

$^{255}\text{Cf}$   $\beta^-$  decay

<u>Type</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>History</u>	<u>Citation</u>	<u>Literature Cutoff Date</u>
Full Evaluation	E. Browne, J. K. Tuli		NDS 114, 1041 (2013)	1-Nov-2011

Parent:  $^{255}\text{Cf}$ :  $E=0$ ;  $J^\pi=(7/2^+)$ ;  $T_{1/2}=85$  min 18;  $Q(\beta^-)=720$  SY;  $\% \beta^-$  decay=100.0

$^{255}\text{Es}$   $Q(\beta^-)=720$  200 (systematics,2011AuZZ).

If  $J^\pi(^{255}\text{Cf})=7/2^+[613]$ , then the expected main  $\beta^-$  feeding will be to the  $7/2^+$  and  $9/2^+$  levels of the  $7/2[633]$  g.s. band in  $^{255}\text{Es}$ .

1992So06 suggest that allowed, hindered transitions in this region have  $6.0 < \log ft \leq 7.5$ . With 100% decay going to the  $7/2^+[633]$  g.s.,  $\log ft=5.7$  5.

 $^{255}\text{Es}$  Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u><math>J^\pi</math></u>
0	$(7/2^+)$

 $\beta^-$  radiations

<u>E(decay)</u>	<u>E(level)</u>	<u><math>I\beta^{-\dagger}</math></u>	<u>Log ft</u>	<u>Comments</u>
(720 SY)	0	<100	$\geq 5.7$	av $E\beta=218$ syst

$\dagger$  Absolute intensity per 100 decays.