

⁸⁶Mo ε decay (19.1 s) 2005Ka39,1994Sh07

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
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Parent: ⁸⁶Mo: E=0; J^π=0⁺; T_{1/2}=19.1 s 3; Q(ε)=5023 7; %ε+%β⁺ decay=100.0

⁸⁶Mo-Q(ε): From 2012Wa38.

2005Ka39: ⁸⁶Mo produced by a 150-170 MeV ³²S beam impinging on a ^{nat}Ni target. The reaction products were separated using the IGISOL facility and implanted into a collector tape. Two HPGe detectors and a plastic scintillator were placed next to the implantation position and two low-energy Ge detectors and a magnetic conversion-electron spectrometer (ELLI) were placed at a second detector station. Measured Eγ, Iγ, γγ coin, conversion electrons.

1994Sh07: ⁸⁶Mo produced in reactions ⁵⁴Fe(³⁵Cl,p2nγ) E=103 MeV, and ⁵⁸Ni(³²S,2p2nγ) E=120 MeV; identification by (x ray)γ- and βγ coin and cross bombardment.

The decay scheme of ⁸⁶Mo to ⁸⁶Nb does not seem complete in view of possible missing higher levels (above the currently known level at 236+x) and high Q value, thus Iγ/100 decays, ε feedings and log ft values cannot be deduced.

⁸⁶Nb Levels

E(level)	J ^π †	T _{1/2}	Comments
0+x	(0 ⁻ ,1 ⁻ ,2 ⁻)		Additional information 1. J ^π : (E1) γ from (1 ⁺ ,2 ⁺). 1994Sh07 assigned (0 ⁺ ,1 ⁺ ,2 ⁺) based on (M1+E2) assignment for γ from (1 ⁺ ,2 ⁺).
49.96+x 15	(1 ⁺ ,2 ⁺)	68 ns 2	J ^π : (M1+E2) γ from (1 ⁺). 2 ⁺ seems less likely from some evidence of ε feeding to this level (from in-out intensity balance), however, the decay scheme, as proposed by 1994Sh07, cannot be considered as complete in view of a large gap between Q(β ⁺) and highest level proposed in this decay scheme. 1994Sh07 assign (1 ⁺). T _{1/2} : from β(49.8γ)(t); uncertainty is statistical (1994Sh07). J ^π : probable (allowed) ε feeding from 0 ⁺ . J ^π : γ to (1 ⁺ ,2 ⁺). 1994Sh07 assign (0 ⁺ ,1 ⁺), assuming that this level is fed by ε transition.
97.47+x 25	(1 ⁺)		
236.86+x 18	(0 to 4 ⁺)		

† From Adopted Levels.

ε,β⁺ radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	Comments
(2.5×10 ³ † 25)	97.47+x	Direct feeding to the 97+y is suggested by observed B(47.3γ+49.8γ) coin with β ⁺ end-point energy=3.9 MeV 4.

† Estimated for a range of levels.

γ(⁸⁶Nb)

E _γ ‡	I _γ #	E _i (level)	J _i ^π	E _f	J _f ^π	Mult.†	α@	Comments
47.5 2	27 4	97.47+x	(1 ⁺)	49.96+x	(1 ⁺ ,2 ⁺)	(M1)	1.89 4	α(K)exp=1.8 3 (2005Ka39) α(K)=1.65 3; α(L)=0.197 4; α(M)=0.0347 7; α(N+..)=0.00534 10 α(N)=0.00506 10; α(O)=0.000283 6 Mult.: 1994Sh07 assign M1 based on α(K)exp=2.7 4.
49.95 15	58 4	49.96+x	(1 ⁺ ,2 ⁺)	0+x	(0 ⁻ ,1 ⁻ ,2 ⁻)	(E1)	0.889 15	α(K)exp=0.65 10 (2005Ka39) α(K)=0.777 13; α(L)=0.0931 16; α(M)=0.0162 3; α(N+..)=0.00239 4 α(N)=0.00228 4; α(O)=0.0001067 18

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^{86}Mo ε decay (19.1 s) [2005Ka39](#),[1994Sh07](#) (continued) $\gamma(^{86}\text{Nb})$ (continued)

E_γ ‡	I_γ #	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult. †	α @	Comments
97.8	12 3	97.47+x	(1 ⁺)	0+x	(0 ⁻ , 1 ⁻ , 2 ⁻)	(E1)	0.1278	B(E1)(W.u.)=2.17×10 ⁻⁵ 7 Mult.: 1994Sh07 assign (M1+E2) based on $\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{exp}}=1.4$ 2. $\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{exp}}=0.09$ 5 (2005Ka39) $\alpha(\text{K})=0.1124$ 16; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.01287$ 18; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.00225$ 4; $\alpha(\text{N+..})=0.000339$ 5 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.000322$ 5; $\alpha(\text{O})=1.666\times 10^{-5}$ 24 E_γ : from 2005Ka39 .
186.9 1	12 3	236.86+x	(0 to 4 ⁺)	49.96+x	(1 ⁺ , 2 ⁺)	(E1,M1)	0.030 11	$\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{exp}}<0.04$ (2005Ka39) $\alpha(\text{K})=0.027$ 10; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.0031$ 12; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.00054$ 21; $\alpha(\text{N+..})=8.E-5$ 4 $\alpha(\text{N})=8.E-5$ 3; $\alpha(\text{O})=4.4\times 10^{-6}$ 18

† From $\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{exp}}$.‡ Unweighted average from [2005Ka39](#) and [1994Sh07](#), unless noted otherwise.# From [2005Ka39](#).@ Total theoretical internal conversion coefficients, calculated using the BrIcc code ([2008Ki07](#)) with Frozen orbital approximation based on γ -ray energies, assigned multipolarities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified.

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Decay Scheme

Intensities: Relative I_γ

Legend

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

