^{170}Au

^{170}Au was discovered by Kettunen et al. in 2004, and published in "Decay studies of ^{170,171}Au, $^{171-173}$Hg, and ^{176}Tl" (2004Ke06). The cyclotron of the Accelerator Laboratory of the University of Jyväskylä in Finland was used to produce ^{170}Au in the ^{96}Ru(^{78}Kr,p3n) fusion evaporation reaction. The isotopes were separated by the gas-filled recoil separator RITU, and implanted into a position sensitive silicon strip detector. The identification was based on correlations between the daughter and granddaughter activities of ^{169}Pt and ^{165}Os, respectively. "Two states decaying by proton emission were assigned to ^{170}Au in [the figure]. The identification was based on the ER$-$p$_m$ $-$ α_d correlated decay chains." The decay of an isomeric state was previously reported in a conference proceeding (2002Ma61).

The assignment was changed from the orignial compilation (2010Sc35) which credited the paper by Mahmud et al. (2002Ma61) with the discovery of ^{170}Au.

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