^{103}Tc

^{103}Tc was identified at the Comisión Nacional de la Energia Atómica in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1957 by Flegenheimer and Geithoff in the paper "Über die Bestimmung des 18-and 4.5-min-Technetiums und ein neues kurzlebiges Tc-Isotop (103)" (1957Fl14). ^{104}Ru was irradiated with fast neutrons and the β-decay curve was measured. "Die β-Abfallskurve zeigt nach Subtraktion des durch n,γ gebildeten ^{105}Ru außer der 18-min-Periode noch einen kurzlebigen Körper von etwa 1,2 min Halbwertszeit. Dieses Nuklid war bisher unbekannt. Es handelt sich wahrscheinlich um das ^{103}Tc, das durch den Prozeß ^{104}Ru(n,np)^{103}Tc entstanden ist." [The β-decay curve exhibits - after the subtraction of the 18-min period of ^{108}Ru produced in the n,γ reaction - a short-lived isotope with a half-life of about 1.2 min. This nuclide was previously unknown. It corresponds likely to ^{103}Tc, which was produced in the process ^{104}Ru(n,np)^{103}Tc.]

Adapted from reference (2012Ny02)

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Please cite this abstract as: "FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:10.11578/frib/2279152"