66 Mn β^- n decay 2017Ol08,2018St18

		History	
Туре	Author	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Jun Chen	NDS 202,59 (2025)	25-Feb-2025

Parent: ⁶⁶Mn: E=0.0; $J^{\pi}=(1^+)$; $T_{1/2}=63.9$ ms 11; $Q(\beta^-n)=6396$ 12; $\%\beta^-n$ decay=4.6 10

⁶⁶Mn-J^π: Proposed by 2011Li50 based on systematics of neighboring nuclei and adopted by 2017Ol08. Other: 2018St18 propose (2⁺) from comparisons of observed β feedings with theoretical calculations with different J^{π} for ⁶⁶Mn g.s.

⁶⁶Mn-T_{1/2}: Weighted average of 64.1 ms *11* (2018St18), 70 ms *15* (2017Ol08), 60 ms *3* (2013Li04), 64 ms *2* (2003So21), 66 ms *4* (1999Ha05), and 90 ms *20* (1998Am04). 65 ms *2* from Adopted Levels of ⁶⁶Mn (2009 update).

 66 Mn-Q(β^{-} n): From 2021Wa16.

⁶⁶Mn-%β⁻n decay: Weighted average of 3.8 8 (20170108, obtained from analysis of ⁶⁶Mn and ⁶⁵Fe β-decay chains with decay data also from 20130106 and 2012Li02), 7.3 +14-11 (2018St18, extracted from analysis of decay curves of γ transitions in ⁶⁵Fe and ⁶⁶Fe), 4 1 (2013Li04).

Adapted from the XUNDL dataset for 2017Ol08 compiled by B. Singh (McMaster) on December 14, 2017 and the XUNDL dataset for 2018St18 compiled by E.A. McCutchan (NNDC,BNL), on April 16, 2020.

- 2017Ol08: ⁶⁶Mn source was produced in bombardment of UC_x target by 1.4-GeV pulsed protons at the ISOLDE-CERN facility. Reaction products diffused out of the target were ionized by selective resonant ionization using RILIS, mass separated by General Purpose Separator (GPS), and implanted into a thin Al foil. β particles were detected with a fast-timing plastic scintillator and γ rays were detected with two LaBr₃(Ce) and two HPGe detectors. Measured $E\gamma$, $I\gamma$, $\gamma\gamma$ -coin, $\beta\gamma$ (t). Deduced levels, J, π , parent T_{1/2}, β -delayed neutron emission probability. Comparisons with available data and large-scale shell-model calculations with the Lenzi-Nowacki-Poves-Sieja (LNPS) interaction.
- 2018St18: ⁶⁶Mn activity was produced in U(p,F) reaction with E(p)=1.4 GeV reaction using UC_x target at ISOLDE-CERN facility. Mn atoms were ionized using the ISOLDE Resonance Ionization Laser Ion Source (RILIS) followed by mass separation. β particles were detected with three plastic ΔE detectors and γ rays were detected with two HPGe MiniBall cluster detectors. Measured E γ , I γ , $\beta\gamma$ -coin, $\beta\gamma$ (t). Deduced levels, J, π , parent T_{1/2}, isomer T_{1/2}, β -delayed neutron emission probability. Comparisons with available data and shell-model calculations.

2013Li04: ⁶⁶Mn source was produced at NSCL. Report data for ⁶⁶Mn β^- decay and β -delayed neutron emission probability.

⁶⁵Fe Levels

E(level) ^{†‡}	J ^{π#}	T _{1/2} #	Comments
0.0	$(1/2^{-})$	0.805 s 10	
363.70 10	(3/2 ⁻)	93 ps 3	E(level): feeding to the 364-keV level is sum of the 364 and 398 level feedings as the 34-keV transition depopulating the 398-keV level was below the measurable energy range of the experiment (2018St18).
398.0 <i>4</i> 455.8 2 560.7 2	$(5/2^+) (5/2^-) (3/2,5/2^-)$	420 ns <i>13</i> 350 ps <i>10</i> 390 ps <i>30</i>	T _{1/2} : value from this dataset: 409 ns +29–27 from β -364 γ (t) (2018St18).

