

## $^{26}\text{O}$

The two-neutron unbound  $^{26}\text{O}$  was first identified by Lunderberg et al. in “Evidence for the Ground-State Resonance of  $^{26}\text{O}$ ” in 2012 ([2012Lu07](#)). A secondary beam of 82 MeV/u  $^{27}\text{F}$  produced by the Michigan State Coupled Cyclotron Facility and the A1900 fragment separator bombarded a beryllium target and  $^{26}\text{O}$  was produced in a one-proton knockout reaction. The excitation energy spectrum of  $^{26}\text{O}$  was reconstructed by measuring two neutrons in coincidence with  $^{24}\text{O}$  fragments. “ $^{26}\text{O}$  was determined to be unbound by  $150^{+50}_{-150}$  keV from the observation of low-energy neutrons.” In 1990,  $^{26}\text{O}$  had been shown to be unbound for the first time by Guillemaud-Mueller et al. ([1990Gu02](#)).

- [1990Gu02](#) D. Guillemaud-Mueller, J. C. Jacmart, E. Kashy, A. Latimier *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **41**, 937 (1990).
- [2012Lu07](#) E. Lunderberg, P. A. DeYoung, Z. Kohley, H. Attanayake *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **108**, 142503 (2012).

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