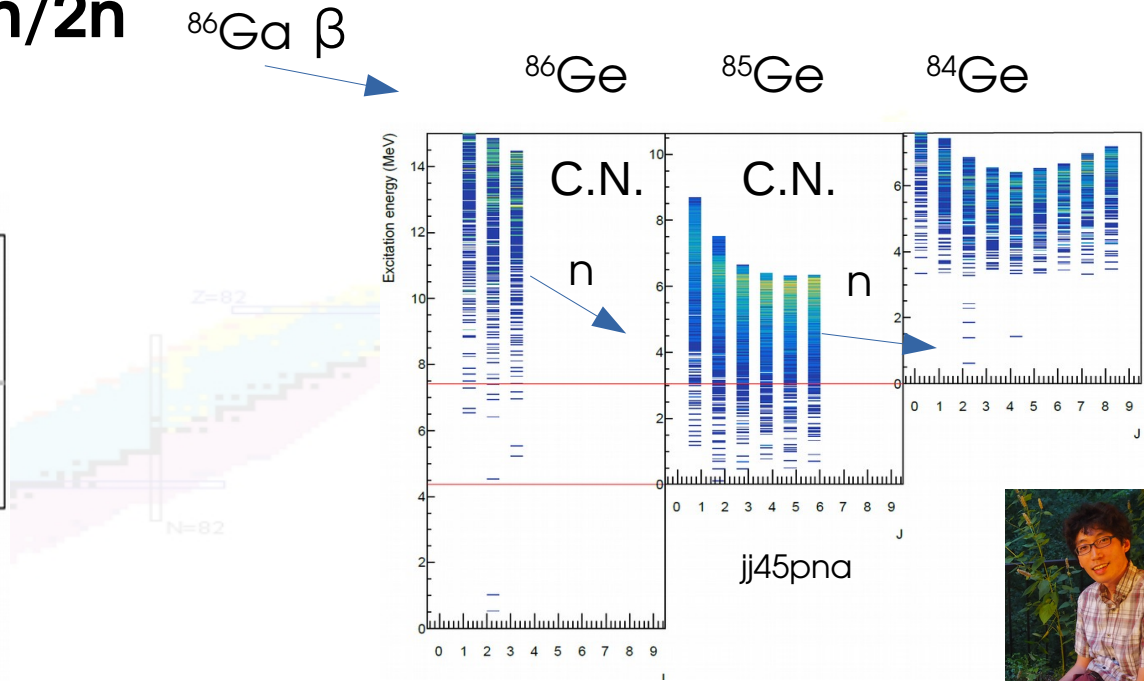
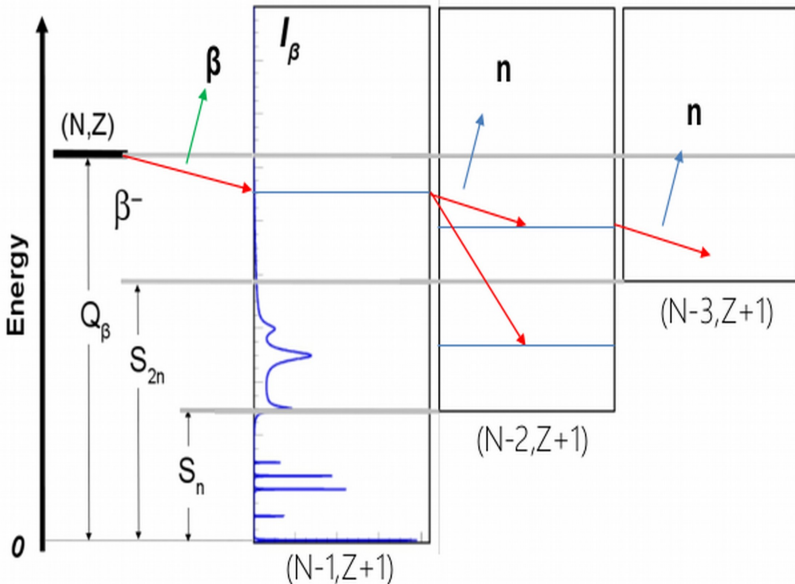
Statistical and doorway state neutron emission $^{51-53}\text{K}$

Decay of ^{53}K :
 Enhanced population of 2^+ in ^{52}Ca
 Reduced population of $0^+(\text{g.s.})$ in ^{52}Ca



βn -process and multi-neutron emission – need for $2n$ spectroscopy

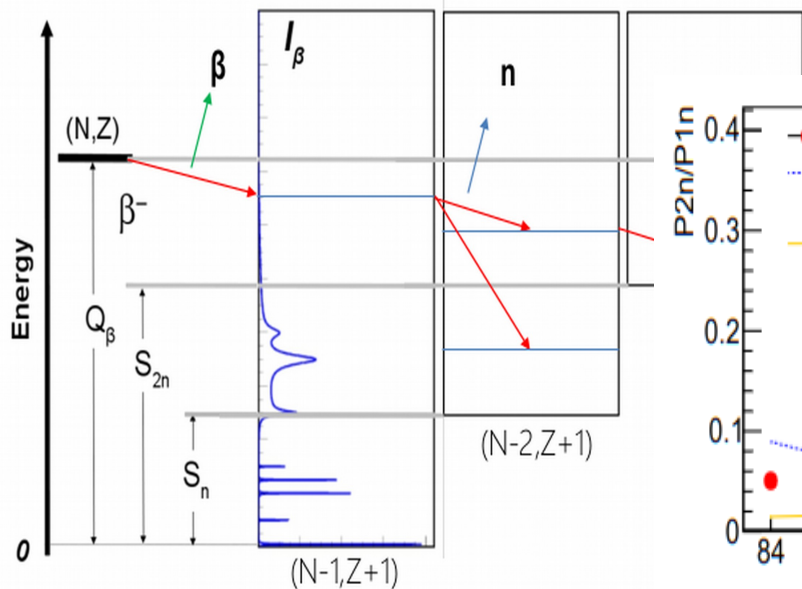
What determines relative $1n/2n$ emission probability?
Intermediate C.N. nuclei ?



