

^{28}O

Kondo et al. reported the discovery of ^{28}O in the 2023 paper “First Observation of ^{28}O ” (2023Ko15). A primary ^{48}Ca beam accelerated to 345 MeV/A by the RI Beam Factory at RIKEN was used to produce a secondary 235 MeV/A ^{29}F beam which then impinged on a 151 mm liquid hydrogen target. Charged reaction fragments were separated and identified with the SAMURAI spectrometer and coincident neutrons were measured with the large-area segmented plastic scintillator walls NeuLAND and NEBULA. In addition, the reaction vertex was determined by the MINOS Time Projection Chamber. “In the case of ^{28}O , a decay energy of $E_{01234} = 0.46_{-0.04}^{+0.05}(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst})$ MeV was found, with an upper limit of the width of the resonance of 0.7 MeV (68% confidence interval).”

The instability of ^{28}O had been demonstrated in 1997 by Tarasov et al. (1997Ta22).

Adapted from reference (2024Th02)

- 1997Ta22 O. Tarasov, R. Allatt, J. C. Angelique, R. Anne *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **409**, 64 (1997).
2023Ko15 Y. Kondo, N. L. Achouri, H. Al Falou, L. Atar *et al.*, Nature **620**, 965 (2023).
2024Th02 M. Thoennessen, Int. J. Mod. Phys. E **33**, 2430001 (2024).

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:10.11578/frib/2279152”