

**$^{183}\text{Hg}$   $\alpha$  decay** **1979Ha10,1980Sc09,1992BoZO**

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Coral M. Baglin	NDS 110, 265 (2009)	15-Nov-2008

Parent:  $^{183}\text{Hg}$ :  $E=0.0$ ;  $J^\pi=1/2^-$ ;  $T_{1/2}=9.4$  s 7;  $Q(\alpha)=6039$  4;  $\% \alpha$  decay=11.7 20

$^{183}\text{Hg}$ - $\% \alpha$  decay: from  $\%I(5904\alpha)=10.6$  20 (1970Ha18) and  $\% \alpha=1.07$  14 for all other  $\alpha$  branches (1979Ha10); from  $I\alpha/I(K \times \text{ray})$ .

Evaluator adopts this value in preference to  $\%I(5904\alpha)=23.2$  14 (1980Sc09, from parent-daughter  $I\alpha$  comparison) because it leads to a more reasonable hindrance factor for the 5904 $\alpha$  transition (see comment on HF).

Others: 1970Ha18.

$T_{1/2}(^{183}\text{Hg})=9.4$  s 7 is the weighted average of 8.8 s 5 (1970Ha18), 12 s 2 (1984Ma41) and 10.7 s 8 (1992BoZO) (unweighted average is 10.5 s 9).

 $^{179}\text{Pt}$  Levels

E(level) <sup>†</sup>	$J^\pi$ <sup>‡</sup>	Comments
0.0 <sup>#</sup>	1/2 <sup>-</sup>	
71.4 <sup>#</sup> 10	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	
87.4 <sup>#</sup> 10	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	
241.2 <sup>#</sup> 14	7/2 <sup>-</sup>	E(level): uncertainty assumes 1 keV uncertainty in 154 $\gamma$ energy.

<sup>†</sup> From  $E_\gamma$ .

<sup>‡</sup> From Adopted Levels.

<sup>#</sup> Band(A): 1/2[521] g.s. band.

 $\alpha$  radiations

$E\alpha$ <sup>†</sup>	E(level)	$I\alpha$ <sup>‡&amp;</sup>	HF <sup>#</sup>	Comments
5669 10	241.2	0.3	48 9	
5819 <sup>@</sup> 10	87.4	3.7 7	18 5	
5834 <sup>@</sup> 10	71.4	5.2 10	15 5	
5904 5	0.0	91 17	1.8 5	other $E\alpha$ : 5900 (1992BoZO), 5905 15 (1970Ha18).

<sup>†</sup> Measured value from 1979Ha10 minus 1.0 keV (the correction recommended by 1991Ry01 for  $E\alpha$  from 1979Ha10), except as noted.

<sup>‡</sup> Relative  $I\alpha$  from 1979Ha10, normalized so  $I\alpha(\text{total})=100$ .

<sup>#</sup> Calculated by evaluator using  $r_0=1.517$  5 (the unweighted average of  $r_0(^{178}\text{Pt})=1.522$  5 and  $r_0(^{180}\text{Pt})=1.512$  11 from 1998Ak04), and assuming  $T_{1/2}(^{183}\text{Hg})=9.4$  s 7 and  $\% \alpha(^{183}\text{Hg})=0.117$  20 (1979Ha10). If, instead,  $\% \alpha=0.255$  15 (1980Sc09) were assumed, HF would be 0.8, 7.1, 8.5, 22 to the 0, 71, 87, 241 levels, respectively, whereas  $\text{HF} \approx 2$  is expected for the g.s. transition. It should be noted that  $\% \alpha$  from 1980Sc09 is based on parent-daughter relationships, a method which might be expected to be more reliable than the comparison of  $I\alpha$  and  $I(K \times \text{ray})$  used by 1970Ha18 and 1979Ha10; however, 1980Sc09 had to apply a significant correction to the daughter  $I\alpha$  data because the range of the recoils exceeded their implantation depth.

