

## <sup>119</sup>Cd

The discovery of <sup>119</sup>Cd was reported in “Decay of Cd<sup>119</sup> and In<sup>119</sup> Isomers” by Gleit and Coryell in 1961 ([1961Gl06](#)). Deuterons accelerated to 14 MeV by the M.I.T. cyclotron bombarded natural uranium. <sup>119</sup>Cd was produced by fission and identified by its  $\beta$ -decay following chemical separation. “The true Cd half-life was calculated from a series of 14 experiments to be  $2.7 \pm 0.3$  min... The 2.7-min Cd appears a parent of both 18-min In and 2.0-min In and is tentatively identified as Cd<sup>119m</sup>.” The observed half-life could correspond to either the ground state or an isomeric state. In the same paper, Gleit and Coryell incorrectly identified a half-life of 9.5 m for the ground state of <sup>119</sup>Cd. A similar half-life of 10 m had previously also been incorrectly assigned to <sup>119</sup>Cd ([1957Nu21](#)).

Adapted from reference ([2010Am04](#))

- [1957Nu21](#) N. Nussis, J. Pahissa, and E. Ricci, *Z. Naturforsch.* **12**, 520 (1957).  
[1961Gl06](#) C. E. Gleit and C. D. Coryell, *Phys. Rev.* **124**, 1914 (1961).  
[2010Am04](#) S. Amos and M. Thoennessen, *At. Data Nucl. Data Tables* **96**, 855 (2010).

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)”