

## SOME FEATURES OF BETA-DECAY STRENGTH FUNCTION IN HALO NUCLEI

I. Izosimov

*Joint Institute for Nuclear Research*

E-mail: izosimov@jinr.ru

The probability of the  $\beta$ -transition is proportional to the product of the lepton part described by the Fermi function  $f(Q_\beta - E)$  and the nucleon part described by the  $\beta$ -decay strength function  $S_\beta(E)$ . Until recently, experimental investigations of the  $S_\beta(E)$  structure were carried out using total absorption gamma-ray spectrometers (*TAGS*) and total absorption spectroscopy methods, which had low energy resolution. With *TAGS* spectroscopy, it became possible to demonstrate experimentally the resonance structure of  $S_\beta(E)$  for Gamow–Teller (*GT*)  $\beta$ -transitions [1]. However, *TAGS* methods have some disadvantages arising from low energy resolution of *TAGS* spectrometers. Modern experimental instruments allow using nuclear spectroscopy methods with high energy resolution to study the fine structure [2]  $S_\beta(E)$ .

In this report the fine structure of  $S_\beta(E)$  in halo nuclei is analysed. When the parent nuclei has *nn* Borromean halo structure, than the Gamow-Teller resonance and pygmy resonances in *GT*  $\beta$ -decay strength function  $S_\beta(E)$

in daughter nuclei may have structure corresponding to *np* tango [3,4] halo. When neutron excess is high enough, resonances in  $S_\beta(E)$  may simultaneously have both *nn* Borromean halo component and *np* tango halo component and form so-called mixed halo [3,4]. Analysis of the  $S_\beta(E)$  structure in halo nuclei allow to determine the most suitable region for the Wigner  $SU(4)$  spin-isospin symmetry. Value  $Z/N \approx 0.5 - 0.6$  may correspond to the  $SU(4)$  spin-isospin symmetry region.

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