

$^{198}\text{Au IT decay (2.272 d)}$ [1972Cu06](#),[1973Pa08](#),[1975Ma30](#)

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Huang Xiaolong and Kang Mengxiao		NDS 133, 221 (2016)	1-Dec-2015

Parent: ^{198}Au : E=811.7 15; $J^\pi=(12^-)$; $T_{1/2}=2.272$ d 16; %IT decay=100.0

Sources produced by $^{200}\text{Hg}(d,\alpha)$ ([1972Cu06](#)), $^{197}\text{Au}(d,p)$ ([1968Bo30](#),[1973Pa08](#)), $^{198}\text{Hg}(n,p)$ ([1973Pa08](#)), $^{196}\text{Pt}(\alpha,pn)$ ([1975Ma30](#)), $^{198}\text{Pt}(d,2n)$ ([1975Ma30](#)), and $^{197}\text{Au}(n,\gamma)$ ([1990Pi08](#)). $^{200}\text{Hg}(d,\alpha)$ E=18 MeV ([1972Cu06](#)), chem.; $^{197}\text{Au}(d,p)$ E=12.5 MeV ([1968Bo30](#),[1973Pa08](#)); $^{198}\text{Hg}(n,p)$ E=14.5 MeV ([1973Pa08](#)), chem.; $^{196}\text{Pt}(\alpha,pn)$ E=35 MeV, $^{198}\text{Pt}(d,2n)$ E=18 MeV ([1975Ma30](#)), chem.

$^{197}\text{Au}(d,p\gamma)$ $\gamma(t)$ ([1968Bo30](#)) prompt and delayed γ spectra.

Level scheme is consistent with $\gamma\gamma(t)$ spectra ([1972Cu06](#),[1973Pa08](#)).

 ^{198}Au Levels

E(level) [†]	J^π [‡]	$T_{1/2}$ [@]	Comments
0.0	2^-	2.6941 d 2	
214.89 5	4^-		
312.10 7	5^+	124 ns 4	
516.20? 10 (645.92 17)	$6^+ \#$		E(level): Order of 180 γ -204 γ cascade is tentative; alternatively, E(level)=492.4, $J^\pi=(7^+)$. E(level): Possible a proposed 646 level could resolve intensity imbalance at the 312 level. It could be fed directly from the isomer, or via a low-energy transition from 696-level. The latter is more likely, and would suggest $I(\gamma+ce)(115.2\gamma)=100$. Neither author would have seen a highly converted 50 γ connecting the 696 and the possible 646 level. Unplaced 333.82 γ could be placed between 646 and 312 levels.
696.51 11	$8^+ \#$		
811.7 15	$(12^-) \#$	2.272 d 16	%IT=100 $\mu=(+)5.85$ 9 (2005St24) μ from NMR/ON (2005St24). No β^- or ε branching observed (1972Cu06 , 1973Pa08).

[†] From decay scheme, using least-squares fit to E γ values.

[‡] From Adopted Levels, except as noted.

[#] From analogy with ^{196}Au .

[@] From Adopted Levels.

 $\gamma(^{198}\text{Au})$

I γ normalization: No β^- or ε decay observed and I($\gamma+ce$)(to g.s.)=100.

K x-ray Intensities ([1990Pi08](#))

Radiations	E, keV ^a	Intensities ^b
K α_1 x-ray	68.8037 8	47
K α_2 x-ray	66.9895 8	28
K β x-ray	78.00	21.4

^a Calculated values

^b Measured values per 100 decays ([1990Pi08](#))

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

$^{198}\text{Au IT decay (2.272 d)}$ **1972Cu06,1973Pa08,1975Ma30** (continued)

$\gamma(^{198}\text{Au})$ (continued)									
E_γ^\dagger	$I_\gamma^{\ddagger\&}$	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult. [#]	α^a	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}^{\&}$	Comments
(50.5)		696.51	8 ⁺	645.92?				29 6	
97.21 5	89 6	312.10	5 ⁺	214.89	4 ⁻	E1 [@]	0.445		50.5γ would not have been seen experimentally since it is expected to have a large conversion coefficient.
115.2 15	0.052 5	811.7	(12 ⁻)	696.51	8 ⁺	(M4)	2.49×10^3 22		$I_{(\gamma+ce)}$: From $I(\gamma+ce)$ value of 333.82 γ . $\alpha(K)=0.356$ 5; $\alpha(L)=0.0684$ 10; $\alpha(M)=0.01594$ 23; $\alpha(N+..)=0.00460$ 7
180.31 5	64 6	696.51	8 ⁺	516.20?	6 ⁺	E2	0.537		$\alpha(K)=185$ 5; $\alpha(L)=1620$ 150; $\alpha(M)=530$ 50; $\alpha(N+..)=160$ 15 E_γ : From 1973Pa08. I_γ : From $I(\gamma+ce)$ and α . $I_\gamma(\exp)<1.5$ (1973Pa08). $ce(L)=99$ 14, $\alpha(L)=1670$ (1973Pa08). Mult.: M3, M4, E4 from $\alpha(L)\exp>56$; M3 ruled out from no evidence of ce(K); $B(M4)(W.u.)=0.31$ is consistent with $B(M4)(W.u.)=0.24$ (¹⁹⁶ Au), 0.48 (¹⁹⁵ Au), 0.25 (¹⁹⁸ Tl).
204.10 6	50 6	516.20?	6 ⁺	312.10	5 ⁺	M1 [@]	0.959		$\alpha(K)=0.219$ 3; $\alpha(L)=0.239$ 4; $\alpha(M)=0.0616$ 9; $\alpha(N+..)=0.01767$ 25 $\alpha(K)\exp=0.20$ 7; also γ anisotropy $I_\gamma(\theta,t)$ (1975Ma30).
214.89 5	100	214.89	4 ⁻	0.0	2 ⁻	E2	0.294		$\alpha(K)=0.789$ 11; $\alpha(L)=0.1311$ 19; $\alpha(M)=0.0304$ 5; $\alpha(N+..)=0.00906$ 13 $\alpha(K)\exp=0.83$ 15. Mult.: M1+(E2) from γ anisotropy $I_\gamma(\theta,t)$ in Ni (1975Ma30) with $\delta=-0.10$ 5.
333.82 15	23 5	(645.92)		312.10	5 ⁺	M1	0.248		$\alpha(K)=0.1421$ 20; $\alpha(L)=0.1140$ 16; $\alpha(M)=0.0292$ 4; $\alpha(N+..)=0.00839$ 12 Mult.: From K:L1:L2:L3:M=100 5:7 3:45 4:23 5:18 3 (1966Eg01) in (n,γ) . $\alpha(K)=0.205$ 3; $\alpha(L)=0.0337$ 5; $\alpha(M)=0.0078$ 1; $\alpha(N+..)=0.0019$ 3 $\alpha(K)\exp<0.3$. Mult.: Dipole with $\Delta J=+1$ from γ anisotropy $I_\gamma(\theta,t)$ (1975Ma30).

[†] From 1972Cu06 (semi), except as noted.[‡] Relative intensity normalized to $I_\gamma(214.89\gamma)=100$. Values are from 1973Pa08.[#] Deduced from $\alpha(K)\exp=ce(K)/I_\gamma$ (1973Pa08) normalized to $\alpha(K)(215\gamma)=0.142$ (E2 theory), except as noted.[@] From Adopted Gamma radiations.

^{198}Au IT decay (2.272 d) 1972Cu06,1973Pa08,1975Ma30 (continued) $\gamma(^{198}\text{Au})$ (continued)

& For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.77 I .

^a 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.

