

${}^{27}\text{Al}({}^{20}\text{Ne}, {}^{20}\text{Mg})$ [1964Ma44](#)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Citation</u>	<u>Literature Cutoff Date</u>
Full Evaluation	J. H. Kelley, G. C. Sheu	ENSDF	20-June-2019

[1964Ma44](#): Al, Ni and Cu targets were bombarded with $E=80$ to 200 MeV ${}^{20}\text{Ne}$ beams with the aim of producing ${}^{20}\text{Na}$ activity, via p-n exchange reactions. The decay radiations and associated lifetimes of the produced activities were measured and analyzed. In the case of ${}^{20}\text{Ne}$ of the ${}^{27}\text{Al}$ target, the apparent lifetimes the strongest ${}^{20}\text{Na}$ radiations was observed to be longer than expected; the author assumed that ${}^{20}\text{Mg}$ was being formed, which then decayed to ${}^{20}\text{Na}$ and caused the apparent increase in ${}^{20}\text{Na}$ lifetime. The lifetime $T_{1/2}=620$ ms *60* was deduced from the analysis. This compares very poorly with the present value of $T\approx 90$ ms. A private communication with ([1974Ro17](#)) indicates the evidence for ${}^{20}\text{Mg}$ production was traced to a spurious instrumental effect.

 ${}^{20}\text{Mg}$ Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>$T_{1/2}$</u>
0?	620 ms <i>60</i>