^{53}Ti

^{53}Ti was discovered by Parks et al. in 1977 and published in "β decay and mass of the new neutron-rich isotope ^{53}Ti" (1977Pa01).^{53}Ti was produced in the fusion evaporation reaction ^{48}Ca(^{7}Li,pn) at the Argonne FN tandem Van de Graaff accelerator. β-rays and β-delayed γ-rays were measured and "The half-life of the decay of ^{53}Ti was determined by following the decays of the β-delayed 101-, 127-, and 228-keV γ rays. After correction for dead time, the composite decay curve for these three γ rays yielded a half-life of 32.7$\pm$0.9 s."

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

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