

## <sup>19</sup>O

In 1936, Nahmias and Walen identified <sup>19</sup>O for the first time in “Sur quelques radioéléments artificiels” (1936Na01). Neutrons from a Rn-Be source irradiated a LiF sample. Although not explicitly mentioned, the experiment most probably was performed in Paris. Activities of 8.4(1) s and 31(1) s were observed which could originate from the following three reactions: (1) <sup>19</sup>F + n → <sup>20</sup>F, (2) <sup>19</sup>F + n → <sup>19</sup>O + <sup>1</sup>H, and (3) <sup>19</sup>F + n → <sup>16</sup>N + <sup>4</sup>He. “La période de 31 secondes serait alors due à la réaction (2) qui est certainement moins fréquente que (3).” [The period of 31 seconds would be due to reaction (2) which is certainly less common than (3)]. The shorter activity had previously been assigned to <sup>20</sup>F produced in reaction (1) by Crane et al. (1935Cr01).

Adapted from reference (2012Th01)

1935Cr01 H. R. Crane, L. A. Delsasso, W. A. Fowler, and C. C. Lauritsen, Phys. Rev. **47**, 971 (1935).

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