27 S β^+ p decay **2001Ca60**

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Parent: ²⁷S: E=0.0; J^{π} =(5/2+); $T_{1/2}$ =15.5 ms 15; $Q(\beta^+p)$ =16880 SY; $\%\beta^+p$ decay=2.3 9

2001Ca60 measured an intense proton group with energy 2260 keV 60, branching 1.9% 4, and decays with 15 ms half life. The proton group was tentatively shown to feed 26 Si ground state from an unknown excited state in 27 P, however, its branching, 2.3% 9, was not considered to obtain the total 27 S β^+ p branching in 2001Ca60.

²⁶Si Levels

$$\frac{\text{E(level)}^{\dagger}}{1797.3 \ I} \frac{\text{J}^{\pi}}{2^{+}}$$

Delayed Protons (26Si)

E(p)	$E(^{26}Si)$	$I(p)^{T}$	$E(^{27}P)$	Comments
78.0×10 ² 40		61 14	12002	I(p): In 2001Ca60 this one-proton-decay branch is reported with Branching=1.4(5)%
$10.56 \times 10^3 \ 40$	1797.3	39 14	12002	I(p): In 2001Ca60 this one-proton-decay branch is reported with Branching=0.9(4)%

[†] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.023 9.

 $^{^{27}}$ S-Q(% β p)=16880(syst) 400(SY) (2012Wa38).

²⁶Si produced in the β-delayed one-proton emission of radioactive ²⁷S via an isobaric analogue state (IAS) in ²⁷P. Radioactive beam produced by projectile fragmentation of a 2- μ a 95-AMeV ³⁶Ar¹⁸⁺ beam on a 357-mg/cm² ¹²C target at the GANIL LISE3 facility. ²⁷S isotopes were separated and implanted in a silicon-detector telescope to measure its half life and main decay branches. Silicon-detector thicknesses were 500 μ m, 500 μ m, 500 μ m, and 6 mm. A germanium clover was also used. Measured β , β - γ , and proton- γ events. Isotopes identified using Δ E-TOF matrix; the Δ E measured in the silicon detectors and the TOF being time of flight between production target and silicon detectors.

 $^{^{\}dagger}$ Taken from Adopted Levels for $^{26}\mathrm{Si}$ in ENSDF database.

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Decay Scheme

I(p) Intensities: Relative I(p)

