^{146}Pr

^{146}Pr was identified in 1953 by Caretto and Katcoff from Brookhaven National Laboratory in the paper entitled "Short-lived cerium isotopes from uranium fission" (1953Ca10). ^{146}Pr was produced from irradiation of uranyl nitrate and decay curves were measured with an end-window Geiger tube. "The half-life of Pr^{146} was found to be 24.4±0.5 minutes as determined from twelve decay curves, each followed for four to nine half-lives." Caretto and Katcoff did not consider their measurement a discovery quoting two classified unpublished reports by Schuman (CN-2799 and CN-2929) and a paper by H. Götte (1946Go08) who measured a half-life of 25 min but did not make a mass assignment.

Adapted from reference (2012Ma48)

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