^{93}Rb

The discovery of ^{93}Rb was described in the 1960 article "The identification and half lives of fission-Product ^{92}Rb and ^{93}Rb" by Fritze and Kennett (1960Fr05). A uranyl nitrate solution, enriched to 93% ^{235}U, was irradiated at the McMaster University research reactor and decay curves were measured with a β-scintillation detector following chemical separation. "The existence of two new rubidium isotopes, Rb^{92} and Rb^{93}, has been established and their half lives measured." The half lives of these short-lived fission products were determined using a technique of timed precipitations. The value obtained for Rb^{93} was 5.84$\pm$0.2 sec.

Adapted from reference (2012Pa21)

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