

$^{136}\text{Sb } \beta^- \text{ decay}$ **1997Ho15,2008MaZL**

Type	Author	History
Full Evaluation	E. A. Mccutchan	Citation
		Literature Cutoff Date
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Parent: ^{136}Sb : E=0; $J^\pi=(1^-)$; $T_{1/2}=0.923$ s *14*; $Q(\beta^-)=9918$ 6; % β^- decay=100

1997Ho15: ^{136}Sb activity from $^{235}\text{U}(n,\text{F})$ followed by separation with the OSIRIS mass separator. Measured $E\gamma$, $I\gamma$, $\gamma\gamma$, $\beta\gamma$ using two Ge detectors; γ identification based on characteristic $T_{1/2}$ or $\gamma\gamma$ coincidence results.

2008MaZL: ^{136}Sb activity from ^{136}Sn β decay; the ^{136}Sn was produced in spallation of a UC_x target and extracted with the ISOLDE separator. Measured $E\gamma$, $\gamma(t)$ using a BaF₂ scintillator, a LaBr₃(Ce) detector and two HPGe detectors; deduced $T_{1/2}$ using the centroid shift technique.

The decay scheme should be considered incomplete, as evidenced by the total energy release of 8050 keV *30* as calculated by the code RADLST, compared with the decay Q value of 9918 keV 6. Beta feedings and log *ft* values should be taken as upper and lower limits, respectively.

 ^{136}Te Levels

E(level) [‡]	J^π [†]	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
0.0	0 ⁺		
606.64 5	2 ⁺	42 ps 8	$T_{1/2}$: from centroid shift technique in 2008MaZL ; authors state that result is preliminary.
1031.1 4	4 ⁺		
1568.36 7	(2 ⁺)		
1904.62 20	(1,2 ⁺)		
2033.27 10	(1,2 ⁺)		
2044.01 12	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)		
2060.82 20	(1,2 ⁺)		
2211.57 12	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)		
2573.15 9	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)		
2633.05 21	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)		
2801.1 3	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)		
2821.0 10	(0,1,2)		
3583.3 4	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)		
3714.5 4	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)		
4768+x			E(level): S(n)(^{136}Te)=4768 3 (2017Wa10), with $x < 5150$ from $Q(\beta^-)(^{136}\text{Sb}$ decay)=9918 6 and S(n)(^{136}Te).

[†] From the Adopted Levels.

[‡] From a least-squares fit to $E\gamma$'s, by evaluator.

 β^- radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^-$ ^{†‡}	Log <i>ft</i>	Comments
(2.6×10 ³ # 26)	4768+x	18.5		$I\beta^-$: from % β^- n=18.5 18 for ^{136}Sb .
(6204 6)	3714.5	0.3	7.2	av $E\beta=2750.3$ 29
(6335 6)	3583.3	0.3	7.3	av $E\beta=2812.3$ 29
(7097 6)	2821.0	0.3	7.5	av $E\beta=3172.2$ 29
(7117 6)	2801.1	0.8	7.1	av $E\beta=3181.6$ 29
(7285 6)	2633.05	0.7	7.2	av $E\beta=3260.9$ 29
(7345 6)	2573.15	1.3	6.9	av $E\beta=3289.1$ 29
(7706 6)	2211.57	1.5	7.0	av $E\beta=3459.5$ 29
(7857 6)	2060.82	1.2	7.1	av $E\beta=3530.6$ 29
(7874 6)	2044.01	1.6	7.0	av $E\beta=3538.5$ 29
(7885 6)	2033.27	3.2	6.7	av $E\beta=3543.5$ 29
(8013 6)	1904.62	1.3	7.1	av $E\beta=3604.1$ 29
(8350 6)	1568.36	1.5	7.1	av $E\beta=3762.3$ 29
(8887 6)	1031.1	<0.5	>7.7	av $E\beta=4014.8$ 29

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^{136}Sb β^- decay 1997Ho15,2008MaZL (continued) β^- radiations (continued)

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^{\dagger\dagger}$	Log $f\tau$	Comments
(9311 6)	606.64	7.4	6.6	av $E\beta=4213.9$ 29
(9918 6)	0.0	59.7	5.8	av $E\beta=4497.9$ 28 $I\beta^-$: from $\Sigma I(\gamma+\text{ce})(\text{to g.s.}) + I\beta^- (\text{to g.s.}) = 100 - \% \beta^- n$, with $\% \beta^- n = 18.5$ 18 for ^{136}Sb .

