

$^{244}\text{Am}$   $\beta^-$  decay (10.1 h) 1984Ho02

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	C. D. Nesaraja	NDS 146, 387 (2017)	31-Aug-2017

Parent:  $^{244}\text{Am}$ :  $E=0.0$ ;  $J^\pi=(6^-)$ ;  $T_{1/2}=10.1$  h  $I$ ;  $Q(\beta^-)=1427.3$   $IO$ ;  $\% \beta^-$  decay=100.0

**1984Ho02:**  $^{244}\text{Am}$  was produced by neutron irradiation on  $^{243}\text{Am}$  High Flux Reactor of the Institut Laue-Langevin at Grenoble.  $\gamma$  ray energies and intensities were measured with two curved-crystal spectrometers. Conversion electron data were measured with the beta spectrometer.

**1963Ha29:**  $^{244}\text{Am}$  was produced by neutron irradiation on  $^{243}\text{Am}$  at the DR3 reactor at Riso National Laboratory in Denmark. The irradiation was followed by radiochemical separation to extract the  $^{244}\text{Am}$ . Delayed coincidence technique between  $\beta$  particles and conversion electron was used to determine the half-life for decay of the 1042 keV isomeric state using a plastic scintillator.

Angular correlations were performed using a NaI(Tl) detector for the 746-154  $\gamma$  cascade at  $90^\circ$ ,  $135^\circ$ , and  $180^\circ$ .

**1967Sc34:**  $^{244}\text{Am}$  was produced by neutron irradiation on  $^{243}\text{Am}$ . Gammas from the decay were measured with a Ge detector.

Intensities relative to the 744 $\gamma$  were measured for the 99.3 $\gamma$ , 153.7 $\gamma$  and the 205  $\gamma$ .

**1962Va08:**  $^{244}\text{Am}$  was produced by neutron irradiation on enriched  $^{243}\text{Am}$  at the Argonne Reactor CP-5. The decay of the chemically purified  $^{244}\text{Am}$  was measured by  $\gamma$  singles and  $\gamma\gamma$  and X-ray coincidence methods using the Tl activated NaI detector.  $\gamma\beta$  coincidence were observed using scintillation counting techniques The conversion electron data were measured with a propane flow-type proportional counter with two different types of end windows.

**1962Ch19:**  $^{244}\text{Am}$  was produced by neutron irradiation on  $^{243}\text{Am}$  at the DR2 reactor at Riso National Laboratory in Denmark.  $\gamma$  rays and electrons were measured using the Naton scintillator. Half life of the 42.9 keV level was determined by the delayed coincidence technique between  $\gamma$  rays and conversion electron lines.

The decay scheme is given as constructed by **1962Va08**, and confirmed by **1984Ho02**.

 $^{244}\text{Cm}$  Levels

E(level) <sup>†</sup>	$J^\pi$	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
0.0	$0^+$	18.11 y 3	$T_{1/2}$ : From Adopted Levels.
42.957 9	$2^+$	97 ps 5	$T_{1/2}$ : From delayed coincidence technique between $\gamma$ rays and conversion electron lines by <b>1962Ch19</b> .
142.340 $IO$	$4^+$		
296.204 $IO$	$6^+$		
501.779 $II$	$8^+$		
1040.181 $II$	$6^+$	34 ms 2	$T_{1/2}$ : From decay curve measurements in delayed coincidence between $\beta$ particles and conversion electrons ( <b>1963Ha29</b> ).

<sup>†</sup> From Adopted Levels.

 $\beta^-$  radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^-$ <sup>†</sup>	Log $ft$	Comments
(387.1 $IO$ )	1040.181	100	5.628 6	av $E\beta=109.60$ 32 E(decay): 387 measured by <b>1962Va08</b> .

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

<sup>244</sup>Am β<sup>-</sup> decay (10.1 h) 1984Ho02 (continued)

γ(<sup>244</sup>Cm)

I<sub>γ</sub> normalization: From intensity balance at the 1040-keV level: I<sub>β</sub>(to 1040 level)=ΣI(γ+ce) for γ's from 1040 level=100%. The parent decays only to the 1040 level (1984Ho02, 1963Ha29, 1962Va08).

