

²²⁸Ra β⁻ decay 1995So11

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Khalifeh Abusaleem	NDS 116, 163 (2014)	31-Dec-2012

Parent: ²²⁸Ra: E=0; J^π=0⁺; T_{1/2}=5.75 y 3; Q(β⁻)=45.8 7; %β⁻ decay=100.0

²²⁸Ra-Q(β⁻): From 2012Wa38.

Other: 1961To10.

²²⁸Ac Levels

E(level) [‡]	J ^π [†]	Comments
0.0	3 ⁺	Configuration=((π 3/2[651])(ν 3/2[631])), K=3.
6.28 3	1 ⁻	Configuration=((π 3/2[532])(ν 3/2[631])), K=0. E(level): Based on observing M2 γ to g.s. <i>logft</i> also is consistent with the assignment.
6.670 20	1 ⁺	Configuration=((π 3/2[651])(ν 3/2[631])), K=0.
20.19 3	1 ⁻	Configuration=((π 3/2[532])(ν 5/2[633])), K=1.
33.07 11	1 ⁺	Configuration=((π 3/2[651])(ν 5/2[633])), K=1.

[†] All configurations are from 1995So11.

[‡] From least squares fit to Eγ.

β⁻ radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	Iβ ^{-†#}	Log ft	Comments
(12.7 7)	33.07	30	5.12 18	av Eβ=3.22 23 Eβ=14.0 15 (1995So11).
(25.6 7)	20.19	20	6.20 14	av Eβ=6.48 23 Eβ=26.0 15 (1995So11).
(39.1 7)	6.670	≈40 [‡]	≈6.5	av Eβ=9.94 25 Eβ=39.0 10 (1995So11), 40 (1961To10).
(39.5 7)	6.28	≈10 [‡]	≈7.1	av Eβ=10.04 25

[†] From β⁻ spectra of 1995So11, unless otherwise noted.

[‡] Iβ(6.28 level)+Iβ(6.67 level)=50% 3 (1995So11), 70% (1961To10). Division of intensity based on γ data.

Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

γ(²²⁸Ac)

I(γ+ce) normalization: From absolute ce/β and deduced multipolarities.

I_γ normalization: Relative I_γ normalized to absolute I(ce) through α(13.52γ).

E _γ [‡]	E _i (level)	J _i ^π	E _f	J _f ^π	Mult. @	a ^{†α}	I _(γ+ce) ^{&d}	Comments
6.28 3	6.28	1 ⁻	0.0	3 ⁺	(M2)	6.68×10 ⁶ 19	≈10	ce(M)/(γ+ce)=0.738 15; ce(N+)/(γ+ce)=0.262 9 ce(N)/(γ+ce)=0.206 8; ce(O)/(γ+ce)=0.0470 18; ce(P)/(γ+ce)=0.0081 4; ce(Q)/(γ+ce)=0.000513 20 Mult.: Due to Coriolis mixing of i _{13/2} ν-orbitals. Data also consistent with M1+E2 with δ≈0.03, but not consistent with pure E2 or higher multipolarities.
6.67 2	6.670	1 ⁺	0.0	3 ⁺	E2	1.56×10 ⁶ 4	≈50	ce(M)/(γ+ce)=0.750 11; ce(N+)/(γ+ce)=0.250 7 ce(N)/(γ+ce)=0.200 6; ce(O)/(γ+ce)=0.0432 13;

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^{228}Ra β^- decay **1995So11** (continued) $\gamma(^{228}\text{Ac})$ (continued)

E_γ [‡]	I_γ ^{#c}	E_i (level)	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult. [@]	δ	α ^{†a}	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ ^{&d}	Comments
12.75 ^e 5	19 4	33.07	1 ⁺	20.19	1 ⁻	(E1(+M2))		1.0×10 ⁵ 11	≈3	ce(P)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.00665 20; ce(Q)/($\gamma+ce$)=6.18×10 ⁻⁶ 18 ce(M)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.7 6; ce(N+)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.3 4 ce(N)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.2 3; ce(O)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.05 7; ce(P)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.008 12; ce(Q)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.0005 8 Observed in both electron and γ spectra. α : from $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ and I_γ ; theory: α (E1)=6.86, α (M2)=2.09×10 ⁵ , α (E1+M2)=1.0×10 ⁵ .
13.52 2	100	20.19	1 ⁻	6.670	1 ⁺	E1		5.86	≈11	ce(M)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.653 7; ce(N+)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.201 4 ce(N)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.165 3; ce(O)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.0317 6; ce(P)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.00380 8; ce(Q)/($\gamma+ce$)=9.19×10 ⁻⁵ 18 The only γ -ray unambiguously assigned from $\gamma\gamma$ due to large overleaping with ^{228}Th X-rays (1995So11). Justified by the Coriolis mixing of $K^\pi=0^+$ and 1^+ bands.
^x 15.15 8						<i>b</i>			≈3	M1, M2 and M3 lines observed in the ce-spectrum only.
^x 15.5 2	10 2					(E1) ^b		4.07 16	≈1	ce(M)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.613 15; ce(N+)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.190 8 ce(N)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.156 7; ce(O)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.0305 15; ce(P)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.00380 17; ce(Q)/($\gamma+ce$)=9.8×10 ⁻⁵ 4 This γ seen only in the photon spectrum may be the same as the 15.15-keV transition observed in the ce-spectrum.
^x 16.2 1 26.4 1	45 5	33.07	1 ⁺	6.670	1 ⁺	(E1) M1+E2	≈0.07	3.62 7 ≈201	≈9 ≈3	ce(M)/($\gamma+ce$)=0.75 ce(L)/($\gamma+ce$)≈0.749; ce(M)/($\gamma+ce$)≈0.184; ce(N+)/($\gamma+ce$)≈0.0622 ce(N)/($\gamma+ce$)≈0.0488; ce(O)/($\gamma+ce$)≈0.0112; ce(P)/($\gamma+ce$)≈0.00202; ce(Q)/($\gamma+ce$)≈0.000156 δ : from 1995So11 with no details.
^x 30.6 1										From ce data one has mult=M1 giving

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^{228}Ra β^- decay 1995So11 (continued) $\gamma(^{228}\text{Ac})$ (continued)

<u>E_γ</u> [‡]	<u>$E_i(\text{level})$</u>	Comments
		I(γ +ce) \approx 1, or M1+E2 with $\delta=0.4$ giving I(γ +ce) \approx 6.

[†] Additional information 1.

[‡] From ce-spectrum, unless otherwise noted.

Relative I γ ; some could contain contributions from L x ray components present in this energy range.

@ From M- and N-subshell ce ratios and M-subshell conversion coefficients.

& Experimental I(γ +ce) deduced from $\Sigma\text{Ice} + \text{I}\gamma$.

^a Uncertainty given is due to ΔE only.

^b E1 mult. For the 15.5-keV γ deduced from absence of ce-lines. If the 15.15-keV ce-lines belong to this transition, then $\alpha(\text{exp})\approx 19$; theory: $\alpha(\text{E1})=4.5$, $\alpha(\text{M1})=230$, $\alpha(\text{E2})=27200$.

^c For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by ≈ 0.016 .

^d Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

^e Placement of transition in the level scheme is uncertain.

^x γ ray not placed in level scheme.

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Decay Scheme

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

Legend

- $I_\gamma < 2\% \times I_\gamma^{\text{max}}$
- $I_\gamma < 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\text{max}}$
- $I_\gamma > 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\text{max}}$
- - - - -→ γ Decay (Uncertain)

