

## <sup>41</sup>Sc

In 1941, the discovery of <sup>41</sup>Sc was reported by Elliot and King in the paper “Radioactive <sup>21</sup>Sc<sup>41</sup>, <sup>18</sup>Al<sup>35</sup>, and <sup>16</sup>S<sup>31</sup>” (1941EI04). Targets irradiated with deuterons from the Purdue University cyclotron were moved in front of a cloud chamber to measure the spectra of emitted positrons. One photograph was taken for each irradiation which varied between 0.5 and 5 seconds. “The half-life for <sup>21</sup>Sc<sup>41</sup> was reported as  $0.87 \pm 0.03$  second. (The figure) shows the spectrum for the positrons observed from the reaction <sup>20</sup>Ca<sup>40</sup>(d,n)<sup>21</sup>Sc<sup>41</sup>.” The half-life mentioned in the quote was referring to an abstract previously published by the authors (1941Ki01).

Four years earlier, a half-life of 52(2) h had been reported which was changed to 53(3) m in a note added in proof (1937Wa04). The assignment was based on the assumption that <sup>44</sup>Ca was the heaviest stable isotope and in a later publication the authors retracted this assignment (1940Wa01).

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

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