
 ^{194}Pb α decay (10.7 min) [1987El09](#),[2003Su30](#),[1982Hi04](#)

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh, ¹ and Jun Chen ²		NDS 169, 1 (2020)	15-Oct-2020

Parent: ^{194}Pb : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=0^+$; $T_{1/2}=10.7$ min 6; $Q(\alpha)=4738$ 17; $\% \alpha$ decay= 7.3×10^{-6} 29

^{194}Pb - $T_{1/2}$: From ^{194}Pb Adopted Levels in the ENSDF database (April 2006 update).

^{194}Pb - $Q(\alpha)$: From [2017Wa10](#).

^{194}Pb - $\% \alpha$ decay: $\% \alpha=7.3 \times 10^{-6} \%$ 29, measured by [1987El09](#).

[2003Su30](#), [1987El09](#), [1982Hi04](#), [1960Ju01](#): measured $T_{1/2}$ of ^{194}Pb decay. [1987El09](#) also measured $E\alpha$ and branching ratio for α decay.

 ^{190}Hg Levels

$E(\text{level})$	J^π
0.0	0^+

 α radiations

$E\alpha$	$E(\text{level})$	$I\alpha^\ddagger$	HF^\dagger	Comments
4640 20	0.0	100	1.0	$E\alpha$: measured by 1987El09 . $I\alpha$: only one α group has been observed. Intensity of an unobserved 4232-keV α to the 2^+ , 416.4 level is estimated as $I\alpha(4232\alpha)<0.15$ per 100 α decays by requiring its hindrance factor to be greater than 1. Possible α rays to higher levels are neglected. $I\alpha(4640\alpha$ to g.s.)= 99.9 1 per 100 α decays is used in computation.

[†] $r_0(^{190}\text{Hg})=1.437$ 22 is deduced by requiring $\text{HF}(4640\alpha)=1.0$.

[‡] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 7.3×10^{-8} 29.