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Discovery of Enhanced Nuclear Stability near the Shell Closures N=162 and Z=108

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In the last four years, within the Dubna-Livermore collaboration, we carried out a series of experiments designed to test the existence of the theoretically predicted shell closures in the vicinity of Z=108 and N=162. Experiments performed by employing the Dubna gas-filled recoil separator have resulted in the discovery of the new nuclides ²⁶²104, ²⁶⁵106, ²⁶⁶106 and ²⁶⁷108, and ²⁷³110. The ground-state decay properties that were established for ²⁶⁶106 and ²⁶²104 revealed enhancement in their stability against alpha and spontaneous-fission decays by a factor of ~ 1000 as compared to that of nuclides with *lower* Z or N values. This was a strong indication of the existence of shell closures near N=162 and Z=108. A direct test of the theory was the observation of a decrease in stability for nuclides with Z, N *beyond* the predicted magic numbers. The alpha-particle energy measured for ²⁷³110 with N=163 provided evidence that a neutron shell closure indeed exists and is located at N=162 and not at a higher value of N. The discovery of significantly increased nuclear stability near N=162 and Z=108 creates new opportunities for extending the chart of the nuclides at its upper edge.

262104	²⁶⁵ 106	²⁶⁶ 106	267108	273110		Nuclide
SF	Ω	.Ω ·	Q ,	α	decay mode	Principal
	8.63 to 8.91	8.63±0.05	9.74 to 9.87	11.35	energy, MeV	Alpha-particle
$1.2^{+1.0}_{-0.5}$ s	2-30 s	10-30 s	19_{-10}^{+29} ms	$0.3^{+1.3}_{-0.2}$ ms		Half-life
	"	248 Cm+ 22 Ne	238 U+ 34 S	²⁴⁴ Pu+ ³⁴ S	reaction	Synthesis