

^{259}Sg α decay [2009He20,2009Fo02](#)

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

Parent: ^{259}Sg : $E=0.0$; $T_{1/2}=0.29$ s 5; $Q(\alpha)=9821$ 10; $\% \alpha$ decay= 9×10^1 1

^{259}Sg - $Q(\alpha)$: From [2011AuZZ](#).

^{259}Sg - $T_{1/2}$: From Adopted Levels.

^{259}Sg - $J^\pi=(1/2^+)$ or $(11/2^-)$, from Adopted Levels. Analogy with ^{249}Cm and ^{251}Cf ($N=153$ nuclei) suggests $1/2^+$ 1/2(620) Nilsson single-particle state for ^{259}Sg g.s. However, a calculated energy (theory, [1994Cw02](#)) for the $11/2^-$ 11/2(725) Nilsson single-particle state suggests this state as the g.s. in ^{259}Sg .

^{259}Sg - $\% \alpha$ decay: From [2009Fo02](#), [1985Mu11](#). $\% \text{SF} < 20$ ([1985Mu11](#)). Other: [1984De07](#).

Additional information 1.

[2009He20](#): ^{259}Sg activity produced by $^{207}\text{Pb}(^{54}\text{Cr}, 2n)$. Evaporation residues with energies of 35 to 60 MeV were separated from the primary beam by the velocity filter ship. Measured gamma rays using a Ge clover detector, emitted in prompt or delayed coincidence. Alpha particles were detected with position-sensitive Silicon detectors.

[2009Fo02](#): ^{259}Sg activity produced by $^{208}\text{Pb}(^{52}\text{Cr}, N)$. Evaporation residues were identified using the Berkeley Gas-filled Separator (bgs). Alpha particles were detected with position-sensitive Silicon detectors.

[1985Mu11](#): From $^{207}\text{Pb}(^{54}\text{Cr}, 2n)$, $E=4.90$ MeV/nucleon; a total of 9 alpha-particle events were measured with position-sensitive Silicon surface barrier detectors, FWHM=32 keV.

 ^{255}Rf Levels

$E(\text{level})^\dagger$

≈ 63

≈ 121

≈ 656

† Deduced from alpha-particle energies ([2009He20](#)) and $Q(\alpha)=9821$ keV 10.

 α radiations

Total number of alpha particle detected is 33 (estimated by evaluators from Fig. 5 in [2009He20](#)).

$E\alpha^\dagger$	$E(\text{level})$	$I\alpha^\#$	$\text{HF}^\ddagger$	Comments
9050	≈ 656	≈ 6	≈ 2.5	$I\alpha$: From $2 \times 100/33 = 6$ (See Fig. 5 in 2009He20). $E\alpha$: $E\alpha=9030$ keV, $I\alpha \approx 11$ from one event observed (1985Mu11).
9550	≈ 121	≈ 27	≈ 18	$I\alpha$: From $9 \times 100/33 = 27$ (See Fig. 5 in 2009He20). $E\alpha$: $E\alpha=9360$ keV, $I\alpha \approx 11$ from one event observed (1985Mu11).
9607	≈ 63	≈ 24	≈ 29	$I\alpha$: From $8 \times 100/33 = 24$ (See Fig. 5 in 2009He20). $E\alpha$: $E\alpha=9620$ keV 30, $I\alpha=78$ 30 from 7 events observed (1985Mu11).

† From [2009He20](#).

‡ $r_0=1.46$ (estimated by evaluators from [1998Ak04](#)).

$^\#$ About 39% of $I\alpha$ have energies between 9100 and 9550 keV.

$^@$ For absolute intensity per 100 decays, multiply by 0.9 1.

^{259}Sg α decay [2009He20,2009Fo02](#) (continued)

$\gamma(^{255}\text{Rf})$

E_γ	$E_i(\text{level})$	E_f	Comments
593	≈ 656	≈ 63	Measured in prompt coincidence with 9050α (2009He20).

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Decay Scheme

