

## <sup>81</sup>Sr

<sup>81</sup>Sr was observed by Castner and Templeton in “Some neutron deficient strontium isotopes” published in 1952 ([1952Ca39](#)). The Berkeley 184-in. synchrocyclotron accelerated protons to 25–100 MeV which then irradiated a rubidium chloride target. Activities were recorded as a function of time following chemical separation. “Bombardment of rubidium with protons produced <sup>81</sup>Sr, half-life 29 minutes, <sup>82</sup>Sr, half-life 25 days, <sup>83</sup>Sr, half-life 38 hours.”

Adapted from reference ([2012Pa21](#))

- [1952Ca39](#) S. V. Castner and D. H. Templeton, Phys. Rev. **88**, 1126 (1952).  
[2012Pa21](#) A. M. Parker and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 812 (2012).

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