

¹¹Li

Poskanzer et al. discovered ¹¹Li in 1966 in “New Isotopes: ¹¹Li, ¹⁴B, and ¹⁵B” (1966Po09). Uranium foils were bombarded with 5.3 GeV protons from the Berkeley Bevatron. Phosphorus-diffused silicon transmission detectors were used in a telescope consisting of an energy-loss, energy, and rejection detector to identify the isotopes. “The predicted locations of the observed ¹⁴B and ¹⁵B peaks are indicated on the figure by arrows as are the expected positions of the neighboring isotopes ⁹C and ¹⁰C. An additional peak at the predicted location for ¹¹Li was also observed... the generally reliable calculations of Garvey and Kelson predicted ¹¹Li to be unbound by 2.5 MeV. Our observation of this isotope was, therefore, very surprising.”

Adapted from reference (2012Th01)

1966Po09 A. M. Poskanzer, S. W. Cosper, E. K. Hyde, and J. Cerny, Phys. Rev. Lett. **17**, 1271 (1966).

2012Th01 M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 43 (2012).

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:[10.11578/frib/2279152](https://doi.org/10.11578/frib/2279152)”