

^{135}Ce IT decay (20 s) 1970Dr04,1971Va22

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
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Parent: ^{135}Ce : E=445.8 3; $J^\pi=(11/2^-)$; $T_{1/2}=20$ s 1; %IT decay=100.0

Other: 1963Br30.

Total decay energy calculated (by RADLIST code) from level scheme agrees with the expected value of 446 keV.

 ^{135}Ce Levels

E(level)	$J^\pi^\dagger$	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
0.0	$1/2^{(+)}$		
82.5 2	$3/2^{(+)}$		
295.5 3	$(5/2^+)$		
445.8 3	$(11/2^-)$	20 s 1	$T_{1/2}$: average of 20 s 1 (1963Br30), 20 s 2 (1970Dr04), 20 s 2 (1971Va22).

† From Adopted Levels.

 $\gamma(^{135}\text{Ce})$

I $_\gamma$ normalization: Ti(150.3 γ)=100.

$E_\gamma^\dagger$	$I_\gamma^{\ddagger\#}$	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult.	δ	$\alpha^@$	Comments
82.4 2	98 14	82.5	$3/2^{(+)}$	0.0	$1/2^{(+)}$	M1+E2	<0.4	2.20 15	$\alpha(\text{K})=1.78$ 4; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.33$ 10; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.071$ 21; $\alpha(\text{N}+..)=0.018$ 5 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.016$ 5; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.0024$ 6; $\alpha(\text{P})=0.000134$ 3 Mult., δ : $\alpha(\text{exp})=3.1$ 6 from intensity balance gives M1+E2, $\delta=1.0$ 5; but RUL(E2)=300 requires $\delta<0.4$. I $_\gamma$: with $\delta(\text{E2/M1})<0.4$, there is problem with intensity balance at 82.5 level, net balance=-18 11 in absolute units. For intensity to be balanced the photon intensity of 82.4 γ should be 124 8 in relative units as compared to the reported intensity of 98 14.
150.3 2	100	445.8	$(11/2^-)$	295.5	$(5/2^+)$	E3		3.66	$\alpha(\text{K})=1.494$ 22; $\alpha(\text{L})=1.68$ 3; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.388$ 7; $\alpha(\text{N}+..)=0.0948$ 15 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.0832$ 14; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.01156$ 19; $\alpha(\text{P})=8.29\times 10^{-5}$ 13 Mult.: from K:L:M=100:133:33 and K/L=0.83 10 (1970Dr04).
212.9 2	347 15	295.5	$(5/2^+)$	82.5	$3/2^{(+)}$	M1		0.1439	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.1230$ 18; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.01657$ 24; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.00346$ 5; $\alpha(\text{N}+..)=0.000903$ 13 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.000769$ 11; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.0001246$ 18; $\alpha(\text{P})=9.47\times 10^{-6}$ 14 Mult.: from adopted gammas. K:L:M=26:4:1 (1970Dr04) gives $\delta(\text{E2/M1})<1.3$.
295.8 5	85 10	295.5	$(5/2^+)$	0.0	$1/2^{(+)}$	E2		0.0509	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.0408$ 6; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.00795$ 13; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.00171$ 3; $\alpha(\text{N}+..)=0.000432$ 7 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.000373$ 6; $\alpha(\text{O})=5.66\times 10^{-5}$ 9;

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

^{135}Ce IT decay (20 s) [1970Dr04](#),[1971Va22](#) (continued) $\gamma(^{135}\text{Ce})$ (continued)

<u>E_γ</u> [†]	<u>$E_i(\text{level})$</u>	Comments
	$\alpha(\text{P})=2.69\times 10^{-6}$ 4	
	Mult.: $K/(L+M+)=3.8$ 6 and $\alpha(K)\text{exp}=0.043$ (1970Dr04) give $\delta(\text{E2/M1})>1.2$, but ΔJ forbids dipole.	

[†] Weighted average of [1970Dr04](#) and [1971Va22](#).

[‡] Unweighted average of [1970Dr04](#) and [1971Va22](#).

For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.217 5.

@ Total theoretical internal conversion coefficients, calculated using the BrIcc code ([2008Ki07](#)) with Frozen orbital approximation based on γ -ray energies, assigned multiplicities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified.

 ^{135}Ce IT decay (20 s) [1970Dr04](#),[1971Va22](#)Decay SchemeLegend

Intensities: $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ per 100 parent decays
%IT=100.0

 $I_\gamma < 2\% \times I_\gamma^{max}$
 $I_\gamma < 10\% \times I_\gamma^{max}$
 $I_\gamma > 10\% \times I_\gamma^{max}$

