^{145}La

^{145}La was identified in 1974 by Aronsson et al. from the Chalmers University of Technology in the paper "Short-lived isotopes of lanthanum, cerium and praseodymium studied by SISAK-technique" (1974Ar17). A uranium target was irradiated with 14 MeV neutrons and after chemical separation ^{145}La was identified by measuring γ-ray spectra with a Ge(Li)-detector system. "So far, no conclusive data have been presented for the isotopes ^{145}La and ^{146}La. However, information available from other laboratories along with our own data suggests that the γ-groups with half-lives 20 $\pm$ 5 sec and 11 $\pm$ 1 sec should be associated with the decay of ^{145}La and ^{146}La, respectively." The information from other laboratories mentioned in the quote refers to a conference proceeding, an unpublished report and a private communication. The observation of a 100 keV γ-ray in the spontaneous fission of ^{252}Cf (1970Wa05, 1971Ho29) was incorrect (1999Zh05).

Adapted from reference (2012Ma48)

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