^{161}Er

^{161}Er 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. "Therefore, the 3.6-hour species is produced chiefly by (p,2n) with Tm^{161} species being short-lived and decaying immediately to Er^{161}." Less than four months later, Michel and Templeton independently reported a half-life of 3.5 h (1954Mi16).

Adapted from reference (2013Fr10)

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