^{14}B

Poskanzer et al. discovered ^{14}B in 1966 in "New Isotopes: ^{11}Li, ^{14}B, and ^{15}B" (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 ^{14}B and ^{15}B peaks are indicated on the figure by arrows as are the expected positions of the neighboring isotopes ^{9}C and ^{10}C... Since ^{15}B was predicted to be bound and ^{14}B was expected to be marginally bound, the present observations of their existence were not unexpected."

Adapted from reference (2012Th01)

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

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Please cite this abstract as: "FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:10.11578/frib/2279152"