

<sup>241</sup>Cm ε decay 1974Po08

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	C. D. Nesaraja	NDS 130, 183 (2015)	30-Sep-2015

Parent: <sup>241</sup>Cm: E=0.0; J<sup>π</sup>=1/2<sup>+</sup>; T<sub>1/2</sub>=32.8 d 2; Q(ε)=767.4 12; %ε decay=99.0 1

<sup>241</sup>Cm-J<sup>π</sup>: From Adopted Levels in <sup>241</sup>Cm.

<sup>241</sup>Cm-T<sub>1/2</sub>: From least squares decay analyses of the 471.8 keV γ.

<sup>241</sup>Cm-Q(ε): From 2012Wa38.

1974Po08: <sup>241</sup>Cm source prepared by irradiating <sup>239</sup>Pu with 40 MeV α particles at the Argonne 60-in. cyclotron. Following decay and chemical separation, Cm was prepared for electron and γ spectroscopy in the Argonne electromagnetic isotope separator. γ-rays were measured with Ge(Li) detectors with FWHM=600 keV at the 100 keV γ-ray energy. Conversion electron lines were measured with the Argonne toroidal-filed spectrometer (FWHM=0.05 %). Measured γγ-coincidence Ge(Li) diodes.

<sup>241</sup>Am Levels

E(level) <sup>†</sup>	J <sup>π</sup> <sup>‡</sup>	T <sub>1/2</sub>	Comments
0.0 <sup>#</sup>	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	432.6 y 6	T <sub>1/2</sub> : From Adopted Levels.
41.176 <sup>#</sup> 3	7/2 <sup>-</sup>		
93.65 <sup>#</sup> 10	9/2 <sup>-</sup>		
205.883 <sup>@</sup> 10	5/2 <sup>+</sup>		
471.810 <sup>&amp;</sup> 9	3/2 <sup>-</sup>		
504.448 <sup>&amp;</sup> 9	5/2 <sup>-</sup>		
623.10 <sup>a</sup> 4	(1/2 <sup>+</sup> )		
636.861 <sup>b</sup> 10	3/2 <sup>-</sup>		
652.089 <sup>b</sup> 10	(1/2 <sup>-</sup> )		
653.23 <sup>a</sup> 4	3/2 <sup>+</sup>		
670.24 <sup>c</sup> 8	3/2 <sup>+</sup>		

<sup>†</sup> From least-squares fit (by evaluator) to E<sub>γ</sub> data.

<sup>‡</sup> From Adopted Levels.

<sup>#</sup> Band(A): 5/2[523].

<sup>@</sup> Band(B): 5/2[642].

<sup>&</sup> Band(C): 3/2[521].

<sup>a</sup> Band(D): 1/2[400]?

<sup>b</sup> Band(E): 1/2[530].

<sup>c</sup> Band(F): 3/2[651].

ε radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	Iε <sup>†‡</sup>	Log ft	Comments
(97.2 12)	670.24	0.68 5	7.74 4	εL=0.6512 15; εM+=0.3488 15
(114.2 12)	653.23	0.313 25	8.24 4	εL=0.6677 10; εM+=0.3323 10
(115.3 12)	652.089	27.0 12	6.318 23	εL=0.6686 10; εM+=0.3314 10
(130.5 12)	636.861	42.6 21	6.251 25	εK=0.009 4; εL=0.6729 20; εM+=0.3184 20
(144.3 12)	623.10	0.62 5	8.22 4	εK=0.078 8; εL=0.632 5; εM+=0.289 3
(263.0 <sup>#</sup> 12)	504.448	2.3 21	7.8 <sup>1u</sup> 4	εK=0.209 3; εL=0.5385 19; εM+=0.2522 12
(295.6 12)	471.810	26 6	7.62 10	εK=0.5782 14; εL=0.3022 9; εM+=0.1195 5

<sup>†</sup> Deduced from the requirement of an intensity balance at each level.

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

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$^{241}\text{Cm}$   $\varepsilon$  decay **1974Po08** (continued)

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$\varepsilon$  radiations (continued)

‡ For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.990.

# Existence of this branch is questionable.

γ(241Am)

I<sub>γ</sub> normalization: Photon intensities per 100 ε decays are obtained from the requirement that ΣI(γ+ce)=100 for transitions feeding the g.s. band, namely, the g.s., 41, and 94 levels. With this normalization one gets Kα<sub>2</sub> x ray and Kα<sub>1</sub> x ray intensities of 22.4 20 and 36 4, respectively, in good agreement with the measured values listed above, and thus consistent with the assumption of negligible ε feeding to the g.s.

The γγ coincidence relationships shown on the decay scheme drawing are from 1974Po08.

