

¹⁶⁷Ir

The 1981 paper “New neutron deficient isotopes in the range of elements Tm to Pt” reported the discovery of ¹⁶⁷Ir by Hofmann et al. at the linear accelerator UNILAC, GSI, Darmstadt in Germany ([1981Ho10](#)). ¹⁶⁷Ir was produced in reactions bombarding neutron deficient targets between molybdenum and tin with a beam of ⁵⁸Ni as well as bombarding targets between vanadium and nickel with a beam of ¹⁰⁷Ag, with energies between 4.4 MeV/u and 5.9 MeV/u. Residues were separated using the velocity filter SHIP. “The Ir isotopes with mass numbers 167 and 166 were produced in p2n and p3n reactions. Their α lines could be correlated to their Re daughter decays.” The α -decay energies of 6541(20) keV and 6386(20) keV for ¹⁶⁶Ir and ¹⁶⁷Ir, respectively are listed in a table. Only an upper limit of 5 ms could be determined for the half-lives.

Adapted from reference ([2012Ro36](#))

[1981Ho10](#) S. Hofmann, G. Munzenberg, F. Hessberger, W. Reisdorf *et al.*, Z. Phys. A **299**, 281 (1981).

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

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