^{156}Tm

^{156}Tm was first observed by Toth et al. as reported in the 1971 paper "Investigation of thulium α emitters; new isotopes ^{155}Tm and ^{156}Tm" (1971To10). The Oak Ridge isochronous cyclotron was used to bombard enriched ^{144}Sm and ^{147}Sm targets with ^{14}N beams of up to 103 MeV and ^{156}Tm was formed in (5n) fusion evaporation reactions, respectively. A helium gas system transported recoil products in front of a Si(Au) detector where subsequent α-emission was detected. "Least squares analysis indicated a genetic relationship between two radioactive components, one with a half-life of 2.38 min and the other with an 80-sec half-life. Because the 2.38-min half-life is that of one of the isomers of ^{152}Ho, the parent-daughter relationship establishes the existence of a new thulium nuclide, ^{156}Tm."

Adapted from reference (2013Fr10)

1971To10 K. S. Toth, R. L. Hahn, and M. A. Ijaz, Phys. Rev. C **4**, 2223 (1971).
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"