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 **$^{159}\text{Lu}$   $\alpha$  decay**    **[1992Ha10,1980A114](#)**

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<u>Type</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>History Citation</u>	<u>Literature Cutoff Date</u>
Full Evaluation	N. Nica	NDS 160, 1 (2019)	21-Oct-2019

Parent:  $^{159}\text{Lu}$ :  $E=0.0$ ;  $T_{1/2}=12.1$  s  $10$ ;  $Q(\alpha)=4490$   $40$ ;  $\% \alpha$  decay  $\approx 0.1$

$^{159}\text{Lu}$ - $\% \alpha$  decay: From the calculated  $\alpha$  and  $\varepsilon+\beta^+$  half-lives (18200 s and 18 s, respectively) from [1997Mo25](#). [1992Ha10](#) report  $\% \alpha=0.15$   $3$ , from  $I\alpha/I\gamma(151\gamma)$ . However, this value assumes that the 151  $\gamma$  corresponds to 100% of the  $^{159}\text{Lu}$  decays. Thus, this value represents an upper limit for the  $\% \alpha$  value.

[Additional information 1](#).

Source produced in 1-GeV proton-induced spallation reaction followed by mass separation. Measured  $I\alpha(t)$ .

Decay identified by measurement of Yb K x rays from mass-separated sources.

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 **$^{155}\text{Tm}$  Levels**

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<u>E(level)</u>	<u>J<math>^{\pi}</math></u>	<u>T<math>_{1/2}</math></u>	<u>Comments</u>
41 $6$	$1/2^+$	45 s $4$	E(level),J $^{\pi}$ ,T $_{1/2}$ : from Adopted Levels; it is not clear which of the two isomers in $^{155}\text{Tm}$ is the one populated by the 4419 $\alpha$ transition.

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 **$\alpha$  radiations**

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<u>E<math>\alpha</math></u>	<u>E(level)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
4419 $10$	41	E $\alpha$ : weighted average of 4417 $10$ ( <a href="#">1992Ha10</a> ) and 4420 $10$ ( <a href="#">1980A114</a> ).