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Decay Schemes

D. STROMINGER
J. M. HOLLANDER

June 1958 · Berkeley, California

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Berkeley, California

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DECAY SCHEMES

D. Strominger and J. M. Hollander

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DECAY SCHEMES

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 Radiation Laboratory
 University of California, Berkeley, California

The disintegration schemes presented here have been constructed from information contained in the Table of Isotopes, by Strominger, Hollander, and Seaborg, published as a supplement to the April, 1958, issue of the Reviews of Modern Physics.

They are arranged according to mass number so as to show more clearly than was possible in the Table of Isotopes the various isobaric and parent-daughter relationships encountered in alpha and beta decay. References to the original literature are not given here.

In these drawings, energies of excited states above the ground state are given in Mev to the right of the levels, and spin and parity assignments are indicated to the left. Directly measured spins are underlined, as $\underline{1/2+}$. If the spin is uniquely determined by other means, the quantum number is given without modification, as 3-. Probable spin values are indicated with parentheses, as (2+). This nomenclature does not apply to the parity assignments, which are heavily dependent upon theory.

The disintegration energy, or Q value, of a nuclear transformation is the mass difference (expressed in Mev) between the initial and final systems. For radioactive decay processes, Q equals the sum of the particle kinetic energy, nuclear recoil energy, and the energies of any gamma-transitions necessary to de-excite the final nucleus to its ground state. In β^+ decay the Q value is given as Q_{EC} , to avoid ambiguity associated with the addition of $2m_0c^2$ to the positron energy. Alpha and beta disintegration energies are given as Q_α and Q_β respectively.

The percentage figures given in the drawings total 100 percent for the total decay of each nuclide. In some cases the symbol † is used to designate the relative branchings of one mode of decay to different final states of the daughter nucleus.

The half-lives of levels, when known, are given directly above the levels. A double arrow drawn from the ground state to a higher level shows that

the higher level has been Coulomb excited.

We are indebted to Virginia Shirley and Eileen Doyle for their assistance in the preparation of the manuscript.

This work was performed under the auspices of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

The diagram shows a horizontal beam of total length 13 m. A point load of 0.78 is applied at the right end. A distributed load of 1/2 is applied over the entire length of the beam. The beam is supported by a pin support at the left end and a roller support at the right end.

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{H^3 (12 \gamma)}{\beta} \rightarrow \beta^{0.018} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \text{He}^3 \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 + \text{He}^6 \xrightarrow{(0.82 \text{ s})} 0 + \text{Li}^6 + e^-$$

β^- $Q_\beta = 3.50$

The diagram shows the energy levels of the Be^8 nucleus. At the top, the $1s^2$ state is shown with a lifetime of (0.84 s) and a width of $\Gamma \approx 6.0$. Below this, the $2s$ state is shown with a lifetime of (0.78 s) and a width of $\Gamma_{EC} \approx 17.8$. The $2p$ state is shown with a lifetime of (10^{-15} s) . Transitions are indicated by arrows: a solid arrow from $1s^2$ to $2s$ labeled β^- , a dashed arrow from $1s^2$ to $2p$ labeled β^- , a solid arrow from $2s$ to $2p$ labeled β^+ , and a solid arrow from $2p$ to 2α labeled 2α . The 2α state is shown at the bottom.

Energy level diagram for the β decay of ^{10}Be . The diagram shows the ground state (0) and first excited state ($3+$) of ^{10}Be , and the ground state ($0+$) and first excited state ($1+$) of ^{10}B . The β decay transition from $^{10}\text{Be}(0+)$ to $^{10}\text{B}(0+)$ is labeled with a branching ratio of 1.7% and a Q -value of 3.64 MeV. The transition from $^{10}\text{Be}(0+)$ to $^{10}\text{B}(1+)$ is labeled with a branching ratio of 98.3% and a Q -value of 0.56 MeV. The energy difference between the $1+$ and $0+$ states of ^{10}B is 0.719 MeV. The half-life of ^{10}Be is given as 1.39×10^6 years.

Energy level diagram for the β^+ decay of ^{12}C . The diagram shows the ground state of ^{12}C ($3/2^-$) decaying to the ground state of ^{12}B ($3/2^-$) via a β^+ transition. The energy difference is 0.99 MeV. The diagram also shows the excited state of ^{12}C ($5/2^-$) decaying to the excited state of ^{12}B ($5/2^-$) via a β^+ transition. The energy difference is 0.99 MeV. The diagram is labeled with ^{12}C and ^{12}B and β^+, EC .

Energy level diagram for the beta decay of B^{12} . The initial state is B^{12} (0.019 s) at $0\beta^{-}13.4$. The diagram shows the transition to the ground state of C^{12} (0+) and an excited state of C^{12} (2+). The energy difference between the initial state and the excited state is 7.65 MeV. The branching ratio for the transition to the excited state is 1.3%, and the half-life of the initial state is 0.019 s. The transition to the ground state is labeled with a branching ratio of 98%.

Figure 1: A schematic diagram of a two-stage control system. The top stage has a reference input $0+$, a feedback path with gain 0.14 (72 s) and a summing junction, and a forward path with gain $99+%$. The output of the top stage is 0.6% and is fed back to the bottom stage. The bottom stage has a reference input $0+$, a feedback path with gain 0.155 and a summing junction, and a forward path with gain 2.313 . The output of the bottom stage is 0 . The diagram also shows a disturbance input $0+$ entering the bottom stage's forward path. The overall system is labeled with various parameters and gains.

Diagram illustrating the energy levels and transitions for N^{16} and O^{16} . The N^{16} ground state is $(2-)$ at $Q_{\beta} 10.4$. Transitions to O^{16} states are shown with branching ratios: 1% to $(2-)$, 20% to $1-$, 55% to $2+$, and 24% to $3-$. The O^{16} states and their half-lives are: $1-$ at 7.13 MeV ($7 \times 10^{-15} s$), $2+$ at 6.93 MeV ($8 \times 10^{-15} s$), $3-$ at 6.13 MeV ($6 \times 10^{-12} s$), and $0+$ at 6.065 MeV ($5.0 \times 10^{-11} s$). The O^{16} ground state is $0+$ at 0 MeV.

The diagram shows the energy levels of ^{17}F . The ground state is labeled 0 . An excited state is labeled $5/2+$ with a half-life of 0.17 s. A β^+ decay arrow points from the $5/2+$ state to the 0 state. The final state is labeled $0_{\text{EC}2.77}$ with a half-life of (66 s) .

Diagram of a beam with a triangular load. The beam is horizontal, with a triangular load increasing from 0 at the left end to 1.8 at the right end. The total length is 12m. The resultant force F is 1.8, acting at a distance of 4m from the left end. The reaction at the right end is $Q_{EC} = 1.67$.

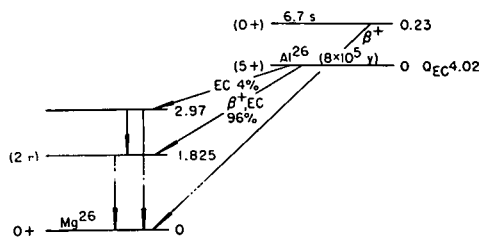
Diagram illustrating the beta decay of ^{20}F (11 s) to ^{20}Ne (0 s). The energy difference is 0.705 MeV. The daughter nucleus ^{20}Ne has a ground state at 0 MeV and an excited state at 1.632 MeV. The beta decay arrow terminates at the 1.632 MeV level, which is labeled with 5×10^{-13} s.

The diagram shows the energy levels of No^{22} . The ground state is 0^+ . An excited state is labeled $(2+)$. A transition from $(2+)$ to 0^+ is labeled $\beta^+ 89\%$ and $EC 11\%$. Another transition from $(2+)$ to a higher state is labeled $\beta^+ 0.06\%$. The higher state is labeled $3+$ and has a half-life of $2.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}$. The energy difference between the $3+$ state and the 0^+ state is 0.59 . The energy difference between the $3+$ state and the $(2+)$ state is 0.64 .

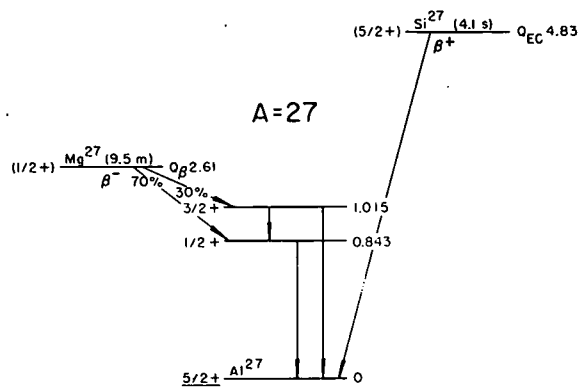
Energy level diagram for the ^{23}Na - ^{23}Mg system. The diagram shows the ground state of ^{23}Mg at 0 MeV ($3/2^+$), the ground state of ^{23}Na at 0.439 MeV ($5/2^+$), and the ground state of ^{23}Ne at 4.39 MeV ($15/2^+$). Transitions are labeled with their half-lives: 4.39 s for the β^+ decay from ^{23}Mg to ^{23}Ne , and 12 s for the β^- decay from ^{23}Na to ^{23}Mg . Branching ratios for the β^- decay from ^{23}Na are 67% to the $5/2^+$ state and 32% to the $3/2^+$ state. A 1% branch is also shown. The energy difference between the $5/2^+$ and $3/2^+$ states in ^{23}Na is 2.078 MeV.

Energy level diagram for the β^- decay of ^{24}Ne to ^{24}Mg . The parent ^{24}Ne state is at 2.45 MeV (0^+). The daughter ^{24}Mg states are at 0, 1.368, 4.122, 4.24, and 5.23 MeV. The decay is characterized by a half-life of 0.02 s and a branching ratio of 92% to the 1.368 MeV state and 8% to the 4.122 MeV state. The 24Mg states are labeled with their spin and parity: 0^+ , 2^+ , 4^+ , 2^+ , and 3^+ respectively. The diagram also shows the 24Ne states at 0, 0.472, 0.5, and 1.341 MeV, with a half-life of 15 h and a branching ratio of 99.997% to the 0.472 MeV state and 0.003% to the 0.5 MeV state.

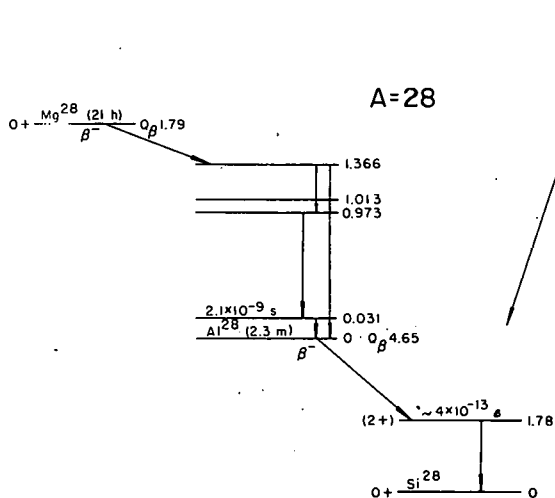
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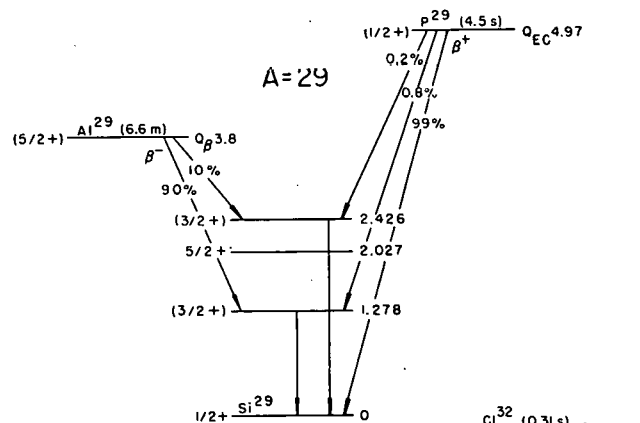
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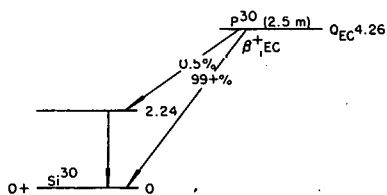
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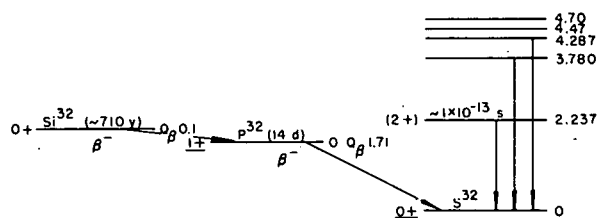
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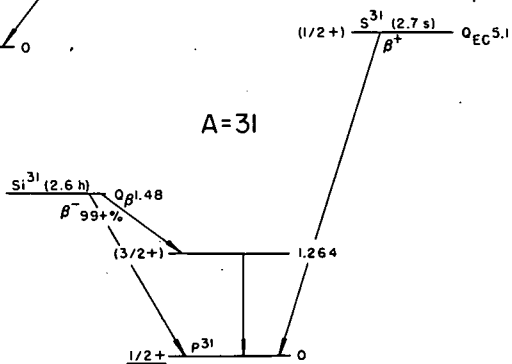
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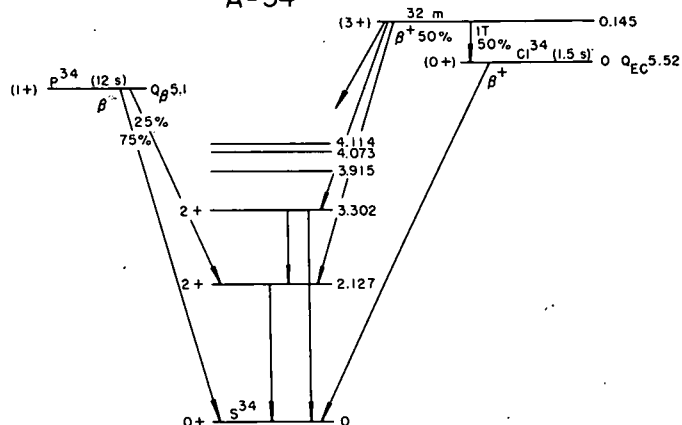
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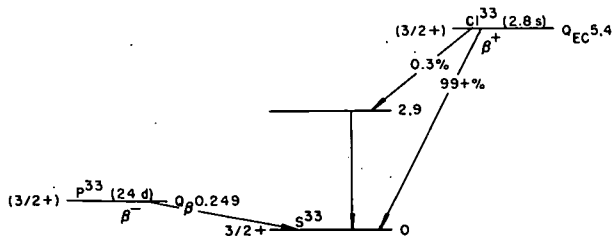
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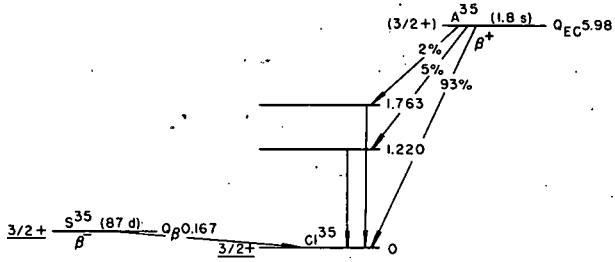
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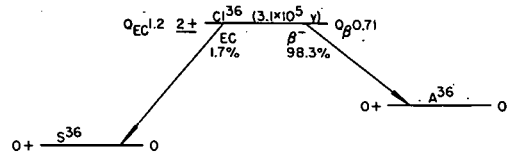
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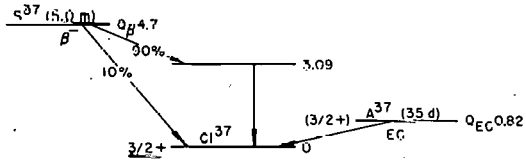
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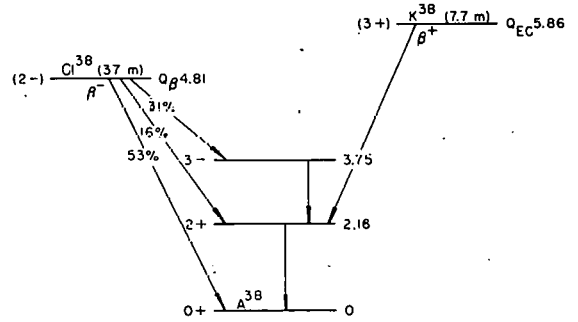
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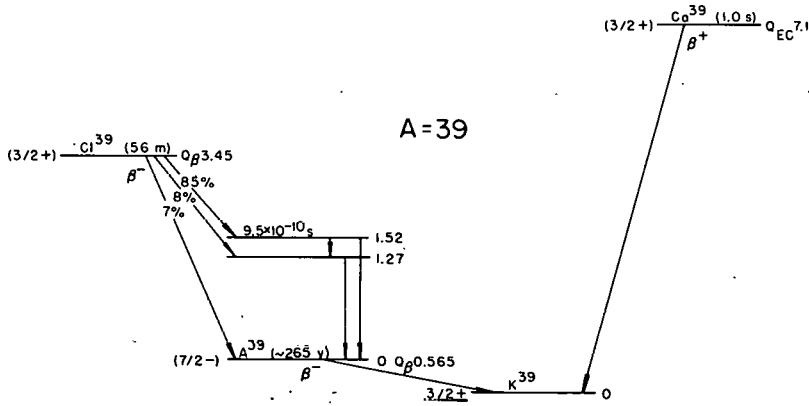
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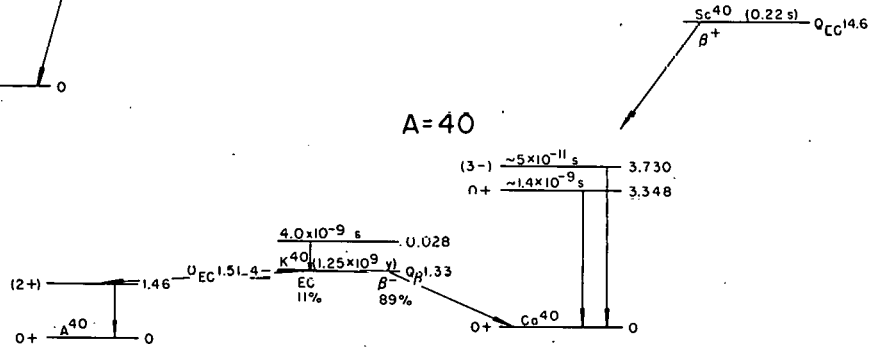
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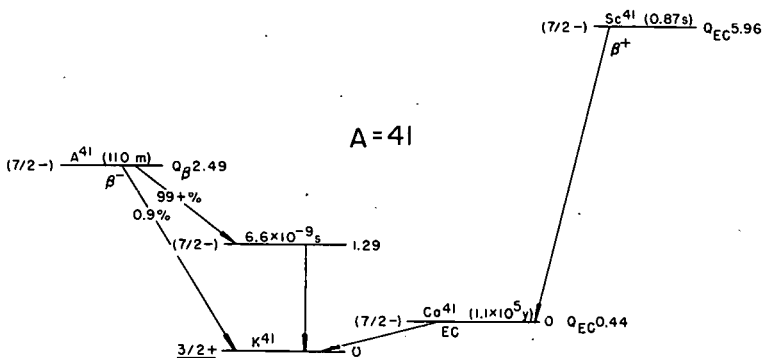
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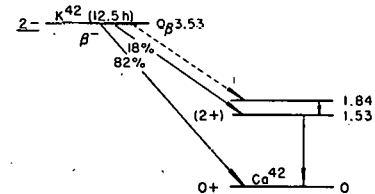
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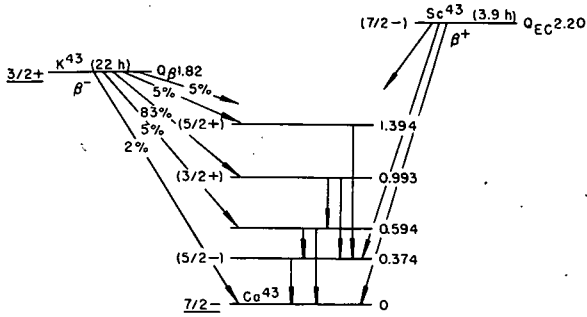
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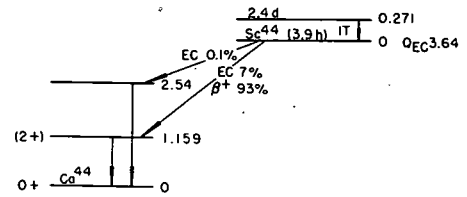
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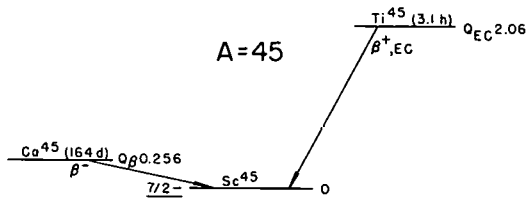
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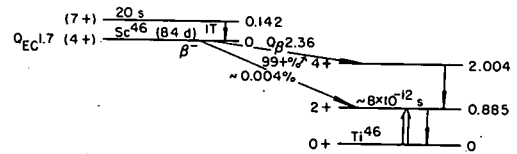
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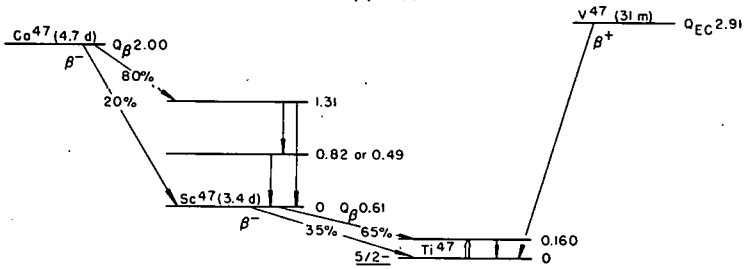
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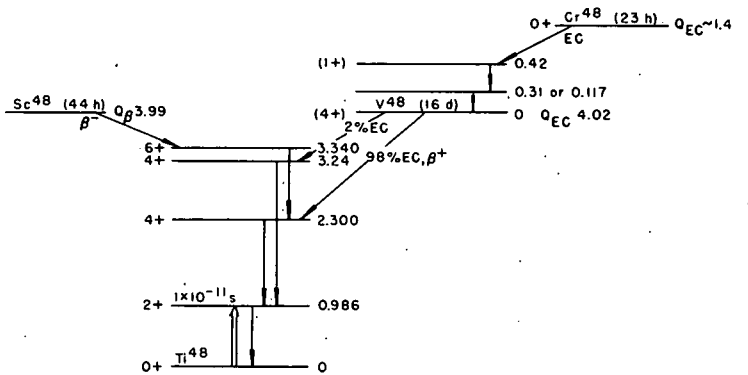
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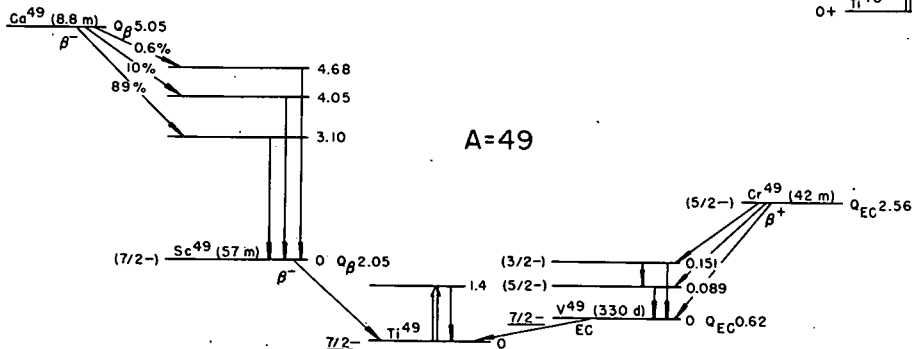
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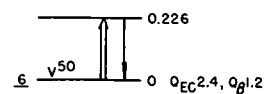
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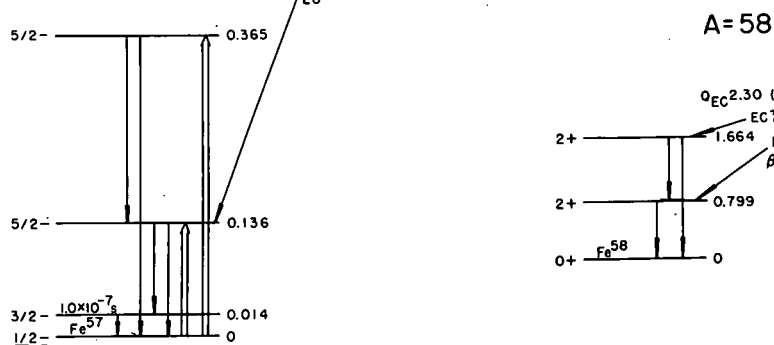
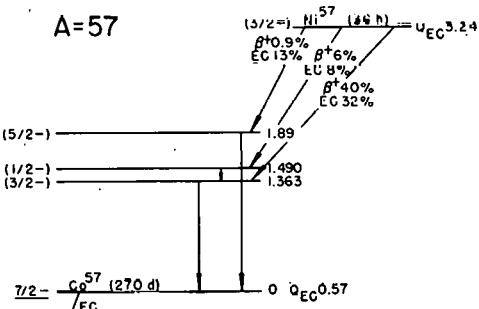
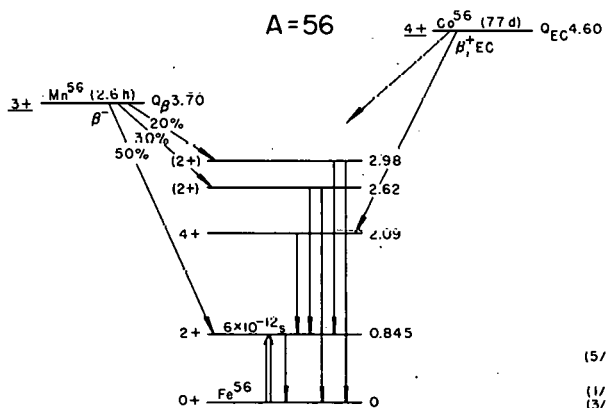
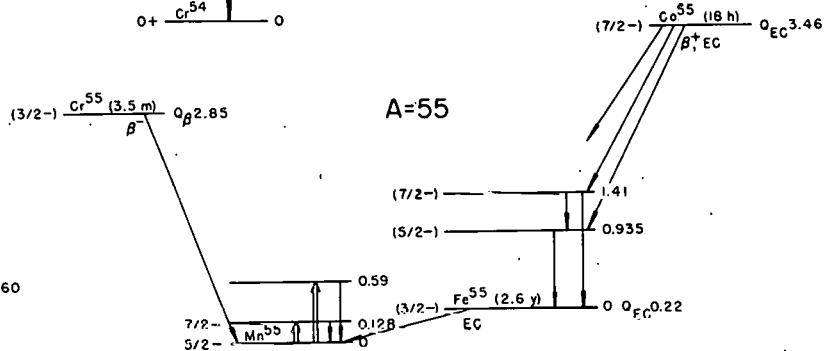
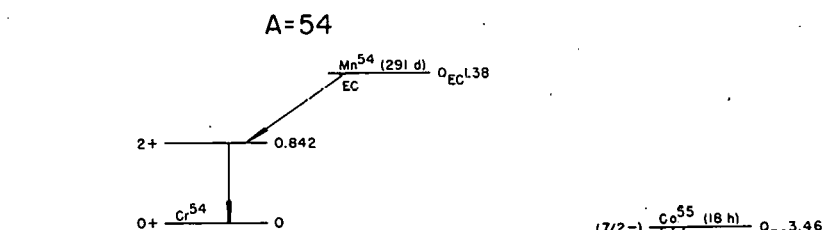
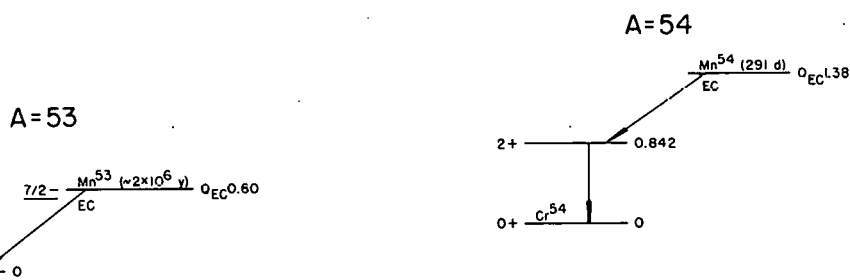
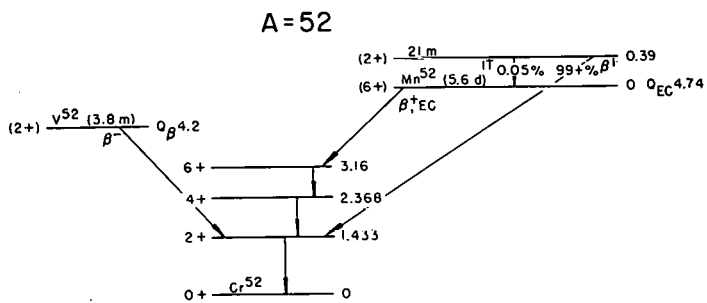
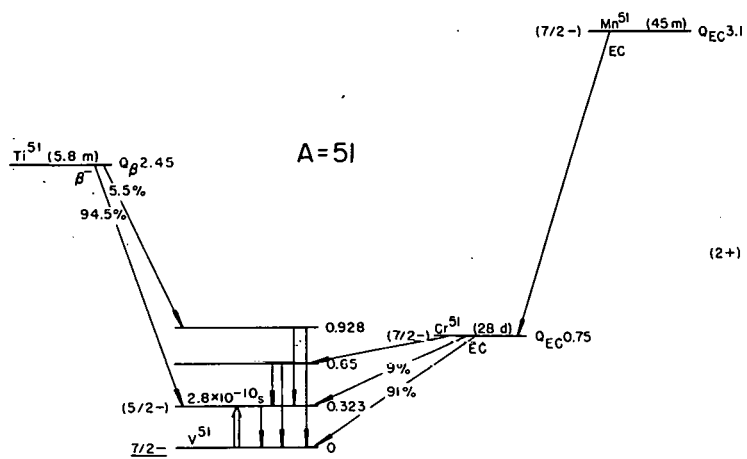


