

<sup>33</sup>Al β<sup>-</sup> decay (41.5 ms) 2002Mo29

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Jun Chen and Balraj Singh		NDS 199,1 (2025)	30-Sep-2024

Parent: <sup>33</sup>Al: E=0.0; J<sup>π</sup>=(5/2)<sup>+</sup>; T<sub>1/2</sub>=41.5 ms I; Q(β<sup>-</sup>)=12017 7; %β<sup>-</sup> decay=100

<sup>33</sup>Al-J<sup>π</sup>,T<sub>1/2</sub>: From the Adopted Levels of <sup>33</sup>Al.

<sup>33</sup>Al-Q(β<sup>-</sup>): From 2021Wa16.

<sup>33</sup>Al-%β<sup>-</sup> decay: %β<sup>-</sup> n=8.5 7 (1995ReZZ,2008ReZZ) for the decay of <sup>33</sup>Al.

2002Mo29: <sup>33</sup>Al was produced by projectile fragmentation of 140-MeV <sup>40</sup>Ar beam with a <sup>9</sup>Be target followed by fragment separation by A1900 fragment analyzer at NSCL facility. Fragments were implanted into a double-sided silicon strip detector (DSSD) for detection of fragments and β particles differentiated using three silicon PIN diodes and parallel-plate avalanche counter (PPAC) for position information. γ rays were detected with two HPGe detectors. Measured Eγ, Iγ, γγ-coin, βγ-coin, (particle)γ-coin, β(t). Deduced levels, J, π, parent T<sub>1/2</sub>, β-decay branching ratios. Comparisons with shell-model calculations.

2017Ha23: measured parent T<sub>1/2</sub> from implant-β(t) at HIRFL, Lanzhou.

This decay scheme is incomplete due to a large gap (≈8 MeV) between the highest observed level at E=4341 and Q(β<sup>-</sup>)value=12017 7 (2021Wa16).

<sup>33</sup>Si Levels

E(level) <sup>†</sup>	J <sup>π</sup> <sup>‡</sup>	T <sub>1/2</sub>	Comments
0.0	(3/2) <sup>+</sup>	6.11 s 21	T <sub>1/2</sub> : from the Adopted Levels.
1010.2 5	1/2 <sup>+</sup>		This state is probably populated by γ rays from higher levels, since β feeding involving ΔJ=2, Δπ=no is expected to be negligible.
4341 11 4508+x	(5/2) <sup>+</sup>		E(level): x<7509 7 from Q(β <sup>-</sup> )( <sup>33</sup> Al)-S(n)( <sup>33</sup> Si), where Q(β <sup>-</sup> )=12017 7 and S(n)=4508.0 8 from 2021Wa16. This represents a range of unobserved levels that subsequently decay to <sup>32</sup> Si via one-neutron emission.

<sup>†</sup> From Eγ data.

<sup>‡</sup> From the Adopted Levels.

β<sup>-</sup> radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	Iβ <sup>-</sup> <sup>†‡</sup>	Log ft	Comments
(4×10 <sup>3</sup> # 4)	4508+x	8.5 7		Iβ <sup>-</sup> : from adopted %β <sup>-</sup> n=8.5 7 for the decay of <sup>33</sup> Al (1995ReZZ,2008ReZZ).
(7676 13)	4341	1.3 7	5.2	av Eβ=3582 6
(12017 7)	0.0	89 2	4.3	av Eβ=5713.9 34
				Iβ <sup>-</sup> : from 89 +1-3 in 2002Mo29 obtained from 100-(β feeding of 2.3 8 to 4341 level and higher levels + %β <sup>-</sup> n of 8.5 7). This value should be considered as an upper limit due to possible feedings to unobserved high-lying levels while this feeding to g.s. should be considered strong.

<sup>†</sup> From Iγ intensity balance, unless otherwise noted. log ft values should be considered as approximate due to incomplete decay scheme.

<sup>‡</sup> Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

# Estimated for a range of levels.

$^{33}\text{Al} \beta^-$  decay (41.5 ms) 2002Mo29 (continued) $\gamma(^{33}\text{Si})$ 

$I_\gamma$  normalization: Absolute intensities measured by 2002Mo29.

$E_\gamma^\dagger$	$I_\gamma^{\ddagger}$	$E_i(\text{level})$	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Comments
1010.2 5	1.0 3	1010.2	1/2 <sup>+</sup>	0.0	(3/2) <sup>+</sup>	E <sub>γ</sub> : from 1984Gu19 only, decaying with T <sub>1/2</sub> ≈200 ms. I <sub>γ</sub> : 1.3 +7-6 (2002Mo29).
<sup>x</sup> 1780.8 18						
4341 11	1.3 7	4341	(5/2) <sup>+</sup>	0.0	(3/2) <sup>+</sup>	

<sup>†</sup> From 2002Mo29.

<sup>‡</sup> Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

<sup>x</sup>  $\gamma$  ray not placed in level scheme.

 $^{33}\text{Al} \beta^-$  decay (41.5 ms) 2002Mo29Decay Scheme

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

Legend

