

FURTHER TESTS OF INTERNAL-CONVERSION THEORY WITH PRECISE γ - AND X-RAY SPECTROSCOPY

TEXAS A&M PROGRAM TO MEASURE ICC: $^{134}\text{Cs}^m$, ^{137}Ba

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ICC's:

- Essential role in balancing nuclear decay schemes (crucial in precision applications)
- Theory vs. experiment discrepancies: up to 10%
 - Theory
 - *Relativistic Dirac-Fock (RDF)* - best
 - *Sensitive to 'hole'/'no-hole' treatment:*
K-shell filling time vs. time to leave atom
 $\sim 10^{-15} - 10^{-16} \text{ s} \gg \sim 10^{-18} \text{ s}$
 - *Theory alone can not decide which hole treatment is best*

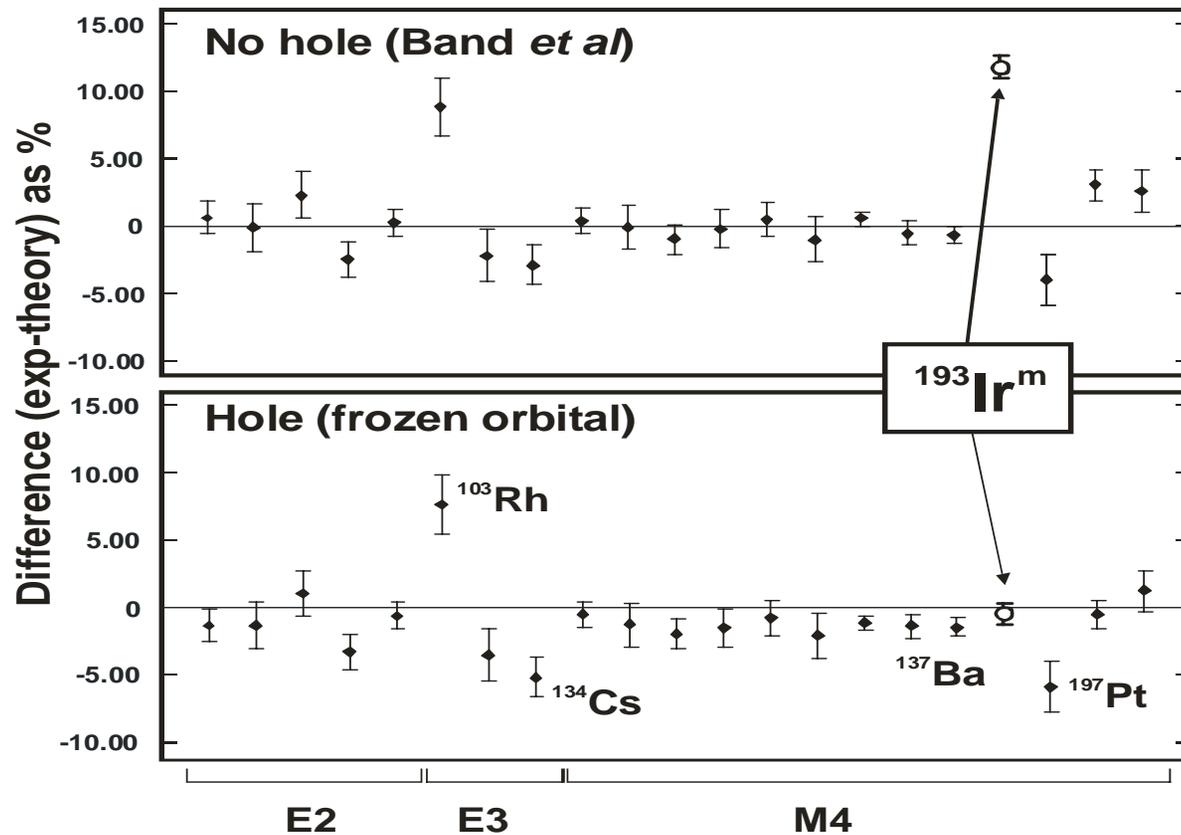
- Experiment (review of world data, *Raman et al.*)
 - 100 ICCs of 0.5%-5% precision
 - Average difference from theory is $\leq 1\%$ whether or not the hole is included
 - *The 'no-hole' calculation was slightly favored*
 - Recommended precise re-measurement of *80.2-keV M4 transition of $^{193}\text{Ir}^m$*

• Completed at Texas A&M
 (*Nica et al. 2004*): $\alpha_K=103.0(8)$

Theory	α_K	Δ (%)
No hole	92.3(1)	10.4(8)
Hole, frozen orbitals	103.5(1)	-0.5(8)
Hole, SCF of ion	99.7(1)	3.2(8)

Raman et al.: PRC 66, 044312 (2002)

