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## Nuclear Structure of $^{36}\text{Al}$ and $^{36}\text{Si}$ via $\beta$ -decays of $^{36}\text{Mg}$ and $^{36}\text{Al}$

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The  $\beta$ -decays of  $^{36}\text{Mg}$  and  $^{36}\text{Al}$  have been studied at The National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory (NSCL) in order to extract the half-lives of the parent nuclei and reveal the nuclear structure of the decaying descendants. Neutron-rich  $^{36}\text{Mg}$  and  $^{36}\text{Al}$  were produced at the NSCL's Coupled Cyclotron Facility via projectile fragmentation of a  $^{48}\text{Ca}$  beam of energy 140 MeV/u impinging on a 642 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> thick  $^9\text{Be}$  target. The fragmented beam was delivered to the decay station after being resolved by the A1900 separator. Two Si p-i-n detectors were used for the particle identification whereas the ions were implanted on a 3-mm thick CeBr<sub>3</sub> scintillator coupled to a position-sensitive photo multiplier tube (PSPMT). The  $\beta$ -delayed  $\gamma$ -rays were identified with 16 segmented Ge detector array (SeGA) and 15 LaBr<sub>3</sub> detectors. The half-lives of the two parent nuclei were determined and were compared to the previous measurements.  $\beta$ -delayed  $\gamma$ -ray transitions were observed in  $^{36}\text{Al}$  and  $^{36}\text{Si}$  for the first time and their level schemes were built from the correlated  $\beta$  decays of  $^{36}\text{Mg}$  and  $^{36}\text{Al}$ . Excited energy states of  $^{36}\text{Al}$  populated by the  $\beta$ -decay of  $^{36}\text{Mg}$  are proposed, whereas only the ground state information was available prior to this work. The experimental results were interpreted by using the nuclear configuration interaction studies with the FSU shell-model Hamiltonian. The results will shed light on our understanding of the structure of more exotic neutron-rich nuclei to be produced with the FRIB.

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