^{160}Re

Page et al. discovered ^{160}Re as reported in the 1992 paper "Discovery of new proton emitters ^{160}Re and ^{156}Ta" (1992Pa05). A 300 MeV ^{58}Ni beam from the Daresbury tandem accelerator bombarded an enriched ^{106}Cd target and ^{160}Re was formed in the fusion-evaporation reaction ^{106}Cd(^{58}Ni,p3n). Residues were separated using the Daresbury Recoil Mass Separator and charged particles were measured with a double-sided silicon strip detector. "Combining the data from both the proton and the alpha decay branches, a value of 790±160 μs was obtained for the half-life of ^{160}Re using the method described in [the reference]."

Adapted from reference (2012Ro36)

1992Pa05 R. D. Page, P. J. Woods, R. A. Cunningham, T. Davinson *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **68**, 1287 (1992).

2012Ro36 R. Robinson and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 911 (2012).

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