

²⁴⁸Es

Chetham-Strode and Hold reported the first observation of ²⁴⁸Es in 1956 in “New Isotope Einsteinium-248” ([1956Ch67](#)). Deuterons between 18 and 22 MeV were accelerated by the 60-inch cyclotron of the Berkeley Crocker Laboratory and bombarded a target containing 10¹³ atoms of monoisotopic ²⁴⁹Cf. ²⁴⁸Es was produced in the reaction ²⁴⁹Cf(d,3n) and identified on the basis of partial excitation function. “A new isotope of einsteinium, E²⁴⁸, has been identified among the products of the bombardment of Cf²⁴⁹ with 18- to 22-Mev deuterons. It decays principally by electron capture with a half-life of 25±5 minutes and also by the emission of (6.87±0.02)-Mev alpha particles.”

Adapted from reference ([2011Me01](#))

[1956Ch67](#) A. Chetham-Strode and L. W. Holm, Phys. Rev. **104**, 1314 (1956).
[2011Me01](#) D. Meierfrankenfeld, A. Bury, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **97**, 134 (2011).

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