^{133}Sb

Strom et al. reported the discovery of ^{133}Sb in the 1966 paper "Nuclear-charge distribution of fission-product chains of mass numbers 131-133" (1966St25). ^{133}Sb was produced in thermal-neutron induced fission of ^{235}U at the Stanford 10-kW reactor. Decay curves were measured following chemical separation "For ^{133}Sb, the decay curve given by [the figure] indicates that the yield of ∼55-sec tin precursor must be low. No contribution from precursors is evident. The half-life obtained was found to be 2.67±0.33 min." Previously, half-lives of 4.1 min (1953Pa25) and 4.2 min (1951Co27) were only reported in internal reports.

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

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