

^{250}Es ε decay (8.6 h)

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Y. Akovali	NDS 94,131 (2001)	1-Aug-2001

Parent: ^{250}Es : E=0.0; $J^\pi=(6^+)$; $T_{1/2}=8.6$ h *I*; $Q(\varepsilon)=2100$ SY; % ε +% β^+ decay=98.5 *I*5

 ^{250}Cf Levels

E(level)	J^π	E(level)	J^π	E(level)	J^π	E(level)	J^π
0.0	0 ⁺	871.57 3	2 ⁻	1071.37 2	3 ⁺	1396.09 7	(5) ⁻
42.721 5	2 ⁺	905.89 2	3 ⁻	1255.39 4	4 ⁻	1457.76 4	(6) ⁻
141.875 10	4 ⁺	951.98 2	4 ⁻	1311.00 4	5 ⁻	1478.37 4	(5) ⁻
296.22 6	6 ⁺	1008.51 2	5 ⁻	1377.76 4	(6) ⁻	1499.53 4	(6) ⁻

 ε, β^+ radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	$I_\varepsilon^{\dagger\ddagger}$	Log <i>ft</i>	$I(\varepsilon + \beta^+)^{\ddagger}$	Comments
(600 SY)	1499.53	42 4	6.35 20	42 4	$\varepsilon K=0.687$ 24; $\varepsilon L=0.227$ 16; $\varepsilon M+=0.086$ 8
(621 SY)	1478.37	54 2	6.27 19	54 2	$\varepsilon K=0.691$ 21; $\varepsilon L=0.224$ 15; $\varepsilon M+=0.085$ 7
(642 SY)	1457.76	10 5	7.0 3	10 5	$\varepsilon K=0.694$ 20; $\varepsilon L=0.222$ 14; $\varepsilon M+=0.084$ 6
(703 [#] SY)	1396.09				
(789 [#] SY)	1311.00				

[†] Deduced from intensity balance At each level. The branches sum to 106% 7.

[‡] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.985 *I*5.

[#] Existence of this branch is questionable.

²⁵⁰Es ε decay (8.6 h) (continued)

γ(²⁵⁰Cf)

No α decay from the ²⁵⁰Es g.s. was observed, and an upper limit of 3% was given by 1970Ah01. The ε decay branch of %ε>97 is adopted for ²⁵⁰Es g.s. for the absolute intensity normalization factor, the ε branching appear here As 98.5% 15, rather than the adopted branchings of %ε>97. The sum of x-ray intensity due to εK branchings and K-electron conversions is calculated to Be Kα₁ x ray=46, Kα₂ x ray=74.

Californium x-rays (1977Fr03):

