^{198}Ir

Szalay and Uray reported the discovery of ^{198}Ir at the Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Debrecen in the 1973 paper "Evidence for the existence of ^{198}Ir" (1973Sz03). Natural platinum and ^{198}Pt enriched targets were irradiated with 14 MeV neutrons. ^{198}Ir was identified by comparing decay curves and γ-ray spectra from the two targets. "At about 10 sec neutron activation period a peak with half-life of 8$\pm$3 sec appeared in the γ-ray spectrum of the activated enriched Pt target at 407.76$\pm$0.22 keV... The measured data do not enable to decide, whether this half-life belongs to the ground state or to a metastable state of ^{198}Ir, or it is a mixture of two comparable ones. Additional information can be drawn nevertheless from the systematics of neighbouring nuclei, which indicate that this half-life belongs to the ground state of ^{198}Ir." Previously, Butement and Poe had incorrectly assigned the 50 s half-life of ^{196}Ir to ^{198}Ir (1954Bu02).

Adapted from reference (2012Ro36)

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