

$^9\text{Be}(^{42}\text{P},\text{X}\gamma),(^{43}\text{S},\text{X}\gamma),(^{44}\text{S},\text{X}\gamma)$ 2011So22

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	C. D. Nesaraja, E. A. Mccutchan		NDS 133, 1 (2016)	30-Sep-2015

Secondary beams of ^{42}P , ^{43}S and ^{44}S were produced through $^{12}\text{C}(^{48}\text{Ca},\text{X})$ and $^{181}\text{Ta}(^{48}\text{Ca},\text{X})$ reactions with $E(^{48}\text{Ca})=60$ MeV/nucleon, selected using the SISSI device coupled to the α spectrometer, and identified through ΔE and time-of-flight measurements. ^{41}Si was produced in the 1p, 2p and 2p1n reaction channels from ^{42}P , ^{43}S and ^{44}S secondary beams, respectively, on a Be target, selected using the SPEG spectrometer and identified through ΔE , time-of-flight and $B\rho$ measurements. Measured E_γ , I_γ using the 4π Chateau de Crystal array consisting of 74 BaF₂ scintillators. Production cross section for the 2p knockout from the ^{43}S secondary beam at 41.5 MeV/nucleon was determined to be $71 \mu\text{b}$ 14.

 ^{41}Si LevelsE(level)

0
672 14

 $\gamma(^{41}\text{Si})$

<u>E_γ</u>	<u>$E_i(\text{level})$</u>	<u>E_f</u>	Comments
672 14	672	0	E_γ : given the observed width of the transition, it may be possible that it includes the decay of the triplet predicted by the shell model (2011So22).

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