

## Shell Evolution Towards $^{78}\text{Ni}$ : Spectroscopy of $^{76}\text{Cu}$

How well the nuclear shell model fits for very unstable neutron rich nuclei, is an important question which will help us see whether we have fully understood the neutron-proton interactions that happen within the nucleus. One way to investigate this is to carefully study the energy levels and shell gaps in nuclei close to doubly magic  $^{78}\text{Ni}$ . The aim of the present work is to contribute to the understanding of the shell structure and thus effects of the nuclear forces through the  $^{76}\text{Cu}$  nucleus.

The excited states of  $^{76}\text{Cu}$  were accessed via the beta decay of  $^{76}\text{Ni}$  for the first time. The experimental study has been performed at RIKEN Nishina Center, Japan. Radioactive isotopes in the  $^{78}\text{Ni}$  region were produced via in-flight fission of  $^{238}\text{U}$  primary beam with an energy of 345 MeV/nucleon on a thick  $^9\text{Be}$  target. After being selected and identified in the BigRIPS fragment separator, the  $^{76}\text{Ni}$  nuclei were implanted in the WAS3ABi active stopper. The EURICA array with 12 Ge cluster detectors was surrounding the active stopper for the detection of gamma rays emitted from  $^{76}\text{Cu}$  nuclei after the  $\beta$  decay of the  $^{76}\text{Ni}$  ions. Data from RIKEN has been analyzed to find the gamma energies emitted from  $^{76}\text{Cu}$  and with this the energy levels have been found through the gamma coincidence analysis. In this poster, the work done so far on  $^{76}\text{Cu}$  will be presented.

**Primary author:** PEDERSEN, Line

**Presenter:** PEDERSEN, Line

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