

$^{196}\text{Pt}(n,\gamma)$ E=2,24 keV 1983Ca04

Type	Author	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Huang Xiaolong, Zhou Chunmei	NDS 104, 283 (2005)	1-Jan-2002

Other: 1983CaZZ.

Average resonance neutron capture, measured $E\gamma$, $I\gamma$ with Ge(Li); compared with multi-J supersymmetry in the interacting boson fermion approximation model. ^{197}Pt Levels

The spin and parity assignments are based on the following criteria:

$I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV})/I\gamma(r)(24 \text{ keV})$ a	J^π b	comments
<hr/>		
ratio of reduced primary γ -ray intensities		
≥ 0.24	$1/2^-, 3/2^-$	if $I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV}) \geq 30$
≤ 0.24	$1/2\pm, 3/2\pm$	if $10 < I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV}) < 30$
	$1/2^+, 3/2^+, 5/2^+$	if $5 < I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV}) \leq 10$, observed at 24 keV
	$(1/2^+, 3/2^+), 5/2\pm$	if not observed at 2 keV, and if weak at 24 keV

a Reduced Intensity $I\gamma = I\gamma/E\gamma^5$

b at 2 keV, s-wave neutron capture dominates so that capture states of $J^\pi=1/2^+$ are formed; the dominant decay model is E1 (M1). Transitions are weaker by roughly a factor of 6 so that final states with $J^\pi=1/2^-, 3/2^-$ are populated. At 24 keV, p-wave neutron capture contributes strongly, leading to $1/2^-, 3/2^-$ capture states and combination with the still present s-wave capture, to comparable intensities, to final states of $1/2^-, 3/2^-$ and $1/2^+, 3/2^+$. SINCE p3/2 capture followed by E1 or (M1) transitions can lead to $5/2^+(-)$ states, these can be observed. Finally, the ratio of reduced intensities, $I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ Kev})/I\gamma(r)(24 \text{ Kev})$, is used as the parity indicator.

$E(\text{level})^\dagger$	$J^\pi \ddagger$	$I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV})/I\gamma(r)(24 \text{ keV}) @$	Comments
0	$1/2^-, 3/2^-$	1	$I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV})=100$, $I\gamma(r)(24 \text{ keV})=100$.
71.4 5	$1/2^-, 3/2^-$	0.35	$I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV})=37.6$ 18, $I\gamma(r)(24 \text{ keV})=108.10$.
98.6 5	$1/2^-, 3/2^-$	0.34	$I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV})=58.9$ 24, $I\gamma(r)(24 \text{ keV})=174$ 13.
131.2 5	$1/2^-, 3/2^-$	0.32	$I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV})=48.7$ 21, $I\gamma(r)(24 \text{ keV})=152$ 11.
268.9 5	$1/2^-, 3/2^-$	0.24	$I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV})=30.9$ 18, $I\gamma(r)(24 \text{ keV})=128$ 9.
297.0 [#]	$(1/2^+, 3/2^+), 5/2$		$I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV})=0$, $I\gamma(r)(24 \text{ keV})=57$ 14.
502.7 5	$1/2^-, 3/2^-$	0.46	$I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV})=53.8$ 26, $I\gamma(r)(24 \text{ keV})=117$ 16.
708.4 5	$1/2^-, 3/2^-$	0.35	$I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV})=32.0$ 24, $I\gamma(r)(24 \text{ keV})=91$ 19.
747.4 5	$1/2^-, 3/2^-$	0.39	$I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV})=50.0$ 34, $I\gamma(r)(24 \text{ keV})=130$ 18.
810.3 [#]	$1/2^+, 3/2^+, 5/2$	≈ 0.05	$I\gamma(r)(2 \text{ keV}) \approx 5$ 2, $I\gamma(r)(24 \text{ keV})=104$ 18.

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

$^{196}\text{Pt}(\text{n},\gamma)$ E=2,24 keV **1983Ca04 (continued)** ^{197}Pt Levels (continued)

E(level) [†]	J [‡]	I γ (r)(2 keV)/I γ (r)(24 keV) [@]	Comments
894.8 5	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻	0.32	I γ (r)(2 keV)=51.0 60, I γ (r)(24 keV)=158 21.
955.9? 14		0.12 ^{&}	I γ (r)(2 keV)=6.5 27, I γ (r)(24 keV)=56 17.
970.7 5	1/2,3/2	0.24	I γ (r)(2 keV)=27.9 60, I γ (r)(24 keV)=113 21.
977.9 5	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻	0.38	I γ (r)(2 keV)=63.6 60, I γ (r)(24 keV)=165 23.
1060.5 5	1/2,3/2	0.20	I γ (r)(2 keV)=29.6 32, I γ (r)(24 keV)=150 25.
1081.0 5	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻	0.38	I γ (r)(2 keV)=43.4 35, I γ (r)(24 keV)=113 25.
1107.7 8	1/2,3/2	0.11	I γ (r)(2 keV)=12.3 28, I γ (r)(24 keV)=115 23.
1135.3 7	1/2,3/2	0.24	I γ (r)(2 keV)=14.1 27, I γ (r)(24 keV)=56 20.
1158.7 5	1/2,3/2	0.09	I γ (r)(2 keV)=15.7 40, I γ (r)(24 keV)=178 27.
1297.0 6	1/2,3/2	0.18	I γ (r)(2 keV)=27.0 43, I γ (r)(24 keV)=146 34.
5848.8 3			

[†] From E γ 's from 2 keV spectrum, except E(level)=810.3 and 297.0 taken from 24-keV n-capture data.

[‡] From principle of average resonance neutron capture (ARC) spectroscopy.

Excitation energy taken from 24-keV n-capture data. For the 297-keV level, 2-keV n-capture is not observed; for the 810-keV level, a weak peak is observed. Except for these two levels, the uncertainties on excitation energies are those of the corresponding γ -ray energies.

@ I γ (r)(2 keV)/I γ (r)(24 keV) ratio of the reduced primary γ -ray intensities for 2- and 24-keV average resonance capture (ARC), renormalized to I γ (r)(2 keV)=100 and I γ (r)(24 keV)=100 for the transition to g.s. respectively. Reduced intensity I γ =I γ /E γ ⁵.

& Possibly all contaminant.

 $\gamma(^{197}\text{Pt})$

Only primary γ ray from 2keV resonance given.

E γ	E _i (level)	E _f	J $^{\pi}_f$	E γ	E _i (level)	E _f	J $^{\pi}_f$
4551.7 5	5848.8	1297.0	1/2,3/2	4953.9 3	5848.8	894.8	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻
4690.0 4	5848.8	1158.7	1/2,3/2	5101.3 4	5848.8	747.4	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻
4713.4 6	5848.8	1135.3	1/2,3/2	5140.3 4	5848.8	708.4	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻
4741.0 7	5848.8	1107.7	1/2,3/2	5346.0 3	5848.8	502.7	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻
4767.7 4	5848.8	1081.0	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻	5579.8 3	5848.8	268.9	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻
4788.2 4	5848.8	1060.5	1/2,3/2	5717.5 3	5848.8	131.2	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻
4870.8 3	5848.8	977.9	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻	5750.1 3	5848.8	98.6	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻
4878.0 4	5848.8	970.7	1/2,3/2	5777.3 3	5848.8	71.4	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻
4892.8 13	5848.8	955.9?		5848.7 3	5848.8	0	1/2 ⁻ ,3/2 ⁻

$^{196}\text{Pt}(\text{n},\gamma)$ E=2.24 keV 1983Ca04Level Scheme