

^{153}Tm α decay (1.48 s) 1988To13

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh and Jun Chen		NDS 185, 2 (2022)	23-Aug-2022

Parent: ^{153}Tm : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=(11/2^-)$; $T_{1/2}=1.48$ s I ; $Q(\alpha)=5248.3$ $I5$; $\% \alpha$ decay=91 3

^{153}Tm - $J^\pi, T_{1/2}$: From ^{153}Tm Adopted Levels in the ENSDF database (August 2020 update); no new references since this update.

Half-life in the ENSDF database is adopted from 1988ScZV.

^{153}Tm - $T_{1/2}$: Additional information 1.

^{153}Tm - $Q(\alpha)$: From 2021Wa16.

^{153}Tm - $\% \alpha$ decay: From 1989Ko02. Others: $\% \alpha=95 \pm 5-8$ (1981HoZM, 1979Ho10), 99 23 (1989Wo02), 80 10 (1979Be52), 90 $+10-20$ (1977Ha48).

1988To13 (also 1991To12, 1989Ko02): ^{153}Tm ions were produced with $^{92}\text{Mo}(^{64}\text{Zn}, 3p)$ reaction with $E=267$ MeV (center of target) ^{64}Zn beam from the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory SuperHILAC on 93.37% enriched ^{92}Mo foil target, followed by mass separation with the OASIS online facility, and collected in a moving table to a counting station. Charged particles were detected with a Si ΔE -E telescope and a plastic scintillator; γ rays were detected with Ge detectors. Measured E_γ , I_γ , $E(\alpha)$, $I(\alpha)$, $\alpha\gamma$ -coin. Deduced levels.

Others:

1996Pa01: measured $E\alpha$.

1989Wo02: measured $E\alpha$, $\% \alpha$ branching.

1988ScZW: measured $E\alpha$, $T_{1/2}$.

1982Bo04: measured $T_{1/2}$.

1982De11: measured $E\alpha$.

1981HoZM, 1979Ho10: measured $E\alpha$, $\% \alpha$ branching.

1980Da09: measured $E\alpha$, $T_{1/2}$, production σ .

1979Be52, 1978AfZZ: measured $E\alpha$, $\% \alpha$ branching.

1977Ha48: measured $E\alpha$, $T_{1/2}$, $\% \alpha$ branching.

1964Ma45: measured $E\alpha$, $T_{1/2}$.

 ^{149}Ho Levels

$E(\text{level})^\dagger$	J^π^\ddagger	$T_{1/2}^\ddagger$	Comments
0.0	(11/2 ⁻)	21.0 s 2	
49.0	(1/2 ⁺)	56 s 3	$\% \epsilon + \% \beta^+ = 100$
220.4	(3/2 ⁺)		
564.4	(5/2 ⁺)		

† As given in 1988To13 based on E_γ data.

‡ From the Adopted Levels.

 α radiations

$E\alpha$	$E(\text{level})$	$I\alpha^\dagger$	HF [#]	Comments
4586 ‡ & 10	564.4	<0.0045	>48	
4902 ‡ & 15	220.4	<0.0018	>6.6 $\times 10^3$	
5109 2	0.0	100	1.23 5	$E\alpha$: weighted average of 5112 5 (1996Pa01), 5111 2 (1982De11), 5103 3 (1982Bo04), 5109 5 (1981HoZM, 1979Ho10), 5106 10 (1978AfZZ), 5112 10 (1977Ha48), 5113 20 (1964Ma45). Others: 5104 (1980Da09), 1988To13.

† From 1988To13. $I\alpha(4586)/I\alpha(5109+5096)=4.5\times 10^{-5}$ 5 , $I\alpha(4902)/I\alpha(5109+5096)=1.8\times 10^{-5}$ 4 (1988To13).

‡ 1988To13 suggest that this peak is a doublet, with components from both the 1.48- and 2.5-s isomers; although transitions from

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¹⁵³Tm α decay (1.48 s) 1988To13 (continued)

α radiations (continued)

2.5-s, (1/2⁺) parent would be favored in view of low L value involved rather than much higher L value implied by the 1.48-s, (11/2⁻) parent.

The nuclear radius parameter r₀(¹⁴⁹Ho)=1.5621 20 is deduced from interpolation (or unweighted average) of radius parameters of the adjacent even-even nuclides in 2020Si16.

@ For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.91 3.

& Existence of this branch is questionable.

γ(¹⁴⁹Ho)

E _γ [†]	E _i (level)	J _i ^π	E _f	J _f ^π
171.4	220.4	(3/2 ⁺)	49.0	(1/2 ⁺)
344.0	564.4	(5/2 ⁺)	220.4	(3/2 ⁺)

[†] From 1988To13. The γ rays are from the decay of either one of the activities of ¹⁵³Tm or both. However, (1/2⁺) parent would be favored in view of low L value involved rather than much higher L value implied by the 1.48-s, (11/2⁻) parent.

¹⁵³Tm α decay (1.48 s) 1988To13

Decay Scheme

