Adopted Levels

History

Type	Author	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	F. G. Kondev	ENSDF	20-Feb-2017

$Q(\beta^-)$=6748 (syst) *361*; S(n)=5111 (syst) *424*; S(p)=14178 (syst) *500*; $Q(\alpha)$=−5534 (syst) *500*   2017Wa10
S(2n)=8743 (syst) *424*; S(2p)=26577 (syst) *500*; $Q(\beta^-\text{n})$=2524 (syst) *300*   2017Wa10
Additional information 1.
2017Wu04: The ^{156}Ce nuclide was produced at the RIBF-RIKEN facility using the ^{9}Be(^{238}U,F) reaction at E=345 MeV/nucleon.
Two experiments, optimized for the transmission of ^{158}Nd and ^{170}Dy ions, were carried out with average beam intensities of 7
pnA and 12 pnA, respectively. The identification of the nuclide of interest was made in the BigRIPS separator by determining the
atomic number and the mass-to-charge ratio of the ion using the TOF-Bρ-ΔE method. The reaction products were transported
through the ZeroDegree Spectrometer and implanted into the beta-counting system WAS3ABi that was surrounded by the EURICA
array comprising of 84 HPGe detectors. The typical implantation rate was   100 ions/s. Measured: implanted ion-β^--t, implanted
ion-β^--γ-t and implanted ions-γ-t correlations. Deduced: $T_{1/2}$.

^{156}Ce Levels

E(level)	J^π	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
0.0	0^+	0.233 s *9*	%β^-=100; %β^-n=?
			%β^-: Only β^- decay mode is expected.
			$T_{1/2}$: From 2017Wu04, using a fit to the implanted ion-β^--t spectrum using the least-squares and maximum-likelihood methods. The data analysis included contributions from the parent, daughter and ground-daughter decays, as well as a constant background.