^{54}V

In 1970, Ward et al. reported the observation of ^{54}V in "Decay of ^{54}V" (1970Wa14). 14.8 MeV neutrons produced via the T(d,n)He^{4} reaction in the University of Arkansas Cockroft-Walton Accelerator bombarded an enriched sample of ^{54}Cr. ^{54}V was then created in the charge-exchange reaction ^{54}Cr(n,p) and identified by its γ- and β-ray emission. "The half-life of ^{54}V was measured by employing the ND 3300 analyser in the time mode using either the biased γ-ray counts or the coincident β-ray counts." The measured half-life was 43(3) s. It was not considered to be the discovery of ^{54}V because Schardt and Dropesky had reported its observation in 1956 in a conference contribution (1956Sc54).

Adapted from reference (2010Sh05)

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