

^{108}Nb β^- decay 1996Pe25

Type	History		
Full Evaluation	Author	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
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Parent: ^{108}Nb : E=0.0; $J^\pi=(2^+)$; $T_{1/2}=0.193$ s 17; $Q(\beta^-)=10607$ SY; % β^- decay=100.0

Identified from ^{238}U (p,f), E=20 MeV, on-line isotope separator IGISOL.

Measured: γ , $\gamma\gamma$, $\beta\gamma$. 30% ultrapure Ge, Plastic Scintillator.

The identification of ^{108}Nb is based on the observation of the known γ in ^{108}Mo in coin with β particles.

 ^{108}Mo Levels

E(level)	J^π	$T_{1/2}$
0.0	0^+	1.09 s 2
192.9	2^+	0.5 ns 3
563.8	4^+	
586.09 16	2^+	
783.07 18	3^+	

 β^- radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^-$ [†]	Log ft	Comments
(9823 SY)	783.07	53	5.0	av $E\beta=4379.06$ 9
(10020 SY)	586.09	25	5.4	av $E\beta=4473.09$ 8
(10043 SY)	563.8	<9	>5.8	av $E\beta=4484$
(10414 SY)	192.9	13	5.7	$I\beta^-$: no feeding would be expected to a 4^+ state from a 2^+ parent. av $E\beta=4661$

[†] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

 $\gamma(^{108}\text{Mo})$

I_γ normalization: based on the assumption that the J^π for ^{108}Nb is (2^+) , and so no beta feeding is expected to the g.s.

E_γ [‡]	I_γ [‡]	E_i (level)	J^π_i	E_f	J^π_f	Mult.	$\alpha^{\#}$	Comments
192.7 2	100	192.9	2^+	0.0	0^+	[E2]	0.115	$\alpha(K)=0.097$; $\alpha(L)=0.0138$; $\alpha(N+..)=0.00043$ $B(E2)(W.u.)=1.3\times 10^2$ 8
196.9 2	10	783.07	3^+	586.09	2^+	[M1]	0.0406	$\alpha(K)=0.0352$; $\alpha(L)=0.00409$; $\alpha(N+..)=0.00013$
219.4 2	5	783.07	3^+	563.8	4^+			
370.9 2	16	563.8	4^+	192.9	2^+			I_γ : because of spectrum complexity, this represents an upper limit.
393.2 2	25	586.09	2^+	192.9	2^+			
586.0 2	17	586.09	2^+	0.0	0^+			
590.1 2	53	783.07	3^+	192.9	2^+			

[†] No uncertainties are given in 1996Pe25. Values are identical to those of 1996Gu04 in SF decay (except $E\gamma=586.1$ there) where $\Delta E\gamma=0.2$ keV.

[‡] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.78.

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

