Adopted Levels

History				
Туре	Author	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date	
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh	ENSDF	10-Jun-2015	

 $Q(\beta^{-})=9450 SY; S(n)=3430 SY; S(p)=15510 SY; Q(\alpha)=-9270 SY$ 2012Wa38

Estimated uncertainties (2012Wa38): 300 for $Q(\beta^{-})$, 360 for S(n) and $Q(\alpha)$, 590 for S(p).

1994Be24, 1998Do08: ¹⁰⁷Zr produced in Pb(²³⁸U,F), E=750 MeV/nucleon reaction and identified by time-of-flight at GSI.

1997So07: ¹⁰⁷Zr produced in ²⁰⁸Pb(²³⁸U,F),E=20 MeV/nucleon.

2009Pe06: ¹⁰⁷Zr formed by fragmentation of ¹³⁶Xe beam at 120 MeV/nucleon at NSCL facility using Coupled Cyclotrons and A1900 fragment separator. The time-of-flight and transversal positions of each particle was measured using two plastic scintillators. The ΔE energy loss in a Si PIN detector was measured which, when combined with time-of-flight (tof) and transversal position measurements, allowed for an event-by-event identification of the transmitted nuclei. Transmitted nuclei and their β decays were measured using the β counting system consisting of four Si PIN detectors and a double-sided Si strip detector. β -delayed neutrons were measured in coincidence with β -decay precursor using neutron emission ratio observer (NERO) detector consisting of 60 proportional gas counter tubes embedded in polyethylene moderator matrix. The γ rays were measured with SeGA Ge detectors. Measured isotopic half-lives and delayed neutron emission probabilities Isotopic half-life was measured by 2009Pe06 from least-squares fit and maximum likelihood method of time differences of implantations and correlated β decay events.

2011Ni01: ¹⁰⁷Zr nuclide produced in Be(²³⁸U,F) reactions at E=345 MeV/nucleon produced by the cascade operation of the RBIF complex of accelerators at RIKEN. Target=550 mg/cm². Identification of ¹⁰⁷Zr 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 ¹⁰⁷Zr 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.

2015Lo04: ¹⁰⁷Zr nuclide produced at RIBF-RIKEN facility in ⁹Be(²³⁸U,F) reaction at E=345 MeV/nucleon with an average intensity of 6×10^{10} ions/s. Identification of ¹⁰⁷Zr was made by determining atomic Z and mass-to-charge ratio A/Q, where Q=charge state of the ions. The selectivity of ions was based on magnetic rigidity, time-of-flight and energy loss. The separated nuclei were implanted at a rate of 50 ions/s in a stack of eight double-sided silicon-strip detector (WAS3ABi), surrounded by EURICA array of 84 HPGe detectors. Correlations were recorded between the implanted ions and β rays. The half-life of ¹⁰⁷Zr isotope was measured from the correlated ion- β decay curves and maximum likelihood analysis technique as described in 2014Xu07. Comparison of measured half-lives with FRDM+QRPA, KTUY+GT2 and DF3+CQRPA theoretical calculations. Additional information 1.

¹⁰⁷Zr Levels

E(level)	T _{1/2}	Comments
0	146 ms 4	

 $Q(\beta^{-}n)=3860\ 300,\ S(2n)=8940\ 300,\ S(2p)=30240\ 590\ (syst,\ 2012Wa38).$