

## Neutron orbits near doubly-magic $^{78}\text{Ni}$ and $^{132}\text{Sn}$ from reactions with radioactive beams (Invited)

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Transfer reactions are a valuable tool to study the evolution of shell structure away from stability. In particular, studies of nuclei in the proximity of exotic doubly-magic nuclei like  $^{78}\text{Ni}$  and  $^{132}\text{Sn}$  are key systems to test our theoretical understanding, since the proximity of the doubly-magic core makes shell-model calculations feasible.

Single-neutron states in the  $Z=30$ ,  $N=49$  isotope  $^{79}\text{Zn}$  have been populated using the  $^{78}\text{Zn}(d,p)^{79}\text{Zn}$  transfer reaction in inverse kinematics at REX-ISOLDE, CERN. The experimental setup allowed the combined detection of protons ejected in the reaction, and of  $\gamma$ rays emitted by  $^{79}\text{Zn}$ . From the combined analysis of  $\gamma$ -ray and proton data, low-lying states in  $^{79}\text{Zn}$  were observed and identified. Comparison with large-scale shell-model calculations permits to constrain the size of the  $N=50$  shell gap in  $^{78}\text{Ni}$ .

Neutron-hole states in  $^{131}\text{Sn}$  were populated using the  $^{132}\text{Sn}(d,t)^{131}\text{Sn}$  reaction at the HFRIB facility at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Measured proton differential cross sections and their impact of single-hole energies in  $^{132}\text{Sn}$  will also be presented.

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