

## **<sup>140</sup>Sm**

<sup>140</sup>Sm was discovered in 1967 by Herrmann et al. as reported in the paper “Neue Isotope <sup>141</sup>Sm und <sup>140</sup>Sm” ([1967He23](#)). The Dubna synchrocyclotron was used to bombard metallic erbium with 660 MeV protons. Resulting activities were measured with MST-17 end-window counters following chemical separation. “The new isotopes of samarium <sup>141</sup>Sm and <sup>140</sup>Sm with the half-life-times of (22.5±1.4) minutes and (13.7±0.8) minutes respectively have been obtained by bombarding metallic erbium with 660 MeV protons.”

Adapted from reference ([2013Ma01](#))

[1967He23](#) E. Herrmann, G. Pfrepper, and D. Christov, *Radiochim. Acta* **7**, 10 (1967).

[2013Ma01](#) E. May and M. Thoennessen, *At. Data Nucl. Data Tables* **99**, 1 (2013).

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