

## <sup>99</sup>Ag

“Decay of the isomeric states of <sup>102</sup>Ag” reported the discovery of <sup>99</sup>Ag by Bakhru et al. in 1967 ([1967Ba26](#)). Beams of <sup>11</sup>B from the Yale Heavy Ion Accelerator were incident on natural molybdenum targets and <sup>99</sup>Ag was produced in a fusion-evaporation reaction. The resulting activities were measured with Li-Ge detectors and scintillation counters. “During these experiments a positive identification of  $10 \pm 1$  min <sup>101</sup>Ag,  $8 \pm 1$  min <sup>100</sup>Ag and  $3 \pm 0.5$  min <sup>99</sup>Ag activities has been made.” Four months later, an independent measurement reported a half-life of 106(10) s ([1967Do06](#)), however, based on the  $\gamma$ -ray energies measured coincidences it was later speculated that this measurement corresponded probably to <sup>100</sup>Ag ([1970Hn03](#)).

Adapted from reference ([2010Sc10](#))

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