^{83}Rb

"Radioactive isotopes of rubidium" was published by Karraker and Templeton in 1950 describing the discovery of ^{83}Rb (1950Ka62). Helium ions accelerated to 18-100 MeV by the Berkeley 60-inch and 184-inch cyclotrons irradiated bromine targets. ^{83}Rb was separated with a mass spectrograph and activities were measured with a β-ray spectrometer and end-window Geiger-Müller counters following chemical separation. "The half-life of Rb^{83} was determined by following the decay of a sample of rubidium activity produced by 60-Mev helium ion bombardment of bromine, very similar to the sample which gave a radioactive transfer at masses 83 and 84. Resolution of the decay curve showed a 107-day activity, assigned to mass 83, as well as the 34-day Rb^{84}."

Adapted from reference (2012Pa21)

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