^{86}Rb

The 1941 paper "Radioactive Rb from deuteron bombardment of Sr" by Helmholz et al. documented the identification of ^{86}Rb (1941He02). Deuterons with an energy of 16 MeV from the Berkeley 60-inch cyclotron irradiated strontium targets. The resulting activities were measured following chemical separation. "Of the two slow neutron activities, only that of Rb^{86} can be produced by the Sr(d,α)Rb reaction, since Sr^{88} is the heaviest stable isotope of Sr. Therefore this 19.5-day period can definitely be assigned to Rb^{86}." An 18 d activity had been reported earlier, but no definite mass assignment was made (1937Sn02).

Adapted from reference (2012Pa21)

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