

^{241}Es

In 1996, Ninov et al. discovered ^{241}Es at the Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung (GSI) in Darmstadt, Germany, as reported in the paper “Identification of new mendelevium and einsteinium isotopes in bombardments of ^{209}Bi with ^{40}Ar ” (1996Ni09). ^{40}Ar beams were accelerated to 4.78, 4.93, and 5.12 A·MeV with the UNILAC accelerator and bombarded ^{209}Bi targets. ^{241}Es was created via the α -decay of ^{245}Md which was produced in the fusion-evaporation reaction $^{209}\text{Bi}(^{40}\text{Ar},4n)$. The time and position correlation of α -particles with evaporation residues were measured. “Since the chosen bombarding energy further coincided with the maximum of the 4n deexcitation channel, we assign this decay sequence to ^{245}Md and its daughter ^{241}Es .”

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

1996Ni09 V. Ninov, F. P. Hessberger, S. Hofmann, H. Folger *et al.*, *Z. Phys. A* **356**, 11 (1996).

2011Me01 D. Meierfrankenfeld, A. Bury, and M. Thoennessen, *At. Data Nucl. Data Tables* **97**, 134 (2011).

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