

^{33}Na β^- 2n decay (8.0 ms) 2001Nu02

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Jun Chen and Balraj Singh		NDS 184, 29 (2022)	24-Jun-2022

Parent: ^{33}Na : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=(3/2^+)$; $T_{1/2}=8.0$ ms 4; $Q(\beta^-2n)=10.76\times 10^3$ 45; $\% \beta^-2n$ decay=13 3

^{33}Na - $J^\pi, T_{1/2}$: From Adopted Levels of ^{33}Na in the ENSDF database (2011Ch49) (March 2011 update).

^{33}Na - $Q(\beta^-2n)$: 10762 450 deduced by evaluators from $Q(\beta^-)=18820$ 450 for ^{33}Na and $S(2n)=8058$ 4 for ^{33}Mg given in 2021Wa16.

^{33}Na - $\% \beta^-2n$ decay: $\% \beta^-n=47$ 6 and $\% \beta^-2n=13$ 3, deduced from $P(1n)/P(2n)=3.6$ 9 and $P(1n)+P(2n)=73$ 6 (2001Nu02,2002Ra16).

Other: $\% \beta^-n=52$ 20, $\% \beta^-2n=12$ 5 (1984Gu19); $\% \beta^-n+\% \beta^-2n=77$ 15 (1984La03).

2001Nu02: ^{33}Na was produced by bombarding 46 g/cm² Uranium Carbide with 1.4 GeV protons from the PS/Booster at CERN and separated by the ISOLDE facility. γ rays were detected with two Ge detectors, β particles were detected with a thin plastic scintillator, and neutrons were detected by a neutron detector. Measured E_γ , I_γ , $\gamma\gamma$ -coin, $n\gamma$ -coin, $\beta\gamma\gamma$ -coin, $\beta\gamma$ -n-coin, $\beta\gamma$ -coin. Deduced levels, $\% \beta^-n$ and $\% \beta^-2n$. 2002Ra16 also report $\% \beta^-n$ and $\% \beta^-2n$ and is from the same group as 2001Nu02.

1984Gu19: ^{33}Na from $\text{Ir}(p,X)$ $E(p)=10$ GeV at CERN. Measured E_γ , I_γ . Deduced $\% \beta^-n$ and $\% \beta^-2n$.

 ^{31}Mg Levels

$E(\text{level})^\dagger$	J^π^\ddagger	$T_{1/2}^\ddagger$
0.0	1/2 ⁺	270 ms 2
50.5 2	3/2 ⁺	12.0 ns 4
221.05 9	(3/2) ⁻	133 ps 8

[†] From E_γ data.

[‡] From Adopted Levels.

 $\gamma(^{31}\text{Mg})$

I_γ normalization: using the factor 0.22 8 given by 2001Nu02 for converting their I_γ values relative to $I(885\gamma)=100$ in ^{32}Mg to intensities per 100 decays of ^{33}Na nuclei, and $\% \beta^-2n=13$ 3.

E_γ^\ddagger	$I_\gamma^\#\ddagger$	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult.	α^\dagger	Comments
50.1 2	8.2 9	50.5	3/2 ⁺	0.0	1/2 ⁺	[M1]	0.01312 23	$\% I_\gamma=1.8$ 7 $\alpha(\text{K})=0.01228$ 21; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.000803$ 14; $\alpha(\text{M})=2.93\times 10^{-5}$ 5
171.2 1	3.5 4	221.05	(3/2) ⁻	50.5	3/2 ⁺	[E1]	1.04×10^{-3} 2	$\% I_\gamma=0.77$ 29 $\alpha(\text{K})=0.000972$ 14; $\alpha(\text{L})=6.24\times 10^{-5}$ 9; $\alpha(\text{M})=2.299\times 10^{-6}$ 32
221.0 1	1.4 2	221.05	(3/2) ⁻	0.0	1/2 ⁺	[E1]	0.000465 7	$\% I_\gamma=0.31$ 12 $\alpha=0.000465$ 7; $\alpha(\text{K})=0.000436$ 6; $\alpha(\text{L})=2.80\times 10^{-5}$ 4; $\alpha(\text{M})=1.032\times 10^{-6}$ 15

[†] Additional information 1.

[‡] From 2001Nu02. Intensities are relative to 100 for the 885 γ in ^{32}Mg .

[#] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.22 8.

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Decay Scheme

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

Legend

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

