^{126}I

In 1938, Livingood and Seaborg from the University of California at Berkeley published the first identification of ^{126}I in "Radioactive iodine isotopes" (1938Li11). Iodine was irradiated with fast neutrons produced by bombarding lithium with deuterons. The resulting activities were measured following chemical separation. "We have irradiated iodine with the fast neutrons from a lithium plus deuterons source and confirm the 13-day period reported for the same bombardment by Tape and Cork, who surmised it to be due to I^{126}. We have chemically identified this activity as an iodine isotope, so that the assignment to I^{126} appears to be definite." The work by Tape and Cork mentioned in the quote was only published in a conference abstract (1938Ta01).

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

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