

# IDENTIFICATION OF A PROTON-EMITTING ISOMER IN $^{151}\text{Lu}$

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An isomer of  $^{151}\text{Lu}$  was identified by its direct proton radioactivity. It was produced by bombardment of  $^{96}\text{Ru}$  with 266-MeV  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  from the Holifield Radioactive-Ion Beam Facility, mass separated with a recoil separator and implanted in a double-sided silicon strip detector, which provided signals to correlate each proton decay with a particular implant. The spectra providing identification of the new isomer are shown in the figure.

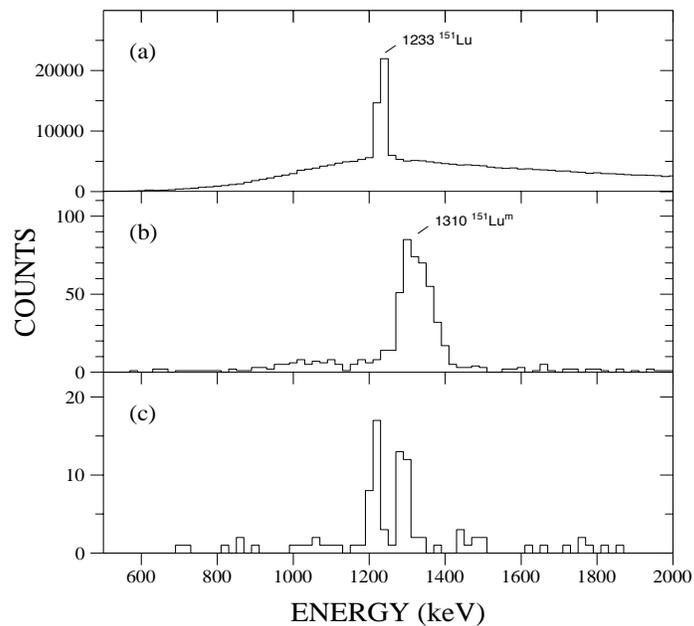


Fig. 1: Charged particle spectra at mass 151 with various time constraints: (a) decays occurring within 400 ms of the implant, (b) decays occurring within 50  $\mu\text{s}$  of an implant, and (c) decays occurring between 50 and 250  $\mu\text{s}$  after an implant. Part (c) clearly shows two proton peaks arising from decay of the  $^{151}\text{Lu}$  ground state and the newly discovered  $^{151}\text{Lu}$  isomer.

The proton energy and half-life of  $^{151}\text{Lu}^m$  were measured to be 1310(15) keV and 16(1)  $\mu\text{s}$ , respectively. The half-life of the previously known  $h_{11/2}$  ground state was observed to be 80(2) ms, in agreement with the previously adopted value of 88(10) ms. Comparison of the half-life of  $^{151}\text{Lu}^m$  with WKB barrier-penetration calculations leads to the conclusion that the

isomer is a  $d_{3/2}$  proton state. A two-potential approach predicts a half-life of 5.5(20)  $\mu\text{s}$  which yields an experimental spectroscopic factor of 0.34(13).

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