

$^{152}\text{Gd}$   $\alpha$  decay [1961Ma05](#)

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	N. Nica	NDS 117, 1 (2014)	1-Oct-2013

Parent:  $^{152}\text{Gd}$ :  $E=0.0$ ;  $J^\pi=0^+$ ;  $T_{1/2}=1.08\times 10^{14}$  y 8;  $Q(\alpha)=2204.9$  14;  $\% \alpha$  decay=100.0  
 $T_{1/2}(^{152}\text{Gd})=1.08\times 10^{14}$  y 8, measured by [1961Ma05](#) and adopted in [1996Ar09](#), is used in calculations here.

$\% \alpha=100$ .  $^{152}\text{Gd}$  is  $\beta$  stable.

 $^{148}\text{Sm}$  Levels

E(level)	$J^\pi$
0.0	$0^+$

 $\alpha$  radiations

$E_\alpha$	E(level)	$I_\alpha^{\dagger\#}$	$\text{HF}^{\ddagger}$	Comments
2146.9 14	0.0	100	1.000	$E_\alpha$ : calculated from $Q(\alpha)(^{152}\text{Gd})=2204.9$ 14. $E_\alpha=2140$ 30 was measured by <a href="#">1961Ma05</a> . $I_\alpha$ : only one $\alpha$ group was observed. An upper limit of $2.3\times 10^{-9}\%$ is calculated for intensity of an unobserved 1595-keV $\alpha$ branch to the $2^+$ state at 550.265-keV in $^{148}\text{Sm}$ by requiring $\text{Hf}(1611.2\alpha)>1$ .

$^\dagger$   $\alpha$  intensity per 100  $\alpha$  decays.

$^\ddagger$   $r_0(^{148}\text{Sm})=1.576$  5 is calculated from  $\text{Hf}(2145.1\alpha)=1.0$ .

$^\#$  Absolute intensity per 100 decays.