

^{143}Xe

Dillard et al. reported the discovery of ^{143}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 ^{143}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^{143} :... An analysis of the decay curves gives the Xe^{143} distribution. The 33 h activity fell to half value every 1.25 in. Therefore the half-life of Xe^{143} is 1.0 sec. This half-life is based on data that are inconclusive and cannot be considered to be more accurate than 1.0 ± 0.5 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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