

²³⁵U(n,F γ), ²⁴¹Pu(n,F γ) 2004Br14, 2005Pi13, 2017Is03

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

2004Br14 (also [2002PfZZ](#), [1986LhZW](#), [1985LhZY](#)): ²³⁵U(n,F γ) E=thermal. Measured E γ , I γ , $\gamma\gamma$, $\gamma\gamma(t)$, conversion coefficients from fluorescence and intensity balance, (fragment) γ -coin at JOSEF facility.

2005Pi13: ⁹⁸Y produced in ²⁴¹Pu(n,f γ) reaction. E=thermal. Measured E γ , I γ , $\gamma\gamma$, ce- γ -coin, lifetimes with two different setups installed at the focal plane of the Lohengrin mass spectrometer that was used to separate fission fragments (FFs). The first consisted of a gas detector to detect FFs, behind which were two adjacent Si(Li) detectors for ce and x-rays, while γ rays were detected by two Ge detectors placed perpendicular to the beam. In the second setup, the FFs were detected in an ionization chamber. γ rays deexciting isomeric states were detected by Clover Ge detector and three single Ge crystals of the Miniball array.

2013RuZX: ²³³, ²³⁵U, ²⁴¹Pu, ²⁴¹Am(n,F), E=thermal. Measured $\gamma(t)$, $\gamma\gamma(t)$. Deduced half-lives of three isomers at Lohengrin-ILL-Grenoble reactor facility.

2017Is03: E(n)=cold-neutron beam from PF1B facility at Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL) in Grenoble. Measured E γ , I γ , $\gamma\gamma$ -coin, and half-lives of isomers by fast-timing $\gamma\gamma(t)$ method. For γ detection, EXILL array (eight EXOGAM clovers, six large volume GASP detectors and two ILL Clovers) of HPGe detectors was used. For isomer half-life measurements, GASP and ILL detectors were replaced by FATIMA array of 16 LaBr₃(Ce) detectors for fast timing measurements. Deduced B(E2), transition quadrupole moments, quadrupole deformation. Level scheme is taken from [2004Br14](#).

1999Ge01: ²⁴¹Pu(n,F) E=thermal, measured lifetime and yield of 7.6- μ s isomer.

1970Gr38: ²³⁵U(n,F γ) E=thermal. Measured E γ , I γ , $\gamma\gamma$, $\gamma(t)$, $\gamma\gamma(t)$.

Others: [1976SeZN](#), [1975Si23](#), [1970Jo20](#), [1969WaZS](#).

See also ²³⁵U(n,F γ):delayed γ for data from [2017Ur03](#).

⁹⁸Y Levels

E(level) [‡]	J $^\pi$ [†]	T _{1/2}	Comments
0.0	0 ⁻		
119.2 3	1 ⁻		
170.5 3	2 ⁻	0.61 μ s 1	%IT=100 T _{1/2} : from $\gamma\gamma(t)$ (2013RuZX). Others: 0.62 μ s 8 (1972GrYM , 1970Gr38), 0.62 μ s (1970Jo20).
374.2 4	4 ⁻	35.8 ns 8	T _{1/2} : from $\gamma\gamma(t)$ in 2002PfZZ , 2004Br14 .
445.6 4	(3) ⁺	<0.7 ns	T _{1/2} : from $\gamma\gamma(t)$ in 2002PfZZ , 2004Br14 .
495.4 [@] 4	(4) ⁻	6.87 μ s 5	%IT=100 T _{1/2} : from $\gamma(t)$ (2013RuZX). Others: 7.2 μ s 1 (1999Ge01) and 8.0 μ s 2 (1972GrYM , 1970Gr38). 1999Ge01 measured 204.2 $\gamma(t)$, the reported value could be affected by the short half-life component from T _{1/2} (374)=35.8 ns.
596.0 [@] 5	(5) ⁻	175 [#] ps 25	T _{1/2} : other: <0.5 ns from $\gamma(t)$ in 2002PfZZ , 2004Br14 .
725.8 [@] 5	(6) ⁻	51 [#] ps 10	T _{1/2} : other: <0.5 ns from $\gamma(t)$ in 2002PfZZ , 2004Br14 . Transition quadrupole moment=4.4 14, β =0.49 16 (2017Is03).
883.5 [@] 5	(7) ⁻	45 [#] ps 15	T _{1/2} : other: <1.0 ns from $\gamma(t)$ in 2002PfZZ , 2004Br14 . Transition quadrupole moment=2.9 11, β =0.32 12 (2017Is03).
1069.3 [@] 5	(8) ⁻	<15 [#] ps	T _{1/2} : other: <1.5 ns from $\gamma(t)$ in 2002PfZZ , 2004Br14 . Transition quadrupole moment>3.4, β >0.38 (2017Is03).
1180.1 6	(10) ⁻	0.80 μ s 2	%IT=100 T _{1/2} : from $\gamma(t)$ (2013RuZX). Other: 0.83 μ s 10 (1972GrYM , 1970Gr38).

