^{161}Ho

^{161}Ho was discovered in 1954 by Handley and Olson in the paper "New radioactive nuclides of the rare earths" (1954Ha01). Erbium oxide was bombarded with 24-MeV protons from the Oak Ridge 86-in. cyclotron. Decay curves and γ-ray spectra were measured following chemical separation. "Decay of the holmium fraction of the second separation was followed, and a half-life of 2.5 hours was observed... This activity is assigned a mass of 161 because it is the daughter of 3.6-hour Er^{161}." A previously reported half-life of 4.6(1) h (1950Wi13) was incorrect (1954Ha19).

Adapted from reference (2013Fr10)

1950Wi13 G. Wilkinson and H. G. Hicks, Phys. Rev. **79**, 815 (1950).
1954Ha01 T. H. Handley and E. L. Olson, Phys. Rev. **93**, 524 (1954).
1954Ha19 T. H. Handley, Phys. Rev. **94**, 945 (1954).
2013Fr10 C. Fry and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 520 (2013).

Please cite this abstract as: "FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:10.11578/frib/2279152"