

^{223}Fr α decay (22.00 min) 2001Li44,1955Ad10,1956Pe27

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh et al.,		NDS 175, 1 (2021)	19-May-2021

Parent: ^{223}Fr : E=0.0; $J^\pi=3/2^{(-)}$; $T_{1/2}=22.00$ min 7; $Q(\alpha)=5561.4$ 28; % α decay=0.023 10

^{223}Fr - $J^\pi, T_{1/2}$: From ^{223}Fr Adopted Levels in the ENSDF database (May 2001 update). No new data for J^π and $T_{1/2}$ since this update.

^{223}Fr - $Q(\alpha)$: From 2021Wa16.

^{223}Fr -% α decay: % $\alpha=0.023$ 10 (summed α branches from 2001Li44, with uncertainties from upper and lower limits) from decay of ^{223}Fr . 2001Li44 give % $\alpha=0.02$ 1 in level-scheme Fig. 8. Others: 0.006% (1955Ad10,1956Pe27), $\approx 0.004\%$ (1953Hy83).

2001Li44 (also 2002Sh19): recoil-collected source from ^{227}Ac α decay. Measured $E\alpha, I\alpha, E\gamma, I\gamma, \alpha\gamma$ -coin. FWHM=17 keV for α spectrum. Deduced levels, J^π , configurations, shell-model interpretation.

Others: 1956Pe27, 1955Ad10, 1953Hy83; measured $E\alpha, I\alpha$.

DDEP evaluation: see 2011BeZW.

 ^{219}At Levels

E(level) [†]	J^π [‡]	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
0	(9/2 ⁻)	56 s 4	$T_{1/2}$: from the Adopted Levels. Proposed configuration= $\pi h_{9/2}^3 \otimes v g_{9/2}^{-2}$.
58.9 2	(7/2 ⁻)		Proposed configuration= $\pi(h_{9/2}^2 f_{7/2}) \otimes v g_{9/2}^{-2}$.
150.9 2	(5/2 ⁻) [#]		
174 5	(3/2 ⁻) [#]		E(level): deduced by evaluators from $E\alpha=5291$ 4, and $Q(\alpha)=5561.4$ 28 from 2021Wa16. Other: 2001Li44 listed ≈ 174 .
296.2 4	(3/2 ⁻) [#]		

[†] From $E\gamma$ values, except where noted.

[‡] As assigned by 2001Li44 (also 2002Sh19) based on multipolarity assignments to gamma-ray transitions, and shell-model configurations in comparison with level structures of ^{215}At and ^{217}At .

[#] Configuration may involve parts of seniority three protons, $h_{9/2}^3$ and $h_{9/2}^2 f_{7/2}$, as in $^{215},^{217}\text{At}$. For 174 and 296 levels, (3/2⁻) is also supported by low hindrance factors (<3) from 3/2⁽⁻⁾ parent state.

 α radiations

$E\alpha$ [†]	E(level)	$I\alpha$ ^{‡#}	HF [‡]	Comments
5172 5	296.2	4 2	2.3 16	Measured $I\alpha=39$ 15. Hindrance factor ≈ 2 (2001Li44).
5291 4	174	30 13	1.5 9	Measured $I\alpha=250$ 30. Hindrance factor=2 1 (2001Li44).
5314 4	150.9	26 13	2.3 16	$E\alpha$: other: 5340 80 (1956Pe27,1955Ad10). Measured $I\alpha=220$ 30. Hindrance factor=3.0 15 (2001Li44).
5403 3	58.9	22 9	8 5	Measured $I\alpha=182$ 30. Hindrance factor=10 4 (2001Li44).
5462 3	0	17 8	22 15	Measured $I\alpha=137$ 25. Hindrance factor=30 15 (2001Li44).

[†] From 2001Li44. Intensities listed here are per 100 decays of ^{223}Fr , whereas 2001Li44 give these as per 10^{-6} β particles.

Normalization factor for converting relative α intensities to per decay of ^{223}Fr decay was 2.7×10^{-7} 11, deduced from intensity measurement of 50.1 γ in ^{223}Ra from ^{223}Fr β^- decay and its evaluated absolute intensity taken from 1996FiZY (Table of Isotopes). Note that the normalization factor was quoted as 2.4×10^{-7} 10 in Table II of 2001Li44, and 2.7×10^{-7} 11 in the text, the latter being consistent with the values in column #3 of this table.