Nica et al.: PRC 70, 054305 (2004), PRC 71, 054305 (2005)



RDF	Raman <i>et al.</i> (2002)		Best 20 cases		Best 20 plus $^{193}\text{Ir}^m$	
	Δ_{avg} (%)	χ^2/N	Δ_{avg} (%)	χ^2/N	Δ_{avg} (%)	χ^2/N
No hole	+0.19(26)	1.7	+0.46(39)	2.4	+0.97(79)	10.6
Hole, frozen orbitals	-1.18(24)	1.4	-1.25(36)	2.2	-1.18(34)	2.1

II. METHOD

$$\alpha_K \omega_K = \frac{N_K}{N_\gamma} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon_\gamma}{\varepsilon_K}$$

- Suitable for only one K-shell converted transition
- N_K, N_γ measured
- ω_K from *Schönfeld and Rodloff*
- ε at 151 mm for ORTEC γ -X 280-cm³ coaxial HPGe:
 - 0.2% , 50-1400 keV *Hardy et al., Helmer et al. 2003*
 - 0.4% , 1.4-3.5 MeV *Helmer et al. 2004*
 - Not know precisely for K x-rays (30-35 keV)

=> Ratio $\alpha_K(\text{Cs})/\alpha_K(\text{Ba})$

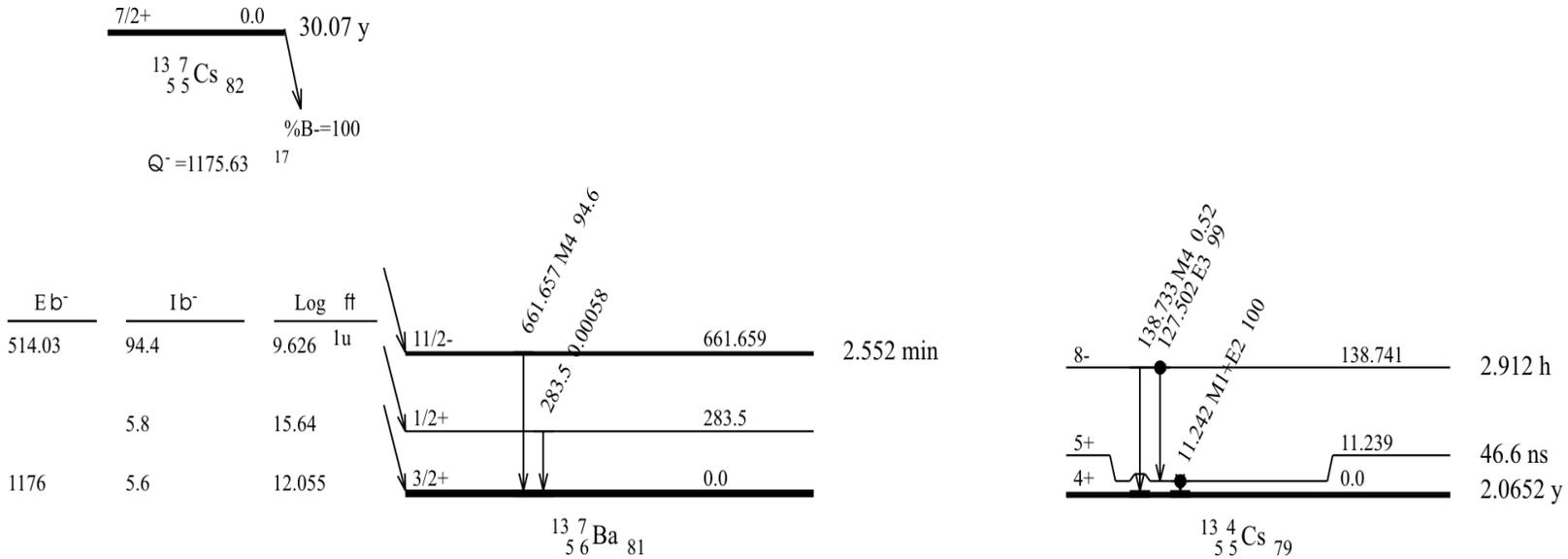
Schönfeld and Rodloff: Report PTB-6.11-1999-1, (1999)

Hardy et al: Appl. Rad. Isot. 56, 65 (2003)

Helmer et al. 2003: NIM A 511, 360 (2003)

Helmer et al. 2004: Appl. Rad. Isot. 60, 173 (2004)

III EXPERIMENT



A. Source Preparation

Designed to ensure:

- Small absorption (<0.1%)
- Dead time (< 5%)
- Statistics (> 10^6 for γ or x-rays)
- High spectrum purity
- Minimize activation time (0.5 h)

$^{134}\text{Cs}^m$ Sources:

