^{215}Pb

Pfützner et al. observed ^{215}Pb as described in the 1998 publication "New isotopes and isomers produced by the fragmentation of ^{238}U at 1000 MeV/nucleon" (1998Pf02). A 1 GeV/nucleon ^{238}U beam from the SIS facility at GSI bombarded a beryllium target and projectile fragments were identified with the fragment separator FRS in the standard achromatic mode. The observation of ^{215}Pb was not considered a discovery quoting a paper by Van Duppen et al.:"A complementary technique is the combination of high-energy proton-induced spallation of thick heavy targets with on-line isotope separation (ISOL), with which the isotopes ^{215}Pb and ^{217}Bi were recently observed (1998Va13)." However, Van Duppen et al. did not actually observe ^{215}Pb stating: "In conclusion, we have presented a new method that allows detailed decay-spectroscopy studies of the neutron-rich 'east of ^{208}Pb' using the pulsed release from the ISOLDE targets... It has been successfully applied in a recent experiment where two new isotopes (^{215}Pb and ^{217}Bi) were identified ..." and referring to "K. Rykaczewski et al., to be published." This does not constitute the discovery of ^{215}Pb, thus the credit is given to Pfützner et al. because ^{215}Pb is cleanly identified in the mass-to-charge spectra.

Adapted from reference (2013Fr04)

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