

Adopted Levels

Type	Author	Citation	History	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh	ENSDF		15-Sep-2023

$Q(\beta^-)=21690$  *syst*;  $S(n)=1920$  *syst*;  $S(p)=19710$  *calc*;  $Q(\alpha)=-18230$  *calc*    [2021Wa16](#), [2019Mo01](#)

Estimated uncertainties ([2021Wa16](#)): 720 for  $Q(\beta^-)$ , 850 for  $S(n)$ .

$S(p)$  and  $Q(\alpha)$  from [2019Mo01](#).  $Q(\beta^-)$  and  $S(n)$  from [2021Wa16](#).

$S(2n)=2480\ 780$ ,  $Q(\beta^-n)=19570\ 650$  (*syst*, [2021Wa16](#)).  $S(2p)=44990$  ([2019Mo01](#), *theory*).  $Q(\beta^-2n)=16640\ 620$ ,  $Q(\beta^-3n)=15080\ 600$ ,  $Q(\beta^-4n)=11240\ 600$ ,  $Q(\beta^-5n)=8040\ 600$ ,  $Q(\beta^-6n)=2040\ 600$  (*syst*, deduced by evaluator from relevant mass excesses in [2021Wa16](#)).

[2018Ta17](#):  $^{57}\text{K}$  formed by fragmentation of  $^{70}\text{Zn}^{30+}$  beam at 345 MeV/nucleon from RIKEN-RIBF accelerator complex. Rotating target of  $^9\text{Be}$  of 15 mm thickness were located at the BigRIPS two-stage ion separator. Particle identification (PID) was achieved by measuring time of flight (TOF), energy loss ( $\Delta E$ ), total kinetic energy (TKE), and magnetic rigidity ( $B\rho$ ) through event by event analysis of reaction products. Particles of interest were stopped in a 76-mm thick CsI crystal after passing through six 1-mm thick silicon p-i-n diodes, while the magnetic rigidity ( $B\rho$ ) of the fragments was reconstructed from position and angle measurements at foci using two sets of position-sensitive parallel plate avalanche counters (PPACs). Optimization was done using LISE<sup>++</sup> simulation code. A total of eight events were assigned to  $^{57}\text{K}$ .

No references in the NSR database for theoretical structure calculations.

[Additional information 1](#).

 $^{57}\text{K}$  Levels

E(level)	Comments
0	$\% \beta^- = 100$ ; $\% \beta^- n = ?$ ; $\% \beta^- 2n = ?$ ; $\% \beta^- 3n = ?$ ; $\% \beta^- 4n = ?$ $\% \beta^- 5n = ?$ ; $\% \beta^- 6n = ?$ Only the $\beta^-$ decay mode is expected, followed by delayed neutron decays, thus 100% $\beta^-$ decay is assigned by inference. A total of eight events were assigned to $^{57}\text{K}$ , as in the text of <a href="#">2018Ta17</a> . In Table I of the paper, six events are assigned for tuned setting of the spectrometer for $^{60}\text{Ca}$ , and one event for setting on $^{57}\text{K}$ . Theoretical $T_{1/2}(\beta) = 5.6$ ms, $\% \beta^- n = 69$ , $\% \beta^- 2n = 24$ , $\% \beta^- 3n = 5$ , $\% \beta^- 4n = 0$ , $\% \beta^- 5n = 0$ , $\% \beta^- 6n = 0$ ( <a href="#">2019Mo01</a> ). Theoretical $T_{1/2}(\beta) = 5.6$ ms, $\% \beta^- n = 41.2, 45.9$ ; $\% \beta^- 2n = 43.2, 37.8$ ; $\% \beta^- 3n = 4.3, 3.8$ ; $\% \beta^- 4n = 0.41, 0.49$ ; $\% \beta^- 5n = 0.010, 0.004$ ; $\% \beta^- 6n = 0$ ( <a href="#">2021Mi17</a> ); two values for different fission barriers. The observed events are assumed to correspond to the $^{57}\text{K}$ g.s. $T_{1/2}$ : half-life of the $^{57}\text{K}$ activity has not been measured. It is expected to be greater than the time-of-flight through the beam transport system, which may be about 500 ns. From systematics of half-lives of neighboring P isotopes, the half-life is expected to be <10 ms from 10 ms for $^{54}\text{K}$ , 30 ms for $^{53}\text{K}$ , 110 ms for $^{52}\text{K}$ , and 365 ms for $^{51}\text{K}$ , assuming a decreasing trend of half-life as neutron number increases in neutron-rich nuclei. From systematics, $T_{1/2} = 2$ ms in <a href="#">2021Ko07</a> . $J^\pi$ : $1/2^+$ ( <a href="#">2019Mo01</a> , <i>theory</i> ); $3/2^+$ ( <i>syst</i> , <a href="#">2021Ko07</a> ).