

## <sup>104</sup>Cd

In “The New Isotopes Cd<sup>104</sup> and Ag<sup>104</sup>”, Johnson reported the observation of <sup>104</sup>Cd in 1955 ([1955Jo25](#)). Protons, accelerated to 50 MeV by the McGill University 100 MeV synchrocyclotron, bombarded metallic silver. <sup>104</sup>Cd was studied with a 180-degree spectrograph, a lens spectrometer, and a scintillation spectrometer. “Two new neutron deficient isotopes Cd<sup>104</sup> (59 min.) and Ag.<sup>104</sup> (27 min) have been produced by the reaction Ag<sup>107</sup>(p,4n)Cd<sup>104</sup> at 50 Mev. in the McGill University synchrocyclotron and by the subsequent growth of silver from the cadmium.” The measured half-life was 59 m.

Adapted from reference ([2010Am04](#))

[1955Jo25](#) F. A. Johnson, Can. J. Phys. **33**, 841 (1955).

[2010Am04](#) S. Amos and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **96**, 855 (2010).

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:[10.11578/frib/2279152](https://doi.org/10.11578/frib/2279152)”