

^{221}Rn α decay (25.7 min) 1977Vy02,1997Li23,2004Li28

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	B. Singh, T. Roy, K. Banerjee		NDS 147, 382 (2018)	1-Dec-2017

Parent: ^{221}Rn : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=7/2^{+}$; $T_{1/2}=25.7$ min 5; $Q(\alpha)=6148$ 2; $\% \alpha$ decay=20 2

^{221}Rn - J^π : Spin measured by 1987Bo29, laser spectroscopy. Parity from possible allowed β transition to a 294, $(9/2)^{+}$ level in

^{221}Fr . Note that J^π is $7/2^{+}$ in the January 2007-update of ENSDF database for ^{221}Rn .

^{221}Rn - $T_{1/2}$: From 1997Li23 and 2004Li28. Note that in the January 2007-update of ENSDF database for ^{221}Rn , value is 25 min 2, taken from 1956Mo15, where 1997Li23 and 2004Li28 references were not included.

^{221}Rn - $Q(\alpha)$: From $E\alpha=6037$ 2, assuming that this α feeds the g.s. rather than a level at 9.5 or 19.8 keV as tentatively proposed in 2004Li28. Based on the proposal by 2004Li28, 2017Wa10 deduced 6163 keV 3.

^{221}Rn - $\% \alpha$ decay: unweighted average of α branchings determined by 1977Vy02 and by 1997Li23: $\alpha/\beta^{-}=22$ 1/ 78 1 was obtained by 1977Vy02 by comparing intensities of ^{221}Rn , ^{221}Fr , ^{217}Po and ^{217}At α groups present in the mass-separated source in equilibrium with its daughters; $\alpha/\beta^{-}=18$ 1/ 82 1 was deduced by 1997Li23. Note that in the January 2007-update of ENSDF database for ^{221}Rn , values are 22 1 for $\% \alpha$ decay and 78 1 for β^{-} decay, taken from 1977Vy02, and where 1997Li23 reference was missed.

1977Vy02: measured $E\alpha$, $I\alpha$, $E\gamma$, $I\gamma$, ce .

1997Li23, 2004Li28: measured $E\alpha$, $I\alpha$, $E\gamma$, $I\gamma$, $\alpha\gamma$ -coin, half-lives of decays of ^{221}Rn and ^{217}Po , decay branching ratios.

Based on configurations of the parent and daughter state fed by 6037α and corresponding HF, 2004Li28 tentatively propose 6037α to an $11/2^{+}$ state, and the $(9/2^{+})$ ground state below it at an energy of 9.5 or 19.8 keV, and the 254γ and 264γ feeding the $11/2^{+}$ state rather than the $9/2^{+}$ g.s. However, from ^{217}Bi β^{-} decay studies by 2003Ku25 and 2014Mo02, there does not seem to be any evidence of such a scenario of ^{217}Po level scheme.

 ^{217}Po Levels

$E(\text{level})^{\dagger}$	$J^{\pi\ddagger}$	$T_{1/2}^{\ddagger}$
0.0	$(9/2^{+})$	1.53 s 5
254.2 3	$(7/2^{+})$	
264.68 4	$(11/2^{+})$	

† From $E\gamma$ values.

‡ From Adopted Levels.

 α radiations

$E\alpha^{\dagger}$	$E(\text{level})$	$I\alpha^{\ddagger@}$	HF [#]	Comments
5778 2	264.68	7.5	9	$I\alpha$: average of 8 (1977Vy02) and 7 (1997Li23).
5788 2	254.2	11	7	$I\alpha$: average of 10 (1977Vy02) and 12 (1997Li23).
6037 2	0.0	81	13	$I\alpha$: average of 82 (1977Vy02) and 80 (1997Li23).

† From 1997Li23 and 1977Vy02, with uncertainties from 1997Li23. 1977Vy02 quoted uncertainty of 3 keV for each $E\alpha$ value. Values in 1977Vy02 were adjusted downward by 2 keV by 1991Ry01 in a re-calibration procedure.

‡ Intensities per 100 α decays, uncertainties are not available.

[#] $r_0(^{217}\text{Po})=1.5521$ 2, interpolation of $r_0(^{216}\text{Po})=1.5555$ 2 and $r_0(^{218}\text{Po})=1.5487$ 2 (1998Ak04). Values deduced by evaluators using above r_0 parameter.

[@] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.20 2.

^{221}Rn α decay (25.7 min) 1977Vy02,1997Li23,2004Li28 (continued) $\gamma(^{217}\text{Po})$

I γ normalization: Absolute intensities were obtained by 1977Vy02 by normalizing relative I γ data to I γ (218.19 γ of ^{221}Fr α decay)=10.7% 6; I γ =11.44% 16 has been adopted in ^{221}Fr α decay scheme. Since this corresponds to per 100 β^- decays of ^{221}Rn normalization factor for converting I γ per 100 α decays is: [(80 2)/(20 2)][(11.44 16)/(10.7 6)]=4.3 5.

E_γ [†]	I_γ ^{†‡}	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult.	δ	α [#]	Comments
254.2 3	2.1 2	254.2	(7/2 ⁺)	0.0	(9/2 ⁺)	(E2)		0.210 3	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.0975$ 14; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.0841$ 13; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.0220$ 4 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.00565$ 9; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.001096$ 17; $\alpha(\text{P})=0.0001067$ 16 Mult.: E2 or E1 from measured Ice(K)<0.2 (1977Vy02), and $\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{exp}}<0.1$, but E2 gives a better γ -intensity balance at the 254.2 level.
264.68 4	1.13 8	264.68	(11/2 ⁺)	0.0	(9/2 ⁺)	(M1(+E2))	<1.8	0.5 2	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.4$ 2; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.09$ 1; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.022$ 2; $\alpha(\text{N})=0.0056$ 6; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.00115$ 14 Mult., δ : from Ice(K)=0.46 23 to 0.76 23 (1977Vy02), with implied $\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{exp}}=0.41$ 21 to 0.67 21 (in 0.20-0.88 range), which is consistent with M1, M1+E2, E3 or E4. The high multipolarities are less likely as these would imply the 264.68 level to be an isomer of long half-life, which is not the case from observed $\alpha\gamma$ -coincidences.

[†] From 1977Vy02. The authors normalized I γ values to I γ (218 γ of ^{221}Fr decay)=10.7% 6. The relative Ice values measured by 1977Vy02, were normalized to Ice(K 218 γ)=1.5% 2.

[‡] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.86 13.

[#] 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_(γ+ce) per 100 parent decays

