

## $^{124}\text{Cd}$

The discovery of  $^{124}\text{Cd}$  was reported in the 1974 article “Levels and Transition Probabilities in  $^{124}\text{In}$  as Observed in the Decay of  $^{124}\text{Cd}$ ” by Fogelberg et al. (1974Fo23).  $^{124}\text{Cd}$  was produced by neutron induced fission at Studsvik, Sweden, and separated with the OSIRIS on-line facility. “At mass 124, transitions showing half-lives of  $0.9\pm 0.2$ ,  $2.4\pm 0.3$  and  $3.2\pm 0.3$  s were found, and were identified as being due to the decay of  $^{124}\text{Cd}$  and a high and a low spin isomer of  $^{124}\text{In}$ , respectively.” The measured half-life was 0.9(2) s.

Adapted from reference (2010Am04)

1974Fo23 B. Fogelberg, T. Nagarajan, and B. Grapengiesser, Nucl. Phys. A **230**, 214 (1974).

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

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