^{104}Tc

In the 1956 paper "Neue Spalttechnetium-Isotope (Tc-104)", Flegenheimer and Seelmann-Eggebert from the Laboratorios de Radioquímica de la Comisión Nacional de la Energia Atómica in Buenos Aires, Argentina, correctly identified ^{104}Tc (1956Fl25). ^{104}Tc was produced by fast neutron irradiation of ruthenium and uranium fission induced by 28 MeV deuterons. Beta- and γ-ray spectra were recorded. "Diese Tatsachen schließen alle Massenzahlen mit Ausnahme von 104 für das 18 min-Tc aus." [These facts rule out all mass numbers with the exception of 104 for the 18 min technetium half-life.]

Adapted from reference (2012Ny02)

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