

^{119}Xe

^{119}Xe was discovered by Andersson et al. in 1965 in “Decay data on some Xe, I, and Te isotopes” (1965An05). Lanthanum was bombarded with 600 MeV protons at CERN to produce ^{118}Xe , ^{119}Xe , and ^{120}Xe in spallation reactions. Beta- and gamma-ray spectra were measured with a beta counter and a NaI(Tl) scintillation spectrometer, respectively, following chemical separation. “From the decay of suitable peaks in consecutive scintillation gamma spectra, Xe^{118} (peak at about 50 keV) and Xe^{119} (peak at about 100 keV) were assigned the same half-life, 6 ± 1 min, in both cases defined over six periods. In the same way a half-life of 40 ± 1 min was found for Xe^{120} (x-rays and 70 keV peak).”

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

- 1965An05 G. Andersson, G. Rudstam, and G. Sorensen, Ark. Fys. **28**, 37 (1965).
2013Ka01 J. Kathawa, C. Fry, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 22 (2013).

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