^{101}Rh

Lindner and Perlman discovered ^{101}Rh in 1948 in "Neutron-deficient isotopes of rhodium and palladium" (1948Li03). A 200 MeV deuteron beam from the Berkeley 184-inch cyclotron bombarded an antimony target. Beta-decay curves as well as X- and γ-ray spectra were measured following chemical separation. "4.3-day Rh^{101}.– Rhodium removed from palladium contained only the 4.3-day Rh^{101} after the 19.4-hr. Rh^{100} had decayed." This half-life corresponds to an isomeric state and the internal transition γ-ray of 157.32(3) keV populating the ground state was measured by Evans et al. seventeen years later (1965Ev04). Also seventeen years later, Hisatake et al. reported a half-life of 3.0(4) y for the ground state (1965Hi07). Evidence for the existence of ^{101}Rh in nature (1936Sa02) was incorrect.

Adapted from reference (2012Pa21)

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