

$^{237}\text{Pu}$   $\varepsilon$  decay **1983Ah02,1979El05,1958Ho02**

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	M. S. Basunia	NDS 107, 2323 (2006)	15-Mar-2006

Parent:  $^{237}\text{Pu}$ :  $E=0.0$ ;  $J^\pi=7/2^-$ ;  $T_{1/2}=45.64$  d 4;  $Q(\varepsilon)=220.0$  13;  $\% \varepsilon$  decay=100.0

**1983Ah02**: Source prepared from  $^{235}\text{U}$  (93% enriched) with 31-MeV  $\alpha$  particles bombardments; Detector: Ge, Si(Li); Measured:  $E\gamma$ ,  $I\gamma$ ,  $\alpha$ .

**1979El05**: Source prepared from  $^{235}\text{U}$  (93% enriched) with  $\sim 30$ -MeV  $^4\text{He}$  ions bombardments; Detector: an x-ray Ge(Li) and a 54-cm<sup>3</sup> Ge(Li); Measured:  $E\gamma$ ,  $I\gamma$ ,  $\alpha$ .

**1958Ho02**: Source prepared from  $^{235}\text{U}$  (enriched) with 26-29 MeV and 30-MeV  $^4\text{He}$  ions; Detector: Na(I), Proportional counter; Measured:  $E\gamma$ ,  $\gamma\gamma$  coin.

 $^{237}\text{Np}$  Levels

E(level) <sup>†</sup>	$J^\pi$ <sup>‡</sup>	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
0.0	$5/2^+$	$2.14 \times 10^6$ y 1	$T_{1/2}$ : From Adopted Levels.
33.207 14	$7/2^+$		
59.545 15	$5/2^-$		
75.91 10	$9/2^+$		
102.968 16	$7/2^-$		
158.517 17	$9/2^-$		

<sup>†</sup> From a least squares fit to the  $\gamma$ -ray energies.

<sup>‡</sup> From Adopted Levels.

 $\varepsilon$  radiations

See **1966Bo08** for discussions on finite nuclear size effects on the  $\log ft$  values.

See **1962Ve05** for theoretical calculations of the  $\log ft$  values for p  $5/2^-$ ,  $5/2[523]$  to n  $7/2^-$ ,  $7/2[743]$  allowed-hindered, p  $5/2^+$ ,  $5/2[642]$  to n  $7/2^-$ ,  $7/2[743]$  first-forbidden transitions.

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\varepsilon$ <sup>†</sup>	Log $ft$	Comments
(61.5 13)	158.517	<0.14	>8.0	$\varepsilon L=0.588$ 5; $\varepsilon M+=0.412$ 5
(117.0 13)	102.968	$\approx 0.55$	$\approx 8.1$	$\varepsilon L=0.6773$ 9; $\varepsilon M+=0.3227$ 9 $I(\varepsilon)$ to 102.9-keV level may be more than 0.55%, if there is a 27.03y deexciting the level (see $^{241}\text{Am}$ $\alpha$ decay).
(144.1 13)	75.91	$\approx 0.26$	$\approx 8.7$	$\varepsilon K=0.131$ 10; $\varepsilon L=0.601$ 6; $\varepsilon M+=0.268$ 4 $I(\varepsilon)$ to the 75.88-keV level may be less than $\approx 0.26\%$ , if there is a 27.03y feeding this level (see $^{241}\text{Am}$ $\alpha$ decay).
(160.5 13)	59.545	8.4 8	7.35 5	$\varepsilon K=0.242$ 9; $\varepsilon L=0.529$ 6; $\varepsilon M+=0.229$ 3
(186.8 13)	33.207	11.8 14	7.43 6	$\varepsilon K=0.377$ 6; $\varepsilon L=0.439$ 4; $\varepsilon M+=0.1837$ 18
(220.0 13)	0.0	79 2	6.845 14	$\varepsilon K=0.483$ 4; $\varepsilon L=0.3678$ 22; $\varepsilon M+=0.1490$ 11

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

<sup>237</sup>Pu ε decay **1983Ah02,1979E105,1958Ho02** (continued)

γ(<sup>237</sup>Np)

I<sub>γ</sub> normalization: The normalization factor of 0.0328 15 for absolute intensities has been obtained by the evaluator by requiring the sum of ε feedings to be 100%. The ε feeding to the g.s. was obtained from the K x-ray intensity ratio of I(K x-ray)/I(59.54γ)=13.1 4 (1979E105). The calculated L x-ray intensity ratio of I(L x-ray)/I(59.54γ)=12.3 10 is in good agreement with the experimental value of 12.1 4 (1979E105).

γγ: see 1958Ho02

X rays (Particle normalization):

E(x ray)	I(x ray)/I <sub>γ</sub> (59.54γ)			
1983Ah02	1983Ah02	1979E105	1958Ho02	
11.89 2	0.389 16			L <sub>1</sub> x ray
13.90 2	6.05 19			L <sub>α</sub> x ray
17.81 2	6.23 19			L <sub>β</sub> x ray
20.82 2	1.45 5			L <sub>γ</sub> x ray
	14.1 5	12.1 4	5.4 10	L x ray (total)
97.08 2	4.16 13			Kα <sub>2</sub> x ray
101.07 2	6.63 22			Kα <sub>1</sub> x ray
113.30 2	0.81 4			Kβ <sub>3</sub> x ray
114.24 2	1.56 5			Kβ <sub>1</sub> x ray
114.95 2	0.064 4			Kβ <sub>5</sub> x ray
117.51 3	0.64 3			Kβ <sub>2</sub> x ray+Kβ <sub>4</sub> x ray
118.45 5	0.195 13			KO <sub>2</sub> x ray+KO <sub>3</sub> x ray
	14.0 5	13.1 4	7.1 10	K x ray (total)

other measurements: 1953Ho49.

