

$^{152}\text{Tm } \varepsilon \text{ decay (5.2 s) }$ **1980Li18**

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	M. J. Martin	NDS 114, 1497 (2013)	31-Aug-2013

Parent: ^{152}Tm : E=0+x; $J^\pi=(9)^+$; $T_{1/2}=5.2$ s 6; $Q(\varepsilon)=8720$ 70; % ε +% β^+ decay=100.0Measured: $E\gamma$, $I\gamma$, $\beta^+\gamma$. $^{152}\text{Er Levels}$

$E(\text{level})^\dagger$	$J^\pi\ddagger$
0.0	0^+
808.2 1	2^+
1480.8 2	4^+
1903.3 2	6^+
2183.2 2	8^+

[†] From a least-squares fit to the $E\gamma$ data and rounded off by the evaluator to one decimal digit.[‡] From Adopted Levels. ε, β^+ radiations

$E(\text{decay})$	$E(\text{level})$	$I\beta^+ \ddagger$	$I\varepsilon \ddagger$	$\log ft$	$I(\varepsilon + \beta^+) \ddagger$	Comments
(6.54×10^3 7)	2183.2	67 17	13 4	4.30 16	80 [†] 20	av $E\beta=2470$ 140; $\varepsilon K=0.134$ 20; $\varepsilon L=0.020$ 3; $\varepsilon M+=0.0060$ 9 av $E\beta$, $I(\beta^+)$, $I(\text{ce})$, and $\log ft$ are calculated for a parent isomer energy of $x=0$.

[†] 1980Li18 estimate from the relative $I\gamma$ that $\approx 50\%$ of $\varepsilon+\beta^+$ decay goes to the 8^+ level. Additional feeding must then go to the 6^+ level (if $J^\pi(\text{parent})=7^+$), or to levels above the 8^+ level, namely to the 10^+ level at 2948 keV (if $J^\pi(\text{parent})=9^+$). However, from $I\gamma(422.5\gamma)$, an $I\beta$ to the 6^+ level =18 18; and 1980Li18 do not see the 764.4-keV γ from the 10^+ level. No other levels with suitable spins have been seen in (HI,xny) reaction. It is therefore likely that most, if not all, the decay goes to the 8^+ level.

[‡] Absolute intensity per 100 decays. $\gamma(^{152}\text{Er})$ $I\gamma$ normalization: From $I(808\gamma)=100$.

E_γ	$I_\gamma \ddagger$	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult. [†]	$\alpha^\#$	Comments
279.9 1	46 10	2183.2	8^+	1903.3	6^+	E2	0.0854	$\alpha(K)=0.0615$ 9; $\alpha(L)=0.0185$ 3; $\alpha(M)=0.00433$ 6; $\alpha(N+..)=0.001121$ 16
422.5 1	66 15	1903.3	6^+	1480.8	4^+	E2	0.0257	$\alpha(K)=0.0200$ 3; $\alpha(L)=0.00440$ 7; $\alpha(M)=0.001011$ 15; $\alpha(N+..)=0.000265$ 4
672.6 1	76 17	1480.8	4^+	808.2	2^+	E2	0.00797	$\alpha(K)=0.00652$ 10; $\alpha(L)=0.001129$ 16; $\alpha(M)=0.000254$ 4; $\alpha(N+..)=6.74 \times 10^{-5}$ 10
808.2 1	100	808.2	2^+	0.0	0^+	E2	0.00528	$\alpha(N)=5.89 \times 10^{-5}$ 9; $\alpha(O)=8.16 \times 10^{-6}$ 12; $\alpha(P)=3.68 \times 10^{-7}$ 6
								$\alpha(K)=0.00437$ 7; $\alpha(L)=0.000708$ 10; $\alpha(M)=0.0001586$ 23;

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

 $^{152}\text{Tm } \varepsilon$ decay (5.2 s) 1980Li18 (continued)

 $\gamma(^{152}\text{Er})$ (continued)

E_γ	$E_i(\text{level})$	Comments
	$\alpha(\text{N+..})=4.22\times10^{-5}$ 6 $\alpha(\text{N})=3.68\times10^{-5}$ 6; $\alpha(\text{O})=5.16\times10^{-6}$ 8; $\alpha(\text{P})=2.48\times10^{-7}$ 4	

[†] From adopted gammas.

[‡] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

[#] 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

Legend

Intensities: $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ per 100 parent decays