

## $^{159}\text{W}$

In 1981, Hofmann et al. discovered  $^{159}\text{W}$  at the Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung (GSI) in Darmstadt, Germany, as reported in their paper “New Neutron Deficient Isotopes in the Range of Elements Tm to Pt” ([1981Ho10](#)). Using a 4.4 A·MeV nickel beam the isotopes were made in the fusion-evaporation process  $^{110}\text{Cd}(^{58}\text{Ni}, 2p7n)^{159}\text{W}$ .  $^{159}\text{W}$  was identified by reconstructing its  $\alpha$  decay into  $^{155}\text{Hf}$  of  $E_\alpha = 6299(6)$  keV with a half-life of  $t_{1/2} = 7.3(27)$  ms: “Therefore, our observations can easily be described within the frame of the decay chain  $^{159}\text{W} \xrightarrow{\alpha} ^{155}\text{Hf} \xrightarrow{\beta} ^{155}\text{Lu} \xrightarrow{\alpha} ^{151}\text{Tm}$ .”

Adapted from reference ([2010Fr08](#))

- [1981Ho10](#) S. Hofmann, G. Munzenberg, F. Hessberger, W. Reisdorf *et al.*, Z. Phys. A **299**, 281 (1981).  
[2010Fr08](#) A. Fritsch, J. Q. Ginepro, M. Heim, A. Schuh *et al.*, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **96**, 315 (2010).

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:[10.11578/frib/2279152](https://doi.org/10.11578/frib/2279152)”