

^{90}Rh ε decay (29 ms) [2019Pa16](#)

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	S. K. Basu, E. A. Mccutchan		NDS 165, 1 (2020)	1-Mar-2020

Parent: ^{90}Rh : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=(0^+)$; $T_{1/2}=29$ ms 3; $Q(\varepsilon)=13.2\times 10^3$ 3; $\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+$ decay=100.0

^{90}Rh - $Q(\varepsilon)$: value is from systematics from [2017Wa10](#). In [2019Pa16](#), the Q value is measured as 13.19 MeV $+150 -116$ from endpoint energy measurements.

[2019Pa16](#): ^{90}Rh produced from fragmentation of a ^{124}Xe beam at $E=345$ MeV/nucleon on a 740 mg/cm 2 ^9Be target at RIKEN, Japan. Fragments separated by $B\rho$ - ΔE - $B\rho$ method in the first stages of BigRIPS and then $B\rho$ -TOF- $B\rho$ measurements using later stage of BigRIPS and the ZeroDegree spectrometer. Ions were implanted in WAS3ABi consisting of three double-sided silicon strip detectors and ten single-sided silicon strip detectors. Gamma rays were detected using the Euroball-RIKEN Cluster Array (EURICA) consisting of 84 HPGe crystals arranged in 12 clusters. Measured $E\gamma$, $I\gamma$, β spectra, $E(p)$, $I(p)$, $\beta\gamma$ -coin, βp -coin, $\gamma\beta p$ -coin, half-life, β -delayed proton emission probability.

 ^{90}Ru Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>J^π</u>
0.0	0^+

 ε, β^+ radiations

<u>E(decay)</u>	<u>E(level)</u>	<u>$I\beta^+$ †</u>	<u>$I\varepsilon$ †</u>	<u>Log ft</u>	<u>$I(\varepsilon + \beta^+)^\dagger$</u>	<u>Comments</u>
(1.32×10^4 3)	0.0	≈ 99.8	≈ 0.198	≈ 3.6	≈ 100	av $E\beta=5.83\times 10^3$ 15; $\varepsilon K=0.00172$ 13; $\varepsilon L=0.000210$ 16; $\varepsilon M+=4.9\times 10^{-5}$ 4

† Absolute intensity per 100 decays.