

^{141}Xe

Dillard et al. reported the discovery of ^{141}Xe in 1951 as part of the Manhattan Project Technical Series: “Determination of gas half-life by the charged-wire technique (II)” (1950Di01). A uranium salt solution was irradiated with neutrons in the Argonne Graphite Pile to produce ^{141}Xe . Noble gases were swept out of the uranium solution during the irradiation and the half-lives were measured with the charged-wire technique. “ Xe^{141} :... Analyses of the decay curves gave the distribution of 28 d Ce^{141} . A semilogarithmic graph of the activity of Ce^{141} per unit of wire length against time indicates that the activity fell to half value every 1.8 in. At the flow rate used this gives a half-life of 2.7 sec. Averaged with other determinations the half-life is considered to be 3 ± 1 sec.”

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

1950Di01 C. R. Dillard, R. M. Adams, H. Finston, and A. Turkevich, Nat. Nucl. Ener. Ser. **9**, paper68 p. 624 (1950).

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

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