^{148}Ho

In the 1979 paper "Identification of ^{148}Ho and ^{149}Ho" Toth et al. reported the discovery of ^{148}Ho (1979To01). A ^{10}B beam was accelerated up to 101 MeV by the Texas A&M isochronous cyclotron and bombarded an enriched ^{144}Sm target. A helium gas-jet system transported the reaction products to a counting station where γ-ray singles and coincidences were recorded with large-volume Ge(Li) detectors. "The 9-s isotope, ^{148}Ho, was identified mainly through a 1688-keV γ-ray which: (1) was in coincidence with dysprosium K x rays, (2) increased dramatically in intensity when the ^{10}B bombarding energy was raised from 85 to 96 MeV, and (3) remained constant (over the same range) in intensity relative to that of the 620-keV γ ray known to belong to ^{148}Dy decay." The observed half-life corresponds to an isomeric decay and the ground state half-life (2.2$\pm$1.1 s) was reported by Nolte et al. three years later (1982No08).

Adapted from reference (2013Fr10)

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