

$^{121}\text{In } \beta^- \text{ decay (23.1 s)}$ [1976Fo02](#)

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	S. Ohya	NDS 111, 1619 (2010)	20-Jan-2009

Parent: ^{121}In : E=0.0; $J^\pi=9/2^+$; $T_{1/2}=23.1$ s 6; $Q(\beta^-)=3363$ 27; % β^- decay=100.0The decay scheme is that proposed by [1976Fo02](#) based on energy sums and $\gamma\gamma$ -coincidence data. ^{121}Sn Levels

E(level) [†]	J^π [‡]	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
0.0	$3/2^+$	27.03 h 4	
6.30 6	$11/2^-$	43.9 y 5	
60.34 2	$1/2^+$		
663.62 6	$7/2^-, 9/2^-$		
869.23 5	$5/2^+$		
925.58 5	$7/2^+$	0.25 ns 6	$T_{1/2}$: from $(\beta)(925.57\gamma)(t)$ (1976Fo02).

[†] E(levels) are based on a least-squares fit to the E(γ 's) of [1976Fo02](#).[‡] From Adopted Levels. β^- radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^-$ [†]	Log ft	Comments
$(2.44 \times 10^3$ 3)	925.58	100 10	4.33 5	av $E\beta=984$ 13

[†] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

¹²¹In β^- decay (23.1 s) 1976Fo02 (continued) $\gamma(^{121}\text{Sn})$

I γ normalization: From the assumption of 100% β^- feeding to 926 level. Feedings to 6.3 and 664 levels can be neglected. The intensity balance at 664 level suggests negligible direct β^- feeding, and log $ft=6.5$ for feeding of the 6.3 level gives I(β^-)=2.5%. This log ft is characteristic of 11/2⁻ to 9/2⁺ transitions in this mass region.

E γ	I γ [†]	E i (level)	J i^π	E f	J f^π	Mult.	δ	α^\ddagger	I $_{(\gamma+ce)}^\dagger$	Comments
(6.29 8)		6.30	11/2 ⁻	0.0	3/2 ⁺	[M4]		8.7×10 ¹⁰ 10		$\alpha(L)=5.6\times10^{10}$ 6; $\alpha(M)=2.6\times10^{10}$ 3; $\alpha(N+..)=4.7\times10^9$ 6 $\alpha(N)=4.7\times10^9$ 6; $\alpha(O)=1.38\times10^7$ 14 E γ : from energy difference between 919.28 γ and 925.57 γ . Mult.: from decay scheme. I $_{(\gamma+ce)}$: The isomeric 6.30 level is fed in 11.3% 6 of the decays of ¹²¹ In β^- decay (23.1 s). See ¹²¹ Sn IT decay and ¹²¹ Sn β^- decay (43.9 y) for radiation from this isomer.
56.35 2	0.19 2	925.58	7/2 ⁺	869.23	5/2 ⁺	M1+E2	0.68 17	5.9 10		$\alpha(K)=4.5$ 7; $\alpha(L)=2.5$ 8; $\alpha(M)=0.51$ 16; $\alpha(N+..)=0.09$ 3 $\alpha(N)=0.09$ 3; $\alpha(O)=0.0031$ 7 Mult.: from α deduced intensity balance at 869 level in ¹²¹ In β^- decay (23.1 s).
60.34 2		60.34	1/2 ⁺	0.0	3/2 ⁺	M1		2.40	0.22 4	ce(K)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.609 5; ce(L)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.0782 13; ce(M)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.0154 3; ce(N+)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.00313 6 ce(N)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.00288 5; ce(O)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.000249 5 Mult.: from $\alpha(L)\exp=0.20$ 5.
261.96 3	7.9 5	925.58	7/2 ⁺	663.62	7/2 ⁻ ,9/2 ⁻	E1		0.01230		I $_{(\gamma+ce)}$: expected from 808 γ -60 γ cascade. $\alpha(K)=0.01069$ 15; $\alpha(L)=0.001301$ 19; $\alpha(M)=0.000253$ 4; $\alpha(N+..)=5.12\times10^{-5}$ 8 $\alpha(N)=4.73\times10^{-5}$ 7; $\alpha(O)=3.88\times10^{-6}$ 6 Mult.: from $\alpha(K)\exp=0.008$ 4.
657.32 7	7.1 5	663.62	7/2 ⁻ ,9/2 ⁻	6.30	11/2 ⁻	M1,E2		0.0038 3		$\alpha=0.0038$ 3; $\alpha(K)=0.0033$ 3; $\alpha(L)=0.000411$ 21; $\alpha(M)=8.1\times10^{-5}$ 4; $\alpha(N+..)=1.64\times10^{-5}$ 10 $\alpha(N)=1.51\times10^{-5}$ 8; $\alpha(O)=1.29\times10^{-6}$ 12 Mult.: $\alpha(K)\exp=0.009$ 5 allows mult=M1, E2, M2, or E3. The placement in the decay scheme requires DPI=no, so mult=M1,E2.
808.7 2	0.22 4	869.23	5/2 ⁺	60.34	1/2 ⁺					
869.31 10	1.1 1	869.23	5/2 ⁺	0.0	3/2 ⁺					
919.28 7	4.2 3	925.58	7/2 ⁺	6.30	11/2 ⁻					

γ(¹²¹Sn) (continued)

E _γ	I _γ [†]	E _i (level)	J _i ^π	E _f	J _f ^π	Mult.	α [‡]	Comments
925.57 7	87 6	925.58	7/2 ⁺	0.0	3/2 ⁺	(E2)	0.001531 22	α=0.001531 22; α(K)=0.001328 19; α(L)=0.0001644 23; α(M)=3.21×10 ⁻⁵ 5; α(N+..)=6.54×10 ⁻⁶ α(N)=6.03×10 ⁻⁶ 9; α(O)=5.11×10 ⁻⁷ 8 Mult.: from α(K)exp=0.0012 4 and decay scheme.
^x 1092.8 4	0.34 3							

[†] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 1.00 7.[‡] 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.^x γ ray not placed in level scheme.

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