^{137}Pr

"Discovery of Pr^{137}" was published in 1958 by Dahlstrom et al. from the Radiation Laboratory of McGill University documenting their observation of ^{137}Pr (1958Da14). Cerium oxide targets were irradiated with 20- to 40-MeV protons. Decay curves were measured with an end-on Geiger-Müller tube after chemical and mass separation in a Nier type spectrograph. "In the course of a general study of neutron-deficient isotopes of praseodymium formed under proton bombardment of cerium oxide, the extracted Pr portion of a target exposed at 40 Mev clearly showed Pr^{137} in a mass spectrograph. Thus separated, this isotope repeatedly showed an easily measurable half-life of 1.5 hours." Previously determined limits of $<$4 min or $>$1 y (1954Ha68) were incorrect. The same group simultaneously submitted another paper with a different first author confirming the results (1958Da13). It was published in the same volume of the Canadian Journal of Physics immediately following the paper by Dahlstrom et al.

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