^{143}Eu

In 1965, Kotajma et al. reported the discovery of ^{143}Eu in "A new nucleide europium 143" (1965Ko04). Samarium oxide targets were irradiated with 26 MeV deuterons from the Amsterdam synchrocyclotron and ^{143}Eu was formed in the reaction ^{144}Sm(d,3n). The resulting activities were measured with a scintillation spectrometer following chemical separation. "A new nucleide europium 143, produced by the (d,3n) reaction on ^{144}Sm, was investigated. The half-life of the nucleide was found to be $T_{1/2}$=2.3±0.2 min and the end-point energy of the beta ray was found to be E_{β}=4.0±0.2 MeV".

Adapted from reference (2013Ma01)

1965Ko04 K. Kotajima, K. W. Brockman Jr., and G. Wolzak, Nucl. Phys. **65**, 109 (1965).

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