

## <sup>253</sup>Md

Kadkhodayan et al. discovered <sup>253</sup>Md in the 1992 article “Identification of <sup>253</sup>Md” (1992Ka08). <sup>243</sup>Am targets were bombarded with 66–74 <sup>13</sup>C beams from the Berkeley 88-in. cyclotron and <sup>253</sup>Md was produced in the (3n) fusion-evaporation reaction. Alpha-particles and spontaneous fission were recorded with a Si(Au) surface barrier detector following chemical separation. “An increase in the length of irradiation will cause a corresponding increase in the amount of the new isotope <sup>253</sup>Md and hence, in the amount of <sup>253</sup>Es produced, provided the length of irradiations are not very long compared to the half-life of <sup>253</sup>Md. In this way, the Md half-life was estimated to be about 6 minutes with a production cross section of the order of 50 nb.”

Adapted from reference (2013Th02)

1992Ka08 B. Kadkhodayan, R. A. Henderson, H. L. Hall, J. D. Leyba *et al.*, *Radiochim. Acta* **56**, 1 (1992).

2013Th02 M. Thoennessen, *At. Data Nucl. Data Tables* **99**, 312 (2013).

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