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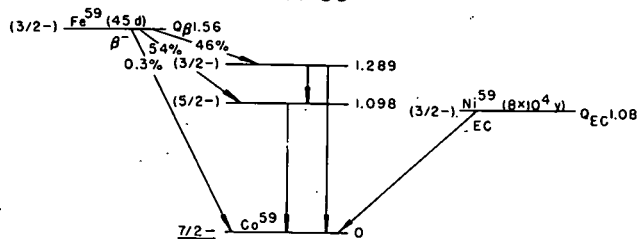


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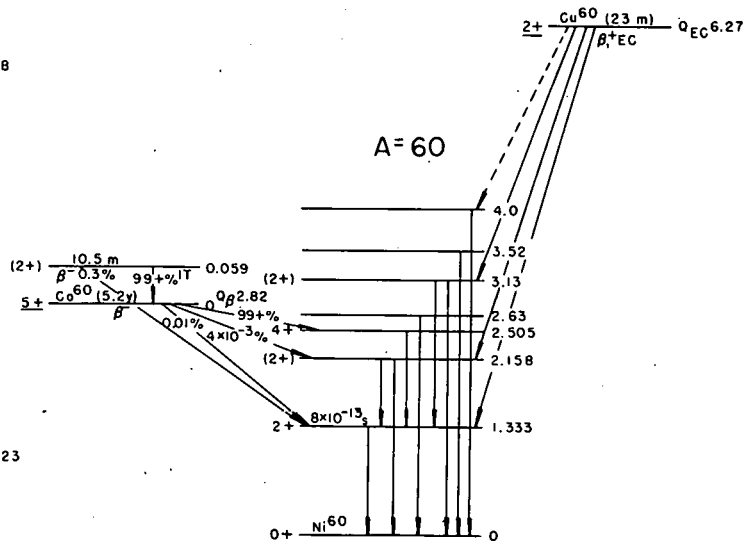




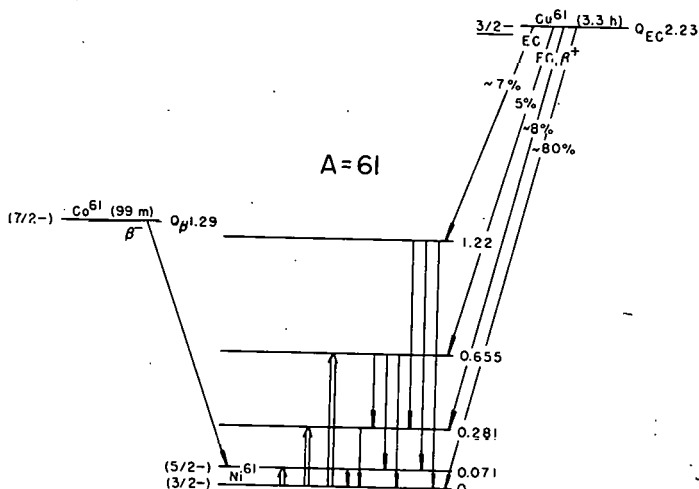
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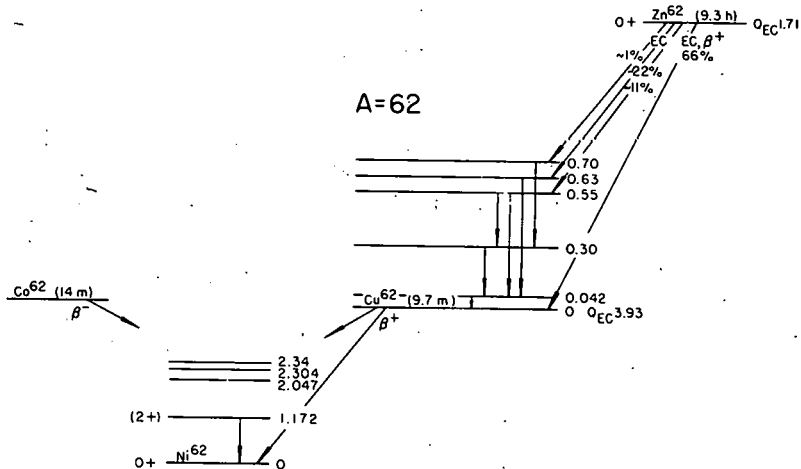
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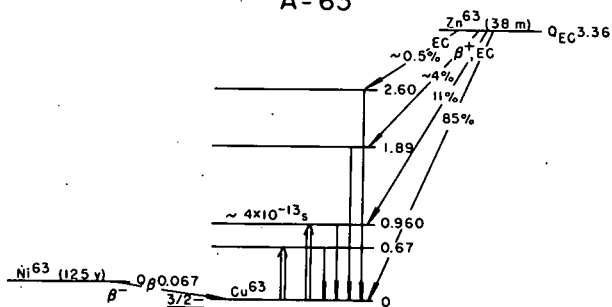
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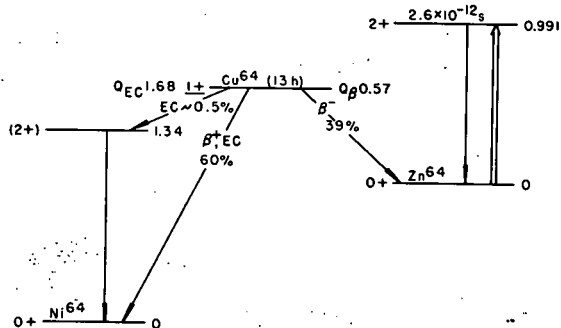
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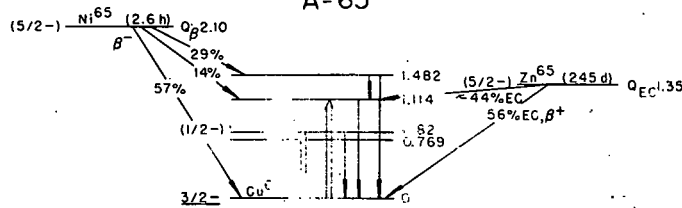
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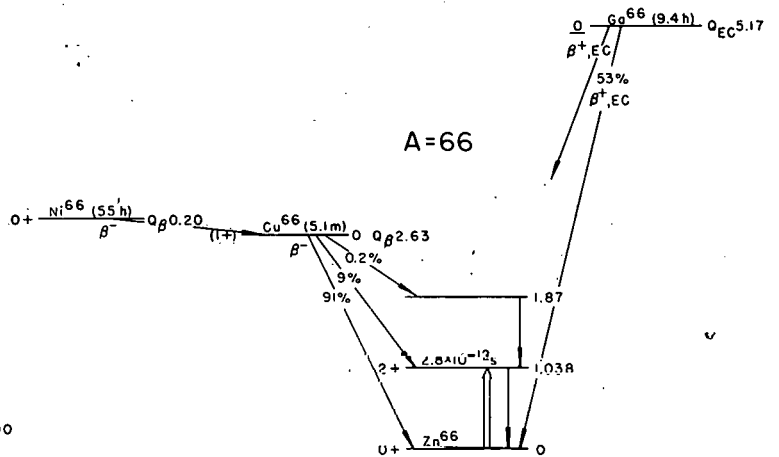
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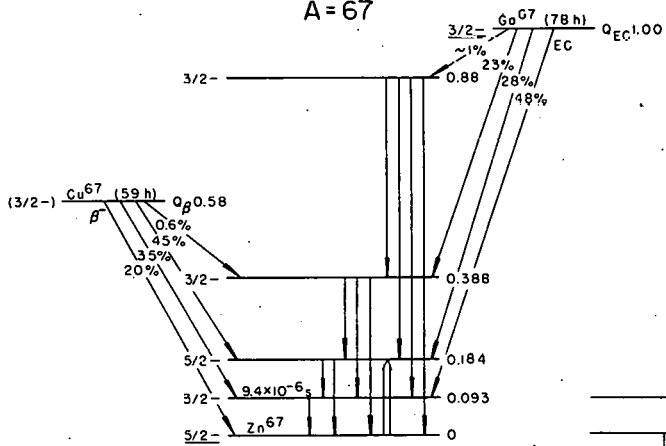
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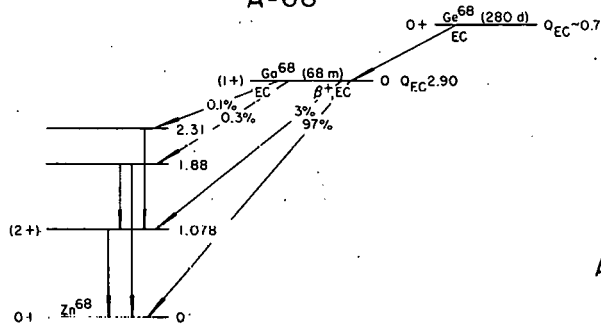
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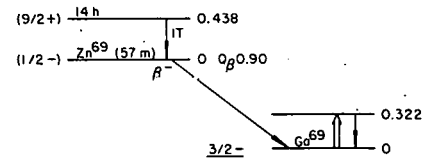
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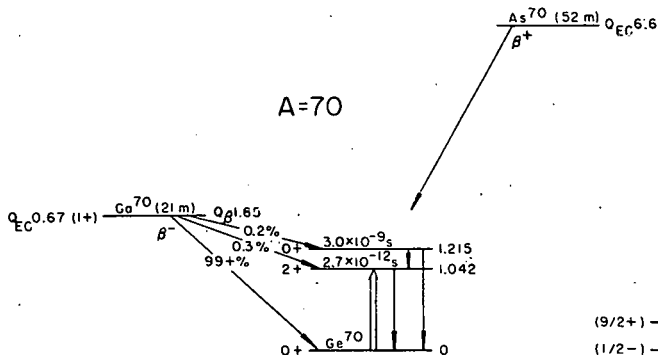
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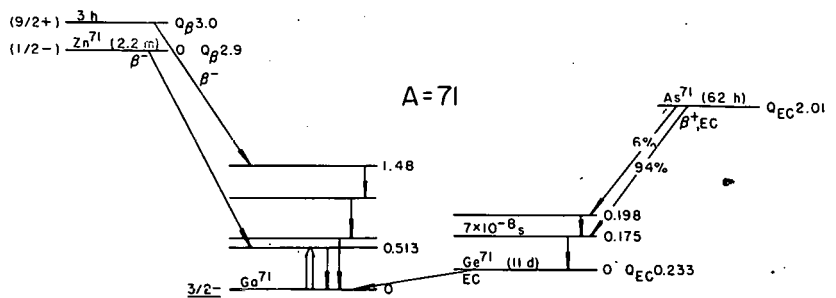
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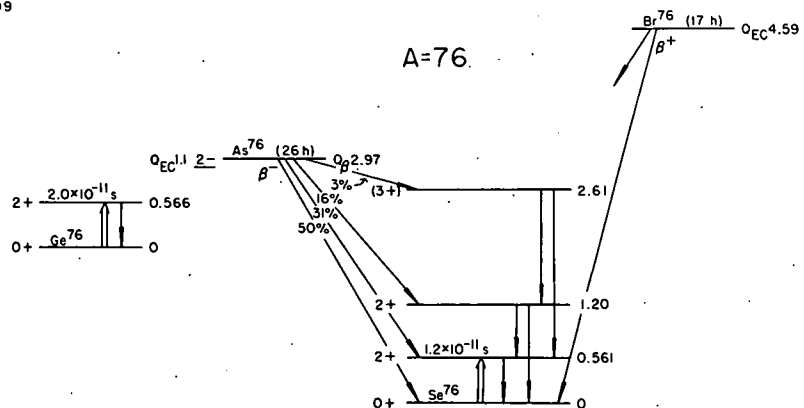
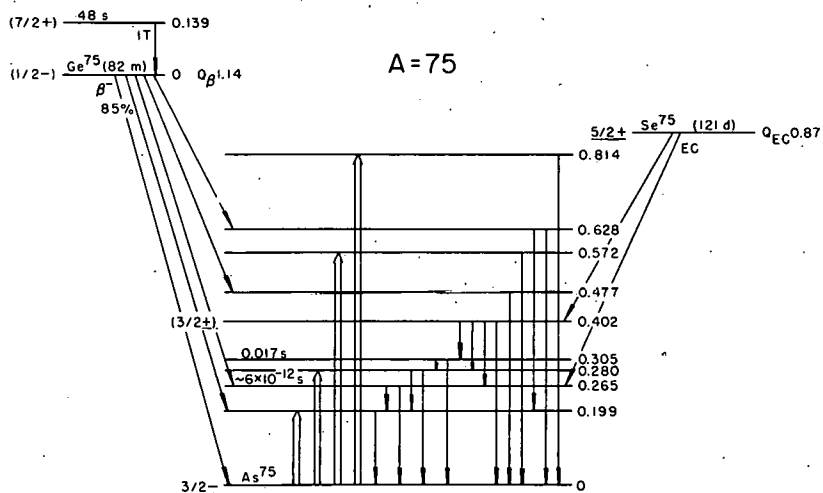
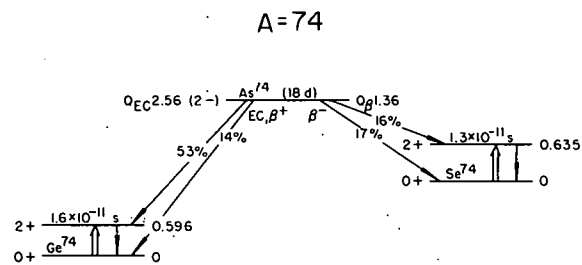
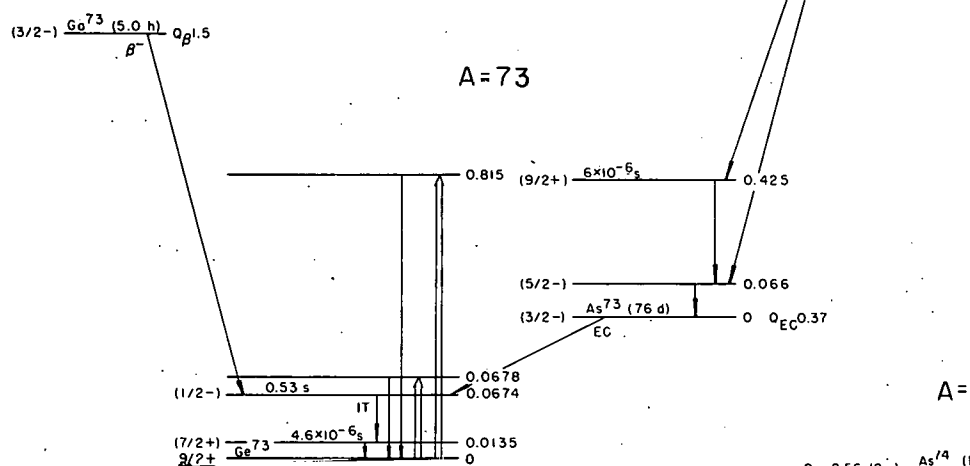
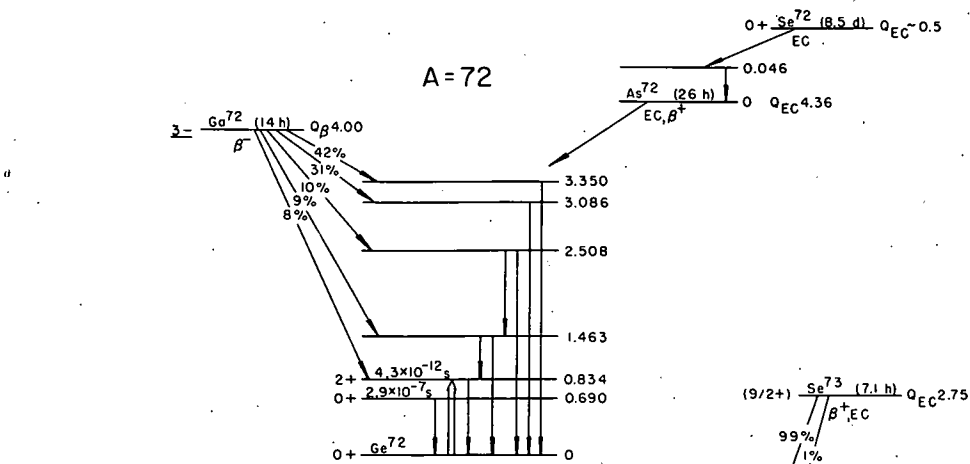


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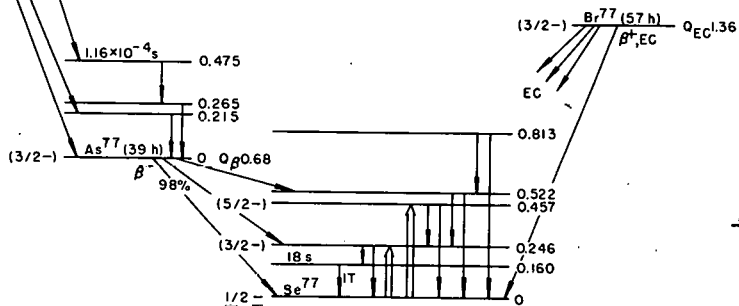
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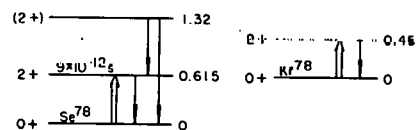
(1/2-) $\frac{54 s}{\beta^-}$ 0.159
 (7/2+) $\frac{Ge^{77} (11 h)}{\beta^-}$ 0 $Q_{\beta} 2.73$

A=77



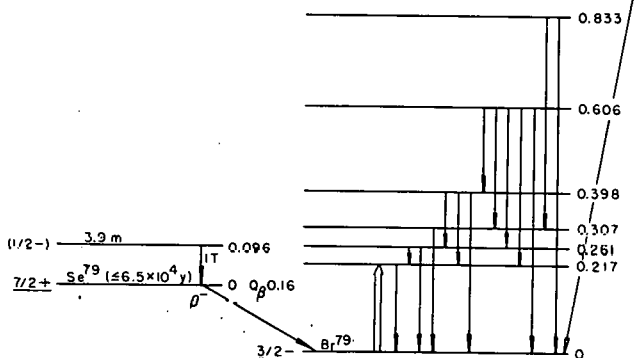
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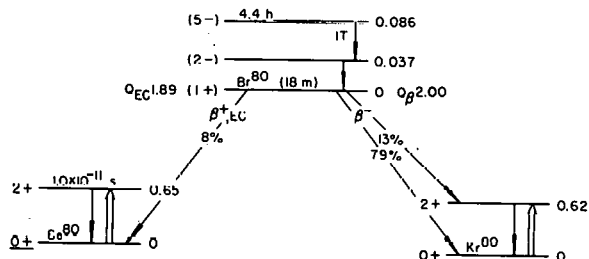


