

^{169}Lu IT decay (160 s) [1965Bj01](#)

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Coral M. Baglin	NDS 109, 2033 (2008)	15-Jun-2008

Parent: ^{169}Lu : E=29.0 5; $J^\pi=1/2^-$; $T_{1/2}=160$ s 10; %IT decay=100.0

Isomer identified using excitation-function data for Yb(p,xn) ([1965Bj01](#)).

The decay scheme and all data are from [1965Bj01](#). Sources from $^{170}\text{Yb}(p,2n)$, E(p)=13 MeV (pulsed beam); Yb metal targets enriched to 85% in ^{170}Yb . Measured E(ce), Ice (magnetic spectrometer).

 ^{169}Lu Levels

E(level)	J^π [†]	$T_{1/2}$ [†]	Comments
0.0	$7/2^+$	34.06 h 5	
29.0 5	$1/2^-$	160 s 10	%IT=100 $T_{1/2}$: from ce(t) (1965Bj01).

[†] From Adopted Levels, except as noted.

 $\gamma(^{169}\text{Lu})$

I_γ normalization: from Ti(29.0 γ)=100%.

E_γ	I_γ ^{†‡}	$E_i(\text{level})$	J^π_i	E_f	J^π_f	Mult.	α [#]	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ [‡]	Comments
29.0 5	0.00106 12	29.0	$1/2^-$	0.0	$7/2^+$	E3	9.4×10^4 11	100	ce(L)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.72 6; ce(M)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.22 3; ce(N+)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.058 9 ce(N)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.052 8; ce(O)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.0058 9; ce(P)/($\gamma+ce$)= 3.7×10^{-6} 6 $0.5 < (L1+L2)/L3 \leq 0.8$. Mult.: (L1+L2)/L3 is consistent with E2 or E3. The lifetime, compared to the Weisskopf estimate, corresponds to a retardation of 1×10^9 times for E2 and about 1×10^3 times for E3, and thus strongly favors E3 (1965Bj01).

[†] Deduced from $I(\gamma+ce)$ and α .

[‡] 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 multiplicities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified.

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Decay Scheme

Intensities: $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ per 100 parent decays
 %IT=100.0

