

¹⁰¹Mo

The discovery of ¹⁰¹Mo is credited to the 1941 paper “Untersuchung über das ‘19-Minuten’-Isotop von Molybdän und das daraus entstehende Isotop von Element 43” by Maurer and Ramm from the Max Planck Institut at Berlin-Dahlem, Germany (1941Ma03). Slow neutrons from the bombardment of beryllium with deuterons were used to activate molybdenum targets. The resulting activities were measured following chemical separation. “Auf Grund der von uns gemessenen fast gleichen Halbwertszeiten von 14,6 Minuten für Molybdän und 14,0 Minuten für Element 43, lassen sich obige Widersprüche als nur scheinbare jedoch leicht aufklären.” [Based on our measurements of almost identical half-lives of 14.6 min for molybdenum and 14.0 for element 43, the above mentioned apparent contradiction can easily be resolved.] Hahn and Strassmann simultaneously submitted two papers reporting the same half-life for ¹⁰¹Tc (1941Ha07, 1941Ha16) giving Maurer and Ramm credit for the solution to the puzzle of the equal half-lives of ¹⁰¹Mo and ¹⁰¹Tc.

Adapted from reference (2012Pa21)

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- 1941Ma03 W. Maurer and W. Ramm, *Naturwissenschaften* **29**, 368 (1941).
- 2012Pa21 A. M. Parker and M. Thoennessen, *At. Data Nucl. Data Tables* **98**, 812 (2012).

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