

**${}^{11}\text{Be}$   $\beta^-$   $\alpha$  decay** [1971AI07](#),[1981AI03](#),[1982Mi08](#)

Type	Author	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Hu, Tilley, Kelley, Godwin et al.	NP A708,3 (2002)	23-Aug-2001

Parent:  ${}^{11}\text{Be}$ :  $E=0$ ;  $J^\pi=1/2^+$ ;  $T_{1/2}=13.76$  s 7;  $Q(\beta^- \alpha)=2845.15$  61;  $\% \beta^- \alpha$  decay=3.1 4

${}^{11}\text{Be}$ - $T_{1/2}$ : from weighted average of 13.81 s 8 ([1970AI21](#)) and 13.57 s 15 ([1959Wi49](#)).

${}^{11}\text{Be}$ - $Q(\beta^- \alpha)$ : from [2012Wa38](#).

[1971AI07](#):  ${}^{11}\text{Be}$   $\beta^-$ -decay activity was produced in the  ${}^9\text{Be}(t,p){}^{11}\text{Be}$  reaction by bombarding 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$  targets with 3.0-MeV tritons. Ge(Li) and NaI(Tl) detectors and Si detectors were used to measure  $\gamma$ -rays and  $\alpha$ -particles. Eight  $\gamma$ -ray transitions and  $T_{1/2}=13.6$  s 6 were measured. In general, the decay intensities to  ${}^{11}\text{B}$  levels are deduced by balancing the observed  $\gamma$ -ray transitions and  $\gamma$ -decay branching ratios (BRs) with the observed rate of  $\beta$ -rays. The strongest  ${}^{11}\text{B}$  transition is the 2125-keV  $\gamma$  ray from the first excited state to the ground state, which is directly fed and fed from higher-lying states.

The delayed  $\alpha$ -particle spectrum was also measured. The interpretation of this spectrum was complicated because the produced  ${}^{11}\text{Be}$  activity was implanted into the target, and the observed energy depended on implantation depth,  ${}^{11}\text{B}$  parent level, emission angle etc.. Analysis of the spectrum appeared most consistent with emission from  ${}^{11}\text{B}^*(9870)$ . Two other potential  $\alpha$ -emitting states at  ${}^{11}\text{B}^*(10250,10380)$  were unfavored.

The delayed  $\alpha$  Branching of 3.0% 7 from  ${}^{11}\text{B}^*(9870)$  to  ${}^7\text{Li}_{g.s.}$  was deduced, based on an analysis that found an intensity of 33% 3 for the 2125-keV  $\gamma$  ray. Observed delayed  $\alpha$ -particles were not found in coincidence with 478-keV  $\gamma$ -rays from the first excited state of  ${}^7\text{Li}$ , but  $\alpha$ -particle emission to the  ${}^7\text{Li}^*(478)$  level could not be excluded because the relatively thick targets could absorb the alphas before they reached the detector. An upper limit of  $\leq 5\%$  feeding to the excited state was suggested.

[1981AI03](#):  ${}^{11}\text{Be}$   $\beta^-$ -delayed particle decays were measured using the  ${}^9\text{Be}(t,p){}^{11}\text{Be}$  at  $E_t=3.4$  MeV. The study was focused on measuring the  $\beta^-$ -delayed  $\alpha$ -particle branch. Thin  ${}^9\text{Be}$  foils contained in a Helium-jet system permitted the capture of produced activity in the He cell; the activity was then deposited on a counting tape. The activity was transported to a counting area where Si and NaI(Tl) detectors were used to measure delayed particles and  $\gamma$ -rays.

$\alpha$  particles and corresponding  ${}^7\text{Li}$  recoils ions were observed both in singles and in coincidence with 478 keV  $\gamma$ -rays. The  $\alpha$ -particle energy spectrum was unambiguously assigned to decay from  ${}^{11}\text{B}^*(9870)$ . The charged-particle spectrum observed in coincidence with  $E_\gamma=485$  keV 10 provided evidence that some small branching takes place from  ${}^{11}\text{B}^*(9875)$  to the first excited  ${}^7\text{Li}^*(478)$  state; the Branching for this decay is 12.6% 12. It is then concluded that the Branching of  ${}^{11}\text{B}^*(9875)$  to  ${}^7\text{Li}_{g.s.}$  is 87.4% 12. Compared with the well known  $E_\gamma=2125$  keV intensity ( $I=0.33$  3) and various cascades observed in the  ${}^{11}\text{Be}(\beta^-)$  decay scheme, the Branching of 2.9% 4 to  ${}^{11}\text{B}^*(9875)$  was deduced.

[1982Mi08](#):  ${}^{11}\text{Be}$   $\beta^-$ -decay  $\gamma$ -ray activities were studied in the  ${}^9\text{Be}(t,p){}^{11}\text{Be}$  reaction by bombarding a  ${}^9\text{Be}$  foil with 3.0-MeV tritons. Ge(Li) and NaI(Tl) detectors and Pilot-B scintillation crystal were used to measure singles  $\gamma$ -ray,  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  coincidence and  $\beta$  spectra and  $\beta$ - $\gamma$  coincidences, respectively.

The intensity of 2125-keV  $\gamma$ -decay of 0.370 25 was deduced. Authors adopted the value of 0.355 18, which is the average of their value and the previous value of 0.33 3 ([1971AI07](#)).

Comments: By normalizing the  $I_\alpha/I_{2125\gamma}$  of ([1981AI03](#)) to the 2125-keV  $\gamma$ -decay intensity=0.355 18 from ([1982Mi08](#)) a more precise value of the  $\beta^-$ -delayed  $\alpha$ -decay intensity,  $I_\alpha=0.031$  4, was obtained. In ([1981AI02](#))  ${}^{11}\text{B}^*(9875)$  was found to decay with Branching of 87.4% 12 and 12.6% 12 to  ${}^7\text{Li}^*(0,478)$ , respectively.

 ${}^7\text{Li}$  Levels

<u>E(level)<sup>†</sup></u>	<u><math>J^\pi</math><sup>†</sup></u>
0.0	$3/2^-$
477.612 3	$1/2^-$

<sup>†</sup> From Adopted dataset for  ${}^7\text{Li}$  in ENSDF database.

**${}^{11}\text{Be}$   $\beta^- \alpha$  decay 1971A107,1981A103,1982Mi08 (continued)**

$\gamma({}^7\text{Li})$

$E_\gamma$	$I_\gamma^\dagger$	$E_i(\text{level})$	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$
477.6	0.39	477.612	$1/2^-$	0.0	$3/2^-$

$^\dagger$  Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

Delayed Alphas ( ${}^7\text{Li}$ )

$E(\alpha)$	$E({}^7\text{Li})$	$I(\alpha)^\dagger$	$E({}^{11}\text{B})$
465.4 26	477.612	0.39 4	9873
769.3 26	0.0	2.71 39	9873

$^\dagger$  Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

**${}^{11}\text{Be}$   $\beta^- \alpha$  decay 1971A107,1981A103,1982Mi08**

Decay Scheme

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