E <sub>γ</sub> <sup>†</sup>	I <sub>γ</sub> <sup>‡d</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.	δ	α&	Comments
26.3446 2 (27.020 <sup>c</sup> 7)	6.75 20	59.545 102.968	5/2 <sup>-</sup> 7/2 <sup>-</sup>	33.207 75.91	7/2 <sup>+</sup> 9/2 <sup>+</sup>	E1 <sup>#</sup>		8 <sup>a</sup> 2	α(L)exp=6 2; α(M)exp=1.6 2
33.196 1	2.27 7	33.207	7/2 <sup>+</sup>	0.0	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	M1+E2 <sup>@</sup>	0.13 3	185 23	α(L)=138 20; α(M)=35 5
42.704 5	≈0.090	75.91	9/2 <sup>+</sup>	33.207	7/2 <sup>+</sup>	M1+E2 <sup>#</sup>	≈0.13	≈80 <sup>b</sup>	α(L)≈59; α(M)≈15 δ: From adopted gammas.
43.420 3	≈0.12	102.968	7/2 <sup>-</sup>	59.545	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	(M1+E2) <sup>#</sup>	0.41 2	167 9	α(L)=124 7; α(M)=32.8 18
55.56 2	<0.05	158.517	9/2 <sup>-</sup>	102.968	7/2 <sup>-</sup>	M1+E2 <sup>#</sup>	0.46 4	67 6	E <sub>γ</sub> : From <sup>241</sup> Am α decay.
59.5409 1	100 3	59.545	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	0.0	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	E1 <sup>@</sup>		1.16 <sup>a</sup> 7	α(L)exp=0.84 6; α(M)exp=0.226 7; α(N+...)exp=0.094 10
(69.76 <sup>c</sup> 3)	≈0.0048	102.968	7/2 <sup>-</sup>	33.207	7/2 <sup>+</sup>	(E1)		0.336	α(L)=0.252; α(M)=0.0621; α(N+...)=0.0219 I <sub>γ</sub> : calculated by the evaluator from I <sub>γ</sub> (69.76γ)/I <sub>γ</sub> (43.42γ)= 73 8/2.9 4, as measured in <sup>241</sup> Am α decay.
(75.8 <sup>c</sup> 2)	≈0.0096	75.91	9/2 <sup>+</sup>	0.0	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	[E2]		54.6	I <sub>γ</sub> : calculated from I <sub>γ</sub> (75.8γ)/I <sub>γ</sub> (42.73γ)=3 <sup>/28</sup> , Asmeasured in the Coulomb excitation of <sup>237</sup> Np.
(98.97 <sup>c</sup> 2)	<0.06	158.517	9/2 <sup>-</sup>	59.545	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	E2		15.6	I <sub>γ</sub> : calculated by the evaluator from I <sub>γ</sub> (98.97γ)/I <sub>γ</sub> (55.56γ)= 203 3/181 18, as measured in <sup>241</sup> Am α decay.

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

$^{237}\text{Pu}$   $\varepsilon$  decay **1983Ah02,1979El05,1958Ho02** (continued) $\gamma(^{237}\text{Np})$  (continued)

$E_\gamma$ <sup>†</sup>	$I_\gamma$ <sup>‡d</sup>	$E_i(\text{level})$	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Mult.	$\alpha$ <sup>&amp;</sup>	Comments
(102.98 <sup>c</sup> 2)	$\approx 0.032$	102.968	$7/2^-$	0.0	$5/2^+$	E1	0.121	$\alpha(\text{L})=0.091$ ; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.022$ ; $\alpha(\text{N+..})=0.0080$ $I_\gamma$ : calculated by the evaluator from $I_\gamma(102.98\gamma)/I_\gamma(43.42\gamma)=19.5$ 1/73 8, as measured in $^{241}\text{Am}$ $\alpha$ decay.
(125.30 <sup>c</sup> 2)	<0.01	158.517	$9/2^-$	33.207	$7/2^+$	[E1]	0.306	$I_\gamma$ : calculated by the evaluator from $I_\gamma(125.3\gamma)/I_\gamma(55.56\gamma)=40.8$ 3/181 18, as measured in $^{241}\text{Am}$ $\alpha$ decay.

<sup>†</sup> From Adopted Levels and gammas, except otherwise noted.

<sup>‡</sup> From **1979El05**, unless noted otherwise.  $I_\gamma$  in **1983Ah02** and **1979El05** are in good agreement.

# From  $^{241}\text{Am}$   $\alpha$  decay.

@ From ce measurements in **1958Ho02** (s) and **1983Ah02** (semi).

& From  $^{237}\text{U}$   $\beta^-$  decay and  $^{241}\text{Am}$   $\alpha$  decay.

<sup>a</sup> Anomalously converted. See  $^{237}\text{U}$   $\beta^-$  decay and  $^{241}\text{Am}$   $\alpha$  decay.

<sup>b</sup> For  $\delta \approx 0.13$  which was calculated by the evaluator by using the strong coupling collective model and  $\delta(33\gamma)=0.13$ . Conversion electron data from  $^{241}\text{Am}$   $\alpha$  decay for this transition suggest  $\delta \approx 0.86$  which is not consistent with the fact that the electron lines for the 42.7-keV transition were not seen in  $^{237}\text{Pu}$  decay (**1958Ho02**): Ice(L 42.7 $\gamma$ ) would be expected to be about 1.8 times of Ice(L 43.5 $\gamma$ ), if  $\delta(42.7\gamma)$  were about 0.86.

<sup>c</sup> not seen in  $^{237}\text{Pu}$   $\varepsilon$  decay.

<sup>d</sup> For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.0328 15.

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Decay Scheme

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

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

