^{86}Mo

"Systematic behavior of the neutron-deficient molybdenum nuclei" was published in 1991 by Gross et al. documenting the observation of ^{86}Mo (1991Gr18). ^{86}Mo was formed in the fusion-evaporation reactions ^{40}Ca(^{50}Cr,p2n) and ^{58}Ni(^{32}S,2p2n) at beam energies of 170 and 110 MeV, respectively. Reaction products were separated with the Daresbury Recoil Separator and identified with the POLYTESSA array. "Despite the contamination of the 568-keV ^{86}Mo transition by the 566-keV γ ray from ^{86}Zr, unambiguous identification of two transitions in ^{86}Mo were possible."

Adapted from reference (2012Pa21)

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