^{43}Cr

^{43}Cr was discovered by Borrel et al. at the Grand Accelerateur National D'ions Lourds (GANIL) in France in 1992, as reported in the paper "The decay modes of proton drip-line nuclei with A between 42 and 47" (1992Bo37). A 69 A·MeV ^{58}Ni beam was incident on a natural nickel target and the projectile fragments were separated using the Ligne d'Ions Super Epluchés (LISE) spectrometer. The isotopes were identified by time of flight and energy loss measurements. "^{43}Cr is identified here for the first time, with 264 events recorded." The half-life of ^{43}Cr was determined via maximum-likelihood analysis of the time spectrum to be 21^{+4}_{-3}ms.

Adapted from reference (2012Ga06)

1992Bo37 V. Borrel, R. Anne, D. Bazin, C. Borcea *et al.*, Z. Phys. A **344**, 135 (1992).

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