X rays: 1974Po08

E(x ray) I(x ray)  
(% per ε decay)

102.024 20	23.2 14	Kα <sub>2</sub>	x ray
106.465 20	36.8 21	Kα <sub>1</sub>	x ray
119.255 30	4.5	Kβ <sub>3</sub>	x ray
120.274 30	9.4	Kβ <sub>1</sub>	x ray
123.750 30	3.8	Kβ <sub>2</sub>	x ray+Kβ <sub>4</sub> x ray
124.816 30	1.1	K-O <sub>23</sub>	x ray

<u>E<sub>γ</sub><sup>†</sup></u>	<u>I<sub>γ</sub><sup>‡c</sup></u>	<u>E<sub>i</sub>(level)</u>	<u>J<sub>i</sub><sup>π</sup></u>	<u>E<sub>f</sub></u>	<u>J<sub>f</sub><sup>π</sup></u>	<u>Mult.#</u>	<u>δ<sup>#b</sup></u>	<u>α<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>I<sub>(γ+ce)</sub><sup>c</sup></u>	<u>Comments</u>
15.228 2	0.0548 25	652.089	(1/2) <sup>-</sup>	636.861	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	M1+E2	0.0302 14	437 8	24.0 11	ce(M)/(γ+ce)=0.736 9 ce(N)/(γ+ce)=0.202 5; ce(O)/(γ+ce)=0.0505 12; ce(P)/(γ+ce)=0.00951 22; ce(Q)/(γ+ce)=0.000568 13 α(M)=322 6 α(N)=88.3 15; α(O)=22.1 4; α(P)=4.16 7; α(Q)=0.249 4 I <sub>γ</sub> : From I(γ+ce) and α. I <sub>(γ+ce)</sub> : From Ice(M) and (1+α)/ce(M)=1.357. The authors Ice values sum to 24.8 7; however, the intensities of the N1, N2, O1 and higher components had to be calculated, and one notes that Ice(P1)/Ice(M1)= 0.030 4 compared with the theoretical values of 0.0135 3 and 0.0154 3 for M1 and E2, respectively. Mult.: M1:M2:M3:N3:O2:P1=15.3 7:3.0 3:1.0 1:0.51 15:0.21 6:0.46 5.
29.02 5	0.030 6	652.089	(1/2) <sup>-</sup>	623.10	(1/2) <sup>+</sup>	[E1]		3.42		α(L)=2.54 4; α(M)=0.663 10 α(N)=0.177 3; α(O)=0.0404 6; α(P)=0.00542 8; α(Q)=0.0001288 19
32.639 3	0.21 3	504.448	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	471.810	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	M1+E2	0.124 4	220 5	45.0 13	ce(L)/(γ+ce)=0.741 12; ce(M)/(γ+ce)=0.188 6 ce(N)/(γ+ce)=0.0515 16; ce(O)/(γ+ce)=0.0128 4; ce(P)/(γ+ce)=0.00233 7; ce(Q)/(γ+ce)=0.000116 3

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<sup>241</sup>Cm  $\epsilon$  decay 1974Po08 (continued)

