

${}^{64}\text{Cu}$ β^- decay (12.7006 h) 2012Be24,1983Ch47,2002We02

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh and Jun Chen		NDS 178, 41 (2021).	12-Nov-2021

Parent: ${}^{64}\text{Cu}$: $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=1^+$; $T_{1/2}=12.7006$ h 20; $Q(\beta^-)=579.6$ 6; $\% \beta^-$ decay=38.48 26

${}^{64}\text{Cu}$ - $J^\pi, T_{1/2}$: From ${}^{64}\text{Cu}$ Adopted Levels.

${}^{64}\text{Cu}$ - $Q(\beta^-)$: From 2021Wa16.

${}^{64}\text{Cu}$ - $\% \beta^-$ decay: From 2012Be24 measurement and evaluation. Others: 1983Ch47 give $\% \epsilon=43.1$ 5, $\% \beta^+=17.86$ 14, $\% \beta^-=39.0$ 3, $\%(1346\gamma)=0.471$ 11, $I\beta^-/I\beta^+=2.187$ 7. Corresponding values from 1986Ka03 are: $\% \epsilon=43.7$ 5, $\% \beta^+=17.93$ 20, $\% \beta^-=38.3$ 6, $\%(1346\gamma)=0.487$ 20. 2002We02 determine $\% \beta^-=38.06$ 30 by analyzing ${}^{64}\text{Zn}$ and ${}^{64}\text{Ni}$ atoms using isotope dilution method combined with thermal ionization mass spectrometry. In 2007Si04 evaluation, $\% \beta^-=38.5$ 3 was adopted as weighted average of $\% \beta^-=38.06$ 30 (2002We02), 38.3 6 (1986Ka03) and 39.0 3 (1983Ch47), which agrees with the newly evaluated value of 38.48% 26 (2012Be24). Others: 1959Sc27, 1952Vi03, 1951Hi88, 1950Ku51, 1947Pe10, 1947De07.

2012Be24: EURAMET 1085 measurements for spectroscopic properties of ${}^{64}\text{Cu}$ decay made at five different laboratories:

LNE-LNHB (France), PTB (Germany), CMI (Czech Republic), NPL (UK), and IFIN-HH (Romania). Results were evaluated for emission probabilities and half-life of ${}^{64}\text{Cu}$ decay as follows: $\% \beta^-=38.48$ 26; $\% \beta^+=17.52$ 15; $\% \epsilon(\text{to } {}^{64}\text{Ni g.s.})=43.53$ 20; $I(\epsilon)/[I(\beta^+)+I(\beta^-)]=0.786$ 10; photon emission probability of 1345.7-keV γ ray=0.4748% 34; and $T_{1/2}=12.7004$ h 20. See also DDEP evaluation 2011BeZW by M.M. Be and R.G. Helmer.

2018Be13: measured absolute activity at NIST by $4\pi\beta\gamma$ live-timed anticoincidence method using liquid scintillator for β and NaI(Tl) detector for γ activity. Comparison with standards from other laboratories, based on which authors concluded that improved data are needed for determination of consistent $I(\beta^+)/I(\beta^-)$ branching ratios.

2018Ya06: measured photon emission probability of 1345.7-keV γ ray at the IPEN metrology lab in Sao Paulo as 0.472% 10 by $4\pi\beta\gamma$ -coin method using proportional counter for β detection.

2017Pi09: measured photon emission probability of 1345.7-keV γ ray as 0.4721% 26, and half-life of ${}^{64}\text{Cu}$ decay at NIST using four different methods for half-life.

2012Am05: measured photon emission probability of 1345.7-keV γ ray, intensity of $K\alpha$ - and $K\beta$ -x rays, and half-life of ${}^{64}\text{Cu}$ decay at CEA, LIST, Saclay as a part of EURAMET 1085 project. Following values were determined: 0.472% 12 for emission probability of 1345.7-keV γ , $I(511$ radiation)=35.1% 3, $I(K\alpha$ x rays)=14.41% 15, $I(K\beta$ x rays)=2.01% 3.

