## $^{256}$Es $\beta^-$ decay (25.4 min) 1981Lo15

| History | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Type | Author | Citation | Literature Cutoff Date |
| Full Evaluation | Balraj Singh | NDS 141, 327 (2017) | 22-Mar-2017 |

Parent: $^{256}$Es: E=0.0; $J^\pi$=($1^+$,$0^-$); $T_{1/2}$=25.4 min *24*; Q($\beta^-$)=1700 *SY*; %$\beta^-$ decay=100.0

$^{256}$Es-$J^\pi$,$T_{1/2}$: From $^{256}$Es Adopted Levels.

$^{256}$Es-Q($\beta^-$): 1700 *100* (syst,2017Wa10).

Growth and decay of $^{256}$Fm spontaneous fission were observed by 1981Lo15. $\beta^-$ and $\gamma$ rays from the 25.4-min $^{256}$Es decay were not measured.

If $J^\pi$($^{256}$Es g.s.)=$1^+$, the $\beta^-$ decay is expected to feed the $2^+$ first excited state at 48.3 keV. From the Alaga rule, I$\beta$(to $2^+$)/I$\beta$(to $0^+$)=0.5 is calculated. If probable $\beta$ branches to other excited levels are neglected, the Alaga rule suggests I$\beta$(to g.s.)=67% which may be taken as the upper limit by considering other possible $\beta$ branches: I$\beta$(to g.s.)≤67%, log *ft*≥6.7.

The ground state and first excited state at 48 keV are expected to be populated.