

^{181}Hg ε decay [1992Sa03](#)

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	S. -c. Wu	NDS 106, 367 (2005)	31-Aug-2005

Parent: ^{181}Hg : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=1/2^-$; $T_{1/2}=3.6$ s I ; $Q(\varepsilon)=7210$ 25; $\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+$ decay = 69 5

^{181}Hg - $\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+$ decay: based on $\% \alpha = 31$ 5 (weighted average of $\% \alpha = 36$ 4 ([1982HeZM](#), from parent-daughter α correlation) and $\% \alpha = 26$ 4 ([1975Ho02](#))).

1992Sa03: ^{181}Hg sources from $E(p)=200$ MeV or $E(^3\text{He})=270$ MeV bombardment of a Pt-B alloy target; on-line separation; HPGe detectors; measured E_γ ($\Delta E_\gamma \leq 0.2$ keV), I_γ ($\Delta I_\gamma \leq 15\%$).

 $\gamma(^{181}\text{Au})$

1992Sa03 do not construct a level scheme. The sources of these γ 's are not clearly established. They may arise from ^{181}Hg ε decay or ^{181}Hg α decay or from subsequent decays of the ^{181}Au and ^{177}Pt daughters of those decays (e.g., ^{177}Ir). These transitions are also absent in ^{181}Au ε decay.

E_γ	I_γ	Comments
$^{x30.8} 2$	13.0 20	Additional information 1.
$^{x42.5} 2$	76 11	Additional information 2.
$^{x147.8} 2$	300 [†] 45	I_γ : may also include a contribution from a γ in ^{177}Ir following ^{177}Pt ε decay.
$^{x157.4} 2$	16.0 24	Additional information 3.
$^{x165.8} 2$	16.0 24	
$^{x180.1} 2$	≈ 16	
$^{x185.0} 2$	≈ 35	
$^{x194.7} 2$	10.0 15	
$^{x210.9} 2$	19 3	
$^{x214.1} 2$	≈ 13 [†]	
$^{x217.9} 2$	7.3 11	
$^{x223.2} 2$	32 5	
$^{x265.4} 2$	29 4	
$^{x281.0} 2$	11.0 17	
$^{x330.9} 2$	21 3	
$^{x385.6} 2$	18 3	
$^{x1202.2} 2$	15.0 23	
$^{x1394.4} 2$	18 3	
$^{x1776.9} 2$	27 4	
$^{x1986.7} 2$	50 8	

[†] Probably a transition in ^{177}Pt (following α decay of ^{181}Hg).

[‡] E_γ is close that for a known transition in ^{177}Ir .

^x γ ray not placed in level scheme.