^{113}Sb

The observation of ^{113}Sb was reported in the 1958 article "New samarium isotopes," by Selinov et al. (1959Se60). Enriched ^{112}Sn targets were bombarded with 10 MeV deuterons from the Moscow 120-centimeter phasotron producing ^{113}Sb in the (d,n) reaction. Decay curves as well as β- and γ-ray spectra were measured following chemical separation. In the translation antimony was apparently translated as samarium: "The new samarium isotopes may be formed as a result of (d,n) reactions or (d,2n) reactions; however, it is more probable that these isotopes result from the reaction Sn^{112}(d,n)Sb^{113} or Sn^{114}(d,n)Sb^{115}." The reported half-life was 7.0(5) min for ^{113}Sb. The title of the paper was incorrectly translated. The correct translation "New antimony isotopes" was published two years later (1958Se59).

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

1958Se59 I. P. Selinov, Y. A. Grits, D. E. Khulelidze, E. E. Baroni *et al.*, J. Nuclear Energy A/B **5**, 660 (1958).

1959Se60 I. P. Selinov, Iu. A. Grits, D. E. Khulelidze, E. E. Baroni *et al.*, Soviet J. At. Energy **5**, 1605 (1958).

2013Ka01 J. Kathawa, C. Fry, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 22 (2013).

Please cite this abstract as: "FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:10.11578/frib/2279152"