^{161}W

In 1973, Eastham and Grant were the first to produce ^{161}W as reported in "Alpha Decay of Neutron-Deficient Isotopes of Tungsten" (1973Ea01). Magnesium beams of energies between 110 and 204 MeV from the Manchester University Hilac were used on samarium targets. ^{161}W was produced in the fusion-evaporation reaction ^{144}Sm(^{24}Mg,7n). The isotope was identified by its radioactivity using a helium jet technique. The authors state for the observation of ^{161}W: "We make the tentative suggestion that ^{161}W may decay by emission of an α-particle of energy about 5.75 MeV." This energy was later confirmed (1979Ho10).

Adapted from reference (2010Fr08)

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