

^{32}Mg β^- decay (80.4 ms) 2004Gr08,1984Gu19

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
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Parent: ^{32}Mg : $E=0$; $J^\pi=0^+$; $T_{1/2}=80.4$ ms 4; $Q(\beta^-)=10270$ 8; $\% \beta^-$ decay=100

^{32}Mg - $T_{1/2}$: From Adopted Levels of ^{32}Mg . Adopted value is taken from 2017Ha23 in this study. Other values from this study: 86 ms 5 (2004Gr08), 120 ms 20 (1984La03), 85 ms 13 (1995ReZZ), 1999YoZW.

^{32}Mg - $Q(\beta^-)$: From 2021Wa16.

^{32}Mg - $\% \beta^-$ decay: $\% \beta^-$ -n=5.5 5 (2004Gr08) is adopted in Adopted Levels of ^{32}Mg . Others: $\% \beta^-$ -n=4.3 21 (1995ReZZ,2008ReZZ), 2.4 5 (1984La03), 6 4 (1999YoZW, preliminary).

2004Gr08: source of ^{32}Mg was produced by fragmentation of 50 MeV/nucleon ^{36}S beam on a Be target, selected by the LISE3 spectrometer at GANIL. γ rays were detected with two Ge detector and a LEPS detector; delayed neutrons were detected with the TONNERRE array consisting of 19 plastic scintillators. Measured E_γ , I_γ , $\gamma\gamma$ -coin, $\gamma(t)$, delayed neutrons. Deduced levels, J, π , delayed-neutron emission probabilities, β -decay branching ratios.

1984La03, 1984Gu19: ^{32}Mg source was produced by fragmentation of a 30 g/cm² iridium target by 10 GeV protons from the CERN synchrotron, separated by a mass spectrometer, and transported into a thin stainless steel tube. γ rays were detected with Ge(Li) detectors and delayed-neutrons were detected with a ^3He proportional counter. Measured E_γ , I_γ , delayed neutrons. Deduced levels, parent $T_{1/2}$, delayed-neutron and γ -ray emission probabilities.

Others:

2017Ha23: $E=69.2$ MeV/nucleon ^{40}Ar beam was produced from the Heavy Ion Research Facility in Lanzhou (HIRFL). Target was 182.6 mg/cm² thick ^9Be . Fragments were identified based on energy loss, time-of-flight, and magnetic rigidity on an event-by-event basis, and implanted into a 1500- μm -thick double-sided Si strip detector (DSSD) between two plastic scintillators. Measured implant- $\beta(t)$. Deduced parent $T_{1/2}$. Comparisons with available data.

1999YoZW: ^{32}Mg from ^9Be , $^{181}\text{Ta}(^{48}\text{Ca},X)$ $E=70$ MeV/nucleon, measured half-life and delayed neutron probability.

1993KI02: source of ^{32}Mg from $\text{U}(p,X)$ at 600 MeV. Measured E_γ , $\gamma\gamma$ -coin. Three γ rays of 735.5, 2466.9 and 2765.3 keV with coincidence relationship between 735 γ and 2467 γ established.

1979De02: two observed γ rays of 731 2 ($I_\gamma=36$ 15) and 2750 5 ($I_\gamma=100$) possibly were from decay of ^{32}Mg .

From RADLIST code, deduced energy balance=9330 keV 100 as compared to 9705 keV 52 from Q -value=10270 8 and branching of 94.5% for population of levels in ^{32}Al by β^- decay.

This decay scheme is considered incomplete due to a large gap between the highest observed level at $E=3202$ and the Q -value=10270 8 (2021Wa16). $S(n)=4220$ 8 and $S(2n)=11378$ 7 (2021Wa16) for ^{32}Al .

 ^{32}Al Levels

E(level) [†]	J^π [‡]	$T_{1/2}$ [‡]	Comments
0	1 ⁺	32.3 ms 4	
735.1 7	(2 ⁺)		
956.7 9	(4 ⁺)	186.9 ns 7	
1178.6 11	(4 ⁻)		
1743.5? 8			
2765.3 7	1 ⁺		
3202.2 8	1 ⁺		
4220+x			E(level): $x < 6050$ 11 from $Q(\beta^-)(^{32}\text{Mg})-S(n)(^{32}\text{Al})$, where $Q(\beta^-)=10270$ 8 and $S(n)=4220$ 8 from 2021Wa16. This represents a range of unobserved levels that subsequently decay to ^{31}Al via one-neutron emission.

[†] From a least-squares fit to γ -ray energies, assuming $\Delta E_\gamma=1$ keV where not given.

[‡] From Adopted Levels.

^{32}Mg β^- decay (80.4 ms) 2004Gr08,1984Gu19 (continued) β^- radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^{-\dagger\ddagger}$	Log ft	Comments
(3.1×10^3 # 31)	4220+x	5.5 5		$I\beta^-$: from adopted $\% \beta^- n=5.5$ 5 for the decay of ^{32}Mg g.s.
(7068 8)	3202.2	10.7 10	4.4	av $E\beta=3237$ 46
(7505 8)	2765.3	24.6 8	4.1	av $E\beta=3453$ 46
(10270 8)	0	≈ 55	≈ 4.4	av $E\beta=4818$ 46
$I\beta^-$: estimated by 2004Gr08 assuming $<5\%$ for feedings to other excited levels, 35.3% for feedings to 2765 and 3202 levels, and measured $\% \beta^- n=5.5$ 5.				

\dagger From 2004Gr08 based on γ intensity balance, unless otherwise noted.

\ddagger Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

Estimated for a range of levels.

 $\gamma(^{32}\text{Al})$

E_γ \dagger	I_γ $\dagger\#$	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Comments
222 @	2.1 @ 2	956.7	(4 ⁺)	735.1	(2 ⁺)	
222 @	2.1 @ 2	1178.6	(4 ⁻)	956.7	(4 ⁺)	
565	0.6 1	1743.5?		1178.6	(4 ⁻)	
735.5 \ddagger 12	9.0 2	735.1	(2 ⁺)	0	1 ⁺	E_γ : others: 731 2 (1979De02), 735 (2004Gr08). I_γ : other: 10.6 24 (1984Gu19). Relative intensity=42 9 (1984Gu19), 36 15 (1979De02).
787	0.9 1	1743.5?		956.7	(4 ⁺)	
1743 &	≤ 2.8	1743.5?		0	1 ⁺	I_γ : also contributed by double escape of 2765 γ .
2030	1.4 3	2765.3	1 ⁺	735.1	(2 ⁺)	
2466.9 \ddagger 12	7.2 7	3202.2	1 ⁺	735.1	(2 ⁺)	E_γ : other: 2466 (2004Gr08). I_γ : other: 4 2 (1984Gu19), (2467 γ)(735 γ) coin seen by 1993K102. Relative intensity=16 8 (1984Gu19).
2765.3 \ddagger 9	23.2 5	2765.3	1 ⁺	0	1 ⁺	E_γ : others: 2750 5 (1979De02), 2765 (2004Gr08). I_γ : other: 25 1 (1984Gu19). Relative intensity=100 (1984Gu19, 1979De02).
3202	3.5 4	3202.2	1 ⁺	0	1 ⁺	

\dagger From 2004Gr08, unless otherwise noted.

\ddagger From 1984Gu19.

Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

@ Multiplied with undivided intensity.

& Placement of transition in the level scheme is uncertain.

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Decay Scheme

Intensities: $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ per 100 parent decays
& Multiply placed: undivided intensity given

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)
- Coincidence

