^{259}Sg

^{259}Sg was identified in "The isotopes ^{259}106 ,^{260}106, and ^{261}106" by Münzenberg et al. in 1985 (1985Mu11). ^{207}Pb targets were bombarded with a 262 MeV ^{54}Cr beam from the GSI UNILAC heavy-ion accelerator forming ^{259}Sg in the (2n) fusion-evaporation reaction. Recoil products were separated with the velocity filter SHIP and implanted in an array of position sensitive surface barrier detectors which also measured subsequent α decay and spontaneous fission. "In an irradiation of ^{207}Pb with ^{54}Cr at 4.90 MeV/u, the optimum energy for the 2n channel, we produced the isotope ^{259}106." Seven α-decay events of ^{259}Sg were observed. In 1974, Oganessian et al. had assumed that spontaneous fission events produced in reactions of ^{54}Cr on ^{207}Pb and ^{208}Pb originated from ^{259}Sg (1974Og04).

Adapted from reference (2013Th02)

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