## <sup>51</sup>V( $d,\alpha$ ),(pol $d,\alpha$ ) 1984Sh20,1984Na24

History								
Туре	Author	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date					
Full Evaluation	T. W. Burrows <sup>a</sup>	NDS 109, 1879 (2008)	14-Jul-2008					

Target  $J^{\pi} = 7/2^{-}$ , configuration= $((^{48}Ca \ 0^{+})(\pi \ 1f_{7/2})^{+3}_{7/2})$ .

1984Na24: E=79.4 MeV. Measured  $\sigma(\theta)$  and vector-analyzing power (VAP); Q2DM spectrometer (position-sensitive  $\alpha$ (P),scin). Vector polarization=+0.55 and −0.59; tensor≤0.04. FWHM=50-60 keV.  $\theta$ (C.M.) $\approx$ 5°−50°. DWBA.

**1984Sh20:** E=28 MeV. Measured  $\sigma(\theta)$ ; Q3D spectrometer.  $\theta$ =15°, 25°, and 30°. DWBA. Others: see 1995Bu23.

All data are from 1984Sh20 and J<sup> $\pi$ </sup> arguments, from 1984Na24; data from 1984Na24 and 1984Sh20 are In good agreement, except As noted. Both groups also compared their results to (p, $\pi^-$ ) measurements.

				<sup>49</sup> Ti Levels	
E(level)	$J^{\pi \dagger}$	L‡	E(level)	$\mathrm{J}^{\pi\dagger}$	L‡
0.	7/2 <sup>-</sup> to 19/2 <sup>-#</sup>	4+6	3755 <sup>@</sup> 5		
1382 <sup>@</sup> 5			3833 <sup>@</sup> 5		
1.543×10 <sup>3</sup> 5	&	4+6	3.967×10 <sup>3</sup> 5	7/2 <sup>-</sup> to 19/2 <sup>-#</sup>	4+6
1.623×10 <sup>3</sup> 5	7/2 <sup>-</sup> to 19/2 <sup>-#</sup>	4+6	4086 <sup>@</sup> 5		
1761 <sup>@</sup> 5			4.223×10 <sup>3</sup> 5	7/2 <sup>-</sup> to 19/2 <sup>-#</sup>	4+6
2.264×10 <sup>3</sup> 5	&	4+6	4.386×10 <sup>3</sup> 5	7/2 <sup>-</sup> to 19/2 <sup>-</sup>	6
2.470×10 <sup>3<i>a</i></sup> 5		4	$4.593 \times 10^3 5$		
2.504×10 <sup>3<i>a</i></sup> 5			5127 <sup>@</sup> 10		
2.664×10 <sup>3</sup> 5			5606 <sup>@</sup> 10		
$2.722 \times 10^3 5$	7/2 <sup>-</sup> to 19/2 <sup>-#</sup>	4+6	5933 <sup>@</sup> 10		
2.984×10 <sup>3</sup> 5	7/2 <sup>-</sup> to 19/2 <sup>-#</sup>	4+6	6125 <sup>@</sup> 10		
3.048×10 <sup>3</sup> 5	7/2 <sup>-</sup> to 19/2 <sup>-#</sup>	4+6	6231 <sup>@</sup> 10		
3.291×10 <sup>3</sup> 5	7/2 <sup>-</sup> to 19/2 <sup>-#</sup>	4+6	6269 <sup>@</sup> 10		
3.460×10 <sup>3</sup> 5	7/2 <sup>-</sup> to 19/2 <sup>-#</sup>	4+6	6513 <sup>@</sup> 10		
3617 <sup>@</sup> 5					

<sup>†</sup> Arguments from 1984Na24 are based on the empirical observation that pickup In the  $(f_{7/2})^2_{J=7,T=0}$  and  $(f_{7/2},p_{3/2})_{J=5,T=0}$  couplings are about one order of magnitude stronger than for other couplings. Therefore, high-spin states belonging to the  $((^{51}V)^2)^2_{J=7,T=0}$ 

 $7/2^{-}$ ) ( $f_{7/2}$ )<sub>J</sub><sup>-2</sup>  $_{J=7,T=0}$ ) should Be strongly excited with characteristic L=6  $\sigma(\theta)$  and J=7 VAP shapes. See 1984Sh20 for spin and parity assignments based on DWBA calculations and relative yields.

<sup>‡</sup> From comparison of  $\sigma(\theta)$  to empirical curves.

<sup>#</sup>  $\sigma(\theta)$  shows predominant L=6 pattern and VAP shows a clear J=7 signature, suggesting significant  $((^{48}\text{Ca } 0^+)(\pi \ 1\text{f}7/2)^2(\nu \ 1\text{f}7/2)^{-1}).$ 

<sup>@</sup> From 1984Sh20; not identified by 1984Na24.

<sup>&</sup>  $J^{\pi}$  mixture of J=7 and J=5 patterns.

<sup>*a*</sup> VAP bears No resemblance to J=5 pattern, leading 1984Na24 to suggest that more than one member of the 2471, 2504, and 2506 triplet contribute to the observed  $\sigma(\theta)$  and VAP.

<sup>49</sup>Ti<sub>2</sub>

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