^{151}Dy

Toth and Rasmussen reported the discovery of ^{151}Dy in the 1958 paper "Studies of rare earth alpha emitters" (1958To27). Praseodymium was bombarded with a beam of ^{14}N from the Berkeley 60-in. cyclotron. Decay curves of the subsequent activities were measured. "The 19-min and 7-min dysprosium alpha emitters, mentioned at the beginning of this paper, have not been given definite mass assignments. However, because of the evidence for the existence of a new isotope, Dy^{149}, and because the 2.5-hr dysprosium alpha emitter has been shown to be Dy^{152}, it would be logical to assume that the 7-min and 19-min nuclides are Dy^{150} and Dy^{151}. Also, if alpha-energy systematics hold in the rare earth region, then the 7-min isotope with an alpha energy of 4.2 Mev must be Dy^{150}, and the 19-min isotope with a 4.06-Mev alpha energy must be Dy^{151}." Previously, Rasmussen et al. had assigned the half-life of 2.3(2) h to a dysprosium isotope with $149 \leq A \leq 153$ (1953Ra02).

The assignment was changed from the original compilation (2013Fr10) which credited a later paper by Toth and Rasmussen (1959To27) with the discovery of ^{151}Dy.

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