^{111}Rh

The first identification of ^{111}Rh was described by Franz and Herrmann in 1975 in "Identification of short-lived neutron-rich ruthenium and rhodium isotopes in fission" (1975Fr24). Thermal neutrons from the Mainz reactor irradiated ^{239}Pu and ^{249}Cf targets. Gamma-ray singles and coincidence spectra were recorded with two Ge(Li) detectors following chemical separation. "We observed the growth and decay of a 275.3 keV γ-ray peak which we attribute to the 11$\pm$1 sec ^{111}Rh daughter of ^{111}Ru."

Adapted from reference (2012Pa21)

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