

^{196}Bi IT decay (240 s) 1987Va09

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
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Parent: ^{196}Bi : $E=269$; $J^\pi=(10^-)$; $T_{1/2}=240$ s 3; %IT decay=25.8 25

^{196}Bi -%IT decay: From 1991Va04.

The decay scheme is from 1987Va09.

Sources from natural $\text{Re}(^{16}\text{O},\text{xn})$, $E(^{16}\text{O})\leq 210$ MeV. Mass separation; measured E_γ , I_γ (Ge detectors, FWHM=2.0-keV at 1332 keV, FWHM=580 eV at 122-keV), $E(\text{ce})$, $I(\text{ce})$, $\text{Si}(\text{Li})$ FWHM=2.5-keV at 624 keV, $\gamma\gamma$ coin, $\text{ce}\gamma$ coin, triparameter coin.

1984Va11 are from the same group.

 ^{196}Bi Levels

$E(\text{level})^\dagger$	$J^\pi^\ddagger$	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
0.0	(3 ⁺)	308 s 12	J^π : β decay feeds levels in ^{196}Pb up to $J=5$ (quoted by 1991Va04). $T_{1/2}$: the data of 1987Va09 supersede 308 s 6 of 1984Va11 from $\gamma(t)$.
158.3 3	(6 ⁺)		$T_{1/2}$: from $\gamma(t)$, 158 γ 's short-lived component. This is two times faster than the Weisskopf estimate for an M3 transition. Besides a direct feeding (0.6S component), this (5 ⁺ , 6 ⁺) state has to be fed via 210 s 20 component.
167	(7 ⁺)	0.6 s 5	$T_{1/2}$: from $\gamma(t)$.
269	(10 ⁻)	240 s 3	%IT=25.8 25 (1991Va04) E(level): energy difference between (10 ⁻) and (7 ⁺) is 102 keV 7 from α decay of ^{200}At . $T_{1/2}$: from $\gamma(t)$ (1987Va09).

[†] From E_γ 's and scheme of ^{196}Bi Adopted Levels.

[‡] From ^{196}Bi Adopted Levels.

 $\gamma(^{196}\text{Bi})$

E_γ	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult.	$\alpha^\ddagger$	$I_{(\gamma+\text{ce})}^\dagger$	Comments
(9)	167	(7 ⁺)	158.3	(6 ⁺)			100	E_γ : from difference between 167-keV level and 158-keV level from 1992Hu04's figure 5, unobserved, $E_\gamma=7$ keV 8 (1987Va09). $\text{ce}(\text{K})/(\gamma+\text{ce})=0.0025$ 5; $\text{ce}(\text{L})/(\gamma+\text{ce})=0.72$ 7; $\text{ce}(\text{M})/(\gamma+\text{ce})=0.21$ 4; $\text{ce}(\text{N})/(\gamma+\text{ce})=0.064$ 11 $I_{(\gamma+\text{ce})}$: total intensity (1987Va09). 98.7 keV 4 E- line with $T_{1/2}=248$ s 10 and 87 keV 2 E- line with $T_{1/2}=280$ s 100 are good candidates for the L and M conversion lines of the 102 keV transition.
102.0 20	269	(10 ⁻)	167	(7 ⁺)	[E3]	155 19	100	$\text{ce}(\text{K})/(\gamma+\text{ce})=0.401$ 7; $\text{ce}(\text{L})/(\gamma+\text{ce})=0.426$ 8; $\text{ce}(\text{M})/(\gamma+\text{ce})=0.121$ 3; $\text{ce}(\text{N})/(\gamma+\text{ce})=0.0386$ 9 $\alpha(\text{K})\text{exp}=26$ 15; $\alpha(\text{L})\text{exp}=32$ 17; $\alpha(\text{K})\text{exp}/\alpha(\text{L})\text{exp}=0.80$ 4 $(\alpha(\text{L1})\text{exp}+\alpha(\text{L2})\text{exp})/\alpha(\text{L3})\text{exp}=2.15$ 5. Mult.: from ce data. This transition has short-lived (0.6 s) and long-lived (210 s 20) components. $I_{(\gamma+\text{ce})}$: total intensity (1987Va09).
158.3 3	158.3	(6 ⁺)	0.0	(3 ⁺)	M3	77.3 13	100	

[†] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.258 25.

[‡] 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.

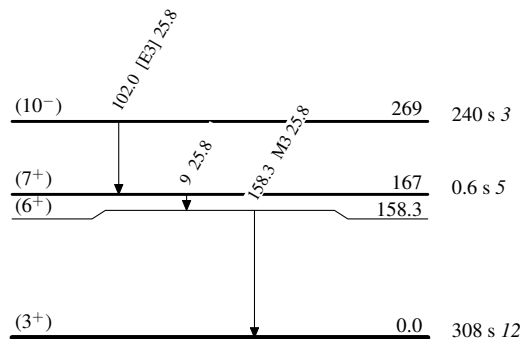
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Legend

Decay Scheme

%IT=25.8 25

-----► γ Decay (Uncertain)



$^{196}_{83}\text{Bi}_{113}$