		E(x-ray)	I(x-ray) %ε Decay									
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		109.82 5	46.2 23		Kα ₂ x ray							
		115.05 5	73.4 37		Kα ₁ x ray							
		128.6 1			Kβ ₃ x ray							
			30.6 15		Kβ ₁ ' x ray							
		129.8 1			Kβ ₁ x ray							
		133.66 10	10.3 5		Kβ ₂ ' x ray							
		E _γ †	I _γ ‡&	E _i (level)	J _i ^π	E _f	J _f ^π	Mult.#	δ [#]	α ^a	I _(γ+ce) @&	Comments
		34.325 5	≈0.06	905.89	3 ⁻	871.57	2 ⁻	M1+E2	0.42 5	7.4×10 ² 11	48.5 25	α(L)=545 80; α(M)=149 23 I _γ : total intensity of 48.5 25 and α=7.4×10 ² 11 give I _γ =0.066 11.
		41.775 5	0.29 3	1499.53	(6) ⁻	1457.76	(6) ⁻	M1+E2	0.14 +7-14	144 30	35 4	α(L)=107 22; α(M)=27 6
		42.721 5	0.09 1	42.721	2 ⁺	0.0	0 ⁺	E2		1293	100 5	α(L)=939; α(M)=266
		46.093 5	0.19 2	951.98	4 ⁻	905.89	3 ⁻	M1+E2	0.40 2	200 10	32.8 15	α(L)=147 7; α(M)=39.6 21
		55.602 5	0.20 2	1311.00	5 ⁻	1255.39	4 ⁻	M1+E2	0.59 5	133 9	22.9 20	α(L)=96 8; α(M)=26.3 22; α(N+..)=10.4 9
		56.527 13	0.09 1	1008.51	5 ⁻	951.98	4 ⁻	M1+E2	0.37 +20-10	80 40	5.5 5	α(L)=60 30; α(M)=16 8; α(N+..)=6 3
		61.667 5	0.85 7	1457.76	(6) ⁻	1396.09	(5) ⁻	M1+E2	0.20 3	45.1 16	39 2	α(L)=33.3 16; α(M)=8.5 5; α(N+..)=3.29 19
		66.759 10	0.05 2	1377.76	(6) ⁻	1311.00	5 ⁻	M1(+E2)	≤0.5	37 7	1.9 9	α(L)=31 9; α(M)=8 3; α(N+..)=3.2 11 δ: E2 admixture of ≤20% listed In 1977Fr03 was determined from L1/L3=0.6 1/<0.3. The L2 line was masked. α(L1)(exp)=0.6 1/0.05 2=12 6 gives δ=0.9 +12-6. I _(γ+ce) : transition intensity is listed As (1.0-1.9) by 1977Fr03. Since the intensity balance At the 1377.85 level requires Ti(66.759γ)≥Ti(79.998γ), the higher number is given here.
		79.998 30	0.11 3	1457.76	(6) ⁻	1377.76	(6) ⁻	(M1+E2)	<0.3	18.7 11	≈2.3	α(L)=13.9 20; α(M)=3.5 6; α(N+..)=1.35 24
		80.412 10	0.29 3	951.98	4 ⁻	871.57	2 ⁻	E2		63.3	18.6 20	α(L)=45.2; α(M)=12.9; α(N+..)=5.14 I _(γ+ce) : 1977Fr03 listed I(γ+ce)=12.9 15 by adding expected L1, L2, M2 and higher shell

