^{30}S

Robinson et al. discovered ^{30}S as described in the 1961 article "Decay of a new isotope, S^{30}" (1961Ro30). Natural silicon targets were irradiated with an 8 MeV ^{3}He beam from the Purdue cyclotron. ^{30}S was formed in a (^{3}He,n) reaction and identified by measuring β- and γ-ray spectra. "A radioisotope with a (1.35±0.10)-sec half-life is produced in the bombardment of high-purity silicon with 8-Mev He^3 ions. The observed half-life is that of the new isotope S^{30} produced in the reaction $Si^{28}(He^3,n)S^{30}$."

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)

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