^{9}Li

Gardner et al. described the discovery of ^{9}Li in the 1951 paper "Li^{9} – New Delayed Neutron Emitter" (1951Ga30). Beryllium and boron targets were bombarded with deuterons and protons, respectively, from the Berkeley 184-inch cyclotron. ^{9}Li was then formed in the reactions ^{9}Be(d,2p) and ^{11}B(p,3p). The delayed neutron activity after irradiation was measured by photographing the pulses on an oscilloscope. "The results of these measurements give a half-life ... of $T_{1/2}$ = 0.168±0.004 sec."

Adapted from reference (2012Th01)

1951Ga30 W. L. Gardner, N. Knable, and B. J. Moyer, Phys. Rev. **83**, 1054 (1951).
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