

<sup>226</sup>Ac ε decay

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

Parent: <sup>226</sup>Ac: E=0.0; J<sup>π</sup>=(1); T<sub>1/2</sub>=29.37 h 12; Q(ε)=640 3; %ε decay=17 3  
 %ε=17 3.

<sup>226</sup>Ra Levels

E(level)	J <sup>π</sup>
0.0	0 <sup>+</sup>
67.67 1	2 <sup>+</sup>
253.73 1	1 <sup>-</sup>

ε radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	Iε <sup>†‡</sup>	Log ft	Comments
(386 3)	253.73	11.3 10	6.7 1	εK=0.6988 11; εL=0.2208 8; εM+=0.0803 4
(572 3)	67.67	≈1.6	≈7.9	εK=0.7390; εL=0.1927 3; εM+=0.06833 12
(640 3)	0.0	4.1 36	7.7 4	εK=0.7467; εL=0.1873 3; εM+=0.06604 9

<sup>†</sup> Deduced from intensity balance at each level.

<sup>‡</sup> Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

γ(<sup>226</sup>Ra)

I<sub>γ</sub> normalization: Normalization factor of 1.6 3 to convert relative photon intensities to I<sub>γ</sub>'s per 100 ε decays was obtained by requiring the normalization factor for converting I<sub>γ</sub>'s per 100 <sup>226</sup>Ac decay in ε and β<sup>-</sup> decays to be the same (I<sub>γ</sub>'s for both decays were measured relative to each other): (0.17 3) × N(ε decay)=(0.83 3) × N(β<sup>-</sup> decay)=0.269 18.

If I<sub>γ</sub>'s normalized so that I(242γ of <sup>226</sup>Th)=0.866% <sup>40</sup>, I(111γ of <sup>226</sup>Th)=3.29% <sup>20</sup>, I(324γ of <sup>222</sup>Ra)=2.77% <sup>8</sup>, then I<sub>γ</sub> normalization=2.0 4, 1.6 4, 2.1 4, respectively.

X rays (Ra):

I(x ray) rel. <sup>226</sup> Ac(ε)+ <sup>226</sup> Th(α)	to I(253γ)=21.0 <sup>226</sup> Ac(ε)	
1974Va28	calculated	
15.5 16		Kα <sub>2</sub> x ray
23.8 24		Kα <sub>1</sub> x ray
9.1 9		Kβ <sub>1</sub> ' x ray
2.6 3		Kβ <sub>2</sub> ' x ray
51.0 31	47 16	total K x ray
		other measurement: 1967LoZZ.

E <sub>γ</sub> <sup>†</sup>	I <sub>γ</sub> <sup>‡@</sup>	E <sub>i</sub> (level)	J <sub>i</sub> <sup>π</sup>	E <sub>f</sub>	J <sub>f</sub> <sup>π</sup>	Mult.#	α&	I <sub>(γ+ce)</sub> <sup>@</sup>	Comments
67.6 2	0.4 1	67.67	2 <sup>+</sup>	0.0	0 <sup>+</sup>	E2	61.9	25.2 63	α(L)=45.2; α(M)=12.25; α(N+..)=4.40 Ice(L2)=10.2 15 (1974Va28); Ice(L3)=4.8 11 (1967LoZZ); L12:L3:M23=32 6:28 5:12.9 5 (1967LoZZ).
185.60 15	17.5 11	253.73	1 <sup>-</sup>	67.67	2 <sup>+</sup>	E1	0.108	19.4 12	α(K)=0.0860; α(L)=0.0169; α(M)=0.00402;

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

$^{226}\text{Ac}$   $\varepsilon$  decay (continued) $\gamma(^{226}\text{Ra})$  (continued)

$E_\gamma$ †	$I_\gamma$ ‡@	$E_i(\text{level})$	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Mult. #	$\alpha$ &	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ @	Comments
253.5 2	21.0 15	253.73	1 <sup>-</sup>	0.0	0 <sup>+</sup>	E1	0.0520	22.1 16	$\alpha(\text{N+..})=0.00139$ Ice(K)=1.6 3 (1974Va28), 1.36 18 (1967LoZZ). $\alpha(\text{K})=0.0417$ ; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.00779$ ; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.00186$ ; $\alpha(\text{N+..})=0.00064$ Ice(K)=1.0 2 (1974Va28), 0.34 17 (1967LoZZ).

† From 1974Va28. Other measurements: 1967LoZZ, 1957St33.

‡ From 1974Va28.

# From ce data of 1967LoZZ and 1974Va28. Ice's have been normalized at  $230\gamma$  of  $^{226}\text{Ac}$   $\beta^-$  decay so that  $\alpha(\text{K}, 230\gamma)=0.0545$  (E1 theory). Quoted Ice's are in same relative units as the  $I_\gamma$ 's.

@ For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.27 7.

& Total theoretical internal conversion coefficients, calculated using the BrIcc code (2008Ki07) with Frozen orbital approximation based on  $\gamma$ -ray energies, assigned multiplicities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified.

$^{226}\text{Ac}$   $\epsilon$  decay

## Decay Scheme

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

Legend

