^{199}Pt

McMillan et al. observed ^{199}Pt at the University of California at Berkeley in the 1937 article "Neutron-Induced Radioactivity of the Noble Metals" (1937Mc04). Slow neutrons irradiated platinum targets which were subsequently chemical separated and their activity was measured. "Reference to the isotope chart show that one would expect Pt^{199} to form unstable Au^{199}. We made successive separations of gold from activated platinum to find which platinum period is its parent, and found that it does not come from the 18-hr. period, but most probably does come from the 31-min. period." Two activities of 50 min (1935Am01) and 36 min (1935Mc07) had previously been reported for platinum without mass assignment. Also, a half-life of 49 min had been assigned to ^{193}Pt (1936Co02).

Adapted from reference (2011Am01)

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