^{144}Xe

In the 1989 paper "Xenon isotopes far from stability studied by collisional ionization laser spectroscopy" Borchers et al. reported the measurement of ^{144}Xe at the ISOLDE facility at CERN (1989Bo03). Neutron rich isotopes were produced by proton-induced spallation of lanthanum or by uranium fission. Hyperfine structure and isotopes shifts of xenon isotopes were measured in collinear laser spectroscopy. "The new collisional ionization scheme in collinear laser spectroscopy has enabled the study of hyperfine structures and isotope shifts of xenon isotopes over the large mass range A=116−146." Borchers did not claim the discovery of ^{144}Xe because of earlier half-life measurements of 1 s (1962Wa36), 8.8±2.2 s and 1.15±0.20 s (1976Ah01) which, however, turned out to be incorrect (2003Be05).

The assignment was changed (2016Th03) from the original compilation (2013Ka01) which credited the later half-life measurement by Bergmann et al. (2003Be05) with the discovery of ^{144}Xe.

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