²⁵⁰Es ε decay (8.6 h) (continued) **$\gamma(^{250}\text{Cf})$ (continued)**

E_γ †	I_γ ‡&	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult.#	$\delta^\#$	α^a	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ @&	Comments
82.282 6	2.6 2	1478.37	(5) ⁻	1396.09	(5) ⁻	M1(+E2)	<0.06	16.33 11	45.0 20	electrons. Because the uncertainties on Ice's are larger than that for I_γ , $I(\gamma+ce)$ calculated from I_γ and α is given for 80.412-keV transition.
85.086 7	1.07 9	1396.09	(5) ⁻	1311.00	5 ⁻	M1(+E2)	≤ 0.27	15.4 16	17.5 10	$\alpha(L)=12.16$ 8; $\alpha(M)=3.008$ 23; $\alpha(N+..)=1.166$ 9 $\alpha(L)=11.5$ 5; $\alpha(M)=2.86$ 14; $\alpha(N+..)=1.11$ 6 δ : E2 admixture of $\leq 7\%$ listed In 1977Fr03 was determined from L1/L3=10.0 5/0.5 5. $\alpha(L1)(\text{exp})=10.0$ 5/1.07 9 gives $\delta=0.21+25-21$. $\alpha(\delta=0.14$ 14)=15.4 +16-7.
99.160 10	0.80 7	141.875	4 ⁺	42.721	2 ⁺	E2		23.8	21.0 10	$\alpha(L)=17.0$; $\alpha(M)=4.84$; $\alpha(N+..)=1.934$
102.623 10	0.21 3	1008.51	5 ⁻	905.89	3 ⁻	E2		20.28	4.0 4	$\alpha(L)=14.50$; $\alpha(M)=4.13$; $\alpha(N+..)=1.650$ $I_\gamma=0.21$ 3 is calculated from Ice(L3; measured)=1.09 15, $\alpha(L3)(\text{E2 theory})=5.24$ and Ice(M2; measured)=0.51 4, $\alpha(M2)(\text{E2 theory})=2.400$.
103.440 10 (119.4 3)	0.71 6 0.00006 3	1499.53 1071.37	(6) ⁻ 3 ⁺	1396.09 951.98	(5) ⁻ 4 ⁻	M1+E2 [E1]	0.25 +15-10	9.1 9 0.0956	7.2 7	$\alpha(L)=6.7$ 6; $\alpha(M)=1.68$ 19; $\alpha(N+..)=0.66$ 5 $\alpha(L)=0.0714$; $\alpha(M)=0.0177$; $\alpha(N+..)=0.00656$ E_γ : γ was not observed In 8.6-H ²⁵⁰ Es ε decay. Energy is from ²⁵⁰ Bk β^- decay. I_γ : calculated from $I_\gamma(119\gamma)/I_\gamma(1028\gamma)=0.0015$ 5/10.9 3, measured In ²⁵⁰ Bk β^- decay.
140.694 10	4.7 3	1396.09	(5) ⁻	1255.39	4 ⁻	M1(+E2)	<0.1	15.6	77 5	$\alpha(K)=12.1$; $\alpha(L)=2.58$; $\alpha(M)=0.636$; $\alpha(N+..)=0.247$
146.8 1	0.22 6	1457.76	(6) ⁻	1311.00	5 ⁻	M1(+E2)	<0.6	13.0 18	3.2 3	$\alpha(K)=9.9$ 19; $\alpha(L)=2.33$ 10; $\alpha(M)=0.58$ 5; $\alpha(N+..)=0.227$ 19
154.35 6	0.31 7	296.22	6 ⁺	141.875	4 ⁺	E2		3.33	1.3 3	$\alpha(K)=0.155$; $\alpha(L)=2.27$; $\alpha(M)=0.647$; $\alpha(N+..)=0.258$
(165.44 15)	0.00012 2	1071.37	3 ⁺	905.89	3 ⁻	[E1]		0.1726		$I_{(\gamma+ce)}$: calculated from I_γ and α . The authors of 1977Fr03 obtained ce intensities from the measured Ice(L2), and listed $I(\gamma+ce)=2.1$ 2. $\alpha(K)=0.1305$; $\alpha(L)=0.0315$; $\alpha(M)=0.00776$; $\alpha(N+..)=0.00289$
184.2 2	0.47 7	1255.39	4 ⁻	1071.37	3 ⁺	[E1]		0.1352	0.53 7	E_γ : γ was not observed In 8.6-H ²⁵⁰ Es ε decay. Energy is from ²⁵⁰ Bk β^- decay. I_γ : calculated from $I_\gamma(165\gamma)/I_\gamma(1028\gamma)=0.0030$ 4/10.9 3, measured In ²⁵⁰ Bk β^- decay.
(199.72 20)	0.00010 2	1071.37	3 ⁺	871.57	2 ⁻	[E1]		0.1127		$\alpha(K)=0.1029$; $\alpha(L)=0.0242$; $\alpha(M)=0.00595$; $\alpha(N+..)=0.00221$ $\alpha(K)=0.0861$; $\alpha(L)=0.01986$; $\alpha(M)=0.00488$; $\alpha(N+..)=0.00182$ E_γ : γ was not observed In 8.6-H ²⁵⁰ Es ε

²⁵⁰Es ε decay (8.6 h) (continued)

$\gamma(^{250}\text{Cf})$ (continued)

