^{83}Y

^{83}Y was discovered by Maxia et al. in the 1962 paper "The Neutron-Deficient Yttrium Isotopes ^{82}Y, ^{83}Y and ^{84}Y" (1962Ma44). A beam of approximately 120 MeV ^{12}C from the Berkeley Heavy-Ion Linear Accelerator was used to bombard powdered arsenic metal targets. The isotopes were produced in the fusion evaporation reactions ^{75}As(^{12}C,4n)^{83}Y. Half-lives were determined by measuring β-particles with an end-window, flowing methane-proportional counter. "Consideration of the data from several experiments utilizing different production modes of yttrium and different milk times leads to an average value of 8±2 min for the half-life of ^{83}Y." A previously reported half-life of 3.5(5) h (1952Ca29) for ^{83}Y was incorrect.

Adapted from reference (2012Ny02)

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