

^{139}Nd IT decay (5.50 h) **1971Bu22**

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	P. K. Joshi, B. Singh, S. Singh, A. K. Jain		NDS 138, 1 (2016)	15-Oct-2016

Parent: ^{139}Nd : E=231.15 5; $J^\pi=11/2^-$; $T_{1/2}=5.50$ h 20; %IT decay=13.0 10

^{139}Nd -%IT decay: From $I(\gamma+\text{ce})(231\gamma \text{ in IT decay}) + \Sigma I(\gamma+\text{ce})(\text{to } 113.9 \text{ level}) + \Sigma I(\gamma+\text{ce})(822.1\gamma+827.8\gamma+852\gamma)=100$. It is assumed that there is no direct $\varepsilon+\beta^+$ feeding to the g.s. and the 113.87 level. Value of $I(\gamma+\text{ce})$ for 231γ (in ^{139}Nd IT decay) is deduced in two ways: 1. from measured $I_\gamma(231\gamma)=2.35$ 20 (average of values from **1971Bu22** and **1969Be64**); 2. from $I(\text{ceK})$ data for 231γ , I_γ and $I(\text{ceK})$ data for five strong γ rays (**1971Bu22**) in ^{139}Pr were used to determine an average conversion factor of 43.1 25 to normalize the ce(K) and I_γ data in **1971Bu22** on the same scale, which is then used to obtain $I(\gamma+\text{ce})$ for 231γ . Values of branching ratios are: 87.2% 11 using measured I_γ of 231γ and 86.6% 15 from measured $I(\text{ceK})$ value of 231γ . Weighted average of the two results is 87.0% 10 for $\%(\varepsilon+\beta^+)$, and 13.0 10 for IT decay. Other: 14.3% 14 (**1971Bu22**) from comparison of $\text{ce(K)}(165.84\gamma; ^{139}\text{Ce})$ to $\text{ce(K)}(231.15\gamma)$.

Measured: E_γ , I_γ , and ce ; ms, chem. See also ^{139}Nd ε decay (5.5 h).

 ^{139}Nd Levels

E(level)	J^π^\dagger	$T_{1/2}^\dagger$	Comments
0.0	$3/2^+$		$\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+ = 100$
231.15 5	$11/2^-$	5.50 h 20	$\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+ = 87.0$ 10; %IT=13.0 10

† From the Adopted Levels.

 $\gamma(^{139}\text{Nd})$

E_γ	I_γ^\dagger	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult.	α^\ddagger	$I_{(\gamma+\text{ce})}^\dagger$	Comments
231.15 5	6.45 CA	231.15	$11/2^-$	0.0	$3/2^+$	M4	14.51	100	$\text{ce(K)}/(\gamma+\text{ce})=0.605$ 7; $\text{ce(L)}/(\gamma+\text{ce})=0.254$ 5; $\text{ce(M)}/(\gamma+\text{ce})=0.0608$ 12 $\text{ce(N)}/(\gamma+\text{ce})=0.0136$ 3; $\text{ce(O)}/(\gamma+\text{ce})=0.00189$ 4; $\text{ce(P)}/(\gamma+\text{ce})=7.60 \times 10^{-5}$ 15 $\alpha(\text{K})=9.38$ 14; $\alpha(\text{L})=3.95$ 6; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.943$ 14; $\alpha(\text{N})=0.211$ 3; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.0293$ 5; $\alpha(\text{P})=0.001179$ 17 I_γ : from $I(\gamma+\text{ce})$ and α . Other: measured $I_\gamma=2.3$ 2 (1971Bu22) relative to 100 for 738.2γ in ^{139}Pr from 5.5-h ^{139}Nd decay. K:L12:L3:M:N+=1000:251 21:141 17:96 16:29 4 (1971Bu22). Mult.: from K:L12:L3.

† For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.130 10.

‡ 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.

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Decay Scheme

Intensities: $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ per 100 parent decays
 %IT=13.0 10

