

Adopted Levels

| Type            | Author   | History Citation  | Literature Cutoff Date |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Full Evaluation | Jun Chen | NDS 196,17 (2024) | 30-Sep-2023            |

Q( $\beta^-$ )=15880 *syst*; S(n)=1730 *syst*; S(p)=20460 *syst*; Q( $\alpha$ )=-14100 *syst*    [2021Wa16](#)  
 $\Delta Q(\beta^-)$ =610,  $\Delta S(n)$ =640,  $\Delta S(p)$ =780,  $\Delta Q(\alpha)$ =780 (*syst*,[2021Wa16](#)).  
S(2n)=5630 580, S(2p)=39450 940, Q( $\beta^-n$ )=11280 570 (*syst*,[2021Wa16](#)).

[2009Ta05](#),[2009Ta24](#): <sup>63</sup>Ti was produced and identified by fragmentation of <sup>76</sup>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  $\Delta E$  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. Measured cross sections.

Theoretical calculations:

[2023Ta03](#): calculated isotope production cross sections.

[2011Gu03](#): calculated rms radii of p-wave valence neutron distribution.

[1985Bu27](#),[1971Pe16](#): calculated isomeric state single nucleon decay T<sub>1/2</sub>.

<sup>63</sup>Ti Levels

| E(level) | Comments  |
|----------|---|
| 0        | $\% \beta^- = ?$ ; $\% \beta^- n = ?$<br>$\sigma = 10^{-11}$ mb +2-1 (read by the evaluator from figure 2 of <a href="#">2009Ta05</a> and also figure 8 and 9 of <a href="#">2009Ta24</a> ).<br>E(level): fragment observed by <a href="#">2009Ta05</a> is assumed to be in the ground state of <sup>63</sup> Ti.<br>J <sup><math>\pi</math></sup> : 1/2 <sup>-</sup> ( <i>syst</i> , <a href="#">2021Ko07</a> ), 9/2 <sup>+</sup> ( <i>theory</i> , <a href="#">2019Mo01</a> ).<br>T <sub>1/2</sub> : >360 ns estimated from time-of-flight of $\approx 360$ ns for <sup>60</sup> Ge and <sup>64</sup> Se as in <a href="#">2005St29</a> (from the same lab as <a href="#">2009Ta05</a> ). Actual half-life is expected to be much longer as suggested by systematics value of 10 ms ( <a href="#">2021Ko07</a> ) and calculated values from <a href="#">2019Mo01</a> and <a href="#">2021Mi17</a> .<br>Calculated $\% \beta^- 1n = 32$ , $\% \beta^- 2n = 3$ ( <a href="#">2019Mo01</a> ).<br>Calculated $\% \beta^- 1n = 12.03$ , $\% \beta^- 2n = 2.17$ , $\% \beta^- 3n = 0.004$ ( <a href="#">2021Mi17</a> ).<br>Calculated T <sub>1/2</sub> ( $\beta$ decay)=12.3 ms ( <a href="#">2019Mo01</a> ), 11.1 ms ( <a href="#">2021Mi17</a> ). |