^{53}V

The observation of ^{53}V was first reported by Kumabe et al. in the 1960 article "(n,He^3) Reactions of Medium Weight Nuclei Induced by 14.8-Mev Neutrons" (1960Ku04). 400 keV deuterons from the University of Arkansas Cockroft-Walton Accelerator produced neutrons via the reaction T(d,n)He^4 and ^{53}V was produced in the reaction ^{55}Mn(n,^{3}He). "Identification of the products was accomplished by comparison with the well established half-lives of the nuclides formed in the irradiation." The half-life of ^{53}V was measured to be 2.0(3) m. It was not considered to be the discovery of ^{53}V because Schardt and Dropesky had reported its observation in 1956 in a conference contribution (1956Sc54). In addition, it should be mentioned that in 1954 Sheline and Wilkinson had reported a half-life for ^{53}V of 23(1) h (1954Sh32); however, these results were later retracted (1955Sh92).

Adapted from reference (2010Sh05)

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