

## $^{124}\text{Cs}$

The discovery of  $^{124}\text{Cs}$  was reported in “Identification of new neutron-deficient nuclides  $^{76}\text{Rb}$  and  $^{118}\text{Cs}$ . Half-lives of  $^{78}\text{Rb}$ ,  $^{119-124}\text{Cs}$ ,  $^{126}\text{Cs}$ ” by Chaumont et al. in 1969 ([1969Ch18](#)). 24 GeV protons from the CERN proton synchrotron bombarded tantalum targets. Rubidium and cesium ions were selectively emitted by surface ionization and separated with an on-line mass spectrometer. “For the  $^{124}\text{Cs}$  decay, in addition to the 26.5 s period, the computer analysis gives some indications of a much longer-lived activity in the order of minutes which would be compatible with the existence of a 12 min half-life mentioned by Alexander et al.” The quoted reference of Alexander et al. was published only as an internal report ([1967AlZY](#)).

Adapted from reference ([2012Ma48](#))

- [1967AlZY](#) K. Alexander, W. Neubert, and H. Rotter, JINR-P7-3185 (1967).  
[1969Ch18](#) J. Chaumont, E. Roeckl, Y. Nir-El, C. Thibault-Philippe *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **29**, 652 (1969).  
[2012Ma48](#) E. May and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 960 (2012).

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