

¹⁶⁵Dy

In 1935, ¹⁶⁵Dy was discovered simultaneously by Marsh and Sugden at the Old Chemistry Laboratory in Oxford in “Artificial radioactivity of the rare earth elements” (1935Ma03) and Hevesy and Levi at the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen in “Artificial radioactivity of dysprosium and other rare earth elements” (1935He03) published back-to-back in the same issue of Nature. Marsh and Sugden irradiated dysprosium oxide with neutrons from a 400 mCi radon source in contact with powdered beryllium. In the table a half-life of 2.5(1) h is listed for ¹⁶⁵Dy. Hevesy and Levi bombarded dysprosium oxide with neutrons from a few hundred mCi radium emanation source. “We find that dysprosium shows an unusually strong activity due to ⁶⁶Dy¹⁶⁵ under the action of slow neutrons; so far as we can ascertain, it is the strongest activity found hitherto.” In a table a half-life of 2.5 h is listed. The primary credit is given to Marsh and Sugden because it appears first in the journal.

Adapted from reference (2013Fr10)

- 1935He03 G. Hevesy and H. Levi, Nature **136**, 103 (1935).
1935Ma03 J. K. Marsh and S. Sugden, Nature **136**, 102 (1935).
2013Fr10 C. Fry and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 520 (2013).

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