^{141}Gd

Redon et al. described the first observation of ^{141}Gd in the 1986 paper "New Exotic neutron-deficient nuclei near N=82" (1986Re11). Targets of ^{112}Sn were bombarded with beams of ^{35}Cl and ^{32}S beams from the Grenoble SARA accelerator. The residues were separated with an on-line mass separator and a He-jet system. X-ray and γ-ray spectra were measured. "In the present work, a number of γ-rays with half-life of 22$\pm$3 s in perfect agreement with Takahashi gross theory, are present both in ^{32}S + ^{112}Sn and in ^{35}Cl + ^{112}Sn reactions but with a minor intensity in the latter one." The observed half-life corresponds to an isomeric state and the ground state half-life of 14(4) s was identified three years later by Gilat et al. (1989Gi06).

Adapted from reference (2013Ma01)

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