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(1/2-) $\frac{Kr^{79} (34 h)}{\beta^+ EC}$ $Q_{EC} 1.01$

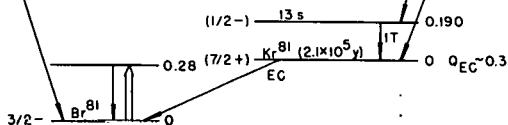


A=80

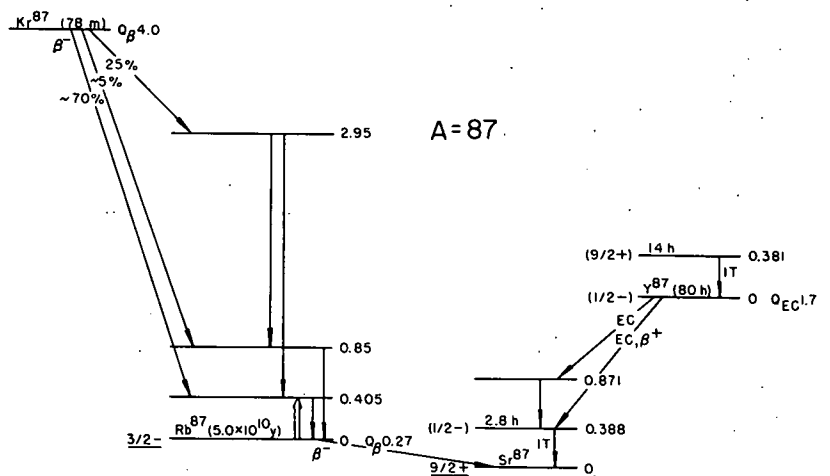
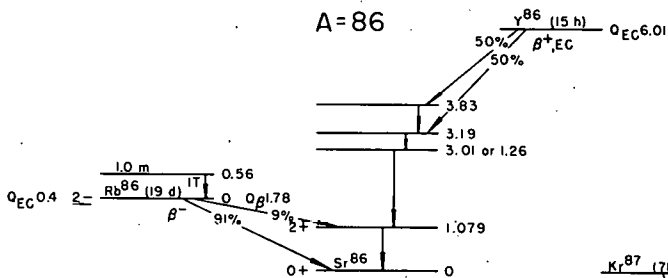
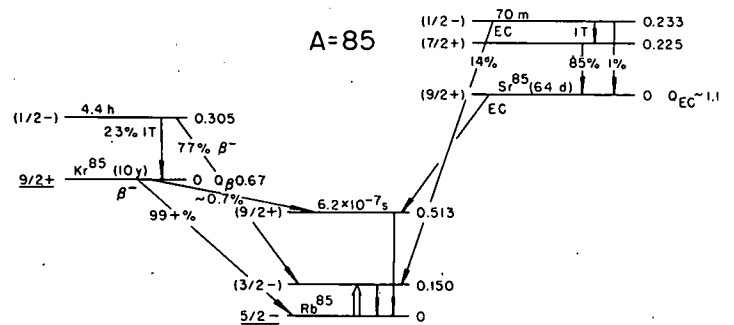
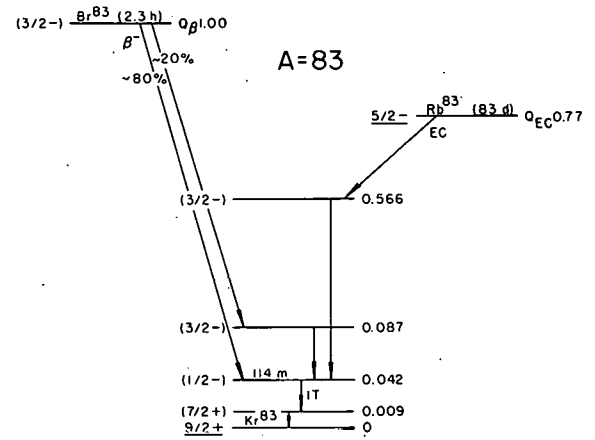
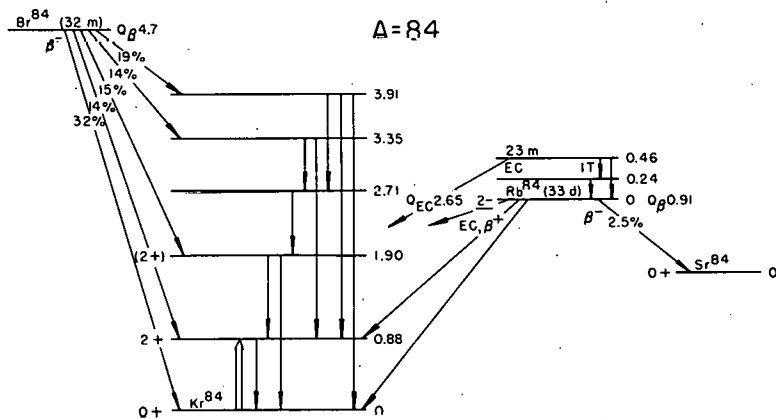
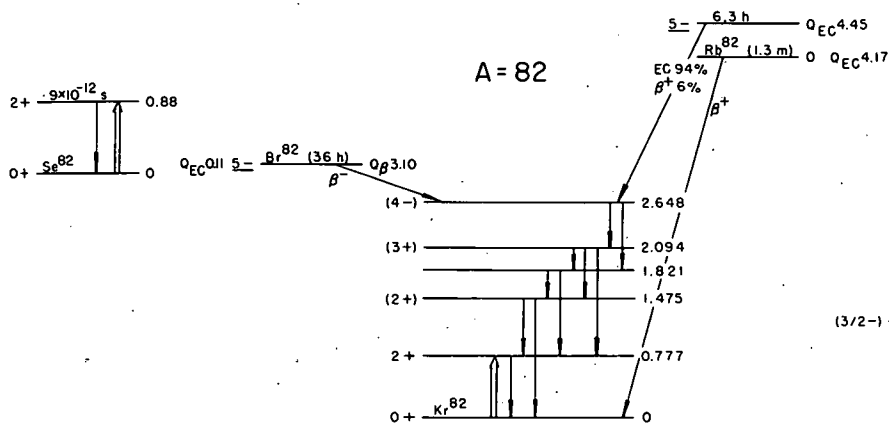


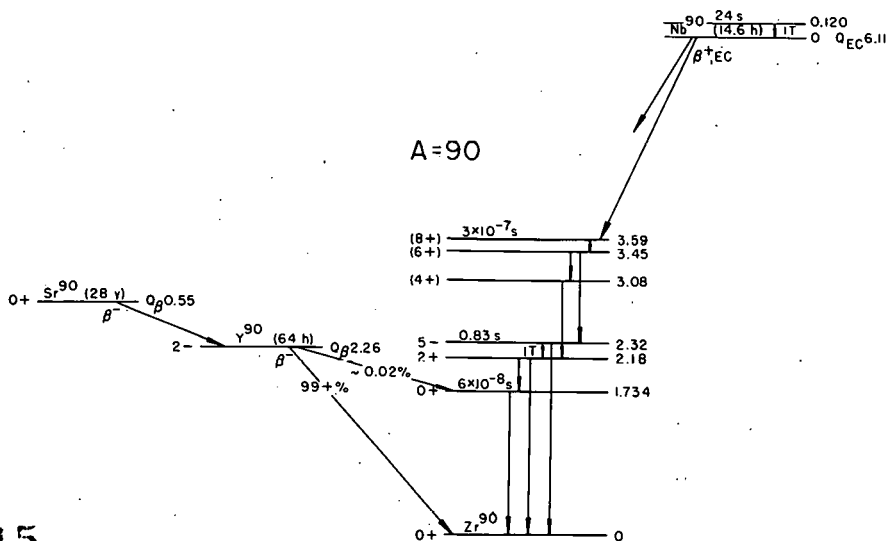
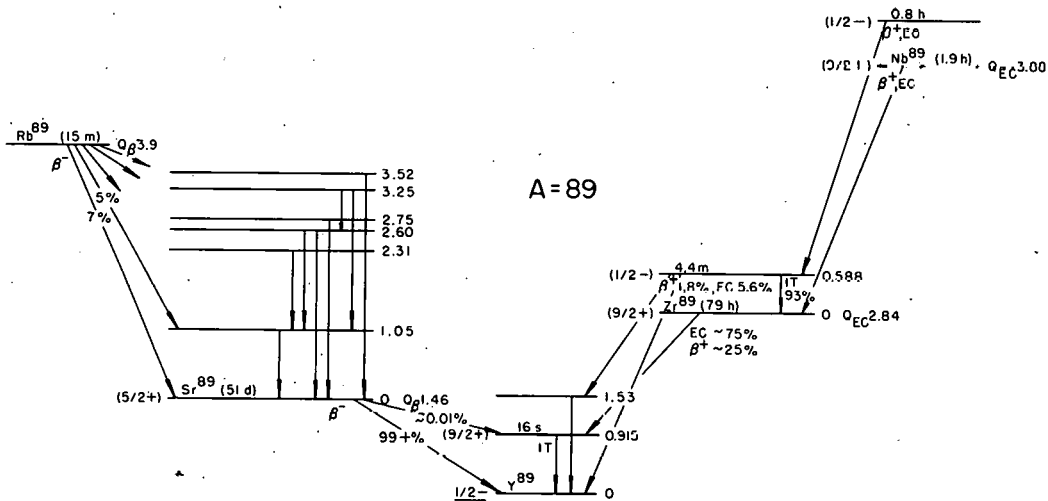
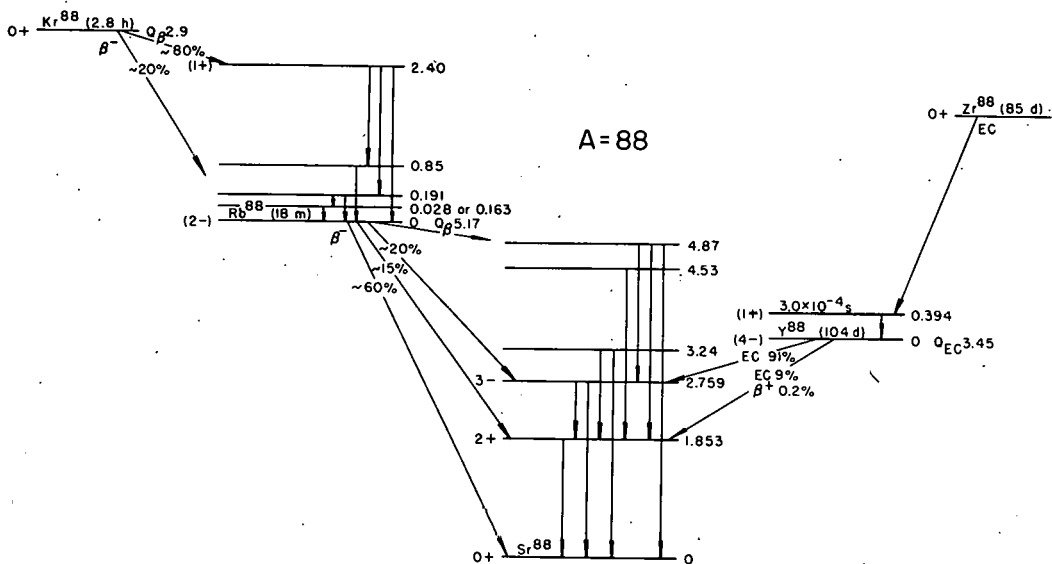
A=81

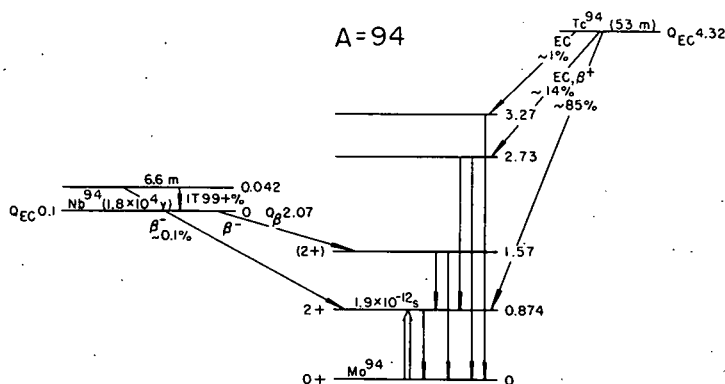
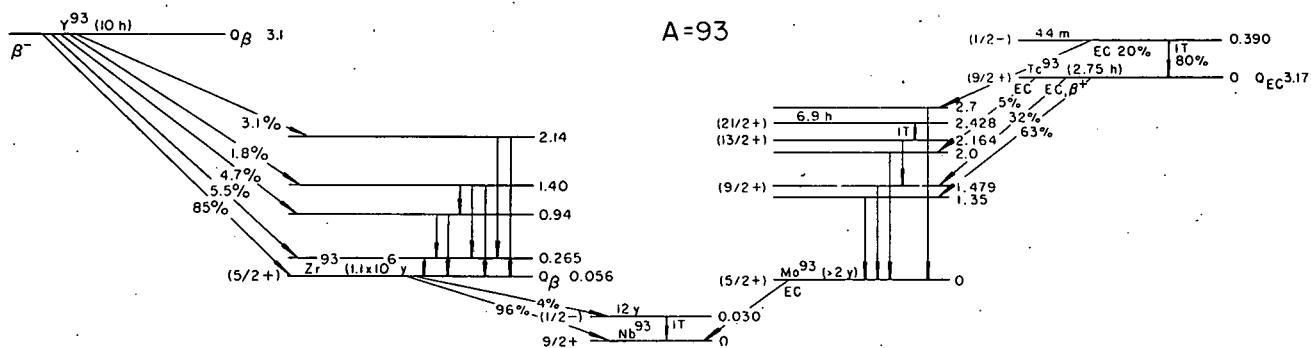
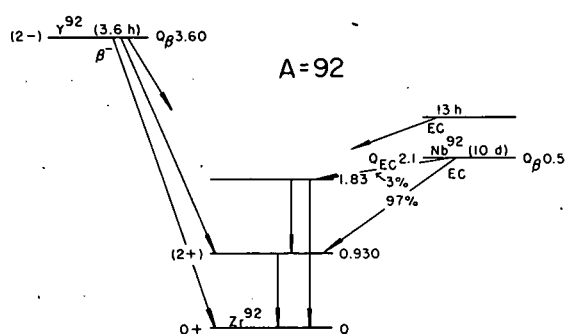
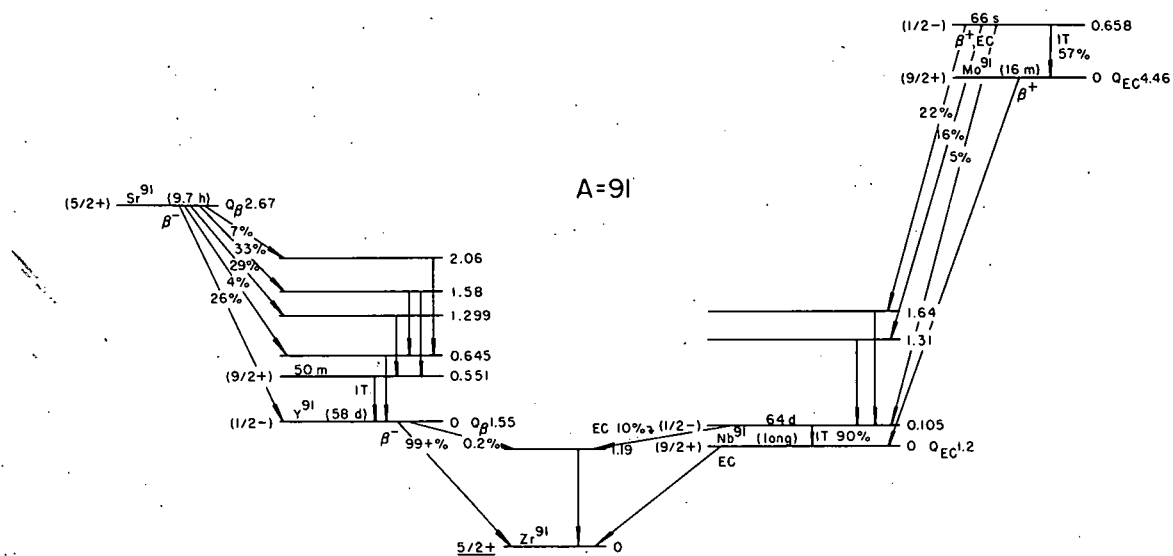
(7/2+) $\frac{57 m}{\beta^-}$ 0.103
 (1/2-) $\frac{Se^{81} (18.2 m)}{\beta^-}$ 0 $Q_{\beta} 1.40$

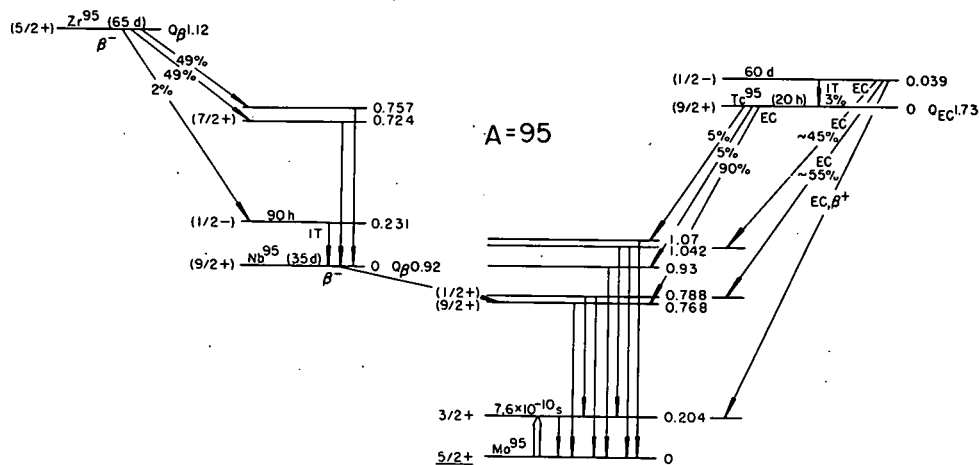


$\frac{9/2+ \frac{32 m}{Rb^{81} (4.7 h)} \beta^+ EC}{3/2-}$ 0.005
 $Q_{EC} 2.26$

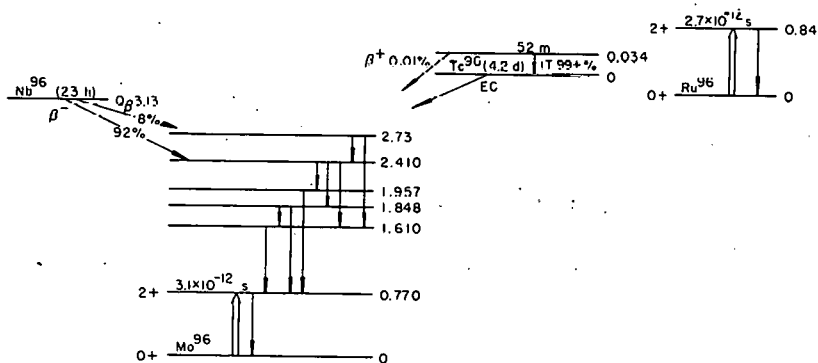




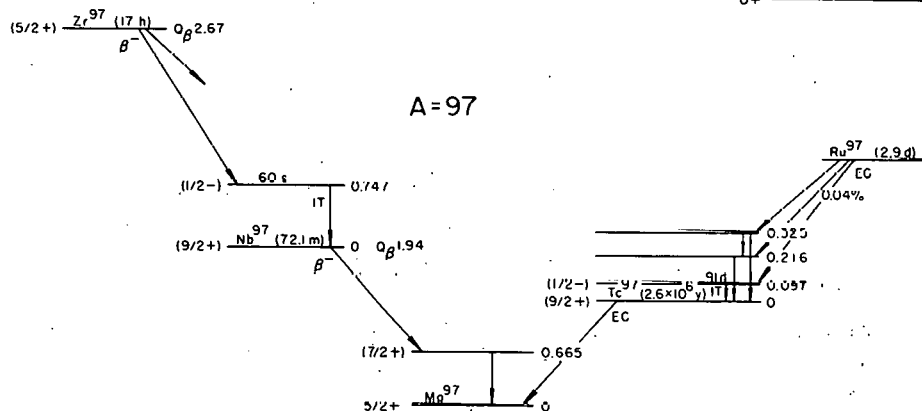




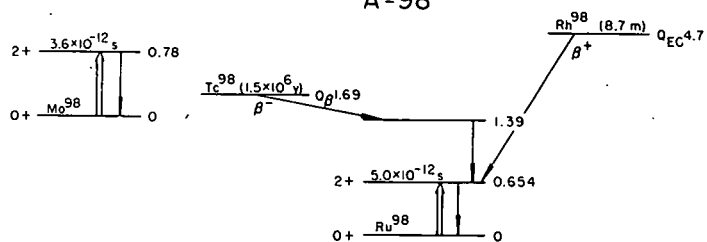
A=96



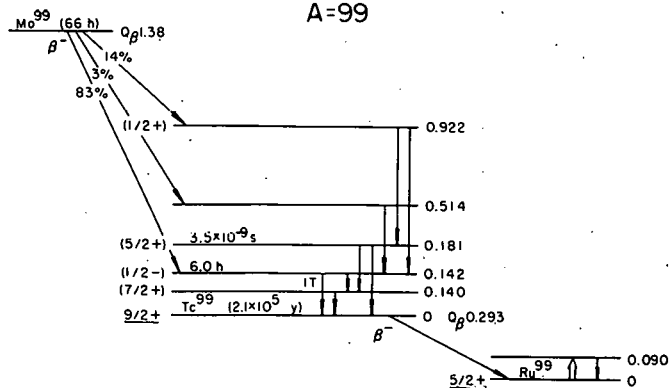
A=97



A=98



A=99



Energy level diagram for the β^- decay of ^{101}Tc to ^{101}Ru . The diagram shows the $5/2^+$ ground state of ^{101}Ru and several excited states at 0.130, 0.307, 0.316, and 0.545 MeV. Transitions from the $14\text{ m } ^{101}\text{Tc}$ state to these levels are shown with arrows. The 0.307 MeV level is identified as the $0p_{1.62}$ state.

Diagram illustrating a three-stage ion-atom beam transport system. The diagram shows the beam path and associated parameters for each stage.

Stage 1 (Left):

- Vertical axis: 0+, 2+, 2+
- Beam path length: 0.895
- Time delay: $5.0 \times 10^{-11} \text{ s}$
- Label: R_H^{104}

Stage 2 (Middle):

- Vertical axis: 0+, 2+, 2+
- Beam path length: 0.360
- Time delay: 4.4 m
- Label: $R_H^{104} (44 \text{ s})$

Stage 3 (Right):

- Vertical axis: 0+, 2+, 2+
- Beam path length: 0.128
- Time delay: 0.051
- Label: $Q \beta 2.5$

Intermediate Parameters and Labels:

- IT, 99+%, 0.1%
- β^- , 98.5%, 1.4%
- $1 \times 10^{-11} \text{ s}$, 0.556
- P_d^{104}

Overall Parameters:

- $A = 104$

Energy level diagram for $A=107$ and $A=109$.

