

$^{36}\text{Al}\beta^{-}\text{n}$ decay (12.0 ms) 2023Lu07

| Type | Author | History | Citation | Literature Cutoff Date |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------|------------------|------------------------|
| Full Evaluation | Lijie Sun and Jun Chen | | NDS 211,1 (2026) | 30-Sep-2025 |

Parent: ^{36}Al : $E=0$; $T_{1/2}=12.0$ ms 20; $Q(\beta^{-}\text{n})=1.227\times 10^4$ 15; $\% \beta^{-}\text{n}$ decay <31

^{36}Al - $T_{1/2}$: From implant- $\beta\gamma$ correlation (2023Lu07). Other: 14.7 ms 10 (2023Lu07, implant- β correlation), 94 ms 37 (1995ReZZ/2008ReZZ, implant- β correlation), ≈ 15 ms (1999YoZW, implant- β correlation, preliminary). 2023Lu07 adopted 12.0 ms 20 instead of 14.7 ms 10 based on the cleanest determination with the γ -ray gating.

^{36}Al - $Q(\beta^{-}\text{n})$: From 2021Wa16.

^{36}Al - $\% \beta^{-}\text{n}$ decay: From 1995ReZZ/2008ReZZ.

2023Lu07: Exp 1: ^{36}Mg and ^{36}Al were produced via the projectile fragmentation of a 140-MeV/nucleon, 80-pnA ^{48}Ca primary beam from the NSCL cyclotrons impinging on a 642-mg/cm²-thick ^9Be target. The secondary cocktail beam centered around ^{33}Na was selected by the A1900 separator and implanted into a CeBr₃ scintillator sandwiched between two plastic scintillator veto detectors. Surrounding the implantation array were the SeGA array of 16 segmented Ge detectors and 15 LaBr₃ detectors. Exp 2: ^{36}Mg and ^{36}Al were produced via the projectile fragmentation of a 172.3-MeV/nucleon, 120-pnA ^{48}Ca primary beam from the FRIB linac impinging on an 8.89-mm-thick ^9Be target. The secondary cocktail beam centered around ^{42}Si was selected by the ARIS separator and implanted into a 5-mm-thick YSO segmented scintillator sandwiched between two plastic scintillator veto detectors. Surrounding the implantation array were 11 HPGe clover detectors and 15 fast-timing LaBr₃ detectors, and the VANDLE array of 88 neutron detectors. Both the NSCL and FRIB experiments in 2023Lu07 measured $E\gamma$, $I\gamma$, $\beta\gamma$ -coin, $\gamma\gamma$ -coin, implant- $\beta\gamma$ correlation and deduced $T_{1/2}$ of ^{36}Mg g.s., ^{36}Al g.s. and a ^{36}Al isomer. Comparisons with FSU shell-model calculations.

 ^{35}Si Levels

| E(level) | $J^{\pi\dagger}$ | $T_{1/2}^{\dagger}$ |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|
| 0 | $(7/2)^{-}$ | 0.78 s 12 |
| 910 | $(3/2)^{-}$ | 55 ps 14 |

\dagger From the Adopted Levels of ^{35}Si .

 $\gamma(^{35}\text{Si})$

| E_{γ} | $E_i(\text{level})$ | J_i^{π} | E_f | J_f^{π} | Comments |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|--|
| 910 | 910 | $(3/2)^{-}$ | 0 | $(7/2)^{-}$ | <p>E_{γ}: From 2023Lu07.</p> <p>2023Lu07 observed the 910γ within the 100-ms window following the arrival of a ^{36}Al ion in both NSCL and FRIB experiments. 2023Lu07 also observed the 910γ within the 100-ms window following the arrival of a ^{36}Mg ion in both NSCL and FRIB experiments.</p> <p>2013StZY observed the 910γ in ^{36}Mg decay with its maximum intensity in the 20-30 ms time window after the implantation of ^{36}Mg, indicating its origin from the granddaughter generation.</p> |

 ${}^{36}\text{Al}$ β^-n decay (12.0 ms) 2023Lu07Decay Scheme