^{96}Tc

The discovery of ^{96}Tc is credited to Edwards and Pool from Ohio State University, for their 1947 paper "Radioactive Isotopes of Mo and Tc" (1947Ed01). Deuterons bombarded molybdenum targets and the isotopes were identified by β-decay curves, γ-ray spectra and X-ray photographs following chemical separation: "The decay characteristics from Mo+p, Mo+d (Tc fraction), and Cb+α (Tc fraction) all show half-lives of nearly 4.3 days. This 4.3 day activity can thus be definitely assigned to Tc^{96}."

Adapted from reference (2012Ny02)

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