

## <sup>44</sup>Cl

The first observation of <sup>44</sup>Cl was reported by Westfall et al. in “Production of neutron-rich nuclides by fragmentation of 212-MeV/amu <sup>48</sup>Ca” in 1979 ([1979We10](#)). <sup>48</sup>Ca ions (212 MeV/nucleon) from the Berkeley Bevalac were fragmented on a beryllium target. The fragments were selected by a zero degree spectrometer and identified in a telescope consisting of 12 Si(Li) detectors, 2 position-sensitive Si(Li) detectors, and a veto scintillator. “In this letter, we present the first experimental evidence for the particle stability of fourteen nuclides <sup>22</sup>N, <sup>26</sup>F, <sup>33,34</sup>Mg, <sup>36,37</sup>Al, <sup>38,39</sup>Si, <sup>41,42</sup>P, <sup>43,44</sup>S, and <sup>44,45</sup>Cl produced in the fragmentation of 212-MeV/amu <sup>48</sup>Ca.”

Adapted from reference ([2012Th10](#))

[1979We10](#) G. D. Westfall, T. J. M. Symons, D. E. Greiner, H. H. Heckman *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **43**, 1859 (1979).

[2012Th10](#) M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 933 (2012).

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