### <sup>254</sup>Es β<sup>-</sup> decay (39.3 h) 1973Ah04,1962Un01,1971Po20

		History	
Туре	Author	Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh	NDS 156, 1 (2019)	31-Jan-2019

Parent: <sup>254</sup>Es: E=84.2 25;  $J^{\pi}=2^+$ ;  $T_{1/2}=39.3$  h 2;  $Q(\beta^-)=1088$  3;  $\%\beta^-$  decay=98 2

<sup>254</sup>Es-J<sup> $\pi$ </sup>,T<sub>1/2</sub>: From <sup>254</sup>Es Adopted Levels.

<sup>254</sup>Es-Q( $\beta^{-}$ ): From 2017Wa10.

 $^{254}$ Es- $\%\beta^{-}$  decay:  $\%\beta^{-}=98$  2.

1973Ah04: mass-separated sources of  $^{254m}$ Es, measured E $\alpha$ , I $\alpha$ , E $\gamma$ , I $\gamma$ , x-ray energies and intensities,  $\alpha\gamma$ -,  $\alpha$ (ce)-, and  $\alpha$ (L x ray)-coin using Argonne magnetic  $\alpha$ -spectrometer and Au-Si surface-barrier detectors for  $\alpha$  detection, and Ge(Li) detectors for  $\gamma$  and x rays. This paper is mainly about the level scheme for  $^{250}$ Bk from  $\alpha$  decay of 39.3-hour  $^{254}$ Es.

1962Un01: measured  $E\beta^-$ , ce,  $E\gamma$ ,  $I\gamma$ , x rays,  $(\beta^-)\gamma$ -coin,  $\gamma\gamma$ -coin using double-lens beta-ray spectrometer for  $\beta^-$  and conversion electrons and NaI(TI) detector for  $\gamma$  rays.

1971Po20: precise atomic-electron binding energies in fermium were deduced from precise measured energies of 40-, 45-, and 104-keV transitions in ce data. Also 1975FrZZ (priv. comm. from one of the authors of 1971Po20) provided additional details of internal conversion data. This communication mentioned a forthcoming paper on the decay of 39.3-h decay of <sup>254</sup>Es, but no paper seems to have appeared according to the search of the NSR database.

1963Ho07: measurement of transition energies from ce data.

### <sup>254</sup>Fm Levels

E(level) <sup>†</sup>	J <b>π</b> ‡	T <sub>1/2</sub> ‡
0.0#	0+	3.240 h 2
44.992 <sup>#</sup> 10	$2^{+}$	
149.349 <sup>#</sup> 16	4+	
693.66 <sup>@</sup> 4	$2^{+}$	
733.54 <sup>@</sup> 4	3+	

<sup>†</sup> From least-squares fit to  $E\gamma$  data.

<sup>‡</sup> From Adopted Levels.

# Band(A): Ground-state band.

<sup>(a)</sup> Band(B):  $K^{\pi} = 2^+ \gamma$ -vibrational band.

#### $\beta^-$ radiations

E(decay)	E(level)	Ιβ <sup>-‡</sup>	Log ft	Comments
(439 4)	733.54	16 <sup>†</sup> 4	7.3 1	av E $\beta$ =125.1 <i>13</i>
(479 4)	693.66	56 <sup>†</sup> 4	6.9 1	av E $\beta$ =137.7 <i>13</i> I $\beta$ <sup>-</sup> : Ib-:
				E(decay): 4/5 5 measured by 1962Un01 (Kurle plot), which may contain contribution from $\beta$ transition with $E\beta$ (end-point)=440 feeding the 734 level. From $\beta$ spectra, measured $I\beta(475\beta)/I\beta(1127\beta)=3.0.5$ (1962Un01).
1127 2	44.992	25.0 36	8.5 1	av E $\beta$ =361.1 15 E(decay): measured by 1962Un01 (Kurie plot). The shape of the $\beta$ spectrum showed that any contribution from a L=2 component was insignificant. Contribution from second-forbidden $\beta$ branch to the 0 <sup>+</sup> g.s. is assumed negligible. I $\beta^-$ : deduced by evaluator from 98 2-(transition intensity of 693 $\gamma$ )- (summed transition intensity of $\gamma$ rays feeding the 45 level), assuming no $\beta$ feeding to the g.s. that involves 2 <sup>+</sup> to 0 <sup>+</sup> $\beta$ transition.

