
 ^{269}Sg α decay (3.1 min) [2010EI06,2015Ut02](#)

Type	History		Literature Cutoff Date
	Author	Citation	
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh	ENSDF	31-Oct-2015

Parent: ^{269}Sg : $E=0$; $T_{1/2}=3.1$ min $+37-11$; $Q(\alpha)=8.63\times 10^3$ 6; $\% \alpha$ decay ≈ 100.0

^{269}Sg - $T_{1/2}$: Measured by [2015Ut02](#) from $\alpha\alpha$ correlation timing.

^{269}Sg - $Q(\alpha)$: Deduced from $E\alpha=8.50$ MeV 6 ([2015Ut02](#)). Other: $E\alpha=8.57$ MeV 10 ([2010EI06](#)). [2012Wa38](#) give $Q(\alpha)=8700$ 50.

[2010EI06](#): First identification of ^{269}Sg nuclide in the α -decay chain of $^{285}_{114}$ nuclide produced in $^{242}\text{Pu}(^{48}\text{Ca},5n)$ at $E=256$ MeV from LBNL cyclotron facility. Evaporation residues were separated by BGS based on magnetic rigidities. Signals from multiwire proportional counters (MWPC) and focal plane detector (FPD) were used to distinguish implantation events from radioactive decay events in the FPD. $Z=114$ events were identified by detecting time and position correlated events corresponding to their implantation and subsequent radioactive decay chain terminating in SF decay.

The data of [1999Ni03](#) reporting α -decay chain of $^{293}_{118}$ leading to the final nuclide ^{265}Rf , and cited in earlier Nuclear Data Sheets evaluation of [2000Fi12](#) have since been retracted ([2002Ni10](#)), and have not been confirmed in a repeated experiment at LBNL ([2003Gr26](#)).

 ^{265}Rf Levels

E(level)	$T_{1/2}$	Comments
0	1.0 min $+12-3$	$T_{1/2}$: measured by 2015Ut02 from $\alpha\alpha$ -correlated timing.

 α radiations

$E\alpha$	E(level)	Comments
8.50×10^3 6	0	$E\alpha$: from 2015Ut02 . Other: 8.57 MeV 10 (2010EI06).