

## **<sup>203</sup>Fr**

Valli et al. announced the discovery of <sup>203</sup>Fr in the 1967 article “Alpha decay of neutron-deficient francium isotopes” (1967Va20). The Berkeley heavy ion linear accelerator was used to bombard <sup>197</sup>Au and <sup>205</sup>Tl targets with <sup>16</sup>O and <sup>12</sup>C beams with energies up to 166 and 126 MeV, respectively. Recoil products were collected on a catcher foil which was quickly positioned in front of a Si(Au) surface-barrier detector which measured subsequent  $\alpha$  decay. “Francium-203. The peak at 7.130 MeV with a half-life of  $0.7\pm 0.3$  sec is visible only in the spectra taken at the highest beam energies. Comparison of excitation functions indicates that the peak belongs to a francium isotope lighter than <sup>204</sup>Fr, most probably to <sup>203</sup>Fr.”

Adapted from reference (2013Fr09)

1967Va20 K. Valli, E. K. Hyde, and W. Treytl, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.* **29**, 2503 (1967).

2013Fr09 C. Fry and M. Thoennessen, *At. Data Nucl. Data Tables* **99**, 497 (2013).

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:[10.11578/frib/2279152](https://doi.org/10.11578/frib/2279152)”