- 17.5 μg (0.11 μm) CsCl, 20 μg (0.14 μm) CsNO₃, 99.999+% pure, 100% ^{133}Cs natural abundance, hygroscopic
- 76 μm mylar backing
- Aqueous solutions dried under vacuum, on dry diluted insulin for homogeneity, checked at microscope
- Covered with 64 μm adhesive kapton (after activation)
- Activated at Triga/NSC of Texas A&M at $\sim 7 \times 10^{12}$ n/cm²s
- T1(4.5 μCi), T3(2 μCi) @ start ACQ

^{137}Cs Sources for ^{137}Ba :

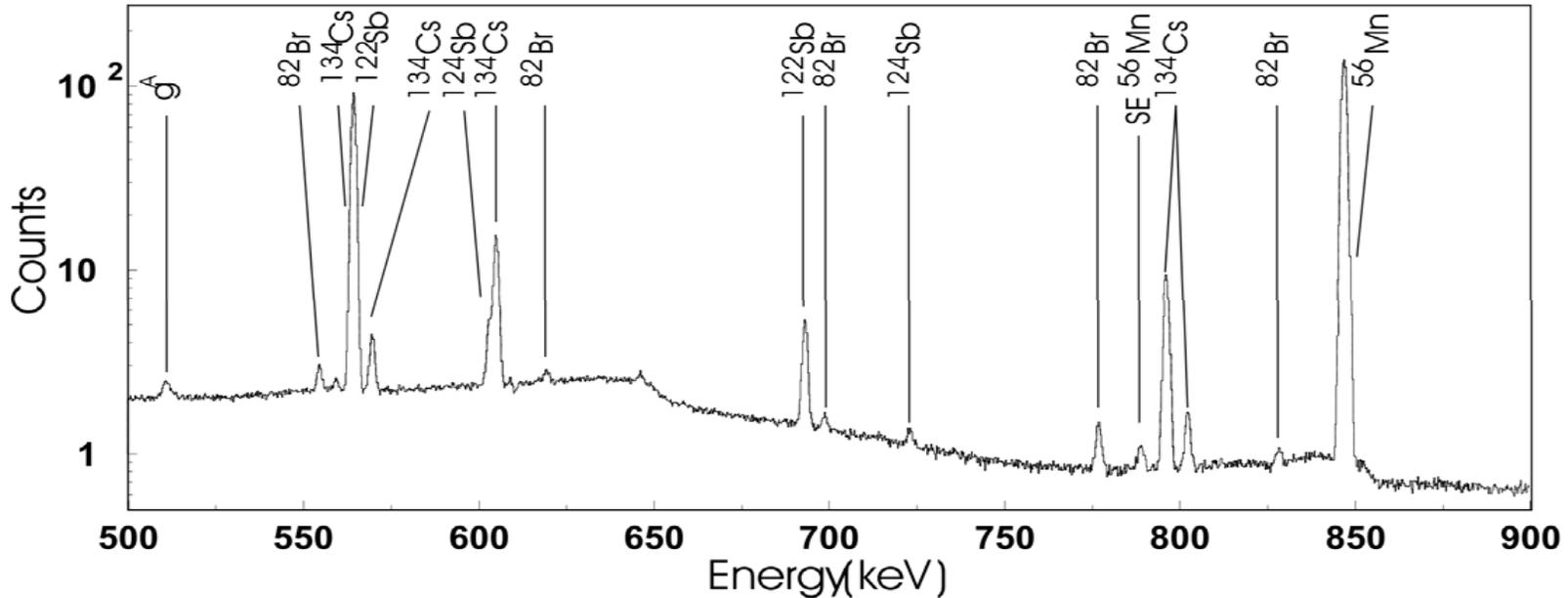
- 1 μCi β sources (open) commercially available from IPL
- 6.4 μm mylar backing

B. Spectra

- ADC: TRUMPTM-8k/2k / MAESTROTM (Gedcke-Hale DT)
- Energy range: 10 keV – 2 MeV
- Acquired: 80 spectra, 1000 h, decay curve analysis

III ANALYSIS

A. Impurity Analysis



Based on ENSDF data, and n-activation and decay analysis:

- ^{134}Cs , $T_{1/2} = 2.0652(4)$ y
 - $\% \beta^- = 100$, ^{134}Ba x-rays
 - $\% \epsilon$ negligible, (^{134}Xe)
- ^{122}Sb , $T_{1/2} = 2.7209(3)$ d
 - $\% \epsilon = 2.41(12)$, ^{122}Sn x-rays
 - $\% \beta^- = 97.59(12)$, ^{122}Te x-rays

