^{263}Db

In the 1992 paper "New nuclide ^{263}Ha" Kratz et al. reported the discovery of ^{263}Db (1992Kr01). A 93 MeV ^{18}O beam from the Berkeley 88-in. cyclotron bombarded a ^{249}Bk target and ^{263}Db was populated in the (4n) fusion-evaporation reaction. Recoil products were removed from the target with a helium gas system containing KCl aerosols. At a collection station α-decay and spontaneous fission events were recorded with silicon detectors on-line, and subsequently analyzed with the automated rapid chemistry apparatus ARCA II. "After chemical separation, ^{263}Ha was found to decay by spontaneous fission (57^{+13}_{-15}%) and by α emission (E_α = 8.35 MeV, 43%) with a half-life of 27^{+10}_{-7}s."

Adapted from reference (2013Th02)

1992Kr01 J. V. Kratz, M. K. Gober, H. P. Zimmermann, M. Schadel *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **45**, 1064 (1992).

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

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