^{165}Ta

"Untersuchung der Produkte der Reaktion ^{151}Eu + ^{20}Ne" was published in 1982, announcing the discovery of ^{165}Ta by Bruchertseifer et al. (1982Br15). An enriched ^{151}Eu target was bombarded with 154 and 164 MeV ^{20}Ne beams from the Dubna U-300 heavy-ion accelerator and ^{165}Ta was produced in the fusion-evaporation reaction ^{151}Eu(^{20}Ne,6n). Decay curves and γ-ray spectra were measured following chemical separation. "In the Ta fraction ^{165}Ta was identified. Its half-life is 35$\pm$10 s." Less than nine months later Liang et al. independently reported a half-life of 31.0(15) s (1982Li17).

Adapted from reference (2012Ro36)

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