^{103}Y

In 1994, Bernas et al. published the discovery of ^{103}Y in "Projectile Fission at Relativistic Velocities: A Novel and Powerful Source of Neutron-Rich Isotopes Well Suited for In-Flight Isotopic Separation" (1994Be24). The isotopes were produced using projectile fission of ^{238}U at 750 MeV/nucleon on a lead target at GSI, Germany. "Forward emitted fragments from ^{80}Zn up to ^{155}Ce were analyzed with the Fragment Separator (FRS) and unambiguously identified by their energy-loss and time-of-flight." This experiment yielded 972 counts of ^{103}Y.

Adapted from reference (2012Ny02)

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