

## Beta-decay spectroscopy of N=82 nuclei and the path of the r-process:

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The shell structure at  $N = 82$  plays a crucial role for the rapid neutron capture (r-) process. For example, it determines the shape of the large  $A \sim 130$  peak in the solar system abundance pattern and affects the timescale of the r-process as well as the amount of neutrons later available for induced fission. However, below  $Z = 50$  the evolution of the  $N = 82$  gap is still unknown and, therefore, the predictions of neutron separation energies, half-lives, and neutron capture cross sections are uncertain making the location and duration of the r-process still an open question.

Clearly, more experimental data are needed to provide r-process calculations and nuclear models with experimental inputs.

To address this problem we have performed a decay-spectroscopy experiment at the Radioactive Ion Beam Factory (RIBF, RIKEN) in the neutron-rich region below  $^{132}\text{Sn}$ . The recent beam development of RIBF, along with the installation of the EURICA  $\gamma$ -ray detector have made this region accessible to decay-spectroscopy experiments.

The nuclei of interest were produced by fission of a 345A MeV  $^{238}\text{U}$  primary beam colliding with a  $^9\text{Be}$  target. Beam purification was provided by the BigRIPS fragment Separator. The fragments of interest were unambiguously identified and their following  $\beta$  decays were recorded by the WAS3ABi silicon stopper in conjunction with the EURICA germanium array. Implantations were correlated with their subsequent decays on an event-by-event basis allowing for the measurement of half-lives,  $\beta$ -delayed  $\gamma$  rays, and  $\gamma$  rays from implanted microsecond isomers. In particular, about 30 new half-lives have been measured, including the r-process waiting point  $^{128}\text{Pd}$ .

In this contribution we will present the experiment and the preliminary results of the data analysis.

The astrophysical implications of these results will also be discussed.

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