

⁵⁶Zn ϵ p decay (32.9 ms) 2014Or04,2016Or03

Type	Author	History Citation	Literature Cutoff Date
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh	ENSDF	30-Apr-2022

Parent: ⁵⁶Zn: E=0.0; J^π=0⁺; T_{1/2}=32.9 ms 8; Q(ϵ p)=12660 SY; % ϵ p decay=88.0 26

⁵⁶Zn-T=2; T_z=-2.

⁵⁶Zn-T_{1/2}: From proton-decay curve correlated with ⁵⁶Zn implants (2014Or04). Other: 27 ms 8 from 1834.5y decay curve (2014Or04).

⁵⁶Zn-Q(ϵ p): 12660 400 (syst, 2021Wa16).

⁵⁶Zn-% ϵ p decay: Weighted average of % β^+ p=88.5 26 (2014Or04, from number of implantation of ⁵⁶Zn and proton intensities); 86 5 (2007Do17). Missing 11.5% 26 branching is attributed by 2014Or04 to γ decay from 1691 level in ⁵⁶Cu in analogy with decay of a level in mirror nucleus ⁵⁶Co.

2016Or03, 2014Or04 (also 2016Ru04, 2015Or02, 2014Or03, 2014Ru08 conference reports): ⁵⁶Zn produced in fragmentation of 74.5 MeV/nucleon ⁵⁸Ni beam on a 200 μ m thick natural Ni target using LISE3 separator at GANIL. Selected fragments were implanted into a double-sided silicon strip detector (DSSSD), surrounded by four EXOGAM Ge clovers for γ ray detection. An implantation was recorded by simultaneous signals in both the Δ E and DSSSD detectors and identified by combining energy loss Δ E and time-of-flight. Measured E(p), I(p), half-life of ⁵⁶Zn decay, proton decay branch. FWHM=70 keV for protons. A total of 8900, ⁵⁶Zn nuclei was implanted. Three γ -proton sequences were observed for the first time in *fp* shell.

From IMME analysis for T=2 multiplet using mass excess of ⁵⁶Fe, and those for the IAS in ⁵⁶Ni, ⁵⁶Co and ⁵⁶Cu, the last determined from the present work, 2014Or04 and 2016Or03 conclude that IMME deduced mass excess of ⁵⁶Zn=-25911 20 agrees better with -25730 260 in 2003Au03 than with -25580 500 from 2012Wa38. For this reason 2016Or03 use Q(ϵ) and S(p)(⁵⁶Cu) value from 2003Au03. In 2021Wa16, mass excess of ⁵⁶Zn is -25390 400, even lower than that in 2012Wa38.

Additional information 1.

2007Do17: ⁵⁶Zn produced in fragmentation reaction at SISSE/LISE3 facility in GANIL. Primary beam: ⁵⁸Ni²⁶⁺ at 74.5 MeV/nucleon; target=natural Ni. Fragment separator= α -LISE3. Fragment identification by energy loss, residual energy and time-of-flight measurements using two micro-channel plate (MCP) detectors and Si detectors. Double-sided silicon-strip detectors (DSSSD) and a thick Si(Li) detector were used to detect implanted events, charged particles and β particles. The γ rays were detected by four Ge detectors. Coincidences measured between charged particles and γ rays. T_{1/2} measured by time correlation of implantation events due to ⁵⁶Zn and subsequent emission of protons and γ rays. Total proton branching ratio is from time spectrum of events with energy >900 keV in the charged-particle spectrum.

2016Sm01: analysis of ⁵⁶Zn ϵ p decay. Discussed IAS in ⁵⁶Cu.

⁵⁵Ni Levels

E(level)	Comments
0.0	T _z =-1/2.

Delayed Protons (⁵⁵Ni)

E(p) [†]	E(⁵⁵ Ni)	I(p) [#]	E(⁵⁶ Cu) [‡]	Comments
831 10	0.0	3.0 4	1414	
1131 10	0.0	23.8 11	1714	Other: E(p)=1168 33 with I(p)=8 4 (2007Do17, unplaced).
1977 10	0.0	4.6 8	2560	
2101 10	0.0	17.1 9	2684	Other: E(p)=2120 40 with I(p)=9 4 (2007Do17, unplaced).
2863 10	0.0	21.2 10	3446	
2948 10	0.0	18.8 10	3531	Other: E(p)=2929 31 with I(p)=20 5 (2007Do17, unplaced). E(⁵⁶ Cu): T=2, J ^π =0 ⁺ , IAS of ⁵⁶ Zn g.s.

[†] 2014Or04 interpreted all proton groups to feed the g.s. of ⁵⁵Ni, and excluded population of excited states in ⁵⁵Ni considering the measured proton energies and first excited state in ⁵⁵Ni at 2089 keV. All the values are in the center of mass system.

[‡] Uncertainty is quoted as 140 keV by 2014Or04 based on S(p)(⁵⁶Cu)=560 keV 140 (syst, 2003Au03), but note that S(p)=583 keV

^{56}Zn ϵp decay (32.9 ms) [2014Or04,2016Or03](#) (continued)

Delayed Protons (^{55}Ni) (continued)

6 in [2021Wa16](#). All the intermediate level energies have been adjusted accordingly.
Absolute intensity per 100 decays.

^{56}Zn ϵp decay (32.9 ms) 2014Or04,2016Or03Decay Scheme

I(p) Intensities: I(p) per 100 parent decays

