^{129}Ag

^{129}Ag was discovered in 2000 by Kratz et al. as reported in "Nuclear structure studies at ISOLDE and their impact on the astrophysical r-process" (2000Kr18). ^{129}Ag was produced by proton-induced fission at the PS-Booster ISOLDE facility at CERN, Switzerland. The identification was achieved by resonance ionization using a chemically selective laser ion source. "This approach together with the microgating procedure mentioned above, finally, permitted the unambiguous identification of the βdn-decay from $\pi g_{9/2}$ ^{129g}Ag. The half-life of $46+5_9$ ms is in very good agreement with the recent QRPA prediction..." The paper mentions that a previous attempt to identify ^{129}Ag had failed (1995Fe12).

Adapted from reference (2010Sc10)

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