^{88}Zr

Hyde and O'Kelley first identified ^{88}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. "Preliminary evidence for Zr^{88} is presented which indicates that this isotope decays, by the capture of orbital electrons with a half-life of the order of 150 days, into 105-day Y^{88}."

Adapted from reference (2012Ny02)

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