

^{174}Au α decay (139 ms) 2004GoZZ,2002Ro17,1983Sc24

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	C. M. Baglin ¹ , E. A. Mccutchan ² , S. Basunia ¹		NDS 153, 1 (2018)	1-Oct-2018

Parent: ^{174}Au : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=(3^-)$; $T_{1/2}=139$ ms 3; $Q(\alpha)=6699$ 7; $\% \alpha$ decay=90 6

^{174}Au - $T_{1/2}$: from 2002Ro17 based on 6540 α (t). Other: 120 ms 20 (1983Sc24, 6530 α and 1984ScZQ, 6546 α).

^{174}Au - J^π : is unmeasured. A weak argument can be made for 3^- for the low spin isomer of ^{174}Au , based on $\text{HF}<4$ for α feeding to possibly (3^-) ^{170}Ir , assuming the 6547 α is a g.s. to g.s. transition. However, please see comment on ' $J^\pi(^{174}\text{Au})$ parent' In ^{174}Au α decay (162.9 ms). Note that the α branch with lowest HF In (2^-) ^{178}Tl α decay does not feed this level In ^{174}Au , so it is reasonable to suppose its structure differs from that of ^{178}Tl (g.s.).

^{174}Au - $\% \alpha$ decay: from 2002Ro17, based on observation of 1131 ^{178}Tl -to- ^{174}Au correlated decays and 82 ^{178}Tl -to- ^{174}Pt decays, and assuming $\% \alpha(^{174}\text{Pt})=67$ 6 ($\% \alpha(^{174}\text{Pt})=76$ 8, adopted In the evaluation by 2002Ba93, does not significantly affect this conclusion).

2004GoZZ: ^{174}Au source from $^{92}\text{Mo}(^{84}\text{Sr,pn})$, $E=390, 395$ MeV; 98.27% ^{92}Mo target; fragment mass analyzer and double-sided Si strip detector (for recoils and decay α particles) surrounded by 4 Ge detectors and a low-energy photon spectrometer; recoil decay tagging technique; measured $E\alpha$, $I\alpha$, $E\gamma$, $I\gamma$, $I(\text{K x ray})$, recoil- α - γ coin, α (t), parent-daughter α correlations. Supersedes 2001KoZY.

2002Ro17: ^{174}Au produced by α decay of ^{178}Tl ; Si strip detector; measured $E\alpha$, parent-daughter α correlations, $T_{1/2}$ for parent and daughter, $\% \alpha$ for ^{174}Au .

1983Sc24: ^{174}Au was identified from spectroscopy of α emitters produced in ^{92}Mo bombardments of Rb through Mo targets; measured $E\alpha$ with semiconductor detectors. Other: 1984ScZQ.

See comments and tabulation of data for both ^{174}Au isomer decays In ^{174}Au α decay (162.9 ms).

 ^{170}Ir Levels

E(level)	J^π	Comments
0	(3^-)	J^π : from Adopted Levels. E(level): the possibility that this is not the ^{170}Ir g.s. but, instead, a low-spin excited state, cannot be entirely ruled out.

 α radiations

$E\alpha$	E(level)	$I\alpha^\ddagger$	HF^\dagger	Comments
6547 5	0	100	3.8 3	$E\alpha$: from 2004GoZZ; uncertainty from text, p. 119. Others: 6540 35 (2002Ro17), 6546 10 (1984ScZQ). 6530 20 (1983Sc24) could be attributed to either isomer of ^{174}Au based on $E\alpha$, but absence In 1983Sc24 of known stronger lines from high-spin ^{174}Au decay favors attribution to low-spin ^{174}Au . The adopted $E\alpha$ would imply $Q(\alpha)=6701$ 5 were this a g.s. to g.s. transition. $E\alpha$: correlated with 6704 α from ^{178}Tl (2002Ro17) and with 5815 α from ^{170}Ir (g.s.) (2002Ro17, 2004GoZZ, 2007Ha45).

[†] Tentative value assuming $r_0=1.5530$ 24 (unweighted average of $r_0(^{170}\text{Os})=1.556$ 6 and $r_0(^{170}\text{Pt})=1.548$ 12 from the evaluation by 2002Ba93, $r_0(^{168}\text{Os})=1.558$ 8 and $r_0(^{172}\text{Pt})=1.55$ 3 from 1998Ak04), $\% \alpha(^{174}\text{Au})=90$ 6 (2002Ro17) and $Q(\alpha)(^{174}\text{Au})=6699$ 7 from 2017Wa10 (which assumes g.s. to g.s. transition for the 6547 α).

[‡] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.90 6.