

Adopted Levels

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh, M. S. Basunia, Jun Chen et al. ,		NDS 192,315 (2023)	25-Sep-2023

$Q(\beta^-) = -7000$ 60; $S(n) = 8320$ 90; $S(p) = 3390$ 80; $Q(\alpha) = 9480$ 50 [2021Wa16](#)

$Q(\epsilon) = 2210$ 100, $Q(\epsilon p) = 40$ 50, $S(2n) = 14880$ 110 (syst), $S(2p) = 4990$ 50 ([2021Wa16](#)).

[1983Hi12](#): $W(^{40}\text{Ar}, xn)$ $E(^{40}\text{Ar}) = 180$ MeV; products were separated from the primary beam by the velocity filter; parent of ^{214}Ra (7.16-MeV α). Tentative identification of ^{222}U nuclide.

[2012Ya04](#): $^{100}\text{Mo}(^{124}\text{Sn}, 2n)^{222}\text{U}$, $E(^{124}\text{Sn}) = 505$ MeV. Measured evaporation residues at the HRIBF-ORNL facility. Deduced production $\sigma = 21$ nb $+38-21$ from in-beam data, and <270 nb from post-irradiation collection of decay product ^{206}Po (from α decay chain: $^{222}\text{U} \rightarrow ^{218}\text{Th} \rightarrow ^{214}\text{Ra} \rightarrow ^{210}\text{Rn} \rightarrow ^{206}\text{Po}$). No confirmed production and identification of ^{222}U nuclide.

[2015Kh09](#): ^{222}U produced and identified in $^{176}\text{Yb}(^{50}\text{Ti}, 4n)$, $E(^{50}\text{Ti}) = 231-255$ MeV reaction. The $^{50}\text{Ti}^{12+}$ pulsed beam was produced by the UNILAC at GSI. Target = 0.45 mg/cm 2 5 thick $^{176}\text{YbF}_3$ mounted on a rotating wheel, synchronized with the beam pulses. Evaporation residues (ERs), separated by using gas-filled TransActinide Separator and Chemistry Apparatus (TASCA) with flight time of 0.53 μs through the separator, were implanted in a double-sided silicon strip detector. The events due to radioactive decays of implanted residues were selected from the events related to beam using a multiwire proportional counter (MWPC). Measured $E\alpha$, $I\alpha$, from ER- α correlated events from subsequent α -decay chains, half-lives of the parent nuclei corresponding to the evaporation residues, and successive α -decay daughters, the latter identified by their known characteristics in literature. The identification of ^{222}U was made based on observed ER- α , two- or three-signal correlated events using a fast data acquisition and combined analog and digital (CANDI) readout system. A total of 81 ER traces were recorded for ^{222}U and analyzed with subsequent α decay chain: $^{222}\text{U} \rightarrow ^{218}\text{Th} \rightarrow ^{214}\text{Ra}$. $\text{FWHM} \approx 40$ keV for 8.7 MeV α particles, recorded as single events, ≈ 110 keV and ≈ 180 keV for multiple α events stored in a single trace with time differences of 1 μs and 0.17 μs , respectively. Deduced α -decay reduced widths, and neutron shell gap, the latter compared with FRDM95 and HFB26 theoretical calculations for the $Z=82-92, N=126$ nuclei.

[2023Lu04](#): ^{222}U produced in $^{186}\text{W}(^{40}\text{Ar}, 4n)$, $E(^{40}\text{Ar}) = 188$ MeV, followed by the separation of the evaporation residues (ERs) using the He-filled recoil separator SHANS at the HRIFL-Lanzhou facility. Measured α - α -correlated decay chains, $E\alpha$ and $T_{1/2}$ for the decay of the g.s. of ^{222}U from a total of ten observed events. Deduced reduced α -decay width and hindrance factor in Rasmussen's formalism.

Nuclear structure calculations:

[2021Ch14](#): calculated equilibrium quadrupole deformations β_{20} , deformation energies using axial reflection-asymmetric Hartree-Fock-Bogoliubov theory with Skyrme energy-density functionals and density-dependent pairing force for multipole expansion of interaction energies in isospin and reflection-asymmetric deformations.

[2021Gu26](#): calculated odd-even mass differences using deformed mean-field plus extended pairing model.

