

$^{38}\text{Al} \beta^-$  decay 2015St14

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Jun Chen	NDS 152, 1 (2018)	30-Sep-2017

Parent:  $^{38}\text{Al}$ :  $E=0$ ;  $J^\pi=(0^-)$ ;  $T_{1/2}=9.0$  ms 7;  $Q(\beta^-)=20.38 \times 10^3$  39;  $\% \beta^-$  decay=?

Parent:  $^{38}\text{Al}$ :  $E=0+x$ ;  $J^\pi=(5^-)$ ;  $T_{1/2}=9.0$  ms 7;  $Q(\beta^-)=20.38 \times 10^3$  39;  $\% \beta^-$  decay=?

$^{38}\text{Al}(0+x)-E, J^\pi$ : Shell-model calculations predicts a  $0^-$  ground state and a low-lying  $5^-$  first excited state (2015St14). The authors argue that the proposed 3703-keV level in  $^{38}\text{Si}$  could be strongly populated by the decay of isomer while the observed 3656-keV transition could be from the decay of ground state. Parentheses around  $J^\pi$  were added by the evaluator.

$^{38}\text{Al}(0+x)-T_{1/2}$ : From  $\beta$ -delayed 418 $\gamma$ (t), 1074 $\gamma$ (t), 1159 $\gamma$ (t) and 1470 $\gamma$ (t) (2015St14). These  $\gamma$ -ray transitions could be from  $\beta$ -decay of  $^{38}\text{Al}$  ( $0^-$ ) ground state or ( $5^-$ ) isomer or both and thus the evaluator has assigned the measured value of  $T_{1/2}$  to both states; same values in Adopted Levels of  $^{38}\text{Al}$ .

$^{38}\text{Al}(0+x)-Q(\beta^-)$ : From 2017Wa10.

2015St14:  $^{38}\text{Al}$  ions were produced by fragmentation of a 345 MeV/nucleon  $^{48}\text{Ca}$  beam from the RIBF facility at RIKEN on a 15 mm beryllium target. Fragments were separated and identified using the BigRIPS spectrometer and the zero-degree spectrometer (ZDS), with energy loss measured by a multi-sampling ionization chamber (MUSIC) and positions by PPACs. The selected ions were implanted into the CAITEN detector (Cylindrical Active Implantation Target for Exotic Nuclei), consisting of a segmented movable hollow-cylindrical-shape plastic scintillator and a stationary ring of 24 position-sensitive photomultiplier tubes (PSPMTs).  $\gamma$  rays were detected by three HPGe detectors. Measured  $E_\gamma$ ,  $I_\gamma$ , implantation-decay-correlation,  $\beta\gamma$ -coin,  $\gamma\gamma$ -coin,  $\beta\gamma$ (t).

Deduced levels,  $J$ ,  $\pi$ , half-life. Comparison with shell-model (SDPF- $\mu$ ) calculations.

The decay scheme given here is incomplete since the  $\beta$ -delayed neutron decay branches were not measured.

 $^{38}\text{Si}$  Levels

E(level) <sup>†</sup>	$J^\pi$ <sup>‡</sup>	Comments
0	$0^+$	
1074 2	$2^+$	$J^\pi$ : from Adopted Levels based on Coulomb excitation from $0^+$ ; ( $2^+$ ) from from shell-model predictions (2015St14).
2233 3	( $4^+$ )	
3285 3	(3)	
3656?	( $1^-$ )	E(level): possibly populated by the $\beta$ -decay of ground state (2015St14).
3703 3	( $4^+$ )	E(level): strongly populated by the $\beta$ -decay of ( $5^-$ ) isomer based on shell-model calculations (2015St14).

<sup>†</sup> From  $E_\gamma$ .

<sup>‡</sup> From shell-model predictions (2015St14), unless otherwise noted; same values in Adopted Levels.

 $\gamma(^{38}\text{Si})$ 

$E_\gamma$	$I_\gamma$	$E_i$ (level)	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$
418 2	32 5	3703	( $4^+$ )	3285 (3)	
1074 2	100 12	1074	$2^+$	0 $0^+$	
1159 2	59 7	2233	( $4^+$ )	1074 $2^+$	
1470 2	42 5	3703	( $4^+$ )	2233 ( $4^+$ )	
2211 2	20 5	3285	(3)	1074 $2^+$	
3656 <sup>†</sup>	16 6	3656?	( $1^-$ )	0 $0^+$	

<sup>†</sup> Placement of transition in the level scheme is uncertain.

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## Decay Scheme

Intensities: Relative  $I_\gamma$ 

## Legend

- $I_\gamma < 2\% \times I_\gamma^{max}$
- $I_\gamma < 10\% \times I_\gamma^{max}$
- $I_\gamma > 10\% \times I_\gamma^{max}$
- - -  $\gamma$  Decay (Uncertain)

