^{86}Zr

Hyde and O'Kelley first identified ^{86}Zr in their paper, "Radiochemical and Spectrometer Studies of Several Neutron-Deficient Zirconium Isotopes and Their Decay Products," in 1951 (1951Hy24). Thin strips of niobium metal were bombarded with 100 MeV protons from the Berkeley 184-inch synchrocyclotron. The spallation products were separated through rapid radiochemistry and studied with a β-ray spectrometer. "Zr^{86} is a 17$\pm$2-hour orbital electron capturing isotope decaying into Y^{86}, which in turn disintegrates into stable Sr^{86} with a half-life of 14.6$\pm$0.2 hours by the emission of positrons."

Adapted from reference (2012Ny02)

1951Hy24 E. K. Hyde and G. D. O'Kelley, Phys. Rev. **82**, 944 (1951).

2012Ny02 A. Nystrom and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 95 (2012).

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