<sup>254</sup>Es β<sup>-</sup> decay (39.3 h) 1973Ah04,1962Un01,1971Po20 (continued)

### $\beta^{-}$ radiations (continued)

<sup>†</sup> Note that the quoted feeding does not include transition intensity of the 39.8-keV transition. This transition is expected to be weak as mentioned in priv. comm. 1975FrZZ.

<sup>‡</sup> Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

 $\gamma(^{254}\text{Fm})$ 

I $\gamma$  normalization: The  $\gamma$  intensities are per 100 decays of <sup>254</sup>Es.

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A  $\gamma$  with E $\gamma$ =989 7, I $\gamma$ =0.7 and Ice(K)=0.011 4 was reported by 1962Un01, but no such  $\gamma$  reported by 1973Ah04.

The measured total intensity of I(K x ray)=1.72 *10* (1973Ah04) is in good agreement with the total I(K x ray)=1.63 7, deduced by evaluator from I $\gamma$  and  $\alpha$ (K) data.

	Energie E(x-ray	s and int	ensi I(2	ties of x-ray)	Fm 2	к-ray) ( Fm x-:	 1973Ah04) ray		
	115.280 121.065 135.18 4	15 15	0.	515 777	-	$K\alpha_2$ $K\alpha_1$ $K\beta_3$			
	136.55 4 140.49 4 141.72 5	! ! ;	(	0.33 4 0.110 1	5	$\begin{array}{c} K\beta_3 + I \\ K\beta_1 \\ K\beta_2 + K\beta_2 \\ K\beta_2 + I \end{array}$	κβ <sub>1</sub> 4 Κβ <sub>4</sub> +0		
I(x-ray) Other meas I(L x-rays Note that expected :	values ar surements s):I(K x- the meas from the	re per 100 : rays):I(6 sured L/K decay sch	deca $(49\gamma)=$ and l and l and l	ays of = =90 <i>15</i> L/(I(649	39-h :6 9γ)	<sup>254</sup> Es 1:100 disagre	(1962Und e with thos	01). Se	
$E_{\gamma}^{\dagger}$	$I_{\gamma}^{\ddagger@}$	E <sub>i</sub> (level)	$\mathbf{J}_i^{\pi}$	$E_f$	$\mathbf{J}_{f}^{\pi}$	Mult.#	α <sup>&amp;</sup>	$I_{(\gamma+ce)}^{(a)}$	Comments
39.881 10		733.54	3+	693.66	2+	(E2)	2.10×10 <sup>3</sup>		<ul> <li>α(L)=1507 22; α(M)=434 6; α(N)=123 2; α(O)=31.1 5; α(P)=4.84 7; α(Q)=0.01054 15</li> <li>E<sub>γ</sub>: deduced from precise ce data for 688.5 and 648.7 γ rays, and 584.2 and 544.3 γ rays (1971Po20).</li> <li>Mult.,δ: E2(+M1) with δ&gt;1.75 suggested by 1975FrZZ from measured L2/L3 and M2/M3 values, but the numerical values of these subshell ratios were not listed in the communication. Also in an e-mail communication of April 4, 2017, I. Ahmad (ANL), first author of 1973Ah04 and a collaborator of author of 1975FrZZ, suggested that δ(E2/M1) cannot be deduced since values for M1 multipolarity are very small. Evaluator assigns this transition mainly as E2 based on estimate by 1975FrZZ.</li> <li>Conversion electron intensity of the 39.8-keV transition is not available but expected to be weak as mentioned in 1975FrZZ priv. comm.</li> </ul>
44.992 10	0.062 4	44.992	2+	0.0	$0^+$	E2	1172	72.3 43	$\alpha$ (L)=841 <i>12</i> ; $\alpha$ (M)=242 <i>4</i> $\alpha$ (N)=68.8 <i>10</i> ; $\alpha$ (O)=17.33 <i>25</i> ; $\alpha$ (P)=2.71 <i>4</i> ; $\alpha$ (Q)=0.00630 <i>9</i>

