

Adopted Levels, Gammas

| Type | Author | History | Citation | Literature Cutoff Date |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Full Evaluation | Balraj Singh and Jun Chen | | NDS 172, 1 (2021) | 31-Jan-2021 |

$Q(\beta^-)=11200$ SY; $S(n)=4360$ SY; $S(p)=18730$ CA; $Q(\alpha)=-11610$ CA [2017Wa10,2019Mo01](#)

Estimated uncertainties ([2017Wa10](#)): 400 for $Q(\beta^-)$, 570 for $S(n)$.

$Q(\beta^-)$ and $S(n)$ from [2017Wa10](#). $S(p)$ and $Q(\alpha)$ are theoretical values from [2019Mo01](#).

$S(2n)=6880$ 500, $Q(\beta^-n)=8000$ 400 (syst,[2017Wa10](#)). $Q(\beta^-2n)=3170$ 400 (deduced by evaluators from masses in [2017Wa10](#)).

$S(2p)=34990$ ([2019Mo01](#), theory).

[1997Be70](#): ^{100}Kr produced and identified in $^9\text{Be}(^{238}\text{U},X)$ reaction at $E=750$ MeV/nucleon followed by mass separation. A total of three counts were assigned to ^{100}Kr with corresponding cross section of 0.5 nb, time-of-flight method for isotopic identification.

[2011Ni01](#): ^{100}Kr nuclide produced in $\text{Be}(^{238}\text{U},F)$ reactions at $E=345$ MeV/nucleon produced by the cascade operation of the RIBF complex of accelerators at RIKEN. Target= 550 mg/cm². Identification of ^{100}Kr made on the basis of magnetic rigidity, time-of-flight and energy loss. The separated nuclei were implanted in a nine-layer double-sided silicon-strip detector (DSSSD). Correlations were recorded between the heavy ions and β rays. The half-life of ^{100}Kr isotope was measured from the correlated ion- β decay curves and maximum likelihood analysis technique. In the analysis of the decay curve, β -detection efficiency, background rate, daughter and granddaughter (including those populated in delayed neutron decays) half-lives, and β -delayed neutron emission probabilities were considered. Comparison of measured half-lives with FRDM+QRPA and KTUY+GT2 calculations.

Additional information 1.

Theory references: consult the NSR database (www.nndc.bnl.gov/nsr/) for 20 primary references, 16 dealing with nuclear structure calculations and four with decay modes and half-lives.

Experimental data for the first (2^+) state are available only from $^1\text{H}(^{101}\text{Rb},2p\gamma)$ ([2017Fl03](#)).

 ^{100}Kr LevelsCross Reference (XREF) Flags

A $^1\text{H}(^{101}\text{Rb},2p\gamma)$

| E(level) | J^π | $T_{1/2}$ | XREF | Comments |
|----------|---------|------------|----------|---|
| 0 | 0^+ | 7 ms +11-3 | A | $\% \beta^- = 100$; $\% \beta^- n = ?$; $\% \beta^- 2n = ?$ $\% \beta^-$: only the β^- decay mode is possible, and has been observed (2011Ni01). The β^- decay is expected to be followed by delayed-neutron emissions. $T_{1/2}$: measured by 2011Ni01 from the analysis of the (ion) β -correlated decay curve, and compared with FRDM+QRPA and KTUY+GT2 calculations. Theoretical $T_{1/2}=37.9$ ms, $\% \beta^- n=30$, $\% \beta^- 2n=0.0$ (2019Mo01). Theoretical $T_{1/2}=21.1$ ms, $\% \beta^- n=1.9$, $\% \beta^- 2n=0.1$ (2016Ma12). J^π : γ to 0^+ ; first excited state expected to be 2^+ from systematics of even-even nuclei. |
| 309 10 | (2^+) | | A | |

 $\gamma(^{100}\text{Kr})$

| $E_i(\text{level})$ | J_i^π | E_γ | I_γ | E_f | J_f^π |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 309 | (2^+) | 309 10 | 100 | 0 | 0^+ |

Adopted Levels, Gammas**Level Scheme**

Intensities: Relative photon branching from each level

