

## $^{214}\text{Ac}$

In 1968, Valli et al. reported the first observation of  $^{214}\text{Ac}$  in the article “On-line alpha spectroscopy of neutron-deficient actinium isotopes” ([1968Va04](#)). The Berkeley heavy-ion linear accelerator was used to produce light actinium isotopes in the reactions  $^{197}\text{Au}(^{20}\text{Ne},\text{xn})$ ,  $^{203,205}\text{Tl}(^{16}\text{O},\text{xn})$ , and  $^{209}\text{Bi}(^{12}\text{C},\text{xn})$ . Reaction products were deposited by helium flow onto a catcher foil which was then rotated in front of a Si(Au) surface barrier detector. “Actinium-214: ...The similarity of the curves for the peaks at 7.212, 7.080, and 7.000 MeV makes us conclude that they are associated with a single isotope. The maximum yield occurs at bombarding energies which are reasonable for the  $^{214}\text{Ac}$  assignment in the four reactions studied...”

Adapted from reference ([2013Fr03](#))

[1968Va04](#) K. Valli, W. J. Treytl, and E. K. Hyde, Phys. Rev. **167**, 1094 (1968).

[2013Fr03](#) C. Fry and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 345 (2013).

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:[10.11578/frib/2279152](https://doi.org/10.11578/frib/2279152)”