

## <sup>35</sup>S

Andersen discovered <sup>35</sup>S in 1936 at the Physikalisches Institut der Universität Aarhus, Denmark, as described in “Ein radioaktives Isotop des Schwefels” ([1936An01](#)). Carbon tetrachloride was irradiated with neutrons from a radium emanation (<sup>222</sup>Rn) – beryllium source. The resulting activity was measured following chemical separation. “Diese drei Proben waren alle aktiv und ergaben die gleiche Halbwertszeit von 80 Tagen mit einer geschätzten Unsicherheit von ±10 Tagen. Es wurde nur eine Halbwertszeit beobachtet. Wie oben erwähnt, darf man vermuten, dass dies dem Isotop <sup>16</sup>S<sup>35</sup> eigen ist.” [These three probes were all active and had the same half-life of 80 days with an estimated uncertainty of ±10 days. Only one half-life was observed. As mentioned above, one can assume it corresponds to the half-life of the isotope <sup>16</sup>S<sup>35</sup>.]

Adapted from reference ([2012Th10](#))

[1936An01](#) E. B. Andersen, Z. Phys. Chem. , Abt. B **32**, 237 (1936).

[2012Th10](#) M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 933 (2012).

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