

for the NWS16 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Recent results from the measurement of β delayed neutron emitters¹ ROGER CABALLERO-FOLCH, IRIS DILLMANN, TRIUMF (Vancouver - Canada), JORGE AGRAMUNT, JOSE LUIS TAIN, IFIC - CSIC (Valencia - Spain) — The β -delayed neutron emission probability of very exotic nuclei is crucial for the understanding of nuclear structure properties of many isotopes, and astrophysical processes such as the rapid neutron-capture process (r-process). The production of neutron-rich isotopes at present RIB facilities allowed to measure β -delayed one-neutron emitters ($\beta 1n$) up to regions around mass $A \sim 150$, and recently up to masses heavier than $A=210$, beyond the $N=126$ shell closure. It has been a long-standing challenge to measure more exotic species with β -delayed multiple-neutron emitting branches due to the low production rates, and thus the heaviest $\beta 2n$ detected so far are $^{98,100}\text{Rb}$. This contribution will present preliminary results of a recent experiment performed at the IGISOL facility of the University of Jyväskylä (Finland), to produce ^{136}Sb , the heaviest multiple-neutron emitter measured so far. ^{136}Sb is present in the freeze-out of the r-process and contributes to the second abundance peak around $N \sim 82$ in the $A=130$ mass region.

¹This work was partially supported by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness under grant FPA2011-28770-C03-03. TRIUMF receives federal funding via a contribution agreement with the National Research Council of Canada.

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