^{124}Sb

Livingood and Seaborg from the University of California at Berkeley reported the discovery of ^{124}Sb in the 1939 article "Radioactive antimony from I+n and Sn+D" (1939Li05). Sodium iodide was irradiated with fast neutrons produced by bombarding lithium with 8 MeV deuterons. The subsequent antimony activities were followed for 140 days after chemical separations. "Since there is but one stable form of iodine the reaction must be $I^{127}(n,\alpha)Sb^{124}$... The present experiment shows conclusively that the 60-day period is associated with Sb^{124} and makes it practically certain that the 2.5-day period belongs to Sb^{122}." This half-life had previously been measured without a mass assignment (1937Li03).

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

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