$\gamma(^{241}\text{Am})$ (continued)										
$E_\gamma$ <sup>†</sup>	$I_\gamma$ <sup>‡c</sup>	$E_i$ (level)	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Mult.#	$\delta$ <sup>#b</sup>	$\alpha$ <sup>a</sup>	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ <sup>c</sup>	Comments
41.176 3	0.017 4	41.176	7/2 <sup>-</sup>	0.0	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	M1+E2	0.486 23	295 17		<p><math>\alpha(L)=163</math> 4; <math>\alpha(M)=41.4</math> 10  <math>\alpha(N)=11.4</math> 3; <math>\alpha(O)=2.82</math> 6; <math>\alpha(P)=0.513</math> 11; <math>\alpha(Q)=0.0257</math> 4                      Mult.: L1:L2:L3:M1:M2:M3:M4:M5:N1:N2:N3:N4:N5:O1:                      O2:O3:P1:=24.7 13:7.9 4: 4.9 2:5.6 3:1.50 18:0.94 14:9:  <math>\leq 0.04</math>: <math>\leq 0.03</math>:1.71 8:0.47 4:0.28 4: <math>\leq 0.08</math>: <math>\leq 0.08</math>:0.39                      2:0.16 2:0.08 2:0.12 2.  <math>I_\gamma</math>: The calculated value from <math>I_{(\gamma+ce)}</math> and <math>\alpha</math> is 0.204 9.  <math>I_{(\gamma+ce)}</math>: From sum of Ice and <math>I_\gamma</math>.  <math>\alpha(L)=216</math> 13; <math>\alpha(M)=59</math> 4  <math>\alpha(N)=16.2</math> 10; <math>\alpha(O)=3.90</math> 23; <math>\alpha(P)=0.64</math> 4; <math>\alpha(Q)=0.01151</math>                      20                      Mult.: L1:L2:L3:M1:M2:=0.90 19:1.76 16:1.20 6:0.16                      5:0.42 5.  <math>I_{(\gamma+ce)}</math>: From the measured <math>I_\gamma</math>, and the deduced <math>\alpha</math> one                      gets <math>I_{(\gamma+ce)}=5.0</math> 12 compared with a feeding of the 41                      level of <math>\Sigma I_{(\gamma+ce)}=6.5</math> 3.  <math>ce(K)/(\gamma+ce)=0.728</math> 7; <math>ce(L)/(\gamma+ce)=0.151</math> 3;  <math>ce(M)/(\gamma+ce)=0.0368</math> 7  <math>ce(N)/(\gamma+ce)=0.01005</math> 20; <math>ce(O)/(\gamma+ce)=0.00253</math> 5;  <math>ce(P)/(\gamma+ce)=0.000483</math> 10; <math>ce(Q)/(\gamma+ce)=3.06 \times 10^{-5}</math> 6  <math>\alpha(K)=10.15</math> 15; <math>\alpha(L)=2.10</math> 3; <math>\alpha(M)=0.512</math> 8  <math>\alpha(N)=0.1401</math> 20; <math>\alpha(O)=0.0353</math> 5; <math>\alpha(P)=0.00674</math> 10;  <math>\alpha(Q)=0.000427</math> 6                      Mult.: K:L1:L2:L3:M1:M2:N1:N2:N3:O1:O23:P1=33.0                      16:7.7 4:1.00 7:0.056 11: 1.85 8:0.27 9:0.56 3:0.082 22:  <math>\leq 0.02</math>:0.153 14: <math>\leq 0.02</math>:0.054 22.  <math>\delta</math>: From L3/L1 and L3/L2. All other ratios give only                      upper limits, the largest being 0.20.  <math>I_{(\gamma+ce)}, \delta, \alpha</math>: The adopted <math>I_{(\gamma+ce)}=45.0</math> 16 is from the sum                      of Ice and <math>I_\gamma</math>. The <math>\delta</math> value gives <math>\alpha=12.94</math> which, along                      with the measured <math>I_\gamma</math> value of 3.9 2, gives <math>I_{(\gamma+ce)}=54</math>                      3. The difference between these two values of <math>I_{(\gamma+ce)}</math>                      lies with Ice(K). From <math>K/L=4.84</math> 10 one expects                      Ice(K)=42.4 21, compared with the experimental value                      of 33.0 16. Expressed another way, <math>\alpha(K)_{exp}</math> is 22% 6                      lower than the theoretical value. See the authors'                      comment on this discrepancy. From an intensity balance                      at the 504 level, one gets an upper limit on  <math>I_{(\gamma+ce)}(132\gamma)</math> of 47.4 13. This <math>I_{(\gamma+ce)}</math>, along with <math>I_\gamma</math>,                      gives an upper limit on <math>\alpha</math> of 11.2 6, corresponding to  <math>\delta \geq 0.53</math> 10, a value inconsistent with those from the ce                      ratios (excluding the K shell), all of which are <math>&lt; 0.2</math>. The                      smaller than expected Ice(K) leads to consistency with                      the intensity balance, but at the same time leads to an <math>\alpha</math>                      anomaly that needs to be investigated.</p>
132.413 7	3.9 2	636.861	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	504.448	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	M1+E2	0.061 +13-17	12.94	45.0 16	

<sup>241</sup>Cm ε decay **1974Po08** (continued)

γ(<sup>241</sup>Am) (continued)

