^{123}Ag

^{123}Ag was discovered by Lund and Rundstam in 1976 as reported in "Delayed-neutron activities produced in fission: Mass range 122-146" (1976Lu02). ^{123}Ag was produced via neutron fission in a uranium target at the Studsvik R2-0 reactor and separated with the OSIRIS on-line mass-separator facility. 30 ^{3}He neutron counters were used to measure the delayed neutron activities. "From mass formula predictions the indium and cadmium isobars of this mass are not likely to be delayed neutron precursors. Silver, on the other hand, has a positive neutron window. Consequently, it seems probable that the 0.39 sec activity is due to ^{123}Ag."

Adapted from reference (2010Sc10)

1976Lu02 E. Lund and G. Rudstam, Phys. Rev. C **13**, 1544 (1976).

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