# $^{151}$Pr

Graefenstedt et al. published their observation of $^{151}$Pr in the 1990 paper titled "Beta decay energies and nuclear masses of $^{148}$Ba, $^{148}$La, and $^{151}$Pr" (1990Gr10). $^{151}$Pr was produced in thermal fission of $^{239}$Pu at the Institute Laue-Langevin in Grenoble, France, and identified with the mass separator LOHENGRIN. "For $^{151}$Pr, the $\beta$-spectra coincident with 9 different $\gamma$-transitions could be evaluated. From the endpoint energies given in [the table], a $\beta$-decay energy $Q_\beta$($^{151}$Pr)=4170$\pm$75 keV is obtained." The authors did not consider their observation a discovery because of previous work published in a conference proceeding (1978PiZQ). Less than three month later the half-life was reported independently (1990An31).

Adapted from reference (2012Ma48)


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