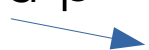
R. Yokoyama et al. Phys. Rev. C 100, 031302(R) (2019).
R. Yokoyama et al. PRC 108, 064307 (2023)

βn -process and multi-neutron emission

What determines relative 1n/2n emission probability?



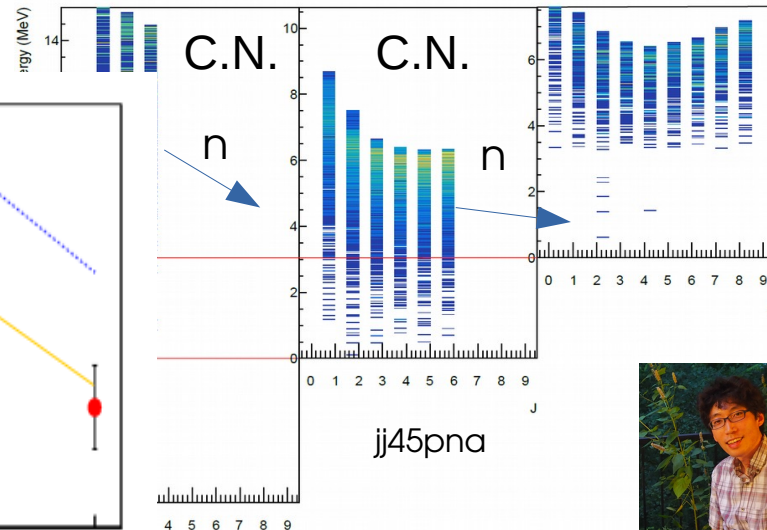
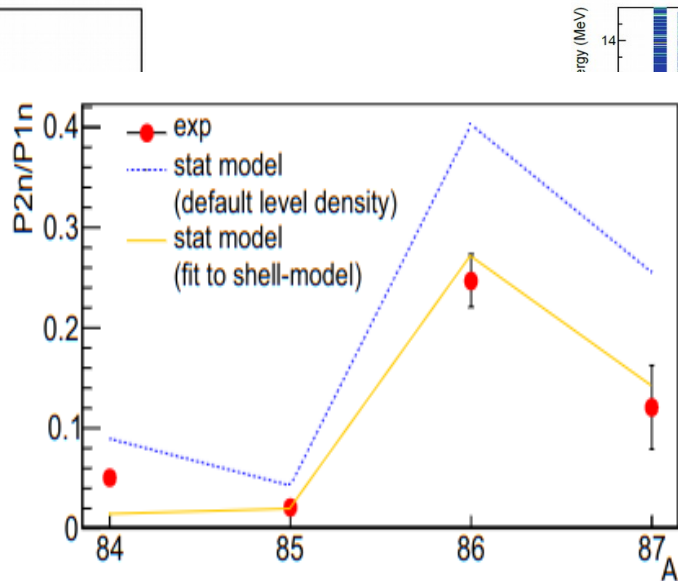
$^{86}\text{Ga} \beta$



