^{18}F

DuBridge et al. from the University of Rochester described the observation of ^{18}F in 1937 in "Proton Induced Radioactivity in Oxygen" (1937Du01). Protons up to 3.8 MeV impinged on quartz and other solid oxide targets and the resulting activities were measured following chemical separation. "The second period of 107±4 min. is shown by chemical separation to be due also to an isotope of fluorine and is close to the 112 min. period found by Snell for ^{18}F. This period must be attributed to the reaction $O^{18} + H^{1} \rightarrow F^{18} + n^{1}$, $F^{18} \rightarrow O^{18} + e^{+}$." The publication by Snell mentioned in the quote refers to a conference abstract (1937Sn03). Less than three months later, Pool, Cork, and Thornton reported a 108 min half-life for ^{18}F observed by neutron irradiations of fluorine (1937Po04).

Adapted from reference (2012Th01)

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