

¹¹⁶Ag

Alexander et al. discovered in 1958 ¹¹⁶Ag as reported in “Short-Lived Isotopes of Pd and Ag of Masses 113-117” (1958A190). Uranium was bombarded with 15 MeV deuterons from the M.I.T. cyclotron. ¹¹⁶Ag was produced in the subsequent fission of uranium and identified following chemical separation by measuring β -particles and γ -rays. “Coulomb excitation of Cd¹¹⁶ reveals the presence of a 0.508-Mev level in this nuclide which is, within the experimental error, identical to the γ line of 0.515 Mev observed for the 2.5-min Ag. Because of the similarity of these energy levels, it is proposed to assign the 2.5 min Ag to the mass number 116.” An approximately 3 m half-life had been previously observed, however, no definite mass assignment was made (1946Se30, 1947Se34).

Adapted from reference (2010Sc10)

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1947Se34 W. Seelmann-Eggebert and F. Strassmann, *Z. Naturforsch.* **2**, 80 (1947).
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