

$^2\text{H}(^{34}\text{Si},\text{p}\gamma)$  2014Bu01

$^{34}\text{Si}(\text{d},\text{p})^{35}\text{Si}$  on  $J^\pi=0^+$   $^{34}\text{Si}$  g.s. in inverse kinematics.

**2014Bu01:** A 20.5-MeV/nucleon,  $1.1 \times 10^5$  pps, and 95% pure  $^{34}\text{Si}$  secondary beam was produced via the fragmentation of a 55-MeV/nucleon  $^{36}\text{S}^{16+}$  primary beam impinging on a 1075  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick Be target, separated by the LISE3 spectrometer at GANIL, and incident on a 2.6(1)  $\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$   $\text{CD}_2$  secondary target. Beam ions were tracked using two position-sensitive multiwire proportional chambers (FWHM=1 mm) placed 0.92 m and 0.52 m upstream of target, an ionization chamber placed 40 cm downstream of target and a 1.5 cm-thick plastic scintillator located behind the IC for energy loss, TOF measurements, and beam monitoring. Protons from the (d,p) reaction were detected using four modules of the MUST2 array placed 10 cm from the target covering polar angles ranging from  $105^\circ$  to  $150^\circ$  with respect to the beam direction and a 16 Si strip annular detector at a distance of 11.3 cm covering polar angles from  $156^\circ$  to  $168^\circ$ .  $\gamma$  rays were detected using four segmented Ge detectors from the EXOGAM array perpendicular to the beam axis at a mean distance of 5 cm, and 9 cm downstream from the target with efficiency  $\varepsilon = 3.8\%$  at 1 MeV. Measured  $\sigma(E_{\text{p}},\theta)$ , Doppler-corrected  $E_\gamma$ ,  $I_\gamma$ ,  $(^{34}\text{Si})\text{p}$ -coin. Deduced levels, J,  $\pi$ , L-transfer and spectroscopic factors. Comparisons with shell-model calculations.

 $^{35}\text{Si}$  Levels

$E(\text{level})^\dagger$	$J^\pi^\ddagger$	$L^\#$	$S^\#$	Comments
0	$7/2^-$	3	0.56 6	Interpreted as the $1f_{7/2}$ neutron on top of the $^{34}\text{Si}$ core.
910 3	$3/2^-$	1	0.69 10	Interpreted as the $2p_{3/2}$ neutron on top of the $^{34}\text{Si}$ core. E(level): Other: 906 keV 32 from measured $E_{\text{p}}$ . <b>2014Bu01</b> deduced that a contamination of the proton spectrum at $E(\text{level})=906$ keV 32 due to transfer to the $3/2^+$ level at 970 keV is less than 30% of the $3/2^-$ component with a confidence limit of $3\sigma$ .
2044 7	$1/2^-$	1	0.73 10	Interpreted as the $2p_{1/2}$ neutron on top of the $^{34}\text{Si}$ core. E(level): Other: 2060 50 from measured $E_{\text{p}}$ . $J^\pi$ : <b>2014Bu01</b> stated that $J^\pi$ is likely to be $1/2^-$ as its large spectroscopic factor value discards another large $L=1$ , $3/2^-$ component.
$\approx 5500$	$5/2^-$	3	0.32 3	Interpreted as the $1f_{5/2}$ neutron on top of the $^{34}\text{Si}$ core. S: <b>2014Bu01</b> reports $S=0.32$ 4 in Fig. 2, $S=0.32$ 2 in text on page 3, $S=0.32$ 3 in text on page 4, and a full error bar $\approx 0.05$ in Fig. 3.

<sup>†</sup> From a least-squares fit to  $\gamma$ -ray energies, except for a broad level observed at  $\approx 5500$  keV from  $E_{\text{p}}$ . A broad structure is observed at 3330 keV 120 from  $E_{\text{p}}$  and likely corresponds to the elastic deuteron break-up process, the cross section of which was estimated to be 0.1 mb/MeV (**2014Bu01**).

<sup>‡</sup> As given in **2014Bu01** based on L-transfers and shell-model predictions.

<sup>#</sup> From TWOFN-ADWA analysis of measured proton angular distributions (**2014Bu01**). Additional uncertainties of  $\approx 15\%$  in spectroscopic factors due to global potentials in the ADWA calculation are not included.

 $\gamma(^{35}\text{Si})$ 

$E_\gamma$	$E_i(\text{level})$	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$
910 3	910	$3/2^-$	0	$7/2^-$
1134 6	2044	$1/2^-$	910	$3/2^-$

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