^{28}Al

Curie and Joliot from the Institut du Radium de Paris discovered ^{28}Al in 1934 in "I. Production articicielle d'éléments radioactifs II. Preuve chimique de la transmutation des éléments" (1934Cu02). Magnesium samples were irradiated by polonium α-particles, and their electron and positron activities were measured as a function of time. "Le radioélément émetteur de rayons β créé dans le magnésium irradié est probablement un noyau $^{28}_{13}$Al, formé à partir de $^{25}_{12}$Mg par capture de la particule α et émission d'un proton. Les électrons négatifs étant plus nombreux que les positifs, il est probable que la période de 2 mn 15 s observée correspond a ce radioélément." [The β-emitter produced in the irradiation of magnesium is probably the nucleus $^{28}_{12}$Al formed by α capture on $^{25}_{12}$Mg and the emission of a proton. Because there are more negative electrons than positive, it is probable that the observed 2 min 15 s half-life corresponds to this radio-element.]

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)

1934Cu02 I. Curie and F. Joliot, J. Phys. Radium **5**, 153 (1934).
2012Th10 M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 933 (2012).

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