[‡] Deduced with $r_0=1.54541$ 13 deduced from unweighted average of $r_0=1.54864$ 16 for ^{218}Po and $r_0=1.542177$ 86 for ^{220}Rn ; values of r_0 taken from 2020Si16. 2001Li44 deduced hindrance factors using a classical formula relating $T_{1/2}$ and Q value.

[#] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.00023 10.

²²³Fr α decay (22.00 min) 2001Li44,1955Ad10,1956Pe27 (continued) $\gamma(^{219}\text{At})$

I γ normalization, I(γ +ce) normalization: Intensities listed here are per 100 decays of ²²³Fr.

E γ [†]	I γ ^{†#}	E i (level)	J $^\pi_i$	E f	J $^\pi_f$	Mult. [‡]	δ	α [@]	I(γ +ce) [#]	Comments
(23 5)		174	(3/2 $^-$)	150.9	(5/2 $^-$)				70×10^{-4} 30	Existence of this transition implied from observation of weak 150.9 γ in coincidence with 5172 α , and required by intensity balance arguments. I(γ +ce): From I α . $\alpha(L)\exp=7.2$ 35 (2001Li44) $\alpha(L)=8.27$ 15; $\alpha(M)=1.96$ 4; $\alpha(N)=0.508$ 9; $\alpha(O)=0.1088$ 19; $\alpha(P)=0.0150$ 3 Mult.: $\delta(E2/M1)<0.2$ from $\alpha(L)\exp$, but pure M1 from intensity balance obtained from I α and I(γ +ce). $\alpha(L)\exp$: from I(L-x rays)/I γ (58.9)=130 30/68 20, and fluorescence yield $\omega=0.3$. $\alpha(\exp)=5$ 2 (2001Li44) $\alpha(K)=2.69$ 69; $\alpha(L)=0.69$ 9; $\alpha(M)=0.17$ 3 $\alpha(N)=0.044$ 7; $\alpha(O)=0.0092$ 13; $\alpha(P)=0.00116$ 7 $\alpha(\exp)$: deduced by 2001Li44 from I γ (145)/I γ (151)=0.5 2 in (5172 α) γ -coin data and mult=E2 for 150.9 γ . δ : from $\alpha(\exp)$; consistent with intensity balance argument. $\alpha(K)\exp=0.22$ 11 (2001Li44); $\alpha(L)\exp=1.4$ 6 (2001Li44) $\alpha(K)=0.287$; $\alpha(L)=0.836$; $\alpha(M)=0.224$; $\alpha(N)=0.0578$; $\alpha(O)=0.01138$; $\alpha(P)=0.001171$ $\delta(E2/M1)>8.0$ from $\alpha(K)\exp$ and >2.5 from $\alpha(L)\exp$. Both values are consistent with intensity balance argument; however assigned J $^\pi$ values require E2. $\alpha(K)\exp$: from I(K-x rays)/I γ (150.9)=50 22/252 25, and fluorescence yield $\omega=1$. $\alpha(L)\exp$: from I(L-x rays)/I γ (150.9)=98 30/252 25, and fluorescence yield $\omega=0.3$.
58.9 2	8×10^{-4} 3	58.9	(7/2 $^-$)	0	(9/2 $^-$)	M1		10.87 19		
145.3 3	2×10^{-4} 1	296.2	(3/2 $^-$)	150.9 (5/2 $^-$)	(M1(+E2))	<0.9	3.6 6			
150.9 2	56×10^{-4} 5	150.9	(5/2 $^-$)	0	(9/2 $^-$)	E2		1.417		

From ENSDF

[†] From 2001Li44. Intensities listed here are per 100 decays of ²²³Fr, whereas 2001Li44 give these as per 10^{-6} β particles.

[‡] From conversion coefficients deduced from x-ray and γ -ray intensities, and also from intensity balance arguments (2001Li44).

[#] 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 multipolarities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified.

$^{223}\text{Fr } \alpha$ decay (22.00 min) 2001Li44,1955Ad10,1956Pe27