

^{172}Er

The discovery of ^{172}Er was announced in 1956 by Nethaway et al. in the paper “New isotopes: Er^{172} and Tm^{172} ” ([1956Ne08](#)). Erbium oxide was irradiated with neutrons from the Idaho Materials Testing Reactor and ^{172}Er was formed by sequential neutron capture from ^{170}Er . Decay curves were measured following chemical separation. “A least-squares analysis gave a value of 49.8 hr for the Er^{172} half-life. In consideration of the errors inherent in this milking technique, the probable error is set at ± 1 hr.”

Adapted from reference ([2013Fr10](#))

[1956Ne08](#) D. R. Nethaway, M. C. Michel, and W. E. Nervik, Phys. Rev. **103**, 147 (1956).

[2013Fr10](#) C. Fry and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 520 (2013).

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