

^{128}I

In 1934, Fermi et al. reported the first observation of ^{128}I at the Physical Laboratory of the University of Rome in the paper “Artificial radioactivity produced by neutron bombardment” (1934Fe01). A neutron source of beryllium powder and radon was used to irradiate iodine and ammonium iodide. Activities were then followed with Geiger-Müller counters. “53—Iodine—: We irradiated both the element and ammonium iodide. Both showed a strong activity, decaying with a period of 30 minutes.” In a table the half-life was assigned to ^{128}I .

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

- 1934Fe01 E. Fermi, E. Amaldi, O. D’Agostino, F. Rasetti, and E. Segre, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) **146**, 483 (1934).
2013Ka01 J. Kathawa, C. Fry, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **99**, 22 (2013).

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