

²¹²Fr α decay

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	M. J. Martin	NDS 108,1583 (2007)	1-Jun-2007

Parent: ²¹²Fr: E=0.0; J ^{π} =5⁺; T_{1/2}=20.0 min 6; Q(α)=6528.8 18; % α decay=43 2

²¹²Fr-% α decay: I α =43 2% (1950Hy27); based on (ϵ + β^+)/ α =1.3 1 determined from growth and decay of daughter (²¹²Rn) α activity.

The level scheme is that proposed by 2005Ku06 based on $\alpha\gamma$ coincidence work. These authors introduce a new level at 681.4, and a tentative new level at 208.3.

²⁰⁸At Levels

E(level) [†]	J ^{π} [‡]	T _{1/2}	Comments
0.0	6 ⁺	1.63 h 3	
23.48 7	(5) ⁺		
63.65 10	(4) ⁺		
71.82 16	7 ⁺		
113.75 19	(3) ⁺		
147.93 8	5 ⁺		
208.3 3	(4,5) ⁺		E(level): proposed by 2005Ku06 on the basis of the α energies at which the $\alpha\gamma$ coincidences were observed, and the 40.1-keV energy difference between the two observed gammas. The 145 γ 's were observed in coincidence with broad α -energy distributions at 6189 15 and 6228 5, while the 185 γ 's were in coincidence with α energies of 6209 12, and 6225 6. The authors show the 208 level as tentative; however, the 144 and 185 γ 's are seen in ϵ decay, and although unplaced by the authors, the branching agrees well with that in α decay.
227.17 8	(4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺)		
237.24 13	(4) ⁺		
283.56 10	(4 ⁺ ,5 ⁺)		
334.69 8	(4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺)		
429.44 14			
588.15 15	(4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺)		
681.7 5			

[†] From a least-squares fit to the E γ data.

[‡] From Adopted Levels.

α radiations

E α [†]	E(level)	I α ^{†@b}	HF ^a	Comments
5738 [#] 6	681.7	\approx 0.002 [#]	\approx 189	
5828 [#] 6	588.15	0.05 [#] 3	21 13	
5983 4	429.44	0.071 24	81 28	
6076 3	334.69	0.43 5	36 5	
6127	283.56	1.19 12	22 3	
6173 4	237.24	1.09 12	38 5	
6183 3	227.17	1.30 12	35 4	
6198 ^c	208.3			This α group has not been observed. E α is from Q(α) and E(level).
6261.9 [‡] 22	147.93	38 2	2.65 21	I α : weighted average of 37 2 from 1974Ho27 and 40 4 from 1966Va21. These authors used a fresh sample that was free of the 6264 α from ²¹² Rn following the ϵ decay of ²¹² Fr. The spectrum of 1981Va27 contained this contaminant, and the authors deduced I α using an intensity balance of γ transitions at the 148 level.
(6292)	113.75	<1.0	>132	E α ,I α : this α branch has not been observed. I α is estimated by the evaluator, and E α comes from Q(α) and the level energy.

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

^{212}Fr α decay (continued) α radiations (continued)

$E\alpha^\dagger$	E(level)	$I\alpha^\dagger@b$	HF ^a
6335 3	71.82	10.2 10	20.7 24
6342 3	63.65	3.08 24	74 8
6383.3 [‡] 20	23.48	23.9& 9	14.0 10
6406.2 [‡] 20	0.0	21.9& 9	19.0 14

[†] From [1981Va27](#) except where noted otherwise. The two sets of closely-spaced α 's, at 6342, 6335, and 6183, 6173, are not resolved by other authors. See also [1974Ho27](#) and [1966Va21](#). Other $E\alpha$:[1955Mo69](#).

[‡] From [1981Va27](#), [1974Ho27](#), and [1966Va21](#) as recommended by [1991Ry01](#). The energies of these authors were corrected by [1991Ry01](#) for changes in calibration energies as follows: -0.4 keV ([1981Va27](#)), +0.7 keV ([1974Ho27](#)), +0.8 ([1966Va21](#)).

[#] $E\alpha$ is from [2005Ku06](#). [1966Va21](#) report $E\alpha=5829$ 8 with $I\alpha=0.05$ 3. The 5738 α is reported only by [2005Ku06](#), and $I\alpha$ is deduced relative to $I\alpha(5828)$.

[@] From [1981Va27](#) except where noted otherwise.

[&] Weighted average from [1981Va27](#), [1974Ho27](#), and [1966Va21](#).

^a $r_0(^{208}\text{At})=1.454$ 7.

^b For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.43 2.

^c Existence of this branch is questionable.

²¹²Fr α decay (continued)

$\gamma(^{208}\text{At})$

I γ normalization, I(γ +ce) normalization: see comment on I γ ,I(γ +ce).