$E_\gamma^\dagger$	$I_\gamma^{\ddagger\&}$	$E_i(\text{level})$	J_i^π	E_f	J_f^π	Mult. [#]	$\delta^\#$	α^a	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}^{\text{@}\&}$	Comments
										decay. Energy is from ²⁵⁰ Bk β^- decay. I _{γ} : calculated from I _{γ} (199 γ)/I _{γ} (1028 γ)=0.0024 3/10.9 3, measured In ²⁵⁰ Bk β^- decay.
222.993 20	1.85 13	1478.37	(5) ⁻	1255.39	4 ⁻	M1+E2	0.42 7	3.71 15	8.6 3	$\alpha(K)=2.82$ 13; $\alpha(L)=0.663$ 10; $\alpha(M)=0.1661$ 18; $\alpha(N+..)=0.0639$ 6
246.92 6	3.8 2	1255.39	4 ⁻	1008.51	5 ⁻	M1+E2	1.00 6	1.86 9	10.7 4	$\alpha(K)=1.29$ 8; $\alpha(L)=0.416$ 7; $\alpha(M)=0.1078$ 14; $\alpha(N+..)=0.0418$ 5
^x 299.6 2	1.00 9									
303.41 3	22.3 11	1255.39	4 ⁻	951.98	4 ⁻	M1+E2	0.92 7	1.09 10	46.7 16	$\alpha(K)=0.79$ 5; $\alpha(L)=0.221$ 7; $\alpha(M)=0.0566$ 14; $\alpha(N+..)=0.0219$ 5
349.4 1	20.4 9	1255.39	4 ⁻	905.89	3 ⁻	E2+M1	4.6 5	0.223 12	25.0 10	$\alpha(K)=0.106$ 10; $\alpha(L)=0.0850$ 14; $\alpha(M)=0.0232$ 3; $\alpha(N+..)=0.00916$ 11
383.7 1	14.0 7	1255.39	4 ⁻	871.57	2 ⁻	E2		0.1346	16.0 8	$\alpha(K)=0.0564$; $\alpha(L)=0.0566$; $\alpha(M)=0.0155$; $\alpha(N+..)=0.00615$
712.3 1	1.34 9	1008.51	5 ⁻	296.22	6 ⁺	[E1]		0.00859	1.34 9	$\alpha(K)=0.00688$; $\alpha(L)=0.00129$
764.2 1	4.0 2	905.89	3 ⁻	141.875	4 ⁺	E1		0.00758	4.0 2	$\alpha(K)=0.00608$; $\alpha(L)=0.00113$
810.2 1	9.1 5	951.98	4 ⁻	141.875	4 ⁺	E1		0.00684	9.1 5	$\alpha(K)=0.00549$; $\alpha(L)=0.00101$
829.00 7	73.6 37	871.57	2 ⁻	42.721	2 ⁺	E1		0.00658	74 4	$\alpha(K)=0.00528$; $\alpha(L)=0.00097$
863.2 1	5.1 3	905.89	3 ⁻	42.721	2 ⁺	E1		0.00613	5.1 3	$\alpha(K)=0.00493$; $\alpha(L)=0.00090$
866.7 1	1.3 1	1008.51	5 ⁻	141.875	4 ⁺	[E1]		0.00608	1.3 1	$\alpha(K)=0.00489$; $\alpha(L)=0.00090$
929.4 2	0.14 2	1071.37	3 ⁺	141.875	4 ⁺	[E2]		0.0180		$\alpha(K)=0.01280$; $\alpha(L)=0.00394$
1028.5 2	0.45 4	1071.37	3 ⁺	42.721	2 ⁺	(E2)		0.0148 9		$\alpha(K)=0.01079$; $\alpha(L)=0.00308$
										Mult.: determined In ²⁵⁰ Bk β^- decay.

[†] Measurement of 1977Fr03.

[‡] Relative photon intensity, measured by 1977Fr03. The relative intensities were normalized such that sum of transition intensities feeding the ground-state band is 100%. Therefore, the I _{γ} 's listed here correspond to per 100 ε decays.

[#] Determined by 1977Fr03 from their ce data. Multipolarities In square brackets are deduced from level scheme, they are not determined experimentally.

[@] Sum of Ice+I _{γ} , measured by 1977Fr03, unless noted otherwise. The relative ce intensities were normalized to I _{γ} 's by using well resolved conversion lines from transitions with established multipolarities (determined from sub-shell ratios). Theoretical conversion coefficients were utilized when conversion-electron lines were not seen.

[&] For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.985 15.

^a Total theoretical internal conversion coefficients, calculated using the BrIcc code (2008Ki07) with Frozen orbital approximation based on γ -ray energies, assigned multipolarities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified.

^x γ ray not placed in level scheme.

²⁵⁰Es ε decay (8.6 h)

Legend

- $I_\gamma < 2\% \times I_{\gamma}^{max}$
- $I_\gamma < 10\% \times I_{\gamma}^{max}$
- $I_\gamma > 10\% \times I_{\gamma}^{max}$
- - - γ Decay (Uncertain)

Decay Scheme

Intensities: $I_{(\gamma+ce)}$ per 100 decays through this branch