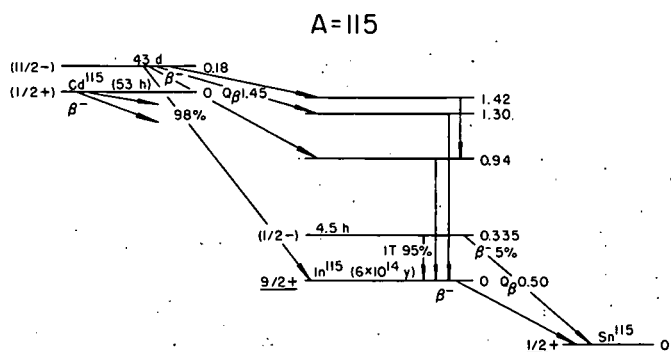
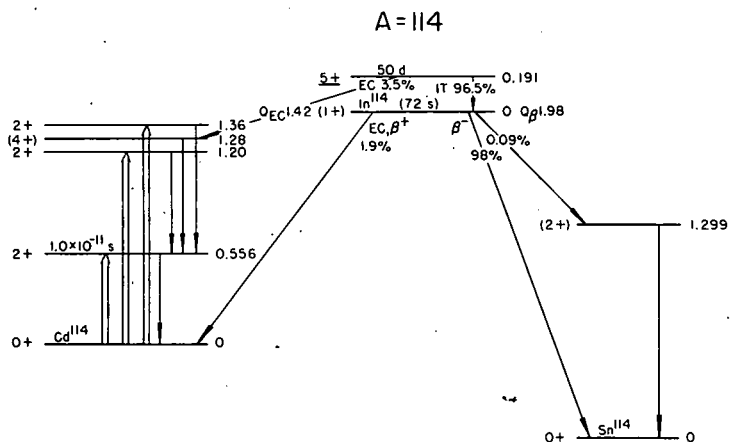
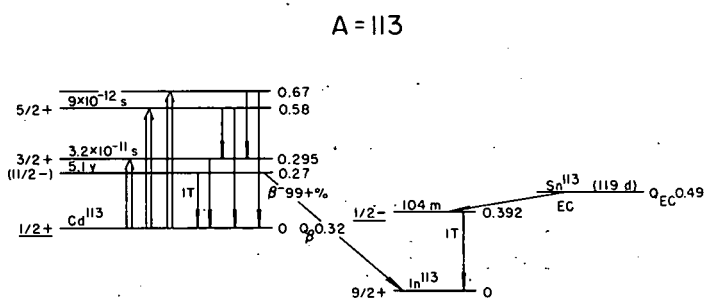
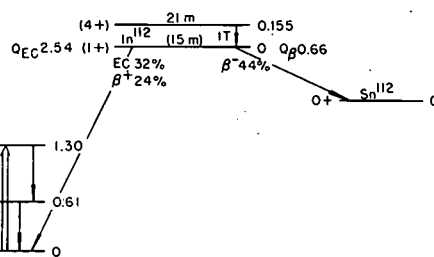
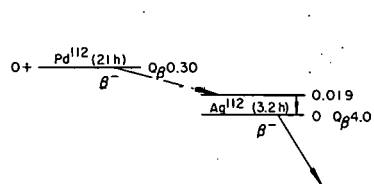
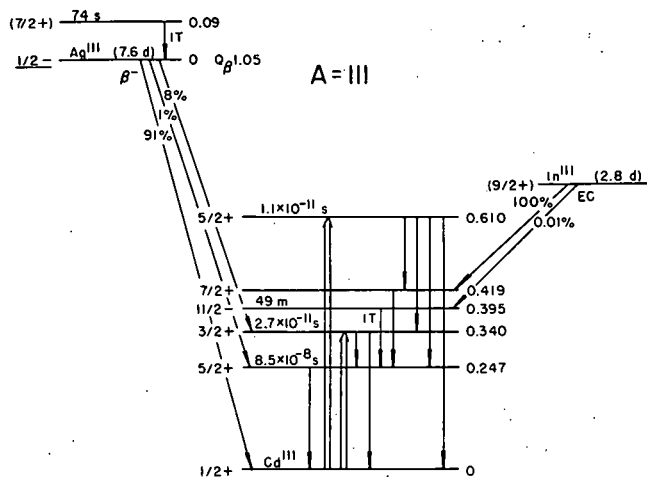
A=107:

- Ground state: $0_{EC}^{1.44}$
- Level at 0.939: $EC < 1\%$, $EC 99\%$, $\beta^+ 0.3\%$
- Level at 0.423: $3/2^-$, $3.4 \times 10^{-11} s$
- Level at 0.324: $5/2^-$, $6 \times 10^{-12} s$
- Level at 0.093: $4/2^-$, $4.4 s$, $(7/2^+)$, $1/2^-$, $A=107$
- Ground state: 0

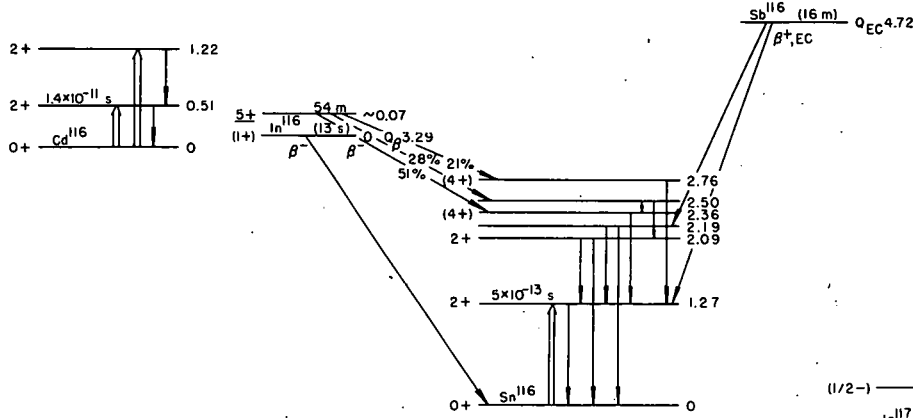
A=109:

- Ground state: $0_{EC}^{2.0}$
- Level at 0.658: $< 2 m$, IT
- Level at 4.3 h: in^{109} , $EC 94\%$, $\beta^+ 5\%$

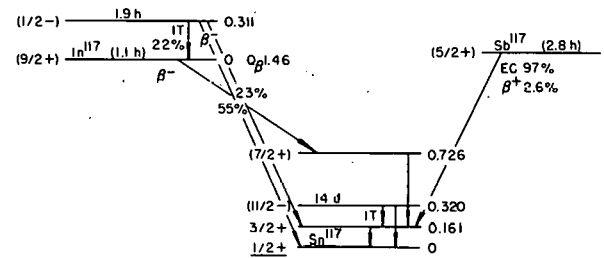
Figure 1: Energy level diagram for the Ag^{108} (2.3 m) isotope. The diagram shows three energy levels: 0+, 2+, and 2+. The 0+ level is the ground state, with a half-life of 2.7×10^{-11} s. The 2+ level is at 0.427 MeV, with a half-life of 5×10^{-12} s. The 2+ level is at 0.63 MeV. Transitions are labeled with their branching ratios: 0.2%, 0.06%, 0.14%, 0.1%, 0.94%, 0.97%, 1%, and 1.7%.



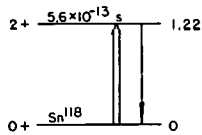
A=116



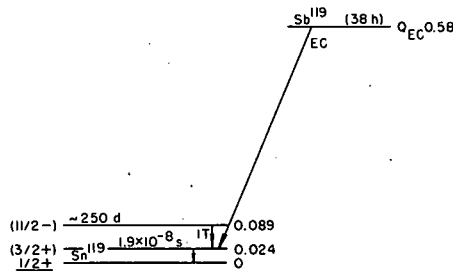
A=117



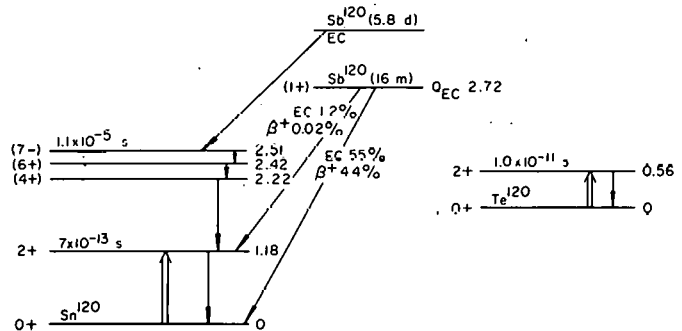
A=118



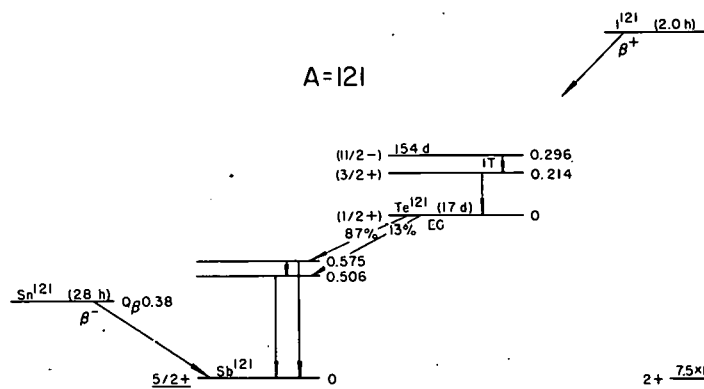
A=119



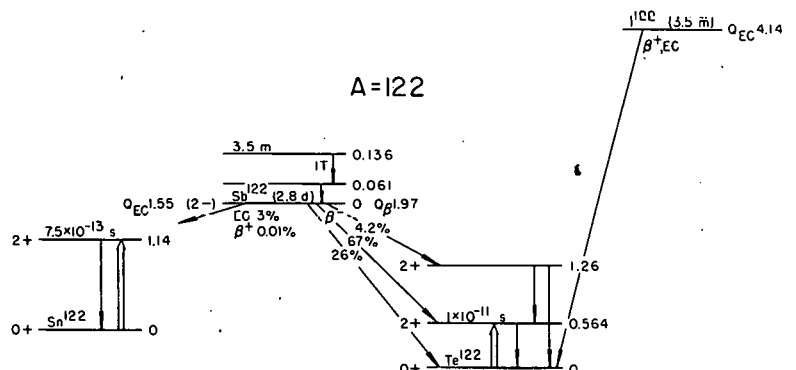
A=120



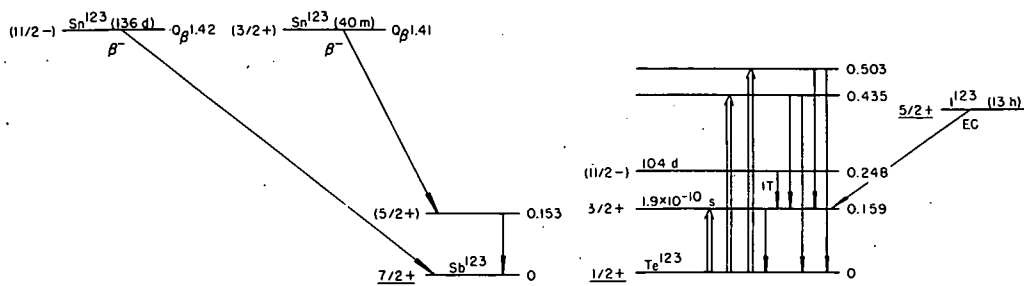
A=121



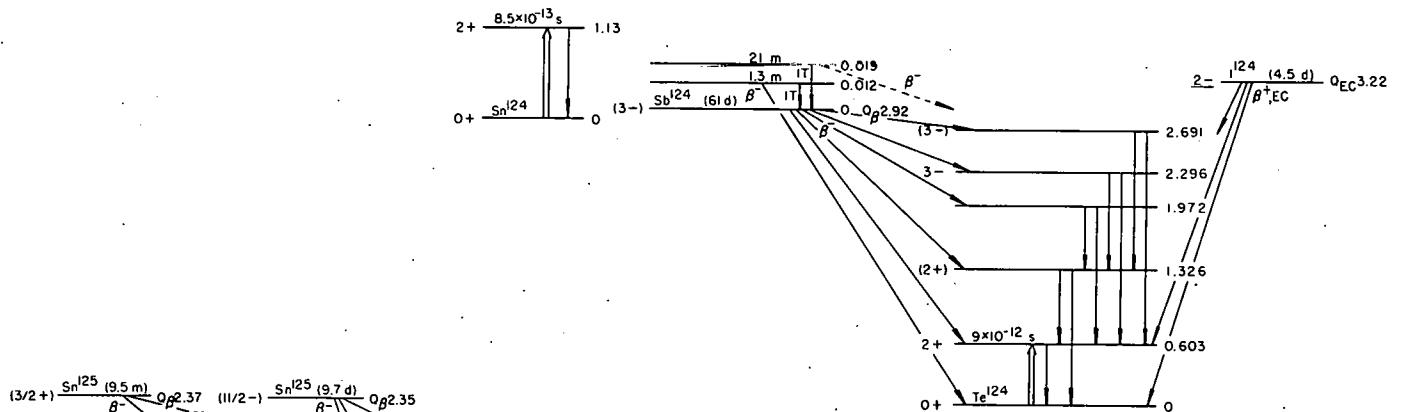
A=122



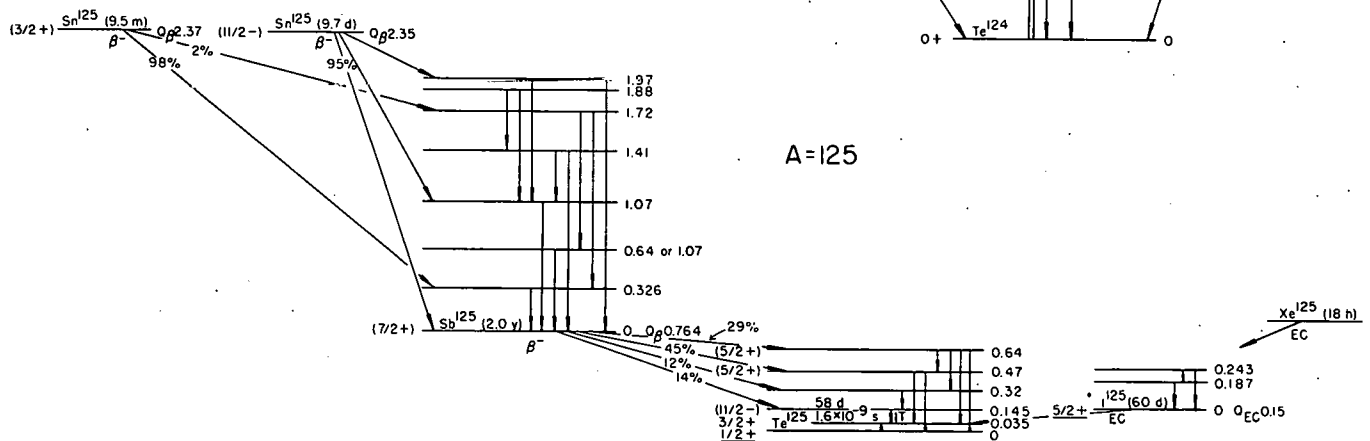
A=123



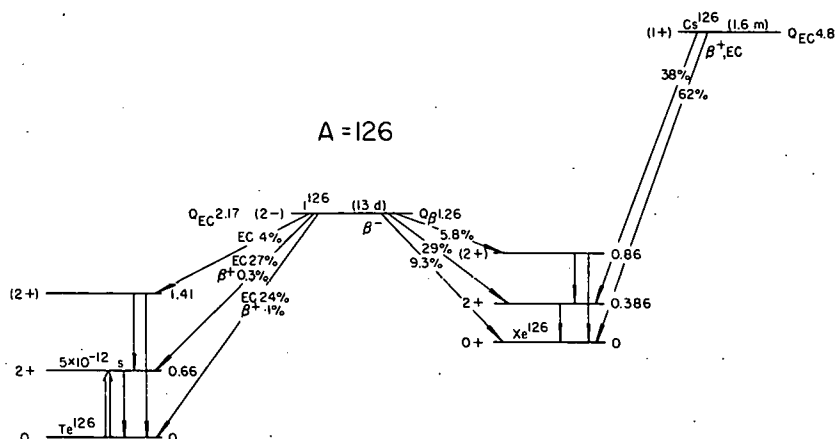
A=124



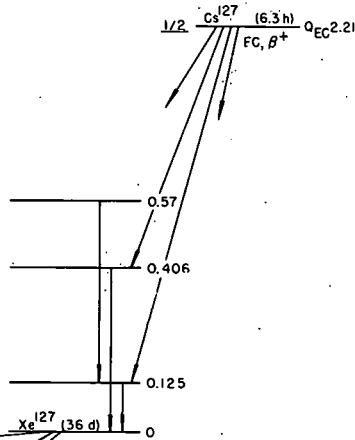
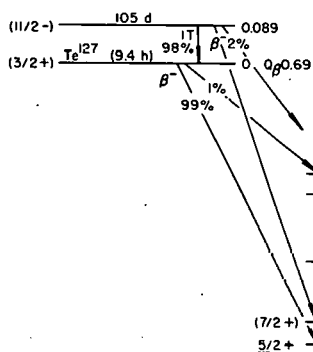
A=125



