

## **<sup>184</sup>Pb**

In the 1980 paper “New isotope <sup>184</sup>Pb” Dufour et al. reported the discovery of <sup>184</sup>Pb ([1980Du02](#)). A 280 MeV <sup>40</sup>Ca beam from the Orsay ALICE accelerator bombarded enriched samarium targets. Recoil products were stopped in a gas and guided onto a solid state detector with an electrostatic field. “[The 6.62 MeV]  $\alpha$  line can be assigned to the unknown isotope <sup>184</sup>Pb, produced by the reactions (<sup>40</sup>Ca,4n) in <sup>148</sup>Sm and (<sup>40</sup>Ca,3n) in <sup>147</sup>Sm. A total number of 40  $\alpha$ -decays have been observed, and the corresponding  $\alpha$ -energy is  $E_\alpha = 6618 \pm 10$  keV.” The authors acknowledge a preprint of an independent observation of <sup>184</sup>Pb which was submitted less than a month later ([1980Sc09](#)).

Adapted from reference ([2013Fr04](#))

[1980Du02](#) J. P. Dufour, A. Fleury, F. Hubert, Y. Llabador *et al.*, *Z. Phys. A* **294**, 107 (1980).

[1980Sc09](#) U. J. Schrewe, P. Tidemand-Petersson, G. M. Gowdy, R. Kirchner *et al.*, *Phys. Lett. B* **91**, 46 (1980).

[2013Fr04](#) C. Fry and M. Thoennessen, *At. Data Nucl. Data Tables* **99**, 365 (2013).

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:[10.11578/frib/2279152](https://doi.org/10.11578/frib/2279152)”