^{136}Pm

The 1982 paper "New neutron deficient isotopes with mass numbers A=136 and 145" by Alkhazov et al. from the Leningrad Nuclear Physics Institute described the observation of ^{136}Pm (1982Al07). Tungsten and tantalum targets were bombarded with 1 GeV protons and ^{136}Pr was produced in spallation reactions. Charged particles, X-rays, and γ-rays were measured at the end of a magnetic mass separator. "The decays of a new 114.5 keV gamma-line ($T_{1/2}$=42$\pm$4 s) and 373.5 keV in a daughter isotope ^{136}Pm are also seen in this figure." In the figure a half-life of 107 s is noted for the decay of ^{136}Pm. Alkhazov et al. did not consider their work as a discovery referring to the Nuclear Data compilation (1979Pe02), which, however, was based on a private communication.

Adapted from reference (2012Ma48)

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