

$^{31}\text{Na} \beta^- 2n$ decay 1993Kl02

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	M. Shamsuzzoha Basunia		NDS 113, 909 (2012)	1-Jan-2012

Parent: ^{31}Na : E=0; $J^\pi=3/2^+$; $T_{1/2}=17.0$ ms 4; $Q(\beta^-2n)=7.13\times 10^3$ 21; % β^-2n decay=0.9 2

1993Kl02: ^{31}Na was produced bombarding a uranium carbide target with 600 MeV protons from the CERN synchrocyclotron, mass separated at the ISOLDE facility; NE102 and NE213 scintillator and HPGe detectors; Measured: $E\gamma$, $I\gamma$, γ -N coin.

 ^{29}Mg Levels

E(level)	J^π	Comments
0	$3/2^+$	J^π : From Adopted Levels.
54.60 10		
1093.82 23		
1638.05 20		

 $\gamma(^{29}\text{Mg})$

E_γ	I_γ [†]	E_i (level)	E_f	J_f^π
(54.6 1)		54.60	0	$3/2^+$
1039.2 2	0.03 1	1093.82	54.60	
1638.0 2	0.02 1	1638.05	0	$3/2^+$

[†] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

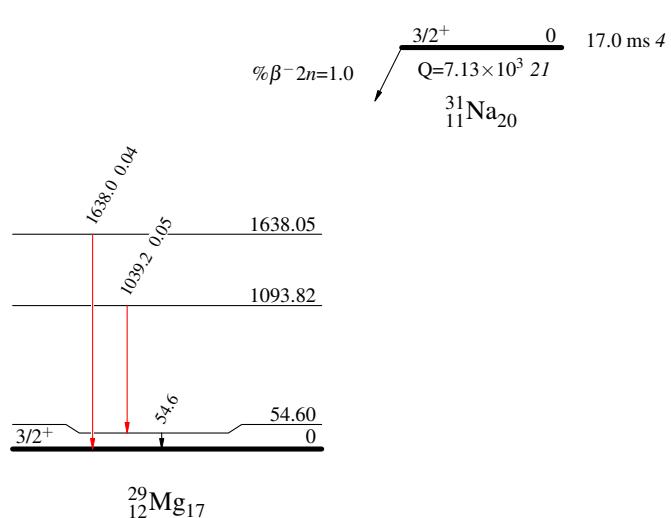
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Legend

- $I_\gamma < 2\% \times I_\gamma^{\max}$
- $I_\gamma < 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\max}$
- $I_\gamma > 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\max}$
- γ Decay (Uncertain)

Decay Scheme

Intensities: $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ per 100 parent decays



$^{29}_{12}\text{Mg}_{17}$