^{86}Ge

^{85}Ge

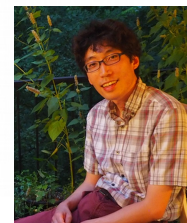
^{84}Ge



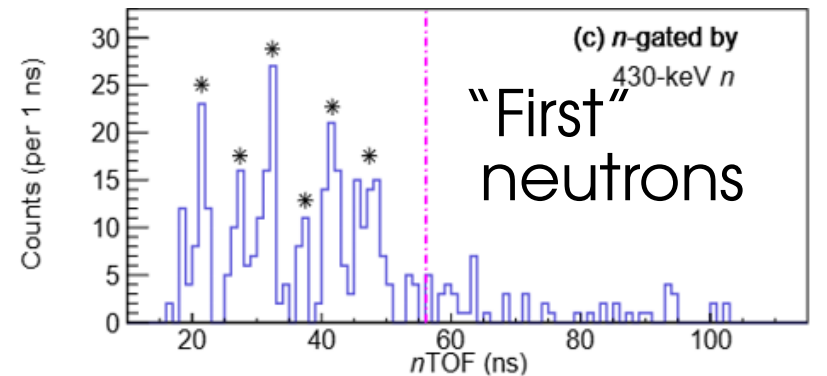
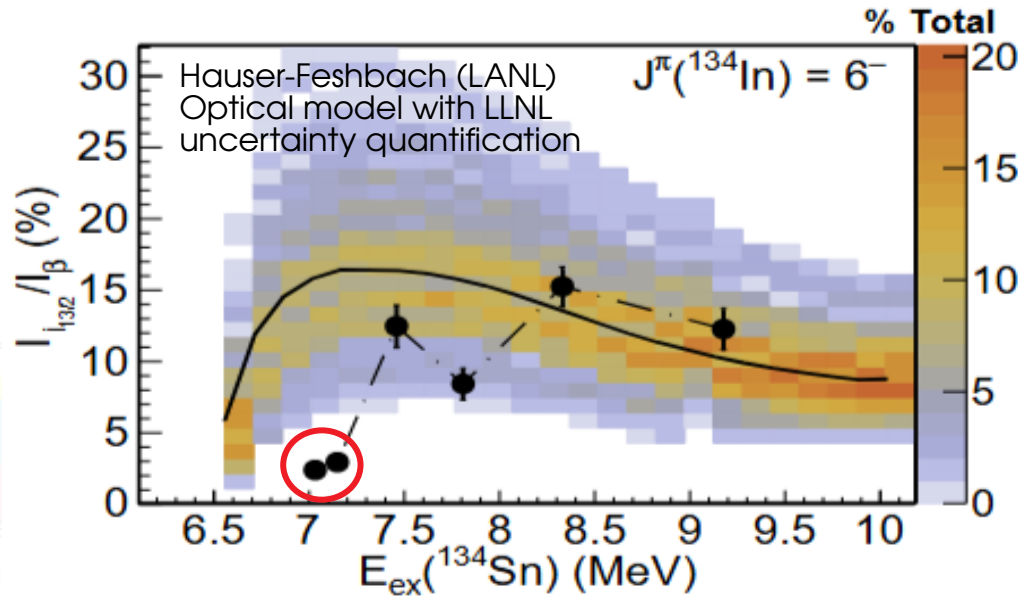
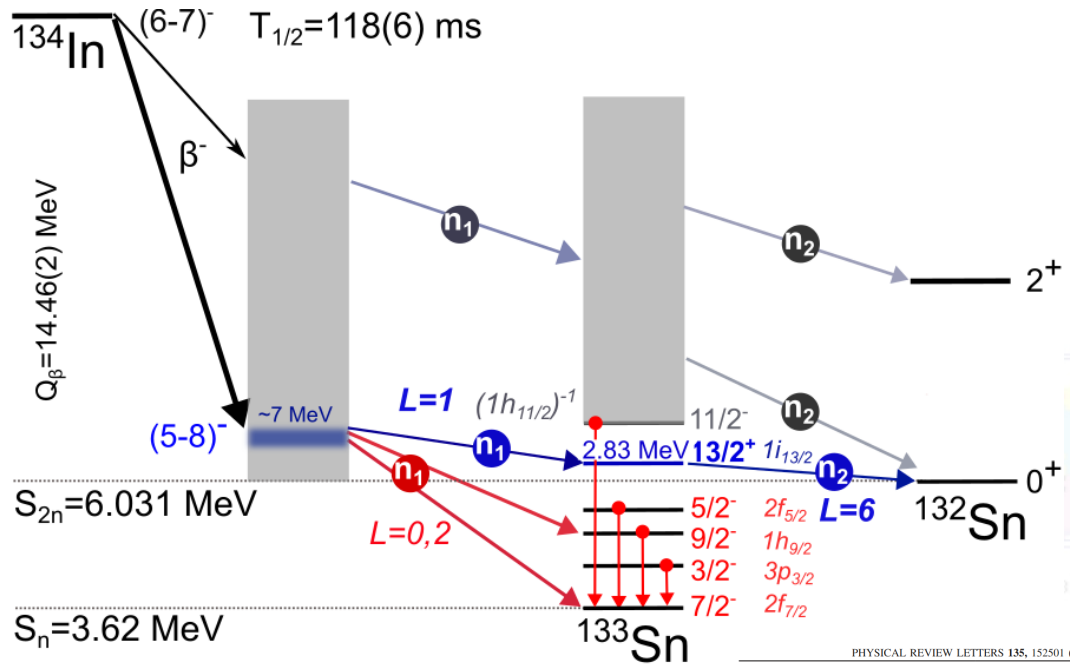
Shell-model level densities

R. Yokoyama et al. Phys. Rev. C 100, 031302(R) (2019).

R. Yokoyama et al. PRC 108, 064307 (2023)



Non-statistical population of 13/2+ state



PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 135, 152501 (2025)

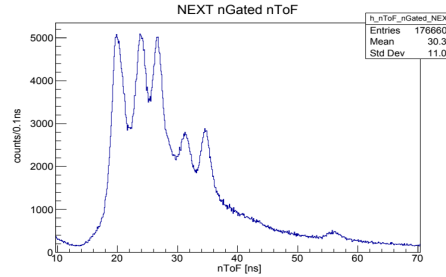
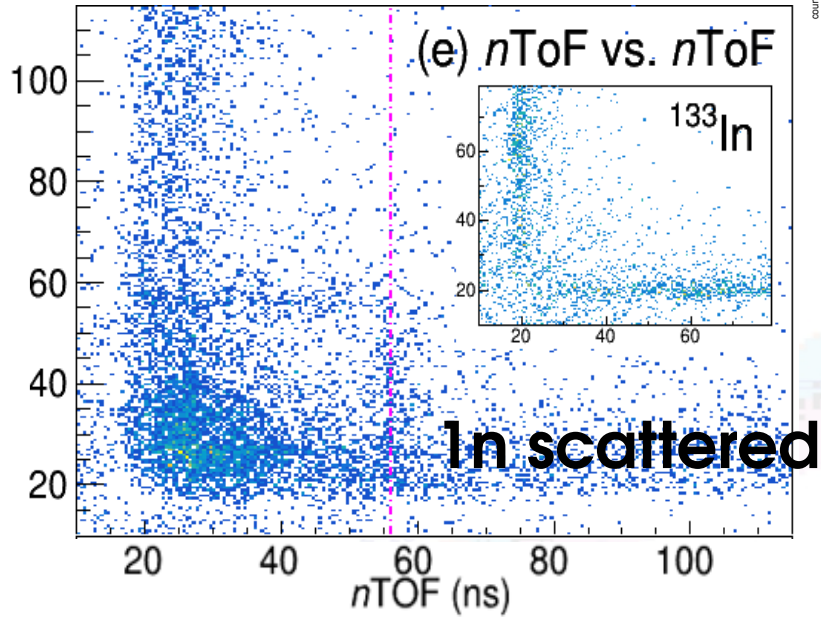
First β -Delayed Two-Neutron Spectroscopy of the r -Process Nucleus ^{134}In and Observation of the $i_{13/2}$ Single-Particle Neutron State in ^{133}Sn