				$^{254}$ Es $\beta$	<sup>8-</sup> decay (39.	3 h)	1973Ah04,196	2Un01,1971Po20 (continued)
						$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma}$	( <sup>254</sup> Fm) (contin	ued)
$E_{\gamma}^{\dagger}$	Ι <sub>γ</sub> ‡@	E <sub>i</sub> (level)	$\mathbf{J}_i^{\pi}$	$\mathbf{E}_f = \mathbf{J}_f^{\pi}$	Mult. <sup>#</sup>	δ	α <sup>&amp;</sup>	Comments
			_	<u>*</u>				<ul> <li>E<sub>γ</sub>: weighted average of 45.000 <i>15</i> (1973Ah04) and 44.988 <i>10</i> (1971Po20, deduced from precise ce data for 693.7 and 648.7 gamma rays).</li> <li>Mult.: α(L)exp&gt;200 (1962Un01).</li> <li>I<sub>(γ+ce)</sub>: deduced by evaluator from summed transition intensity of γ rays feeding the 45 level + I(β) to 45 level.</li> <li>I<sub>γ</sub>: deduced by evaluator from Iγ+ce(45γ) and total conversion coefficient for 45γ. Other: measured value of 0.049 <i>5</i> in 1973Ah04 seems to have been underestimated, possibly due to detection efficiency issues for</li> </ul>
104.356 <i>12</i>	0.180 17	149.349	4+	44.992 2+	E2		21.7	low-energy $\gamma$ rays. $\alpha(L)=15.60\ 22;\ \alpha(M)=4.49\ 7$ $\alpha(N)=1.277\ 18;\ \alpha(O)=0.323\ 5;\ \alpha(P)=0.0515\ 8;\ \alpha(Q)=0.000203\ 3$ I <sub><math>\gamma</math></sub> : other: 0.20 2 (1975FrZZ). E <sub><math>\gamma</math></sub> : weighted average of 104.350 15 (1973Ah04) and 104.360 12 (1971Po20, deduced from precise ce data for 648.7 and 544.3 $\gamma$ rays, and 688.5 and 584.2 $\gamma$ rays). Mult.: $\alpha(exp)=20\ 5$ (1962Un01); L1/L2=0.066 2 (1975FrZZ,1971Po20).
544.28 10	0.90 8	693.66	2+	149.349 4+	E2		0.0612	Ice(L):Ice(M+N+O)=3.0 4:1.0 2 (1962Un01). $\alpha(K)=0.0335 5; \alpha(L)=0.0202 3; \alpha(M)=0.00547 8$ $\alpha(N)=0.001542 22; \alpha(O)=0.000397 6; \alpha(P)=7.02\times10^{-5} 10;$ $\alpha(Q)=1.776\times10^{-6} 25$ I <sub>y</sub> : other: 0.98 7 (1975FrZZ). Mult.: $\alpha(K)$ exp=0.00256 40 (1975FrZZ), 0.03 1 (1962Un01). Ix $\alpha(K)$ (1975FrZZ).
584.18 <i>10</i>	2.9 2	733.54	3+	149.349 4+	E2(+M1)	>9	0.0538 17	α(K)=0.027 s (19620101). α(K)=0.038 9; α(L)=0.0177 15; α(M)=0.0047 4 α(N)=0.00133 10; α(O)=0.00034 3; α(P)=6.2×10-5 6; α(Q)=1.9×10-6 4 $ E_{γ}: 583.26 40 (1963H007) from ce data. $ $ I_{γ}: other: 3.2 2 (1975FrZZ). $ Mult.,δ: from α(K)exp=0.0296 15, K/L1=4.43 22, L1/L2=0.86 5 (1975FrZZ). Others: α(K)exp=0.042 5 (1962Un01), using ce intensity from 1962Un01 and Iγ from 1973Ah04, evaluator also obtains $ α(K)exp=0.042 5. $ Iag(K)=0.122 42 (1062Un01).
648.69 7	29 2	693.66	2+	44.992 2+	E2(+M1)	>9	0.0427 <i>13</i>	ice(K)=0.125 <i>I</i> <sup>5</sup> (19620001). $\alpha$ (K)=0.0262 <i>I</i> 0; $\alpha$ (L)=0.0121 2; $\alpha$ (M)=0.00321 4 $\alpha$ (N)=0.00090 2; $\alpha$ (O)=0.000234 3; $\alpha$ (P)=4.20×10 <sup>-5</sup> 7; $\alpha$ (Q)=1.27×10 <sup>-6</sup> 4 E <sub>γ</sub> : 648.12 40 (1963Ho07) from ce data. I <sub>γ</sub> : other: 31.6 22 (1975FrZZ). Mult.,δ: from $\alpha$ (K)exp=0.0255 7, K/L1=4.91 <i>I</i> 5, L1/L2=0.97 3, L1/L3=5.32 25 (1975FrZZ). Others: $\alpha$ (K)exp=0.023 3 (1962Un01). Using ce intensities from 1962Un01 and I <sub>γ</sub> from 1973Ah04, evaluator obtains $\alpha$ (K)exp=0.0269 20, $\alpha$ (L)exp=0.0128 <i>I</i> 4 and $\alpha$ (M+)exp=0.0045 <i>I</i> 5. δ: deduced by the evaluator from ce data in 1975FrZZ. Ice(K):Ice(L):Ice(M+N+O)=0.78 2:0.37 3:0.13 4 (1962Un01).
688.52 7	12.5 9	733.54	3+	44.992 2+	E2(+M1)	>8	0.0378 13	$\alpha(K)=0.0239 \ 11; \ \alpha(L)=0.0102 \ 2; \ \alpha(M)=0.00270 \ 5$

