

Adopted Levels

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Jun Chen and Balraj Singh		NDS 157, 1 (2019)	15-Apr-2019

$Q(\beta^-)=21070$ SY; $S(n)=1270$ SY; $S(p)=20640$ SY; $Q(\alpha)=-17660$ SY [2017Wa10](#)

Estimated $\Delta Q(\beta^-)=780$, $\Delta S(n)=850$, $\Delta S(p)=900$, $\Delta Q(\alpha)=920$ ([2017Wa10](#)).

$Q(\beta^-n)=16860$ 720, $S(2n)=4120$ 780 (syst, [2017Wa10](#)). $S(2p)=44540$ ([2019Mo01](#), theory). $Q(\beta^-2n)=14590$ 980, $Q(\beta^-3n)=8890$ 930 (syst), deduced by evaluators from mass excesses in [2017Wa10](#).

[2009Ta05](#), [2009Ta24](#): ^{50}Cl identified by fragmentation of ^{76}Ge beam at 132 MeV/nucleon at NSCL facility using A1900 fragment separator combined with S800 analysis beam line to form a two stage separator system. The transmitted fragments were analyzed event-by-event in momentum and particle identification. The nuclei of interest were stopped in eight Si diodes which provided measurement of energy loss, nuclear charge and total kinetic energy. The time-of-flight of each particle that reached the detector stack was measured in four different ways using plastic scintillators, Si detectors, and parallel-plate avalanche counters. The simultaneous measurement of ΔE signals, the magnetic rigidity, total kinetic energy and the time-of-flight (TOF) provided unambiguous identification of the atomic number, charge state and mass number.

Theory references: consult the NSR database (www.nndc.bnl.gov/nsr/) for two references for structure calculations.

[Additional information 1](#).

 ^{50}Cl Levels

E(level)	Comments
0	<p>$\% \beta^- = 100$; $\% \beta^- n = ?$; $\% \beta^- 2n = ?$; $\% \beta^- 3n = ?$</p> <p>β^- is the only possible decay mode, followed by β-delayed neutron emissions, thus 100% β^- decay is assigned by inference, although, no radiation from the decay of ^{50}Cl has yet been observed.</p> <p>Theoretical $T_{1/2}=5.5$ ms, $\% \beta^- n=66$, $\% \beta^- 2n=18$ (2019Mo01).</p> <p>Theoretical $T_{1/2}=17.2$ ms, $\% \beta^- n=5.2$, $\% \beta^- 2n=50.6$, $\% \beta^- 3n=2.6$ (2016Ma12).</p> <p>E(level): observed activity is assumed to correspond to the ground state of ^{50}Cl.</p> <p>Measured cross section=0.037 pb $+43-26$, received in e-mail reply of Nov 11, 2009 from O. Tarasov (first author of 2009Ta05).</p> <p>E(level): fragment observed by 2009Ta05 is assumed to be in the ground state of ^{50}Cl.</p> <p>J^π: $2^-, 3^-$ from $\Omega=1/2^+$ for proton and $\Omega=5/2^-$ for neutron in theoretical calculations by 2019Mo01.</p> <p>$T_{1/2}$: half-life of the decay of ^{50}Cl has not yet been measured. $T_{1/2}>650$ ns from time-of-flight of 620-650 ns, given in e-mail reply of Sept 23, 2009 from O. Tarasov. From a general decreasing trend of half-lives with increasing neutron number, $T_{1/2}$ for ^{50}Cl g.s. is expected to be <50 ms, based on measured half-lives of 101 ms for ^{47}Cl, 232 ms for ^{46}Cl, 413 ms for ^{45}Cl, and 560 ms for ^{44}Cl available in the ENSDF database (as of March 25, 2019). 2017Au03 give 20 ms from systematic trend.</p>