

## <sup>169</sup>Dy

Chasteler et al. observed <sup>169</sup>Dy and published the results in their 1990 paper “Decay of the neutron-rich isotope <sup>171</sup>Ho and the identification of <sup>169</sup>Dy” (1990Ch34). The Berkeley SuperHILAC was used to bombard a natural tungsten target with a 8.5 MeV/u <sup>170</sup>Er beam and <sup>169</sup>Dy was produced in multinucleon transfer reactions. Beta- and gamma-ray spectra were measured following on-line mass separation with the OASIS facility. “Based on the agreement between both the experimental decay energy and half-life with the predictions, we assign the observed activity to the new isotope <sup>169</sup>Dy with a half-life of 39(8) s as determined from the weighted average of both the  $\gamma$  and  $\beta$  half-lives.”

Adapted from reference (2013Fr10)

1990Ch34 R. M. Chasteler, J. M. Nitschke, R. B. Firestone, K. S. Vierinen, and P. A. Wilmarth, Phys. Rev. C **42**, R1171 (1990).

2013Fr10 C. Fry and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 520 (2013).

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