

⁶¹Sc

⁶¹Sc was observed by Tarasov et al. in 2009 and described in the publication “Evidence for a change in the nuclear mass surface with the discovery of the most neutron-rich nuclei with $17 \leq Z \leq 25$ ” (2009Ta05). ⁹Be targets were bombarded with 132 MeV/u ⁷⁶Ge ions accelerated by the Coupled Cyclotron Facility at the National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory at Michigan State University. ⁶¹Sc was produced in projectile fragmentation reactions and identified with a two-stage separator consisting of the A1900 fragment separator and the S800 analysis beam line. “The observed fragments include fifteen new isotopes that are the most neutron-rich nuclides of the elements chlorine to manganese (⁵⁰Cl, ⁵³Ar, ^{55,56}K, ^{57,58}Ca, ^{59,60,61}Sc, ^{62,63}Ti, ^{65,66}V, ⁶⁸Cr, ⁷⁰Mn).”

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

2009Ta05 O. B. Tarasov, D. J. Morrissey, A. M. Amthor, T. Baumann *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **102**, 142501 (2009).

2011Me01 D. Meierfrankenfeld, A. Bury, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **97**, 134 (2011).

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