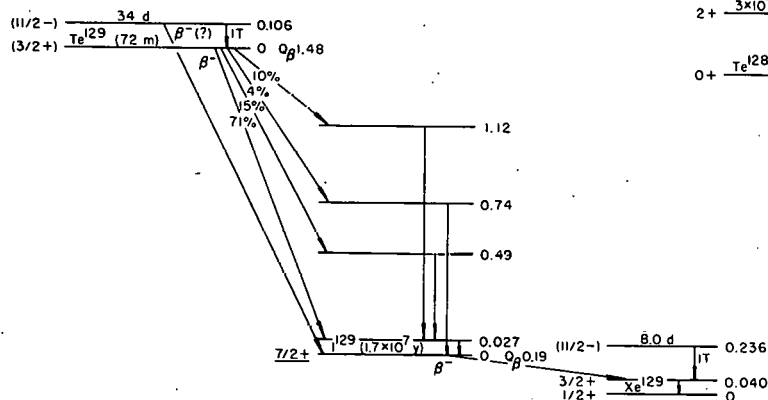
A=126



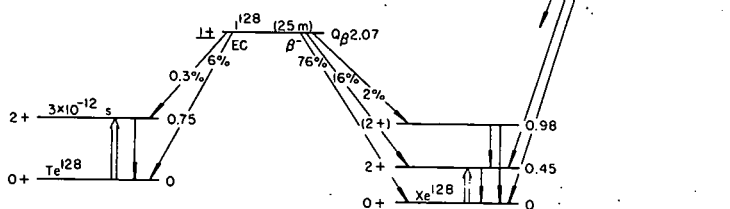
A=127



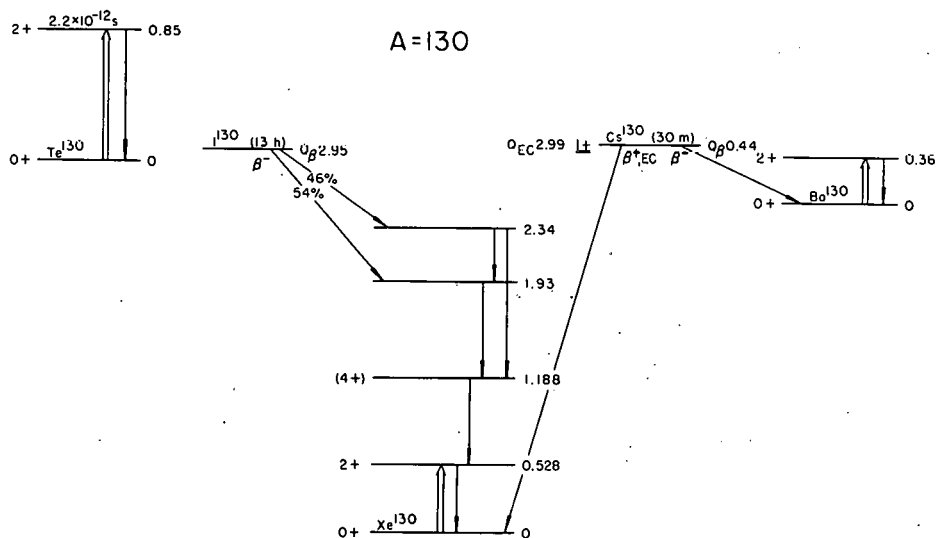
A=129

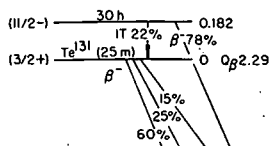


A=128

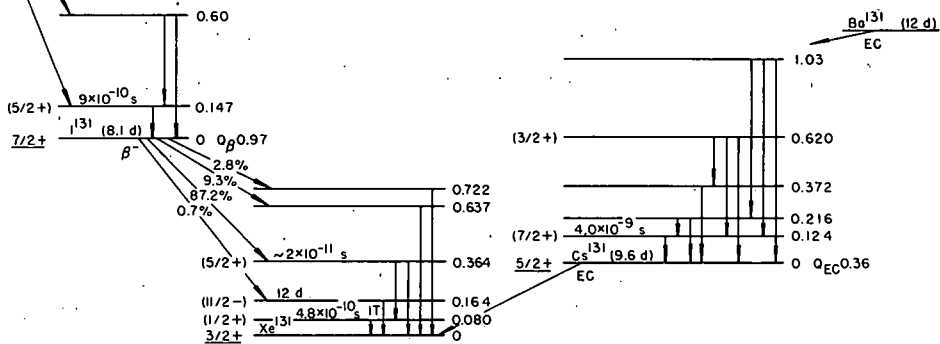


A=130

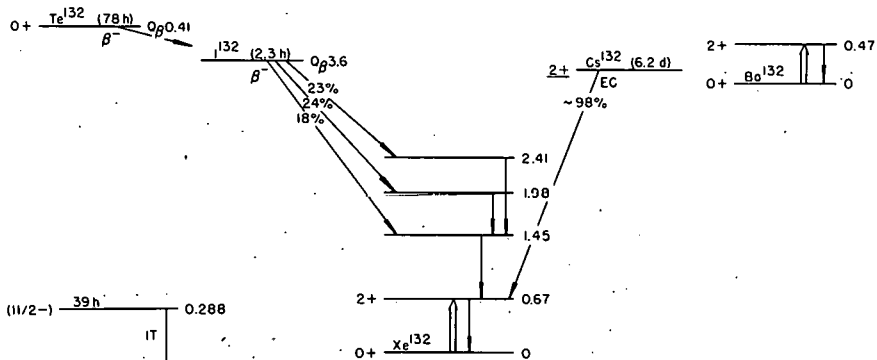




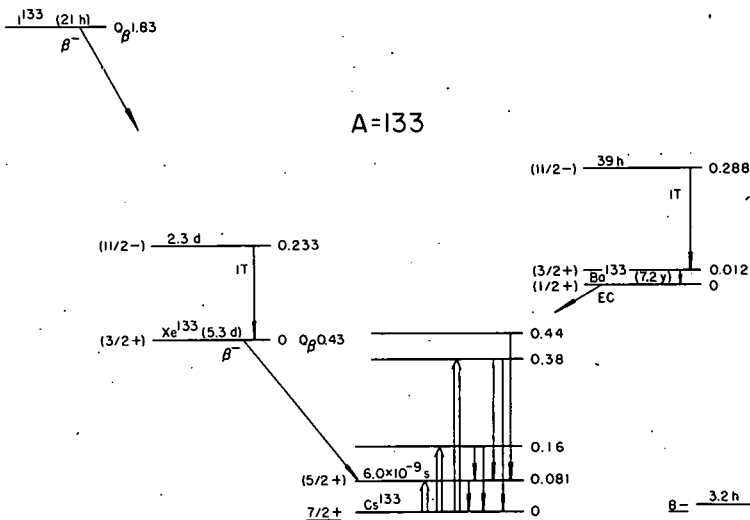
A=131



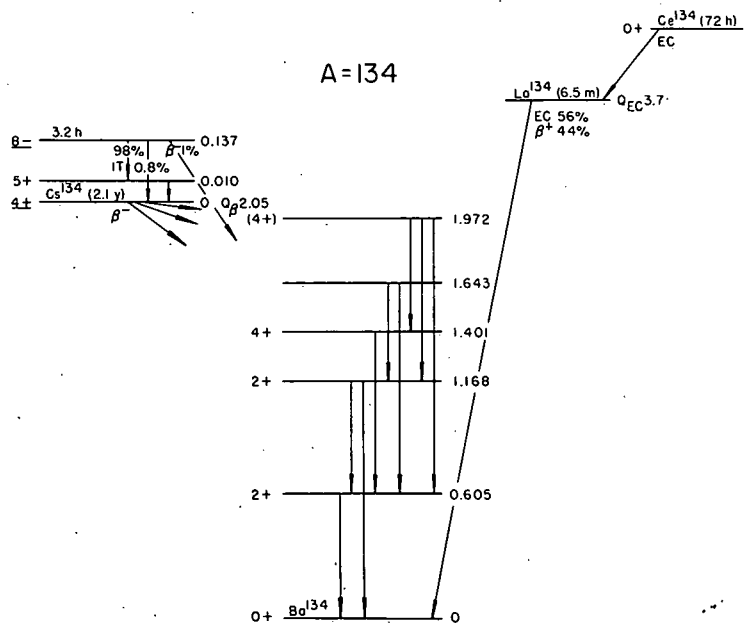
A=132

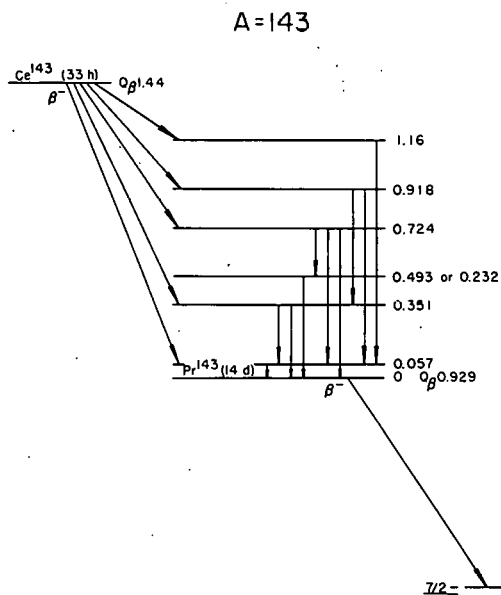
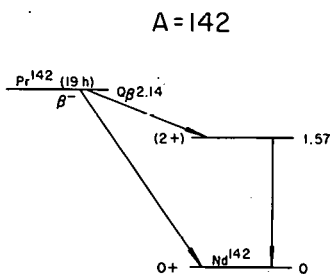
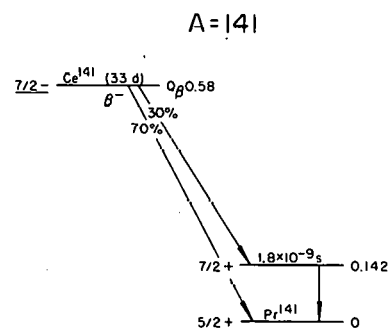
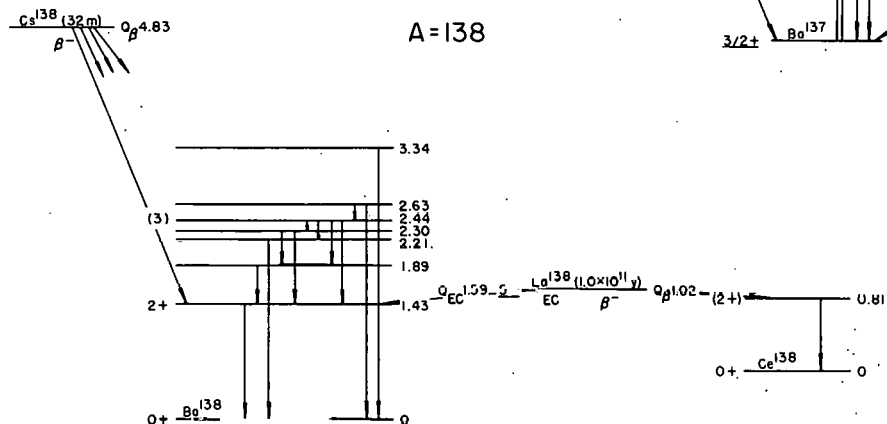
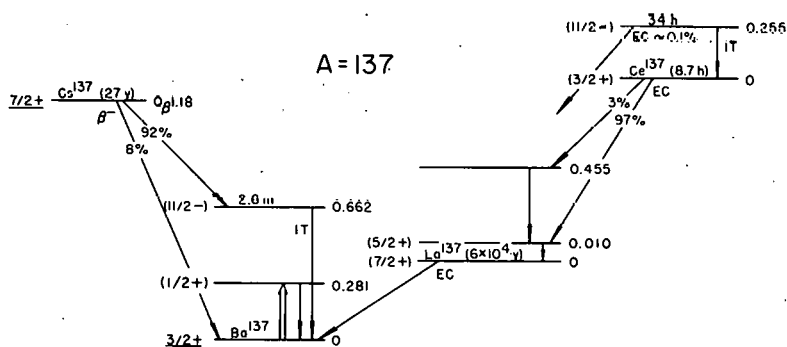
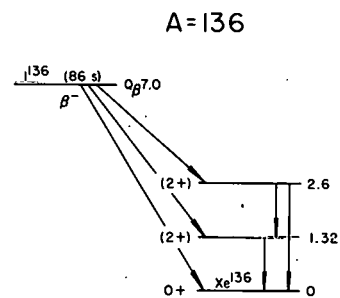
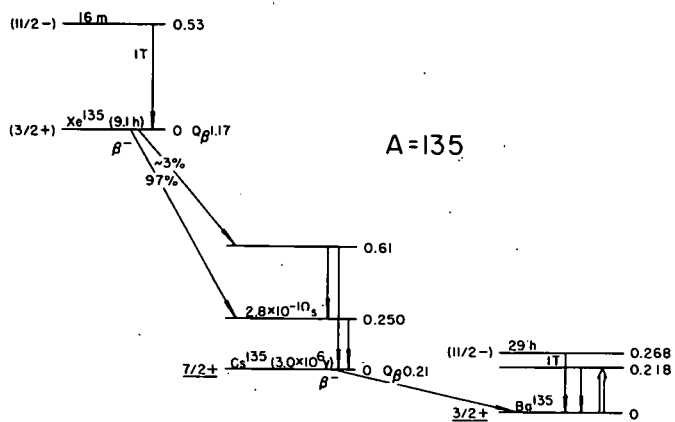


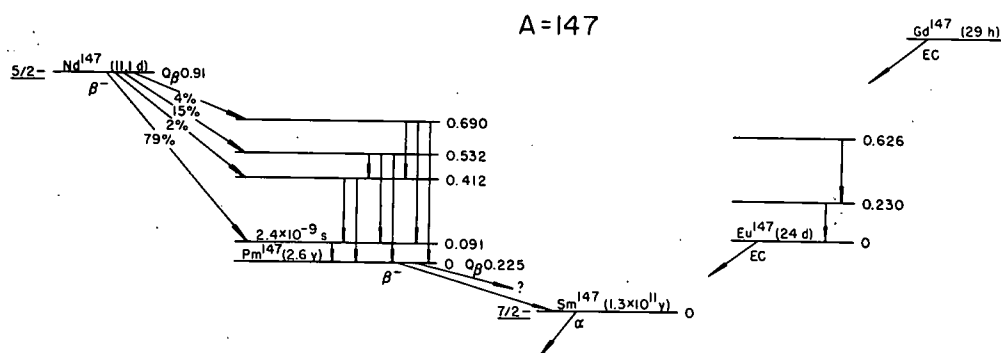
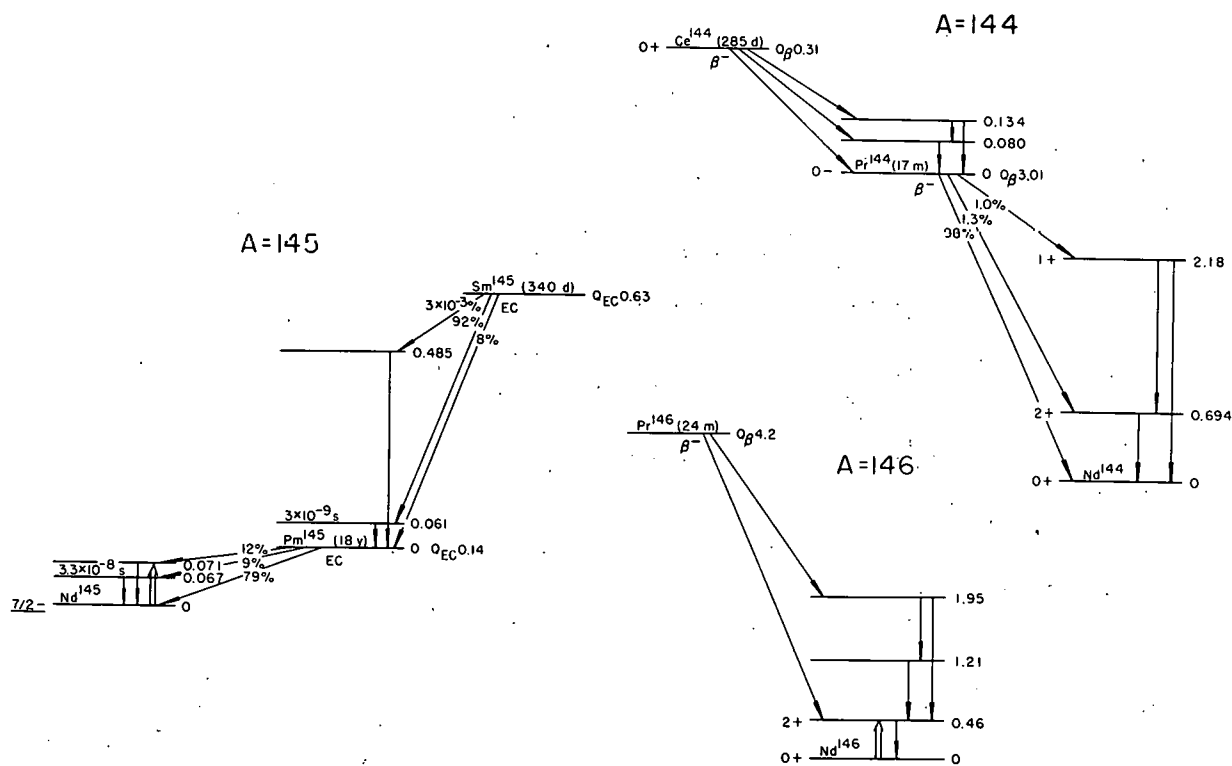
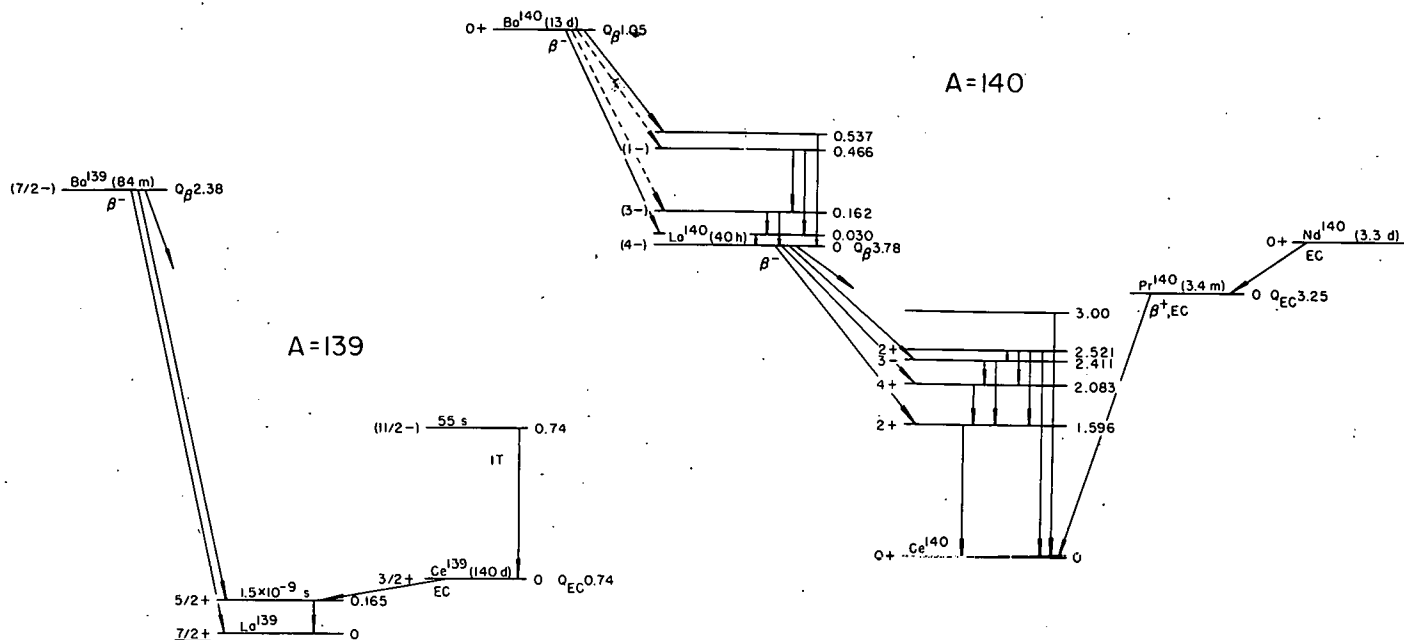
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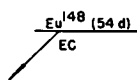
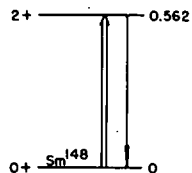
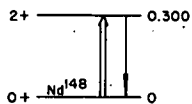
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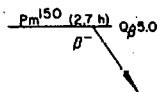
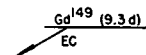
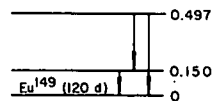




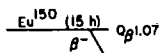
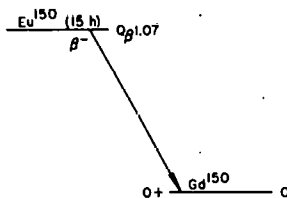
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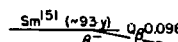
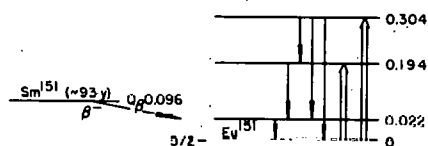
A=149



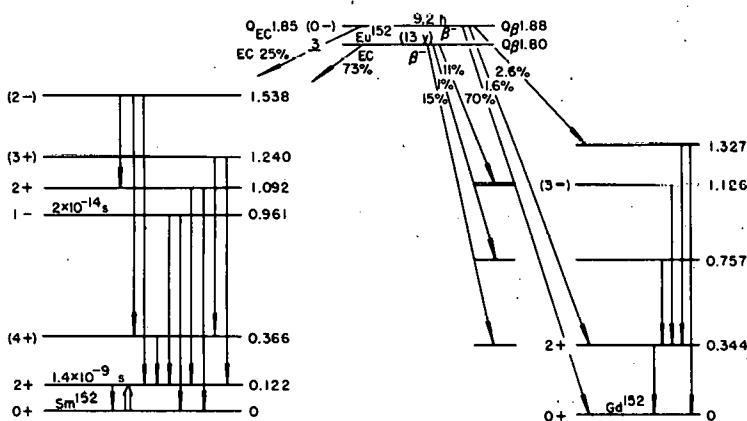
A=150



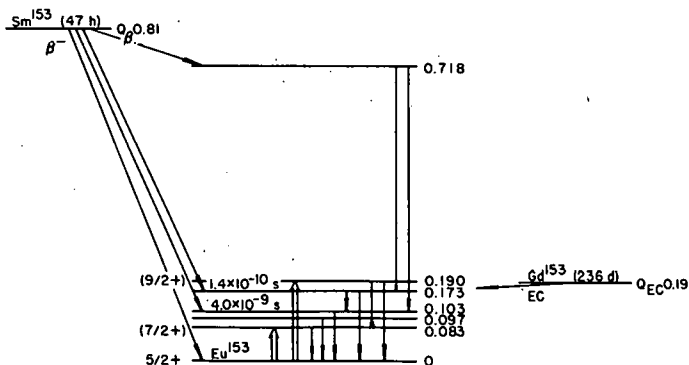
A=151



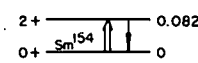
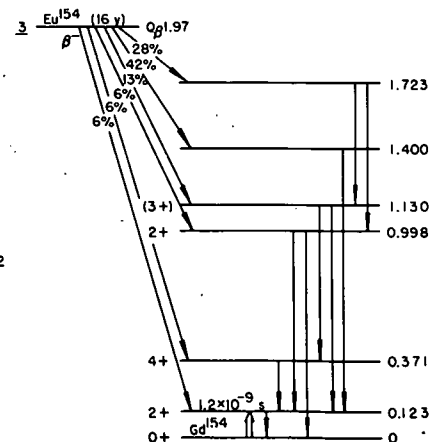
A=152



A=153

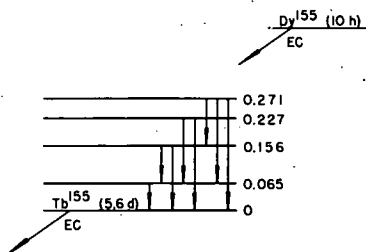
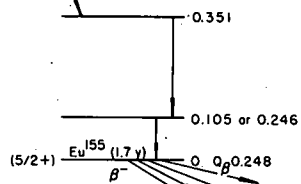


A=154



Sm¹⁵⁵ (23 m)
β⁻ Q_β 2.2

A=155

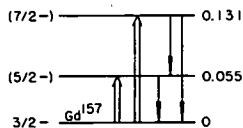
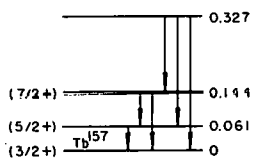


A=156



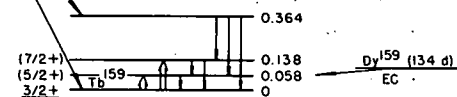
A=157

Dy¹⁵⁷ (8.2 h)
EC

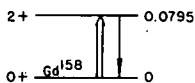


(3/2-) Gd¹⁵⁹ (18 h) Q_β 0.95
β⁻

A=159

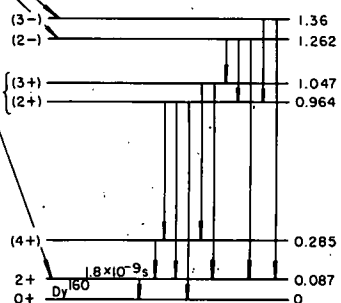
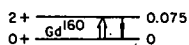


A=158



A=160

Tb¹⁶⁰ (72 d) Q_β 1.83
β⁻
22%
42%
36%
0.4%



Ho¹⁶⁰ (28 m) IT 0.060
EC
0+ Er¹⁶⁰ (29 h) EC

$(3/2+)$ Tb^{161} (6.9 d) $Q_{\beta} 0.57$

A=161

$(7/2-)$ Ho^{161} (2.5 h) EC

A=162

Ho^{162} (67 m) EC

A=163

A=164

Ho^{164} (37 m) $Q_{\beta} 0.98$
EC 45% β^- 55%

A=165

$(11/2-)$ Ho^{165} (132 m) IT β^- 0.108
 $(7/2+)$ Dy^{165} $Q_{\beta} 1.25$
 1.7×10^{-6} s
 $(9/2-)$ Ho^{165} 0.52
 $7/2-$ 0.361
0.205
0.095
0

$2+$ Dy^{164} 0.073
 $0+$ 0

$2+$ 1.4×10^{-9} s 0.091
 $0+$ Er^{164} 0

A=166

A=167

$(1/2-)$ 2.5 s IT 0.208
 $7/2+$ Er^{167} 0

A=168

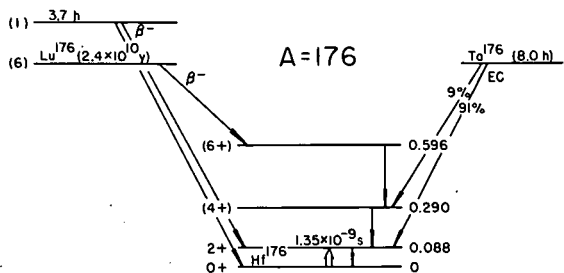
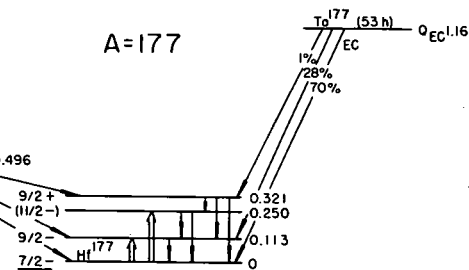
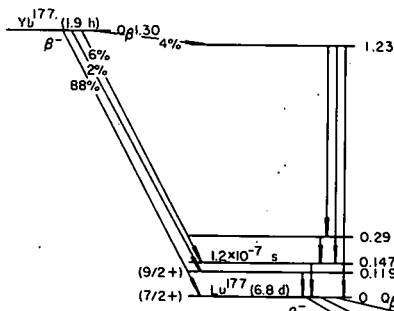
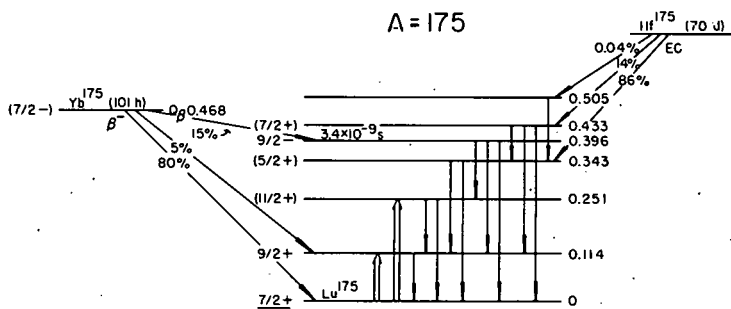
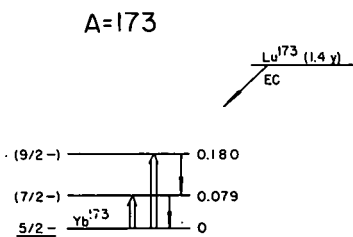
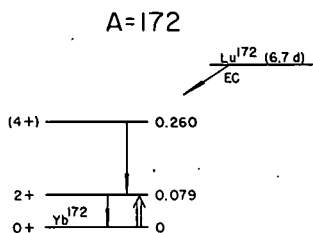
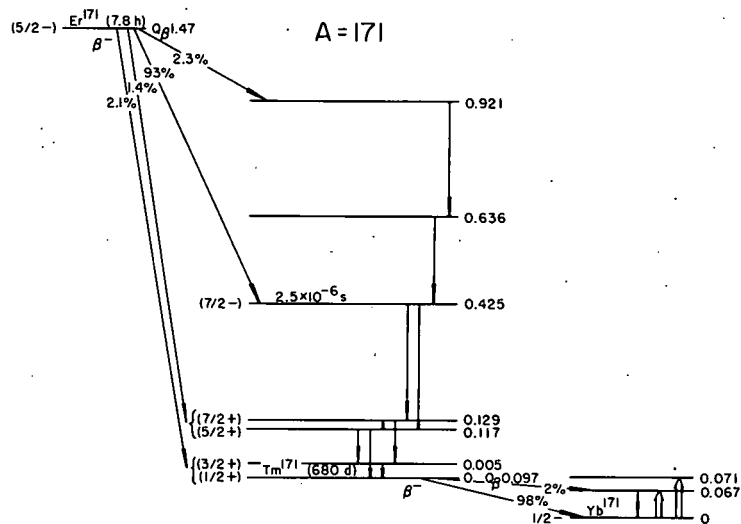
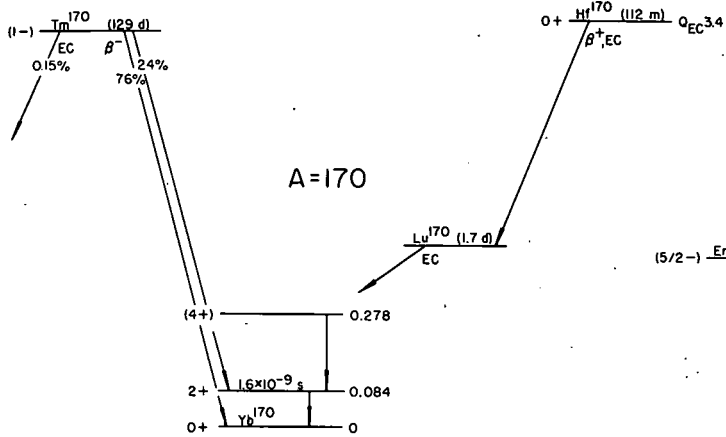
Tm^{168} (85 d) EC

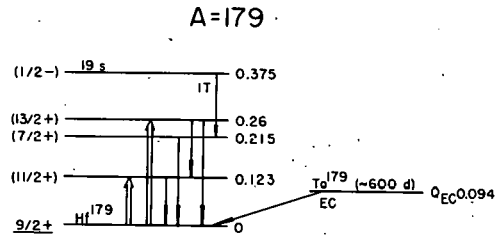
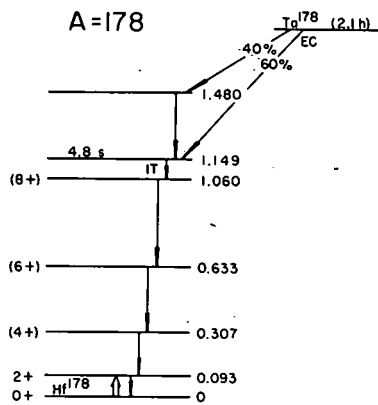
1.2×10^{-7} s 1.28

$(4+)$ 0.265
 $2+$ 0.080
 $0+$ Er^{168} 0

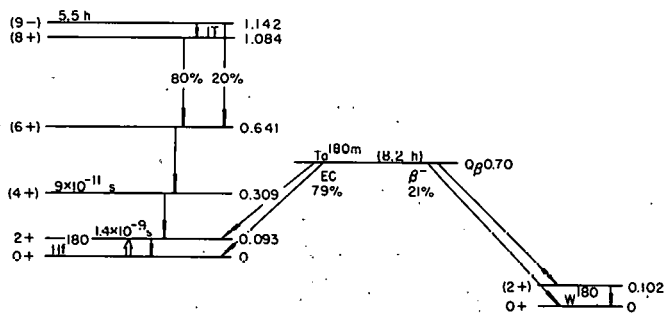
A=169

$(9/2-)$ 0.473
 $(7/2-)$ 4.5×10^{-8} s 0.379
 $7/2+$ 6.6×10^{-7} s 0.316
 $7/2+$ 0.139
 $5/2+$ 0.118
 $3/2+$ Tm^{169} 0.008
 $1/2+$ 0
 $(1/2-)$ Er^{169} (9.4 d) $Q_{\beta} 0.33$
 β^- 15%
85%
 Yb^{169} (32 d) EC
11%
62%
19%
8% (?)

