## <sup>42</sup>Cr εp decay:13.3 ms 2007Do17

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

Parent: <sup>42</sup>Cr: E=0;  $J^{\pi}=0^+$ ;  $T_{1/2}=13.3$  ms 10; Q( $\varepsilon$ p)=14650 SY; % $\varepsilon$ p decay=94.4 50

 $^{42}$ Cr-T<sub>1/2</sub>: From the average in two experiments of the decay time distribution in 2007Do17. Previous result from the same group: 13.4 ms +36-24 (2001Gi01).

<sup>42</sup>Cr-Q(*ε*p): 14650 400 (syst, 2012Wa38).

 $^{42}$ Cr-% $\varepsilon$ p decay: %From 2007Do17.  $\varepsilon$ p is expected to be 100 since  $^{42}$ V is particle unbound.

2007Do17: <sup>42</sup>Cr isotope produced by fragmentation at SISSE/LISE3 facility in GANIL. Fragment identification by energy loss, residual energy and time-of-flight measurements using two micro-channel plate (MCP) detectors and Si detectors. Double-sided silicon-strip detectors (DSSSD) and a thick Si(Li) detector were used to detect implanted events, charged particles and  $\beta$  particles. The  $\gamma$  rays were detected by four Ge detectors. Coincidences measured between charged particles and  $\gamma$  rays. T<sub>1/2</sub> measured by time correlation of implantation events due to <sup>42</sup>Cr and subsequent emission of protons and  $\gamma$  rays. Total proton branching ratio obtained from time spectrum of events with energy >900 keV in the charged-particle spectrum. Possible small contributions from delayed- $\alpha$  and delayed-2p decays are ignored. This decay was studied in two experiments by 2007Do17.

2001Gi01: <sup>42</sup>Cr isotope produced by fragmentation at SISSE/LISE3 facility in GANIL. Fragment identification by energy loss, residual energy and time-of-flight measurements using Si and Ge detectors.

#### <sup>41</sup>Ti Levels

$$\frac{\text{E(level)}}{0} \frac{J^{\pi^{+}}}{3/2^{+}} = \frac{\text{T}_{1/2}^{+}}{81.9 \text{ ms } 5} = \frac{\text{Comments}}{\text{T}_{1/2}: 82.6 \text{ ms } 5 \text{ from decay time spectrum in 2007Do17.}}$$

<sup>†</sup> From Adopted Levels.

### $\gamma(^{41}\text{Ti})$

Eγ	$E_i$ (level)	$E_f$	$\mathbf{J}_f^{\pi}$	Comments
1623.0 <sup>†</sup> <i>11</i>	1623.0	0	3/2+	$E_{\gamma}$ : The evaluators consider this transition uncertain due to the very low count rate as seen in Fig.20 of 2007Do17. However authors have reported $I_{\gamma}=35$ 19 in Table 10.

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

## Delayed Protons (<sup>41</sup>Ti)

E(p) <sup>†</sup>	E( <sup>41</sup> Ti)	I(p) <sup>‡@</sup>	Comments
1537 <sup>#</sup> 35		97	
1965 17		18 6	E(p): 2007Do17 cannot definitively attribute proton group (1968 keV 19) to $\varepsilon$ p or a 2p decay of
2550 <sup>#</sup> 30		97	
3806 <sup>#</sup> 20		64	

<sup>†</sup> The proton energies are in the center-of-mass system. Evaluators have quoted the average values of 2007Do17 and 2001Gi01 as shown in Table 10 of 2007Do17.

<sup>±</sup> Average values of intensities in 2001Gi01 and 2007Do17 as shown in Table 10 of 2007Do17.

<sup>#</sup> Not seen in 2007Do17 due to limited statistics.

<sup>@</sup> Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

# 4<sup>2</sup>Cr εp decay:13.3 ms 2007Do17



Decay Scheme

