^{56}Mn

In 1934, Amaldi et al. discovered ^{56}Mn which was announced in "Radioactivity Produced by Neutron Bombardment V" (1934Am02). Neutrons from beryllium powder mixed with emanation (radon) irradiated manganese targets at the Istituto Fisico della R. Università in Rome, Italy. The β-ray activity was measured with a Geiger-Müller counter. "For manganese, besides the period of 4 minutes, another of about 150 minutes was observed, the active substance of which cannot be separated from manganese and is probably Mn^{56}, which also is obtained from iron and cobalt."

Adapted from reference (2012Ga06)

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