^{55}Fe

Livingood and Seaborg observed ^{55}Fe in 1939 described in the paper "Long-Lived Radioactive Fe^{55}" (1939Li17). Iron samples bombarded with deuterons from the Berkeley cyclotron described in a previous publication (1938Li06) were measured for a period of 22 months. "These facts assure us that Fe^{55} has been formed through Fe54(d,p)Fe^{55} with the activity probably leading to stable Mn^{55} either by positron emission or by K-electron capture." The counting time was not sufficient to extract a reliable half-life measurement and only a lower limit of one year was determined.

Adapted from reference (2010Sc18)

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