^{267}Ds

^{267}Ds was first reported by Ghiorso et al. in "Evidence for the possible synthesis of element 110 produced by the ^{59}Co+^{209}Bi reaction" in 1995 (1995Gh05). A 5.1 MeV/nucleon ^{59}Co beam from the Berkeley SuperHILAC accelerator bombarded a bismuth target and ^{267}Ds was formed in the (1n) fusion-evaporation reaction. Recoil products were separated with the gas-filled magnetic spectrometer SASSY2. The recoils and subsequent α decays were recorded in five position sensitive silicon wafers. "One event with many of the expected characteristics of a successful synthesis of ^{267}110 was observed." The same results were also published in a conference proceeding in the same year (1995Gh04). This discovery has not been confirmed yet and is not included in the report of the 2017 Joint Working Group of IUPAC and IUPAP (2020Ho22). The ENSDF (Evaluated Nuclear Structure Data File) also considered this assignment as tentative (2022Mo19).

Adapted from reference (2013Th02)

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