^{168}Hf

The first observation of ^{168}Hf was described by Merz and Caretto in "Neutron-deficient nuclides of hafnium and lutetium" in 1961 (1961Me05). Tantalum, tungsten and Lu_2O_3 targets were irradiated with 300-400 MeV protons from the Carnegie Institute of Technology synchrocyclotron in Pittsburgh. After chemical separation γ-rays and positrons were measured with a NaI crystal and a magnetic spectrometer with an anthracene crystal, respectively. "The third hafnium isotope reported Hf^{168} has a half-life of (22$\pm$2) min, measured directly and indirectly by milking its 7.0-min lutetium daughter at intervals of 30 min."

Adapted from reference (2012Gr19)

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