

^{23}Mg ε decay **2017Ma18,1974Ma41**

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	M. S. Basunia [#] , A. Chakraborty ^{##}		NDS 171,1 (2021)	1-Jun-2020

Parent: ^{23}Mg : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=3/2^+$; $T_{1/2}=11.3046$ s 45; $Q(\varepsilon)=4056.179$ 32; $\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+ \text{ decay}=100$

^{23}Mg - $Q(\varepsilon)$: From [2017Wa10](#) (2016-ame). Measured value: 4056.182 32 ([2019Ka30](#)).

Others: [1960Ta14](#), [1968Go05](#), [1971De05](#), [1974A103](#), [1977Az01](#).

2017Ma18: ^{23}Mg was produced from $^{23}\text{Na}(p,n)$ reaction, $E=15,30$ MeV; After mass separation, ^{23}Mg nuclides (contaminated only by ^{23}Na) were transported to the yield station and deposited on a Mylar tape (50 μm thickness and 1.25 cm width) for β particle and γ ray detection by plastic scintillator and HPGe detectors. The plastic scintillator was read out by two photomultipliers (PMs). The coincidence signals of these PMs were used to count the β^+ particles and to trigger the data acquisition of the HPGe detector. Measured ^{23}Mg half-life from $\beta(t)$, 440 γ absolute emission probability, and deduced super-allowed β -transition branch g.s. to g.s. from feedings of ^{23}Na excited states.

1974Ma41: ^{23}Mg produced from $^{23}\text{Na}(p,n)$, $E_p=10$ MeV, reaction. Measured γ -ray branching, beta feedings.

 ^{23}Na Levels

<u>E(level)[†]</u>	<u>J^π[†]</u>	<u>$T_{1/2}$</u>
0.0	3/2 ⁺	stable
440.2 4	5/2 ⁺	
2390.9 3	1/2 ⁺	

[†] From Adopted Levels.

 ε, β^+ radiations

<u>E(decay)</u>	<u>E(level)</u>	<u>$I\beta^+$[†]</u>	<u>$I\varepsilon$[†]</u>	<u>Log ft</u>	<u>$I(\varepsilon + \beta^+)$[†]</u>	<u>Comments</u>
(1665.28 30)	2390.9	0.006 1	0.0006 1	4.97 7	0.007 1	av $E\beta=257.56$ 13; $\varepsilon K=0.07526$ 11; $\varepsilon L=0.006435$ 9; $\varepsilon M+=0.0001907$ 3 $I(\varepsilon + \beta^+)$ – from 1974Ma41 .
(3616.0 4)	440.2	7.84 11	0.00927 16	4.434 6	7.85 11	av $E\beta=1143.84$ 19; $\varepsilon K=0.0010849$ 5; $\varepsilon L=9.270 \times 10^{-5}$ 5; $\varepsilon M+=2.747 \times 10^{-6}$ 2 $I(\varepsilon + \beta^+)$ – from γ intensity balance.
(4056.179 32)	0.0	92.08 11	0.0681 7	3.6675 6	92.15 11	av $E\beta=1353.91$; $\varepsilon K=0.0006797$; $\varepsilon L=5.807 \times 10^{-5}$; $\varepsilon M+=1.721 \times 10^{-6}$ Deduced by the evaluators (100 – g.s. feeding branch of 440.5 γ . Other: 92.08 14 (2017Ma18 – considering literature and their measured data).

[†] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

 $\gamma(^{23}\text{Na})$

<u>E_γ[†]</u>	<u>I_γ[#]</u>	<u>$E_i(\text{level})$</u>	<u>J_i^π</u>	<u>E_f</u>	<u>J_f^π</u>	<u>Comments</u>
440.5 6	7.85 11	440.2	5/2 ⁺	0.0	3/2 ⁺	I_γ : Weighted average of 8.6 3 (1968Go05), 8.1 4 (1974Ma41), 7.79 15 (1977Az01), and 7.805 81 (2017Ma18). Other values: 9.1 5 (1960Ta14), 9.1 4 (1974A103) – discrepant data omitted in the wt. average. 6 3 (for rough check in 1971De05).
1950.6 4	0.0025 $\frac{\ddagger}{7}$	2390.9	1/2 ⁺	440.2	5/2 ⁺	
2390.6 4	0.0044 $\frac{\ddagger}{7}$	2390.9	1/2 ⁺	0.0	3/2 ⁺	

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

${}^{23}\text{Mg}$ ε decay **2017Ma18,1974Ma41** (continued)

$\gamma({}^{23}\text{Na})$ (continued)

† From Adopted Gammas.

‡ From ε feeding and adopted γ -ray branching intensities.

Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

${}^{23}\text{Mg}$ ϵ decay 2017Ma18,1974Ma41Decay SchemeIntensities: $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ per 100 parent decays

Legend

- $I_{\gamma} < 2\% \times I_{\gamma}^{max}$
- $I_{\gamma} < 10\% \times I_{\gamma}^{max}$
- $I_{\gamma} > 10\% \times I_{\gamma}^{max}$

