^{48}Cr

Rudstam et al. reported on the discovery of ^{48}Cr in their 1952 publication "Nuclear Reactions of Iron with 340-Mev Protons" (1952Ru23). Protons were accelerated to 340 MeV by the Berkeley 184 inch cyclotron and ^{48}Cr was produced in spallation reactions on iron targets. Decay curves were measured with a chlorine-quenched Amperex Geiger-Müller tube following chemical separation. "In the chromium decay curves a new activity was found after subtraction of the activity due to 26.5-day Cr^{51}... The chromium isotope from these experiments can be assigned the mass number 48." In three different runs half-lives of 19, 24, and 23 h were measured.

Adapted from reference (2012Ga06)

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