

^{255}No ϵ decay **1976SiZS**

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

Parent: ^{255}No : $E=0$; $J^\pi=(1/2^+)$; $T_{1/2}=3.1$ min 2; $Q(\epsilon)=1963$ 16; $\% \epsilon + \% \beta^+$ decay=38.6 25

^{255}No - $\% \epsilon + \% \beta^+$ decay: from **1976SiZS**.

Production: $^{249}\text{Cf}(^{12}\text{C}, \alpha 2n)$ $E=86$ MeV, ion chem. Measured α decays of: ^{255}No , ^{255}Md (ϵ daughter of ^{255}No) and ^{255}Fm (ϵ daughter of ^{255}Md). Deduced $\% \epsilon + \% \beta^+ = 38.6$ 25.

The decay scheme has not been studied.

 ^{255}Md Levels

E(level) [†]	J^π [†]
0	(7/2 ⁻)
12 SY	(1/2 ⁻)

[†] From Adopted Levels.

 ϵ, β^+ radiations

ϵ branchings are likely to feed the 1/2[521] and 3/2[521] bands in ^{255}Md ; in ^{249}Cm β -decay the analogous log ft 's to the bandheads are 5.8 and 5.9, respectively.

E(decay)	E(level)	Log ft	$I(\epsilon + \beta^+)$ [†]	Comments
(1951 16)	12	>5.0	<100	$I(\epsilon + \beta^+)$: $\approx 20\%$ $\epsilon + \beta^+$ branch would give log $ft \approx 5.7$ indicating that at least 80% of the decay will populate higher-energy levels.

[†] Absolute intensity per 100 decays.