

¹⁸²Ir

Diamond et al. reported on the discovery of ¹⁸²Ir in their 1961 publication “The neutron deficient iridium isotopes Ir¹⁸², Ir¹⁸³ and Ir¹⁸⁴” (1961Di04). The Berkeley heavy-ion linear accelerator Hilac was used to bombard metallic thulium targets with 160 MeV ¹⁶O ions. ¹⁸²Ir was formed in the fusion-evaporation reaction ¹⁶⁹Tm(¹⁶O,3n) and identified with end-window, flowing methane, proportional counters and two scintillation spectrometers following chemical separation. “The decay curve of the iridium fraction from the Ir(O¹⁶,xn) reaction is shown in [the figure]. The half life of the shortest component, which we assign to Ir¹⁸², is 15±1 min.”

Adapted from reference (2012Ro36)

- 1961Di04 R. M. Diamond, J. M. Hollander, D. J. Horen, and R. A. Naumann, Nucl. Phys. **25**, 248 (1961).
2012Ro36 R. Robinson and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 911 (2012).

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:[10.11578/frib/2279152](https://doi.org/10.11578/frib/2279152)”