

¹²⁶Ba

In the 1954 article “New Chain Barium-126–Cesium-126” Kalkstein et al. announced the discovery of ¹²⁶Ba ([1954Ka33](#)). Indium oxide was bombarded with a nitrogen beam produced by the Berkeley Crocker 60 inch cyclotron with a maximum energy of 140 MeV. ¹²⁶Ba was produced in the fusion-evaporation reaction ¹¹⁵In(¹⁴N,3n) and identified using a scintillation spectrometer, a scintillation coincidence spectrometer, and a time-of-flight mass spectrograph. Element assignments and genetic relations have been verified chemically, and the mass number assigned with the isotope separator. “¹²⁶Ba decays principally by orbital electron capture with a half-life of 96.5±2.0 minutes.”

Adapted from reference ([2010Sh20](#))

- [1954Ka33](#) M. I. Kalkstein and J. M. Hollander, Phys. Rev. **96**, 730 (1954).
[2010Sh20](#) A. Shore, A. Fritsch, J. Q. Ginepro, M. Heim *et al.*, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **96**, 749 (2010).

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:[10.11578/frib/2279152](https://doi.org/10.11578/frib/2279152)”