

$^{161}\text{Ta}$   $\alpha$  decay **1986Ru05,1992Ha10,2012Th13**

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	N. Nica	NDS 132,1 (2016)	4-Dec-2015

Parent:  $^{161}\text{Ta}$ :  $E=95\ 38$ ;  $J^\pi=(11/2^-)$ ;  $T_{1/2}=3.08\ \text{s}$  *II*;  $Q(\alpha)=5209\ 39$ ;  $\% \alpha$  decay= $7\ 3$

$^{161}\text{Ta}$ -E: from [2012Th13](#) based on measured metastable state energy in  $^{173}\text{Au}$ ,  $\Delta E(^{173}\text{Au})=214\ 23$  ([1999Po09](#)), from which they deduced the metastable state energy in  $^{165}\text{Re}$ ,  $\Delta E(^{165}\text{Re})=58\ 37$ ; of which they deduced the metastable state energy in  $^{161}\text{Ta}$ ,  $\Delta E(^{165}\text{Re})=95\ 38$  (literature  $Q(\alpha)$  values for the g.s.-to-g.s. and metastable-to-metastable  $\alpha$ -decays listed on Fig. 1 of [2012Th13](#) were also used in these calculations).

$^{161}\text{Ta}$ - $J^\pi, T_{1/2}$ : from [2011Re14](#) evaluation.

$^{161}\text{Ta}$ - $Q(\alpha)$ : [2012Th13](#) measured  $E\alpha=5142\ 5$  from  $^{161}\text{Ta}$  that yielded  $T_{1/2}=4.5\ \text{s}$  *II* consistent with the  $11/2^-$  metastable state in  $^{161}\text{Ta}$  ( $T_{1/2}$  of  $^{161}\text{Ta}$  g.s. is not known) decaying to the metastable state of  $^{157}\text{Lu}$ . Weighted average of experimental values listed in the  $\alpha$  radiations table below is  $5147\ 2$ , whence one gets  $Q(\alpha, ^{161m}\text{Ta} \rightarrow ^{157m}\text{Lu})=5278\ 2$ . Consequently one gets the  $Q(\beta^-)$  value of g.s.-to-g.s.  $\alpha$  decay ( $\Delta E$  denotes the metastable state energy):  $Q(\alpha, ^{161}\text{Ta} \rightarrow ^{157}\text{Lu})=\Delta E(^{157}\text{Lu})+Q(\alpha, ^{161m}\text{Ta} \rightarrow ^{157m}\text{Lu})-\Delta E(^{161}\text{Ta})=26\ 7 + 5278\ 2 - 95\ 38=5209\ 39$ . Other value:  $5330\ 29$  ([2012Wa38](#)).

$^{161}\text{Ta}$ - $\% \alpha$  decay: measured by [2012Th13](#) for  $^{161m}\text{Ta} \rightarrow ^{157m}\text{Lu}$   $\alpha$  decay. A theoretical value that was reported before ([1984AI36](#)) from theoretical  $\alpha$  and  $\varepsilon+\beta+$  half-lives is 5%. [1983AI09](#) and [1984AI36](#) suggest that  $^{161}\text{Ta}$  may also emit protons which would decrease this value.

Experimental methods:

[1979Ho10](#): produced by  $^{107}\text{Ag}(^{58}\text{Ni},2p2n)$  on enriched (99.5%) target with  $E(^{58}\text{Ni})=263, 275\ \text{MeV}$ . Reaction products separated in velocity selector and implanted in position-sensitive detector.

[1983AI09](#), [1984AI36](#): From  $\beta$  end-point energy and  $E(\alpha)$  value, they deduce proton binding energy.

[1986Ru05](#): produced by  $^{130}\text{Ba}(^{35}\text{Cl},4n)$  with  $E(^{35}\text{Cl})=200\ \text{MeV}$  and  $^{133}\text{Cs}(^{36}\text{Ar},8n)$  with  $E(^{36}\text{Ar})=235\ \text{MeV}$ . After He-jet transport,  $\alpha'$ s measured with Si detector.