[†] From Adopted Levels.

[‡] From least-squares fit to E γ data.

[#] From [2017Is03](#) for levels above 4⁻, presumably from fast-timing $\gamma\gamma(t)$ method.

[@] Band(A): Band based on (4)⁻. Band assignment from [1989Br31](#).

²³⁵U(n,F γ), ²⁴¹Pu(n,F γ) 2004Br14, 2005Pi13, 2017Is03 (continued) $\gamma(^{98}\text{Y})$

All $\alpha(K)\exp$ and $\alpha(\exp)$ values are from 2004Br14.

E_γ^{\dagger}	I_γ	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult. @	$\delta^{\&}$	α^a	Comments
49.8 3	3.8 [#] 9	495.4	(4) ⁻	445.6	(3) ⁺	E1		0.816 19	$\alpha(\exp)=0.55\ 25$ $\alpha(K)=0.716\ 16$; $\alpha(L)=0.0835\ 19$; $\alpha(M)=0.0141\ 4$ $\alpha(N)=0.00182\ 5$; $\alpha(O)=0.0001048\ 23$
51.4 1	22 [#] 3	170.5	2 ⁻	119.2	1 ⁻	M1+E2	0.40 +II-12	2.7 8	$\alpha(K)\exp=2.1\ 5$ $\alpha(K)=2.1\ 6$; $\alpha(L)=0.46\ 17$; $\alpha(M)=0.08\ 3$ $\alpha(N)=0.010\ 4$; $\alpha(O)=0.00033\ 7$
71.3 2	0.4 [#] 1	445.6	(3) ⁺	374.2	4 ⁻	(E1)		0.289 5	$\alpha(K)\exp=1.2\ 6$ $\alpha(K)=0.255\ 5$; $\alpha(L)=0.0289\ 5$; $\alpha(M)=0.00490\ 8$ $\alpha(N)=0.000639\ 11$; $\alpha(O)=3.89 \times 10^{-5}\ 7$ Mult.: $\alpha(K)\exp$ gives M1+E2 with $\delta=0.7\ 4$ to 374, 4 ⁻ level but it contradicts 49.8 γ E1 from 495, 4 ⁻ level; E1+M2 with $\delta=0.5\ 2$, but it would require an unreasonably large B(M2)(W.u.) exceeding RUL=1. So it is most probable that 71.3 γ is pure E1, by combining all considerations. Note that 71.3 γ is very weak (the weakest transition in 2004Br14) and 2017Ur03 also state that this transition is too weak to determine its conversion in their data including ²³⁵ U(n,f γ), ²⁴⁸ Cm, ²⁴⁸ Cf SF decay, and ⁹⁸ Sr β^- decay.
100.7 2	100.0 [‡] 25	596.0	(5) ⁻	495.4	(4) ⁻	M1(+E2)	<0.15	0.187 10	$\alpha(\exp)=0.22\ 7$ (2002PfZZ) $\alpha(K)=0.164\ 9$; $\alpha(L)=0.0195\ 15$; $\alpha(M)=0.00333\ 25$ $\alpha(N)=0.00044\ 3$; $\alpha(O)=2.93 \times 10^{-5}\ 12$ I_γ : 10.0 4 (2004Br14). δ : <0.4 from $\alpha(\text{total})\exp$, but from RUL, $\delta(E2/M1)<0.15$.
110.8 2	69.0 [‡] 14	1180.1	(10) ⁻	1069.3	(8) ⁻	(E2)		0.732 12	$\alpha(\exp)=0.66\ 6$ $\alpha(K)=0.614\ 10$; $\alpha(L)=0.0985\ 16$; $\alpha(M)=0.0169\ 3$ $\alpha(N)=0.00211\ 4$; $\alpha(O)=9.25 \times 10^{-5}\ 15$ I_γ : 8.2 8 (2004Br14). $\alpha(\exp)$ gives $\delta(E2/M1)>1.8$; also give E1+M2 with