$E_\gamma$ †	$I_\gamma$ ‡c	$E_i$ (level)	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Mult. #	$\delta$ #b	$\alpha^a$	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ c	Comments
147.67 3	0.0132 12	652.089	(1/2) <sup>-</sup>	504.448	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	[E2]		3.08		<p><math>\alpha(K)=0.185\ 3</math>; <math>\alpha(L)=2.10\ 3</math>; <math>\alpha(M)=0.589\ 9</math>  <math>\alpha(N)=0.1629\ 23</math>; <math>\alpha(O)=0.0390\ 6</math>; <math>\alpha(P)=0.00631\ 9</math>;  <math>\alpha(Q)=3.40\times 10^{-5}\ 5</math>  <math>I_\gamma</math>: From Ice(L2)=0.0170 15 and <math>\alpha(L2)=1.292\ 19</math>. The authors give Ice(L2)=0.027 10 and Ice(L3)≤0.011. The evaluator has used the L2/L3 theory value for E2 of 1.85 4 to deduce Ice(L2)≤0.020 and thus Ice(L2)=0.017 to 0.020. The evaluator adopts Ice(L2)=0.0185 15 which, in the evaluators' units, becomes 0.0170 15.                      Mult.: K:L1:L2:L3= ≤0.33; ≤0.01:0.027 10: ≤0.011.  <math>\alpha(K)=0.1519\ 24</math>; <math>\alpha(L)=0.0353\ 6</math>; <math>\alpha(M)=0.00866\ 14</math>  <math>\alpha(N)=0.00234\ 4</math>; <math>\alpha(O)=0.000572\ 9</math>; <math>\alpha(P)=9.92\times 10^{-5}\ 16</math>; <math>\alpha(Q)=4.22\times 10^{-6}\ 7</math>  <math>\alpha(K)=0.1255\ 18</math>; <math>\alpha(L)=0.0285\ 4</math>; <math>\alpha(M)=0.00699\ 10</math>  <math>\alpha(N)=0.00189\ 3</math>; <math>\alpha(O)=0.000463\ 7</math>; <math>\alpha(P)=8.08\times 10^{-5}\ 12</math>; <math>\alpha(Q)=3.52\times 10^{-6}\ 5</math>  <math>ce(K)/(\gamma+ce)=0.678\ 7</math>; <math>ce(L)/(\gamma+ce)=0.145\ 3</math>;  <math>ce(M)/(\gamma+ce)=0.0355\ 8</math>  <math>ce(N)/(\gamma+ce)=0.00972\ 20</math>; <math>ce(O)/(\gamma+ce)=0.00244\ 5</math>;  <math>ce(P)/(\gamma+ce)=0.000463\ 10</math>; <math>ce(Q)/(\gamma+ce)=2.83\times 10^{-5}\ 7</math>  <math>\alpha(K)=5.26\ 10</math>; <math>\alpha(L)=1.122\ 16</math>; <math>\alpha(M)=0.276\ 4</math>  <math>\alpha(N)=0.0754\ 11</math>; <math>\alpha(O)=0.0189\ 3</math>; <math>\alpha(P)=0.00359\ 5</math>;  <math>\alpha(Q)=0.000219\ 4</math>                      Mult.: K:L1:L2:L3:M1:M2:N1:N2:O1:P1=14.0 7:2.95 15:0.49 3:0.068 19:0.75 6: 0.14 6:0.20 2:0.044 9:0.07 2: ≤0.04.  <math>I_{(\gamma+ce),\alpha}</math>: <math>I_{(\gamma+ce)}</math> is from a sum of Ice and <math>I_\gamma</math>. <math>\delta</math> gives <math>\alpha=6.75\ 12</math>, which, along with <math>I_\gamma</math>, gives <math>I_{(\gamma+ce)}=23.2\ 16</math>, compared with the experimental sum of 20.2 7. Similarly as for the 132γ, <math>\alpha(K)\exp(165\gamma)</math> is smaller than the theoretical value, in this case by 15% 7. See the authors' comment on this discrepancy.</p>
151.4 @ 4	≈0.02	623.10	(1/2) <sup>+</sup>	471.810	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	[E1]		0.199		
164.8 @ 2	0.44 9	205.883	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	41.176	7/2 <sup>-</sup>	[E1]		0.1635		
165.049 8	3.0 2	636.861	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	471.810	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	M1+E2	0.21 3	6.75 12	20.2 8	
180.277 8	0.48 4	652.089	(1/2) <sup>-</sup>	471.810	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	M1(+E2)	<0.25	5.31 14		<p><math>\alpha(K)=4.15\ 14</math>; <math>\alpha(L)=0.868\ 13</math>; <math>\alpha(M)=0.212\ 4</math>  <math>\alpha(N)=0.0581\ 9</math>; <math>\alpha(O)=0.01460\ 21</math>; <math>\alpha(P)=0.00278\ 4</math>;  <math>\alpha(Q)=0.000172\ 6</math>                      Mult.: K:L1:M1=2.09 11:0.42 2:0.104 15.  <math>\alpha(K)=0.0761\ 11</math>; <math>\alpha(L)=0.01647\ 23</math>; <math>\alpha(M)=0.00402\ 6</math>  <math>\alpha(N)=0.001091\ 16</math>; <math>\alpha(O)=0.000268\ 4</math>; <math>\alpha(P)=4.75\times 10^{-5}\ 7</math>;  <math>\alpha(Q)=2.19\times 10^{-6}\ 3</math>                      Mult.: K:L1::L2=22 2:0.031 5:0.015 5.</p>
205.879 13	2.70 15	205.883	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	0.0	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	E1		0.0980		

<sup>241</sup>Cm ε decay 1974Po08 (continued)

$\gamma(^{241}\text{Am})$  (continued)

