

## <sup>102</sup>Rh

In 1941, Minakawa from the Nuclear Research Laboratory of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN) in Tokyo, published the discovery of <sup>102</sup>Rh in “Long-lived activity of rhodium” (1941Mi02). A powdered metallic rhodium target was irradiated with fast neutrons produced in reactions with deuterons on lithium. The resulting activity was measured with a Lauritsen type electroscope and a thin-walled G-M counter after chemical separation. “A long-lived activity decaying with a period of  $210 \pm 6$  days was found. Chemical separation showed that the carrier of this activity is rhodium... From the above observations it can be concluded that the corresponding isotope of this long-lived activity is Rh<sup>102</sup>, produced from the abundant stable isotope Rh<sup>103</sup> by the reaction (n, 2n).”

Adapted from reference (2012Pa21)

1941Mi02 O. Minakawa, Phys. Rev. **60**, 689 (1941).

2012Pa21 A. M. Parker and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 812 (2012).

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