^{155}Dy

Toth and Rasmussen reported the discovery of ^{155}Dy in the 1958 paper "Studies of rare earth alpha emitters" (1958To27). Natural gadolinium and enriched ^{154}Gd were bombarded with 48 MeV alpha particles from the Berkeley 60-in. cyclotron. ^{155}Dy was produced by (α,4n) and (α,3n) reactions on ^{155}Gd and ^{154}Gd, respectively. "Our mass assignment of Dy^{155} was accomplished in the following manner: This new isotope has a prominent gamma transition of 225 kev which was found to decay with a 10-hr half-life." A previously reported half-life of 20 h (1957Mi67) was incorrect (1958Do61).

Adapted from reference (2013Fr10)

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