

¹⁰³Cd

Preiss et al. published the discovery of ¹⁰³Cd in 1960 in “A New Isotope: Cadmium-103” (1960Pr14). A 160 MeV ¹⁶O beam from the heavy-ion accelerator of the Sterling Chemistry Laboratory at Yale University bombarded molybdenum oxide targets and formed ¹⁰³Cd in the fusion-evaporation reactions ^{92–100}Mo(¹⁶O,2p3-11n). ¹⁰³Cd was identified by its decay curve and γ -ray measurements following chemical separation. “A new activity, produced by 160 MeV O¹⁶ bombardments of thick molybdenum oxide targets, is assigned to Cd¹⁰³ on the basis of chemistry and its decay to Ag¹⁰³.” The measured half-life was 10.0(15) m.

Adapted from reference (2010Am04)

- 1960Pr14 I. L. Preiss, P. J. Estrup, and R. Wolfgang, Nucl. Phys. **18**, 624 (1960).
2010Am04 S. Amos and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **96**, 855 (2010).

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