^{61}Zn

^{61}Zn was discovered by Lindner and Brinkman in their 1955 paper "Zinc 60 and Zinc 61" (1955Li39). Nickel foils were irradiated with 52 MeV α-particles from the Philips' cyclotron at the Instituut voor Kernphysisch Onderzoek in Amsterdam. The reaction products were chemically separated and decay curves were recorded using a γ-liquid counter and a β counter. "According to these experiments we conclude to the formation of the Zn isotopes ^{60}Zn and ^{61}Zn by the reactions ^{58}Ni(α,n)^{61}Zn, ^{58}Ni(α,2n)^{60}Zn and perhaps some ^{60}Ni(α,3n)^{61}Zn, the latter two reactions being absent with 15 MeV He^{2+}-ions." The reported half-life was 87(3) s for ^{61}Zn. Lindner and Brinkman mentioned earlier results from a conference abstract (1955Cu19). These results were published in a refereed journal only four years later (1959Cu86).

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

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