

Estimation of α -decay branching and T1/2 of even-even alpha emitters using systematics of r_0 parameters

The spin-independent part of Preston's equations [1] of alpha-decay radioactivity is used to calculate nuclear radius parameter (r_0) of various even-even alpha emitters. In this approach, the r_0 parameter is determined by defining the calculated transition probability for an alpha transition from parent's ground state to daughter's ground state ($0+ \rightarrow 0+$) to be equal to the experimental transition rate. [2]. It is observed that, the variation of r_0 parameters shows a regular behavior with parent neutron numbers i.e. the value of r_0 parameters for each nuclide lies on fairly smooth curves with exception at major and minor shell closures [2, 3]. A similar kind of pattern has also been observed for alpha reduced widths [4-6]. In present work the above said regular behavior of r_0 parameters is utilized to calculate α -decay half-lives and branching of an observed alpha transition in various even-even nuclides namely ^{110}Te , ^{110}Xe , ^{166}W , ^{186}Pt , ^{178}Hg , ^{186}Pb , ^{250}Fm and ^{252}No . In order to calculate α -decay branching and half-lives, we used Evaluated Nuclear Structure Data File (ENSDF) analysis program namely ALPHAD [7] and for these calculations r_0 parameter is obtained from systematics of neighboring nuclides. On the basis of present study, we also attempted to predict best possible half-lives and α -branching among group of experimentally measured values. These predicted values could be useful for future experimental investigations.

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