[1992Ha10](#): produced by  $^{40}\text{Ca}(^{127}\text{I},x)$  with  $E(^{127}\text{I})=711\ \text{MeV}$ .

[2005Sc22](#): used  $^{112}\text{Sn}(^{58}\text{Ni},p)$ ,  $E(^{58}\text{Ni})=266\ \text{MeV}$  reaction to produce  $^{169,169m}\text{Ir}$  and studied  $\alpha$ -decay products  $^{165,165m}\text{Re}$ ,  $^{161}\text{Ta}$ ,  $^{157}\text{Lu}$ . Recoils separated with He-filled magnetic separator (RITU) were transported to focal plane where they traversed isobutane-filled multiwire proportional chamber before implating into double-sided Si strip detectors (GREAT spectrometer); used array of 43 escape-suppressed Ge detectors for prompt  $\gamma$ -ray detection (JUROGAM). Measured  $E\gamma$ ,  $I\gamma$ ,  $\gamma\gamma$ -coin, (recoil) $\gamma$ -coin.

[2012Th13](#): used  $^{92}\text{Mo}(^{84}\text{Sr},X)$   $E(^{84}\text{Sr})=392, 400\ \text{MeV}$  to produce g.s. and metastable  $^{173}\text{Au}$  and their separate g.s.-to-g.s. and metastable-to-metastable  $\alpha$ -decay chains to g.s. and metastable  $^{161}\text{Ta}$  respectively. Same setup as that from [2005Sc22](#) was used, with extra 28 Si PIN diode detectors and four clover-type Ge detectors and one planar Ge detector, allowing recording energy loss and time-of-flight information. Measured  $E\gamma$ ,  $I\gamma$ ,  $\alpha\gamma$ -,  $\gamma\gamma$ -coin; deduced prompt  $\gamma$  and mass excesses and compared with [2012Wa38](#) evaluation.

A particularly of  $^{177}\text{Tl}$ ,  $^{173}\text{Au}$ ,  $^{169}\text{Ir}$ ,  $^{165}\text{Re}$ ,  $^{161}\text{Ta}$ , and  $^{157}\text{Lu}$  nuclei is that all ground states have  $J^\pi=1/2^+$  (based on  $\pi s_{1/2}$  orbital) and all metastable states have  $J^\pi=11/2^-$  (based on  $\pi h_{11/2}$  orbital); consequently all ground states form an  $\alpha$ -decay chain connecting the  $1/2^+$  spins, which is different from the  $\alpha$ -decay chain of all metastable states connecting  $11/2^-$  spins.

 $^{157}\text{Lu}$  Levels

E(level)	$J^\pi$	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
$0.0^\dagger$	$(1/2^+, 3/2^+)^\dagger$	$6.8^\dagger\ \text{s}$ <i>I8</i>	no $\alpha$ -decay to $^{157}\text{Lu}$ g.s. was found.
$26^\dagger\ 7$	$(11/2^-)^\dagger$	$4.79^\dagger\ \text{s}$ <i>I2</i>	associated by <a href="#">2012Th13</a> as daughter level of the $\alpha$ -decay branch.

$^\dagger$  From Adopted Levels, Gammas dataset.

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 $^{161}\text{Ta}$   $\alpha$  decay [1986Ru05](#),[1992Ha10](#),[2012Th13](#) (continued) $\alpha$  radiations

<u><math>E\alpha</math></u>	<u>E(level)</u>	<u><math>I\alpha^\dagger</math></u>	<u>Comments</u>
5147.2	26	100	$E\alpha$ : weighted average of experimental values 5142.5 ( <a href="#">2012Th13</a> ), 5151.4 ( <a href="#">2005Sc22</a> ), 5140.7 ( <a href="#">1996Pa01</a> ), 5149.5 ( <a href="#">1992Ha10</a> ), 5148.5 ( <a href="#">1979Ho10</a> ). HF: 1.68 ( <a href="#">2012Th13</a> ).

$^\dagger$  For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.073.