^{9}C

^{9}C was first observed in 1964 by Cerny et al. in "Completion of the mass-9 isobaric quartet via the three-neutron pickup reaction $C^{12}(He^{3},He^{6})C^{9}$" (1964Ce04). A beam of 65 MeV ^{3}He from the Berkeley 88-in. variable-energy cyclotron impinged on a ^{12}C target. ^{9}C was produced in the reaction $^{12}C(^{3}He,^{6}He)^{9}C$ and identified with a ΔE-E semiconductor counter telescope. "The mass excess of C^{9} on the C^{12} scale was determined to be 28.95$\pm$0.15 MeV; hence, as expected, C^{9} is stable with respect to proton emission."

Adapted from reference (2012Th01)

1964Ce04 J. Cerny, R. H. Pehl, F. S. Goulding, and D. A. Landis, Phys. Rev. Lett. **13**, 726 (1964).

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