$E_\gamma$ †	$I_\gamma$ ‡c	$E_i$ (level)	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Mult.#	$\delta$ #b	$\alpha^a$	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ c	Comments
265.922 12	0.40 4	471.810	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	205.883	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	[E1]&		0.0552	2.6 2	ce(K)/(γ+ce)=0.0410 6; ce(L)/(γ+ce)=0.00847 12; ce(M)/(γ+ce)=0.00206 3 ce(N)/(γ+ce)=0.000560 8; ce(O)/(γ+ce)=0.0001380 20; ce(P)/(γ+ce)=2.48×10 <sup>-5</sup> 4; ce(Q)/(γ+ce)=1.217×10 <sup>-6</sup> 17 α(K)=0.0433 6; α(L)=0.00894 13; α(M)=0.00218 3 α(N)=0.000590 9; α(O)=0.0001456 21; α(P)=2.62×10 <sup>-5</sup> 4; α(Q)=1.284×10 <sup>-6</sup> 18 Mult.: K:L1:L2:L3:M1:M2=1.74 18:0.35 3:0.15 3; ≤0.02:0.12 2:0.023 14. $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ : From sum of Ice and I <sub>γ</sub> .
298.57 5	0.08 2	504.448	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	205.883	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	[E1]&		0.0429	0.14 4	ce(K)/(γ+ce)=0.0324 5; ce(L)/(γ+ce)=0.00655 10; ce(M)/(γ+ce)=0.001594 23 ce(N)/(γ+ce)=0.000433 6; ce(O)/(γ+ce)=0.0001068 15; ce(P)/(γ+ce)=1.93×10 <sup>-5</sup> 3; ce(Q)/(γ+ce)=9.73×10 <sup>-7</sup> 14 α(K)=0.0338 5; α(L)=0.00684 10; α(M)=0.001662 24 α(N)=0.000451 7; α(O)=0.0001114 16; α(P)=2.02×10 <sup>-5</sup> 3; α(Q)=1.015×10 <sup>-6</sup> 15 $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ : From sum of Ice and I <sub>γ</sub> .
410.8 1	0.087 9	504.448	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	93.65	9/2 <sup>-</sup>	[E2]		0.0910		α(K)=0.0452 7; α(L)=0.0335 5; α(M)=0.00905 13 α(N)=0.00249 4; α(O)=0.000606 9; α(P)=0.0001044 15; α(Q)=2.31×10 <sup>-6</sup> 4
417.24 4	0.66 4	623.10	(1/2 <sup>+</sup> )	205.883	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	E2		0.0874		α(K)=0.0440 7; α(L)=0.0318 5; α(M)=0.00857 12 α(N)=0.00236 4; α(O)=0.000573 8; α(P)=9.89×10 <sup>-5</sup> 14; α(Q)=2.23×10 <sup>-6</sup> 4 Mult.: Ice(K)=0.040 16. α(K)exp=0.056 23 gives mult=E2(+M1) with δ>3.1. The placement in the level scheme requires ΔJ=2.
430 1	≈0.04	636.861	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	205.883	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	[E1]		0.0200		α(K)=0.01598 24; α(L)=0.00306 5; α(M)=0.000739 11 α(N)=0.000201 3; α(O)=4.99×10 <sup>-5</sup> 8; α(P)=9.17×10 <sup>-6</sup> 14; α(Q)=4.97×10 <sup>-7</sup> 8
430.634 20	4.10 20	471.810	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	41.176	7/2 <sup>-</sup>	E2		0.0805		α(K)=0.0416 6; α(L)=0.0285 4; α(M)=0.00767 11 α(N)=0.00211 3; α(O)=0.000514 8; α(P)=8.88×10 <sup>-5</sup> 13; α(Q)=2.08×10 <sup>-6</sup> 3
447.35 4	0.120 15	653.23	3/2 <sup>+</sup>	205.883	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	M1+E2	<0.77	0.37 7		Mult.: K:L1=0.208 13:0.034 8. α(K)exp=0.047 4. α(K)=0.29 6; α(L)=0.061 9; α(M)=0.0149 19 α(N)=0.0041 6; α(O)=0.00102 14; α(P)=0.00019 3; α(Q)=1.17×10 <sup>-5</sup> 23 Mult.: α(K)exp=0.30 8.
463.273 20	1.24 8	504.448	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	41.176	7/2 <sup>-</sup>	M1+E2&		0.23 17	1.52 13	ce(K)/(γ+ce)=0.14 10; ce(L)/(γ+ce)=0.034 17; ce(M)/(γ+ce)=0.009 4 ce(N)/(γ+ce)=0.0024 11; ce(O)/(γ+ce)=0.0006 3;

<sup>241</sup>Cm  $\epsilon$  decay 1974Po08 (continued)

$\gamma(^{241}\text{Am})$  (continued)

