^{112}Xe

The discovery of ^{112}Xe was announced by Roeckl et al. in the 1978 paper "A new island of α-emission: α-decay energies and widths of neutron deficient tellurium, iodine and xenon isotopes" (1978Ro19). A 5 MeV/u ^{58}Ni beam from the GSI UNILAC bombarded a ^{58}Ni target. Evaporation residues were separated with the GSI on-line mass separator and implanted into a carbon foil in front of a ΔE-E telescope. "Using on-line mass separation, eight α-emitters (given with their α-decay energies in keV) in the trans-tin region were investigated: ^{108}Te, 3300(30); ^{109}Te, 3080(15); ^{110}I, 3424(15); ^{111}I, 3150(30); ^{112}I, 2866(50); ^{112}Xe, 2990(30); ^{114}Cs (or ^{114}Ba), 3226(30)."

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

1978Ro19 E. Roeckl, R. Kirchner, O. Klepper, G. Nyman *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **78**, 393 (1978).

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