P. Dyzeeł¹, R. Grzywacz², Z. Y. Xu³, N. Kitamura⁴, M. Kamiya⁵, A. Korgul⁶, M. Madurga⁷, S. Neupane⁸, A. Algora⁹, A. N. Andreyev¹⁰, M. Amoskiewicz¹¹, R. A. Bark¹², J. Benito¹³, N. Berrío¹⁴, M. J. G. Borge¹⁵, M. Caballero¹⁶, P. Chachala¹⁷, T. E. Cocoulias¹⁸, C. Costache¹⁹, J. G. Cubiss²⁰, H. DeWitte²¹, J. E. Escher²², D. Fernandez-Ruiz²³, A. Fijalkowska²⁴, L. M. Fraile²⁵, H. O. U. Fynbo²⁶, J. Gougeon²⁷, J. L. Herranz²⁸, A. Illana²⁹, P. M. Jones³⁰, D. S. Judson³¹, P. Kamińska³², T. Kawano³³, K. Kolos³⁴, M. Labiche³⁵, R. Licá³⁶, M. Llanos-Espósito³⁷, G. G. Delorenzo³⁸, N. Marginean³⁹, I. Michelon⁴⁰, C. Mihai⁴¹, E. Nichei⁴², C. Nemesu⁴³, J. S. Nieves⁴⁴, B. Olmosola⁴⁵, J. N. Orceño⁴⁶, C. A. A. Page⁴⁷, R. D. Page⁴⁸, J. Pakarinen⁴⁹, A. Perea⁵⁰, M. Piens-Silnikowska⁵¹, Z. Podolyák⁵², J. S. Prieto⁵³, M. Rajabali⁵⁴, J. Shaw⁵⁵, A. I. Sison⁵⁶, K. Solak⁵⁷, M. Stryczek⁵⁸, O. Tengblad⁵⁹, P. G. T. Vicente⁶⁰, N. Ward⁶¹, J. Wilson⁶², Z. Yue⁶³ and S. Zajda⁶⁴

S. Okumura, T. Kawano, P. Jaffke, P. Talou, S. Chiba; *Journal of Nucl. Sci. and Tech.*, **55** 1009-1023 (2018)
 A. E. Lovell, T. Kawano, S. Okumura, I. Stetcu, M. R. Mumpower, P. Talou; *Phys. Rev. C.*, **103** 14515 (2021)
 C.D. Pruitt, J. E. Escher, R. Rahman; *Phys. Rev. C.*, **107** 14602 (2023)

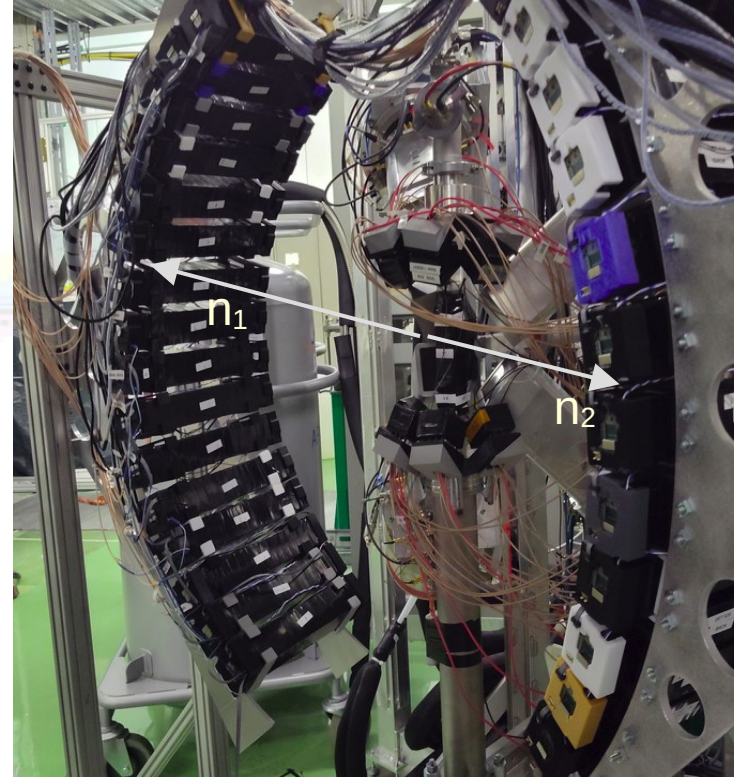
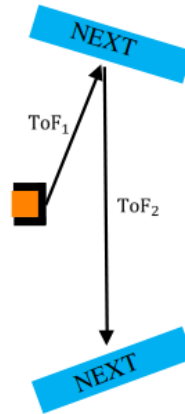
First $2n$ energy measurement in $\beta 2n$

$2n$
(NEXT/NEXT)