Continued on next page (footnotes at end of table)

²³⁵U(n,F γ),²⁴¹Pu(n,F γ) 2004Br14,2005Pi13,2017Is03 (continued) $\gamma(^{98}\text{Y})$ (continued)

E_γ^\dagger	I_γ	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult.	α^a	Comments
119.4 1	56 [#] 6	119.2	1 ⁻	0.0	0 ⁻	M1	0.1114	$\delta=0.95$ 10, but it would require an unreasonably large B(M2)(W.u.) exceeding RUL=1. $\alpha(K)\exp=0.10$ 1 $\alpha(K)=0.0979$ 14; $\alpha(L)=0.01125$ 16; $\alpha(M)=0.00193$ 3 $\alpha(N)=0.000258$ 4; $\alpha(O)=1.762\times10^{-5}$ 25 Mult.: $\alpha(K)\exp$ gives $\delta(E2/M1)<0.2$, but ΔJ^π requires pure M1.
121.3 1	100 [#] 4	495.4	(4) ⁻	374.2	4 ⁻	(M1)	0.1067	$\alpha(K)\exp=0.09$ 1 $\alpha(K)=0.0938$ 14; $\alpha(L)=0.01077$ 16; $\alpha(M)=0.00185$ 3 $\alpha(N)=0.000247$ 4; $\alpha(O)=1.687\times10^{-5}$ 24 Mult.: $\alpha(K)\exp$ also M1+E2 with $\delta<0.15$; it also gives E1+M2 with $\delta=1.22$ 4, but it is inconsistent with $\Delta\pi=\text{no}$.
129.7 2	95.8 [‡] 17	725.8	(6 ⁻)	596.0	(5) ⁻	[M1]	0.0889	$\alpha(K)=0.0782$ 12; $\alpha(L)=0.00896$ 14; $\alpha(M)=0.001535$ 23 $\alpha(N)=0.000206$ 3; $\alpha(O)=1.406\times10^{-5}$ 21 From RUL (B(E2)(W.u.)<300), $\delta(E2/M1)<0.15$. I_γ : 10.1 7 (2004Br14).
157.8 2	80.6 [‡] 6	883.5	(7 ⁻)	725.8	(6 ⁻)	[M1]	0.0525	$\alpha(K)=0.0462$ 7; $\alpha(L)=0.00526$ 8; $\alpha(M)=0.000901$ 13 $\alpha(N)=0.0001208$ 18; $\alpha(O)=8.29\times10^{-6}$ 12 From RUL (B(E2)(W.u.)<300), $\delta(E2/M1)<0.25$. I_γ : 9.4 11 (2004Br14).
170.8 1	116 [#] 12	170.5	2 ⁻	0.0	0 ⁻	E2	0.1507	$\alpha(K)\exp=0.10$ 3 $\alpha(K)=0.1296$ 19; $\alpha(L)=0.0177$ 3; $\alpha(M)=0.00302$ 5 $\alpha(N)=0.000388$ 6; $\alpha(O)=2.05\times10^{-5}$ 3 Mult.: $\alpha(K)\exp$ gives $\delta(E2/M1)>0.7$, but ΔJ^π requires pure E2.
