^{10}Be

The existence of ^{10}Be was shown by Oliphant et al. at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge, UK, in 1935: "Some Nuclear Transformations of Beryllium and Boron, and the Masses of the Light Elements" (1935Ol01). The range of charged particles produced in the reaction of deuterons on beryllium and their deflection through magnetic and electric fields was measured. "The proton group of range 26 cm can only be accounted for by assuming that a new isotope of beryllium of mass 10 is formed in the reaction $_4Be^9 + _1H^2 \rightarrow _4Be^{10} + _1h^1 + \delta$, where the value of δ calculated from the observed range is 0.0050 mass units."

Adapted from reference (2012Th01)

1935Ol01 M. L. E. Oliphant, A. E. Kempton, and E. Rutherford, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) **150**, 241 (1935).

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