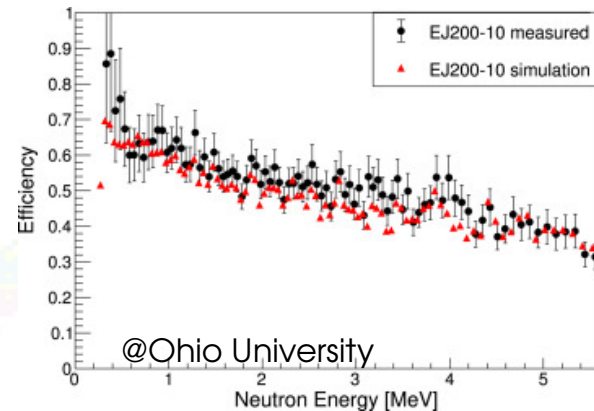
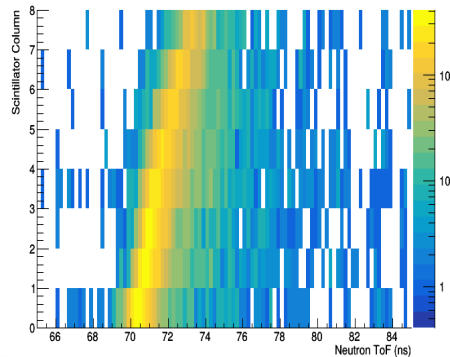
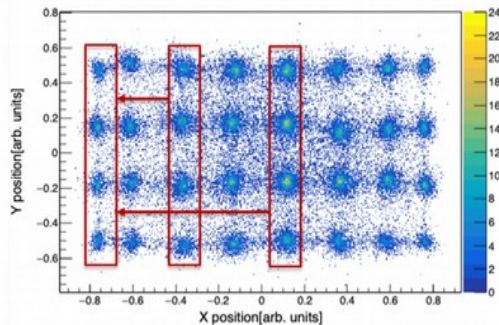
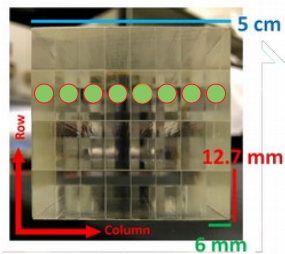
^{133}In ($P_{2n} < 1.2\%$)

^{134}In ($P_{2n} = 11.9\%$)



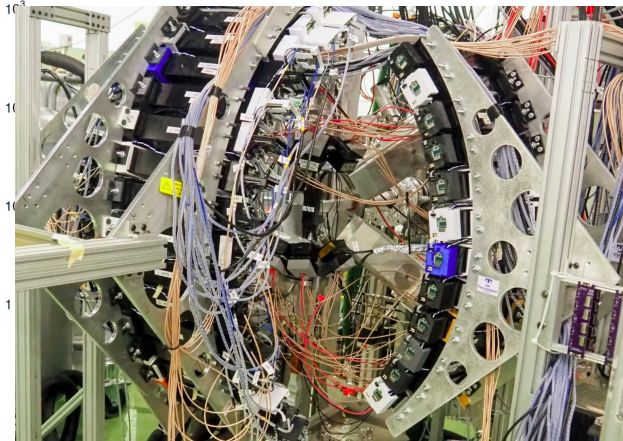
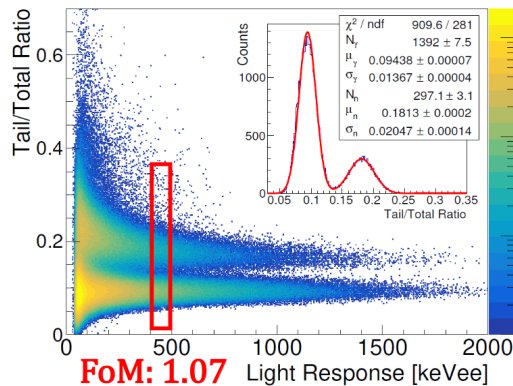
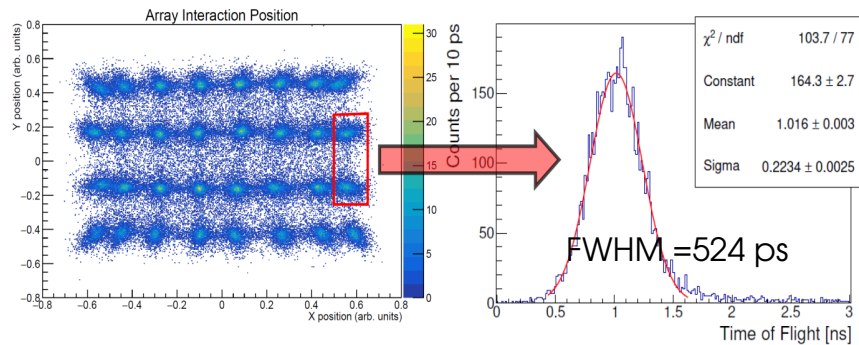
Neutron dEtector with Xn Tracking (NEXT)

