

## <sup>54</sup>Cr

The discovery of the stable isotope <sup>54</sup>Cr was reported in the 1930 paper “Constitution of Chromium” by Aston ([1930As01](#)). <sup>50</sup>Cr was observed with the Cavendish mass spectrometer using the volatile compound Cr(CO)<sub>6</sub>. “The intensity of the beam of mass-rays has been so increased that not only has it been possible, by the fine slits, to obtain a value for the packing fraction of Cr<sup>52</sup> but also, by the use of coarse slits and long exposures, to reveal no less than three new isotopes, and to determine their relative abundances...” The three new isotopes were <sup>50</sup>Cr, <sup>53</sup>Cr and <sup>54</sup>Cr.

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

[1930As01](#) F. W. Aston, Nature **126**, 200 (1930).

[2012Ga06](#) K. Garofali, R. Robinson, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 356 (2012).

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