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Beta decay strengths from the decay of ^{116m1,m2,gs}Ag J.C. BATCHELDER, H.K. CARTER, E.H. SPEJEWSKI, UNIRIB/ORAU, J.-C. BILHEUX, K.P. RYKACZEWSKI, D.W. STRACENER, C.R. BINGHAM, R. GRZYWACZ, M.N. TANTAWY, Y. LAROCHELLE, U. Tennessee, J.H. HAMILTON, W. KROLAS, D. FONG, A.V. RAMAYYA, J.K. HWANG, Vanderbilt University, P.E. GARRETT, U. Guelph, D.J. HARTLEY, U.S. Naval Academy, D. KULP, J.L. WOOD, Ga. Tech, A. PIECHACZEK, E.F. ZGANJAR, Louisiana State U, J.A. WINGER, Mississippi State U — An inconsistency with the published data on the decay of a 5+ ^{116m}Ag has been the non-zero beta feeding strength for the decay of 116Ag to low-lying levels with spins of 2 and 3 [1]. Recently [2], we have shown that 116Ag has a third isomer. Through the use of conversion electron and gamma spectroscopy, we were able to show that the ground state must be 0- rather than the previously assigned 2- [3]. This results in the three beta-decaying levels in 116Ag having J^{pi} of 0-, 3+, and 6-. Our results indicate that the feeding of the levels in ^{116}Cd with spins of 2 and 3 arise from the 3+ isomer in ^{116}Ag, which is perfectly consistent with allowed beta transitions from the 3+ ^{116m1}Ag isomer. In this talk, a discussion of the beta strengths of the three isomers as well as the levels in Cd will be presented. [1] Y. Wang, et al., Phys. Rev. C 64, 054315 (2001). [2] J. C. Batchelder, et. al., Rev. C. 72, 044306 (2005). [3] T. Bjørnstad and J. Alstad, J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem., 36, 2159 (1974).

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