Mono-energetic neutrons at the University of Kentucky



With ^{252}Cf source at UTK

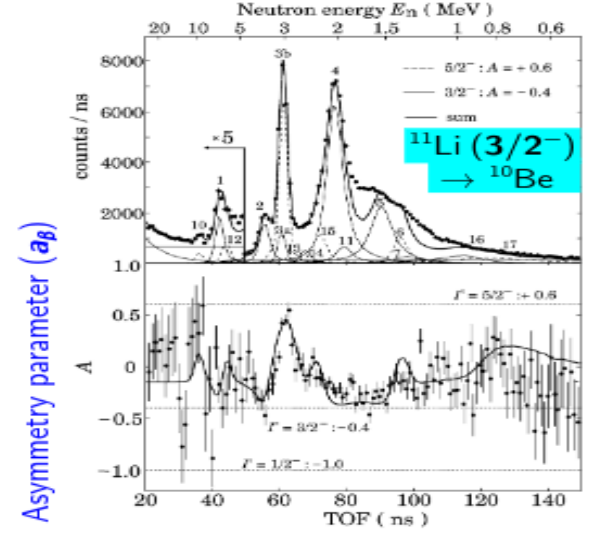
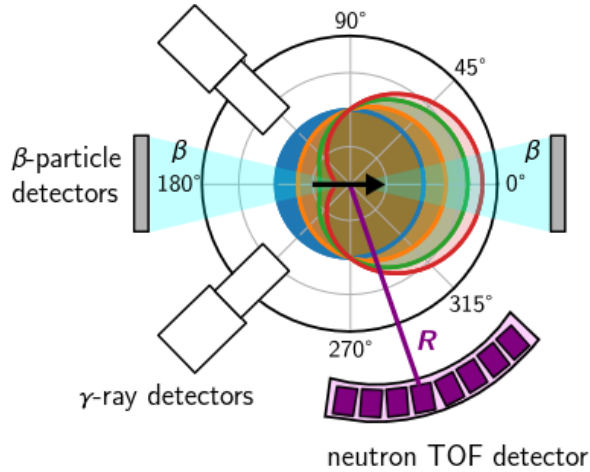
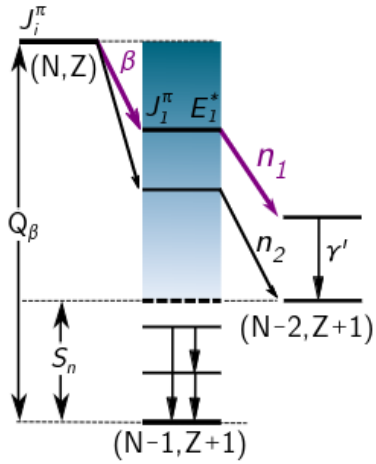
$$FoM = \frac{\bar{\mu}_y - \bar{\mu}_n}{2.35(\sigma_y + \sigma_n)}$$



J. Heideman et al. NIM A 946 (2019), 162528
S. Neupane NIM A 1020, 21 (2021), 165881

Anisotropic β -decay of spin-polarized nuclei (Osaka method)

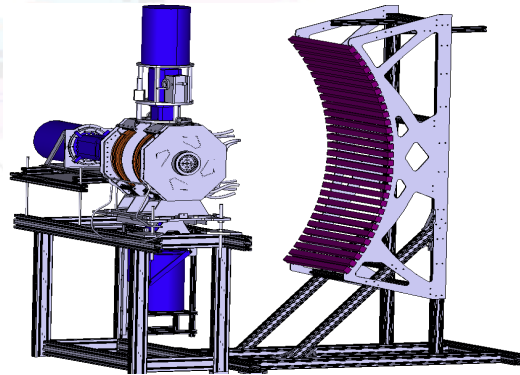
Spin-parity assignments from β -decay asymmetry



Hirayama et al., PLB 611, 239 (2005).

DeVITO
(ISOLDE)

Monika Piersa-Silkowska (CERN)



Angular distribution of β particles:

$$W(\theta) \sim 1 + a_{\beta} P \cos \theta \quad (\text{allowed } \beta \text{ transitions})$$

Asymmetry parameter a_{β} depends on the spins

$$a_{\beta} = \begin{cases} -1 & (l_f = l_i - 1) \\ \frac{-1/(l_i + 1) - 2\tau\sqrt{l_i/(l_i + 1)}}{1 + \tau^2} & (l_f = l_i) \\ \frac{l_i}{l_i + 1} & (l_f = l_i + 1) \end{cases}$$

τ – mixing ratio of the Fermi and GT transitions

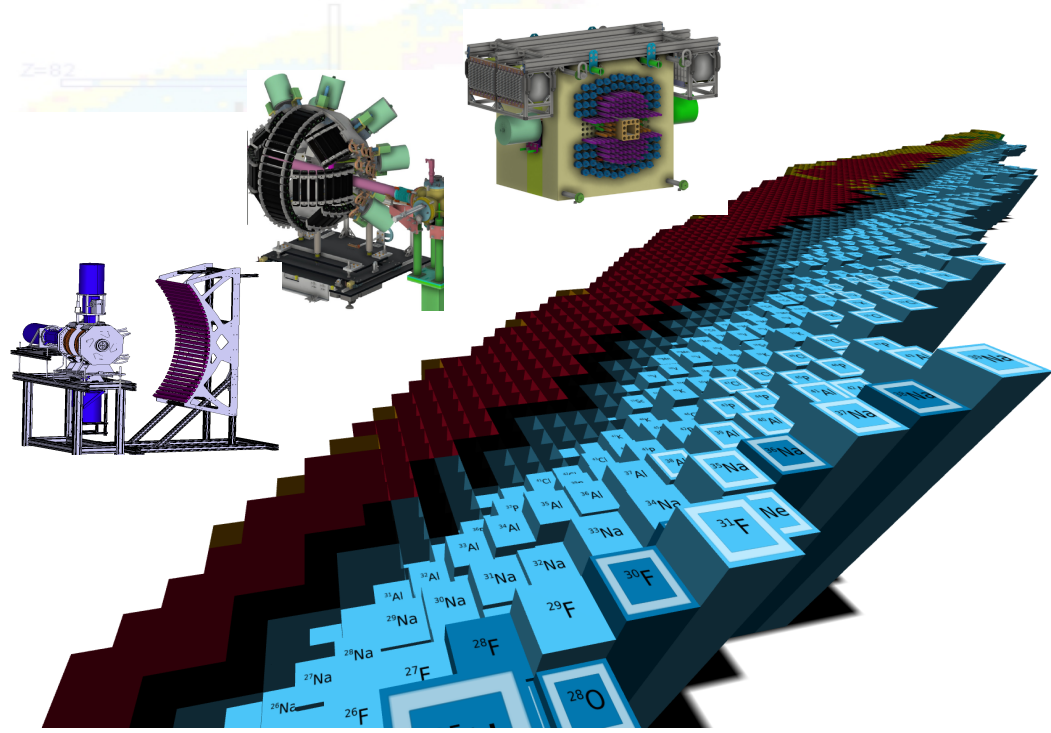
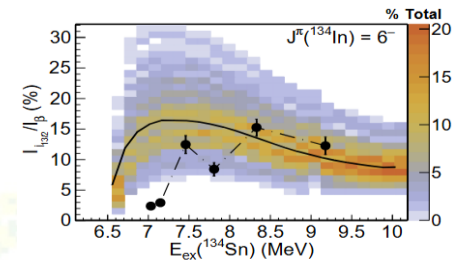
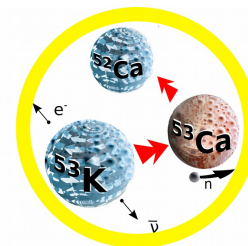
Expanding the scope: β -decay \rightarrow neutron emission

