^{195}Bi

^{195}Bi was identified by Tarantin et al. in the 1971 paper "Identification and study of the radioactive properties of bismuth isotopes with an electromagnetic mass separator in a heavy-ion beam" (1970Ta14). A 200 MeV ^{20}Ne beam from the Dubna U-300 cyclotron bombarded a ^{181}Ta target forming $^{192-195}$Bi in (9n-6n) fusion-evaporation reactions. Recoil products were separated with an online mass separator and the subsequent α decay was measured with a semiconductor α counter. The α-decay energies and half-lives are summarized in a table. The half-life was 4 min for ^{195}Bi. Earlier Treytl and Vali had assigned a 6.050(5) MeV, 38(8) s activity to either ^{191}Bi or ^{195}Bi and a 6.100(5) MeV, 55(10) s activity to either ^{191}Bi or ^{195}Bi. Tarantin et al. did not consider these observations discoveries referring to an overview article by Eskola (1967Es05), who listed results for these isotopes based on a private communication by Siivola.

Adapted from reference (2013Fr04)

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Please cite this abstract as: "FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:10.11578/frib/2279152"