

⁵¹Cr

In the paper “K-Electron Capture and Internal Conversion in Cr⁵¹”, Walke et al. described their discovery of ⁵¹Cr in 1940 ([1940Wa02](#)). At Berkeley, a sample of metallic titanium was bombarded with 16-MeV alpha particles and ⁵¹Cr was produced in the reaction ⁴⁸Ti(α ,n). Electrons, X-rays and γ -rays were recorded. “As a result of these experiments we have failed to observe the 600-day vanadium activity which is consistent with the previous assignment to V⁴⁷. However, we have discovered another isotope which decays by K-electron capture, and we ascribe it to Cr⁵¹.” Its half life was measured to be 26.5(1) d.

Adapted from reference ([2012Ga06](#))

[1940Wa02](#) H. Walke, F. C. Thompson, and J. Holt, Phys. Rev. **57**, 171 (1940).
[2012Ga06](#) K. Garofali, R. Robinson, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 356 (2012).

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