

## $^{114}\text{Xe}$

$^{114}\text{Xe}$  was discovered in 1977 by Kirchner et al. and the results were described in “New neutron-deficient tellurium, iodine, and xenon isotopes produced by reactions of 290 MeV  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  ions on  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  and  $^{63}\text{Cu}$  targets” (1977Ki11). A  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  target was bombarded with 290 MeV  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  beams forming  $^{114}\text{Xe}$  in (2p) fusion-evaporation reactions. Beta-, gamma-, and X-rays, as well as protons and  $\alpha$  particles were measured following mass separation with the GSI on-line mass separator facility. “We wish to report in this letter the identification of the new neutron-deficient isotopes  $^{108-110}\text{Te}$ ,  $^{110-114}\text{I}$ , and  $^{114}\text{Xe}$ .” The measured half-life was 10.0(4) s.

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

1977Ki11 R. Kirchner, O. Klepper, G. Nyman, W. Reisdorf *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **70**, 150 (1977).

2013Ka01 J. Kathawa, C. Fry, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 22 (2013).

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)”