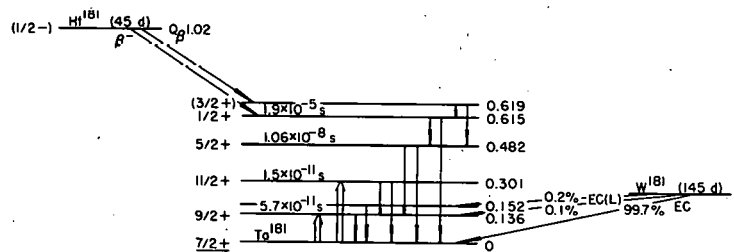




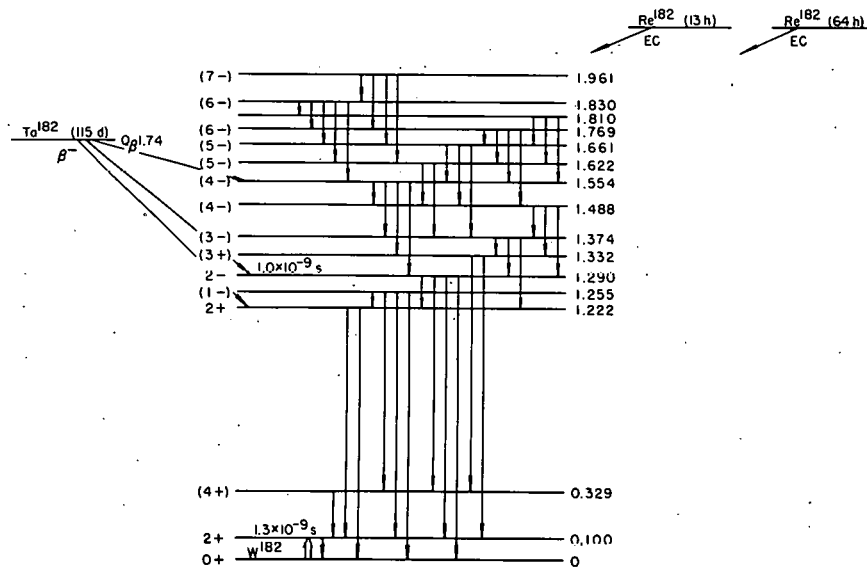
A=180

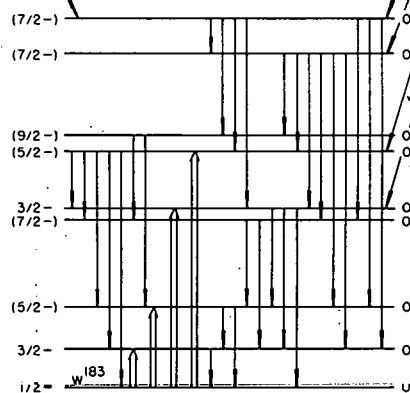
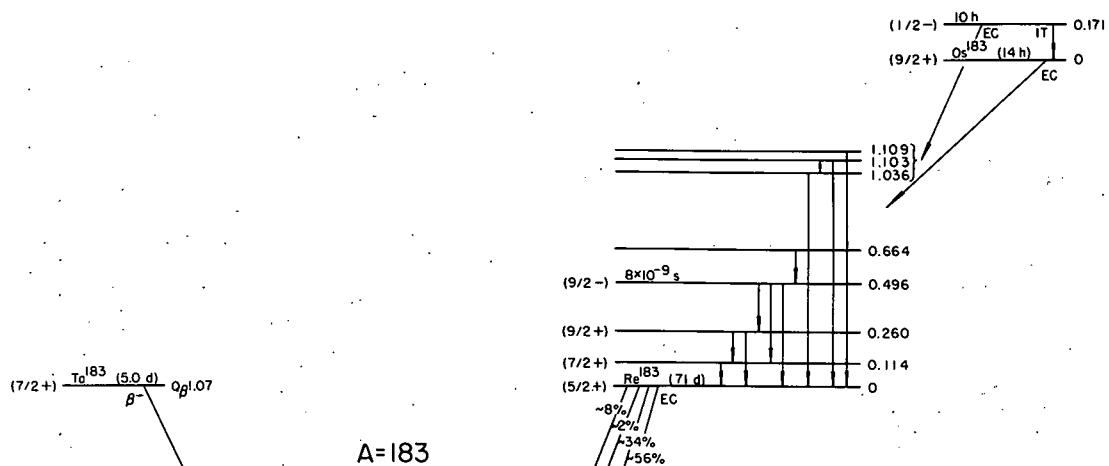


A=181

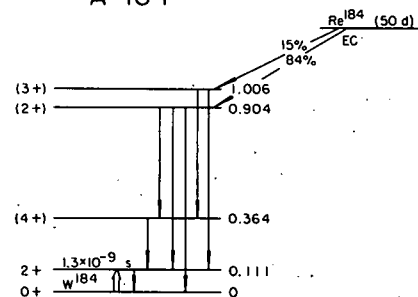


A=182

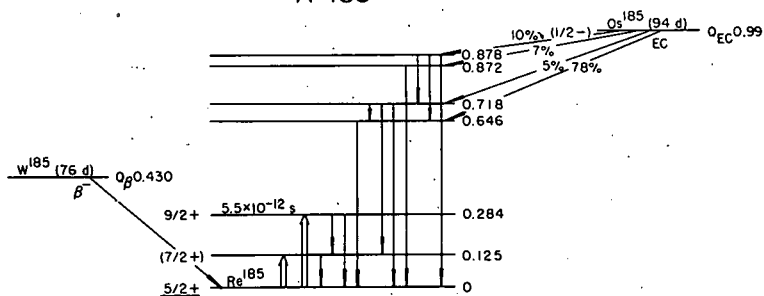




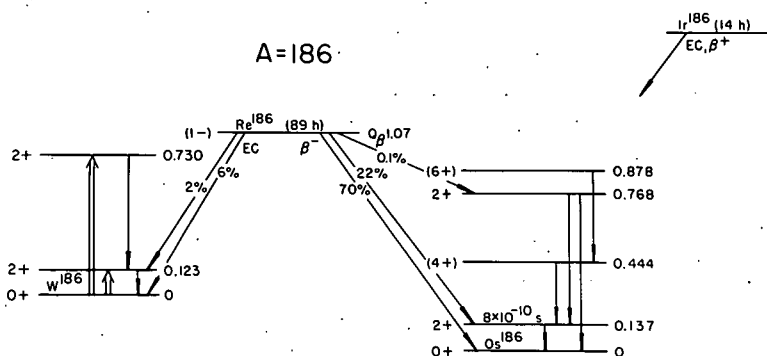
A=184



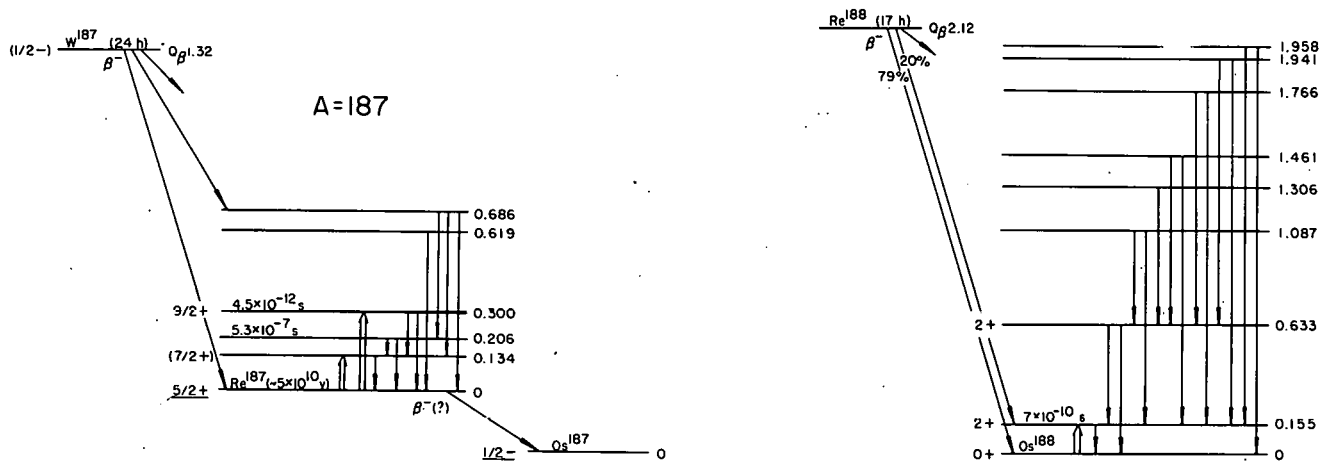
A=185



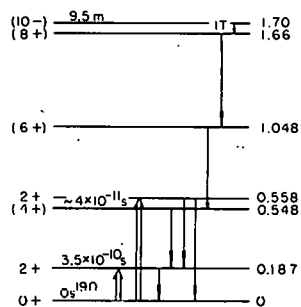
A=186



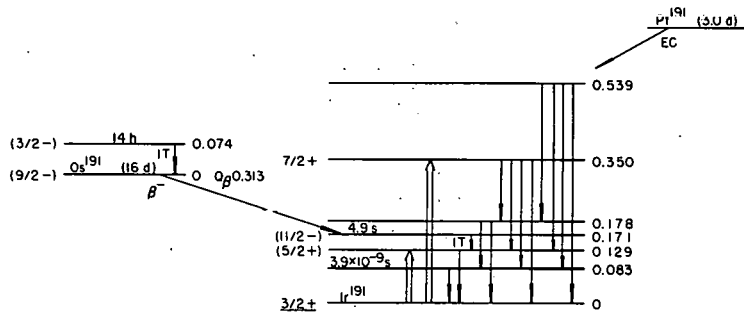
A=188



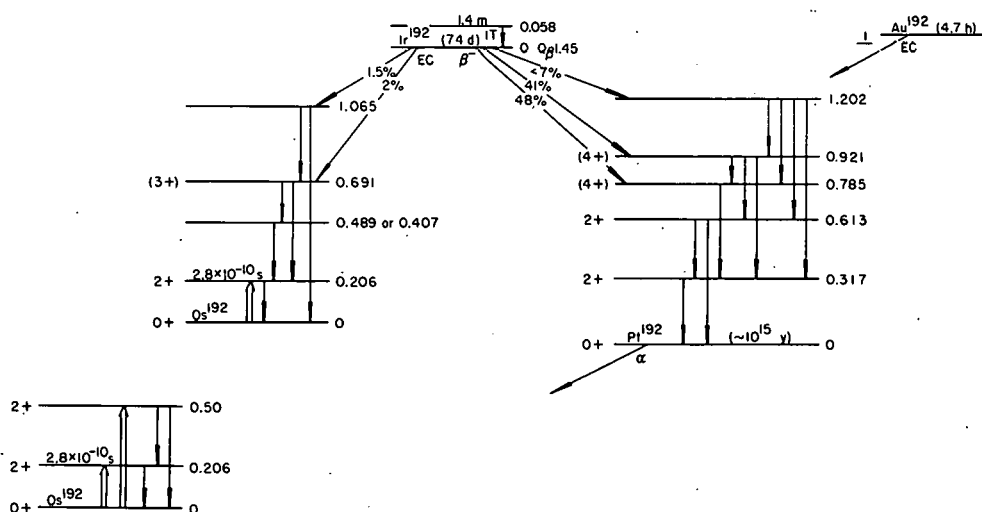
A=190



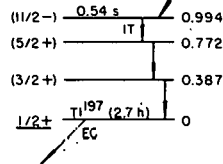
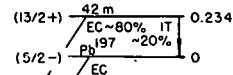
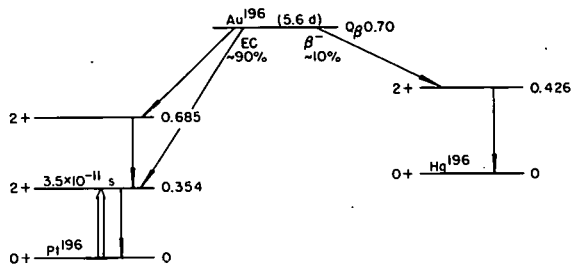
A=191



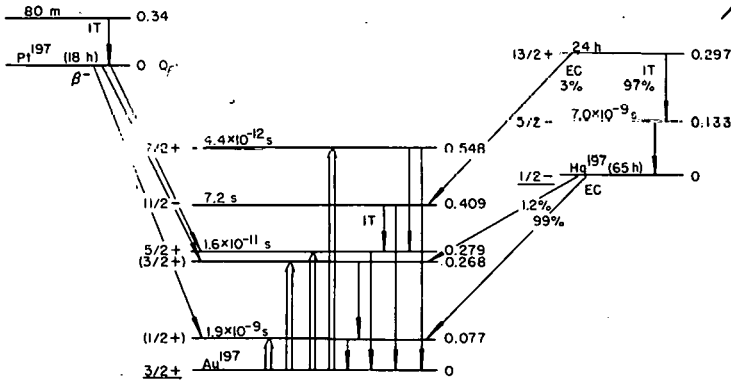
A=192



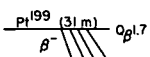
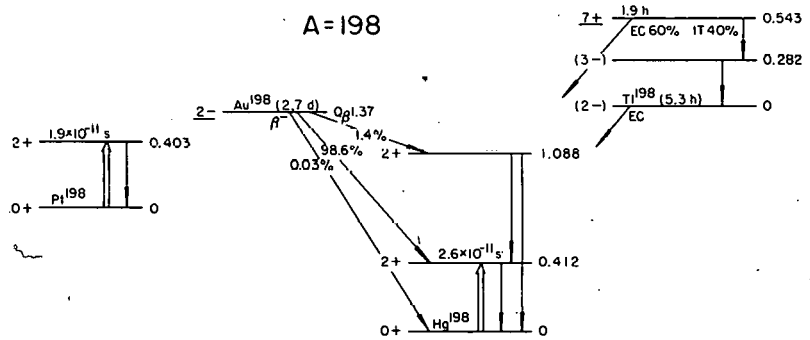
A=196



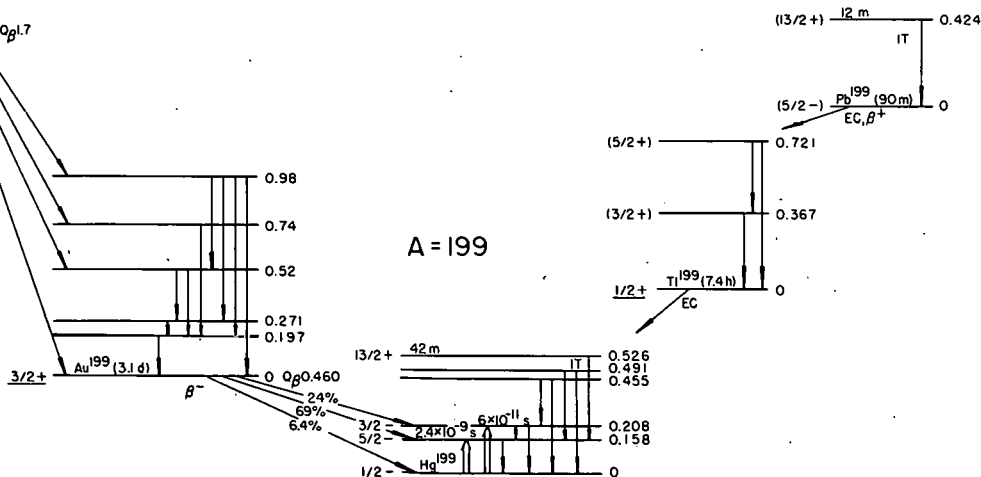
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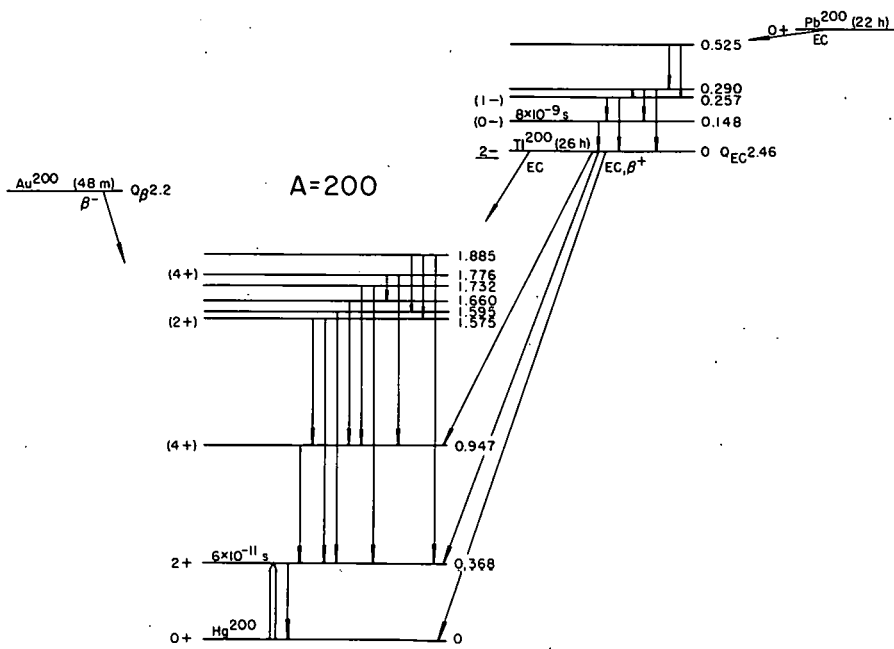


A=198

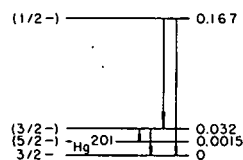
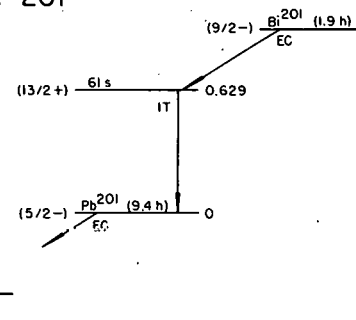


A=199

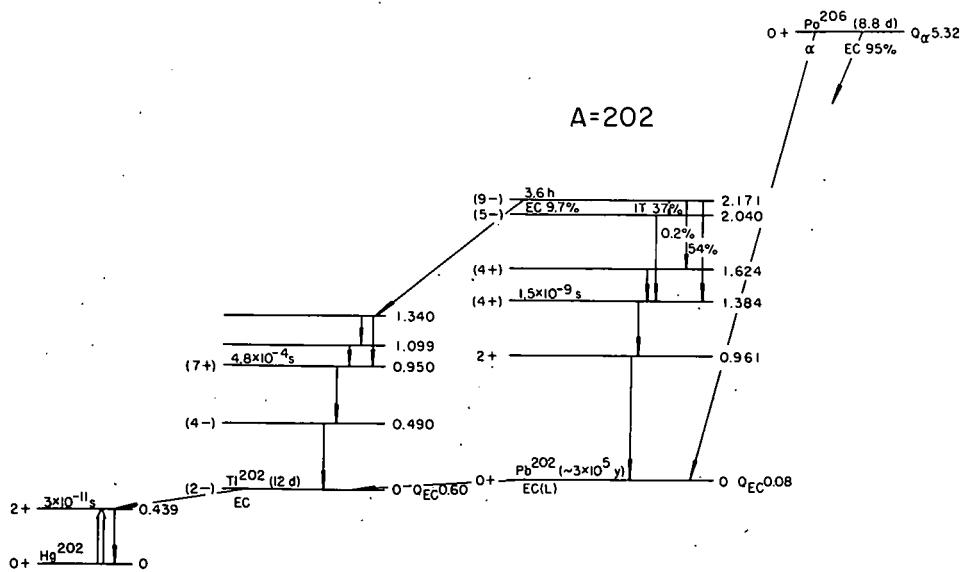




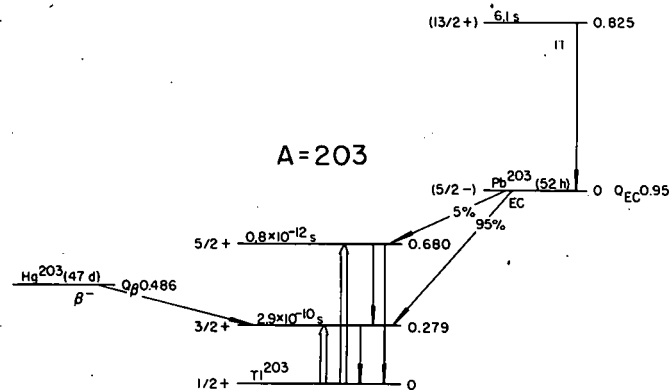
A=201

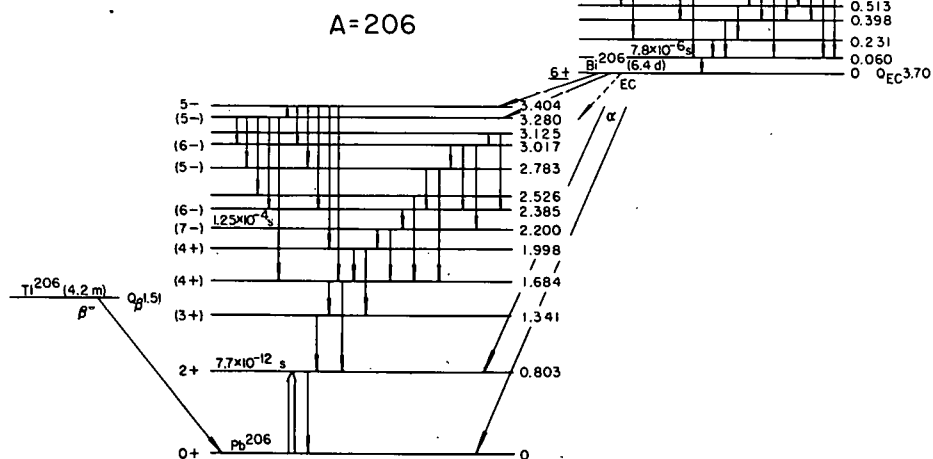
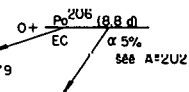
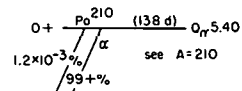
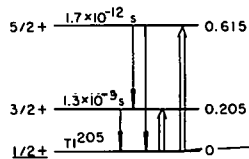
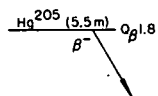
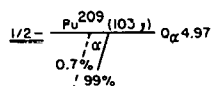


