

^{172}Au α decay (22 ms) 2009Ha42

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Coral M. Baglin	NDS 111, 1807 (2010)	15-Jun-2010

Parent: ^{172}Au : $E=0.0$; $T_{1/2}=22$ ms $+6-4$; $Q(\alpha)=6923$ 10; $\% \alpha$ decay ≈ 100.0

$^{172}\text{Au}-T_{1/2}$: From 6762 α (t) (2009Ha42).

$^{172}\text{Au}-J^\pi$: Possibly (3^-) , analogous to that suggested by 2004GoZZ for ^{174}Au and ^{176}Au (2009Ha42).

$^{172}\text{Au}-\% \alpha$ decay: α decay only has been observed but proton and $\varepsilon+\beta^+$ decay are possible. $T_{1/2}(\varepsilon+\beta^+) \approx 0.9$ s (1973Ta30) from gross β decay theory and 0.27 s (1997Mo25) imply $\% \varepsilon+\% \beta^+ \approx 2.4\%$ and 8.1%, respectively.

2009Ha42: ^{172}Au source from $^{96}\text{Ru}(^{78}\text{Kr}, p n \gamma)$, $E=342, 348$ MeV; 96% enriched ^{96}Ru target followed by C charge reset foil; In-flight mass separation using RITU gas-filled separator; fusion-evaporation residues implanted in 2 double-sided Si strip detectors in the GREAT spectrometer (which also includes a multiwire proportional counter, 28 Si PIN diode detectors, a segmented planar Ge detector and a HPGe clover detector) At the RITU focal plane; measured $E\alpha$, $\alpha(t)$, α correlations.

 ^{168}Ir Levels

E(level)	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
0.0	222 ms $+60-40$	$T_{1/2}$: adopted value; from 6230 α (t) (2009Ha42).

 α radiations

$E\alpha$	E(level)	$I\alpha^{\ddagger}$	HF †	Comments
6762 10	0.0	100	≈ 3.1	HF: 3.1 9 if $\% \alpha(^{172}\text{Au})=100$. $E\alpha$: from 2009Ha42; this $E\alpha$ implies $Q(\alpha)(^{172}\text{Au})=6923$ 10 if this is a g.s. to g.s. transition (cf. 7034 50 from 2003Au03, 2009AuZZ). correlated with 6230 α from ^{168}Ir g.s., 5780 α from ^{164}Re g.s. and 5320 α from ^{160}Ta .

† If $r_0=1.556$ 3, unweighted average of $r_0(^{166}\text{Os})=1.5638$ 12 (2008Ba14), $r_0(^{168}\text{Os})=1.557$ 4 and $r_0(^{168}\text{Pt})=1.556$ 3 (this evaluation), and $r_0(^{170}\text{Pt})=1.548$ 12 (2002Ba93) (weighted average is 1.5562 19).

‡ For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by ≈ 1.0 .