

^{150}Ho ε decay (23.5 s) 1990Sa32

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	S. K. Basu, A. A. Sonzogni		NDS 114, 435 (2013)	1-Apr-2013

Parent: ^{150}Ho : E=x; $J^\pi=(9)^+$; $T_{1/2}=23.5$ s 3; $Q(\varepsilon)=7364$ 14; $\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+$ decay=100.0

1990Sa32: source from $^{116}\text{Cd}(^{40}\text{Ar},\text{X})$, E=250 MeV. Measured γ , $\gamma\beta$.

1979To09: production by irradiating thin targets of ^{144}Sm with beams of ^{10}B at energies ranging from 60 to 75 MeV. Measured γ , $\gamma\gamma$, $\gamma(t)$. The $\beta^+ + \varepsilon$ decay of ^{150}Ho , primarily to an 8^+ state at 2400 keV deexciting to the ground state through a cascade of four coincident γ rays, was first reported by 1973BoVZ and later seen by others. 1979To09 confirm the assignment of these γ rays to ^{150}Dy by means of γ -ray and K x-ray coincidences.

Other: 1982Mo19, 1980Li18, 1976Ba18.

 ^{150}Dy Levels

E(level)	J^π	$T_{1/2}$	E(level)	J^π	E(level)	J^π
0	0^+	7.17 min 5	2582.9 6	(6,7,8)	3243.4 6	(8,9,10)
803.30 20	2^+		2686.5 7	(8)	3813.9 8	(8,9,10)
1456.6 4	4^+		2714.6 6	(8)	4013.7 8	(8,9,10)
1850.4 5	6^+		2812.4 6	9^-	4148.7 8	(8,9,10)
2401.2 6	8^+		3025.2 6	10^+	4294.0 7	(8,9,10)

 ε, β^+ radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^+ \dagger$	$I\varepsilon \dagger$	Log ft	$I(\varepsilon + \beta^+) \dagger$	Comments
(3069 14)	4294.0	0.93 5	2.7 1	4.92 3	3.6 2	av $E\beta=924.8$ 64; $\varepsilon\text{K}=0.621$ 4; $\varepsilon\text{L}=0.0935$ 6; $\varepsilon\text{M}+=0.02749$ 16
(3214 14)	4148.7	0.3 1	0.6 1	5.59 5	0.9 1	av $E\beta=990.4$ 64; $\varepsilon\text{K}=0.586$ 4; $\varepsilon\text{L}=0.0880$ 6; $\varepsilon\text{M}+=0.02587$ 16
(3349 14)	4013.7	0.41 3	0.79 7	5.53 4	1.2 1	av $E\beta=1051.5$ 64; $\varepsilon\text{K}=0.552$ 4; $\varepsilon\text{L}=0.0829$ 6; $\varepsilon\text{M}+=0.02437$ 16
(3549 14)	3813.9	1.1 1	1.6 1	5.27 4	2.7 2	av $E\beta=1142.2$ 64; $\varepsilon\text{K}=0.503$ 4; $\varepsilon\text{L}=0.0755$ 6; $\varepsilon\text{M}+=0.02218$ 16
(4120 14)	3243.4	0.72 6	0.58 5	5.84 4	1.3 1	av $E\beta=1403.3$ 65; $\varepsilon\text{K}=0.377$ 3; $\varepsilon\text{L}=0.0563$ 5; $\varepsilon\text{M}+=0.01654$ 13
(4338 14)	3025.2	2.0 1	1.3 1	5.53 3	3.3 2	av $E\beta=1503.9$ 65; $\varepsilon\text{K}=0.336$ 3; $\varepsilon\text{L}=0.0501$ 4; $\varepsilon\text{M}+=0.01471$ 12
(4551 14)	2812.4	3.3 5	1.8 3	5.44 6	5.1 7	av $E\beta=1602.3$ 65; $\varepsilon\text{K}=0.2996$ 23; $\varepsilon\text{L}=0.0447$ 4; $\varepsilon\text{M}+=0.01311$ 10
(4648 14)	2714.6	1.5 1	0.75 3	5.844 22	2.2 1	av $E\beta=1647.7$ 65; $\varepsilon\text{K}=0.2843$ 22; $\varepsilon\text{L}=0.0424$ 4; $\varepsilon\text{M}+=0.01244$ 10
(4677 14)	2686.5	1.1 2	0.53 10	5.99 9	1.6 3	av $E\beta=1660.7$ 65; $\varepsilon\text{K}=0.2801$ 21; $\varepsilon\text{L}=0.0417$ 4; $\varepsilon\text{M}+=0.01225$ 10
(4962 14)	2401.2	52.6 3	21.2 2	4.448 9	73.8 3	av $E\beta=1793.4$ 66; $\varepsilon\text{K}=0.2407$ 18; $\varepsilon\text{L}=0.0358$ 3; $\varepsilon\text{M}+=0.01051$ 8

