^{144}Dy

Redon et al. described the first observation of ^{144}Dy in the 1986 paper "Exotic neutron-deficient nuclei near N=82" (1986Re11). Enriched ^{112}Sn targets were bombarded with a 191 MeV ^{35}Cl beam from the Grenoble SARA accelerator and ^{144}Dy was formed in the fusion evaporation residue reaction ^{112}Sn(^{35}Cl,p2n). The residues were separated with an on-line mass separator and a He-jet system. X-ray and γ-ray spectra were measured. "The 196 and 298 keV γ-rays decay with $T_{1/2}$ = 9.0$\pm$0.7 s (Takahashi prediction = 7 s) and therefore belong to the ^{144}Dy β-decay". Three months later a 7(3) s half-life was reported for ^{144}Dy independently by Wilmarth et al. (1986Wi15).

Adapted from reference (2013Fr10)

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1986Wi15 P. A. Wilmarth, J. M. Nitschke, R. B. Firestone, and J. Gilat, Z. Phys. A **325**, 485 (1986).

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