186.1 2	94.4 [‡] 12	1069.3	(8 ⁻)	883.5	(7 ⁻)	[M1]	0.0339	$\alpha(K)=0.0299$ 5; $\alpha(L)=0.00339$ 5; $\alpha(M)=0.000580$ 9 $\alpha(N)=7.78\times10^{-5}$ 12; $\alpha(O)=5.35\times10^{-6}$ 8 From RUL (B(E2)(W.u.)<300), $\delta(E2/M1)<0.23$. I_γ : 9.9 10 (2004Br14).
204.2 1	100 [#] 1	374.2	4 ⁻	170.5	2 ⁻	E2	0.0791	$\alpha(K)\exp=0.08$ 2 (2004Br14) $\alpha(K)=0.0684$ 10; $\alpha(L)=0.00892$ 13; $\alpha(M)=0.001525$ 22 $\alpha(N)=0.000197$ 3; $\alpha(O)=1.102\times10^{-5}$ 16 Mult.: $\alpha(K)\exp$ also gives E1+M2 with $\delta=1.1 +5-4$, but it would require an unreasonably large B(M2)(W.u.) exceeding RUL=1.
230.4 3	6.9 [‡] 4	725.8	(6 ⁻)	495.4	(4) ⁻	[E2]	0.0514	$\alpha(K)=0.0446$ 7; $\alpha(L)=0.00567$ 9; $\alpha(M)=0.000970$ 15 $\alpha(N)=0.0001260$ 19; $\alpha(O)=7.27\times10^{-6}$ 11 I_γ : 0.8 2 (2004Br14).
275.2 3	5.8 [#] 7	445.6	(3) ⁺	170.5	2 ⁻			$\alpha(K)=0.0207$ 3; $\alpha(L)=0.00253$ 4; $\alpha(M)=0.000432$ 7
287.5 3	19.8 [‡] 8	883.5	(7 ⁻)	596.0	(5) ⁻	[E2]	0.0237	$\alpha(N)=5.66\times10^{-5}$ 9; $\alpha(O)=3.42\times10^{-6}$ 5 I_γ : 1.8 3 (2004Br14).
344.3 3	27.2 [‡] 5	1069.3	(8 ⁻)	725.8	(6 ⁻)	[E2]	0.01285	$\alpha(K)=0.01124$ 16; $\alpha(L)=0.001344$ 20; $\alpha(M)=0.000230$ 4 $\alpha(N)=3.02\times10^{-5}$ 5; $\alpha(O)=1.89\times10^{-6}$ 3 I_γ : 3.3 4 (2004Br14).

[†] From 2004Br14 (see also 1986LhZW). 1972GrYM assigned γ rays to ⁹⁷Y but later, 1975Si23 correctly assigned these to ⁹⁸Y.

 $^{235}\text{U}(\text{n},\text{F}\gamma)$, $^{241}\text{Pu}(\text{n},\text{F}\gamma)$ 2004Br14, 2005Pi13, 2017Is03 (continued) $\gamma(^{98}\text{Y})$ (continued)

