

^{86}Ge β^- decay (221.6 ms) 2015Ma61

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	A. Negret and B. Singh		NDS 203,283 (2025)	20-Jan-2025

Parent: ^{86}Ge : $E=0$; $J^\pi=0^+$; $T_{1/2}=221.6$ ms 11; $Q(\beta^-)=9.56\times 10^3$ 44; $\% \beta^-$ decay=100

^{86}Ge - $T_{1/2}$: from ^{86}Ge Adopted Levels.

^{86}Ge - $Q(\beta^-)$: From 2021Wa16.

^{86}Ge - $\% \beta^-$ decay: $\% \beta^-$ -n=24.5 12 from ^{86}Ge Adopted Levels. Other: 45 15 (2013Mi19).

Dataset adapted from a compiled dataset from 2015Ma61 by A.A. Sonzogni (NNDC, BNL), Dec 01, 2015, and made available in the XUNDL database.

2015Ma61: ^{86}Ge beam produced in U(p,F), $E=50$ MeV at the Holifield Radioactive Ion Beam facility (HRIBF) in ORNL, followed by electromagnetic separation of the fission fragments. The radioactive ion beam of 18% ^{86}Ge and 82% ^{86}As was implanted on a moving tape collector (MTC). Measured E_γ , I_γ , $\beta\gamma\gamma$ -coin, $\gamma\gamma$ -coin using four HPGe clover detectors for γ rays and two plastic scintillators for β radiation. Comparison with shell-model calculations. In an earlier study by 2013Ma22 from the same experimental group at ORNL, $T_{1/2}$ of ^{86}Ge decay and energies of two γ rays of 111.7 and 118.9 keV were measured.

Theory references for $T_{1/2}$ of ^{86}Ge decay: 2022Qu03, 2016Sh39, 2016So03, 2015Sa14, 2012Ch48, 2005Bo19, 1981Al25.

The decay scheme is considered incomplete by the evaluators as at least two strong γ rays remain unassigned and unplaced. In addition, large difference between $Q(\beta^-)=9560$ 440 and the highest level at 2917 keV in the present decay scheme allows the possibility of unobserved γ transitions from higher levels.

 ^{86}As Levels

E(level) [†]	J^π [‡]	$T_{1/2}$ [‡]	Comments
0.0	(1 ⁻ , 2 ⁻)	0.945 s 8	
7.1 4			J^π : (0 ⁻ , 1 ⁻ , 2 ⁻) proposed by 2015Ma61.
21.3 6			J^π : (0 ⁻ , 1 ⁻ , 2 ⁻) proposed by 2015Ma61.
118.9 3			J^π : (0 ⁻ , 1 ⁻) proposed by 2015Ma61.
244.3 4			J^π : (0 ⁻ , 1 ⁻) proposed by 2015Ma61.
309.2 4			
402.5 6			
447.4 6			
481.8 6			
2084.3 4	(1 ⁺)		
2916.9 10			
3844+x			E(level): x<5716 444 from $Q(\beta^-)(^{86}\text{Ge})=9560$ 440 and $S(n)(^{86}\text{As})=3844$ 5 (2021Wa16).

[†] From least-squares fit to E_γ data.

[‡] From Adopted Levels, Gammas.

 β^- radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^-$ [†]	Comments
(2.6×10^3 26)	3844+x	24.5 12	$I\beta^-$: from $\% \beta^-$ -n=24.5 12 for ^{86}Ga decay.
(6.6×10^3 5)	2916.9		Apparent $I\beta^-=4\%$ 2 (2015Ma61). Evaluators deduce 5.9% 23 using revised γ -normalization factor.
(7.5×10^3 5)	2084.3		Apparent $I\beta^-=11\%$ 4 (2015Ma61). Evaluators deduce 19% 5 using revised γ -normalization factor.
(9.1×10^3 5)	481.8		Apparent $I\beta^-=2.0\%$ 9 (2015Ma61). Evaluators deduce 3.4% 11 using revised γ -normalization factor.
(9.1×10^3 5)	447.4		Apparent $I\beta^-=2.4\%$ 10 (2015Ma61). Evaluators deduce 4.0% 14 using revised γ -normalization factor.
(9.2×10^3 5)	402.5		Apparent $I\beta^-=0.9\%$ 5 (2015Ma61). Evaluators deduce 1.7% 7 using revised γ -normalization factor.

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^{86}Ge β^- decay (221.6 ms) 2015Ma61 (continued) β^- radiations (continued)

E(decay)	E(level)	Comments
(9.3×10^3 \dagger 5)	309.2	Apparent $I\beta=1.3\%$ 5 (2015Ma61). Evaluators deduce 2.3% 7 using revised γ -normalization factor.
(9.3×10^3 \dagger 5)	244.3	Apparent $I\beta=4\%$ 2 (2015Ma61). Evaluators deduce 6.8% 17 using revised γ -normalization factor.
(9.4×10^3 \dagger 5)	118.9	$I\beta=3.6\%$ 33 (2015Ma61). Evaluators deduce 6% 6 using revised γ -normalization factor.
(9.5×10^3 5)	21.3	$I\beta^-$: 2015Ma61 assumed $I\beta=0.4\%$ to 4% from expected $\log ft=6.0$ to 7.0 for first-forbidden transitions.
(9.6×10^3 5)	7.1	$I\beta^-$: 2015Ma61 assumed $I\beta=0.4\%$ to 4% from expected $\log ft=6.0$ to 7.0 for first-forbidden transitions.
(9.6×10^3 \dagger 5)	0.0	$I\beta^-$: 2015Ma61 assumed $I\beta=0.4\%$ to 4% from expected $\log ft=6.0$ to 7.0 for first-forbidden transitions.

