^{145}Er

"Identification of ^{145}Er and ^{145}Ho" was published in 1989 by Vierinen et al. describing the observation of ^{145}Er (1989Vi02). Enriched ^{92}Mo targets were bombarded with a 283-MeV ^{58}Ni beam from the Berkeley SuperHILAC and ^{145}Er was formed in the (2p3n) fusion-evaporation reaction. Recoil products were separated with the On-line Aparatur for SuperHILAC Isotope Separation OASIS and ^{145}Er was identified by measuring γ-ray and delayed proton spectra. "With the ^{145}Dy half-life fixed at 8 s and assuming a negligible contribution from the potential ^{145}Ho protons, a two-component analysis of the decay curves associated with the delayed protons in the 1.6- and 4-s tape cycles yielded a half-life of 0.9$\pm$0.3 s for ^{145}Er." This half-life corresponds to an isomeric state. The ground state was first populated 14 years later by Ginter et al. (2003).

Adapted from reference (2013Fr10)

1989Vi02 K. S. Vierinen, J. M. Nitschke, P. A. Wilmarth, R. M. Chasteler *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **39**, 1972 (1989).

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