^{111}Mo

Bernas et al. discovered ^{111}Mo in 1994 at GSI, Germany, as reported in "Projectile fission at relativistic velocities: A novel and powerful source of neutron-rich isotopes well suited for in-flight isotopic separation" (1994Be24). The isotopes were produced using projectile fission of ^{238}U at 750 MeV/nucleon on a lead target. "Forward emitted fragments from ^{80}Zn up to ^{155}Ce were analyzed with the Fragment Separator (FRS) and unambiguously identified by their energy-loss and time-of-flight." The experiment yielded 135 individual counts of ^{111}Mo.

Adapted from reference (2012Pa21)

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