^{84}Mo

The 1991 article "The observation of ^{84}Mo" by Gelletly et al. described the discovery of ^{84}Mo (1991Ge01). An enriched ^{28}Si target was bombarded with a 195 MeV ^{58}Ni beam at the Daresbury Nuclear Structure Facility and ^{84}Mo was formed in the fusion-evaporation reaction ^{28}Si(^{58}Ni,2n). The reaction products were separated with the Daresbury Recoil Separator and identified by measuring γ-rays with 20 Compton suppressed Ge detectors. "A 443.8±0.3 keV gamma ray was observed from ^{84}Mo which is interpreted as the $2^+ - 0^+$ transition in this nucleus."

Adapted from reference (2012Pa21)

1991Ge01 W. Gelletly, M. A. Bentley, H. G. Price, J. Simpson *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **253**, 287 (1991).

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