

^{108}Ru β^- decay 1969WiZX,1978Fr16

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Jean Blachot	ENSDF	1-Jul-2008

Parent: ^{108}Ru : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=0^+$; $T_{1/2}=4.55$ min 5; $Q(\beta^-)=1350$ 50; $\% \beta^-$ decay=100.0

Source: ^{235}U , ^{239}Pu , ^{249}Cf (n,f) E=th, rapid ruthenium chemistry.

$Q(\beta^-)=1320$ 100 from $\beta\gamma$ coin (1962Pi02) was used for $\log ft$ calculations. See ^{108}Ru Adopted Levels for discussion on g.s. to g.s. $Q(\beta^-)$ value.

Others: 1955Ba19, 1958Ba02, 1962Pi02, 1971Ri02, 1975Fe12.

The decay scheme is based on energy fits only. 1978Fr16 suggest that the 14.6 transition deexcites a 2^- level to the 1^+ ground state; however, they give no arguments for the 2^- assignment. It is possibly based partly on the fact that $\alpha(14.6\gamma)=5.0$ (E1), 2617(E2) and 13.0(M1) so observation of the 14.6 transition in the photon spectrum suggests mult.=E1. Note that the order of the 73 and 91 γ 's is not established. Even with this uncertain placement, if one assumes that the observed transitions have mult.=E1, M1 or E2, the β^- feeding to the 165 level can be determined accurately enough to establish that $J^\pi=1^+$. Similarly one can determine $I(\beta^-$ to 73.6 level) $<3.4\%$ ($\log ft>5.5$) and $I(\beta^-$ to alternate 91.3 level) $<5.0\%$ ($\log ft>5.3$). Feeding to the 14.6 level cannot be determined since $I(14.6\gamma)$ is not known, and thus $I\beta$ (g.s.) cannot be determined. However, g.s. feeding is probably large since J^π (g.s.)= 1^+ .

 ^{108}Rh Levels

E(level)	J^π	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
0.0	1^+	16.8 s 5	
14.6			
73.65?			E(level): order of 73.65 and 91.33 transitions not established. The level could be at 91.33.
164.95	1^+		

 β^- radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^{-\dagger\ddagger}$	Log ft	Comments
(1.19×10^3 5)	164.95	46 10	4.43 13	av $E\beta=433$ 26 E(decay): $E\beta=1150$ 10 (1962Pi02), $E\beta=1255$ 150 (1989Gr23).
(1.34×10^3 # 5)	14.6			
(1.35×10^3 5)	0.0	<64	>4.5	av $E\beta=505$ 26

\dagger From intensity balance at each level.

\ddagger Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

Existence of this branch is questionable.

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

I γ normalization: $I(165\gamma)=28\%$ 6 relative to $I(303\gamma+312\gamma+322\gamma, ^{107}\text{Pd})=73\%$ 6 measured by 1962Pi02. Other: 32% (1975Fe12) relative to $I(434\gamma, ^{108}\text{Pd})=43\%$.

E_γ \ddagger	I_γ $\#\#$	E_i (level)	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult.	α^\dagger
14.6 3		14.6		0.0	1^+		
73.65 @ 20	4.1	73.65?		0.0	1^+	[D,E2]	2.2 18
91.33 @ 7	8.5 2	164.95	1^+	73.65?		[D,E2]	1.0 8
150.46 15	28 1	164.95	1^+	14.6		[D,E2]	0.18 13
164.95 22	100 3	164.95	1^+	0.0	1^+	[M1,E2]	0.16 7

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

^{108}Ru β^- decay **1969WiZX,1978Fr16** (continued)

$\gamma(^{108}\text{Rh})$ (continued)

† Value covers all multipolarities shown.

‡ From [1969WiZX](#), except for the 14.6 γ which is from [1978Fr16](#).

For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.28 δ .

@ Placement of transition in the level scheme is uncertain.

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Decay Scheme

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

Legend

- $I_\gamma < 2\% \times I_\gamma^{\text{max}}$
- $I_\gamma < 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\text{max}}$
- $I_\gamma > 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\text{max}}$
- - - - - γ Decay (Uncertain)