$E_\gamma$ †	$I_\gamma$ ‡c	$E_i$ (level)	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Mult.#	$\delta^{#b}$	$\alpha^a$	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}^c$	Comments
										ce(P)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=0.00011 6; ce(Q)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=6.E-6 5 $\alpha(K)$ =0.18 14; $\alpha(L)$ =0.042 21; $\alpha(M)$ =0.011 5 $\alpha(N)$ =0.0029 13; $\alpha(O)$ =0.0007 4; $\alpha(P)$ =0.00013 7; $\alpha(Q)$ =7.E-6 6 $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ : From sum of Ice and $I_\gamma$ . Mult.: K:L1=0.242 18:0.035 8.
464.36 @ 8	0.086 14	670.24	3/2 <sup>+</sup>	205.883	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	M1+E2	1.5 +17-5	0.17 8		$\alpha(K)$ =0.12 6; $\alpha(L)$ =0.034 9; $\alpha(M)$ =0.0088 21 $\alpha(N)$ =0.0024 6; $\alpha(O)$ =0.00059 15; $\alpha(P)$ =0.00011 3; $\alpha(Q)$ =5.1×10 <sup>-6</sup> 24 Mult.: $\alpha(K)_{\text{exp}}$ =0.12 6.
471.805 20	72 3	471.810	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	0.0	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	M1+E2&		0.22 16	87 5	ce(K)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=0.14 10; ce(L)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=0.033 16; ce(M)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=0.008 4 ce(N)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=0.0023 11; ce(O)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=0.0006 3; ce(P)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=0.00010 6; ce(Q)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=6.E-6 5 $\alpha(K)$ =0.17 14; $\alpha(L)$ =0.040 20; $\alpha(M)$ =0.010 5 $\alpha(N)$ =0.0028 12; $\alpha(O)$ =0.0007 4; $\alpha(P)$ =0.00013 7; $\alpha(Q)$ =7.E-6 6 Mult.: K:L1:L2:L3:M1:M2:N1:N2:N3:O1=13.1 4:1.91 9:0.38 2: ≤0.08: 0.46 3:0.14 3:0.135 12: ≤0.005:0.052 15. $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ : From sum of Ice and $I_\gamma$ .
504.45 3	0.60 4	504.448	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	0.0	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	M1+E2&		0.18 13	0.67 4	ce(K)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=0.12 9; ce(L)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=0.028 14; ce(M)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=0.007 4 ce(N)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=0.0019 9; ce(O)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=0.00048 23; ce(P)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=9.E-5 5; ce(Q)/( $\gamma+ce$ )=5.E-6 4 $\alpha(K)$ =0.14 11; $\alpha(L)$ =0.033 17; $\alpha(M)$ =0.008 4 $\alpha(N)$ =0.0023 11; $\alpha(O)$ =0.0006 3; $\alpha(P)$ =0.00011 6; $\alpha(Q)$ =6.E-6 5 $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ : From sum of Ice and $I_\gamma$ .
595.8 3	0.015 3	636.861	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	41.176	7/2 <sup>-</sup>	[E2]		0.0373		$\alpha(K)$ =0.0236 4; $\alpha(L)$ =0.01010 15; $\alpha(M)$ =0.00265 4 $\alpha(N)$ =0.000728 11; $\alpha(O)$ =0.000178 3; $\alpha(P)$ =3.17×10 <sup>-5</sup> 5; $\alpha(Q)$ =1.050×10 <sup>-6</sup> 15
623.1 3	0.012 3	623.10	(1/2 <sup>+</sup> )	0.0	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	[M2]		0.433		$\alpha(K)$ =0.322 5; $\alpha(L)$ =0.0821 12; $\alpha(M)$ =0.0207 3 $\alpha(N)$ =0.00571 8; $\alpha(O)$ =0.001435 21; $\alpha(P)$ =0.000272 4; $\alpha(Q)$ =1.650×10 <sup>-5</sup> 24
636.88 3	1.55 11	636.861	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	0.0	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	M1+E2	0.59 18	0.133 16		$\alpha(K)$ =0.104 13; $\alpha(L)$ =0.0217 21; $\alpha(M)$ =0.0053 5 $\alpha(N)$ =0.00145 14; $\alpha(O)$ =0.00036 4; $\alpha(P)$ =6.9×10 <sup>-5</sup> 7; $\alpha(Q)$ =4.2×10 <sup>-6</sup> 5 $\delta$ : From $\alpha(K)_{\text{exp}}$ . $\alpha(L)_{\text{exp}}$ gives $\delta$ =0.60 46. Mult.: K:L1=0.176 18:0.030 8.
652.1 4	0.04 1	652.089	(1/2 <sup>-</sup> )	0.0	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	[E2]		0.0306		$\alpha(K)$ =0.0201 3; $\alpha(L)$ =0.00777 11; $\alpha(M)$ =0.00202 3 $\alpha(N)$ =0.000555 8; $\alpha(O)$ =0.0001364 20; $\alpha(P)$ =2.44×10 <sup>-5</sup> 4; $\alpha(Q)$ =8.76×10 <sup>-7</sup> 13

<sup>241</sup>Cm  $\epsilon$  decay **1974Po08** (continued)

$\gamma(^{241}\text{Am})$  (continued)

$E_\gamma$ †	$I_\gamma$ ‡ <sup>c</sup>	$E_i$ (level)	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Mult.#	$\alpha^a$	Comments
653.2 2	0.15 1	653.23	3/2 <sup>+</sup>	0.0	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	[E1]	0.00898	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.00724$ 11; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.001313$ 19; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.000316$ 5 $\alpha(\text{N})=8.57 \times 10^{-5}$ 12; $\alpha(\text{O})=2.14 \times 10^{-5}$ 3; $\alpha(\text{P})=3.99 \times 10^{-6}$ 6; $\alpha(\text{Q})=2.32 \times 10^{-7}$ 4
670.2 2	0.58 4	670.24	3/2 <sup>+</sup>	0.0	5/2 <sup>-</sup>	[E1]	0.00856	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.00691$ 10; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.001250$ 18; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.000300$ 5 $\alpha(\text{N})=8.16 \times 10^{-5}$ 12; $\alpha(\text{O})=2.04 \times 10^{-5}$ 3; $\alpha(\text{P})=3.80 \times 10^{-6}$ 6; $\alpha(\text{Q})=2.22 \times 10^{-7}$ 4

† From [1974Po08](#).

