^{121}Ce

^{121}Ce was discovered in 1997 at the Institute of Modern Physics in Lanzhou, China, by Li Zhankui et al. reported in the paper "New β-delayed proton precursor ^{121}Ce" (1997Li19). The new isotope was produced during the bombardments of a ^{92}Mo target with a 171-MeV ^{32}S beam. The residues of the fusion-evaporation reaction ^{92}Mo(^{32}S,3n) were transported to a counting station using a helium-jet recoil fast-moving tape-transport system. Coincidence measurements of β-delayed protons and γ rays were performed. "Thus, the 186-keV γ-ray transition in the daughter nucleus ^{120}Ba, was here used to identify its β-delayed proton precursor ^{121}Ce." The measured half-life was 1.1(1) s.

Adapted from reference (2009Gi07)

1997Li19 Z. Li, S. Xu, Y. Xie, R. Ma *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **56**, 1157 (1997).

2009Gi07 J. Q. Ginepro, J. Snyder, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **95**, 805 (2009).

Please cite this abstract as: "FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:10.11578/frib/2279152"