

^{110}Ag ε decay (24.56 s) **1965Fr01**

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	G. Gürdal and F. G. Kondev		NDS 113, 1315 (2012)	1-Aug-2011

Parent: ^{110}Ag : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=1^+$; $T_{1/2}=24.56$ s *II*; $Q(\varepsilon)=889$ *II*; $\% \varepsilon$ decay=0.30 *6*

The parent ^{110}Ag nuclide was produced via neutron capture on ^{109}Ag . The thermal neutrons were produced via $^9\text{Be}(d,n)$ reaction, at $E(d)=1$ MeV. The K-X rays were detected using 5x5 cm NaI-crystal detector. β -rays were detected using a plastic scintillator detector. Measured: E(K x ray), I(K x ray).

 ^{110}Pd Levels

E(level) [†]	J^π [†]	$T_{1/2}$
0.0	0^+	stable
373.80 <i>7</i>	2^+	

[†] From Adopted Levels.

 ε radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	I_ε [†]	Log <i>ft</i>	Comments
(515 <i>II</i>)	373.80	≤ 0.02	≥ 4.8	$\varepsilon\text{K}=0.8573$ <i>3</i> ; $\varepsilon\text{L}=0.11463$ <i>19</i> ; $\varepsilon\text{M}+=0.02804$ <i>6</i> I ε : estimated by evaluators from I(374 γ)/I(658 γ) in ^{110}Cd , as seen in figure 1 of 1972Ka34 .
(889 <i>II</i>)	0.0	0.30 <i>6</i>	4.09 <i>9</i>	$\varepsilon\text{K}=0.8617$; $\varepsilon\text{L}=0.11121$ <i>6</i> ; $\varepsilon\text{M}+=0.02707$ <i>2</i> I ε : from I(K x ray) in 1965Fr01 .

[†] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

 $\gamma(^{110}\text{Pd})$

E_γ	I_γ [‡]	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult.	α [†]	Comments
373.80 <i>8</i>	≤ 0.02	373.80	2^+	0.0	0^+	E2	0.01448	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.01245$ <i>18</i> ; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.001661$ <i>24</i> ; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.000314$ <i>5</i> ; $\alpha(\text{N}+..)=5.17 \times 10^{-5}$ <i>8</i> $\alpha(\text{N})=5.17 \times 10^{-5}$ <i>8</i> $E_\gamma, \text{Mult.}$: From adopted gammas.

[†] [Additional information 1.](#)

[‡] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

^{110}Ag ϵ decay (24.56 s) 1965Fr01Decay SchemeIntensities: $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ per 100 parent decays