‡ From [1974Po08](#), except where calculated from ce data as noted.

# From subshell ratios and  $\alpha$  data of [1974Po08](#) as reanalyzed by the evaluator using the “frozen orbital hole” internal conversion coefficient calculations of [2008Ki07](#). The authors’ Ice data have been normalized to the  $I_\gamma$  data by requiring  $I_\gamma$  for the 132.4, 165.0, and 205.9 transitions to equal the  $I_\gamma$  calculated from the ce data. The 132.4 and 165.0 keV K lines were not used in the normalization due to apparent disparities in the  $\alpha$  (see author’s explanation in [1974Po08](#). Multi-polarities and mixing ratios for these transitions have been deduced from subshell ratios. The ce data given below are the authors’ values from their Table II. In their analysis, these are intensities per 100  $\epsilon$  decays, as are the  $I_\gamma$  values from their Table I, adopted here. The evaluator’s reanalysis requires that the ce intensities be lowered by the factor 1/1.09 in order to remain as intensities per 100 decays. Where the ce data have been used to obtain  $\alpha$  values,  $I_\gamma$  values, or summed to obtain total intensities, they have been lowered by this factor.

@ Transition observed only in  $\gamma\gamma$  coincidence.

& Probable anomalous conversion. See [1974Po08](#) for discussion and for calculation of penetration effects.

<sup>a</sup> [Additional information 1](#).

<sup>b</sup> If No value given it was assumed  $\delta=1.00$  for E2/M1.

<sup>c</sup> For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.990 1.

