

## Nuclear structure study for the neutron-rich cadmium nuclei beyond $^{132}\text{Sn}$

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Nuclear structure study for exotic nuclei far away the stability is one of major topics in today's nuclear physics research. In particular, the neutron-rich nuclei beyond  $^{132}\text{Sn}$  provide a pivot region to explore the exotic nuclear structure because  $^{132}\text{Sn}$  is doubly magic and locates far away the stability. In this region, two phenomena in nuclear structure have attracted much attention in recent years: the persistence of  $N=82$  shell gap in the nuclei locating at the south of  $^{132}\text{Sn}$  and neutron dominance nature in the  $2+$  excitation in Te and Sn beyond  $N=82$ .

To address these two questions, neutron-rich cadmium isotopes are critical. For  $N=82$  shell gap, mass measurement and spectroscopic studies show contradictory results for  $^{130}\text{Cd}$  ( $Z=48, N=82$ ). While a reduced  $N=82$  shell gap is deduced from the mass measurements on  $^{130}, ^{131}\text{Cd}$ , spectroscopic study suggests a good  $N=82$  shell closure because the first  $2+$  state  $^{130}\text{Cd}$  is comparable to other  $N=82$  isotones. For the neutron dominance nature, the first  $2+$  state in  $^{132}\text{Cd}$  ( $Z=48, N=84$ ) is essential to investigate on the role of neutron in low-lying excitation in more neutron-rich system.

Aiming at investigating the exotic nuclear structure beyond  $^{132}\text{Sn}$ , we have measured reduced transition possibility  $B(E2)$  for the semi-magic nucleus  $^{130}\text{Cd}$  and  $2+$  state in  $^{132}\text{Cd}$  at the RI Beam Factory. Coulomb excitation at around  $160\text{MeV/u}$  was applied to obtain the  $B(E2)$  value in  $^{130}\text{Cd}$  and the two-proton removal reaction was used to produce the  $2+$  state in  $^{132}\text{Cd}$ . Gamma rays emitted from the excited states were measured via the DALI2 spectrometer. In the presentation, the newly obtained  $B(E2)$  value and  $2+$  state for  $^{130}\text{Cd}$  and  $^{132}\text{Cd}$ , respectively, will be discussed and experimental details will be given.

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