

^{215}Bi β^- decay (7.6 min) 2003Ku26

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

Parent: ^{215}Bi : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=(9/2^-)$; $T_{1/2}=7.6$ min 2; $Q(\beta^-)=2189$ 15; $\% \beta^-$ decay=100.0

^{215}Bi - J^π , $T_{1/2}$: From ^{215}Bi Adopted Levels.

^{215}Bi - $Q(\beta^-)$: From 2012Wa38.

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, γ x ray coin using large Ge detector for γ -rays, low-energy Ge detector for x rays and low-energy γ rays, plastic scintillator for β .

2004DeZV: estimated β feeding to the ground state.

See also evaluation of this decay scheme by the Decay Data Evaluation Project (DDEP on www.nucleide.org); published in M.M. Be et al., Table of Radionuclides, volume 7, BIPM Monographie-5 (2013).

1990Ru02: ^{215}Bi mass-separated source produced by spallation of 200-MeV protons on targets of ^{232}Th . Measured E_γ , I_γ , $\gamma\gamma$ coin, $\beta\gamma$ coin. Detectors: 4π plastic scintillator, Ge(Li).

 ^{215}Po Levels

E(level) [†]	J^π [‡]	E(level) [†]	J^π [‡]	E(level) [†]
0.0	$9/2^+$	517.53 17	$7/2^+, 9/2^+$	1077.6 15
271.11 10	$7/2^+$	609.0 5	($11/2^+, 13/2^+$)	1176.1 20
293.53 10	($11/2$) ⁺	677.6 7		1294.43 18
401.6 10	$5/2^+$	835.7 5		1398.8 3

[†] From least-squares fit of E_γ data.

[‡] From Adopted Levels.

 β^- radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^-$ ^{†‡}	$\log ft$ [†]	Comments
(790 15)	1398.8	5.7	5.7	av $E\beta=249.2$ 55 $I\beta^-$: 6.2% (2003Ku26).
(895 15)	1294.43	4.2	6.0	av $E\beta=287.5$ 56 $I\beta^-$: 4.5% (2003Ku26).
(1013 15)	1176.1	0.4	7.2	av $E\beta=331.9$ 58
(1111 15)	1077.6	1.5	6.8	av $E\beta=369.6$ 59 $I\beta^-$: 1.7% (2003Ku26).
(1353 15)	835.7	3.1	6.8	av $E\beta=464.4$ 60 $I\beta^-$: 3.3% (2003Ku26).
(1511 15)	677.6	1.1	7.4	av $E\beta=527.7$ 61
(1580 15)	609.0	1.4	7.4	av $E\beta=555.5$ 61 $I\beta^-$: 1.5% (2003Ku26).
(1671 15)	517.53	0.7	7.8	av $E\beta=592.7$ 62 $I\beta^-$: 0.5% (2003Ku26).
(1787 15)	401.6	1.0	7.7	av $E\beta=640.3$ 62
(1895 15)	293.53	71 9	6.0 1	av $E\beta=685.0$ 63 $I\beta^-$: 77% (2003Ku26).
(1918 [#] 15)	271.11	<0.4	>8.2	av $E\beta=694.3$ 63 $I\beta^-$: 2.2% in 2003Ku26 could not be reproduced by the evaluators. Intensity balance gives 0.0% 4.
(2189 [#] 15)	0.0	10 10	>6.9	av $E\beta=807.6$ 63 $I\beta^-$: from 12% 8 (2004DeZV), and <3% from $\log ft>7.7$ in 2003Ku26. In DDEP evaluation, a large feeding of 61% 6 was suggested based on an approach which is "approximate and of highly questionable merit" as stated by the DDEP evaluators.

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

$^{215}\text{Bi} \beta^-$ decay (7.6 min) [2003Ku26](#) (continued)

β^- radiations (continued)

[†] Except for the strongly populated level at 293.5 keV, all other values should be considered as limits (upper for $I\beta$ and lower for $\log ft$ values), since the level scheme is likely incomplete above the excitation energy of 1400 keV. The $I\beta$ feedings given here are deduced from γ -intensity balances based on 10% 10β feeding to g.s. Values listed in [2003Ku26](#) are given under comments.

