^{160}Yb

Ward et al. from the University of California at Berkeley, published the identification of ^{160}Yb in the 1967 paper "Gamma rays following ^{40}Ar-induced reactions" (1967Wa18). Isotopically enriched tellurium targets were bombarded with ^{40}Ar beams and ytterbium isotopes were populated in (xn) fusion-evaporation reactions. Gamma-ray spectra were studied using a lithium-drifted germanium counter. "We have bombarded separated Sn and Te isotopes with ^{40}Ar projectiles in order to study the (^{40}Ar,xn) reactions and evaluated them as a means to produce excited nuclei for spectroscopic studies. This proves to be an excellent method for populating ground-band collective levels, and such levels have been identified as the 88-, 90-, and 92-neutron Er and Yb isotopes." The first five transition of the rotational ground-state band were measured for ^{160}Yb.

Adapted from reference (2013Fr10)

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