^{64}Cu

Van Voorhis reported the discovery of ^{64}Cu in the 1936 paper "The Artificial Radioactivity of Copper, a Branch Reaction" (1936Va02). Copper targets were bombarded with 5 to 6 MeV deuterons accelerated with the Berkeley "magnetic resonance accelerator or cyclotron." The activities were measured with a pressure ionization chamber and FP-54 Pliotron. The upper boundaries of energy were studied, as well as absorption curves for the positron and electron activities that were analyzed from data taken in an ionization chamber. "...the half-life of both positron and electron activities was found to be exactly the same, a more exact measurement giving the value 12.8±0.1 hours." A previous report of a stable ^{64}Cu isotope (1923De01) was incorrect.

Adapted from reference (2012Ga06)

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