

¹⁰⁹Ag

¹⁰⁹Ag was discovered in 1923 by Aston in “Further Determinations of the Constitution of the Elements by the Method of Accelerated Anode Rays” ([1923As03](#)). The isotope was identified by its mass spectra recorded at Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge, UK. “Silver in the form of the chloride worked unexpectedly well, and gave two nearly equally intense lines at 107, 109.”

This assignment was changed from the original compilation ([2010Sc10](#)) which credited a later paper by Aston ([1924As06](#)).

[1923As03](#) F. W. Aston, *Nature* **112**, 449 (1923).

[1924As06](#) F. W. Aston, *Phil. Mag.* **47**, 385 (1924).

[2010Sc10](#) A. Schuh, A. Fritsch, J. Q. Ginepro, M. Heim *et al.*, *At. Data Nucl. Data Tables* **96**, 531 (2010).

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