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## High-statistics $\beta$ -decay study of collectivity in <sup>122</sup>Xe (student talk)

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The evolution of the simple collective signature, the excited first  $2^+$  state energy, is extraordinarily smooth for the nuclei in the Z>50, N<82 region, which is expected to be an ideal region to test collectivity. The study of <sup>122</sup>Xe is a part of a systematic examination of the development of collectivity in the Xe isotopes which are located in the region. Detailed investigations of nuclear structure in the Xe isotopes reveal a pairing vibrational structure influenced by proton subshell gaps. In particular, the  $0^+_3$  states in  $^{124-132}$ Xe are very strongly populated in (<sup>3</sup>He,n) reactions [1], suggesting a pairing vibrational structure. Recent work on <sup>124</sup>Xe [2] has established nearly identical quadrupole collectivity for the pairing vibrational  $0^+_3$  band and the ground state band. The collectivity of excited states in <sup>122</sup>Xe is not well characterized because of a general lack of spectroscopic data for low- and high-spin states, which provide measures of collective properties. The experiment to study  $^{122}\mathrm{Xe}$  with the  $\beta^+/\mathrm{EC}$  decay of  $^{122}\mathrm{Cs}$ was performed at the TRIUMF-ISAC facility located in Vancouver, B.C., Canada. The data collected have enabled the observation of about 505 new transitions and about 250 new levels, including around 145 new high-spin states. The results on the establishment of the  $2^+$  band members of the  $0^+_2$  and  $0^+_3$  bands, observation of important, but previously unobserved,  $2_2^+ \rightarrow 0_2^+$  and  $2_3^+ \rightarrow 0_3^+$  transitions [3], and the confirmation of the spin of the  $0_3^+$  state [4] are reported. In addition, the present work is focused on newly observed high-spin states of  $^{122}$ Xe. [1] W.P. Alford, et.al., Nucl. Phys. A323, 339 (1979).

[2] A.J. Radich et.al., Phys. Rev. C91, 044320 (2015).

[3] B. Jigmeddorj et.al., Web of Conf. 107, 03014 (2016)

[4] B. Jigmeddorj et.al., Physics Procedia 90 (2017)

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