<sup>@</sup> 1979Ha10 report a 5835 $\alpha$ +5820 $\alpha$  doublet based on  $\alpha\gamma$  coin spectra, consistent with  $E\alpha=5830$  15 and  $I\alpha=9.4$  17 reported by 1970Ha18 for unresolved doublet.  $E\alpha=5832$  8, recommended by 1991Ry01 for the  $\alpha$  group feeding the 71-keV level of  $^{179}\text{Pt}$ , is not adopted because it apparently overlooks the fact that data from 1970Ha18 are for the doublet.

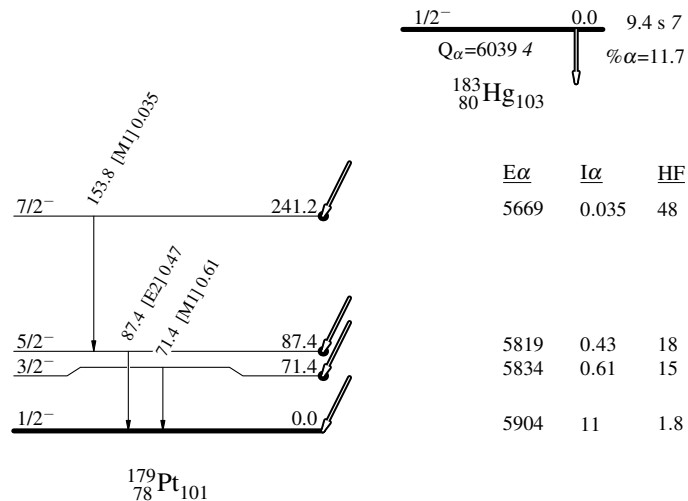
<sup>&</sup> For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.117 20.

$^{183}\text{Hg}$   $\alpha$  decay [1979Ha10,1980Sc09,1992BoZO](#) (continued)

$\gamma(^{179}\text{Pt})$								
$E_\gamma$ <sup>†</sup>	$E_i(\text{level})$	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Mult.	$\alpha$ <sup>@</sup>	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ <sup>‡#</sup>	Comments
71.4 <i>10</i>	71.4	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	0.0	1/2 <sup>-</sup>	[M1]	3.15 <i>14</i>	5.2	ce(L)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.584 <i>17</i> ; ce(M)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.135 <i>7</i> ; ce(N+)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.0399 <i>22</i> ce(N)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.0334 <i>19</i> ; ce(O)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.0060 <i>4</i> ; ce(P)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.000405 <i>23</i>
87.4 <i>10</i>	87.4	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	0.0	1/2 <sup>-</sup>	[E2]	8.6 <i>5</i>	4.0	ce(K)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.078 <i>4</i> ; ce(L)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.614 <i>24</i> ; ce(M)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.159 <i>11</i> ; ce(N+)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.045 <i>4</i> ce(N)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.039 <i>3</i> ; ce(O)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.0060 <i>5</i> ; ce(P)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=1.28×10 <sup>-5</sup> <i>8</i>
153.8	241.2	7/2 <sup>-</sup>	87.4	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	[M1]	1.95	0.3	ce(K)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.544 <i>5</i> ; ce(L)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.0900 <i>15</i> ; ce(M)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.0208 <i>4</i> ; ce(N+)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.00614 <i>11</i> ce(N)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.00515 <i>9</i> ; ce(O)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.000926 <i>16</i> ; ce(P)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=6.24×10 <sup>-5</sup> <i>11</i> $E_\gamma$ : uncertainty unstated by authors but probably 1 keV, the same As for other $E_\gamma$ data from this study.

<sup>†</sup> From [1979Ha10](#).<sup>‡</sup> Intensity per 100 parent  $\alpha$  decays (from  $I_\alpha$ ).# For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.117 *20*.<sup>@</sup> Total theoretical internal conversion coefficients, calculated using the BrIcc code ([2008Ki07](#)) with Frozen orbital approximation based on  $\gamma$ -ray energies, assigned multiplicities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified. $^{183}\text{Hg}$   $\alpha$  decay [1979Ha10,1980Sc09,1992BoZO](#)

## Decay Scheme



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