

$^{151}\text{Tb}$   $\varepsilon$  decay (25 s) 1978A115

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh	NDS 110, 1 (2009)	20-Nov-2008

Parent:  $^{151}\text{Tb}$ : E=99.56 6;  $J^\pi=(11/2^-)$ ;  $T_{1/2}=25$  s 3;  $Q(\varepsilon)=2565$  4;  $\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+$  decay=6.6 20

$^{151}\text{Tb}$ - $\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+$  decay:  $\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+ = 6.6$  20, from  $I(\gamma+ce)(22.9\gamma)+I(\gamma+ce)(72.5\gamma)$  ( $\gamma$ 's in  $^{151}\text{Tb}$  from it decay) and  $I(\gamma+ce)(379\gamma)$  in  $^{151}\text{Gd}$  from  $\varepsilon$  decay).

The decay of the  $^{151}\text{Tb}$  isomeric state was identified by observing five  $\gamma$  rays which belong to  $^{151}\text{Gd}$  and are not seen in the  $\varepsilon$  decay of the ground state of  $^{151}\text{Tb}$ : 326.1, 379.7, 504.4, 522.4 and 830.5 keV. On this basis 1978A115 propose possible  $\varepsilon$  feeding to three states: at 705.8, 902.1 and 1210 keV. However, the 705-keV level is known to have a very strong decay branch to the ground state (see  $^{151}\text{Gd}$  'adopted gammas'). 1978A115 do not observe this strong  $\gamma$  ray, only the much weaker 326 $\gamma$ . Therefore, the evaluator suggests that the 326 $\gamma$  does not belong to  $^{151}\text{Tb}$   $\varepsilon$  decay (25 s).

 $^{151}\text{Gd}$  Levels

E(level)	$J^\pi$ †
0.0	$7/2^-$
379.7	$9/2^-$
705.8?	$11/2^-$
902.1	$13/2^-$
1210.2	$11/2^-$

† See 'Adopted Levels'.

 $\varepsilon, \beta^+$  radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^+$ †	$I\varepsilon$ †	Log $ft$	$I(\varepsilon+\beta^+)$ †	Comments
(1454 4)	1210.2	0.0062 20	3.8 12	4.07 20	3.8 17	av $E\beta=$ 208.58 6; $\varepsilon K=$ 0.8339; $\varepsilon L=$ 0.1274; $\varepsilon M+=$ 0.03704
(1762 4)	902.1	0.020 7	1.5 5	4.65 21	1.5 7	av $E\beta=$ 344.20 6; $\varepsilon K=$ 0.8259; $\varepsilon L=$ 0.1249; $\varepsilon M+=$ 0.03625
(2285 4)	379.7	0.14 7	1.7 8	4.83 24	1.8 10	av $E\beta=$ 573.97 6; $\varepsilon K=$ 0.7721; $\varepsilon L=$ 0.1154; $\varepsilon M+=$ 0.03345

† Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

 $\gamma(^{151}\text{Gd})$ 

$I_\gamma$  normalization: From intensity balance assuming zero ground state feeding.

$E_\gamma$	$I_\gamma$ †‡	$E_i$ (level)	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Mult.	$\alpha^\#$	Comments
379.70 6	2.83 15	379.7	$9/2^-$	0.0	$7/2^-$	M1(+E2)	0.041 11	$\alpha(K)=0.034$ 10; $\alpha(L)=0.0055$ 7; $\alpha(M)=0.00121$ 12; $\alpha(N+..)=0.00032$ 4 $\alpha(N)=0.00028$ 3; $\alpha(O)=4.2 \times 10^{-5}$ 6; $\alpha(P)=2.4 \times 10^{-6}$ 9
504.50 20	0.23 7	1210.2	$11/2^-$	705.8?	$11/2^-$			$I_\gamma$ : $I_\gamma(706) \geq I_\gamma(504)$ is expected.
522.40 10	0.68 6	902.1	$13/2^-$	379.7	$9/2^-$			
(705.8)		705.8?	$11/2^-$	0.0	$7/2^-$			
830.50 10	1.48 10	1210.2	$11/2^-$	379.7	$9/2^-$			

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$^{151}\text{Tb}$   $\varepsilon$  decay (25 s) [1978A115](#) (continued)

$\gamma(^{151}\text{Gd})$  (continued)

† Intensity per 100 decay of  $^{151}\text{Dy}$ .

‡ For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 2.2 7.

# Total theoretical internal conversion coefficients, calculated using the BrIcc code ([2008Ki07](#)) with Frozen orbital approximation based on  $\gamma$ -ray energies, assigned multipolarities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified.

**$^{151}\text{Tb}$   $\epsilon$  decay (25 s) 1978A115**Decay SchemeIntensities:  $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$  per 100 parent decays