^{45}Ti

^{45}Ti was discovered by Allen et al. in "Artificial Radioactivity of Ti^{45}" in 1941 (1941Al02). ^{45}Ti was produced by bombarding scandium oxide with 5 MeV protons from the Ohio State University 42-inch cyclotron. A Wulf electrometer with an ionization chamber recorded activities following chemical separation. "The decay has been followed for more than eleven half-lives to an intensity of one-fourth background. The period obtained from this curve is 3.02 hours. Values determined for other samples bombarded under similar conditions are 3.17 and 3.10 hours... Since scandium has but a single stable isotope, the reaction Sc^{45}(p,n)Ti^{45} should be the first considered."

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

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