Ain Shams University Faculty of Girls for Arts, Science and Education

Study Of The Level Structure Of 115 In

A Thesis

Submitted to College for Girls Ain Shams Universit for the Degree of Ph.D (Physics)

531.7

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1997





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Thesis for Ph.D In Physics

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Date of Research:

Approval of Faculty Council:

/ /1997

Date of Approval: / /1997

Approval stamp:

Approval of University Council:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I Wish to express my deep thanks to my supervisors

1- Professor Dr. Ali Mohamed El Naem
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Also I wish to thank

1- Dr. Afaf Nada

2- Dr. Samia Sadek

3- Dr. Hala Khalil



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ABSTRACT

The decays of ^{115g}Cd and ^{115m}Cd were investigated using a HP Ge singles spectrometer and a HP Ge -NaI (T/) gammagamma coincidence spectrometer.

Thirty one gamma transitions were established and confirmed to belong to the ^{115m}Cd decay out of which three new transitions at 251.19, 270.79 and 590.52 KeV were observed for the first time and confirmed to belong to the decay of ^{115m}Cd to ¹¹⁵In.

Sixteen transitions were proved to belong to ^{115g}Cd decay of which 114.13 KeV gamma transition was observed for the first time, and a new position was proposed for the 251.19 KeV transition.

The absolute reduced transition probability for the 941.24 KeV, $B(E2) = 0.51 \times 10^{-2} \, e^2 \, b^2$, was calculated to give an intrinsic quadrupole moment of 0. 5061 b., This was used to give an approximate value, for the deformation parameter β , of 0.0348, which is characteristic for nearly spherical nuclei, and is explained by Weisskopf unit which gives a value of B_w (EL) = 0.5537 b.

The relative and total intensities for the gamma-ray transitions have been calculated and from the relative intensity imbalances the β -decay branching ratios were calculated, The log ft-values were determined using the Moszowski nomograms with a slightly expanded version.

A theoretical interpretation of ¹¹⁵In excited states is given using the weak coupling model.

The core ¹¹⁶Sn was assumed to be deformed such that the single hole could occupy three different single hole states, for both the positive and negative parity states. This configuration is done for the first time in discussing the level structure of ¹¹⁵In

The expected theoretical level scheme is in very good agreement with the present experimental level scheme. The spectroscopic factors were also calculated.



