^{189}Pt

The discovery of ^{189}Pt was reported in "Radiochemical Study of Neutron-Deficient Chains in the Noble Metal Region" by Smith and Hollander in 1955 (1955Sm42). A set of stacked iridium and aluminum foils were bombarded with 32-MeV protons from the Berkeley proton linear accelerator. Decay curves of the chemical separated reaction products were recorded with a Geiger counter. "An ∼12-hour activity in platinum was first observed in 1950 by Thompson and Rasmussen from 50-Mev proton bombardments of iridium, but a mass assignment was not made at that time. With the aid of J.O. Rasmussen, this activity has now been assigned to Pt^{189} by means of proton excitation function experiments in which its yield from iridium is compared with that of 3.0-day Pt^{191} produced from the (p,3n) reaction on Ir^{193}." The reference mentioned in the quote was unpublished (1950Th55).

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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