2012Lu14: measurement of emission probabilities of 1345.7-keV γ ray and 511-keV radiation, together with half-life of ${}^{64}\text{Cu}$ decay at IFIN-HH, Bucharest as part of EURAMET project 1085. Values obtained were: 0.481% 17 for photon emission probability of 1345.7-keV γ ray, 35.3% 12 for 511-keV radiation, and $T_{1/2}=12.696$ h 12.

2010Wa46: measurement of emission probabilities of 1345.7-keV γ ray and 511-keV radiation, together with half-life of ${}^{64}\text{Cu}$ decay at PTB, Germany as part of EURAMET project 1085. Values obtained were: 0.474% 5 for photon emission probability of 1345.7-keV γ ray, 35.12% 22 for 511-keV radiation, and $T_{1/2}=12.704$ h 5.

2011InZZ: measured KLL-Auger spectrum.

2008Fa12: measured temperature dependence of half-life.

2007Qa02: measurement of emission probabilities of 1345.7-keV γ ray, $I(\beta^-)$, $I(\beta^+)$, and $I(\epsilon)$ at Julich, Germany. Values obtained were: 0.54% 3 for photon emission probability of 1345.7-keV γ ray, 38.4% 12 for $I(\beta^-)$, 17.8% 4 for $I(\beta^+)$, 43.8% 14 for $I(\epsilon)$.

2006Fe11: measured near-zero-energy electron yields as a function of source thickness.

1986Ka03, 1983Ch47: Measured β^+ , β^- , γ , $4\pi\beta\gamma$, $T_{1/2}$.

2002We02: measured $\% \beta^-$ from analysis of ${}^{64}\text{Zn}$ and ${}^{64}\text{Ni}$ atoms.

2005QaZY: positron branching measured, but no results available.

Others:

$T_{1/2}({}^{64}\text{Cu}$ decay): see ${}^{64}\text{Cu}$ Adopted Levels, Gammas dataset for detailed comments about half-life measurements.

β^- : 1984Co12, 1983Sc31 (search for massive neutrinos), 1959Sc27, 1959Sc71, 1949Bo16, 1949Ow06, 1949La24, 1948Co02, 1946Br03, 1941To01, 1939Ty01. Theory: 1972Ma72.

β longitudinal polarization: 1957Vi21, 1957Ha17.

K-shell ionization (calculation): 1988Ba78.

${}^{64}\text{Cu}$ β^- decay (12.7006 h) 2012Be24,1983Ch47,2002We02 (continued) ${}^{64}\text{Zn}$ Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>Jπ</u>
0.0	0 ⁺

 β^- radiations

<u>E(decay)</u>	<u>E(level)</u>	<u>Iβ^-[†]</u>	<u>Log ft</u>	<u>Comments</u>
(579.6 6)	0.0	38.48 26	5.302 5	av E β =190.74 24 E(decay): measured end-point energy=577.8 10 (1983Ch47). Others: 1959Sc71, 1951Hi88, 1949Ow06, 1948Co02, 1947Pe10, 1946Br03, 1941To01, 1939Ty01. I β^- : from 2012Be24 evaluation. Others: 1983Ch47 give % ϵ =43.1 5, % β^+ =17.86 14, % β^- =39.0 3, %(1346 γ)=0.471 11, I β^- /I β^+ =2.187 7. Corresponding values from 1986Ka03 are: % ϵ =43.7 5, % β^+ =17.93 20, % β^- =38.3 6, %(1346 γ)=0.487 20. 2002We02 determine % β^- =38.06 30 by analyzing ${}^{64}\text{Zn}$ and ${}^{64}\text{Ni}$ atoms using isotope dilution method combined with thermal ionization mass spectrometry. In 2007Si04 evaluation, % β^- =38.5 3 was adopted as weighted average of % β^- =38.06 30 (2002We02), 38.3 6 (1986Ka03) and 39.0 3 (1983Ch47), which agrees with the newly evaluated value of 38.48% 26 (2012Be24). Others: 1959Sc27, 1952VI03, 1951Hi88, 1950Ku51, 1947Pe10, 1947De07.

[†] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.