^{256}Md

^{256}Md was discovered by Ghiorso et al. in "New element mendelevium, atomic number 101" in 1955 (1955Gh02). A ^{253}Es target was bombarded with 48 MeV α particles from the Berkeley 60-in. cyclotron forming ^{256}Md in the reaction ^{253}Es(α,n). Alpha-particles and spontaneous fission were measured following chemical separation."By an (α,n) reaction on 99^{253} we have produced the isotope 101^{256} which decays by electron capture with a half-life of the order of a half hour to 100^{256}; this isotope then decays by spontaneous fission with a half-life of the order of 3 to 4 hours." The half-life was later revised to 1.5 h (1958Ph40).

Adapted from reference (2013Th02)

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