

^{22}Na ε decay

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	M. Shamsuzzoha Basunia		NDS 127, 69(2015)	1-Apr-2015

Parent: ^{22}Na : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=3^+$; $T_{1/2}=2.6018$ y 22; $Q(\varepsilon)=2843.20$ 17; $\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+$ decay=100.0

Decay scheme from the Table de Radionuclides – CEA ISBN 2 7272 0200 8, except as noted. Produced by $^{19}\text{F}(\alpha, n)$, $^{24}\text{Mg}(d, \alpha)$.

Others: [2009Si18](#), [2008Li02](#), [2008Ru01](#), [2006Li34](#), [1983Ba41](#), [1976Ma38](#), [1968Le03](#).

 ^{22}Ne Levels

KLL Auger electron data from [2007In06](#)

The absolute energy of the $\text{KL}_2\text{L}_3(^1\text{D})$ Auger transition is 824.5 eV 19 relative to Fermi level. This energy is higher by about 20 eV compared to that obtained in experiments with free Ne atoms.

Transitions	Relative energies (in eV)	Relative intensities ($\text{KL}_i\text{L}_j/\Sigma\text{KLL}, \%$)
$\text{KL}_1\text{L}_1(^1\text{S})$	-56.0 2	6.2 4
$\text{KL}_1\text{L}_2(^1\text{P})$	-32.7 1	16.8 7
$\text{KL}_1\text{L}_3(^3\text{P})$	-21.9 2	6.8 5
$\text{KL}_2\text{L}_2(^1\text{S})$	-4.3 5	8.5 10
$\text{KL}_2\text{L}_3(^1\text{D})$	0	61.7 17
Unknown	+18.5 5	2.8 5

E(level)	J^π	$T_{1/2}$
0	0^+	stable
1274.53 7	2^+	

 ε, β^+ radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^+{}^\dagger$	$I\varepsilon{}^\dagger$	Log ft	$I(\varepsilon + \beta^+)^\dagger$	Comments
(1568.67 18)	1274.53	89.90 9	10.04 9	7.41	99.944 14	av $E\beta=216.012$ 76; $\varepsilon K=0.0927$ 1; $\varepsilon L=0.007674$ 8; $\varepsilon M+=0.0001076$ 1 $\varepsilon/\beta+=0.1071$ 5, weighted average of measured values: 0.1084 27 (2009Na08), 0.1050 29 (1990Ku11), 0.1075 25 (1986Sy01), 0.1079 3 (1983Ba41), 0.1128 57 (1977Bo10); 0.1077 6 (1976Ma38), 0.1042 10 (1968We02), 0.1048 7 (1967Le07), 0.1041 10 (1964Wi04), 0.112 4 (1959Ra09), and 0.110 6 (1954Sh31). Theoretical value $\varepsilon/\beta+=0.1152$ 3 (1978Fi11). Note $I\varepsilon/I\beta+=0.1064$ 2, $I\varepsilon$ and $I\beta+$ obtained using the Log ft code available at NNDC, BNL website.
(2843.20 17)	0	0.055 14	0.00098 25	14.92 ^{2u} 11	0.056 14	av $E\beta=835.46$; $\varepsilon K=0.016146$ 6; $\varepsilon L=0.0013378$ 5; $\varepsilon M+=1.8761\times 10^{-5}$ 7 1996Sa06 measured $I\varepsilon=0.07$ 2.

[†] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

^{22}Na ε decay (continued) $\gamma(^{22}\text{Ne})$

I γ normalization: From $\Sigma I(\gamma+ce)$ to (g.s.)=100.

E_γ	I_γ^\dagger	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult.	α^\ddagger	Comments
1274.537 7	99.940 14	1274.53	2 ⁺	0	0 ⁺	E2	2.8×10^{-5} 3	<p>E_γ: From 2000He14. α: $\alpha(\text{tot})=6.8 \times 10^{-4}$, from experimental value of 1985HaZA. Interpolated value is 6.8×10^{-6} from tables of 1976Ba63. Internal pair formation coefficient $\alpha_\pi=2.1 \times 10^{-5}$ 3 (1979Sc31). $\alpha=\alpha(\text{tot})+\alpha_\pi$.</p>

[†] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

[‡] Total theoretical internal conversion coefficients, calculated using the BrIcc code ([2008Ki07](#)) with Frozen orbital approximation based on γ -ray energies, assigned multiplicities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified.

 ^{22}Na ε decayDecay Scheme

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