\dagger Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

\dagger Existence of this branch is questionable.

Estimated for a range of levels.

 $\gamma(^{86}\text{As})$

From the decay scheme in 2015Ma61, evaluators deduce γ -normalization factor of 0.283 51 from $I(\gamma+ce)(97.6\gamma) + I(\gamma+ce)(111.8\gamma) + I(\gamma+ce)(118.9\gamma) + I(\gamma+ce)(178.1\gamma)$, for mult=M1,E2,E1) + $I(\gamma)(441.1\gamma)=64$ 11 from 100-% β^- n (adopted % β^- n=24.5 12), and estimated 12% 11 (2015Ma61) feeding to the three lowest levels: g.s., 7 keV and 21 keV. However, as the decay scheme is incomplete, no meaningful normalization factor can be adopted.

E_γ \dagger	I_γ @	$E_i(\text{level})$	E_f	J_f^π	Mult.	α^b	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ #	Comments
97.6 5	10.9 27	118.9	21.3		[M1] ^a	0.0961 20	12 3	$E_\gamma=111.7\gamma$ from ^{86}Ge β^- decay reported by 2013Ma22. The 111.7 γ and 118.9 γ in 2013Ma22 were reported to be in coincidence, but in 2015Ma61, gate at 112 γ shows no evidence for a 119 γ .
111.8 3	94 7	118.9	7.1		[M1] ^a	0.0665 11	100 7	
118.9 3	57 8	118.9	0.0	(1 $^-$,2 $^-$)	[M1] ^a	0.0563 9	60 8	$E_\gamma=118.9\gamma$ from ^{86}Ge β^- decay reported by 2013Ma22. The 111.7 γ and 118.9 γ in 2013Ma22 were reported to be in coincidence, but in 2015Ma61, gate at 112 γ shows no evidence for a 119 γ .
125.4 3	22.9 38	244.3	118.9		[M1] ^a	0.0488 8	24 4	178 γ in coin with 240.5 γ and 295.2 γ . 2015Ma61 mention that this γ is most likely in ^{86}As from ^{86}Ga β^- decay.
\times 178.1 \dagger 3	53 8							
190.3 $\&$ 3	7.9 20	309.2	118.9		[M1] ^a	0.01635 24	8 2	240.5 γ in coin with 178.1 γ .
\times 240.5 \dagger 5								
283.6 $\&$ 5	6 2	402.5	118.9					295.2 γ in coin with 178.1 γ .
\times 295.2 \dagger 5								
328.5 $\&$ 5	14 4	447.4	118.9					2015Ma61 mention that this γ is most likely in ^{86}As from ^{86}Ga β^- decay.
362.9 $\&$ 5	12 3	481.8	118.9					
\times 441.1 \dagger 3	30 5							E_γ : doublet resolved from $\beta\gamma\gamma$ -coin data (2015Ma61).
1965.4 3	67 11	2084.3	118.9					I_γ : from $\gamma\gamma$ -coin data.
2798 $\&$ 1	21 7	2916.9	118.9					

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 ^{86}Ge β^- decay (221.6 ms) [2015Ma61](#) (continued)

 $\gamma(^{86}\text{As})$ (continued)

[†] This γ either from β decay or βn decay of ^{86}As . [2015Ma61](#) state that the 178 γ and 441 γ most likely originate from the β decay of ^{86}As , but could not be placed in the level scheme.

[‡] From [2015Ma61](#).

[#] From [2015Ma61](#), with assumed mult=M1.

[@] For low-energy ($E\gamma < 200$ keV) transitions, [2015Ma61](#) provided transition intensity. Relative $I\gamma$ values have been deduced by evaluators using conversion coefficients for assumed mult=M1.

[&] γ observed only in coincidence data.

^a [2015Ma61](#) assumed M1 in contrast to E1 from shell-model considerations, and mult=Q or higher multipolarity for low-energy ($E\gamma \leq 150$ keV) transitions are expected to lead to level half-lives of several hundred ns. In the present level scheme there is no evidence for such long-lived isomeric states. Evaluators note, however, that in Fig. 8 of [2015Ma61](#), agreement is poor between the experimental levels in the present decay scheme and the theoretical levels from shell-model calculations, and it seems that only the negative-parity levels were calculated from shell model.

^b Total theoretical internal conversion coefficients, calculated using the BrIcc code ([2008Ki07](#)) with “Frozen Orbitals” approximation based on γ -ray energies, assigned multipolarities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified.

^x γ ray not placed in level scheme.

$^{86}\text{Ge} \beta^-$ decay (221.6 ms) 2015Ma61

Decay Scheme

Intensities: Relative I_γ

Legend

- $I_\gamma < 2\% \times I_\gamma^{\max}$
- $I_\gamma < 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\max}$
- $I_\gamma > 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\max}$
- Coincidence

