^{10}C

The first observation of ^{10}C was reported by Sherr et al. in 1949: "Radioactivity of C^{10} and O^{14}" (1949Sh25). Boron metal or boron compounds were bombarded by 17 MeV protons from the Princeton cyclotron. Radioactive gases from the target were collected and chemically separated. ^{10}C was formed in the (p,n) charge exchange reaction and positrons and γ-rays were detected. "In addition to the well-known 20.5-min. activity of C^{11} produced by a (p,n) reaction in B^{11}, a new period of 19.1 sec. was found." A previous reported half-life for ^{10}C of 8.8(8) s (1940De01) could not be confirmed and Sherr et al. suggested that it must have been due to impurities in the boron powder.

Adapted from reference (2012Th01)

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