^{61}Cu

In 1937, Ridenour and Henderson discovered ^{61}Cu, which they outlined in their paper "Artificial Radioactivity Produced by Alpha-Particles" (1937Ri01). Alpha particles accelerated to 9 MeV by the Princeton cyclotron bombarded nickel targets and ^{61}Cu was produced in the reaction ^{58}Ni(α,p). The positron emissions were measured through their absorption in aluminum and the element assignment was achieved by chemical separation. "The half life of Cu^{61} is 3.4±0.1 hours; both the half-life and the upper limit of the beta-ray spectrum agree with the values determined by Thornton for the same radioelement obtained in the bombardment of Ni with deuterons." In the quoted paper by Thornton, no mass assignment for the measured half-life was made (1937Th01).

Adapted from reference (2012Ga06)

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