

¹³³Pr

¹³³Pr was discovered by Abdurazakov et al. in the 1970 paper “New isotopes ¹³³Pr, ¹³⁴Nd, and ¹³⁵Nd; decay schemes of ¹³⁴Pr and ¹³⁵Pr” (1970Ab07). Spallation reactions were induced by 660 MeV protons irradiating a gadolinium target at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Reactions in Dubna, Russia. The reaction products were then chemically separated and identified by the measured γ -ray spectra. “Thus, the arguments presented above permit us to infer that the observed new 7 ± 3 min activity belongs to ¹³³Pr, a previously unknown isotope whose decay leads to the emission of 133 keV γ rays.”

Adapted from reference (2012Ma48)

1970Ab07 A. A. Abdurazakov, R. Arlt, R. Babadzhyanov, G. Baier *et al.*, Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR, Phys. Ser. **34**, 706 (1971).

2012Ma48 E. May and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 960 (2012).

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