

¹¹¹Ag

In “Radioactive isotopes of paladium and silver from palladium”, Kraus and Cork reported the discovery of ¹¹¹Ag in 1937 ([1937Kr01](#)). ¹¹¹Ag was produced by bombarding palladium with 6.3 MeV deuterons from the University of Michigan cyclotron. Decay curves were measured with Lauritsen quartz fiber electroscopes and a Wulf string electrometer equipped with an ionization chamber following chemical separation. “If one of the observed periods is due to the isotope of mass 111 then by beta-decay it should produce a radioactive silver since there is no stable silver of mass 111... it appears to be quite certain that this silver activity (180-hr. half-life) must be built up from the 17-min. and not the 13-hr. palladium.”

Adapted from reference ([2010Sc10](#))

[1937Kr01](#) J. D. Kraus and J. M. Cork, Phys. Rev. **52**, 763 (1937).

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

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