E_γ †	I_γ ‡&	E_i (level)	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult. #	$\delta^\#$	α^a	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ ‡&	Comments
23.5 2	0.396 11	23.48	(5) ⁺	0.0	6 ⁺	M1(+E2) @	≤ 0.027 @	166 3	66.2 14	I γ : from I(γ +ce) and α . The measured I(ce(M))=12 6 gives I γ =0.40 20. I(γ +ce): from an intensity balance at the 23.5 level. The measured ce(M)=12 6 gives I(γ +ce)=67 33.
40.1 2	0.48 6	63.65	(4) ⁺	23.48	(5) ⁺	M1(+E2) @	≤ 0.026 @	33.8 2	16.7 21	I γ : ce(L1)=13 4, ce(L2)=2.0 7, ce(M)=3.9 5. These intensities, along with the adopted mult give I γ =0.57 18, 0.78 27, and 0.64 8, respectively. A weighted average gives I γ =0.64 7 and thus I(γ +ce)=22.3 24. The normalization to the I α values gives I γ =0.48 6 and I(γ +ce)=16.7 21.
50.3 3		113.75	(3) ⁺	63.65	(4) ⁺	M1(+E2)	≤ 0.046	18.6 2	1.1 5	I(γ +ce): from the decay scheme, I(γ +ce) \geq I(γ +ce)(169.9 γ) (=0.63 13). I(γ +ce) is deduced by taking I α \leq 1%.
71.9 2	1.44 14	71.82	7 ⁺	0.0	6 ⁺	M1		6.065	10.2 10	I γ : from I(γ +ce) and α . I(γ +ce): from an intensity balance at the 72 level. Mult.: the directly measured quantities are I γ =1.6 5, ce(L12)=6.3 5, and ce(N)=0.21 7. These data are mutually inconsistent, with α (N)exp and ce(N)/ce(L12) both lying outside the M1 and E2 theory values. α (L12)exp gives δ <0.36 and thus α =7.8 17. The measured I γ and the adopted I(γ +ce) give α =5.4 +29-15. The evaluator adopts mult=M1 from (α ,5n γ).
84.1	2.5 8	147.93	5 ⁺	63.65	(4) ⁺	[M1]		3.84	12 4	E γ : seen only in the ce spectrum of 1973GoXM. Not reported by 2005Ku06. I γ : from I(γ +ce) for mult=M1. Mult.,I(γ +ce): the measured quantities are ce(L12)=4.5 8, ce(M)=1.8 6, and ce(N)=0.3. These data do not distinguish between M1 and E2. The authors assign a tentative M1 multipolarity. For mult=M1, one gets I(γ +ce)=7.5 14 from ce(L12), and 13 4 from ce(M). The evaluator adopts I(γ +ce)=12 4 from an intensity balance at the 63.6 level. See general comment on I(γ +ce) and I γ .
^x 92										E γ : from 1983Fa03 observed in coincidence with 6.28-MeV α group from the decay of mass=212.2 14.
124.5 1	3.3 4	147.93	5 ⁺	23.48	(5) ⁺	M1		6.48	25 3	Mult., δ : the measured quantities are I γ =5.7 5, ce(K)=19.7 50, and ce(L12)=4.3 4. From K/L12 one gets δ <0.77. The measured I γ appears to be too large since it yields a value of α (L12)exp that is smaller than the M1 theory value. The evaluator adopts mult=M1.

²¹²Fr α decay (continued) $\gamma(^{208}\text{At})$ (continued)

