

Adopted Levels, Gammas

Type	History		Literature Cutoff Date
	Author	Citation	
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh	ENSDF	30-Apr-2022

$Q(\beta^-)=19120$ SY; $S(n)=2450$ SY; $S(p)=19380$ SY; $Q(\alpha)=-16250$ SY [2021Wa16](#)

Estimated uncertainties ([2021Wa16](#)): 530 for $Q(\beta^-)$, 640 for $S(n)$, 940 for $S(p)$, 860 for $Q(\alpha)$.

$Q(\beta^-n)=17560$ 500, $S(2n)=3380$ 510 (syst, [2021Wa16](#)).

$S(2p)=42220$ (theory, [2019Mo01](#)).

$Q(\beta^-2n)=13720$ 500, $Q(\beta^-3n)=10520$ 500, $Q(\beta^-4n)=4520$ 500, $Q(\beta^-5n)=-300$ 500, all from syst, deduced by evaluator from relevant mass values in [2021Wa16](#).

[2009Ta24](#), [2009Ta05](#): ^{55}K 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.

Theoretical calculations: five primary references (two for structure and three for ^{55}K decay) retrieved from the NSR database at www.nndc.bnl.gov/nsr/. These are listed in this dataset under 'document' records.

[Additional information 1](#).

 ^{55}K LevelsCross Reference (XREF) Flags

A $^1\text{H}(^{56}\text{Ca},2p\gamma)$

E(level)	J^π^\dagger	$T_{1/2}$	XREF	Comments
0	(3/2 ⁺)		A	$\% \beta^- = 100$; $\% \beta^- n = ?$; $\% \beta^- 2n = ?$; $\% \beta^- 3n = ?$; $\% \beta^- 4n = ?$ Theoretical $T_{1/2} = 9.2$ ms, $\% \beta^- n = 87$, $\% \beta^- 2n = 7$, $\% \beta^- 3n = 1$, $\% \beta^- 4n = 0$ (2019Mo01). Theoretical $T_{1/2} = 9.9$ ms, $\% \beta^- n = 82.6$, 80.5; $\% \beta^- 2n = 5.3$, 7.8; $\% \beta^- 3n = 1.5$, 1.2; $\% \beta^- 4n = 0$ (2021Mi17). Measured production $\sigma = 4 \times 10^{-11}$ mb $+3-2$ (read by the evaluator from Fig. 2 in 2009Ta05). E(level): fragment observed by 2009Ta05 is assumed to be in the ground state of ^{55}K . J^π : others: 3/2 ⁺ (syst, 2021Ko07), 1/2 ⁺ (theory, 2019Mo01). $T_{1/2}$: experimental half-life of ^{55}K g.s. is unknown. Lower limit of ≈ 360 ns is estimated from time-of-flight as in 2005St29 (from the same lab as 2009Ta05). From a trend of decreasing half-lives with increasing neutron number in neutron-rich nuclei, evaluator estimates $T_{1/2} < 10$ ms from known half-lives of 110 ms for ^{52}K , 30 ms for ^{53}K and 10 ms for ^{54}K . Other: 10 ms (syst, 2021Ko07). E(level): from E_γ . $T_{1/2}$: mean lifetime $\tau < 53$ ps, estimated from peak-shape analysis in $^1\text{H}(^{56}\text{Ca},2p)$ (2022Ko06).
668 10	(1/2 ⁺)	<37 ps	A	

[†] from theoretical calculations ([2022Ko06](#)) using different models: large-scale shell model (LSSM), ab-initio valence-space in-medium similarity renormalization group (VS-IMSRG), and full-space self-consistent Green's function (SCGF NNLO_{sat} and SCGF NN+3N(Inl)).

Adopted Levels, Gammas (continued)

$\gamma(^{55}\text{K})$

<u>E_i(level)</u>	<u>J^{π}_i</u>	<u>E_{γ}</u>	<u>I_{γ}</u>	<u>E_f</u>	<u>J^{π}_f</u>	<u>Comments</u>
668	(1/2 ⁺)	668 10	100	0	(3/2 ⁺)	If M1, B(M1)(W.u.)>0.0020. If E2, B(E2)(W.u.)>9.2.

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Level Scheme

Intensities: Relative photon branching from each level

