

^{98}Cd ε decay (9.3 s) 1992PI01

| Type | Author | History | Citation | Literature Cutoff Date |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------|-------------------|------------------------|
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Parent: ^{98}Cd : $E=0.0$; $J^\pi=0^+$; $T_{1/2}=9.3$ s 1; $Q(\varepsilon)=5430$ 40; $\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+$ decay=100.0

^{98}Cd - $T_{1/2}$: From ^{98}Cd Adopted Levels.

^{98}Cd - $Q(\varepsilon)$: From 2017Wa10.

1992PI01: ^{98}Cd source was produced by spallation of a natural tin target with 600 MeV protons from the ISOLDE facility.

Conversion electrons were detected with a mini-orange electron spectrometer and γ and X rays were detected with Ge detectors.

Measured E_γ , I_γ , $\gamma\gamma$ -coin, γX -coin, $\gamma(t)$, $E(\text{ce})$, $I(\text{ce})$, $(\text{ce})\gamma$ -coin. Deduced levels, J , π , parent $T_{1/2}$, decay branching ratios, $\log ft$. Comparisons with theoretical calculations.

2017Pa35: activity of ^{98}Cd was produced via $^9\text{Be}(^{124}\text{Xe}, X\gamma)$. 107, 61 and 347 gamma rays were seen, and the ordering of the 107-61 γ cascade was re-investigated and reversed from the one proposed by 1992PI01.

2019Lu08: from $\beta(1176\gamma)$ -coin, measured $Q(\beta^+)_{\text{value}=2.79\text{ MeV}}$ 8 to 1691 level in ^{98}Ag from ^{98}Cd decay.

Other: 1978El09.

Due to a large gap between Q -value and excitation energy of the highest observed level (possible pandemonium effect), the decay scheme could be incomplete and the deduced decay branching ratios and $\log ft$ values could be considered as approximated.

 ^{98}Ag Levels

| E(level) [†] | J^π [‡] | $T_{1/2}$ [‡] |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 0.0 | (6 ⁺) | 47.5 s 3 |
| 107.28 10 | (4 ⁺) | 161 ns 7 |
| 167.83 15 | (3 ⁺) | |
| 514.99 17 | (2 ⁺ , 3 ⁺) | |
| 1066.43 24 | (2, 3 ⁺) | |
| 1290.6 4 | (1 ⁺) | |
| 1691.14 23 | 1 ⁺ | |
| 1861.1 5 | 1 ⁺ | |
| 2164.9 5 | 1 ⁺ | |
| 2544.4 8 | 1 ⁺ | |

[†] From a least-squares fit to γ -ray energies.

[‡] From Adopted Levels.

 ε, β^+ radiations

| E(decay) | E(level) | $I\beta^+$ [‡] | $I\varepsilon$ [‡] | $\log ft$ | $I(\varepsilon + \beta^+)$ ^{†‡} | Comments |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--|---|
| (2.89 $\times 10^3$ 4) | 2544.4 | 1.6 4 | 1.1 3 | 4.2 1 | 2.7 7 | av $E\beta=832$ 19; $\varepsilon K=0.362$ 15; $\varepsilon L=0.0456$ 19; $\varepsilon M+=0.0113$ 5 |
| (3.27 $\times 10^3$ 4) | 2164.9 | 5.7 9 | 2.3 4 | 4.0 1 | 8.0 12 | av $E\beta=1006$ 19; $\varepsilon K=0.249$ 10; $\varepsilon L=0.0313$ 13; $\varepsilon M+=0.0077$ 4 |
| (3.57 $\times 10^3$ 4) | 1861.1 | 5.0 8 | 1.4 2 | 4.3 1 | 6.4 10 | av $E\beta=1147$ 19; $\varepsilon K=0.186$ 8; $\varepsilon L=0.0234$ 9; $\varepsilon M+=0.00578$ 23 |
| (3.74 $\times 10^3$ 4) | 1691.14 | 64 3 | 14 1 | 3.29 4 | 78 4 | av $E\beta=1226$ 19; $\varepsilon K=0.159$ 6; $\varepsilon L=0.0200$ 8; $\varepsilon M+=0.00494$ 19 |
| (4.14 $\times 10^3$ 4) | 1290.6 | 3.0 13 | 0.44 20 | 4.9 2 | 3.4 15 | av $E\beta=1413$ 19; $\varepsilon K=0.112$ 4; $\varepsilon L=0.0141$ 5; $\varepsilon M+=0.00347$ 12 |

[†] Deduced by evaluators from $I(\gamma+\text{ce})$ intensity imbalance at each level.

[‡] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

^{98}Cd ε decay (9.3 s) **1992PI01** (continued) $\gamma(^{98}\text{Ag})$

I γ normalization: From I(γ +ce to 168 level)=100, assuming 33% uncertainty in I γ if not given. % ε p<0.025 for ^{98}Cd decay from Adopted Levels of ^{98}Cd . Due to possible pandemonium effect, the decay scheme could be incomplete and thus the normalization could be considered as approximated.

