

^{166}Ir α decay (15.1 ms) [1997Da07,1996Pa01](#)

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	N. Nica	NDS 195,1 (2024)	19-Sep-2023

Parent: ^{166}Ir : E=172 11; $J^\pi=(9^+)$; $T_{1/2}=15.1$ ms 9; $Q(\alpha)=6722$ 6; $\% \alpha$ decay=98.2 6

^{166}Ir -E: [Additional information 1.](#)

^{166}Ir - J^π : [Additional information 2.](#)

^{166}Ir - $T_{1/2}$: [Additional information 3.](#)

^{166}Ir - $Q(\alpha)$: [Additional information 4.](#)

^{166}Ir - $\% \alpha$ decay: Deduced from the measured proton and α intensities, assuming negligible $\varepsilon+\beta^+$ branching ([1997Da07](#)).

[Additional information 5.](#)

[1997Da07](#): ^{166}Ir produced in the $^{92}\text{Mo}(^{78}\text{Kr},p3n)$ reaction, with $E(^{78}\text{Kr})=384$ MeV. Enriched (>97% ^{92}Mo) target of thickness $580 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, presumably evaporated onto a $700 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ Al backing. The recoil nuclei were separated according to their mass-to-charge ratio in the Fragment Mass Analyzer at the ATLAS accelerator facility. After passing through a thin position-sensitive parallel-grid avalanche counter, located at the focal plane of the analyzer, the recoils were implanted into a double-sided silicon-strip detector. Both position and time correlations between the recoils and their decay products were measured, as well as energies and intensities of their emitted radiations. Results include $T_{1/2}$, $E(p)$, $\%p$, $E\alpha$, $\% \alpha$.

[1996Pa01](#): ^{166}Ir produced as a fusion evaporation product in the $^{112}\text{Sn}+^{58}\text{Ni}$ reaction, with $E(^{58}\text{Ni})=297$ and 329 MeV. The ^{112}Sn target (enrichment not given) was $\approx 0.9 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ thick. The recoil products were separated in flight in the Daresbury recoil mass spectrometer and implanted in a double-sided silicon-strip detector. This detector (energy resolution $\leq 20 \text{ keV FWHM}$) was used to study position and time correlations of the decay events. Measured energies and intensities of the emitted particles and nuclide $T_{1/2}$ values.

For another study, see [1981Ho10](#). ^{166}Ir produced by ^{58}Ni bombardment. α spectrum of recoil nuclides was measured with a Si detector following velocity selection. [1981HoZM](#) give the same data.

 ^{162}Re Levels

E(level)	J^π	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
173 13	(9 ⁺)	77 ms 9	E(level): from adopted values. J^π : from adopted values. $T_{1/2}$: from adopted values.

 α radiations

$E\alpha$	E(level)	$I\alpha^\ddagger$	HF [†]	Comments
6560 5	173	100	2.25 19	$E\alpha$: weighted average of 6561 5 (1997Da07) and 6556 11 (1996Pa01). $I\alpha$: only one α group is reported.

[†] The nuclear radius parameter $r_0(^{162}\text{Re})=1.5562$ 69 is deduced from interpolation (or unweighted average) of radius parameters of the adjacent even-even nuclides.

[‡] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.982 6.