^{25}Al

Churchill et al. from the Research Laboratory of the Associated Electrical Industries in Aldermaston, UK, reported the discovery of ^{25}Al in the 1953 paper "Half-value periods for the decay of aluminium-26, aluminium-25 and nitrogen-13" (1953Ch34). Enriched ^{24}Mg targets were bombarded with 418 keV protons and ^{25}Al was formed by resonant proton capture. Positron activities were measured with a Geiger-Müller tube. "The half-value periods were calculated from these results using the rigorous treatment given by Peierls and were as follows: aluminium-26, 6.68±0.11 sec.; aluminium-25, 7.62±0.13 sec.; and nitrogen-13, 602.9±1.9 sec." A previously measured half-life of 7.3 s was only published in a meeting abstract (1948Br21).

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)

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