

^{184}Hf β^- decay [1973Wa18](#)

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Coral M. Baglin	NDS 111,275 (2010)	1-Oct-2009

Parent: ^{184}Hf : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=0^+$; $T_{1/2}=4.12$ h 5; $Q(\beta^-)=1340$ 30; $\% \beta^-$ decay=100.0

Source produced by $^{186}\text{W}(p,3p)$, $E(p)=92$ (97% ^{186}W target), 200 MeV (^{nat}W target); Ge(Li) detector (FWHM=1.2 At 122 keV, 1.9 keV At 1332 keV), NaI detector, plastic scin (FWHM \approx 16%); chemically-separated source; measured $E\gamma$, $I\gamma$, $\gamma\gamma$ coin, $E\beta$, $\beta^- \gamma$ coin.

 ^{184}Ta Levels

E(level) [†]	J^π [‡]
0.0	(5 ⁻)
47.9 [#] 2	(3 ⁻)
89.3 [#] 3	(2 ⁻)
228.4 [#] 4	1 ⁽⁻⁾
272.3 4	(0 ⁻)
453.3 5	1 ⁽⁺⁾
617.2 5	1 ⁽⁺⁾

[†] From $E\gamma$.

[‡] From Adopted Levels.

[#] The order of 47.9 γ , 41.4 γ , and 139.1 γ has not been established experimentally so the energies of the 48 and 89 levels may differ from those shown here.

 β^- radiations

E(decay) [†]	E(level)	$I\beta^-$ ^{‡#}	Log ft	Comments
740 30	617.2	36 4	6.02 8	av $E\beta=229$ 11
850 50	453.3	15.2 20	6.71 8	av $E\beta=290$ 12
1100 30	228.4	47 12	6.57 12	av $E\beta=378$ 12
(1.25×10^3 @ 3)	89.3	≤ 1.6	$\geq 8.5^{1u}$	

[†] From $\beta\gamma$ coincidence (plastic scintillator).

[‡] Assuming $I\beta(228+453+617)=100$ since negligible β^- feeding to 0, 48, 89 or 272 levels is expected.

[#] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

@ Existence of this branch is questionable.

 $\gamma(^{184}\text{Ta})$

$I\gamma$ normalization: [1973Wa18](#) report absolute abundances derived from the growth and decay of the ^{184}Ta daughter. The granddaughter abundances were taken as $I\gamma(111)=0.247$ 35, $I\gamma(253)=0.48$ 6, and $I\gamma(414)=0.85$ 9. These are from 4% – 18% higher than those adopted here for ^{184}Ta decay. The ^{184}Ta half-life (8.55 h) used by [1973Wa18](#) is about 2% lower than the value adopted in this evaluation. The two discrepancies have opposing effects on the normalization making the correction difficult. Multipolarities can be deduced for $E\gamma < 150$ transitions based on $\alpha(\text{exp})$ (or their limits) deduced using $I(\gamma+ce)$ balance arguments, measured $I(K \text{ x ray})$ and the authors' $I\gamma$ assuming none is M2 or higher. The decay scheme was then renormalized assuming 181 γ and 345 γ are E1, by requiring total $I\beta=100\%$ and constraining the feeding to g.s., 48, 89 and 272 levels to zero ($\Delta J=(5)$ and (3), respectively, to g.s. and 48 level, $I\beta^-(89) \leq 1.6\%$ for $\log f^{1u} \geq 8.5$, and β^- feeding to the 272 level should be highly hindered due to cancellation of matrix elements for this proposed 0^+ to (0^-) transition ([1973Wa18](#))). a less precise normalization factor of 0.87

${}^{184}\text{Hf}\beta^{-}$ decay **1973Wa18** (continued)

$\gamma({}^{184}\text{Ta})$ (continued)

22 can Be obtained from $\Sigma(I(\gamma+ce)$ to g.s.)=100%.

^{184}Hf β^- decay **1973Wa18** (continued) $\gamma(^{184}\text{Ta})$ (continued)

E_γ	I_γ^\ddagger	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult. [†]	δ	$\alpha^\#$	Comments
41.4 2	9.9 12	89.3	(2 ⁻)	47.9	(3 ⁻)	M1		9.71 20	$\alpha(\text{L})=7.52$ 16; $\alpha(\text{M})=1.71$ 4; $\alpha(\text{N}+..)=0.477$ 10 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.408$ 9; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.0646$ 13; $\alpha(\text{P})=0.00446$ 9 Mult.: see comment on 48 γ .
43.9 2	6.1 8	272.3	(0 ⁻)	228.4	1 ⁽⁻⁾	M1		8.17 16	$\alpha(\text{L})=6.33$ 13; $\alpha(\text{M})=1.44$ 3; $\alpha(\text{N}+..)=0.402$ 8 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.344$ 7; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.0543$ 11; $\alpha(\text{P})=0.00375$ 8 Mult.: $\alpha(\text{exp})\geq 7.9$ from Ti(44 γ) \geq (Ti(181 γ)+Ti(344 γ)) rules out E1 for 44 γ ; $\alpha(\text{exp})\leq 16.4$ from Ti(44 γ) \leq Ti(139 γ) rules out pure E2.
47.9 2	1.2 3	47.9	(3 ⁻)	0.0	(5 ⁻)	E2		94.6 24	$\alpha(\text{L})=71.9$ 18; $\alpha(\text{M})=18.0$ 5; $\alpha(\text{N}+..)=4.74$ 12 $\alpha(\text{N})=4.19$ 11; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.546$ 14; $\alpha(\text{P})=0.000429$ 9 Mult.: In the absence of β^- feeding to the 48 level, Ti(48 γ)=Ti(41 γ) and this implies multiplicities of E2 and M1, respectively, for the 48 γ and 41 γ .
139.1 2	48 4	228.4	1 ⁽⁻⁾	89.3	(2 ⁻)	M1+E2	1.9 +4-3	1.20 5	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.63$ 14; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.42$ 4; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.104$ 10; $\alpha(\text{N}+..)=0.0278$ 24 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.0245$ 22; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.00332$ 25; $\alpha(\text{P})=5.0\times 10^{-5}$ 14 Mult., δ : from $\alpha(\text{K})\text{exp}=0.65$ 12, calculated from I(K vacancies)=33 6 with the assumption that the 181 γ and 345 γ are E1.
181.0 2	14.8 17	453.3	1 ⁽⁺⁾	272.3	(0 ⁻)	[E1]		0.0785	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.0652$ 10; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.01036$ 15; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.00234$ 4; $\alpha(\text{N}+..)=0.000642$ 10 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.000553$ 8; $\alpha(\text{O})=8.36\times 10^{-5}$ 12; $\alpha(\text{P})=4.70\times 10^{-6}$ 7
344.9 2	37 5	617.2	1 ⁽⁺⁾	272.3	(0 ⁻)	[E1]		0.01585	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.01327$ 19; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.00200$ 3; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.000451$ 7; $\alpha(\text{N}+..)=0.0001245$ 18 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.0001069$ 15; $\alpha(\text{O})=1.651\times 10^{-5}$ 24; $\alpha(\text{P})=1.027\times 10^{-6}$ 15

[†] From the intensity balance except where noted.

[‡] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.95 11.

[#] Total theoretical internal conversion coefficients, calculated using the BrIcc code (2008Ki07) with Frozen orbital approximation based on γ -ray energies, assigned multiplicities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified.

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Decay Scheme

Intensities: $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ per 100 parent decays