

$^{186}\text{Pb}$   $\alpha$  decay (4.82 s) 1980Sc09,1994Wa23,1999An22

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh	NDS 130, 21 (2015)	15-Jul-2015

Parent:  $^{186}\text{Pb}$ :  $E=0.0$ ;  $J^\pi=0^+$ ;  $T_{1/2}=4.82$  s 3;  $Q(\alpha)=6470$  6;  $\% \alpha$  decay=40 8

$^{186}\text{Pb}$ - $T_{1/2}$ : From  $^{186}\text{Pb}$  Adopted Levels in ENSDF database.

$^{186}\text{Pb}$ - $Q(\alpha)$ : From 2012Wa38.

$^{186}\text{Pb}$ - $\% \alpha$  decay:  $\% \alpha$  from 2003Ba44 deduced from  $\% \alpha=38$  9 (1999An22), 45 20 (1997Ba25), 50 25 (1997An09). 1972Ga27 and 1974Le02 report  $\% \alpha=5$  and 2.4, respectively, but  $T_{1/2}$  in each of these studies differs from the adopted value. Only the  $\alpha$  decay of  $^{186}\text{Pb}$  has been observed and the  $\% \alpha$  branch has been measured from  $\alpha$ - $\alpha$  correlations. The  $\beta$  decay of  $^{186}\text{Pb}$  has not been studied, and  $\alpha/\beta$  branchings have not been determined experimentally.

$^{186}\text{Pb}$ - $\% \alpha$  decay: theoretical estimates of  $\% \alpha$ : 52-84% from partial half-life of  $\approx 10$ -30 s for  $\varepsilon$  decay, estimated from gross  $\beta$ -decay calculations of 1973Ta30; 52 from calculated  $T_{1/2}(\beta^+)=10.03$  s (1997Mo25); 54 20 from calculations of radius parameters as a function of  $\alpha$  branching, for  $r_0=1.50$  2.

Measured  $E\alpha$ , ce, half-lives.

[Additional information 1.](#)

 $^{182}\text{Hg}$  Levels

E(level)	$J^\pi$ †
0.0	$0^+$
328 12	$(0^+)$
351.8 3	$2^+$

† From Adopted Levels.

 $\alpha$  radiations

$E\alpha$	E(level)	$I\alpha$ †#	HF‡	Comments
(5988 8)	351.8	<0.16	>23	$E\alpha$ : this $\alpha$ transition has not been observed; its energy is calculated from $E(\text{level})=351.8$ 3 and $Q(\alpha)=6470$ 6. $I\alpha$ : 1994Wa23 calculate HF for this $\alpha$ branch (the $\alpha$ hindrance factors were calculated by using the Rasmussen formalism from their experimental upper limit for $I\alpha$ ). Their hindrance factor corresponds to $I\alpha(5988\alpha)<0.16$ per 100 $\alpha$ decays. An upper limit of 3.6 per 100 $\alpha$ decays is deduced for an $\alpha$ transition to the $2^+$ state by requiring its hindrance factor to be greater than 1.
6014 13	328	0.20 5	23 5	$E\alpha$ : from 1994Wa23. $I\alpha$ : obtained by 1994Wa13; the authors list the absolute $I\alpha$ values as: $I\alpha(6332\alpha)<100$ and $I\alpha(6014\alpha)<0.20\%$ . The uncertainty is deduced from the uncertainty in HF calculated by 1994Wa13.
6331 6	0.0	99.6 2	1.0	$E\alpha$ : measured energies are 6337 15 (1997Ba25), 6320 15 (1997An09), 6331 (1980Sc09), 6319 20 (1974Le02), 6335 10 (1984To09) and 6320 10 (1972Ga27). The $E\alpha$ values given by 1974Le02 and 1980Sc09 are adjusted for calibration as recommended by 1991Ry01. $Q(\alpha)(^{186}\text{Pb})=6470$ 6 (2012Wa38) yields $E\alpha=6331$ 6. $E\alpha=6328$ 6 is recommended in 1991Ry01. $I\alpha$ : intensity of 6332-keV $\alpha$ is from $I\alpha(5988\alpha)$ and $I\alpha(6014\alpha)$ .

†  $\alpha$  intensity per 100  $\alpha$  decays.

‡  $r_0(^{182}\text{Hg})=1.50$  2 is obtained from the systematics of  $r_0$  parameters.

# For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.40 8.

$^{186}\text{Pb}$   $\alpha$  decay (4.82 s) 1980Sc09,1994Wa23,1999An22 (continued) $\gamma(^{182}\text{Hg})$ 

$E_\gamma$	$E_i(\text{level})$	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Mult.	Comments
328	328	(0 <sup>+</sup> )	0.0	0 <sup>+</sup>	(E0)	$E_\gamma, \text{Mult.}$ : very weak electron line seen in 1994Wa23.

 $^{186}\text{Pb}$   $\alpha$  decay (4.82 s) 1980Sc09,1994Wa23,1999An22Decay Scheme