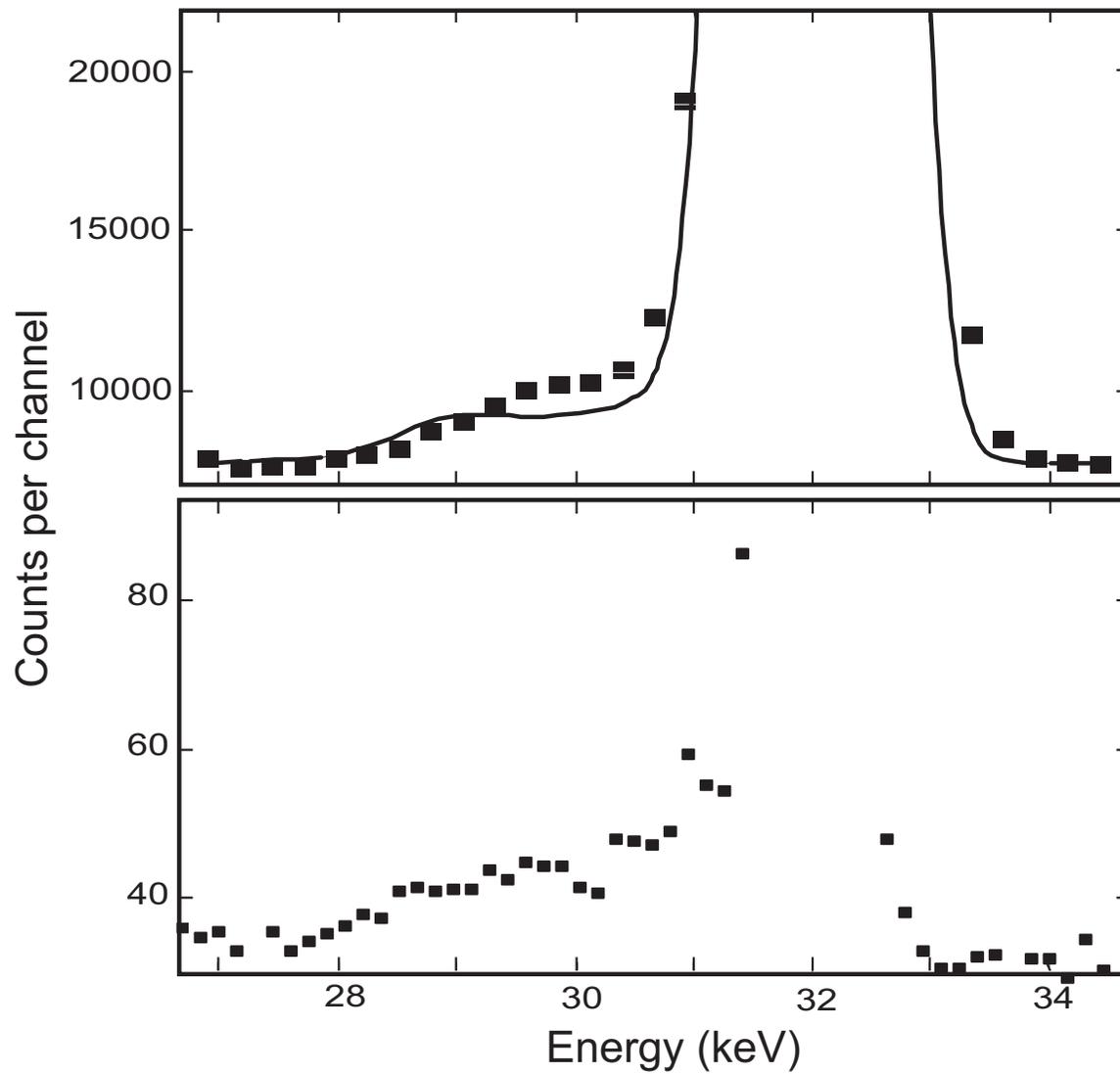
- ^{124}Sb , $T_{1/2} = 60.20(3)$ h
 - $\% \beta^- = 100$, ^{124}Te x-rays
- $^{80}\text{Br}^m$, $T_{1/2} = 4.4205(8)$ h
 - $\% \text{IT} = 100$, $^{80}\text{Br}^m$ 37.1 γ
 - ^{82}Br , $T_{1/2} = 35.282(7)$ h

Total impurities relative to pure Cs Kx:

T1_2	0.30(2)%
T1_3	0.87(3)%
T3_1	0.52(4)%

B. Corrections

- 138.7 γ electronic conversion: -0.81(5)%, Cs Kx
- Attenuation in sample: 0.13(1)%
- Voigt shape of x-rays peaks (simulation): 0.13%, Cs&Ba Kx
- Left-tail backscattering (empirical): -0.8(3), Cs/Ba Kx



Comparison

	α_K ratio	Δ , this exp
This experiment	30.01(20)	
hole(frozen orbital)	29.96	0.2 (7) %
hole(SCF)	29.87	0.5 (7) %
no hole	29.52	1.6(7) %
Experiment (<i>Raman et al.</i>)	28.82(51)	