

^{58}Zn ε decay (86 ms) [2005Ka46,1998Jo18](#)

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
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Parent: ^{58}Zn : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=0^+$; $T_{1/2}=86$ ms 8; $Q(\varepsilon)=9364$ 50; $\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+$ decay=100.0

^{58}Zn - $T_{1/2}$: Weighted average of 90 ms 8 ([2009Fu15](#)), 83 ms 10 ([2005Ka46](#)), 83 ms 10 ([2002Lo13](#)), 86 ms 18 ([1998Jo18](#)). Methods: γ decay timing ([2009Fu15](#)), β -gated timing ([1998Jo18](#)), β (fragment) timing correlations ([2002Lo13](#)). Method not discussed in [2005Ka46](#).

^{58}Zn - $\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+$ decay: $\% \beta^+ p < 3$ ([1998Jo18](#)).

[2005Ka46](#), [2000Oi04](#): ^{58}Zn produced and identified in Nb(p,X) $E=1.4$ GeV at ISOLDE at CERN using selective laser-ion source. Measured E_γ , I_γ , $\beta\gamma$ coin, isotopic half-life. No delayed protons were observed from ^{58}Zn isotope. [2005Ka46](#) is a brief conference report and the authors state that analysis of β decay and experiment to detect protons from the decay of ^{58}Zn are in progress.

[1998Jo18](#): mass-separated source of ^{58}Zn produced by Nb(p,X) at $E(p)=1$ GeV. Measured E_γ , I_γ , β^+p delayed protons. ISOLDE-CERN facility.

[Additional information 1](#).

Except for the strong population of 203, 0^+ (isobar state), the other features of the decay scheme are poorly known.

 ^{58}Cu Levels

E(level)	J^π †	Comments
0.0	1^+	$T=0$ $B(\text{GT}) \leq 0.31$ (1998Jo18), < 0.5 (quoted by 2005Ka46 as 'to be published').
203	0^+	$T=1$
1051	1^+	$T=0$ $B(\text{GT})=0.54$ 26 (1998Jo18), 0.37 10 (quoted by 2005Ka46 from their results to be published).

† From 'Adopted Levels'.

 ε, β^+ radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^+$ †	$I\varepsilon$ †	Log ft	$I(\varepsilon + \beta^+)$ †	Comments
$(8.31 \times 10^3 \text{ } ^5)$	1051	10 2	0.016 3	4.1 1	10 2	av $E\beta=3437$ 25; $\varepsilon K=0.00139$ 3; $\varepsilon L=0.000152$ 4; $\varepsilon M+=2.65 \times 10^{-5}$ 6 $I(\varepsilon + \beta^+)$: average of 8 2 (2005Ka46) and 12 6 (1998Jo18); possibly deduced from $I(\gamma + \text{ce})(203 \text{ level})$ and $I_\gamma(848)/I_\gamma(203)=0.14$ 6.
$(9.16 \times 10^3 \text{ } ^5)$	203	72 10	0.082 11	3.486	72 10	av $E\beta=3855$ 25; $\varepsilon K=0.001007$ 19; $\varepsilon L=0.0001096$ 2; $\varepsilon M+=1.91 \times 10^{-5}$ 4 $I(\varepsilon + \beta^+)$: evaluators' estimate from $\log ft=3.486$ 4 (unweighted average of 13 best ft values of 0^+ to 0^+ superallowed β transitions as surveyed in 2009Ha12 , $T_{1/2}$ and $Q(\varepsilon)$. This value is essentially the same as (72 7) in 2005Ka46 . Other: 74 16 (1998Jo18) using $\log ft=3.48$, $T_{1/2}=86$ ms 18, $Q(\varepsilon)=9370$ 50. Log ft : from analysis and survey of superallowed transitions for 13 best cases (2009Ha12).
$(9.36 \times 10^3 \text{ } ^{\frac{5}{2}} \text{ } ^5)$	0.0	18 10	0.019 11	4.1 3	18 10	av $E\beta=3955$ 25; $\varepsilon K=0.000936$ 17; $\varepsilon L=0.0001019$ 1; $\varepsilon M+=1.78 \times 10^{-5}$ 4 $I(\varepsilon + \beta^+)$: deduced by the evaluators (100-feeding to 203 and 1051 states). others: ≤ 20 (2005Ka46), 14 17 (1998Jo18). This feeding is uncertain since the feeding to higher levels is unknown.

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

⁵⁸Zn ε decay (86 ms) 2005Ka46,1998Jo18 (continued)

ε,β⁺ radiations (continued)

† Absolute intensity per 100 decays.
‡ Existence of this branch is questionable.

γ(⁵⁸Cu)

E _γ	I _γ [†]	E _i (level)	J _i ^π	E _f	J _f ^π	Comments
203	100	203	0 ⁺	0.0	1 ⁺	
848	12 2	1051	1 ⁺	203	0 ⁺	I _γ : assigned by the evaluators from β feeding.

† For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by ≈0.8.

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Decay Scheme

Intensities: Relative I_γ

