

<sup>230</sup>Pa  $\alpha$  decay

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Y. A. Akovali	NDS 77,433 (1996)	1-Feb-1996

Parent: <sup>230</sup>Pa: E=0.0; J $\pi$ =2<sup>-</sup>; T<sub>1/2</sub>=17.4 d 5; Q( $\alpha$ )=5439.4 7; % $\alpha$  decay=3.2 $\times$ 10<sup>-3</sup> 1

<sup>226</sup>Ac Levels

E(level) <sup>†</sup>	J $\pi$	T <sub>1/2</sub>	E(level) <sup>†</sup>	E(level) <sup>†</sup>	J $\pi$
0.0	(1)	29.37 h 12	70.3 10	265 3	
5.1 13			77.7 10	290 4	
18.8 10			130.4 17	378 3	
33.3 10			165 4	418 4	
45.0 10			195 3	556? 6	
58.3 17			230 4	589 3	(2 <sup>-</sup> )

<sup>†</sup> Level energies are deduced from E $\alpha$ (to g.s.)=5344.7 7 and E $\alpha$ 's to excited states; recoil-energy corrections are included.

$\alpha$  radiations

% $\alpha$ =0.0032 1.

E $\alpha$ <sup>†</sup>	E(level)	I $\alpha$ <sup>‡@</sup>	HF <sup>#</sup>	Comments
4766 2	589	0.2 1	7 4	
4798& 5	556?	≈0.03	≈80	I $\alpha$ : 0.02-0.05 was given by 1966Ba14.
4934 3	418	0.4 2	48 25	
4973 2	378	0.7 2	50 15	
5060 3	290	0.4 2	3.1 $\times$ 10 <sup>2</sup> 16	
5084 2	265	0.7 2	2.5 $\times$ 10 <sup>2</sup> 8	
5119 3	230	0.6 2	4.9 $\times$ 10 <sup>2</sup> 17	Could be a doublet.
5153 2	195	0.4 1	1.2 $\times$ 10 <sup>3</sup> 3	
5183 3	165	0.5 2	1.4 $\times$ 10 <sup>3</sup> 6	Could be a doublet.
5216.6 15	130.4	0.5 1	2.3 $\times$ 10 <sup>3</sup> 5	
5268.4 7	77.7	3.5 5	6.7 $\times$ 10 <sup>2</sup> 10	
5275.6 7	70.3	3.0 5	8.6 $\times$ 10 <sup>2</sup> 15	
5287.4 15	58.3	3.0 8	1.0 $\times$ 10 <sup>3</sup> 3	
5300.5 7	45.0	17 3	2.1 $\times$ 10 <sup>2</sup> 4	
5312.0 7	33.3	13 3	3.3 $\times$ 10 <sup>2</sup> 8	
5326.2 7	18.8	18 3	2.9 $\times$ 10 <sup>2</sup> 5	
5339.7 10	5.1	15 5	4.1 $\times$ 10 <sup>2</sup> 14	
5344.7 7	0.0	23 5	2.9 $\times$ 10 <sup>2</sup> 7	

<sup>†</sup> Measurements of 1966Ba14 (s). Original energies have been increased by 1.6 keV, as recommended by 1991Ry01, because of change in calibration energies. Other measurements: 1964Mc21 (semi), 1965Br32 (semi).

<sup>‡</sup>  $\alpha$  intensity per 100  $\alpha$  decays, as measured by 1966Ba14.

<sup>#</sup> r<sub>0</sub>(<sup>226</sup>Ac)=1.5318 25 is used in the calculations.

<sup>@</sup> For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 3.2 $\times$ 10<sup>-5</sup> 1.

<sup>&</sup> Existence of this branch is questionable.