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## Decay Spectroscopy of Neutron-Rich Cd Around the $N = 82$ Shell Closure

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The neutron-rich Cadmium isotopes around  $A = 130$  are of special interest to both nuclear structure and astrophysics. Situated near the well-known magic numbers at  $Z = 50$  and  $N = 82$ , these nuclei are prime candidates to study the evolving shell structure observed in exotic nuclei. Additionally, the extra binding energy observed around the nearby doubly-magic  $^{132}\text{Sn}$  has direct correlations in astrophysical models, leading to the second r-process abundance peak at  $A \approx 130$  and the corresponding waiting-point nuclei around  $N = 82$ . The  $\beta$ -decay of the  $N = 82$  isotope  $^{130}\text{Cd}$  into  $^{130}\text{In}$  was first studied a decade ago [1], but the information for states of the lighter indium isotope ( $^{128}\text{In}$ ) is still limited. These motivating factors has led us to perform detailed  $\gamma$ -ray spectroscopy following the  $\beta$ -decay of  $^{128-132}\text{Cd}$  using the GRIFFIN [2] facility at TRIUMF, which is capable of performing spectroscopy down to rates of  $\sim 0.1$  pps}.

The ongoing analysis of the  $^{128,131,132}\text{Cd}$  will be presented. Already in  $^{128}\text{Cd}$ , 23 new transitions and 15 new states have been observed in addition to the 4 previously observed excited states [3]. Its half-life has also been remeasured via the time distribution of the strongest  $\gamma$ -rays in the decay scheme with a higher precision [4]. For  $^{131}\text{Cd}$ , results will be compared with the recent EURICA data. These data highlight the unique capabilities of GRIFFIN for decay spectroscopy on the most exotic, short-lived isotopes, and the necessity to re-investigate also “well-known” decay schemes for missing transitions.

### References:

- [1] I. Dillmann *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **91**, 162503 (2003)
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