\dagger Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

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I(γ +ce) normalization: From the requirement that $\Sigma I(\gamma$ +ce)(g.s.) (=I γ (803 γ))=100.

E_γ	I_γ^\ddagger	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult. [†]	$\alpha^\#$	Comments
393.8 4	93.6 52	1850.4	6 ⁺	1456.6	4 ⁺	E2	0.0290	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.0227$ 4; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.00488$ 7; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.001110$ 16; $\alpha(\text{N})=0.000253$ 4; $\alpha(\text{O})=3.42\times 10^{-5}$ 5 $\alpha(\text{P})=1.236\times 10^{-6}$ 18; $\alpha(\text{N+..})=0.000288$ 5
411.2 3	5.1 7	2812.4	9 ⁻	2401.2	8 ⁺			
550.8 2	89.6 23	2401.2	8 ⁺	1850.4	6 ⁺	E2	0.01183	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.00961$ 14; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.001731$ 25; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.000388$ 6; $\alpha(\text{N})=8.89\times 10^{-5}$ 13 $\alpha(\text{O})=1.236\times 10^{-5}$ 18; $\alpha(\text{P})=5.42\times 10^{-7}$ 8; $\alpha(\text{N+..})=0.0001018$ 15
624.0 2	3.3 2	3025.2	10 ⁺	2401.2	8 ⁺			
653.3 3	95.9 59	1456.6	4 ⁺	803.30	2 ⁺	E2	0.00780 11	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.00642$ 9; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.001079$ 16; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.000240$ 4; $\alpha(\text{N})=5.52\times 10^{-5}$ 8; $\alpha(\text{O})=7.77\times 10^{-6}$ 11 $\alpha(\text{P})=3.66\times 10^{-7}$ 6; $\alpha(\text{N+..})=6.33\times 10^{-5}$ 9
732.5 4	1.8 4	2582.9	(6,7,8)	1850.4	6 ⁺			
803.3 2	100	803.30	2 ⁺	0	0 ⁺	E2	0.00486 7	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.00405$ 6; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.000636$ 9; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.0001408$ 20; $\alpha(\text{N})=3.24\times 10^{-5}$ 5; $\alpha(\text{O})=4.61\times 10^{-6}$ 7 $\alpha(\text{P})=2.33\times 10^{-7}$ 4; $\alpha(\text{N+..})=3.72\times 10^{-5}$ 6
836.1 5	1.6 3	2686.5	(8)	1850.4	6 ⁺			
842.2 2	1.3 1	3243.4	(8,9,10)	2401.2	8 ⁺			
864.2 2	2.2 1	2714.6	(8)	1850.4	6 ⁺			
1412.7 5	2.7 2	3813.9	(8,9,10)	2401.2	8 ⁺			
1612.5 5	1.2 1	4013.7	(8,9,10)	2401.2	8 ⁺			
1711.1 5	1.6 1	4294.0	(8,9,10)	2582.9	(6,7,8)			
1747.5 5	0.9 1	4148.7	(8,9,10)	2401.2	8 ⁺			
1892.7 5	2.0 1	4294.0	(8,9,10)	2401.2	8 ⁺			

[†] From adopted gammas.

[‡] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.9951 2.

[#] 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_γ per 100 parent decays

Legend

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

