

Adopted Levels

Type	Author	History Citation	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}K formed by fragmentation of $^{70}\text{Zn}^{30+}$ beam at 345 MeV/nucleon from RIKEN-RIBF accelerator complex. Rotating target of ^9Be 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 (ΔE), 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⁺⁺ simulation code. A total of eight events were assigned to ^{57}K .

No references in the NSR database for theoretical structure calculations.

[Additional information 1](#).

 ^{57}K Levels

E(level)	Comments
0	<p>$\% \beta^- = 100$; $\% \beta^- n = ?$; $\% \beta^- 2n = ?$; $\% \beta^- 3n = ?$; $\% \beta^- 4n = ?$ $\% \beta^- 5n = ?$; $\% \beta^- 6n = ?$</p> <p>Only the β^- decay mode is expected, followed by delayed neutron decays, thus 100% β^- decay is assigned by inference. A total of eight events were assigned to ^{57}K, as in the text of 2018Ta17. In Table I of the paper, six events are assigned for tuned setting of the spectrometer for ^{60}Ca, and one event for setting on ^{57}K. Theoretical $T_{1/2}(\beta)=5.6$ ms, $\% \beta^- n=69$, $\% \beta^- 2n=24$, $\% \beta^- 3n=5$, $\% \beta^- 4n=0$, $\% \beta^- 5n=0$, $\% \beta^- 6n=0$ (2019Mo01). 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; $\% \beta^- 6n=0$ (2021Mi17); two values for different fission barriers.</p> <p>The observed events are assumed to correspond to the ^{57}K g.s.</p> <p>$T_{1/2}$: half-life of the ^{57}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}K, 30 ms for ^{53}K, 110 ms for ^{52}K, and 365 ms for ^{51}K, assuming a decreasing trend of half-life as neutron number increases in neutron-rich nuclei. From systematics, $T_{1/2}=2$ ms in 2021Ko07.</p> <p>J^π: $1/2^+$ (2019Mo01, theory); $3/2^+$ (<i>syst</i>, 2021Ko07).</p>