

¹⁶⁸Ir

“Copper ion induced reactions on ^{110–108–106}Cd, ^{109–107}Ag and ¹¹⁰Pd. New rhenium, osmium and iridium isotopes” was published in 1978 by Cabot et al. announcing the discovery of ¹⁶⁸Ir ([1978Ca11](#)). A 400 MeV ⁶³Cu beam from the ALICE accelerator at Orsay, France, bombarded isotopically enriched cadmium targets to populate the iridium isotopes in the reactions ¹⁰⁸Cd(⁶³Cu,3n)¹⁶⁸Ir. Alpha particles from fragments collected by a He-jet were detected to determine the decay energies and half-lives. “Above E* = 55 MeV another new α peak is present in the α spectra at E $_{\alpha}$ = 6.22 MeV. Its yield curve corresponds to one more emitted particle and we attribute this activity to ¹⁶⁸Ir since the (Cu,3n) is the more likely reaction.”

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

[1978Ca11](#) C. Cabot, S. Della Negra, C. Deprun, H. Gauvin, and Y. Le Beyec, Z. Phys. A **287**, 71 (1978).

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

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