### **Adopted Levels, Gammas**

History

Type Author Citation Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation Jun Chen, Balraj Singh NDS 164, 1 (2020) 15-Feb-2020

 $Q(\beta^{-})=10060 SY; S(n)=4960 SY; S(p)=17550 SY; Q(\alpha)=-9930 SY$  2017Wa10

Estimated uncertainties (2017Wa10): 300 for  $Q(\beta^-)$ , 330 for S(n), 500 for S(p), 580 for  $Q(\alpha)$ .

 $Q(\beta^- n) = 6140\ 300$ ,  $S(2n) = 7370\ 300$  (syst, 2017Wa10).  $S(2p) = 33110\ (2019Mo01$ , theory). Evaluators deduce  $Q(\beta^- 2n) = 900\ 300$  from mass values in 2017Wa10.

mass values in 2017Wa10.

1997Be70 (also 1997Be12): <sup>98</sup>Kr identified by analyzing fragments by Fragment Separator at GSI using tof (of 300 ns) method on fission fragments in Pb(<sup>238</sup>U,X) and Be(<sup>238</sup>U,X) reactions at E(<sup>238</sup>U)=750 MeV/nucleon. A total of 525 events were assigned to <sup>98</sup>Kr

2003Be05:  $^{98}$ Kr produced at PSB-ISOLDE facility in CERN by 1.0 GeV- or 1.4-GeV protons impinging on a uranium-carbide/graphite target. Measured  $\beta$  and neutrons; deduced  $T_{1/2}$  and  $\%\beta^-$ n.

2011Ni01:  $^{98}$ Kr nuclide produced in Be( $^{238}$ U,F) reactions at E=345 MeV/nucleon produced by the cascade operation of the RBIF complex of accelerators at RIKEN. Target=550 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Identification of  $^{98}$ Kr made on the basis of magnetic rigidity, time-of-flight and energy loss. The separated nuclei were implanted in a nine-layer double-sided silicon-strip detector (DSSSD). Correlations were recorded between the heavy ions and  $\beta$  rays. The half-life of  $^{98}$ Kr isotope was measured from the correlated ion- $\beta$  decay curves and maximum likelihood analysis technique. In the analysis of the decay curve,  $\beta$ -detection efficiency, background rate, daughter and granddaughter (including those populated in delayed neutron decays) half-lives, and  $\beta$ -delayed neutron emission probabilities were considered. Comparison of measured half-lives with FRDM+QRPA and KTUY+GT2 calculations

Theory references: consult the NSR database (www.nndc.bnl.gov/nsr/) for 26 primary references, 18 dealing with nuclear structure calculations and 8 with decay modes and half-lives.

Additional information 1.

### <sup>98</sup>Kr Levels

#### Cross Reference (XREF) Flags

**A**  ${}^{1}\text{H}({}^{99}\text{Rb},2\text{p}\gamma)$ 

E(level) <sup>†</sup>	$J^{\pi \ddagger}$	T <sub>1/2</sub>	XREF	Comments
0.0	0+	43 ms 4	A	$\%\beta^-$ =100; $\%\beta^-$ n=7.0 10 (2003Be05); $\%\beta^-$ 2n=? Theoretical T <sub>1/2</sub> =83.8 ms, $\%\beta^-$ n=12, $\%\beta^-$ 2n=0.0 (2019Mo01). Theoretical T <sub>1/2</sub> =34.6 ms, $\%\beta^-$ n=0.9, $\%\beta^-$ 2n=0.1 (2016Ma12). T <sub>1/2</sub> : weighted average of 42 ms 4 (2011Ni01, analysis of the (ion)β-correlated decay curve) and 46 ms 8 (2003Be05, from decay of β-delayed neutrons). $\%\beta^-$ n from βn-coin (2003Be05).
329 7	$(2^{+})$		Α	
545 17	$(0^+,2^+)$		A	
638? 25	. , ,		Α	
827 20	$(4^{+})$		A	

<sup>†</sup> From Ey values.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> From 2017Fl03 in <sup>1</sup>H(<sup>99</sup>Rb,2pγ), based on systematics of even-even nuclei for the first 2<sup>+</sup> states, and comparison with theoretical calculations for all the three states.

# Adopted Levels, Gammas (continued)

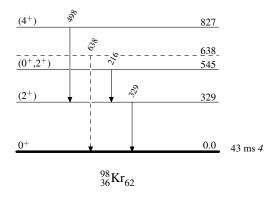
$$\gamma$$
(98Kr)

## **Adopted Levels, Gammas**

Legend

Level Scheme

γ Decay (Uncertain)



 $<sup>^{\</sup>dagger}$  From  $^{1}\text{H}(^{99}\text{Rb,2py})$  (2017Fl03).  $^{\ddagger}$  Placement of transition in the level scheme is uncertain.