[2021No02](#), [2021Ro02](#): calculated low-energy levels, J^π , $B(E1)$, $B(E2)$, $B(E3)$, quadrupole and octupole deformation parameters using Hartree-Fock-Bogoliubov approximation, based on the Gogny-D1M energy density functional and corresponding mapped sdf-IBM.

[2020Ca18](#): calculated deformation parameters β_2 , β_3 , octupole deformation energies, proton moments Q_{20} and Q_{30} using five Skyrme energy density functionals, and four covariant energy density functionals.

[2017Xi15](#): calculated levels, J^π , $B(E1)$, $B(E2)$, $B(E3)$, electric dipole moments, deformation energy surface in (β_2, β_3) plane using microscopic quadrupole-octupole collective Hamiltonian (QOCH) based on relativistic PC-PK1 energy density functional and δ -interaction pairing.

[2016Ag06](#): calculated equilibrium β_2 , β_3 deformation parameters for ground state using density functional models and ϵ_2 , ϵ_3 parameters by mic-mac (MM) approach, potential energy surfaces in (β_2, β_3) plane using CEDF DD-PC1 theory, and covariant energy density functionals, with a nonlinear meson coupling, with density-dependent meson couplings, and pairing correlations within relativistic Hartree-Bogoliubov theory.

Theoretical calculations for α and cluster decays:

[2022He18](#): calculated α -decay $T_{1/2}$, α -preformation factor using density-dependent cluster model with RMF NN interactions, M3Y NN interactions and universal decay law (UDL) formula.

[2022Xu13](#): calculated α -decay $T_{1/2}$ using the Gamow model with a screened electrostatic barrier.

[2021Sa52](#): calculated $Q(2\alpha)$, $T_{1/2}$ for 2α -decay with and without the deformation effects using modified generalized liquid drop model, and Coulomb and proximity potential model with different preformation factors for double α decay.

[2021Se10](#): calculated Q -values and $T_{1/2}$ for cluster decays, change in neutron-skin thickness, the isospin-asymmetry using self-consistent Hartree-Fock-Bogolyubov based on Skyrme-SLy4 effective nucleon-nucleon interaction.

[2020Ni01](#), [2017Ni01](#): calculated α -branching ratios to vibrational states, α -decay $T_{1/2}$, partial half-lives for β^+/ϵ and α -decay

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modes using multichannel cluster model (MCCM).

[2018Se01](#): calculated driving potential vs cluster charge, $T_{1/2}$ for α -decay and for cluster decay, α and cluster Q values using Skyrme-SLy4 nucleon-nucleon interaction, within the frame work of the performed cluster model.

[2017Sa39](#): calculated cluster decay $T_{1/2}$ using 12 different potentials.

[Additional information 1.](#)

 ^{222}U Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>Jπ</u>	<u>T$_{1/2}$</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0	0 ⁺	4.6 μs 7	<p>$\% \alpha \approx 100$</p> <p>Only the α decay has been observed. Decay mode of $\% \alpha \approx 100$ is based on theoretical half-lives of 17.4 μs for α decay and 17.5 s for β decay (2019Mo01).</p> <p>$T_{1/2}$: weighted average of 4.7 μs 7 (2015Kh09, fitting of the (ER)-α correlated decay curve for the 9310α peak from ^{222}U decay to a single exponential); and 4.0 μs +19-10 (2023Lu04, ER-α correlated decay curve). Other: 1.0 μs +12-4 (1983Hi12, from correlated 12.08 MeV and 7.16 MeV α peaks, the latter from ^{214}Ra decay; the 12.08 MeV composite peak was interpreted as the superposition of α peaks from decays of ^{222}U and ^{218}Th; the assignment of this α peak to ^{222}U was not that definite).</p> <p>Measured $E\alpha=9.31$ MeV 5 from the decay of ^{222}U to ^{218}Th (2015Kh09), 9246 keV 8 (2023Lu04).</p> <p>Evaluator's note: the difference in the two values seems significant, however, it seems that the uncertainty of 8 keV in 2023Lu04 is underestimated, as this value was deduced from simply a spread of $E\alpha$ values (without uncertainties) for only five events (#3, #4, #5, #6 and #9) in authors' Table I.</p>