

$^{95}\text{Nb}$   $\beta^-$  decay (34.991 d) 1999BeZS,1999BeZQ

Type	Author	History	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	S. K. Basu, G. Mukherjee, A. A. Sonzogni		NDS 111, 2555 (2010)	30-Jun-2009

Parent:  $^{95}\text{Nb}$ :  $E=0.0$ ;  $J^\pi=9/2^+$ ;  $T_{1/2}=34.991$  d 6;  $Q(\beta^-)=925.6$  5;  $\% \beta^-$  decay=100.0

Evaluation by R.G. Helmer, July 1998 including some general comments from previous evaluation (1993Bu08). This evaluation was done as part of a collaboration of evaluators from Laboratoire National Henri Becquerel (Inhb) in France;

Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (ptb) in Germany; hms Sultan and aea Technology in the United Kingdom; Khlopin Radium Institute (kri) in Russia; Centro de Investigaciones Energeticas, Medioambientales, y Tecnologicas (CIEMAT) and Universidad Nacional a Distancia (UNED) in Spain; and Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL), Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), and Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) in the United States.

Measurements include:  $\beta^-$ 's and  $\text{ce}$ 's (mag spect, pc, Si) (1963La06); see  $^{95}\text{Zr}$   $\beta^-$  decay for details (1974An22);  $\gamma$ 's for a mixed 35-day and 3.61-d  $^{95}\text{Nb}$  source and a mixed  $^{95}\text{Zr}$  and  $^{95}\text{Nb}$  source, Compton-suppressed Ge(Li), lead attenuator to enhance high-energy  $\gamma$ 's (1976Ho04);  $\gamma$ 's, Ge(Li), energy difference method (1979Gr01).

For previous evaluation, see 1991BaZS.

$\alpha$ : Additional information 1.

 $^{95}\text{Mo}$  Levels

E(level)	$J^\pi$ †	$T_{1/2}$ †
0.0	$5/2^+$	stable
204.116 2	$3/2^+$	751 ps 9
765.803 8	$7/2^+$	

† From the  $^{95}\text{Mo}$  Adopted Levels.

 $\beta^-$  radiations

The unobserved  $\beta$  transitions to the 786- and 820-keV states are 4<sup>th</sup> forbidden and unique 2<sup>nd</sup> forbidden, respectively. From the log  $ft$  systematics of 1998Si17, the feeding of these levels are expected to be  $<1.0 \times 10^{-15}\%$  and  $<1.0 \times 10^{-8}\%$ , respectively, and, therefore, are completely negligible.

Probability of K-shell autoionization= $3.4 \times 10^{-4}$  4 (1976Ju02. X $\gamma$ -coin; NaI,Ge(Li)).

E(decay)	E(level)	$I\beta^-$ †	Log $ft$	Comments
159.7 5	765.803	99.970 6	5.091 5	av $E\beta=43.34$ 15 E(decay): from 1963La06.
(721.5 5)	204.116	$\leq 0.0020$	$\geq 12.7^{2u}$	av $E\beta=283.56$ 20 $I\beta^-$ : from log $ft$ systematics (1998Si17) for unique 2 <sup>nd</sup> forbidden transition. Intensity balance gives $I_{\beta^-}=0.014\%$ 9, this may suggest the mixing ratio is more nearly pure E2 which would give a smaller $\alpha_K(204)$ .
(925.6 5)	0.0	0.030 5	11.2 1	av $E\beta=321.94$ 21 $I\beta^-$ : from 1974An22; others: $\leq 0.11$ from log $ft$ systematics (1998Si17) where the log $ft$ 's are $>10.6$ for 2 <sup>nd</sup> forbidden transitions.

† Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

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$\gamma(^{95}\text{Mo})$									
$E_\gamma^\dagger$	$I_\gamma^\ddagger$	$E_i(\text{level})$	$J_i^\pi$	$E_f$	$J_f^\pi$	Mult.	$\delta$	$\alpha$	Comments
204.1161 17	0.028 9	204.116	3/2 <sup>+</sup>	0.0	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	M1+E2	-0.62 7	0.052 3	ce(K)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.0429; ce(L)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.0055 4; ce(M)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.00098 4; ce(N)/( $\gamma$ +ce)=0.00017 1 $\alpha$ (K)=0.0449 23; $\alpha$ (L)=0.0058 4; $\alpha$ (M)=0.00103 7; $\alpha$ (N)=0.000154 9; $\alpha$ (O)= $7.5 \times 10^{-6}$ 4 $\alpha$ (N+..)=0.000161 10 $I_\gamma$ : $\gamma$ not observed in this decay, but is seen in $^{95}\text{Tc}$ $\varepsilon$ decay. $I_\gamma$ computed from ce <sub>K</sub> (204)/ce <sub>K</sub> (765)=0.010 3 ( <a href="#">1974An22</a> ), $\alpha_K$ (204)=0.046, and $\alpha_K$ (765)=0.00128. See comment on $I_{\beta^-}$ (204).
561.88	0.015 3	765.803	7/2 <sup>+</sup>	204.116	3/2 <sup>+</sup>	(E2)		0.00338 5	$\alpha$ (K)=0.00296 5; $\alpha$ (L)=0.000350 5; $\alpha$ (M)= $6.26 \times 10^{-5}$ 9; $\alpha$ (N)= $9.43 \times 10^{-6}$ 14; $\alpha$ (O)= $5.00 \times 10^{-7}$ 7 $\alpha$ (N+..)= $9.93 \times 10^{-6}$ 14 $E_\gamma$ : the 204 and 561 $\gamma$ energies are not consistent with the 765 $\gamma$ energy; $E_\gamma(204)+E_\gamma(561)-E_\gamma(765)=0.19$ keV 2. The 765 and 204 values imply $E_\gamma(561)=561.69$ . $I_\gamma$ : from directly measured values of 0.015 1 ( <a href="#">1976Ho04</a> ) and 0.015 6 ( <a href="#">1977Me12</a> ); other: 0.011 3 deduced from ce <sub>K</sub> (561)/ce <sub>K</sub> (765)=0.00025 5 ( <a href="#">1974An22</a> ), $\alpha_K$ (561)=0.0029, and $\alpha_K$ (765)=0.00128.
765.803 6	99.808 7	765.803	7/2 <sup>+</sup>	0.0	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	M1+E2	-0.14 9	0.001445 21	$\alpha$ =0.001445 21; $\alpha$ (K)=0.001272 18; $\alpha$ (L)=0.0001428 20; $\alpha$ (M)= $2.55 \times 10^{-5}$ 4 $\alpha$ (O)= $2.22 \times 10^{-7}$ 4; $\alpha$ (N+..)= $4.11 \times 10^{-6}$

<sup>†</sup> From [2000He14](#) evaluation for the 204 and 765  $\gamma$ 's and from [1976Ho04](#) for 561  $\gamma$  from  $^{95}\text{Nb}$  (3.61 h)  $\beta^-$  decay.

<sup>‡</sup> Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

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Legend