E_γ [†]	I_γ ^{‡&}	E_i (level)	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult.#	$\delta^\#$	α^a	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ ^{‡&}	Comments
144.6 2 147.9 1	0.17 4	208.3 147.93	(4,5) ⁺ 5 ⁺	63.65 (4) ⁺ 0.0 6 ⁺		(M1+E2)	≈ 2.3	≈ 2.0	≈ 0.5	$I_\gamma, I_{(\gamma+ce)}$: from ce(K) one gets $I_\gamma=3.8$ 10, $I_{(\gamma+ce)}=28$ 7 and from ce(L12) one gets $I_\gamma=4.6$ 4 and $I_{(\gamma+ce)}=34$ 3. A weighted average gives $I_{(\gamma+ce)}=33$ 4 and from α one gets $I_\gamma=4.4$ 4. Normalization to the I_α values then gives $I_{(\gamma+ce)}=25$ 3 and $I_\gamma=3.3$ 4. I_γ : see comment on the 185 γ . I_γ : from $I_\gamma/I_\gamma(124\gamma)=0.05$ 1 (2005Ku06). 1973GoXM report $I_\gamma \approx 0.5$. Mult., δ : the measured quantities are $I_\gamma=0.5$ and $I(\text{ce(K)})=0.4$, with no uncertainties quoted. These data give $\delta \approx 2.3$ and $\alpha \approx 2.0$.
163.5 2 169.9 2 173.6 1 184.7 1	0.030 13 0.23 5 0.25 6	227.17 283.56 237.24 208.3	(4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5 ⁺) (4) ⁺ (4,5) ⁺	63.65 (4) ⁺ 113.75 (3) ⁺ 63.65 (4) ⁺ 23.48 (5) ⁺		[M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2]		2.0 10 1.8 9 1.7 9	0.09 5 0.63 13 0.69 14	I_γ : 2005Ku06 report $I_\gamma/I_\gamma(145\gamma)=0.71$ 13, but since the possible α feeding to the 208 level has not been observed, no absolute I_γ or $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ intensities can be deduced.
202.3 8 203.7 1 213.7 2 219.9 1 227.2 1 260.1 1 271.0 2 281.6 2 283.2 5 304.7 2 311.2 1 334.7 1 357.7 2 361.3 3 405.8 2 440.6 ^b 7	0.006 4 0.23 6 0.22 6 0.12 3 0.46 10 0.23 4 0.070 12 0.019 4 0.005 3 0.006 4 0.061 7 0.20 3 0.013 5 0.015 9 0.015 6 0.0036 21	429.44 227.17 237.24 283.56 227.17 283.56 334.69 429.44 283.56 588.15 334.69 334.69 429.44 588.15 429.44 588.15	(4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4) ⁺ (4 ⁺ ,5 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺)	227.17 (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) 23.48 (5) ⁺ 23.48 (5) ⁺ 63.65 (4) ⁺ 0.0 6 ⁺ 23.48 (5) ⁺ 63.65 (4) ⁺ 147.93 5 ⁺ 0.0 6 ⁺ 283.56 (4 ⁺ ,5 ⁺) 23.48 (5) ⁺ 0.0 6 ⁺ 71.82 7 ⁺ 227.17 (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) 23.48 (5) ⁺ 147.93 5 ⁺		[M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2] [M1,E2]		1.1 6 1.0 6 0.9 5 0.8 4 0.8 5 0.51 30 0.45 27 0.41 25 0.40 24 0.33 20 0.31 19 0.25 16 0.21 13 0.20 13 0.15 9 0.12 7	0.011 8 0.45 14 0.40 12 0.21 7 0.80 15 0.34 9 0.101 22 0.027 10 0.007 5 0.008 6 0.081 16 0.247 36 0.015 6 0.018 11 0.017 7 0.004 3	E_γ : due to a lack of statistics, the authors give a tentative assignment to this transition.
524.2 3 587.9 3 681.7 5	0.011 7 0.008 5 ≈ 0.002	588.15 588.15 681.7	(4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺) (4 ⁺ ,5,6 ⁺)	63.65 (4) ⁺ 0.0 6 ⁺ 0.0 6 ⁺		[M1,E2] [M1,E2]		0.08 5 0.06 4	0.012 8 0.008 5 ≈ 0.002	

^{212}Fr α decay (continued)

$\gamma(^{208}\text{At})$ (continued)

[†] From [2005Ku06](#).

[‡] Photon and total intensities deexciting the 227 and higher levels have been deduced by the evaluator using the adopted $I\alpha$ values, the relative photon branchings from each level of [2005Ku06](#), the requirement of an intensity balance at each level, and the assumption that the multipolarities are M1 or E2. The relative photon branchings of [2005Ku06](#) are given in adopted gammas. For the lower levels, the intensities are deduced from the ce data of [1973GoXM](#) as noted in each case, and the normalization to the $I\alpha$ intensities is achieved by intensity balances. From intensity balances at the g.s. and 23.5 levels, one obtains $I\gamma$ normalization= $I(\gamma+ce)$ normalization=0.745 63, and from intensity balances at the 63.6 and 147.9 levels one obtains $I\gamma$ normalization= $I(\gamma+ce)$ normalization=0.764 65. The evaluator adopts a weighted average of 0.75 5. This factor is included in the intensities given, so that the intensities of both the low- and high-lying levels are on the same scale, that is, intensities per 100 α decays. The intensity of the 84.1 γ as deduced from the ce data is inconsistent with that deduced from the α branch feeding the 63.3 level. The evaluator has adopted the value required by an intensity balance at the 63.6 level.

[#] From $\alpha(\text{exp})$. Values from [1973GoXM](#) are deduced from the authors' measured ce data and $I\gamma$ data, as noted, normalized such that $\alpha(\text{K})(227.72\gamma)=0.126$. The 227.72 γ is a known E2 transition following ^{212}Fr ε decay.

