^{266}Bh

The discovery of ^{266}Bh was reported by Wilk et al. in the 2000 paper "Evidence for new isotopes of element 107: ^{266}Bh and ^{267}Bh" (2000Wi15). A ^{249}Bk target was bombarded with 117 MeV and 123 MeV ^{22}Ne beams from the Berkeley 88-in. cyclotron and ^{266}Bh was formed in (5n) fusion-evaporation reactions. Recoil products were swept with helium gas containing KCl aerosols onto a merry-go-round rotating wheel system. Alpha-decays were then recorded with six pairs of passivated, ion-implanted planar silicon detectors. "Five atoms of ^{267}Bh, E_α ranging from 8.73 to 8.87 MeV and one atom of ^{266}Bh with an E_α of 9.29 MeV were identified during the experiment." The single event of ^{266}Bh was observed at 123 MeV beam energy, while for ^{267}Bh two events were measured at 123 MeV and three events at 117 MeV.

Adapted from reference (2013Th02)

2000Wi15 P. A. Wilk, K. E. Gregorich, A. Turler, C. A. Laue *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **85**, 2697 (2000).

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