[†] Additional information 1.

^{\ddagger} From E γ data.

[#] From Adopted Levels.

$\gamma(^{65}\text{Fe})$

I γ normalization: Deduced by the evaluator assuming $\Sigma[\%I(\gamma \text{ to g.s.})] + \%I(\beta^-n \text{ to g.s.}) = 100 \text{ per } 100 \beta^-n \text{ decay.}$

Eγ	$I_{\gamma}^{\dagger\ddagger}$	E _i (level)	\mathbf{J}_i^π	E_f	\mathbf{J}_{f}^{π}	Comments
(34) 162.7 <i>3</i>	0.30 6	398.0 560.7	$\frac{(5/2^+)}{(3/2,5/2^-)}$	363.70 398.0	$(3/2^{-})$ (5/2 ⁺)	$\%$ I γ =0.11 4 F. L.: from 2018St18: not seen in 2017O108
363.7 1	5.2 3	363.70	(3/2 ⁻)	0.0	$(1/2^{-})$	$\%$ I γ =2.0 5
				Cont	inued on	next page (footnotes at end of table)

⁶⁶Mn β⁻n decay 2017Ol08,2018St18 (continued)

$\gamma(^{65}\text{Fe})$ (continued)

Eγ	$I_{\gamma}^{\dagger\ddagger}$	E _i (level)	J_i^π	$E_f = J_f^{\pi}$	Comments
455.8 2	0.79 20	455.8	(5/2 ⁻)	0.0 (1/2 ⁻)	E_{γ} : from 2017Ol08 and 2018St18. I_{γ} : weighted average of 5.2 <i>3</i> (2017Ol08) and 5.23 <i>37</i> (2018St18). %Iγ=0.30 <i>11</i> E_{γ} : weighted average of 455.6 <i>2</i> (2017Ol08) and 455.9 <i>2</i> (2018St18).
560.7 2	1.11 <i>15</i>	560.7	(3/2,5/2 ⁻)	0.0 (1/2 ⁻)	I _γ : weighted average of 0.7 2 (2017Ol08) and 0.89 21 (2018St18). Tentative presence of this γ ray in ⁶⁶ Mn β ⁻ n decay in 2017Ol08. %Iγ=0.42 12 E _γ : weighted average of 560.8 2 (2017Ol08) and 560.6 2 (2018St18). I _γ : weighted average of 1.0 2 (2017Ol08) and 1.17 15 (2018St18).

[†] Relative to $I\gamma$ =100 of 573.5 γ in ⁶⁶Fe from ⁶⁶Mn decay.

^{\ddagger} For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.38 +15-13.

Delayed Neutrons (65Fe)

$I(n)^{\dagger\ddagger}$	Comments
41 8	I(n): unweighted average of 33 5 (2017Ol08) and 48 6 (2018St18). This direct β^- n feeding to ground state is determined as the difference between the total intensity of ⁶⁵ Fe β^- decay to ⁶⁵ Co (using observed γ transitions in ⁶⁵ Co) and the total intensity of γ transitions feeding the g.s. in ⁶⁵ Fe.
41.5 59	I(n): others: 51 4 (2017Ol08), 31 4 (2018St18).
6.3 <i>17</i> 11.2 <i>19</i>	I(n): others: 7 3 (20170108), 7 2 (2018St18). I(n): others: 9.3 11 (20170108), 15 3 (2018St18).
	$\frac{I(n)^{\ddagger\ddagger}}{41\ 8}$ $41.5\ 59$ $6.3\ 17$ $11.2\ 19$

[†] Deduced by the evaluator from γ -ray intensity balance at each level for excited level, with $\Sigma\% I(\beta^-n \text{ to excited level})=100-\% I(\beta^-n \text{ to g.s.})=59 \ 8$. Values from 2017Ol08 and 2018St18 are deduced in the same way and are given under comments.

 \ddagger For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.046 *10*.

Legend

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Decay Scheme



⁶⁵₂₆Fe₃₉

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