[†] From intensity balance at each level, except where noted. As the decay scheme is incomplete (see the general comments), these should be taken as upper limits.

[‡] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

[#] Estimated for a range of levels.

 $\gamma(^{136}\text{Te})$

I γ normalization: From absolute intensity of $607\gamma = 18\%$ 6, determined through simultaneous β and γ counting (1997Ho15).

E γ	I γ^{\ddagger}	E i (level)	J $^{\pi}_i$	E f	J $^{\pi}_f$	Mult. [†]	a [#]	Comments
424.5 4	2.7 10	1031.1	4 ⁺	606.64	2 ⁺	E2	0.01310	$\alpha(K)=0.01109$ 16; $\alpha(L)=0.001614$ 24; $\alpha(M)=0.000325$ 5; $\alpha(N)=6.33\times 10^{-5}$ 9; $\alpha(O)=6.48\times 10^{-6}$ 10
465.0 10	2.0 5	2033.27	(1,2 ⁺)	1568.36	(2 ⁺)			E $_{\gamma}, I_{\gamma}$: Unresolved doublet; overlaps with the 424.7 γ from ^{135}Te which is populated in $\beta^- n$ decay. I γ from coincidence data.
606.62 5	100	606.64	2 ⁺	0.0	0 ⁺	E2	0.00482	$\alpha(K)=0.00413$ 6; $\alpha(L)=0.000556$ 8; $\alpha(M)=0.0001112$ 16; $\alpha(N)=2.18\times 10^{-5}$ 3; $\alpha(O)=2.29\times 10^{-6}$ 4 %I γ =18 6.
777.0 10	1.6 4	2821.0	(0,1,2)	2044.01	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)			%I γ : Absolute intensity per decay measured by simultaneous β and γ counting (1997Ho15).
961.72 5	17.1 8	1568.36	(2 ⁺)	606.64	2 ⁺			
1004.79 5	7.0 4	2573.15	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)	1568.36	(2 ⁺)			
1298.0 10	4.0 10	1904.62	(1,2 ⁺)	606.64	2 ⁺			
1426.56 10	5.0 7	2033.27	(1,2 ⁺)	606.64	2 ⁺			
1437.37 10	10.3 8	2044.01	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)	606.64	2 ⁺			
1604.92 10	8.6 6	2211.57	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)	606.64	2 ⁺			
^x 1775.6 2	2.6 3							
1904.6 2	2.9 3	1904.62	(1,2 ⁺)	0.0	0 ⁺			
2026.4 2	3.9 4	2633.05	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)	606.64	2 ⁺			
2033.5 2	11.3 8	2033.27	(1,2 ⁺)	0.0	0 ⁺			
2060.8 2	6.6 5	2060.82	(1,2 ⁺)	0.0	0 ⁺			
2194.4 3	4.6 3	2801.1	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)	606.64	2 ⁺			
^x 2595.5 3	3.7 3							
^x 2721.9 3	2.5 3							
^x 2727.0 3	1.9 2							
^x 2739.9 4	3.3 3							
^x 2915.3 4	1.2 4							
2976.6 4	1.6 3	3583.3	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)	606.64	2 ⁺			
3107.8 4	1.6 3	3714.5	(0 ⁺ ,1,2)	606.64	2 ⁺			
^x 3203.5 4	1.6 3							

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 ^{136}Sb β^- decay 1997Ho15,2008MaZL (continued) $\gamma(^{136}\text{Te})$ (continued)

[†] From the Adopted Gammas.

[‡] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.18 6.

[#] 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.

$^{136}\text{Sb} \beta^-$ decay 1997Ho15,2008MaZL

Decay Scheme

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

Legend

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

