^{104}Ag

In "The New Isotopes Cd^{104} and Ag^{104}", Johnson reported the observation of ^{104}Ag in 1955 (1955Jo25). Protons were accelerated to 50 MeV by the McGill University 100 MeV synchrocyclotron and bombarded metallic silver. ^{104}Ag was studied following the decay of ^{104}Cd which was produced in the reaction ^{107}Ag(p,4n) with a 180-degree spectrograph, a lens spectrometer and a scintillation spectrometer. "Since conversion lines had already been found of half-life ∼59 min., and these showed no growth, it was evident that the 27 min. activity was a daughter product of the 59 min. activity (Cd^{104}) and should therefore be assigned to Ag^{104}." Earlier measurements of a half-life of about 70 m which corresponds to the ground state of ^{104}Ag were inconclusive and were not uniquely assigned to ^{104}Ag (See ^{102}Ag) (1939En02, 1950Li08).

Adapted from reference (2010Sc10)

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