^{164}Tb

^{164}Tb was discovered by Monnand and Moussa in the 1968 paper "Désintégration du terbium 164" (1968Mo14). An enriched ^{164}Dy target was irradiated with 14 MeV neutrons at the Grenoble 400 kV Sames accelerator and ^{164}Tb was produced in (n,p) charge exchange reactions. Decay curves and γ-ray spectra were measured with a Ge(Li) detector. "Nous avons mesuré la période de ^{164}Tb en suivant la décroissance des principales raies (169, 215, 611, 618 et 754 keV), nous avons obtenu une période: $T_{1/2}$ = 3.2±0.2 mn, en bon accord avec celle indiquée par Kaffrell et Herrmann: 3.04±0.03 mn." [We measured the half-life of ^{164}Tb from the decay of the dominant lines (169, 215, 611, 618, and 754 keV) to be $T_{1/2}$ = 3.2±0.2 min, in good agreement with the one indicated by Kaffrell and Herrmann: 3.04±0.03 min.] The reference of Kaffrell and Herrmann was published in an conference abstract.

Adapted from reference (2013Ma01)

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