^{166}Ho

^{166}Ho was identified in 1936 by Hevesy and Levi at the Institute for Theoretical Physics of the University of Copenhagen reported in the paper "The action of neutrons on the rare earth elements" (1936He02). Holmium was irradiated by a 200-300 mCi radon-beryllium source and the activity was measured following chemical separation. "Holmium has one stable isotope, 165; the activity observed is therefore due to the decay of $^{166}_{67}$Ho, the intensity of the activity observed being 20 per cent of that of dysprosium." Previously, the 35 h (1935He03) and a 33 h (1935Ne01) were reported without mass assignment. The report of a 2.6(2) h half-life assigned to ^{166}Ho (1935Ma03) was incorrect (1936He02).

Adapted from reference (2013Fr10)

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