[@] From adopted gammas.

[&] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.43 2.

^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.

^b Placement of transition in the level scheme is uncertain.

^x γ ray not placed in level scheme.

^{212}Fr α decay

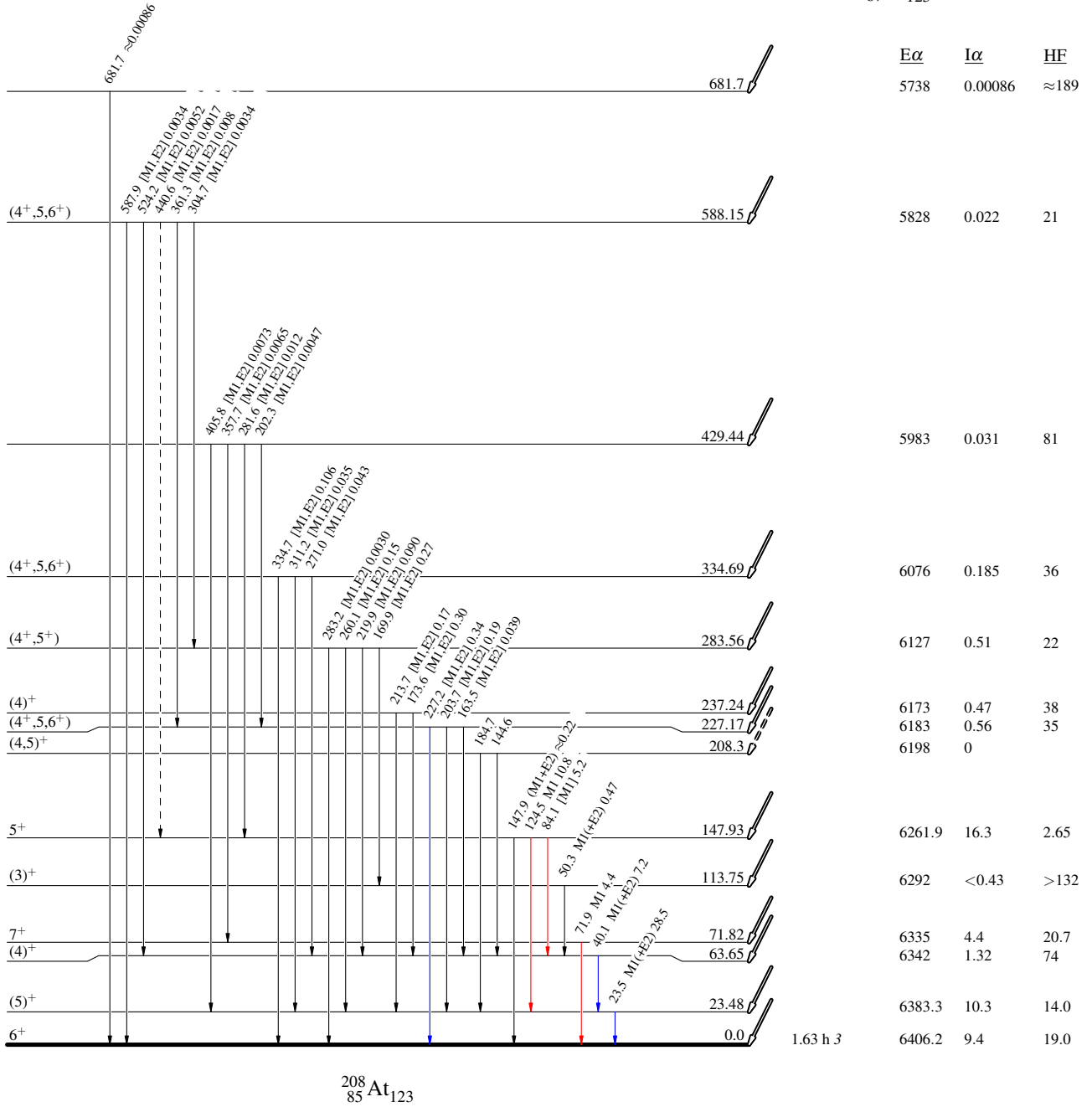
Decay Scheme

Legend

- $I_\gamma < 2\% \times I_\gamma^{\text{max}}$
- $I_\gamma < 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\text{max}}$
- $I_\gamma > 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\text{max}}$
- - - γ Decay (Uncertain)

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

5^+ 0.0 20.0 min 6
 $Q_\alpha=6528.8$ 18 $\% \alpha=43$
 $^{212}_{87}\text{Fr}_{125}$



$^{208}_{85}\text{At}_{123}$