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					<sup>254</sup> Es β <sup>-</sup> decay (39.3 h) 1973Ah04,1962Un01,1971Po20 (continued)			
							$\gamma(^{254}\text{Fm})$ (continued)	
$E_{\gamma}^{\dagger}$	$I_{\gamma}^{\ddagger @}$	E <sub>i</sub> (level)	$\mathbf{J}_i^{\pi}$	$E_f  J_f^{\pi}$	Mult. <sup>#</sup>	α <b>&amp;</b>	Comments	
693.67 7	24.8 17	693.66	2+	0.0 0+	E2	0.0359	<ul> <li>α(N)=0.000760 12; α(O)=0.000196 4; α(P)=3.55×10<sup>-5</sup> 7; α(Q)=1.13×10<sup>-6</sup> 6</li> <li>E<sub>γ</sub>: 688.20 40 (1963Ho07) from ce data.</li> <li>I<sub>γ</sub>: other: 13.6 10 (1975FrZZ).</li> <li>Ice(K)=0.27 5, Ice(L)=0.14 4 deduced by the evaluator, see comment for 693.67γ.</li> <li>Mult.,δ: from α(K)exp=0.0240 7, K/L1=5.17 15, L1/L2=1.03 3 (1975FrZZ). Other:</li> <li>α(K)exp=0.022 4, α(L)exp=0.011 3 and K/L=1.9 6 (deduced by evaluator from ce data given above).</li> <li>α(K)=0.0225 4; α(L)=0.00981 14; α(M)=0.00260 4</li> <li>α(N)=0.000731 11; α(O)=0.000189 3; α(P)=3.41×10<sup>-5</sup> 5; α(Q)=1.074×10<sup>-6</sup> 15</li> <li>E<sub>γ</sub>: 693.05 40 (1963Ho07) from ce data.</li> <li>I<sub>γ</sub>: other: 27.0 19 (1975FrZZ).</li> <li>Mult.: from K/L1=4.90 15, L1/L2=1.03 3, L1/L3=6.06 25 (1975FrZZ). Other: α(K)exp=0.021 3 (1962Un01).</li> <li>Ice(K):Ice(L):Ice(M+N+O)=0.83 3:0.38 4:0.15 4 (1962Un01) for 694+689 doublet.</li> <li>Evaluator deduces Ice(K)=0.56 4 and Ice(L)=0.243 17 for 693.67γ using its Iγ value from 1973Ah04, α(K)(theory)=0.0225 4, and α(L)(theory)=0.00981 14 from BrIcc; the remaining Ice(K)=0.27 5 Ice(L)=0.14 4 is assigned to the 688.5γ from 734 level.</li> </ul>	

<sup>†</sup> Measurements by 1973Ah04. Others: 1962Un01, 1963Ho07. <sup>‡</sup> Per 100  $\beta^-$  decays, obtained by 1973Ah04 from  $\alpha$ -count rate of <sup>254</sup>Fm which was in equilibrium with 39-h <sup>254</sup>Es. <sup>#</sup> Multipolarities are from ce data of 1962Un01. The electron intensities from 1962Un01 listed here are per 100  $\beta$  decays (these were measured relative to the total  $\beta$  spectrum). Other measurement: 1963Ho07. <sup>(@)</sup> Absolute intensity per 100 decays. <sup>&</sup> Total theoretical internal conversion coefficients, calculated using the BrIcc code (2008Ki07) with Frozen orbital approximation based on  $\gamma$ -ray energies,

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assigned multipolarities, and mixing ratios, unless otherwise specified.

# $^{254}$ Es $\beta^-$ decay (39.3 h) 1973Ah04,1962Un01,1971Po20

## Decay Scheme



# $^{254}$ Es $\beta^-$ decay (39.3 h) 1973Ah04,1962Un01,1971Po20



 $^{254}_{100}\mathrm{Fm}_{154}$