^{94}Ag

In "Identification of new nuclei near the proton drip line", Hencheck et al. reported the discovery of ^{94}Ag in 1994 (1994He28). A ^{106}Cd beam accelerated to 60 MeV/u at the National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory (NSCL) at Michigan State University bombarded a natural nickel target. The reaction products were analyzed with the A1900 projectile fragment separator and identified event-by-event with measurements of the magnetic rigidity, time of flight, energy-loss, and total energy. "A number of new nuclides were identified including ^{88}Ru, ^{90,91,92,93}Rh, ^{92,93}Pd, and ^{94,95}Ag." Less than three months later, Schmidt et al. reported the discovery of ^{94}Ag independently measuring a half-life for an isomeric state of 420(50) ms (1994Sc35). The half-life of the ground state has only been reported in a conference proceeding (2002StZZ).

Adapted from reference (2010Sc10)

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