^{66}Ga

Mann identified ^{66}Ga in the 1937 paper "Nuclear transformations produced in copper by alpha-particle bombardment" (1937Ma08). The Berkeley cyclotron was used to bombard copper targets with 11 MeV α-particles. Resulting activities were measured with a quartz fiber electroscope and positrons tracks in a cloud chamber were photographed. "Activities having half-lives of 1.10±0.05 hours and 9.2±0.2 hours have been found to belong, respectively, to the radioactive isotopes of gallium Ga^{68} and Ga^{66}." Ridenour and Henderson reported the observation of ^{66}Ga independently two months later (1937Ri01).

Adapted from reference (2012Gr19)

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