^{126}La

In the 1961 paper, "Experimental observation of a new region of nuclear deformation" Sheline et al. described the observation of ^{126}La (1961Sh17). ^{16}O and ^{12}C were accelerated by the Berkeley Hilac to 94 MeV and 117 MeV, respectively. ^{126}La was formed in the fusion evaporation reactions ^{115}In(^{16}O,5n) and ^{121}Sb(^{12}C,7n) and identified in γ-ray measurements following chemical separation. "Accordingly, we have produced the new nuclei La^{126}, La ^{128}, and La^{130} with half-lives of 1.0$\pm$0.3, 6.5 $\pm$1.0, and 9.0$\pm$1.0 min, respectively."

Adapted from reference (2012Ma48)

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