

^{124}Pr ϵp decay (1.2 s) [1986Wi15](#)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>History Citation</u>	<u>Literature Cutoff Date</u>
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Parent: ^{124}Pr : $E=0.0$; $T_{1/2}=1.2$ s 2; $Q(\epsilon\text{p})=8210$ SY; $\% \epsilon\text{p}$ decay >0.0

^{124}Pr - $T_{1/2}$: From [1986Wi15](#), adopted in Adopted Levels of ^{124}Pr .

^{124}Pr - $Q(\epsilon\text{p})$: From [2021Wa16](#), $\Delta Q(\epsilon\text{p})=450$ (syst).

[1986Wi15](#): ^{124}Pr source was produced via $^{92}\text{Mo}(^{36}\text{Ar},\text{p}3\text{n}\gamma)$ reaction with $E=174$ MeV ^{36}Ar beam provided by the LBL

SuperHILAC. Fragments were separated with the isotope separator OASIS. Measured $E\gamma$, $E(\text{x ray})$, $\gamma(\text{t})$, (x ray) -proton-coin, γ -proton-coin.

Ce and La K x rays, γ rays of 70, 113 and 166 keV were observed in coincidence with the protons but the γ transitions cannot be uniquely placed since the level scheme of ^{123}La is not known ([1986Wi15](#)). γ rays of 66, 113 and 178 keV are seen and assigned to ^{123}La in ^{123}Ce ϵ decay ([1988GeZR](#)).

$\gamma(^{123}\text{La})$

E_{γ}

^x70

^x113

^x166

^x γ ray not placed in level scheme.