^{150}Tb

"Tb^{150}: A new terbium isotope" was published in 1959 by Toth et al. documenting their observation of ^{150}Tb (1959To29). The Uppsala synchrocyclotron was used to bombard natural gadolinium targets with 60 MeV protons to produce ^{150}Tb. Decay curves and γ-ray spectra were measured following mass and chemical separation. "Four decay curves were obtained counting the mass 150 samples 'A' and 'B' in a flow-type proportional counter and in a single channel scintillation spectrometer. The decay curves when resolved, yielded the same half-lives, i.e., 3.1$\pm$0.2 hr (Tb^{150}), 17.5$\pm$0.5 hr (Tb^{151}) as well as a longer half-life that was found to be a general background present in all the masses."

Adapted from reference (2013Ma01)

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