

$^{34}\text{Na}$   $\beta^-$  decay (5.5 ms) [1984La03](#)

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Ninel Nica, Balraj Singh		NDS 113, 1563 (2012)	28-May-2012

Parent:  $^{34}\text{Na}$ :  $E=0$ ;  $T_{1/2}=5.5$  ms 10;  $Q(\beta^-)=22728$  SY;  $\% \beta^-$  decay=100.0

$^{34}\text{Na}$ - $Q(\beta^-)$ : 22728 511 (syst,[2011AuZZ](#)); other: 23950 930 (syst,[2003Au03](#)).

$^{34}\text{Na}$ - $T_{1/2}$ : From [1978De39](#).

$^{34}\text{Na}$ - $\% \beta^-$  decay:  $\% \beta^- n + \% \beta^- 2n = 115$  20 ([1984La03](#)).

$^{34}\text{Na}$  nuclide produced and identified by [1978De39](#), [1984La03](#) and [1984Gu19](#) (all from the same group), and independently by [1979We10](#). Yield measured by [1997Ha11](#).

No decay details known.  $^{34}\text{Na}$  also decays to  $^{33}\text{Mg}$  by  $\beta^- n$  and to  $^{32}\text{Mg}$  by  $\beta^- 2n$  (combined percentage=115 20) ([1984La03](#)).

Thus it is possible that there is no population of g.s. or low-lying levels of  $^{34}\text{Mg}$  from  $^{34}\text{Na}$  decay, only the unbound states above the S(n) and S(2n) thresholds for  $^{34}\text{Mg}$  may be populated.