

Adopted Levels

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Y. A. Akovali	NDS 87,301 (1999)	1-Oct-1998

$Q(\beta^-) = -4.52 \times 10^3$  syst;  $S(n) = 7.29 \times 10^3$  syst;  $S(p) = 3.99 \times 10^3$  syst;  $Q(\alpha) = 8.90 \times 10^3$  syst [2012Wa38](#)

Note: Current evaluation has used the following Q record -4651 syst 7321 syst 4082 syst 8900 syst [1995Au04](#).

Fission-fragment mass and kinetic energy distributions were measured by [1989Hu09](#).

For a review of systematics of spontaneous fission half-lives, mass and kinetic energy distributions, see [1995Ho27](#).

Assignment:  $^{249}\text{Bk}(80\text{-MeV } ^{15}\text{N}, 4n)$ ,  $^{248}\text{Cm}(92\text{-MeV } ^{16}\text{O}, 4n)$ ,  
 $^{249}\text{Bk}(^{15}\text{N}, 4n)$   $^{249}\text{Cf}(96\text{-MeV } ^{18}\text{O}, \alpha \text{ } 3n)$  ([1985So03](#)).  
 $E(^{15}\text{N}) = 75\text{-}93$  MeV, excit ([1977Dr10](#)).

 $^{260}\text{Rf}$  Levels

E(level)	J $^\pi$	T $_{1/2}$	Comments
0.0	0 $^+$	21 ms <i>l</i>	<p>%SF<math>\leq</math>100</p> <p>T<math>_{1/2}</math>: measurement of <a href="#">1985So03</a>. Other measurements: 76 ms 8 (<a href="#">1977Dr10</a>), 23 ms 2 (<a href="#">1981Ni01</a>), 28 ms +6-5 (<a href="#">1985TeZX</a>). Earlier measurements: 0.3 s 1 (<a href="#">1964Fl04</a>), 0.10 s 5 (<a href="#">1970Og05</a>), 80 ms 20 (<a href="#">1976Dr06</a>).</p> <p>No 80-ms SF activity was observed by <a href="#">1981Ni08</a> in <math>^{249}\text{Bk}(^{15}\text{N}, xn)</math> reaction; no SF activities with half-lives of 80 ms and 60-100 ms in <math>^{249}\text{Bk}(^{15}\text{N}, 4n)</math>, <math>^{248}\text{Cm}(^{16}\text{O}, 4n)</math> and <math>^{249}\text{Cf}(^{18}\text{O}, \alpha 3n)</math> reactions were observed by <a href="#">1985So03</a>.</p> <p>For theoretical calculations of SF half-lives, see, for example, <a href="#">1976Ra02</a>, <a href="#">1985Lo17</a>, <a href="#">1987Mo16</a>, <a href="#">1989St20</a>, <a href="#">1992Bh03</a>.</p> <p>Only SF decay has been observed. <math>\alpha</math> decay to <math>^{256}\text{No}</math> has not been observed (<math>E\alpha = 8760 \pm 200</math> is expected from <math>Q(\alpha) = 8900 \pm 200</math> listed in <a href="#">1995Au04</a>).</p> <p>Branching for <math>\alpha</math> decay can be estimated by various methods. The <math>r_0</math> systematics presented in <a href="#">1998Ak04</a> suggests that <math>^{260}\text{Rf}</math> <math>\alpha</math> decay should yield <math>r_0(^{256}\text{No}) = 1.478 \pm 0.20</math>. By requiring the hindrance factor for a 8760-keV <math>\alpha</math> to be 1.0, <math>T_{1/2}(8760\alpha) = 1.5 \text{ s} \pm 10\text{-}5</math> is calculated. This <math>\alpha</math> half-life is consistent with the <math>T_{1/2}(\alpha)</math> systematics for g.s. to g.s. <math>\alpha</math>'s (see, for example <a href="#">1967Le24</a>). If intensity of the unobserved 8.76-MeV <math>\alpha</math> is <math>80 \pm 20</math> of the total <math>\alpha</math> decays, then the <math>r_0</math> systematics yields <math>\% \alpha = 1.6 \pm 9\text{-}6</math>.</p> <p>From semiempirical formulas, <a href="#">1997Mo25</a>, <a href="#">1997Po18</a> and <a href="#">1976Ra02</a> calculated <math>T_{1/2}1(\alpha) = 0.89 \text{ s}</math>, <math>0.8 \text{ s}</math> and <math>0.14 \text{ s}</math> which yield <math>\% \alpha = 2.26</math>, <math>2.5</math> and <math>15</math>, respectively.</p> <p>An upper limit of <math>\% \varepsilon &lt; 2.5</math> was placed by <a href="#">1977Be36</a> from nonobservation of delayed coincidences of SF events with Rf x-rays. Intensity of an <math>\varepsilon</math> branch to <math>^{260}\text{Lr}</math> ground- or a low-lying state may be estimated as <math>&lt; 0.001\%</math> by requiring <math>\log ft</math> for this branch to be <math>&gt; 5.0</math>.</p> <p>The authors of <a href="#">1997Mo25</a> calculated the <math>\beta</math> decay half-life of <math>^{260}\text{Rf}</math> as <math>&gt; 100 \text{ s}</math>, corresponding to <math>\% \varepsilon &lt; 0.02</math>.</p> <p>%SF=98 2, <math>\% \alpha = 2</math> are recommended by the evaluator, for the reasons given above, although these have not been determined experimentally.</p>