[Additional information 1.](#)

| E_{γ}^{\dagger} | $I_{\gamma}^{\dagger\&}$ | $E_i(\text{level})$ | J_i^{π} | E_f | J_f^{π} | Mult. [@] | α^a | Comments |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------|---|
| 60.55 [‡] 10 | 45.0 20 | 167.83 | (3 ⁺) | 107.28 | (4 ⁺) | M1 | 1.76 | %I γ =35.1 19 $\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{exp}}=1.80$ 14 (1992PI01) $\alpha(\text{K})=1.80$ 15; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.35$ 9; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.069$ 17 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.011$ 3; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.000318$ 17 Mult., δ : from $\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{exp}}$. Note that Mult=M1+E2 with $\delta(\text{E2/M1})=0.27$ 8 deduced from $\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{exp}}=1.80$ 4 would give a larger $\alpha_{\text{T}}=2.23$, resulting in a total (γ +ce) intensity much greater than that of 107 γ , which is expected to be equal. |
| 107.28 [‡] 10 | 56.0 14 | 107.28 | (4 ⁺) | 0.0 | (6 ⁺) | E2 | 1.125 | %I γ =43.7 16 $\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{exp}}=0.82$ 9 (1992PI01) $\alpha(\text{K})=0.870$ 13; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.208$ 3; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.0407$ 6 $\alpha(\text{N})=0.00657$ 10; $\alpha(\text{O})=0.0001267$ 19 Mult.: from $\alpha(\text{K})_{\text{exp}}$ with $\delta(\text{E2/M1})>1.75$. |
| 347.18 10 | 100 | 514.99 | (2 ⁺ ,3 ⁺) | 167.83 | (3 ⁺) | (M1) | 0.015 | %I γ =78.1 21 $\alpha(\text{K})=0.01307$ 19; $\alpha(\text{L})=0.001568$ 22; $\alpha(\text{M})=0.000298$ 5 $\alpha(\text{N})=5.16\times 10^{-5}$ 8; $\alpha(\text{O})=2.43\times 10^{-6}$ 4 Mult.: proposed by 1992PI01 but no experimental evidence is given. |
| 551.7 3 | 4.3 6 | 1066.43 | (2,3 ⁺) | 514.99 | (2 ⁺ ,3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =3.4 5 |
| 624.9 3 | 10.5 15 | 1691.14 | 1 ⁺ | 1066.43 | (2,3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =8.2 11 |
| 775.6 4 | 6.0 15 | 1290.6 | (1 ⁺) | 514.99 | (2 ⁺ ,3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =4.7 12 |
| 794.7 4 | 6.2 12 | 1861.1 | 1 ⁺ | 1066.43 | (2,3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =4.8 10 |
| 874.5 5 | 4.3 8 | 2164.9 | 1 ⁺ | 1290.6 | (1 ⁺) | | | %I γ =3.4 7 |
| 898.5 3 | 16 3 | 1066.43 | (2,3 ⁺) | 167.83 | (3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =12.5 21 |
| 1098 1 | 3.0 10 | 2164.9 | 1 ⁺ | 1066.43 | (2,3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =2.3 8 |
| 1124 1 | 2.7 9 | 1290.6 | (1 ⁺) | 167.83 | (3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =2.1 7 |
| 1176.1 2 | 85 3 | 1691.14 | 1 ⁺ | 514.99 | (2 ⁺ ,3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =66 3 |
| 1346 1 | 2.0 3 | 1861.1 | 1 ⁺ | 514.99 | (2 ⁺ ,3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =1.56 24 |
| 1523.0 5 | 4.4 10 | 1691.14 | 1 ⁺ | 167.83 | (3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =3.4 8 |
| 1650 [#] 1 | 1.0 3 | 2164.9 | 1 ⁺ | 514.99 | (2 ⁺ ,3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =0.78 24 |
| 1996.5 [#] 10 | 2.0 7 | 2164.9 | 1 ⁺ | 167.83 | (3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =1.6 6 |
| 2030 [#] 1 | 2.0 7 | 2544.4 | 1 ⁺ | 514.99 | (2 ⁺ ,3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =1.6 6 |
| ^x 2229.5 [#] 10 | ≤ 4.0 | | | | | | | %I γ ≤ 3.2 |
| 2376 [#] 1 | 1.5 5 | 2544.4 | 1 ⁺ | 167.83 | (3 ⁺) | | | %I γ =1.2 4 |

[†] From **1992PI01**, unless otherwise noted. Quoted values of intensities from **1992PI01** are the original values divided by a factor of 10.

[‡] The ordering of 107 γ and 61 γ is from **2017Pa35**, based on the non-observation of 61 γ in their time-delayed spectrum. **1992PI01** had proposed a reversed ordering, defining the intermediate level at 60.55 keV, instead of the present 107 keV. Note that the ordering by **1992PI01** is based on $\gamma\gamma$ -coin spectra accumulated for 26 hours.

^{98}Cd ε decay (9.3 s) [1992PI01](#) (continued)

$\gamma(^{98}\text{Ag})$ (continued)

Observed only in $\gamma\gamma$ -coin with summed spectra for gates on 61 γ , 107 γ , 347 γ and also in coincidence with Ag K X rays ([1992PI01](#)).

@ From I(ce)/I γ relative to those for 59 γ , 97 γ , 98 γ , 111 γ , 116 γ , 125 γ and 140 γ from ^{101}Cd , ^{102}Cd and ^{103}Cd , unless otherwise noted. The same values are adopted in Adopted Gammas.

& For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.781 21.

^a 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.

^x γ ray not placed in level scheme.

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Decay Scheme

Intensities: $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ per 100 parent decays

Legend

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

$0^+ \quad 0.0 \quad 9.3 \text{ s } I$
 $Q_{\varepsilon}=5430.40$
 $^{98}_{48}\text{Cd}_{50}$
 $\% \varepsilon + \% \beta^+ = 100.0$

