

## $^{13}\text{C}$

$^{13}\text{C}$  was first observed in 1929 by King from the Mount Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institute of Washington and Birge from the Physical Laboratory of the University of California in “An Isotope of Carbon, Mass 13” ([1929Ki01](#)). The isotope was identified in the Swan spectrum of carbon in a vacuum electric furnace. “Although with the present available data the fact may have no significance, it is interesting to note that this small discrepancy may be canceled by assuming 12.0000 and 13.0026 for the two masses... The present evidence seems however fully sufficient to establish the existence of an isotope of carbon, of mass 13.” It should be noted that the same article was simultaneously submitted to Nature, where it appeared 12 days later ([1929Ki02](#)).

Adapted from reference ([2012Th01](#))

[1929Ki01](#) A. S. King and R. T. Birge, Phys. Rev. **34**, 376 (1929).

[1929Ki02](#) A. S. King and R. T. Birge, Nature **124**, 127 (1929).

[2012Th01](#) M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 43 (2012).

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:[10.11578/frib/2279152](https://doi.org/10.11578/frib/2279152)”