^{46}V

Martin and Breckon discovered ^{46}V in 1952 which they announced in "The New Radioactive Isotopes Vanadium 46, Manganese 50, Cobalt 54" (1952Ma55). Protons with energies between 15 and 22 MeV from the McGill University cyclotron bombarded titanium targets and ^{46}V was produced in the reaction ^{46}Ti(p,n)^{46}V. Positron activities were displayed on a cathode-ray oscilloscope and photographs of the screen were taken for subsequent graphical analysis. The assignment of ^{46}V was based on the threshold energy and the *ft* value. "One is thus led to assign the 0.40, 0.28, and 0.18 sec. activities to the isotopes V^{46}, Mn^{50}, and Co^{54}, respectively."

Adapted from reference (2010Sh05)

1952Ma55 W. M. Martin and S. W. Breckon, Can. J. Phys. **30**, 643 (1952).

2010Sh05 A. Shore, A. Fritsch, M. Heim, A. Schuh, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **96**, 351 (2010).

Please cite this abstract as: "FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:10.11578/frib/2279152"