^{132}Cd

^{132}Cd was first discovered in 2000 by Hannawald as reported in the article "Selective Laser Ionization of very neutron-rich cadmium isotopes: Decay properties of ^{131}Cd and ^{132}Cd" (2000Ha55). A uranium-carbide/graphite target was bombarded by 1 GeV protons at CERN. ^{132}Cd was separated and identified using a resonance-ionization laser ion-source at ISOLDE. "For the new N = 83 isotope ^{131}Cd a half-life of $T_{1/2}$ = (68±3) ms has been obtained, which is unanticipatedly short when compared to current model predictions... A somewhat similar picture arises for the new N = 84 isotope ^{132}Cd, where the experimental half-life of $T_{1/2}$ = (97±10) ms is again considerably shorter than the predicted $T_{1/2}$(GT)=633 ms..."

Adapted from reference (2010Am04)

2000Ha55 M. Hannawald, K. L. Kratz, B. Pfeiffer, W. B. Walters *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **62**, 054301 (2000).

2010Am04 S. Amos and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **96**, 855 (2010).

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