

²¹⁴Pa

The discovery of ²¹⁴Pa was announced by Ninov et al. in the 1995 paper “Identification of the neutron-deficient isotopes ^{213,214}Pa” (1995Ni05). The UNILAC accelerator of GSI, Darmstadt delivered a ⁵¹V beam onto ¹⁷⁰Er targets. Evaporation residues were separated in-flight and measured with a position sensitive PIPS detector. “From the time differences between implantation of the evaporation residues and the subsequent α -decays a half-life of $T_{1/2}=(5.3^{+4.0}_{-1.6})$ ms was measured for ²¹³Pa, while a value of $T_{1/2}=(17\pm 3)$ ms was obtained for ²¹⁴Pa.”

Adapted from reference (2013Fr03)

1995Ni05 V. Ninov, F. P. Hessberger, S. Hofmann, H. Folger *et al.*, *Z. Phys. A* **351**, 125 (1995).

2013Fr03 C. Fry and M. Thoennessen, *At. Data Nucl. Data Tables* **99**, 345 (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)”