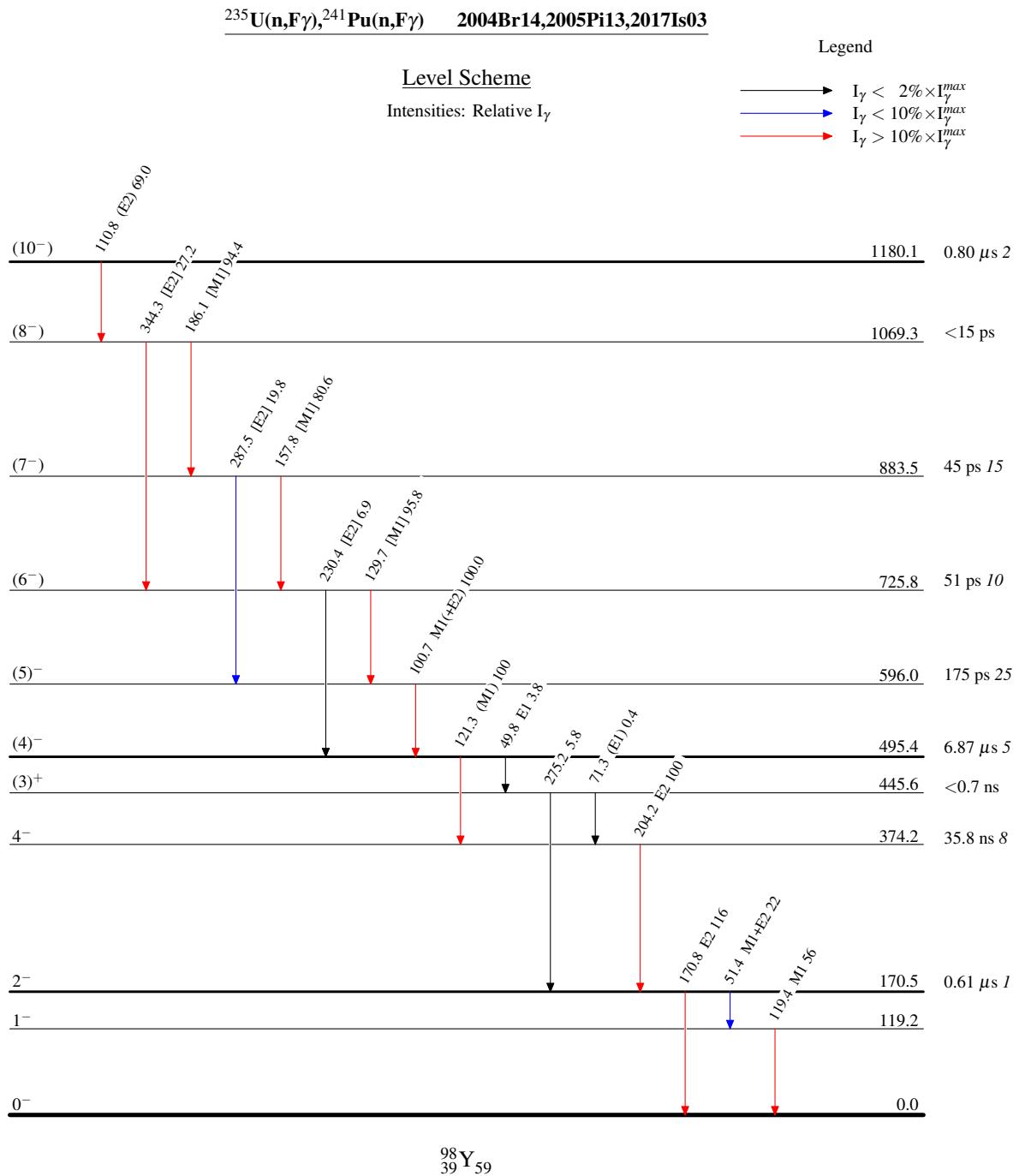
[‡] From 2005Pi13, normalized to 100.0 for 100.7γ . Values from 2004Br14 are less precise and given under comments.

[#] From 2004Br14, normalized to 100 for 121.3γ .

[@] From total and K-conversion coefficients in 2004Br14 (fluorescence method or intensity balance).

[&] Deduced by evaluators from conversion coefficients in 2004Br14 and 2017Ur03 using the BrIccMixing code.

^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.



$^{235}\text{U}(\text{n},\text{F}\gamma), ^{241}\text{Pu}(\text{n},\text{F}\gamma)$ 2004Br14,2005Pi13,2017Is03

Band(A): Band based on $(4)^-$

