^{167}W

In 1985, Gerl et al. first identified ^{167}W in their paper "Spectroscopy of ^{166}W and ^{167}W and Alignment Effects in Very Neutron-Deficient Tungsten Nuclei" (1985Ge05). The Australian National University 14UD Pelletron accelerator was used to accelerate a ^{24}Mg beam. ^{167}W was created in the fusion reaction ^{147}Sm(^{24}Mg,4n)^{167}W. The yrast band up to high spins was measured with hyperpure germanium detectors. The statement in the introduction "The investigation deals with the behaviour of high-spin states in ^{166}W and ^{167}W, nuclei which have not previously been studied" refers to the first observation of high-spin states and the authors were apparently not aware that they were the first to discover ^{167}W. In turn, in 1989 Meissner et al. was not aware of the Gerl paper in their publication "Decay of the New Isotope ^{167}W" (1989Me02).

Adapted from reference (2010Fr08)

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