

$^{88}\text{Sr}(^7\text{Li},2\text{np}\gamma)$ **1976Br24**

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Coral M. Baglin	NDS 113, 2187 (2012)	15-Sep-2012

$E(^7\text{Li})=34$ MeV, 82.6% ^{88}Sr target, Ge(Li) and intrinsic germanium detectors.

^{92}Zr Levels

E(level)	J^π	$T_{1/2}^\dagger$	E(level)	J^π	$T_{1/2}^\dagger$	E(level)	J^π	$T_{1/2}^\dagger$
0.0	0^+		2957.8 ‡ 6	$(6^+)^\ddagger$	≤ 3.5 ns	3999.0? 13	$(9^-)^\#$	≤ 3.5 ns
934.51 20	2^+	≤ 3.5 ns	3309.1 ‡ 6	$(8^+)^\ddagger$	≤ 2.4 ns	4297.0 ‡ 7	$(10^+)^\ddagger$	≤ 3.5 ns
1495.5 3	4^+	≤ 3.5 ns	3380.0? 11	$(7^-)^\#$	≤ 3.5 ns	4947.6 ‡ 9	$(12^+)^\ddagger$	≤ 3.5 ns
2486.0 4	$(5^-)^\@$	≤ 3.5 ns	3819.6? 12	$(8^-)^\#$	≤ 3.5 ns			

† From measurements of delayed γ rays with pulsed-beam timing, $T_{1/2} \leq 3.5$ ns for all γ rays observed by 1976Br24.

‡ The 651 γ , 988 γ , 351 γ , 1462 γ are coincident with each other; their relative I_γ and $\gamma(\theta)$ establish their order and indicate that these four γ rays, together with the 561 γ and 934 γ , form a sequence of stretched quadrupole transitions (1976Br24).

$^\#$ Deduced by authors (1976Br24) from sign of A_2 , assuming yrast decay. π based on typical partial width ratios, $\Gamma(E1)/\Gamma(E2)$, in the $\alpha=90$ mass region.

$^\@$ $J=3$ or 5 based on 990 $\gamma(\theta)$; 1976Br24 favor 5 based on yrast arguments.

$\gamma(^{92}\text{Zr})$

Measured: $\gamma\gamma$ coincidences, γ angular distributions, pulsed-beam γ -timing measurements (FWHM=8 ns; repetition period, 0.5, 1 μs).

E_γ	I_γ	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult. †	Comments
179.4 $^\#$ 5	4.0 4	3999.0?	(9^-)	3819.6? (8^-)		D	$A_2=-0.22$ 12, $A_4=+0.15$ 14.
351.3 2	34 3	3309.1	(8^+)	2957.8 (6^+)		Q	$A_2=+0.29$ 2, $A_4=-0.08$ 2.
439.6 $^\#$ 5	7.0 7	3819.6?	(8^-)	3380.0? (7^-)		D	$A_2=-0.24$ 5, $A_4=-0.04$ 6.
561.0 2	83 8	1495.5	4^+	934.51 2^+		Q	$A_2=+0.29$ 1, $A_4=-0.07$ 2.
619 $^\#$ 2	$\approx 7^\ddagger$	3999.0?	(9^-)	3380.0? (7^-)			
650.6 5	9.0 9	4947.6	(12^+)	4297.0 (10^+)		(Q)	$A_2=+0.42$ 9, $A_4=-0.12$ 10.
894 $^\#$ 1	≈ 18	3380.0?	(7^-)	2486.0 (5^-)			$A_2=+0.18$ 5, $A_4=-0.03$ 7.
934.5 2	100 10	934.51	2^+	0.0 0^+		Q	$A_2=+0.27$ 2, $A_4=-0.07$ 2.
987.9 2	19 2	4297.0	(10^+)	3309.1 (8^+)		(Q)	$A_2=+0.21$ 8, $A_4=-0.07$ 9.
990.5 2	25.0 25	2486.0	(5^-)	1495.5 4^+		D	$A_2=-0.22$ 6, $A_4=+0.01$ 8.
1462.3 5	38 4	2957.8	(6^+)	1495.5 4^+		(Q)	$A_2=+0.20$ 3, $A_4=-0.06$ 4.

† From $\gamma(\theta)$. If 1462 γ were M2 or E3, $T_{1/2}$ would imply a strength larger than typical in this mass region; similarly, authors assume all observed transitions with lower E_γ are E2, E1, M1.

‡ From $\gamma\gamma$ coin.

$^\#$ Placement of transition in the level scheme is uncertain.

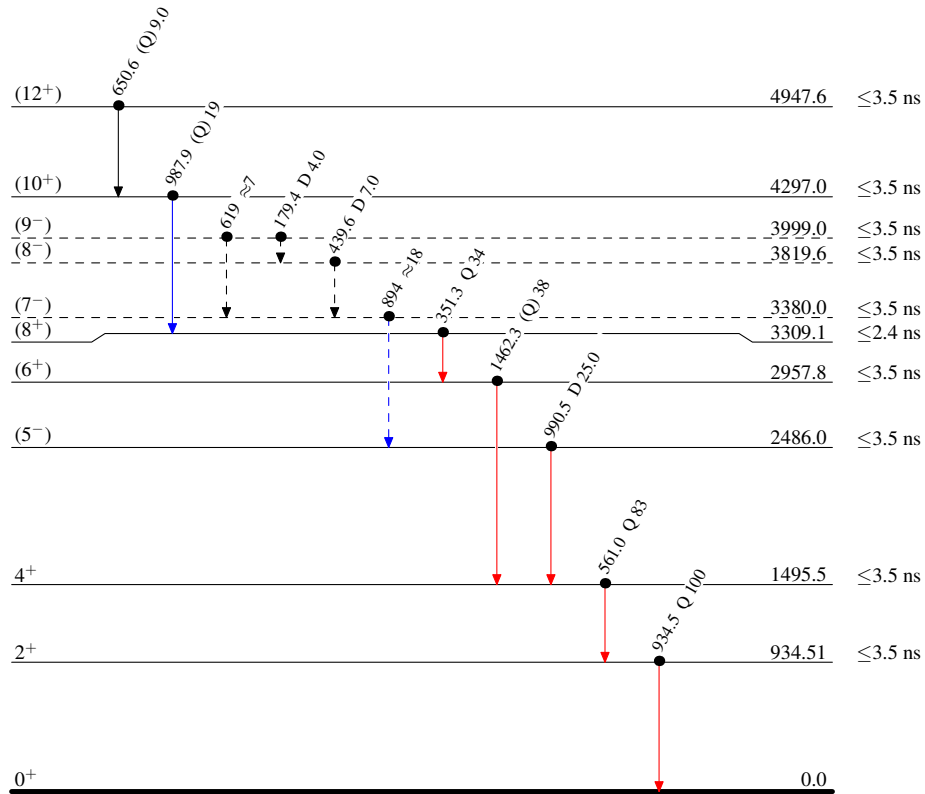
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Level Scheme

Intensities: Relative I_γ

Legend

- \longrightarrow $I_\gamma < 2\% \times I_\gamma^{\text{max}}$
- \longrightarrow $I_\gamma < 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\text{max}}$
- \longrightarrow $I_\gamma > 10\% \times I_\gamma^{\text{max}}$
- \dashrightarrow γ Decay (Uncertain)
- \bullet Coincidence

 ${}^{92}\text{Zr}_{52}$