^{96}Ag

^{96}Ag was discovered by Kurcewitz et al. in 1982 and reported in their paper "Investigations of Very Neutron-Deficient Isotopes Below ^{100}Sn in ^{40}Ca-induced Reactions" (1982Ku15). A 4.0 A·MeV ^{40}Ca beam accelerated by the heavy-ion accelerator UNILAC at the Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung (GSI) in Darmstadt, Germany, bombarded a ^{60}Ni target. ^{96}Ag was produced in the fusion-evaporation reaction ^{60}Ni(^{40}Ca,p3n) and identified by its β-delayed proton decay: "The proton activity observed at mass 96 was assigned to ^{96}Ag from considerations including predicted mass-excess, formation cross-section and the Q-value based preference for odd-N precursors." The half-life was measured to be 5.1(4) s.

Adapted from reference (2010Sc10)

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