^{98}Pd

"Formation and properties of neutron-deficient isotopes of rhodium and palladium" by Aten Jr and De Vries-Hamerling describes the identification of ^{98}Pd in 1955 (1955At34). Ruthenium targets were bombarded with 24 and 52 MeV α particles from the Amsterdam cyclotron. Beta- and γ-ray spectra were measured following chemical separation. "We have since found by means of milking experiments that the palladium-mother of the 9-minutes rhodium can also be obtained from ruthenium irradiated with 24 MeV helium ions, which rules out the mass number 96, as the latter can only be formed by an (α,4n) process. Therefore it seems likely that the 9-minutes period is due to ^{98}Rh and its 17-minutes mother to ^{98}Pd" Earlier, Aten Jr and De Vries-Hamerling had measured a 15(3) min half-life but could only assign it to either ^{96}Pd or ^{98}Pd (1953At27).

Adapted from reference (2013Ka01)

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