

^{17}N $\beta^- \alpha$ decay **1994Do08**

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	J. H. Kelley, C. G. Sheu and J. E. Purcell		NDS 198,1 (2024)	1-Aug-2024

Parent: ^{17}N : $E=0$; $J^\pi=1/2^-$; $T_{1/2}=4.173 \text{ s } 4$; $Q(\beta^- \alpha)=2320 \text{ } 15$; $\% \beta^- \alpha \text{ decay}=0.0025 \text{ } 4$

^{17}N - $T_{1/2}$: From weighted average of (1976Oh05,1972Al42).

^{17}N - $Q(\beta^- \alpha)$: From (2021Wa16).

1993Bu21: $^{17}\text{N}(\beta^- \alpha)$; measured β -delayed E_α , I_α . The alphas ($E_\alpha=1.24$ and 1.40 MeV) result from decay of the 7.99 MeV and 8.20 MeV states in ^{17}O . More details in (1994Do08).

1994Do08: A thick target was bombarded by 600 MeV protons to produce ^{17}N ions that were selected by the TISOL separator.

The ^{17}N beam was implanted into a thin carbon-foil collector. Thin surface barrier detector pairs counted the decay α particles in coincidence with ^{13}C recoils.

$T_{1/2}=3.92 \text{ s } 44$ was reported which is in good agreement of $4.173 \text{ s } 4$ (weighted average of 1976Oh05: $4174 \text{ ms } 4$ and 1972Al42:

$4169 \text{ ms } 8$). The α spectrum was reasonably fitted with a K-matrix parametrization using the known resonances at $^{17}\text{O}^*(7.985$ and $8.204 \text{ MeV})$. Although two states are sufficient to fit the α -spectrum, the possibility of decay from the broad $^{17}\text{O}^*(7.56)$ state cannot be entirely discounted.

A small contamination of ^{18}N in the beam was used to make a relative normalization of the ^{17}N and ^{18}N activities; then using the lifetimes and ^{18}N decay results from (1989Zh04), the absolute $\beta\alpha$ branching of ^{17}N was determined to be $(2.5 \text{ } 4)\times 10^{-5}$. The $\beta\alpha$ branching intensities to $^{17}\text{O}^*(7.985, 8.204)$ were found to be $(1.5 \text{ } 3)\times 10^{-5}$ and $(9.8 \text{ } 20)\times 10^{-6}$, respectively. An upper limit of delayed α decay intensity from $^{17}\text{O}^*(7.56)$, $<6.9\times 10^{-7}$, is deduced; though the small $\Gamma_\alpha/\Gamma=0.0002$ for this state corresponds to a rather large $I < 3.5\%$ beta-decay intensity to this state that could be observed in other decay channels. Another possible level at $^{17}\text{O}^*(8.18)$ could influence the $\beta\alpha$ decay, but the best fit in this experiment showed a minimal and excludable effect.

 ^{13}C Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>J^π</u>
0.0	$1/2^-$

Delayed Alphas (^{13}C)

<u>$E(\alpha)$</u>	<u>$E(^{13}\text{C})$</u>	<u>$I(\alpha)^\dagger$</u>	<u>$E(^{17}\text{O})$</u>
≈ 918	0.0	$<6.9\times 10^{-5}$	7559
1246 $1/2$	0.0	$1.5\times 10^{-3} \text{ } 3$	7990
1410 5	0.0	$9.8\times 10^{-4} \text{ } 20$	8200

† Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

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Decay Scheme

I(α) Intensities: I(α) per 100 parent decays

