^{88}Mo

In "Decay scheme studies of short-lived isotopes of 69 $\leqq$ A $\leqq$ 88 produced by heavy-ion bombardment," published in 1971, Doron and Blann described the first observation of ^{88}Mo (1971Do01). Enriched ^{58}Ni and cobalt targets were bombarded with 85 to 100 MeV ^{32}S beams at the University of Rochester MP Tandem Van de Graaff accelerator. ^{88}Mo was identified by measuring half-lives, excitation functions and γ-rays. "Three γ-rays decaying with a half-life of 8.2(5) min were observed in spectra obtained by the irradiation of ^{59}Co and ^{58}Ni with a ^{32}S beam. These γ-rays are listed in [a table]. The shape of the excitation function for this activity as obtained from the ^{59}Co + ^{32}S bombardments, is in excellent agreement with the theoretical predictions for the formation of ^{88}Mo as may be seen by comparing [the figures]." A previously reported 27.3(14) min half-life was incorrect (1963Bu06).

Adapted from reference (2012Pa21)

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