^{119}Sb

^{119}Sb was discovered by Coleman and Pool from the Mendenhall Laboratory at Ohio State University in 1947 as reported in "X-Ray emitting isotopes of radioactive Sb and Sn" (1947Co04). Tin and indium were bombarded with 10 MeV deuterons forming ^{119}Sb. Characteristic x-rays were photographed with a pair of Cauchois cameras following chemical separation. "Three new x-ray emitting activities in Sb with half-lives of 2.8 hours, 5.1 hours and 39 hours have been found by the use of the curved crystal camera in conjunction with the x-ray decay curves. The assignments are ^{117}Sb, ^{118}Sb, and ^{119}Sb respectively."

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

1947Co04 K. D. Coleman and M. L. Pool, Phys. Rev. **72**, 1070 (1947).

2013Ka01 J. Kathawa, C. Fry, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 22 (2013).

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