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## SOME NEW RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES

By Geoffrey Wilkinson and Harry G. Hicks

In order to allow quantitative interpretation of the reactions of high energy particles from the 184-inch cyclotron with tantalum and heavier elements, a systematic survey is being made of radioactive isotopes of the rare earth elements and hafnium, tantalum, tungsten and rhenium. Bombardments of various elements are being made using 38-Mev and 20-Mev helium ions, 19-Mev deuterons, and 10-Mev protons from the 60-inch Crocker Laboratory cyclotron. Chemical separation of the rare earth elements is made by ion-exchange resin columns. The accompanying table summarizes present data; energies of radiations are determined from absorption measurements; positrons are observed using a "magnetic counter"; mass allocations are made on the basis of measured cross sections.

Detailed accounts of experimental techniques and of the isotopes will be published.

The allocation of the previously reported  $\beta$  active isotopes of lutecium with half-lives of 3.75h and 6.8d, to masses 176 and 177 respectively, has been confirmed by measurement of the d,p cross sections for 19-Mev deuterons on lutecium.

Table 1.

Isotope	Class	Type of radiation	Half-life	Energy of particles	Radiation in Mev $\gamma$ -Rays	Produced by
Tb <sup>152</sup>	D	K	4.5h		K,x-rays	Eu- $\alpha$ -3n
Tb <sup>153</sup>	D	K,e <sup>-</sup>	5.1d	0.15, 0.4	L,K,x-rays	Eu- $\alpha$ -2n
Tb <sup>154</sup>	D	$\beta^+$ ,K,e <sup>-</sup> , $\gamma$	17.2h	$\beta^+$ 2.6 e <sup>-</sup> 0.22, ~1	L,K,x-rays 1.4	Eu- $\alpha$ -n Eu- $\alpha$ -3n
Tb <sup>155</sup>	D	K,e <sup>-</sup>	~ 1y	0.1	L,K,x-rays	Eu- $\alpha$ -2n
Ho <sup>160</sup>	D	K?	~ 20m		x-rays	Tb- $\alpha$ -3n
Ho <sup>161</sup>	B	K,e <sup>-</sup> , $\gamma$	4.5h	0.3	L,K,x-rays 1.1	Tb- $\alpha$ -2n Dy-p-n
Ho <sup>162</sup>	B	K,e <sup>-</sup> , $\gamma$	65d	0.16,0.6	L,K,x-rays	Tb- $\alpha$ -n Dy-d-n, 2n, 3n Dy-p-n
Ho <sup>164</sup>	D	$\beta^-$	35m	0.7		Dy-p-n
Tm <sup>166</sup>	B	$\beta^+$ ,K,e <sup>-</sup> , $\gamma$	7.7h	$\beta^+$ , 2.1 e <sup>-</sup> 0.24, ~1	L,K,x-rays ~1.5	Ho- $\alpha$ -3n
Tm <sup>167</sup>	B	K,e <sup>-</sup> , $\gamma$	9d	0.21	L,K,x-rays 0.22, 0.95	Ho- $\alpha$ -2n Ta-d-5z-16a
Tm <sup>168</sup>	B	K?e <sup>-</sup>	~ 150d			Ho- $\alpha$ -3n

Table 1. (continued)

Isotope	Class	Type of radiation	Half-life	Energy of particles	Radiation in Mev $\gamma$ -Rays	Produced by
Lu <sup>170</sup>	B	$\beta^+$ , K, e <sup>-</sup> , $\gamma$	2.15d	$\beta^+$ 1.7 e <sup>-</sup> 0.1	L, K, x-rays 1.5	Tm- $\alpha$ -3n Yb-d-2n, 3n Ta-d-3z-13a
Lu <sup>171</sup>	B	K, e <sup>-</sup> , $\gamma$	9d	0.17, 0.7	L, K, x-rays	Tm- $\alpha$ -2n Ta-d-3z-12a Yb-d-n, 2n, 3n
Lu <sup>172</sup>	B	K, e <sup>-</sup> , $\gamma$	>100d			Tm- $\alpha$ -n Yb- $\alpha$ -n, 2n, 3n
Ta <sup>176</sup>	B	K, e <sup>-</sup> , $\gamma$	8.0	0.12, 0.18, 1.1, 2.2	L, K, x-rays 1.7	Lu- $\alpha$ -3n Ta-d-z-7a
Ta <sup>177</sup>	B	K, e <sup>-</sup>	2.66d	0.1	L, K, x-rays	Lu- $\alpha$ -2n Ta-d-z-6a Hf-d-n, 2n, 3n
Ta <sup>179</sup>	B	K, e <sup>-</sup> or $\beta^-$	16d	1.1		Lu- $\alpha$ -n Hf-d-n, 2n, 3n
Re <sup>182</sup>	B	K, e <sup>-</sup> , $\gamma$	64h	0.11, 0.27 0.6	L, K, x-rays 0.22, 1.5	Ta- $\alpha$ -3n W-p-n
Re <sup>183</sup>	or 4 C	K, e <sup>-</sup> , $\gamma$	~ 80d	0.1	L, K, x-rays 1.0	Ta- $\alpha$ -2n W-p-n
Re <sup>184</sup>	or 3 C	K, $\gamma$	13h		K, x-rays 1.6	Ta- $\alpha$ -n W-p-n

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