^{63}Zn

Bothe and Gentner observed ^{63}Zn in 1937 at the Institut für Physik am Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für medizinische Forschung in Heidelberg, Germany, in "Weitere Atomumwandlungen durch γ-Strahlen" (1937Bo14). Lithium-γ-rays bombarded zinc targets and ^{63}Zn was identified by assuming photo-nuclear reactions. "Zink: T = 38 min. Für Zn^{65} hat Heyn T = 60 min gemessen. Wenn man nicht annehmen will, daß diese Bestimmung ziemlich ungenau ist, muß unsere Halbwertzeit dem neuen Isotop Zn^{63} zugeordnet werden." [Zinc: T = 38 min. Heyn measured a 60 min. half-life for Zn^{65}. If one does not want to assume, that this determination is rather inaccurate, this half-life has to be assigned to Zn^{63}.] Previously there had been an incorrect report that ^{63}Zn was stable (1935St07).

Adapted from reference (2012Gr02)

1935St07 G. Stenvinkel and E. Svensson, Nature **135**, 955 (1935).
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