Neutron emission **strongly hindered** (10^3 - 10^6) \rightarrow statistical emission.
The mechanism of forming C.N. after β -decay not understood.
Strong departures from C.N.-decay observed (^{53}K , ^{44}S , ^{134}In).

Theory collaborations:

T. Kawano (LANL), J. Esher (LLNL) – statistical model
J. Okolowicz (IFJ), M. Ploszajczak (GANIL) – Gamow-SM, continuum coupling
A. Ravlic, Y. Saito, W. Nazarewicz (FRIB) – QRPA, structure

- Explore neutron-gamma competition
Total absorption spectroscopy
High-resolution neutron and gamma detection
- Measure widths directly (lighter nuclei)
Direct measurements possible >10 keV with TOF
- Barely explored $\beta 2n$
Data for astrophysics from neutron counters
First $\beta 2n$ emission study with TOF (^{134}In)
- Orientation studies
Spin assignments for beta decay
Confirm L-values for neutron emission
- Detector development
IDS and FDSi workhorse TOF detectors
Improvement of resolution and efficiency with NEXT
New-generation NEXT for FDS



Thank you !

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 135, 152501 (2025)

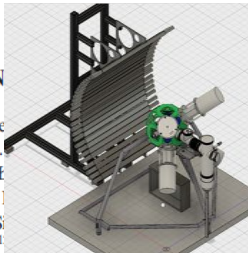
First β -Delayed Two-Neutron Spectroscopy of the r -Process Nucleus ^{134}In and Observation of the $i_{13/2}$ Single-Particle Neutron State in ^{133}Sn

P. Dyszel¹, R. Grzywacz², Z. Y. Xu¹, N. Kitamura², M. Kamy³, A. Korgul⁴, M. Madurga¹, S. Neupane⁴, A. Algora⁵, A. N. Andreyev⁶, M. Araszkiewicz^{3,7}, R. A. Bark⁸, J. Benito⁹, N. Bernier⁹, M. J. G. Borge¹⁰, M. Caballero³, P. Chuchala¹, T. E. Cocolios¹¹, C. Costache¹², J. G. Cubiss^{6,13}, H. De Witte¹¹, J. E. Escher⁴, D. Fernandez-Ruiz¹⁰, A. Fijałkowska³, L. M. Fraile⁹, H. O. U. Fynbo¹⁴, J. Gouge¹, J. L. Herrera⁹, A. Illana⁹, P. M. Jones³, D. S. Judson¹⁵, P. Kamińska³, T. Kawano¹⁶, K. Kolos⁴, M. Labiche¹⁷, R. Licá¹⁸, M. Llanos-Expósito¹⁰, G. G. DeLorenzo⁹, N. Marginean¹², I. Michelon¹⁹, C. Mihai¹⁸, E. Náchter²⁰, C. Neacsu¹⁸, J. S. Nielsen¹⁴, B. Olaizola¹⁰, J. N. Orce²¹, C. A. A. Page⁶, R. D. Page¹⁵, J. Pakarinen^{22,23}, A. Perea¹⁰, M. Piersa-Silkowska^{1,9,24}, Zs. Podolyák²⁵, J. S. Prieto¹⁰, M. Rajabali²⁶, J. Shaw¹¹, A. I. Sison⁹, K. Solak³, M. Stryczyk^{27,22}, O. Tengblad¹⁹, P. G. T. Vicente⁹, N. Warr²⁸, J. Wilson²⁹, Z. Yue²⁹ and S. Zajda³

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 131, 022501 (2023)

^{133}In : A Rosetta Stone for Decays of r -Process Nuclei

Z. Y. Xu¹, M. Madurga¹, R. Grzywacz^{1,2}, T. T. King^{1,2}, A. Algora^{3,4}, A. N. Andreyev⁶, M. J. G. Borge¹¹, C. Costache¹², H. De Witte¹³, A. Fijałkowska^{14,15}, L. M. Fraile⁷, H. C. Halverson¹, L. J. Harkness-Brennan¹⁸, J. Heideman¹, M. Huysse¹³, A. Illana^{13,19}, P. M. Jones¹, A. Korgul¹⁵, T. Kurtukian-Nieto²¹, I. Lazarus²², R. Licá^{23,12}, R. Lozeva²⁴, N. Marginean¹², C. Mihai¹², R. E. Mihai¹², A. I. Morales³, R. D. Page¹⁸, J. Pakarinen^{19,25}, M. Piersa-Silkowska¹, P. Sarriguren¹¹, M. Singh¹, Ch. Sotty¹², M. Stepaniuk¹⁵, O. Tengblad¹¹, A. Turturica¹, S. Viñals¹¹, N. Warr²⁶, R. Yokoyama¹ and C. X. Yuan²⁷



PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 132, 152503 (2024)

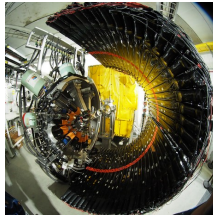
Proton Shell Gaps in $N=28$ Nuclei from the First Complete Spectroscopy Study with FRIB Decay Station Initiator

I. Cox¹, Z. Y. Xu¹, R. Grzywacz^{1,2}, W.-J. Ong³, B. C. Rasco², N. Kitamura¹, D. Hoskins¹, S. Neupane^{1,3}, T. J. Ruland^{2,4}, J. M. Allmond², T. T. King², R. S. Lubna⁵, K. P. Rykaczewski², H. Schatz^{5,6}, B. M. Sherrill^{5,6}, O. B. Tarasov⁵, A. D. Ayangeakaa^{7,8}, H. C. Berg⁹, D. L. Bleuel³, G. Cerizza⁵, J. Christie¹, A. Chester⁵, J. Davis⁹, C. Dembski^{5,6}, A. A. Doetsch^{5,6}, J. G. Duarte⁵, A. Estrade¹⁰, A. Fijałkowska¹¹, T. J. Gray², E. C. Good⁵, K. Haak⁶, S. Hanai¹², J. T. Harke³, C. Harris⁶, K. Hermansen^{5,6}, D. E. M. Hoff³, R. Jain^{5,6}, M. Kamy¹¹, K. Kolos³, A. Laminack², S. N. Liddick^{5,13}, B. Longfellow³, S. Lyons⁹, M. Madurga¹, M. J. Moganann^{13,5}, A. Nowicki¹, T. H. Ogunbeku³, G. Owens-Fryar^{5,6}, M. M. Rajabali¹⁴, A. L. Richard³, E. K. Ronning^{13,5}, G. E. Rose¹⁵, K. Siegl¹, M. Singh^{1,16}, A. Spyrou^{5,6}, A. Sweet³, A. Tsantiri^{6,5}, W. B. Walters¹⁷ and R. Yokoyama¹²

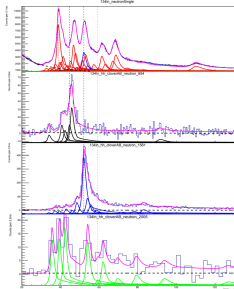
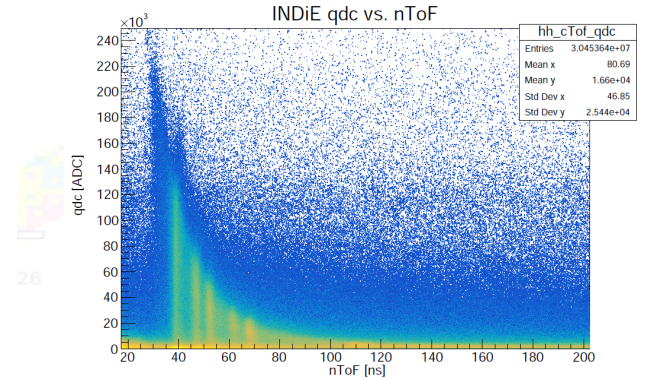
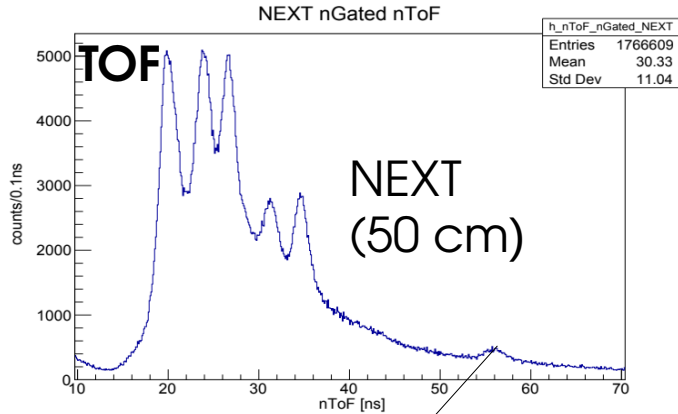
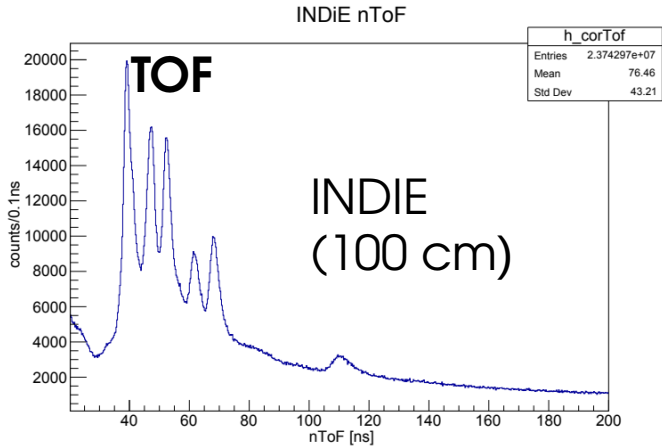
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 133, 042501 (2024)

Compound-Nucleus and Doorway-State Decays of β -Delayed Neutron Emitters ^{51,52,53}K

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The 430 keV neutron transition



Energy calibration
From ^{133}In (Xu et al.)
With γ -rays and ^{17}N decay

