^{271}Sg

In the 2004 paper "Measurements of cross sections and decay properties of the isotopes of elements 112, 114, and 116 produced in the fusion reactions ^{233,238}U, ^{242}Pu, and ^{248}Cm+^{48}Ca", Oganessian et al. identified ^{271}Sg (2004Og12). ^{238}U and ^{242}Pu targets were bombarded with ^{48}Ca beams from the Dubna U400 cyclotron producing ^{283}Cn and ^{287}114, respectively. ^{271}Sg was then populated by α decays. The residues were separated with a gas-filled recoil separator and implanted in a semiconductor detector array. Subsequent α particle decay and spontaneous fission events were recorded in this array and in eight detectors arranged in a box configuration around the implantation detector. "Data on the decay characteristics of the isotopes ^{286,287}114, ^{282,283}112, and ^{279}110, as well as ^{275}Hs, ^{271}Sg, and ^{267}Rf synthesized in the reactions ^{242}Pu, ^{238}U+^{48}Ca, are summarized in [the table]." 2 events for ^{271}Sg were observed, one decaying by α-emission the other one by spontaneous fission with a half-life of $2.4^{+4.3}_{-1.0}$ min.

Adapted from reference (2013Th02)

2004Og12 Yu. Ts. Oganessian, V. K. Utyonkov, Yu. V. Lobanov, F. Sh. Abdullin *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **70**, 064609 (2004).

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