

²⁵⁸Lr

Eskola et al. identified ²⁵⁸Lr in “Studies of lawrencium isotopes with mass numbers 255 through 260” in 1971 ([1971Es01](#)). Boron, nitrogen, and oxygen beams with a maximum energy of 10.4 MeV/u from the Berkeley heavy-ion linear accelerator bombarded ²⁴⁹Cf, ²⁴⁸Cm, and ²⁴⁹Bk targets. Recoil products were swept by rapidly flowing helium gas onto a collection wheel which rotated periodically in front of a series of Si-Au surface-barrier detectors. “In our bombardments of the ²⁴⁹Cf target with ¹⁵N ions with the primary goal of making isotopes of element 105, a pronounced 8.87-MeV, 0.6-sec α particle group appeared in the spectra. By producing this activity using three different projectiles, ¹¹B, ¹⁴N, and ¹⁵N, on the ²⁴⁹Cf target, we have concluded that the activity must be due to ²⁵⁷Lr... The excitation functions for the 8.87-MeV, 0.6-sec and the 8.6-MeV, 4.2-sec α activities produced by ¹⁵N ions on ²⁴⁹Cf are displayed in [the figure]... Such a behavior is in accordance with the assignments of the activities to ²⁵⁷Lr and ²⁵⁸Lr.” The results for ²⁵⁷Lr and ²⁵⁸Lr were mentioned by Ghiorso et al. about a year earlier ([1970Gh02](#)) referring to the paper by Eskola et al. ([1971Es01](#)) as “to be published”.

Adapted from reference ([2013Th02](#))

- [1970Gh02](#) A. Ghiorso, M. Nurmia, K. Eskola, J. Harris, and P. Eskola, Phys. Rev. Lett. **24**, 1498 (1970).
- [1971Es01](#) K. Eskola, P. Eskola, M. Nurmia, and A. Ghiorso, Phys. Rev. C **4**, 632 (1971).
- [2013Th02](#) M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 312 (2013).

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