A=202

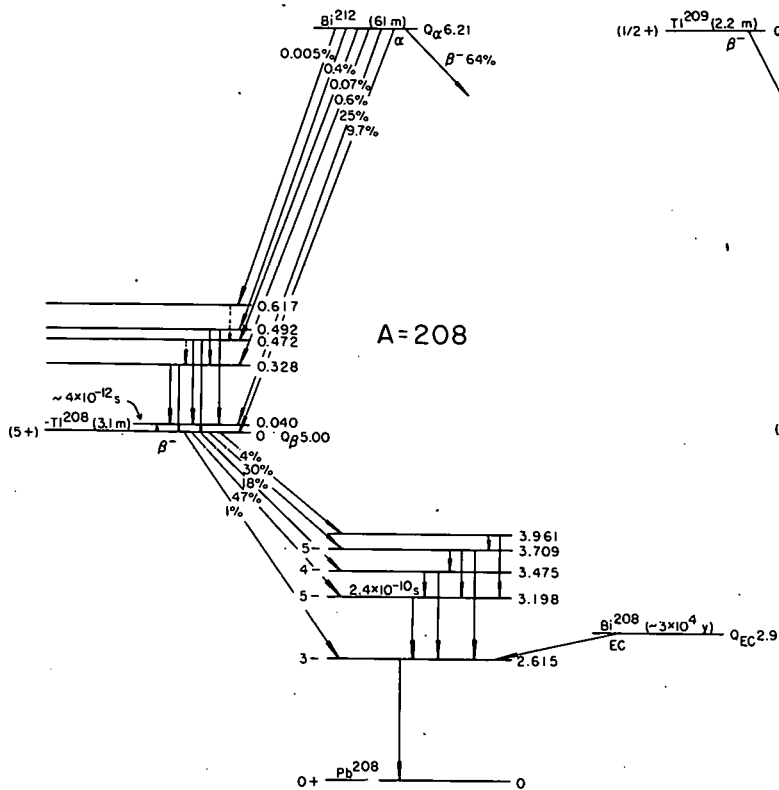
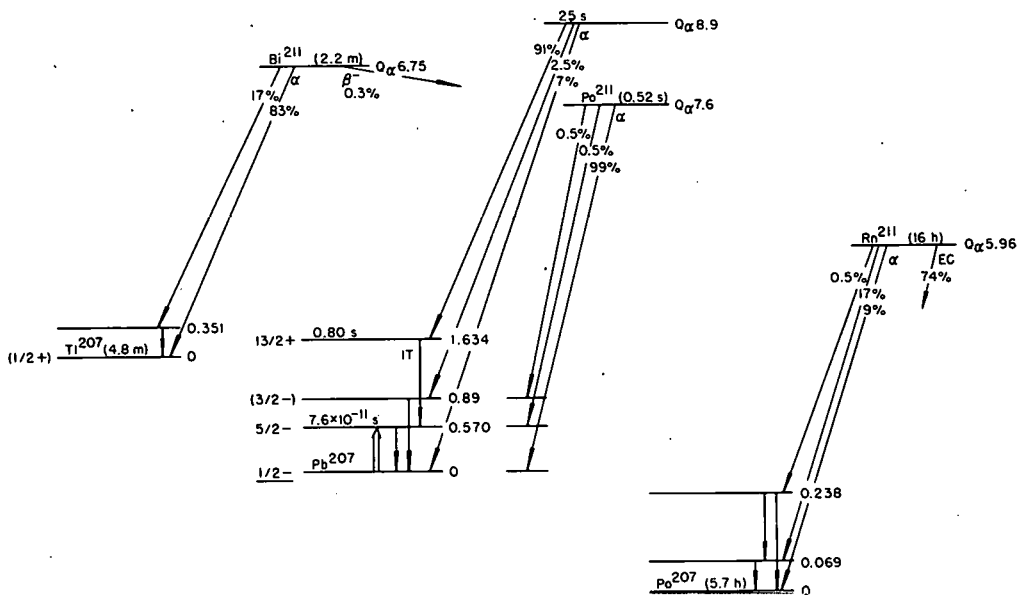
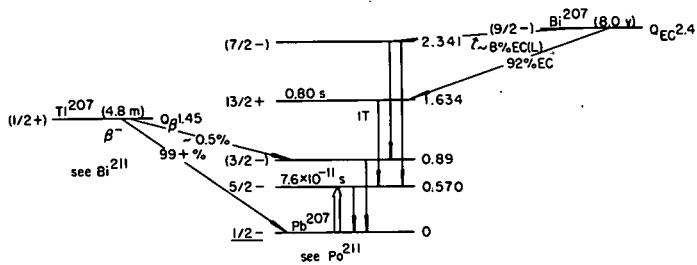


A=203

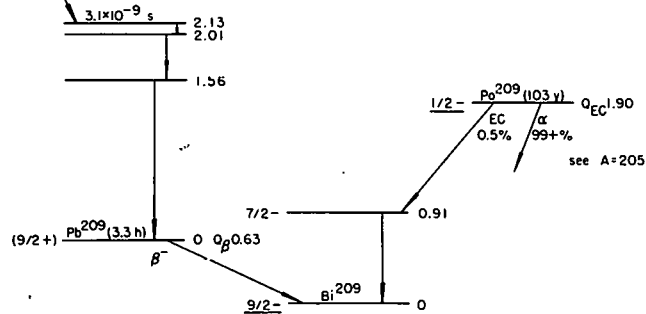




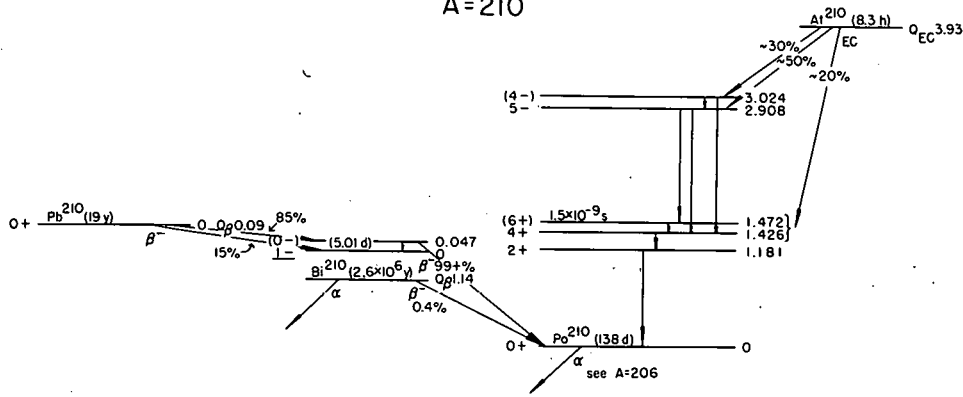
A=207 .



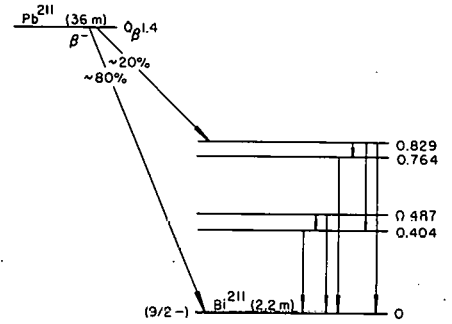
A=209



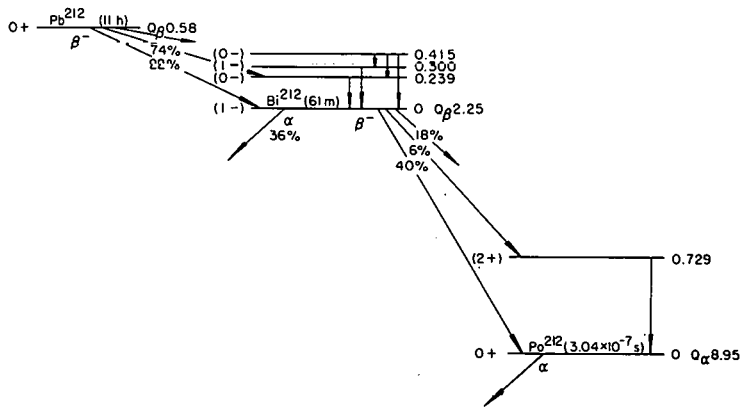
A=210



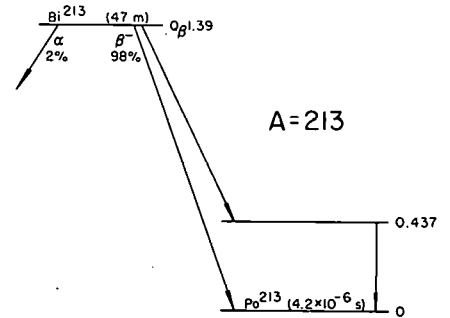
A=211



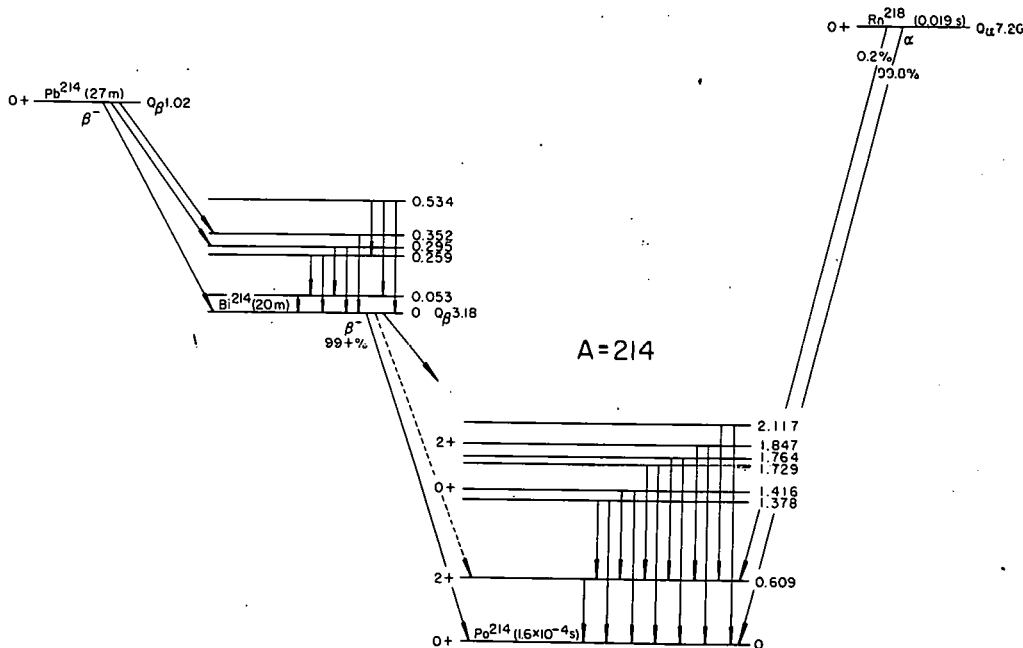
A=212



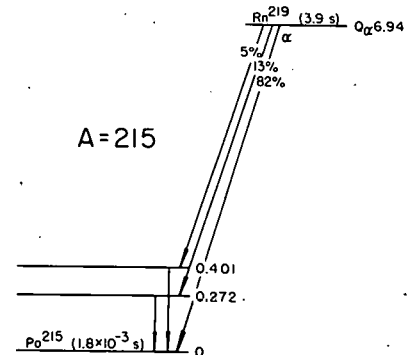
A=213

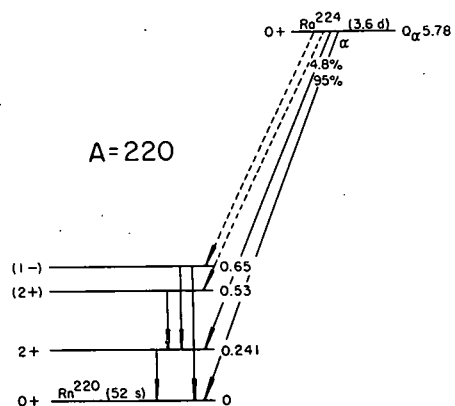
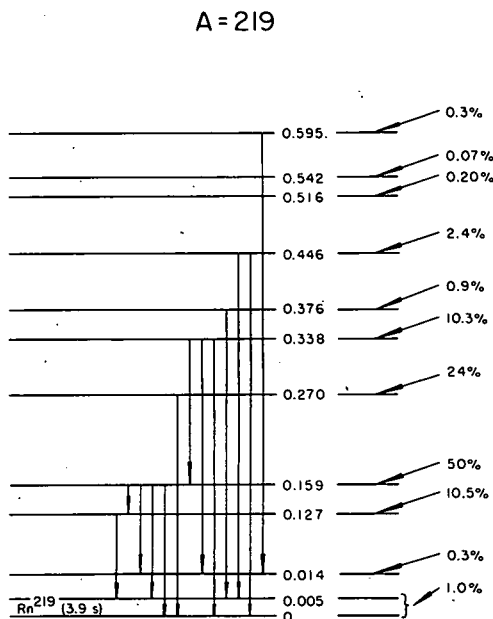
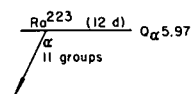
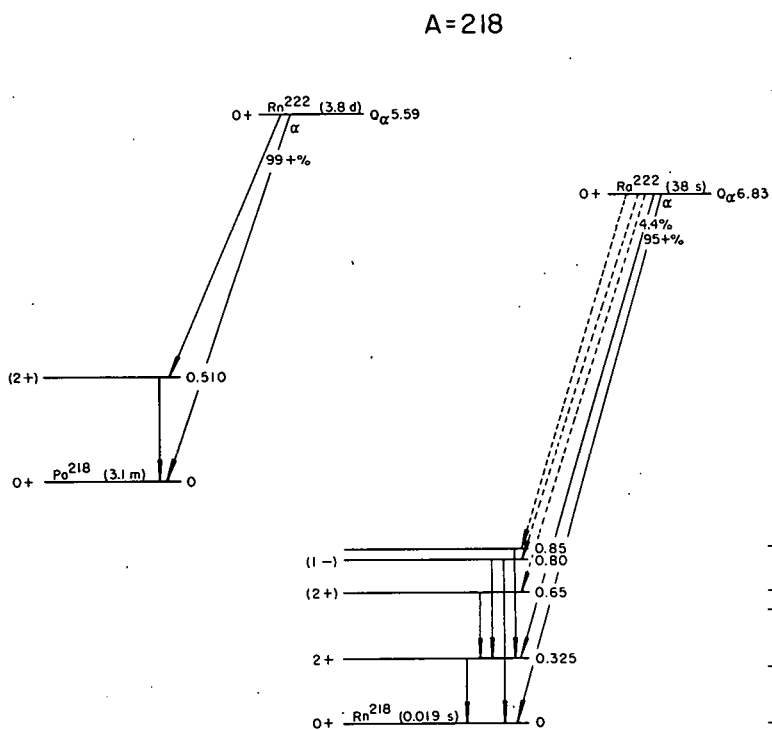
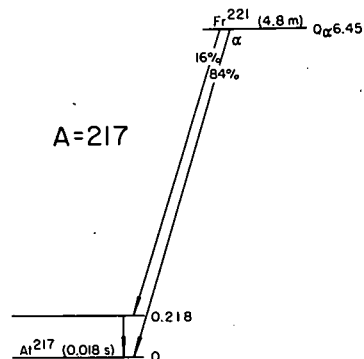
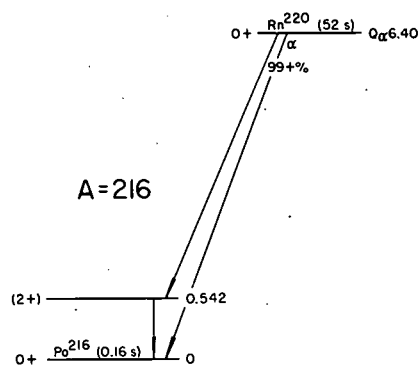


A=214

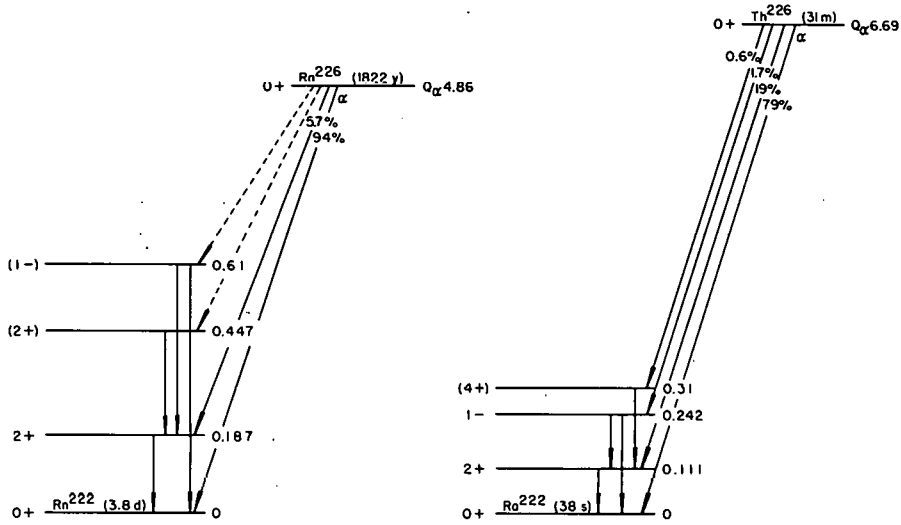


A=215



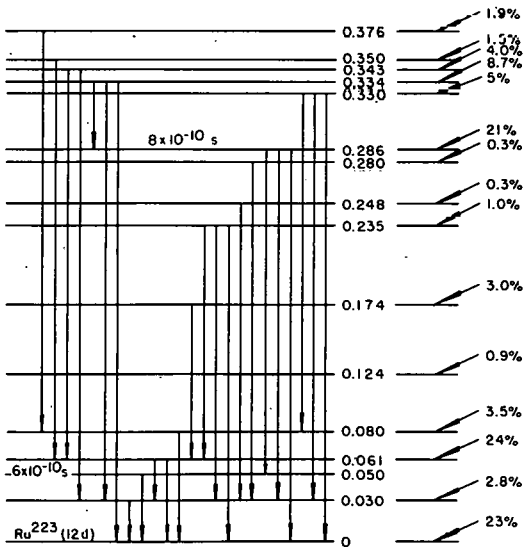


A=222

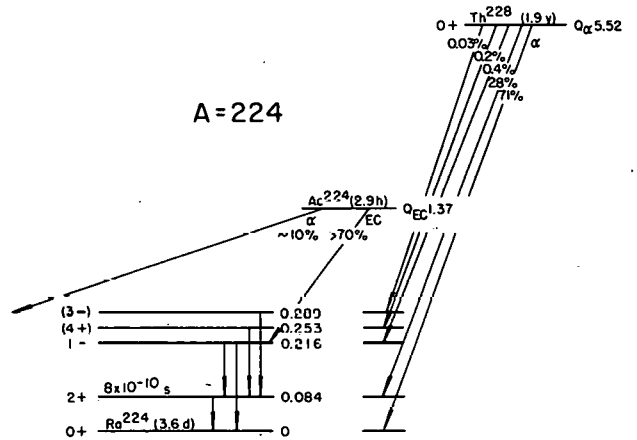


Th^{227} (18 d) $Q_{\alpha} 6.14$
 α
 15 groups

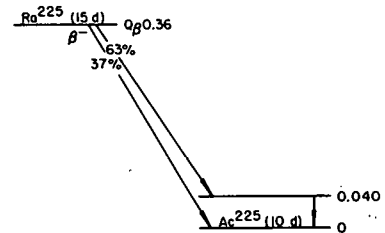
A=223



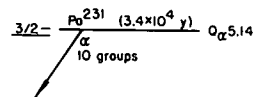
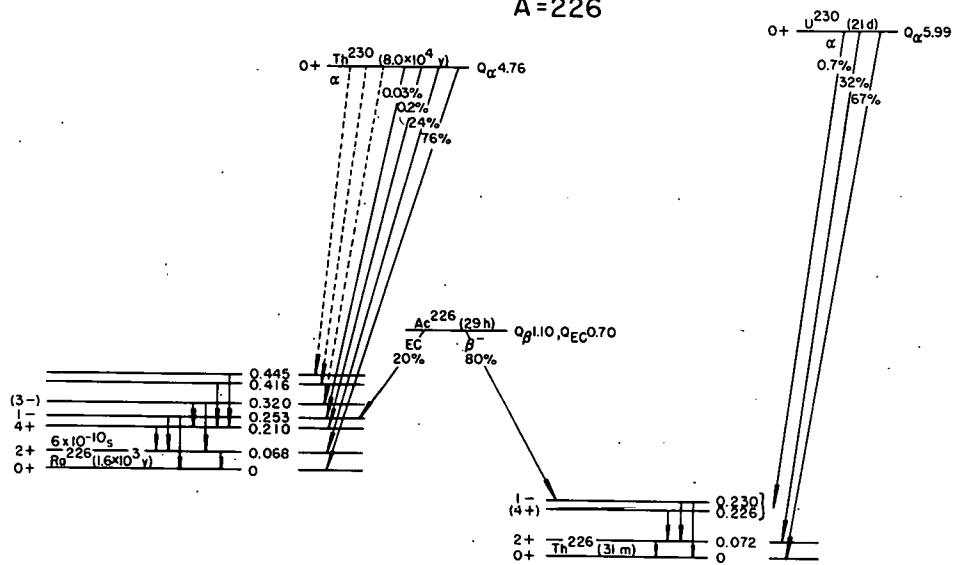
A=224



