^{169}Ir

"Copper ion induced reactions on $^{110-108-106}$Cd, $^{109-107}$Ag and ^{110}Pd. New rhenium, osmium and iridium isotopes" was published in 1978 by Cabot et al. announcing the discovery of ^{169}Ir (1978Ca11). A 400 MeV ^{63}Cu beam from the ALICE accelerator at Orsay, France, bombarded isotopically enriched cadmium targets to populate the iridium isotopes in the reactions ^{108}Cd(^{63}Cu,2n)^{169}Ir and ^{110}Cd(^{63}Cu,4n)^{169}Ir. . Alpha particles from fragments collected by a He-jet were detected to determine the decay energies and half-lives. "The production curve for the 6.11 MeV α-ray follows the (Cu,pn) excitation function and we attribute this activity to the decay of ^{169}Ir formed by a (Cu,2n) reaction." A half-life of 0.4(1) s was extracted for ^{169}Ir. Less than two months later Schrewe et al. reported independently a half-life of 0.4(2) s (1978Sc26).

Adapted from reference (2012Ro36)

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