^{44}Ti

In the 1954 paper "A New Titanium Nuclide: Ti^{44}" Sharp and Diamond announced the first observation of ^{44}Ti (1954Sh30). Scandium oxide was bombarded with 30-45 MeV protons from the Harvard 95-inch synchrocyclotron. Activities were measured with a Geiger counter, a proportional counter and a NaI scintillation counter following chemical separation. "Decay measurements made over a period of one half-year indicate, by a least-squares analysis, a half-life of 2.7 years with a rather large estimated error of $\pm$0.7 years because of the small amount of titanium activity available." This value was later changed to a half-life of larger than 23 years in an erratum (1954Sh30).

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

1954Sh30 R. A. Sharp and R. M. Diamond, Phys. Rev. **93**, 358 (1954).

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

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