^{64}Cr

In their paper "New neutron-rich isotopes in the scandium-to-nickel region, produced by fragmentation of a 500 MeV/u ^{86}Kr beam", Weber et al. presented the first observation of ^{64}Cr in 1992 (1992We04). The isotope was produced in the fragmentation reaction of a 500 A·MeV ^{86}Kr beam from the heavy-ion synchrotron SIS on a beryllium target and separated with the zero-degree spectrometer FRS at GSI. "The isotope identification was based on combining the values of Bρ, time of flight (TOF), and energy loss ($\triangle$E) that were measured for each ion passing through the FRS and its associated detector array... The results shown in [the figure] represent unambiguous evidence for the production of the very neutron-rich isotopes ^{58}Ti, ^{61}V, ^{63}Cr, ^{66}Mn, ^{69}Fe, and ^{71}Co, and yield indicative evidence for the production of ^{64}Cr, ^{72}Co, and ^{75}Ni." Three counts of ^{64}Cr were recorded.

Adapted from reference (2012Ga06)

1992We04 M. Weber, C. Donzaud, J. P. Dufour, H. Geissel *et al.*, Z. Phys. A **343**, 67 (1992).

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

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