<u>E<sub>γ</sub></u> <sup>‡</sup>	<u>I<sub>γ</sub></u> <sup>#&amp;</sup>	<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> <sup>@</sup>	<u>α<sup>†</sup></u>	<u>Comments</u>
42.965 10	≈0.0048	42.957	2 <sup>+</sup>	0.0	0 <sup>+</sup>	E2	1050	α(L)=760 11; α(M)=214 3 α(N)=59.5 9; α(O)=14.38 21; α(P)=2.35 4; α(Q)=0.00578 9 I <sub>γ</sub> : I <sub>γ</sub> listed in 1984Ho02 was calculated from the experimental electron intensities (which include beta decay activities from the 26 <sup>-</sup> minute <sup>244</sup> Am) and theoretical conversion coefficients. The evaluator has deduced the I <sub>γ</sub> from the requirement that I(γ+ce)(42.965γ)=100% which gives I(γ+ce)(42.965γ)=0.0048 10. In addition, from intensity balance I(γ+ce)(42.965γ)=I(γ+ce)(99.383γ)=4.7 9, one obtains I <sub>γ</sub> (42.965γ)=0.0044 8. Ice(L2): Ice(L3):Ice(M2):Ice(M3):Ice(N2): Ice(N3)= 920 450:608 200:118 25:92 20:53 9:22 6 (1984Ho02). These values were listed by 1984Ho02 as the experimental conversion coefficients. Since the photon intensity was calculated from theoretical conversion coefficients, they are quoted here as relative ce intensities. Ice L <sub>12</sub> /Ice L <sub>3</sub> =1.4 (1962Va08). α(L)=13.93 20; α(M)=3.94 6 α(N)=1.095 16; α(O)=0.265 4; α(P)=0.0441 7; α(Q)=0.000180 3 α(L1)exp=0.46 11, α(L2)exp=8.3 19, α(L3)exp=5.1 11, α(M2)exp=2.6 6, α(M3)exp=1.6 4, α(N2)exp=1.25 27, α(N3)exp=0.66 15 (1984Ho02). Ice L <sub>12</sub> /Ice L <sub>3</sub> =1.7, α(total)exp=20 (1962Va08). α(K)=0.1741 25; α(L)=1.90 3; α(M)=0.536 8 α(N)=0.1492 21; α(O)=0.0362 5; α(P)=0.00610 9; α(Q)=3.92×10 <sup>-5</sup> 6 α(L1)exp=0.26 6, α(L2)exp=1.27 28, α(L3)exp=0.69 15, α(M1)exp=0.08 4, α(M2)exp=0.37 8, α(M3)exp=0.25 5, α(N2)exp=0.15 3, α(N3)exp=0.20 4 (1984Ho02). K/L=0.09, α(K)exp=0.19, α(L) exp=2.1, total Ice=50% (1962Va08). α(K)=0.1409 20; α(L)=0.541 8; α(M)=0.1514 22 α(N)=0.0421 6; α(O)=0.01025 15; α(P)=0.001746 25; α(Q)=1.644×10 <sup>-5</sup> 23 Ice(L)=0.1% (1962Va08). α(K)=0.0292 4; α(L)=0.01492 21; α(M)=0.00396 6 α(N)=0.001096 16; α(O)=0.000271 4; α(P)=4.93×10 <sup>-5</sup> 7; α(Q)=1.637×10 <sup>-6</sup> 23 Ice(K)=0.02% (1962Va08), Ice(K)=0.019% (1963Ha29).
99.383 4	0.23 4	142.340	4 <sup>+</sup>	42.957	2 <sup>+</sup>	E2	19.3	
153.863 2	0.82 16	296.204	6 <sup>+</sup>	142.340	4 <sup>+</sup>	E2	2.81	
205.575 4	0.017 4	501.779	8 <sup>+</sup>	296.204	6 <sup>+</sup>	[E2]	0.887	
538.400 16	0.033 7	1040.181	6 <sup>+</sup>	501.779	8 <sup>+</sup>	[E2]	0.0495	

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

$^{244}\text{Am} \beta^-$  decay (10.1 h) **1984Ho02** (continued) $\gamma(^{244}\text{Cm})$  (continued)

$E_\gamma$ <sup>‡</sup>	$I_\gamma$ <sup>#&amp;</sup>	$E_i(\text{level})$	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Mult. <sup>@</sup>	$\delta$	$\alpha^\dagger$	Comments
743.971 5	3.3 9	1040.181	6 <sup>+</sup>	296.204	6 <sup>+</sup>	M1+E2	-0.92 5	0.077 3	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.0593$ 24; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.0130$ 4; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.00321$ 10 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.00088$ 3; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.000223$ 7; $\alpha(\text{P})=4.34 \times 10^{-5}$ 14; $\alpha(\text{Q})=2.86 \times 10^{-6}$ 11 $A_2=-0.050$ 12, $A_4=0.059$ 15 for (744 $\gamma$ )(154 $\gamma$ )( $\theta$ ) cascade (1963Ha29). $\delta$ : from $\gamma\gamma(\theta)$ data of 1963Ha29 (Author had used the Rose phase convention) . Others: $\delta \leq 1.1$ from $\alpha(\text{K})\text{exp}=0.08$ 2, $\alpha(\text{L}1)\text{exp}=0.012$ 4, $\alpha(\text{L}2)\text{exp}=0.003$ 1 (1984Ho02). $\delta=0.9$ +4-3 from $\alpha(\text{K}/\text{L})=4.5$ , $\alpha(\text{K})\text{exp}=0.06$ , $\alpha(\text{L})\text{exp}=0.01$ with a 10 % uncertainty, (1962Va08). total Ice=5.8% (1962Va08), Ice(K)=4.5% (1963Ha29).
897.848 7	1.4 4	1040.181	6 <sup>+</sup>	142.340	4 <sup>+</sup>	E2		0.01697	$\alpha(\text{K})=0.01215$ 17; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.00358$ 5; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.000912$ 13 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.000251$ 4; $\alpha(\text{O})=6.29 \times 10^{-5}$ 9; $\alpha(\text{P})=1.186 \times 10^{-5}$ 17; $\alpha(\text{Q})=5.93 \times 10^{-7}$ 9 $\alpha(\text{K})\text{exp}=0.012$ 4. The electron intensity was used as a calibration point for the measured $\gamma$ and electron intensities (1984Ho02). K/L=3.3, $\alpha(\text{K})\text{exp}=0.01$ , $\alpha(\text{L})\text{exp}=0.003$ , total Ice=0.41% (1962Va08), Ice(K)=0.30% (1963Ha29).

<sup>†</sup> Additional information 1.

<sup>‡</sup> From measurements of 1984Ho02. Earlier measurements: 1962Va08, 1967Sc34.

<sup>#</sup> Photon intensities measured by 1984Ho02 following  $^{243}\text{Am}(n,\gamma)$ , and given as per 100 neutron captures. Other measured photon intensities: 1962Va08, 1967Sc34.

<sup>@</sup> From conversion electron measurements of 1984Ho02 and 1962Va08.

<sup>&</sup> For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 20 4.

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## Decay Scheme

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

Legend

