^{48}V

Walke reported the discovery of ^{48}V in the 1937 article "The Induced Radioactivity of Scandium" (1937Wa05). The Berkeley cyclotron accelerated α-particles and deuterons to bombard scandium oxide and titanium oxide, respectively. ^{48}V was then produced in the reactions ^{45}Sc(α,p) and ^{47}Ti(^{2}H,n). The activities were measured with a Lauritsen-type quartz fiber electroscope. "It is thus clear the bombardment of scandium with 11 MeV α-particles gives rise to ^{48}V, this isotope having a half-life of 16.2$\pm$0.3 days. The same isotope has been separated chemically from titanium after activation with deuterons."

Adapted from reference (2010Sh05)

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