^{103}Ag

Haldar and Wiig reported the discovery of ^{103}Ag in their 1954 article "New Neutron-Deficient Isotope of Iron" (1954Ha72). Silver was bombarded with high-energy protons from the University of Rochester 130-inch synchrocyclotron. Following chemical separation, the radioactive decay was measured with an x-ray proportional counter. "... in view of the relatively short half-life of Ag^{104} and of the energy available in the transition from the ground state of Ag^{102} to that of Pd^{102}, Ag^{102} should have a short half-life. This suggested that our observed 1.1-hour Ag activity was due to Ag^{103}, a conclusion which was confirmed by extraction of the known 17-day Pd^{103} daughter." A half-life of 1.1 h had been previously been observed by Bendel et al., however, they assigned the decay to either ^{102}Ag or ^{104}Ag assuming it corresponded to the 73 m half-life of Enns (1939En02).

Adapted from reference (2010Sc10)

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