^{213}Pb

The discovery of ^{213}Pb was reported in 1964 by Butement et al. in "A new isotope of lead: ^{213}Pb" (1964Bu05). A thorium target was bombarded with 370 MeV protons from the Liverpool cyclotron and ^{221}Rn was produced in spallation reactions. The subsequent decay products were chemically separated and the resulting activity measured. "The half life resolved from the growth in this experiment was 9.7 min, and its genetic relationship with the 48 min decay shows that the 9.7 min half-life must be that of ^{213}Pb. The mean of three experiments gave a value of 10.2±0.3 min for the half-life of ^{213}Pb."

Adapted from reference (2013Fr04)

1964Bu05 F. D. S. Butement, V. J. Robinson, and S. M. Qaim, J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem. **26**, 491 (1964).

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