∞



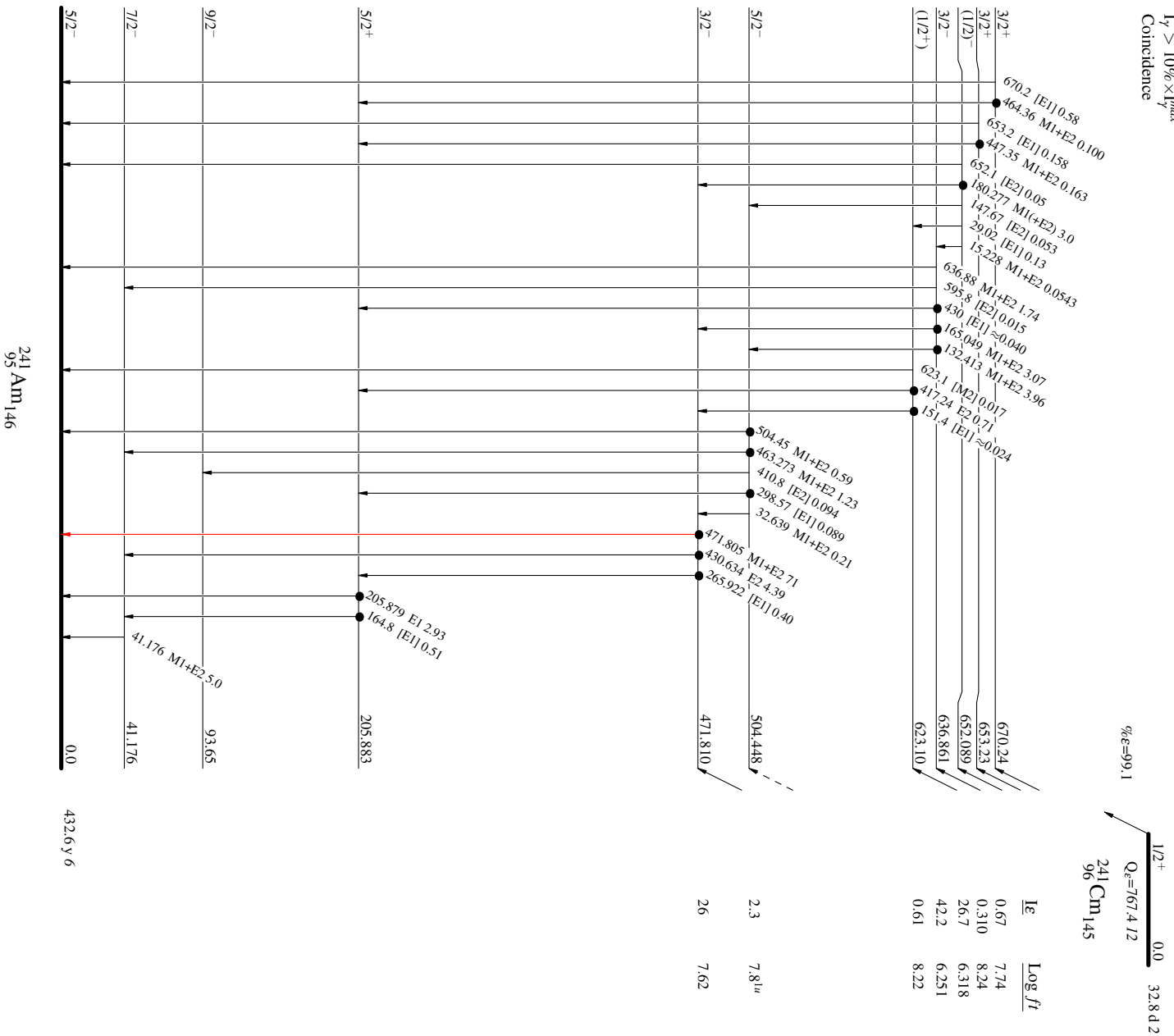
<sup>241</sup>Cm ε decay 1974P008

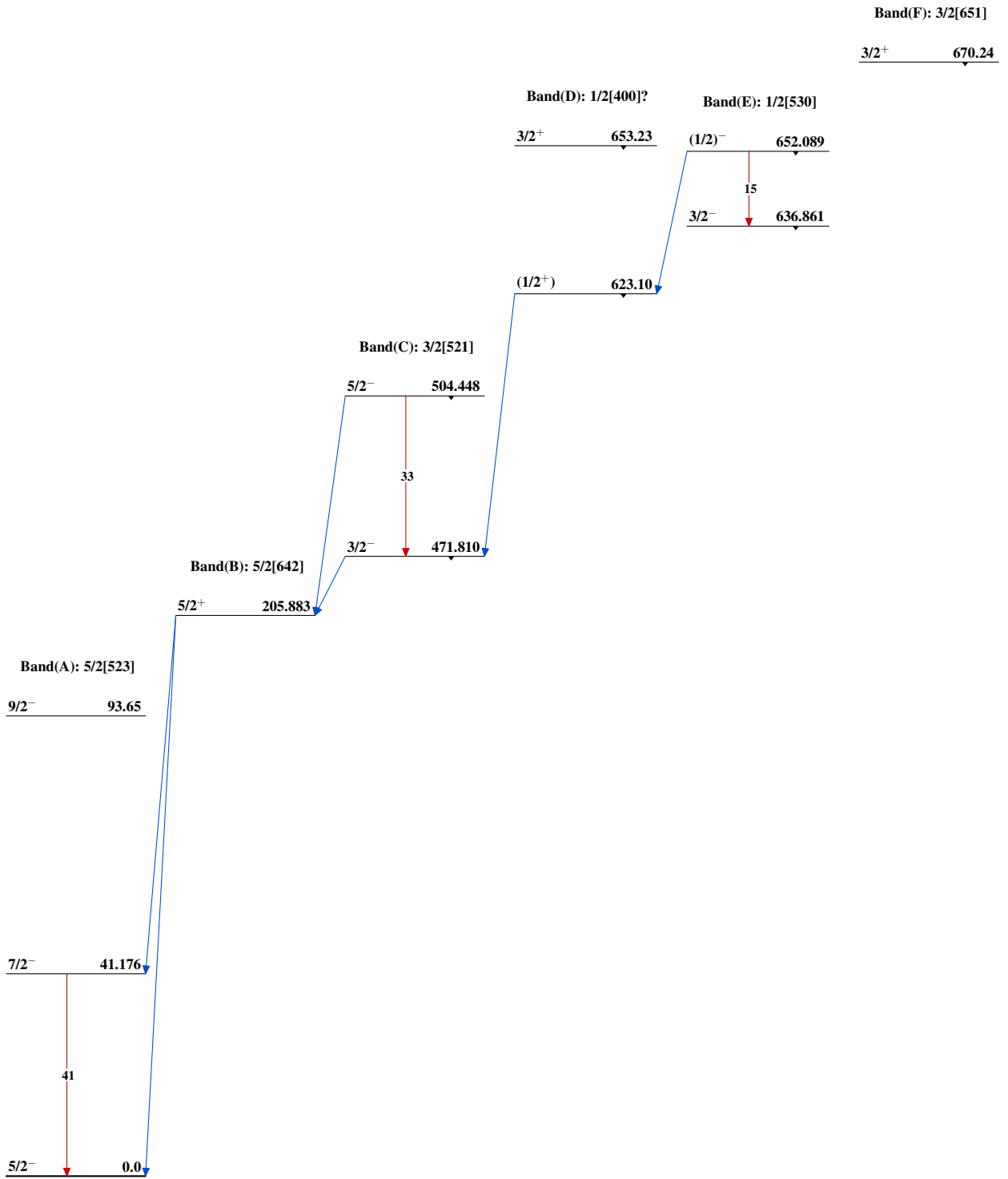
Legend

- ↖  $I_\gamma < 2\% \times I_{\max}$
- ↗  $I_\gamma > 10\% \times I_{\max}$
- ↔  $I_\gamma > 10\% \times I_{\max}$
- Coincidence

Decay Scheme

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



$^{241}\text{Cm}$   $\epsilon$  decay 1974Po08 $^{241}_{95}\text{Am}_{146}$