

## Exploring the proton and neutron shell evolution in the “South-west” of doubly magic $^{132}\text{Sn}$

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The monopole-driven shell evolution has been revealed in the south of doubly magic  $^{132}\text{Sn}$  for both neutron and proton shells. From the neutron shell side, an inversion of the  $3/2^+$  and  $11/2^-$  state, which corresponds to the neutron  $d_{3/2}$  and  $h_{11/2}$  orbitals, respectively, from  $^{131}\text{Sn}_{81}$  to  $^{129}\text{Cd}_{81}$ , has been discovered in a recent mass measurement. According to the trend, the splitting between neutron  $d_{3/2}$  and  $h_{11/2}$  orbitals is getting larger from  $^{129}\text{Cd}_{81}$  to  $^{127}\text{Pd}_{81}$  where the  $3/2^+$  state has not been discovered yet. From the proton shell side, a reduction of  $Z = 40$  sub-shell gap, which is formed by proton  $p_{1/2}$  and  $g_{9/2}$  orbitals, was suggested at  $N = 82$  in Ag isotopes by an extrapolation from the last known data point at  $^{125}\text{Ag}$ . The  $1/2^-$  state has not been discovered yet in  $^{127}\text{Ag}$ . According to the systematics, long-lived beta isomers  $3/2^+$  and  $11/2^-$  are expected in  $^{127}\text{Pd}$  and  $1/2^-$  and  $9/2^+$  are expected in  $^{127}\text{Ag}$ . By establishing the beta-decay level scheme through the  $^{127}\text{Pd} \rightarrow ^{127}\text{Ag} \rightarrow ^{127}\text{Cd}$  decay chain, combined with possible mass measurements using MR-TOF-MS, we can assess whether a significant change occurs in the proton subshell gap and neutron major shell gap in this region.

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