

^{215}Bi IT decay (36.9 s) 2003Ku26

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation		NDS 114, 2023 (2013)	23-Sep-2013

Parent: ^{215}Bi : $E=1347.50+x$; $J^\pi=(25/2 \text{ to } 29/2)^{-}$; $T_{1/2}=36.9 \text{ s } 6$; %IT decay=76.9 5

^{215}Bi -%IT decay: From % β^- =23.1 5 (from Adopted Levels).

2003Ku26: ^{215}Bi produced by $^{232}\text{Th}(p,X)$ and $^{238}\text{U}(p,X)$ at 1 GeV proton energy, followed by mass separation. Measured E_γ , I_γ , α , $\gamma\gamma$, $\beta\gamma$ coin, $\alpha\gamma$ coin, $\gamma(x\text{-ray})$ coin using large Ge detector for γ , and low energy Ge detector for x rays and low-energy γ rays, plastic scintillator for β .

 ^{215}Bi Levels

E(level) [†]	J^π [#]	$T_{1/2}$ [#]	Comments
0.0	(9/2 ⁻)	7.6 min 2	
746.60? $\ddagger$ 10	(13/2 ⁻)		
1160.70? $\ddagger$ 14	(17/2 ⁻)		
1347.50 17	(21/2 ⁻)		
1347.50+x	(25/2 to 29/2) ⁽⁻⁾	36.9 s 6	%IT=76.2 4; % β^- =23.8 4 % β^- : from 2003Ku26, comparison of γ intensities in the two cascades: one from IT decay and the other from β^- decay of this isomer. $T_{1/2}$: from weighted average of values from decay curves for seven γ rays (2003Ku26). See comment in Adopted Levels. J^π : possible configuration= $[\pi h_{9/2} \otimes ((\nu g_{9/2}^5)_{9/2} \otimes \nu i_{11/2})_{10+}]_{(25/2:29/2)^{-}}$. E(level): x=40 +80-40 (2003Ku26).

[†] From E_γ values.

[‡] The ordering of the 187-414-747 cascade is not established, the one given here is just one of the possibilities. Thus the positions of the intermediate levels at 747 and 1161 could be different.

[#] From Adopted Levels.

 $\gamma(^{215}\text{Bi})$

E_γ	I_γ [‡]	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult.	α [#]	Comments
x		1347.50+x	(25/2 to 29/2) ⁽⁻⁾	1347.50	(21/2 ⁻)			E_γ : x=40 +80-40 (2003Ku26).
186.8 [†] 1	52 2	1347.50	(21/2 ⁻)	1160.70?	(17/2 ⁻)	(E2)	0.571	$\alpha(K)=0.195 \text{ } 3$; $\alpha(L)=0.280 \text{ } 4$; $\alpha(M)=0.0737 \text{ } 11$; $\alpha(N)=0.0188 \text{ } 3$ $\alpha(K)\text{exp}=0.24 \text{ } 3$ (2003Ku26) $\alpha(K)\text{exp}$ measured from K x ray and I_γ . Mult.: measured $\alpha(K)\text{exp}$ gives dominant E2; $\delta(E2/M1)=5.0 \text{ } 11$, or unlikely possibility of E1+M2 with $\delta(M2/E1)=0.165 \text{ } 15$.
414.1 [†] 1	76 3	1160.70?	(17/2 ⁻)	746.60?	(13/2 ⁻)	(E2)	0.0491	$\alpha(K)=0.0320 \text{ } 5$; $\alpha(L)=0.01282 \text{ } 18$; $\alpha(M)=0.00325 \text{ } 5$ Mult.: $\alpha(\text{exp})=0.075 \text{ } 60$ (evaluators) from intensity balance at 1160.7 level is consistent with E2; with $\delta(E2/M1)=2.2 \text{ } 12$. Other possibility of E1+M2 with $\delta(M2/E1)=0.35 \text{ } 15$ is unlikely.
746.6 [†] 1	75 3	746.60?	(13/2 ⁻)	0.0	(9/2 ⁻)	(E2)	0.01258	$\alpha(K)=0.00962 \text{ } 14$; $\alpha(L)=0.00224 \text{ } 4$ Mult.: intensity balance at 746.6 level

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²¹⁵Bi IT decay (36.9 s) 2003Ku26 (continued)

γ(²¹⁵Bi) (continued)

<u>E_γ</u>	<u>E_i(level)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
is consistent with E2 or M1, and marginally with E1 also.		

† The ordering of the 187-414-747 cascade is not established.
‡ Absolute intensity per 100 decays.
Total theoretical internal conversion coefficients, calculated using the BrIcc code (2008Ki07) with Frozen orbital approximation based on γ-ray energies, assigned multiplicities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified.

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Decay Scheme

Intensities: I(γ+ce) per 100 parent decays
%IT=76.9 5

Legend

- I_γ < 2% × I_γ^{max}
- I_γ < 10% × I_γ^{max}
- I_γ > 10% × I_γ^{max}
- Coincidence

