^{31}S

King and Elliott from Purdue University identified ^{31}S in "Short-lived radioactivities of $_{14}$Si^{27}, $_{16}$S^{31}, and $_{18}$A^{35}" in 1940 (1940Ki12). Magnesium targets were bombarded with 16 MeV α particles and the resulting activities were measured with a multiple Geiger counter circuit. "In an attempt to extend the well-known series of radioactive elements characterized by the formula Z − N = 1, the following new reactions have been observed:... Reaction: $_{14}$Si^{28}(α,n)$_{16}$S^{31}; Half-life: 3.18 s."

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)

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