

## <sup>56</sup>Cr

In 1960, Dropesky et al. published the discovery of <sup>56</sup>Cr in their paper “Note on the decay of the new nuclide Cr<sup>56</sup>” (1960Dr03). Normal chromium metal was bombarded with 2.7–2.9 MeV tritons at Los Alamos National Laboratory, and <sup>56</sup>Cr was formed in the reaction <sup>54</sup>Cr(t,p). The emission of  $\beta$ - and  $\gamma$ -rays was measured following chemical separation. “First evidence for the presence of Cr<sup>56</sup> in the purified Cr sample came from the growth of 2.6-h Mn<sup>56</sup> activity as identified by the 0.845, 1.81, and 2.13 MeV photopeaks observed with a 3×3 NaI(Tl) scintillator.” The half-life was measured to be 5.94(1) min. Previous searches for <sup>56</sup>Cr which was predicted to have a substantially longer half-life were unsuccessful (1956Jo32, 1957Ro59).

Adapted from reference (2012Ga06)

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