^{43}Ti

The discovery of ^{43}Ti was reported in 1948 by Schelberg et al. in "A Method for Measuring Short Period Activities" (1948Sc20). 23 MeV α particles accelerated by the Indiana University 45-inch cyclotron bombarded metallic calcium and ^{43}Ti was produced in the reaction ^{40}Ca(α,n)^{43}Ti. The pulses of a Geiger counter were stored in an oscilloscope and recorded by photographing the cathode-ray tube of the oscilloscope. "The result obtained for Ti^{43} is thus in quite good agreement with the value to be expected according to the analysis of Konopinski and Dickson."

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

1948Sc20 A. D. Schelberg, M. B. Sampson, and A. C. G. Mitchell, Rev. Sci. Instrum. **19**, 458 (1948).

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

Please cite this abstract as: "FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:10.11578/frib/2279152"