^{121}I

The discovery of ^{121}I was reported by Marquez and Perlman in the 1950 article "Neutron deficient isotopes of iodine" (1950Ma29). Antimony targets were irradiated with 45−360 MeV α particles from the Berkeley 174-in. cyclotron. Electrons, X-rays, and γ-rays were measured following chemical separation. "1.8-HR. I^{121}: An activity with 1.8-hr. half-life with a 1.2-Mev positron and conversion electrons of 185 kev appeared in irradiation of antimony with 60-, 100-, and 360-Mev helium ions. Its decay is followed by the appearance of 17-day Te^{121} in approximately the proper yield for a parent-daughter relationship..."

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

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