[‡] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

[#] Existence of this branch is questionable.

²¹⁵Bi β⁻ decay (7.6 min) 2003Ku26 (continued)

γ(²¹⁵Po)

I_γ normalization: Based on β feeding of 10% 10 to g.s.; from 12% 8 (2004DeZV) summed gamma-transition intensity=90 10 to ground state. 2003Ku26 estimated negligible β feeding to the ground state based on measured ratio of ²¹⁵Bi g.s. and isomer components in Iα in ²¹⁵Po α decay and in I_γ(294γ).

E _γ	I _γ ^{†#}	E _i (level)	J _i ^π	E _f	J _f ^π	Mult. [‡]	δ [‡]	α [@]	Comments
271.1 1	2.9 1	271.11	7/2 ⁺	0.0	9/2 ⁺	M1+E2	3.6 +7-5	0.207 12	α(K)=0.117 11; α(L)=0.0672 12; α(M)=0.0174 3
293.5 1	35.2 11	293.53	(11/2) ⁺	0.0	9/2 ⁺	M1		0.537	α(N)=0.00446 7; α(O)=0.000872 15; α(P)=8.84×10 ⁻⁵ 21
384 1	0.2 1	677.6		293.53	(11/2) ⁺				α(K)=0.437 7; α(L)=0.0763 11; α(M)=0.0180 3
401.6 10	0.7 1	401.6	5/2 ⁺	0.0	9/2 ⁺	E2		0.0555	α(N)=0.00463 7; α(O)=0.000969 14; α(P)=0.0001253 18
517.5 2	1.5 1	517.53	7/2 ⁺ , 9/2 ⁺	0.0	9/2 ⁺	M1(+E2)		0.1162	I _γ (384)/I _γ (678)=0.33 is in severe disagreement from 0.025 in ²¹⁹ Rn α decay.
542.7 25	0.3 1	835.7		293.53	(11/2) ⁺				α(K)=0.0351 6; α(L)=0.0153 3; α(M)=0.00391 7
564.4 5	1.0 1	835.7		271.11	7/2 ⁺				α(N)=0.001003 17; α(O)=0.000198 4; α(P)=2.09×10 ⁻⁵ 4
609.0 5	1.0 1	609.0	(11/2 ⁺ , 13/2 ⁺)	0.0	9/2 ⁺				α(K)=0.0948 14; α(L)=0.01634 23; α(M)=0.00385 6
677.6 10	0.6 1	677.6		0.0	9/2 ⁺				α(N)=0.000990 14; α(O)=0.000207 3; α(P)=2.68×10 ⁻⁵ 4
776.9 1	1.2 2	1294.43		517.53	7/2 ⁺ , 9/2 ⁺				α: for M1.
784 2	0.5 1	1077.6		293.53	(11/2) ⁺				
806.5 22	0.6 1	1077.6		271.11	7/2 ⁺				
836.3 10	0.9 1	835.7		0.0	9/2 ⁺				
905 2	0.3 1	1176.1		271.11	7/2 ⁺				
1023.1 12	0.9 1	1294.43		271.11	7/2 ⁺				
1104.5 5	2.2 1	1398.8		293.53	(11/2) ⁺				
1127.7 7	0.7 1	1398.8		271.11	7/2 ⁺				
1294.5 3	0.9 1	1294.43		0.0	9/2 ⁺				
1399.2 4	1.2 1	1398.8		0.0	9/2 ⁺				

[†] In table 3 of their paper, 2003Ku26 state that gamma intensities are in percent per decay, but this is inconsistent with their decay scheme in their figure 6. The intensities quoted in table 3 of 2003Ku26 are relative intensities, instead, as communicated in a priv. comm. of April 2011 from J. Kurpeta (first author of 2003Ku26) to evaluator (Filip Kondev, ANL) of Decay Data Evaluation Project (DDEP).

[‡] From Adopted Gammas.

[#] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 1.39 16.

[@] 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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Decay Scheme

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

Legend

- $\longrightarrow$ $I_\gamma < 2\% \times I_\gamma^{\max}$
 $\longrightarrow$ $I_\gamma < 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\max}$
 $\longrightarrow$ $I_\gamma > 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\max}$
 $\bullet$ Coincidence

