

## $^{21}\text{O}$

Thomas et al. first reported the observation of  $^{21}\text{O}$  in “New isotopes,  $^{19}\text{N}$  and  $^{21}\text{O}$ , produced in high-energy nuclear reactions” in 1968 ([1968Th04](#)). The Princeton-Pennsylvania Accelerator was used to bombard 3 GeV protons on a gold target and the resulting fragments were identified by energy-loss, energy and time-of-flight measurements with a telescope consisting of four surface barrier detectors. “There is clear evidence in this spectrum for the isotopes  $^{11}\text{Li}$  and  $^{14}\text{Be}$  reported by Poskanzer et al. and for the new isotopes  $^{19}\text{N}$  and  $^{21}\text{O}$ .”

Adapted from reference ([2012Th01](#))

[1968Th04](#) T. D. Thomas, G. M. Raisbeck, P. Boerstling, G. T. Garvey, and R. P. Lynch, Phys. Lett. B **27**, 504 (1968).

[2012Th01](#) M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 43 (2012).

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