

^{182}Hf β^- decay (8.90×10^6 y) [2004Ah10,1971He13](#)

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

Parent: ^{182}Hf : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=0^+$; $T_{1/2}=8.90 \times 10^6$ y 9; $Q(\beta^-)=381$ 6; $\% \beta^-$ decay=100.0

^{182}Hf - $T_{1/2}$: From ^{182}Hf Adopted Levels.

^{182}Hf - $Q(\beta^-)$: From [2012Wa38](#).

[2004Ah10](#): ^{182}Hf source was the one originally produced by [1971He13](#). measured E_γ , I_γ , $\gamma\gamma$ with a 25% Ge detector and a low energy photon spectrometer (LEPS).

[1971He13](#): ^{182}Hf sources produced by irradiation of natural Hf and enriched ^{180}Hf with neutrons followed by chemical separation after a waiting period of about two years. One sample was also mass separated. Measured E_γ , I_γ , $\gamma\gamma$ using Ge(Li) and NaI(Tl) detectors.

 ^{182}Ta Levels

<u>E(level)[†]</u>	<u>J^π[‡]</u>
0.0	3^-
97.85 3	4^-
114.320 10	4^-
270.408 9	2^-

[†] From least-squares fit to E_γ data.

[‡] From Adopted Levels.

 β^- radiations

<u>E(decay)</u>	<u>E(level)</u>	<u>$I\beta^-$[†]</u>	<u>Log ft</u>	Comments
(111 6)	270.408	100	12.58 ^{1u} 9	av $E\beta=32.9$ 20

[†] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

 $\gamma(^{182}\text{Ta})$

<u>E_γ[†]</u>	<u>I_γ^{‡@}</u>	<u>$E_i(\text{level})$</u>	<u>J^π_i</u>	<u>E_f</u>	<u>J^π_f</u>	<u>Mult.[#]</u>	<u>$\delta^\#$</u>	<u>$\alpha^\&$</u>	Comments
97.85 4	0.11 1	97.85	4^-	0.0	3^-	M1		4.64	$\alpha(\text{K})=3.86$ 6; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.609$ 9; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.1381$ 20 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.0330$ 5; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.00523$ 8; $\alpha(\text{P})=0.000362$ 5
114.32 1	3.0 1	114.320	4^-	0.0	3^-	(M1)		2.97	$\alpha(\text{K})=2.47$ 4; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.389$ 6; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.0882$ 13 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.0211$ 3; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.00334$ 5; $\alpha(\text{P})=0.000231$ 4
156.09 2	7.0 2	270.408	2^-	114.320	4^-	E2		0.700	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.327$ 5; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.284$ 4; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.0706$ 10 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.01654$ 24; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.00222$ 4; $\alpha(\text{P})=2.26 \times 10^{-5}$ 4 E_γ : From 1971He13 . In 2004Ah10 , it could not be determined because it overlaps the 156.3865 peak from ^{182}Ta decay.
172.55 4	0.20 2	270.408	2^-	97.85	4^-	E2		0.492	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.251$ 4; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.184$ 3; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.0456$ 7 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.01070$ 15; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.001444$ 21; $\alpha(\text{P})=1.766 \times 10^{-5}$ 25
270.408 10	79.0 6	270.408	2^-	0.0	3^-	E2(+M1)	>3	0.120 8	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.081$ 8; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.0298$ 5; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.00722$ 11

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

^{182}Hf β^- decay (8.90×10^6 y) [2004Ah10](#), [1971He13](#) (continued) $\gamma(^{182}\text{Ta})$ (continued)

<u>E_γ</u> [†]	<u>$E_i(\text{level})$</u>	<u>Comments</u>
$\alpha(\text{N})=0.00170$ 3; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.000239$ 5; $\alpha(\text{P})=6.5 \times 10^{-6}$ 8		

[†] From [2004Ah10](#). Corresponding values from [1971He13](#) are in agreement but somewhat less precise.

[‡] From [2004Ah10](#) who measured absolute intensities (photons/100 decays of the parent) were measured by two methods. The first involved a counting arrangement with low absolute efficiencies and the other is to use a system where one can measure and account for the summing effect. Corresponding values from [1971He13](#) are in agreement but somewhat less precise.

From Adopted Gammas.

@ 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 multipolarities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified.

$^{182}\text{Hf} \beta^-$ decay (8.90×10^6 y) 2004Ah10,1971He13Decay SchemeIntensities: $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ per 100 parent decays

Legend

