

^{156}Ta ε decay (0.36 s) [1993Li34,1989Ho12](#)

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	C. W. Reich	NDS 113, 2537 (2012)	1-Mar-2012

Parent: ^{156}Ta : E=102 7; $J^\pi=9^+$; $T_{1/2}=0.36$ s 4; Q(ε)=12053 SY; % ε +% β^+ decay=95.8 9

^{156}Ta -E: [Additional information 1.](#)

^{156}Ta - $T_{1/2}$: [Additional information 2.](#)

^{156}Ta - J^π : [Additional information 3.](#)

[Additional information 4.](#)

[1993Li34](#): Source material produced in the $^{102}\text{Pd}(^{58}\text{Ni},p3n)$ reaction, E(^{58}Ni)=290 MeV. Reaction products analyzed using a fragment mass analyzer and implanted in a double-sided Si-strip detector. Measured alpha and proton spectra, $T_{1/2}$.

[1989Ho12](#): Produced by $^{102}\text{Pd}(^{58}\text{Ni},p3n)$ reaction with velocity selection and position-time correlation of the α decays of implanted nuclei.

 ^{156}Hf Levels

E(level)	J^π	Comments
0.0	0^+	
1959 1	8^+	J^π : From adopted values.

 ε, β^+ radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	Log ft	$I(\varepsilon + \beta^+)^{\dagger}$	Comments
(10196 SY)	1959	4.5	39 13	$I(\varepsilon + \beta^+)$: Value assumes that all the intensity leading to this isomer (39% 13) is concentrated in this one transition. Thus, the listed log ft value may be a lower limit.
(12155 SY)	0.0		0.0	56% 16 of the decay of this activity is associated with $\varepsilon + \beta^+$ decay that does not involve feeding of the 8^+ isomeric level at 1959 keV. This decay presumably leads to population of the g.s., but the γ 's and intermediate levels involved are not yet known.

† For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.958 9.