^{122}I

The discovery of ^{122}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. "4-MIN I^{122}: ...More rapid chemistry showed a 4-min. iodine activity, and a single yield determination at 45 MeV showed it to be in the expected range as indicated in [the figure]... The assignment of this activity to I^{122} is also based on the fact that it was the only new activity beyond I^{123}, I^{124}, I^{125}, and I^{126} to appear at 45 Mev."

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

1950Ma29 L. Marquez and I. Perlman, Phys. Rev. **78**, 189 (1950).

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