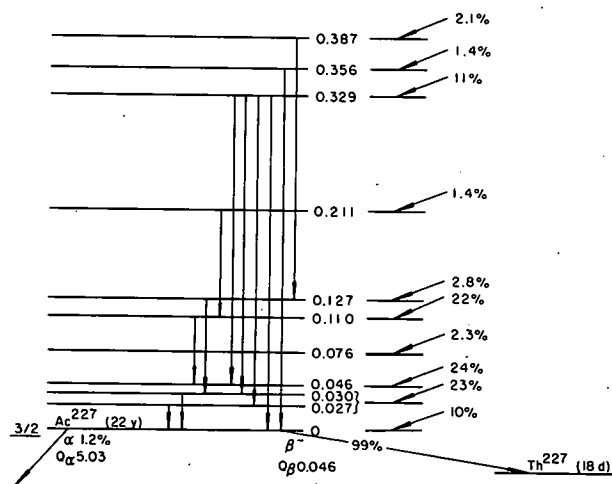
A=225



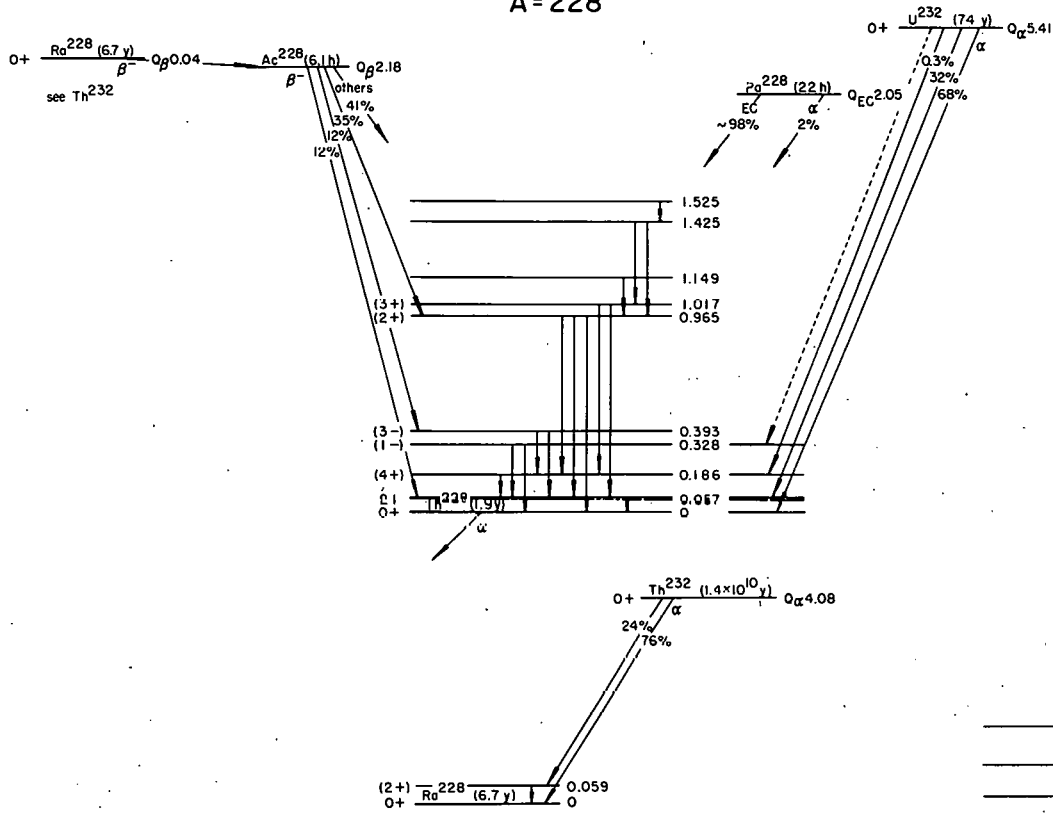
A=226



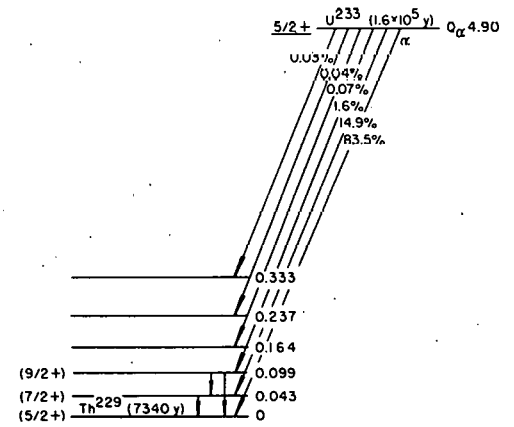
A=227



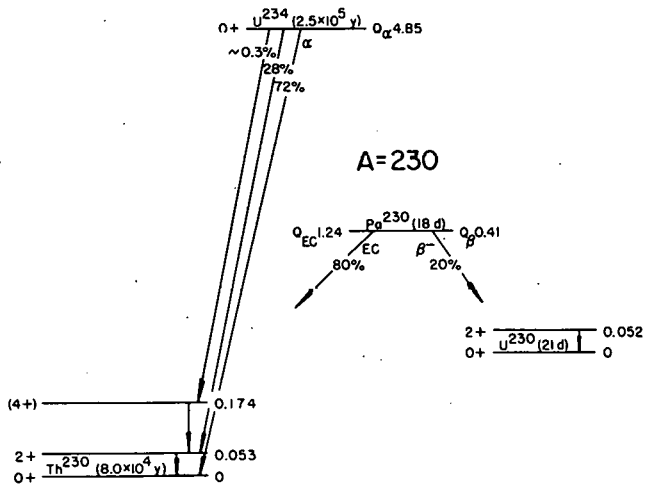
A=228



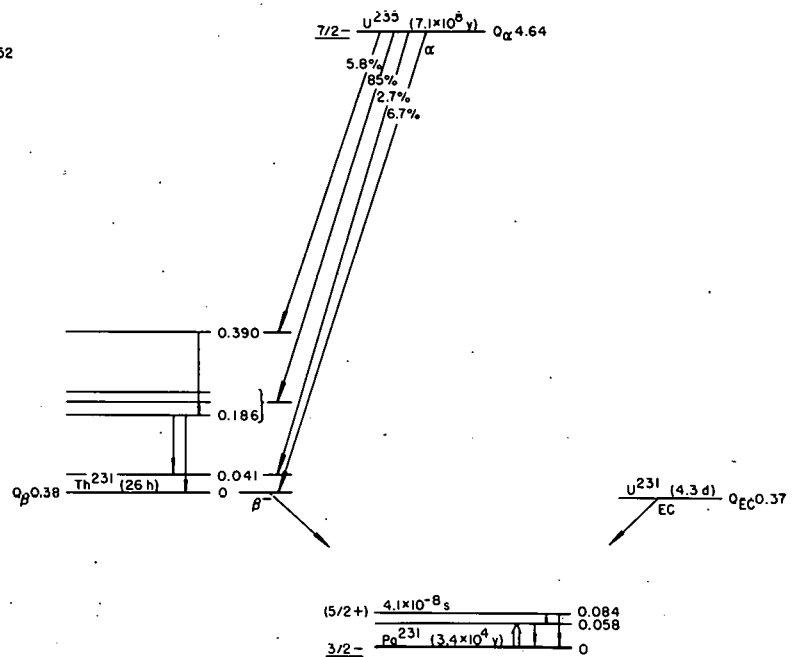
A=229



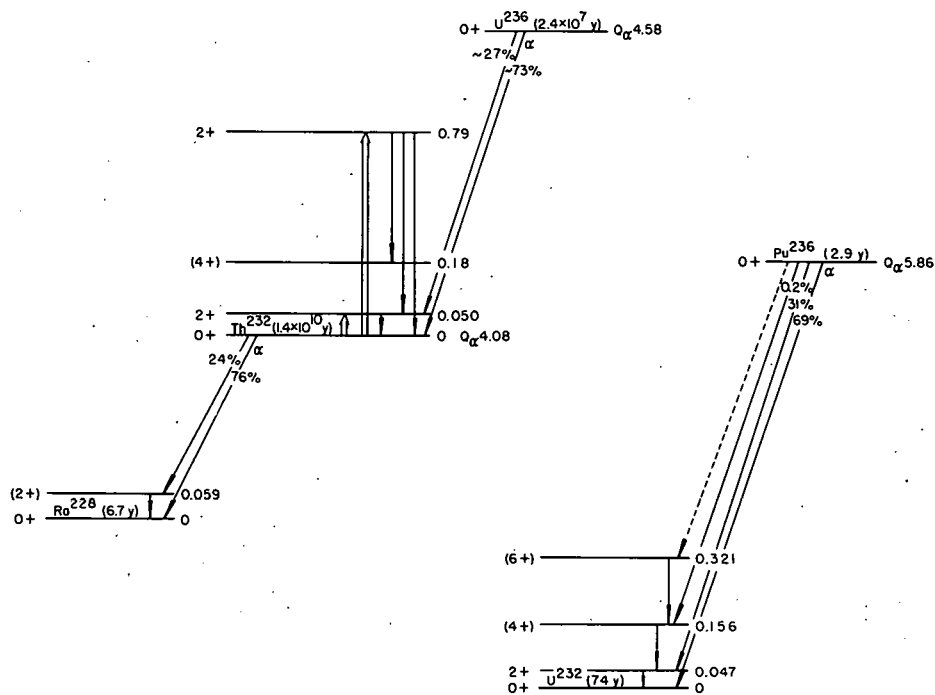
A=230



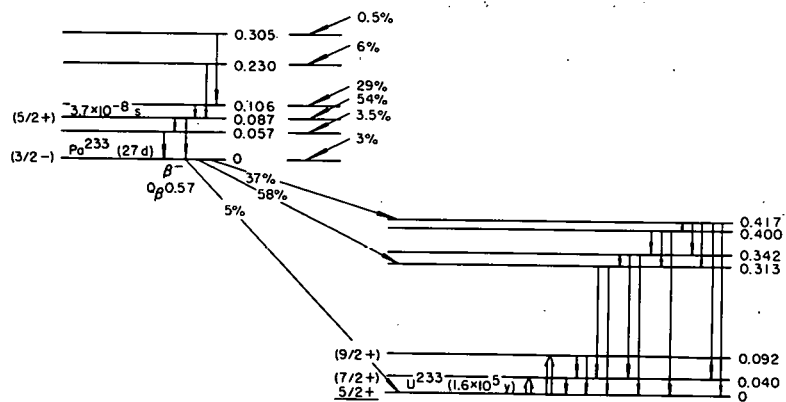
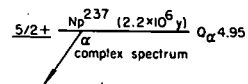
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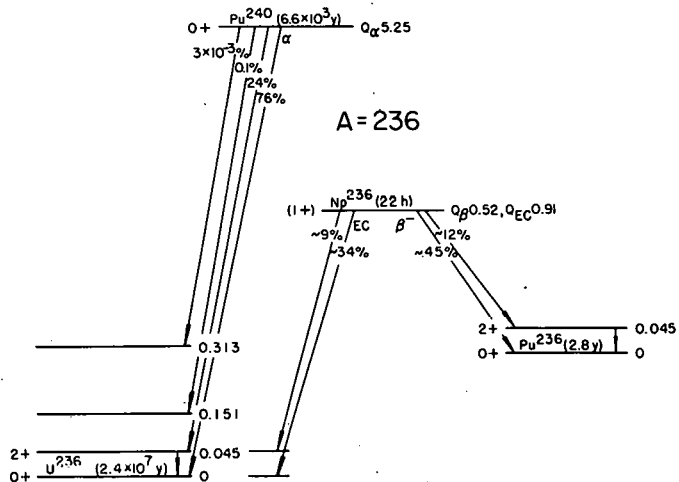
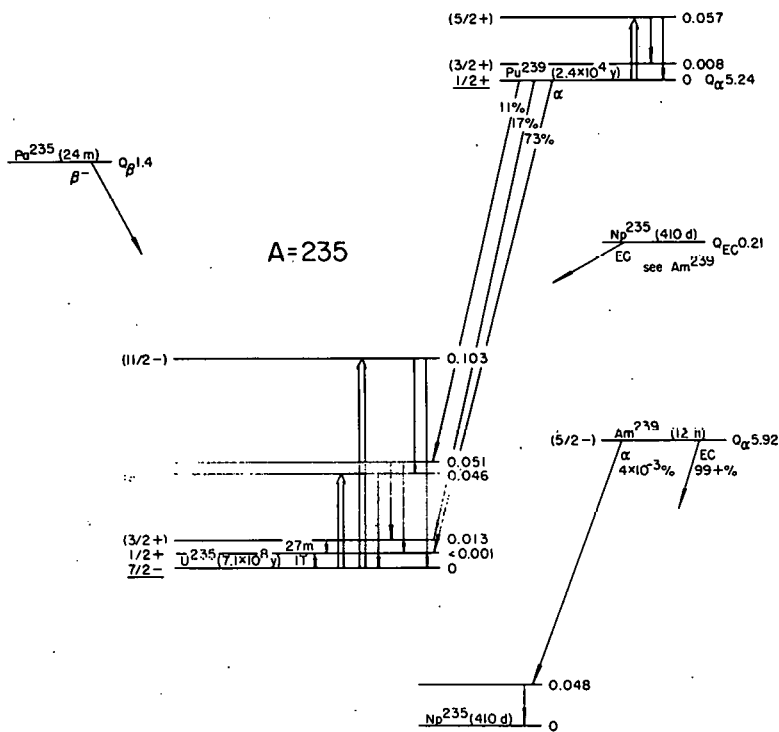
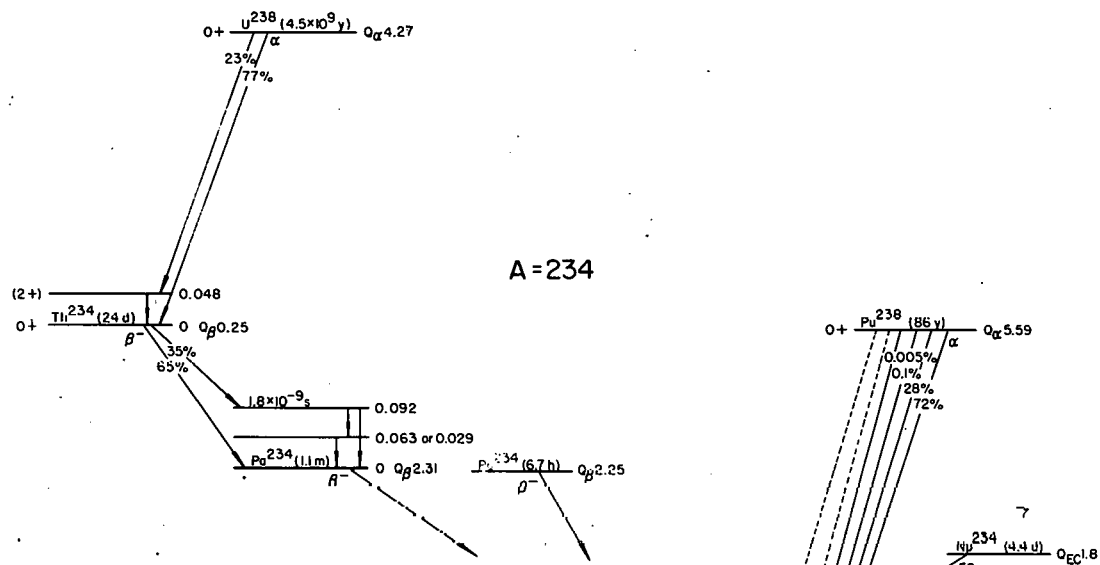


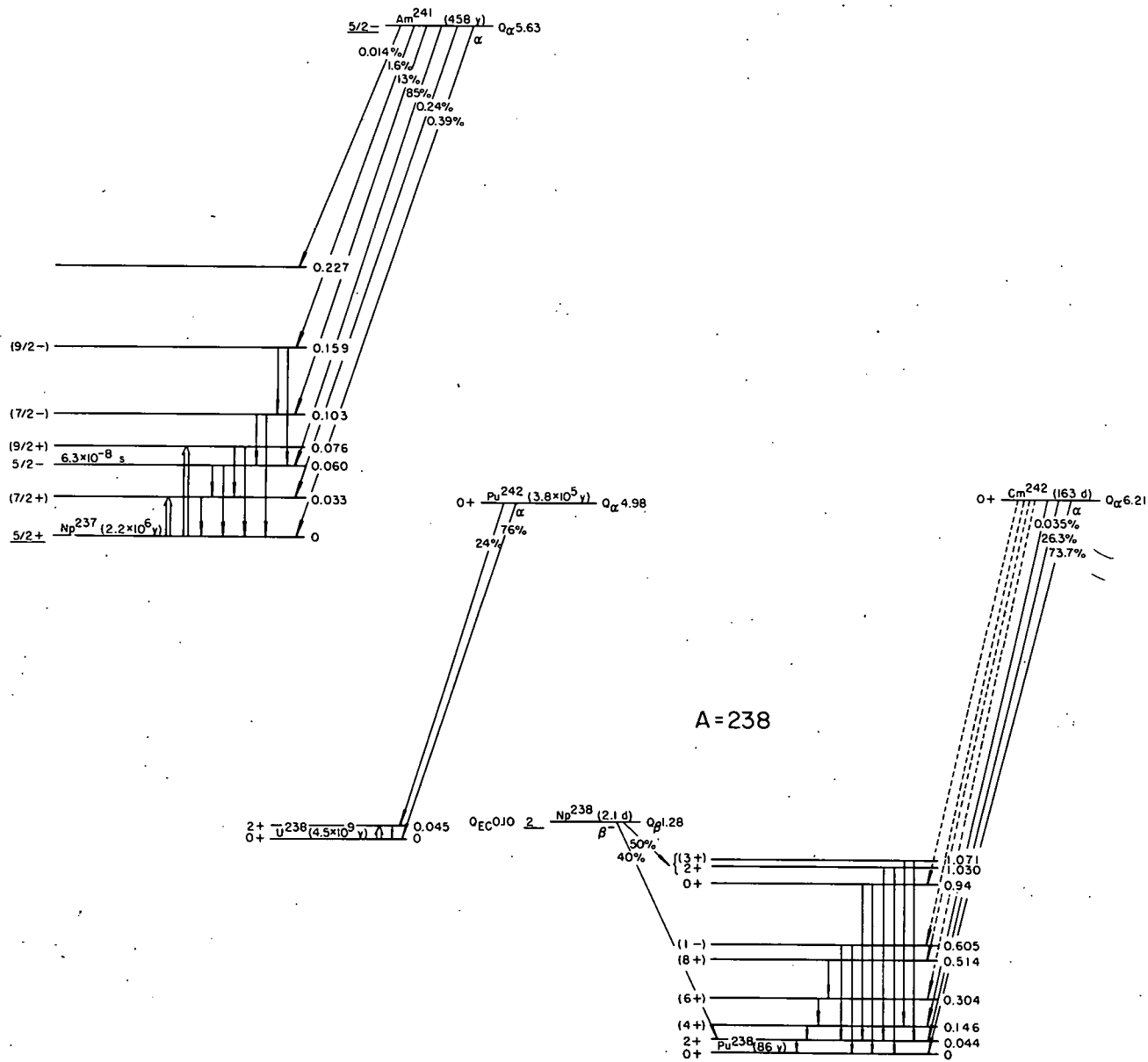
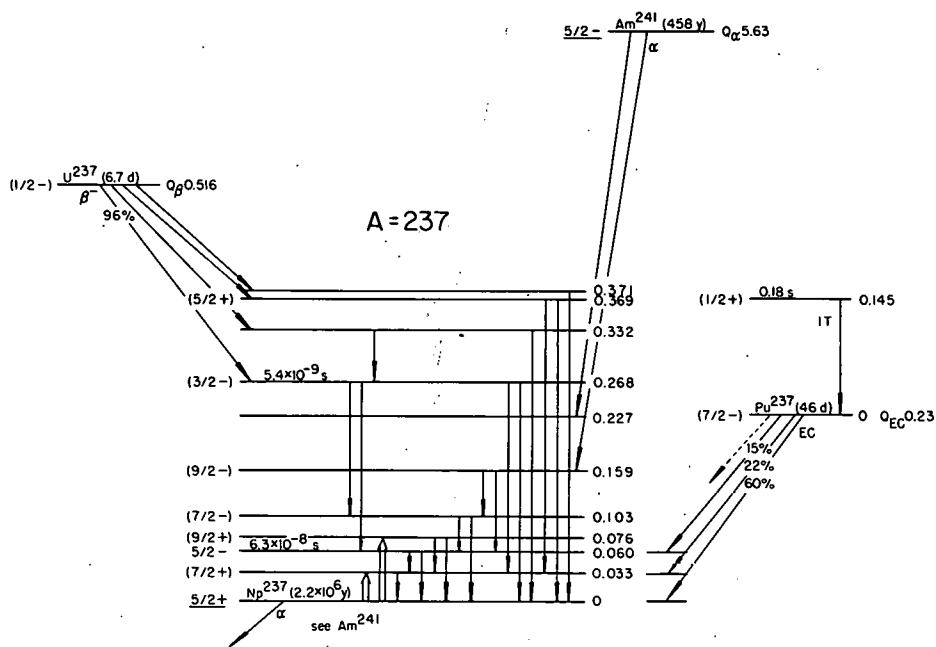
A=232



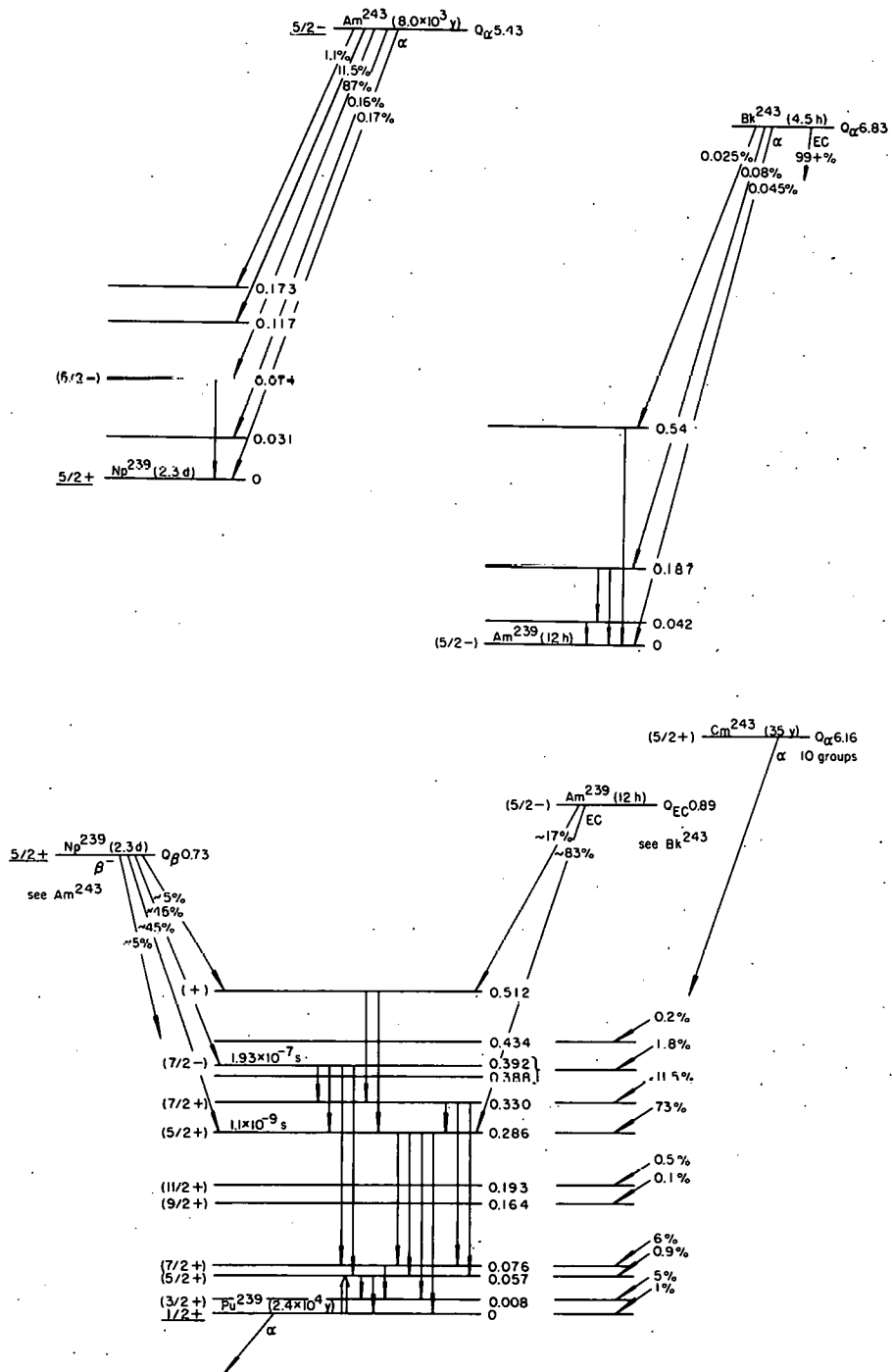
A=233

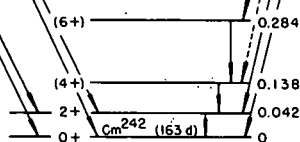
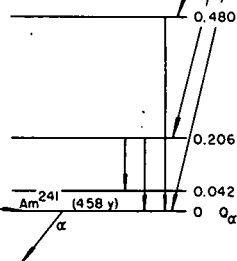
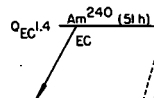




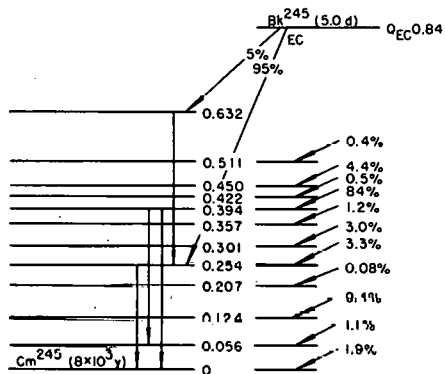
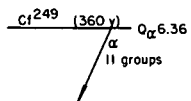


A = 239

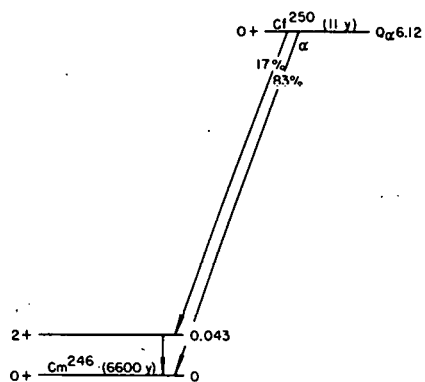




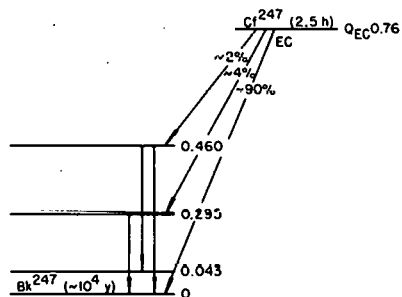
A=245



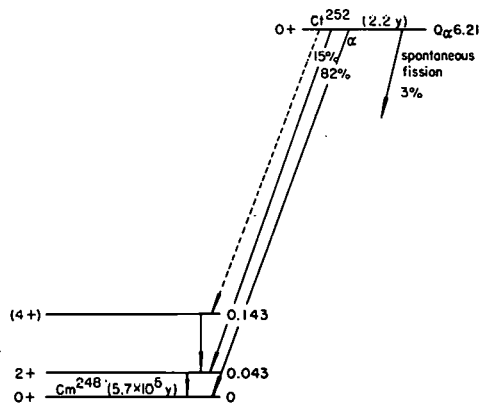
A=246



A=247



A=248



A=250

