9 Be(36 Si, 35 Al γ) **2014St18**

 36 Si->p+ 35 Al from J^{π} =0+ 36 Si ground state.

2014St18: A ³⁶Si secondary beam was produced via the projectile fragmentation of a 140-MeV/nucleon ⁴⁸Ca primary beam impinging on a ⁹Be target at NSCL, MSU and was selected by the A1900 separator. The states of ³⁵Al and ³⁵Si were populated by the one-proton/neutron knockout reactions, respectively, from the ³⁶Si beam at a midtarget energy of 97.7(5) MeV/nucleon on a 287-mg/cm² ⁹Be secondary target. Knockout residues were identified from their energy loss measured by an ionization chamber at the focal plane of the S800 spectrometer and from their ToF measured between two scintillators at the object position and at the focal plane of the S800 spectrometer. The position and angle of the residues were measured using two cathode-readout drift chambers. Prompt γ rays from the deexcitation of the residues were detected by the GRETINA Ge array. Measured Doppler-corrected Eγ, Iγ, (³⁵Al)γ-coin, γγ-coin, the parallel momentum distributions of populated states in ³⁵Al residues. Deduced levels, J, π, L-transfers, inclusive and exclusive knockout cross section for producing ³⁵Al from ³⁶Si. Calculations using eikonal model and shell model calculations with SDPF-U and SDPF-MU interactions.

35Al Levels

Total knockout σ =22 mb l for producing 35 Al from 36 Si.

E(level) [†]	$J^{\pi \ddagger}$	L‡	Comments
0	(5/2)+	2	J^{π} : interpreted as the $1d_{5/2}$ proton removal from 36 Si.
			Partial knockout σ =13 mb 2.
801 <i>3</i>			Partial knockout σ =1.0 mb 7.
1005 <i>3</i>			Partial knockout σ =0.8 mb 9.
1865 <i>4</i>			Partial knockout σ =1.0 mb 2.
1973 <i>4</i>	$3/2^+, 5/2^+$	2	Partial knockout σ =3.2 mb 5.
2733 7			Partial knockout σ =0.5 mb 1.
3244 5	$3/2^+, 5/2^+$	2	Partial knockout σ =2.6 mb 3.
4275? 9	$3/2^+, 5/2^+$	2	Partial knockout σ =0.5 mb I .

[†] From a least-squares fit to γ -ray energies.

 $^{^{\}ddagger}$ 2014St18 deduced L by comparing the measured and eikonal-calculated parallel momentum distributions of residuals. J^{π} options are deduced accordingly.

$\gamma(^{35}Al)$

E_{γ}	I_{γ}	$E_i(level)$	\mathtt{J}_i^{π}	\mathbf{E}_f	\mathbf{J}_f^{π}	Εγ	I_{γ}	$E_i(level)$	\mathtt{J}_{i}^{π}	\mathbf{E}_f	\mathbf{J}_f^{π}
802 4	10 <i>I</i>	801		0	$(5/2)^+$	1932 6	2.5 3	2733		801	
859 <i>4</i>	3.6 <i>3</i>	1865		1005		1972 6	7.5 5	1973	$3/2^+,5/2^+$	0	$(5/2)^+$
968 <i>4</i>	4.4 3	1973	$3/2^+,5/2^+$	1005		2237 6	7.8 6	3244	$3/2^+,5/2^+$	1005	
1003 4	19 <i>I</i>	1005		0	$(5/2)^+$	2440 7	1.4 2	3244	$3/2^+,5/2^+$	801	
1064 <i>4</i>	0.8 2	1865		801		x3060 8	1.6 4				
1174 5	2.8 3	1973	$3/2^+,5/2^+$	801		3250 8	3.3 4	3244	$3/2^+,5/2^+$	0	$(5/2)^+$
^x 1473 5	1.1 2					4275 9	3 1	4275?	3/2+,5/2+	0	$(5/2)^+$

 $^{^{}x}$ γ ray not placed in level scheme.



